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AN
INTRODUCTION
TO
EARLY WELSH

BY
THE LATE JOHN STRACHAN, LL.D.,
*Professor of Greek and Lecturer in Celtic
in the University of Manchester*

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PREFACE

THIS book is the outcome of the courses of lectures on Welsh grammar and literature given by the late Professor Strachan at the University of Manchester during the sessions 1905-6 and 1906-7. Indeed, the Grammar is in the main an expansion of notes made for these lectures. For the numerous quotations from early Welsh literature contained in the Grammar, as well as for the Reader, Strachan made use not only of published texts, notably those edited by Sir John Rhys and Dr. J. Gwenogvryn Evans, but also of photographs specially taken for the purpose, and of advance proofs of the edition of the *White Book* and of the photographic facsimile of the *Black Book of Chirk*, about to be published by Dr. Evans, both of which were lent by him to Strachan. The Reader includes Middle Welsh Texts selected as likely to be of most value for illustration or of special interest. The very valuable work done by Dr. Evans in relation to these texts was of the greatest assistance to Professor Strachan, and as an expression of gratitude for the help thus given, as well as in recognition of the services rendered to Welsh scholarship by Dr. Evans, it was the intention of the author to dedicate his book to him.

The idea of working up his notes into a book that might serve as an introduction to the study of older Welsh seems first to have occurred to Strachan in the spring of 1907. On the fifth of April he wrote to Mr. R. I. Best, the Secretary of the School of Irish Learning in Dublin: "I have been thinking of drawing up a little primer of Early Welsh. With that the language of Middle-Welsh prose should be child's play

to learn. However, that may or may not come off." And to his old friend Dr. P. Giles of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, he wrote on the same day: "I think I must draw up and print outlines of Middle-Welsh grammar. I cannot well teach without some book, and the beginner is lost in the wilderness of the *Grammatica Celtica*." His original intention evidently was to publish a mere sketch of the grammar, somewhat like his *Old-Irish Paradigms*. But at the suggestion of his friend and colleague, Professor T. F. Tout, he decided to expand the Grammar on the larger and fuller lines of the present volume. At the same time the plan of adding a Reader of excerpts from mediæval Welsh literature took concrete shape in the course of conversations and correspondence with Dr. Evans. On both these tasks he began to work during the Summer Term of 1907. With what amazing rapidity he must have toiled to have all but completed the work by the end of the following August! Giving up a visit to Germany to which he had long been looking forward, he devoted the whole long vacation to the preparation and printing of his book. At the moment of his death, on the 25th of September, both the Grammar and Reader were in type, and he had read a first, and in some cases a second, proof. Writing to Professor Thurneysen a week before his death, he says that he had then only the notes and vocabulary to add.

After Professor Strachan's death, at the request of the Publications Committee of the Manchester University, Professor Kuno Meyer of the University of Liverpool kindly undertook the task of reading final proofs of the Grammar and Reader, and of adding a Glossary, an Index and a list of contents. In this task, which involved very considerable labour, he obtained the assistance of Mr. Timothy Lewis, who had worked for two years under Professor Strachan, and who returned

from Berlin whither he had gone to continue his studies with Professor Zimmer, and devoted the winter to help with the completion of the book. Mr. Lewis verified the quotations in the Grammar where this was possible; drew up the Glossary, prepared the Index, and revised proofs. An old student of Professor Meyer's, the Rev. Owen Eilian Owen, placed his collection of Old and Middle-Welsh words at his disposal for the elucidation of rare and difficult vocables, while both Mr. Owen and Mr. J. Glyn Davies read proofs of the whole book, many valuable suggestions being due to them. But Professor Meyer and Mr. Lewis are solely responsible for the Glossary.

There can be no doubt that if Strachan had lived to complete the book himself, he would have made alterations and additions in several places both in the Grammar and Reader, and would have still further normalised the spelling in his critical versions of sections IV. and V. in the Reader. It will be observed that his treatment of the texts varies greatly. Except in the sections just mentioned, he does not seem to have aimed so much at the construction of a critical text as at the presentation of a clear, precise, and intelligible version, which would at the same time serve to introduce the student to the characteristic features of Middle Welsh orthography. In the Corrigenda some necessary emendations¹ have been indicated by Professor Meyer

1. From a collation of the poems printed from the Red Book with the original, it appears that the following corrections should be made :—

P. 233, l. 4, *for dōg read dōng*

ib., l. 19, *for aghneat read agkaeat*

P. 235, l. 29, *for gŵawr read gŵaŵr*

P. 236, l. 2, *for can read kan*

P. 237, l. 22, *for uvulldaŵt read uvulltaŵt*

P. 238, l. 9, *for dyrnaŵt read dyrnnaŵt*

ib., l. 11, *for diffirth read diffyrth*

ib., l. 18, *for vedissyawt read vedyssyaŵt*

ib., l. 20, *for adueil read atueil*

who has also added some further variants (marked *a*, *b*, &c.) in the foot-notes.

Strachan had left behind no material for the Glossary except a first rough list of words. In drawing it up use was made of a letter to Thurneysen, in which he expressed his intention to arrange the words according to their actual sounds. His only doubts were about the phonetic value of final *c*, *t*, *p*. On this point he wrote: "Of course final *b* is common, also certain of my texts write *d* for *d*. But none of them have *g* for final *g*." In accordance with modern pronunciation, Professor Meyer considered it desirable to substitute the letter *g*, though the period at which final *c* became voiced has not yet been established.

No notes to the texts were found among Strachan's papers. He had brought back from Peniarth, from MSS. No. 22, 44, 45, and 46, a large number of variants to the Story of Lear and that of Arthur, which he would no doubt have used for his notes. Those to Lear have been printed in an Appendix; but the Peniarth versions of Arthur seem to differ so much from those of the *Red Book* and the Additional MS. 19,709 that they would have to be printed in full.

Since the great work of Zeuss, this is the first attempt to write a grammar of Early Welsh on historical principles. It was the hope of the author expressed in letters to friends that his work would stir up Welsh scholars to investigate more thoroughly than they have done hitherto the history of their language. But no one was more conscious of the gaps still left by his work than Strachan himself. "It is only a beginning," he wrote to Thurneysen. "I hope people will make some allowance for the difficulties of the work and the scanty amount of trustworthy material. One is continually finding out something new." References to the need of further investigation will be found in many places throughout the Grammar. His own discoveries

of the functions of *ry*, of the relative forms of the verb, and his account of the uses of the verbal prefixes *a* and *yð* point out the way to future investigators in this neglected field of research. To these discoveries he was led by his unrivalled knowledge of Irish grammar, so intimately connected in its origins with that of Welsh that he believed no true progress possible without their parallel study. "It is absurd to think," he once wrote to Mr. Best, "that either branch of Celtic can be satisfactorily studied apart from the other;" and to Mr. Giles: "Without the knowledge of Irish early Welsh grammar is rather like a book sealed with seven seals."

The circumstances under which this book has been produced having been thus indicated, it remains to express acknowledgement of the work of the scholars who have contributed towards the result: first to those whose assistance to Professor Strachan in his lifetime he would specially have desired to recognise; in particular to Dr. Evans who furnished the editions both published and unpublished of the Welsh texts which were used in compiling the Reader; to the late Mr. Wynne of Peniarth who freely gave access to the MSS. in his possession; and to Sir John Rhys (joint editor of the *Red Book* and of other texts) and to the Fellows of Jesus College, Oxford, who afforded every facility in their power; secondly to those who since the author's death have enabled his work to be presented to the public, especially to Professor Tout who initiated the idea of preparing the book for publication and undertook the arrangements for it; to Professor Kuno Meyer, whose long and intimate association with Strachan in his Celtic studies specially fitted him to undertake the duty of revising the whole work and seeing it through the press; to Mr. Lewis in assisting Professor Meyer particularly in the preparation

of the Glossary; and to Mr. O. Eilian Owen and Mr. J. Glyn Davies for their help in reading proofs. The title of the book was chosen by Strachan himself.

It has been the earnest wish of those who have taken part in preparing this work for publication that it should appear in a form worthy of the reputation and memory of the distinguished scholar whose career was cut short so sadly in the midst of his full literary activity, and that the results of his devoted labours and profound learning should not be lost to students of the Welsh language.

February, 1909.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- Anc. Laws. Ancient Laws and Institutes of Wales, edited by Aneurin Owen. 1841.
- Arch. Archiv für celtische Lexikographie.
- Arch. Cambr. Archaeologia Cambrensis.
- BB. Black Book of Carmarthen, edited by J. G. Evans. Oxford. 1888.
- BCh. Black Book of Chirk.¹
- Bezz. Beitr. Bezzenberger's Beiträge zur Kunde der indogermanischen Sprachen.
- Bret. Breton.
- CM. Ystoria de Carolo Magno, from the Red Book of Hergest, edited by Thomas Powell. 1883.
- Corn. Cornish.
- Cymrod. Y Cymmrodor, embodying the Transactions of the Cymmrodorion Society of London. 1877 ff.
- CZ. Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie.
- E. Lh. Archæologia Britannica, by Edward Lhuyd. Oxford. 1707.
- Eng. English.
- Eriu The Journal of the School of Irish Learning, Dublin.
- FB. The Four Ancient Books of Wales by W. F. Skene. Edinburgh. 1868.
- Gaul. Gaulish.
- Hg. Selections from the Hengwrt Mss. edited by Robert Williams, vol. I. 1876 ; vol. II. London. 1892.
- Ir. Irish.
- KZ. Kuhn's Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung.
- LA. The Elucidarium and other tracts in Welsh from Llyvyr Agkyr Llandewivrevi, edited by J. Morris Jones and John Rhŷs. Oxford. 1894

1. The references in the Grammar are to the pages of the photographic facsimile about to be published by J. G. Evans.

- Lat. Latin.
- Laws, see Anc. Laws.
- Leg. Wall. Cyfreithjeu Hywel Dda ac eraill, seu Leges Wallicae,
edited by W. Wotton. Londini. 1730.
- Lhuyd, see E. Lh.
- Lib. Land. Liber Landavensis, edited by J. G. Evans and
J. Rhŷs. Oxford. 1893.
- Loth Mab. Les Mabinogion traduits en entier par J. Loth.
Paris. 1889.
- MA. The Myvyrian Archaeology of Wales. Denbigh. 1870.
- Mart. Cap. The Old-Welsh Glosses on Martianus Capella edited
by Wh. Stokes in the *Archaeologia Cambrensis* for 1873,
p. 1 ff. and in *Beiträge zur vergl. Sprachforschung* VII.
p. 385 ff.
- Mid. Middle.
- Mod. Modern.
- O. Old.
- Ox. gl. Glossae Oxonienses, edited in Zeuss-Ebel, *Grammatica
Celtica*, p. 1052 ff. Berlin. 1871.
- Pughe A Dictionary of the Welsh Language by W. Owen Pughe.
2. ed. Denbigh. 1832.
- RB. The Red Book of Hergest edited by J. Rhŷs and J. G.
Evans, vol. I. (Mabinogion), Oxford. 1887; vol. II.
(The Bruts), Oxford. 1890.
- Rev. Celt. Revue Celtique.
- Rhŷs, Celt. Heath. J. Rhŷs, Lectures on the Origin and Growth
of Religion as illustrated by Celtic Heathendom. 3. ed.
1898.
- Rhŷs, Lect. J. Rhŷs, Lectures on Welsh Philology. 2. ed.
London. 1879.
- WB. The White Book of Rhydderch.¹

1. The references in the Grammar are to the pages of the edition
about to be published by J. G. Evans.

SOUNDS AND SOUND-CHANGES.

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

1. Middle Welsh has the following system:—

Vowels:—**a, e, i, o, u, w, y.**

Diphthongs:—**ae, oe, ei, eu, aw, ew, iw, yw, wy.**

NOTE.—The following are the more important orthographical variations:

(a) **u** is written **u** or **v**, e.g. **un** or **vn** *one*. That **u** already in O.W. approached to an **i** sound is shown by the spelling **Dinoot** (from Lat. *Donatus*) in Bede for what in O.W. would be normally **Dunaut**, later **Dunawt**.

(b) **w** (= **u** in sound) is in Mid.W. commonly written **w** or **ŷ**; in O.W. it is written **u**, and in some Mid.W. MSS. **u** or **v**, e.g. O.W. **crunn** *round*, later **crunn**, **crvnn**, **crónn**, **crwnn**. The same applies to **w** in diphthongs, e.g. O.W. **dui** *two*, later **duý**, **dvý**, **dóy**, **dwy**; O.W. **bleu** *hair*, later **bleu**, **blev**, **bleó**, **blew**.

(c) **y** is in O.W. written **i**, in Mid.W. MSS. **i**, **e**, **ý**, **y**, e.g. O.W. **hinn** *these*, later **henn**, **hýnn**, **hynn**.

(d) The diphthongs **ae**, **oe**, are in O.W. **ai**, **oi**, later **ai**, **aý**, **ay**, **ae**; **oi**, **oý**, **oy**, **oe**, e.g. O.W. **air** *slaughter*, later **aýr**, **ayr**, **aer**; O.W. **coit** *wood*, later **coýt**, **coyt**, **coet**.

(e) The diphthong **eu** appears in O.W. as **ou**, e.g. **aperthou** *offerings*, later **abertheu**. In final position in Mid.W. **-eu** sometimes appears as **-e**, e.g. **minhe** *on my part* = **minheu**; in Mod.W. it is written **-au**, e.g. **pennau** *heads* = Mid.W. **penneu**.

(f) For **wy**, **oý** and **oe** are also found, e.g. **boý** = **bwy** *he may be*, **moe** = **mwý** *greater*.

VOWEL QUANTITY.

2. The quantity of vowels depends not on their prehistoric quantity, but on the nature of the syllables in which they stand. Apart from dialectal variation, the following may serve as approximate rules, at least for the period subsequent to the shifting of the accent (§ 4).

A. Accented vowels are :—

(a) Long.

(α) In monosyllables ending in a vowel, e.g. **tȳ** *house*.

(β) In monosyllables ending in a single consonant, e.g. **dȳn** *man* (= O.Ir. *duine*), **gwlād** *country* (= O.Ir. *flaith*), **māb** *son*, **glān** *pure* (= O.Ir. *glan*), **glās** *green* (= O.Ir. *glas*), **crȳch** *curly*.

NOTE.—**s** always goes back to an earlier **ss**; **ch**, **th**, **ff** (= **f** in sound) to an earlier double consonant, e.g. **crȳch** *curly* = Gaul. *Crixos*, **brith** *variegated* = Ir. *mrecht*, **clōff** *lame* = Low Lat. *cloppus*; here the reduction to a single consonant was prior to the operation of the above law. In Mod.W. a vowel is short before final **c**, **t**, **p**; these final sounds occur only in late borrowings.

(b) Half-long, in open syllables of polysyllabic words, e.g. **di-nas** *city*: **dīn** *fortress* (= Ir. *dūn*), **tà-deu** *fathers*: **tād** *father*.

(c) Short.

(α) In monosyllables originally ending in a double consonant (with the above exceptions), e.g. **pěnn** *head* (= Ir. *cenn*), **trw̄m** *heavy* (= Ir. *tromm*), **pārth** *part* (from Lat. *part-em*).

(β) In closed syllables of polysyllabic words, e.g. **pěnn** *heads*: **pěnn**, **ūndeb** *unity*: **ūn** *one* (= Ir. *ōen*). The vowel is somewhat shorter in polysyllables like **penneu** than in monosyllables like **penn**.

B. Unaccented vowels are short. This rule also applies to proclitic words like **heb** *without*, **fy** *mine*, **dy** *thine*.

THE CONSONANTS.

3. The consonants may be classified :—

	Explosives.		Spirants.		Nasals.	
	Voiceless.	Voiced.	Voiceless.	Voiced.	Voiceless.	Voiced.
Gutturals	c	g	ch	(ȝ)	ngh	ng (= ŋ)
Dentals	t	d	th	ḏ	nh	n
Labiodentals			ff (= f)	v		
Labials	p	b			mh	m

Liquids. Voiceless :—ll, rh; voiced :—l, r.

Semivowels :—y, w.

Sibilant :—s.

Breath :—h.

NOTE.—The following are the more important orthographical variations :—

(a) For O.W. **c** = **k**, both **c** and **k** found in Mid.W., **c** particularly at the end of a word; e.g. O.W. *cimadas fitting*, Mid.W. *kyvadas* and *cyvadas*. In Mid.W. *sc*, *sp* became *sg*, *sb*, e.g. *kysgu* by *kyscu* to *sleep*, *ysbryd* from Lat. *spiritus*.

(b) With regard to the graphic representation of the mediæ the following may be noted. In Old British the symbols **c**, **t**, **p** were taken over from Latin with their Latin values. In the course of time, before the loss of final syllables, **c**, **t**, **p**, when they stood between vowels, or after a vowel and before certain consonants, became in sound mediæ **g**, **d**, **b**, but continued in O.W. to be usually written **c**, **t**, **p**, e.g. *trucarauc compassionate* = Mid.W. *trugarawc*, Mod.W. *trugarog*, *dacr tear* = Mid.W. *dagyr*, *atar birds* = Mid.W. *adar*, *datl gl. foro* = Mid.W. *dadyl*, *etn bird* = Mid.W. *edyn*, *cepistyr halter* (from Lat. *capistrum*) = Mid.W. *kebystyr*. In Mid.W. **g**, **d**, **b** are regularly written in the interior of a word (except that **c**, **t**, **p** may appear in composition, e.g. *rac-ynys fore-island*, *kyt-varchogyon fellow-horsemen*, *hep-cor to dispense with*, or in inflexion and derivation under the influence of the simple word, e.g. *gwlatoed*, by *gwladoed countries*: *gwlat*, *gwaet-lyt bloody*: *gwaet*). But final **g** is regularly expressed by **c**, and final **d** by **t** (except in certain MSS. such as BB. which express **d** regularly by **d** and use **t** to express the spirant **ḏ**). Final **p** for **b** is not so universal; there are found, e.g. *pawp*, *pop*, *everyone*, *every* by *pawb*, *pob*, and *mab son*, *heb said*.

(c) The spirant **f** is in O.W. written **f**, and this orthography survives in Mid.W., but the usual Mid.W. symbol is **ff** or **ph**. In O.W. the tenuis is sometimes traditionally written for the spirant, e.g. *cilcet gl. tapiseta* (from Lat. *culcita*) = Mod.W. *cylched*.

(d) With regard to the graphic representation of the voiced spirants the following may be noted. **g**, **d**, **b**, **m** were taken from Latin with their Latin values. In time, between vowels and before and after certain consonants, they became spirants **ḡ**, **ḏ**, **v**, but continued to be written **g**, **d**, **b**, **m**, e.g. *scamnhegint gl. levant* = later *ysgavnheynt*, *colginn gl. aristam* = Mod.W. *colyn sting*, *cimadas fitting* = Mod.W. *cyfaddas*, *abal apple* = later *aval*. In O.W. the spirant **g** had already been lost in part, e.g. *nertheint gl. armant* by *scamnhegint*, *tru wretched* = Ir. *truag wretched*. In Mid.W. the spirant **g** has disappeared. The spirant **ḏ**, which in Mod.W. is written **dd**, is in Mid.W. usually expressed by **d**, e.g. *rodi to give* = Mod.W. *rhoddi*, except in certain MSS. such as BB. which use the symbol **t**, e.g. *roti* = *rhoddi*. The spirant **v** in Mid.W. is written **u**, **uu**, **v**, **fu**, **f**, the last particularly at the end of a word, (e.g. *cyuadas*, *cyvadas*, *cyfuadas*, *cyfadas fitting* = O.W. *cimadas*, Mod.W. *cyfaddas*), in Mod.W. **f**; in certain MSS., however, such as BB. it is expressed by **w**, e.g. *calaw reeds* = *calaf*. In O.W. final **v** has been already lost in part, e.g. *lau hand* = Ir. *lām*, and in the course of time it tends more and more to disappear, e.g. in Mid.W. the superlative ending **-af** appears also as **-a**.

(e) The guttural nasals **ng** (i.e. *ŋ* as in Eng. *sing*) and **ngh** are often written **g** and **gh**, e.g. **llog**=**llong** *ship*, **agheu** *death*=**angheu**.

(f) The voiceless **l** is in O.W. written **l** at the beginning of a word, e.g. **lau** *hand*=Mid.W. **llaw**, elsewhere **ll**, e.g. **melhionou** gl. *violae*. In Mid.W. it is in all positions written **ll** or **ll**. For the voiceless **r**=Mod.W. **rh**, Early Welsh has no special symbol; it is written **r**.

(g) The semivowel **y** is in O.W. written **i**, e.g. **iechuit** gl. *sanitas*, **melhionou** gl. *violae*: in Mid.W. it is expressed by **i**, e.g. **ieith** *speech*, or **y**, e.g. **engylion** *angels*. In the initial combinations **hw** (from an earlier **sv**), which in Mid.W. appears as **chw** or dialectally as **hw**, and **gw** (from an earlier **w**), **w** is in O.W. expressed by **u**, e.g. **hui** *you*=Mid.W. **chwi**, **guin** *wine* (from Lat. *uinum*)=Mid.W. **gwin**; in Mid.W. it is commonly written **u**, but in some MSS. **u**, **v**, e.g. **gōynn**, **guynn**, **gvynn** *white*; but in Mid.W. O.W. initial **guo-** becomes **go-**. In other positions in Mid.W. **w** is expressed by **u**, **w**, sometimes by **u**, **uu**, **v**; here it comes from O.W. **gu**, e.g. O.W. **neguid** *new*=Mid.W. **newyd**, **neuud**, **neuud**, **nevyd**, O.W. **petguar** *four*=Mid.W. **petwar**, **petuar**, **petvar**. It is to be noted that initial **gw** from an earlier **w** does not form a syllable even before a consonant; thus **gwlad** *country* from **ulatis*=Ir. *flaith* *kingdom* is monosyllabic.

THE ACCENT.

4. In accented words in Mod.W. the accent, with certain exceptions, falls on the penult, e.g. **pechádur** *sinner*, **tragywýddol** *eternal*. This accentuation, however, has replaced an earlier system which was common to all the British dialects and is still preserved in the Breton dialect of Vannes, according to which the accent fell on the last syllable, e.g. **paraŵt** *ready*. The effect of this earlier accentuation is seen in the weakening of vowels in syllables that according to the later system would have borne the accent, e.g. **pechadúr** *sinner* from Lat. **peccâtōrem**: **pechaŵt** *sin* from Lat. **peccâtum**, O.W. **Dimét**, Mid.W. **Dyvet**: **Demetae**, O.W. **hinhám**, Mid.W. **hynhaf** *oldest*: **hen** *old*, Mid.W. **llyngghes** *fleet*: **llong** *ship*, O.W. **cilchét**, Mid.W. **cylchet** from Lat. **culcita**, Mid.W. **drysseu** *doors*: **drws** *door*. The date of the change of accent has not yet been accurately fixed; with it seems to be connected the change of **aw** to **o** in final syllables, e.g. Mid.W. **pechawt**=Mod.W. **pechod**, of which there are sporadic instances in early Mid.W., e.g. **rýmđýwod** (= **rým dywawt**), BB. 28^a 13.

CHANGES OF VOWELS.

Changes due to a vowel which follows or which originally followed.

5. The quality of a vowel is liable to be influenced by the vowel of the following syllable. Sometimes the infecting vowel remains, e.g. **Ceredic** from Old British **Coroticus**, **eyt goes** = O.W. **egit** by O.W. **agit**, **menegi** *to show* by **managaf** *I show*. Sometimes the infecting vowel has been lost, e.g. **trom f.** by **trwm m.** *heavy* from ***trummā**, ***trummos** (where it will be seen that the short vowel of the masculine exerted no influence, while the long vowel of the feminine did), **brein ravens** (by **bran raven**) from ***branī**, earlier ***branoi**, **cyrn horns** (by **corn horn**) from ***cornī**, earlier ***cornoi**, **dreic dragon** (by pl. **dragon**) from ***dracī**, from ***dracū** from Lat. **dracō**, **ceint I sing** (by **cant he sang**) from ***cantī**, from ***cantū**, from ***cantō**, **Meir** from Lat. **Maria**, **yspeil spoil** from Lat. **spolium**. The infection may extend back more than one syllable e.g. **menegi**: **managaf**, **deveit sheep**: **davat a sheep**. The following are the changes of the kind which are important for inflection:—

A. CHANGES DUE TO AN *i* VOWEL PRESERVED.

6. **a > e**, e.g. **ederyn a bird**: **adar birds**, **peri to cause**: **paraf I cause**, **edewis he promised**: **adaw to promise**, **cerit was loved**: **caru to love**, **llewenyd**, O.W. **leguenid joy**: **llawen joyous**.

ae > ei, e.g. **meini stones**: **maen stone**, **seiri artisans**: **saer**.

B. CHANGES DUE TO A LOST VOWEL.

7. (a) The lost vowel is **ā**.

y > e, e.g. **berr f.**: **byrr m. short**. The variation in **brith**, f. **braith variegated** is of the same kind; **brith** comes from ***mric̄tos**, **braith** from ***mrectā**, ***mric̄tā**.

w > o, e.g. **trom f.**: **trwm m. heavy**.

(b) The lost vowel is **ī** (of various origin).

a > ei, e.g. **meib sons**: **mab son**, **meneich monks**: **manach**

monk; *geill* is able: *gallaf* I am able, *gweheird* he forbids: *gwahardaf* I forbid, *ceint* I sang: *cant* he sang.

ae > *ei*, e.g. *mein* stones: *maen* stone, *Seis* Saxon (from **Saxī*, **Saxū*, *Saxō*): *Saeson* (from *Saxōnes*).

Final *aw* > *eu*, *y*, e.g. *teu* is silent: *tawaf* I am silent, *edeu*, *edey*, *edy* leaves: *adawaf* I leave.

e > *y*, e.g. *hyn* older: *hen* old, *cestyll* castles: *castell* castle, *gwyl* sees: *gwelaf* I see, *gweryt* helps: *gwaret* to help.

o > *y*, e.g. *pyrth* gates: *porth* gate, *escyb* bishops: *escob* bishop, *tyrr* breaks: *torraf* I break, *egyr* opens: *agoraf* I open, *try* turns: *troaf* I turn.

oe > *wy*, e.g. *wyn* lambs (from **ognī*): *oen* lamb (from **ognos*).

w > *y*, e.g. *bylch* gaps: *bwlch* gap, *yrch* roebucks: *ywrch* roebuck.

NOTE 1.—In the 3 sg. pres. indic. act. of the verb the prehistoric ending is uncertain; *geill* might come phonetically from either **gallit* or **gallyet*. In verbs containing radical *o*, infection is found only in the 3 sg. pres. indic. act., e.g. *tyrr* he breaks, but *torri* to break, *torrynt* they broke, *torrir* is broken. In shaping the conjugation of these verbs analogy seems to have played a large part, but the details of the development are obscure.

NOTE 2.—It will be observed that in the case of *i* infection the infection extends back to a preceding *a*, e.g. *deveit*, *edewis*, *egyr*.

NOTE 3.—There is also a variation between *ae* and *eu*, *ei*, e.g. *caer* city: pl. *ceuryd*, *ceyryd*; *aeth* he went: *euthum* I went.

Vowel Variation due to Accent.

8. Celtic *ā* became in British *ō*; the *ō* stage is seen in Bede's *Dinoot* from Lat. *Donātus*, and in early Irish loanwords which came from Latin through Britain, e.g. *trindōit* *Trinity* from Lat. *trinitātem*. In Welsh, during the period of the older accentuation this *ō* became in accented syllables *aw*, e.g. *Dunaŵd*, *trindaŵt*, in unaccented syllables *o*. To this are due variations like O.W. *cloriou* gl. *tabellae*: sg. *clawr*, Mid.W. *marchogyon* *horsemen*: *marchawc* *horseman*, *moli* to praise: *mawl* praises, and the proclitic *pob* every (= Ir. *cäch*): accented *pawb* everyone (= Ir. *cäch*). After the shifting of the accent from the ultima to the penult, *aw* in accented words of more than one syllable became *o*,

e.g., Mod.W. **márchog** = Mid.W. **marchawc**, but Mod.W. **pawb** = Mid.W. **pawb**. For other instances of vowel weakening in unaccented syllables see § 4.

PROTHETIC VOWEL.

9. Before words which in O.W. began with **s** + consonant there developed in the Mid.W. period a prothetic **y**, e.g. **ysgriven** *writing*: O.W. **scribenn**, **ystavell** *chamber*: O.W. **stabell**, **ystrodur** *packsaddle*: O.W. **strotur**, **yspeil** *spoil*: O.W. ***speil**, from Lat. *spolium*.

EPENTHETIC VOWEL.

10. Before a final liquid, nasal, or **v**, an epenthetic vowel is often written, which, however, does not count metrically as a syllable.

(a) Consonant + **l**, e.g. **mynwgyl** by **mynwgl** *neck* = Mod. W. **m^wynwgl**; **kenedel**, **kenedyl** by **kenedl** *race* = O.W. **cenetl**, Mod.W. **cededl**; **kwbwl**, **kwbyl** by **kwbl** *whole* = Mod.W. **cwbl**; **tavyl** *sling* = Mod.W. **tafl**.

(b) Consonant + **r**, e.g. **hagyr** by **hagr** *ugly* = Mod.W. **hagr**; **lleidyr** by **lleidr** *robber* = Mod.W. **lleidr**; **llestyr** *vessel* = O.W. **llestr**, **llestir**, Mod.W. **llestr**; **dwvyr**, **dwvwr** by **dwvr** *water* = Mod.W. **dwfr**.

(c) Consonant + **m**, e.g. **talym** *space* = Mod.W. **talm**.

(d) Consonant + **n**, e.g. **gwadyn** by **gwadn** *sole* = Mod.W. **gwadn**; **dwvyn** *deep* = Mod.W. **dwfn**.

(e) Consonant + **v**, e.g. **dedyf** *custom* = Mod.W. **deddf**; **baraf**, **baryf** *beard* = Mod.W. **barf**; **twrwf**, **twryf** by **twrf** *noise*.

CONSONANTAL CHANGES.

11. The following changes of consonants in combination are of importance for accidentence:—

(a) In the Indo-Germanic parent language **d** or **t** + **t** became **t't**, and **t't** in Celtic became **ss**, e.g. W. **llas** *was killed* = Ir. -*lass* from ***slat'tos**: **llad** *kill* = Ir. *slaidid hews*.

(b) **act** > **aeth**, or, with *i* infection, > **eith**; **ect** > **eith**; **wct** > **wyth**; **wcn**, **wgn** > **wyn**, e.g. **aeth** *he went* from ***act**, but **imdeith** *I travelled* from ***actī** (earlier ***actū**, ***actō**): Mid.W. **eyd goes** = O.W. **egit**, **agit**; **dyrreith** *he returned*, from *-**rekt**: √**reg-**; **amwyth** *he defended* from ***amukt**: **amwgaf** *I defend*, of which the verbal noun is **amwyn** from ***amucn**...

(c) **rt** > **rth**, e.g. **cymmerth** *he took* from ***com-bert**: **cymmeraf** *I take*.

(d) Before a labial **n** becomes **m**, e.g. **y maes** *in the field* from **yn maes**.

(e) **nd**, **mb** > **nn**, **mm**, e.g. **vyn nyvot**, **vy nyvot** *my coming* from **vyn dyvot**; **ym mwyt**, **y mwyt** *into food* from **yn bwyt**.

(f) **nc**, **nt**, **mp**. At the end of a word **nc**, **mp** remained, e.g. **ieuanc** *young*, **pump** *five*; **nt** remained in accented monosyllables, e.g. **dant** *tooth* (but proclitic **can**, **gan** *with* = O.W. **cant**); in words of more than one syllable it appears as **nt** or **n**, e.g. **ugeint** and **ugein** *twenty*, **carant** and **caran** *they love*. In the interior of a word **nc**, **nt**, **mp** develop regularly in the penultimate syllable to **ng**, **nn**, **mm**, in the antepenult to **ngh**, **nh**, **mh**, e.g. **tranc** *cessation*: **trenghi** *to cease*; **angen** *necessity* (from ***ancēn** = Ir. **ēcen**): **anghenawc** *necessitous*; O.W. **hanther** *half*, later **hanner**; **dant** *tooth*: **danned** *teeth*: **danhedawc** *toothed*; O.W. **pimphet** *fifth*, later **pymmet**; **cymmell** *compulsion* (from Lat. *compello*): pl. **cymhellyon**. The regular development, however, is liable to be affected by analogy.

NOTE 1.—The cause of the different treatment in the penult and the antepenult is the accent. In early W. the accent was on the last syllable (§ 4); the syllable immediately preceding the accent would be most weakly accented, the syllable before that would have a secondary accent, e.g. **ānghenawc**, **dānhedawc**, **cŷmhellyón**.

(g) Before **h**—

(a) **g**, **d**, **b** become *tenues*, e.g. **teckaf** *most beautiful* from ***teg-haf**: **tec** (phonetically **teg**) *beautiful*, **tebycko** from ***tebyg-ho** *he may think*: **tebygu** *to think*, **plyckau** *to fold* from ***plyg-hau**: **plyc** (phonetically **plyg**) *fold*; **calettaf** *hardest* from ***caled-haf**: **calet** (phonetically **caled**) *hard*, **cretto** *he may believe* from ***cred-ho**:

credu to believe, *bwyta* to eat from **bwyd-ha* : *bwyt* (phonetically *bwyd*) food; *cyvellyppaf* most like from **cyvelyb-haf* : *cyvelyp* (phonetically *cyvelyb*) like, *attepo* from **ad-heb-ho* he may answer : *attebu*, *digaplo* he may cease to calumniate from **digabl-ho* : *digablu*, *llwyprawt* from **llwybr-hawt* will course : *llwybraw* to course.

(β) *đ* becomes *th*, e.g. *diwethaf* last from **diwed-haf* : *diwed* end, *rotho* he may give from **rod-ho* : *rodi* to give, *rythau* to set free from **ryd-hau* : *ryd* free.

(γ) *v* becomes *f*, e.g. *tyffo* he may grow from **tyv-ho* : *tyvu* to grow, *dyffo* he may come : *dyvod* to come, *coffau* to remember from **cov-hau* : *cof* memory.

NOTE 2.—Instances of *ff* from *v-h* are not numerous, they have commonly been replaced by analogical forms, e.g. *araf-hau* to make gentle, *digrif-af* most entertaining. So *th* from *đ+h* becomes rarer and rarer in Mid. W., where e.g. *rotho* is replaced by *rodho* and *rodo*; the old forms are most persistent in the case of the tenues *c*, *t*, *p*. (cf. § 110)

(f) *th+đ > th*, e.g. *athiffero* who may defend thee from *ath-differo*. But here commonly the *đ* is written etymologically.

(g) *d+đ* became apparently *d*, e.g. *adyn* wretch from *ad-dyn* (*ad*=Ir. *aith*-, with sense of Lat. *re*-).

SOUND-CHANGES WITHIN THE SENTENCE.

12. Within the sentence closely connected word groups are liable to changes similar to those that take place within individual words. As within the word vowel-flanked consonants were reduced, e.g. *cegin* kitchen from Lat. *coquina*, *niver* number from Lat. *numerus*, so in a word group, e.g. **tōtā mārā* great people became *tud vawr*. As within the word *nc* became *ngh*, *nt* became *nh*, *mp* became *mh* (§ 11), *nd* became *nn*, e.g. *crwnn* round by Ir. *cruind*, *mb* became *mm*, e.g. *camm* crooked from Old British *cambos*, so in word groups, e.g. *ryn cynghor* my counsel became *vy ghyngbor*, *ryn penn* my head became *vym penn*, *vy mhenn*, *ryn dyvot* my coming became *ryn nyvot*, *yn bwyf* into food became *ym mwyt*, *y mwyt*. But, on the one hand, a

particular mutation may spread analogically, if it becomes connected with some grammatical function; thus in Welsh it became the rule that after all feminine nouns in the singular a following adjective was mutated, though in Celtic only certain classes of feminine nouns ended in a vowel. On the other hand, the change may analogically disappear altogether, or the mutation may be restricted to certain phrases as in the case of the nasal mutation after numerals (§ 20c). In sound groups there are three kinds of initial change (1) vocalic mutation or lenation, which originated from cases where the preceding member of the group originally ended in a vowel, (2) nasal mutation where the preceding member originally ended in **n**, (3) spirant mutation where the preceding member ended in certain consonants, most commonly **s** but also **c**.

NOTE.—In reading Early Welsh texts the student must be careful not to be misled by the orthography, which does not consistently express the initial changes. Thus if he should meet with, e.g. **y gwlat** *the country* for **y wlat**, or **yn dyvot** for **yn nyvot**, that is only an archaistic or etymological orthography which is no evidence of the actual sound at the time.

13. Table of Consonant Mutations.

		radical		vocalic		nasal		spirant
Tenues	{	c ...	corn ...	gorn ...	nghorn ...	chorn		
		t ...	tat ...	dat ...	nhat ...	that		
		p ...	prenn ...	brenn ...	mhrenn ...	phrenn		
Mediae	{	g ...	gwr ...	wr ...	ngwr			
		d ...	dyn ...	ðyn ...	nyn			
		b ...	baryf ...	varyf ...	maryf			
Liquids	{	ll ...	llaw ...	law				
		rh ...	rhan ...	ran				
Nasal		m ...	mam ...	vam				

NOTE 1.—In vocalic mutation **g** became first the spirant **ǵ**, which was early lost (§ 3d). From the fact that initial **g** was thus lost, many words which originally began with a vowel in time assume an initial **g**; e.g. **y ord** *his hammer* (=Ir. *ord*) resembled externally **y wr** *his man*, and this superficial resemblance led to **gord** (for **ord**) like **gwr**. The principle is the same as in the development of initial **f** before a vowel in Mid.Ir.

NOTE 2.—As in Mid.W. the spirant is commonly written **d** (§ 3d), the vocalic mutation of initial **d** is not discernible in writing.

NOTE 3.—In Mid.W. initial **rh** is written **r**, so that the unmutated and the mutated forms are indistinguishable (§ 3f).

Vocalic Mutation or Lenation.

14. The history of Welsh lenation has still to be written. In some respects, particularly with regard to lenation after the verb, the subject is full of difficulty. In the development of lenation analogy played a large part, so that to some extent the usage would differ at different periods. And the fixing of the rules of lenation for a particular period is complicated by the fact that the mutation is not consistently expressed in writing. The following are the chief facts about lenation in Mid. W. prose; the material is taken from the Red Book of Hergest.

15. General exception to the rules of lenation. After final **n** and **r** initial **ll** and **rh** were regularly unmutated, e.g. **yn llawen** *gladly*, **y llaw** = O.W. **ir lau** *the hand*. For **rh** the rule is seen in Mod.W., e.g. **yn rhydd** *freely*, **y rhan** *the part*. As **rh** was not written in Mid. W. this distinction is not discernible there.

A. LENATION OF NOUN AND ADJECTIVE (INCLUDING NOMINAL ADJECTIVAL PRONOUNS).

16. (a) After the article.

After the article in the sg. fem. the initial consonant of a following noun or adjective is lenated, e.g. **y gaer** *the city*, **yr dref** *to the town*, **y vrenhines** *the queen*. But **y llaw** *the hand* (§ 15).

(b) After the noun.

(a) After a noun in the feminine singular or the dual an adjective is lenated, e.g. **morwyn benngrech velen** *a curlyhaired auburn maid*, **deu vilgi vronwynnyon vrychyon** *two whitebreasted brindled hounds*. Also when the adjective is separated from the noun, e.g. **kaer uawr** *a welynt*, **vwyhaf** or **byt** *they saw a large town, the largest in the world*.

| cf. p. 22

NOTE 1.—After the masc. sg. and the plur. lenation of the comparative is found in sentences of the following type: **ny welsei dyn eiryoet llu degach . . .** *noc oed hwnnw* *no man had ever seen a host fairer than that* RB. 90, 13; **na welsynt llongeu gyweiryach y hansawd noc wynt** *that they had not seen ships better equipped than they* RB. 27, 3.

| x

(β) After a noun in the fem. sg. or the dual a following genitive is lenated when it is equivalent to an adjective, e.g. **kist vaen** *a stone chest*; **deu vaen vreuan** *two millstones*.

NOTE 2.—The genitive is lenated after **meint**, **ryw**, **kyvryw** and **sawl** (§ 76-7), e.g. **y veint lewenyd** *the amount of gladness*; **pa ryw wysc** *what kind of dress?* **kyvryw wr** *such a man*; **y sawl vrenhined** *all the kings*. Further, the genitive of proper names is lenated after certain nouns, e.g. **Cadeir Vaxen** *Maxen's Seat*; **Caer Vyrdin** *Carmarthen*; **Llan badarn** *lit. Padarn's Church*; **Ynys Von** *Island of Mon*; **Eglwys Veir** *Mary's Church*; **Gwlat Vorgan** *the land of Morgan*; **pobyl Vrytaen** *the people of Britain*; **ty Gustenin** *the house of Custenin* (cf. Mod. W. **ty Dduw**); **mam Gadwaladyr** *mother of Cadwaladr*; **Branwen verch Lyr** *Branwen daughter of Llyr*; **gwreic Vrutus** *wife of Brutus*; **deu vab Varedud** *two sons of Maredudd*.

(γ) After proper nouns there is lenation of a following noun or adjective denoting a characteristic of a person, e.g. **Llud vrenhin** *King Llud*, **Peredur baladyrhir** *Peredur of the long spear*.

NOTE 3.—The initial consonants of **mab** *son* and **merch** *daughter* are lenated, e.g. **Pryderi uab Pwyll** *Pryderi son of Pwyll*, **Aranrot verch Don** *Aranrot daughter of Don*.

NOTE 4.—Further instances of lenation in apposition are, e.g. **ewythred Arthur oedynt**, **urodyr y uam** *they were uncles of Arthur, his mother's brothers*, **Giluaethwy ac Euyd . . . y nyeint**, **ueibion y chwaer Gilvaethwy and Ewydd** *his nephews, his sister's sons*. **Aranrot uerch Don dy nith**, **uerch dy chwaer Aranrot** *daughter of Don thy niece, thy sister's daughter*.

(δ) Lenation is found in the genitive of the verbal noun, particularly when it is separated from the governing word, e.g. **menegi uot y crydyon wedy duunaw** *declaring that the cobblers had united*; **a dyuot . . . yn y vedwl uynet y hela** *and it came into his mind to go to hunt*; **a ryuedu o Owein yr mackwy gyuarch gwell idaw** *and Owein wondered that the youth should greet him*.

(c) After the adjective.

(a) When an adjective in the positive degree precedes, the noun is lenated, e.g. **brawdoryawl garyat** *brotherly love*, **dirvawr wres** *excessive heat*, **amryuaelyon gerdeu** *divers songs*. So after the pronominal adjective **holl** *all*, e.g. **holl gwn** *all the dogs*, **holl wraged** *all the women*.

NOTE 5.—For the comparative the material to hand from RB. is scanty; with lenation: **yn llei** *boen less pain* 146, without lenation: **mwy gobeith** *greater hope* 95, **muscrellach gwr** *a more helpless man* 13. In RB. II.

there are some instances of lenation after **mwyy** *more*. After the superlative in RB. non-lenation seems to be the rule; in RB. II. lenation is more frequent.

NOTE 6.—In Celtic, when the adjective preceded the noun, it formed a compound with it, e.g. **hen-wrach** *old hag* (§ 34a), and in composition the lenation of the second element was regular, e.g. **eur-wisc** *golden dress*, **bore-vwyt** *morning-food, breakfast*. In Welsh, when the adjective came to be used freely before the noun, the lenation of the old compounds was retained in the positive,

NOTE 7.—On the analogy of lenation in compound words and of lenation of the noun following the adjective, in poetry, when the genitive precedes the noun, it may lenate, e.g. **byd lywyadwr** *the ruler of the world*, **o Gymry werin** *of the host of the Cynry*.

(β) When an adjective is repeated, e.g. **mwyy vwy** *vyd greater and greater will be*.

(d) After YN forming adverbs, and with predicative nouns and adjectives (§ 35), e.g. **yn vynyeh** *often*, **yn borth** *as a help*, **yn wreic** *as a wife*. But **yn llawen** *gladly* (§ 15).

NOTE 8.—With regard to their influence upon a following word it is necessary to bear in mind that predicative **yn** lenates, that **yn** in is followed by the nasal mutation (§ 20b) and that **yn** with the verbal noun, e.g. **yn mynet** *going* (§ 126a), does not affect a following consonant.

(e) After numerals.

(a) After cardinal numbers.

un *one*. After the fem., lenation seems to be regular, e.g. **un wreic** *one woman*, **un vil** *one thousand*, **yr un gerdet** *the same going*. Initial **ll** is regularly uninfected, e.g. **un llynges** *one fleet*. After the masc. the usage seems to vary, e.g. **vn geir** *one word* RB. 197 = WB. 123, but **vn eir** RB. II. 222, **yr un march** *the same horse* RB. 9, but **neb vn varchawc** *any horseman* RB. II. 278, **yn un uaes** *in one field* RB. 114.

NOTE 9.—In Irish, **ōin** regularly mutates a following consonant. According to Rowlands, Mod.W. **un** mutates in the fem.

deu, **dwyy** *two*. After these lenation is regular, e.g. **deu barchell** *two pigs*, **deu lu** *two hosts*, **dwyy verchet** *two daughters*. But **deu cant** *two hundred* RB. II. *passim*.

chwech, **chwe** *six* :—**chwech wraged** *six women* RB. 18, 16; but **chwe blyned** *six years* RB. II. 387, 404.

seith *seven* : **seith gantref** *seven cantreds* RB. 25, 44, **seith gelfydyt** *seven arts* RB. II. 200, **seith wystyl** *seven hostages* RB.

f. years (after numerals)

celfydyt, *f. an art*; pl. celfyddau
gwystyl, *m. a hostage*; pl. gwyystlon.

II. 327. But usually without lenation **seith cantref**, **seith cuppyt** *seven cubits*, **seith cant** *seven hundred*, **seith punt** *seven pounds*, **seith meib** *seven sons*. *mab* : *pl. meib, meibon*; for *pl. v. 42a*.

wyth eight: **wyth drawst** *eight beams* RB. III, 21, **wyth gant** *eight hundred* RB. II. 386, but **wyth cant** 39, 40, 230, 257, 258, 385, **wyth temyl** *eight temples* 101, **wyth tywyssawc** *eight chiefs* 14.

grad f. step; -au **naw nine**. After this lenation is occasionally found, e.g. **naw rad** *nine ranks* LA. 17.

mil thousand: **mil verthyr** *a thousand martyrs* RB. II. 199.

10.—In **pumwyr** *five men*, **seithwyr** *seven men*, **nawwyr** *nine men*, **canwr** *a hundred men*, there seems to be composition.

(β) After ordinal numbers.

After the feminine ordinals from *three* onwards there is lenation, e.g. **y dryded geinc** *the third branch*, **y seithvet vlwydyn** *the seventh year*, **yr vgeinuuet vlwydyn** *the twentieth year*.

11.—The same rule seems to hold with **eil** *other, second*, e.g. **yr eil marchawc** *the second horseman*, but **yr eil vlwydyn** *the second year*, and with **neill** *one of two*, e.g. **y neill troet** *the one foot*, but **y neill law** *the one hand*.

(f) After the pronoun.

(a) After the possessives **dy** *thy* and **y** *his*, e.g. **dy davawt** *thy tongue*, **ath lu** *and thy host*; **y benn** *his head*, **ae rud** *and his cheek*.

(β) After interrogatives, e.g. **pa le**, **py le** *where?* **pa beth** *what thing?*

(γ) In apposition, e.g. **ynteu Bwyll** *he Pwyll*, **hitheu wreic** *Teirnon she the wife of Teirnon*; **ef Vanawydan** *he Manawydan*; on *hachaws* **ni bechaduryeit** *because of us sinners*.

(g) After the verb.

(a) After the verb lenation is found not only of the object but also of the subject, whether the verb immediately precedes the lenated form or is separated from it, e.g. **mi a wnn gyghor** *da I know good counsel*, **y gwelynt uarchawc** *they saw a horseman*, **ny mynnei Gaswallawn** *y lad ynteu Caswallawn did not desire to slay him*. The proportion of lenation to non-lenation differs

in different parts of the verb. After certain parts of the verb lenation is absent or exceptional. Such are 3 sg. and 3 pl. pres. ind. act., 3 sg. pres. subj. act. and the passive forms. After the 3 sg. of the pret. ind. act. non-lenation of the subject is the rule; in RB. lenation of the object is occasionally found when it directly follows the verb, e.g. **y kavas Uendigeit** *Uran he found Bendigeit Vran*, frequently when the subject precedes it, e.g. **y lladawd Peredur** *wyr yr iarll Peredur slew the earl's men*.

(β) After most of the forms of the verb "to be" lenation is found, most consistently in the predicate from its close connexion with the verb, but also in the subject whether it follows the verb immediately or is separated from it, e.g. **ot wyt uorwyn** *if thou art a maid*, **yd ym drist** *ni we are sad*, **yssyd urenhin** *who is king*, **yssit le** *there is a place*, **nyt oed uwy** *it was not greater*, **oedynt gystal** *they were as good*, **mi a uydaf borthawr** *I am gatekeeper*, **ni a vydwn gyuarwyd** *we will be guides*, **ny bydei vyw** *he was not alive*, **y bydynt barawt** *they should be ready*, **ny buost gyvartal** *thou hast not been just*, **tra uu vyw** *while she lived*, **pan uuant veirw** *when they were dead*, **buassei oreu** *it would have been best*, **byd lawenach** *be more joyous*, **bit bont** *let him be a bridge*, **bydwch gedymdeithon** *be ye comrades*, **tra vwyf vyw** *while I live*, **tra vych vyw** *while thou livest*, **tra vom vyw** *while we live*, **mal na bont ueichawc** *so that they may not be pregnant*, **pei bewn urathedic** *if I were wounded*, **a vei vawr** *which should be great*, **gwedy y beym uedw** *after we were intoxicated*, **nyt oes blant** *there is no offspring*, **budugawl oed Gei Kei** *was gifted*, **y hwnnw y bu uab** *to him there was a son*, **cyt bei lawer o geiryd** *though there were many cities*, **nyt oes in gyghor** *we have no counsel*, **oed well ytti geisaw** *it were better for thee to seek*, **tost vu gantaw welet** *it pained him to see*. There is, however, no lenation after **ys**, e.g. **ys gwir** *it is true* (unless the subject be separated, e.g. **kanys gwell genthi gyscu** *since she prefers to sleep*); after **nyt**, **nat**, **neut**, e.g. **nyt llei** *is not less*, **neut marw** *he is dead*; after **os**, e.g. **os gwr** *if he is a man*; after **ae** e.g. **ae gwell** *is it better?* after **yw**, e.g. **pan yw Peredur** *that it is Peredur* (unless the subject be

*cyf - arwyd m.
a guide.*

*part. of brathu, to
wound, stab, spur.*

caer, f. i. pl. caryd

hard, severe.

separated, e.g. hawd **yw** gennyf **gaffel** *I think it easy to get*; after **ytti**w, e.g. a **ytti**w **Kei** yn llys Arthur *is Kei in Arthur's court?* after **mae**, e.g. **y mae llech** *there is a flagstone* (unless the subject be separated, e.g. **y mae yma uorwyn** *there is here a maiden*); after **maent**, e.g. **y maent perchen** *there are owners*; after **byd**, e.g. ny **byd gwell** *it will not be better* (unless the subject be separated, e.g. or **byd gwell** genwch **bresswylaw** *if ye think it better to dwell*); after **boet**, e.g. **poet kyvlawn** dy rat titheu *may thy prosperity be complete*; after **bo**, e.g. pan **uo parawt** *when it is ready* (unless the subject be separated, e.g. pan **uo** amser in **uyn**et *when it is time for us to go*).

(h) In adverbs and adverbial phrases.

In the interior of a sentence the initial consonant of an adverb or an adverbial phrase is often lenated, e.g. nyth elwir **bellach** byth yn vorwyn *thou shalt never more be called a maiden*, ny orffowysaf **vyth** *I will never rest*, pan daeth y paganyeit **gyntaf** y Iwerdon *when the pagans came first to Ireland*, bydwch yma **vlwydyn** y dyd hediw *be ye here a year to-day*, bu farw . . . **vis** **whefrawr** *she died in the month of February*, pebyllaw a oruc **lawer o dydyeu** *he encamped many days*. In the same way lenation is found in preposition and suffixed pronoun, e.g. ny eill neb vynet **drwydi** *no one can go through it*, a gymero yr ergit **drossof i** *who shall take the blow in my stead*, hir uu **gennyf i** y nos honno *that night seemed long to me*.

NOTE 12.—In origin this is only a special case of post-verbal lenation, like the corresponding change in Irish, for which see Pedersen, KZ. xxxv. 332 sq.

NOTE 13.—Lenation is found of the initial consonants of some prepositions and conjunctions: **ar**=O.W. **guar** (Ir. *for*), **gen** by **can**, **wedy** by **gwedy**=O.W. **guetig**, **wrth**=O.W. **gwrth**, **dan** by **tan**, **dros**=O.W. **trus**, **drwy** by **trwy**=O.W. **troi**, **ban** by **pan**, **bei** by **pei**. The reason of the weakening here, however, seems to be that the words are pretonic.

(i) After the prepositions **am**, **ar**, **att**, **can**, **heb**, **o** (**a**), **tan**, **tros**, **trwy**, **uch**, **wrth**, **y**, and frequently after the nominal preposition **hyt**, e.g. **am** betheu *about things*; **ar** vrys *in haste*; **att** Bwyll *to Pwyll*; **gan** bawb *with every one*; **heb** vwyt *without food*; **o** gerd *of music*; **dan** brenn *under a tree*; **dros**

vor across the sea; trwy lewenyd through joy; uch benn above; wrth Gynan to Cynan; y vynydd upwards; hyt galan Mei till the first of May.

(k) After a negative in phrases like na wir it is not true RB. 105; na well it is not better RB. 61.

(l) After *mor* how, so and *neu* or, e.g. *mor druan* how wretched; *neu vuelyn* or horn.

(m) After interjections.

(a) The vocative is lenated after *a*, *ha*, *oia*, *och*, *ub* e.g. *a vorwyn* O maiden; *oia wr* ho! man; *och Ereint* alas! Gereint; *ub wyr* alack! men. But without any preceding particle lenation of the vocative is found, e.g. *dos vorwyn* go, maiden.

(β) After *llyma*, *llyna*, and *nachaf*, e.g. *llyma luossogrwyd* yn ymlit see! there is a host following RB. II. 302; *llyna uedru* yn drwc there is bad behaviour; *nachaf uarchawc* yn dyuot behold! a horseman was coming.

B. LENATION OF THE PRONOUN.

17. The pronoun is lenated :—

(a) As subject or object, or emphasizing an infixed or suffixed pronoun or possessive adjective, e.g. *elwyf ui* I might go, *gallaf i* I can, *ny buum drwc i* I was not evil, *y rodaf inneu* I will give, *arhowch uiui* wait for me, *na chabla di uiui* do not blame me, *nyt atwaenwn i didi* I did not recognise thee, *ath gud ditheu* which hides thee, *ohonaf i*, *ohonaf inneu* by me, *vy ysgwyd i* my shield, *dy grogi di* thy hanging, *dy lad ditheu* thy slaying.

NOTE 1.—But after final *t t* is usual, e.g. *y rodeist ti* thou hast given, *gan dy genyat ti* with thy leave, *dy vot titheu* thy being.

(b) Sometimes in apposition, e.g. *ni a awn ui a thi* we will go, *I and thou*, *keisswn ninneu ui a thi* let us seek, *I and thou*.

(c) After other lenating words, e.g. *gwae vi* woe to me, *neu vinneu* or I, *neu ditheu* or thou.

C. LENATION OF THE VERB.

18. The verb is lenated :—

(a) After infixed pronoun of sg. 2, e.g. **yth elwir** *thou art called*.

(b) After relative **a**, e.g. govyn **a oruc** *he asked*.

(c) After the interrogative **pa, py**, e.g. hyt na wydat **pa** (or **py**) **wnaei** *so that she did not know what she should do*; **py liwy** *di why dost thou colour?*

(d) When the copula follows the predicate (§ 159), e.g. **llawen uu y uorwyn** *the maiden was glad*.

(e) After the verbal particle **yt** (§ 91 note 2) in the older language, e.g. **yt gaffei** *he should get*.

(f) After the verbal particle **ry** (but cf. § 21 note), e.g. **ry geveis** *I have got*. Similarly after **neur** (§ 95 note), e.g. **neur gavas** *he has got*.

peri, to cause, make, create. (g) After the interrogative **a**, e.g. **a bery** *di wilt thou effect?*

parhau, to remain, continue. (h) After the conjunctions **pan, tra, yny**, e.g. **pan golles** *when he lost*, **tra barhaawd** *while it lasted*, **tra vwyf** *as long as I am*, **yny glyw** *till he hears*, **yny welas** *till he saw*, **yny vyd** *till he is*.

< gwybod (i) After the negatives **ny** (including **ony, pony**) and **na** (with the exception of the tenses § 21e), e.g. **ny allaf** *I cannot*, **ny ladaf** *I will not slay*, **kany vynny** *since thou dost not desire*, **pony wydut ti didst thou not know? **na ovyn di** *do not ask*, Duw a **wyr na ladaf i** *God knows that I will not slay*.**

NOTE.—But after **ny, na** the rule of lenation is not absolute. In particular initial **m** is commonly unchanged, e.g. **ny mynnaf** *I do not desire*, **hyt na mynnei** *so that he did not desire*. Further, initial **b** of forms of **bot** to be is commonly unlenated, e.g. **ny bu gystal** *it was not so good*; a **wypo na bo min i** *who shall know that it is not I*. But in the imperative lenation seems to be the rule, e.g. **na uit amgeled gennweh** *be not troubled*. Non-lenation after **ny** comes from the old non-relative forms (§ 21 note). **Na** originally ended in a consonant (**nac**), so that after it the lenation is irregular; so far as it lenates it has followed the analogy of **ny**.

Nasal Mutation.

19. Nasal mutation is very irregularly written in Mid.W.MSS. The mutation of **nc** is expressed by **gk** or **gh**, the mutation of **nt**

commonly by **nt**, rarely by **nh**, the mutation of **mp** commonly by **mp**, sometimes by **mph** or **mh**. The mutation of **ng** is expressed by **gg** or **ngg**, the mutation of **nd**, **nb** by **n** or **nd**, and **m** or **mb**.

20. Nasal mutation is found :—

(a) After **vyn** *my*, e.g. **vygkynghor**, **vyghynghor** *my counsel*, **vyntat**, **vynhat** *my father*, **vypenn**, **vymphen**, **vymhen** *my head*, **vyggwreic** (**gwreic**) *my wife*, **vynggwely** *my bed*, **vynyvot**, **vyndyvot** *my coming*, **vymaraf** (**baraf**) *my beard*. *baraf*.

(b) After **yn** *in, into*, e.g. **ygkarchar**, **ygharchar** *in prison*, **ymperved**, **ymherved** *in the centre*, **ymhoen** (**poen**) *in punishment*; **yn diwed** (= **yn niwed**) *in the end*; **ymbwyt**, **ymwyt** (**bwyt**) *into food*.

(c) In certain phrases after numerals (chiefly with **blyned** *years* and **dieu**, **diwarnawt** *days*), e.g. **pump mlyned** *five years*, *m. a day.* **chwech mlyned** *six years*, **seith mlyned** *seven years*, **wyth mlyned** *eight years*, **naw mlyned** *nine years*, **naw nieu** *nine days*, **deng mlyned** *ten years*, **dec nieu** *ten days*, **deudec niwarnawt** *twelve days*, **pymtheng mlyned** *fifteen years*, **ugein mlyned** *twenty years*, **deugeint mlyned** *forty years*, **cant mlyned** *a hundred years*, **can mu** *a hundred kine*, **trychan mu** *three hundred kine*.

NOTE.—This usage started from those numerals which in Old Celtic ended in **n**: **seith** (cf. Ir. *secht* n-, Lat. *septem*; final **m** in Celtic became **n**), **naw** (cf. Ir. *nōi* n-, Lat. *novem*), **dec** (cf. Ir. *deich* n-, Lat. *decem*), **cant** (cf. Ir. *cēt* n-, Lat. *centum*).

Spirant Mutation.

21. This is found :—

(a) After the numerals **tri** *three* and **chwe**(**ch**) *six*, e.g. **tri chantref** *three cantreds*, **tri pheth** *three things*, **chwe thorth** *six loaves*.

(b) After **y** *her*, e.g. **y chlust** *her ear*, **y throet** *her foot*, **y phenn** *her head*.

(c) After the prepositions **ac**, **a** *with*, **tra** *beyond*, e.g. **a chledyf** *with a sword*, **a thi** *with thee*, **tra thonn** *beyond wave*.

(d) After the conjunctions **a(c)** *and*, **no(c)** *than*, **o** *if*, e.g. *mam troed in a foot; fel. traed a that father and mother, traet a phenn feet and head; gwaeth no chynt worse than before; o chigleu if he has heard.*

NOTE 1.—After **kwt** *where* spirant change is found: **cv** *threwna where it settles* BB. 44^b, but **kwt gaffei** (*caffei*) *where he should get* WB. 453; cf. **cud vit** BB. 44^b, **cwd uyd** *where it will be* FB. 146.

(e) After the negatives **ny** and **na(c)**, e.g. *ny chysgaf I will not sleep, ny thyrr does not break, ny phryn does not buy; na chwsc do not sleep, na thorraf that I do not break, na marchawc na phedestyr neither horseman nor footman.*

NOTE. 2.—But in the early poetry **ny** produces the spirant change only when it is non-relative; when it is relative a following **c**, **t**, or **p** is lenated, e.g. *ny char he does not love*, but *ny gar who does not love*. In the early poetry there is the same difference of treatment after the verbal particle **ry**, e.g. *ry charas has loved, ry garas who has loved*. This distinction between non-relative and relative forms must have extended to all consonants capable of mutation, but in the case of the other consonants confusion set in earlier. In later Mid. W. after **ny** the non-relative form has been generalised in the case of words beginning with **c**, **t**, **p**, the relative form, with certain exceptions, in the case of words beginning with other mutable consonants (cf. § 18 i). After **ry** the relative form was generalised. For further details see Erin III. pp. 20 sq.

h in Sentence Construction.

22. After certain words **h** appears before a following word beginning with a vowel.

(a) After the infixed and the possessive pronoun **m**, e.g. *am h-ymlityassant who followed me, om h-anvod against my will.*

(b) After the infixed pronoun **e**, e.g. *ae h-arganvu who perceived him.*

(c) After **y** *her*, e.g. *y h-enw her name.*

NOTE.—In Irish also **h** appears after **a** *her*, e.g. *a h-ainm her name*. The Irish and Welsh **h** here comes from the original final **s** of the possessive.

(d) After **an** *our*, e.g. *an h-arueu our arms.*

(e) After ⁿ**eu**, **y** *their*, e.g. *eu h-arueu their arms.*

(f) After **ar** before **ugeint** *twenty*, e.g. *un ar h-ugeint twenty one.*

THE ARTICLE.

23. In O.W. the article is **ir** throughout, e.g. **ir pimphet eterin** *the fifth bird*, **dir finnaun** *to the fountain*. In Mid.W. **yr** remains before vowels and **h**, e.g. **yr amser** *the time*, **yr alanas** (from **galanas**) *the bloodfine*, **yr henwr** *the old man*; before other consonants except **y** it becomes **y**, e.g. **y bwyf** *the food*, **y wreic** (from **gwreic**) *the woman*; before **y** the usage varies, e.g. **yr iarll** or **y iarll** *the earl*. But if the article be fused together with a preceding conjunction or preposition, or if the **y** be elided after a preceding vowel, then **'r** remains, e.g. **y nef ar dayar** *heaven and earth*, **yn gyuagos yr gaer** *near to the city*, **gwiryon yw'r uorwŷn ohonof i** *the maiden is innocent as regards me*.

SYNTAX OF THE ARTICLE.

24. (a) In addition to its use before common nouns the article appears regularly before the names of certain countries, such as **yr Affrica** *Africa*, **yr Asia** *Asia*, **yr Alban** *Scotland*, **yr Almaen** *Germany*, **yr Eidal** *Italy*, **yr Yspañ** *Spain*, e.g. **vn yw yr Asia**, **deu yw yr Affrica**, **tri yw Europa** *Asia is one, Africa is two, Europe is three* FB. 216. Occasionally the article appears before names of persons, e.g. **yr Beli mawr** (= **y Beli uawr** WB. 191) *to Beli the Great* RB. 93, 2; **mwyhaf oe vrodyr y karei Lud y Lleuelys Llud** *loved Llevelys more than any of his other brothers* ib.

(b) The article is not used before a noun followed by a dependent genitive, e.g. **gwyr ynys y kedyrn** *the men of the island of the strong*, unless it be accompanied by a demonstrative pronoun, e.g. **or meint gwyrtheu hwnnw** *from that amount of miracles*, or unless the genitive be the equivalent of an adjective, e.g. **y werin eur** *the golden chessmen*, **y moch coet** *the wild pigs* (lit. *the pigs of the wood*), **y peir dateni** *the cauldron of rebirth, the regenerative cauldron*.

THE NOUN.

NUMBERS AND CASES.

25. In Welsh the old Celtic declension is completely broken down. Of the three genders the neuter has been lost. The dual, which, as in Irish, is always preceded by the numeral for *two*, in some classes of nouns would phonetically have fallen together with the singular; in Welsh this has been generalised so that the dual (apart from forms like **deu ychen** *two oxen*) coincides in form with the singular; a trace of the dual inflection remains in the lenation of a following adjective, e.g. **deu vŵl gadarn** (from **cadarn**) *two strong mules*, **deu vilgi vronwynnion vrychion** *two whitebreasted brindled greyhounds*. In the regular inflexion there remains only one case for each number; in the singular this corresponds sometimes to the old nominative, e.g. **car** *friend* = Ir. *carae*, sometimes to the form of the oblique cases, e.g. **breuant** *windpipe* = Ir. *brāge*, g. *brāgat*; a few traces of lost cases still survive in phrases, e.g. **meudwy** *hermit* (lit. *servant of God*), where **dwy** is the genitive of **duw**; **erbynn** *against* (= Ir. *ar chiunn*), where **pynn** (from ***pendī**, from ***pendū**) is the dative of **penn** *head*; **peunyd** *every day*, **peunoeth** *every night*, where **peun-**, which in O.W. would be ***poun-**, comes from ***popn-**, the old accusative singular of **pob** *every*.

SYNTAX OF THE CASES.

26. As in Irish, the nominative may stand absolutely at the beginning of the sentence to introduce the subject of discourse, e.g. **y wreic honn ym penn pythwnos a mis y byd beichogi idi**, lit. *this woman, at the end of a fortnight and a month there will be conception to her*. In prose the genitive follows the noun on which it depends, e.g. **enw y mab** *the name of the son*; in poetry it may precede, e.g. **byt lywaydur = llywaydur byt** *the ruler of the world*; sometimes, as in Irish, it is used after an adjective meaning *with respect to a thing*, e.g. **nŷ bydŷ anuodlawn y phrŷt** *thou wilt not*

be displeased with her form. The accusative can be recognised only from the construction; in poetry the accusative of a place-name is common after verbs of motion, e.g. dywed **y down** **Arwystli** *say that we will come to Arwystli* MA. 192^b.

FORMATION OF THE PLURAL.

27. A. The plural is based on Old Celtic plural formations.

(a) Plural with *ī* infection (§ 7b), e.g. **march horse**: **meirch**, **manach monk**: **meneich**, **maen stone**: **mein**, **oen lamb**: **wyn**, **asgell wing**: **esgyll**, **corn horn**: **cyrn**, **escob bishop**: **escyb**, **gwr man**: **gwyr**.

NOTE 1.—This represents the old plural formation of **-o-** stems, e.g. **meirch** from ***marci** from ***marcoi**. In part, however, it might represent the plural of **-i-** stems, cf. Ir. **súili eyes**: **súil eye**. In **dagr** *tear* the plur. **deigr** (= Ir. **dēr**) comes from ***dacru**, the plur. of a neut. **-u-** stem.

NOTE 2.—Many substantives which regularly form their plural otherwise, particularly such as form their plural in **-ion**, follow this inflexion after numerals above *two*, e.g. **tri gweis** *three boys*, **seith meib** *seven sons* (GC.² 283).

spurious form.
v. M.-g. 212
[pl. *dagrau* s.
deigr N.B.]

(b) Plural in **-eu**, **-ieu** (O.W. **-ou**, **-iou**), e.g. **gen jaw**: **geneu**, **penn head**: **penneu**, **cledyf sword**: **cledyveu**, **pebyll tent**: **pebyllyeu**, **glin knee**: **glinyeu**.

NOTE 3.—**-ou**, **-eu** started from **-oues**, the nom. pl. of **-u-** stems, cf. Gaulish **Lugoves**.

(c) Plural in **-on** **-ion**, e.g. **medyc physician**: **medygon**, **cenaw whelp**: **cenawon**, **lleidr robber**: **lladron**, **mab son**: **meibyon**, **dyn man**: **dynyon**, **gelyn enemy**: **gelynyon**. This is the common ending of adjectives.

NOTE 4.—**morwyn** *maiden* becomes in the plural **morynyon**.

NOTE 5.—**-on** is based on **-ōnes**, the nom. pl. of masc. and fem. **-n-** stems, cf. Gaulish **Lingōnes**. The borrowed **lleidr** *robber*: **lladron** represents an older ***latri** (from ***latrū** **latrō**): ***latrōnes**; similarly **dreic** *dragon*: **dragon**, **Seis** *Saxon*: **Saeson**.

(d) Other old consonantal plurals, e.g. **car relative**: **carant** (from ***carants**: ***carantes** = Ir. **carae**: **carait**), **ci dog**: **cwn** (from ***kuū**: ***kunes**), **ych ox**: **ychen**, **brawt brother**: **broder**, **troet foot**: **traet**, **ty house**: **tei** (an old neut. **-s-** stem, cf. Ir. **tech**:

tige). Under the influence of §27a *carant* became *cereint*, *broder* became *brodyr*; in the same way may be explained *nei nephew*: *neieint*, *gof smith*: *goveint*. Some neut. -n-stems make their plur. in -*ein*, e.g. *enw* (O.W. *anu*) *name*: *enwein*, *cam step*: *cemmein*; here *-*en* might have been expected as in Ir. *bēim blow*: *bēmnen*; the change of *-*en* to -*ein* may be explained as above.

28. B. The plural is formed by various suffixes, many of which appear in the formation of abstract nouns.

(a) -*awr*, -*iawr*, e.g. *ysgwyt shield*: *ysgwydawr*, *gwaew spear*: *gwaywawr* (also *gwaewar*, *gwewyr*), *cat battle*: *cadyawr*.

NOTE.—This formation is mostly poetical.

(b) -*awt* (= -*awd*), e.g. *pysc fish*: *pyscawt*, *gorwyd steed*: *gorwydawt*.

(c) -*et* (= -*ed*), e.g. *merch daughter*: *merchet*, *pryf worm*: *pryvet*.

(d) -*ed* (= -*ed*), e.g. *bys finger*: *byssed*, *dant tooth*: *danned*, *gwreic woman*: *gwraged*.

(e) -*eit*, -*ieit* (= -*eid*, -*ieid*), e.g. *mil animal*: *mileit*, *barwn baron*: *barwneit*, *barwnyeit*.

(f) -*i*, e.g. *llestyr vessel*: *llestri*, *cawr giant*: *cewri*, *saer artificer*: *seiri*.

(g) -*ot* (= -*od*), e.g. *hyd stag*: *hyddot*, *llwdn beast*: *llydnot*.

(h) -*oed* (= -*oed*), e.g. *mor sea*: *moroed*, *ieith language*: *ieithoed*.

(i) -*yd* (= -*yd*), e.g. *avon stream*: *avonyd*, *gwlat country*: *gwledyd*, *chwaer sister*: *chwioryd*.

also
gwladod &
gwledi

29. C. Some nouns are collective, with a singular formation in -*ynn* masc., -*enn* fem., e.g. *adar birds*: *ederyn a bird*, *calaf reeds*: *celevyn a reed*, *coll hazles*: *collenn a hazle*, *tywys cars of corn*: *tywysen a corn ear*.

THE ADJECTIVE.

GENDER.

30. There is a special form of the feminine only in the singular, and only in adjectives containing **y**, **w**, which in the feminine became **e**, **o** (§ 7a), e.g. **gwynn** *white*: **gwen**, **melyn** *yellow*: **melen**, **bychan** *small*: **bechan**, **brith** *variegated*: **breith**, **llwmm** *bare*: **llomm**, **crwnn** *round*: **cronn**.

In the singular the adjective is lenated after a feminine noun, e.g. **gwreic dec** *a beautiful woman* (§ 16b^a); in the plural there is no lenation.

NOTE.—In the Celtic adjective there were **-o-** stems, **-i-** stems and **-u-** stems, which are distinguishable in O.Ir., e.g. **tromm** *heavy* from ***trummo-s**, **cruind** *round* from ***crundi-s**, and **il** *much* from ***pelu-s**. Only the **-o-** stems had a fem. in **-ā**, so that only in these is the Welsh change of vowel etymologically justified. But in Welsh, after the loss of final syllables, the three classes were indistinguishable in the masculine, and the vowel-change in the feminine spread analogically from the **-o-** stems to the others, e.g. **crwnn** from ***crundis** formed a feminine **cronn** after the analogy of **tromm**: **trwmm**, etc.

FORMATION OF THE PLURAL.

31. The plural is formed:—

(a) By change of vowel e.g. **bychan** *small*: **bychein**, **ieuanc** *young*: **ieueinc**.

(b) By adding **-on**, e.g. **du** *black*: **duon**, **gwineu** *bay*: **gwineuon**.

(c) By adding **-yon** (its usual formation), e.g. **gwynn** *white*: **gwynnyon**, **melyn** *yellow*: **melynyon**.

CONCORD.

Gender.

32. In the singular the attributive adjective agrees in gender with its noun, e.g. **gwas melyn** *an auburn lad*, **morwyn benngrech velen** *a curly-headed auburn maiden*. With the predicative adjective agreement is also found, e.g. **un** *ohonunt* **oed amdrom** *one of them was very heavy* RB. 54, 17, **oed amdroch**

llynges *the fleet was shattered* MA. 150^b, bit **wenn gwylyan** *the seagull is white* FB. 247, **llem awel** *keen is the wind* FB. 255, **ys lledan y lenn** *its mantle is broad* FB. 146, **bolch y lauyn** *his blade is notched* MA. 172^a; but here the masculine form is also found, e.g. **llym awel** *keen is the wind* BB. 45^a 1, **pan yw gwyrd llinos** *when the linnet is green* FB. 133, **oedd bwlch llafn yn llaw gynnefin** *the blade was notched in a practised hand* MA. 217^b, **guaedlyd y lein** *bloody is his spear* MA. 184^a.

Number.

33. With the attributive adjective there is concord, the dual or a singular noun preceded by a numeral having the construction of the plural, e.g. **danned hiryon melynion** *long yellow teeth*, **deu vackwy wineuon ieueinc** *two auburn young lads*, **pedeir meillionen gwynnyon** *four white blades of clover*. But there are many exceptions; with certain adjectives the singular is regularly used; such are adjectives in **-awc**, **-awl**, **-eid**, **-ic**, comparatives and superlatives, some other simple adjectives such as **mawr** *great*, **tec** *beautiful*, and compound adjectives; e.g. **gwyr arawc** *armed men* (but exceptionally **o vrenhined coronogyon** *of crowned kings* WB. p. 90^a), **llygeit hebogeid** *hawklike eyes*, **niveroed mawr** *great numbers*, **dyrnodeu calet-chwerw** *hard bitter buffets*. With the predicative adjective there are found on the one hand, e.g. **bychein ynt wynteu** *they are small* RB. 60, **wynteu a veynt veirw** *they would be dead* Hg. I. 138, **oedd beilch gweilch** *heroes were proud* MA. 217^b, **kertoryon neud ynt geith** *now poets are captive* MA. 157^b, on the other hand, e.g. **cadarn** *oed y holl aelodau* *all his limbs were strong* CM. 26, **balch iawn yw dy eiryeu** *thy words are right haughty* CM. 34, **marw ynn** *they are dead* MA. 164^a, **rud ynt wy** *they are red* FB. 284, **doeth y veirt** *his bards are learned* MA. 262^a, **ys da y gampeu** *his feats are good* MA. 237^b. The whole subject needs a thorough investigation.

Order.

34. (a) In Welsh, as in the other Celtic languages, the adjective normally follows the noun, e.g. **dyn doeth** *a wise man*, **gwreic**

*gwalech, a
hawk, reader*

*sg.
case th.*

dec *a fair woman*, **arveu trymyon** *heavy arms*. In Celtic, when the adjective preceded, it formed a compound with the noun, e.g. Gaulish **Cambo-dunum**, which would in W. be ***cam-din**, O.Brit. **Cuno-maglos** lit. *lofty chief*= W. **Cynvael**, W. **hen-dyn** *old man* (= Ir. *sen-duine*) from ***seno-dunyos**, W. **prif-dinas** *chief city* (cf. Ir. *prīm-dūn chief fort*), W. **hen-wrach** *old hag*, which would in Irish be ***sen-fracc**. From this principle W. has departed in that, under conditions the details of which have still to be investigated, the inflected adjective may precede the noun, e.g. **bolch-lauyn** *a cutting blade* MA. 263^a, **gwen llaw** *white hand* MA. 153^b, **amryvaelon gerdeu** *various songs*.

(b) In various phrases the noun with the preposition **o**, **a** follows the adjective, e.g. **ys drwc a gedymdeith** *a uuost di thou hast been a sorry comrade*, **bychan a dial** *oed an lloski ni our burning were a small revenge*, **ys dyhed o beth** *it is a strange thing*.

THE PREDICATIVE NOUN AND ADJECTIVE WITH YN.

35. A predicative noun or adjective is often preceded by **yn** (lenating), e.g. **gwedy llosci canhwyll ohonei yn oleuat** *idaw after she had lighted a candle as a light to him*, **mi ath roessum yn wreic y Uanawydan** *I have given thee as a wife to Manawyddan*, **ych gelwir chwi yn Grystonogyon** *ye are called Christians*, **neum goruc yn oludawc** *he has made me wealthy*, **a phob ty a welei yn llawn o win** *and every house he saw full of wine*, **yd oed ef yn holliach** *he was quite well*, **un a welei yn amdrom** *one (fem.) he saw very heavy*, **paham y maent hwy yn varw o newyn** *why are they dead with hunger?* **mi a wnaeth seith cant ohonawch yn ueirw** *I will make seven hundred of you dead men*, **an gunel in rit** *may He make us free*, **eu gwneuthur yn rydyon** *to make them free*, **eu clusteu yn gochyon** *their ears red*, **eu harwydyon yn purwynn** *their standards pure white*. The concord after the feminine and the plural still needs investigation.

ADJECTIVE PHRASES.

36. In place of a simple adjective may be found an adjectival phrase, e.g. gwr **dirvawr y veint** *a man of huge size* (lit. *a man huge his size*), eurwalch balch **bolch y daryan** *a proud golden hero with hacked shield* (lit. *hacked his shield*), gwreic **digonach y thecket** *a woman of more perfect beauty*, dymnodeu **diuessured eu meint** *mighty buffets*, drwc a dyn **y thygetuen** *a woman of unhappy fate* (lit. *ill of a woman her fate*), ys **drwc a wyr eu dihenyd** *vydem ni we should be men of an ill ending*, pan yttoedynt **yn digrifaf gantunt** eu gware *when they were most interested in their play*, y wreic **vwyhaf a garei** *the woman whom he most loved*.

COMPARISON.

37. (a) The regular suffix of the comparative is **-ach**, of the superlative **-haf** (for the phonetic changes see § 11g)^{*}, e.g.—

^{*}g, d, h, become
tunes before h.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
tec (= teg) <i>beautiful</i>	tegach	teckaf
tlawt (= tlawd) <i>poor</i>	tlodach	tlottaf
cyffelyb <i>like</i>	cyffelybach	cyffelyppaf

NOTE.—In Mod. W. the consonantism of the superlative has spread to the comparative, e.g. teg, tecach, tecaf.

(b) The following are irregular :—

agos	} <i>near</i>	nes (Ir. nessa)	nesaf (Ir. nessam)
cyfagos			
bychan <i>small</i>		llel (Ir. lugu)	lleiaf (Ir. lugem)
da <i>good</i>		gwell	goreu
drwc <i>evil</i>		gwaeth	gwaethaf
hawd <i>easy</i>		haws	hawsaf
hen <i>old</i> (Ir. sen)		hyn (Ir. śiniu)	hynaf
hir <i>long</i> (Ir. sīr)		hwy (Ir. śia)	hwyaf (Ir. śiam)
ieuanc <i>young</i> (Ir. ōac)		ieu (Ir. ōa)	ieuaf (Ir. ōam)
isel <i>low</i> (Ir. issel)		is	isaf
* llydan <i>broad</i> (Ir. lethan)		llet (Ir. letha)	llettaf
mawr <i>great</i> (Ir. mōr)		mwy (Ir. mōa)	mwyhaf (Ir. mōam)
* tren <i>strong</i> (Ir. trēn)		trech (Ir. tressa)	trechaf (Ir. tressam)
* uchel <i>high</i> (Ir. ūassal)		uch	uchaf

Construction of the Comparative and Superlative.

38. (a) The comparative is followed by **no**, before vowels **noc** *than*, e.g. **ny bu hwy no hynny** *it was not longer than that*, **mw y vyrywys ef y dyd hwnnw noc undyd** *more he threw on that day than on any single day*.

(b) The superlative is followed by the preposition **o**, e.g. **y uorwyn deckaf onadunt** *the fairest maiden of them*.

(c) In sentences like *the more the better* the superlative is used, e.g. **pei vwyhaf y lladei ef y march pellaf** *vydei hitheu y wrthaw ef the more he struck the horse the farther she was from him* RB. 9, 13; **goreu yw gennyf i bo kyntaf** *the sooner it is the better it pleases me* RB. 12, 4.

THE EQUATIVE.

39. The possession by two objects of a quality in the same degree is expressed by a derivative in **-het** (= **-hed**) from the adjective preceded by **cyn-**, **cy-**, e.g. **kynduhet (du) ar muchud** *as black as jet*, **kyngadarnet (cadarn) ac Adaf** *as strong as Adam*, **kyndecket (tec) a hi** *as fair as she*, **kynvelynet (melyn) ar eur** *as yellow as gold*, **kynehofnet (ehovyn) a hynny** *as fearless as that*, **kynwynnet (gwynn) ar eiry** *as white as snow*, **kygadarnet a brenhin** *as strong as a king*, **kyduet ar muchud** *as black as jet*, **kywynnet ar alaw** *as white as the lily*.

NOTE 1.—The Celtic preposition **com-** would in Welsh become **cym-**, **cyn-**, **cyf-**, **cy-** according to the following sound, and would be liable to various changes in connexion with a following consonant, e.g. **com** + vowel > **cyf**, **com** + **l** > **cyfl-**, **com** + **w** > **cy-**, **com** + **p** > **cymh-**, **com** + **b** > **cymm-**, **com** + **g** > **cyng-**, **com** + **d** > **cynn-**, etc.; there is an interesting example of the regular development in **cythrymhet** (**trwmm**) RB. 112, for **ntr** becomes **thr**. But the form **cyn-** with analogical lenation became the general form before all sounds, though for a time it had to contend with **cy-**, the form which would arise in Celtic before initial **w**. For a discussion of the formation see Zimmer KZ. xxxiv. 161 sq., Loth Rev. Celt. xviii. 392 sq., Stern CZ. iii. 135 sq.

NOTE 2.—Equality may also be expressed by **mor—a**, e.g. **pryf mor dielw a hynny** *a creature so vile as that*, **am gyllafan mor anwedus ac a wnaethoed** *on account of a crime so base as he had committed*.

THE ADVERB.

40. The adverb is regularly formed from the adjective by prefixing **yn** (lenating), e.g. **yn vawr (mawr)** *greatly*, **yn llawen** *gladly*,

yn drwmm (**trwmm**) *heavily*, **yn well** *better*, **yn vwyhaf** *most*.

But, if it precedes the verb, the adjective is used without **yn**, e.g. **mynych** y dywedut *thou didst often say*; in the following sentence both forms occur: **kans mwy** y karyssei ef hi nor rei ereill eiryoet. a hitheu yn y dremygu ynteu **yn vwy** nor rei ereill *for he had always loved her more than the others, while she contemned him more than the others* RB. II. 65.

THE NUMERALS.

41. CARDINALS AND ORDINALS.

One, etc.

First, etc.

i. un	cyntaf
ii. deu, f. dwy	eil
iii. tri, f. teir	trydyd, f. tryded
iv. petwar, pedwar, f. pedeir	petwryd, petweryd, f. petwarded; also pedwryd, etc.
v. pump	pymhet
vi. chwech, chwe	chwechet
vii. seith	seithvet
viii. wyth	wythvet
ix. naw	nawvet
x. dec, deng	degvet
xi. un ar dec	unvet ar dec
xii. deudec	deudegvet
xiii. tri, f. teir, ar dec	trydyd, f. tryded, ar dec
xiv. petwar, pedwar, f. pedeir, ar dec	petwryd, etc., f. petwarded, etc., ar dec
xv. pymthec, pymtheng	pymthegvet
xvi. un ar bymthec	unvet ar bymthec
xvii. deu, f. dwy, ar bymthec	eil ar bymthec
xviii. tri, f. teir, ar bymthec	trydyd, f. tryded, ar bymthec
xix. petwar, pedwar, f. pedeir, ar bymthec, un eisieu o ugein	petwryd, etc., f. petwarded, etc., ar bymthec
xx. ugeint, ugein	ugeinvet

NOTE.—The form **deng** is found only before nouns beginning with certain sounds, cf. Rev. Celt. XXVIII. 201.

xxi.-xcix. In O.W. trimuceint is found for *thirty*. The usual reckoning, however, is by multiples of *twenty*:—**deugein(t)** (O.W. *douceint*) *forty*, **deugeintvet** *fortieth*, **trugein(t)** *sixty*, **trugeinvet** *sixtieth*, **petwarugein(t)** *eighty*, **petwarugeinvet** *eightieth*. The intermediate numbers are expressed by addition, e.g. **un ar hugein(t)** *twenty-one*, **dec erydyr ar hugeint** *thirty ploughs*, **deudec brenhin ar hugeint** *thirty-two kings*, **deng mlyned a deugeint** *fifty years*, **deudeng mlyned a thrugeint** *seventy-two years*, **petwryd ar ugeint** *twenty-fourth*. This reckoning may extend beyond a hundred, e.g. **pedeir gwlat a seith ugeint** *one hundred and forty-four countries*.

c.-ccioo. **Cant** *hundred*, **canvet** *hundredth*. From this the other hundreds are formed by prefixing the cardinals:—**deucant** or **deugant**, **trichant**, **petwarcant**, **pumcant**, **chwechant**, **seithcant**, **wythcant**, **nawcant**. **Mil** *thousand*, **dwyl** *two thousand*, etc. **Un vlwydyn ar bymthec ar hugeint a deucant** = 236 *years*; **chwech marchawc a thrugeint a phumcant** = 566 *horsemen*; **deudeng mlyned a thrugeint ac wythcant** = 872 *years*; **deg mlyned a phetwar ugein a chant a mil** = 1190 *years*. **ccioo.** **myrd** *myriad*.

Syntax of the Cardinals and Ordinals.

42. (a) After **deu**, **dwyl**, the singular (i.e. historically the dual § 25) form is regularly used; but there are exceptions, e.g. **deu ychen** *two oxen* (where, however, the form might be dual), **dwyl chwioered** *two sisters* LA. 39, RB. II. 39, **dwyl burloywduon hirueinon aeleu** *two brilliant black long slender eyebrows* (by **dwyl ael**) LA. 93, **deu rudellyon lygeit** *two ruddy eyes* ib., **deu perffeithloyw gochyon rudyeu** *two perfect brilliant red cheeks* ib., **deu nyeint** *two nephews* RB. II. 69, **dwyl wraged** *two wives* ib. 239 **dwyl vlyned** *two years* ib. 240. As to the higher numbers the general rule is that, if there be a plural with internal vowel change (§ 27a), the plural is used, e.g. **tri meib** *three sons*, but otherwise the noun is in the singular, e.g. **teir ynys** *three islands* (pl. **ynysed**), **petwar marchawc** *four horsemen* (pl. **marchogyon**). There are, however,

exceptions, e.g. **teir chwioryd** *three sisters*, **pump gwraged** *five women*, **trychant tei** *three hundred houses*; so very often with **dyd** *day* pl. **dieu**, and **blwydyn** *year* pl. **blyned**. Compare the exceptions after **deu** above. Another mode of expression is, e.g. **tri chawr o gewri** *three giants*, lit. *three giants of giants*.

(b) The ordinals precede the noun, e.g. **y betwared vlwydyn** *the fourth year*. But **cyntaf** usually follows, e.g. **y marchawc kyntaf** *the first horseman*; sometimes, however, it precedes, e.g. **kyntaw geir** a **dýwedaw** *the first word that I will say* BB. 41^b 1. The ordinal may denote not the order in a series, but, as also in Irish, one of a certain number, e.g. **odena y kerdus er tir a naw kedem-deith ganthav**, **ar nauvet** a las ar hynt *thence he came to land with nine comrades, and one of the nine was slain at once* Arch. Cambr. 1866 p. 114, **ý trýdý gwr** a dienghis o Gamlan *one of the three men who escaped from Camlan* WB. 463; **e tredyt anhebchor** *one of the three indispensables* BCh. 8.

DISTRIBUTIVES.

43. These are expressed by prefixing **pob** *every* to the cardinal, e.g. **eu bwrw pob dec pob deudec** *throwing them by tens and twelves* Hg. II. 160, **gwin ý bid hi ý vedwen in diffirin Guý a sirth ý chegev pop vn pop dvý** *happy the birch in the valley of the Wye, whose branches fall by twos and threes* BB. 24^a. *ones and twos*

MULTIPLICATIVES.

44. These are expressed by **gweith** *f.* preceded by the cardinal, e.g. **unweith** *once*, **dwý weith** *twice*, **teir gweith** *thrice*, **pedeir gweith** *four times* etc.

THE PRONOUN.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

The Independent Pronoun.

45. Independent pronouns fall into three sub-divisions, (a) the simple pronoun, (b) the emphatic pronoun, (c) the conjunctive or contrasting pronoun (*I also, I on my part, I on the other hand,*

etc.) When attached to a verb as its subject the pronouns are liable to weakening, e.g. **vi**, **i** for **mi**, **di** for **ti**, **ditheu** for **titheu**. Classes (a) and (c) are used also to reinforce an infixed pronoun (§49a), a pronominal preposition (§52), or a possessive pronoun (§56), or possessive adjective (§58); then, too, they are liable to the same reduction (§17a).

(a) Simple.

(b) Emphatic.

(c) Conjunctive.

<i>I, me</i> mi , vi , vy , i , y .	mivi , myvi , myvy , vivi , vyvi .	minheu , minneu , inneu .
<i>We, us</i> ni , ny .	nini , nyny .	ninheu , ninneu .
<i>Thy, thee</i> ti , di , dy , de .	tidi , tydi , dydi , dydy .	titheu , ditheu .
<i>Ye, you</i> chwi .	chwichwi .	chwitheu .
<i>He, him</i> ef (O.W. em).	efo .	ynteu .
<i>She, her</i> hi , hy .	hihi .	hitheu .
<i>They, them</i> (h) wy , (h) wynt .	(h) wyntwy .	(h) wynteu .

NOTE 1.—In **chwi** the **w** may be omitted after **w** in the verb, e.g. **ewchi** *go ye*, **dowchi** *come ye*.

NOTE 2.—**wy** is the earlier form, which became **wynt** under the influence of the ending **-nt** of the 3 plur. of the verb, just as O.Ir. **ē** *they* became in Mid.Ir. **iat**. In Mid.W. **wynt** is particularly used when it precedes the verb, e.g. **wynt** *a welynt they saw*, but **y gwelynt wy**; this, however, is a later distinction, in earlier Welsh **wy** is used everywhere, e.g. **wy gwnaethant** *they did*, **wy ladassant** *they slew*.

46. The independent pronouns are used as the subject of a sentence, as the object of a sentence, where, however, they enter into concurrence with the infixed pronoun (§48), (which, to judge from Irish, was the original method of expressing the object), after prepositions which did not enter into a unity with the pronoun (§52), and after some conjunctions. The following examples will illustrate the usage :—

(a) **mi** *a wna*f *I will do*; **pan y gweleis i ef** *when I saw him*; **nyt yspeilwys ynteu vi** *he did not strip me*; *a rithwys Duw cyn no mi* *whom God created before me*; **ti** *a wely* *thou wilt see*; *a wely di* *dost thou see?* **kymer dy hun ef** *take it thyself*; **nyt oes seith cantref**

There?

well noc **wy** *they are not seven cantreds better than they*; gyt ac **wynt** *along with them*.

(b) kynt y kyuarhawd ef well y mi no **miui** idaw ef *he greeted me before I greeted him*; pa le y keisswn i **dydi**? pan geissych di **vyvi**, keis parth ar India "*where should I seek thee?*" "*When thou seekest me, seek towards India*"; gofyn a oruc idi ae **hihi** oed yn peri hynny *he asked her if it was she who was causing that*.

(c) Mivi a rodaf vyg cret, heb hi, na charaf i dydi ac nath vynnaf yn dragwydawl. **minneu** a rodaf vyg cret, heb y Peredur, na dywedaf **ynneu** eir byth wrth Gristiawn yny adewych **ditheu** arnat vyg caru i yn vwyhaf gwr "*I pledge my faith*," said she, "*that I do not love thee and that I will not desire thee to all eternity*." "*I, on my part*," said Peredur, "*pledge my faith that I will never speak a word to Christian soul, until thou shalt confess that thou lovest me more than any man*;" ac yn keissaw bwrw y gelein ar y march yn y kyfrwy, y dygwydei **ynteu** yr llawr ac y dodei **hitheu** diaspat *and as she sought to cast the corpse on the horse into the saddle, it kept falling to the ground, and she raised a cry*.

NOTE.—**ynteu** etc., is also used before a proper name, e.g. y wybot dy atdeb di am hynny y deuthum i. Rof i a Duw, heb ynteu Bwyll, llyna vy atdeb i ytti, "*I have come to learn thy answer about that*." "*Between God and me*," said Pwyll, "*here is thy answer*" RB. 11. cf. RB. 25, 65, 77, 79, 81, etc., **wynteu y Galissyeit** CM. 1; before a common noun, e.g. sef a wnaeth **ynteu yr eryr** *this the eagle did* RB. 78, a **hitheu wreic Teirnon** a gytsynnywys *and the wife of Teirnon agreed* RB. 22; after a proper name, e.g. **Troilus ynteu** lleiaf mab y Briaf oed herwyd oet **Troilus** *was Priam's youngest son* RB. 11. 7, so RB. 14, 11. 8, 9, 14, 22, **Castor a Pholux wynteu** a aethant *Castor and Pollux went* RB. 11. 9, **y Telepus ynteu** RB. 11. 17; after a common noun, e.g. a gwyr Troea **wynteu** a ymhoelasant *and the men of Troy on their part returned* RB. 11. 20; and in instances like: y gelwit hi Lundein **neu ynteu** Lwndrys *it was called Lundein or Lwndrys* RB. 93, **neu ynteu** ony edy hynny undunt *or again if you do not allow them that* RB. 11. 44. Cf. Mod.W. **ynte**.

47. **Issem, ysef, sef**. In O.W. the pron. **em** is used with **iss**, *is is* in phrases like **issem i anu** *that is his name*. From **issem** comes in Mid.W. **ysef, sef**, e.g. **ysef** a rodaf inneu *this is what I will give*; **sef** gwreic a vynnawd Kicua *that was the wife he desired*, ? **Rigfa**; **ssef** a gafas yn y chyghor fo y ynyalwch *this is what she resolved upon, to flee into a wilderness*; **sef** y kyrchassant y dref uchaf o Arllechwed *they made for the highest town of Arllechwedd*;

celain n.f.
dy-gwybawd
diasbad n.f.

according to, by

ym-choelud (-
choelud) to return,
turn

yn-
ynialwch =
anialwch n.m.

arglwyd, heb ynteu, minneu a allaf dy rydhau ditheu. **sef** ual y gallaf "*Lord,*" said he, "*I can free thee. This is how I can do it;*" **ssef** y gwelynt varchawc *then they saw a horseman.* In a similar way **ef** is used by itself, e.g. pan dyuu y **th**ymp idi, **ef** a dyuu y hiawnbwyll idi *when her time of labour came, then her right senses came to her.*

H. he.

48.

Infixd Pronoun.

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>me</i> - m -	<i>us</i> - n -
2. <i>thee</i> - th -	<i>you</i> - ch -
3. <i>him, her, it</i> - s -, - e -	<i>them</i> - s -, - e -

REMARKS.

49. (a) The infixd pronoun may be strengthened by putting the corresponding simple or conjunctive pronoun after the verb, e.g. a thydi **am** gwely i *and thou shalt see me*, euo **ath** gud ditheu *he will hide thee.*

cu dyau

(b) In the third person -**e**- is used after the relative particle **a**, e.g. mi **ae** gwelaf *I see him*, and after the conjunction **tra**, e.g. **trae** llathai pob tri *while he slew them by threes* BB. 48^a, mi **ae** kynhalyaf hyt **trae** gallwyf *I shall maintain it as long as I can* Hg. I, 4; elsewhere -**s**- is used. After the verbal particle **yd**-, however, if the verb begins with a consonant, there is no visible pronoun of the third person, e.g. **y** gwelaf *I see her* RB. 278, 6; a phan i gweles meibion Collwyn *and when the sons of Collwyn saw him* MA. 729^a; if the verb begins with a vowel **yh** appears, e.g. **y** huanones *sent it* WB. 104, **y** hedewynt *they left them* WB. 186; similarly after **yny** until, e.g. ny dygaf i un daryan **yny** huanono Duw im *I shall not bear any shield till God send it to me* Hg. I. 15. After **pan** when the infixd pronoun is regularly preceded by **y**-, e.g. **pan** yth wnaethpwyd ti *when thou wast made*; in the third person it is **pan** **y(h)**, e.g. **pann** **y** harcho udunt *when he asks it of them* LA. 56.

tanyan, f.

(c) In early poetry in connexion with **ny** and **ry** there are in the third person special forms, **nwy**, **nyw**, **rwy**, **ryw**, used when the verb is relative, e.g. ir nep **nuy** hatnappo *to one who does not*

dygyr

recognise it BB. 4^b, nyt kerdaur **nyu** moluy *he is not a poet who does not praise him* MA. 174^b, y ren **rwy** digonse³⁰i *the King who had made them* FB. 138. In non-relative usage the infixed pron. after **ny** is **-s-**, the form of the non-relative infixed pronoun after **ry** I have not been able to establish.

NOTE.—The infixed pronoun may, as in Irish, anticipate a following object, e.g. **ai** torro hac **ay** dimanno **y** bryeint hunn *who shall violate and diminish this privilege*, **ay** enrydedocao **y** breint hunn *who shall respect this privilege* Lib. Land. 121, **y** harchwn ni **dy** drugared *we ask thy mercy* RB. II. 44.

50. The infixed pronoun follows :—

(a) The relative particle **a**, e.g. mynn y gwr **a-n** gwnaeth *by Him who made us*, Duw **a-ch** nodho *may God protect you*, mi **a-e** harhoaf *I will await him, her, it, or them*, **a-e** lladawd ef *who killed him*, y niver **a-e** gwelei wynt *the multitude that saw them*.

(b) The verbal particle **yd**, e.g. **y-m** gelwir *I am called*, **ywch** kymhellasant *they have compelled you*.

(c) The infixing particle **a-** (§ 94), e.g. **a-m** bo *may there be to me*, **a-th** volaf *I will praise thee*, **a-s** rodwy trindawt trugared *may the Trinity give him mercy*, gwedi **a-n** gwelwch *after ye see us*, pei **a-s** archut *if thou hadst asked it*, kyt **a-m** llatho *though he should slay me*. So when this **a-** has been replaced by **y-**, e.g. **y-s** rodho Duw ymi *may God give it me* LA. 121.

(d) The verbal particle **ry-** in the earlier language, e.g. **ry-m** goruc *he has made me*. But in later Mid.W. the pronoun is infixed before **ry-** by means of **yd-**, e.g. **y-th** ry gereis *I have loved thee*.

(e) The particle **neu-**, e.g. **neu-m** goruc *he has made me* MA. 141^a, **neu-s** cud *hides it* FB. 272.

(f) Sometimes in early poetry **dy-** of compound verbs, e.g. **dy-m** ryd *gives me*.

(g) The negatives, e.g. **ny-m** oes *there is not to me*, **ny-s** gweleis *I have not seen him, her, it, or them*, **cany-ch** gwelas neb *since no one has seen you*; **na-m** gommed *do not refuse me*, mi a debygaf **na-ch** rydhawyt *I think that you have not been freed*.

NOTE.—In later Mid.W. **nys** seems sometimes to be used merely in a relative sense, e.g. yn y wlat **ny-s** ry welsei *in the country that he had not seen* RB. 114, 13 = yn y wlad nŷ ry welei WB. 471. This usage may have

rhân, m., lord,
nobleman, ruler

noði

dy-nodi

gomedd

developed from cases where the nominative stands at the head of the sentence introducing it (§ 26), e.g. *amheu yr hynn a dywedwch chwi ny-s gwnaf i* lit. *doubting of what you say I will not do it*. A meaningless **-s**, however, is found when the verb is non-relative, e.g. *nys gohiryassant* *they did not delay* RB. II. 48.

(h) Certain conjunctions :—**tra-e** *llatheï while he slew them* BB. 48^a, **yny-m** *byrywyt i till I was thrown* RB. 169, **o-s** *lledy if thou slayest him* Hg. I. 368. Some conjunctions are followed by the infixing **a**, see above (c).

51. The infixed pronoun commonly expresses the accusative relation. With the verb 'to be,' however, it regularly expresses its dative relation, e.g., **am bo** *may there be to me, may I have*, **vn tat ae bu** *one father they had*; it may further express the dative relation with other verbs, e.g. *y perffeith garyat hwnnw an rodho yr yspryt glan may the Holy Spirit give us that perfect love* LA. 103, **an gunel iechid** *may He work salvation for us* BB. 20^b.

PRONOUN WITH PREPOSITION.

52. In Welsh as in Irish the pronoun is regularly fused together with the preposition. After **ac** *with* and **gwedy** *after*, however, the pronoun follows separately, e.g. **a mi** *with me*, **gwedy ni** *after us*; the explanation seems to be that the usage of these words as prepositions is secondary. With respect to the formation, the following points may be noted.

(a) In the first and second persons (except after **y** *to*) there is an intervening vowel **a**, **o** (**aw**), or **y** (and in 2 pl. also **w**), so that in these persons there are the following series :—

Sing.	Plur.
1. -af, -of, -yf	-am, -om, -ym
2. -at, -ot, -yt	-awch, -och, -wch, -ych

(b) In the 3 sg. masc. the ending is **-aw**, in the 3 sg. fem. **-i** (inflecting a preceding vowel) and **-ei**, e.g. **oheni** and **ohonei**; sometimes the inflected vowel spreads analogically, e.g. 3 pl. **ohenynt**. In the 3 pl. the oldest ending was **-u**, whence developed later **-ud** (i.e. **-ud**), **-unt**, **-ynt**. In the third persons **-aw**, **-u**, etc., are commonly preceded by a dental.

(c) In the 1 sg. and 3 pl. there are also endings **-wyf, -wynt**.

(d) After the prepositions **ar, o, am** are inserted respectively **-n-, -hon-, -dan-** (i.e. the prep. **tan** *under*). In the 3 pl. there are certain other insertions.

53. The forms assumed by the pronouns in connection with the several prepositions will be seen from the following table:—

	Sing.	Plur.
am <i>about</i>	1. amdanaf, ymdanaf 2. ymdanat 3m. amdanaw, ymdanaw 3f. ymdeni, amdanei, ymdanei	amdanam amdanawch amdanunt, ymdanunt, amdanadunt, ym- danadud, ymdana- dunt, amdanwynt
ar <i>on</i>	1. arnaf 2. arnat 3m. arnaw 3f. arnei, arni, erni	arnam arnawch, arnoch arnunt, arnynt, ar- nadud, arnadunt
att <i>to</i>	1. attaf 2. attat 3m. attaw 3f. attei, etti	attam attawch attunt, attadunt
can, gan <i>with</i>	1. genhyf, gennyf 2. genhyt, gennyt 3m. gantaw, ganthaw, gentaw 3f. genti, genthi	genhym, gennym genhwch, gennwch gantunt, ganthu, ganthud, ganthunt
heb <i>without</i>	1. hebof 2. hebot 3m. hebdaw 3f. hebdi	hebdunt
is <i>below</i>	3f. adisti	

nam]

Sing.

Plur.

nem *except**of*

2.

nemoch

o *from*

1.

ohonaf, ohanaf,
ohonof

ohonam, ohonom

2.

ohonat, ohonawt,
ohonot

ohonawch

3m. ohonaw

3f. oheni, ohoni, ohonei,
ohanei, oheneiohonu, ohonunt,
ohenynt, onadu,
onadunt**rac** *before*

1.

ragof

ragom, rogom

2.

ragot

ragawch, ragoch

3m. racdaw, rogdaw

3f. recdi, racdi, rocdi,
rygthiracdu, racdunt,
rocdunt**ro** *between*

1.

yrof —

yrom

2.

yrot —

yryoch, yroch —

3m. yrydaw }

3f. yrydi }

yrydunt

rwng *between*

1.

yryngghom

2.

ryngot

ryngoch

3m. ryngtaw, ryngthaw,
ygrythaw

3f. ryngthi

ryngdunt, ryngtunt,
ryngthunt, ryndynt

NOTE.—In O.W. there is also a 3 pl. *igridu* Lib. Land. XLIII, l. 9, and in poetry from *cyfrwng* a 3 pl. *cyfryngthud*.

tan, dan

1.

adanaf

ydanam

under

3m.

ydanaw, adantaw

adanunt, ydanunt,

3f.

deni, adanei

adanadunt

tros *over*

1.

trossof

trossom

2.

trossot

trossawch, trossoch

3m. trostaw }

3f. trosti }

trostud, trosdunt

Usually with initial *d*, *drossof* etc.

	Sing.	Plur
trwy <i>through</i>	1. trwydof 2. trwydot 3m. trwydaw } 3f. trwydi }	trwydunt
uch <i>above</i>	1. 3m. odyuchtaw } 3f. oduchti }	uchom
wrth <i>towards</i>	1. wrthyf 2. wrthyt 3m. wrthaw } 3f. wrthi }	wrthym wrthyach, wrthywch wrthu, wrthunt
y (O.W. <i>di</i>) <i>to</i>	1. im 2. itt 3m. idaw } 3f. idi }	in ywch udu, udud, udunt
yn <i>in</i>	1. ynof 2. ynot 3m. yndaw } 3f. yndi }	ynoch yndunt
yr <i>for</i>	1. yrof — 2. yrot — 3m. yrdaw	erom yroch — yrdunt, erdunt

cf. no, between.

54. The above forms may be strengthened by the addition of the simple or the conjunctive pronouns, e.g. **arnaf i, gennym ni, itti, ohonawch chwi, idaw ef, erni hi, udunt hwy; yrof inneu, attat titheu, gennwch chwitheu, ohonei hitheu, attunt wynteu.**

55. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

1. <i>mine</i>	meu	<i>ours</i>	einom, einym
2. <i>thine</i>	teu	<i>yours</i>	einwch, einywch
3. <i>his</i>	eidaw	<i>theirs</i>	eidud, eidunt
<i>hers</i>	eidi		

56. They are used (a) alone, (b) preceded by the article, (c) preceded by a possessive adjective, (d) after a noun, which may be preceded by a possessive adjective. They may be strengthened by a following personal pronoun. The following examples will illustrate the usage:—

(a) *y sawl a uo* **meu** *all that are mine*; *ny bo* **teu** *dy benn* *may not thy head be thine*, *milwriaeth kymeint ac a oed* **eidunt** *all the valour that was theirs*, *y rei a oed* **eidaw ef** *those that were his*, *nyt yttoed y llew* **yn deu** *ytti the lion was not thine* Hg. I. 63, *nyt oes petrus genyf gaffel holl Freinc* **yn einym** *I have no doubt that we should get all France as ours* RB. II. 116.

(b) *neb un mor wedus cledyf ar y ystlys* **ar meu i** *none whose sword on his side is so becoming as mine*; *y mae* **y meu i** *y lle hwnn this place is mine*; *ath gedymdeithas yssyd adolwyn gennyf y gaffel. keffy, myn vyg cret, a dyro ditheu* **y teu**, “*and I would pray to have thy friendship.*” “*Thou shalt have it, by my faith, and give me thine;*” *deu parth vy oet a deu parth* **y teu ditheu** *two-thirds of my life and two-thirds of thine*; *dwc uendith Duw* **ar einym** *gennyf take with thee God's blessing and ours*; *ef a daw y dwyn yr einwch* *he will come to carry off your property*; *py darpar yw yr* **einywchi** *yna what preparation is that of yours there?* *nyt oed olwc degach* **nor eidi** *there was no aspect fairer than hers.*

(c) *pa vedwl yw* **dy teu ti** *what purpose is thine?* *mivi a dodaf vyg korff yn erbyn* **y eidaw** *I will set my body against his.*

(d) *ar dy drugeinuet* **or rei teu ditheu** *with sixty of your men* CM. 8; *o rei eidaw ef* *of his* LA.; *or petheu einym nynhev* *of our things* LA. 164; *dy ymadrawd teu di* *thy speech* Hg. II. 1.

57. POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES.

	a	b	a	b
1. <i>my</i>	vy, vyn (before explosives)	'm	<i>our</i>	an, yn
2. <i>thy</i>	dy	'th	<i>your</i>	ach, ych, awch
3. <i>his</i>	y	'e, 'y	<i>their</i>	eu, y
<i>her</i>	y	'e, 'y		

Remarks.

58. (a) The **b** forms occur in fusion with a preceding preposition or conjunction. Such forms in the 2 pl. seem to be comparatively rare, e.g. **ych** plith *in your midst* by **yn ych** plith LA., etc. **ach** rydit *and your freedom* RB. II. 189; more usually **yn awch** medyant chwi *in your power* RB. II. 50.

(b) With the prep. **y** in the third persons there is a variety of forms: **y, yw, eu, oe, oc eu**.

(c) The possessives may be strengthened by the addition of a simple or conjunctive pronoun after the noun.

59. Examples: (a) **vy arveu** *my arms*, **vy nyuot** (**dyvot**) *my coming*, **an meirch ninneu** *our horses*, **dy benn** *thy head*, **awch cledyveu** *your swords*, **y wreic ef** *his wife*, **y phenn** *her head*, **eu hieith** *their tongue*.

(b) **ym tat** *to my father*, **am arveu** *and my arms*, **yn porthi ni** *supporting us* (lit. *our supporting*), **ath teulu** *with thy household*, **ach rydit** *and your freedom*, **ydys ych gwahawd** *you are invited*, **ywch didanu** *to comfort you*, **och pechodeu** *from your sins*, **ae waet ynteu** *and his blood*, **y** (= **yw** WB.) **letty** *to his lodging* RB. 284, **ae ueirch yw y rei hynn** *and these are his horses* RB. 28, **oe chladu** *to bury her*, **y cheissaw** *to seek her*, **oe hanvod** *against her will*, **oe harveu** *from their arms*, **y keystyll** *to their fortresses*, **oe gwlatod** *to their countries*, **oc eu porthi** *to support them*.

NOTE.—Sometimes, as in Irish, the possessive seems to anticipate a following genitive, e.g. **yn y geissaw ynteu** *Peredur seeking for Peredur* WB. 140, **y hwyneb hitheu Riannon** *the face of Riannon* RB. 18, 27, **am y mýnwgýl** (without **y** RB. 117, 19) **y uorwýn** *about the neck of the maiden* WB. 475.

SELF.

60. This is expressed by sg. **hun, hunan**, pl. **hun, hunein** added to personal pronouns or to possessive pronouns or adjectives, e.g. **my hun, myvy vy hun** *I myself*, **ohonaf vy hun** *by me myself*, **ym vy hunan** *to me myself*, **vym penn vy hun** *my own head*, **arnom ny hunein** *upon us ourselves*; **dy hun** *thou thyself*, **yth**

person **dy hunan** *in thy own person*; or **tat ehunan** *from the father himself*, **ny digawn ehunan** *he is not able himself*, **ef ae byrywawd ehun** *he cast himself*, **idaw ehun** *to himself*; **hi ehunan** *she herself*, **ohonei ehunan** *by her herself*; **wynt ehun** *they themselves*, **yr etholedigyon ehunein** *the elect themselves*, **yrydunt ehun** WB. 211 = **yryngtunt ehunein** RB. 272 *between themselves*, **yn eu cnawt ehun** *in their own flesh*, **yn eu rith ehunein** *into their own form*.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

61. **hwnn** *this*, **hwnnw** *that*.

Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
M. hwnn	} hynn	hwnnw	} hynny
F. honn		honno	
N. hynn		hynny	

62. These pronouns are used :—

(a) absolutely, e.g. **beth yw hwnn?** *heb y Peredur wrth y kyfrwy. kyfrwy yw, heb yr Owein* “*What is this?*” *said Peredur, with reference to the saddle. “It is a saddle,” said Owein*; **Peredur oed y enw, a ieuhaf oed hwnnw** *Peredur was his name and he was youngest*; **yna y kymmerth ynteu yr hutlath. camma di dros honn**, *heb ef then he took the magic wand. “Step over this,” said he*; **yn ol honno y kerdwys ef** *he went after her*; **a hyn a dywedaf ytti and this I will tell thee**; **mi a wnaef na chaffo ef viui vyth. pa ffurf yd hynny?** *heb y Pwyll “I will effect that he shall never get me.” “How will that be?” said Pwyll*; **yn ol hynny** *after that*.

(b) After a substantive preceded by the article, e.g. **ger llaw auon a elwit yn yr amser hwnnw** *Sabrina, yn yr amser hwnn y gelwir hitheu Hafren, beside a river that was called at that time Sabrina, at this time it is called Severn*; **yn yr ynys honn** *in this island*; **y nos honno** *that night*; **yr anniveileit hynn** *these animals*; **yr enweu hynny** *those names*. Similarly in the plural with **rei**, e.g. **pa ryw aniveileit yw y rei hynny?** *what kind of animals are those?*

2 sg. 3. Pref. Pron.
(used adverbially?)

(c) Preceded by the article, e.g. dywet, heb y Gereint, py fford oreu inni gerdet or dwy hyn. Goreu itt gerdet hon, heb ef, ot ey **yr hon** issot ny deuy trachefyn vyth "*Tell," said Gereint, "which of these two roads is best to travel."* "*It is best for thee to travel by this one," said he; "if thou travel by the lower one, thou wilt never come back."* It may be followed by a genitive, e.g. Heuel ar doythyon . . . a ossodassant eu hemendyth **ar honn Kemry holl** *Howell and the wise men set their curse and that of all the Welsh* BCh. 1. In particular **yr hwnn**, etc., is frequently followed by a relative clause, e.g. bei dywetut ti y peth a ovynnaf ytti, minneu a dywedwn **yr hynn** a ovynny ditheu *if thou wouldst tell the thing that I desire of thee, I would tell that which thou desirest*; ef a vennyc fford itti ual y keffych **yr hynn** a geissy *he will show thee a road so that thou mayest obtain what thou seekest*; pwy bynnac . . . a dremyckont dysgu **yr hynn** a dylyynt y wneuthur *whoever despise learning what they ought to do*; Bryttaen oreu or ynyssed **yr hon** a elwit gynt y wen ynys *Britain, the best of the islands, which was formerly called the White Isle*; yr heul **yn yr hwnn** y mae tri pheth *the sun in which are three things*. In this usage the plural is **y rei**, e.g. gwaged oll eithyr **y rei** oed yn gwassanaethu *all the women except* **pl. of gweir-glawδ**, *such as were serving*; **gweirglodyeu** . . . **yn y rei** y maent ffynhoneu **δ. a meadow.** *gloew eglur or rei* y kerdant ffrydeu *meadows in which are clear bright springs, from which issue streams*. This device for expressing an inflected relative is particularly common in the translation literature.

ARTICLE + SUBSTANTIVE + ADVERB.

63. Some adverbs have a demonstrative force along with a substantive preceded by the article, e.g. deu ychen, y lleill yssyd **or parth hwnt** yr mynyd ar llall **or parth yma** *two oxen, one of them is on yonder side of the mountain, the other on this side*; beth yw **y rei racko?** *what are those yonder?* att **y vorwyn** draw to the maiden yonder.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

64. **neb** (= Ir. *nech*) *some one* is used :—

(a) Substantivally, e.g. *a weleist di neb hast thou seen any one?*
nyt adwaeney neb efo no one recognised him.

(b) With the article before a relative clause, e.g. *ediuar uyd yr neb ae wnaeth whoever has done it will repent it*; *ny chigleu i dim or neb a ouynnwch chwi I have heard nothing of him of whom you ask* RB. 129.

(c) Adjectivally, e.g. *gwell yw dedyf Cristonogaeth no neb dedyf or byt the law of Christendom is better than any law in the world.*

65. **pawb** (= Ir. *cāch*) *every one* is used substantivally, e.g. *sef a orugant pawb or teulu that is what each one of the household did*; *Peredur a rodes y bawp gystal ae gilyd Peredur gave to every one as much as to the other.*

66. **pob** (the unaccented form of **pawb**, = Ir. *cach*, *cech*) is used adjectivally, e.g. *pob peth every thing*. **Pob** is also used with **un** *one*, e.g. *pob un onadunt every one of them*; the plural is **pob rei**, e.g. *a phob rei ohonunt o bop parth a gladassant y rei meirw and both sides buried the dead* RB. II. 30.

67. **oll** *all*, e.g. *y deulu oll all his household*; *gwaged oll all the women*; *cewri ynt oll they are all giants*. Before a noun is found **holl**, e.g. *yr holl gwn all the dogs*. In composition with numerals there appear **ell**, **ill**, **yll** e.g. *ell deu, ill deu, yll deu both*; *ell pedwar, yll pedwar all four*.

NOTE.—A compound **hollre** is found, e.g. *y rolre seint all the saints* BB. 36^a, *yn holre oludoed in all manner of wealth* LA. 165, *hollre genedyi anifeileit every kind of animals* LA. 166.

68. **arall** *another*, pl. **ereill**, is used :—

(a) Substantivally, e.g. *kymer ef a dyro y arall take it and give it to another*; *da arall the goods of another*; *penneu rei a dygynt, llygeit ereill, a chlusteu ereill, a breicheu ereill they took away the heads of some, the eyes of others, and the ears of others, and the arms of others.*

(b) Adjectivally, e.g. *marchawc arall another horseman*; *y*

gymeint arall *as much again*; **arveu gwell nor rei ereill** *arms better than the others.*

69. neill *one of two*, e.g. **y neill** or **llewot** *one of the two lions*; **y gwydyat vot yndaw y neill** *ae gwr ae gwreic he knew that there was in it either a man or a woman* Hg. I. 54; **ar y neill law y gwr oed Peredur yn eisted** *Peredur was seated on one hand of the man*; **pob un ar neilltu** *each one separately.*

70. y llall *the other*, pl. **y lleill**, e.g. **y kymmerth Peredur hanner y bwyd idaw ehun ac adaw y llall yr vorwyn** *Peredur took half of the food to himself and left the other to the maiden*; **ar vn y bydei borth ef idaw a gollei y gware, ar llall a dodei awr** *and the one whom he was helping lost the game, and the other raised a shout*; **paham na chadarnnhawyt y lleill** *velle why were not the others thus strengthened?* LA. 8; **cwyp y lleill** *the fall of the others* LA. 8; **y daw y llall** *his other son-in-law*, **an brodyr y lleill** *our other brethren* LA.

71. y neill, y lleill, —y llall *the one—the other*, e.g. **y neill ohonunt yn was gwineu ar llall yn was melyn** *one of them an auburn lad, the other a yellow lad*; **yn y orffeï y lleill ar y llall** *till the one overcame the other.* With a substantive **arall** is used in place of **llall**, e.g. **or neill tu—or tu arall** *on the one side—on the other side.*

72. y gilyd is used for *the other* in expressions like:—**dyrnodeu calet a rodei bawp onadunt y gilyd** *each of them gave hard buffets to the other*; **yn un or teir person noe gilyd** *in one of the three persons than in another*; **or mor pwy gilyd** *from sea to sea*; **corph ni glivit pa leueir y gilit** *body, who hearest not what thy fellow says* BB. 10^b.

NOTE.—**y gilyd** (= Ir. a chéle) means literally *his fellow*, but, as in Irish, the phrase has become petrified in this form, and is used without respect to gender, number, or person.

SUBSTANTIVES IN A PRONOMINAL FUNCTION.

73. dim *thing*, e.g. **kymer gret y mackwy na dywetto dim** or **a welas yman** *pledge the youth that he will not tell aught of what he has seen here*; **heb allel gwneuthur dim lles** *without being able to do any good.*

74. **peth** m. *thing*, e.g. **kymmer dy varch nu a pheth oth arueu** *take thou thy horse then and some of thy arms*; **onyt ef a wyr peth or hynn** *unless he knows something of this*.

75. **rei**, e.g. **rei onadunt** *some of them*, **rei drut rei mut** *some bold, some dumb* FB. 164, cf. § 62 (c).

76. **ryw** m. *kind*, e.g. **pa ryw chwedleu yssyd gennynt** *what kind of news hast thou?* **na allei neb ryw dyn** *marwawl datkanu so that no mortal man could proclaim*; **ymlad ar ryw dyn hwnnw** *to fight such a man as that* RB. II. 182; **gwelet y ryw gatwent honno** *to see such a fight as that* ib. 58; **drwy y ryw edewidyon twyllodrus hynny** *through such false promises as those* ib. 104. Similarly **cyvryw**, e.g. **yr kyfryw wr hwnnw** *to a man of such a kind* ib. 65.

addewid f.

NOTE.—Observe that in expressions like **y ryw dyn hwnnw** the pronoun is attracted in gender and number to the noun preceding. Cf. the similar attraction with **sawl** below.

77. **sawl** f. *multitude* and **meint** *greatness*, e.g. **yr sawl a di-hagassei** *oe wyr yn yw* *to those of his men who had escaped alive*; **yr honn** (sc. **breich**) **a ladawd y sawl gewri** *which slew so many giants*; **by sawl nef ysyd** *how many heavens are there?* **y sawl nifer hwnnw** *such a number as that* RB. II. 139; **y ssawl vlwynyded hynny** *so many years as that* ib. 44; **colli y meint gwyr** *a oed idaw to lose all the men that he had* ib. 46; **blyghau a oruc Goronilla rac meint** *oed o varchogyon gyt ae that Goronilla became angry because there were so many soldiers with her father* ib. 66; **ymerbynyeit ar ueint allu hwnnw** *to encounter such a force as that* ib. 348; **yn y veint perigyl honno** *in so great danger as that* ib. 160; **y veint uudugolyaetheu hynny** *such great victories as that* ib. 199.

78. **un** *one*, e.g. **eithyr bot yn prudach pryt Gwydyon noc un y gwas** *except that the aspect of Gwydyon was graver than that of the lad*.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

79. **pw y** *who, what*, used substantivally, e.g. **pw y wyt** *who art thou?* **y bwy y rodit** *(they discussed) to whom it should be given*

sg. tyst.

RB. 258; dywet **pwý** a uu yma *tell who was here*; govyn **pwý** yw eu tystyon *to ask who are their witnesses*; **pwý** yw dy enw di *what is thy name?* LA. 128; **pwý** well genhýt *which dost thou prefer?* WB. 487; dayar **pwý** y llet neu pwý y thewhet *the earth, what is its breadth or what its thickness?* FB. 133; **pwý** kynt ae tywyll ae goleuat *what was first, darkness or light?* FB. 301. In the sense of *what thing?* is used **pa beth**, **py beth**, commonly abbreviated to **peth**, **beth**, e.g. **peth** yw y rei racko *what are those yonder?*

lygeh; 293 pres lygh.

a wdost ti **peth** wyt pan vych yn kyscwyt *knowest thou what thou art when thou art asleep?* FB. 145; a gofyn idaw **beth** a wnaei a phwy oed *and asked him what he was doing and who he was.*

NOTE.—The use of **pwý** before a noun is exceptional, **pwý** ýstýr WB. 454, 456 = **pa ystyr** RB. 101 = **py ystyr** 103.

80. **pa**, **py** *what?* adjectivally, e.g. **pa drwc** digoneis inheu ytti *what evil have I done to thee?* **py drwc** yw hynny *what evil is that?* This interrogative enters into various phrases, e.g. **pa le**, **py le** (also **ble**) *where?* **pa veint**, **py veint** *how great?* **pa ryw**, **py ryw** *of what kind?* **pa sawl** *how many?* **Pa** and **py** are also found with the addition of **un**, pl. **rei**, e.g. **pa un** wyt titheu *who art thou?* ef a ovynnawd udunt **pa rei** oedynt *he asked them who they were.*

NOTE 1.—**Pa** and **py** seem to be used without distinction of meaning. In the Mabinogion when the Red Book has **pa** the White Book has very frequently **py**.

NOTE 2.—In the earlier literature **pa** and **py** are found also without a noun, e.g. **pa** roteiste oth olud *what hast thou given of thy wealth?* BB. 10^b; **pa** wnaí *what shall I do?* FB. 282; hyt na wydat or byt **pa** wnaei (= **py** wnaei WB. p. 212) *so that she did not know at all what she should do* RB. 273; **py** holy di y mi *what seekest thou of me?* RB. 128, cf. further FB. 127, 145, 216, MA. 189^b. Cf. also **pa** daruu y **Garadawc** *what has been the fate of Caradawc?* RB. 41, so 59, 287 (= **pý** WB. p. 221), **py** derw itti 176; **pathawr** (= **pa-th-dawr**) *what does it matter to thee?* WB. 430 = **pythawr** p. 215; Duw reen **py** bereist lyvwr Lord God, *why hast Thou made a coward?* FB. 251; **py** liuy di *why dost thou colour?* RB. 102.

NOTE 3.—**Pa** and **py** are followed by a preposition in **pahar** *for what?* e.g. **pahar** e roet *for what it was given* BCl. 30; **paham**, **pa rac**, **py rac** and **pýr** (= **py yr**) *why?* e.g. **pýr** (= **pý rac** RB. 126) ý kýuerchý dý *why dost thou call?* WB. 486.

NOTE 4.—**pa diw**, **py diw**. The following occurrences of this may be noted:—*Quid (i. pa diw, lit. for what) tibi Pasiphae pretiosas sumere vestes?* Ox. 41^a. *Cunctis genitoris gloria uestri laudetur celsi thronus est cui*

394 Pres. Ind. of
dan-fod, to happen,
come to pass.

cyb-arch.

peri-
llwfr

regia caeli, where *est cui regia caeli* is translated literally and unidiomatically by *issit padiu itau gulat* Iuv. 39^b. Gwynn y uyt **py diw** y rodir kerennyd Duf a hoedyl hir *blessed is he to whom is given the friendship of God and long life* FB. 308. (If a man gives a thing, and a dispute arises between two men as to *to which of them* it has been given, the word of the donor shall decide) **pa dyu** y rodes *to whom he gave it* BCh. 31. **pa diw** y damweinei y uudugolyaeth *to which the victory should fall* RB. II. 57 (so with **y to, y by diw** y damweinhei y uudugolyaeth onadunt 162, cf. CM. 32). **pa diw bynnac** y mynmynt hwy y rodi hi *to whomsoever they desired to give it* RB. II. 24, cf. further 181, 185. Here the use of **yd**, not **a** (§ 84), indicates that **diw** is a prepositional phrase (= *to him, to it?*).

81. **pw** **bynnac**, **pa**, **py**—**bynnac**, **pa** **beth bynnac**, **peth bynnac**. The addition of **pynhac** or **pynnac** gives the sense of *whosoever, whatsoever*, e.g. **pw bynnac** ae kaffe *whoever should take it*; **pa dyn** pwyllauc **benac** a ladho enuyt *whatever sane man shall slay an idiot*; **pa le bynnac** y gwelwn vwyt *wherever I saw food*; **py fford bynnac** y ffoynt *whatever way they fled*; **peth bynnac** a dywettei Peredur *whatever Peredur said*.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

82. In Welsh there is no inflected relative. In clauses which according to the Welsh idiom are relative, relativity is expressed by the relative particle **a** when the clause is positive, by the negative **ny** (cf. § 21 note) when the clause is negative, e.g. *pechodeu a gyffesser ac ny wneler yr eilweith* *sins that are confessed and that are not committed a second time*. Before the details of relative usage are considered, there are several general points to be noted.

83. (a) The relative **a** is not used :—

(a) Before the relative form **yssyd**, **syd** *who is, which is*, e.g. *nifer a uu ac a uyd uch nef is nef meint yssyd the multitude that has been and that will be, above heaven, below heaven, all that there are* FB. 114.

(β) Before the verb **pieu** (§ 161), e.g. *Efracw iarll bioed iarllaeth yn y gogledd* *Efracw the earl had an earldom in the north*.

(γ) Regularly in the earlier Welsh, and usually throughout the Mid.W. period before the verbal particle **ry**, e.g. *mi ryth gereis* *I have loved thee*.

pres subj. pass.

(δ) Before the copula when preceded by the predicate (§ 159), e.g. **llawen uu** *he was glad*; **pwyt wyt** *who art thou?* (but **pwyt a uu** *yma who was here?*)

(b) (α) In Mid.W. prose **a** is frequently absent before **oed** *was*, e.g. **Arthur oed** *yg Kaerllion Arthur was in Caerllion*. In the Mabinogion the White Book has often **a oed** when the Red Book has **oed**, cf. WB. 227, 229, 250, 453, with RB. 101, 165, 166, 183.

(β) In early poetry **a** is very often omitted, e.g. **Duu vet** (= **Duw a ved**) *God rules* BB. 15^a by **Duw a wet** 13^a. The details have still to be investigated.

84. In certain constructions the preverbal particle **yd** (= Mod.W. **yr**) seems to enter into concurrence with relative **a**, and in Mod.W. grammars **yr** is given along with **a** as a relative particle. This, however, comes from reading English syntax into Welsh; historically, the use of **yd**, **yr** points to a non-relative construction. In the Celtic languages the rules for the use of the relative are peculiar. In particular it should be noted that in Welsh an adverbial or prepositional phrase is not as such followed by the relative construction, e.g. **mwylhaf** *oe vrodyr y karei* *Lud y Llewelys Llad loved Llewelys more than any of his other brothers*; **pan uei mwylhaf yd ymgerynt** *when they most loved one another*; **bit chwero y talhaur** *in y diwet bitterly will it be paid for in the end*; **mi a brynaf dy gerennyd. pa delw, heb ynteu, y pryny** *di "I will buy thy friendship." "In what way," said he, "wilt thou buy it?"* **lle y gwelych eglwys** *wherever thou seest a church*; **or lle yd oed** *from the place where he was*; **yn y rei y maent ffynhonneu** *in which there are fountains*; **ar hynny att y kwn y doeth** *ef thereafter he came to the hounds*. With the first instance may be contrasted expressions like **y wreic mwylhaf a garei** *the woman whom he most loved*, where without **mwylhaf** the clause would be relative, **y wreic a garei** *the woman whom he loved*; similarly **gwreica da it a wedei** *to wed would suit thee well* WB. 453.

85. In the Celtic sentence the verb normally comes first, e.g. **y kymertth y marchawc y march** *the horseman took the horse*. In Irish, when part of the sentence is to be emphasised it is brought

forward by means of the copula, e.g. **is ē beres** *it is he who carries*; sometimes the copula is omitted. In Welsh a part of the sentence is emphasised in the same way; the copula form, however, is regularly omitted. Thus in the example given above, if the subject were to be emphasised, the sentence would run: **y marchawc** a gymerth y march; if the object, **y march** a gymerth y marchawc. In accordance with the preceding paragraph, if the subject or object be thus brought forward, the following clause will be relative in form, but not if an adverbial or prepositional phrase be brought forward, e.g. **mw y karei** *he loved more*; **attunt yd aeth** *he went to them*.

NOTE.—In the development of Welsh **yd** tends to spread at the expense of **a**.

The Expression of Case in the Relative.

86. In the relation of subject or object of a following verb, in positive clauses **a** is used (except in so far as it must or may be omitted, § 83), in negative clauses **ny**, e.g. **y gwr a doeth** *the man who came*; **y vorwyn a weleist** *the maiden whom thou hast seen*; **y wreic yssyd yno** *the woman who is there*; **meibon ny ellynt ymlad** *boys who could not fight*.

87. In connection with the use of **a**, **ny**, the following points call for special notice:—

(**a**) **or a** (Mod.W. **ar a**), neg. **or ny**, **ar ny**, lit. *of that which* (or *which not*), *of what* (or *what not*), e.g. **pawb or a oed yno** *everyone who was there* (lit. *of that which was there*); **or a welsei o helgwn ny welsei cwn unlliw ac wynt** *of all the hounds that he had seen he had never seen hounds of the same colour as they*; **pob peth or ny damweinassant eiroet** *everything that has never happened* LA. 33; **ny oes neb or ath welei ar nyth garei** *no one who saw thee would not love thee*; **pob peth or a uu ac yssyd ac a vyd** *everything that was and is and will be* (where rel. **a** is regularly omitted before **yssyd**); **llawer or yssyd da** *many who are good*. In the above examples the relative **a** appears in positive clauses. But after **or** = *of that by which*, etc., in accordance with § 84, **yd** is used, e.g. **gorchymynneu**

Duw a wneynt o bop fford **or y gellynt** *they did God's commandments in every way in which they could* LA. 119; ffo . . a oruc Pandrassus a gwyr Groec y gyt ac ef y bob mann **or y tebyckynt** *caffel dianc Pandrassus with the Greeks fled to every place from which they thought to find escape* RB. II. 44. In sentences like: paup **or y rodho** y brenhyn ofrum idaw *everyone to whom the king gives a present*, or ba hustying bynnac . . . **or y kyfarffo** y gwynt ag ef *every whisper that the wind meets* RB. 60, the use of **yd** is due to the form of the relative clause (§ 89).

NOTE.—As Zimmer has shewn, CZ. II. 86 sq. **or**, **ar** is made up of the preposition **o**, **a** + the article **yr**. Similarly **yr** = **y** to + **yr**: ef a dely medhecynyat rad **yr a uo** en e llys *he is obliged to give free medical attendance to such as are in the palace* BCh. 18.

(b) Without an antecedent **a**, neg. **ny**, is used in the sense of *what* as the subject or the object of a sentence, in a genitive relation, and after a preposition, e.g. **a gahat** o uedic da *what was got of good physicians*; mi a wnaŷ **yssyd** waeth it *I shall do what is worse for thee*; ŷs tir (= dir) nithiau **ny bo** pur *it is necessary to sift what is not pure* BB. 42^b; y kym^{er}th yntev gwrogaeth **a oed** yno onadunt *he received the homage of such of them as were there* RB. 267; **yr a welsynt** o vwynt *on account of what they had seen of food*; **or a glywyssynt** o gerd *of what they had heard of song*; mi a vydaf wrth **a dywedeisti** *I shall follow thy advice*; hyt na cheffwch byth werth un geinawc **oc yssyd** yn y dref *so that you shall never get a pennyworth of what is in the town* Hg. II. 169. In a sentence like: sef a oruc Scuthyn yn llaŷen gŷneuthur **yr oedit yn y erchi** idaw *Scuthyn did gladly what was asked of him* LA. 111, the form of the relative sentence does not admit of **a** (§ 88).

88. The genitive relation *whose*, *of which*, is expressed with the help of the possessive adjective before the noun on which in English the *whose* would depend. In Welsh, if the noun following the possessive be not under the government of a preposition the clause is relative, if it be under the government of a preposition the clause is non-relative, e.g. (a) Teithi Hen **a** oresgynnwys mor **y kyuoeth** *Teithi Hen whose kingdom the sea submerged* RB. 108; peth arall **ny ellych** byth **y gaffel** *another thing that thou wilt never be able to get*;

v. § 145.

cywryd

meddyg
-on, n.

(b) *y gur y buost neithwyr yn y dy the man in whose house thou wert last night; y gwr y buost yn y geissaw the man whom thou hast been seeking.*

NOTE.—In: *yr hynn a odologyssynt ac a yttoedynt yn y damunaw that which they craved and were desiring* RB. II. 34, *a* is used where the above rule would require *yd*. In MA. 267^a occurs: *gwr am dotyw gwall oe golli a man from whose destruction loss has come to me*. Further exceptions seem to be very rare; I have noted: *amperffeith yw caru y peth y galler y gassau it is imperfect to love the thing that may be hated* LA. 86; *wrth na bu yn dyn y bei arnaf i y ofyn because there was no living man the fear of whom was on me* CM. 30.

89. Where in English the relative is preceded by a preposition (*to whom*, etc.) in Welsh the relation is expressed by a preposition + personal pronoun, and the clause is non-relative, e.g. *hýný elých ýr koet ý dodhwýt trwýdaw till thou goest to the wood through which thou hast come* WB. 228; *yno y byd eneidew ry darffo udunt penydyaw there are souls that have finished penance* (lit. *to whom penance is past*) LA. 129.

NOTE 1.—In the inverted sentence (§ 85) *Madawc uab Maredud a oed idaw Powys Madawg son of Maredudd had Powys* RB. 144, the clause is expressed relatively. Similarly in another special type of sentence: *Achelarwy a uu lawen gantaw Achilles was pleased* RB. II. 31, cf. RB. II. 189-20, RB. I. 94-5. In the translation literature a number of exceptions occur:—*y rei a uo ragor arnunt those on whom there is pre-eminence* LA. 32, cf. 130-27, 131-2, 135-8, 149-17, all in sentences of the same type; *y rei hynny a ry daroed (= earlier W. rydaroed) udunt gwrthlad Maxen those who had succeeded in expelling Maxen* RB. II. 111; *mein a ellit gwneuthur gweith onadunt stones from which building could be made* RB. II. 167; *gwr...a wedo idaw a man to whom it is fitting* CM. 77.

NOTE 2.—The following is an exceptional construction:—*gwelet y bed a vynnei trw y kaffei (= trw ýt gaffei WB. 453) gwreicka he wished to see the grave through which he might be able to marry* RB. 101; *na chadarnhao dyn kelwyd trwy twng trwy y colletto y gymodawc that a man shall not confirm a falsehood by an oath through which he may ruin his neighbour* LA. 143; *trwy y bei through which there should be* LA. 144.

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE RELATIVE.

90. Particularly in the translation literature there are various devices for getting an equivalent of the relative admitting of a casual construction. Such are *yr hwnn*, pl. *y rei* (§ 62c), *y neb* (§ 64b), *y sawl* (§ 77).

THE VERB.

PREVERBAL PARTICLES.

The Particle *yd*.

91. In Mid.W. prose this particle usually appears as **yd** (i.e. **yd̄**) before a vowel or **h**, as **y** before other consonants. But by the side of **yd** there is found from the fourteenth century **yr**, which in Mod.W. has completely superseded **yd**.

NOTE 1.—Occasionally **y** appears before **h**, e.g. **y hanoed** RB. II. 109, **y hanoed** LA.

NOTE 2.—In RB. **yt** with lenation appears before a consonant in **yt gweirwyt** (from **cyweirwyt**) 120. In the WB. version of the Kulhwch story **yt** (i.e. **yd**) is more frequent: **ýt gaffei**, **ýt gaffo** 453, **ýt uo** 458, **ýt wertheý** 470, **ýt vȳd** 471, **ýt uerwit** 478. In BB. **yt** (= **yd̄**) is regular before vowels: **it oet** 10^b, **it aethant** 11^a, **it imne** 15^b, **it elher** 17^a, **ýt hoet** 22^b, 23^a, **it adcorssant** 23^b, **it vif** 25^b, **it arwet** 51^a, **it aw** 51^b; it is written **id** twice in **id aeth** 49^a marg. Before consonants there appears both **y** and **yd** (= **ýt** of WB.); the latter lenates, though the change is not always expressed. Before **g**, **t**, **d**, **ff**, **s**, **m**, **n**, **ý** only appears: **ý godriccawr** 51^a; **ý tirran** 1^b, **ý talhaur** 16^a, **ý teren** 32^a, **ý tragho** 35^b; **ý deuthan** 1^b, **ý daeth**, **ý doethan** 2^a, **ý doethan** 2^b, **ý darparan** 3^a, **ý dýlanuan**, **ý daruuan** 3^b, **ý diadaud** 10^b, **ý dinwassute** 11^b, **ý deuth**, **ý del** 21^a, **ý doeth** 22^b, **ý deuthant** 23^b, **ý deuant** 25^a, **ý dav** 32^a, **ý dinwassune** 44^a, **ý duc** 44^b, **ý diwedi** 51^b, **ý dodir** 53^b; **ý ffoes** 22^b; **ý sirthei** 50^a; **ý mae** 13^b, 32^a, 34^a, 34^b, 35^a, 41^b; **ý nottvȳ** 38^b. Before **p** and **r** **yd** only: **id pridaw** 21^a, **yd portheise** 27^a; **ýd rotir** 23^b. Before other consonants the usage varies,—**c**: **ý kuýnan** (infixd pron.?) 2^a, **ý kisceisse** 25^a, **ý keweis** (infixd pron.?) 43^b, but **id gan** 8^a, **id keiff** 43^a, **id cuitin** 48^a, **ýd gan** 54^a. **gw**: **ý gvna** 34^b, **ý gweleise** 36^a, 36^b, **ý guýstluý** 38^a, **ý guiscav** 41^b, but **id woriv** 9^a, **ýd welese** 27^a, **ýd vna** 32^a. **b**: **ý bu** 33^b, **ý bit** 28^a, but **ýd vei** 34^b, **ýd vo**, **ýd vit** 42^a, **ýd uit** 44^b. **ll**: **ý llas** 36^b, **ý lleinw** 51^a, but **id lathennawr** 26^a, **id lathei** 48^b. In the O.W. glosses it only appears: **it dagatte** Mart. Cap. 4^b, **it darnesti** Iuv. p. 88. From all this it may be inferred that there was a period in Welsh when the particle was **yd̄** before vowels, **yd** with lenation before consonants. As to the origin of non-lenating **y**, it is probable that it started from verbs beginning with **d**. As **adyn** *wretch* comes from ***ad-dŷn**, so, e.g. ***yd dŷc** would give ***yd uc**. From association with the other forms of the verb this would naturally come to be regarded as **y duc**, and hence, probably with the help of **y** containing an infixd pronoun (§ 50^b), **y** might spread as the general form before consonants. As to the later **yr**: **y** for **yd**: **y**, it is probably due to the influence of the forms of the article **yr**: **y**.

NOTE 3.—In **ac yr gyscwys** RB. 28, **ual yr lygryssit** RB. 54, **ual yr notayssynt** CM. 57, **yr = y ry**, cf. § 93 note 4.

Usage of *yd*.

92. In normal Mid.W. prose the particle **yd**, which has no appreciable meaning, is, with certain exceptions, used regularly before indicatives and subjunctives, e.g. **yd af** yn egyl gyt ac wynt *I will go as angel along with them*; **y deuei** y kythreul *the devil used to come*; ac yno **y gwelas** ef pedeir gwraged *and there he saw four women*; yn y lle **y gwelsei** Gynon *in the place where he had seen Cynon*; lle **y gwelych** eglwys *wherever thou seest a church*; **val y gwelas** y gwr Peredur yn dyuot *as the man saw Peredur coming*; megys **y mynnei** ehun *as he himself desired*; hyt **y buant** *as long as they were*.

93. But it is not used:—

(a) at the beginning of a clause before a subjunctive of wish or command, e.g. **diwyccom-ne** a digonhom o gamuet *may we make atonement for the iniquity which we have done* BB. 15^b; **hanpych** gwell hail! dos titheu ar Arthur . . . ac **erchych** hynnŷ idaw *go thou to Arthur and ask that of him* WB. 454; Agamemnon . . . a dwawt . . . **gossottynt** hwy y neb a vynnŷnt yn y le ef Agamemnon *said they should set whomsoever they pleased in his place* RB. II. 24.

1 pl. pres. subj.

?

§ 140.

NOTE 1.—Contrast **yng ngoleu addef nef yt nodder** *in the light of the heavenly home may he be protected* MA. 174^a.

(b) When the verb is repeated in answers, e.g. **a bery di? paraf** *wilt thou effect? I will*.

(c) In such instances as the following:—Bei dywedut ti y mi y peth a ovynnaf ytti, minneu a dywedwn y titheu yr hwnn a ovynny ditheu. **Dywedaf** yn llawen, heb yr Owein “*if thou wouldst tell me what I ask of thee, I would tell thee what thou askest*.” “*I will tell gladly*,” says Owein; ath gedymdeithas yssyd adolwyn gennyf y gaffel. **Keffy** myn vyg cret “*and I pray to obtain thy friendship*.” “*Thou shalt obtain it by my faith*,” ac yna y dywawt Peredur: **diolechaf** ynneu y **Duw na** thorreis vy llw *and then Peredur said: “I give thanks to God that I have not broken my oath”* (cf. the use of **na** § 237 c).

93 pres. subj.
} han - foot,
§ 160.

(d) When the predicate precedes the copula, e.g. **llawen vuant** *they were glad*.

NOTE 2.—But with verbs of naming **yd** with an infixed pronoun is used when the predicate precedes, e.g. **Peredur ym gelwir** *I am called Peredur*.

(e) After a negative, e.g. **ny welas** *he did not see*; **pony wdost** *dost thou not know?*

(f) In relative construction, e.g. **ef a doeth** *he came*.

(g) After the interrogative **a**, e.g. **a wely di** *dost thou see?*

(h) After the particle **neut**, e.g. **neud ynt** *geith now they are slaves* MA. 157^b.

(i) After **mad** *well*, e.g. **mad devthoste** *happily didst thou come*, BB. 44^a, unless there be an infixed pronoun, e.g. **mat yth anet** *happily wert thou born* FB. 101.

(k) After **moch** *soon* (= Ir. *mos*), e.g. **moch guelher** *soon wilt be seen* BB. 1^b.

(l) After certain conjunctions, e.g. **can buost** *since thou hast been*; **kwt gaffei** *where he should get* WB. 453; **cyn gwnel** *though he does*; **kyt dywetto** *though he should say*; **o gwely** *if thou seest*; **pan welsant** *when they saw*; **pei kaffwn** *if I should get*; **tra vych** *while thou art*; **yny digwyd** *till he falls*. But it is used with an infixed pronoun after **pan**, e.g. **yr pan yth weleis** *since I saw thee*; so after **tra** (but cf. § 49^b), e.g. **hyt tra yn dygyrcher** *so long as we are visited* RB. 105.

NOTE 3.—After **gwedy** after the usage is not very clear. Before a following vowel, we have on the one hand **gwedy ed eystedont** *after they sit* BCh. 53, **gwedy yd elont** *after they go* Hg. I. 11, **gwedy yd elom** *after we go* Hg. II. 146, on the other hand **gwedy aruerych** *after thou dost practise* LA. 90. Before a following consonant, in BCh. **gwedy y** (e.g. **gwedy e kafo** *after he gets* 34) is more common than **gwedy** (e.g. **gwedy roder** *after she is given* 130); in BB. is found **wide kŷwisscaran** (leg. **kŷwisscarun**) *after we separate* 12^b; **gwŷdi darffo** *after it is over* 4^b; in Mid.W. prose **gwedy** is much more common than **gwedy y**, but it is a question how far **gwedy** comes after fusion from **gwedy y**. It is to be noted that infixing **a-** (§ 94) is found after **gwedy** as well as after the conjunctions which are not followed by **yd**; this would seem to suggest that the use of **yd** after **gwedy** was not original, but there is need for further investigation based on fuller material.

NOTE 4.—In Mid.W. prose **yd** is sometimes found before **ry**, even when there is no infixed pronoun, e.g. **fford y rŷ** *[d]uost the way by which thou hast come* WB. 138; **ym pob gwlat or y rŷfuum** *in every country in which I have been* ib. 144; **y ry dugassei** *he had brought* RB. II. 139; **megys y ry ynathoed** *as he had done* ib. 161. Cf. the instances of **yr** § 91 n. 3.

94. In later Mid.W. the use of **yd** is more extensive than at an earlier period. In the archaic prose of the story of *Kulhwch and Olwen* it is often wanting in the White Book version where it is present in the Red Book, and in the earlier poetry it is rarer still; the conditions of the earlier usage have still to be investigated. It may be noted that in earlier Welsh, when **yd** is not syntactically permissible, **a-** is used to infix a pronoun, e.g. **a-m bo** *may there be to me* BB. 17^b; **ath uendiguiste** *he has blessed thee* 18^a; **as attebwys** *answered them* FB. 139; **as redwn** (leg. *rodwn*) *we will give it* WB. 475. In prose this usage survives after some conjunctions, e.g. **gwedy an gwelwch** *after ye see us* Hg. II. 1; **gwedy as cladawch hi** *after ye bury her* LA. 81; **pei as rodei** *if he gave it* RB. 136. This **a** tends to become **y** under the influence of the infixed pronoun after **yd** (**y-m**, etc.), e.g. **ys po** *may there be to him* BB. 53^b; **bei ýscuýpun** *if I had known it* BB. 41^a; **bei ýs gattei** *if it had permitted it* WB. 424 = **pei as gattei** RB. 274; **kyt ym lladho** *though he slay me* RB. 280 = **kyt am llatho** Peniarth MS. 4. With fusion, e.g. **peis mynnynt** *if they desired it* LA. 69.

THE PARTICLE **ry**.

95. The particle **ry**, which corresponds etymologically to the Ir. verbal particle **ro-**, and resembles it in its uses, is in Welsh a disappearing particle; it is much less frequent in Mid.W. prose than in the early poetry.

NOTE.—**Ry** is sometimes reduced to **r**, e.g. **nŷr darffo** WB. 230 = **ny darffo** RB. 168; **nar geueis** *that I did not get* Hg. II. 265; **ar ethynt** (v.l. **a ethynt**) *that have passed* RB. II. 205; **ar doethoed** (= **a dathoed** RB. 197) *who had come* WB. 62; **wedyr vligaw** (= **wedy y vlingaw** Hg. II. 112) *after his slaying* CM. 102. From **neu + ry** has come the common Mid.W. **neur**, cf. **neur dialawd** (= **neu rŷ dialawd** WB. 404) *he has avenged* RB. 259; **neur daroed** (= **neu rŷ daroed** WB. 402) *it was over* RB. 258. For **yr** = **y ry** see § 91 n. 3.

96. In Mid.W. prose **ry** is used :—

A. With the indicative.

(a) Optionally with the perfect (as distinguished from the preterite, § 108), e.g. **uŷ llŷsuam rŷ dŷgvŷs** (= **a dynghwys** RB. 102) *im my stepmother has sworn to me* WB. 454; **pawb rŷ gauas** (= **a gauas** RB. 113) **ŷ gŷuarws** *everyone has received his boon* WB. 470; **drycheuwch ŷ fŷrch uŷ aeleu rŷ syrthwŷs** (= **a syrthwys** RB. 119) **ar aualeu vŷ llygeit** *raise the forks of my eyelashes which have fallen on my eyeballs* WB. 478; **llawer dyd yth ry gereis** *I have loved thee many a day* RB. 118; **nŷs rŷ geueis** (= **nys keueis** RB. 126) *I have not got him* WB. 487; **ny ry gigleŷ** *i eirmoet dim y wrth y uorwyn I have never heard anything of the*

maiden RB. 113; a fían **ry dyuu** amser mab a anet a elwit Bown *and when the time was come, there was born a son who was called Bown* Hg. II. 119.

(b) Optionally with the pluperfect, e.g. gwallocau a oruc y rŷn **ry adawsei** (= yr hyn a **adawssei** RB. 101) *he neglected what he had promised* WB. 453; a thrist oed genthi, **kany rŷ welsei** (= **kany welsei** RB. 116) eiroet y uŷnet ae eneit ganthaw a delhei y erchi y neges honno *and she was sad, for she had never seen anyone who came on that quest depart with his life* WB. 474; a chael yn y uedwl **na ry welsei** eiryoet mab a that kyndebycket ar mab y Pwyll *and he thought that he had never seen son and father so like as the boy was to Pwyll*; a chynn ymgyweiryaw yn y gyfrwy neur **ry adoed** heibyaw *and before he had settled himself in his saddle, she had passed by*. In the sentence: dechreu amouyn a gwyrda y wlat beth uassei y arglwydiaeth ef arnadunt hwy y vlwydyn honno y wrth **ry uassei** kyn no hynny *he began to ask the nobles of his country how his rule over them had been that year compared with what it had been before* RB. 7, **ry uassei** seems to express priority relatively to the preceding **buassei**.

B. With the subjunctive.

(a) With the present subjunctive **ry** appears sometimes when it has a perfect sense, e.g. ohonot ti yt gaffo ef kanyŷ **ry gaffo** (= **yr nas kaffo** RB. 101) o arall *from thee he shall get (offspring) though he has not got it from another* WB. 453; **kyt ry wnelych** di sarhaedeu . . . kyn no hynn nys gwney bellach *though thou hast committed outrages before this, thou shalt not commit them further* RB. 99; yno y byd eneidau ry darffo vdunt penydyaw *there are the souls that have ended their penance* LA. 129. But also without **ry**, e.g. a chyn **gwnel** gameu it . . ny buost ti hawlwr tir a dayar eiryoet *and though he has wronged thee, thou hast never been a claimant of land and earth* RB. 44.

(b) With the past subjunctive, when it has the sense of a pluperfect, **ry** not infrequently appears, e.g. mŷnet a oruc serch y uorwŷn ym pob aelawt itaw **kŷnnŷ rŷ welhei** (= **yr nas gwelsei** RB. 102) eiroet *love for the maiden entered every limb of him though*

he had never seen her WB. 454; *nŷd oed waeth kŷuarwŷd ŷn ŷ wlad nŷ rŷ welei* (= *nys ry welsei* RB. 114) *eiroet noc ŷn ŷ wlad ehun he was not a worse guide in a country that he had never seen than in his own country* WB. 471; a *chyn lawenet vu a chyt ry delei idaw iechyt and he was as joyous as though health had come to him* RB. II. 183; *pei mi rŷ wascut* (= *a wascut* RB. 116) *uelly nŷ oruŷdei ar arall uyth rodi serch im if it had been me whom thou hadst so squeezed, no other one would ever have been able to show me love* WB. 474. But also without *ry*, e.g. *pei ys gwypwn ny down yma if I had known it, I would not have come hither* RB. 29, 20.

C. With the infinitive when it has a perfect or pluperfect sense, e.g. *adnabot a oruc ry gaffel dynawt ohonaw he perceived that he had got a buffet*; *gwedy ry golli eu kynr after their horns had been lost* RB. 194.

97. In early Welsh poetry the use of *ry* is much more common than in prose; there it has also some syntactical uses which have been lost in prose (cf. Eriu II. 215 sq.)

(a) With the indicative preterite, when it has a perfect sense, *ry* is much more frequent than in the prose language. As in the case of Irish *ro*, the general definition of this usage is that the past is viewed from the standpoint of the present. There may be a reference either to the personal experience of the speaker, e.g. *mi rŷth welas I have seen thee* BB. 51^a, *rim artuad I have been blackened* BB. 12^a, or to an indefinite past, e.g. *ry gadwys Duw dial ar plwyf Pharaonus God has kept vengeance on Pharaoh's people* FB. 170.

With respect to this usage, however, the following points have to be noted:—

1. *ry* is not found:—

(a) After a negative, e.g. *ni threghis ev hoes their life has not passed away* BB. 11^a; contrast *ry treghis eu hoes* FB. 128. There are rare exceptions in the later poetry.

(β) After *mad well*, e.g. *mad devthoste ŷg corffolaeth happily hast Thou come into the flesh* BB. 44^a.

(γ) After the interrogative *a*, e.g. *a gueleiste gureic hast thou seen a woman?* BB. 22^b. But in prose *a ry fu has he been?* WB. 121.

2. *ry* is not preceded by relative *a*. In the later poetry there are very rare exceptions.

3. A pronoun is infixed after *ry*; it is not put before it with *yd* or *a*, e.g. *ry-n gwarawt has helped us* FB. 126, os *Dofyd ry-n digones if it is the Lord that has made us* FB. 113. In the later poetry there are rare exceptions.

(b) With the subjunctive of wish it is used optionally in positive (but never in negative) sentences, e.g. *ry phrinomne di gerenhit may we buy Thy friendship* BB. 44^b; *rym gwares dy voli may Thy praise help me* FB. 109, by *ath uendicco may it bless thee* BB. 18^a; but *nŷ buve trist may I not be sad* BB. 17^b.

(c) With the present indicative:—

1. **Ry** may express possibility, e.g. *rŷ seiw gur ar vn conin a man can stand on a single reed* BB. 45^a.

NOTE.—In prose there is an instance of **ry** with the present indicative in: ef a **ry** eill ych neckau *he may refuse you* RB. 60. With **gallu**, **ry** is also found in the potential, e.g. ef **ar allei** vot yn wir a dywedy di *what thou sayest may be true* Hg. I. 81, similarly 224, 267, 272; without **ry**: ef a **allei** llawer mab colli ŷ eneit *many youths might lose their life* WB. 100. From the perfect sense inherent in the verb, **ry** is found with the present and imperfect of **darvot** *to be finished*, e.g. os ŷ uwrw **rŷ deryw** *if he has been thrown* WB. 125; **neur daroed** idaw diffeithaw traean Iwerdon *he had already laid waste the third part of Ireland* RB. 135.

2. In a subordinate clause of a general sentence it may have the sense of a perfect, e.g. ti a nodyd a **ry geryd** *Thou savest those whom Thou hast loved* FB. 180. The same sense is found in the subjunctive, when that mood is syntactically required, e.g. **ry brynw[y]** nef nyt ef synn *whosoever has purchased heaven will not be confounded* FB. 307; a **ry gotwy** glew gogeleo ragtaw *let him who has angered a brave man shun him* MA. 191^a.

(d) In the later poetry it is used with the future, or with the subjunctive in a future sense, without any apparent meaning, e.g. arth o Deheubarth a dirchafuŷ. **rŷ llettaud** ŷ wir ew tra thir mŷnvŷ *a bear from the South will arise. His men will spread over the land of Mynyw* BB. 30^a; byddinoed Katwaladyr kadyr y deuant. **ry drychafwynt** Kymry, kat a wnant *the hosts of Cadwaladr mightily will they come. The Cymry will rise up, they will give battle* FB. 126.

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB.

Verbal Classes.

98. In Celtic as in Latin there were various types of verbal conjugation. In Old Irish the different types may still to a great extent be distinguished, e.g. 3 sg. **-beir** *carries* from *beret, **-guid** *prays* from *godit (cf. Lat. capit), **-cara** *loves* from *carāt (cf. Lat. amat), **-lēici** *leaves* from *lancīt or the like (cf. Lat. audit or monet; in Celtic ē became ī). In Welsh the several types have become obscured. There remain, however, some traces of an original difference. Such are the different forms of the 3 sg. pres. ind., e.g. **geill** (to **gallu** *to be able*) which would go back to *gallit or the like, **cymmer** *takes* which would correspond to an Ir. con-beir and would go back to **com-beret**, **car** *loves* = Ir. -cara; further the various forms of the 3 sg. pret. act. in **-as**, **-es**, **-is** and of the pret. pass. in **-at**, **-et**, **-it**. In particular should be noted such series as **geilw** (to **galw**, *to call*): **gelwis**: **gelwit**; **ceidw** (to **cadw** *to preserve*): **cedwis**: **cedwit**; **llysg** (to **llosgi** *to*

burn): **llosges**: **llosget**; **ceiff** (to **caffael** to *get*): **cavas**: **cavat**. Here there is great need for a collection of material from early texts. In some cases an original radical conjugation is indicated by certain formations peculiar to verbs of the root class, e.g. the **-t** preterites **aeth** = Ir. -acht and **cymmerth** = Ir. con-bert to pres. **a** = Ir. -aig and **cymmer** = Ir. con-beir; the pret. **gwarawt** = Ir. fo-rāith to **gwaret** to *help*; and preterites passive like **llas** = Ir. -slass to **llad** to *kill*.

Voice.

99. There are two voices, the active and the passive. The deponential form which is found in Old-Irish has disappeared in Welsh.

Number.

100. In the active there are two numbers, the singular and the plural. In the passive there is only one form for both numbers.

101. In the concord of a verb with a plural subject Welsh shews certain peculiarities:—

(a) If the subject be unexpressed, or if it be a personal pronoun, the verb is in the plural, e.g. **y doethant**, **y doethant wy**, **wynt a doethant** *they came*.

NOTE.—Exceptions are rare, e.g. **os wynteu ae med hi** *if it is they that possess it* RB. 91; **poet wynt athiffero** *let it be they who defend thee* CM. 35; **nyt wy dyweit** *geu llyfreu Beda the books of Beda do not lie* FB. 159; **wy a gynheil y bit** *they support the world* FB. 217; **hwy a orfyt** *they shall prevail* MA. 141^b. An example with the copula is: **ys hwŷ yr rei hŷnnŷ** (= **sef yw y rei hynny** RB. 121) **Nŷnhŷaw a Pheibŷaw** *they are Nynnyaw and Peibŷaw* WB. 480.

(b) Otherwise in the prose of the Mabinogion the singular is the usual construction, e.g. **y kerdwys y kennadeu** *the messengers set out*; **beth yw y rei racko?** *egylyon ynt what are those yonder? They are angels*. But sometimes the verb is in the plural, particularly in WB. and in the more archaic texts, e.g. **y deu vrenhin a nessayssant** *the two kings drew near* RB. 5; a **meicheit** Math-olwch **a oedŷnt** (= **oed** RB. 35) *ar lan ŷ weilgi and the swineherds of Matholwch were by the shore of the sea* WB. 50; **ŷ trywŷr a ganant** *eu kŷrn the three sound their horns* WB. 485 = RB. 125, 18;

naw brenhin coronawc **a oedýnt** wýr idaw *nine crowned kings who were his men* RB. 244; **seithwýr a oýdýnt** y danaw *seven men were under him* (by **naw eglwys ereill a vydei** *there were nine other churches*) WB. 385 = RB. 245; **y rei a oedýnt** (= **oed** RB. 165) *yn gwassanaethu those who were serving* WB. 227; **bliant oedýnt** (= **oed** RB. 165) **y lleinýeu** y bwrt *the tablecloths were of fine linen* WB. 227; **kwt ýnt** (= **ble mae** RB. 101) **plant y gwr** *where are the children of the man?* WB. 453. Sometimes the plural is found with a collective noun, e.g. **gwelsant niuer** Otgar eu *meint the people of Odgar saw their number* RB. 136, 3. In the earlier poetry the plural is quite common, and in corresponding constructions in Old Irish the plural is regular. In Welsh there has been an encroachment of the singular upon the plural, as there has been in later Irish.

Person.

102. In the active there are three persons of each number. In the passive there is only a third person, the first and second persons being expressed, as in Irish, by means of pronouns, e.g. **y-m gelwir** *I am called*, **y-th elwir** *thou art called*, **ny-n cerir** *we are not loved*, **ny-ch cerir** *ye are not loved*; **kattwer vi** *let me be kept*.

NOTE.—In the third person there are instances of an infixed pronoun, when the verb is non-relative, e.g. **kyt ys galwer** *though they are called* LA. 88, **megys pei as gossottit** *as if it were placed* Hg. I. 304; but, on the other hand, e.g. **na rodher** *that it be not given* RB. 258, **pan ollyngit** *when it was set free* Hg. I. 315. The matter calls for further observation.

103. The verb regularly agrees in person with the subject, e.g. **mi a welaf** *I see*, **ti a wely** *thou seest*, **ny a dywedwn** *we say*, **mi a thi a ryuelwn** *thou and I will fight*, **mi a Bown a wysgwn** *yn arueu ymdanam a thitheu a wysgy ymdanat* *Bown and I will put on our arms, and thou wilt put on thine*. In the passive, where there is no distinction of person, the third person is used everywhere, e.g. **mi a gerir** *I am loved*. The 3 sg. copula form **ys** is used, like the corresponding Ir. *is*, with pronouns of the first and second persons, e.g. **ys mi** (= Ir. *is mē*) *it is I*.

Occasionally in a relative clause the verb is in the 3 sg. when the antecedent is in the first or second person, e.g. **mi rŷth welas** *I have seen thee* BB. 51^a; **ae ti a eirch uŷ merch? ŷs mi ae heirch** *is it thou who askest for my daughter? It is I who ask for her* WB. 479; **mi aŷ had[e]ilŷawd** *I built it* WB. 394.

NOTE.—These last examples represent the original construction, which has in Welsh been replaced by congruence with the pronoun. The 3 sg. is the regular construction in Breton, e.g. **me guelas** *I saw*, in Cornish, e.g. **why a ergh** *ye seek*, and in Old Irish, e.g. **is mē asbeir** *it is I who say*.

The Moods.

104. There are three finite moods, the indicative, the subjunctive and the imperative. The Celtic languages have developed no proper infinitive; the place of the infinitive in Welsh as in the other Celtic languages is taken by a verbal noun, with nominal inflexion and with nominal construction. There is a passive participle in **-edic** and a verbal of necessity in **-adwy** (corresponding to the Irish verbal of necessity in **-thi**).

The Indicative.

105. The tenses of the indicative are present, imperfect, preterite, and pluperfect. Syntactically the present serves also as a future; in the earlier language, however, there are also special future forms (§ 130). The imperfect is used both as an imperfect indicative and as a conditional (in the latter usage it corresponds in usage to the Irish secondary future). The preterite is used both as preterite and as perfect; in the latter usage it is often preceded by **ry**, particularly in the earlier language (§§ 96, 97). The pluperfect is a new development of the British division of Celtic; it has the same endings as the imperfect, and has been formed to the preterite stem on the analogy of the imperfect to the present. It is used (a) as a pluperfect indicative, (b) as a pluperfect conditional, in which sense, however, the imperfect continues to be used in Mid.W., (c) as a pluperfect subjunctive, in which usage it tends in Mid.W. to replace the past tense of the subjunctive (§ 111). The following examples will illustrate the uses of the tenses of the indicative.

PRESENT.

106. (a) Actual present, e.g. beth **yw** hwnn? Kyfrwy **yw** *what is this? It is a saddle*; ti a **welŷ** ŷ sawl vorŷnŷon hŷgar **ŷssŷd** ŷn ŷ llŷs hon *thou seest all the amiable maidens who are in this court* WB. 155.

(b) Consuetudinal present, e.g. ef a **wŷl** pawb or a del ŷ mŷwn ac nŷs **gwŷl** neb efo *he sees everyone who enters and no one sees him* WB. 156.

(c) Of an action lasting into the present, e.g. **ys** gwers **yd wyf** yn keissaw a olchei vyg cledyf *I have been seeking for a while some one to burnish my sword* RB. 126; pump mlyned ar ethynt yr pan **yttym** ni yn arueru or ryw seguryt hwnnw *five years have passed away since we have been enjoying that ease* RB. II. 205.

(d) Historic present, e.g. nyt kynt **yd yskynn** ef ar y uarch noc **yd** a hitheu hebdaŷ ef *no sooner did he mount his horse than she passed him* RB. 11; nachaf gwr du . . . a **welant** lo! *they saw a black man* WB. 486; a phan **daw** (= **doeth** WB. p. 204) hyt lle yd oed Gwenhwyvar kyuarch gwell a oruc idi *and when he came to the place where Gwenhwyvar was he greeted her* RB. 262; gossot a oruc ynteu ar y marchawc . . . nny **hyllt** y daryan ac nny **dyrr** yr aruev *he made an onset on the horseman, till he cleft the shield and broke the arms* RB. 271.

(e) As future, e.g. dywet y Arthur pa le bynnac y bwyf i gwr idaw **vydaf**, ac o **gallaf** lles a gwassanaeth idaw, mi ae **gwnaf**. A dywet na **deuaf** y lys vyth nny ymgaffwyf ar gwr hir *say to Arthur that wherever I am I will be his man, and if I can do him advantage and service, I will do it. And say that I will never come to his court till I encounter the tall man.*

IMPERFECT.

107. (a) Of an action going on or a state existing in past time, e.g. val y **kyrchei** ef y bont ef a **welai** varchawc yn dyuot *as he was making for the bridge, he saw a horseman coming* WB. p. 216; nyt y fford a **gyrchei** y tref or bont a gerdawd Gereint *it was not by the road that went from the bridge to the town that Gereint went*

WB. p. 217; yma **yd oedwn** yn kerdet ui ar gwr mwýaf a **garwn**. ac ar hýnný *y doeth tri chawr o gewri attam we were travelling, I and the man whom I most loved. And thereupon there came to us three giants* WB. 441; pan deuthum i yma gyntaf, eingon gof a **oed** yma, a minneu ederyn ieuanc **oedwn** *when first I came here there was here a smith's anvil, and I was a young bird* RB. 129.

NOTE 1.—Note the use of the imperfect with a negative in such sentences as the following: **nyt eynt** hwy oe bod *they would not go willingly* RB. 32; yr hynny **ny thawei** yny dygwydws kysgu arnei *for all that she would not be silent, till sleep fell upon her* RB. II. 51.

NOTE 2.—The imperfects of **clybot** *to hear* and of **gwelet** *to see* are frequent in narrative, parallel with the preterite of other verbs, e.g. y dyd yd aeth ef parth a chaer Dathyl, troi o vywn y llys a wnaeth hi; a hi a **glywei** lef corn *the day that he went towards Caer Dathyl, she walked within the court, and she heard the sound of a horn* RB. 74, 6; a dyuot yr brifford ae chanlynn a orugant. A choet mawr a **welynt** y wrthunt. A ffarth ar coet y deuthant. Ac yn dyuot or koet allan y **gwelynt** pedwar marchawc aruawc. Ac edrych a orugant arunt *and they came to the highway and followed it. And they saw before them a great wood. And they went towards the wood. And they saw four armed horsemen coming out of the wood. And they gazed upon them* RB. 270, 19.

(b) Representing in indirect speech a present indicative of direct speech, e.g. a galw a wnaeth attaw y verch hynaf idaw Goronilla a gofyn idi pa veint **y karei** hi efo. A thygu a wnaeth hitheu y nef a daear bot yn vwy **y karei** hi euo noe heneit ehun. A chredu a wnaeth ynteu idi hynny, a dywedut, kan **oed** kymeint **y karei** hi euo a hynny, y rodei ynteu draean y gyuoeth genti hi y wr a dewissei yn ynys Prydein *and he called to him his eldest daughter Goronilla, and asked her how much she loved him. And she swore by heaven and earth that she loved him more than her own life. And he believed her in that and said that, since she loved him so much as that, he would give the third of his kingdom with her to the man whom she should choose in the island of Britain* RB. II. 65.

(c) Of a repeated or customary action in past time, e.g. a phy beth bynnac a dywetei ar y dauawt, ef ae **kadarnhei** oe weithret ae arueu *and whatever he said with his tongue, he used to make it good by his deeds and his arms* RB. II. 41; kymeint ac a wnelit y dyd or gweith, tranoeth pan gyuotit neur **daruydei** yr dayar y lynku *as much of the work as was done by day, overnight when they arose the earth had swallowed it* RB. II. 141; ar rwym a **wneyit**

yna rwng deu dyn a wnaethpwynt y rwng Gereint ar uorwyn *and the bond that used to be made then between two persons was made between Gereint and the maiden* RB. 262, 25.

(d) As secondary future or conditional.

(a) As a secondary tense to the future, e.g. can gwýdŷwn i **ý** **dout** ti **ým** keissyaw i *for I knew that thou wouldst come to seek me* WB. 249; diheu oed genthi na **deuei** Ereint uyth *she was sure that Gereint would never come* WB. 441; ny wydyat hi beth a **wnaei** *she did not know what she should do* RB. 268, 29.

(β) In the apodosis of a future or possible conditional clause, e.g. bei gwnelhit uýg kýghor i ný **thorrit** kýfreitheu llýs ýrdaw *if my counsel were followed, the laws of the court would not be broken on his account* WB. 458; pei clywhut ti ymdidan y marchogyon racco . . . mwy **vydei** dy oual noc y mae *if thou heard the discourse of yonder horsemen, thy anxiety would be greater than it is*.

(γ) In the apodosis of a past or impossible conditional clause, e.g. py ham vilein, heb ef, y gadut ti efo heb y uenegi imi. Arglwyd, heb ef, ny orchymyneisti euo imi; pei as gorchymynnud nys **gadwn** "*why, villain,*" said he, "*didst thou let him go without letting me know?*" "*Lord,*" said he, "*thou didst not give me such instructions. If thou hadst instructed me I should not have let him go*" WB. p. 216; pei oet idaw, ef a **ledit** (= **ladyssit** RB. 193, 8) *if he had been of age, he would have been slain* WB. 117.

NOTE 3. To **bot** to be the regular conditional is **bydwn**. The imperfect **oed**, however, (like Ir. *ba*) is used in a modal sense in expressions like the following: **oedwell genhýf** (= Ir. *ba ferr limm*) **noe ýssýd ým gwlat bei oll ýt uei val hýnn** *I should prefer to all that is in my kingdom that it should be all like that* WB. 487.

PRETERITE.

108. (a) As preterite (the regular narrative tense), e.g. ac ýmhoý lud a **oruc** ar ý marchawc, ac ar ý gossot kýntaf ý uwrw ýr llawr ý dan draet ý uarch. a thra **barh[a]awd** ýr un or pedwarugein marchawc, ar ý gossot kýntaf **ý býrýawd** pob un onadunt. Ac o oreu ý oreu **ý doe[t]hont** attaw eithýr ý iarll. Ac ýn diwethaf oll **ý doeth** ý iarll attaw *and he turned on the horseman, and at the*

first onset he threw him to the ground, under the feet of his horse. And while there remained one of the eighty horsemen, at the first onset he overthrew every one of them. And there came to him always one better than the last, except the earl. And last of all the earl came to him WB. 432; *y gysgu yd* **aethant** *y nos honno. a phan welas y meichat lliw y dyd, ef a* **deffroes** *Wydyon that night they went to sleep. And when the swineherd saw the hue of day, he aroused Gwydyon* RB. 78, 12.

(b) Corresponding to a perfect in indirect speech, e.g. a thranoeth Agamemnon a wyssywys y bobyl y gyt, ac a diwadawd na **bu** ef eiryoet chwanawc yr amherodraeth honno. ac a dŷwawt nas **kymmerth** ef hi onyt o uedwl iawn *and next day Agamemnon summoned the people together, and denied that he had ever been desirous of that sovereignty. And he said that he had not taken it except with just intention* RB. II. 24.

(c) As perfect, e.g. coet **ry welsom** ar y weilgi yn y lle ny **welsam** eiryoet vn prenn *we have seen a wood upon the sea where we have never seen a single tree* RB. 35, 24; pwy a **ganhadwys** itti eisted yna *who has given thee permission to sit there?* WB. p. 225; Bendigeit Uran ar niuer a **dywedassam** ni a hwylyassant parth ac Iwerdon *Bendigeit Vran and those whom we have mentioned set out towards Ireland* RB. 35, 14.

PLUPERFECT.

109. (a) As pluperfect indicative, e.g. or a **welsei** ef o helgwn y byt ny **welsei** cwn un lliw ac wynt *of all the hounds that he had seen anywhere he had never seen dogs of the same colour as them* RB. 1, 21; ual **y gnottayssei** tra uu yn llys Arthur kyrchu twrneimeint a wnaei *he resorted to tournaments as he had been wont to do while he was in Arthur's court* RB. 268, 6; a dyuot kof idaw y dolur yna yn uwy no phan **y cawssei** *and then there came to him the recollection of his sorrow more than when he had received it* WB. p. 218.

(b) As pluperfect conditional, e.g. **buassei** well itti pei rodassut nawd yr mackwy *it would have been better for thee if thou hadst given protection to the lad*; a pheî nat ystyriei yr Arglwyd Duw ohonunt

wy, ef a **wnaethoed** oual tra messur udunt *and if the Lord God had not considered them he would have caused anxiety beyond measure to them* Hg. II. 71.

(c) Replacing the subjunctive in a pluperfect sense, e.g. bei **buassut** wrth vy gyghor i, ny chyuaruydei a thi na thrallawt na gofit *if thou hadst followed my counsel, neither affliction nor trouble would have come nigh unto thee* Hg. II. 123; pei **doethoed** ef yn y lle wedy dilyw, wynt a dywedynt y mae vrth Noe ac Effream y dywedassei Duw pob peth or a dywedessynt *if he had come immediately after the Flood they would have said that it was to Noah and Abraham that God had said everything that they had said* LA. 17.

The Subjunctive Mood.

THE FORMATION OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

110. The sign of the subjunctive is **h**; for the changes that **h** undergoes in conjunction with a preceding sound see § 11g. Examples:—sg. 3 pres., **coffaho**: **coffau** *to remember*; **carho**: **caru** *to love*; **sorho**: **sorri** *to be angry*; **talho**: **tal** *pay*; **prynho**: **prynu** *to buy*; **mynho**: **mynnu** *to desire*; **bendicco**: **bendigaw** *to bless*; **cretto**: **credu** *to believe*; **atteppo**: **attebu** *to answer*; **llatho**: **llad** *to slay*; **tyffo**: **tyvu** *to grow*. After a preceding **h**, **h** is lost by dissimilation, e.g. **parhao**: **parhau** *to continue*; **amheuo**: **amheu** *to doubt*. Further **h** does not appear after **ch**, e.g. **archo**: **erchi** *to ask*, after **ff**, e.g. **caffo**: **caffael** *to get*, after **ll**, e.g. **gallo**: **gallu** *to be able*, or after **s**, e.g. **keisser** BB. 26^b, **llafassed** BB. 27^a, **ýssýnt** WB. 467. In the present tense the subjunctive has distinctive endings; in the past tense the endings are the same as in the imperfect indicative, so that here the **h** is the only distinguishing mark, except in the few verbs that have a special subjunctive stem.

NOTE 1.—In Mid.W. a new **h** subjunctive is formed analogically to the indicative of verbal stems ending in **d**, e.g. **cerdho** RB. 293 = **certho** WB. p. 211 : **cerdet** *to go*, **lladho** WB. p. 210 = **llatho** WB. 419 : **llad**, **rothom** RB. 105 = **rothom** WB. 458 : **rodi** *to give*; from stems ending in **v** the regular form is rare, **tyffei** : **tyvu** WB. 453, but **prouher** : **provi** *prove* BB. 3^b, **safhei** : **sevyll** *to stand* WB. 466 = RB. 110. There are already in Mid.W., particularly in its later period, examples of complete confusion

of the subjunctive with the indicative stem, e.g. *clywut* RB. 274 = *clȳvut* WB. 423 = *clywhut* WB. p. 212 : *clybot* to hear, *clywych* RB. 270 = *clywhych* WB. p. 209, *guelud* : *gwelet* to see BB. 29^b, *talo* RB. 268 = *talho* WB. 415, *sorro* : *sorri* BB. 28^b, *cenich* : *canu* to sing BB. 42^b, *medrei* RB. 76 = *metrei* WB. 104 : *medru* aim at, *mynnei* RB. 277 = *mynhei* WB. p. 214, *cerdo* RB. 273 = *certho* WB. p. 211, *llado* RB. 270 = *lladho* WB. p. 210 = *llatho* WB. 419, *rodo* RB. 286 = *rotho* WB. p. 220, *ȳvei* : *ȳvet* to drink BB. 48^b. This confusion has spread analogically from cases like *gallu*, *erchi*, etc., where the subjunctive stem was in Old Welsh identical with the indicative, and from cases where later the two forms fell together by the operation of phonetic law, e.g. *mynho* to *mynno*, like *minheu* I to *minneu*. The old forms are most persistent in stems in *g*, *d*, *b*.

NOTE 2.—The earlier history of the Welsh subjunctive is very obscure. Vendryès, however, in the *Mémoires de la Société de linguistique de Paris*, XI. 258 sq. has made it probable that *h* came from prehistoric *s*, so that the formation would resemble that of the Irish *s*-subjunctive, from which, however, it differs in that in Welsh there must have been a vowel between *s* and the final consonant of the verbal stem. The explanation given by Stern, CZ. III. 383 sq. is untenable. In Early Welsh there are two subjunctives identical in formation with the Irish *s*-subjunctive :—*duch* may he lead from **douc-set* : *dwyn* to lead, and *gwares* may he help from **vo-ret-set* : *gwaret* to help.

THE TENSES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

III. In early Welsh, as in Irish, the subjunctive had two tenses, a present, which syntactically had the function of a present and of a perfect, and a past, which syntactically had the function of an imperfect and of a pluperfect; in the sense of perfect and pluperfect the subjunctive may be preceded by *ry* (§ 96B.) In the later Mid.W. period the past subjunctive in a pluperfect sense tended to be replaced by the pluperfect indicative (§ 109c); sometimes in the same passage one text has the original subjunctive while another has the pluperfect indicative, e.g. *kȳn nȳs rȳ welhei* WB. 454 = *yr nas gwelsei* RB. 102, 5 *though he had not seen her*; *pei as gorchymynnūt* WB. p. 216 = *pei as gorchymynnassut* RB. 280, 7 *if thou hadst commanded it*. The indicative origin of the usage is particularly clear in forms like *pei doethoed* *if he had come* LA. 17.

NOTE.—This substitution is parallel to the general tendency to replace the subjunctive stem by the indicative; it was noted above that no instances have been found of subjunctive *h* after *s*; thus, if *ysswn* from *yssu* to eat might be either indicative or subjunctive, a pluperfect indicative like *carasswn* *I had loved* might easily have come to be used in a subjunctive sense. In *ry wnelut* WB. p. 223 = *gwnelut* WB. 445, RB. 290, a pluperfect has been formed analogically to the past subjunctive *gwnelut* (§ 142).

THE USAGES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

112. A thorough investigation of the uses of the subjunctive as contrasted with the indicative in Mid.W. is still wanting^a. The following examples may serve to illustrate the principal types; further instances will be found under the conjunctions. Under the various headings are given, so far as they occur, (α) instances of the present subjunctive, (β) instances of the past subjunctive.

113. A. The subjunctive in main clauses.

(a) Wish.

(α) **an duch** ir gulet *may He bring us to the feast* BB. 20^b; **Duw a rotho** da itt *may God give good to thee* WB. p. 204; **ny bo** teu dy benn *may not thy head be thine* RB. 103, 6.

NOTE.—A wish with reference to the past is expressed by the indicative, e.g. *Och Iessu na dýffv wý nihenit O Jesus! that my death had come* (lit. *Alas! Jesus, that my death did not come*) BB. 25^b; *och Gindilie na buost gureic would, Cynddilig, that thou hadst been a woman* BB. 46^a.

(b) Command.

(α) **yscýthrich fort** a delhich ti. a **llunhich** tagneuet *make smooth a road that thou mayest come and cultivate peace* BB. 42^b; dos . . . ac **erchych** hynny idaw *go and ask that of him* RB. 102, 11; **dyuot a wnelhych** gennyf *come with me* RB. 118, 2; **dabre genhiw ným gwatter** *come with me, let me not be refused* BB. 51^a.

(β) In indirect speech a command is transferred to the past subjunctive, e.g. *Agamemnon . . . a d[y]wawt y peidei ef ar llywodraeth honno yn llawen . . . a gossottynt hwy y neb a vynynt yn y le ef Agamemnon said that he would gladly give up that command, and that they should set whomsoever they pleased in his place* RB. II. 24.

(c) Futurity. This usage is common in poetry, but rare in prose.

(α) **ohonot ti ýt gaffo** ef kanýs rý gaffo o arall *from thee he shall get it, though he has not got it from another* WB. 453; **nyth atter ti** (= **nyth ellyngir di** RB. 104, 8) *ý mýwn thou shalt not be admitted* WB. 457; **nyt arbettwy** car corff y gilyd *one kinsman will not*

^a A beginning has been made by Atkinson, *On the Use of the Subjunctive Mood in Welsh*, "Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, 1894," pp. 459 sq., but he deals only with the present subjunctive.

spare the body of another FB. 127; *cad a uyt ym Mynydd Carn a Thrahaearn a later there will be a battle in Mynydd Carn, and Trahaearn will be slain* MA. 142^a.

114. B. The subjunctive in subordinate clauses.

(a) Negatively after verbs of thinking, swearing, etc.

(a) *ny thybygaf inheu na wypych ti haedu ohonaw ef hynny I do not think that thou dost not know that he has deserved that* RB. II. 157; *hyt na bo neb a wypo na bo ti vo Gwrlois so that no one may know that thou art not Gwrlois* RB. II. 179; *mi a tynghaf dynghet idaw na chaffo ef enw yny kaffo gennyf i I lay this fate on him that he will not get a name till he gets it from me* RB. 69, 21; *o rodwch gret na wneloch gam idi if ye pledge yourselves to do her no wrong* RB. 117, 15.

NOTE 1.—But in indirect speech as such the indicative is the mood used. With the last example contrast: *y Duw y dygaf vyg kyffes nae werthu nae ellwng nas gwnaf i I vow to God that I will neither sell it nor let it go* RB. 56, 8; similarly 215, 15.

(β) *nyt er tebygu ohonaw ef na bei deilwg it was not because he thought that it was not worthy* RB. II. 26; *neb or ae gwelei ny wydyat na beynt eur no one who saw them knew that they were not gold* RB. 62, 1. After a primary tense:—*na wn . . . pei kahwn dýsc nas gwýpwn I do not know that, if I got instruction, I would not know how to do it* WB. 127.

(b) In indirect interrogation.

(a) *aet un y wybot pwy vo let some one go to learn who he may be* RB. 9, 1; *manac y mi pa furyf y gallwyf hynny show me how I can do that* RB. 3, 4; *yny wyper a uo byw until it be known whether he will live* RB. 261, 4; *y edrych a allwyf y dial arnaw to see whether I can avenge him on him* RB. 204, 12; *dewis ae ti a elych yr llys ae titheu a delych gyt a mi y hela ae minneu a yrro vn or teulu choose whether thou wilt go to the court, or whether thou wilt come with me to the chase, or whether I shall send one of the household* RB. 237, 9.

(β) *heb wybot pwy vei eu gelynyon pwy vei eu gwyr ehunein without knowing who were their enemies, who their own men* RB. II. 105; *val yd oed Kynan Meiradawc yn pedrussaw beth a wnelei as Kynan Meiradawg was hesitating as to what he should do*

RB. II. 114; a medylaw pa ffuruf **y gellynt** ymlad ar deu lu *and they considered how they could fight with the two armies* RB. II. 76; ef a peris y dwyn yw lys y edrych a **uei** vyw *he caused him to be brought to his court to see whether he would live* WB. p. 222.

NOTE 2.—But in dependent interrogation as such the subjunctive is not required, e.g. ny wn i pwy **wyt** ti *I do not know who thou art* RB. 2; govin a oruc pwy **oedynt** a pha le pan **hanhoedynt** a phy daear **y magyssit** arnei a phy achaws **y dathoedynt** y deymas ef *he asked who they were, and whence they came, and in what land they had been reared, and for what reason they had come to his kingdom* RB. II. 131; gouyn a wnaeth ae offeiryat **oed** ef *he asked if he was a priest* Hg. I. 33; edrych yn y chyleh a oruc a **yttoed** ef yn deffroi *she looked round about her to see if he was awaking* RB. 274, 30.

(c) Concessive clauses:—

(a) a **chyt archo** ef ytti yr eil na dyro *and though he ask thee for a second (blow), do not give it* RB. 3, 19; tydi am gwely i **kany welwyf** i dydi *thou shalt see me, though I do not see thee* RB. 173, 18.

(β) a **chyt bei** lityawc ef wrthi hi ef a gymyrth y rybud *and though he was angry with her, he took her warning* WB. p. 215.

(d) Conditional clauses:—

(β) e.g. **pei as gwypwn** mi ae dywedwn *if I knew it, I would tell it* RB. 130, 5; bei **ys cuypun...nys gunaun** *if I had known it I would not have done it* BB. 41^a; or **gwnelei** ef hynny ynteu a rodei y verch idaw ef *if he did that he would give him his daughter* RB. II. 26.

NOTE 3.—In present conditional clauses the present indicative with **o** is used (§ 224^a).

(e) Clauses of comparison:—

(a) gwnaet iawn **mal y barno** goreugwyr y llys *let him give satisfaction as the nobles of the court shall decide* RB. 261, 4.

(β) **mal y dyckei** eu teghetuennu y ffoassant *they fled as their fortunes led them* RB. II. 73. Of unreal comparison, e.g. llyma yssyd iawnhaf itti . . . dyuot yma auory ym kymryt i **mal na wyppwn** i dim y wrth hynny *that is thy most proper course, to come here to-morrow to take me as if I knew nothing about it* WB. p. 215.

(f) Temporal clauses:—

(a) o lladaf i y gwr racco mi ath gaf ti **tra vynhwyf**. a **gwedy** nath **vynhwyf** mi ath yrraf ymdeith *if I slay yonder man, I will*

take thee as long as I desire; and when I no longer desire thee, I will cast thee forth WB. p. 215; **pan agorer** y creu beuny d yd a allan *when the sty is opened every day, it goes out* RB. 78, 7; **pan delych** dy hun yth wlat ti a wely a wneuthum yrot ti *when thou thyself comest to thy land, thou wilt see what I have done for thee* RB. 6; ny luniaf i esgydyeu idi **yny welwyf** y throet *I will not shape shoes for her till I see her foot* RB. 70, 24.

(β) a pheri yr kigy d **gwedy y bei** yn dryllyaw kic dyuot idi a tharaw bonclust arnei beuny d *and he made the butcher, after he had been cutting up the flesh, come to her and box her ears every day* RB. 34, 9; a **ffan uei** hÿttraf Gereint y llawenhaei y gwr *and whenever Gereint prevailed, the man rejoiced* WB. 398; **tra uei** y mywn coet ar vric y coet y kerdei *while he was in a wood, he would travel on the top of the wood* RB. 108, 21; y byryw[y]t y kalaned yn y peir **yny uei** yn llawn *the corpses were thrown into the cauldron till it was full* RB. 39, 23.

(g) Final clauses, and clauses following verbs of effecting, commanding, desiring, etc.

(α) carchara wynt **hyt nat elont** dracheuyn *imprison them so that they may not go back* RB. 34, 14; mi a wna f **na chaffo** ef viui vyth *I shall effect that he shall never get me* RB. 13, 16; ny allaf i **na chysgwyf** *I cannot refrain from sleep* RB. 277, 4; sef y harchaf itt **na mynnnych** wreic *my request of thee is that thou shalt not seek a wife* RB. 100, 20.

(β) ereill a gyghorei it rodi dy uerch y un o dyledogyon y deyrnas hon **ual y bei** vrenhin gwedy ti *others counselled thee to give thy daughter to one of the nobles of this kingdom, so that there might be a king after thee* RB. II. 114; Andromacta...a anuones at Briaf y beri idaw wahard Ector **nat elei** y dyd hwnnw yr vrwydyr *Andromache sent to Priam to get him to prevent Hector from going to the battle that day* RB. II. 22; adolwyn a wnaeth Elenus **na wnelit** hynny *Helenus begged that that might not be done* RB. II. 32.

NOTE 4.—But in mere consecution the indicative is used, e.g. ar y llech y mae kawc aryant wrth gadwyn aryant **mal na ellir** eu gwahanu *on the flag there is a silver goblet on a silver chain, so that they cannot be separated* RB. 167; kyseu a wneuthum i **ual na wybuum** pan aeth ef *I slept so that I did not know when he went* RB. 247, 26.

(h) Relative clauses, including similar clauses of a non-relative type.

(α) wely di a **wnelych** *here is what thou must do* RB. 271, 23; kein wlad nef boed ef **yt el** *the fair land of heaven, may it be there that he goes* MA. 263b; a **vo** penn bit bont *let him who is head be bridge* RB. 36; y gymeint a **wypwyf** i mi ae dywedaf *all that I know I will tell* RB. 131; o mynwn nineu arueru o rydit a **vo** hwy *if we wish to enjoy freedom any longer*; pwy bynnac a **vynno** kanlyn Arthur bit heno y Ghernyw gyt ac ef *whoever wishes to accompany Arthur, let him be with him to-night in Cornwall* RB. 160; kymer y march kyntaf a **welych** *take the first horse that thou seest* RB. 9; na uyd...**yr** a **dotter** yndi vyth *however much be put into it it will never be (full)* RB. 15; ny cheiff ymwan...y gwr ny **bo** gyt ac ef y wreic vwyhaf a **garho** *no man will be allowed to contend who has not with him the lady whom he most loves* RB. 252; a oes ohonawch chwi a **adnapo** y uarchoges racco *is there any one of you who knows yonder horsewoman?* RB. 8; keis ath **ladho** *seek someone to slay thee* RB. 5; gwna ty...**y** **geingho** ef *make a house in which he may find room* RB. 37, 21

(β) Sef y gwelei y llew yn y ganlyn . . . ual milgi a **uackei** ehun *he saw the lion following him like a hound that he had reared himself* RB. 187; pedeir meillonon gwýnnŷon a dŷuei ŷn ŷ hol mŷn **ŷd elhei** *four white blades of clover grew after her wherever she went* WB. 476; digavn oed hŷnnŷ yn tal gwasanaeth a **uei** uwŷ nor un a wneuthum i *that were sufficient as pay for a greater service than that which I have done* WB. 426; a pheth bynnac a **dywettei** Peredur wrthi chwerthin a wnay hitheu yn uchel *and whatever Peredur said to her, she laughed aloud* RB. 237; a chymeint oed eu gwybot ac nat oed ymadrawd . . . yr isset **y dywettit** . . . nys **gwypynt** *and such was their knowledge that there was no conversation, however low it was uttered, that they did not know* RB. 94, 18. After a primary tense: kynhebic yw yr neb a **wasgarei** gemeu mawrweirthyawc dan draet moch *he is like one who should scatter precious stones under the feet of swine* RB. II. 122.

The Imperative.

115. In the active the imperative has two persons in the singular and three in the plural; in the passive it is identical in form with the subjunctive. The negative is **na**. Examples:—**gat** i mi vynet *allow me to go*; **na wiscet** dim ymdanei *let her not put anything on*; kyrchu tref arall a **wnawn** *let us make for another town*; **na rodher** *let there not be given*. The only idiom that calls for special notice is the following:—mi a rodaf vy iarllaeth yth uedyant a **thric** gyt a mi *I will give my earldom into thy possession, if thou wilt stay with me* (lit. *and stay with me*) RB. 278, 14.

The Participle Passive in -edic.

116. Examples:—arueu y gwyr **lladedic** *the arms of the slain men*; ynteu **madeuedic** **yw** ganthaw y godyant ef *as for him, the injury done to him is forgiven by him* WB. 404; Gwawl . . . a doeth parth ar wled a **oed darparedic** idaw *Gwawl went to the feast that was prepared for him* RB. 14, 22.

came/

The Verbal in -adwy.

117. Examples:—nyt **barnadwy** yn volyant *it is not to be judged a praise* Hg. II. 83; nyt **kredadwy** *it is not to be believed* CM. 111; a chanys **credadwy** yw y anedigaeth **credadwy** y varwolyaeth *and since his birth is credible, his death is credible* CM. 21; midwyf bard **moladwy** *I am a poet worthy of praise* FB. 203; odit a uo **molediw** *few are worthy of praise* FB. 272; os da gennyt ti ac or byd **ragadwy** bod it *if thou approvest and if it is pleasing to thee* RB. II. 133; a **phrofadwy** yw ry golli ohonaf i vyn ngolwc *and it is clear that I have lost my sight* Hg. I. 83; vegys bilein **profadwy** *like a proved villain* Hg. II. 129.

The Verbal Noun or Infinitive.

FORMATION.

118. The following are the chief types of formation of the verbal noun :—

(a) The prehistoric suffix has disappeared, so that the verbal noun is now identical in form with the stem of the verb. Examples:

ammeu <i>doubt</i> : amheu-af <i>I doubt</i>	galw <i>call</i> : galw-af
cyvarch <i>ask</i> : cyvarch-af	gellwng <i>let go</i> : gellyng-af
dianc <i>escape</i> : diangh-af	gwarandaw <i>listen</i> : gwaran-daw-af
diodef <i>suffer</i> : diodev-af	llad <i>slay</i> : llad-af

Further in some denominatives, e.g. **bwytta** *eating*: **bwytta-af**, **cardotta** *begging*, **lledratta** *stealing*, **pyscotta** *fishing*.

119. (b) The verbal noun still shows a suffix.

(a) **-i**, e.g.—

bod-i <i>drown</i> : bod-af	mol-i (O.W. <i>molim</i>) <i>praise</i> : mol-af
cyvod-i <i>rise</i> : cyvod-af	
erch-i (O.W. <i>erchim</i>) <i>ask</i> : arch-af	per-i <i>cause</i> : par-af
meneg-i <i>shew</i> : manag-af	tew-i <i>be silent</i> : taw-af
	torr-i <i>break</i> : torr-af

(β) **-u**, e.g.—

can-u <i>sing</i> : can-af	gwassanaeth-u <i>minister</i> : gwassanaeth-af
car-u <i>love</i> : car-af	
dysg-u <i>teach</i> : dysg-af	mynn-u <i>desire</i> : mynn-af
gall-u <i>be able</i> : gall-af	pryn-u <i>buy</i> : pryn-af

This is the common form of the verbal noun from denominatives in **-ha-**, e.g. **cennatta-u** *send message*: **cennatta-af**, **dynessa-u** *approach*: **dynessa-af**, **rydha-u** *free*: **rydha-af**.

(γ) **-aw**, e.g.—

gwisg-aw <i>clothe</i> : gwisg-af	bedydy-aw <i>baptize</i> : bedydy-af
lliw-aw <i>colour</i> : lliw-af	medyly-aw <i>think</i> : medyly-af

(δ) -at, -et, -ut, e.g.—

adeil-at *build*: adeil-af

gorderch-at *make love*: gorderch-af

cerd-et *go*: cerd-af

yv-et *drink*: yv-af

gwel-et *see*: gwel-af

dywed-ut (also dywedwyt)
say: dywed-af

ymchoel-ut *turn*: ymchoel-af

(ε) Various suffixes found only in a few verbs:—

cymryt *take*: cymmer-af

dilit *follow*: dilyn-af

dyffryt *protect*: differ-af

ymlit *pursue*: ymlyn-af

edvryd *restore*: adver-af

godiwes *overtake*: godiwed-af

goglyt *shun*: gogel-af

arhos *await*: arho-af

adolwyn *entreat*: adolyg-af

dwyn *lead*: dyg-af

amwyn *protect*: amyg-af

ehed-ec *fly*: ehed-af

red-ec *run*: red-af

ered-ic *plough*: ard-af

caffael, cael *get*: caff-af

gallel (by gallu) *be able*: gall-af

gadael (by gadu) *allow*:
gad-af

sev-yll *stand*: sav-af

chwerthin *laugh*: chward-af

igian *sob*: igi-af

darllein *read*: darlle-af

llevain *cry*: llev-af

USAGE.

120. The infinitive, being merely a verbal noun, has all the constructions of a noun; it has, however, become so far attached to the verbal system that it forms a perfect by prefixing the particle **ry** (§ 96c). Examples:—

(a) nyt oed vynyh yt **gaffel** bud *it was not a common thing for you to get profit*; mynneu a ryuedeis **gallu** ohonaw ef **mynet** yn dirybud y mi *I wondered that he could go without informing me*; gwedy **llad** y gwyr hynny *after those men had been slain*; cyn awch **mynet** ymdeith ateb a geffwch *before you depart* (lit. *before your*

going) *you shall get an answer*; heb y **uenegi** imi *without showing it to me*; y eu **gochel** *to avoid them*.

(b) gwedy clybot yn Rufein **ry oresgyn** o Garawn ynys Brydein *after it had been heard in Rome that Carawon had conquered the island of Britain*. Sef a wnaethant lldiaw yn vwy no meint am **ry wneuthur** ac wynt kyfryw dwyll a hwnnw *they were exceeding wroth that such treachery had been done to them* RB. II. 75.

121. The verbal noun has no distinction of voice. If it depends upon **gallu** *to be able* or **dylyu** *to owe*, then, if the sense be passive, **gallu** and **dylyu** are put in the passive, e.g. gwreic **y gellir dywedut** idi y bot yn deckaf or gwraged *a woman of whom it can be said that she is the fairest of women*; ni a atwaenwn y neb a **dylyer y kymryt** y gantaw *we know those that ought to be taken from him* RB. 16, 20.

122. The agent with the verbal noun is commonly expressed by the preposition **o** following the noun (cf. the corresponding Irish construction with *do*), e.g. gwedy **gorwed ohonaw ef** ar traws yr auon *after he had lain across the river*; gwedy **ry gyscu ohonaw** *after he had slept*; rac dy **lad ohonaw** *lest thou shouldst be slain by him*. It may also be expressed by the preposition **y**, e.g. **tygu llyein mawr udunt wynteu** y vot yn wir *they swore great oaths that it was true* Hg. II. 131; **kymryt ofyn mawr y Vradmwnd** *Bradmwnd became sore afraid* Hg. II. 133; gwedy **udunt oresgyn** yr holl wlat *after they had conquered the whole country* RB. II. 116; gwedy **y Amic gaffel kennyat** *after Amic had got permission* Rev. Celt. IV. 218; nyt oed neb o vilwyr y vort gronn heb **idaw eu bwrw** oll yr llawr *there was no one of the warriors of the Round Table that he had not thrown down* Hg. I. 9; yr **y pawb disgynnu** *though everyone else dismounted* RB. 105, 7. Or the verbal noun may be preceded by a possessive adjective, e.g. gwedy **eu dyuot** yr weirglawd *after they came to the meadow* Hg. I. 9.

123. The verbal noun is often used in periphrasis with **gwneuthur** *to do*, e.g. **dysgynnu** ar y pren a **wnant** *they will alight upon the tree*; ac yna **ymlad** a **wnaem** ninneu am y maen *and then we would fight for the stone*; a **cherdet** recdi yr coet a

oruc ý uorwyn *and the maiden went on to the wood*; **rodi** penn y karw a **wnaethpwy**t y Enid *the head of the stag was given to Enid*.

124. The verbal noun may carry on the construction of a finite verb, e.g. **drychael** ý wýneb a **oruc** ynteu ac **ýdrych** arnei ýn lldiawc *he raised his face and looked on her angrily* WB. 419; kennatau ý mab a **orucpwy**t, ae **dýuot** ýnteu ýr llýs *and the boy was sent for and came to the court* WB. 454; ac a dywawt na **wnaethpwy**t oe bleit ef drwc yn y byt y Briaf, namyn **rodi** Esonia idaw ef o achaws y dewret *and he said that on his part no evil in the world had been done to Priam, but that Hesione had been given to him for his valour* RB. II. 5; pan **bebillo** Lloegir in tir Ethlin a **guneuthur** Dýganhuý dinas degin *when the English shall encamp in the land of Ethlin, and make Deganwy a strong fort* BB. 28^a; pan gyfodes y bobyl a **chael** Lawnsloet megys yn uarw *when the people rose and found Launcelot like one dead* Hg. I. 155.

125. Without a preceding finite verb the verbal noun may serve as an historical infinitive, e.g. tra yttoed vilwyr Arthur yn ymlad ar gaer, **rwygaw** o Gei y uagwyr a **chymryt** y carcharawr ar y geuyn *while Arthur's warriors were fighting with the city, Kei broke through the wall and took the prisoner on his back* RB. 131, 28; **deuy** yrof a Duw, heb ynteu. ae **dwyn** gyt ac ef yr uort oe hanuod, ac **erchi** idi wvyta yn uynych "*between God and me thou shalt come,*" said he. *And he took her to the table against her will and asked her repeatedly to eat* RB. 289; a gwedy disgynnu Arthur yr tir **dýuot** seint Iwerdon attaw y erchi nawd idaw *and after Arthur landed, the saints of Ireland came to him to ask his protection* RB. 136; **dýuot** (= **dyuot** a **oruc** RB. 126) ý porthawr ac **agori** ý porth *the porter came and opened the gate* WB. 487.

126. The verbal noun has special uses with certain prepositions.

(a) With **yn** the verbal noun has the force of a present participle (cf. the Irish construction with *oc*), e.g. val y gwelas y gwr...Peredur **yn dyuot** *as the man saw Peredur coming*; lleidyr...a geueis **yn lletratta** arnaf *a thief whom I caught stealing from me*. It is often used with the substantive verb to express continuing action; e.g. yr hynny hyt hediw **yd wyf i yn darparu gwled** ytti *from that time*

till to-day I have been preparing a feast for thee RB. 182; *canys ar y medwl hwnnw yd wyt titheu yn trigyaw since it is on this purpose that thou art fixed* RB. 253; *ual yd oed y sarff yn dyuot or garrec, y tharaw a oruc Owein a chledyf as the snake was coming from the rock, Owein struck it with a sword.* When the verbal noun precedes the verb **yn** may be added, but it is more commonly omitted, e.g. **yn eisted yd oedynt** ar garrec Hardlech *they were seated on the rock of Harlech* RB. 26, **yn adolwc y mae y ti arglwyd** (= **adolwyn itti arglwyd y mae** Erbin WB. p. 205) *ellwng Gereint y uab attaw he entertains thee, Lord, to let go his son Gereint to him* RB. 264; **dywedut** yrydunt ehun **y maent** *they are saying among themselves* WB. p. 211; **medylyaw yd wyf** *I am considering* RB. 75, 26 (but **yd wyf yn medylyaw** RB. 76, 22).

(b) With **gwedy** after the verbal noun has the force of a perfect participle (cf. the use of Irish *iar n-*), e.g. **y mae gvedy mynet** *gýd a Gwenhwývar y hýstavell he has gone with Gwenhwyvar to her chamber* WB. 408, **a phan yttoedynt gwedy gware** *talym, sef y klywynt kynnwryf mawr when they had played a while, they heard a great din* RB. 157; **a ffan welas y gwr...Gereint gwedy caffel dýrnawd** *and when the man saw that Gereint had received a blow* WB. 398; **Enýt a oed heb gýscu y mywn ýstauell wýdrin, ar heul yn týwýnnu ar y gwelý, ar dillad gwedy rý lithraw y ar y dwý uron ef** *Enid was sleepless in a chamber of glass, with the sun shining on the bed, while the clothes had slipped from his breast* WB. 416.

(c) With **can** with and **tan** under the verbal noun is used in sentences like the following: **Pascen...a gyffroes y bobyl honno... gan adaw** *udunt anheruynedic amylder o eur ac alyant Pascen stirred up that people, promising them an unlimited abundance of gold and silver* RB. II. 169; **tywyssawc Kernyw ae hymlynawd gan eu llad** *the prince of Cornwall followed them slaying them* RB. II. 191; **dyuot dracheuynt at Wenhwyuar dan gwynaw y dolur** *she came back to Gwenhwyuar bewailing her anguish* RB. 249; (**wynt**) **a gyrchassant parth a Ruuein dan anreithaw** *a wrthwynepei udunt they set out towards Rome, plundering all who resisted them* RB. II. 75.

PARADIGM OF THE REGULAR VERB.

127. Types: **caru** *to love*, and the denominative **rydhaü** *to set free*. Forms in brackets are forms that have not been noted from a verb of the type.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT AND FUTURE.

	sing.	plur.	sing.	plur.
1.	car-af	car-wn	rydha-af	rydha-wn
2.	cer-i, cer-y	cer-wch	rydhe-y	rydhe-wch
3.	car	car-ant	rydha	rydha-ant
pass.	cer-ir		rydhe-ir	

IMPERFECT AND CONDITIONAL.

1.	car-wn	car-em	rydha-wn	(rydha-em)
2.	car-ut	car-ewch	rydha-ut	rydha-ewch
3.	car-ei	cer-ynt	rydha-ei	rydhe-ynt
pass.	cer-it		rydhe-it	

PRETERITE AND PERFECT.

1.	cereis	carass-am	rydheeis	rydhaass-am
2.	cereis-t	carass-awch	rydheeis-t	rydhaass-awch
3.	caras	carass-ant	rydha-awd	rydhaass-ant
pass.	carat		rydha-wyt	

PLUPERFECT.

1.	carass-wn	(carass-em)	(rydhaass-wn)	(rydhaass-em)
2.	carass-ut	(carass-ewch)	(rydhaass-ut)	(rydhaass-ewch)
3.	carass-ei	(carass-ynt)	rydhaass-ei	rydhaass-ynt
pass.	carass-it		(rydhaass-it)	

IMPERATIVE.

1.		car-wn		(rydha-wn)
2.	car	cer-wch	rydha	rydhe-wch
3.	car-et	car-ent	rydha-et	(rydha-ent)
pass.	car(h)-er		rydha-er	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

1.	car(h)-wyf	car(h)-om	rydha-wyf	rydha-om
	car(h)-oef			
2.	cer(h)-ych	car(h)-och	rydhe-ych	(rydha-och)
3.	car(h)-wy	car(h)-wynt		
	car(h)-oe	car(h)-oent		
	car(h)-o	car(h)-ont	rydha-o	rydha-wynt
				rydha-ont
pass.	car(h)-er		rydha-er	

PAST.

1.	car(h)-wn	car(h)-em	rydha-wn	(rydha-em)
2.	car(h)-ut	car(h)-ewch	rydha-ut	rydha-ewch
3.	car(h)-ei	cer(h)-ynt	rydha-ei	rydhe-ynt
pass.	cer(h)-it		rydhe-it	

REMARKS ON THE VERBAL PARADIGM.

Present and Future Indicative.

128. (a) sg. 3. Many verbs show vowel infection (§ 5), e.g. *eirch* : *arch-af* *I ask*, *ceidw* : *cadw-af* *I preserve*, *ceiff* : *caff-af* *I get*, *geilw* : *galw-af* *I call*, *lleinw* : *llanw-af* *I fill*, *peir* : *par-af* *I cause*, *peirch* : *parch-af* *I honour*, *seif* : *sav-af* *I stand*, *teifi* : *tafi-af* *I cast*, *etteil* : *attal-af* *I stop*, *gweheird* : *gwa-hard-af* *I forbid*, *lleveir* : *llavar-af* *I speak*, *edeu*, *edy* : *adaw-af* *I leave*, *edeu* : *adaw-af* *I promise*, *gwerendeu*, *gwerendy* : *gwarandaw-af* *I listen*, *teu* : *taw-af* *I am silent*, *tereu*, *tery* : *traw-af* *I strike*, *gwyl* : *gwel-af* *I see*, *gweryt* : *gwared-af* *I help*, *cyll* : *coll-af* *I destroy*, *dyt* : *dod-af* *I put*, *llysg* : *llosg-af* *I burn*, *hyllt* : *holit-af* *I split*, *ryd* : *rod-af* *I give*, *tyrr* : *toir-af* *I break*, *egyr* : *agor-af* *I open*, *envyn* : *anvon-af* *I send*, *ervyll* : *arvoll-af* *I receive*, *erhys* : *arhos-af* *I await*, *deffry* : *deffro-af* *I arouse*, *ffy* : *ffo-af* *I flee*, *try* : *tro-af* *I turn*. It should be noted that, except in the 3 sg. of the present,

no vowel but **a** is subject to infection in the verb, e.g. 2 pl. **gwel-wch**, **rod-wch**, **ffo-wch** (cf. § 7 note 1).

NOTE.—Irregular are: **menyc**: **manag-af** *I shew*; **dyweit**: **dywed-af** *I say*.

(b) From the denominatives in **-hau**, **-a** spreads as an ending to other verbs, e.g. **cerda**: **cerdet** *to go*, **teruyna**: **tervynu** *to end*. Further, it is added again to the denominatives, e.g. **gnotta**: **gnotta-af** *I am wont*. Form **-áa** comes by contraction in Mod.W. **-ā**.

129. In the older language some other forms appear.

sg. 1. By **-af**, **-if** is sometimes found, e.g. **gwneif** *I will make* FB. 62, **cenif** *I will sing* MA. 140^a, **gweinif** *I will serve* 142^a, **cerif** *I will love* 147^b.

sg. 2. In this person there is also an ending **-yd** (i.e. **yd**, cf. Bret. **-ez**, Corn. **-yth**), e.g. **ceryd** *thou lovest*, **gwesceryd** *thou scatterest*, **dywedyd** *thou sayest*, **nodyd** *thou protectest*, **clwydyd** *thou hearest*. Cf. Arch. Cambr. 1873, pp. 143 sq.

* sg. 3. In O. Irish there are two forms of the ending, a longer which is found only in simple verbs, and a shorter which is used in compound verbs, and also in simple verbs when a negative or certain other particles precede, e.g. **berid** (from ***bhereti**) *he carries*, but **ní beir** (from ***bheret**) *he does not carry*, **do-beir** *he gives*. In Early Welsh there are traces of a similar distinction of ending, e.g. **pereid y ryeheu**. **ny phara ae goren** *the trenches remain, he who made them remains not* FB. 289; and in the proverb: **trengid golud, ní threing molud** *wealth perishes, fame perishes not*. Further examples of the ending are: **prinit** *buys*, **agit**, **egit** *goes* (= Mid.W. **eyt** FB. 304) in the O.W. glosses; **llicrid**: **llygru** *destroy*, **reuhiid**: **rewi** *freeze*, **ottid**: **odi** *snow*, **gosgupid** *sweeps*, **tohid**: **toi** *cover* BB. 45^a, **meccid**: **magu** *nourish* BB. 45^b, **briuhid**: **briwaw** *break* BB. 46^a, cf. further Arch. Cambr. 1872, pp. 303 sq., 1873, pp. 145 sq. It will be seen that the **h** which appears in the old future (§ 130), and in the subjunctive has also made its way into these presents. In usage Mid.W. agrees with O.Ir. in that the longer ending is not found when the verb is preceded by a negative, it differs from O.Ir. in that the longer ending has spread to compound verbs. In early poetry there seem to be instances of a corresponding present in **-awt** (which would originally belong to **ā**-stems, cf. O.Bret. **-ot** in **fleriot** gl. **ridolet**, O.Ir. **caraid**, from ***carāti**, *loves*, Lat. **amat**): **barywghaud** *grows a beard*, **gvýrhaud** *bends* BB. 45^a, **llewychawt** *shines* FB. 117, **gwisgawt** *clothes* FB. 307.

✓ pl. 3. In the O.W. glosses by the ending **-ant** in **itercludant** gl. **subigant** there appears also **-int** in **limnint** gl. **tondent**, **nertheint** gl. **armant**, **scamnehint** gl. **levant**. This ending seems to survive in Mid.W. poetry, e.g. **diurýssint** *hasten* BB. 45^a, 54^b (cf. **pan vryssyant** FB. 257), **dywedýnt** *will say* FB. 223, **torrynt** *will break* FB. 229. It seems probable that this served as a primary ending, but the matter demands further investigation.

Passive.—In the passive there is found in poetry and occasionally in proverbs a variety of forms in **-tor**, e.g. **megittor** *will be nourished* BB. 31^b, **kenhittor** *will be sung* BB. 26^b, **kwynitor** *is lamented* FB. 280; **kymysgetor** *is mixed* FB. 181, **kyrbwylletor** *will be mentioned* FB. 200;

x cf. *chwerid* 225, 22

traethattor will be discoursed FB. 137, *canhator is sung* FB. 209; *brithottor is variegated* BB. 17^a. Cf. Arch. Cambr. 1872 pp. 305 sq., Dottin, *Désinences verbales en R*, 177 sq. These forms, which are clearly based on the longer form of the 3 sg. act., are especially common in the poetry of the twelfth century. Their syntactical function is present or future.

130. In Early Welsh there are also some specially future forms :

sg. 3 (a) *-hawt* (i.e. *-hawd*), e.g. *parahaud will continue* BB. 50^b, *briuhaud will break* BB. 29^b, *methawd will fail* WB. 457, *lletawd will spread* FB. 236, *llwyprawd* (: *llwybraw*) *will travel* MA 232^b. Cf. CZ. III. 402.

(b) After a negative, *-haw* : *ny chaffaw will not get* BB. 4^b, *nys gwnaw will not make* FB. 126; but also a *wnaw who will make* FB. 150.

Pl. 3. *-hawnt*, e.g. O.W. *cuinhaunt gl. dellebunt*, *gwnahawnt will make* FB. 124, *pebyllyawnt will encamp* FB. 212.

Pass. *-hawr*, e.g. *agorawr will be opened* WB. 456, *ffohawr there will be flight* FB. 126, *talhawr will be paid* BB. 16^a, *nyn lladawr we shall not be killed* WB. 475, *edmyccaur will be honoured* BB. 29^b. Cf. Dottin, *op. cit.*, 169 sq., CZ. III. 403.

NOTE.—There also occur forms of the type of *-ettor*, *-attor* above, e.g. *torredawd will break* FB. 236, *llettatawt will spread* FB. 129, *dÿgettaur will be led* BB. 13^a, *lloscetawr will be burned* FB. 119, *galwetawr will be called* FB. 165.

Imperfect Indicative and Conditional.

131. sg. 3. (a) In poetry there is also an ending *-i*, infecting a preceding *a*, e.g. *ceri loved*, *nodi protected*, *torri broke*, *clywi heard*. Cf. Arch. Cambr. 1874, p. 117, Cymmrod. IX. 54, Rev. Celt. VI. 16.

(b) There is also an ending *-at* (i.e. *-ad*); see the irregular verbs *gwybot* (§ 143), *adnabot* (§ 144), *pieu* (§ 160), and the verb *bot* (§ 152). So in the plup. *ry dywedysydat had said* MA. 485^b.

pl. 3. In this person there is an ending *-eint* :—*achubeint* WB. 466 = pass. *achubit* RB. 110, 28, *caneint* LA. 95 = *cenynt* Hg. II. 447, *deueint*, *syrthyeint* LA. 97, *traweint* Hg. II. 184, *llauuryeint* ib. 213; cf. the subjunctive ket *ÿvein though they drank* FB. 66, *wyntwy yn llad gyt as ledeint they slaying though they slew them* FB. 276 = *a chin ri llethid ve latÿsseint and before they were slain they had slain* FB. 38, cf. Cymmrod. IX. 67. This *-eint* is an analogical formation to sg. 3 *-ei*.

NOTE.—More peculiar is *nÿ lesseint* BB. 32^a which seems to mean *they were not slain* (cf. *ÿt lesseint* FB. 285, *lleseint* MA. 194^a), apparently based on *llas was slain*; cf. further *meithyeint was reared?* *lledeseint were slain?* *colledeint were destroyed?* FB. 264, MA. 94^b.

Preterite and Perfect Indicative Active.

132. sg. 3. In this person there is a variety of endings.

(a) **-as**, e.g. *bradas betrayed*, *caffas got*, *gwelas saw*.

(b) **-es**, e.g. *agores opened*, *dodes put*, *gweles saw*.

(c) **-is**, e.g. *erchis asked*, *edewis left*, *gelwis called*.

(d) **-wys**, becoming **-ws**, e.g. *bendigwys* and *bendigws blessed*, *cyscwys* and *cyscws slept*. In the southern dialect **-ws** became the characteristic ending in this person.

(e) **-awd** (i.e. *awđ*), e.g. *parawd caused*, *cerdawd journeyed*, *parhaawd continued*. This is an encroaching ending, whence comes the Mod. literary Welsh ending **-od**.

NOTE.—In early poetry there is an absolute ending **-sit** (corresponding to the present ending **-it** (§ 129), e.g. *kewssit got*, *prynessid bought*, *delyessid* (: *dala*) *held*. Cf. Arch. Cambr. 1873, pp. 151 sq. It corresponds to the O. Bret. ending in *tinsit* gl. *sparsit*, *toreusit* gl. *attriuit*.

1 pl., 3 pl. In these persons by **-sam**, **-sant**, there appear also **-som**, **-sont**.

Plur.—In the plural there are three types of formation, (a) **-sam**, etc., (b) **-assam**, etc., (c) **-yssam**, etc., e.g.—

(a) *cawsam*, *cawsawch*, *cawsant*: *caffael get*, *kymersam*, *kymersant*: *cymryt take*, *gwelsam*, *gwelsant*: *gwelet see*.

(b) *dywedassam*: *dywedut say*, *lladassant*: *llad slay*, *nessaassant*: *nessaü approach*.

(c) *dodyssam*, *dodyssant*: *dodi place*, *kwplayssam*: *kwplaü complete*, *nessayassant*: *nessaü approach*.

133. In Mid.W., as in Mid.Ir., the **s**-preterite has become the prevalent formation, in which the other types of the preterite tend to merge. But particularly in poetry, and especially in the 3 sg., there are examples of two other types of the preterite.

(a) The **t**-preterite (corresponding to the Irish **t**-preterite, e.g. *asbert he said*: *asbeir says*).

canu sing: sg. 1 *ceint* and *ceintum*, sg. 2 *ceuntost*, sg. 3 *cant*.

gwan pierce: sg. 1 *gweint*, sg. 3 *gwant*.

cymryt take: sg. 3 *kymerth*, *kymyrth*.

diffryt protect: sg. 3 *differth*, *diffyrth*.

mynet *go*: **aeth** (= Ir. *acht*) *went* (§ 140); in composition **doeth** (§ 141), and sg. 1 **ymdeith** *went about*, sg. 3 **ymdaeth**.

gwneuthur *make*: **gwnaeth** (§ 142).

magu *nourish*: sg. 3 **maeth**, pl. 3 **maethant**.

dyrreith *returned* (√reg-).

amwyn *protect*: sg. 3 **amwyth**.

dydwyn *bring*: sg. 3 **dydwyth**.

(b) Forms with reduplication, or unreduplicated forms of the type of O.Ir. **rāith** *ran*: **rethid** *runs*.

clybot *hear*: sg. 1 **kigleu** (= Ir. *cūala* from **cuklova*) and **kiglef**, sg. 3 **kigleu**.

adnabot *recognize*: **atwaen** (§ 144).

dywedut *say*: sg. 3 **dywawt**, also **dywot**, **dywat** (cf. Ir. *adcuaid* *has related* from **ad-co-fāith*).

godiwes *overtake*: sg. 3 **godiwawd**.

gwaret *help*: sg. 3 **gwarawt** (= Ir. *fo-rāith* *helped*).

The same form of inflexion is exhibited by:—

amwyn *defend*: sg. 3 **amuc**.

dwyn *lead*: sg. 1 **dugum**, sg. 2 **dugost**, sg. 3 **duc**, pl. 1 **dugam**, pl. 3 **dugant**.

gwneuthur *make*: **goruc** (§ 142).

Here seems to belong also **amkawd** *said*, pl. 3 **amkeudant**, frequent in the WB. text of Kulhwch and Olwen.

Preterite and Perfect Indicative Passive.

134. In origin the Welsh like the Irish preterite passive developed out of a past participle passive in **-to-**, identical in formation with Latin participles like *captus*, *amatus*, etc.

(a) In **llas** (= Ir. *-lass*): **llad** *slay* and **gwys** (= Ir. *-fess*): **gwybot** *know*, the **t** of the suffix together with the dental of the root has become **ss**, **s** (§ 11a; cf. Lat. *missus*: *mitto*, etc.).

(b) **-at**, e.g. **gwelat**: **gwelet** *see*, **caffat**: **caffael** *get*.

(c) **-et**, e.g. **dodet**: **dodi** *place*, **llosged**: **llosgi** *burn*.

(d) **-it**, e.g. **edewit**: **adaw** *promise*, **erchit**: **erchi** *ask*, **gelwit**: **galw** *call*.

(e) **-wyt**, liable to become **-wt**, e.g. **cwymerwyt**: **cymryt** *take*, **hewyt**; **heü** *sow*, **lladwyt**: **llad** *slay*, **kennatawyt**: **kennataü** *send*.

(f) Forms in **-pwyt**, e.g. **dywespwyt** and **dywetpwyt**: **dywedut** *say*, **clywspwyt**, **clywyspwyt**: **clybot** *hear*, **dechreuspwyt**: **dechreu** *begin*, **roespwyt**: **roi** *give*, **kanpwyt**: **canu** *sing*, **gwanpwyt**: **gwanu** *pierce*, **ducpwyt**: **dwyn** *lead*, **maethpwyt**: **magu** *nourish*, **gwassanaethpwyt**: **gwassanaethu** *serve*, **talpwyt**: **tal** *pay*. Cf. *Cymmrod.* IX. 75 sq.

Pluperfect Indicative.

135. Corresponding to the three types in the plural of the preterite active, there are in the pluperfect three types (a) **-swn**, (b) **-asswn**, (c) **-ysswn**, e.g. :—

(a) **cawssei**: **caffael** *get*, **gwelsei**, **gwelsynt**, pass. **gwelsit**: **gwelet** *see*, **edewssit**: **adaw** *leave*.

(b) **mynasswn**: **mynessynt**, pass. **mynassit**: **mynnu** *desire*, **cysgassei**: **cysgu** *sleep*, **lladassant**, pass. **lladessit**: **llad** *slay*, **gnottaessynt**: **gnottaü** *be accustomed*.

(c) **archyssei**, pass. **erchyssit**, **archyssit**: **erchi** *ask*, **managyssei**: **menegi** *shew*, **lladyssit**: **llad** *slay*, **mynnessynt**: **mynnu** *demand*, **gnottayssei**: **gnottaü** *be accustomed*.

136. (a) In the active there is a periphrastic pluperfect with **-oed** *was* in **athoed** (§ 140), **doethoed** (§ 141), **gwnaethoed** (§ 142). Forms in **-oed** occur also from **caffael** *get*, e.g., sg. 1 **cawssoe-dwn**, sg. 2 **cawssoe-dut**, sg. 3 **cawssoe-d**, **cassoed**, **cawssoe-dyat**, pl. 3 **cassoedynt**, pass. **cassoedit**; further **mynnassoed**: **mynnu**; **planasoed**; **rodassoed**, **roessoed**; **rassoed**, pass. **rossoedit**: **rodi**. Cf. *Cymmrod.* IX. 76 sq.

(b) In the passive there are some periphrastic forms with **-oed** :—sg. 3 **archadoed** *had been asked*: **erchi** *ask*, **dysgadoed**: **dysgu** *teach*, **ganadoed**, **ganydoed**: **geni** *be born*, **managadoed**: **menegi** *shew*; further **cathoed**: **caffael** *get*. Cf. *Cymmrod.* IX. 77.

Imperative.

137. sg. 2. From denominatives in **-haü** **a** spreads as an ending to other verbs, e.g. **prydera**: **pryderu** *be anxious*, **paratoa**: **paratoï** *prepare*. Further **a** is added again to the denominatives, e.g. **cwplaa**: **cwplaü** *complete*, **naccaä**: **naccaü** *refuse*. From **-ää** comes Mod.W. **-ä**.

sg. 3. There appears sometimes an ending **-it**, e.g. **bernit** (v.l. **barned**): **barnu** *judge* MA. 182^b, **elhid**: **mynet** *go* WB. 31^a, **gobwyllit**: **gobwyllaw** *take heed* FB. 199, **gwrthledit**: **gwrthlad** *repulse* LA. 26, **gwrthottit**: **gwrthot** *repel* FB. 125, **rwydheyt**: **rwydhaü** *make easy* RB. 228, **madeuit**: **maddeu** *forgive* Hg. II. 185, **rothit**: **rodi** *give* BB. 47^a. It will be observed that these forms shew the subjunctive stem.

Present Subjunctive.

138. In the 3 sg. and 3 pl. the **o** forms become the regular forms in Mid.W. Sometimes **o** spreads to the 1 sg., e.g. **gwysgof** WB. 97. In the pass. an **wy** form appears in **rothwyr** FB. 109.

NOTE.—For **duch** *may he lead*, **gwares** *may he help*, see § 110, note 2.

Past Subjunctive.

139. In the passive by **-it** there is found sometimes **-et**: **cladhet** WB. 469 = **cledit** RB. 112: **cladu** *bury*, **gofynnet** WB. p. 220 = **gouynnit** RB. 286: **govynnu** *ask*, **llafassed**: **llavassu** *dare* BB. 27^a.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

140. mynet *go*.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT AND FUTURE.

sing.	plur.
1. af	awn
2. ey	ewch
3. a	ant
pass. eir	

NOTE 1.—sg. 3 absolute O.W. **agit**, **egit**, Mid.W. **eyt**.

IMPERFECT AND CONDITIONAL.

	sing.	plur.
1.	awn	aem
2.	aut	
3.	aey	eynt
pass.	eit	

PRETERITE AND PERFECT.

(a) 1.	euthum	aetham
2.	aethost	aethawch
3.	aeth	aethant, aethont
pass.	aethpwyt	

NOTE 2.—sg. 3 absolute eithyd FB. 179, 188.

(b) 1.	athwyf, adwyf, ethwyf,	ethym
	edwyf	
2.	athwyt, adwyt	
3.	ethyw, edyw	ethynt, edynt

NOTE 3.—Forms (b) have a perfect sense, cf. § 141, note 4.

PLUPERFECT.

1.	athoedwn	
2.		
3.	athoed, adoed	athoedynt

IMPERATIVE.

1.	awn
2.	dos
3.	aet
	ewch
	aent

NOTE 4.—sg. 3 also elhid (§ 137).

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

1.	el(h)wyf	el(h)om
2.	el(h)ych	el(h)och
3.	el	el(h)wynt, el(h)ont
pass.	el(h)er	

NOTE 5.—Also, in future sense, sg. 3 aho RB. 140, 16, pl. 3 ahont FB. 128.

	sing.	PAST.	plur.
1.	el(h)wn		
2.	el(h)ut		
3.	el(h)ei	el(h)ynt	
pass.	(el(h)it)		

141. *dyvot* *come*.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT AND FUTURE.

1.	deuaf	deuwn, down
2.	deuy, doy	deuwch
3.	daw	deuant, doant

× || NOTE 1.—sg. 2 *doit* (i.e. *doyd*) BB. 51^b1.

NOTE 2.—In poetry there is also another set of forms in a future sense:

1.	dybydaf	
	{ dybyd, dyvyd, dybydawt	dybydant
3.	{ deubyd	
	{ dypi, dybi, dyvi	
	{ deupi, <u>deubi</u>	

NOTE 3.—Preceded by *dy-*: sg. 3 *dydaw*, pl. 3 *dydeuant*, pass. *dydeuhawr*.

IMPERFECT AND CONDITIONAL.

1.	down	
2.	dout, deuyt	
3.	deuei, deuheï, doey,	doynt
	doi	
pass.	deuit	

PRETERITE AND PERFECT.

(a) 1.	deuthum, doethum	doetham
2.	deuthost, doethost,	doethawch, doethoch
	daethost	
3.	doeth, deuth, daeth	deuthant, doethant,
		dothant, doethont
pass.	deuthpwyd, doethpwyd	

	sing.	plur.
(b) 1.		
2.	dyvuost	
3.	dybu, dyvu, deubu	dybuant, dyvuant
(c) 1.	dothwyf, dodwyf	dodym, deuthym
2.	dothwyt, dodwyt	dodywch, doethywch
3.	doethyw, dothyw, dodyw, dedyw	dodynt, dethynt

NOTE 4.—Forms (b) are chiefly poetical, but **dyvuost**, **dyvu**, **dyvuant** occur in the prose of WB. Forms (c) are perfect in sense; in later Mid. W. they are replaced by forms (a), e.g. **deuth** RB. 126, 9 = **dodýw** WB. 486, **deuthum** RB. 105, 21 = **dothwýf** WB. 459, **doeth** RB. 115, 25, **deuth** RB. 126, 9, = **dodýw** WB. 473, 486.

PLUPERFECT.

- | | | |
|----|---|-------------------------|
| 1. | dathoedywn | |
| 2. | | |
| 3. | doethoed, daethoed,
dathoed, dothoed | doethoedynt, dothoedynt |

IMPERATIVE.

- | | | |
|----|--------------|---------------|
| 1. | | down |
| 2. | dyret, dabre | dowch |
| 3. | deuet, doet | deuent, doent |

NOTE 5.—There is also a 3 sg. **deuit** Hg. II. 51, and **delit** Hg. I. 4, 307.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

- | | | |
|-------|-----------|-----------------------|
| 1. | del(h)wyf | del(h)om |
| 2. | del(h)ych | del(h)och |
| 3. | del | del(h)wynt, del(h)ont |
| pass. | del(h)er | |

NOTE 6.—There are also forms sg. 1 **dybwyf**, sg. 3 **dyppo**, **dyffo**, **dyvo**, ***deupo**, **dideuho**, pl. 3 **dyffont**, pass. **dyffer**.

PAST.

- | | | |
|----|----------|------------|
| 1. | del(h)wn | |
| 2. | del(h)ut | del(h)ewch |
| 3. | del(h)ei | del(h)ynt |

NOTE 7.—There is also 3 sg. **dybei** and **dyffei**.

142. *gwneuthur to make.*

PRESENT AND FUTURE.

	sing.	plur.
1.	gwnaf	gwnawn
2.	gwney	gwnewch
3.	gwna	gwnant
pass.	gwneir	

NOTE 1.—Fut. sg. 3 *gunahaud* BB. 27^b, *gwnawt* FB. 224, *gwnaw* FB. 126, 150, pl. 3 *gwnahawnt* FB. 124.

IMPERFECT AND CONDITIONAL.

1.	gwnawn	gwnaem
2.	gwnaut	gwnaewch
3.	gwnaei	gwnaent
pass.	gwneit	

PRETERITE AND PERFECT.

(a) 1.	gorugum	gorugam
2.	gorugost	
3.	goruc	gorugant
pass.	gorucpwyt	
(b) 1.	gwneuthum	gwnaetham, gwnaethom
2.	gwnaethost	gwnaethawch
3.	gwnaeth, gwneuth	gwnaethant, gwnaethont
pass.	gwnaethpwyt	

NOTE 2.—In poetry there is also sg. 3 *goreu*, cf. Mid.Bret. *guereu*.

NOTE 3.—The *gwnaeth* forms encroach at the expense of the *goruc* forms, e.g. *gorucpwyt* WB. 452, 477, 487 = *gwnaethpwyt* RB. 100, 118, 127.

PLUPERFECT.

1.	gwnathoedwn	
2.	gwnaethodut	
3.	gwnaethoed, gwnath-	gwnathoedynt
	oed, gwnadoed	
pass.	gwnathoedit	

IMPERATIVE.

	sing.	plur.
1.		gwnawn
2.	gwna	gwnewch
3.	gwnaet	gwnaent
pass.	gwnel(h)er	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

1.	gwnel(h)wyf	
2.	gwnel(h)ych	gwnel(h)och
3.	gwnel	gwnel(h)wynt, gwnel(h)- ont
pass.	gwnel(h)er	

NOTE 4.—sg. 3 also *gunelwy* BB. 24^a, *gunaho* BB. 35^b, *gwnaho* FB. 119, *
235, pl. 3 *gvnahont* BB. 31^a, *gwnahon* FB. 155. With fut. ending
gwnelawr FB. 213.

PAST.

1.	gwnel(h)wn	
2.	gwnel(h)ut	
4.	gwnel(h)ei	gwnel(h)ynt
pass.	gwnel(h)it	

143. *gwybot* *know*.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

1.	gwnn	gwdam, gwdom
2.	gwydost, gwdost	gwydawch, gwdawch, gwdoch
3.	gwyr	gwydant, gwdant
pass.	gwys	

IMPERFECT.

1.	gwydwn, gwydywn	gwydem, gwydyem
2.	gwydut, gwydyut	
3.	gwydat, gwydyat	gwydynt
pass.	gwydit	

ITERATIVE PRESENT AND FUTURE.

	sing.	plur.
1.	gwybydaf	
2.	gwybydy	gwybydwch
3.	gwybyd	gwybydant
pass.	gwybydir	

NOTE 1.—In poetry there is also 3 sg. *gwybi*.

ITERATIVE IMPERFECT AND CONDITIONAL.

1.		gwybydem
2.	gwybydut	gwybydwch
3.	gwybydei	
pass.	gwybydit	

NOTE 2.—This comes to be used for the past subjunctive, e.g. *Bei ath wybydem if we had known thee* FB. 122.

PRETERITE AND PERFECT.

1.	gwybuum	
2.	gwybuost	
3.	gwybu	gwybuant
pass.	gwybuwyd	

PLUPERFECT.

3.	gwybuyssynt
pass.	gwybuassit

IMPERATIVE.

1.		gwybydwn
2.	gwybyd	gwybydwch
3.	gwybydet, gwypet	gwybydent
pass.	gwybyder	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

1.	gwypwyf	gwypom
2.	gwypych	gwypoch
3.	gwypwy, gwypo	gwypwynt, gwypont
pass.	gwyper	

	sing.	PAST.	plur.
1.	gwypwn		
2.	gwyput		
3.	gwypei		gwypynt

144. *adnabot* *recognize*.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

	1.	adwaen, adwen, atwen	atwaenwn
	2.	atwaenost	etweynwch, atweynwch, etwenwch
2.	3.	edwyn, atwen	atwaenant

IMPERFECT.

	1.	atwaenwn	adwaenam
	2.	atwaenut	
	3.	atwaenat, atwaeniat	atwaenynt
pass.		etweinit	

ITERATIVE PRESENT AND FUTURE.

	1.	adnabydaf, etnebydaf	adnabydwn
	2.	adnabydy	
	3.	adnebyd, ednebyd	adnabydant
pass.		adnabydir	

ITERATIVE IMPERFECT AND CONDITIONAL.

	1.	adnabydem
	2.	
	3.	adnebydei

PRETERITE AND PERFECT.

	1.	adnabuum	adnabuam
	2.		
	3.	adnabu	adnabuant

	IMPERATIVE.
sing.	plur.
1.	
2. ednebyd, adnebyd	adnebydwch
3.	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

1.	adnapom
2. adnepych	
3. adnapo	adnappoent, adnappont
pass. adnaper	

PAST.

1.	
2.	
3. adnapei	
pass. adnepit	

145. caffael, caffel, cahel, cael *get*.

INDICATIVE.

Pres. and Fut.:—**caffaf, ceffy, ceiff**, etc.; also **caf, cehy, cey**, etc.

Imperf. and Cond.:—**caffwn**, etc., also **cawn**, etc.

Pret. and Perf.:—**ceveis, ceis, ceveist, cawas, cawssam, cawssawch, cawssant, cawssont**; pass. **caffat, cavat, cahat, cat**.

Cawssant 178, 31 Pluperf.:—(a) **cawsswn**, etc., (b) **cawssodwn**, etc. (§ 136^a).

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres.:—**caffwyf**, etc.

Past:—**caffwn**, etc., also **cahwn, cawn**, etc.

NOTE.—For an enumeration of forms see Cymmrod. IX. 111 sq.

146. rodi, roi *give*.

The peculiarity of this verb is that it has forms with and without **d**, e.g. ind. pres. sg. 2 **rody** and **roy**, imper. sg. 2 **ro**, subj. pres. sg. 3 **rotho**, **rodo** and **ro**. In the ind. pret. by **rodeis**, **rodeist**, **rodes** occur **roesum**, **roesost**, **roes**, and in the pass. by **rodet**, also **roespwynt**. In the plup. by the regular forms occur sg. 2 **roessut**, sg. 3 **roessei**, **royssei**, **roessoed**, **rasoed**, pl. 3 **rassoedynt**.

147. tawr, dawr.

This verb is used impersonally, e.g. **ny-m-tawr** *it does not concern me* RB. 284, 28, **pathawr** (= **pa-th-dawr**) *what does it concern thee?* RB. 279, 19, **nŷ-m-torei** WB. 172 = **ny-m-torei** RB. I. 238, *it would not concern me*, **ni-m-dorbi** BB. 30^b. In the same sense is found the compound **didawr**; verb. noun **didarbot** Hg. I. 320.

148. moes *give*.

Only as imperative :—sg. 2 **moes**, pl. 2 **moeswch**.

149. hwde *take*. Used only as imperative.**150. med** *says*.

Inflected in the present and imperfect; it is used in quotation, e.g. a **wdest di pwy yw?** heb hi. **gwnn**, heb ynteu. **Edyrn uab Nud yw, med** ef "*dost thou know who he is?*" *says she*. "*Yes,*" *said he*. "*He is Edyrn son of Nudd, he says,*" RB. 259; y **gouynnei** beth **yssyd yman**. **Broch, medynt** *wynteu he asked what was there*. "*A badger,*" *said they* RB. 15.

151. heb *says*.

This word, of adverbial origin and uninflected, is used like **Ir. ol** to give the very words of the speaker, **heb ef** *says he*, **heb wynt** *they say*, etc.

Before a proper name **heb** is followed by **y**, **yr**, e.g. **heb y Goewin**, **heb y Gwenhwyfar**, **heb yr Arthur**. The same is not infrequently found before a pronoun, e.g. **heb y mi** RB. 32, 7, **heb yr ynteu** RB. 245, 181 = **heb ynteu** WB. 386, p. 217, **heb yr ef** WB. 386 = **heb ef** RB. 245, **heb yr wynt** WB. 185 = **eb wynt** WB. p. 93^a; cf. *Mod. W. ebr*. No satisfactory explanation of this has yet been given.

THE SUBSTANTIVE VERB *bot* to be.

Paradigm.

INDICATIVE.

152. PRESENT.

	sing.	plur.
1.	wyf	ym
2.	wyt	ywch
3.	iw, yw	ynt
	mae	maent
	oes	
	ys	
	neut	
	nyt <i>is not</i>	
	nat <i>is not</i> (dependent)	
	os <i>if it is</i>	
	yssit <i>there is</i>	yssydynt
	ossit <i>if there is</i>	
	yssyd, syd, yssy, sy, rel. <i>who, which is, are</i>	
	Impersonal ys, ydys	

PAST.

1.	oedwn	oedem
2.	oedut, oedyt	oedewch
3.	oed, oedat, oedyat	oedynt
	Impersonal oedet	

NOTE 1.—There are also forms preceded by *ytt*, *yd*: *yttwyf*, *yttiwi*, *ydiw*, *yttoedwn*, etc.

ITERATIVE PRESENT AND FUTURE.

1.	bydaf	bydwn
2.	bydy	bydwch
3.	byd	bydant

NOTE 2.—Specially future forms: sg. 3 *bythawt*, *bydhawt*, *bydawt*, *biawt*, *bi*; pl. 3 *bydawnt*.

NOTE 3.—In poetry there seems to be a consuetudinal sg. 3 *bit*, cf. FB. 245, 247, where the imperative sense does not suit.

ITERATIVE IMPERFECT AND CONDITIONAL.

	sing.	plur.
1.	bydwn	bydem
2.	bydut	bydewch
3.	bydei	bydynt
impers.	bydit	

NOTE 4.—Poetical forms: sg. 3 buei, **bwyat**, pl. 3 buyint (i.e. **bwyynt**).

PRETERITE AND PERFECT.

1.	buum, bum	buam
2.	buost	buawch
3.	bu	buant, buont
impers.	buwyt	

PLUPERFECT.

1.	buasswn	
2.	buassut	
3.	buassei	buassynt, buessynt, buyssynt

IMPERATIVE.

1.		bydwn
2.	byd	bydwch
3.	bit, boet, poet	bint

NOTE 5.—**bynt** is clearly imperative BCh. 17, cf. **bint** LA. 81. RB. 105 has **bint** where WB. 457 has the future **bythawd**.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

1.	bwyf, bof	bom, bwym	
2.	bych	boch	
3.	bo	<u>bwynt</u> , boent, bont	x

NOTE 6.—There are, particularly in poetry, analogical subjunctive forms from the indicative stem: sg. 1 **bydwyf**, sg. 2 **bydych**, sg. 3 **bytho**, pl. 3 **bydont**.

PAST.

1.	bewn	beym
2.	beut	
3.	bei	beynt

NOTE 7.—Both in poetry and in prose the past indicative is often used for the subjunctive, e.g. kyny **bydwn** WB. 172=kyn ny **bewn** RB. 238. The impersonal pan **uythit** WB. 104=pan **vydit** RB. 76 is a subjunctive form based on the indicative.

REMARKS ON *bot.*

Present and Imperfect.

153. The precise syntactical functions of the various forms of these tenses still require a detailed investigation, particularly their uses in early poetry. From the material to hand the following points of prose usage may be noted, (A) where the forms have the function of a substantive verb predicating existence, (B) where the forms are merely copular.

154. A. Substantive verb.

(a) In the 3 sg. pres. *he is*, etc., is expressed by **mae**, pl. **maent**, unless the verb is preceded by the negative or by other preverbal particles and conjunctions which are not followed by the particle **yd** (§ 93 g sq.), e.g. *yma y mae brenhin Iwerdon here is the king of Ireland*; *o ellwng Riannon or poen y mae yndaw from releasing Riannon from the punishment in which she is*; *nat gan y vod y mae yn dyuot that it is not with his will that he is coming*; *y mae y enw yn barawt his name is ready*; *y maent yn symudaw enweu they are changing names*. **Mae** is also used in the sense of *where are?* e.g. **mae** Ynwl iarll . . . **ae wreic ae uerch**. **maent** (= **y maent** RB. 256) *yn y loft racco where are Ynwl and his wife and his daughter?* *They are in the chamber yonder* WB. 400. In the sense of *there is, there are* **yssit**, **yssydynt** are found, e.g. **yssit** nas keffych *there is something that you will not get* RB. 121 sq.; **chwedleu porth y gennynt**. **ysydynt** gennyf *hast thou tidings of the gate?* *I have* RB. 126. If the verb is preceded by a negative, etc., then (a) if the subject is definite **ytti**, **ydyw**, pl. **ytynt**, **ydynt** are used, (β) if the subject is indefinite **oes** is used, e.g.—

(a) **nyt ytti** y clawr y lle kyntaf y kefeist *the board is not where thou didst get it first* RB. 241; **nat ydiw** y uorwyn honno yn y byt *that that maiden is not in the world* RB. 113; **nyt ytynt** namyn pedwar *they are only four* CM. 46; **neut ydynt** yn gynyon boneu vy esgyll *the stumps of my wings are like wedges* RB. 130; **a ytti** w Kei yn llys Arthur. **ytti** *is Kei in Arthur's court?* *He is* WB.

(β) **nyt oes** yndi neb nyth adnapo *there is no one in it who will not recognize thee* RB. 3; **a oes** borthawr. **oes** *is there a porter?* *There is* RB. 103. With **o** *if*, the definite form is **ot ydiw**, e.g. **ot ydiw** yg karchar *if he is in prison* RB. 179, the indefinite **ossit**, e.g. **osit** rann y mi oth uab di *if I have any part in thy son* RB. 109; **osid** ay hammehuo *if there is any one who doubts it* BCh. 53. The relative form is **yssyd**, e.g. y gwr hir **yssyd** yno *the tall man who is there*; pa ryw chwedleu **yssyd** gennyt. **nyt oes** namyn da *what kind of news hast thou?* *Only good news.*

NOTE 1.—In poetry **yssit** is found also with a definite subject, e.g. **yssit** imi teir kadeir *I have three seats* FB. 154; **yssit** ym argluyd *I have a lord* MA. 176^a. It seems to be a disappearing form, cf. **y mae** yni beth a wnelom *we have something to do* Hg. 1. 10, **y mae** ym .a wnelwyf 69. **Ossit** also seems to be a disappearing form; for **ossit** a uynho *if there is anyone who desires* WB. 122, RB. 197 has: **or byd** neb kyehofnet.

(b) In the first and second persons the subject is always definite, and here after negatives etc., **yttwyf**, **ydwyf** are usual both in the present and in the imperfect, e.g. **nyt yttwyf** (= **nyt ydwyf** i WB. 437) yn ansawd *I am not in a condition* WB. p. 219; **nyt yttoedwn** i yn holi dim ytti *I was not claiming anything from thee* RB. 5. In the third persons of the imperfect there is in the Mabinogion a very general distinction after negatives etc., between (a) **yttöed**, **ydoed** when the subject is definite, (b) **oed** when the subject is indefinite, e.g. (a) **ydrých yn ý chýlch a oruc a yttöed** ef yn deffroi *she looked about her to see if he was stirring* WB. 424; **pann yttöed** (= **pan ydoed** WB. 99) y dyd yn dyuot *when the day was coming* RB. 72; **tra yttöed** ef yn hynny *while he was in that* RB. 133; **ýný ýttoýd ý** chwýs ar gwaet yn dwyn lleuuer ý llýgeit udunt *until the sweat and the blood were taking the light of their eyes from them* WB. 398; (b) **nyt oed** dim yno *there was nothing there* RB.; Gereint a ofynnnawd y wr y ty **a oed** getymdeithon idaw . . . oes, heb ynteu *Gereint asked the master of the house if he had friends. "I have," said he.*

NOTE 2.—But there are a good many instances of (b for (a): **nat oes** (= **nat ydiw** RB. 113) hi yn y byt *that she is not in the world* WB. 470; kwt ynt plant y gwr *where are the children of the man?* WB. 453; **pan oed** y dyd yn goleuhau *when the day was becoming light* RB. 72; **yny oed** yn y eidaw ef *Arduddy till Arduddy was in his possession* RB. 77; **yny oed** y

gwaet yn lliaw y llenn *till the blood was colouring the mantle* WB. 391 = RB. 249; **yny oed** (= **hyny yttoed** WB. p. 218) eu llygeit yn colli eu lleuer *till their eyes were losing their light* WB. 435 = RB. 283.

NOTE 3.—In a number of cases the **ytt-**, **yd-** forms are found not preceded by a negative, etc.: berth **yd ytwyt** (= **yd wyt** RB. 115) *finely thou art* WB. 473; yth ewylls **yd ydym** *we are at thy will* RB. 66; hyt **yd ydiw** *dayar as long as the earth is* WB. 459 = RB. 105; ar hynny **yd yttoed** yn deffroi *thereupon he was stirring* WB. p. 212; yma **yd yttoedwn** (= **yd oedwn** WB. 441, RB. 287) yn kerdet *there I was journeying* WB. p. 221; ual **yd yttoed** yn kerdet WB. 170 = RB. 236; ymlodeu dy dewred **yd yttwyt** (= **yt vyt** WB. 413 = **yd wyt** RB. 266) *thou art in the flower of thy night* WB. p. 207; for: o hynny **yd yttoed** RB. 218, WB. 149 has ac hyny **yttoed**, and for ae **yd yttoed** yn troi RB. 215 WB. 145 has y doeth **yd ydoed** yn troi. So in the present impersonal forms occur: **vyg kareharu yd ydys** (**yd ydys** om. WB. 235) *I am imprisoned* RB. 187; yn y gyveistydaw **yd ydys** (= **yd yttys** WB. 167) *it is being besieged* RB. 233, by **yd ys** yn kadw or enw hwnnw *that name is preserved* RB. 60; **yd ys** yn lluydaw yn an hol *there is a hosting after us* RB. 63, 1.

NOTE 4.—In Hg. I. **yttiwi**, etc., are not unfrequently copula forms, e.g. gwell **yttiwi** vy marw *it is better that I should die* 145, pa un **ytwyt** *who art thou* 95; cf. hyny **yttoedynt** (= **yny oedynt** WB. 446, RB. 291) *kystal ac y buont oreu eirot till they were as good as they had ever been* WB. p. 223.

155. B. Copula.

(a) In the third person of the present there is a variety of forms:—

(a) **ys**, used (like Ir. *is*) at the beginning of a clause before its predicate, e.g. **is gwell** *it is better*; **is gohelyon** hwnn *he is a remnant*; **ys mi** ae heirch *it is I who ask her*. It is often preceded by the conjunction **can**, e.g. **kanys** gwell yw genyt ti *since thou preferrest*; **kanys** arnam ni y berneist *since it is on us that thou hast passed judgment*.

NOTE 1.—In poetry **ys** is used with an infixed personal pronoun, e.g. **yssim** edinar *I repent* BB. 51^a, cf. O.Ir. *issum écen it is necessary for me*.

(β) **yw**, used when the predicate precedes, e.g. **negessawl yw** wrthyt *he has business with thee*; **pw yw** hi *who is she?* **miui yw** Llwyd *I am Llwyd*; **y deu lygat yw** y dwy lynn *the two lakes are his two eyes*; nyt **gwr yw** hwnnw *that is not a man*; **kanys mawr yw** *since it is great*. It is also used after the conjunction **pan**, e.g. y dyuedassant wynteu **pan yw** merchet ieirll oedynt *they said that they were daughters of earls* (cf. § 226, 5).

(γ) **ynt** is the plural form, e.g. **bychein ynt** wynteu *they are small*; nyt **ynt iach** *they are not whole*.

(δ) **nyt** is a negative form, e.g. **nyt oet** ymi gwreicka *it is not time for me to wed*; **nyt egylŷon** ŷ rei racko *those yonder are not angels*; **nyt wyntwy** bioed yr antur *it is not to them that the adventure belonged*.

(ε) **nat** is the dependent negative, e.g. **menegwch . . . nat hawd** gennyf ynheu nae lad ef nae diuetha *declare that it is not easy for me to slay him or to destroy him*.

(ξ) **os** is the form with **o** *if*, e.g. **os da** gennyt ti *if it seems good to thee*; **os wynteu** ae med hi *if it is they that have it in their power*.

(η) **ae** is the interrogative = *is it?* e.g. **ae gwell** *is it better?* **ae kyscu** yd wyt ti *art thou asleep?*

(θ) **ponyt** is the interrogative = *is it not?* e.g. **ponyt** dros y neb yssyd yna *is it not for one who is there?*

(ι) **neut** is the copula form with the particle **neu** (§ 220), e.g. **neut araf** *he is gentle*.

(κ) The relative form is positively **yssyd**, negatively **nyt**, e.g. **kany**s mi **yssyd athro** itt *for it is I who am thy teacher*; **gwaew nyt gwaeth** *a spear that is not worse*.

(λ) **mae** seems to be used where according to § 159 the predicate follows, e.g. **am hŷnnŷ ŷ may reit** ŷ titheu uot *therefore it is necessary for thee to be* WB. 396, **o achaws hynny y mae dygassawc** yr adar yr tylluan *because of that the birds are enemies to the owl* RB. 80; **ŷn ŷ mae goreu** y gwyr *where the men are best* WB. 119. **Mae** is used also in indirect speech, e.g. **menegi ŷ Arthur mae** mi ath vŷrŷawd *to declare to Arthur that it is I who have thrown thee* WB.; **ereyll a deueyt e may** hyn eu y naud *others say that this is his protection* BCh. 9.

(μ) Otherwise the forms **wyf**, etc., are used for the copula, e.g. **pw yd wyt** *who art thou*, **yd ym** drist ni *we are sad*, **nyt oed ef nes** idi *he was no nearer to her*.

bydaf and bydwn.

156. **bydaf** is used :—

(a) As an iterative or consuetudinal present, e.g. **mi a uydaf** borthawr y Arthur bop duw kalan Ionawr *I am Arthur's gate-*

keeper every New Year's Day RB. 103, 7; *lle ny bo dysc ny byd dawn where there is no learning there is no gift* FB. 244.

(b) As an historical present, e.g. *ual y bydant yn eisted wynt a welynt gwreic as they were sitting they saw a woman* RB. 8; *a chyuaros Gereint a oruc yny uyd yn agos idi and she waited for Gereint till he was near her* RB. 271, 1.

(c) As a future, the most common use, e.g. *y gyt a mi y bydy yn dyscu marchogaeth thou shalt be with me learning horsemanship; mi a vydaf athro it I shall be thy teacher.*

157. bydwn is used :—

(a) As an iterative or consuetudinal past, e.g. *a pheï vwyhaf uei y vrys ef pellaf vydei hitheu y wrthaw ef the greater his haste the further she was from him* RB. 9, 5.

(b) Describing a single action in past tense: *ual y bydynt yn eisted wynt a welynt y wreic as they were sitting they saw the woman* RB. 9, 29.

(c) As a secondary future or conditional, e.g. *wynt a welsant or kaffeï vedic da y bydei vyw they saw that if he got a good leech he would live* RB. 212, 12.

Past Subjunctive.

158. The following forms are to be noted: **pei yt uewn i** (= **bei etu(ni)** WB. 71) *yn dechreu vy ieuenctit if I had been in the beginning of my youth* RB. 51, 24; **beyt uei** *ar y ffurf iawn if she had been in her proper form* RB. 175, 18; *ar mul ae kanlynawd megys pei at uei milgi and the mule followed him as if it had been a hound* Hg. I., 336; *hi a vynnei pet vei hi a Lawnsloſt yn y fforest she would that she and Launcelot were in the forest* Hg. I., 368; *a phettut un wreic di or byt, ny mynnwn i ddim ohonat ti and if thou wert the only woman in the world, I would desire nothing of thee* Hg. II., 315. Like the modern **pettwn** these forms seem to express unreality.

POSITION OF THE COPULA.

159. In Middle Welsh prose in positive affirmative sentences (with the exception of **ys** which always precedes the predicate) the normal position of the predicate is before the copula, e.g. **Lunet wyf i** *I am Lunet*, **cennadeu ym ni** *we are messengers*, **llawen vu** *he was glad*, **reit vyd** *it will be necessary*, **trwy gynghor Branwen uu** *hynny oll all that was through the advice of Branwen*. But the predicate follows the copula in the imperative, in negative and interrogative sentences, in subordinate clauses, and very generally when an adverb or an adverbial phrase precedes, e.g. **a vo penn bit bont** *let him who is head be bridge*, **nyt da dy gyghor** *thy advice is not good*, **a wyt uorwyn art** *thou a maiden?* **o byd reit** *if it is necessary*, **tra vu da** *as long as it was good*, **ual y bydynt gadarnach** *so that they would be stronger*, **paham ydwyf trist i** *why am I sad?* **yna y bu marw** *there he died*, **undyd ym penn y vlwydyn y bu barawt** *on the same day at the end of the year it was ready*. But after adverbs and adverbial phrases there are instances where the predicate precedes, e.g. **yna ryued uu gan Arthur hynny** *then Arthur wondered at that* Hg. I., 339; **am hynny reit vyd** *therefore it will be necessary* Hg. I., 311 (by **am hynny y byd reit** 307); **ar eil vlwydyn mab mawr oed** *and the second year he was a big boy* RB. 69. 4.

NOTE 1.—This order seems to have developed from sentences in which a copula form **ys**, etc., preceded, such as, e.g. **canys gwr uuassei** lit. *since it is a man that he had been*, **os byw vyd** lit. *if it is alive that he shall be*. Thus the development would be parallel to that of sentences like **Peredur a oruc** *Peredur did* (§ 85).

NOTE 2.—In the early poetry the copula freely precedes the predicate, as in Irish. And in the more archaic prose there are instances of the same order, e.g. **oed dyhed** (= **ys oed gryssyn** RB. 116) *kelu y ryw was hwnn* *it were a grievous thing to hide such a lad as that* WB. 475; **oed melynach**, **oed gwynnach** WB. 476 = **melynach oed**, **gwynnach oed** RB. 117; **oed reit** WB. 487 = **asoed reit** RB. 126, 27; **oed glyssyn** WB. 151 = **ys oed gryssyn** RB. 220; **oed dyhed mawr**, **oed iawn** RB. 173; **oed well** RB. 176. As to **as oed**, **ys oed** the **as**, **ys** is in origin the infixing particle **a** (§ 94) with an infixed pronoun which has become meaningless, cf. **as bwyf** *may I be!* MA. 142^b; this usage has developed from cases like **ys caffo drugared** *may he find mercy!* MA. 224^b, where formally **s** may be an anticipation of the object.

COMPOUNDS OF bot.

160. ar-gan-vot *perceive*, can-vot *perceive*, cyv-ar-vot *encounter*, dar-vot *to be ended*, gor-vot *overcome*, han-vot *to be sprung*.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

	sing.	plur.
1.	canhwyf; handwyf, hanwyf, henwyf	handym, hanym, henym
2.	handwyt, hanwyt, henwyt	
3.	cenyw; deryw, derw; henyw ; <i>goryw</i>	derynt; henynt

NOTE 1.—sg. 3 handit RB. 71, 178, and frequently in poetry; cf. *Cymmrod.* IX. 116, CZ. III. 389. hanvit Hg. I. 200.

IMPERFECT.

	sing.	plur.
2.	handoedut	
3.	canoed; daroed; handoed, hanoed	hannoedynt

FUTURE.

1.	gorvydaf	gorvydwn
2.	gorvydy; henbydy	cyvarvydwch
3.	cyvervyd; dervyd; hanbyd, henbyd	
pass.	gorvydit	

ITERATIVE IMPERFECT AND CONDITIONAL.

3.	cyvarvydei; gorvydei; hanbydei	gorvydynt
pass.	gorvydit	

NOTE 2.—sg. 3 handei RB. 85.

PRETERITE AND PERFECT.

1. arganvum; cyvarvum; darvuam; gorvuam
gorvum
2. cyvarvuost; gorvuost gorvuawch, gorvuoch
3. arganvu; darvu; gorvu, arganvuant; gorvuant
- pass. arganvuwyd; cyvarvu-
wyd; gorvuwyd

PLUPERFECT.

3. cyvarvuassei; darvuassei;
gorvuassei
- pass. gorvuessyt

IMPERATIVE.

3. hanvit

NOTE 3.—sg. 3 derffit RB. 155.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

1. cyvarffom; gorffom
2. henpych
3. arganffo; cyvarffo; cyvarvoent
darffo; gorpo, ? gorffont 182, 5^r
gorffo; hanffo
- pass. gorffer

PAST.

3. cyvarffei; darffei; cyverffynt
hanffei gorffei
(191, 6)

Pieu.

161. The primary use of **pieu** is in interrogation, direct or indirect, in the sense of *whose is?* e.g. **pieu** y gaer, heb wynt. nyt oes yn y byt ny wypo **pieu** y gaer honn "*whose is the city?*" said they. "*There is no one in the world who does not know to whom this city belongs*" RB. 126; Peredur a ovyynnawd **pioedynt** gwyr wy *Peredur asked whose men they were* Hg. I. 314. But it is

frequently used with lenation **bieu**, etc., but not preceded by relative **a**, in a non-interrogative sense *to whom belongs*, e.g. *Effrawc iarll bioed iarllaeth y gogled to Effrawc the earl belonged the earldom of the north* RB. 193, 1; *Duw bioedynt they belonged to God* Hg I. 426. The inflexion follows that of **bot**, e.g.

INDICATIVE.

Pres.:—Sg. 2. **piwyt**; 3. **pieu**; pl. 3. **piewynt**.

Imperf.:—Sg. 3. **pieuoed**, **pioed**, **piewed**, **pieuat**; pl. 3. **pioedynt**.

Fut.:—Sg. 3. **pieivyd**; pl. 1. **pieivydwn**.

Condit.:—Sg. 3. **pieivydei**.

Pret.:—Sg. 3. **pieivu**, **pieuu**.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres.:—Sg. 3. **pieuvo**.

Past:—Sg. 3. **pieiffei**, **pieuvei**.

NOTE.—cf. Bezz Beitr. XVII. 292 sq. In: *ni ae pieifydwn we shall possess them* CM. **pieu** has developed into a transitive verb *to possess*, as it did in Cornish, cf. Cymmrod. IX. 100.

THE PREPOSITION.

162. **ac**, **a** *with*; with the article **ar**; with possessive pronouns **am**, **ath**, **ae** etc., e.g. *minneu a chwaryaf a thitheu I shall play with thee*; *wrth ryuelu a Gwrtheyrn to fight with Vortigern*; *yny oedynt gynefin ac ef till they were familiar with him*; *taraw a oruc Owein a chledyf he struck Owein with a sword*; *llanw crochan a dwfyr to fill a vessel with water*; *taw ath ucheneidaw have done with thy sighing*; *peidaw a bwyta a oruc he stopped eating*; in *amvin* *ev terwin a guir Dulin defending their land from the men of Dublin*. It is often used after verbs compounded with **ym**, e.g. *ymadaw a oruc Arthur ar llyn Arthur left the lake*; *ymgolli ae gedymdeithon to lose his comrades*; *a do y ymwelet ac Arthur wilt thou come to see Arthur?*

163. **ach**. In the phrase **ach y law** *beside him*.

164. **am** (Ir. *imm*) *about, on account of*, e.g. corn canu **am y vynwgl** *a horn about his neck*; gwisce **ymdanat** *dress thyself*; **am y uagwyr ar karcharawr** *on the other side of the wall from the prisoner*; iawn y medreis i **am benn** y carw *rightly did I determine about the head of the stag*; hyt na dywedit **am vn vorwyn** vwy noc **amdanei** *so that there was not more talk about any maiden than about her*; **am hanner bwytta** amofyn a oruc y gwr *about the middle of the meal the man asked*; haelaf oed **am rodyon** *he was most liberal with respect to gifts*; y oual **am y wreic** *his anxiety about his wife*; or sarhaet a wnathoed **am adaw** y llys *for the outrage which he had committed in leaving the court*; dothyw **am Oweyn** *Owein has perished* MA. 252^a; a derŷv **am Keduŷv** *has K. perished?* BB. 1^a; trist oed **am angeu** y uab *he was grieved because of the death of his son*. In the phrase **am benn**, e.g. yn y del y iarll . . . **am penn** y lle hwnn *until the earl comes to attack this place*; pan yttoedynt pawb yn mynu mynet **am penn** y Saeson *when they were all eager to attack the Saxons*.

ymdan, e.g. **ymdan y varch** *about his horse*.

y am (O.W. *diam*) *from off*, e.g. y dynnu y wisce hela **y amdanaw** *to pull off his hunting dress*; dogyn o arueu **y am hynny** *plenty of arms besides* WB. p. 225; o lu uii nyn **e am e mam ay tat** ae y brodir a chuait *by the oath of seven people including her mother and her father and her brothers and her sisters* BCh. 36.

165. **ar** *on*, etc., **ar uarch** *on a horse*; Lawnsloŷ a eistedawd y vwyta **ar y bwrđ** *Launcelot sat down at the table to eat*; **edrych** a wnaeth Manawydan **ar y dref** *Manawyddan looked upon his town*; **y dodet ar yr avon** *Hafren the river was called the Severn*; ae geuyn **ar yr heul** *and his back towards the sun*; cymrŷt cleuyt **arnaw** a oruc *he pretended to be ill*; rac meint karyat y brenhin **arnei** *because of the greatness of the king's love for her*; rac caffael y gaer **arnaw** *lest the city should be taken on him*; **y wassanaethu arnaw** *to wait upon him*; **taerwn arnei** ehun diuetha y mab *let us insist that she herself killed her son*; nyt **gwerth arnaw** ef dim *it is not worth anything*; hitheu . . . a gytsynnywys **ar anvon** y mab y Pwylł *she agreed to send the boy to Pwylł*; dyuot a oruc ef **ar**

v. p. 91 (dyuot)

(=att RB. 287) **Enyd** *he came to Enid* WB. p. 221; a roti ý uanec **ar** (=att RB. 116) **ý kýmhar** *and he gave the glove to his wife* WB. 473.

In phrases, e.g. **ar y drydyd** *with two others*; **ar y ganuet** *with a hundred men*; sef y key yn nef **ar y ganuet** *thou shalt receive in heaven a hundredfold*; **ar vrys** *in haste*; am eu carcharu **ar gam** *because they were wrongfully imprisoned*; **ar gel** *secretly*; **ar gyhoed** *publicly*; y marchawc y gwnaethpwyt **ar y odeu** *the knight for whom it has been made*; y marchogyon goreu a oed **ar y helw** *the best horsemen that were in his possession*; **ar hynny** *after that*; **ar hyt** y glynn *along the valley*; **ar hyt** y dyd *throughout the day*; **ar eu hol** *after them*; **ar uedwl** mynet *with the intention of going*; **ar uessur** llad y benn *with the purpose of cutting off his head*; **ar tal** y pebyll *before the tent*; **ar tal** y lin *on his knee*; **ar draws** yr avon *across the river*; y tharaw **ar draws** y hwyneb *he struck her across her face*.

NOTE 1.—For the phrase **ar y ganvet** see Rev. Celt. 28, p. 206.

y ar (O.W. **diar**), **odyar** *from*, e.g. y dygwydawd yn varw **y ar uarch** *he fell dead from his horse*; byrywch awch blinder **y arnawch** *cast your weariness from you*.

NOTE 2.—But **y ar** is used also in the sense of **on**, e.g. y gwelynt wreie **y ar uarch** *they saw a woman on a horse* RB. 248.

NOTE 3.—In O.W. **guar** (=Ir. *for*), e.g. **guar** ir dreb gl. *edito*, **guar** ir henn rit *above the old ford* Lib. Land. 73. In Lib. Land. is also found **ar**, cf. Ir. **ar**. In Mid. W. the two prepositions are confused.

166. **att** *to*, e.g. dyuot a oruc **att y uorwyn** *he came to the maiden*; y chwedyl a doeth **att Uatholwch** *the tidings came to Matholwch*; dyret y gyt a mi **hyt att Arthur** *come with me to Arthur*.

167. **can**, **gan** (corresponding in sense to Ir. *la*) *with, by*, e.g. mynet a oruc Mabon **ganthaw** *Mabon went with him*; ef a edewis **genthi** dwy iarllaeth *he left with her two earldoms*; a **chan gennyat** y ewythyrr cychwyn ymeith *and with his uncle's leave he set out*; nawd a geffy . . **gan uynet** dracheuyn y fford y deuthost *thou shalt have mercy on condition that thou returnest by the way by*

which thou hast come; hyny yttoed eu llygeit yn colli eu lleuuer **gan y chwys ar gwaet** *till their eyes were losing their light with the sweat and the blood*; atdeb nys kauas ef **genthi hi** *he got no answer from her*; ny phrynit dim **ganhunt** *nothing was bought from them*; ny chollet oen eiryoet **ganhaw** *not a lamb had ever been lost by him*; **gan lan y weilgi** *by the shore of the sea*; os da **gan y uorwyn** da yw **gennyf ynneu** *if it pleases the maiden, it pleases me*; drwc vyd **gantunt** *it will be displeasing to them*.

y gan *from*, e.g. cymer gedernit **y ganhaw** *take security from him*; annerch **y genhyf i** ef *greet him from me*.

168. **cer, ger** *near by*, e.g. **ker tir** Tyssilyaw *by the land of Tyssilyaw* MA. 237^b; **ger glan** yr avon *by the bank of the river*; ae kymmerth **ger y awwyneu** *he took him by his reins* CM. 56; yn ymauael ar ebawl **geir y vwng** *seizing the foal by its mane*. In some phrases:—**ger bronn**, e.g. ae vwrw **ger bronn** Owein *and threw it before Owein*; ar abat . . . a doeth ac ef hyt **geyr bronn** yr allawr *and the abbot took him before the altar*; **ger llaw**, e.g. ae dodi **ger llaw** y gerwyn *and placed it beside the cauldron*.

169. **cyvrwng** *between*, e.g. **kýfrwg deu ýskýuarn** Twrch Trwyth *between the ears of Twrch Trwyth*; **cyfrwng mor a glan** *between sea and shore*.

170. **cyn** *before*, e.g. **kynn y nos** *before night*; **cyn myned** mab Cynan y dan dywawd *before Cynan's son went under the sod* MA. 140^a.

171. **cyt** *union* serves as a preposition in the phrases **cyt ac, y gyt ac** *together with*, e.g. mynet a orugant **gyt ar mackwy** *they went along with the youth*; yn gorymdeith **y gyt ar amherawdyr** *walking together with the Emperor*.

172. **eithyr** (= Ir. *echtar*) *outside of, except, beyond*, e.g. neb rýw dim ný welýnt **eithyr guydlwdyn** *they saw nothing except wild beasts*; a phan welas Chyarlys hynny ryuedu a oruc **eithyr mod** *and when Charlemagne saw that he was astonished beyond measure*.

dieithyr, e.g. ef a edewis y holl longeu . . . **dyeithyr un llong** *he left all his ships except one ship*.

odieithyr, e.g. gwede mýnet Arthur **odieithyr y llýs** *after Arthur*

cerwyn f.

went out of the palace; ef . . . ae cassaawd **odieithyr messur** *he hated him beyond measure.*

173. erbyn (prep. **er** + dat. of **penn** *head* = Ir. ar chiunn cf. § 25) *against, before, by*, e.g. mi ae paraf . . . yn gynyachet **erbyn penn y mis** ac y gallo marchogaeth *I will make him so well by the end of the month that he will be able to ride*; ar abat yna **erbyn y law** ae kymmerth *and the abbot then took him by his hand.*

174. gwedy, wedy (O.W. guetig) *after*, e.g. **gwedy y gawat** goleuhau a oruc yr awyr *after the shower the sky cleared*; uot y crydyon **wedy duunaw** ar y lad *that the cobblers had conspired to slay him*; **hyd guedy** gosper *till after evening.*

175. heb (= Ir. sech) *past, without, besides*, e.g. nyt kynt yd yskynn ef ar y uarch noc yd a hitheu **hebdaw ef** *no sooner did he mount his horse than she passed him*; **heb dant** yn y phenn *without a tooth in her head*; abreid vu eu hattal **heb torri** eu hamot *they could hardly be kept from breaking their covenant*; y kahat o ynys Prydein ehun trugein mil o varchogyon aruawc **heb deg mil** a adawssei urenhin Llydaw *there was got from the island of Britain itself sixty thousand armed horsemen besides ten thousand that the King of Brittany had promised.* In the phrase **heb law**, e.g. pan yttoed honno yn kerdet **heb law** Breint *when she was going past Breint* RB. II., 246.

176. herwyd *according to, by*, e.g. **herwyd anyan** *according to nature*; **herwyd vyg gallu i** *according to my power*; a chymryt y mab **herwyd y draet** *and he seized the boy by his feet.*

177. hyt (a prepositional use of **hyt** *length*) *as far as, up to*, e.g. o vor Ut **hyd vor** Iwerton *from the English Channel to the Irish Sea* MA. 202^a; **hyt dyd brawt** *until Doomsday*; **educher** (= **hyt ucher**) *until evening.*

NOTE.—In O.W. there are also prepositional phrases **behet**, e.g. **behet hirmain** *as far as the long stone* Lib. Land., **bet rit ir main** *as far as the ford of the stone* ib., and **cihit**, e.g. **cihit i nant** *to the valley*, **cihitan**, e.g. **cihitan clouric** Lib. Land., and **cihitun**, e.g. **cihitun ceng** *ir esceir* Ox. gl.

178. is (= Ir. is) *below*, e.g. **is nef** *below heaven.* In the phrase **islaw** *below*, e.g. kawc a oed **islaw** y drws *a bowl that was below*

the door; y dodit **islaw** y teulu *he was placed beneath the household*; **odis**, e.g. neur disgynnassei Arthur . . . **odis Kaer Vadon** *Arthur had descended beneath Caer Vaddon* RB. 151, 22; **adhis Guaissav** Lib. Land. 241.

179. ithr (only O.W. = Ir. *etir*) *between*, e.g. **ithr ir dwy ail** *between the two eyelashes* Mart. Cap.

180. mynn (a nominal preposition = Ir. *mind* *a holy relic, an oath*) *by* (in oaths), e.g. **myn dy law di** . . . **mi a af y gyt a thi** *by thy hand I will go with thee*; **myn vyg cret** *nyth gredaf* *by my faith I do not believe thee*.

181. mywn (nominal preposition) *in*, e.g. **wynteu a dywedassant** *bot adanc mywn gogof* *they said that there was a monster in a cave*; **ryuedu** . . . **a orugant bot mywn un dyn** . . . **hanner hynny o nerth** *they marvelled that half as much strength should be in one man*; **neuad a welsant y mywn** (= **o vewn** WB. p. 93a) **y gaer** *they saw a palace within the city* RB. 87, 17.

182. nes (cf. **nes** *nearer*) *until, unless*, e.g. **ny cheffir Mabon vyth** . . . **nes caffel Eidoel** *Mabon will never be got till Eidoel is got*; **nes dyuot** *Guilenhin urenhin Ffreinc nŷ helir Twrch Trwyth vŷth hebdaŷ unless Gwilenhin King of France comes, Twrch Trwyth will never be hunted without him* RB. 124, 28.

183. o, a *of, from, by*; with the article **or**; with possessive pronouns **om, oth, oe** etc.; before pronouns beginning with a vowel there is also a form **oc**; **oc awch** *of your*, **oc eu** *of their*, **oc a** *of what*, e.g., **mil o bunneu** *aryant a thousand pounds of silver*; **y rann vwyhaf or vlwydyn** *the greatest part of the year*; **mawr a beth yw gwelet dwyawl dial ar y bobyl** *a great thing it is to see divine vengeance on the people*; **pebyll o bali** *a tent of satin*; **yn llawn or dwfyr** *full of the water*; **kany cheffynt o ennyt wiskaw eu harueu** *for they got no time to put on their arms*; **pei karei Duw wynt o dim** *if God loved them at all*; **aduet o oet** *ripe in years*; **wytt ditawl o bob chwant** *thou art free from every desire*; **o mynwn nineu arueru o rydit** *if we wish to enjoy freedom*; **na naccaa ui ohonunt** *do not refuse them to me*; **ef a gychynnwys o Arberth** *he set forth from Arberth*; **yn dyuot or coet allan**

coming out of the wood; am lad **ohonat titheu** y gwr priawt *because her husband has been slain by thee*; na ellir kynnal dy gyuoeth di namyn **o wilwryaeth ac arueu** *that thy dominion can be maintained only by valour and arms*. In phrases, e.g. **o achaws** *because of*; **oe vod** *with his will*; **oe hanvod** *against his will*; **or diwed** *at last*; **o hynny allan** *from that time forth*; **o barth** y vam *on his mother's side*; **oc eu plith** *from among them*.

184. **parth** *part*, in **parth ac**, **parth ac att** *towards*, e.g. bryssyaw a orugant **parth ar mwc** *they hastened towards the smoke*, yn dyuot ar hyt y dyffryn **parth ac attaf** *coming along the valley towards me*.

185. **py** (= Ir. co) *to*; with possessive pronoun **pwyl, py**, e.g. or mor **pwyl gilyd** *from one sea to the other*; ar ffo o le **py gilyd** *in flight from place to place*; ac yna y kymertth Seint Alban Amphibalus yd oedit **awr py awr** yn y dwyn oe verthyru ac y kudywys yn y dy ehun = *quorum Albanus confessorem suum Amphibalum a persecutoribus insectatum et iam iamque comprehendendum primum in domo sua occuluit* RB. II. 107.

186. **rac** *before, against, on account of*, e.g. mal heu **rac moch** myreryd *like scattering pearls before swine*; kymer di y pedwar meirch a gyrr **rac dy vronn** *take the four horses and drive them before thee*; kerdet a orugant **racdunt** hyt att vwyalch Gilgwri *they went on till they came to the blackbird of Kilgwri*; am notwy **rac auar** *may he protect me against grief*; nys kelaf **ragot** *I will not hide it from thee*; ffo ditheu ymeith **rac dyuot** ohonaw *flee forth lest he should come*; yn keissaw diffryt y deu wr **rac eu bodi** *in seeking to save the two men from drowning*; llidiau a oruc Arthur **rac hwyret** y gwelei y vudugolyaeth yn dyuot idaw *Arthur was angry because he saw the victory coming to him so slowly*; y kenir efferenneu **rac y eneit** *masses are sung for his soul*; yn aballu **rac newyn** *dying of hunger*.

y rac *from*, e.g. ninheu a dygwn **y racdunt** yr eidunt *we will take their property from them* RB. II. 207.

187. **rwng, y rwng** *between*, e.g. **rwng nef a dayar** *between heaven and earth*; **y rwng deuglust** Twrch Trwyth *between the*

ears of Twrch Trwyth; pany bei ammot **yrof am gwlat** amdanunt *if there were not a covenant between me and my land about them*; **rwng dicter a llit** taraw ym plith y llygot a wnaeth *between rage and anger he struck among the mice*; dywedut **y ryingthunt** ehunein y maent *they are saying among themselves*; **rwg deu** onadunt *between two of them* RB. II. 141; y kerdwys **y ryingtaw a Ruuein** *he set out to Rome* RB. 85, cf. ib. 12, 24.

odyrwing *from between*, e.g. a ducpwynt yn teirnoſsic **odyrwing y vam** ar paret *who when three nights old was taken from between his mother and the wall* RB. 129, 10.

188. **tan, dan, ydan, adan** (cf. O.W. **guotan**) *under*, e.g. ffynnwawn a welwn **dan y prenn** *I saw a fountain under the tree*; y clywei dygyuor . . . **y dan** (= **dan** WB. 92 = **adan** RB. 66) **baret** yr ystauell *he heard a commotion under a wall of the chamber* RB. 67, 15; gobennyd **dan penn y elin** *a cushion under his elbow*; **dan wynt a glaw** *under wind and rain*; y ellwng y gwn **dan y coet** *to let loose his dogs in the wood* RB. 1, 10; awn **adanunt** (= **ydanunt** RB. 48) **a lladwn** *let us attack and slay them* WB. 67; yny uyd y llygot yn gwan **adan y groft** *until the mice were falling upon the field* RB. 53, 27, cf. RB. 28, 29; dyuot a wnaeth Corineus at Locrinus **dan dreiglau** bwyell *Corineus came to Locrinus brandishing an axe*.

189. **trag, tra** *beyond, across*, e.g. ton **tra thon** toid tu tir *wave beyond wave covers the side of the land* BB. 45^a; ac eigyl racdaw draw **dra thonneu** *and angels before him yonder across the waves* MA. 196^a; maith dy dreisiau **drag Euas** *great are thy deeds of violence across Evas* MA. 145^a; oes **trag oes** *age beyond age* FB. 230; **tra messur** *beyond measure* FB. 155; rybud **drae gilyd** = *quotidianos rumores* RB. II. 131.

NOTE.—Often in the phrase **drachefyn** *back*, by which there are also forms with possessive adjectives, e.g. **tra-m-kefyn** WB. 232 = **drachefen** RB. 169, 16, **tra-th-gefyn** WB. 124 = **drachefyn** RB. 198, 25, **dra-e-gefyn** CM. 73, **dra-e-chefyn** RB. 177, 12, **dra-e-kefyn** CM. 45, also forms like **drach eu kevyn** Hg. I. 301.

190. **trus, tros, dros** *across*, e.g. **trus ir minid** *across the*

mountain Lib. Land; ual yd oed . . . yn kerdet **dros vynydd** *as he was journeying across a mountain*; yny ehedawd y glot **dros wyneb y deyrnas** *until his fame flew over his dominion*; y ymlad **dros y wlat** *to fight for his country*; y rodes Hengyst ateb idaw **dros y gedymdeithyon** *Hengist answered him on behalf of his companions*; pan allasant wy gyntaf talu drwc **dros da** *as soon as they were able to return evil for good*.

191. **trwy, drwy** (Ir. tre) *through*, e.g. **trwy y koet** *through the wood*; **trwy gynghor Branwen** *through the advice of Branwen*; ar tes oed vawr, ar arueu **trwy y chwys ar gwaet** yn glynu wrth y gnawt *and the heat was great, and the armour by reason of the sweat and blood was sticking to his flesh*; ar dyd hwnnw ar nos honno a treulasant **trwy gerdeu a didanwch** *and that day and that night they spent in songs and entertainment* WB. p. 204; Arthur **drwy amlaf rodyon** ae henrydedei *Arthur honoured him with many gifts*.

192. **tu** *side in* **tu ac, tu ac att** *towards*, e.g. pan daw **tu ar drws** *when he goes towards the door*; yn dyuot . . . **tu ac attat** *coming towards thee*.

193. **uch** (Ir. ūas) *above*, e.g. **uch nef** *above heaven*; yn eisted **uch penn** y weilgi *sitting above the sea*; **uch law** y bont . . . y gwelynt kastelltref *above the bridge they saw a fortified town*.

diuch; **diuch i lan** Lib. Land. 73.

oduch, e.g. **oduch y dwvyr** *above the water* WB. p. 90^b; eithyd **oduch gwynt** *he went above the wind* FB. 179; pei delhei y bŷt **oduchti** *if the world should come above it* WB. 481.

194. **wrth** (O.W. gurth, Ir. fri) *against, towards*, etc., e.g. ny ellir dim **wrth a uynho Duw** *nothing can be done contrary to what God wills*; pan yuei o wual yuei **urth peduar** *when he drank from the horn, he would drink against four* BB. 48^b; **wrth y drws** llyma vab bychan lo! *at the door was a little boy*; yn eu pobi **wrth y tan** *being cooked at the fire*; yn dyuot **wrth y diaspat** *coming at the cry*; pob kyfryw anieileit a ducpwynt yno **wrth eu haberthu** *every kind of animals was led there to be sacrificed*; reit oed ym **wrth gynghor** *I had need of counsel*; y

dynu a orugant **wrth raffeu** y mywn *they pulled him in with ropes*; **wrth ych kynghor** y bydaf *I will follow your advice*; llew **wrth aer** a llwfr **wrth eirchyeid** *a lion for battle and a weakling towards suppliants*; cyt bei lityawc ef **wrthi hi** *though he was angry with her*; **wrthyt ti** y mae vy neges *my business is with thee*; yn glynu **wrth y gnawt** *sticking to his flesh*; y dywawt y dat **wrthaw** *his father said to him*; sef a wnaeth gwyr Rufein drychafel Geta yn vrenhin . . . **wrth hanuot** y vam o Rufein *the men of Rome raised Geta to be king because his mother was sprung from Rome*; **wrth hynny** *therefore*; **y wrth** *from*, e.g. yr pan athoed **y wrthunt hwy** *since he had gone from them*; ny ry giglef i eirmoet dim **y wrth y uorwyn** *I have never heard anything of the maiden*.

195. **y** (O.W. **di**, Ir. **do**) *to*. With the article **yr**; with possessive adjectives **ym**, **yth**, **yw**, etc. (§ 58*b*), e.g. dyuot **yw** (= **y** RB. 284) *lety came to his lodging* WB. p. 219; gwyr Troea ae hymlityassant **y eu llogeu** *the men of Troy pursued them to their ships*; y. deuynt drannoeth **oc eu hamdiffyn** *they would come on the following day to defend them*; deu uab oed **im** *I had two sons*; keuynderw **dy** (= **y** RB. 100, 13) *Arthur oed he was a cousin of Arthur* WB. 452; or tu draw **yr bont** *on the further side of the bridge*; heb wybot **yr kawr** *without the knowledge of the giant*; mi ae talaf **ywch** *I will pay it to you*; ni ae dywedwn **itti** *we will tell it to thee*; gouyn a oruc Gwrhwr **idi** *Gwrhwr asked her*; na hawl ef **ynni** *do not demand him of us*; pan daruu **udunt** darllein *when they had finished reading*.

NOTE.—In Irish **do**=*to* (cf. Bret. **da**), **di**=*from*. Already in Old Welsh **di** has the sense of Ir. **do**, e.g. **map di Iob**=Ir. **macc do Iob** *a son of Jupiter*, **anu di Iuno**=Ir. **ainm do Iuno** *a name of Juno*, **di erchim** *to ask*. The sense of *from* is kept before other prepositions, e.g. **di am** *later y am from off*, **y wrth** *from*, and in some phrases, e.g. **blwydyn y hediw** *a year from to-day*, **y dreis** *by violence*, **y werth** WB. p. 214=**ar werth** RB. 277, 21 *for a price*.

196. **yn** (Ir. **i n-**) *into, in*. With possessive pronouns **ym**, **yth**, e.g. kylllell a edyw **y mwynt** a llynn **y mual** *(the) knife has gone into (the) food and (the) drink into the horn*; dyuot a orugant **hyt yn lle** yd oed karw Redynure *they came to where the stag of*

Redynwre was ; nŷ chlyweist **yth wlat** dŷ hun eirjoet kerd kŷstal ac a ganant hwŷ *thou hast never heard in thy own country such song as they will sing* ; ny byd vy eneit **ym korff** *my life will not be in my body* ; pa rŷw weith ŷd wŷti **yndaw** *in what manner of work art thou engaged?* **ym penn** y seith mlyned *at the end of the seven years* ; gormod vyd agheu gwas kystal ac Edern **yn sarhaet** *morwyn the death of so excellent a youth as Edern will be too much for an insult to a maiden.* In many phrases :—dwy (ŷstondard) yssyd **yn y vlaen** a dwy **yn y ol** *two standards are before it and two after it* ; **yn ol** y twryf y daw kawat *after the noise will come a shower* ; **ym bron** *close by* ; **yg kylch** y tan round *about the fire* ; edrych a orugant **yn eu kylch** *they looked around them* ; **yg gwyd** Arthur *in the presence of Arthur* ; nat elych **ym herbyn** *that thou shalt not go against me* ; **yn herwyd** gweledigaeth *according to appearance* ; **ŷ mywn** cadeir *in a chair* ; ef a chwawl or a gollassei **hyt yn oet** y tlws lleihaf a gafas *he got all that he had lost even to the smallest treasure* ; ef a welei bebyll **ym plith** y pebylleu ereill *he saw a tent among the other tents* ; y vrenhines a eistedawd **yn ymyl** Galaath *the queen sat beside Galahad.*

197. **yr, er** *for, on account of, since*, e.g. oes obeith gennyt ti ar gaffel dy ellwng ae **yr aur** ae **yr aryant** *hast thou any hope of obtaining thy liberation either for gold or for silver?* py glot a geffy ti **yr llad** gwr marw *what fame wilt thou get for slaying a dead man?* nyt **yr drwc** itti y deuthum *I have not come to thee for evil* ; pei tebygwn y wneuthur ohonat ti **yrof i** beth *if I thought that thou wouldst do something for me* ; **yr y byt** na wnewch hynny *for the world do not do that* ; **yr Duw** a wdost ti dim y wrth Uabon *for God's sake, dost thou know anything of Mabon?* **yr mwyn** y gwr mwyhaf a gery arho vi *for the sake of the man whom thou most lovest, wait for me* ; pa hustyng bynnac **yr y vychanet** a uo y rwng dynyon *whatever whisper, however low, there is between men* ; **yr a** uyrít yndi ny bydei lawnach no chynt *however much was thrown into it, it was not fuller than before* ; oed llesach yr march pei ass archut **yr meittyn** *it would have been better for the horse if thou hadst asked it a while ago* ; y gwr y buost **yr ys talym** o amser yn

y geissaw *the man whom thou hast been seeking for a long time* (lit. *since it is a while of time*).

NOTE.—This preposition is frequent with *oet time*, together with a possessive adjective, e.g. *ny ry giglef i eirmoet I have never heard*; *na welsei eiryoet that he had never seen*. The form *eiryoet* becomes petrified into a phrase used of all persons, e.g. *ny chiglef i eiryoet I have never heard*; *ny chlyweist eiryoet thou hast never seen*.

heard/

THE CONJUNCTION.

198. *a* and; *ac* before vowels and the negative particles *ny*, *na*, and sometimes before other consonants; with the article, *ar*; with possessive adjectives: *am*, *ath*, *ae* etc., e.g. *vyg kewilyd am llit my disgrace and my anger*; *a phryderu a oruc yn uawr and she was very anxious*. *a—a* both and, e.g. *y gwassanaeth goreu a allwyf i mi ae gwnaf ac idaw ac y uarch the best service that I can I will render both to him and to his horse*; *a hediw a pheunydyd both to-day and every day*. After the comparative of equality (§ 39), e.g. *vn kyndecket a hi one so fair as she*; similarly, *a honno a aei trwy gallonneu y dynyon ae hofnockaei yn gymeint ac y collei y gwyr eu lliw ac eu nerth and that went through the hearts of the people and terrified them so that the men lost their hue and their strength*. Introducing an accompanying or qualifying circumstance, e.g. *gwelem . . . mynyd mawr geir llaw y coet a hwnnw ar gerdet we saw a great mountain beside the wood, and it walking* RB. 35, 26; *goueileint a delis yndaw o gamhet idaw attal y mab gantaw ac ef yn gwybot y vot yn vab y wr arall he was seized with great sadness because of the wrong that he did in keeping the boy with him though he knew that he was the son of another man* RB. 22, 20; *nyt a mi yn uyw yd aho ef y Gernyw he shall not while I live go to Cornwall* RB. 140, 16. Adversatively, e.g. *mi a rodaf y carcharawr itti ac ny darparyswn y rodi y neb I will give thee the prisoner, although I had not intended to give him to anyone* RB. 128, 26.

199. *achaws* (nominal conjunction) *because*, e.g. *galw Gwrhryr Gwalltawt (leg. Gwalstawt) Ieithoed, achaws (om. WB. 471) yr holl ieithoed a wydyat he summoned Gwrhryr, the interpreter of*

tongues, because he knew all languages RB. 114, 14; **o achaws na chaffant** gennyt *because they do not get from thee* RB. 85, 26.

200. **am na** *because not*, e.g. *tristuart uytaf am na daw I shall be a sorrowful bard because he will not come* MA. 183^b; **am na weles** ef yno na gwr na gwreic ryued vu ganthaw *he was astonished because he saw there neither man nor woman* Hg. I., 154.

201. **yr awr** (nominal conjunction) *when*, e.g. **yr awr y kenych** ef a a y nýwl ýmdeith *when thou soundest it the cloud will vanish* WB. 451; **yr awr y rodes** un llef arnaw ýd aeth y nýwl ýmdeith *when he blew a single blast on it the cloud vanished*, ib.

202. **can** *for, since*; neg. **can ny**; with the present of the copula, **canys**, e.g. *yr hýnný hýt hediw ýd wýf i yn darparu gwled ýtti, can gwýdýwn i y dout ti ým keissyaw i from that time till to-day I have been preparing a feast for thee, for I knew that thou wouldst come to seek me* WB. 249; **kanýs gollýngy** yr hýnný mi a rodaf it pedeir punt ar ugeint o arýant *since thou wilt not let it go for that, I will give thee twenty-four pounds of silver* WB. 78; a **chanys** vy lles i yd oedut ti yn y uenegi im, manac pa fford vei hynny *and since thou wert shewing me my advantage, shew how that might be* RB. 177, 15.

NOTE.—The copula form **canys** comes to be used simply in the sense of **can**, e.g. a **chanys nys gwnn** (=a **chanys gwnn** WB. 76) *since I do not know it* RB. 54, 30.

203. **cwt, cw** *where*, e.g. **kwt ynt** plant y gwr *where are the children of the man?* WB. 453; *mýnet a oruc y brenhin ýg kýghor kwt gaffei wreic the king took counsel where he could get a wife* ib.; *a wdosti cwd uyd nos yn arhos dyd knowest thou where is night waiting for day?* FB. 146; *a thrýdit rýuet ýv merwerit mor, cv threia, cud echwit, cvd a, cvd ymda, cv treigil, cv threwna and the third wonder is the tumult of the sea where it ebbs, where it swells, where it goes, where it moves about, where it rolls, where it settles* BB. 44^b.

204. **cyn** *before*, (a) with indicative, e.g. *gwr a rodei gad kyn dybu i dyt a man who used to give battle before his day came* MA. 141^a; (b) with subjunctive, e.g. *gweinif i hagen ym Reen ri*

cyn bwyf deierin *I yet will serve my Lord King before I am of the earth* MA. 142^a, a **chin ri llethid** ve llatysseint *and before they were slain they had slain* BB. 36^b.

205. cyt, cyn, though; negative cyn ny, cyny, cany.

(a) With indicative, e.g. **kid y lleinv** keudaud nis beivr calon *though it fills the body, it does not stir the heart* BB. 51^a; **cyd doeth** ef nid aeth yn warthegawc *though he came, he did not go with spoil of cattle* MA. 140^b.

(b) With subjunctive, e.g. **kŷn nŷ buŷf** arglwŷdes, heb i, mi a wnn beth ŷw hŷnnŷ “*though I am not a lady,*” said she, “*I know what that is*” WB. 51; **ked archwyf** ym llyw y lloergant yn rot, ef am ryt yn geugant *though I ask of my sovereign the moon’s orb as a gift, he will assuredly give it me* MA. 212^a; a thydi am gwely i **kany welwyf** i dydi *and thou wilt see me, though I see thee not* RB. 173; a **chyt bei** lityawc ef wrthi hi, ef a gymyrth y rybud *and though he was angry with her, he took the warning* WB. p. 215; nyt oed ef nes idi yna no **chyn bei** ar y gam *he was no nearer to her there than though he had been at a walking pace*; neur daruydei yr dayar y lynku heb wybot dim y wrthaw mwy no **chyn ny ry fei** eiryoet vch y dayar *the earth had swallowed it so that nothing more was known of it than though it had never been above the earth* RB. II., 141; annoc y Brytanyeit **megys kyt** bei un onadunt *he incited the Britons as though he had been one of them* RB. II., 94.

NOTE.—In the verb “to be” after **cyt** the 3 sg. imper. regularly takes the place of the 3 sg. pres. subj., e.g. ar mab a geiff enw **kyt boet** drwc gennyt ti *and the boy shall get a name though it displease thee* RB. 69, 23.

206. cyt union in the phrase **y gyt ac**, e.g. **y gyt ac y doethant** rac bron Kynan y hannerchassant o bleit amherawdyr Rufein *as they came before Cynan they greeted him on behalf of the Emperor of Rome* RB. II. 113; **y gyt ac nat** oes *since there is not* BCh. 81.

207. delw (nominal conjunction) *as*, e.g. **delw yt wytt** pen rieu pen reith yt wyf pen prifueirt om prifyeith *as thou art head of princes, head of law, I am head of chief bards from my most excellent speech* MA. 157a.

208. eissoes *however, nevertheless*, e.g. a dic vu wreic y melinyd wrth Peredur, ac **eissoes** y melinyd a rodes aryant yn echwyn idaw *and the miller's wife was wroth with Peredur; nevertheless the miller gave him a loan of money* RB. 229.

209. eithyr na *except that not*, e.g. ac erbyn auory y vot yn gystal ac y bu oreu, **eithyr na byd** llyueryd gantaw *and by the morrow he will be as good as he ever was, except that he will not have the power of speech* RB. 31.

210. gwedy *after*; negative **gwedy na**:—(a) with indicative, e.g. keugant kŷwraghaun (MS. -um) **wide kywisscarun** (MS. -an) *verily we shall meet after we part* BB. 12^b; a **gwedy na allwys** Kaswallawn kael y gwr . . . gogyuadaw Auarwy a oruc *and after Kaswallawn could not get the man, he threatened Auarwy.*

(b) With subjunctive, e.g. a **gwedy byryer** llawer yndi, ef a olyn itt *and after a quantity has been thrown into it, he will ask thee* RB. 14; mwy boen yw koffau kyuoeth **gwedy coller** it is a greater torment to remember power after it is lost RB. II. 67; kanys ymdiret a wnaei ef caffel clot . . . **gwedy y gorffei** ar y alon *for he trusted that he would get fame after he had conquered his enemies* RB. II. 7; kanys **gwedy darffei** idaw ef llad Galogryuant diogel oed ganthaw y lledit ynteu gwedy hynny *for after he had slain Galogryuant he was sure that he would be slain after that* Hg. I. 114; a **gwedy na chaffei** dagneued o neb ryw ford y gantaw, sef a wnaeth anuon y geissaw nerth a chanorthwy y gan Ulkesar *and after he could not get peace from him in any way, he sent to seek support and help from Julius Caesar* RB. II. 89.

211. hagen *yet, however*, e.g. a phan deuthant yno tybygu rylad Kei. wynt a welsant **hagen**, or kaffei vedic da y bydei vyw *and when they came there, they thought that Kei had been killed. They saw, however, that if he got a good leech he would live* RB. 212, 11.

212. herwyd, yn herwyd (nominal conjunction) *according as*, e.g. a **herwyd y dyweit y** kŷuarwŷdŷt ef a uu arglwŷd wedŷ hŷnnŷ ar Wyned *and as the story says, he was lord over Gwynedd after that* WB. 111; a gwedy eu hannoc uelly **yn herwyd y gallei**, erchi a wnaeth dineu delw efydeit drwy danawl geluydyt *and after he had*

thus exhorted them to the best of his power, he asked that a bronze effigy should be cast through the art of fire RB. II. 138.

213. hevyt *further, also, likewise*, e.g. *ÿ Duv ÿ harchaw arch hewid of God I will ask a request still* BB. 36^a, *ac enryuedodeu ereill heuyt a weleist yno and other wonders likewise thou sawest there* RB. 233, 2.

214. hyt (nominal conjunction).

1. *as long as, as far as*.

(a) With the indicative, e.g. *ti a geffy y kyfarws a notto dy benn ath dauawt, hyt y sych gwynt, hyt y gwlych glaw, hyt y treigyl heul thou shalt have the gift that thy mouth and thy tongue indicate, as long as wind dries, as long as rain wets, as long as the sun revolves* RB. 105, 25; *hyt y gwelir ymi gwlat ffrwythlawn yw hon as far as appears to me, this is a fruitful land* RB. II. 116; *nyt aeth neb is nef hyt yd aeth ef no one under heaven went as far as he* FB. 197.

(b) With the subjunctive, e.g. *taw hyt y mynnych be silent as long as thou wilt* RB. 13, 8.

2. **hyt na** *so that not*.

(a) With indicative (of consequence), e.g. *drycyruerth a wnaeth hyt nat oed well genti y byw noe marw she made lamentation so that she did not deem her life better than her death* RB. 51, 18.

(b) With subjunctive (of purpose), e.g. *carchara wynt hyt nat elont dracheuyn imprison them so that they may not go back* RB. 34, 14.

215. lle (nominal conjunction) *where*; negative **lle ny**, e.g. *lle y gwelych eglwys kan dy pader wrthi wherever thou seest a church, recite thy pater to it* RB. 195; *am uenegi ohonaf i ytti dy les lle nys metrut dy hun because I shewed thee thy advantage where thou didst not think of it thyself* RB. 177.

216. mal, val (O.W. **amal** = Ir. **amail**).

1. **as**, *when*.

(a) With indicative, e.g. *sef mal yd eistedassant that is how they sat* WB. p. 224; *pei gwypwn vot yn da gennyt ti mal y mae da gennyf i if I knew that it pleased thee as it pleases me* RB. 213; *ual y daw y mywn arganuot yr adanc a wnaeth as he came in, he perceived the monster* RB. 226, 5; *ÿd adnabu ÿr amherawdyr ÿ wlat*

mal y gwelas *the emperor recognised the country when he saw it* WB. 186.

(b) With subjunctive, e.g. **mi wnaf ual y dywettych di** *I shall act as thou mayest direct* RB. 276; **hwýnt ae torrýnt ual y dyckid attunt** *they broke them as they were brought to them.*

2. *as if* (with past subjunctive), e.g. **mal pei** *teu uei as if it were thine* RB. 127; **dyuot yma auory ym kymryt i mal na wyppwn i dim y wrth hynny** *to come here to-morrow to take me as if I knew nothing about it* WB. p. 215.

3. *so that.*

(a) With indicative (of consequence), e.g. **kyscu a wneuthum i ual na wybuum** *pan aeth ef I slept so that I did not know when he went* RB. 247, 27.

(b) With subjunctive (of purpose), e.g. **par weithon wahard y llongeu . . . ual nat** *el neb y Gymry issue now a prohibition to the ships so that no one may go to Wales* RB. 34, 12; **ereill a gyghorei itt rodi dy uerch y un o dyledogyon y deyrnas hon ual y bei vrenhin gwedy ti** *others advised thee to give thy daughter to one of the nobles of this kingdom so that he might be king after thee* RB. II. 114.

217. **megys ; megys na.**

1. *as*, e.g. **y gwledychwys Peredur gyt ar amherodres pedeir blyned ar dec, megys y dyweit** *yr ystoria Peredur ruled with the empress for fourteen years, as the story tells* RB. 232; **megys y gallwys gyntaf** *ef a aeth parth a Chaerwynt as soon as he could he went towards Caerwynt* RB. II. 173; **megys y del y coelbrenn udunt y deholir** *as the lot falls to them they are banished* RB. II. 131.

2. *as if*, e.g. **y mgaru a orugant megys na ry ymwelynt** *drwy lawer o yspeit kyn no hynny they embraced one another, as if they had not seen one another for a long time before that* RB. II. 186.

3. *so that*, e.g. **pa achaws na ladwn ni y mynach hwnn megys y kaffo** *Gwrtheyrn gwedy hynny y deyrnas why do we not slay this monk, that Vortigern may thereafter get the kingdom?* RB. II. 129.

218. **myn** *where*, e.g. **dyuot a orugant myn yd oed** *yr heussawr they came to where the herdsman was* RB. 115, 13; **mýn yd vo truin yd uit trev** *wherever there is a nose, there will be a sneeze* BB. 42a.

219. **namyn, namwyn** *except, but.*

e.g. nýt edewis uynet **namyn** hýt yd elhut titheu *I did not promise to go except so far as thou shouldst go* WB. 472; paham y kymerwn ninneu hynny y gan y taeogeu lladron . . . **namyn** eu llad hwy oll *why do we take this from these thievish churls and not rather slay them all?* RB. 49; y prenn a dyfawd yn dec . . . **namyn na** thyfawd neb ryw ffrwyth arnaw *the tree grew fairly, except that no manner of fruit grew upon it* Hg. I. 130.

220. 1. **neu** = (Ir. *nō*) *or*, e.g. nýt oed un llestýr . . . **namyn** eur **neu** aryant **neu** uuelýn *there was not a single vessel...except gold or silver or horn* WB. 227.

221. 2. **neu**, before vowels **neut**; with the present of the copula **neut**; with **ry, neur** (§ 95 note), with infixed pronoun: **neu-m**, etc. The original meaning may have been *now*, but the precise force of the particle is not altogether clear.

e.g. pan douthume attad oeth bichan vi anuad. **neu** rimartuad oth laur kiueithad *when I came to thee, my ill was small; now I have been blackened through thy...co-operation* BB. 11^b; och, heb y Riannon, paham y rody di atdeb uelly; **neus** **rodes** uelly arglwydes yg gwyd gwyrd, heb y mackwy "*Alas!*" said Riannon, "*why dost thou answer so?*" "*I have so answered, lady, before nobles,*" said the youth RB. 13; **neus** **gwarchae** mynwent y mynwes daear, **neud** gwar gwawr trydar *now the graveyard imprisons him in the bosom of the earth, now the light of battle is gentle* MA. 160^a; **neu** chwithieu pan doethawch. **neur** **doetham** y erchi Olwen *whence have ye come? We have come to ask for Olwen* RB. 118. Many examples will be found in MA. 275^b.

222. **no, noc** *than*; with the article, **nor**; with possessive adjectives **nom, noth, noe** etc., e.g. oed melýnach ý fenn **no** blodeu ý banadýl *her head was yellower than the blossom of the broom* WB. 476; **noc** amws naw gaýaf oed mwy *he was bigger than a stallion of nine years* WB. 472; nachaf ý twrýf ýn dýfot yn vwy . . . **noc** y dywedassei ý gwr du *behold the dín became greater than the black man had said* WB. 231; a llawenach uuwyth wrthyf y nos

hono **nor** nos gynt *I had greater welcome that night than the night before* WB. 233.

With the particle **et**, **nocet**, **nocyt**, **nogyt**, e.g. dial Duw arnaf onyt dewissaf (*leg.* dewissach) genhyf uy agheu oe law ef **nocet** o law arall *God's vengeance on me if I would not rather die by his hand than by the hand of another* WB. p. 210; pa beth yssyd iawnach weithon **nocy**t na chretter idaw *what is more proper now than that he should not be believed?* CM. 76.

NOTE.—For **et** see Rev. Celt. VI. 57.

223. **nu**, *now*, e.g. **nu** ným car i Guendit *now Gwendydd loves me not* BB. 25^b; yth law di **nu** y rodaf i *into thy hand now I will give it* RB. 266; beth bynnac **nu** a dylyych, kymer yr un march ar dec *whatever then thou art entitled to, take the eleven horses* RB. 279.

NOTE.—In the usual Mid.W. orthography the word should be written **nw** (=Ir. nu); it had gone out of use, and so the scribes retained the spelling of an earlier period. Cf. Loth Mab. II. 195.

224. **o**, before vowels **ot** *if*; also **or**, **os**; negative **ony**, before vowels **onyt**; with the present of the copula **os**, negative **onyt**.

(a) With present indicative, e.g. **ot** ey yr hon (sc. fford) issot ny deuy trachefyn vyth *if thou goest by the lower one, thou wilt never return* WB. p. 223; **os** býw uyðaf i . . . ti a glýwý chwetleu **o** dianghaf *if I live, thou shalt hear tidings, if I escape* WB. 392; **or** dianghaf i . . . uyğ kýwirdeb am cariat a uyd ar ý uorwýn . . . **ony** dianghaf uinheu kýndiweiret uyð ý uorwýn a chýnt *if I escape, the maiden shall have my loyalty and my love; if I do not escape, she will be as pure as before* WB. 396; mi ath amdiffýnaf **os** gallaf *I will defend thee if I can*; ný mwynha ý gwaet **onyt** ýn dwým ý keffir *the blood is of no use unless it is got warm*.

NOTE 1.—A negative clause continuing a clause introduced by **o** has **ae na** with the subjunctive (§ 236, note 1).

NOTE 2.—**onyt** sinks to the sense of *except, but* (Mod.W. **ond**), e.g. ny mynnaf i dim **onyt** mynet yr gware *I desire nothing but to go to the play* WB. p. 224; ny mynnaf i neb **onyt** Duw *I desire no one but God* Hg. I. 178.

(b) With the preterite and pluperfect, e.g. **or** bu (= **os** RB. 104) ar dy gam ý dýuuost ý mýwn, dos ar dý redeç allan *if thou camest in at a walk, go out at a run* WB. 458; **o** ry dywedyssei hitheu

dim a uei wrthwyneb ganthaw ef, hi a wnaei iawn idaw *if she had said anything to displease him, she would give him satisfaction.* Hg. II. 130.

(c) With the past subjunctive, e.g. **o bei** orderch itt goreu gorderch oedut *if thou hadst a mistress, thou wouldst be a matchless lover* WB. 237; **or bei** eisseu dim arnaw nŷ adei ef hun uŷth ar legat dŷn *if he lacked anything, he would never allow sleep on any man's eye* WB. 465; dywedut na bydei vy eneit ym corff **only delei** = **deuhei** WB. 256) ef ym amdiffyn i *they said that my life would not be in my body, unless she came to defend me* RB. 187.

X

NOTE 4.—It will be observed that in the last example corresponding to what in direct speech would be **o daw** the older text has the imperfect indicative, the later the past subjunctive.

NOTE 5.—**os** contains the infixed pronoun of the third person singular, **os gallaf** *if I am able (to do) it*; from such cases **os** develops into a special form of the conjunction. **or** comes from **o + ry** as **neur** from **neu + ry** (§ 95 note), so that originally it would have been used before those tenses with which **ry** was used. But it tended to spread beyond its proper bounds, cf. **or clywy**, **or gwely** RB. 195 = **o chlywy**, **o gwely** WB. 119, 120.

225. 1. **pan** *whence?* e.g. **pan iv** dŷ echen *whence is thy lineage?* BB. 49^b; guaur llv pŷ dv **pan doit**. **Ban deuaw** o kad *"hero of a host, whence comest thou?"* "I come from battle" BB. ib.; pa le **pan deuy di . . . pan deuaf** o lys Arthur *"whence comest thou?"* "I come from Arthur's court" RB. 200, 1. Note the repetition of **pan** in the answer.

X

226. 2. **pan** *when*.

(a) With present (or future) indicative, e.g. **kŷntaw** geir a dŷwedaw ŷ bore **ban kyuodaw** *the first word that I will say in the morning when I arise* BB. 41^b; **ban wanha** ŷ gnaud *when his flesh becomes feeble* BB. 10^a; **pan agorawr** (= **agerer** RB. 103, 24) ŷ porth . . . **bŷdhawt** ragot ti gŷntaf ŷd agorawr ŷ porth *when the gate is opened, it will be opened for thee first* WB. 456.

NOTE.—This construction gives place to **pan** with the subjunctive.

(b) With a past tense of the indicative, e.g. a **phan yt** oed yn mynet yr llog ac **na welei** neb y gyt ac ef namyn ar y drydyd . . . y dywawt *and when he was going to the ship and saw no one with him save his two companions, he said* RB. II. 67; a **ffan deuthum**

yno hoffach oed genhŷf *and when I came there it pleased me more* WB. 229; **pan glywssynt** hwy y uarwolyaeth ef yd ym-gynullyssynt *when they had heard of his death, they had assembled* RB. II. 173.

(c) With the subjunctive, e.g. **pan delych** dy hun yth wlat ti a wely *when thou thyself comest to thy land thou wilt see* RB. 6, 10; **pan agorer** y creu beunydyd a allan *when the pen is opened every day, it goes forth* RB. 78; **pan elhei** y teulu y yvet y gwin . . . nyt aey ef y gyt a neb onadunt wy *whenever his household went to drink the wine he would not go with any of them* RB. 85.

3. In some phrases.

(a) **hyt pan** *until*, e.g. ar pump meis hynny a uagassant **hyt pan uuant** weisson mawr *and those four boys they reared till they were big lads* RB. 43; Duw a wyr nat ymchoelwn **hyt pann welhom** y uorwyn *God knows that we will not return till we see the maiden* RB. 117.

(b) **or pan** *from the time that*, e.g. **or pan gauas** y tir ny allwys na chi na dyn na march y ganhymdeith *from the time that it reached the land neither dog nor man nor horse could keep up with it* RB. 141; **or pann agoroch** y drws hwnnw ny ellwch uot yno *after ye open that door ye will not be able to be there* RB. 40.

(c) **yr pan** *since the time that*, e.g. kyvriuwch awch treul **yr pan doethawch** yma *reckon up your expenditure since ye came hither* RB. 228; gwedy dwyn ar gof onadunt eu collet **yr pan gollyssynt** arglwydiaeth ynys Brydein *after they called to mind their losses since they had lost the lordship of Britain* RB. II. 108.

4. *since*, e.g. gwae ni **pann** yn trewit o delli *woe to us that we have been struck by blindness* LA. 84; pa gyfryw wr yw awch tat chwi **pan allo** lleassu pawb uelly *what kind of a man is your father that he can kill everyone in this way?* RB. 221; pa drwc a digoneis i ytti **pan wnelut** titheu ymi . . . a wnaethost hediw *what evil have I done to thee that thou shouldst do to me what thou hast done to-day?* WB. 232.

5. *that*, e.g. ny wydyem **pan** oed ti a grogem *we knew not that it was thou whom we were crucifying* FB. 122. In prose it is

common in the phrase **pan yw** *that it is*, e.g. *y dywawt y gwr . . . pan yw* Peredur ae goruwassei *the man said that Peredur had overcome him* RB.

227. **pei** *if*, negative **pei na** ; followed by the past subjunctive or by the pluperfect indicative which takes its place (§ 109c), e.g. **pei as gwypwn** mi ae dywedwn *if I knew it, I would tell it* RB. 130 ; *nyt oed gyfyg gennyf ymlad a thidi bei na bei yr anifeil gyt a thi I should not think it difficult to fight with thee if the beast were not with thee* RB. 189 ; a **phei na ry bylei** y cledyf ar vodrwyeu y benffestin ef a vuassei agheuawl or dyrnawt honnw *et nisi collisione cassidis mucronem hebetasset, mortiferum vulnus forsitan intulisset* RB. II. 198 ; *buassei well itti pei rodassut nawd yr mackwy it would have been better for thee if thou hadst given protection to the youth* RB. 216.

NOTE.—**pei, bei** is in origin sg. 3 past subjunctive of **bot**. By itself it has the sense of *if it were*, e.g. **pei oet idaw ef a ladyssit** *if he had been of age, he would have been slain* RB. 193.

228. **pryt na** (nominal conjunction) *since not*.

(a) with the indicative, e.g. *py holy di y mi pryt nam gedy yn y tarren honn what dost thou seek of me that thou dost not leave me in peace on this stony height?* RB. 128 ; a **phryt na thygyawd** idaw geissyaw mynet y mywn trist vu ganthaw *and since he did not succeed in getting in he was sad* Hg. I. 39.

(b) With the subjunctive, e.g. *pa uedwl yw dy teu di unben pryt na bwyttehych what is in thy mind, sir, that thou dost not eat? (that keeps thee from eating)* RB. 292 ; *py wyneb yssyd arnat ti pryt na delut y edrych y gofot a uu arnaf i what face hast thou that thou didst not come to see the grief that was upon me?* RB. 176.

229. **pyr** (**py + yr** *for what?*).

1. *Why?* e.g. **pyr** (= **py rac** RB. 126) **y kyuerchy dy** *why dost thou call?* WB. 486.

2. *Since, that*, e.g. *gvae vi pir imteith genhide in kyueith woe to me that I walked in associateship with thee* BB. 11^b.

230. **tra** *while* ; often preceded by **hyt**.

(a) With the past indicative, e.g. *ny omedwyt neb tra barhaawd no one met with refusal while it lasted* RB. 17 ; y

tyuawd heint yndaw a nychtawt **hyt tra uu** uyw *there developed in him a sickness and a wasting as long as he lived* RB. 108.

(b) With the subjunctive, e.g. **tra vych** ti yn kyscu mi a af y ymwelet ar iarll *while thou art sleeping, I will go to see the earl* WB. p. 214; **hyt tra ym gatter** yn vyw hanbyd gwaeth drem vy llygeit *while I am left alive my eyesight will be worse* RB. 119; **tra uei** y mywn coet ar vric y coet y kerdei *while he was in a wood he would walk on the tops of the trees* RB. 108; **pei nam goganewch . . . mi a gysgwn tra uewn** yn aros vy mwyt *if you would not laugh at me, I would sleep while I wait for my food* RB. 162; **hyt tra uei** yn gorffywys yd archei eu blygaw yn vyw rac y vron *while he was resting he asked that they should be flayed alive before him* RB. II. 79.

hkingo to flay

231. **wrth** *because*; negative **wrth na**, e.g. **adolwyn yw** genhyf itt y gadw yn da, **wrth nas rodwn** i ef iti yr y seith dinas goreu yth gyuoeth, ac **wrth** hefyt **y lledir** dy benn etwa ac ef *I entreat thee to guard it well, because I would not give it thee for the seven best towns in thy kingdom, and because too I will yet cut off thy head with it* CM. 31; **guerth na buost** vffil *because thou hast not been submissive* BB. 11^b.

232. **yn** 1. *where*, e.g. **dos ragot y lys Arthur yn y** (= **yn lle** RB. 195) **mae** goreu y gwyr *go to Arthur's court where the men are best* WB. 119; **yn** (= **lle** RB. 195) **y gwelych** eglwys can dy pater wrthi *where thou seest a church, recite thy pater to it* WB. 119.

2. *when*, e.g. **yn y** bo canmoledig Gruffudd . . . cerddwn weithon ar ddarogan Merddin *when Gruffudd has been praised, let us now pass to the prophecy of Merlin* MA. 723^a; **yn y** bei orchyuygedic anghau a gyuodes y trydyd dyd *who, when death had been overcome, arose on the third day* Hg. II. 76.

NOTE.—See Rev. Celt. 28, p. 198.

233. **yny** *until*.

(a) With a past indicative (or historic present), e.g. **wynt a drigyassant yny daruu** idaw ef hynny *they stayed until he had finished that* RB. 267; **dyuot a orugant yr holl niferoed hyny**

vydant yn emyl y kae *the whole multitude came till they were beside the enclosure* WB. p 224.

(b) With the subjunctive, e.g. arhowch y gyt a mi **yny darffo** ym gymryt gwrogaeth vyg goreugwyr *wait with me till I have received the homage of my nobles* RB. 267 ; y byryw[y]t y kalaned yn y peir **yny uei** yn llawn *the corpses were cast into the cauldron till it should be full* RB. 39.

234. yr na *since not, though not.*

(a) With indicative, e.g. am ernyw **yr na daw** *it afflicted me since he will not come* MA. 183^b.

(b) With subjunctive, e.g. darogan yw idaw kaffel etiued ohonat ti **yr nas kaffo** o arall *it is his fate that he shall have offspring of thee though he has had none of another* RB. 101 ; ny chyffroes un aelawt ar Gopart yr y uedru mwy noc **yr na metrit** *not one limb of Copart was affected, though it was hit more than though it had not been hit* Hg. II. 149.

NEGATIVE PARTICLES.

235. ny, before a vowel **nyt** ; infixed pronouns **ny-m-**, **ny-th-**, **ny-s-**, etc.

(a) Except before the imperative, **ny** is the regular negative in main clauses, e.g. **ny chelaf** *I will not conceal* ; **ny lyuassei** *neb no one dared* ; **nyt oed** da gennyf ynneu hynny *that did not please me* ; **ny bo** teu dy benn *may not thy head be thine*.

(b) **ny** introduces relative clauses (where Bret. and Corn. like Ir. have **na**), e.g. yn y wlad **nŷ rŷ welei** eiroet *in a country that he had never seen*.

NOTE.—In such clauses **na** is exceptional in Welsh, e.g. yssit **nas keffych** (by yssyd **ny cheffych** 120) *there is something that thou wilt not get* RB. 121—123.

236. na, before a vowel **nat** ; with infixed pronouns **na-m-** etc. This is the regular negative in dependent clauses, e.g. ryued yw gennyf i **nam atwaenost** *I wonder that thou dost not know me* ; ef a gadarnhaei y gwennwynei y dwfyr hwnnw genedyl y Corannyeit

ac **na** ladei ac **nat** eidigauei neb oe genedyl ehun *he gave assurance that that water would poison the race of the Corannyeit, and would not kill and would not harm anyone of his own race* RB. 96; breid vu **na** syrthyawd yr llawr *she almost fell to the ground* Hg. I. 308; mi a wnaf itt **na** bo reit itt uot yn trist *I will bring it about for thee that there will be no need for thee to be sad*; golychaf y wledic pendefic mawr **na** bwyf trist *I will entreat the king, the great Prince, that I may not be sad* FB. 182. Further examples will be found under the conjunctions (but **can** **ny**, **cyn** **ny**, **ony**).

NOTE 1.—**na** is found in the second member of a conditional sentence introduced by **o** (of which the negative is **ony**), e.g. **o** gwely vwyd a diawt, or byd reit itt wrthaw ac **na** bo **o** wybot a dayoni y rodi itt, kymer dy hun ef *if thou seest food and drink, if thou hast need of it, and no one has the courtesy and kindness to give it thee, take it thyself* RB. 195.

NOTE 2.—The use of **na** may be noted in sentences like the following: **kans** estrawn genedyl a phaganyeit ywch ac **nat** atwen inheu etwa nach moes nach deuodeu *for ye are foreigners and pagans, and I do not yet know your character or your customs* RB. II. 134; a gwedy menegi y bawp **o** tywyssogyon Freinc ar neilltu ac **na** chauas **na** phorth **na** nerth *after he had set forth the case to each of the chiefs of France separately and got neither help nor support* RB. II. 74.

237. **na**, before vowel **nac** (cf. Ir. *näch*-); with infixed pronouns **na-m-** etc. **na(c)** is used:—

(a) As the negative with the imperative, e.g. **na** dos *do not go*; **nac** amouyn amdanaw *do not ask about it*. **na** is also sometimes found with the subjunctive used in an imperative sense, e.g. **na** discýnných *do not dismount* WB. 399.

(b) In negative answers to questions (§ 241).

(c) Not preceded by a question, in vivid negation, e.g. dyret y uwytta, heb ef. **nac** af yrof a Duw, heb hi *"come to eat," said he. "I will not go, between God and me," said she* RB. 289; eres yw gennyf **na** uedrut gymedroli ar wneuthur esgidyeu wrth uessur. **na** uedreis, heb ynteu. miⁿ ae metraf weithon *"I am surprised that thou couldst not succeed in making shoes by measurement."* *"I could not," said he; "I shall be able to do it now"* RB. 70; erchi a oruc y iarll y Enit ymdiarchenu a chymryt gwisc arall ymdanei. **na** uynnaf yrof a Duw, heb hi *the earl asked Enid to unrobe*

herself and put on another dress. "I will not, between God and me," said she.

NOTE.—For a similar usage in the other British languages and in Irish see the "Transactions of the London Philological Society" 1898-9, page 54, note.

238. **na**, disjunctive particle; before vowels **nae**; with the article **nar**; with infixed possessive adjectives **nam**, **nath**, **nae** etc., e.g. tegach oed noc y gallei neb y gredu **nae** dywedut *he was fairer than anyone could believe or tell* CM. 1; heb wybot dim or vrat **nae** thybyaw *without knowing or suspecting anything of the treachery* RB. II. 218; **na**—**na**, e.g. ny byd reit itt torri **na** gwaew **na** chledyf *there will be no need for thee to break either spear or sword*; y Duw y dygaf vyg kyffes **nae** werthu **nae** ellwng nas gwnaf i *I vow to God that I will neither sell it nor let it go* RB. 56; beth bynnac a uo y marchawc racco **na** byw **na** marw *whatever becomes of yonder knight, whether he lives or dies* RB. 289; py beth bynhac a gaffer drwy **na** thwyll **na** chedernit *whatever is got through treachery or force* RB. II. 206; pan dycko beich **na** mawr **na** bychan *uo when he brings a load whether it be great or small* RB. 109.

INTERROGATIVE AND RESPONSIVE PARTICLES.

INTERROGATIVE PARTICLES.

239. **a**; with the present of the copula **ae** (§ 155η).

(a) In direct questions, e.g. **a** weleist di varchawc *hast thou seen a horseman?* **ae** amser ynni vynet yr byrdeu *is it time for us to go to table?*

(b) In indirect questions, e.g. govyn a oruc y gwr y Peredur **a** wydyat llad a chledyf *the man asked Peredur whether he knew to smite with a sword*; edrych a oruc **a** yttoed ef yn deffroi *she looked to see if he was stirring*.

(c) **ae**—**ae** *whether—or*, e.g. yn amheu beth a dywedei **ae** gwir **ae** geu *doubting whether what he said was true or false* RB. II. 47; e kefreyth a deueyt bod en yaun provy **ae** moruyn **ae** nyt

moruyn *the law says it is right to try whether she is a maiden or whether she is not a maiden* BCh. p. 40; ny wydyat hitheu beth a wnaei . . . **ae** dywedut hynny **ae** tewi *she did not know what she should do, whether she should tell that or keep silent* R.B. 270; *either—or*, e.g. a uynny di **ae** diawt **ae** dim *dost thou desire drink or anything?* RB. 276; a thebic yw genhyf i na doeth y wrthunt heb lad **ae** rei onadunt **ae** cwbyl *and I think that he did not leave them without slaying either some or all of them* WB. p. 221.

240. pony (= Ir. cani), before vowels **ponyt**; with the present of the copula **ponyt** = *nonne?* e.g. **pony** chlywy di *dost thou not hear?* RB. 272; **ponyt** oed iawn y titheu *would it not be right for thee?* RB. 246.

RESPONSIVE PARTICLES.

241. In answers to questions the verb or the predicate noun is often repeated, e.g. a gaffaf i letty gennyti ti, heb y Peredur. **keffy**, heb ynteu, yn llawen “*shall I get a lodging with thee?*” said Peredur. “*Yes,*” said he, “*gladly*”; a yttiwi Kei yn llys Arthur. Yttiwi “*is Kei in Arthur’s court?*” “*Yes*”; **ae** amser ynni vynet yr byrdeu. **amser** “*is it time for us to go to table?*” “*Yes*.” In negative answers **na(c)** is used, e.g. a atwaenost di y marchawc racco mawr. **nac atwen** “*knowest thou yonder great horseman?*” “*No*”; dywet, heb ef, a vu ef gennyti a gwneuthur anuod arnat. **na vu**, myn vyg cret, heb hi, na cham nys goruc ym “*tell me,*” said he, “*was he with thee and did he do violence to thee?*” “*No,*” said she, “*and he did me no wrong*”; **ae** byw. **na vyw** “*is he alive?*” “*No*.” In answer to **ae**, **nac ef** (= Mod.W. **nage**) is found, e.g. dywet unbenn, heb ef, **ae** o anwybot **ae** o ryfyc y keissut ti colli ohonof i vy mreint . . . **nac ef**, heb y Gereint, ny wydywn i kaethu fford y neb “*tell me, sir, is it through ignorance or arrogance that thou didst seek to make me lose my privilege?*” “*No,*” said Gereint, “*I did not know that the road was debarred to any one*” WB. p. 217.

NOTE.—**nac ef** is also found without a preceding question, e.g. arhowech vi yma, heb y Peredur, mi a af y ymwelet ar pryf. **nac ef**, arglwyd, heb wynt, awn y gyt y ymlad ar pryf “*wait for me here,*” said Peredur, “*I will go to visit the worm.*” “*Nay, lord,*” said they, “*let us go together to fight with the worm.*”

242. Certain particles are used in answer.

ie, ieu, affirmatively, e.g. *ae gwr y Arthur wyt ti. Ie myn vyg kret, heb y Peredur "art thou one of Arthur's men?" "Yes, by my faith," said Peredur; gouyn a wnaeth ef yr gwr . . . ae offeiryat oed ef. Ieu arglwyd, heb ynteu he asked the man if he was a priest. "Yes, Lord," said he.*

do (cf. Ir. *tó*) affirmative, **nado** (Ir. *nā thō*) negatively, in answer to a preterite (or pluperfect of indirect question), e.g. *a unben, heb ef, a leweist ti dy ginnyaw. do, heb ef "Sir," said he, "hast thou eaten thy dinner?" "Yes," said he; deffroi a oruc Arthur a gofyn a gysgassei hayach. do arglwyd, heb yr Owein, dalym Arthur awoke and asked if he had slept for some time. "Yes," said Owein, "for a while." a vwyteeist di dim hediw. nado, heb ynteu "hast thou eaten anything to-day?" "No," said he.*

NOTE.—Both **ie, ieu** and **nado** are found without a preceding question, e.g. *ar hýnny llýma hitheu ýr iarllles ýn datlewygu. ie, heb hi, ae kychwyn a uýnný ti. ie, heb ef thereupon lo the countess recovered from her swoon. "Really," said she "dost thou desire to set forth?" "Yes," said he WB. 119; ie (=ieu RB. 210), heb y Peredur, ýma y býdwn heno "truly," said Peredur, we will remain here to-night" WB. 139; mi a debygaf...na cheueist na bwyf na diawt. nado yrof a Duw, heb ynteu "I think that thou hast got neither food nor drink." "No, between God and me," said he RB. 275.*

THE INTERJECTION.

243. Interjections proper are :—

a, ha (= Ir. *ā*), in address, e.g. **a vorwýn**, heb y Peredur, a doý ti ý dangos imi ýr aniuail hwnnw "*maiden," said Peredur, "wilt thou come to shew me that beast?" ha (=a WB. 169) unbenn,* heb y uorwyn, pei gwnelut vyg kyghor . . . ti a gaeut y drws "*Lord," said the maiden, "if thou wouldst follow my advice, thou wouldst shut the door"* RB. 235.

oi a, e.g. **oi a uorwyn dec** a bery di bot vym march i am arueu yn vn lletty a mi heno *hark! my fair maid, wilt thou see that my horse and my arms are in the same lodging with me to-night?* RB. 217; dyhed a beth bot gwr kystal a thi heb gedymdeith;

oi a wrda y mae y mi gedymdeith "*it is a strange thing that a man like thee should have no companion.*" "*But, my lord, I have a companion*" RB. 127.

oian a, e.g. **oian a parchellan** a parchell dedwit *ho! little pig, happy pig* BB. 26^b.

och, e.g. **och Iessu** na dýffv wý nihenit kýn dýffod ar wi llave lleith mab Guendit *O Jesus that my end had come before the death of Gwendydd's son came upon my hand* BB. 25^b; **och**, heb y Riannon, paham y rody di ateb uelly "*alas!*" said Riannon, "*why dost thou answer thus?*" RB. 13; erchi y vendyth a wnaeth; **och a truan**, heb ef, ny dylyy gaffel bendyth *he asked him for his blessing. "Unhappy wretch," said he, "thou dost not deserve a blessing"* RB. 236.

ub, e.g. neu chwitheu pwý ýwch. kenhadeu Arthur ýssýd ýma yn erchi Olwenn; **vb wyr** nawd dýw ragoch, ýr ý být na wnewch hýnný "*and who are you?*" "*Messengers of Arthur that are here seeking Olwen.*" "*Alack! men, God preserve you. For the world do not do that*" WB. 473.

244. Of an interjectional character are the following :—**llyma** *lo here!* (like Fr. **voici**), e.g. **llyma** weithon ual ýd hellawd Arthur ý carw *Lo now! this is how Arthur hunted the stag* WB. 402; **llyma** ý uorwýn ý kefeist ti dy warthrud oe achaws *See here is the maiden on whose account thou didst get thy shame* WB. 407. Also **llyman** RB. 87, WB. 185, p. 92^b; **llyna** *lo there!* (like Fr. **voilà**), e.g. **llyna** ýssýd iawnaf am hýnný *Lo! that is the fairest course with reference to that* WB. 406; ie vorwýn, heb y Kei, **llyna** vedru ýn drwc "*Indeed, woman,*" said Kei, "*that is ill behaviour*" WB. 123; **nachaf** *lo! behold!* e.g. **nachaf** uarchawc yn dyuot yr porth *behold a horseman coming to the gate* RB. 233; **wely dy** (lit. *dost thou see?*) *lo! behold!* e.g. **wely dý** racco (= **weluch chwi** racw WB. p. 94^a) ý gaer *Lo! yonder is the city* WB. 185.

A Middle-Welsh
Reader

I. LEAR AND HIS DAUGHTERS.^a

FROM THE RED BOOK OF HERGEST.

1. Ac yna gŵedy marŵ Bleiddu, y drychafwyt¹ Lyr y vab
ynteu yn vrenhin. A thrugein² nlyned y bu yn llywyaŵ y
vrenhinyaeth³ yn wraŵl, ac a adeilŵys dinas ar auon Soram,
ac ae gelŵis Kaer Lyr; ac yn Saesnec y gelŵir Leissestyr.
Ac ny bu idaŵ un mab namyn teir merchet. Sef oed 5
enŵeu y verchet:⁴ Goronilla, Ragaŵ,⁵ Cordeilla. A
diruaŵr y karei eu tat ŵynt, a mŵyaf eissoes y karei y
verch jeuaf idaŵ Cordeilla.

2. A phan yttoed yn llythraŵ parth ae henein,¹ medyllyaŵ
a wnaeth pa ŵed y gadawei² y gyuoeth gŵedy ef y³ verchet. 10
Sef a ŵnaeth profi pŵy vŵyaf oe verchet ae karei, ŵrth
rodi idi y ran oreu or kyuoeth gan wr. A galŵ a ŵn[a]eth⁴
attaŵ y verch hynaf idaŵ Goronilla, a gofyn idi pa veint
y karei hi efo.⁵ A thygu a ŵnaeth hitheu y⁶ nef a⁷ daear⁸
bot yn vŵy y karei hi euo noe heneit ehun. A chredu 15
ŵnaeth ynteu idi⁹ hynny, a dyŵedut,¹⁰ kan oed kymeint¹¹ y
karei hi euo a hynny, y rodei ynteu draean¹² y gyuoeth
genti hi y ŵr¹³ a deŵissei yn ynys Prydein.

3. Ac yn ol honno galŵ attaŵ Ragua¹ y verch eil hynaf
idaŵ, a gofyn idi pa veint y karei hi euo. A thygu a 20
ŵnaeth hitheu y gyuoeth² y nef ar daear² na allei hi³
dyŵedut ar y thauaŵtleueryd pa veint y karei hi euo.⁴
A chredu a ŵnaeth ynteu hynny, ac adaŵ idi hitheu y
rodi⁵ yr gŵr a deŵissei, a thraean⁶ y gyuoeth⁷ genti.

^a Letters enclosed in square brackets [] are wanting in the MS.

VARIANTS FROM BRITISH MUSEUM, ADDITIONAL 19,707.

Ch. 1.—1 drycheuit 2 thrugeint 3 yn y llywyaŵ hi 4 eu henwen
5 ragau

Ch. 2.—1 a heneint 2 yd adaŵei 3 yŵ 4 wnaeth 5 ef 6 yr 7 ar
8 dayar 9 idi hi 10 dywedut ŵrthi 11 gymeint 12 drayan 13 yr gŵr

Ch. 3.—1 ragau 2 dayar 3 om. 4 y karhei 5 y rodei hi (hi over line)
6 thrayan 7 kyfoeth

drychafwyt to raise,
left, rise
to rule, direct

wraŵl
only, brave,
to

how

*

tyngu to swear,
take an oath

owers
kingdoms

spoken word verbal
evidence,
adaw to promise
his

deured prowess, valour, prime of life
blyngħän to become angry, grown
di-farnu to judge, decide against

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LEAR AND HIS DAUGHTERS

4. Ac yna y gelöis¹ y verch jeuaf idaö attao, a gouyn
idi pa veint y karei hi euo.² A dyöedut a önaeth hitheu
y rygaru³ ef eiryoet⁴ megys y dyliei uerch garu y that,
ac nat ytoed etöa⁵ yn peidaö ar karyant hönnö^a ac erchi
5 idaö göarandaö yn graff pa veint oed hynny. A sef⁶ oed
hynny, y⁷ veint y bei y gyuoeth ae jechyt ae deöred. A
blyghau a lliidia⁸ a oruc ynteu, a dyöedut örthi, kan oed
kymeint y tremygassei euo⁹ a hynny, val na charei¹⁰ hi euo
megys y karei y chworyd ereill,¹¹ y diuarnei ynteu hi hyt
10 na^b chaffei neb ryö ran or ynys y gyt ac öyn^cteu. Ny
dyöat¹² ynteu nas rodei hi¹³ y wr ny hanfeie^c or ynys, o
damöeineie yr kyfryö ör hönnö y herchi heb argyfreu
genti. Hyn heuyt a gadarnhaei hyt na lauuryei y
geissaö gör idi megys yr rei ereill.¹⁴ Kany^s möy y
15 karyssei ef hi nor rei ereill eiryoet,¹⁵ a hitheu yn y
dremygu ynteu¹⁶ yn vöy nor rei ereill.¹⁷

5. A heb öhir o gytgyghor y wyrda y rodes y döy
verchet hynaf idaö y dywyssogyon¹ yr Alban a Chernyö,
a hanner y gyuoeth² gantunt hyt tra [vei]³ vyö ef, a
20 göedy bei varö, y kyuoeth gantunt⁴ yn deu haner. Ac
yna göedy clybot o Aganipus vrenhin Freinc clot a
phryt a thegöch Cordeilla, anuon kenadeu a önaeth oe
herchi yn wreic idaö, a dyöedut örth y that y genadöri.^a
Ac ynteu a dyöat⁵ y rodei y verch idaö ef heb argyfreu
25 genti,⁶ kan daroed idaö rodi y gyuoeth ae eur ae alyant
y⁷ döy verchet ereill.⁸ A phan gicleu Aganipus tecket y
voröyn,⁹ kyflaön vu oe charyat. A dy[ö]edut¹⁰ a wnaeth bot
idaö ef digaön o eur ac alyant, ac nat oed reit idaö ef
örth dim namyn göreic delediö¹¹ dylvedaöc y kaffei blant

Ch. 4.—1 y gelwis ynteu 2 y karei ef 3 ae y dywvnt hitheu y karei
4 eiroet 5 om. a karyat hönnö 6 ae ysef 7 yny 8 a lliidia om. 9 hi euo
10 ual y karei 11 megys y chworyd y lleill a dyuarnei ynteu hi na
12 dywaöt 13 na rodei ef hi a hanfei 14 megys y lleill 15 hihi nor
lleill 16 tremygu ef 17 nor lleill

Ch. 5.—1 tywyssogyon 2 y kyfoeth idaö 3 tra uei 4 yn göbyl udunt
öynteu a genadöri 5 ae y dywvnt ynteu 6 om. 7 gan y 8 y lleill 9 ae
thelediwet add. 10 dywedut 11 telediö

Cadarnhän to strengthen, fortify, confirm, ratify, affirm

§ 97C.

to cease from
craft, from,
steadfast

v. Gloss

to become
angry

a marriage
portion
labour, endeavour,
attempt
v. § 40.

go-hin to delay;
delay, respite

joint counsel

Cennadöri
message, tidings

= d

high-born, noble

etifeð m. an heir; (coll.) heirs
yspeid f. a while, a space of time, a respite
dau m. a son-in-law; pl. dofyon
gor-essyn to invade, overrun

LEAR AND HIS DAUGHTERS

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ohane¹² yn etiued ar y kyuoeth. Ac yn diannot¹³ y kadarnha¹⁴yt y briodas y rygtunt.¹⁴ priodas fem.

di-annot
without delay

about, towards

= d

6. Ac ym pen yspeit yg kylch di¹⁵ed oes Lyr y goresgynn¹⁶ys y dofyon y ran or kyuoeth¹ a ganhalassei² ef yn uraðl dr³oy hir o³ amser; ac y rannassant y rygtunt yn deu hanner. Ac o gymodloned y kym⁴erth Magla⁵ñ ty⁶oyssa⁶uc yr Alban Lyr att⁷a⁷ a deugein marcha⁸uc y gyt ac ef, rac bot yn geðilid ganta⁹ bot heb varchogyon yn⁴y osgord. A g¹⁰uedy bot Lyr yn y wed honno gyt a Magla¹¹ñ, blyghau a oruc Cordeilla⁵ rac meint oed⁶ o varchogyon gyt ae that,⁷ ac rac eu g⁸asanaeth⁹oyr ðynteu yn teruysgu y llys. A dy¹⁰edut a ðnaeth ðrth y g¹¹ur bot yn⁸ digaa¹²ñ deg marcha¹³uc ar hugeint gyt ae that, a gell¹⁴og y rei ereill ymdeith. A g¹⁵uedy dy¹⁶edut hynny ðrth Lyr, lli¹⁷dia¹⁸ a oruc, ac ymada¹⁹ a Magla²⁰ñ, a mynet hyt at arll Kerny²¹ y dað y lla²²ll; ae erbynyeit o h²³onn²⁴o yn anrydedus.

cewilyð shame
gweð f. form
 fashion

v. 677

7. Ac ny bu benn y vl¹oydyn yny daruu teruysc y rwg eu g²asanaethwyr. Ac ðrth hynny y sorres Ragua y verch ðrtha³uc, ac erchi ida⁴uc ell⁵og y varchogyon y ðrtha⁶uc eithyr pump marcha⁷uc ae g⁸asanaethei. A thrista⁹uc a ðnaeth Lyr yna yn va¹⁰ur, a chych¹¹oyñ ody¹²na elch¹³oyl hyt at y verch yr hynaf ida¹⁴uc, o dybygu trugarhau ohonaei ðrtha¹⁵uc oe gynnal ae varchogyon y gyt ac ef. Sef a ðnaeth hitheu dr¹⁶oy y lli¹⁷t tygu y gyuoeth¹⁸eu nef a dayar na chaffe¹⁹i ohir, ony ellygei y holl varchogyon y ðrtha²⁰uc eithyr vn y gyt ac ef ae g²¹asanaethei; a dy[²²edut nat oed reit y wr kyuoet ac euo vn lli²³ossogr²⁴oyd y gyt ac ef, na theulu namyn vn g²⁵ur ae goassanaethei. A g²⁶uedy na chaffe²⁷i dim or a geissei gan y verchet, ell²⁸og y varchogyon 30 a ðnaeth eithir vn y gyt ac ef.

part with leave,
 desert
 to receive

trouble, conflict,
 uproar
 sarni to be angry,
 frown

(to serve)
 a second time, again
 to commiserate

Ch. 5.—12 ohonei 1³ dianot 1⁴ y rydunt
 Ch. 6.—1 y dofyon arna²uc y gyfoeth 2 gynhalassei 3 om. 4 ðrth 5 Goronilla recte 6 a oed 7 gyt ac ef 8 from here to ody⁹no (ch. 10, 1. 7) om.

multitude

cynhal, cynnal (kanal) to sustain, support, maintain

cymod—loned a concord, agreement

tristaw to become sad, grieve

llid m. anger, indignation

josgarð
 re tinua
 v. p. 140

to disturb

earll
 honorable
 v. s. v.
 envyeðus)

set out, more
 stant

teilyng-dawd f. dignity
medyant m. possession, power, authority
bustiau to become sad, grieve

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LEAR AND HIS DAUGHTERS

awhile

to visit,
 unloving, unkind
 to dishonour

8. A gúedy bot velly rynaúd, dóyn ar gof a oruc y gyuoeth
 ae deilygdaút ae anrydet ae vedyant, a thristau yn vaór,
 a medylaú gofúy y verch a athoed y Freinc idaú. Ac
 5 gellygassei ef hi y úrthaú; ac eissoes ny allóys diodef y
dianrydedu mal y daroed. A chychóyn tu a Ffreinc a
 ónaeth.

to call to
 mind
 Phlepy of
 mynet 8/144
 = d
 to suffer

with two others
 fates, fortunes
 accustomed, usual
 level, even,
 constant

9. A phan ytoed yn mynet yr llog ac na ólei neb y gyt
 ac ef namyn ar y drydyd, gan óylaú y dyóaút yr
 10 ymadraú d hónn: "Ae chóichóí tyghetuennu! pa le y
 kerdóch chóí dros aúch gnotaedic hynt? Pa achaús y
 kyffroassaúch chóí vivi eiryoet y ar vyg góastat detwydyt?
 Kanys móy boen yó koffau kyuoeth gúedy coller, no
chytdiodef achenocit heb ordyfneit kyuoeth kyn no
 15 hynny, Móy boen yó genyf i yr aór hon goffav uyg
 kyuoeth am anryded yn yr amser hónnú, yn yr hón yd

gryllas
 crying, weeping

/Pr. Subj. Pass.
anghenocit
 want, indigence

a many, multitude;
 of saw, those
 to plunder, ravage

oed y saúl gan mil o varchogyon ym damgylchynu yn
 20 kerdet y gyt a mi, pan vydón yn ymlad ar kestyll ac ar
 dinassoed ac yn anreithaú kyvoeth vyg gelynyon, no
 diodef y poen ar achenocit a ónaeth y gúyr hynn y mi,
 y rei a udynt yna dan vyn traen.^a Och vi, a dóyweu
 nef a dayar! pa bryt y daú yr amser y gallóyf y talú
 elchóyl yn y góorthóyneb yr gúyr hynn? Och Cordeilla
 vyg karedic verch! mor wir yó dy ymadraú teu di,
 25 pan dyódeist panyó val y bei vyg gallu am medyant am
 kyuoeth am jeuegtit, panyó velly y karut ti vyui! Ac
óρθ hynny, tra vu vyg kyuoeth i yn gallu rodi rodyon,
 paúb am karei; ac nyt mi a gerynt namyn vy rodyon am
deuodeu am donyeu. Ac óρθ hynny, pan gilyóys y
 30 rodyon, y foes y karyat. Ac óρθ hynny pa ffuruf y
 gallaf rac keúilyd adolóyn nerth na chanhorthóy y genyt
 ti, óρθ rysorri yg kam ohonaf i óρθthyt ti am dy doethineb

to surround

pl. of daw sad

cilyaw tootra
 desert, fail
 how
 help, aid

dawn, pl. donyeu soft.

^a leg. traet.

dedwydyd happiness, felicity

cyd-dioðef to suffer

gor-dyffneid to experience, enjoy habitually.

defawd, pl. defoden f. custom, practice, habit, ordinance.

ffo to flee
 to beseech
 697C.

all- tnd a foreigner, alien; exile

amyllder plenty, abundance, multitude

owynaw to lament

anghyf- nerth helplessness, impotence

anghyf- reith injustice, wrong

LEAR AND HIS DAUGHTERS

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needy,
destitute

di, ath rodi yn dremygedic gan debygu bot yn waeth dy diŵed noth whioryd ereill, a thitheu yn well ac yn doethach noc ŷyntŷy? Kanys gŵedy a rodeis i o da a chyuoeth udunt hŷy, y gŵnaethant hŷy vyui yn alltut ac yn echenauŵc om gŵlat am kyuoeth."

[dy. yn echenauŵc ac yn alltut?]

5 gŵed. m. affliction, injury.

greetings

leaf sick

equip

10. Ac y dan gŷynaŵ y aghyfnerth ofut yn y wed honno ef a doeth hyt ym Paris, y dinas yd oed y verch yndaŵ. Ac anuon amylder o annercheu at y verch a ŵnaeth y dyŵedut y ryŵ agkyfreith a gyuaruu ac ef. A gŵedy dyŵedut or gennat nat oed namy[n] ef ae [y]swein, sef a wnaeth hit[h]eu anuon amylder o eur ac aryant, ac erchi mynet ae that odyndy hyt y myŵn¹ dinas arall, a chymryt arnaŵ y vot yn glaŵ, a gŵneuthur enneint idaw, ac ardymheru y gorff a symudaŵ² dillat, a chymryt attaŵ deugein marchaŵc ac eu kŵeiraŵ³ yn hard ac yn syberŵ⁴ o veirch⁵ a dillat ac arueu; a gŵedy darffei hynny, anuon oe ulaen at⁶ Aganipus vrenhin ac at⁶ y uerch y dyŵedut y vot yn dyuot. A gŵedy daruot gŵneuthur kymeint ac a archyssei,⁷ anuon a ŵnaeth llythyreu⁸ at y brenhin^a ac at y verch ynteu y dyŵedut⁹ y uot¹⁰ yn dyuot¹¹ ar y deugeinuot o varchogyon¹² 20

10 acquire

to feign to temper, warm

15 stately, noble

197c.

gŵedy y¹³ rydehol oe dofyon o ynys Prydein, yn dyuot y geissaŵ porth gantunt ŷynteu¹³ y oresgyn y gyfoeth dracheuen.¹⁴ A phan gigleu y brenhin hynny, kychŷyn a ŵnaeth ef ae wreic ae deulu¹⁵ yn y erbyn¹⁶ yn anrydedus, mal yd oed deilŷg¹⁷ erbynyeit¹⁸ gŵr a uei yn gyhyt ac euo¹⁹ 25 yn vrenhin ar ynys Prydein. A hyt tra uu yn Freinc, y rodes y brenhin lywodraeth²⁰ y gyuoeth²¹ idaŵ, mal²² y bei haŵs idaŵ cafel porth a nerth y oresgyn y gyuoeth drachefyn.²³

to expel, banish, garesgyn to misde, overruen

honourable, noble, dignified to receive

while

management

in par. of and easy

a summons, command

11. Acyna yd anuonet gŷys dros ŷyneb teyrnas Freinc

v. W. L. p. 327

Ch. 10.—1 hyt yn 2 y add. 3 kyweiraŵ 4 yn hard syberŵ 5 veirych 6 ar 7 kymeint a hynny 8 llyr a brenhin 9 ynteu y dywedut om. 10 ef add. 11 yn dyuot om. 12 deugeinuot marchaŵc 13 om. 14 kyuoeth drachefyn 15 teulu 16 yn erbyn llyr 17 teilŷg 18 erbyneit 19 ef 20 llywodraeth 21 kyuoeth 22 val 23 idaŵ ef add.

teilwng (y) worthy of, meek, fit for, deserving, acceptable
yn gyhyd ac as long as

= Warriors (v.
close.)

y gynulla¹ hoŵl deured y uynet² gyt a Lyr y oresgyn y
gyuoeth³ drachefyn ida⁴. A gŵedy bot pob peth yn
bara⁵t, kychŵyn a oruc Lyr a Chordeilla y verch ar llu
hŵnn⁶ gantunt, a cherdet yny doethant y ynys Prydein,

without delay
gwydu to be fit,
submit

5 ac yn diannot ymlad ae dofyon a chael⁴ y fudugolyaeth.
A gŵedy gŵedu pob peth or ynys ida⁴ ef⁵ i⁶ bu var⁶ Lyr
yn y dryded vlŵydyn; ac y bu [var⁶]⁷ Aganipus vrenhin
Freinc. Ac yna y kymertth Cordeilla llybodaeth y
deyrnas⁸ yn y lla⁹ ehun. Ac y cladŵyt Lyr y my¹⁰n

m.o.f.

a subterranean
vault

10 dayardy^a a ŵnaeth ehun y dan auon Sorram. Ar demyl^b honno ry ŵnathoed⁹ yn anryded yr du⁶ a el⁶it yna¹⁰

gwylyfa f. festival,
watch, ward

Bifrontisiani. A phan delei wylua y demyl¹¹ honno, y
deuei hoŵl grefydŵyr y dinas ar wlat oe anrydedu. Ac y

to begin, inaugurate

dechreuit^c pob gŵeith or a dechreuit hyt ym pen y
15 vlŵydyn. A gŵedy gŵledychu pump¹² mlyned o Gordeilla

tangnefedus,
peaceful

yn dagnouedus,¹³ y kyuodes y deu nyeint yn y herbyn, Morgan¹⁴ vab Magla¹⁵n tyŵyssa¹⁶c yr Alban, a Chuned¹⁵a
vab Henwyn tyŵyssa¹⁶c Kernyw, a llu arua¹⁶c gantunt.

seize, capture
grief, anguish

A daly Cordeilla a ŵnaethant ae charcharu.¹⁶ Ac yn y
20 carchar hŵnn¹⁷ o dolur kolli y kyuoeth¹⁸ y gŵnaeth ehun
y lleith. death

Ch. 11.—1 y add. 2 ŵrth eu heŵlŵg y 3 kyfoeth 4 chaffel 5 om. 6 y
7 var⁶ 8 teyrnas ^adayarty ^btemyl 9 a wnaethoed ehun 10 ena
11 demhyl ^cdechreuit 12 pvm (but a stroke has been added below as if
to change v to y) 13 dagneuedus 14 Margan 15 Chueda 16 A—
charcharu: ae daly ae charcharu 17 hvn 18 chyfoeth

dayoni goodness, virtue, valour
anyanawl natural, native, innate
rad 7. grace, favour, blessing
ar - derchocän to exalt, honour¹⁴⁵
dyffygysaw to fail, lack

II. THE STORY OF ARTHUR.

FROM THE RED BOOK OF HERGEST.

1. A gúedy maró Uthur Pendragon yd ymgynullasant
 holl wyrda ynys Prydein, jeirll a baróneit¹ a marchogyon
 vrdaöl ac escyb ac abadeu ac athraöon hyt yg Kaer Silchester
 Vudei. Ac o gytsynyedigaeth paöb yd archyssant y consent
 Dyfric archescob Kaer Lion ar Wysc vrdaö Arthur y vab 5 to ordain
 ynteu² yn vrenhin. Ac eu hagen ae kymhellei y hynny.
 Kany's pan gicleu y Saeson maröolyaeth³ Vthur Pen-
 dragon,⁴ yd ellygyssynt öynteu genadeu hyt yn Germania
 y geissaö porth. Ac neur dathoed⁵ llyghes vaör attunt, Phil. of dyw. 6/141
 a Cholgrim yn työyssaöc⁶ arnadunt. Ac neur daröed 10 v. p. 60
 udunt goreskyn⁷ o Humyr hyt y mor a Chatyneis⁸ yn y
 gogled. Sef oed hynny y dryded rann y ynys Prydein.
 A gúedy gúelet o Dyfric archescob drueni y bobyl ae trueni wretchedness,
hymdiuedi, ef a gymerth escyb y gyt ac ef, ac a dodes misery
 coron y teyrnas am ben Arthur. A phymthegmlöyd oed
 15
 Arthur yna, ac ny chlyösit ar neb arall eiryoet⁹ y deuodeu 15
 o deöred a haelder a oed arnaö ef. Idaö ef hefyt yd
enillyssei y dayoni anyanaöl a oed arnaö y veint rat
 honno, hyt pan oed garedic ef gan baöb or a glyöei¹⁰
 dyöetut amdanaö.¹¹ Ac örth hynny gúedy y arderchockau 20
 ef or vrenhinaöl enryded hönnö, gan gadö ohonaö y
gnotaedic¹² defaöt a¹³ ymrodes y haelder. Ac odyna 20
kymeint o amylder marchogyon a lithrei attaö, a megys
 y dyffygyei idaö da y rodi¹⁴ udunt yn vynyach. Aceissoes
 because of that, therefore
 cadw keep, preserve
 thence from that time
 to flock to
 so that

VARIANTS FROM BRITISH MUSEUM, ADDITIONAL 19,709

(Ch. 1). 1 barpyeit, 2 arthur ap vthyr, 3 marwolaeth, 4 bendragon,
 5 dothoed, 6 dywyllsaw, 7 gverescyn, 8 mor kateneis, 9 eiroet, 10 glyöhei,
 11 ymdanav anwaethach or ae gúelei, 12 nottaedic, 13 ef a, 14 rodei,

talym m. a while, period; ar dalym for a time
ar-gyweddu (y) to injure, hurt
cydyndeithocian to accompany, associate with

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THE STORY OF ARTHUR

to whom §80 m. 4 py diu bynhac y bo haelder anyanaol y gyt a phrofedic¹⁵
 molyant praise, volyant, kyt bo eisseu arnaol ar dalym,¹⁶ yr hynny ny at
 Duol wastat aghenocit y argybedu idaol.

god 3sg
 Pres. of
 gadu have
 allow permit
 to arrange,
 dispose, array

right
tref-tadauol
 inherited

2. Ac 6rth hynny Arthur, kanys molyant a getym-
 5 deithockaei¹ haelder a dayoni, llunyaethu ryfel a oruc ar y
 Saeson, hyt pan vei oc eu golut h6y² y kyfoethogei ynteu
 y teulu ae varchogyon. Kanys iaunder a dyskei hynny
 idaol; kanys ef a dyliei o drefataol dilyet holl lywodraeth
 ynys Prydein. A chynnullaol a oruc ef yr holl ieuenctit

collect, call
 together

innumerable,
 countless; a
 countless number

10 a oed darystygedic idaol ef, a chyrchu parth a Chaer
 Effraoc.³ A g6edy g6ybot o Golgrim hynny, kynullaol a
 oruc ynteu y Saeson ar Yscotteit ar Ffichteit, ac y gyt
 ac⁴ aneiryf luossogr6yd nifer gantaol dyuot yn erbyn
 Arthur hyt yg glan Dulas. A g6edy ymgyfaruot yna

(= 2. Dub-
 glas,
 a river name)

15 o bop⁵ parth y dyg6ydassant llaer or deu lu. Ac or
 diwed Arthur a gafas y vudugolyaeth. A ffo a oruc
 Colgrim⁶ y dinas Kaer Efraoc. Arthur ae lu a gych-
 wyn6ys⁷ ac a werchetwis⁸ arnaol. Igwarchae & besage

on gwar-chae
 to guard

v. gwar-chad
 blow; g. ar to
 besiege

3. A g6edy clybot o Bald6f¹ y vraot ynteu² hynny,³ ef
 20 a gyrchaol tu ar lle yd oed y vraot yg g6archae,⁴ a ch6e
 mil o wyr gantaol y geissaol y rydhau odynd. Kanys yr
 amser yd ymladysssei⁵ Arthur ae vraot ef, yd oed Bald6f⁶
 yna ar lan y mor yn aros⁷ dyuot Chledric⁸ o Germania, a
 oed yn dyuot a phorth gantaol udunt. Ac 6rth hynny

a siege

from
 against

25 g6edy y dyuot ar⁹ dec milltir y 6rth y gaer, darparu a
 oruc d6yn kyrch nos am ben Arthur ae lu. Ac eisoes
 nyt ymgelaol¹⁰ hynny rac Arthur. Yna¹¹ yd erchis
 ynteu y Gad6r¹² ty6yssaol¹³ Kern6y kymryt whe chant
 marchaol a their mil o bedyt¹⁴ y gyt ac ef a mynet yn

prepare, intend

pedyd infantry

(Ch. 1). 15 phronygedic, 16 talym

(Ch. 2). 1 gytymdeithocaei, 2 6y, 3 efraoc, 4 om., 5 pop, 6 golgrim,
 7 gylchyn6ys y dinas, 8 ae g6archetwis

(Ch. 3). 1 baldvlf, 2 om., 3 y warchae, 4 yg gwarchae om., 5 ymladysssei,
 6 valdvlf, 7 arhos, 8 cheldric, 9 hyt ar, 10 ymgelvys, 11 om., 12 kadvr,
 13 iarll, 14 pedyd

dar-estwng to subdue, subjugate, yield; past part.

darestyngedig subjected, subject

ymgyffarfod to encounter

ymgelu (rag) to hide (from)

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eu herbyn, ac eu ragot y nos honno y fford y doynt. A gúedy kaffel o Gadór gúybot y fford y doynt y gelynyon, eu kyrchu a oruc Kadór yn deissyfyt. A gúedy briŕaŕ eu bydinoed ac eu hyssigaŕ a llad llaŕer onadunt, kymell y Saeson a oruc ar ffo.

to waylay; an ambush

break in pieces, shatter, destroy to shatter

5

4. Ac ŵrth hynny diruaŕr dristyt a gofal a gymerth Baldŕf¹ yndaŕ,² ŵrth na allŕys ellŕg³ y vraŕt or gŕarchae yd oed yndaŕ. A medylŕaŕ a oruc py wed y gallei gaffel⁴ kyffur⁵ y⁶ ymdidan ae vraŕt; kays ef a dybygei y kaffei bop⁷ un onadunt⁸ ell deu rydit a gŕaret yn hollaŕl, pei⁹ keffynt ymdidan y gyt. A gúedy na chaffei ffordarall yn y byt, eillaŕ y wallt¹⁰ ae varyf a oruc, a chymryt telyn yn y laŕ, ac yn rith erestyn a gŕaryyd dyuot ym plith y llu ar llesteu. Ar clymeu¹¹ a ganei ef a dangossynt y vot yn telynyaŕr.¹² Ac or diwed gúedy na thybygei neb

10 completely, altogether

guary-yŕ juggler
modules; pl. of
clown a tune

15

y uot ef yn tywyssaŕc falst mal yd oed, nessau a oruc parth a muroed y gaer dan ganu y telyn. A gúedy y adnabot or gŕyr o vyŕn, y dynu¹³ a orugant ŵrth raffeu y myŕn. A gúedy gŕelet ohonaŕ y vraŕt, ymgaru a orugant megys na ry ymwelynt¹⁴ drŕy laŕer o yspeit kyn no hynny. Ac val yd oedynt uelly yn medylŕaŕ ac yn keissaŕ ystryŕ py wed y gellynt ymrydhau odyno, ac yn annobeithaŕ oe rydit, nachaf eu kenadeu yn dyuot o Germania, a whe chan llŕg yn llaŕn o varchogyon aruaŕc gantunt, a Cheldric yn dywyssaŕc arnadunt, ac yn disgynu yn yr Alban.

ropes

to caress one another

to free oneself from

25

5. A gúedy clybot hynny o Arthur, ymadaŕ a oruc ynteu ar dinas rac petruster ymlad ar veint nifer honno,¹ a mynet odyno hyt yn Lundein. Ac yno galŕ attaŕ a oruc holl wyrda y deyrnas yscolheigon a lleygyon, ac

to leave

m.

(Ch. 4). 1 baldŕf, 2 ac ynda, 3 gellŕg, 4 kaffel, 5 kyfrŕch 6 om., 7 kays ef a thybygei pop, 8 ohonunt, 9 bei, 10 ben? 11 ar crychŕyadeu add., 12 telynyaŕr 13 tynnu, 14 nar ymwelynt

(Ch. 5). 1 hynny

shake (in music)

gornes 8. oppression, tyranny

eisted with y gaer to besiege the city
gwa-sgawd shelter, protection

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THE STORY OF ARTHUR

to consult

ymgyghor ac cynt beth a wnelynt² am hynny. Sef a
gaßsant o gyghor y kónsli húnno; anuon kenadeu a
orugant hyt ar Hoel³ vab Emyr Lydaó, brenhin Brytaen *Brittany*
Vechan, y uenegi idaó yr ormes a dathoed gan y Paganyeit
5 ar⁴ ynys Prydein. Kanys nei (uab y⁵ chóaer) oed Howel³
y Arthur. A gúedy clybot o Howel³ y ryfel ar aflonyd⁶ch *disturbance*
a oed ar y ewythyr, erchi parattoi llyges a oruc,⁶ a
chynullaó pymtheg mil o uarchogyon aruaó. Ac ar y
gúynt kyntaf a gafas yn y ol, y deuth y borth Hamónt
10 yr tir y⁷ ynys Prydein. Ac Arthur ae haruolles ynteu
or enryded y gúedei aruoll gúr kyfurd a húnno; ac yn
vynych ymgaru⁸ bop eilwers. *alternately*

to entertain,
receive

6. Ac odyna gúedy llihraó ychydic o dieuoed,¹ cynt a
grychassant parth a Chaer Lúytoet, yr hon [a elwir]²

h.u.v. note 2, p. 249

15 Lincol yr aór honn, ac yssyd ossodedic yn y wlat a elwir
Lindysei ar benn mynyd róg dóy auon. Ac órth y gaer
honno yd oed y Paganyeit yn eisted. A gúedy eu dyuot
yno y gyt ac eu holl niferoed, ymlad a orugant ar
Saeson. Ac aglywedic aerua a ónaethant o honunt.³

anghlywedig

unheard of, unusual

20 Kanys chwe mil onadunt a dygúydassant yn yr un dyd
húnno. Rei oc eu llad, ereill oc eu bodi⁴ a gollasant eu
heneideu. Ac órth hynny rei⁵ ereill yn gyflaón o ofyn
adaó y dinas a orugant, a chymryt eu ffo⁶ yn lle diogelch
udunt. Ac ny orffoóysóys Arthur oc eu hymlit hyt⁷ yn

safety,
security

gar-ffowys to cease,
rest

25 llóyn Kelydon. Ac yno ymgynull o bop lle a orugant
oc eu fo,⁸ a medyl⁹ aó gúorthúnebu y Arthur. Ac odyna
gúedy dechreu ymlad, aerua a ónaethant or Brytanyeit
gan eu hamdiffyn ehunein yn wraól; kanys o wascaút y
gúyd yn eu kanhorthúy yd oedynt yn aruer o daflu
30 ergytyeu,¹⁰ ac y gochelynt cynteu¹¹ ergytyeu y Brytanyeit.

to oppose,
resist

to defend
wood

stroke, blow,
cast

(Ch. 5). 2 wnelhynt, 3 lvel, 4 y, 5 om., 6 a oruc om., 7 om., 8 yd
amblygu y ymgaru

(Ch. 6). 1 dydyeu, 2 a elwir, 3 ohonu, 4 yn yr afonoed *add.*, 5 y rei,
6 fo yn y lle, 7 hyt pan deuthant hyt, 8 oc eu fo a orugant, 9 odyno *add.*,
10 kanys o wasgavt y gúyd yn eu kanhorthvy yd aruerant, 11 om.

go-chel to avoid, ward off, shun, escape.

tir - diuollawdr, pl. - odron a husbandman
cy-war-sangu to trample upon, oppress, crush

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A phan welas Arthur hynny, yd erchis ynteu trychu y coet or parth hōnnō yr Ilōyn, a chymryt y kyffyon hynny ar traŵsprenneu¹² ac eu gossot yn eu kylch, ac eu gŵarchae yno megys na cheffynt vynet odynd, yny ymrodynt idaō, neu yny vydynt veirō o newyn. A gŵedy daruot gŵneuthur y kae, y dodes Arthur y varchogyon yn vydinoed yg kylch y Ilōyn. Ac yno y buant uelly tri dieu a their nos. A phan welas y Saeson nat oed dim bŵyt gantunt, rac eu marō oīl o newyn ōynt a ōdologyssant¹³ y Arthur y¹⁴ gellōg yn ryd y eu Ilōgeu y uynet y eu gŵlat; ac adaō idaō ynteu eu heur ac eu haryant ac eu hoīl sŵllt, a theyrnet idaō bop¹⁵ blōydynd o Germania; a chadarnhau hynny gan rodi gŵystlon. Ac Arthur a gauas yn y gyghor kymryt hynny y gantunt, ac eu gellōg¹⁶ y eu Ilōgeu.

7. Ac ual¹ yd oedynt² yn rōygaō moroed yn mynet tu ae gŵlat, y bu ediuar gantunt gŵneuthur³ yr amot hōnnō ac Arthur; a throssi eu hōyleu drachefyn parth ac ynys Prydein, a dyuot y draeth Totneis⁴ yr tir, a dechreu anreithaō y gŵladoed hyt yn Hafren, a llad y tir diuollodron a orugant. Ac odynd y kymerassant eu hynt hyt yg Kaer Vadon, ac eisted ōrth y gaer, ac ymlada hi. A gŵedy menegi hynny⁵ y Arthur, ryfedu a oruc meint eu tŵyll ac eu hyskymundaōt,⁶ ac yn diannot crogi eu gŵystlon. Ac ymadaō a oruc ar Yscoteit ac ar Ffichteit yd oed yn y⁷ kywarsagu. A bryssyaō a oruc y distryō y Saeson. Goualus oed am adaō Howel ap⁸ Emyr Lydaō yn glaf yg Kaer Alclut o ōrthrom heint. Ac or diōed gŵedy dyuot hyt y lle y gŵelei y Saeson, y dywaōt ef ual hyn: "Kany⁹ bo teilōg gan yr ysgymunedigyon Saeson¹⁰ cadō ffyd ōrthyf i,¹¹ miui

(Ch. 6). 12 traws, 13 adologyssant, 14 eu, 15 heuýt pop, 16 gollvg

(Ch. 7). 1 mal, 2 oedyn, 3 wneuthur, 4 traeth tutneis, 5 hyn, 6 hyseum-yndaōt, 7 yny eu, 8 hvel mab, 9 kyny, 10 tvyllwyr anudonavl add., 11 vrthym ni?

perjured
treacherous, wicked

to cut down
stock, trunk, stem

lateral branches
of a tree

we themselves
surrender

5 hunger
caē enclosure, fence

10 3 pl. Pres. of
adolwyn bersach

tribute

gwystyl hostage

15
"ploughing the
seas"
covenant, compact
said

rend
break
shant
sawing
turn, move
east shore
coast
plunder
raage

Bath

reception
teachery

destroy
annihil
very heavy
+ last

counsel

to wonder
villainy

25
hasten
anxious
sickness, disease

30

gwaradwyd m. disgrace, shame, reproach
gwir - alen a true sacrifice

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THE STORY OF ARTHUR

likewise

a gadâf ffyd ŵrth Duô; ac y gyt a hynny oe nerth¹²
ynteu a dialaf hediô waet vyg kiôtaûtwyr arnadunt.¹³
Gôisgûch aûch arueu, wyr, gôisgûch, ac yn ŵraûl kyrchôn
y bratwyr hynn. Heb petruster¹⁴ gan ganhorthôy Crist
5 ni a orfydôn.' 1 Pl. Fur. of gorsod overcome, conquer

doubt

exalted, noble,
illustrious

8. A gûedy dywedut o Arthur hynny, Dyfric archescob
Kaer Lion ar Wysc a safauð ar ben bryn goruchel, a
dywedut ual hynn a oruc: "Ha wyrda," heb ef, "y rei
yssyd arderchaûc o gristonogaûl ffyd ohonaûch,
10 kyuodûch; koffeûch waet aûch kiôtawtûyr, yr hûnn yssyd
ellygedic drôy urat y Paganyeit racco; kanys tragyûydaûl
waratwyd yû yûch, onyt ymrodûch y amdiffyn aûch
gûlat ach rydit. Ac ŵrth hynny ymledûch dros aûch
gûlat, ac or byd reit ywch, diodefûch ageu drosti.

eternal
if you do
not devote
yourself

life
salvation

35f. Pres. Ind. of
ym - rodi

penyd penance

15 Kanys yr agheu honno a vyd budugolyaeth a buched
yr eneit. Pûy bynhac hediô a el y agheu, ef ehunan
a ymryd yn wiraberth y Duô, y gûr a vu teilûg gantaû
rodi y eneit dros y vrodyr. Ac ŵrth hynny pûy bynhac
ohanaûch a lader yn yr ymlad hûnn, bit yr agheu honno
20 yn benyt idaû ac yn vadeueint oe bechodeu, y dan amot
nas gochelo, or damûeina y dyuot."

35f. Impen
forgiveness
remission

coat of mail
chased engraved
shoulder

young a strait,
difficulty, distress

a lance, spear
tall

9. A gûedy kymryt bendyth y gûr hûnnû, bryssyaû
a oruc paûb y wisgaû eu harueu ymdanunt, ac ufudhau
y gymenediweu yr archescob. Ac yna Arthur a wiscaûd
25 ymdanaû lluruc a oed teilûg y vrenhin. Penffestin eureit
yskythredic ac arûyd dreic a adassûyt oe benn. Taryan a
gymerth ar y ysgûyd, yr honn a elûit Gûenn, yn yr hon
yd oed delû yr arglûydes Veir yn yskythredic; kanys ym
pop yg a reit y galûei ef arnei ac y coffei. Ac a rûymûyt
30 a Chaletuûlch y gledyf goreu, yr hûnn a wnathoedit yn
ynys Avallach. Gleif a deck[a]aûd y deheu ef, yr hûnn
a elûit Ron; vchel oed hûnnû a llydan ac adas y aerau.

to obey

helmet

need, necessity
trouble

adas fir,
metal, suitable

(Ch. 7). 12 ae y gynt ac nerth, 13 arnadunt vy, 14 a heb petrus

Cymynediw, -eu; a command, injunction

adassu to fit, adjust

purymau to bind, gird

teccân to adorn, decorate

glaw brave, stout; a brave man, hero.
cedernid strength, force, security, violence
ym-gynhal to resist

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Ac odynd gŵedy llunyaethu y bydinoed o bop parth, *to arrange, dispose, array*
y Saeson yn herŷyd eu deuaŷt kyrchu yn leŷ a ŷnaethant, *to oppose, resist*
ac ar hyt y dyd yn ŷraŷl gŵrthŷynebu yr Brytanyeit. Ac *to turn, move*
or diwed gŵedy trossi yr heul ar y dygŷydedigaeth, *setting (of the sun)*
achub mynyd maŷr, a oed yn agos udunt, 5
a ŷnaeth y Saeson, a chynal hŷnnŷ yn lle castell udunt;
a chan ymdiret yn amylder eu nifer tybygu bot yn digawndunt o gedernit y mynyd. A gŵedy dŷyn or heul y
dyd arall rac ŷyneb, Arthur ae lu a eskynnaŷd pen y
mynynd. Ac eissoes llawer o wyr a golles ef; kanys haŷs 10
oed yr Saeson o penn y mynynd argywedu yr Brytanyeit
[noc yr Brytanyeit] y gŵrthŷyneb y mynynd argywed
u yr Saeson. Ac or diwed gan vŷyhau grym a llafur,
gŵedy caffel or Brytanyeit penn y mynynd, yn y lle ŷynt *to injure, hurt*
a dangossassant eu dcheuoed yr Saeson. Ac yn erbyn 15
hynny y Saeson yn ŷraŷl a ossodassant eu bronod yn
eu gŵrthŷyneb ŷynteu, ac oc eu holl angerd ymgynhal
yn eu herbryn. A gŵedy treulaŷ llawer or dyd uelly,
llidiaŷ a oruc Arthur rac hŷyret y gŵelei y vudugolyaeth
yn dyuot idaŷ. Ac ar hynny noethi Caletuŷlch a oruc, *to injure, hurt*
a galŷ enŷ yr arglŷydes Ueir; ac o vuan ruthur kyrchu y *to injure, hurt*
lle teŷaf y gŵelei. vydinoed y Saeson. A phŷy bynhac
a gyfarffei ac ef, gan alŷ enŷ Duŷa o vn dyrnaŷt y lladei.
Ac ny orffŷyssaŷd ar vn ruthur honno, hyt pan ladaŷd
a Chaletŷlch ehun trugein wyr a phetŷar canŷr. 20
gŵedy gŵelet or Brytanyeit hynny, teŷhau eu toruod a
wnaethant ŷynteu ae ymlit ynteu, ac o bop parth udunt
gŷneuthur aerua. Ac yn y lle y dygŷydassant Golgrim
a Baldŷlf y vraŷt a llawer o vilyoed y gyt ac ŷynt. A
phan welas Cheldric perigyl y gedymdeithon, yn y lle 25
heb annot ymchoelut a oruc y gyt ar rei ereill ar ffo.

10. A gŵedy caffel o Arthur y uudugolyaeth honno,

a enŷ duŷ: MS. duŷ duŷ.

Calad-fŷtch (Fr. calad-bolg) hard in making
wŷtches. (the name of Arthur's sword)

teŷhau to thicken, close up the ranks

menegi to make known, declare
ym-hyrru to follow, pursue

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ef a erchis y Gadŵr iarll Kernyb erlit y Saeson, hyt tra
vryssyei ynteu yr Alban. Kanys menegi ar daroed
idaŵ ry dyuot yr Yscotteit ar Ffichteit y ymlad a Chaer
Alclut, y lle yd adaŵssei ef Howel y nei yn glaf. Ac
5 ōrth hynny y bryssyei ynteu yno rac caffel y gaer arnaŵ.
Ac odynd Kadŵr tyŵyssaŵc Kernyb a deg mil y gyt ac
ef a ymlynaŵd y Saeson. Ac nyt yn eu hol yd aeth,
namyn achubeit eu llogu yn gyntaf a oruc, rac caffel
onadunt diogelŵch nac amdiffyn or llogu. A gŵedy
10 caffel eu llogu ohonaŵ, doddi a oruc y marchogyon
aruawc goreu a oed ar y helŵ yndunt, rac caffel or Saeson
ford udunt, os yno y kyrchynt. A gŵedy daruot
cadarnhau y llogu arnunt uelly, ar vrys ymchoelut a
oruc ar y elnyon ac eu llad heb drugared, gan gilenŵi
15 gorchymynneu Arthur amdanunt. Rei o deudyblic
boen a gyŵarsegit, a rei onadunt o oergrynedic callonneu
a ffoyt yr coedyd ac yr llŵyneu, ereill yr mynyded ar
gogofeu y geissaŵ yspeit y achŵanegu eu hoedel. Ac
ordiwed gŵedy nat oed udunt neb ryb diogelŵch, yr hyn
20 a dihegis onadunt yn vriŵedic, ŵynt a ymgynullassant
hyt yn ynys Danet. A hyt yno tyŵyssaŵc Kernyb ae
hymlynaŵd gan eu llad. Ac ny orffŵyssaŵd hyt pan
las Cheldric; ac eu kymell ŵynteu oll y laŵ gan rodi
gŵystlon.

to pursue
695 nte

bryssyan to
hasten

to seize
safety, security

respite

= dienyf 3 ss.
prov. of di-ange,
escape

to fulfil,
accomplish
double, two-fold
fearfully
breasting
loss
lifetime

flock together

to force to
surrender

confirm, ratify

25 11. Ac yna gŵedy kadarnhau tagnefed ar Saeson, yn
y lle mynet a oruc yn ol Arthur hyt yg Kaer Alclut, yr
hon ry daroed y Arthur y rydhau y gan yr Yscotteit ar
Fichteit. Acodynd y kyrchaŵd Arthur ae lu hyt y Mureif,
y wlat a elŵir o enŵ arall Reget. Ac yno y gŵarchaeawd
30 ef yr Yscotteit ar Fichteit, y rei kyn no hynny a
ymladysynt yn erbyn Arthur. A gŵedy eu dyuot ar
ffo hyt y wlat honno, ŵynt a aethant hyt yn Lyn

besieged

* MS. ymgynullassant.

cyfarsangu, cyfarsengi, cywarsangu to trample, oppress; crush,
subdue; oppress.

achwanecäu to augment, increase.

brinwedig past part. of brinaw to break in pieces, shatter, destroy

x cenynt imperf. ind. 3pl. of cannu to sing, celebrate in song, recite, play
damwein accident, chance, fortune, event
anghyf - yeith alien in speech, foreign, pl. - ydyon

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Lumonŷ, a chymryt yr ynysed a oedynt yn y llyn yn gedernit udunt. Kany's tri ugein ynys a oedynt yn y llyn, a thri ugein karrec, a nyth eryr ym pop karrec. A rei hynny pop Kalan Mei a doynt y gyt. Ac ar y lleis a genynt yna dynyon y wlat honno a adnebydei y damŷeinue a delei yn y vlŷdyn rac ŷyneb. Ac y gyt a hynny tri ugein auon a redei yr llyn. Ac ny redei or llyn namyn vn avon yr mor. Ac yr ynysed hynny y foyssynt y gelynyon y geissaŷ amdifffyn o gedernit y llyn. Ac ny dygrynoes udunt namyn ychedic. Kany's kynullaŷ llogeu a wnaeth Arthur, a chylchynu yr avonoed ar llyn, hyt na chaffei neb vynet odyo. A phymtheg ni[w]arnaŷt y bu yn eu gŷarchae uelly, hyt pan vuant veirŷ hyt ar vilyoed.

voice

5 = coll. men
 following, next

strength, security
 10 some, a little, a few
 surround, encompass,
 besiege

x

12. Ac mal yd oed Arthur yn eu gŷarchae uelly, 15 nachaf vrenhin Iŷerdon yn dyuot a llyghes gantaŷ ac amylder o bobloed achyfyethydyon yn borth yr Yscotteit ar Freinc. Ac ŷrth hynny ymadaŷ a oruc Arthur ar llyn, ac ymchoelut y arueu yn y Gŷydyl, ar rei hynny gan eu llad heb drugared a gymhellŷs ar ffo 20 y eu gŷlat. A gŷedy y uudugolyaeth honno ymchoylut draegefyn elchŷyl y vynnu dileu kenedyl yr Yscotteit ar Fichteit hyt ar dim. A gŷedy nat arbedei neb megys y keffit, ymgynnullaŷ y gyt a ŷnaethant escyb y druan wlat honno y gyt ae hyscolheigon or a oed darystygedic udunt, y gyt ac escyrn y seint ac eu creireu. Ac yn troet noethon y deuthant hyt rac bron Arthur, ac erchi y drugared dros atlibin y bobyl honno, ac ar eu glinyeu y wediaŷ hyt pan drugarhaei ŷrthunt. Kany's digaŷn o berigyl a drŷc ry ŷnadoed udunt; kanyt oed reit idaŷ 30 dilit hyt ar dim yr hyn a dihayyssei onadunt. A gŷedy erchi trugared onadunt ar y wed honno, wylaŷ o warder a oruc Arthur, a rodi yr gŷyrda seint hynny eu harch.

part, half, assistance,
 support

to annihilate
 to spare, save

25 subject
 pl. of creir m. a relic
 before in front of
 ad-libin a wretched
 remnant
 commiserate

holy man

tuam miserable, wretched; a wretch

trugared f. mercy

bygrynŷ;
 asid, profit

behind him

pl. of
 seir m. a
 zone

predicant
 pray

to pursue
 extinction

wander
 humanity;
 pity

ansawd f. condition, nature, quality, state, station
sawl a many, multitude; y s., those
cu dyaw to cover, hide

to wonder, marvel

kedr-ongyl spore
 pl. of kyssg fish

a maelstrom whirlpool
 [mor sea + cernwyn a
 candelron]
 to throw, cast

spray
 3 sp. imp. ind. of
sugnew to suck

to make peace, pacify
 to celebrate the
 festival

to expel, banish

plunderers

sgaze, look

troet-fer
 a foot (meas)

various, diverse

3rd sp. in
 of kyssg to
 swallow

injure, hurt

13. A gŵedy daruot^a hynny, syl^lu a oruc Hoŵel uab
 Emyr Lydaŵ ac enryfedu ansawd y llyn, y saŵl avonoed ar
 saŵl ynnyssed ar saŵl gerric ar saŵl nythot eryrot a oed yn y
 llyn. Ac ual yd oed yn ryfedu hynny, Arthur a dyŵaŵt
 5 ōrthaŵ bot llyn arall yn^l ŵlat honno oed ryfedach no
 honno. Ac nyt oed bell odyo, ac ugeint troetued yn
 y hyt, a vgeint yn y llet, a hynny yn bedrogyl; a
 phedeir kenedyl o byscaŵt amryŵ yndi; ac ny cheffit
 byth un or rei hynny yn ran y gilyd. "Ac y mae llyn
 10 arall," heb ef, "yg Kymry ar lan Hafren, a dynyon y
 wlat honno ae geilŵ Lyn Liaŵn. Ar llyn honno, pan vo
 y mor yn llaŵn, y kymer y dŵfŵr yndaŵ ac y llŵnc megys
 morgerŵyn, hyt na chudyo y glanneu. Ac y gyt ac yd
 ymchoelo y mor draegefyn y dreiaŵ, y gŵrthyt y llyn y
 15 dŵfŵr a gymerei yndi, ac y bŵrŵr ohonei megys mynyd,
 hyt pan el dros y glanneu. Ac o damweinei yna vot
 neb yn sefyll ae wyneb att y llyn, o chyuarffei dim o
 asgellwrych hŵnnŵ ae dillat,^b anaŵd vydei idaŵ ymdianc,
 hyt nas sucknei y llyn ef yndaŵ. Ac o bydei ynteu ae
 20 gefyn attaw, yr nasset vei idi yn sefyll, nyt argyŵedei
 idaŵ dim."

14. A gŵedy hedychu ar Yscotteit y brenhin a aeth
 hyt yg Kaer Efraŵc, y anrydedu gŵylua y Nadolic a oed
 yn agos. A phan welas ef yr eglŵysseu gŵedy eu distryŵ
 25 hyt y llaŵr, doluryaŵ yn uaŵr a oruc. Kanys gŵedy
 dehol Samsŵn^c archescob ar gŵyrda maŵr enrydedus ereill
 y gyt ac ef, llosci yr eglŵysseu ar temleu a ŵnathod y
 Saeson, a distryŵ gŵassanaeth Duŵ ym pop lle. Kanys
 pan deuthant yr anreithwyr hynny, y foes Samsŵn
 archescob a seith escyb y gyt ac ef hyt yn Lydaŵ. Ac
 30 yno yn enrydedus yd erbynyŵyt hyt y dyd diŵethaf oe

^a MS. daruawt.

^b MS. dillan.

^c leg. Samsŵn.

treiau to ebb

gwrthyd 3 sp. pr. ind. of gwrthod to give back, reject, renounce.

a durnaw to adorn, decorate

crazy du s devout, a religious person; pl. - son

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bruced ^{se, salvation}. vuched. Ac yno gŵedy galŵ paŵb y gyt or yscolheigon ac or bobyl o gyt gyghor paŵb yg kyt ef a ossodes Priaf y gaplan ehunan yn archescob yg Kaer Efraŵc. Ar eglŵysseu diŵreidedic hyt y llaur ef ae hatnewydŵys, ac ae hadurnaŵd^a o grevydusson genveinoed o wyr a ^{renewed} 5 pl. of cenfeint, a ^{high-born, noble} convent ^{3 pl. Pluperf. of dywn take, carry, bring} gŵraged. Ar gŵyrda bonhedigyon dylvedaŵc a ry deholassei y Saeson ac a ducsynt tref eu tat, ef a rodes y baŵp eu dylwet ac eu hanryded. ^{honour, dignity} ^{capture}

15. Ac ym plith y rei hynny yd oedynt tri broder, a hanhoedynt vrenhinaŵl dylwet, nyt amgen, Leu uab ¹⁰ namely Kynuarch ac Vryen uab Kynuarch ac Araŵn uab Kyniarch. A chyn dyuot gormes y Saeson, y rei hynny ^{oppression, tyranny} ^{pl. of gwlad} a dyllynt tyŵyssogaeth y gŵledi hynny. Ac yr gŵyr hynny, megys y baŵp or dyledogyon ereill, ef a vynnaŵd talu eu dylwet. Ac ŵrth hynny ef a rodes y 15 Araŵn vab Kynuarch Yscotlont. Ac y Vryen y rodes Reget dan y tervyneu. Ac y Leu uab Kynuarch (y gŵr yd oed y chwaer gantaŵ yr yn oes Emrys Wledic, ac yd oed idaŵ deu vab ohonei, Gwalchmei a Medraŵt), y hŵnnŵ y rodes tyw[y]ssogaeth Lodoneis a gŵledi ereill a 20 berthynei attei. Ac or diŵed gŵedy dŵyn yr ynys ar y theruyneu yn hollaŵl ar y^b hen teilygdaŵt ae hedychu, ef a gymerth gŵreic. Sef oed y henŵ Gŵenhŵyfar, yr honn a oed o uonhedickaf genedyl gŵyr Rufein, ac a uagyssit yn llys Kadŵr iarll Kernyŵ. Pryt honno ae 25 ^{pryd aspect, beauty} thegŵch a orchyfygei ynys Prydein. ^{gorchyfygeu to overcome, conquer}

^{spring} 16. A phan deuth y gŵanŵyn araf^x rac ŵyneb, ef a ^{following, next} barattoes llyges ac a [a]eth hyt yn Iŵerdon. Kanys honno a vynei y goreskyn idaŵ ehun. Ac ual y deuth yr tir, nachaf Gillamŵri vrenhin Iŵerdon ac amylder [o] 30 bobyl gantaŵ yn dyuot yn erbyn Arthur wrth ymlad ac ef.

^a MS. hardurnaŵd.

^b ar y: ae MS.

^x araf slow, gentle, mild

noeth naked, bare, unprotected, unarmed
anghreiff example

A gŵedy dechreu ymlad, yn y lle y bobyl noeth diarueu *unarmed*
a ymchoelyssant drachefyn ar ffo yr lle y keffynt wascaŵt
ac amdiffyn. Ac ny bu vn gohir yn dala Gillamŵri ae
because of that, therefore gymell ōrth ewyllys Arthur. Ac ōrth hynny holl
of their own free will 5 tywysogyon Iŵrdon rac ofyn a doethant, ac o agreiff
a ymrodassant oc eu bod yn wyr y Arthur.

17. A gŵedy daruot idaŵ oresgyn holl Iŵrdon ae hedychu,
Arthur a aeth hyt yn Islont yn y lyges. A gŵedy ymlad ar
bobył honno, ef ae goresgynnŵys. Ac odyndros yr
10 ynyssed ereill yd aeth y glot ef, ac na allei vn teyrnas
gŵrthŵynebu idaŵ. Doldan brenhin Godlont a Gŵinwas *Gotthland*
vrenhin Orch oc eu bod a deuthant y ōrhau idaŵ gan *the Orkney*
dalud teyrnget idaŵ bop blŵydynd. Ac odyndros gŵedy
llithraŵ y gayaf hŵnnŵ heibaŵ, Arthur a ymchoelaŵd
15 drachefyn hyt yn ynys Prydein, y atneŵydu ansaŵd y
deyrnas ac y gadarnhau tagnefed yndi. Ac yno y bu
deudeg mlyned ar vntu. *at a stretch*

18. Ac yna [y] gŵahaŵd attaŵ marchogyon deŵr
clotuaŵr o arall wladoed a phell teyrnassoed ac amylhau
lowly, makes 20 y deulu, megys yd oed kyghoruynt gan teyrnassoed pell
magnificence, pomp y wrthaŵ meint clot y lys, a ryodres^a y teulu ae molyant. *praise, fame*
to compare, imitate A cheissaŵ a wnaei baŵp kyffelybu a discyblu y wrth lys *to study, imitate*
Arthŵr, ac y ōrth y varchogyon ae deulu. Kanyt oed
dim gan vn dylydaŵc yn y teyrnassoed pell y ōrthunt,
to compare oneself, vie (with) 25 ony ellynt ymgeffelybu a marchogyon Arthur oc eu
gŵiscoed ac oc eu harueu ac oc eu marchogaeth. A
fly gŵedy ehedec y glot ae volyant ae haelder dros eithafoed
ends, extremes y byt, ofyn a gymerassant brenhined tramor teyrnassoed
racdaŵ, rac y dyuot y oresgyn eu kyfoetheu ac eu
pl. of Gofal, m. 30 gŵladoed. Ac ōrth hynny rac gofeilon a phrydereu, sef a
anxiety ŵnaei paŵb ohonunt atnewydu y keyryd ar dinassoed ar
pl. of two m. tower tyreu ar kestyl, ac adeilat ereill o neŵyd yn lleoed cryno. *suitable*

^a MS. rootdres.

y daw gan y chwaer brother-in-law??

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Sef achaws oed hynny, o delei Arthur am eu penn, megys y keffynt y lleod kadarn hynny yn amdiffyn, or bei reit.

if § 224(c)

Excer
meseif

19. A gŵedy gŷybot o Arthur bot y ofyn velly ar baŵp, ymardyrchael a oruc ynteu a medyliaŵ goresgyn yr holl Euoppa. Sef oed hynny, trayan y byt. Ac odyna

5

til so
at § 226
byr pŵr Sely
Gwynethen

parattoi llyges a oruc. Ac yn gyntaf kyrchu Lychlyn a oruc, hyt pan vei Leu uab Kynuarch y daŵ gan y chwaer a ŷnelei yn vrenhin yno. Kanys nei [v]ab whaer oed Leu uab Kynuarch y vrenhin Lychlyn a uuassei uarŵ yna. Ac ef a gymynassei y urenhinyaeth y Leu y nei;

?

acceptable

ac ny buassei teilŷg gan y Lychlynwyr hynny, namyn gŷneuthur Ricŷlf yn vrenhin arnadunt a chadarnhau eu kestyll ac eu dinassoed, gan dybygu gallu gŷrthŷynebu y Arthur. Ac yn yr amser hŷnnŷ yd oed Walchmei uab Leu yn deudegmŷdyd, gŷedy y rodi oe ewythyf ef yg

15

ext. Pass. ff
wedat son
§ 134 (f)

gwassanaeth Suplius bab Rufein. Ac y gan Suplius y kymeth ef arueu yn gyntaf. A gŷedy dyfot Arthur, megys y dyŷespŷyt uchof, y traeth Lychlyn, Ricŷlff a

shore, coast

new gore,
blood

holl uarchogyon y wlat y gyt ac ef a deuth yn erbyn Arthur, a dechreu ymlad ac ef. A gŷedy gellŷg llaŷer 20 a greu a gwaet o bop part[h], or diwed y Brytanyeit a oruuant gan lad Ricŷlf a llaŷer oe wyr y gyt ac ef. A gŷedy caffel or Brytanyeit y uudugolyaeth, kyrchu y dinassoed a orugant ac eu llosci, a gŷascaru eu pobloed.

disperse,
scatter

Ac ny orfoyssasant hyt pan daruu udunt goreskyn holl 25 Lychlyn a Denmarc. A gŷedy daruot hynny, ef a urdaŷd Leu uab Kynuarch yn vrenhin yn Lychlyn.

sailed

20. Ac odyna yd hŷylaŷd ynteu ae llyges hyt yn Freinc. A gŷedy kyweiraŷ y toruoed, dechreu anreithaŷ y wlat o bop parth a orugant. Ac yn yr amser hŷnnŷ 30 yd oed Frollo yn tywyssaŷc yn Freinc y dan Les amheraŷdŷr Rufein yn [y] llywyaŷ. A gŷedy clybot o Frollo dyuotedigaeth Arthur, ef a gynullaŷd holl uarchogyon Freinc, ac a deuth y ymlad ac Arthur; ac

to plunder, ravage

Lucius.
to rule, direct

ruining,
ruinal

ny allŷys gŵrthŷynebu idaŵ. Kanys gyt ac Arthur
yd oed holl ieuencitit yr ynyssed a oresgynassei. Ac
ŵrth hynny kymeint o lu a dywedit y uot gantaŵ ac yd
oed anaŵd y vn tywyssaŵc neu y neb y erbynyaŵ na
5 goruot arnaŵ. Ac y gyt ac ef hefyt yd oed y ran oreu
o Freinc, yr honn a ry ŵnathoed y haelder yn rŷymedic
oe garyat ynteu. A gŵedy gŵelet o Frollo y dygŷydaŵ
ef yn y ran waethaf or ymlad, yn y lle adaŵ y maes
a oruc y gyt ac ychydic o nifer, a ffo hyt ym Paris; ac
10 yno kynullaŵ y wasgaredic bobyl attaŵ a chadarnhau y
gaer, a mynu elchŷyl ymlad yn erbyn Arthur o
ganhorthŷ[y] y gymodogyon. Yn dirybud y deuth
Arthur ae lu y warchae ynteu yn y dinas. A gŵedy
llithraŵ mis heibaŵ, doluryaŵ a oruc Frollo o welet y
15 bobyl yn aballu rac newyn. A gofyn a oruc y Arthur
a vynnei eu dyuot ell teu y ymlad; ar hŷn a orfei
onadunt, kymerei gyfoeth y llall heb lad neb or deu lu.
Sef achaŷs y kynnigyei ef hynny. Gŵr maŵr hydŷf oed
Frollo, ac anueitraŵl y leŷder ae gedernyt. Ac o achaŷs
20 ymdiret yn y nerthoed yd archei ef y Arthur dyuot yn
neilltuedic y ymlad ac ef, o tybygu kaffel ford y iechyt
o hynny. A llaŷen uu Arthur wrth y genadŷri honno.
Ac yn y lle anuon at Frollo y dywedut y vot yn dyuot,
ac yn baraŵt y wneuthur yr amot hŷnnŷ ac ef ae gadŷ.
25 21. A gŵedy kadarnhau yr amot hŷnnŷ o bop parth,
ŷynt a deuthant ell teu hyt y myŷn ynys oŷieithŷr y
dinas; ar pobloed o bop parth yn aros y sylŷu py
damwein a darffei y rydunt. Ac yno y deuthant yn hard
wedus gyweir ar deu uarch enryfed y meint ae buanet,
30 hyt nat oed paraŷt y neb adnabot y hŷy y delei y
uudugolyaeth onadunt. A gŵedy sefyll onadunt a
drychafel y harŷydon o bop parth, dangos^a yr

to receive;
withstand

bound,
attached
to fall, chance

dispersed, scattered

neighbours

without
warning

to perish
667

to propose, proffer,
suggest. unmanse

you - I'ved to
trust apart, aside

his - death =
well - pray, tal
strength

means of
salvation

covenant, compact

catches heart,
presence, wait

outside

equipped
= easy

party who

^a MS. A dangos.

cywrein skilful, cunning
ar-weſu to bear, wield
gleif a lance, spear

go-chel to avoid, shun, ward off, escape.
gwybys stout, resolute, bold

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ysparduneu yr meirych a orugant, a gossot o bop vn ar
y gilyd y dyrnedeu môyhaf a ellynt. Ac eissoes
kywreinach yd arwedôys Arthur y leif gan ochel dyrnaût
Frollo. Arthur ae gûant ym pen y vron, ac yn herôyd
y nerth ef ae byrvaûd hyt y daear. Ac yn y lle noethi y
gledyf a oruc, a mynu llad y ben. A Frollo a gyfodes
yn gyflym, ac a gleif gossot ar varch Arthur yn y
dôyvron dyrnaût agheuaûl, hyt pan dygôydassant
Arthur ae varch yr llaôr. A phan welsant y brenhin
yn syrthaw, abreid vu eu hattal heb torri eu hamot,
ac o un vryt kyrchu y Freinc. Ac mal yd oedynt yn
torri eu kygreir, nachaf Arthur yn kyuodi yn gyflym
wychyr, ac yn drychafel y taryan ac yn kyrchu Frollo.
A sefyll yn gyfagos a wnaethant, a neûdyaû dyrnedeu,
a llafuryaû pob un ageu^a y gilyd. Ac or diûed Frollo
a gauas kyfle; a tharaû Arthur yn y tal a ûnaeth. A
phei na ry bylei y cledyf ar vodrôyeu y benffestin, ef a
vuassei agheuaûl or dyrnaût hûnnû.^b A gûedy gûelet o
Arthur y waet yn cochi y taryan ae arueu, ennynu o
flamychedic lit ac o ôychyr irlloned a oruc. A
drycha[fel] Caletfûlch ac oe hoûl nerthoed gossot a oruc,
ar helym ar penffestin a phen Frollo a holites yn
deu hanner hyt y dôy yscôyd. Ac or dyrnaût hûnnû
dygôydaû a wnaeth Frollo, ac ae sodleu maedu y daear,^c
a gellûg y eneit gan yr ôybyr. A gûedy honni hynny
dros y lluoed, bryssyaû a oruc y kiûtaûtwyr, ac agori
porth y dinas ae rodi y Arthur.

spur

increased
6133 (a)

not off

careless,
andly
X

deavour,
tempt

year to
make blunt

inflamed,
flaming

helmet

pl. of
awdd,
eell

ton?

355. prot. of barre
5 throes cast, strike,
hit, overthrow

to restrain, withhold,
10 hinder

covenant, truce

15 forehead
modrwy a ring

to kindle, fire; be
inflamed
20 wrath

holite to split, cleave

maedu to beat, strike,
pound
25 to proclaim

^a MS. ogeu

^b MS. honnû.

^c MS. daeayar.

wybyr shy, heaven

gellung y eneit gan yr wybyr,
spiritum in auras emisit (v. can. 1.)

gofalus anxious
 lle y deuth Howel vab Emyr Lydaŵ yr wlat. Ef a
 gyrchŵys y keyryd ar dinassoed; a Góittart gŵedy llaŵer
 o ymladeu yn ofalus a gymhellŵys y ŵrhau y Arthur; ac
 odyndy Gŵasgŵin o flam a hayarn a anreithŵys; ae
 5 tyŵyssogyon a darestygyŵys y Arthur.

mediant possession, power, authority
 23. A gŵedy llihraŵ naŵ mlyned heibaŵ, a daruot y
 Arthur oresgyn holl wladoed Freinc ŵrth y vedyant
 ehun, ef a deuth elchŵyl y Baris. Ac yno y dellis lys. *held (u dal)*
 Ac yno gŵedy galŵ paŵb or yscolheigon ar lleygyon,
 10 kadarnhau a ŵnaeth ansaŵd y teyrnas, a gossot
 kyfreitheu, a chadarnhau hedŵch dros yr holl teyrnas.
establish laws
 Ac yna y rodes ef y Vedwyr y bentrullyat Normandi a
chief steward
 Fflandrys. Ac y Gei y bensŵydŵr y rodes ef yr Angiŵ a
 Pheittaŵ, a llaŵer o wladoed ereill yr dylyedogyon ereill
 15 a oedynt yn y wassanaethu. Ac odyndy gŵedy hedychu
 a thagnefedu pob lle or dinassoed ar pobloed uelly, pan
 yttoed y gŵanŵyn yn dyuot, Arthur a ymhoeles y ynys
spring
 Prydein.

24. Ac ual yd oed gŵylua y Sulgŵyn yn dyuot, gŵedy
 20 y veint uudugolyaetheu hynny o bop lle, y gyt a diruaŵr
 leŵenyd ef a vedylyŵys dala llys yn ynys Prydein, a
 gŵisgaŵ y goron am y ben, a gŵahaŵd attaŵ y brenhined
 artyŵyssogyon a oedynt wyr idaŵ o bop lle a orescynnyssei,
 ŵrth enrydedu gŵylua y Sulgŵyn yn vrenhinaŵl
 25 enrydedus, ac y atneŵydu kadarnaf tagnefed y rydunt.
 A gŵedy menegi ohonaŵ y vedŵl y gyghorwyr ae anŵylyt, *friends*
 ef a gauas yn y gyghor dala y lys yg Kaer Lion ar
 Wysc. Kanys or dinassoed kyvoethockaf oed ac
 adassaf yr ueint wylua honno. Sef achaŵs oed. Or neill
 30 parth yr dinas y redei yr auon uonhedic honno Wysc. *noble*
3 Pl. Imp. Sub.
 Ac ar hyt honno y doynt y brenhined, a delhynt dros y
 moroed, yn y llogeu hyt y dinas. Ac or parth araill
pl. of flower-glades a meadow
 gŵeirglodyeu a foresti yn y theckau. Ac y gyt a hynny
 adeiladeu a llyssoed brenhinaŵl a oedynt yndi oe myŵn,

teccau & adom, decorate

cynhebyddu & compare

crofeint (crofent) f. covenant, assembly; pl. crofenoed
amryfael, pl. -on : various, different

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a thei eureit, megys nat oed yn y teyrnassoed tref a
gynhebyktyt y Rufein o ryodres namyn hi. Ac y gyt
a hynny arderchauc oed o ddy eglwys arbenhic; vn o
honunt yn ardyrchafedic yn enryded y Vyl verthyr, a
chufeint o werydon yn talu molyant y Duó yndi yn
wastat dyd a nos yn enrydedus urdasseid; arall a oed
yn enryded y Aaron kedyndeith y merthyr húnno, a
chufent yn honno a ganonwyr reolaúdyr. Ac y gyt a
hynny y dryded archescobaút a phenaf yn ynys Prydein
oed. Ac y gyt a hynny arderchauc oed o deu cant yscol
o athraon a doethon, a ed[ne]bydynt kerdetyat y syr ac
amryfaelon gelfydodeu ereill. Kanys yn yr amser húnno
y keffit yndi y seith gelfydyt; a[r] rei hynny drúy
gerdetyat y syr a venegynt y Arthur llaber or damweineu
a delhynt rac llab. Or achúysson [hynny] oll y mynnúys
Arthur yno dala llys. Ac odyndy gellúg kenadeu drúy
amryfaelon teyrnassoed a gúahaúd paúb a orucpúyt o
deyrnassoed Ffreinc ac o amryfaelon ynyssed yr eigaon,
o[r] a dylyynt dyuot yr llys.

25. Ac úrth y wys honno y deuthant yno : Araón uab 20
Kynuarch brenhin Yscotlont, Vryen y vraút brenhin
Reget, Katúallaún llab[h]ir brenhin Gúyned, Kadúr
llemenic tywyssauc Kernyú. Tri archescob ynys
Prydein : archescob Lundein, ac archescob Kaer Efrauc,
a Dyfric archescop Kaer Lion ar Wysc; a phenaf
onadunt oed dan bab Rufein, ac y gyt a hynny eglur
oed oe wassanaeth ae uuched; kanys pob kyfryú glefyt
or a uei ar dyn, ef ae gúaretei drúy y wedi. Ac y gyt
a hynny úynt a deuthant y tyúyssogyon or dinassoed
bonhedic, nyt amgen, Morud iarll Kaer Loyú, Meuruc
o Gaer Wyrágon, Anaraút o Amúythic, Kynuarch iarll
Kaer Geint, Arthal o Warwic, Owein o Gaer Leon,
Ionathal o Gaer Idor, Cursalem o Gaer Lyr, Gúallauc
ap Leenauc o Salsbri, Boso o Ryt Ychen. Ac odieithyr

L

Caer Weir

glafur clear, bright, brilliant, renowned, famous

magnificence, pomp
chief, principal

5 pl. of gwer y d
virgin
disguised

regular

course, motion
pl. of celfydyd an ant

threat,
imminent

gwyss
immense,
overhead

trading,
rounding

every kind of
sickness / disease
gwedi f. a prayer

Salisbury
Gloucester
Shrewsbury
Chester
Leicester

cywired to come together, assemble; bring together; a concourse
dad-gann to recapitulate, rehearse, recite
trigraw to dwell, remain.

besides

hynny ⁸llaŕ o wyrda, nyt oed lei eu boned nac eu ^{lineage} teilygdaŭt nor rei hynny, nyt amgen, Dunaŭt Vŕr uab Pabo post Prydein, Keneu uab Coel, Peredur uab Elidyr, Grufud uab Vogoet, Rein uab Elaŭt, Edelin 5 vab Keledaŭc, Kyngar uab Bangaŭ, Kynnar Gorbanyon, Miscoet Cloffaŭc, Run uab Nŕython, Kynuelyn [uab] Trunyaŭ, Kadelŭ uab Vryen, Kyndelic uab Nŕython. Ac y gyt a hynny llaŕ o wyrda a oed ryhir eu henŕi. Ac y gyt a hynny or ynyssed yn eu kylch: Gillamŕi 10 brenhin Iwerdon, Melwas brenhin Islont, Doldan brenhin Gotlont, Gŕynw[~~la~~]brenhin Orc, Leu uab Kynuarch brenhin Lychlyn, Echel brenhin Denmarc. Ac o Ffreinc y deuthant: Hodlyn tywyssaŭc Ruthyn, Leodgar iarŭ Bŕlŕyn, Bedŕr pentrullyat duc Normandi, 15 Borel o Cenomaŭs, Kei pensŕydr duc yr Angiŭ, Gŕittart o Beittaŭ, ar deudec gogyfarch o Freinc, a Gerein[^c] Garannŕys oc eu blaen yn dywyssaŭc arnadunt, Howel uab Emyr Lydaŭ brenhin Brytaen Vechan, a llaŕ o ŕyrda a oed darestygedic idaŭ y gyt ar ueint darmerth a 20 chyniret mulyoed a meiryech, megys yd oed dyrys eu datkanu a ryhir eu hyscriuenu. Ac odieithyr hynny ny thrigywys un tywyssaŭc y tu hŕn yr Yspaen ny delei ŕrth y wys honno. Py ryfed oed hynny? Haelder Arthur ae glot ae volyant yn ehedec dros y byt a 25 dynassei baŕp yn rŕ[y]medic oe garyat.

26. Ac or diŕed gŕedy ymgynullaŭ paŭb yr gaer ar ŕylua yn dyuot, yr archescyb a elwit yr llys ŕrth wiscaŭ y goron am ben y brenhin. Ac odyndy Dyfric archescob a gant yr offeren. Kanys yn y archescobty yd oedit 30 yn dala llys. Ac or diwed gŕedy gŕisgaŭ y vrenhinaŭl wisc am y brenhin a theckau y ben o goron y teyrnas ae deheu or deyrnwialen, ef a ducpŕyt yr eglŕys benaf, ac or tu deheu ac or tu asseu idaŭ y deu archescob yny gynhal. Ac y gyt a hynny petŕar brenhin, nyt amgen,

lineage
noble birth

prominent,
conspicuous (cf.
gogyfarch peers
v. gloss.)

provision,
preparation
difficult,
intricate

to fly

tyngnu to pull,
drag, draw
plur.

archbishop's palace

sceptre

asseu last

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brenhin yr Alban, a brenhin Dyuet, a brenhin Góyned,
 a brenhin Kernyó, yn heróyd eu breint ac eu dyltet, yn *privilege*
 aróein petóar cledyf eureit noethon yn y vlaen. *prerogative* Ac y
 gyt a hynny lláber o gúfenoed amryfaelon vrdassoed *orders*
 yn eu processio o pop parth yn ol ac ym blaen yn kanu 5
 amryfaelon gyóydolaetheu ac organ. Ac or parth arall
 yd oed y vrenhines yn y brenhinwisc, ac escyb o bop
 parth¹ yn y dóyn hitheu y eglóys y *nuns* mynachesseu,² a
 phedeir góraged y petwar brenhin, a dywedassam ni
 uchot, yn aróein pedeir clomen³ purwen⁴ yn y blaen yn 10
 heróyd eu breint óynteu, ar góraged yn enrydedus gan
 diruaór leóenyd yn kerdet yn y hol.⁵ Ac or díóed
 góedy daruot y processio⁶ ym pob vn or dóy eglóys,
 kyndecket a chyndigrifet y kenit y kywydolaetheu⁷ ar
 organ ac na ódynt y marchogyon py le gyntaf y *alternately* 15
 kyrchynt;⁸ namyn yn torfoed pob eilwers y kerdynt y
 honn yr aór hon ac yr llall góedy hynny. A pheí
 treulit y dyd yn gúból yn dóywaól wassanaeth, ny *produce, engender* magei
 dim blinder y neb. Ac or díóed góedy daruot yr
 offereneu ym pob vn or dóy eglóys, y brenhin ar 20
 vrenhines a diodassant eu brenhinwisgoed y amdanunt.⁹

27. Ac odynd y brenhin a aeth yr neuad ar góyr oll y
 gyt ac ef. Ar vrenhines ar góraged oll y gyt a hi¹ y
 neuad y vrenhines, gan gadó hen *Troy* gynefaót Tro, pan
 enrydedynt y góyluaeau maór, y góyr y gyt ar góyr yn 25
 bóyta, ar góraged y gyt ar góraged yn wahanedic. A
 góedy kyflehau² paób y³ eisted yn heróyd y *deissyfeid to* deissyfei y *demand, request, seek,*
 deilygtaót, Kei bennsóydór yn *comment* wiskedic o ermynwisc, a
 mil⁴ y gyt ac ef o vn ryó adurn a hynny⁵ o veibon
 dylyedogyon, a gychwynassant y wassanaethu or gegin 30
 anregyon. Ac or parth arall Bedwyr a mil o veibon

(Ch. 26). 1 idi add., 2 machesseu, 3 colomen, 4 gvynyon, 5 yn ol,
 6 proressiwn, 7 kywydolaetheu, 8 a gerdynt, 9 y amdanadunt

⁷Ch. 27). 1 hitheu, 2 kyfyavnheu (?) 3 yn, 4 mil o wyr, 5 ac ynteu

pl. of gwirand a
beverage, drink

Careful, unceasing
excess

excel

pl. of alaf wealth
(herd, host. v.
Peder Kemic, 242,
248)

manner, fashion

prowess

?

embrasures; pl.
of hwlech gap

tables, bench, gammon

indentation, device

cyffro excitement

~~off~~

to effect mutually

gúyrda y gyt ac ynteu yn wisgedic o amryuaelon wiscoed
yn gúassanaethu gúirodeu or vedgell. Ac or parth arall
yn llys y vrenhines aneirf o amylder gúassanaethwyr
yn wisgedic o amryfaelon wisgoed yn herúyd eu defaút
5 yn talu eu gúassanaeth yn diwall. Ar petheu hynny ae
ryotres pei ascrifenón, gormod o hyt a blinder a ónaón
yr ystorya. Kanyr ar y veint teilygdaút honno yd oed⁶
ynys Prydein megys y racvlaenei yr holl ynyssed o
amylder eur ac aryant ac alafoed dayraól.⁷ A phy
10 varchaóc bynhac a vynnei⁸ vot yn glotuaór yn llys
Arthur, o vn ryó wisc yd aruerynt,⁹ ac o vn ryó arueu, ac o
un ryó dyógyat¹⁰ marchogaeth. Y gorderchwraged o ^{concubines}
vn llió wisgoed ac o un dyógyat¹⁰ yd aruerynt. Ac ny
bydei teilóg gan un wreic garu¹¹ vn gúr, ony bei y uot
15 yn brofedic teirgúeith y milúryaeth. Ac uelly dióceirach ^{chaste}
y gúneynt¹² y gúraged a gúell, ar gúyr yn glotuorussach
oc eu karyat.

28. Ac or díged gúedy daruot bóyta a chy[ch]wynnu
y ar y byrdeu, allan odieithyr y dinas yd aethant y
20 chúare¹ amryfaylon chwaryeu.² Ac yn y lle marchogyon
yn dangos arúydon, megys kyt bydynt³ yn ymlad yn
iaón ar y maes. Ar gúraged y ar y muroed ar bylcheu
yn edrych ar chware.⁴ Ereill yn búró mein, ereill yn
saethu, ereill yn rydec,⁵ ereill yn gúare gúydbó[y]ll, ereill
25 yn gúare taplas. Ac uelly⁶ dróy bop⁷ kyfryó amryuaelon
dychymygeu⁸ gúaryeu⁹ treulaó yr hyn a oed yn ol or dyd ^{what remain of the day}
gan diruaór leóenyd, heb lit a heb gyffro¹⁰ a heb gynhen.
A phóy bynhac a vei vudugaól yn y gúare, Arthur dróy
amlaf rodyon ae henrydedei.¹¹ A gúedy treulaó y tri
30 dieu kyntaf uelly,¹² y petwryd dyd galó paóp a wnaeth-

(Ch. 27.) 6 yr dothoed, 7 analoed daeravl, 8 vynhei, 9 aruerhynt, 10
diwygyat, 11 karu, 12 ymwneynt

(Ch. 28.) 1 wareu, 2 waryeu, 3 beynt, 4 ar y gvareu, 5 redec, 6 y velly,
7 pop, 8 dychymygyon, 9 a gvaryeu, 10 a heb gyffro om., 11 henrydedhei,
12 y velly

ereill ... ereill some ... others

cynhen contention, strife, contest; pl. cynhenneu

* dysg m. teaching, instruction, examples, behaviour
clodfori to make illustrious, render famous

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pŷt or a oedynt yg gŵassanaeth, a thalu¹³ y baŵp y
wassanaeth ae lafur herŷyd ual¹⁴ y dylyynt. Ac yna y
rodent¹⁵ y dinassoed, ar kestyl, ar tir, ar dayar, ar
escobaetheu,¹⁶ ar archescobaetheu,¹⁷ ar manachlogoed,
ar amryuaelon urdasseu, megys y gŵedei y baŵp or ae 5
dylyei.¹⁸

29. Ac yna y gŵrthodes Dyfric archescob y archescobaŵt
ae teilygdaŵt. Kanys gŵell oed gantaŵ bot yn didrifŵr
a buchedu yn y didryf no bot yn archescob. Ac yn y le
ynteu y gossodet Dewi¹ eŷythyry y[r]² brenhin yn 10
archescob yg Kaer Lion ar Wysc.³ Buched hŷnnŵ oed
agreiff⁴ dayoni⁵ y baŵp or a gymerasai y dysc⁶ ynteu.
Ac yn⁶ lle Samsŷn⁷ archescob Lydaŵ drŷy anoc Howel⁸
uab Emyr Lydaŵ y gossodet Teilaŵ escob⁹ Lan Daf, yr
hŷn a glotuorei y uuched, ae deuodeu da a dangosynt 15
y uot yn ŷrda. Ac odyne escobaŵt Gaer¹⁰ Vuŷei y
Veugant, ac escobaŵt Gaer¹⁰ Wynt y Dywan,¹¹ ac
escobaŵt Lincol y Aldelmi.

30. Ac val yd oedynt velly yn llunyaethu pob peth,
nachaf deudegwyr aeduet eu hoet, enrydedus y gŵed, 20
a cheig [o] olyfwyd¹ yn llaŵ bop vn onadunt yn arŷyd eu
bot yn genadeu, ac yn kerdet yn araf, ac yn kyfarch
gŵell y Arthur, ac yn y annerch y gan Les amheraŵdyr
Rufein, ac yn rodi llythyry yn y laŵ, ar ymadraŵd hŷnn²
yndaŵ. 25

31. "Les amheraŵdyr Rufein yn anuon y Arthuryr
hynn a haedŷys. Gan enryfedu¹ yn uaŵr enryfed yŵ
genyf i dy greulonder di athrudannaeth.² Enryfedu³

(Ch. 28). 13 thallu, 14 om., 15 rodet recte, 16 escobyathieu, 17 ar
archescobaetheu om., 18 y paŵb ac y dylyei

(Ch. 29). 1 in marg., 2 yr, 3 arvyse om., 4 agriff, 5 a dayoni,
6 yny, 7 sampsŷn, 8 hywel, 9 yn escob yn, 10 kaer, 11, dŷywan?

(Ch. 30). 1 o oliwyd, 2 ymadrodyon hynny

(Ch. 31). 1 anryfedu, 2 athrudanyaeth, 3 hefyd add.

haedŷu to deserve, claim, inherit

greulonder cruelty, tyranny, oppression

drudannaeth f. arrogance.

give back, reject,
renounce
hermit.
solitary place, hermitage

goodness, virtue
anoc to urge,
encourage, recommend

Silchester
Winchester

to arrange, dispose,
array
of venerable aspect
olive-wood

to greet, address

?

X

can - ry ffigu 5 act arrogantly
barnu to judge, decide, fix, pass judgment, deem

ydöyf gan goffau y sarhaedeu⁴ a wnaethost di⁵ y Rufein.
Ac anheilóg y⁶ genyf nat atwaenost⁶ dy vynet oth
dieithyr⁷ dy hun, ac na wydut ac nat yttöyt⁸ yn medyliaö
py veint trymder y⁶ góneuthur kodyant y sened Rufein,
5 yr honn a ödost di⁹ bot yr holl vyt yn talu góassanaeth
idi. Kanys y deyrnget a orchymynöyt y dalu idi, yr
hón¹⁰ a gafas Ulkassar a llaöer o amherodron ereill
góedy ef a chyn no minheu¹¹ dröy laöer o amseroed—a
hónnó gan dremygu¹² gorchymyneu kymeint ac vn
10 sened Rufein—a gamryvygeist di¹³ y attal. Ac y gyt a
hynny ti a dugost Bórgöyn ac ynyssed yr eigaön yn
hollaöl, brenhined y rei hynny, hyt tra yttoed Rufeinaöl
uedvant yn eu medu, a dallasant teyrnget yr amherodron
a vuant kyn no minheu. A chanys or veint sarhaedeu¹⁴
15 hynny y barnöys sened Rufein y minheu iaön y genhyt
ti, ört hynny minheu a ossodaf teruyn ytti yr Aöst
kyntaf yssyd yn dyuot, dyuot ohonat titheu hyt yn
Rufein y wneuthur iaön or saöl sarhaedeu¹⁴ hynny, ac
y diodöf y vraöt a uarnho sened Rufein arnat. Ac ony
20 deuy uelly,¹⁵ miui a gyrchaf dy teruynneu.¹⁶ A megys y
ranho y clefydeu,¹⁷ mi ae ranaf¹⁸ ac a lafuryaf y döyn
drachefyn ört hynny sened Rufein."

32. A góedy datkanu y llythyr hónnó rac bron Arthur
ar brenhined ar tywyssogion a oedynt y gyt ac ef, ef
25 ac öynt a aethant y gyt hyt yn tór y keöri y gymryt
kyghor py beth a önelhynt yn erbyn y kymynediöeu¹
hynny. Ac ual yd oedynt yn esgynnu² grádeu y tór, steps
K kadör iarll Kernyö megys gör llaöen y uedöl³ a dywaöt
yr ymadraöd hónn : " Kyn no hynn ofyn a ry fu arnaf i
30 rac goruot o lesged y Brytanyeit o hir hedöch, a cholli

(Ch. 31). 4 sarahedu, 5 wnaethosti, 6 atwaenosti, 7 odieithyr,
8 ydöyt, 9 ödosti, 10 hón, 11 thitheu, 12 tremygu, 13 gamryfygeisti,
14 sarahedu, 15 dohy y velly, 16 terfynneu, 17 clefyfeu, 18 kymhellaf

(Ch. 32). 1 kymenediveu, 2 yskynnu, 3 y vedöl om.

?? by despising so great commands as that of the senate of Rome

provocation, offence

gem

?

to despise

possession, power,
authority

to suffer, undergo,
withstand

metathesis of
clefyfeu

to recite

Caps.?

command, injunction

blesged f.
fickleness, sloth,
cowardice

✓ x

f. senate

Julius
Caesar

a person
a person

to withhold

to possess

a recompense
satisfaction

segurydd ease

x mydd easy, free, prosperous, favourable

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clot eu milŵryaeth, or honn y buant hŵy eglurach no neb o genedloed y byt yn hollaŵl. Sef achaŵs yŵ. Yn y lle y peit⁴ter ac⁴ arueru o arueu, ac aruer or ŵydbŵyll ar daplas a serch gŵraged, nyt oes petrus yna llygru o lesged py beth bynhac a ry fei⁵ o nerth yno a chedernit ac enryded a chlot. Kynys⁶ pump mlyned hayach ar⁷ ethynt yr pan yttym ni yn arueru or ryŵ seguryt hŵnnŵ ar digrifŵch, a heb arueru o diŵyll ymlad. Ac ŵrth hynny Duŵ yr mynu⁸ an rydhau ni or llesged honno a gyffroes gŵyr Rufein yn an herbyn, hyt pan alwem¹⁰ ni an clot ac an milŵryaeth ar y hen gynefaŵt.

to corrupt, mar,
spoil, violate

5

well, high, almost
to enjoy, be
accustomed
cultivation

10 until, so that § 226
gals call, summon,
name

33. A gŵedy dyŵedut o Gadŵr yr ymadrodyon hynny a llaŵer o rei ereill, or diwed ŵynt a deuthant yr eisteduau. A gŵedy eisted o baŵp yn y le, Arthur a dyŵaŵt ual hynn ŵrthunt: "Vyg kedymdeithon ar rŵyd¹⁵ ac ar dyrys, molyant yr rei hyt hynny¹ ac yn rodi eu² kyghoreu ac eu³ milŵryaeth, ac yr⁴ aŵr honn o vn vryt rodŵch aŵch kyghor, ac yn doeth racvedylyŵch py beth a uo iaŵn y ateb yn erbyn yr attebyon hynn. Kanys py beth bynhac⁵ a racvedylyer⁶ yn da yn y blaen y gan doethon, pan del ar ŵeithret, haŵs vyd y diodef. Ac ŵrth hynny haŵs y gallŵn ninheu diodef ryfel gŵyr Rufein, os o gyffredin gyfundeb a chytgyghor yn doeth y racuedylyŵn py wed y gallom ni gŵahanu ac eu ryfel ŵynt. Ar ryfel hŵnnŵ, herŵyd y tebygaf i, nyt maŵr reit yn y ofynhau. Kanys andylyvedus y maent hŵy⁷ yn erchi teyrnget o ynys Prydein. Kanys ef a

15 in prosperity
both -- and

consider, provide

X

25 illegal, wrong

because § 231
trouble, conflict,
uproar
30 ancestors

(Ch. 32). 4 o, 5 ryffei, 6 kanys, 7¹a, 8 mynnu

(Ch. 33). 1 yr rei a profeis hyt hyn, 2 om., 3 y, 4 ar, 5 bynac, 6 racweler, 7 ŵy, 8 dalu, 9 ulkessar, 10 annundab, 11 hendadeu, 12 ducsant

aided to
care from
2 doubt

3 pl. Perf.
1-695 M. 10

4 ry (v.
91 M. 39)
93 M. 4)
ustan,
usage

ats, thrones

adversity

un ad
tim accidit

§ 128 (c) note

liscond
summa, conflict

foresee,
provide

wyr Rufein yr ynys honn, ac o dreis¹² y gónaethant yn *treis? violence*
trethaó.¹³ Ac órth hynny py beth bynhac a gaffer dróy *maintaince*
 na thúy na chedernit,¹⁴ nyt o dylyet y kynhellir húnno. *similar, like*
 Póy bynhac a dycko treis, peth andylyedus a geis y
 5 gynhal. A chanys andylyedus y maent óy yn keissaó
 teyrnget y genhym ni, yn gynhebic y hynny
 ninheu a deissyfón teyrnget y gantunt húy¹⁵ o Rufein,
 ar kadarnaf ohonom ni kymeret y gan y llall.¹⁶ Kanys
 or goresgynóys¹⁷ Ulkassar¹⁸ ac amherodron ereill góedy *claim, ask, demand*
 10 ef ynys Prydein, ac o achaoús hynny yr aór honn holi
 teyrnget ohanei,¹⁹ yn gynhebic y hynny minheu a
varnaf dilyu o²⁰ Rufein talu teyrnget y minheu. Kanys
 vy rieni ynheu gynt a oresgynnassant²¹ Rufein ac ae
 kynhalassant, nyt amgen, Beli uab Dyfynwal gan
 15 ganhorthóy Bran y vraót duc Bórgóyn, góedy crogi
 petwar gústyl ar hugeint²² o dilyedogyon²³ Ruuein rac
 bron y gaer, ac ae dalyassant dróy laéer o amseroed.
 A góedy hynny Custenin mab Elen a Maxen mab
 Llywelyn—pob vn or rei hynny yn gar agos y mi o
 20 gerenhyd,²⁴ ac yn vrenhined arderchaó o goron ynys
 Prydein—yr vn góedy y gilyd a gaóssant amherodraeth
 Rufein. Ac órth hynny pony bernóch chói bot yn iaón *= Let. noun 624*
 y minheu deissyfeit teyrnget o Rufein? O Ffreinc ac
 or ynyssed ereill ny órthebón ni udunt óy, kany doethant
 25 y hamdiffyn, pan y goresgynassam,²⁵ nac oe gúarafun.
 Ac órth hynny ny órthebón ni udunt húy²⁶ or rei hynny.” *to forbid, refuse*
 34. A góedy teruynu o Arthur yr ymadraóð, Howel¹
 uab Emyr Llydaó a órthebaóð ym blaen² paúb y ymadraóð
 Arthur ual hyn: “Pei³ traethei bop un⁴ ohonom ni⁵ a
 30 medylyaó pob peth yn y uedóð, ny thebygaf i⁶ gallu

(Ch. 33). 12 treis, 13 treulaó, 14 gaffer a thvyll a chedernit, 15 vy, 16 teyrnget *add.*, 17 o gverysgynnvy, 18 vlkassar, 19 oheni, 20 wyr *add.*, 21 weryskynassant, 22 hugein, 23 dilyodogyon, 24 gerenyd, 25 gveryscynassam 26 *om.*

(Ch. 34). 1 hywel, 2 ymlaen, 3 bei, 4 bavb, 5 oll *add.*, 6 thybygaf

tributary
deception, treachery
3 cf. Pa. subj. of dwyrn

demand, request, seek
"
✓

I judge, deem
ancestors

relationship

traethu to utter,
declare

damunedig part. of damunaw & desire, wish, seek for

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o neb ohonam ni rodi kyghor gŵerthuaŵrogach⁷ nac atteb grynoach na doethach nor hŵn a rodes doethineb⁸ yr arglŵyd Arthur ehun. Ac ŵrth hynny yr hyn a racuedylyaŵd⁹ medŵl doeth anyanaŵl gŵastat,¹⁰ ninheu yn hollaŵl moli hŵnnŵ a dylyŵn ae ganmaŵl yn wastat. 5 *praise, commend*
Kans yn herŵyd y dylyet a dyŵedy di, or¹¹ mynny di kyrchu Rufein, ny phetrussaf¹² i yd aruerŵn ni or uudugolyaeth, hyt tra vom ni yn amdiffyn an rydit, hyt tra geissom ni an iaŵn y gan an gelynyon, y peth y maent hŵy¹³ yn gam yn y geissaŵ y gennym ninheu. 10
Kans pŵy bynhac a geisso dŵyn y ureint ae dylyet gan gam y gan arall, teilŵg yŵ idaŵ ynteu kolli y vreint ae dylyet. Ac ŵrth hynny kans gŵyr Rufein yssyd yn keissaŵ dŵyn yr eynym ni, heb amheu ninheu a dygŵn y racdunt¹⁴ yr eidunt, o ryd¹⁵ Duŵ gyfle y ymgyuaruot ac 15 *their 655-*
ŵynt. A llyna ymgyfaruot damunedig yr holl yrytanyeit. Lyma daroganneu¹⁵ Sibli yn wir,¹⁶ a¹⁷ dyŵaŵt dyuot o genedyl y Brytanyeit tri brenhin a oresgynynt¹⁸ Rufeinaŵl amherodraeth. Ar deu a ryfu, ac yr¹⁹ aŵr hon yd ym yth gaffael titheu yn drydyd,²⁰ yr hŵn y tyfŵys²¹ blaenŵed Rufeinaŵl enryded.²² Or deu neur deryŵ eilenŵi yn amlŵc, megys y dyŵedeist ti,²³ yr eglur tyŵyssogyon²⁴ Beli a Chustenin;²⁵ pob un onadunt a uuant amherodron yn Rufein. Ac ŵrth hynny bryssya titheu²⁶ y gymryt y pe[t]h²⁷ y mae Duŵ yn y rodi itt. 25
Bryssya y oreskyn²⁸ y peth oe uod yssyd²⁹ yn mynu³⁰ y oresgyn.²⁸ Bryssya y an hardrychafel³¹ ni oll, hyt an-Syrchafel 2 *raise, exalt*
pan yth ardrychauer titheu. Ac³² ny ochelŵn ninheu kymryt gŵelieu ac agheu, or byd reit.³³ A hyt pan

(Ch. 34). 7 gverthuorogach, 8 nor hŵn a racuedylyaŵd raeweledic doethineb, 9 racwelas, 10 gvastadavr, 11 o, 12 phedrussaf, 13 vy, 14 dygyn racdunt vy, 15 darogan, 16 yn dyfot yn wir, 17 hi a, 18 werescynynt, 19 ar, 20 ydym yn kafel y trydyd, 21 yr hyn yd yttys yn adav, 22 anryded, 23 dywedeisti, 24 yn eglur y tywyssogyon, 25 chustenhin, 26 ditheu, 27 peth, 28 werescyn, 29 om., 30 oe vod add., 31 ardrychafel, 32 om., 33 in add.

* ryd 3 ss. pres. ind. of rod-af I give 6128 (a)

2 sp. Pr. Subj. of
caffel

parabyll m. a
speech

& utter, declare

& diane escape

preparation, provision,
project
wish for
thirst

f. fountain, spring

3 sp. past subj. of
aros to await, expect,
wait
quando dexteras
conferemus

cowards

besides

as a &
promise

X v

geffych ti hynny, minheu ath gedymdeithockaf ti³⁴ a deg mil o varchogyon aruaŵc y gyt a mi y achŵanegu^{② 5} dy lu." increase

35. A gŵedy teruynu o Howell¹ y barabyll, Araŵn uab
5 Kynuarch brenhin Prydein a dywaŵt ual hynn: "Yr
pan dechreuauŵd vy arglŵyd i dywedut y ymadrauŵd, ny
allaf i² traethu am tauaŵt y veint lewenyd yssyd ym
medŵl i. Kanys nyt dim gennyf i a ry wnaetham³ o ymladeu
ar yr holl urenhined a oresgynnassam⁴ ni hyt hynn, os
10 gŵyr Rufein a gŵyr Germania di^hagant⁵ yn diarueu⁶ y
genhym ni, a heb dial arnadunt yr aeruaeu a ŵnaethant
ŵynteu oc an rieni ni gynt. A chanys⁷ yr aŵr honn y
mae darpar ymgyfaruot ac ŵynt, llaŵen yŵ genyf; a
15 Kanys sychet eu gŵaet ŵynt yssyd arnaf i yn gymeint
a phei gŵelŵn fyn^hhaŵn oer⁸ ger vy mron y yfet diaŵt
ohonaei, pan vei arnaf diruaŵr sychet.⁹ Oia Duŵ!
gŵyn y uyt a arhoei y dyd hŵnnŵ!
20 Melys a welieu genyf i¹⁰ y rei a gymerŵn i neu y rei a rodŵn inheu, tra
neŵityŵn an deheuoed y gyt an gelynyon. Ar agheu
honno yssyd uelys, yr honn a diodefŵn yn dial¹¹ uy
rieni am kenedyl, ac yn amdiffyn vy rydit, ac yn
ardyrchauel¹² an brenhin. Ac ŵrth hynny kyrchŵn yr
30 hanher gŵyr¹³ hynny; na safŵn yn eu kyrchu, hyt pan
orfom ni arnadunt ŵy gan dŵyn eu henryded,¹⁴ yd
aruerom¹⁵ ni¹⁶ o laŵen uudugolyaeth. Ac y achŵaneckau¹⁷
dy lu ditheu minheu a rodaf dŵy vil o varchogyon aruaŵc
heb eu pedyt."¹⁷ pedyd infantu

leg. di-aer!
without slaughter

gandao

to stand, stay

Augment,
increase

support,
help

(Ch. 34). 34 gytymdeithockavn ditheu

(Ch. 35). 1 hvel, 2 allaffi, 3 genhym ar wnaetham, 4 werysgynassam,
5 diagbant, 6 diarua, 7 achavs, 8 loyv eglur, 9 ohonaei—sychet om.,
10 genhyfi, 11 gvaet add., 12 ardrychafel, 13 yr avr hon yr haner gvyr,
14 hanryded, 15 aruerhom, 16 ni oll, 17 pedyd

allu ae defnyd yn y wassanaeth. Ac yna y kahat o
 ynys Prydein ehun¹ trugein mil o varchogyon aruaŵc,
 heb deg² mil a adaŵssei urenhin Lydaŵ. Ac odynd
 brenhined yr ynyssed ereill (kany buassei aruer o
 varchogyon³) paŵb onadunt a edeŵis pedydgant y saŵl 5 *a troop of infantry*
 a eŵlynt eu kaffel. Sef a gahat or chwech ynys, nyt
 amgen, Iwerdon ac Islont a Gotlont ac o⁴ Orc a Lychlyn
 a Denmarc, chŵe⁵ ugein mil o pedyt;⁶ ac y gan
 tyŵyssogyon Freinc, nyt amgen, Ruthyn a Phortu a
 Normandi a Cenoman ar Angiŵ a Pheitaŵ, petwar ugein 10
 mil o uarchogyon. Ac y gan y deudec gogyfarch⁷ y *v. p. 162*
 deuthant⁸ y gyt a Gereint deucant⁹ marchaŵc a mil o
 varchogyon aruaŵc. A sef oed eiryf hynny oŵl y gyt,
 deu cant marchaŵc a their mil a phetŵar vgein mil a
 chanmil, heb eu pedyt,⁶ yr hyn nyt oed haŵd eu gossot 15
 yn rif.

37. A gŵedy gŵelet o Arthur paŵb yn baraŵt yn y reit
 ae wassanaeth, erchi a oruc y baŵp bryssyaŵ y wlat
 ac ymbaratoi, ac yn erbyn Kalan Aŵst bot eu kynadyl
 oŵl y gyt ym porth Barberfloi ar tir Lydaŵ, ŵrth gyrchu 20
 Bŵrgŵyn odynd yn erbyn gŵyr Freinc. Ac y gyt a *to meet*
 hynny menegi a oruc Arthur ŵrth genadeu gŵyr Rufein
 na thalei ef tyrngget udunt hŵy¹ o ynys Prydein. Ac nyt
 yr gŵneuthur iaŵn vdunt or a holynt yd oed ef yn
 kyrchu Rufein, namyn yr kymell teyrngget idaŵ ef o 25
 Rufein, megys y barnassei ehun y dylu. Ac ar hynny
 yd aethant y brenhined ar gŵyrda paŵb y ymbaratoi heb
 vn annot, erbyn yr amser teruynedic a ossodyssit udunt.

38. A gŵedy adnabot o Les amheraŵdyr yr ateb a 30 *to recognise, know*
 gaŵssei y gan Arthur, drŵy gyghor sened Rufein ef a

(Ch. 36). 1 *om.*, 2 y deg, 3 varchogaeth, 4 *om. recte*, 5 whe, 6 pedyd
 7 gogyfurd, 8 doethant, 9 deudeckant

(Ch. 37). 1 vy

ellogŷs kenadeu y wyssyaŷ brenhined y dôfrein,¹ ac
 erchi² dyuot ac eu lluoed gantunt y gyt ac ef űrth
 oresgyn³ ynys Prydein. Ac yn gyflym yd ymgynull-
 assant yno Epistrophus⁴ vrenhin Groec,⁵ Mustensar
 5 brenhin⁶ yr Affric, Aliphantina urenhin yr Yspaeu,
 Hirtacus vrenhin Parth, Boctus brenhin Iudiff, Sertor⁷
 brenhin⁶ Libia, Serx vrenhin Nuri, Pandrasius brenhin⁶
 yr Eifft, Missipia⁸ brenhin⁶ Babilon, Teucer duc Frigia,
 Euander duc⁶ Siria, Echion o Boeti, Ypolit o Creta,⁹ y
 10 gyt ar tywyssogyon a oedynt darestygedigyon udunt ar
 gŷyrd. Ac y gyt a hynny o vrdas y senedwyr Les,
 Kadell, Meuruc, Lepidus, Gaius, Metellus,¹⁰ Octa,
 Quintus, Miluius, Taculus, Metellus, Quintinus,
 Gerucius.¹¹ A sef¹² oed eiryf hynny oll y gyt,
 15 canűr a thrugein mil a phetűr can mil.

to equip themselves with 39. A gŷedy ymgyweiraŷ onadunt o bop peth or a vei
 reit udunt, Kalan Aűst hűynt¹ a gymerassant eu hynt
 parth ac ynys Prydein. A phan űybu Arthur hynny,
 ynteu a orchymynűys llywodraeth ynys Prydein y
 20 Vedraűt y nei uab y chűaer, ac y Wenhűyvar vrenhines.
 Ac ynteu ae lu a gychűynűys parth a phorthua² Hamtűn.
 A phan gafas y gŷynt gyntaf³ yn y ol, ef a aeth yn y
 logeu ar y mor.⁴ Ac val yd oed uelly o aneiryf amylder
 llogeu yn y gylch, ar gŷynt yn rűyd yn y ol, gan

to rend, break (= to plough the sea) very heavy a bear 25 leűenyd yn rűygaŷ y⁵ mor, mal am aűr haner nos,
 gűrthrűm hun a disgynűys⁶ ar Arthur. Sef y gűlei
 drűy y hun, arth yn ehedec yn yr aűyr; murmur hűnnű
 ae oűűrd a lanwei y traetheu o ofyn ac aruthred. Ac y
 űrth y gorlleűin y gűlei aruthyr⁷ dreic yn ehedec, ac o
 1 from

(Ch. 38). 1 dvyrein recte, 2 ac y erchi vdunt, 3 wereskyn, 4 epitrophus
 5 goroece, 6 vrenhin, 7 settor, 8 mesipia, 9 greta, 10 metelus, 11 For
 Quintus Jerucius A has Quintus milnius katulus metelus Quintus
 cerutius (?), 12 Ac ysef

(Ch. 39). 1 vynt, 2 phorth, 3 kyntaf, 4 ar y mor om., 5 om.,
 6 dygvdyvys, 7 arthur

= favourable
 growling
 terror, fear
 terrible,
 fearful

go down a
 rumbling noise

the east

* gwiad lamentable, pitious, terrible
creu-lawn bloodthirsty, cruel
dehongyl to interpret, interpretation

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eglwurder y llygeit yn goleuhau yr holl wlat. A phob
 vn or rei hynny a welei yn ymgvyrchu, ac yn ymlad yn
 irat ac yn greulaon. Ac or diwed y gŵelei y racyŵededic
 dreic yn kyrchu yr arth, ac ae thanaŵl anadyl yn y
 losgi, ac yn y vŵrŵ yn llosgedic yn y dayar. A
 gŵedy duhunaŵ o Arthur, ef a datkanaŵd y weledigaeth⁸
 yr gŵyrda a o[e]dynt⁹ yn y gylch. Ac ŵynt gan y
 dehogyl a dyŵedassant mae¹⁰ Arthur a arŵydockaei y
 dreic, ar arth a arŵydockaei y kaŵr a ymladei ac ef, ar
 ymlad a welei y rydunt a arŵydockaei yr ymlad a vydei¹¹
 y rydaŵ ef ar kaŵr, ar uudugolyaeth a damweinhei¹² y
 Arthur or kaŵr. Ac amgen no hynny y tebygei¹³
 Arthur ehun uot y dehogyl. Kanys ef a dybygei y mae
 oe achaŵs ef ar amheraŵtyr¹⁴ y gŵelei ef y vreidŵyt. A
 gŵedy rydec y nos, or diŵed pan yttod gŵaŵr dyd yn
 cochi tranoeth,¹⁵ ŵynt a disgynnassant ym porthua¹⁶
 Barberflŵy yn Lydaŵ. Ac yn y lle tynu¹⁷ pebylleu a
 wnaethant, ac yno aros brenhined yr ynyssed¹⁸ ar
 gŵladoed ac eu llw atunt.

40. A gŵedy ymgynullaŵ paŵb y gyt or yd oedynt yn
 aros, Arthur a gychŵynŵys odyndy hyt yn Aŵgustudŵm,
 y lle y tybygei bot yr amheraŵdyr ae lu yn dyuot. A
 gŵedy y dyuot hyt ar lann yr Avon Wenn ym Bŵrgŵyn,
 ef a venegit idaŵ bot yr amheraŵdyr gŵedy pebyllaŵ nyt
 oed bell odyndy, a chymeint o luoed gantaŵ ac y dywedit
 nat oed neb a allei gŵrthŵynebu idaŵ. Ac yr hynny
 eissoes ny chynhyruaŵd Arthur dim, namyn gossot y
 bebylleu ae luesteu ar lann yr auon, megys y gallei yn
 rŵyd ac yn ehang llunyaethu y lu, or bei reit idaŵ, yn y
 lle hŵnnŵ. Ac odyndy anuones Arthur Boso o Ryt
 Ychen a Gŵal[ch]mei uab Gŵyar a Gereint Garanŵys hyt

to attack
 aforesaid
 fiery

signifies, imply
 giant, mighty man

happen to, befall
 different from that
 other than that

because of
 himself
 = redus to
 am, pass by

next day
 to pitch tents

Camps
 restricted,
 free

cyhyrfu to
 excite, move
 to arrange, dispose,
 array

(Ch. 39). 8 vreidvyt, 9 oed, 10 y mae, 11 vei, 12 damweinei,
 13 tybygei, 14 amheravdyr, 15 dranoeth, 16 ymhorthua, 17 tannu
 18 ynyssed

annog to urge, encourage, recommend
blyngbain to become angry, to frown
ym - a dassu (ac) to adapt oneself

ar amheraódyr Rufein, y erchi idaó mynet o teruynau Freinc, neu tranoeth rodi kat ar uaes y Arthur, y wybot póy oreu onadunt a dyliei Ffreinc. Ac annoc a ónaeth jeuentit Ilys Arthur y Walchmei góneuthur górthgassed ^{rebellion, dissension}
5 yn Ilys yr amheraódyr, megys y gellynt gaffel gosgymonn y ymgyuaruot a góyr Rufein.

41. Ac odynd y trywyr hynny a gerdassant at yr amheraódyr, ac a archassant idaó mynet ymeith o Ffreinc, neu ynteu trannoeth rodi kat ar uaes y Arthur. Ac ual
10 yd oed yr amheraódyr yn dyóedut nat mynet ohonei a dyliei, namyn dyuot oe hamdiffyn ac y Ilyóyaó, nachaf Quintinus nei yr amheraódyr yn dywedut bot yn húy gorhoffed a bocsach y Brytanyeit noc eu gallu ac eu ^{boasting, vaunting, malathesis} gleóder, a bot yn húy eu tauodeu noc eu clefydeu.

15 Ac órth hynny Ilytaó a oruc Góalchmei, a thynnu cledyf a llad y benn ger bronn y ewythyr. Ac yn y lle ar hynt ^{immediate} kaffel eu meirych ac ymtynnu or Ilys ef ae gedym[d]eithon, ar Rufeinwyr ar veirych ac ar traet yn eu hymlit y geissaó dial y górn arnadunt oc eu holl ynni. ^{rigour}

20 Ac ual yd oed vn or Rufeinwyr yn ymordiwes a Gereint Garanóys, ef a troes arnaó, ac a gleif ae gúant tróy y holl ^{perished} arueu a thróydaó ehun, yny vyd yr llaór y ar y varch yn varó. Ac yna blyghau a oruc Boso o Ryt Ychen, a throiy varch a oruc, ar kyntaf a gyvaruu ac ef, ef a ossodes

25 arnaó yn y vogel, ac a rodes dyrnaót agheuaól idaó, a chymell arnaó ymadaó ae varch ac ymadassu ar dayar. ^{to make use of his length on the ground} Ac ar hynny nachaf Marell Mut senedór oe holl ynni yn keissaó dial Qóintilian ac yn ymordiwes a Góalchmei yn y ol ac yn mynnu y dala, pan ymchoelaó Góalchmei

30 arnaó yn gyflym, ac a chledyf llad y benn yn gyfuch ae dóy yscóyd; ac y gyt a hynny gorchymun idaó, pan elhei y uffern, menegi y Góintinal, yr hónn a ladassei ef yn y pebyll, bot yn amyl gan y Brytanyeit y ryó or hoffter hónnó. Ac odynd ymóascu ae gedymdeithon ^{on a level with} to rejoin

occasion (lit. fuel, food)

boasting, affectation

retreat from

until 6233

bogel f. navel
to park with

to command

boasting

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l. of
war, w,
w aew,
spear

spur
shouting,
cry

a oruc Góalchmei ac eu hannoc, a llad o bop un ór; ar Rufeinwyr ar gúeóyr ac ar clefydeu yn eu fustaó, ac ny ellynt nac eu dala nac eu bóró. Ac ual yd oedynt geir llaó coet a oed yn agos udunt, ar Rufeinwyr yn eu herlit yn lut, nachaf chwe mil or Brytanyeit yn dyuot or coet yn borth yr tywyssogyon a oedynt ar ffo, ac ar hynt yn dangos yr ysparduneu yr meirych, ac yn llanó yr aóyr o lefein a dodi eu taryaneu ar eu bronnoed ac yn deissyfyt kyrchu y Rufeinwyr ac yn y lle eu kymell ar ffo, ac o vn vryt eu herlit, a bóró rei onadunt yr llaó, a dala ereill, a llad ereill.

to strike, beat

glad tenacious,
5 fast, diligent
immediately

sudden, unexpected

10 erled to pursue

sp, speaking
difficult,
tricate

42. A gúedy menegi hynny y Petrius senedór, ef a gymerth degmil y gyt ac ef, a bryssyaó yn ganhorthóy y gedymdeithon,¹ ac yn y lle kymell y Brytanyeit ar fo yr coet y dathoedynt ohonaó. Ac eissoes nyt heb wneuthur diruaó gollet yr Rufeinwyr. Kanys y Brytanyeit, kyt foynt, pan geffynt adóyeu kyfig a lleoed dyrys, aerua uaó a óneynt or Rufeinwyr. Ac ual yd yttoedynt hóy yn ymladar y wed honno, nachaf Hydeir uab Mut a phump mil y gyt ac ef yn dyuot yn ganhorthóy 20 yr Brytanyeit. Ac yn y lle ymchoelut a wnaethant; ar rei a oedynt yn dangos eu kefnau ar ffo yr aóy honno, yn y lle yd oedynt yn dangos eu bronnoed ac yn rodi gúrolyon dyrnodeu bop eilwers yr Rufeinwyr, ar Brytanyeit oc eu holl dihwyt yn damunaó milóryaeth. Ac ny didorynt py damóein y dygúdynt yndaó, hyt tra gynhelynt eu clot ym milóryaeth, megys y dechreuysynt. Ar Rufeinóyr kymhennach y góneynt óy; kanys Petrius megys tyóysaó da ae dysgei óynt yn doeth góers y gyrchu góers arall y ffo, megys y góelei yn dygrynoi udunt. Ac uelly y góneynt golladeu maóy yr Brytanyeit.

15 colled loss
cyf - ing narrow; strait

25 affection inclination,
desire

compar. of Cymru,
wise

30 to avail, profit

43. A phan welas Boso o Ryt Ychen hynny, galó a oruc attaó laóer or Brytanyeit gleaó a óydat ar neilltu,

on one side

a dyŷedut ōrthunt ual hyn: "Dioer," heb ef, "kany's heb wybot y an brenhin y dechreuassam ni yr ymlad hōnn, reit oed yn ninheu ymoglyt rac an dygŷydaŷ yn y¹ ran waethaf or ymlad. Ac os uelly y dygŷydaŷ,

to guard against
X

5 kollet maŷr oc an marchogyon a gollōn, ac y gyt a hynny an brenhin a dygŷon ar gyffro ac irlloned ōrthym. Ac ōrth hynny gelōch aŷch gleōder attāŷch, a chanlynōch vinheu drŷy vydinoed y Rufeinwyr. Ac o kanhorthŷya an tyghetuennu ni, ae llad Petrius ae dala ni a orvydōn."

gyffro excitement

fates, fortunes

wrath

1st Pl. Fut
of God - God
overcome

10 44. Ac ar hynny dangos yr ysparduneu yr meiryŷ a orugant, a thrŷy vydinoed y marchogyon o ēbrŷyd ruthur mynet drostunt hyt y lle yd oed Petrius yn dysgu y gedymdeithon. Ac yn gyflym Boso a gyrchaŷd

swift, quick

= to break through

to grip, grasp, cling
to

15 Petrius a meglyt yndaŷ herŷyd y vynōgyl a, megys y racdyŷedassei, dygŷydaŷ y gyt ac ef yr llāŷr. Ac ōrth

ym ben lŷn (ry)gaw
to rush together
a shriek, noise,
disturbance

hynny ymgynullaŷ a ōneynt y Rufeinwyr y geissaŷ y ellōg y gan y elynyon. Ac or parth arall yd ympentyrrynt y Brytanyeit yn borth y Voso o Ryt Ychen. Ac yna y clyŷit y lleuein ar gorderi; yna yd oed yr aerua diruaŷr

20 o bop parth, hyt tra ytoedynt y Rufeinwyr yn keissaŷ rydhau eu tyŷyssaŷc, ar Brytanyeit yn y attal. Ac yna y gellit gŷybot pŷy oreu a digonei a gŷayŷ, pŷy oreu a saetheu, pŷy oreu a chledyf. Ac or diwed y Brytanyeit gan teŷhau eu bydinoed a dugant eu ruthur ar

digawr to be able
effect, do, accomplish
to thicken, close up
the ranks

25 karcharoryon gantunt drŷy vydinoed y Rufeinŷyr, hyt pan vdynt ym perued kedernit eu hymlad ehunein a Phetrius gantunt. Ac yn y lle ymchoelut ar yr Rufeinwyr ymdiueit oc eu tywyssaŷc ac or ran vŷyaf yn ŷanach ac yn ŷasgaredigach dangos eu keŷneu a orugant ōrth ffo.

30 Ac ōrth hynny estŷg^x gantunt a ŷnaeth y Brytanyeit, ac eu llad ac eu hyspeilaŷ, ac erlit y rei a ffoynt, a dala llāŷer or rei a damunynt y eu dangos yr brenhin. Ac or

attached

pl. of ym ŷifad (ol)
hereft (of)

damunaw to
desire, wish, seek for

1. MS. yr

x estŷung = geŷtung to let down e. gantunt in currenthes

diwed gŵedy gŵneuthur llaber o berigleu a drŵc onadunt, y Brytanyeit ŷynt[eu] a ymchoelassant y eu pebylleu ar karcharoryon ac ar yspeileu gantunt. A chan leŷenyd ŷynt a dangossant Petrius ar karcharoryon ereill y gyt ac ef y Arthur. Ac ynteu a diolches udunt gan diruaŵr leŷenyd eu llafur ac eu gŵassanaeth yn y aŷssen ef, gan adaŵ achŵaneckau eu henryded ac eu kyuoeth am eu milŵryaeth ac eu molyant. Ac yna yd erchis Arthur mynet ar carcharoryon hyt ym Paris y eu kadŵ, tra gymerit kyghor amdanunt. Ac yd erchis Arthur y 10 Gadŵr iarll Kernyŵ a Bedwyr a Rickart a Bosel ac eu teuluoed y gyt ac ŷynteu eu hebrŵg, hyt pan elhynt yn diogel, rac ofyn tŷyll y Rufeinwyr.

45. Ar Rufeinwyr y nos hono, gŵedy caffel onadunt gŷybot y darpar hŷnnŵ, a etholassant pymtheg mil o wyr aruaŵc ac ae gellygassant hyt nos y ragot y fford y tebygynt eu mynet trannoeth, y geissaŵ rydhau eu karcharoryon. Ac yn tyŷyssogyon ar yr rei hynny y gossodet Ultei a Chadell a Chwintus senedŵr ac Evander vrenhin Siria a Sertor vrenhin Libia. Ar rei hynny oll a gymerasant eu hynt, hyt pan gaŷssant y lle a vei adas gantunt y lechu, ac yno aros y dyd arnadunt.

46. Ar bore drannoeth kymryt eu fford a wnaeth y Brytanyeit ac eu karcharoryon parth a Pharis. Ac val yd oedynt yn dyuot yn agos yr lle yd oed y pyt y gan eu gelynyon arnadunt, ac ŷynteu heb wybot dim or vrat nae thybyaŵ, yn dirybud eu kyrchu a oruc y Rufeinwyr, a dechreu eu gŵaskaru a mynet drostunt. Ac eissoes, kyt kyrchit y Brytanyeit yn dirybud, ny chahat yn diaruot, namyn yn ŵraŵl gŵrthŷynebu y eu gelynyon. 30 A rei a dodassant y gadŵ y karcharoryon, ac ereill yn vydinoed y ymlad. Ar vydin a ossodassant y gadŵ y carcharoryon a orchmynnassant y Rickert a Bedwyr. A thywyssogaeth y rei ereill a orchmynnŷyt y Gadŵr

mischievous, harm

absence

*until, so that
deception, treachery*

lechu to lurk, hide

*pyt pitfall, snare
brat treachery, plot*

to break through

*command, commend,
commit to*

iarll Kernyó, a Borel yn gyttywyssaó idaó. Ar
 Rufeinwyr kyrchu a wneynt heb geissaó na llunyeithaó *to arrange put in order*
 eu góyr nae bydinaó, namyn oc eu hoñ lafur keissaó
 góneuthur aerua or Brytanyeit, hyt tra yttoedynt óynteu
 5 yn bydinaó eu góyr ac yn eu hamdiffyn ehunein. Ac
 órth hynny gan eu góanhau yn ormod óynt yn dybryt a *ugh, foul base*
 gollassynt eu karcharoryon, pei na danuonei eu tyghetuen *fake fortune*
 vdunt damunedic ganhorthóy ar vrys. Kanys Góittart
 iarll Peittaó, góedy góybot y tóyñ hónnó, a deuth a their
 10 mil gantaó. Ac or diwed gan nerth Duó ar kanhorthóy
 hónnó y Brytanyeit a oruuant, ac a talyssant eu haerua
 yr tóyñwyr. Ac eisoes yn y gyfranc kyntaf y collasant
 lawer. Kanys yna y collasant yr arderchaó tywyssaó
 Borel o Cenoman ; yn kyuaruot ac Euander vrenhin Siria
 15 yn vrathedic gan y waeó y dygóydóys. Yna y kollasant
 hefyt petóar góyr bonhedigyon, nyt amgen, Hirlas o
 Pirón a Meuruc o Gaer Geint ac Alidóe o Dindagól a
 Hir uab Hydeir. Nyt oed haó d kaffel góyr leóach nor
 rei hynny. Ac yr hynny ny chollasant y Brytanyeit
 20 eu glewder,¹ namyn oc eu llaur kadó eu karcharoryon.
 Ac or diwed ny allyssant y Rufeinwyr diodef eu ruthur,
 namyn yn gyflym adaó y maes a ffo parth ac eu pebylleu,
 ar Brytanyeit yn eu herlit ac yn góneuthur aerua
 onadunt. Ac ny pheidassant yn eu dala ac yn eu llad,
 25 hyt pan ladassant Vltei a Chadeñ senedór ac Evander
 vrenhin Siria. A góedy caffel or Brytanyeit y vudu-
 golyaeth honno, óynt a anuonassant y karcharoryon hyt
 ym Paris. Ar rei a dalyassant o newyd, óynt ae
 hym[ch]oelassant ar Arthur eu brenhin oe dangos, gan
 30 adaó gobeith hoñ uudugolyaeth idaó ; kanys nifer mor
 vychan a hónnó a geóssynt uudugolyaeth ar y saó
 elynyon hynny.

? 3 Plur. Plur perf. of
 caffel

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47. A gŵedy gŵelet o Les amheraŵtyr Rufein meint y gollet ar dechreu y ryfel, trŵm a thrist uu gantaŵ. A medylŵaŵ a oruc peidaŵ ae darpar am ymlad ac Arthur a mynet y dinas Aŵuarn y aros porth o newyd attaŵ y gan Leo amheraŵdyr. A gwedy caffel o honaŵ hynny yn y gyghor, y nos honno ef a aeth hyt yn Legris. A gŵedy menegi hynny y Arthur, ynteu a raculaenŵys y fford ef. Ar nos honno, gan adaŵ y dinas ar y llaŵ asseu idaŵ, ef a aeth hyt y myŵn dyffryn y fford y kerdei Les amheraŵdyr ae lu. Ac yno y mynŵys ef bydinaŵ y wyr. Ac ef a erchis y Vorud iarll Kaer Loyŵ kymryt attaŵ Ileg o wyr a mynet ar neilltu yg gŵersyll, a phan welei uot yn reit ŵrthunt, dyfot yn gānhorthŵy. Ac odynd y nifer oll y am hynny a ranŵys yn naŵ bydin, ac ym pob bydin or naŵ chwe gŵyr a chwe ugeint a chwe chant a chwe mil, ar rei hynny yn gyweir o bop arueu, ar rann o bop bydin yn uarchogyon ar rann araŵ yn bedyt, a thywyssogyon y dyscu pob bydin yn y blaen. Ac yr vydingyntaf y rodet Araŵn uab Kynuarch a Chadŵr iarll Kernyŵ, vn yn yr anher deheu ar llaŵ yn yr anher asseu. Ac yr vydin araŵ y rodet Gereint Garanŵys a Boso o Ryt Ychen. Ac yr dryded y rodet Echel vrenhin Denmarc a Leu uab Kynuarch brenhin Lychlyn. Ac yr bedwared y rodet Howel uab Emyr Lydaŵ a Gŵalchmei uab Gŵyar, deu nei y Arthur. Ac yn ol y pedeir hynny y gossodet pedeir bydin ereill drae kefyn ŵynteu. Ac yr gyntaf or rei hynny y rodet Kei bensŵydwr a Bedwyr bentrullyat. Ac yr nessaf idi y rodet Hodlyn iarll Ruthyn a Gŵittart iarll Peittaŵ; ac yr tryded Owein o Gaer Leon a Ionathal o Gaer Weir; ac yr petwared Vryen Vadon a Chursalem o Gaer Geint. Ac Arthur ehun a etholes¹ Ileg idaŵ o varchogyon aruaŵc o

left

lleng,
legion

new, again

5
Lengrys, Lengries
iter praecedere

10
Gloucester
a camp

15
6726

25
behind them (p. 187 Note)

30
Warwick

in front, before
 & carry
 angthen need,
 necessity

chwe gŷr a chwe ugeint a chwe chant a chŷe mil. A rac
bron Arthur sefyll y dreic eureit, yr honn a oed yn lle arŷyd ^{instead of}
 idaŷ, megys y gellynt y gŷr blin ar rei brathedic, pan
 gymhellei eu hagen¹ udunt, ffo dan yr arŷyd honno
 5 megys y gastell diogel.

suffering with
 to fail
 boch 2 Pl. Pr. Subj.
 ease

48. A gŷedy llunyaethu paŷb yn y ansaŷd, Arthur a ^{station}
 dywaŷt val hynn ŷrth y varchogyon: "Vyg kytuar-
 chogyon kytdiodeuedic ymi,² chŷi a ŷnaethaŷch ynys
 Prydein yn arglŷydes ar dec teyrnas ar hugeint; y aŷch
 10 deŷred chŷi ac y aŷch molyant y kytdiolchaf ynheu
 hynny, y molyant nyt yttyŷ yn paŷlu nac yn dyffygvaŷ, & fail, lack
 namyn yn kynnydu. Kyt ry foch chŷi ys pump mlyned
 yn arueru o seguryt heb arueru o arueu a milŷryaeth, yr
 hynny eissoes ny chollyssaŷch aŷch anyanaŷl dayoni,^{goodness, virtue, valor}
 15 namyn yn wastat parhau yn ach bonhedic dayoni.
 Kanys y Rufeinwyr a gymellassaŷch ar ffo, y rei a oed
 oc eu syberŷyt yn keissaŷ dŷyn aŷch rydit y gennŷch,
 ac yn vŷy eu nifer nor einym ni. Ac ny allasant sefyll
 yn aŷch erbyn, namyn yn dybryt ffo gan achub y dinas
 20 hŷnn. Ac yr aŷr honn y doant o hŷnnŷ drŷy y dyffryn
 hŷnn y gyrchu Aŷuarn. Ac y am hynn yma y gellŷch
 chŷitheu eu kaffel ŷynt yn dirybud ac eu llad megys
 deueit. Kanys gŷyr y dŷyreid a debygant³ bot llesked
 ynaŷch chŷi, pan geissynt gŷneuthur aŷch gŷlat yn
 25 trethaŷl udunt a chwitheu yn geith udunt. Pony^{g. Caeth}
 wybuant ŷy py ryŷ ymladeu a dyborthassaŷch chŷi y wyr
 Lychlyn a Denmarc ac y tywyssogyon Freinc, y rei
 a oreskynassaŷch chŷi, ac a rydhayssaŷch y ŷrth eu
 harglŷydiaeth waratŷyduŷ ŷy? Ac ŷrth hynny, kan
 30 gorfuam ni yn yr ymladeu kadarnaf hynny, heb amheu
 ni a orfydŷn yn yr ymladeu yscaŷn hynn, os o vn
dihewyt ac o vn vryt y llafuryŷn y gyŷarsagu yr hanner

dy-borthi to
 carry, inflict
 disgraceful
 light, slight, easy
 affection, inclination,
 desire

3 Pl. Pres.

X

1. MS. hagen 2 MS. yni 3 leg. debyggynt

X

Cy-wan-sangu to trample upon, oppress, crush.

tor belly; ar eu tor against them
annof to urge, encourage, recommend

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cadards gŷyr hynn. Py veint o enryded a medyant a chyfoeth
a geiff paŷb ohonaŷch chŷi, os megys kytvarchogyon
ffydlaŷn yd ufudheŷch chŷi ym gorchymynn ynheu? *obey*
Kanyŷ gŷedy gorffom ni arnadunt, ni a gyrchŷn Rufein,
to possess a ni a gaffŷn y medu hi. Ac velly keffŷch yr eur ar aryant 5
ar llysoed ar tired ar keŷtyll ar dinassoed; ac eu holl
gyuoeth a geffŷch." Ac val yd oed yn dyŷedut hynny
ŷrthunt, paŷb o vn eir a gadarnassant bot yn gynt y
diodefynt ageu noc yd ymedeŷynt ac ef, tra vei ef vyŷ
or blaen.

*3 Pl. Past Subj. of
y medu (ac), part
10 with leave, desert.*

49. A gŷedy gŷybot or amheraŷdyr y vrat yd oedit
yn y darparu idaŷ, nyt ffo a oruc ef megys y darparŷssei, *to prepare, intend*
namyn galŷ y leŷder attaŷ a chyrchu y dyffryn hŷnnŷ
ar eu tor. A galŷ y tyŷyssogyon attaŷ a dywedut ŷrthunt
val hyn: "Tadeu enrydedus o arglŷydiaeth, or rei y 15
dylyir kynal teyrnassoed y dŷyrein¹ ar gorlleŷin yn
dareŷtygedic vdunt, koffeŷch ych hendadeu, y rei yr
gorescyn eu gelynyon ny ochelynt ellŷg eu priaŷt waet
*made
over him
but (often
ref. § 214)* ehunein, namyn adaŷ agreiff molyant yr rei a delei *our
= anghreiff example*
gŷedy ŷynt. Ac velly yn vynyŷ y goruydynt. A chan 20
oruot y gochelynt agheu, kanyŷ ny daŷ y neb namyn
yr neb y gŷelho Duŷ, ar ansaŷd y mynho Duŷ, ar amser
y mynho. Ac ŷrth hynny yd achŷaneckeynt hŷy gyfoeth *augmented, increased*
Rufein ac eu molyant hŷy ac eu clot ac eu hadŷynder ac *gentleness, nobility, honour*
eu haelder. Ac o hynny y dyrcheynt ŷynt ac eu 25 *both -- and*
harglŷydiaeth ac eu hetuedyon ar yr holl vyt. Ac ŷrth
hynny gan damunaŷ kyffroi ynaŷch chwitheu y kyfryŷ *the same kind*
hŷnnŷ yd anogaf i hyt pan alŷoch chŷi attaŷch aŷch *until, so that*
anyanaŷl dayoni, a hyt pan safoch yndi gan gyrchu
aŷch gelynyon yssyd yn aŷch aros yn y dyffryn hŷnn
gan deissyfyt y gennŷch aŷch dylyet. Ac na thebygŷch
y mae rac eu hofyn ŷy y kyrcheis i y dinas hŷnn, namyn

*30
to demand, request,
seek, merit*

o tebygu an herlit ni ohonunt hŷy, ac yn deissyfyt kaffel *& seek*
 ohonam aerua diruaŷr eu meint ohonunt. A chanyys yn
 amgen y gŷnaethant hŷy noc y tebygassŷn i, gŷnaŷn
 ninheu yn amgen noc y tebygant ŷynteu. Deisyfŷn
 ? | 5 ŷynt, ac yn leŷ kyrchŷn ŷynt. A chyt gorffont, diodefŷn
 ni yn da y rythur gyntaf y gantunt; a velly heb amheu
 ni a oruydŷn. Kanys y neb a safo yn da yn y rythur
 gyntaf, mynych yŷ y vynet gan uudugolyaeth yn llaŷer o
 ymladeu."

*& come to pass,
 happen
 affection, inclination,
 desire (adj here?)
 eager)*

- IO 50. A gŷedy daruot idaŷ teruynu yr ymadraŷd hŷnnŷ
 a llaŷer o rei ereill, paŷb o vn dihewyt a rodassant eu
 dŷylaŷ gan tygu nat ymedewynt ac ef; ac ar vrys
 gwisgaŷ amdanunt eu harueu ac adaŷ Legrys a chyrchu
 y dyffryn, y lle yd oed Arthur gŷedy llunyaethu y
 15 vydinoed. Ac yna gossot a ŷnaethant hŷynteu drŷy
 deudec bydin o varchogyon a phedyt yn herŷyd
 Rufeinaŷl deuaŷt o chwe gŷyr a thrugeint a chwe chant
 a chŷe mil ym pop bydin; ac ym pop vn ohonunt
6,666
llyŷodyr, hyt pan vei o dysc hŷnnŷ y kyrchynt ac y
 a leader, commander
 due, prospect 20 kilynt, pan vei dylvedus udunt, ac y gŷrthŷyneynt y eu
 gelynyon. Ac y vn or bydinoed y rodes¹ Les/
 Kadell senedŷr o Rufein ac Aliphantina brenhin yr
 Yspaen, ac yr eil Hirtacus brenhin Parth a Meuruc
 senedŷr, ac yr tryded Bocus brenhin Nidif a Ganis
 25 senedŷr, yr bedwared Qŷintus a Myrr senedŷr. Ar
 pedeir hynny a rodet yn y blaen. Ac yn ol y pedeir
 hynny y dodet pedeir ereill. Ac y vn or rei hynny y
 rodet Serx brenhin Ituri, ac yr eil Polites duc Ffrigia,
 yr tryded Pandrasius brenhin yr Eift, yr pedŷared duc
v. p. 172
 30 Bitinia. Ac yn ol y rei hynny pedeir bydin ereill. Ac
 y vn ohonunt y rodet Qŷintus Carucius, ac yr eil iarll
 Lelli Hosti, yr tryded Sulpius, yr pedŷared Marius

v. p. 181

v. p. 172

cf. 172

senedŵr. Ac ynteu yr amheraŵtyr hŵnt ac yma, yn = *here & there (hŵnt = yonder)*
 annoc y wyr ac yn eu dysgu py wed yd ymledynt. Ac
 ym perued y llŵ yd erchis ef sefyll yn gadarn eryr
 eureit, yr hŵnn a oed yn lle arŵyd idaŵ, ac erchi y baŵp
 or a ŵehenit y ŵrth y vydin, gyrchu yno. *gwehenit* *Pass of*

51. Ac or diŵed gŵedy sefyll paŵb yn erbyn y gilyd
 onadunt y Brytanyeit or ne[i]ll parth ar Rufeinwyr or
 parth arall, pan glyŵssant sein yr arŵydon, y vydin, yd
 oed brenhin yr Yspaen aegedymdeith yny llywyaŵ, ymgy-
 uarfot a orugant a bydin Araŵn uab Kynuarch a Chadŵr
 iarll Kernyŵ, a hynny yn wychyr ac yn leŵ. Ac eissoes
 ny allyssant nae thorri nae gŵasgaru. Ac ual yd oedynt
 uelly yn ymlad yn dywal ac yn wychyr, nachaf Gereint
 Garanŵys a Boso o Ryt Ychen ac eu bydin yn eu kyrchu
 yn deissyfyt o rydec eu meirych, ac yn tyllu eu gelynyon

ac yn mynet drostunt, hyt pan gyfarfuant a bydin
 brenhin Parth, yr honn a yttoed yn kyrchu yn erbyn
 bydin Echel brenhin Denmarc a Leu vab Kynuarch
 brenhin Lychlyn. Ac yna heb vn gohir o bop parth
 ymgymysgu a ŵnaethant y bydinoed, a mynet paŵb dros

20 y gilyd onadunt; ac aerua diruaŵr y meint o bop parth,
 ar lleuein ar gorderi yn llanŵ yr aŵyr o son; ar rei
 brathedic yn maedu y dayar ac ae penneu ac eu sodleu,
 a thrŵy eu gŵaet yn terfynu eu buched. Ac eissoes y
 kollet kyntaf a deuth yr Brytanyeit. Kanys Bedwyr a

25 las, a Chei a vrathŵyt yn agheuaŵl. Kanys pan
 ymgyfarvu Vedwyr a brenhin Nidif, y brathŵyt a gleif
 yny dygŵydŵys. A hyt tra yttoed Gei yn keissaŵ dial
 Bedwyr, ym perued kat brenhin Nidif y brathŵyt ynteu.
 Ac eissoes o defawt ¹ marchaŵc da, ar ystondard a oed
 30 yn y laŵ gan lad a gŵasgaru y elynyon, agori fford idaŵ
 a oruc; ac ae vydin gantaŵ yn gyfan ef a doeth hyt ym

di-darbot to consider, care helt δ. parum cogitans
x gar-ahu to cry or call aloud

plith y wyr ehunan, pei nar gyfarffei ac ef vydin brenhin Libia. Honno a gasgaróys y vydin ef yn hollaól, ac ynteu a ffoes a chorff Bedóyr gantaól hyt y dan y dragon eureit.

p.p. of brinsau to
break in pieces,
shatter, destroy

5 Ac yna py veint o góynuan a oed gan wyr Normandi, pan welsant gorff eu tyóysaóe yn vriúedic or saól weljoed hynny? Py veint góynuan a óneynt wyr yr

p.p. of swell
i. wound

enkyt space of time
in the midst of

Angiú órth welet gúelieu Kei eu tyóysaóe, pei kaffei neb enkyt y góynaó y gilyd gan y amdiffyn ehunan yg kyfróg y bydinoed gúactlyt? bloody

"

10 52. Ac órth hynny Hirias nei Bedwyr yn gyffroedic o aroused

a wild boar
gelynwyl hostile

agheu Bedwyr a gymerth a gyt ac ef trychant marchaóe, a megys baed koet tróy blith llaóer o gón kyrchu dróy blith y elynaól vydinoed yr lle y gúelei aróyd brenhin Nidif, heb didarbot py beth a damóeinei idaó gan gaffel

through the
midst of

15 dial y eóythyr ohonaó. Ac or díóed ef a gafas dyuot hyt

to break in pieces,
shatter

y lle yd oed vrenhin Nidif, ac ae kymertth o blith y vydin, ac ae duc gantaó hyt y lle yd oed gorff Bedwyr, ac yno y dryllyaó yn drylleu man. Ac o dyna goraló ar y gedymdeithon, a chan eu hannoc kyrchu eu

from among

x fine, small

20 gelynyon yn vynyth, megys gan atnewydu eu nerth, hyt pan yttoedynt eu gelynyon yn ofnaóe ac eu callonoed yn crynu. Ac y gyt a hynny kyóreinach y kyrchynt y

to tremble, quake
comp. of crenlawn
in blood thirsty, cruel
force, strength, effort

Brytanyeit oe dysc ynteu, a chreulonach y góneynt aerua. Ac órth hynny grym ac angerd oe annoc ef a

shrewd,
cunning

vehemence,
force

25 gymerassant y Brytanyeit, a dóyn ruthur y eu gelynyon; ac o bop parth udunt diruaóer aerua a orucpóyt. Y

to attach

Rufeinwyr yna y gyt ac aneirf o vilyoed y syrthassant. Yna y llas Aliphant vrenhi[n] yr Yspaeu, a Misipia vrenhin Babilon, a Chóintus Miluius, a Marius Lepidus

30 senedór. Ac o parth y Brytanyeit y syrthóys Hodlyn iarll Ruthun, a Leodogar iarll Bolóyn, a thri thyóysaóe ereill o ynys Prydein, nyt amgen, Cursaleu o Gaer Geint, a Góallaóe vab Lywynaóe o Salsbri, a ^{ate} Vryen o Gaer Vadon. Ac órth hynny gúahanu a ónaethant y bydinoed

yd oedynt yn y llywyaŵ, ac enkil drachefyn hyt ar y *to retreat*
 vydin yd oed Howel uab Emyr Lydaŵ a Gŵalchmei uab
 Gŵyar yn y llywyaŵ. A phan welas y gŵyr hynny eu *to kindle fire, be*
 kedymdeithon yn ffo, enynu o lit megys fflam yn enynu *inflamed*
a hearth
bonfire
 godeith, gan alŵ y rei a oedynt ar ffo a chyrchu eu
 gelynyon. A chymell ar ffo y rei a oedynt yn eu herlit
 ŷynteu kyn no hynny gan eu bŵrŵ ac eu llad, a gŵneuthur
 aerua heb orfoŷys onadunt, hyt pan deuthant hyt ar
 vydin yr amheraŵdyr.

53. A phan welas yr amheraŵdyr yr aerua oe wyr, *10*
 bryssyaŵ a oruc yn borth udunt. Ac yna y gŵnaethpŵyt
 y Brytanyeit yn veirŵ; kanys Kynuararch tyŷysaŵc
 Trigeri a dŵy vil y gyt ac ef a las yna. Ac yna y llas or
 parth araŵ trywyr, nyt amgen, Rigyfarch a Bolconi a
 Laŵin o Votlan. A pheibdynt tywyssogyon teyrnassoed, *15*
 yr oessoed a delhynt gof hyt vraŵt ac a enrydedynt
 eu molyant ac eu clot. Ac eissoes pŵy bynhac
 a gyfarffei a Hoŵel neu a Gŵalchmei oc eu gelynyon,
 ny diagei ae eneit gantaŵ. A gŵedy eu dyuot, megys
 y dywespŵyt uchot, hyt ym plith bydin yr amheraŵdyr, *20*
 yn damgylchedic oc eu gelynyon y syrthassant y tryŷyr
 hynny. Ac ŵrth hynny Howel a Gŵalchmei, y rei ny
 magyssit yn yr oessoed kyn noc ŷynt neb well noc ŷynt,
 pan welsant yr aerua oc eu kedymdeithon, yn ŷychyr y
 kyrchassant hŵnt ac yman, vn o bop parth yn gyffredin *25*
 yn dyŵalhau ac yn blinaŵ bydin yr amheraŵdyr, ac
 megys lluchait yn llad a gyfarffei ac ŷynt, ac yn annoc
 eu kedymdeithon; a Gŵal[ch]mei yn damunaŵ oe holl
 dihewyt ymgaffel a Les amheraŵdyr y gymell arnaŵ
peth a digonei ym milŵryaeth. Ac nyt oed haŵd barnu *30*
 pŵy oreu, ae Hoŵel ae Gŵalchmei.

54. Ac odyna Gŵalchmei a gafas y damunedic hynt.
 Ac yn ŷychyr kyrchu yr amheraŵdyr a oruc, a gossot
 arnaŵ. Ac eissoes Les, megys yd oed yn dechreu

a hearth
bonfire

3 Pl. Past
subj. of dala

surrounded

5 harass
h. 3 bluched
lightning
inclination,
desire

X

to weary, molest, harass

to get hold of,
engage in battle

5 flourish, prosper blodeuab dewred y ieuentit ac yn vaŕr y ynni, nyt oed *vigour*
 well dim gantaŕ ynteu noc ymgaffel ar ryŕ uarchaŕc
 clotuaŕ hŕnnŕ, yr hŕnn a gymellei y wybot beth vei y
 angerd ae deŕred. Ac ŕrth hynny diruaŕ leŕenyd a
 5 gymerth yndaŕ ŕrth ymgaffel ohonaŕ a gŕr kynglotuo- *so renowned*
 russet a Gŕalchmei. Ac *x to encounter, combat* ymerbynyeit yn galet a ŕnaeth *called lord, served*
 pob vn ae gilid, megys na ŕelat rŕg deu vilŕr ymlad a
 gyffelypit y hŕnnŕ. A phan yttoedynt ŕy yn neŕidyaŕ
 kaledyon dyrnodeu, a phob vn yn llafuryaŕ agheu y
 10 gilyd, nachaf y Rufeinwyr ynn ym^bpentyryaŕ yn eukylch, *about/around them*
 hyt pan vu reit y Walchmei a Howel ac eu bydinoed
 enkilyaŕ hyt ar vydin Arthur, gan eu llad or Rufeinwyr
 yn drut. *drud bold, arrogant, wicked*

55. A phan welas Arthur yr aerua yd oedit yn y
 15 wneuthur oe wyr ef, tynu Caletvŕlch y gledyf goreu
 a ŕnaeth, ac yn vchel dyŕedut val hynn: "Py achaŕs
 y gedŕch chŕi y gŕreicolyon wyr hynn y genŕch? Nac
 aet vn yn vyŕ onadunt, nac aet. Koffeŕch aŕch
 deheuoed, y rei yn gyfrŕys yn y saŕl ymladeu kyn no
 20 hynn a darestygassant dec teyrnas ar hugeint ŕrth vym
 medyant. Koffeŕch aŕch hendadeu, y rei, pan oedynt
 gadarnach gŕyr Rufein no hediŕ, ae gŕnaethant yn
 drethaŕl udunt. Koffeŕch aŕch rydit, yr honn y mae yr
 hanher gŕyr hynn yn keissaŕ y dŕyn y genŕch. Ac ŕrth
 25 hynny nac aet vn yn vyŕ onadunt, nac aet." A chan
 dywedut yr ymadrodyon hynny, kyrchu y elynyon ac eu
 bŕrŕ dan y draet ac eu llad. A phŕy bynnac a gyfarffei
 ac ef, o vn dyrnaŕt y lladei ac ef ae varch. Ac ŕrth
 hynny paŕb a foynt racdaŕ, megys y foynt aniuieleit rac
 lleŕ creulaŕn, pan vei neŕyn maŕr arnaŕ ac ynteu yn *hunger*
 keissaŕ bŕyt. A phŕy bynhac o damŕein a gyfarffei ac ef,
 nys differei y arueu ef rac Caletvŕlch, hyt pan vei reit
 idaŕ talu y eneit y gyt ae ŕaet. Deu urenhin oc eu *pay, give, farfeit*
 drycdamŕein a gyfaruuant ac ef, Sertor brenhin Libia
 30 *mis fortune, ill-luck*

pl. of Juragawl womanish, cowardly, cyfrŕys trained, expert
Cowards
bloodthirsty, cruel by chance
3 ss Past Sulej. diffryd (rac), defend, protect (from)

THE STORY OF ARTHUR

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a Pholites brenhin Bitinia. Ar deu hynny gŵedy llad eu penneu a anuones Arthur y Rufein. cut off

56. A gŵedy gŵelet or Brytanyeit eu brenhin yn ymlad uelly,¹ glêder ac ehofynder a gymerassant, a chan teŵhau eu bydinoed o vn vryt kyrchu y Rufeinwyr gan darparu mynet drostunt. Ac eissoes gŵrthŷnebu yn wychyr a oruc fearless ness, confidence, courage

y Rufeinwyr udunt, ac o dysc Les amheraŵdyr llafuryaŵ y talua aerua yr Brytanyeit. A chymeint uu yr ymlad yna o bop parth a chyt pei² yr aŵr honno y dechreuynt yr ymlad. Or neill parth yd oed yr arderchaŵc vrenhin Arthur yn llad y elynyon, ac yn annoc y wyr y sefyll yn ŵraŵl. Ac or parth arall yd oed Les amheraŵdyr yn annoc y Rufeinwyr ac yn eu dysgu ac yn eu moli. Ac ny orfoŷyssei ynteu yn llad ac yn bŵrŵ y elynyon ac yn kylchynu y vydinoed ehun. A phy elyn bynac a 15 gyfarffei ac ef, a gŵayŵ neu a chledyf y lladei. Ac uelly o bop parth y bydei Arthur yn gŵneuthur aerua.

Kanys gŵeithu y bydynt trechaf³ y Brytanyeit, gŵeithu ereill y bydynt⁴ trechaf³ y Rufeinwyr. A phan yttoedynt hŷy⁵ yn yr ymfust hŷnnŵ, heb wybod py diŵ y damŵeinei now -- again (give them sometimes) to whom 680 N. 2

y vudugolyaeth, nachaf Morud iarll Caer Loyŵ yn dyuot ar llæg a dyŵedassam ni y hadaŵ uchoŵ yg gŵersyll, ac yn deissyfyt⁶ yn kyrchu eu gelynyon yn dirybud or tu yn eu⁷ hol ac yn mynet drostunt, gan eu gŵasgaru a gŵneuthur aerua diruaŵr y meint. Ac yna y syrthassant⁸ 25 llaber o vilyoed or Rufeinwyr. Ac yna y dygŷydŷs Les amheraŵdyr yn vrathedic gan leif neb vn, ac y bu varŵ. Ac yna, kyt bei drŷy diruaŵr lafur, y Brytanyeit a gaŵssant y maes.⁹ = won the day (maes = open field, battle-field)

57. Ac yna y gŵasgarassant¹ y Rufeinwyr² yr diffeithŵch ac yr coedyd, ac ofyn yn eu kymell. Ereill yr dinassoed a waste, wilderness pl. of dinas city, citadel

(Ch. 56). 1 y velly? the initial letters are illegible, 2 chyn bei, 3 drechaf, 4 bydei, 5 ŷy, 6 deissyfydic, 7 y, 8 syrthysant, 9 ar goruot add.
(Ch. 57). 1 gvassaryssant, 2 rei add.

intending to break through them

x

you must afflict, struggle long legion sudden unexpected

trans. & intrins. dispersed, scattered

ar kestyl ac yr lleod kadarn y ffyont; ar Brytanyeit oc eu hol yn³ eu hymlit, ac o druanaf aerua⁴ yn eu llad ac yn eu dala ac yn eu hyspeila⁶. Ac uelly megys y rodynt

? as it were

to extend, prolong

y ran vóyaf⁵ onadunt eu dóyla⁶ yn wreiga⁶l y eu 5 rúyma⁶ ac y eu karcharu, y geissa⁶ ystynu ychydic y⁶ eu hoedel. A hynny⁷ o jaón vraót⁸ Duó. Kanys eu hendadeu óynteu kyn no hynny yn andylydedus a ónathoedynt⁹ y Brytanyeit yn dretha⁶l udunt; ar

treth f. a tribute

Brytanyeit yna yn nackau udunt y dreth yd oedynt yn 10 andylydedus yn y cheissa⁶ gantunt.¹⁰

58. A gúedy caffel o Arthur y vudugolyaeth, ef a erchis gúahanu ar neilltu¹ kalaned y wyrda ef y órth y elyna⁶l galaned ac eu kyóeirya⁶ o vrenhina⁶l defa⁶g, ac eu dóyn yr² manachlogoed a vei yn eu gúlat yn ansódedic,

established, founded

15 ac yno eu cladu yn enrydedus. Ac yna y ducpóyt corff Bedwyr hyt y dinas ehun yn Normandi gan dirua⁶r gúynuan y³ gan y Normanyeit. Ac yno y myón mynóent

f. graveyard well, rampart

ar deheu y dinas y cladóyt yn enrydedus gyr⁴ lla⁶ y mur.

Kei a ducpóyt yn urathedic hyt yg Kam, y kastell⁵ a 20 ónathoed⁶ ehun. Ac yno ny bu bell gúedy hynny yny vu⁷ uar⁶ Kei⁸ or brath hónnó. Ac yn y fforest a oed yn

agos yno y myón manachla⁶c ermitwyr or enryded a dyliei iarll yr Angi⁶ y cladóyt. Hodlyn tyóyssa⁶c a ducpóyt hyt y⁹ dinas ehun, yr hón a elóir y Tyruan, ac

25 yno y cladóyt. Y gúyrda ereill a erchis Arthur eu dóyn yr manachlogoed nessaf udunt ar hyt y gúlatoed.¹⁰ Ac

yna¹¹ yd erchis ef y óyr y wlat honno cladu y elynyon,¹² ac anuon corff Les amheraódyr hyt yn sened Rufein. Ac

erchi menegi udunt na dylyynt hóy^{13 14} teyrnget o ynys

30 Prydein amgen no hónnó. Ac yno y bu Arthur y gayaf

(Ch. 57). 3 oc eu holl ynni yn, 4 aghen, 5 vvyaff, 6 om., 7 ac uelly, 8 varn, 9 wnaethoedynt, 10 yn y cheissav yn andylydedus y ganthunt

(Ch. 58). 1 gvahanu a neilltua, 2 yr, 3 om., 4 ger, 5 hyt—kastell: hyt y castell, 6 wnaethoed, 7 yny vu: y bu, 8 om., 9 yn y, 10 gvladoed, 11 odyna, 12 gelynyon, 13 vy, 14 tremygu y brytanyeit nac erchi add.

to bind, send

to refuse (naccain)

to lay out

south

cf Pedaw. Kana xxvi, xxvii

(regeu en yre furburwaram, violato jure receptationis,
eidem nefanda Venere, copulatam esse)

THE STORY OF ARTHUR

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hónnó yn goresgyn y dinassoed y Mórgóin.¹⁵ A phan
yttoed yr haf yn dechreu dyuot, ac Arthur yn ysgynu
mynyd Mynheeu¹⁶ órth vynet parth a Rufein, nachaf
genadeu o ynys Prydein yn menegi y Arthur ry daruot¹⁷
y Vedraót y nei, uab y chóaer, goresgyn¹⁸ ynys Prydein a 5
góisgaó¹⁹ coron y teyrnas am y pen²⁰ ehun²¹ dróy
greulonder a brat, a thynu²² Góenhóyfar vrenhines oe
rieingadeir a ry gysgu²³ genti, gan lygru kyfreith *violate*
dóywaól y neithoreu.²⁴ *pl. of neithawr a wedding feast*

queen's
throne

accused

59. A góedy menegi hynny y Arthur, yn y lle peidyaó¹ 10
a oruc ae darpar am vynet y Rufein, ac ymchoelut parth
ac ynys Prydein, a brenhined yr ynyssed y gyt ac ef.
A gellóg Howel uab² Emyr Lydaó a llu gantaó y
tagnefedu ac y hedychu y góladoed.³ Kany⁴ yr
yscymunedickaf⁴ vradór gan Vedraót a anuonassei 15
Cheldric⁵ tyóysaó y Saeson hyt yn Germania y gynullaó
y llu móyaf a gallei yn borth idaó. A rodi udunt a oruc o
Humyr hyt yn Yscotlont, ac yn achóanec kymeint ac a
uuassei y⁶ Hors a Heingyst⁷ kyn no hynny yg Kent.⁸ Ac
óρθ hynny y deuth Cheldric ac óyth cant⁹ llog yn llaón 20
o wyr aruaó gantaó¹⁰ o baganyeit,¹¹ a górhau y Vedraót
ac ufudhau megys y vrenhin. Ac neur daroed idaó
gedymdeithockau ataó yr Yscottyeit ar Ffichteit, a phaóó
or a óypei ef idaó gassau y ewythyr,¹² hyt pan yttoedynt
oíl petwar¹³ ugein mil róg Cristonogyon a phaganyeit. 25

? in addition

to obey
to accompany
social with
past subj.

& pay homage

& land

60. Ac a hynny o nifer gantaó y deuth Medraót¹ hyt yn
aber Temys, y lle yd oedynt llogeu Arthur yn disgynnu.
A góedy dechreu ymlad, ef a² wnaeth aerua diruaó

(Ch. 58). 15 gverescyn dinassoed bórgóyn, 16 mynheu, 17 darvot?
18 gverescyn, 19 arwisgaó? 20 ben, 21 om., 22 thynhu, 23 chysgu, ry om.
24 neithorven

(Ch. 59). 1 peidaó, 2 ac eilvg hvel m., 3 gvledi, 4 yscymunediccaf.
5 chledric, 6 om., 7 hengist, 8 ygkeint, 9 can, 10 om., 11 paganyeit,
12 The word before hyt is (a)rthur; between pav(b) and this there is a
hole in the MS., 13 The initial letters seem to be deu, what follows is
illegible

(Ch. 60). 1 om.

X { v. Gloss. I can : "that most accused
traitor of a Medrawd"

cf. 190, 10
192, 2, 5

onadunt yn dyuot yr tir. Kanys yna y dygŷydassant Araŷn uab Kynuarch, brenhin Yscotlont, a Gŷalchme[i]³ uab⁴ Gŷyar. Ac yn ol Araŷn y deuth Owein vab⁴ Vryen yn vrenhin yn Reget, y gŷr gŷedy hynny a vu clotuaŷr

pl. 78 Cynben
contention, strife,
contest

5 yn llaŷer o gynhenneu. Ac or diwed, kyt⁵ bei drŷy diruaŷr lafur a thrŷy eu llad,⁶ Arthur ae lu a gafas y tir. A chan talu yr aerua ŷynt a gymellasant Vedraŷt⁷ ae lu ar ffo. A chyn bei mwy eiryf llu Medraŷt no llu Arthur,

skilful, cunning
necessary

cf. 189, 15;
192, 2, 5

eisoes kywreinach a doethach yd ymledynt o beunydyabl ymladeu.⁸ Ac ŷrth hynny y bu dir yr anudonaŷl⁹ gan Vedraŷt gymryt y ffo. Ar nos honno, gŷedy ymgynullaŷ y wascaredic¹⁰ lu y gyt, yd aeth hyt yg Kaer Wynt. A gŷedy clybot o Wenhŷyuar¹¹ hynny, diobeithaŷ a oruc, a mynet o Gaer Efraŷc hyt yg Kaer¹² Lion ar Wysc.

daily

perjured,
treacherous,
wicked
Winchester

15 Ac¹³ y myŷn manachlaŷc gŷraged a¹⁴ oed yno gŷisgaŷ yr abit ymdanei ac adaŷ cadŷ y diŷeirdeb yn eu plith o hynny allan. Ar abit honno a vu ymdanei hyt agheu.

a habit monastic
dress

chastity

61. Ac odyndy Arthur a gymerth llit maŷr yndaŷ am golli¹ ohonaŷ y saŷl vilioed hynny, a pheri cladu y wyr.

20 Ar trydyd dyd kyrchu Caer Wynt a oruc ac yn diannot y chylchynu. Ac yr hynny ny pheidŷs Medraŷt ar hynn a dechreuassei, namyn, gan annoc y wyr, eu gossot yn vydinoed a mynet allan or dinas y ymlad ac Arthur y ewythyr. A gŷedy dechreu ymlad, aerua vaŷr o pob

25 parth a wnaethant. Ac eisoes mŷyaf vu yr aerua o wyr Medraŷt; ac yn dybryt kymell arnaŷ adaŷ y maes. Ac ny hanbŷyllŷys² Medraŷt yna gohir ŷrth gladu y ladedigyon, namyn ffo a oruc parth a Chernyŷ.

& delay, delay
respite

ugly, foul, base
han-bryllaw
to consider, remember

pryderus anxious

62. Ac ŷrth hynny Arthur, yn bryderus ac yn lliidiaŷc

(Ch. 60). 2 aeth ac a add., 3 gŷalchmei, 4 mab, 5 only ky is legible, 6 a thrŷy eu llad om., 7 medraŷt, 8 o beunydyabl ymladeu: wyr arthur, kanys kyfrŷs oedynt o beunydyabl ymlad, 9 kelwydaŷc add., 10 gŷasgaredigyon, 11 vrenhines add., 12 ygkaer, 13 yno add., 14 om.

(Ch. 61). 1 rygolli, 2 handenyŷs

traitor a achawb dianc y tŷyllŵr¹ y gantaŵ, yn y lle² ae hymlynŵys
 hyt y wlat honno hyt ar lan Kamlan, y lle yd oed
 Vedraŵt yn y aros.³ Ac ŵrth hynny megys yd oed
 Vedraŵt gleŵaf a gŷychraf yn cyrchu, yn y lle gossot y
 varchogyon yn vydinoed a oruc. Kanys gŵell oed 5
 gantaŵ y lad neu ynteu a orffei, no ffo yn hŷy no hynny.
 Kanys yd oed ettwa gantaŵ o eiryf trugein mil. Ac o
 hynny y gŷnaeth ef whetch⁴ bydin, a whetch⁵ gŷyr a
 thrugeint a chwe⁶ chant a chwe⁶ mil ym pob bydin o wyr
 aruaŵc. Ac or rei nyt aed⁷ yn y chwech⁴ bydin ef a 10
 wnaeth bydin idaŵ ehun, a rodi llywodron y bop vn or
 rei ereill oll.⁸ A dyscu paŵb onadunt ac eu hannoc y
 ymlad a oruc, gan adaŵ udunt enryded a chyfoeth, os ef
 a orffei. Ac or parth arall Arthur a ossodes y wyr⁹
 ynteu drŷy naŵ bydin; a gorchymyn y baŵp onadunt¹⁰ 15
 ac annoc llad y lladron tŷyllwyr yskymyn,¹¹ a dathoedynt
 o wladoed ereill o dysc y bratŵr¹² y geissaŵ y digyfoethi
 ynteu. "Ar bobyl a ŵelŵch¹³ racko," heb Arthur, "a¹⁴
 gynullŵyt o wlatoed¹⁵ amryfaelon, ac aghyfyeth, ynt a
 llec ag aghyfrŷys ar ymlad. Ac ny allant gŵrthŷynebu
 yŵch, kanys kyfrŷys yŵch chŷi."¹⁶ Ac velly paŵb onadunt
 yn annoc y wyr or parth arall.¹⁷ Ac yn deissyfyt ym-
 gyfaruot a ŵnaeth y bydinoed yghyt,¹⁸ a dechreu ymlad a
 newidyaŵ dynodeu yn vynyeh. A chymeint vu yr
 aerua yna o bop parth ac megys yd oed gŷynfan¹⁹ y rei 20
 meirŷ yn kyffroi y rei byŵ ar lit ac ymlad, ac megys yd
 oed blin a llafuryus²⁰ y yscriuenu nae datkanu. Kanys
 o bop parth y brethynt ac y brethit ŷynteu; ŷynt a ledynt
 ac ŷynteu a ledit.

63. Ac or diwed gŷedy treulaŵ llaber or dyd yn y mod

(Ch. 62). 1 y mynychet hŷonnŵ add., 2 ef add., 3 arhos, 4 whetch, 5 ŵhe, 6 whe, 7 aeth, 8 rodi llywodraeth y pop bydin oll, 9 lu, 10 ohonunt, 11 ysgymun, 12 bratŵr, 13 welhŷchi, 14 ar, 15 wladoed, 16 yŵchi, 17 or parth arall: o pop parth, 18 ygyt, 19 kŷynuan, 20 llafurus

5
3 of Past. Subj.
of son-jod to
overcome, conquer

10
pl. of llywodyr a
leader, commander

lleidyr a
thief

cello, faint

change blows

to arouse

to arouse
to arouse
P.L. Subj. Ind.
v. of breathe
wind

is often

accused
to dispossess, deprive
of territory

20
untrained,
unskilled
sudden, unexpected

25
a lament,
wailing

Superf. Ind. Pass.

to spend, consume,
wear.

grychys stout, resolute, bold
girad lamentable, pitious, terrible
creu-lawn bloodthirsty, cruel

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THE STORY OF ARTHUR

cf 189, 15;
190, 11
" 5 yr yscymunedickaf⁶ vradŵr hŷnnŵ gan Vedraŵt, a llawer o vilioed y gyt ac ef. Ac eissoes yr hynny ny ffoyssant⁷ y rei ereill, namyn ymgynullaŵ y gyt⁸ or maes oll, ac yn herŵyd eu gleŵder keissaŵ ymgynhal a gŵrthŵynebu y Arthur. Ac ŵrth hynny gŵychraf a girattaf⁹ a
to flock together to resist
10 chreulonaf aerua a vu y rydunt yna o bop parth, ac eu bydinoed yn syrthaŵ. Ac yna o bop¹⁰ parth y¹⁰ Vedraŵt y syrthassant¹¹ Cheldric¹² ac Elafyŵs,¹³ Egberinc¹⁰ brenhin or Saeson; or Gŵydyl Gilapadric,¹⁴ Gillamŵri, Gillasel, Gillamor.¹⁵ Yr Yscotteit ar Ffichteit ac ŵynt ac eu
well-nigh, almost 15 harglŵydi oll hayach a las. Ac o bleit¹⁶ Arthur y llas Osbrinc brenhin Lychlyn, Echel brenhin Denmarc,¹⁷ Kadŵr Lemenic¹⁸ iarll Kernyŵ, Kasŵallaŵn, a llawer o vililioed¹⁹ y gyt ac ŵynteu,²⁰ rŵg y Brytanyeit a chenedloed ereill a ducsynt y gyt ac ŵynt. Ac ynteu yr arderchaŵc
leg. vilioed. 20 vrenhin Arthur a vrathŵyt yn agheuaŵl, ac a ducpŵyt o dyna hyt yn ynys Avallach y iachau y welieu. Coron
Avallach y²¹ teyrnas o ynys Prydein a gymynnŵys ynteu y Gustenin²² vab Kadŵr iarll Kernyŵ y gar. Dŵy vlyned a deugeint²³ a phump kant gŵedy dyfot Crist yg knaŵt
542 A.D. 25 dyn oed hynny yna. *flesh*

x

(Ch. 63). 1 gŵydyat, 2 yndiane, 3 cledyfeu, 4 tristaf, 5 om., 6 ysgymunedickaf, 7 foassant, 8 yghyt, 9 girattaf, 10 om., 11 syrthyssant, 12 cheldric, 13 elefyŵs, 14 gillapadric, 15 gillamor gillasel gillamŵri, 16 pleit, 17 denmarc, 18 llymenic, 19 vilyoed, 20 ŵynt, 21 om., 22 gustenhin, 23 deu vgeint

cymyn to entrust

* gyw δ presence ; yny v δ , hyny v δ , lo! behold!
thereupon

[From Kulhwach and Olwen ; The Mabinogion, I, p. 210]
Jones & Jones, p. 121-136 -232.

III. THE HUNTING OF TWRCH TRWYTH.

= hyd uehen
till evening

said they
amcawd said
he ; § 133 (6)

guest

= δ (v. q. 111)

Pr. Ind.
acc. of adaw
leave, allow

why § 229
why dost thou
call) why

break a
rinkip down

1. Kerdet a orugant δy y dyd honn⁶ educher. Hyn¹ vyd*

kaer uae² gymr⁶t a welasit,³ u⁶yhaf ar keyr⁶yd y byt⁴. Nachaf

cymru^d mortar

g⁶r⁵ du m⁶y⁶ no thr⁶y⁶yr⁷ y byt honn a welant⁸ yn d⁶yuo⁶t or

5 irrational, foolish

gaer. Amkeudant⁹ 6rtha⁶: "Pan do⁶y ti,¹⁰ 6r?" "Or gaer a

wel⁶ch ch⁶oi yna."¹¹ "Pieu y gaer?"¹² "Meredic a w⁶yr

stranger = zwn

y⁶chi.¹³ N⁶yt oes yn y byt n⁶y 6yppo pieu y gaer honn.

Wrnach Ga⁶r pieu."¹⁴ "P⁶y uoes y⁶ssyd y osp a phellenhic y

disk⁶ynnu yn y gaer honn?" "Ha vnben, Du⁶ ach notho!¹⁵

N⁶y do⁶y⁶¹⁶ neb g⁶uestei eiroet oheni¹⁷ ae u⁶y⁶¹⁸ gantha⁶.¹⁹

10

N⁶y edir neb idi namyn a d⁶ycc⁶y²⁰ y gerd."²¹

2. K⁶yrchu y porth a orugant. Amka⁶d¹ G⁶rh⁶yr Gual-

may not think
head like this.

sta⁶ot Ieithoet: "A oes portha⁶r?"²² "Oes. A titheu³ n⁶y bo

cyfarch to report, ask

teu d⁶y penn,⁴ p⁶yr⁵ y k⁶yuerch⁶y d⁶y." "Agor y porth!"

Prat. & Perf. of
myriad

"Nac agoraf." "P⁶6yst⁶yr⁶ nas agor⁶y ti?" "K⁶ylllell a e⁶d⁶y⁶

15 a treadship moving
fleet ("thronging")

ym m⁶6yt⁷ a ll⁶ynn y m⁶ual,⁸ ac amsath⁶yr yn neuad Vrnach.⁹

Nam⁶yn y gerda⁶r a d⁶ycc⁶y¹⁰ y gerd n⁶yt agorir."¹¹ Amka⁶d

Kei:¹² "Y⁶ portha⁶r, y mae kerd genh⁶yf i." "Pa gerd y⁶ssyd

burnisher

genh⁶yt ti?" "Y⁶slipan⁶r cled⁶yueu goreu yn y byt 6yf ui."

"Mi a af y d⁶ywedut h⁶ynn⁶y y Vrnach¹³ Ga⁶r, ac a d⁶yga⁶f

20

atteb y⁶t."

VARIANTS H=RED BOOK OF HERGEST, P=PENIARTH MS. IV.

(Ch. 1). 1 yny H, 2 ua⁶r H, 3 wel⁶ynt H, 4 v⁶yhaf or byt H, 5 6r
H, 6 oed add. H, 7 yn add. H, 8 a welant om. H, 9 ac y d⁶ywedassant
6ynteu H, 10 deu⁶y di H, 11 racco H, 12 heb 6ynt add. H, 13 y⁶ch ch⁶oi H,
14 bien H, 15 nodho H, 16 deuth H, 17 eiryoet ohonei H, 18 vywy⁶t H,
19 ganta⁶ H, 20 dycko H, 21 ganta⁶ add. H.

(Ch. 2). 1 heb y H, 2 bortha⁶r H, 3 thithen H, 4 d⁶y daua⁶ot yth benn
H, 5 py rac H, 6 P⁶y ystyr H, 7 b⁶yt H, 8 ym bual H, 9 6rnach ga⁶r H,
10 dycko H, 11 yma heno bellach add. H, 12 Heb y kei yna H,
13 6rnach H

agalen f. a whetstone cleis a stripe maeu cleis marble
gwynseid having a white haft gwynseid having a dark-coloured
 haft

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3. Dýuot a oruc y porthaŵr y mýŵn. Dýwaŵt¹ Wrnach
 Gaŵr:² "Whedleu³ porth genhýt?"⁴ "Yssýdýnt genhýt.
 Kýweithýd ýssýd yn drŵs y porth, ac⁵ a uýnnýnt dýuot y
 mýŵn." "A ouýnneist ti⁶ a oed gerd ganthunt?"⁷ "Gouýnneis.⁸

= S (a company)

5 Ac vn onadunt a dýwaŵt gallel⁹ ýslipanu cledýueu."¹⁰ "Oed¹¹
 reit y mi¹² ŵrth hŵnnŵ. Ys guers ýd ŵýf yn keissaŵ a olchei
 výt cledýf; nýs rýgeueis.¹³ Gat hŵnnŵ y mýŵn, cans oed¹⁴
 gerd ganthaŵ."

golchei to wash, pelish

† will. Mab.

4. Dýuot¹ y porthaŵr ac agori y porth. A dýuot Kei y
 10 mýŵn ehun. A chýuarch guell a oruc ef y Wrnach Gaŵr.
 Kadeir a dodet y danaŵ.² Dýwaŵt³ Wrnach⁴: "Ha ŵr, ae
 gŵir a dýwedir arnat gallel⁵ ýslipanu cledýueu?" "Mi ae
 digonaf."⁶ Dýdŵyn⁷ y cledýf attaŵ⁸ a orucpŵýt.⁹ Kýmryt
 agalen gleis a oruc Kei y dan y geffeil. "Pŵy well genhýt
 15 arnaŵ,¹⁰ ae guýnseit ae grŵmseit?" "Yr hŵnn a uo da
 genhýt ti, malpei teu uei, gŵna arnaŵ." Glanhau a oruc
 hanher y lleill gýllell idaŵ, ae rodi yn y laŵ a oruc. "A
 reinc dý uod di hýnný?" "Oed well genhýt noc ýssýd ým
 gŵlat, bei oll ýt uei¹¹ val hýnn. Dýhed a beth bot gŵr kýstal
 20 a thi heb gedýmdeith." "Oia ŵrda, mae¹² imi gedýmdeith
 kýny dýgo[n]ho¹³ y gerd honn." "Pwý ýŵ hŵnnŵ?" "Aet
 y porthaŵr allan, a mi a dýwedaf ar arŵydon idaŵ.¹⁴ Penn y
 wayŵ a daŵ y ar y baladýr. Ac ýssef a dýgyrch y guaet y ar
 y guýnt ac a diskýn ar y baladýr."¹⁵ Agori y porth a
 25 wnaethpŵýt, a dýuot Bedwýr y mýŵn. Dýwaŵt¹⁶ Kei:
 "Budugaŵl ýŵ Bedwýr, kýn ný digonho¹⁷ y gerd hon."

dýdŵyn to bring

gesseil
 Mod. cesail

as if

cessail

"one side
 of the blade"

Archive f
 1, 506.

dýgyrch
 made for
 upon, dra

reinc bod to
 satisfy, please; pŵes. 3
 Ped. 944, 2. reinc

victorious, gifted

X | "Cei took a striped whetstone from under his arm"

(Ch. 3). 1 ac y dywaŵt H, 2 ŵrthaŵ H, 3 chwedleu H, 4 y gennynt H,
 in P, y has been added over the line, 5 om. H, 6 ouynneist di H,
 7 gantunt hŵy H, 8 heb ef add. H, 9 gŵybot H, 10 ohonaŵ yn da add. H,
 11 as oed H, 12 ynni H, 13 ac nys keueis H, 14 kan oes H

(Ch. 4). 1 a oruc H, 2 geyr bron gŵrnach add. H, 3 ac y dywaŵt H,
 4 ŵrthaŵ add. H, 5 arnat ti y gŵdost H, 6 Mi a ŵnn hynn yn da heb y kei H,
 7 Dŵyn H, 8 ŵrnach H, 9 wnaethpŵýt attaŵ H, 10 a gouyn or deu pŵy oed
 oreu gantaŵ H, 11 pei bei oll ual H, 12 y mae ymi H, 13 dycko H,
 14 idaŵ y arwydon H, 15 eilweith add. H, 16 ac y dywaŵt H, 17 wygo H

247 h. 7. gwybed

dýhed discordant, strange? piteous, a pity? dýhed a beth
 "a chance"
digawn to be able, effect, do, accomplish; pŵ. ind. 1 sp. digonaf

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5. A¹ dadleu maôr a uu ar y gôyr hynnŷ allan. Dŷuot² Kei a Bedwŷr y mŷôn. A guas ieuanc a doeth gŷt³ ac ôynt y mŷôn, vn mab Custennhin heussaôr. Sef a ônaeth ef ae gedŷmdeithon a glŷn⁴ ôrthaô mal nat oed vŷy no dim ganthunt⁵:mŷnet⁶ dros y teir catlŷs a wnaethant⁷ hŷt pan dŷuuant⁸ y mŷôn y gaer. Amkeudant⁹ y gedŷmdeithon ôrth vab Custennhin: "Goreu dŷn yô."¹⁰ O¹¹ hynnŷ allan y gelwit Goreu mab Custennhin. Guascaru a orugant ôy y eu lletŷyeu, mal y keffŷnt llad eu lletŷwŷr heb ôybot ŷr caôr.

6. Y cledŷf a daruu y ôrteith. Ae rodi a oruc Kei yn llaô Wrnach Kaôr,¹ y malphei y edrŷch a ranghei y uod idaô y weith.² Dŷwaôt³ y kaôr: "Da yô y gueith, a ranc bod yô genhŷf." Amkaôd⁴ Kei: "Dŷ wein⁵ a lŷgrôŷs dŷ gledŷf. Dŷro di imi y diot y kellellprenneu⁶ oheni,⁷ a chaffôŷf inhœu gôneuthur rei newŷd⁸ idaô." A chŷmrŷt y wein ohonaô, ar cledŷf⁹ yn y llaô arall. Dŷuot¹⁰ ohonaô vch pen y kaôr, malphei¹¹ y cledŷf a dottei yn y wein. Y ossot a oruc ŷm phen¹² y kaôr, a llad y penn y ergŷt y arnaô. Diffeithaô y gaer, a dôŷn a vŷnnassant o tŷlŷseu.¹³ Yg kŷuenô ŷr vn dŷd ŷm phen¹⁴ y vlôydŷn y deuthant¹⁵ y lys Arthur, a 20 chledŷf Wrnach Gaôr gantunt.

7. Dywedut a ônaethant y Arthur y ual y daruu udunt. Arthur a dywaôt: "Pa beth yssŷd iaônaf y geissaô gyntaf or annoetheu hynny?" "Iaônaf yô," heb ôynteu, "keissaô Mabon uab Modron. Ac nyt kaffel arnaô nes kaffel Eidoel 25 uab Aer y gar yn gyntaf." Kyuodi a oruc Arthur a milwyr ynŷ Prydein gantaô y geissaô Eidoel. A dyuot a orugant hyt yn rac Kaer Glini, yn y lle yd oed Eidoel yg

(Ch. 5). 1 om. H, 2 gan y gôyr a oed allan am dyuot Bedwŷr a Chei H, 3 A dyuot gŷas ieuanc oed H, 4 yg glŷn H, 5 mal—ganthunt om. H, 6 dyuot H, 7 a wnaethant om. H, 8 yttoed H, 9 Y dywedassant H, 10 ti a orugot hynn goreu dŷn ôyt H, 11 Ae o H

(Ch. 6). 1 gaôr H, 2 gŷeith H, 3 ac y dywaôt H, 4 Y dywaôt H, 5 wein di H, 6 kŷllellbrenneu H, 7 ohonei H, 8 ac y wneuthur ereill o newŷd H, 9 chedŷf P, 10 a dyuot H, 11 mal pei H, 12 ynteu ŷm penn H, 13 or da ar tŷlŷseu H, 14 penn H, 15 P ends

allan dyuot
berdman
"as though it were
not out of the way
5 cad - lys.
fortified court,
"bailey"

10
3 edg. Pask. Subj.
of rangi bod
begin to corrupt, was
spoil, violate
"let me
make" cy 11 a 11
15

to lay waste
voc. mut.

"marvels"

gave to
dress, mend,
tear, a
dressing

gave to
scabbard
diot, to take
of, dress, or
to act

at a
blow"

a precious
thing

car keissman

tarren a plot of uncultivated land

x | "without thee too seeking to do me harm"

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karchar. Seuyll a oruc Glini ar vann y gaer; ac y dywaot: "Arthur, py holy di y mi, pryt nam gedy yn y tarren honn, nyt da im yndi, ac nyt digrif, nyt gwenith, nyt keirch im, kyn ny cheissych ditheu wneuthur cam im?"

5 Arthur a dywaot: "Nyt yr dróc itti y deuthum i yma, namyn y geissaó y karcharaó yssyd gennynt." "Mi a rodaf

y carcharaó itti, ac ny darparysswn y rodi y neb. Ac y gynt a hynny vy nerth am porth a geffy di." Y góyr a dywaot wrth Arthur: "Arglōyd, dos di adref. Ny elly

10 di uynet ath lu y geissaó peth mor uan ar rei hynn." Arthur a dywaot: "Górhyr Góalstaot Ieithoed, itti y mae iaón mynet yr neges honn. Yr holl ieithoed yssyd gennynt, a

chyfyeith wyt ar rei or adar ar anniueileit. Eidoel, itti y mae iaón mynet y geissaó dy geuynderó yó gynt am góyr i. Kei

15 a Bedwyr, gobeith yó gennynt y neges yd eloch ymdanei y chaffel. Eóch im yr neges honn."

8. Kerdet a orugant racdunt hyt att vóyalch Gilgóri. Gouyn a oruc Górhryr idi: "Yr Duó, a ódost ti dim y wrth Uabon uab Modron, a ducpóyt yn teirnoissic ody róng y vam

20 ar paret?" Y vóyalch a dywaot: "Pan deuthum i yma gyntaf, eington gof a oed yma, a minneu ederyn ieuanc oedón. Ny wnaethpóyt góeith arnei, namyn tra uu vvg geluin arnei bob ucher. Hedió nyt oes kymmeint kneuen

ohonei heb dreulaó. Dial Duó arnaf, o chigleu i dim y wrth 25 y góyr a ovynnóch chói. Peth yssyd iaón hagen a dylyet y mi y wneuthur y gennadeu Arthur, mi ae gónaf. Kenedlaeth vileit yssyd gynt rithóys Duó no mi; mi a af yn gyuarwyd ragoch yno."

9. Dyuot a orugant hyt yn lle yd oed karó Redynure. 30 "Karó Redynure, yma y doetham ni attat kennadeu Arthur, kany ódam aniueil hyn no thi. Dywet, a wdost di dim y wrth Uabon uab Modron, a ducpóyt yn deirnoissic y wrth y uam?" Y karó a dywaot: "Pan deuthum i yma gyntaf, nyt

"rampart"

pleasant agreeable

help, assist support

man fine small, insignificant

blackbird ruyel

a nut

§ 133 (b)

due, claim right, title

5 La guide

? A?

oats

don't have to prepare, intend support, help, strength, power

quest

having the same language ? parenthetic

treulan, to spend, consume, wear

Pl. Pres. 3 Perf. of dyfod

syr (coll.) stars

"the roots of my wings are mere stumps"

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oed namyn vn reit o bop tu ym penn. Ac nyt oed yma
goet namyn un o gollen derwen. Ac y tyfwys honno yn dar
can keing. Ac y dygŷydŷys y dar gŷedy hynny. A hediŷ

reid a shaft,
antler, "time"

dygŷys saw to fell
a chance

nyt oes namyn ŷystyn coch ohonei. Yr hynny hyt hediŷ
yd ŷyf i yma; ny chigleu i dim or neb a ouynnŷch chŷi. 5
Miui hagen a uydaf gyfarŷyd yŷch, kanyŷ kennadeu Arthur
yŷch, hyt lle y mae aniuail gynt a rithŷys Duŷ no mi."

10. Dyuot a orugant hyt lle yd oed cuan Cum Kaŷŷyt.
"Cuan Cŷm Kaŷŷyt, yma y mae kennadeu Arthur. A ŷdost
di dim y ŷrth Vabon vab Modron a ducŷyt?" *et cetera*. 10
"Pei as gŷŷpŷn, mi ae dywedŷn. Pan deuthum i yma gyntaf, y
cŷm maŷr a welŷch glynn coet oed. Ac y deuth kenedlaeth
o dynyon idaŷ, ac y diuaŷyt. Ac y tyuŷys yr eil coet yndaŷ.
Ar trydyd coet yŷ hŷnn. A minneu neut ydynt yn gynyŷon

owl

boneu vy esgyl. Yr hynny hyt hediŷ ny chiglef i dim or
gŷr a ouynnŷch chŷi. Mi hagen a uydaf gyuarwyd y genadeu
Arthur, yny deloch hyt lle y mae yr anniuail hynaf yssyd yn
y byt hŷnn, a mŷyaf a dreigyl, eryr Gŷern Abŷy. treigyl 35g. P. 2nd of treiglaw, to
travel

pl. of cyn stump
15 pl. of asgell wing
133 (b-)

11. Gŷrhyr a dywaŷt: "Eryr Gwern Abŷy, ni a doetham
gennadeu Arthur attat y ouyn itt a ŷdost dim y ŷrth Vabon 20
uab Modron a duc" *et cetera*. Yr eryr a dywaŷt: "Mi a
deuthum yma yr ys pell o amser. A phann deuthum yma
gyntaf, maen a oed ym, ac y ar y benn ef y pigŷn y syr bob
ucher; weithon nyt oes dyrnued yn y uchet. Yr hynny hyt
hediŷ yd ŷyf i yma. Ac ny chiglef i dim y ŷrth y gŷr a 25
ouynnŷch chŷi, onyt un treigyl yd euthum y geissaŷ uym
bŷyt hyt yn Lynn Lyŷ. A phann deuthum i yno, y lledeis
uyg cryuangheu y mŷŷn ehaŷc o debygu bot vym bŷyt yndaŷ
wers vaŷr. Ac y tynnŷys ynteu ui hyt yr affŷys, hyt pann
uu abreid im ymdianc y gantaŷ. Sef a ŷneuthum inheu, mi
am hŷll garant, mynet yg gŷrys ŷrthaŷ y geissaŷ y diuetha.
Kennadeu a yrrŷys ynteu y gymot a mi. A dyuot a oruc
ynteu attaf i y diot dec tryuer a deugeint oe geuyn. Onyt

pigo to peck at

abyss, deep, bottom

30 ymdiane to
agree

strife, hostility
cymod to
propitiate, make
peace

tryfer trident

sak
sapling

gyrystyn a
withered stump

stump, root,
stump

treiglaw
wind, journey

(a hand-
breadth)

course,
journey

scarcely,
hardly
prop, pillar

awyn fan a lament, wailing
grið fan to groan, a groaning
pressemawl pertaining to this world

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ef a wyr peth or hynn a geissôch chô, ny ônn i neb ae gûypo.
Mi hagen a uydaf gyuarôyd yôch hyt lle y mae."

12. Dyuot a orugant hyt lle yr oed. Dywedut a oruc yr
eryr: "Ehaôc Lyn Lyô, mi a deuthum attat gan gennadeu

5 Arthur y ouyn a ôdost dim y ôrth Vabon uab Modron, a
ducôyt yn teirnossic y ôrth y uam." "Y gymeint a wypôyf
i, mi ae dywedaf. Gan bob llanô yd af i ar hyt yr auon

uchot, hyt pan delôyf hyt y mach mur Kaer Loyô. Ac yno
y keueis i ny cheueis eirmoet o druc y gymeint. Ac mal y

10 crettoch, doet un ar uyn dôy ysgôyd i yma ohonaôch." Ac
y sef yd aeth ar dôy ysgôyd yr ehaôc, Kei a Gôrhyr Gôalstaôt

leithoed. Ac y kerdassant hyt pan deuthant am y uagôyr
ar karcharaôr. Yny uyd kôynuan a griduan a glywynt am

y uagôyr ac ôy. Gôrhyr a dywaôt: "Pa dyn a gôyn yn y
15 maendy hônn?" "Oia ôr, yssit le idaô y gôynaô y neb

yssyd yma. Mabon uab Modron yssyd yma yg carchar;
y charcharôyt neb kyndostet yn llôrô carchar a mi, na

charchar Lud Laô Ereint neu garchar Greit mab Eri." "Oes
obeith gennyti ar gaffel dy eilông ae yr eur ae yr aryant ae

20 yr golut pressennaôl, ae yr catwent ac ymlad?" "Y gymeint
ohonof i a gaffer a geffir drôy ymlad." Ymchoelut ohonunt

ôy odyndy, a dyuot hyt lle yd oed Arthur. Dywedut
ohonunt y lle yd oed Mabon uab Modron yg karchar.

Gôyssyaô a oruc Arthur milwyr yr ynys honn, a mynet hyt
25 yg Kaer Loyô, y lle yd oed Mabon yg karchar. Mynet a

oruc Kei a Bedwyr ar dôy yscôyd y pysc. Tra yttoed vilwyr
Arthur yn ymlad ar gaer, rygaô o Gei y uagôyr a chymryt

y karcharaôr ar y geuyn. Ac ymlad ar gôyr ual kynt far
gôyr. Atref y doeth Arthur a Mabon gantaô yn ryd.

30 13. Dywedut a oruc Arthur: "Beth iaônhaf weithon y
geissaô yn gyntaf or annoethu?" "Iaônhaf yô keissaô deu

geneu gast Rymhi." "A wys," heb yr Arthur, "pa du^x y
mae hi?" "Y mae," heb yr un, "yn Aber Deugledyf."

x tu side, region, part;
pa, du where

back a bend,
angle

"to the far side of
the wall from the
prisoner" B & W p. 143
"on the far side of the
wall from them"

test hard, severe

wealth

to summon

to rend, break

omit. Ditto graphy

cease in. whelp.

"distress"

8 (should be)

+
magwyr
a wall

= "cause"

as regards
(3. long)

cadwe'r ho
fych, eantes
to return, turn

?
gwyys Pa
Pres. Smt
of gwyys
143

? garcon

achub to occupy, seize, precipitate oneself, snatch [“he sprang forward in that direction.”]
node to mark, notify, specify

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Dyuot a oruc Arthur hyt yn ty Tringat yn Aber Cleddyf. A gouyn a oruc 6rtha6: “A glyweist ti y 6rthi hi yma? Py rith y mae hi?” “Yn rith bleidast,” heb ynteu, “ae deu geneu genthi yd ymda. Hi a lada6d vy ysgrybul yn vynyach. Ac y mae hi issot yn Aber Cleddyf y my6n gogof.” Sef a oruc Arthur gyrru ym Prytwenn y long ar uor ac ereill ar y tir y hela yr ast; ae chylchynu uelly hi ae deu geneu. Ac eu datritha6 o Du6 y Arthur yn eu rith ehunein. G6ascaru a oruc Ilu Arthur bob un bob deu. in ones and twos

she-wolf

cattle

5

to surround & pass, be seized

14. Ac ual yd oed G6ythyf mab Greida6l dydg6eith yn kerdet dros vynydd, y clywei leuein a gridua[n] girat; a garscon oed eu clybot. Achub a oruc ynteu parth ac yno. Ac mal y death yno, dispeila6 cledyf a wnaeth, a Ila6 y t6ynpath 6rth y dayar, ac ev diffryt uelly rac y tan. Ac y dywedassant 6ynteu 6rtha6: “D6c uendyth Du6 ar einym gennyf. Ar hynn ny allo dyn vyth y waret, ni a do6n y waret itt.” H6ynt6y wedy hynny a doethant ar na6 hesta6r Ilinat, a nodes Yspadaden Pennka6r ar Culh6ch, yn uessuredic oII heb dim yn eisseu ohonunt eithyr un Ilinhedyn; ar morgrugyn cloff a doeth a h6nn6 kynny y nos.

10

gird lamentable, pitious, terrible

to unsheathe “and so saved them from the fire”

15

deliver, “recover” a earn measure abt. 2 bushels, “hestia” “had named”

15. Pan yttoed Gei a Bedwyr yn eisted ar benn Pumlumon ar Garn G6ylathyr ar wynt m6yaf yn y byt, edrych a 6naethant yn eu kylch. Ac 6ynt a 6elynt v6c ma6r parth ar deheu ym pell y 6rthunt heb drossi dim gan y g6ynt. Ac yna y dywa6t Kei: “Myn Ila6 vyng kyueillt, sylI dy racco tan ryss6r.” Bryssya6 a orugant parth ar m6c, a dynessau parth ac yno dan ymardisg6yl o bell. Yny uyd Dillus Uaru6c yn deiu6 baed coet. Llyna hagen y ryss6r m6yaf a ochela6d Arthur eiryoet. Heb y Bedwyr yna 6rth Gei: “Ae hatwaenost di ef?” “Atwen,” heb y Kei; “Ilyna Dillus Uaru6c. Nyt oes yn y byt kynIlyuan a dalyo Drutwyn keneu Greit uab Eri, namyn kynIlyuan o uaryf y g6r a wely di racko; ac ny m6ynhaa heuyt, onyt yn

myg smoke

trossi to turn, move

25 friend to hasten

* to watch

* v. p. 193 yny

30 sic Hs.

eg. Uaru6c (bearded)

leach “and that too will be of no use”

gochel to avoid, ward off, shun, escape
“Now he was the mightiest warrior that ever fled from Arthur”

m6ynhaa, to use, employ, enjoy, profit

vyb y tynnir a chyllellprenneu oe uaraf, kanys breu uyd yn *little*
 uarab." "Mae an kynghor ninneu wrth hynny?" heb y
 Bedwyr. "Gadon ef," heb y Kei, "y yssu y wala or kic; *guala f. a*
 a gbedy hynny kyscu a ona." Tra yttoed ef yn hynny, *pill, sufficient*
 5 y buant bynteu yn gboneuthur kyllellbrenneu. Pan bybu Gei
 yn diheu y uot ef yn kyscu, gboneuthur poll a oruc dan y *a pit, hole*
 draet moyhaf yn y byt. A tharaab dyrnaot arnaab anueitraol *immense*
 y ueint a oruc, ae wascu yn y poll, hyt pan daroed
 udunt y gnithiaol yn llŷr ar kyllellbrenneu y uaryf; a gbedy
 10 hynny y lad yn gobyf. Ac odyna yd aethant eil deu hyt yg
 Kelli Wic yg Kernyb, a chynllyuann o uaryf Dillus Uaruab
 gantunt. Ae rodi a oruc Kei yn llab Arthur. Ac yna y
 kanei Arthur yr egllyn hōnn:

15 "Kynnllyuan a oruc Kei
 o uaryf Dillus uab Eurei;
 pei iach, dy angheu uydei."

sarri to be angry, frown
 Ac am hynny y sorres Kei, hyt pan uu abreid y uilwyr yr
 ynys honn tangneuedu y rōng Kei ac Arthur. Ac eissoes
 nac yr anghyfnerth ar Arthur nac yr llad y wyr nyt
 20 ymyrrōys Kei yn reit gyt ac ef o hynny allan.

16. Ac yna y dywaot Arthur: "Beth iaonaf weithon y
 geissaab or annoetheu?" "Iaonaf yb keissaab Drutwyn keneu
 Greit uab Eri." Kyn no hynny ychydic yd aeth Creidylat
 uerch Lud Laab Ereint gan Wythyr mab Greidaol. A chynn
 25 kyscu genthi dyuot Gōynn uab Nud ae dōyn y treis. *violence, rape*
 Kynnullaab llu o Wythyr uab Greidaol a dyuot y ymlad a
 Gōynn mab Nud. A goruot o Wyn, a dala Greit mab Eri a *capture*
 Glinneu eil Taran a Gōrgōst Letlōm a Dyfnarth y uab; a
 dala o Penn uab Nethaob a Nōythōn a Chyledyr Wyllt y
 30 uab. A llad Nōythōn a oruc, a diot y gallon, a chymhell ar
 Kyledyr yssu callon y dat; ac am hynny yd aeth Kyledyr
 yg gōyllt. Clybot o Arthur hynny, a dyuot hyt y Gogled.

"tosh out"

di-fwrn void, idle, unused, untouched (of a virgin)

gwyrchyr stout, resolute, bold

achub yr cyferth to be first at the charge

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A dyuynnv a oruc ef Góynn uab Nud attab, a gellong y
wyrda y gantaab oe garchar, a góneuthur tangneued y róng
Góynn mab Nud a Góythyr mab Greidaab. Sef tangneued
a wnaethpóyt, gadu y uoróyn yn ty y that yn diúbryn or dóy
barth; ac ymlad bob duab kalan Mei uyth hyt dyd braab or
dyd hónnó allan y róng Góynn a Góythyr; ar un a orffo
onadunt dyd braab, kymeret y uoróyn. A góedy kymot y
góyrda hynny uelly, y kauas Arthur Mygdón march Góedó a
chynnlluyuan Córš Cant Ewin. "Hundred - claws"

17. Góedy hynny yd aeth Arthur hyt yn Lydaab, a 10
Mabon uab Melit gantaab a Góare Góallt Euryu, y geissaab
deu gi Glythmyr L[ed]ewic. A góedy eu kaffel yd aeth
Arthur hyt yg gorllewin Iwerdon y geissaab Górgi Seueri, ac
Odgar uab Aed brenhin Iwerdon gyt ac ef. Ac odyu yd
aeth Arthur yr Gogled, ac y delis Kyledyr Wylt. Ac yd
aeth Yskithyrwynn Pennbeid; ac yd aeth Mabon mab Melit,
a deu gi Glythuyr Ledewic yn y laab a Drutwyn geneu Greit
mab Eri. Ac yd aeth Arthur ehun yr erhyl, a Chauall ki
Arthur yn y laab. Ac yd esgynnóys Kaab o Brydein ar
Lamrei kassek Arthur, ac achub yr kyfuarch. Ac yna
y kymertth Kaab o Brydein nerth búyelllic, ac yn wychyr
trebelit y doeth ef yr baed, ac y holldes y benn
yn deu hanner. A chymryt a oruc Kaab yr ysgithyr. Nyt
y kón a nottayssei Yspaden ar Gólhóch a ladaab y baed,
namyn Kauall ki Arthur ehun.

18. A góedy llad Ysgithyrwyn Bennbeid, yd aeth Arthurae
niuer hyt yng Kelli Wic yng Kernýb. Ac odyu y gyrróys
Menó mab Teirgóaed y edrych a uei y tlysseu y róng
deu glust Tórch Tróyth, rac salwen oed uynet y ymdaraab
ac ef, ony¹ bei y tlysseu gantaab. Diheu hagen oed y uot ef
yno; neur daroed idaab diffeithaab traean Iwerdon. Mynet a
oruc Menó y ymgeis ac bynt. Sef y góelas bynt yn Esgeir
Oeruel yn Iwerdon. Ac ymrithaab a oruc Menó yn rith

1. MS. ac ony, corr. Loth.

"so mean a thing would it be to go to fight with him, had he not
those treasures" [reading salwett v. Jones & Jones p. 280]

5

gorffo Pres.
Suly. of gor-vrt
overcome §160

"Dun-brane"

"went after"

mount

"armed him
with a hatchet"
swift, dexterous

15 "caught"

hunt, chase

20 sic MS.
eg. Rhyfartth.

holldi' to split,
cleave
fang, tusk
eg. Yspad[ad]en.

25

vain, needless

v. p. 60

to transform
oneself

to seek

ysglyffu to snatch
ymerdwies (ac), to overtake, come up with, touch

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ederyn; a disgynnu a bnaeth uch penn y gŵal, a cheissab
 ysglyffuab un or tlysseu y gantaab; ac yn chauas dim hagen
 namyn un oe wrych. Kyuodi a oruc ynteu yn wychyr da
 ac ymysgytyab, hyt pan ymordiweadaab peth or gŵenbyn ac
 ef; odyna ny bu dianaf Meno uyth.

19. Gyrru o Arthur gennat gŵedy hynny ar Odgar uab
 Aed, brenhin Iwerdon, y erchi peir Diornach Wydel, maer
 idaab. Erchi o Otgar idaab y rodi. Y dywaab Diornach:

"Duab a wyr, pei hanffei well o welet un olac arnaab, nas
 kaffei." A dyuot o gennat Arthur a nac genthi o Iwerdon.
 Kychwynnu a oruc Arthur ac ysgaon niuer ganthaab, a mynet
 ym Prytwen y long, a dyuot y Ywerdon; a dygyrchu ty
 Diornach Wydel a orugant. Gŵelsant niuer Otgar eu meint.

A gŵedy bŵyta onadunt ac yuet eu dogyn, erchi y peir a
 15 oruc Arthur. Y dywaab ynteu, pei as. rodei y neb, y rodei
 ōrth eir Odgar brenhin Iwerdon. Gŵedy lleueryd nac udunt,
 kyuodi a oruc Bedwyr ac ymauel yn y peir, ae dodi ar
 geuyn Hygŵyd gŵas Arthur; braab oed hŵnnŵ unuam y
 Gachamŵri gŵas Arthur. Sef oed y sŵyd ef yn wastat
 20 ymdŵyn peir Arthur a dodi tan y danaab. Meglyt o

Lenlleaŵc Wydel yg Kaletvŵlch, ae ellŵng ar y rot, a llad
 Diornach Wydel ae niuer ach[llan]. Dyuot lluoed Iwerdon
 ac ymlad ac ŵy. A gŵedy ffo y lluoed achlan, mynet Arthur
 ae wyr yn eu gŵyd yn y llong, ar peir yn llaŵn o sŵlt
 25 Iwerdon gantunt; a diskynnu yn ty Lŵydeu mab Kelcoet
 ym Porth Kerdin yn Dyuet. Ac yno y mae messur y peir.

20. Ac yna y kynnullŵys Arthur a oed o gynifyŵr yn
 teir ynys Prydein ae their racynys, ac a oed yn Freinc
 a Llydaab a Normandi a Gŵlat yr Haf, ac a oed o gicŵr dethol
 30 a march clotuaab. Ac yd aeth ar niuerod hynny oŵl hyt yn
 Iwerdon. Ac y bu ouyn maab ac ergryn racdaab yn Iwerdon.
 A gŵedy disgynnu Arthur yr tir, dyuot seint Iwerdon attaab
 y erchi naab idaab. Ac y rodes ynteu naab udunt hŵy, ac y

gelluŵng cledys ar y rod to brandish a sword in circle

* v. Peder Kenc, p. 161. Cf. p. 203, line 31

X | "God knows, though he should be the better of getting and glimpsing of it, he should not have it"

hair

poison

steward

a refusal
 light, slight,
 easy
 make for

to grip, gras
 cling to

money, treasure
 "disembarked"

a measure,
 impression

warrens
 "p. 163 adject
 islands"

dread fear

rodassant bynteu eu bendyth idaŵ ef. Dyuoŵ a oruc gŵyr
 Iwerdon hyt att Arthur a rodi bŵyttal idaŵ. Dyuoŵ a oruc
 Arthur hyt yn Esgeir Oeruel yn Iŵerdon, yn y lle yd oed
 Tŵrch Trŵyth ae seithlydyn moch gantaŵ. Gellŵng kŵn
 arnaŵ o bop parth. Y dyd hŵnnŵ educher yd ymladaŵd y
 Gŵydyl ac ef; yr hynny pymhet ran Iwerdon¹ a ŵnaeth yn
 diffeith. A thrannoeth yd ymladaŵd teulu Arthur ac ef;
 namyn a gaŵssant o drŵc y gantaŵ, ny chaŵssant dim o da.
 Y trydyd dyd yd ymladaŵd Arthur ehun ac ef naŵ nos a
 naŵ nieu; ny ladaŵd namyn un parhell oe uoch. Gouynnŵys
 y gŵyr y Arthur peth oed ystyr yr hŵch hŵnnŵ. Y dywaŵt
 ynteu: "Brenhin uu, ac am y bechaŵt y rithŵys Duŵ ef yn hŵch." L

21. Gyrru a ŵnaeth Arthur Gŵrhŵr Gŵalstaŵt Ieithoed y
 geissaŵ ymadraŵd ac ef. Mynet a oruc Gŵrhŵr yn rith
 ederyn, a disgynnŵ a ŵnaeth vch benn y wal ef ae seithlydyn
 moch. A gouyn a oruc Gŵrhŵr Gŵalstaŵt Ieithoed idaŵ: "Yr y
 gŵr ath wnaeth ar y delŵ honn, or gellŵch dywedut, y harchaf
 dyuoŵ un ohonaŵch y ymdidan ac Arthur." Gŵrtheb a ŵnaeth
 Grugyn Gŵrych Ereint (mal adaned aryant oed y wrych oll;
 y fford y kerdei ar goet ac ar uaes y gŵelut, ual y llithrei y
 wrych). Sef atdeb a rodes Grugyn: "Myn y gŵr an gŵnaeth
 ni ar y delŵ honn, ny wnaŵn, ac ny dywedŵn dim yr Arthur.
 Oed digaŵn o drŵc a ŵnathoed Duŵ ynni, an gŵneuthur ar y
 delŵ hon, kynny deleŵch chŵitheu y ymlad a ni." "Mi a
 dywedaf yŵch yd ymlad Arthur am y grib ar ellŵn ar
 gŵelleu yssyd rŵng deu glust Tŵrch Trŵyth." Heb y
 Grugyn: "Hyt pann gaffer y eneit ef yn gyntaf, ny cheffir
 y tlysseu hynny. Ar bore auory y kychŵynnŵn ni odyma;
 ac yd aŵn y wlat Arthur, ar meint mŵyhaf a allom ni o drŵc
 a ŵnaŵn yno." Kychŵyn a orugant hŵy ar y mor parth a
 Chymry. Ac yd aeth Arthur ae luoed ae ueirch ae gŵn ym
 Prytŵen, a tharaŵ lygat ymwelet ac bynt. Disgynnŵ a ŵnaeth

1. MS. y iwerdon.

1 came to land

victuals

waste

pl. of adan, wing

crib comb

shears, scissors

in the twinkling of an eye, immediately

pl. of adan, wing

5

next day

young king

a few

to answer, reply

llathrei

razor

X

"they saw them"

Tŵrch Trŵyth ym Porth Cleis yn Dyuet. Dyuot a oruc Arthur hyt ym Mynyŵ y nos honno. Trannoeth dywedut y Arthur eu mynet heibaŵ. Ac ymordiwes a oruc ac ef yn

"And he overtook him"

1 ŷad gŵarthech Kynnwas Kŵrr y Uagyl. (A) gŵedy ŷad a oed yn Deugledyf o dyn a mil kynn dyuot Arthur, or pan deuth Arthur, y kychŵynnŵys Tŵrch Trŵyth odynd hyt ym Presseleu.

?⊙

Dyuot Arthur a lluoed y byt hyt yno. Gyrru a oruc Arthur y wyr yr erhyl, Ely a Thrachmyr, a Drutwyn keneu Greit mab Eri yn y laŵ ehun; a Gŵarthegeyt uab Kaŵ yghongyl

congyll a corner, angle ("quarter")

10 arall, a deu gi Glythmyr Letewic yn y laŵ ynteu; a Bedwyr a Chauall ki Arthur yn y laŵ ynteu. A restru a oruc y milwyr oll o deu tu Nyuer. Dyuot tri meib Cledyf Divŵlch, gŵyr a gauas clot maŵr yn ŷad Ysgithyrwyn Pennbeid. Ac yna y kychŵynnŵys ynteu o Lynn Nyuer, ac y doeth y

to range

15 Gŵm Kerŵyn, ac y rodes kyuarth yno. Ac yna y ŷadaŵd ef bedwar ryssŵr y Arthur, Gŵarthegeyd mab Kaŵ, a Tharaŵc Allt Clŵyt, a Reidŵn uab Eli Atuer, ac Iscouan Hael. A gŵedy ŷad y gŵyr hynny, y rodes yr eil kyuarth udunt

yn y lle, ac y ŷadaŵd Gŵydre uab Arthur, a Garselit Wydel, 20 a Gleŵ uab Yscaŵt, ac Iscaŵyn uab Panon; ac doluryaŵ ynteu yna a ŵnaethpŵyt.

to grieve

22. Ar bore ym bronn y dyd drannoeth yd ymordiweŵd rei or gŵyr ac ef. Ac yna y ŷadaŵd Huandaŵ a Gogigŵr a Phenn Pingon, tri gŵeis Gleŵlŵyt Gauaeluaŵr, hyt nas gŵydyat

25 Duŵ was yn y byt ar y helŵ ynteu, eithyr Laesgenym ehunan, gŵr ny hanoed well neb ohonaŵ. Ac y gyt a hynny a yna y ŷadaŵd ŷaŵer o wyr y ŵlat, a Gŵlydyn saer, pensaer y Arthur. Ac yna yd ymordiweŵd Arthur ym Pelumyaŵc ac ef. Ac yna y ŷadaŵd ynteu Madaŵc mab Teithyon, a Gŵyn

30 mab Tringat mab Neuŵet, ac Eiryaŵn Pennlloran. Ac odynd yd aeth ef hyt yn Aber Tyŵi. Ac yno y rodes kyuarth udunt. Ac yna y ŷadaŵd ef Kynlas mab Kynan, a Gŵilenhin bre[nh]in Freinc. Odynd yd aeth hyt yg

Imperf 355. d
ham-vor 8160

x | "And then he himself was wounded: (?)

o | "so that God knows he had never a servant left to him in the world, save only Llaesgenym (Black-bewer), a man for whom none was the better"

di-gribyaw (y) to attack

ny nodydoed 3sg. p. perf. pass. of nodi to mark, notify, specify

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Glynn Ystu. Ac yna yd ymgollasant y gŵyr ar cŵn ac ef.
Dyuynnu a oruc Arthur Gŵyn uab Nud attab, a gouyn idab a
ŷdyatef dim yŵrth Tŵrch Trŵyth. Y dywaŷt ynteu nas gŷdyat.

lost sight of him
"lost him"

23. Y hela y moch yd aeth y kynnydyon yna oŷl hyt yn
Dyffryn Lychŵr. Ac y digribŷys Grugyn Gŵallt Ereint
udunt a Lŷydaŵc Gouynnyat; ac y lladass[ant] y
kynnydyon, hyt na diengis dyn yn vyŵ onadunt namyn un
gŵr. Sef a oruc Arthur dyuot ae luoed hyt lle yd oed

X
pl. of kynnydyon
5 hunt team

Grugyn a Lŷydaŵc, a gellŵng yna arnadunt a oed o gi
rynodydoed yn llŷr. Ac ŵrth yr aur a dodet yna ar kyuarth,
y doeth Tŵrch Trŵyth ac y diffyrth ŷynt. Ac yr pan
dathoedynt dros uor Iwerdon, nyt ymwelsei ac ŷynt hyt
yna. Dygŷydaŵ a ŷnaethpŷyt yna a gŵyr a chŵn arnaŵ.

10 gave a shout,
cry, battle

"he had not set
eyes on them till
now"

Ymrodi y gerdet ohonaŵ ynteu hyt ym Mynydd Amanŵ.
Ac yna y llas banŵ oe uoch ef. Ac yna yd aethpŷyt eneit
dros eneit ac ef. Ac y lladŷyt yna Tŵrch Llabin. Ac
yna y llas araŷl oe voch; Gŷys oed y enŵ. Ac ody na
yd aeth hyt yn Dyffrynn Amanŵ. Ac yno y llas banŵ
a bennwic. Nyt aeth ody no gantaŵ oe uoch yn vyŵ
namyn Grugyn Gŵallt Ereint a Lŷydaŵc Gouynnyat. 20

15 *

Caps.?

Or lle hŵnnŵ yd aethant hyt yn Llŵch Eŷin. Ac
yd ymordiweadaŵd Arthur ac ef yno. Rodi kyuarth a ŷnaeth
ynteu yna. Ac yna y lladaŵd ef Echel Uordŷyt Tŵll, ac
Arŷyli eil Gŷydaŵc Gŷyr, a llaber o wyr a chŵn heuyt. Ac
yd aethant ody na hyt yn Llŵch Taŷy. Yscar a ŷnaeth
Grugyn Gŷrych Ereint ac ŷynt yna. Ac yd aeth Grugyn
ody na hyt yn Dintywi. Ac ody na yd aeth hyt yg
Keredigyaŵn, ac Eil a Thrachmyr gantaŵ, a lliaŷs gyt ac
ŷynt heuyt. Ac y doeth hyt yg Garth Gregyn. Ac yno
y¹ llas Llŷydaŵc Gouynnyat yn y mysc. Ac y lladaŵd
Rudyŷ Rys, a llaber gyt ac ef. Ac yna yd aeth Llŷydaŵc
hyt yn Ystrat Yŵ. Ac yno y kyuaruu gŷyr Lydaŵ ac ef.

mor Sarged high
twel perforated, pierced

25 to leave, part
with

multitude, host-
u (so the)
in their
midst

1. MS. y y

X | "and then he let loose all the dogs that had been named
to this end"

* myrned eneid dros eneid to engage in a life-for-life struggle

along to dismiss, dispatch, let; shed (blood)
(X) also: v. p. 89. 3 sp. Pr. Subj. 5 unwed in fut. sense.

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peiss-awg
coated

Ac yna y lladaŵd ef Hir Peissaŵc brenhin Lydaŵ, a
Lygatrud Emys a Gŵrbothu, eŵythred Arthur, vrodyr y
uam. Ac yna y llas ynteu.

to summon

24. Tŵrch Trŵyth a aeth yna y rŵng Taŵy ac Euyas.
5 Gŵyssaŵc Kernyŵ a Dyfneint o Arthur yn y erbyn hyt yn
aber Hafren. A dywedut a oruc Arthur ŵrth vilŵyr yr
ynys honn: "Tŵrch Trŵyth a ladaŵd llaber om gŵyr. Myn,
gŵrhyt gŵyr, nyt a mi yn uyŵ yd aho ef y Gernyŵ. Nys

I will pursue
him no
further"

below weakness
bravery, strength
X v. p. 205

10 ymlityaf i ef bellach, namyn ^xmynet eneit dros eneit ac ef a
wnaf. Gŵneŵch chŵi a ŵnelhoch." Sef a daruu o gyghor
gantaŵ ellŵng kat o ^uuarchogyon, a chŵn yr ynys gantunt,
hyt yn Euyas, ac ymchoelut odyo hyt yn Hafren, ae ragot
yno ac a oed o vilwyr prouedic yn yr ynys honn, ae yrru

to waylay
an ambush

battalion

tried, tested

by sheer
necessity, "force"

15 anghen yn anghen yn Hafren. A mynet a ŵnaeth Mabon
uab Modron gantaŵ ar Wynn mygdŵn march Gŵedŵ
yn Hafren, a Goreu mab Custennin, a Menŵ mab Teirgŵaed
y rŵng Lynn Liŵan ac aber Gŵy. A dygŵydaŵ o
Arthur arnaŵ, a ryssŵyr Prydein gyt ac ef. Dynessau
a oruc Osla Gyllelluaŵr a Manaŵydan uab Llyr a

20 Chacmŵri gŵas Arthur a Gŵyn Gelli, a dygrynnyaŵ yndaŵ,

& seize, close

Chergaw to plunge,
immense
above him
(such v. 653)

ac ymauael yn gyntaf yn y traet, ae gleicaŵ ohonunt yn
Hafren, yny yttoed yn llenŵi odyuchtaŵ. Brathu amŵs o
Uabon uab Modron or neil[1] parth, a chael yr ellyn y
gantaŵ. Ac or parth arall y dygyrchŵys Kyledyr Wyllt y

X make for, set
upon; draw

25 ar amŵs arall gantaŵ yn Hafren, ac y duc y gŵelleu y gantaŵ.

Criŵr coult (hem)

Kynn kaffel diot y grib, kaffel dayar ohonaŵ ynteu ae
draet. Ac or pan gauas y tir, ny allŵys na chi na dyn na
march y ganhymdeith, hyt pan aeth y Gernyŵ. Noc a gaffat
o drŵc yn keissaŵ y tlysseu hynny y gantaŵ, gŵaeth a gaffat

canhym-deith, to
accompany, keep
up with

30 yn keissaŵ diffryt y deu ŵr rac eu bodi. Kacmŵri ual y
tynnit ef y uynyd, y tynnei deu uaeu Xureuan ynteu
yr affŵys. Osla Gyllelluaŵr yn redec yn ol y tŵrch, y
dygŵydyŵs y gyllell oe wein ac y kolles; ae wein ynteu

bodi to drive
goose stone

X v. p. 12 for
imitation

"On the one side Nabon son of Modron spurred his horse and
took the razor from him, & on the other Cyledyr the Wild, on
another horse, plunged into Severa with him & took from him the
shears"

brenan f. handmill, quern

? y holet ("he was forced out of Cornwall")

blinded fatigue
gwidon J. a witch

gogof J. cave

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gŵedy hynny yn llawn or dŵfyr, ual y tynnit ef y uynyd, y
tynnei hitheu ef yr affŵys. Odyna yd aeth Arthur a lluoed,
hyt pan ymordiwedaŵd ac ef yg Kernyb. Gŵare oed a gafat
o drŵc gantaŵ kyn no hynny y ŵrth a gaffat yna gantaŵ yn
keissaŵ y grib. O drŵc y gilyd y kaffat y grib y gantaŵ.
Ac odyna y holet ynteu o Gernyb, ac y gyrrŵyt yr mor yn y
gyueir. Ny wybuŵyt vyth o hynny allan pa le yd aeth, ac
Anet ac Aethlem^x gantaŵ. Ac odynd yd aeth Arthur y
ymeneinaŵ ac y uŵrŵ y ludeŵ y arnaŵ hytyg Kelli Wic yg Kernyb.

from.

5 "from mischief
to mischief"

straight before
him, headlong
X v. gloss.
asth - lym

"to bathe himself
and him of his
weariness"

25. Dywedut o Arthur: "A oes dim weithon or anoethu
heb gaffel?" Y dywaŵt vn or gŵyr: "Oes. Gŵaet y widon
Ordu merch y widon Orwen o penn Nant Gouut yg gŵrthtir
Uffern." Kychŵyn a oruc Arthur parth ar Gogled,
a dyuot hyt lle yd oed gogof y wrach. A chynghori o
Wynn uab Nud a Gŵythyŵr uab Greidaŵl gellŵng Kacmŵri a
Hygŵyd y uraŵt y ymlad ar wrach. Ac ual yd euthant y

uplands of
Hell

"the blood of
the Black Witch,
daughter of the
White Witch"

let, send

gwrach J. a
hag, witch

seize, snatch

by

myŵn yr ogof, y hachub a oruc y wrach; ac ymauel yn
Hygŵyd herŵyd gŵallt y benn, ae daraŵ yr llawr deni.
Ac ymauel o Kacmŵri yndi hitheu herŵyd gŵallt y
phenn, ae thynnu y ar Hygŵyd yr llawr. Ac ymchoelut a
oruc hitheu ar Kacmŵri, ac eu dygaboli yll deu, ac eu diaruu, ae
gyrru allan dan eu hub ac eu hob.^x A llidyaŵ a oruc Arthur
o welet y deu was hayachen wedy eu llad, a cheissaŵ achub
yr ogof. Ac yna y dywedassant Gŵynn a Gŵythyŵr ŵrthaŵ:

under her (p. 39)

to belabour,
beat soundly

precipitate
oneself

almost

It is neither
clearly nor
satisfactory for us"

"Nyt dec ac nyt digrif genhym dy welet yn ymgribyaŵ a
gŵrach. Gellŵng Hir Amren a Hir Eidyl yr ogof." A mynet
a orugant. Ac or bu drŵc trafferth y deu gynt, gŵaeth uu
drafferth y deu hynny, hyt nas gŵypei Duŵ y vn ohonunt
eŵ pedwar allu mynet or lle, namyn mal y dodet eŵ pedwar
ar Lamrei kassec Arthur. Ac yna achub a oruc Arthur
drŵs yr ogof, ac y ar y drŵs a uyrŵei y wrach a Charnwennan
y gyllell, ae tharaŵ am y hanner, yny uu yn deu gelŵrn hi. A
chymryt a oruc Kaŵ o Brydein gŵaet y widon ae gadŵ ganthaŵ.

25. to wrangle
with, "scuffling"
trouble, "plight"

v. gloss. sv.
am - wynn
saying a whole
with

"took aim at"
"until she
was as two
trees"

X Gloss. pushing and kicking them. Trans. "speaking
and squalling"

llidyaŵ to become angry.

"so that God knows not one of the whole four could have stirred from the
place, but for the way they were all four loaded on Llamrei, Arthur's mare."

IV. THE PROCEDURE IN A SUIT FOR LANDED PROPERTY.

Puipenac aue~~n~~no kefro~~y~~
 haul am tir a dayar.¹ Kefroet
 panue~~n~~no o nauuethid ka-
 langayaf allan. Neu onauu-
 5 ethid me~~y~~. Kanis² eram-
 seroyd he~~n~~ny ybit agoredic
 keureith am tir ay dayar.

Oderuit yr haulur mennu
10 holi tir en eramseroyt hi^zni
deuhet¹ ar er argluit yerchi
did y guarandau y haul
a hi^zni aretir. In edid
huznu datkanet y haul. Ni
15 dele y dithun² kaifail ateb
edithun. Kanis haul dissuiut
yu ar³ guercheidveith ac
wrth hi^zni yguercheidveith
a deleant oyt urth porth.
20 Yaun yu irhalur y ludyas
udunt onit ekeureyth ay
deweyt ydeleu. Ac ena
emay⁴ ereneyt ev guarandau.
A gouin pale emay eu porth.
25 Odeweduuant pot eu porth
eneu kemmut euhun. Roy
oyt trideu udunt. Obit en

1. Pwy bynnac a uynno
kyffroi hawl am dir a dayar,
 kyffroet pan uynno o nawvet
 dyd kalan gayaf allan, neu
 o nawvet dyd Mei. Kany
 yn yr amseroed hynny y
 byd agoredic kyvreith am
 dir a dayar. 5

2. O deruyd yr hawlwr
mynnu holi tir yn yr
amseroed hynny deuet ar yr
arglwyd y erchi dyd y
warandaw y hawl, a hynny
ar y tir. Yn y dyd hwnnw
dadganet y hawl. Ny dily
kaffael ateb y dyd hwnn.
Kans hawl dysseivyt yw ar
y gwercheidweit.^x Ac wrth
hynny y gwercheidweit a
dylyant oet wrth borth. Iawn
yw yr hawlwr y ludyas udunt,
onyt y gyvreith a dyweit y
dilyu. Ac yna y mae iawn
yr yneit eu gwarandaw, a
govyn pa le y mae eu porth.
O dywedant bot eu porth yn
eu kymmwt eu hun, roi oet

To institute
a claim

3 sp. Fur. Sm.
7 darford

sudden unexpected

v. p. 83

$$= n_0 \delta i$$

(Ch. 1). 1 the second α is added over the line, 2 add yn with several MSS.

(Ch. 2). 1 *h* over the line, 2 omit, 3 add *y* with many MSS., 4 add *iaun* with many MSS.

X pl. of gor-chaidwad m. a guardian, custodian
sed m. age; appointed time, respite, delay.
parth f. help, assistance, support
hudyas to hinder

eli⁵ kemut naunieu. Obit en etredit neu uot llanu a trey eregthun ac eu porth. Os kin hanner did ebernir eroyt petheunos or did hunnu ebit eroyt. Os guedi hanner did petheunos otrannoith. Ac essev achaws yu henne. Kanydoys did kubil ac nat yaun talu drill did en lle did. Ac en eroyt barnedic huznu emay yaun deuod ar etir⁶ ac vynt ac eu porth. = *rechen*

Ac ena ymay yaun guneythur¹ du² pleit ac eiste en³ keureithaul. Esseu ual etestedyr en keureythiaul. Eiste orbrenhin neu or neb a uo enile. ay keuen ar er eul⁴ neu ar er⁵ hin. Rac aulonidu er hin oyuyneb ef. Ar enat llis neu egnat ekemut erhun henau auo en eiste rac euron ef. Ac ar⁶ llau assu y huznu er egnat arall auo enemays neu er eneid.⁷ Ac ar ellau

tridieu udunt. O byd yn yr eil gymmw, naw nieu. O byd yn y trydyd neu vot llaw a threi yryngthunt ac eu porth, os kyn hanner dyd y bernir yr oet, pythewnos or dyd hwnnw y byd yr oet; os gwedy hanner dyd, pythewnos o drannoeth. Ac yssef achaws yw hynny; 10 kanyt oes dyd kwbyl, ac nat iawn talu dryll dyd yn lle dyd. Ac yn yr oet barnedic hwnnw y mae iawn dyvot ar y tir ac wynt ac eu porth. 15

3. Ac yna y mae iawn gwneuthur dwy bleit ac eisted yn gyfreithiaul. Sef ual yd eistedir yn gyfreithyawl. Eisted or brenhin neu or neb 20 a uo yn y le ae gevyn ar yr heul neu ar yr hin, rac avlonnydu yr hin oe wyneb ef. Ar ynat llys neu ynat y kymmwt, yr hwn hynaf a uo, 25 yn eisted rac y uron ef. Ac ar y llaw assw y hwnnw yr ynat arall a vo yn y maes. Ac ar y llaw deheu idaw yr

*tide o ebb
5 before midday*

portion, fragment

pleid f. a side, party

*weather
incommode*

*super. of hen old
before / in front
of him*

open court

(Ch. 2). 5 leg. ereil, 6 e over the line

(Ch. 3). 1 n and y over the line, 2 leg. dui, 3 MS. eneu, 4 the e over the line, 5 added over the line, 6 add y with many MSS., 7 after neu some letters cancelled; er eneid added over the line

deheu ydau ereferiat neu er
 erferieit.⁸ Ac egkell⁹ er ar-
 gluid edeu heneuid. Ay
 guirda o hinny allan o pop-
 5 thu ydau. Odena ford yr
 eneyt keuarvyneb. ac eu¹⁰
 darimret yeubraudle. Keg-
 haus er haulur ar ellau assu
 ydau ar eford. ar haulur
 10 enessav. ydau. en eperued¹¹
 ar kanllau ar ellau arall
 ydau. Ar¹² rigyll en seuill
 trakeuen ekeghaus¹³. er
 amdiffinur ar ellau deheu ar
 15 eforth. ar amdiffinur
 enessau. ydau. eneperued.
 ay kanllau or tu arall ydau.
 arigill traigeuen entheu.
 Gwedi darvo eiste euelly.
 20 Kemerer¹⁴ mach ar keureith.
 Esseu meychyeu auid ar¹⁵
 tir ay dayar. Guystlon¹⁶ o
 dynyon. deu¹⁷ dyn neu auo
 muy. o popleit. arey¹⁸ hinni
 25 emedyant er argluid edant.

effeiryat neu yr effeiryait. Ac ^{priest}
 yg kylch yr arglwyd y deu
 hyleneid; ae wyrda o hynny ^{an elder}
 allan o bob tu idau. Odyna
 fford yr yneit gyvarwyneb ^{opposite}
 ac wynt y darymret y eu ^{to pass to & f}
brawdle. Kynghaws yr ^{a counsel}
 hawlwr ar y llaw assw idaw
 ar y fford, ar hawlwr yn
 nessaf idaw yn y perved, ar
kanllaw ar y llaw arall idaw; ^{a supporter}
 ar ringyll yn sevyll tracheuyn
 y kynghaws. Ar bleit arall
 y tu arall yr fford; yn nessaf
 yr fford kynghaws yr amdiff. ^{defendant}
 ynnwr ar y llaw deheu ar y
 fford, ar amdiffynnwr yn
 nessaf idaw yn y perued, ae
 ganllaw or tu arall idaw;
 ar rhingyll traegevyn ynteu.
 Gwedy darvo eisted yvelly,
 kymerer mach ar gyvreith. ^{a surety}
 Sef meichyeu a vyd ar dir ^{guarantee}
 dayar, gwystlon o dynyon,
 deu dyn neu a vo mwy o
 bob pleit. Ar rei hynny yn
 medyant yr arglwyd yd ant. ^{3 pl. Presl}
^{power} ^{of mynet}

(Ch. 3). 8 in marg., where it has been written twice, the first entry having been mutilated by the cutting of the margin, 9 on p. 103 the phrase is *yný gylch*, 10 *leg. uy y or the like*, 11 after this ydau with a stroke beneath it, 12 after this some letters cancelled, 13 some words omitted which in the text of the Laws are: ar bleit arall y tu arall yr ford yn nessat yr fford kyglaw, 14 MS. Kemerer^t, 15 MS. a^t, 16 some letters cancelled, 17 *e* over the line, 18 *h* after a cancelled and *r* written above it.

leg. idaw.

judgment seat

an apparitor, a headle

leg. ringyll.

leg. nessaf.

h

gosteg silence, the proclaiming of silence in court
biu of cattle; a standard of value
camlwrw a fine, penalty for the lesser offences.

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Odena guedi henne e dodir
tellued¹ essev yu hene.²
Gostec ar emays. Puipenac
a thorro etelleued honno teyr
biu³ camluru a tal ne nau
ugeint. Ar geyr adeweter
guedi er ostec bot hunnu⁴ en
diuunyant er neb ay deweto
ac yr keghaus edevether
irporth ydau.

Guedi daruo eyste¹ en
keureithaul mal y redewes-
sam ny vchot ena e may
yaun yr egnat deueduit
wrth e dupleit ymdeve-
dych o keureith weithion.
Ac ena may yaun iregnat
gouin yr² haulur puy de
keghaus³ di a puy de kanllau
ac ena e may yaun⁴ yr haulur
ev henwi. Ac ena may
yaun eregnat gouin ir haulur
a dodycollia kaffayl eneu pen
vinteu. Ac ena ema yaun
yr haulur⁵ dodav heb eff.
Ac ena may yaun eregnat⁶
ac yr kanllau a sauant huy
ydau ef en erenmay ef
enidody arnadunthuy.⁷ Ac

4. Odyna gwedy hynny y
dodir tyllwed. Sef yw hynny,
gostec ar y maes. Pwy
bynnac a dorro y dyllwed
honno, teir buw camlwrw a
dal neu naw ugeint. Ar
geir a dywetter gwedy yr
ostec, bot hwnnw yn diwyn-
yant yr neb ae dywetto, ac
yr kynghaws y dywetter yr 10
porth idaw.

5. Gwedy darvo eisted yn
gyvreithiawl, val y rydywed-
assam ni uchot, yna y mae
iawn yr ynat dywedut wrth y 15
dwyr bleit: "ymdywedwch
o gyvreith weithyon." Ac
yna y mae iawn yr
ynat ovyn yr hawlwr: "pwy
dy gynghaws di a phwy dy 20
ganllaw?" Ac yna y mae
iawn yr hawlwr eu henwi.
Ac yna y mae iawn yr ynat
ovyn yr hawlwr: "a dody
colli a chaffael yn eu pen 25
wynteu?" Ac yna y mae
iawn yr hawlwr dywedut,
"dodaf," heb ef. Ac yna y
mae iawn yr ynat ovyn yr
kynghaws ac yr kanllaw, a 30

stillness of

5 ?

*Pres. Subj. Pass.
profitless*

according to law

x

(Ch. 4). 1 u over the line, 2 h over the line, 3 i over the line, 4 after this
did cancelled

(Ch. 5). 1 y over the line, 2 MS. hŷr, 3 ke over the line, 4 after this eregnat
cancelled, 5 leg. haulur deueduyt, 6 add gouin yr kyghaus, 7 h over the line

ym - dywedyd to discuss, argue

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ena emay yaun⁸ udunt huin-
theu dewedvyt sauun.

5

Ac guedi hinny emay yaun
eregnat gouin eramdiffenvr¹
puy dekeghaus ditheu apuy
de kanllau. Ac ena emay
10 yaun ydau entehu eu henwi.
Ac ena emay yaun² yr egn-
at gouin ydau entehu · a did
ev kolli a kaffayl en eu pen
Ac ena may yaun ydau
15 entheu dewetuyt dodau heb
ef. Ac ena emay iaun³
eregnat devetvit wrth er-
haulur · haul di weython de
haul. Ac ena emay⁴ yaun
20 yhaulur⁵ decreu.

Llema essit yaun yr haulur
edewetuyd¹ menegi · yuot
ef en briodaur ar etir hun-
25 ema ardayar. Ac obit
aameuho ydau ef yuot en
briodaur · bot kanthau entheu
a kathuo ybriodolder · o · ach
ac edriu · hit emay digau
30 en ekeureyth. Ay reerru en

sav^{ant} hwy idaw ef yn yr
hyn y mae ef yn y dodi
arnadunt hwy. Ac yna y
mae iawn udunt hwynteu
dywedut : “sav^{an}.”

6. A gwedy hynny y mae
iawn yr ynat ouyn yr
amdiffynnwr : “pwy dy
gynghaws ditheu, a phwy dy
ganllaw?” Ac yna y mae
iawn ydau ynteu eu henwi.
Ac yna y mae iawn yr ynat
ovyn idaw ynteu, a dyd ef
golli a chaffael en eu pen.
Ac yna y mae iawn idaw
ynteu dywedut : “dodaf,” heb
ef. Ac yna y mae iawn
yr ynat dywedut wrth yr
hawlwr : “hawl di weithon
dy hawl.” Ac yna y mae
iawn yr hawlwr dechreu.

7. Llyma yssyd iawn yr
hawlwr y dywedut, menegi y
vot ef yn briodawr ar y tir
hwynn yma ar dayar. Ac o
byt a amheuo idaw ef y vot
yn briodawr, bot ganthaw
ynteu a gatwo y briodolder
o ach ac edrif, hyt y mae
digawn yn y gyvreith, ae

(Ch. 5). 8 after this yregnat cancelled

(Ch. 6). 1 e over a cancelled i, 2 over the line, 3 over the line ; after this
irhaulur cancelled, 4 e over the line, 5 leg. yrhaulur

(Ch. 7). 1 MS. edewetduyd

3 Pl. Pres.
3 se. f. 2

1 Pl. Pres.

3 se. f. 2
3 dodi

Imper. 25
3 holi

byd

descent
lineage

cf. p. 216

briodawr
prïodolary
landowner

lineage, descent
sufficient

agkeureithiaul yar ybriodol-
der · ac osid ay hammehuho²
emay ydau ef³ ay guyr ·
yreheru enagkeureithiaul.
Ac essev emay entehu⁴ endodi
ar ekeureith deleu deuot en
keureythaul traykeuen er lle
ereherruyd en agkeureith-
yaul⁵ ohonau.

Oderuit bot rey adewetho
dodi keythveid ac gwybed-
yeid or un pleyt Ninni
adewedun egellir ene war-
handawer ateb er amdiffen-
hur.

Heb amdiffenhur¹ myuy
essit briodaur o acch² ac
edriu · ac esseu eduyf en
guarchadu empriodolder³ val
emay goreu edeleauvy y-
guarchadu · ac osid ay
hamehuo y · am⁴ henni
emay ymy ageidu digaun⁵
bot en guir adewedau. A
thitheu obuosty ema ty hay-
thost en keureythaul odema.
Ac osid a hamehuo hinni ·
emay ymy digaun aygyur.

ryyrru yn anghyvreithyawl
y ar y briodolder. Ac osit
ae hamheuo, y mae idaw ef
digawn ae gwyr y ryyrru yn
anghyvreithyawl. Ac yssef
y mae ynteu yn dodi ar y
gyvreith, dyllyu dyvot yn
gyvreithyawl traegvyn yr lle
y ryyrrwyf yn anghyvreith-
yawl ohonaw.

8. O dervyd bot rei a
dywetto doddi ceidweid a
gwybydyeid or un bleit,
Ninni a dywedwn y gellir,
yny warandawer ateb y¹⁵
amdiffynnwr.

9. Heb yr amdiffynnwr:
“ Mivi yssyd briodawr o ach
ac edrif. A sef yd wyf yn
gwarchadw vym priodolder,
val y mae goreu y dylaf y
warchadw . Ac osit ae ham-
heuo imi hynny, y mae imi
ageidw^x digawn bot yn wir a
dywedaf. A thitheu, o buost
ti yma, ti a aethost yn
gyvreithyawl odyma. Ac osit
a hamheuo hynny y mae imi
digawn ae gwyr.”

(Ch. 7). 2 the third *h* over the line, 3 digawn has probably been omitted, 4 *h* over the line, 5 *r* over the line

(Ch. 9). 1 *leg.* eramdiffenhur, 2 there is something like an *h* over the second *c*, 3 the third letter seems to have been altered to *p*, 4 *y* am; *leg.* y mi? 5 *leg.* digaun ageidu

x 3 *sp.* Pres. Ind. of cadw to keep, preserve, maintain

v. gyrru
if there is

3 *sp.* Pres. of
5 gyrrhod (?)
to appeal to the
law
to have a right to

10
3 *sp.* F. v. of darfod
Pl. of ceidwad witness
“ gwybydyeid an
Page - witness

20 to guard, protect
a *fi*.

25 digawn a geidw

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Ninni adewedun ket darfo
eramdiffenur rohi atheb kin
oyholý ev or haulur bot en
anolo er ateb· eny warandao
5 ef· er haul ac odena atebet.

Ac guedy darfo vduent
euduy kegheussayth maledewedassam ni vchot. Gouenet
10 er egnat udunt aydygaun hyn adewedassant. Ac gouenet
udunt auennant guellau eu kykeussayth.¹ Ac obit ay
menno gather² ydau. Ac
15 onibit ay menno kyemeret eregnat euduy kegheussayth³
a dadkanet huy. A guedy estadkano aynt eregneyt
allan. ar effeyryhet y gyt
20 ac vy· a. Righyll ygyt aguy·
hy eu kadv. Rac douot dynyon ywarandu⁴ arnadunt.
Oderuit idyn deuot ywarandau arnadunt huntheu⁵ ev
25 adely talu teyrbuy kamluru hir brenhin. Ac o bit ebrenin
enemays· ev adele talu kamluru deudeplic am hinny.
Ac ena guedy edeystedont
30 huy emay iaun· yr effeyryat·
guedya duy ydangos oduy

10. Ninni a dywedwn, kyt
darffo yr amdiffynnwr roi
atted kyn noe holi ef or
hawlwr, bot yn anolo yr
atted, yny warandao ef yr
hawl, ac odynd attebet.

11. A gwedy darffo udunt
eu dwy gynghheussaeth, val y *a pleading*
dywedassam ni uchot, govynet yr ynat udunt, ae
digawn yr hyn a dywedassant, a gouynet udunt a
vynnant gwellau eu kyngheussaeth. *to improve, amend*
Ac o byd ae mynno, gatter idaw. Ac ony
byd ae mynno, kymeret yr ynat eu dwy gynghheussaeth,
a dadganet hwy. *recapitulate rehearse, recite*
A gwedy as dadgano, aent yr yneit
allan, ar effeiryet y gyt ac wy, ar ringhyll y gyt ac wy
y eu kadw, rac dyvot dynyon y warandaw arnadunt. O
dervyd y dyn dyvot y warandaw arnadunt wynteu, ef a
dyly talu teirbuw kamlwrw *a fine*
yr brenhin. Ac o byd y brenhin yn y maes, ef a dyly
talu kamlwrw deudyplic am *double two-fold*
hynny. Ac yna gwedy yd eistedont hwy y mae iawn *3 Pl. Pr. Subj.*

(Ch. 11). 1 *ky* over the line, 2 *h* over the line, 3 *ssa* over the line, 4 *leg.*
ywarandaw, 5 the second *h* over the line

geir cyfarch a supplementary question asked after the trial, before the verdict is given.

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er yaun⁶ udunt. Akanu onadunt huyntheu eu pader. Ac guedy epader emay yaun yr egnat dadkanu eduykeg-hessaith eylweyth.

Ac o deruit bot enreyt¹ egeyr keuarch. Elleger deu oy ouyn. Ac obit reynt yr bleyt egouener egeyr keuarhc ydy vrth kemyrith keghor² aynt tuy kan kanyat³ yr egneyt hycu keghor. ac essev edant ynŷuer ebuant en eukehussayth. heb auo muy. aguas yr argluyd ygyt aguy. yeu kadu Rac deuod neb yeu keghor. ygyt ac huy. ac odau neb atadunt ay keghoro talet ef kamluru er brenin a bot en anolo ekeghor. Ac guedy edarfo ekeghor deu^{ent} edeu hinny ar eregneyt⁴ adatkanent egneyth⁵ ekeghor.

Oderuit nabo reynt urth eyr keuarch yaun yu gadayl udunt vintheu eu ardelu.

yr effeiryat gwediaw Duw y dangos o Duw yr iawn udunt. A chanu onadunt wynteu eu pader. A gwedy y pader y mae iaun yr ynat dadganu y dwy gyngheussaeth eilweith.

12. Ac o dervyd bot yn reit y geir kyvarch, ellynger deu oe ovyn. Ac o byd reit 10 yr bleit y govyner y geir kyvarch idi wrth gymryt kynghor, aent wy gan ganyat yr yneit y eu kynghor. Ac yssev yd ant, y niver y buant 15 yn eu kyngheussaeth, heb a vo muy, a gwas yr arglwyd y gyt ac wy y eu kadw rac dyvot neb y eu kynghor y gyt ac wy. Ac o daw neb 20 attadunt ae kynghor, talet ef gamlwrw yr brenhin, a bot yn anolo y kynghor. A gwedy y darffo y kynghor, deu^{ent} y deu hynny ar yr 25 yneit a dadganent yr yneit y kynghor.

13. Odervyd naboreit wrth eyr kyvarch, iawn yw gadael udunt wynteu eu hardelw, a 30 a voucher

caused permission, consonant

v. p. 214

(Ch. 11). 6 u over the line

(Ch. 12). 1 some MSS. add wrth, 2 h over the line, 3 y over the line, 4 the second e over the line, 5 n over the line; leg. eregneyt

mwynhau to use, employ, enjoy, profit
defnydd m. material, element, substance, cause; pl. defnyddiau,
defnyddwyr witnesses, guarantors etc. in a lawsuit

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agerru deu youyn puy eu-
gubideyt · ac eu kedweyt · a
phale emaynt · odewedant eu
bot ene mays · munaher vynt ·
5 odewedant¹ eubot en² un ke-
mut ac vy rodher oyd trideu³
udunt. Odewedant eubot en
ereil kemud rodher oyd
naunyeu udunt. Odewetant
10 eubot egulat arall vynt⁴ neu
lanu neu trey eregthunt ac
vy · oyt petheunos or did
hunnu · os kin hanner did
vit · os guedy hanner did
15 petheonos odranoyth · ar did
hennu endyd kolli akaffayal.
Abot eguystlon egkarch⁵
brenin · hit edid hunnu · ac
erchi y paup deuot ay devni-
20 dev kanthau edid hynnu ·
hit ar etir. Kenebo duun
kan edu bleyd · hinny. Neu⁶
edyu endid keureit bar-
nedic.

25

En etrededet guedi edele-
her vyneb¹ iaun yu i paup
eistet enelle mal ereystedus
edid kint · ac obetant meiru
30 rey or guir auu en ekeg-

gyrru deu y ovyn pwy eu
guibydeyt ac eu keidweit, a
pha le y maent. O dywedant
eu bot yn y maes, mwynhaer
wynt. O dywedant eu bot
yn un kymwt ac wy, rodher
oet tridieu udunt. O dywe-
dant eu bot yn yr eil gymwt,
rodher oet naw nieu udunt.
O dywedant eu bot yg gwlat
arall neu lanw neu drei
yryngthunt ac wy, oet
pythewnos or dyd hwnnw,
os kyn hannerdyd y byd.
Os gwedy hannerdyd,
pythewnos o dranoeth, ar
dyd hwnnw yn dyd kolli a
chaffael. A bot y gwystlon
yg karchar y brenhin hyt y
dyd hwnnw. Ac erchi y
bawp dyvot ae devnydeu
ganthaw y dyd hwnnw hyt
ar y tir. Kynnybo duungan y
dwy bleit hynny, neud ydiw
yn dyd kyvreith barnedic.

accordant:
agreeable

decided, fixed

14. Ynytrydyd dyd guedy
y delher wyneb yn wyneb
iawn yw y bawb eisted yn y
lle, val y ryeistedws y dyd
kynt. Ac o bydant meirw

(Ch. 13). 1 *ed* over the line, 2 over the line, 3 *e* over the line, 4 omitted
in several MSS., 5 *leg.* karchar e, 6 *written twice over*; *leg.* neud

(Ch. 14). 1 *leg.* vyneb en vyneþ; there are remains of the missing words
on the margin

Pres. Subj. Pass. of
dyfod

Cynning to propose, prefer, suggest
dodi yn mhen un to suggest, submit, entrust, hand over

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kussaeith doder ereill en eu lle · a guedi er² eisteter ena emae yaunt yr haulur · kenic y devnidieu iam etestion ay keidveit³ adeueduit evot ef en paraut. Ac ena emay yaun ir⁴ amdifinnur gurtheb ac esev ateb a dere · deueduit yvot ef en paraut · ay defnetyeu kanhau val y hedeuis ac ena emae yaun yr brenin hercki dankos eguestelon en emays · kanys vint essit vechieu.⁵ ⁶Ac ena emay yaun ir egnat deuedut kosb er anostec · esseu eu hene teir biu camluru abot en anolo egeir adeueter. *punishment, fine*

rei or gwyr a vu yn y gyn-
gheussaeth, dotter ereill yn
eu lle. A gwedy yr eistether,
yna y mae iawn yr hawlwr
kynnic y devnydyeu y am y
dystyon ae geidweit, a
dyuedut y vot ef yn barawt.
Ac yna y mae iawn yr
amdiffynnwr gwrtheb. Ac
yssef ateb a dyry, dyuedut
y vot ef yn barawt, ae
devnydyeu ganthaw, val y
hedewis. Ac yna y mae
iawn yr brenhin erchi dangos
y gwystlon yn y maes;
kanys wynt yssyd veichieu.
Ac yna y mae iawn yr ynat
dywedut kosb yr anostec.
Sef yw hynny teir buw
kamlwrw a bot yn anolo y
geir a dywetter.

5 including (?)

8 answer, reply
10 *Pres. of dy-nodi*
& give

promised (adaw)

15 *ke. of mach surety,*
guarantor

disturbance,
disorder

Ac ena emae yaun ir haulur
dodi em pen er eneyt pan niu
effo adedeuis¹ en kentaf
testion · akeitueit · a deleu
ohonau enteu² muenhau en
kentaf Ac ena emay yaun
yr eneit erchi ydau enteu
duyn y keditveit³ ay testion

15. Ac yna y mae iawn yr
hawlwr dodi ym pen yr yneit
panyw efo a edewis yn
gyntaf dystyon a cheidweit, 25
a dylyu ohonaw ynteu eu
mwynhau yn gyntaf. Ac
yna y mae iawn yr yneit
erchi idaw ynteu dwyn y

use

(Ch. 14). 2 some MSS. yd, 3 the second i over the line, 4 after this brenin cancelled, 5 kanis—vechieu interlined, in part on the margin and illegible, 6 there seems to be a lacuna here; some MSS. have: Ac ena gōedy dangosser y gōystlon y mae iāwn yr brenhin erchi yr righyll dodī gostec ar y maes

(Ch. 15). 1 leg. aedeuis, 2 leg. enten eu, 3 leg. keidveit

§155(a)(B)

breint (bruin, brein) m. privilege, prerogative; state, condition.
tref - tadawg m. an inheritor

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y eu muinahu. Ac ena
 emae yaun idau enteu eu
 duin huy ene keuil⁴ ef ac
 eudangos· esseu eu rei
 5 aedeueis⁵ ef erei a enguis
 en edit kyntaf Ny dele er
 amdifennwr llessu yrun ona-
 dunt kanivir⁶ nabo da idau
 adeueduit.⁷ Ar hun a llesso
 10 onatuunt kin guibot bet
 aduedoent⁸ bit sauedc⁹
 hunu· er amdifenur aeil
 gouin¹⁰ aoes breint yr rei-
 hinny. Ac obit doent rac-
 15 dunt· esseu pa achau¹¹
 egeill ef gouin hinny vrth na
 eill alldut bot en vybitiat ar
 treftadauc. Ac na eill
 gureic· ar gur. Ac ekit
 20 ahene ni heill llauer o
 deneon bot yn vibetiet nac
 en kedueit heruit breint ar
 amdifenur ni lluger arnau
 deueduit hinny.

25

Oderuit ir amdifenur
 readau testion auo gwell no
 rei aedeuis er haulur· ae ouot
 en guell yu breint ay o bot
 30 en amlach Amennu ohonau

geidweit ae dystyon y eu
 mwynhau. Ac yna y mae
 iawn idaw ynteu eu dwyn
 hwy yny kyvyl (?) ef ac eu
 dangos. Sef yw rei a edewis
 ef y rei a enwis yn y dyd
 kyntaf. Ny dyly yr am-
 diffynnwr llyssu yr un on-
 adunt, kany wyr na bo da
 idaw a dywettont. Ar hwn
 a lyssu onadunt cyn gwybot
 beth a dywettont, bit sauedic
 hwnnw. Yr amdiffynnwr a
 eill ovyn a oes breint yr rei
 hynny. Ac o byd, doent
 racdunt. Sef pa achaws y
 geill ef ovyn hynny, wrth
 pa eill alltut vot yn wyby-
dyat ar drewtadawc, ac na
 eill gwreic ar wr. Ac y gyt
 a hynny ny eill llauer o
 dynyon vot yn wybydyet
 nac yn geidweit herwyd
 breint. Ar amdiffynnwr ny
lwgyr arnaw dywedut hynny.

16. O deruyd yr amdiffyn-
 nwr ryadaw tystyon a uo
 gwell nor rei a edewis yr
 hawlwr—ae o vot yn well eu
 breint ae oe bot yn amlach—

to reject

established
fixed, valid

3 Pl. Imper.

eye-witness

harm, damage
disadvantage

as a promise

a foreigner, alien;
exile

(Ch. 15). 4 some MSS. have kылch, 5 the second e over the line; leg. aedewis, 6 the second i over the line, 7 leg. adeueduint, 8 o over the line, 9 leg. sauedic, 10 i over the line, 11 the second a over the line

Cynghellawr m. a. chancellor, the king's principal steward or reeve
ysgolherj scholar, clerk, priest

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kannal hinny. Iaun eu¹
dangos aguedi dangosso ef
etestion nityaun² yr haulur
eu llessu vyntheu. Ena emai
iaun yr enat gouin yr haulur
may breint de destion dý.
Ac ena emay yaunt yr haulur
deueduit breint y testion : ae
vntoe en veirri neu en
kegheoron³ ae vnteu en
veneich⁴ neu en ahtraon ae
vnteu en efferiet neu en
escoleicion ae vnteu en
lleecion breinaul Guedi
daruo ir enat gouen ir haulur
breint etestion iaun eu yr
enat gouin yr amdifenur
breint y testion Ac ena
emay yaunt yr amdifennur
deuedut ebreint goreu avo oy
testion Ac ena emay yaunt
yr enat datkanu deubrein
yreduedasant eduypleit yeu
testion.

Ena emay yaun yr enat
gouin ir duipleit¹ a sauant
huy hen erhen ededis en
y dodien eu pen : llema paup
or guebethit en deueduit

a mynnu ohonaw gynnal
hynny, iawn yw eu dangos.
A gwedi dangosso ef y
dystion, nyt iawn yr hawlwr
eu llyssu wynteu. Yna y 5
mae iawn yr ynat ovyn yr
hawlwr : "Mae breint dy
dystyon di?" Ac yna y
mae iawn yr hawlwr dywedut
breint y dystyon, ae wynteu 10
yn veiri neu yn gynghell-
oryon, ae wynteu yn veneich
neu yn athrawon, ae wynteu
yn effeiryet neu ysgoleigyon,
ae wynteu yn lleygion brein- 15
niawl. Gwedy darvo yr
ynat govyn yr hawlwr breint
y dystyon, iawn yw yr ynat
govyn yr amdiffynnur breint
y dystyon. Ac yna y mae 20
iawn yr amdiffynnwr dywe-
dud y breint goreu a vo oe
dystyon. Ac yna y mae
iawn yr ynat dadganu deu
vrent y rydywedassant y 25
dwy bleit y eu tystyon.

17. Yna y mae iawn yr
ynat ovyn yr dwy bleit a
savant hwy yn yr hyn yd
ydys yn y dodi yn eu pen. 30
Llyma bawb or gwybydyet

*Cynnal to sustain,
support, maintain*

where is?

teachers

15 privileged

= X

= X

X

(Ch. 16). 1 leg. eu eu, 2 t over the line, 3 leg. keghelloron, 4 MS. venich

Ch. 17). 1 There is a smudge between p and l

*pl. 9
maer a
steward,
reeve*

dygryn hard, severe; a lêr, proof. dwyn yr dygryn to affirm on or on creirhau to cause to swear by relics

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- esauahant· llema popun or
duipleit yn amheu guibytied
y kilit nasdegant yr degin·
ket as deuetoent ar eutauaut
5 leuerit jaun eu yr eneit ena
ev kreirhau· ac guedi askreir-
hauont emay yaun vddunt
menet allan. Ac edrych² er
hyn jaunaf aueloent vrth a
10 gluassant. Ac oguelhant bot
en vell testion eneill rei noe
gilit· diuarnent huy eguae-
thafe testion. Oderuit bot en
kestal eution· diuarner er
15 amdifennur· kanys etheuis
ef testion a vey guell noc
aoet kan ellall. Ac nis
cauas. Ac ena emay jaun
yr egneit barnu deuot er
20 haulur ar etir· ar e breint
edoet pan kechuinuus³ en
agkaefreithiau yarnau
yn dywedut y savant. Llyma
bob un or dwy bleit yn
amheu gwybydieit y gilyd
nas dygant yr dygryn, kyt as
dywettont ar eu tawawt
leveryd. Iawn yw yr yneit
yna eu kreirhau. A gwedy
askreirhaont y mae iawn
udunt vynet allan, ac edrych
yr hyn iawnaf a welont wrth
a glywassant. Ac o gwelant
bot yn well testyon eneill rei
noe gilyd, diuarnent hwy y
gwaethaf y dystyon. O
dervyd bot yn gystal eu
tystyon, diuarner yr amdiff-
ynnwr; kanys edewis ef
tystyon a vei well noc a oed
gan y llall, ac nys kauas. Ac
yna y mae iawn yr ygneit ^{gneit}
barnu dyvot yr hawlwr ar y
tir, ar y breint yd oed pan
gychwynws yn aghyvreithy-
awl y arnaw.
18. A gwedy hynny y
mae iawn yr yneit provi y
keidweit, y edrych a dwng ^x
pob rei onadunt hwy bot yn
briodawr y bleit y maent yn
y chynhelu; a dywedut o
geidweit pob rei eu bot yn

(Ch. 17). 2h over e, 3 h over the line

(Ch. 18). 1 leg. emay iawn, 4 MS. ekeuit

x hwng 3 sg. Pr. Ind. of hwng to swear, take an oath.

leg. tystyon y
neill.

speak on
verbal evidence

judge, decide
against

judge, decide
against

last sides

cilyaw to retreat, desert, fail

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vntheu yaun eu eucreirhau
ar nep akellio y kedueit
onaduunt y vrht ellu kollet
etir· o seif ekeitueit or due-
pleit kehedet yv· ar lle ebo
kehedet deuhanner vit.

from

Ked barner ydau deuod
yr tir· nikecuuin egur aoet
ene mediant kynt erdau
okeill kaffael· tu· atal· ydau
en er un lle ac en kastal
edeudir vrth na burir odena
ef. Ac nideleir talu tir
ambreinaul en lle tir abreint
ohonau val kegkalloraith
neu vaerony neu redit.

Ac ena emay yaun er
egneit deuot traceukeuen y
eu braudle ac ena emay
yaun vdunt kemrit keder-
nit a¹ bot vrth ebraut a
kamrit mach areugober. Ac
ena edeleant er eneit datcanu
eduy kegheusaeh· a guedi
hene datcanu eu uaraut² ac
ena ebrenin adele redhau
eguestelon· oeu carcar.

(Ch. 20). 1 leg. ar, 2 leg. braut

briodawr. Ac ot amheuir
wynteu, iawn yw eu kreir-
hau. Ar neb a gilio y geid-
weit onadunt y wrth y llw,
kollet y dir. O seif y keidweit 5
or dwy bleit, kyhyded yw.
Ar lle y bo kyhyded deu-
hanner vyd.

Pres. Ind. Pass.
amheuir to
doubt, despair,
call in question.
an oath

equality, parity

divided in two equal halves

19. Kyt barner idaw dyvot
yr tir, ny chychwyn y gwr a 10
oed yn y medyant gynt
yrdaw, o geill gaffael tu a
thal idaw yn yr un lle ac yn
gystal y deu dir, wrth na
vwryr odyna ef. Ac ny 15
dylyir talu tir ammreiniawl
yn lle tir a breint ohonaw,
val kynghelloraeth neu vae-
roni neu rydit.

an equivalent?

because - - not (?)

without privilege

20. Ac yna y mae iawn yr 20
yneit dyvot tracheukevyn y
eu brawdle. Ac yna y mae
iawn udunt kymryt kedernit
ar vot wrth y vrawt, a
chymryt mach ar eu gobyr.
Ac yna y dylyant yr yneit
dadganu y dwy gyngheu-
saeth, a gwedy hynny dad-
ganu eu brawt. Ac yna y
brenhin a dyly rydhau y 30
gwystlon o eu karchar.

25 a fee, pay

a pleading

V. THE PRIVILEGE OF ST. TEILIO.

The following Latin Charter (Lib. Land., page 118) deals with the same subject, and illustrates the Welsh :

Privilegium Sancti Teliani est et ecclesiae suae Landaviae, datum sibi et omnibus successoribus suis in perpetuo a regibus istis et principibus Britannie, confirmatum apostolica auctoritate, cum omnibus legibus suis in se plenariis sibi et terris suis, libera ab omni regali servitio, sine consule, sine proconsule, sine conventu intus nec extra, sine expeditione, sine uigilanda regione. Et cum omni iustitia sua; de fure et furto, de rapina, de homicidio, de arsione, de rixa, de sanguine, de refugio uiolato ubique in terra sancti, de assultu uiarum et extra uias, de faciendo iudicio et patiendo, de omni populo Sancti Teliani in curia Landaviae; de communione aquae et herbae, campi et siluae populo ecclesiae Sancti Teliani; cum mercato et moneta in Landauia; cum applicatione nauium ubique per terras Sancti Teliani libera pro regibus et omnibus nisi ecclesiae Landaviae et episcopis eius. De opprobrio et omni iniuria quod rex Morcanhuc et sui homines fecerint episcopo Sancti Teliani et suis hominibus, idem rex Morcanhuc et sui homines rectum faciant episcopo et suis hominibus, et iudicium patiantur in curia Landaviae. Omnis lex quae fuerit regali, omnis etiam et in curia plenarie episcopali Landanensi.

Lŷmma y cŷmreith ha
brŷein eccluyŷ Teliau o
lanntaf arodes breenhined
hinn ha touŷssocion Cŷmrŷ
5 yŷntrŷcŷguidaul dŷ eccluyŷ
teliau hac dir escip oll gueti
ef amcŷtarnedic o audurdaut
papou rumein y holl cŷfreith
didi hac dŷ thir hac di dair
10 rŷd o pop guasanaith bre-
ennin bŷdawl heb mair
heb cŷghellaur heb cŷhoith
dadlma ymeun gulat hac nŷ
dieithŷr heb luŷd heb
15 gauaŷl heb guŷlma ŷcŷf-
reith idi yn hollaul o leitŷr
o latrat o treis odŷnnŷorn

Llyma y gyvreith a breint
eglwys Deilaw o Lanndaf, a
rodes y brenhined hynn a
thywŷsogyon Cymry yn dra-
gywydawl y eglwys Deilaw
ac yr escyp oll gwedy ef,
amgadarnedic o awdurdawt
pabeu Ruvein. Y holl
gyvreith idi ac y thir ac y
dayar; ryd o bob gwasanaeth
brenhin bydawl; heb vaer,
heb gynghellawr, heb gyhoed
dadylva y mewn gwlat ac yn
y dieithŷr; heb luŷd, heb
auael, heb wylva. Y chyv-
reith idi yn hollawl o leidyŷr,
o ladrat, o dreis, o dynŷorn,

dyn-y-orn (cf. Gr.
duin-organ), homicide, murder

dadyl-fa a meeting-place, court
④ llu-yd a hosting, military expedition
gafael a seizing, holding; seizure
gwyl-fa festival, watch, ward

cynllwyn an ambush, waylaying
losg arson
dirwy b. a fine, mulct

cangwyl a fine, penalty
llydaw a host, household, community

THE PRIVILEGE OF ST. TEILIO

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o cynluyn hac o losc· o
amryson canguaýt aheb-
guaýt· ý diruý haý camcul
ýndi didi yn hollaul· o dorri
naud ýnn lann hac ýn-
dieýthýr lann· orachot ýnn
luhýn hac dieithýr luhýn·
o cýrch ý popmýnnic artir
teliau haý guir· haý braut
dý lýtu ýr ecluýs ygundý
teliau ýnn lantaf· hac ný lýs·
dufýr ha guell· hac choýt ha
maýs ýncýfrytin dý lýtu
teliau· cýfnofut habathori-
aýth ýnn lanntaf hac aperua
ardir teliau dýr loggou adis-
cýnno nýthir ý pop mýnnic
ýt uoý rýd rac brennin arac
paup namýn dý teliau aý
eccluýs lantam· ha dý escýp·
har mefýl har sarhaýt har cam
har ennuet a gunech¹ brenn-
hin morcannhuc hay gur haý
guas dý escop teliau hac dý
gur hac dý guas· dýuot
brennhin morcannhuc ý-
gundý teliau ýn lanntaf· dý
gunethur guir ha cýfreith·
ha diguadef braut xdiam
ý cam a diconher dý escop
teliau ha dý gur ha dý guas·
ýthir haý daýr dý luyd
dý uuner digauaýl· ha pop

o gynllwyn ac o losc, o amry-
son gan waet ac heb waet.
Y dirwy ae chamgwyl yndi
idi yn hollawl o dorri nawd
yn llann ac yn dieithyr llann,
o ragot yn llwyn ac dieithyr
llwyn, o gyrch []
ar dir Teilaw. Ae gwir ae
brawt y deulu yr eglwys yg
Gwndy Teilaw yn Llandaf
ac yny llys. Dwvyr a gwellt
a choet a maes yn gyffredin
ý deulu Teilaw. Cyvnewit
a bathoriaeth yn Llandaf, ac
aberya ar dir Teilaw yr
llongeu a discynno yny thir
pa le bynnac y bo, ryd
rac brenhin a rac pawb
namyn y Deilaw ac eglwys
Landaf ac y hescyp. Ar
mevyl ar sarhaet ar cam ar
enywet a wnel brenhin Mor-
gannac ae wr ae was y escop
Teilaw ac y wr ac y was,
dyvot brenhin Morgannac y
Wndy Teilaw yn Llandaf y
wneuthur gwir a chyvreith a
diodef brawt yam y cam a
x digonher y escop Teilaw
ac y wr ac y was. Y thir ae
dayar di luyd divuner
diavael. A pob cyvreith a
vo y vrenhin Morgannac yn

a quarrel

break, violate

5

justice, right

lydaw

10

gross

coin, merchandise

mintage, mint

harbour, harborage

15

?

gamel 38. B.
Sulý.

law, right

Pres. Sulý. Pass. y
digaum to be
able, effect do,
30 accomplish
exempt from
allegation to a
lord

mefyl f. to m. disgrace, shame, insult

sarhaed f. an insult, affront

cam wrong, injustice

enywed damage, injury

di-afael exempt from seizure

cyfreith auo dý brennin [y] lys, eu bot¹ yn hollawl y¹ *oll*
 morcannuc ýn lýt · ou bot escop Teilaw yn y lys ynteu.
 oll ýn hollaul dý escop teliau Ae vot yn emelldigedic ac *accused*
ný lýt yntou · haý bot yn yscumunedic y neb ae
 5 ýnemelldicetic hac ýn ýscu- torro ac ae divanwo^x y breint
 munetic ýr neb aitorro hac hwnn, ac ef ae blant wedy
 aý dimanuo ý brýeint hunn · ef. Yn vendigedic ac ef ae
 hac ef haý plant guetý ef. blant ae enrydedockao^o y
 Hýnn bendicetic hac ef haý breint hwnn ac ae katwo.
 10 plant aý enrydedocao ý- Amen.
 breint hunn hac aý cat(6o).²
 Amen.

1. leg. gunel. 2. 6o added in later hand.

X 3rd sg. Pres. Subj. of di-faw (O.V. dimanu) to disparage, slight
 o 3rd. sg. Pres. Subj. of enrydedu to celebrate

VI. MORAL VERSES.

Kalan gaeaf, kalet graŵn, grain, "barren's"
 deil ar gychŵyn, llynnwynn llawn: a pool
 y bore gynp noe vynet "the morning before his group was to him who
 gwae a ymdiret y estraŵn. trusts a stranger"

Kalan gayaf, kein gyfrin; a confidant "fine is a secret shared"
 kyfret awel a dryckin: (< dryg him) foul weather 5
 gŵeith keluyd yŵ kedu rin.

Kalan gayaf, cul hydod, pl. of hyd a stag
 melyn blaen bedd, gŵedd hauot: gwe dŵ deserted, desolate, lonely
 gŵae a haed meuyt yr bychot. a trifle 10

Kalan gayaf, crŵm blaen gŵrysc, the smaller branches of a tree
 gnaŵt o benn dirieit teruysc: trouble, conflict, uproar
 lle ny bo daŵn ny byd dysc. "where there is no natural gift there will
 be no learning"

Kalan gaeaf, garŵ hin, weather
anhebic y gynteuin: beginning of summer (Er. atēuwin)
 namwyn Duŵ nyt oes dewin. a magician "diviner" 15

Kalan gaeaf, kein gyfreu^(*) x
 adar, byrr dyd, ban cogeu: pl. of cog a cuckoo
 trugar daffar Duŵ goreu. ✓ "the merciful providence of God is best"

Kalan gayaf, kalet cras, "what is parched is hard" 20
 purdu bran, buan o bras; "swift is the sturdy"
 am gŵymp hen chwerdit gŵen gŵas. "the youth laughs when the old
 man stumbles"

awynt m. a fall

(*) kyfren 'words, song' v. *Cann llywarch Hen*. p. 162.
 (cf. p. 229 infra)

39. Pn. Ind. of garri to be
angry, from kindness

Kalan gaeaf, cul kerwyt, < carw; a plur. or collective termination?
gwae wann pan syrr; byrr vyd byt:
gŵir gŵell hegarŵch no phryt. "comeliness"

"the plough is in the
furrows"
5

Kalan gayaf, llŵm godeith, a ~~hau~~ boufia
aradyr yn rych, ych yg gweith: an or
or kant odit kedymdeith. "from a hundred scarcely a
friend"

rihyd splendour, splendid? rhwyssg
amnad skilful, fine
 ? adfel :? powerful, strong

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[of Lewis, Ilen Gerddi Crefyddol, pp. 11-13]

VII. DOOMSDAY.

	Deus Duó <u>delwat</u> ,	creator	< delw + -iad
leg. gwlad	Góledic, góaed <u>neirthyat</u> .	a strengtheners, stay	
	Crist Jessu góyliat,	a guardian	
sway	Róysc <u>rihyd</u> amnat	?	
?	Aduelach <u>kaffat</u> .	pret. pass. of cappel to get p 145	5
	Nym gónel heb ranned		
	Moli dy trugared.		
	Ný dyfu yma,		
	Góledic, dy gynna.	gynna, equally good, peers	v. W.G. 246
	Ny dyfu, ný dyfyd		10
	Neb kystal a Douyd.		
	Ny ganet yn dyd plúyó	people	
	Neb kystal a Duó.		Dwyw
	Nac nyt adef	adef to admit, acknowledge, allow	
	Neb kystal ac ef.		15
	Vch nef, is nef		
	Nyt góledic namyn ef.		
	Vch mor, is mor		
	Ef an creóys. h	creu to create; -wys v. p 132(d)	1 [Ior]
v. p. 91	Pan dyffo Deús,		20
v. p. 93	Ef an gwnaho maór trús.	= trust noise?	
	Dyd braót yn echwrys.	violent, fierce	
	Kennadeu o drús		
	Gwynt a mor a than,		
	Luchet a tharyan,		25
	Eiryf ab ¹ góengan.	white and fair	
a tale, people	Lóyth byt yg griduan	gridfan to groan, a groaning	
{ Fut. Ind. Pass.	Ergelaór, dygetaór lláóhethan.*	Fut. Ind. Pass. of dwyn to take, carry, bring	
{ of er-gelu to hide	Ergelhaór mor a syr ² ,	capture p 129 (u). "will be led"	

1. leg. eiry fab? 2. leg. ser.

* = llwyethan one of the constellations (a popular etymology for hervethan).
 leg. Engelawr [huan] 'the sun will be hid' see Lewis.

? * cryn to tremble, make

228

DOOMSDAY

a meeting, dispute, suit, judgment
pl. of corn horn, trumpet

§ 152

§ 130 (399. Fut.)

10

?

were to him who
3 sp. pr. only of tard to flee, run
away, start
tard 3 sp. pr. ind. of tard
rud red, ruddy 15
outside of, beyond?

Saint Peter

20

3 sp. fut. § 152 n. 2
25
to i to melt; also
steep, soak ?

adfyd 3 sp. fut. of ad-fod to
exist, be 30
powerful, wealthy

a trembling, quaking

Pan discynho Pater

Y dadyl ae nifer, a number, host, retinue

A chyrn* gopetror go-bedr-on the four corners (of the world)

Ac ennynnu mor. to bundle, fire; be inflamed

Llôyth byt noscetaur will be burned § 130 ? noscetaur /

Hyny uoynt marwaer, cinders marwar

Loscawt ynyal ran desert, wild

Rac y vaer varan. baran wrath, fury

Ef tynho aches flood-tide (& L. accessus)

Rac y varanres. baran-res (rank of soldiers, host) v. Lewis p. 152

Diffurn dyd reges ebb-tide; adversity

Gŵae ae harhoes. 3 sp. pres. of aros to await, expect, wait

Ef tardho talaer; ? pl. of tal (= "myrddodd" yma ? Lewis)

Terdit nef y laer. = falls

Gŵynt rud dygetaur v. l. 28

Ech y gadwynaer. pl. of cadwyn chain

Neu byt mor wastat

Mal pan great. pres. pass. of creu, to create

Seith Pedyr ae dywaot, § 133 (b)

Dayar diwarnaot. 3 sp. fut. of di-farnu to judge, decide against

Dywaot duo Sadorn on Saturday

Dayar yn vn florn. a furnace

Sadorn vore royd royd easy, prosperous, favourable

In gonaho ny Culoyd. Culwyd God

Tir bydaot tywyd, tywyd a tempest, storm

Gŵynt y todo gwyd. gwyd wood, trees

Ebryn pop dyhed, ?

Pan losco mynyded.

Atuyd triganed a trumpet blast?

A chyrn rac rihed. ? tag. rhiedd = his Majesty ? Lewis

Kyfoethaoc ae henuyn, 3 sp. pr. ind. of anfon send, dispatch

Mor a tir a llyn.

Atuyd cryn dygryn terror

A dayar gychwyn.

Ac uch pop mehyn

A maró mein uudyn.

Eryf argelúch

Ac enynnu llúch.

Ton aghyolúch,

Taryan ymrythúch.

* Teithyáoc afar m. grief

Ac eryf tróy alar

Ac enynnu tróy var

Rwg nef a dayar.

Pan dyffo Trindaút

Y maes maestaút,

Lu nef ymdanaú,

Lóyth llydan attaú,

Kyrd a cherdoryon,

A chathleu egylyon.

Drychafant o vedeu;

Eirant o dechreu.

Eirant kón coet,

Ar gymeint adoet.

A rewinyúys mor

A wnant maór gaór,

Pryt pan dyffo

Ef ae gúahano.

" Y saú a uo meu,

Ymchoelant o deheu.

A digonúy kamwed,

Ymchaelent y perthgled.

Ponyt erlys dy gyfreu*

A lefeir dy eneu?

Dy vynet yn du hynt yn nanheu

Yn tywyíl heb leuereu.

an earthquake

place, country? (dimin of ma 'place': Lewis)

(ludyn) ?

concealment, seclusion

a lake

5

* but v. Lewis

galar sorrow

bar m. wrath, anger

10

38f. Br. Subj. of dyffo § 141, n. 6.

= field of judgment. But v. Lewis 144-5.

§§ 53, 164

15

cyrd pl. of cyrd craft, art, song

caithl a song, lay,
y can

It will rise; v.
RE VI, 27

when

those § 77

ad-ood appointed time; destiny, fate

38f. pret. ind. act. of rewinyan to cause to perish, destroy,
ruin
gôr?

25

canweddau, vigils

deigau, 18f. pr. digon of to be able, effect, do, accomplish

= parth-gled left-hand side

er-lysu to reject, deny (? See Lewis)

30

= nonne § 240

v. Lewis.

||

pl. of nant a valley

pl. of lleufer light

* hyfreu words, song v. Cam llywarch Hen, p. 162
(cf. p. 225 supra).

- Ac ym oed y ereu, ? (g)leirau
 Ac ym oed i ieitheu,
 Ac ym oed i ganwlat a hundred countries
 Ac eu cant lloneit. fill, the full of anything
 Canu^et gŵlat pressent the present world
 Nŷ bum heb gatwent. cadwent battle, fight, contest
 Oed mynych kyfar chwerŷ trouble, anger
 Yrof am¹ kefynderŷ. ^{ŷ d} cousin
 Oed mynych kyrŷscŷydat a quarrel, contention?
 Yrof y am kywlat. compatriot
 Oed mynych kyflafan an outrage, slaughter
 Yrof i ar truan.
 Am goryŷ hŷn vyth;
 Nym gŷnaei dyn byth. 3rd sg. Imp. v. Conditional
 Am gyrrŷys yg croc,
 A wy^dŷn yn oc. ?
 Am gyrrŷys ym pren
Dipynŷys ym pen.
Tafaŷ ti vyn deu troet, 2nd sg. Imperat. meaning?
 Mor tru eu hadoet. ad-oed appointed time; destiny, fate.
 T^{aua}ŷ dy 'r hoenet, = "t^{aua}la di mor boenus yw esgym
 Escyrn vyn traet. by nbraed"
 T^{aua}ŷ dy vyn dŷy vreich;
Ny ny dybyd eu beich. § 141
 T^{aua}ŷ dy vyn dŷy yscŷyd;
 Handit mor dyuyd. v. Lewis
 T^{aua}ŷ dy 'r cethron a spike
 Y myŷn vyg callon.
 T^{aua}ŷ dy gethraŷt leg. gethrat < cethr 'nail'
 Yr^{wg} vyn deu lygat.
 T^{aua}ŷ yr da allat,
 Coron drein ym iat. iad the upper part of the head
 T^{aua}ŷ dy oestru,
 1. MS. eim.

= canfed hundredth,
hundredth part 5

between me; § 53 10

3rd sg. Pr. of gan-fod,
 overcome, conquer

15
 1st sg. Imp. of gwybod

dybydd to hang down

Sad, wretched 20

v. Lewis

25

v. Lewis

v. Lewis

* Lewis: = "O Dywysog, ni wyddem mai ti a grogem. Dywysog nef a phob gwlad, ni wyddem ymblle y byddolit. Pe baem ni'n gwybod hynny, Grist, fe giblem oddi wrthyf."

DOOMSDAY

231

A wanpŷt vyn tu.

gwanpwyd past ind. pass. of gwan to pierce
§134 (f)

Teu yŷ chitheu

Mal yr yŷch llaw deheu.

lŷch nŷ byd madeu

Vy gwan a bereu."

ber a spike, lance. 5

* "A wledic, ny wydym

1 Pl. Imperf. of gwybod

Pan oed ti a grogem.

Gŷledic nef, gŷledic pop tut,

and people, country
v. Lewis.

Nŷ wydem ni, Grist, tut vyhut.

Bei ath ŷybydem,

10

Crist, ath athechem."

"Nyt aruollir gŷat

arfall to entertain, receive

Gan lŷth eissyfflat.

? occurred (v. Lewis)

Digonsaŷchi anuat

an-fad evil, crime

Yn erbyn Dofydyat.

Dofydyad the hard

15

Can mil egylyon

Yssyd imi yn tyston,

A doeth ym kyrchaŷ

to fetch, bring

Gŷedy vyg crogaŷ.

creaked f. of crenlyd blood-stained, gory
20

Yg croc yn greulet

to succour, help, rescue

Myhun ym gŷaret.

cryd a trembling, tremor

Yn nefoed bu cryt,

Pan ym crogysst.

none requires crogysst

Pan orelwis Keli

God

Dy Culŷyd vch keli.

Culwyd God cell the heavens
25

A chenŷch deu Luan

cyran a first or chief part; a leader

Ragof y deu gynran,

A deu lyfyr yn ach llaw

Yn eu darllaw.

to read

Nys deubi ryrys

?

30

Rygossŷy rygossys.

?

Ac aŷch bi wynnyeith

gwynnyeith = cosb, dial (< l. vindicta)

Gŷerth aŷch ynuyt areith.

ynfyd foolish areith a speech

= that it was
(v. Lewis)

if we had known this
(v. Lewis)

= derbynir,
croesewir

digonsaŷch: 2 Pl.
Pres. of digawn to be
able, effect, do,
accomplish

grelwis 399 pretindat

q gon-als to cry on

qall aloud

eq. Dyw, old form

of Dwy 7853

399. Fut. of dyfod

lyddel ichwi, cerch
li: Fut. of 152 n.2)

= cherwydd, alleged

First Ind. Pass. of caeu
to shut, close.

Perf. sg. 3 of seilaw to
found, establish; remain?

5

llewydhu to shine;
leg. llewydhu? § 144

sign, number
the present world 10

cf. awch li 231, 32
cyt though § 205

orig a short hour
(dimin. of awr.)

Kayator y dyleith "clo neu far ar ddwr" death
Arnaŵch y vffern lleith."

Crist Jessu uchel ry seilas trycha[n] mil
blŷdyned,

Er pan yttyŵ ym buched. buched life, salvation

Ac eil mil kyn croc

Yt lewydhu Enoc. = ? Both(s) of Enoc

Neu nyt atwen drut drud bold, arrogant, wicked

Meint eu heissyllut. progeny, followers

Gŵlat pressent yth ermut, ?

A chyt abch bei odit. scarcely, hardly, rarely

Trychan mil blŷdyned namyn vn

Oric odit buched tragywyd. tragywyd eternal

gwrdd strong, vehement; gwrδ-fleidd a fierce wolf.

gar - diwng very steady, steadfast

bar m. wrath, anger

gordwy oppression, violence

gystung to lower, overcome 233

go-leith to dissolve

brwng stout

di-wreid an uproaching

gar-flwg very severe, austere

aer-glyw dealing wounds in

aer-lew lion of battle

lleith death

lurwyg strong, impetuous, swift

VIII. TO GWENWYNWYN.

Here is to me,
Glewe, 1558
note 1.

n. a ruler
fierce

154 A(a) Yssit ym arglōyd arglōyf ner nerthuaŕ, m. a lord 5

aerlleŕ llauŕ,² llawch niuer, protection

ny oleith lleith yr llyfyrder, cowardice

ny odef cam, nyw kymer.

golden-sword-red

pl. of llafn a blade

3 Pr. Ind. of tali to

cut, diminish

3 Pr. Ind. of croni to

bind, amass, accumulate

a protector

song, panegyric

Yssit ym arglōyd eurgledyfrud gaŕ, 8

breise llafnaŕ brŕysc llafnfrud, a slayer of men

caer giŕ, mighty man

(lŕ. red-handed)

10

ny daŕl ŕrth ae maŕl maŕruud, 3 Pr. Ind. of moli to praise, command

ny graŕn golut, nyw golud. go-leud to hinder, obstruct

Yssit ym arglōyd argledyr anaŕ beird, poetry, muse

am bardeir yn eidaŕ,

am karyat kadarn arnaŕ,

am kerd, am kynnelŕ ohonaŕ.

15

pattern, example, model

Yssit ym arglōyd argledyr cat a tharyf, ? toryŕ multitudes, host

a theruyn ar gywlat, cy-wlat a neighbouring territory, borderland

klotuaŕ llauŕ, llau agllaeat, anghaeat unclosed, open, liberal

koryf toryf, teruysc oe anghat. hand

20

gwrdd a ruler

Yssit ym wledic wlat amdiffyn llary, generous, gracious, gentle

(llawer dyn ae govyn)

?(v. Voc).

gwalchlan wosparth warth wrthryn,

sharp-spearred

gŕalpar gŕanar Gŕenwynwyn.

a chief, lord.

1 r over d 2 r over ŕ

maer-fud great gain or advantage.

gwarth disgrace, shame

coryŕ kornel, saddle-bow; metaph. stay, support.

gwrthryn resistance, opposition

llyfyrsg trouble, conflict, uproar.

gwasparth support

IX. CYNDELW TO RHYS AB GRUFFUDD.

(*) BLACK BOOK, page 39*b*.

Assuŷnaw naut Duv diamhev¹ ŷ daun
 ae donŷauc wifinnhev.
 ar dŷ guir erir aerev.
 ar dŷ gulad guledic dehev.

5 Assuinaf archaf eirchad ŷmgelwir.
 naut kŷuir kŷgwastad.
 ar dŷ drissev aer. drussad.
 ar di drissaur gvaur gwen Vlad.

Assuinaw archaw arch vaur ŷ *periw*.
 10 a *peris* new a *flaur*.
 naut rac dŷ uar car kertaur.
 ar dŷ pirth ar di porthaur.

Assuinaf naut haut haelon deheuparth
 diheuporth kertorion.
 15 ath turuf oth tarianogion.
 ath torŷf oth teern meibon.

Assuinaf ŷch naut na cheluch ŷch porth.
 can *perthin* attreguch.
 gostecwir flis gosteguch.
 20 gostec beirt bart aglŷwuch.

Assuinaf naut haut² haelvonet worsset.
 nŷth orsseiw teernet.
 ar dŷ torif corŷf kŷwrisset
 ar dŷ teulu teilug met.

1. MS. diamehv. 2. MS. haut naut *with marks of transposition*.

CYNDDELW TO RHYS AB GRUFFUDD 235

Metcuin ev gwiraud metkirn ae gwallav. *to serve liquor*
 ? *gwalling to* ae gwellig in eurdirn.
distribute
 a gloev y ved in edirn.
 a gliv deur. a glev teeirn.

Teernweilch Prïdein prýdaw ých priwger. 5
 ých priwclod a digaw.
 ých bart ých beirnad výtaw.
 ých porth perthin ýv ataf.

Attep a ganaw ar canhuýw vý argluit.
 ergliv. wi. can dothuif. 10
 lleissaun liiw llew gliv glevrvit.
 lleassa di var di bart wif.

Viw kertaure im ruw. ruis. morkimlout gurt.
 ruisfirt kirt kert. vahaut.
 assuin asserv herv hirvlat. 15
 assuinaf ar wut naw. naut.

(b) RED BOOK.

as a lord, king,
the lord
intercession,
invocation Dadolúch Rys vab Gruffud. Kyndelú ae cant.

I invoke, entreat Assúynaf naúd Duó (diamheu dy daón,
gifted, endowed ath donyaóu cyf inneu)
before? ar dy wyr, eryr aereu, 20
 ar dy wlat, wledic deheu.

Assúynaf, archaf arch vaór y beryf *peryf the Creator*
 a beris nef a llaór,
 naúd rac dy var, car kerdáur,
 ar dy byrth, ar dy borthaúr. 25

Assúynaf, archaf (eirchat ym gelwir) *a suitor, suppliant*
 naúd kywir kyngwastat *constant*
pl. of draws door, ar dy drysseu, aer drússyat, *trwssyat one who arranges, disposes*
entrance ar dy dryssaúr, gúayr gúenwlat.

gostegu : to proclaim silence ; gostegwr a silence
gwirand a beverage, drink
gwyrd green, fresh, vigorous

236 CYNDELW TO RHYS AB GRUFFUDD

Assŷynaf aŷch naŷd, na chelŷch aŷch porth,

appropriate, pertinent

^hkan perthyn attregŷch.

a stepping, delay

Gostecwyr llys, gostegŷch :

"Gostec, beird ! bard a glywch."

5

Assŷynaf naŷd haŷd haelon deheubarth, pl. of hael

firm support (dihau undoubted,
certain) ? doryf

diheuborth kerdoryon,

ath daryf oth duranogyon,

taryanogion pl. of taryanawg -

taryf multitude, host

ath doryf ath deyrnueibyon.

sheld - bearer
teyrn - father a king's son

hael - found one of
noble descent 10

Assŷynaf naŷd haŷd haeloned worsaf

gwer - saf support, bulwark

(nyth orseif teyrned)

? kings do not withstand the

pommel, saddle-bow; metaph.
stay, support

ar dy doryf, koryf kywryssed,

cy-wrissed contention, strife

ar dy deulu teilŷng med.

a mead banquet

gwarchado to guard, protect

15

Medgwyn eu gŷyn eu gŷiraŷt, medgyrn ae gŷarchae, to besiege

ae gŷercheidŷ yn eurdyn, pl. of eurdwrn golden -

a gloŷ yfet yn etyn,

sovereignty, supremacy, liberal

ruler

a glyŷ deŷr, a gloŷ deyrn.

teyrnwaleh a royal
hawk, hero

Teyrnweilch Prydein, prydaf aŷch prifgerd,

prydu to sing,
compose poetry
panegyric

aŷch prifglot a dygaf,

aŷch bard, aŷch beirnyat vydaf,

20

aŷch porth perthyn yŷ attaf.

Atteb a ganaf a ganŷyf; arglŷyd,

1st. Pr. Subj. of canu

erglyŷ vi, kan dothŷyf.

1st. Perf. of dy vot ; v. p. 91

2nd. Imper. of er-glybod to listen to
generous, liberal

Leissaŷn llyŷ, lleŷ glyŷ gleŷ ryŷf,

a ruler, leader

llaessa to abate, relax, moderate
sway

llaessa dy var, dy vard ŷyf.

har m. wrath, anger

25

Wyf kerdar ym ryŷf ryŷsc morgvmlaŷd gŷyrd, the rising of

ryŷsc ffyrd, kyrd kerd wahaŷd.

gwahawd to visit

cyrd pl. of cerd craft, art, song
bright, brilliant

Assŷyn asserŷ herŷ hirvlaŷd,

a plundering, pillaging

assŷynaf ar ud naf naŷd.

the lord

ud a lord, king

hir-flawd a long tunnel

X. A RELIGIOUS POEM.

BLACK BOOK.

In enu domni
meu ý. voli.
maur ý uolaud.

Molawe douit.
maur ý kinnit
ar ý cardaud.

Duu an amuc.
Duu an goruc.
Duu an guaraud.

Duu an gobeith.
teilug pirfeith.
tec ý purfaud.

Duu an dýli.
Duu issi vrý.
vrenhin trindaud.

Duu a broued
in ý truyted
in¹ ý trallaud.

Duu a dýfu.
oe garcharu
gan vuilaud.

Guledic deduit
an gunel in rit
erbin dit braud.

RED BOOK.

Yn enó Dñi,
meu y moli;
maör y molaöt.

Molaf Douyd, ⁵ the Lord, God
maör y gynnyd ^{gynnyd increase, prosperity}
ar y cardaöt. ^{charity, alms.}

Duó an hamuc, ^{35 pret. of am-wyn & protect}
Duw an goruc, ^{§133(4)}
Duó an gbaraöt. ^{103 pret. of}
^{gwa-rad success, deliver}

Duó an gobeith,
teilóng perffeith,
tec y purffaöt. ^{pure/perfect happiness}

Duó an dýli,
Duó yssy bry, ^{above} 15
brenhin trindaöt.

D^u a prouet
ynn yn dróydet ^{bry & ed to visit, pass, sojourn}
dróy y drallaöt. ^{trallawd f. persecution, trial}

Duw a dyuu 20
oe garcharu
gan uvullaöt.

Góledic detwyd ^{dedwyd happy, blessed,}
an gónel ni yn ryd ^{unlions.}
erbyn dyd braö[t]. 25

2 ss. Pl. Emb. of
dwyrn & take, carry,
bring, capture

An duch ir gulet
ir y varet.
ae werindaud.

An dóc yr wled 2 ss. Impl. of
yr y wared ^{dwyrn} ~~gwared~~ meekness
ae werindaót. ~~querindaud~~
virginity

Ym paraduis.
5 im pur kynnui^s ^{pure, perfect}
rac puis pechaud.

Ym Paradöys,
ym pur gynnöys ^{to receive admitt, adf}
rac pöys pechaót.

Q 51

An gunel iechid
ir y penid
ae pimp dirnaud.

An gónel iechyt ^{may He work}
yr y penyt ^{salvation for us}
ae pym dyrnⁿót.

3 ss. pres. of diffir
to protect, defend §133a

10 Dolor eghirith. ^{grief, anguish}
Duu an diffirth
ban kýmirth cnaud.

Dolur ⁽ⁿ⁾eghyrth— terrible, painful
Duó an diffirth,
pan gymerth knaót.

Din a collei
bei nas prinhei
15 diuei devaud.

Dyn a gollei ^{wd. he lost}
pei nas prynei—
^{faultless, perfect} diuei deuaót. ^{custom, l.}

crog of cross

Or croc crevled
y deuth guared
ir vedissyaud.

Or groc greulet ^{crevled f. of}
y deuth gwaret ^{crevled bloodstain}
yr ved^sssya^tót. ^{gang}

bedissyaud f. unisense

Kadarn bugeil
20 Crist nid adweil.
y teilyгдаud

Cadarn ugeil
Crist nyt agweil
y teilyngdaót.

adfeilau to
decline, decay

XI. A DIALOGUE BETWEEN UGNACH UAB MYDNO AND TALIESSIN.

"Marchauc a girch y dinas,
ae cun gwinion ae cirn bras,
nyth adwaen, mi ryth welas."

upon
"Marchauc a kirch ir aber
y ar march cadarn kadfer,
dabre genhiw ; nym gwatter." 5 cad-ffer strong
in battle
Pn. Subj. Pass. of gwadu to deny, refuse.

goden purpose, design
"Mi nŷd aw ina in aur,
gotev gueith y godriccaur : go-driccaur a lingerer, sojourner
elhid bendith new a llaur." ?

benwyd benwyd daily,
everyday
whither
"Y gur nim guelas beunit
y¹ tebic y gur deduit, dedwyd happy, blessed, virtuous
ba hid ei dŷ? a phan doit?" 2 sg. Pn. Subj. of dyvot (v. p. 90, § 141, n. 1)

v. § 225
"Ban deuaw o Caer Seon v. p. 249, n. 3
o imlat ac Itewon,
it aw Caer Lev a Gwidion." 15

? § 51
"Dabre de genhiw ir dinas,
ath uit met ara phellas, v. Gloss.
ac eur coeth ar di wanas."

, am etev,
"Mi nŷd adwaen y gur hy hold
a metev tan a gveli : 20
tec a chuec y diwedi." chuec sweet.

1. leg. vyt.

eden 3 sg. Pn. Ind. of adaw to promise

?

{ 51

"Dabre genhiw im tino, *valley, vale*
 ath uit guin gorysgelho, *3rd ss. Pr subj. of *gar-ysgelin' to*
 Vgnach yw vy heno mab Mýdno." *overflow (the bowl)*

5 { 51

"Vgnach, bendith ith orsset ! *you-sed f. seat, throne, court*
 ath vo rad ac enrydet !
 Taliessin viw inheu, talaw itti dý
 gulet."

pennaf ymroddwr, chief
beidad a challenger
 10

"Taliessin, penhaw or guir,
beidad yg kert kyuergir, *a conflict, contest*
 tric ima hid dyv merchir." *on Wednesday*

increase, augment

{ 51

? haedn to deserve, claim, merit

"Vgnach, mvihaw y alaw,
 ath vo rad y gulad pennhaw:
 ný haetaw kabil, ny thrigiaw." *reproof*

2. *ir added in a later hand.*

llwm bare, poor
llygru to corrupt, war, spoil, violate; 241, 3 to become foul destroy
gwael an outcry, cry of distress; pl. - eu
breid hardly, scarcely
cawn m. (coll.) reed grass, stalks, coarse grass; sg. conin

v. Jackson, Early Celtic Nature Poetry, p. 50

XII. WINTER.

keen, sharp
= an-laws

v. § 97 (c) 1

toid, toid 3 of Pres. of
toid to cover
 very high/land
 hill, promontory

"bed of the lake"

battlement, boisterous

pl. of pres. a field
 ice, a sheet of ice
diwedys evening

odi to snow

pl. of cad-wr a warrior
lliw colour, hue

disengaged, idle

on the tip of (quarter of)
 upper part, surface)
 3 of. Pr. 2nd. of to sweep
go-sgubaw
cadwr strong, firm

Llŷm awel, llum brin, llyn a hill, mount
 anhaut caffael clid: a shelter
llirid rid, reuhid llin, reuhid 3 of Pres. of newi & freeze.
ry seiw gur ar vn conin.²⁴¹ a man can stand on a single stalk

Ton tra thon toid tu tir,
goruchel gwaetev rac bron baney pl. of ban a height
bre: breit allan or seuir. pres. pass. of gor-seiŷell to withstand, stand

Oer lle lluch rac brŷthuch tumult, storm
 gaeaw, crin caun, calaw truch, cut, broken
kedic awel, coed in i bluch. X 10

Oer guely pisscaud yg kisscaud cyspaud shade, shelter, shadow
iaen, cul hit, caun barŷwhaud, barŷphae to grow a beard
 birr diuedit, guit gvŷrhaud. bends (v. § 129) gvŷr-hae to incline, bend.

Ottid eirŷ, guin ŷ cnes,
 nid a kedwir oe neges,
 oer llinnev, eu llyu heb tes. hear, hot weather, sunshine ¹⁵ "warmth"

Ottid eirŷ, guin aren, (arien) hoar-frost
secur ŷscuid ar iscuit hen, ysgwyd a shield }
ryuaur guint, reuhid dien. buds ysgwyd a shoulder }

Ottid eirŷ ar warthaw rev¹, raw frost, ice 20
goscupid guint² blaen guit tev, tev thick, dense
kadir ŷscuid ar ŷscuit glev. glev brave, stout; a brave man, hero

1. In MS. res has been altered later to reo.

2. MS. gint

calaf (coll.) stalks, reeds

gvŷd (coll.) wood, trees.

for 3rd sg. Pres. 2nd. endings in -id v. § 129

anaw pesty, anaw

anaf m. a bleimh, wound.

WINTER

v. di-ghysio to hasten, speed (for ending v. 6129)

gorwyd a steed, war-horse
5

v. annwyl nature, temper
"timbers"

v. llwffyr. a coward

Ottid eirý, tohid istrad, ystrad a vale, valley
diurýssint vy keduir y cad,
mi nid aw, anaw nim gad. "I do not go, a wound does not allow me"

Ottid eirý o dv riv, rinw a slope
karchaur goruit, cul biv, brin cattle
nid annuýd hawdit hetiv. = haf-dydd a summer's day

Ottid eirý, guin goror a border, side
mýnit, llum guit llog ar mor: gwyd = mast of a ship (to
meccid llwyr llauer kýghor. "a coward fosters many plans"

meccid 3 sg. Pr. Snd. of magu to nourish, (6129)
rear, bring up, engender, conceive

Glossary

GLOSSARY

The paragraphs refer to the Grammar. voc.=causing vocalic mutation (lenation). nas.=causing nasal mutation. spir.=causing spirant mutation. coll.=collective. n.l.=nomen loci. chw follows c, ô follows d, ng follows g in the order of the alphabet.

1. a (voc.) rel. part. § 82 ff. With pers. pron. (§ 48 ff.) sg. 1 am, sg. 2 ath (voc.), sg. and pl. 3 ae, ay, as, pl. 1 an, pl. 2 ach.

2. a (voc.) interr. part. § 239. With pres. of copula ae. ae... ae whether... or. 2 either --- or

3. a (voc.) interj. § 243.

4. a (spir.) prep. with, see 1. ac.

5. a (spir.) conj. and, see 2. ac.

6. a (voc.) prep., see 1. o.

6. a- used to infix pronoun. § 94. With pers. pron. sg. 1 am, sg. 2 ath, sg. and pl. 3 as.

abad m. an abbot; pl. -eu.

aballu to perish. 158, 15.

aber a river-mouth, estuary.

aber-fa f. harbour, harbourage.

aberth sacrifice. 150, 17.

abid f. a habit, monastic dress.

abreid scarcely, hardly. 159, 10. 197, 20. 200, 17.

1. ac, a (spir.) prep. with, § 162. With art. ar; with poss. adj. sg. 1 am, sg. 2 ath (voc.), sg. 3 m. ae (voc.) f. ae (spir.), pl. 1 an, pl. 2 ach, pl. 3 ae.

2. ac, a (spir.) conj. and, as. § 198. With art. ar; with poss. adj. sg. 1 am, sg. 2 ath (voc.) etc. ac... ac both... and.

1. ach (awch, ych) your. §§ 57, 58.

2. ach lineage, descent; pl. -oed.

3. ach, see 1. a, 1. ac, 2. ac.

achaws m. cause, reason. pa a. why? 218, 16. o a. because § 199.

Cf. achwysson.

achenoctid, see anghenoctid.

aches (from Lat. accessus) flood-tide. 228, 9. See CZ. V, p. 566.

achlan entire, all. 202, 22. 23.

achub to occupy, seize, precipitate oneself, snatch. 151, 5. 180, 19. 199, 12. 201, 20 (see cyfarth). 207, 17.

achubeid to seize. 152, 8.

achwanecau to augment, increase.

achwaneg more.

achwanegu to increase.

achwysson (pl.) causes. 161, 15.

achyfyeth, see anghyfyeth.

adan f. a wing; pl. -ed. 203, 19.

adar (coll.) birds; sg. ederyn.

adaw to leave, allow. pres. ind.

pass. edir. 152, 4. 158, 8. 193, 10.

adeilad to build, a building; pl.

-eu. 139, 3.

ad-feilaw to decay, decline. 238, 20.

ad-fod to exist, be. fut. ind. sg. 3

adfyd 228, 29. 33.

ad-libin a wretched remnant. 153, 28.

ad-na-bod to recognise, know. § 144.

pres. ind. act. sg. 1 adwaen.

ad-newydu to renew. 155, 4. 184, 20

adolwyn to beseech. 142, 31. pret.

pl. 3. adologyssant. 149, 10.

adref homeward. 196, 9. atref 198, 29.

adwaen, see adnabod.

adwy a gap, opening; pl. -eu. 175, 17.

aðas fit, meet, suitable.

aðassu to fit, adjust. 150, 26.

aðaw to promise. 170, 177, 7.

218, 27. pres. ind. sg. 3 eðew 239, 20.

aðef to acknowledge, admit, allow. 227, 14.

aðfelach? 227, 5.

að-fwyn-der m. gentleness, nobility, honour. 181, 24.

að-oed m. appointed time; destiny, fate. 229, 21. 230, 20.

aðurn adorning. 163, 29.

aðurnaw to adorn, decorate. 155, 5.

1. ae, see 1. a. 2. ae, see 2. a.

3. ae, see 1. ac. 4. ae, see 2. ac.

aed, see myned.

Aeð (Ir. Aed) n. pr. m. 201, 14.

aefed ripe, mature. 165, 20.

aer slaughter; pl. -eu.

Aer n. pr. m. 195, 26.

aer-fa f. slaughter; pl. -eu.

yn achwanec 189, 8. ? in addition

30/

aer-glywf *dealing wounds in battle.* 233, 5.

aer-llew m. *lion of battle.* 233, 6.
aeth, see myned.

aeth-lym *keen and sharp.* Aeth-lem f. *the name of a sow.* 207, 8.

af, see myned.

Afallach n.l. *Avallon.*

afar m. *grief.* 229, 8.

af-lonyðu *to incounmode.* 209, 23.

afllonyðwch *disturbance.* 148, 6.

afon f. *a river; pl. -oeð.*

afory *to-morrow.* 203, 28.

Affric *Africa.*

affwys m. *an abyss, deep, bottom.* 197, 29. 206, 32. 207, 2.

agalen f. *a whetstone.* 194, 14.

agori *to open; part. agoredig.*

agos *near; comp. nes; sup. nessaf.*

angel *an angel; pl. engyliyon.*

angerð m. *vehemence, force.* 151, 17. 184, 24. 186, 4.

angeu, see anghau.

anghad f. *hand.* 233, 20.

anghaead *unclosed, open, liberal.* 233, 19.

anghen (agen) m. *need, necessity; a. yn a. by sheer necessity* 206, 14; cf. Hg. II. 197, 25.

anghenoctid (achenoctid) *want, indigence.* 142, 20. 146, 3.

angheu (agheu, ageu) f. *death.* 150, 15.

angheuwyl *deadly; mortally wounded.* 159, 8. 18. 183, 26.

anghlywedig *unheard of, unusual.* angheift (agreift, agriff) *example.* 163, 12. 156, 5. 181, 19

anghyf-nerth *helplessness, impotence.* 143, 6.

anghyf-reith *injustice, wrong.*

anghyfreithiawl *unjust, wrongful.*

anghyfrwys *untrained, unskilled.*

anghyf-yeith *alien in speech, foreign.* 191, 19. pl. -yðyon. 153, 17.

anghyolwch? 229, 6.

aho, see myned.

alaf *wealth; pl. -oeð.* 164, 9.

Alban *Scotland.* yr A. 141, 7.

allan *out, outwards, outside.* o hynny a. *thenceforth.*

allt *a cliff.* A. Clwyd (wrongly, instead of Clud) *Dumbarton.*

all-tud *a foreigner, alien; exile.*

am (voc.) *prep. about, on account of.* § 164. am hynny *therefore.*

am-blygu *to embrace.* 148, 12 v. 1.

amcawð *said (he).* amkeuðant *said they.* § 133 (b).

am-ðiffyn *to defend, protect; defence.* amðiffynwr m. *a defendant in a lawsuit.*

am-gadarnedig *confirmed, ratified.* amgen *different.* nyd a. *namely.*

amherawdyr m. *an emperor; pl. amherodron.*

amherodraeth f. *empire, dominion.*

amheu *to doubt, dispute, call in question.*

amlach, amlaf, see amyl.

amlwg *clear, manifest.*

ammreiniawl (ambreinawl) *without privilege.* 221, 16.

amnad? 227, 4.

amod m. *a covenant, compact.*

149, 17. 150, 20. 158, 24. 159, 10.

amryfael *various, different; pl. -on.*

amryson *a quarrel.* 223, 2.

am-ryw *various, divers.*

am-sathyr *a treading, moving of feet.* 193, 15.

amser m. *time; pl. -oeð.*

amug, see amwyn.

amws m. *a stallion; pl. emys.*

am-wyn *to protect.* § 133 (b). pret. ind. act. sg. 3 amug.

Amwythig *Shrewsbury.* 161, 31.

amyl *frequent; numerous; comp.*

amlach; sup. amlaf.

amylder *plenty, abundance, multitude.* 145, 23.

amylhau *to increase, augment.*

1. an (yn) *our.* § 57.

2. an, see 1. a.

3. an, see 1. and 2. ac.

anadyl *breath.*

anaf m. *a blemish, wound.* 242, 3.

anaw *poetry, muse.* 233, 13.

anawð, see an-hawð.

an-dyllyedus *illegal, wrong.* 167, 26.

an-eiryf *innumerable, countless; a countless number.* 184, 27.

an-fad *evil, crime.* 231, 14.

an-feidrawl *immense.*

anfon *to send, dispatch.* pres. ind. sg. 3 enfyn 228, 31.

Angiw *Anjou.*

an-hawð *not easy, difficult.* 241, 2.

anhebig (y) *unlike, dissimilar (to).* 225, 15.

anheilwng *unworthy.*

anher, see hanher.

anifeil m. *an animal, beast; pl. -eid.*

hand, host (v.
Peder Kene, 241, 248)

=? x law 240, 11

GLOSSARY

ar d r y c h a f e l 169, 27 ²⁴⁷

annerch to greet, address; pl. -eu greetings. 143, 8.

annobeithaw (o) to despair (of).

annod delay. 171, 27.

annoeth (anoeth) a precious thing; pl. -eu. 163, 13. 187, 13. Cf. Arch. I, p. 453.

annog to urge, encourage, recommend.

annwyd nature, temper. 242, 6.

anolo void, worthless, nugatory.

an-osteg f. disturbance, disorder.

anreg f. a dish of meat; pl. -yon. 163, 31 (fercula).

anreithaw to plunder, ravage.

anreithwr m. a plunderer.

anrydeð, see enrydeð.

ansawð f. condition, nature, quality, state, station. 160, 10. 180, 6. 181, 22

ansoðedig established, founded.

ant, see myned.

an-udonawl perjured, treacherous, wicked. 149, 31 v. l. 190, 10

an-uundeb (-dab) discord, disunion, conflict. 167, 30.

an-waethach no less. 145, 20 v. l.

anwyl a friend; pl. -yd. 160, 26.

anyanawl natural, native, innate.

1. ar (voc.) prep. on, over, for, before. § 165. within 146, 25. ar hynt thereupon. About to, on the point of. ar gychwyn 225, 2.

2. ar, see 1. and 2. ac.

3. ar=a (rel. part.) + ry, see § 95 note.

4. ar, see 1. o.

aradyr a plough.

araf slow, gentle, mild. 155, 27.

arall another, other; pl. ereill.

§ 68. ereill . . . ereill some . . . others.

arbed to spare, save. 153, 23.

ar-benhig chief, principal.

arch f. a request. 153, 34. 234, 9.

arch-esgob m. an archbishop; pl.

archesgyb.

archesgobaeth an archbishopric; pl. -eu.

archesgobawd f. an archbishopric.

archesgob-dy m. an archbishop's palace.

archyssant, see erchi.

ar-dymheru to temper, warm. 143, 13.

ar-ðeîw a voucher. 215, 30.

ar-ðerchawg exalted, noble, illustrious.

ar-ðerchocâu to exalt, honour.

ar-ðyrchafel to raise, exalt; part. ar-ðyrchafedig.

areith f. a speech. 231, 33.

aren (arien) hoarfrost. 241, 17.

arf m. a weapon; pl. -eu.

arfawg armed.

ar-fer to be wont, be accustomed; use, wont.

arferu (o) to use, employ, enjoy, be accustomed.

arfoll to entertain, receive. 148, 10; 231, 12.

ar-gelwch concealment, seclusion. 229, 4.

ar-gledyr m. a protector.

arglwyð m. a lord; pl. -i.

arglwyðes f. a lady, mistress.

arglwyðiaeth f. lordship.

ar-gyfreu a marriage portion. 140, 12. 24.

ar-gyweðu (y) to injure, hurt.

arnaf etc., see ar § 53.

aros to await, expect, wait. past subj. sg. 3 arhoei; pret. sg. 3 arhoes.

arth m. a bear. 172, 27.

aruthrêd terror, fear. 172, 28.

aruthyr terrible, fearful. 172, 29.

ar-weðu to bear, wield. 159, 3.

arwein to carry, bear. 163, 3. 10.

arwyð f. a token, mark; a battle-standard; signal; pl. -on. 150, 26. 158, 32. 180, 4. 183, 8. 194, 22.

arwyðocâu to signify, imply.

aryant silver.

as (es), see 1. and 6. a.

asgell a wing; pl. esgyll.

asgell-wrych m. spray. 154, 18.

asgrifenu, see ysgrifenu.

asgwrn a bone; pl. esgyrn.

asserw bright, brilliant. 235, 15.

assw (asseu) left.

asswyn an invocation. 235, 15.

asswynaf I invoke, entreat.

at (voc.) prep. to. §§ 53, 166.

attal to restrain, withhold, hinder.

attek (at-heb) m. to answer; an answer, defence; pl. -yon. 167, 19. 169, 1.

attregwch a stopping, delay. 234, 18. 236, 2.

1. ath, see 1. and 6. a.

2. ath, see 1. and 2. ac.

athechem? 231, 11.

athoeð, see myned.

athraw a teacher; pl. -on. 145, 3. 161, 11. 219, 13.

awdurdawd m. authority. 222, 7.

awch, see ach.

114, 4;
215, 23
217, 20

154, 2
156, 15

awel m. a breeze, wind. 241, 1.
awn, see myned.
awr f. hour. yn a. now. 239, 7.
yr a. hon now. 142, 15.
awssen absence. 177, 6.
awst August. 166, 16.
1. ay, see 1. a.
2. ay, see 1. and 2. ac.

ba, see pa.
bach a bend, angle. 198, 8.
baeð m. a boar. b. coed a wild
boar. 184, 12; pl. beið. 201, 16.
Baðon n. l. Bath. 179, 31.
bagyl f. a crook, crutch. Cwrr y

Fagyl n. l. 204, 4.
1. ban loud. 227, 18.
2. ban, see pan.
bann a height; pl. baneu 241, 6.
b. y gaer battlement; 196, 1.
banw a pigling. porchell . . hyt

tra no en denu . . ac o henne eny el
e moch yr coet banu vyt BCh. 92, 28.
bar m. wrath, anger. 229, 10.
233, 1.

baraf, see baryf.
baran wrath, fury. 240, 8.
baran-res rank of soldiers, host.
228, 10.

Barberfloi n. l. Barfleur.
barð m. a poet, bard; pl. beirð.
barð-eir song, panegyric. 235, 14.
barfawg bearded. 199, 31.
barf judgment. 188, 6 v. l.

barnu to judge, decide, fix, pass judg-
ment, deem. past. part. barnedig.
barwn m. a baron; pl. -eid, -yeid.
baryf (baraf) a beard.

baryfhân to grow a beard. 241, 12.
Cf. baryf-lwyf rew FB. 244, 9.

bathoriaethf. mintage, mint. 223, 14.
bedissyawd f. the universe. 238, 18.

bedw f. (coll.) birch-trees. 225, 9.
Bedwyr n. pr. m.

beð m. a grave; pl. -eu.
1. bei, bey, see bod.

2. bei a fault.
beich a burden, load. 230, 24.

beiðad m. a challenger. 240, 9.
beirnad (beirnyad) m. a judge.

235, 7. 236, 19.
bendigedig blessed.

bendyth (bendith) f. a blessing.
bennwig f. a young sow. 205, 19.

ber a spike, lance; pl. -eu. 231, 5.
beth, see peth.

beunyðyawl daily. 190, 9.

biw f. cattle. 242, 5; a standard
of value. teirbuw 211, 5.

blaen m. point, top, end, front.
or b. in front, oe f. before him, ym

b. pawb before any one else, yn ol ac
ym b. behind and before.

blaen-weð highest state, summit.
169, 21. RB. II. 41, 33.

blawð tumult, commotion. 235, 15.
bleið-ast f. a she-wolf.

blin weary, wearisome.
blinaw to weary, molest, harass.

blinder weariness.
blodeuaw to flourish, prosper. 186, 1.

blwch? 241, 10.
blwyðyn f. a year; pl. -eð.

blyngân to become angry, to frown.
140, 7. 177, 23.

blyneð f. years (after numerals).
bo, see bod.

bocsach f. a boasting, vaunting.
174, 13.

boch, see bod.
bod to be, state of being (verb subst.

and copula) § 152 ff.
boð goodwill, pleasure. oc eu b. of

their own free will. 156, 6. 12.
boði to drown.

bogel f. the navel. 174, 25.
Bolwyn n. l. Boulogne. 184, 31.

bon stem, root, stump; pl. -eu.
boneð lineage, noble birth. 162, 1.

bonheðig hereditary, innate 180, 15;
noble; pl. -yon; superl. bonheðickaf.

bore m. morning. y b. in the
morning. 225, 3.

brad m. and f. treachery, plot.
bradwyr m. a traitor; pl. bradwyr.

bran m. and f. a raven; pl. brain.
bras stout, fat. 241, 2. 227, 20.

Cf. Gnawd buan o vain, gnawd buan
o vras MA. 845^b 15.

brath m. a stab, wound. 188, 21.
brathu to wound, stab, spur. impf.

ind. act. pl. 3 brethynt; impf. ind.
pass. brethid; part. brathedig.

1. brawd f. judgment, day of
judgment. 185, 16.

2. brawd m. a brother; pl. brodyr,
broder.

brawd-le m. a judgment seat.
bre hill, promontory; 243, 7.

Redyn-fre n. l.
breich m. and f. an arm. 230, 23.

breið hardly, scarcely. 241, 7.
breiðwyd f. a dream, vision. 173, 6;

v. l. ib. 14.

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pres pass.
bernyd 109, 6

- 218, 14 breiniawl *privileged*. 219, 14.
breint (bryein, brein) m. *privilege, prerogative; state, condition*. 220, 22.
breisg *stout*. 233, 10.
brenhin, (breenhin, brennhin, brennin) a *king*; pl. -eð.
brenhinawl *kingly, royal*.
brenhines f. a *queen*.
brenhin-wisg *royal robe*; pl. -oeð.
brenhinyaeth f. *kingdom*.
brethid, brethynt, see brathu.
breu *brittle*. 200, 1.
breuan f. a *handmill, quern*. 206, 31.
briwaw *to break in pieces, shatter, destroy*. past part. briwedig. 147, 3.
broder, brodyr, see brawd.
bron (bronn) *breast*; pl. bronnoeð;
dwy-fron *breasts*. rac b. *before, in front of*; ger b. *before*; ym b. y dyð *towards day*; cf. ymrou y gorfflen Hg. II, 248, 17; dynyon ymrou aglieu, ib. 201, 34.
brwysg *strong, impetuous, swift*. 233, 10.
bry adv. *above*. 237, 15.
bryd *mind, thought*; o un f. *with one accord*. 175, 10.
bryn (brin) m. a *hill, mount*.
brys m. *haste*; ar f. *in haste*.
bryssyaw *to hasten*.
Brytaen f. *Britain*. B. Fechan *Brittany*. Brytanyeid *Britons*.
brythwch *tumult, storm* 229, 7;
241, 8. brythwch gaeaf MA. 189a⁴⁶.
bu, see bod.
bual a *drinking-horn*.
buan *swift, rapid*. 151, 21. 225, 21.
buaned *swiftness, fleetness*. 158, 29.
bucheð f. *life, salvation*. 150, 15.
bucheðu *to live*. 165, 9.
buðugawl *victorious, gifted*. 164, 28.
buðugolyaeth f. *victory, triumph*; pl. -eu. 144, 5.
buðyn? 229, 3.
bugeil m. a *shepherd*. 238, 19.
bwch a *gap*; pl. bylcheu *embrasures*. 164, 22.
Bwlwyn n. l. *Boulogne*. 162, 14.
bwrð m. a *table*; pl. byrðeu.
Bwrgwyn n. l. *Burgundy*.
bwrw *to throw, cast, strike, hit, overthrow*. impf. ind. act. sg. 3 byryei; pret. ind. sg. 3 byrywð. 159, 5.
1 See Rhys, *Celtic Heathendom*, p. 406.
2 According to Holder, *Alteltischer Sprachschatz* II, col. 192, *Lētoctum* is the old British name for Lichfield in Staffordshire.
3 On p. 239, l. 13 *Caer Seon* is confused with *C. Sion* 'Zion'; hence the mention of Jews in l. 14. Cf. Rhys, l.c., p. 272.
- bwyell-ig a *small hatchet*. 201, 21.
bwyd m. *meat, food*.
bwyta *to eat, act of eating*.
bwyttal *viatuals*. 203, 2.
bychan *small*.
bychod a *trifle*. 227, 10.
1. byd m. *world*. gwyn y f. *happy* he! 170, 18. goreu yn y b. *best of all*; gwas yn y b. *any youth*.
2. byd, see bod.
bydawl *earthly*. 222, 11.
byðin f. a *troop, division of an army*; pl. -oeð.
byðinaw *to array in troops, to draw up in battle array*.
byhud? 233, 9.
bylchau, see bwch.
byrr (birr) *short, brief*.
byryei, see bwrw.
byth (fyth) *ever*.
byw (1) *alive*; (2) *life*.
bywyd *life*. 193, 9 v. l.
- cabil *reproof*. 240, 13.
cad f. (1) *battle*, roði c. ar faes *to give battle*; (2) a *battalion*.
cadarn *strong, firm, powerful*.
cadarnhau *to strengthen, fortify, confirm, ratify, affirm*.
cadeir f. a *chair, seat*.
Cadell n. pr. m.
cad-ffer *strong in battle*. 241, 5.
cad-lys f. a *fortified court*. 195, 5.
cadw *to keep, preserve, maintain*.
Cad-wallawn n. pr. m.
cadwent f. *battle, fight, contest*. 198, 20; 230, 6.
cad-wr m. a *warrior*; pl. cedwyr. 241, 15. 242, 2.—n. pr. m.
cadwyn a *chain*; pl. -awr. 228, 16.
cadyr *strong, firm*. 241, 22.
cae m. an *enclosure, fence*. 149, 6.
cael, see caffel.
caer f. a *citadel, fortress, city*. pl.
ceyryð 156, 31. 193, 2. C. Alclud (Ir. Ail Cluáide) *Dumbarton*, C. Efracwg *York*, C. Faðon *Bath*, C. Fudei *Silchester*, C. Geint *Canterbury*, C. Idor *Dorchester*, C. Lew Dinas *Dinllel*, C. Loyw *Gloucester*, C. Lyr *Leicester*, C. Lleon *Chester*, C. Llion ar Wysc *Caerleon*, C. Lwydcoed *Lincoln*², C. Seon *Segontium*,³ C.

239/

X
X

Weir Warwick, C. Wynt Winchester,
C. Wyrangon Worcester.

caeth captive; pl. ceith.

caeu to shut, close. fut. ind. pass.

cayator. 232, 1.

Cafall the name of one of Arthur's
hounds. Cabal, Nennius ed. Mommsen, p. 217.

caffel (caffael, cael) to get, seize,
obtain, succeed 184, 15. pres. ind. sg.

2 ceffy, pl. 2 ceffwch, pret. pass.

caffad (cahat), etc. § 145.

calaf (coll.) stalks, reeds; 241, 9.

calaf m. Calends; c. Awst first of
August; c. gaeaf All Saints' Day;
c. Mei May-day.

calanêd corpses, pl. of celein. 188, 12.

caled hard, severe; pl. -yon.

Caled-fwlch (Ir. calad-bolg) m.
hard in making notches, the name of
Arthur's sword.

calon (callon) heart; pl. -eu, -oed.

cam crooked, wrong; wrong, in-
justice; gan g. wrongfully, unjustly.

camgwl a fine, penalty. 225, 3.

v. l. for camlwrw Leg. Wall. 40b2.

camlwrw a fine, penalty for the
lesser offences.

cam-ryfygu to act arrogantly.
166, 10. Cp. Hg. I. 219, 28.

cam-wed sin, iniquity. 229, 28.

1. can (gan) (voc.) prep. with, by.
§ 167. With pron. end. § 53. gellwng y
enit gan yr wybyr spiritum in auras
emisit 159, 25; yr yseymunedickaf
vradwr gan Vedrawt that most
accursed traitor of a Medrawd
189, 15.

2. can (gan) conj. since. § 202.

3. can, see 1. cant.

canal, see cynhal.

canfed hundredth, a hundredth
part. 230, 5.

can-fod to perceive. § 160.

canhorthwy help, aid. A 178, 8. 10.

canhorthwyaw to help. 176, 8.

canhwyf, see canu.

canhym-deith to accompany, keep
up with. 208, 28.

cani, see cany.

can-lyn to follow.

can-llaw m. a supporter. 212, 11;
213, 21; 214, 10.

can-mawl to praise, commend.

canonwr m. a canon; pl. -wyr.

cans, see canys.

1. cant (can) (nas.) m. a hundred.

2. cant, see canu.

canu to sing, celebrate in song,
recite, play; pres. subj. act. sg. 1
canwyf; impf. ind. pl. 3 cenynt; pret.
ind. sg. 3 cant.

can-wlad a hundred countries.
232, 3.

can-wr a hundred men 151, 25.
172, 15.

cany (cani), before vowels canyd,
conj. since not. § 202.

canyad permission, consent. 211, 13.
canys (cans) i.e., can with the
present of the copula, for, since.
§ 202.

caplan m. a chaplain. 155, 3.

car a friend, relative; pl. -ant.

Caranwys Carnotensis. 179, 21.

carchar m. a prison, gaol.

carcharawr m. a prisoner; pl.
carcharoryon.

carcharu to imprison. 242, 5.

cardawd charity, alms. 237, 7.

carn a cairn.

carreg a rock; pl. cerrig.

carn-wyn having a white hilt.

Hence carnwennan f., the name of
Arthur's knife. 207, 31.

caru to love. impf. ind. act. pl. 3

cerynt; past part. caredig.

carw a stag. 196, 29.

caryad m. love, affection. 233, 15.

caryant 140, 4, either miswritten
for caryat or formed like mol-yant,
með-yant, &c.

casäu to hate.

casseg f. a mare.

castell m. a castle, fortress; pl.
cestyll.

cathyl f. a song, lay, poem; pl.
cathleu. 229, 17.

Catynis n. l. Caithness. 145, 11.

Caw n. pr. m. 201, 19.

cawn m. (coll.) reed grass, stalks,
coarse grass; 241, 9; 12; sg.
conin.

cawr m. a giant, mighty man; pl.

cewri.

cawssei, see caffel.

cayator, see caeu.

cedernid strength, force, security,
violence.

cedig battlesome, boisterous. 241, 10.

cedwyr, see cadwr.

cedymdeith, see cydymdeith.

cefeis, see caffel.

clwssynt 178, 31
? 3 Phn. Pluperf.

142, 31;
148, 29
158, 12

5/

cefnyn (keuen) *back*; pl. cefneu; dangos eu cefneu *to flee, take to flight*. drachefyn *behind, back, again*; traegfeyn *behind him*; dyfod *t. to return* 213, 8; trach-eu-cefnyn 221, 21; drae-cefnyn wynteu *behind them*. 179, 26.

cefynderw *a cousin*. plant yr hen-vam a uyd keuyn-dyru BCh. 75, 28. cegin *f. a kitchen*.

Cei *n. pr. m. Caius*.

ceidwad *m. a witness*; pl. keidweid.

ceing *f. a branch*. 165, 21. 197, 3.

cein *beautiful, fair, delightful*.

Ceint (Cent) *Kent*. 189, 19.

ceissaw *to seek, fetch, endeavour*.

ceirch *oats*. 196, 4.

ceith, see caeth.

celfyð skilful, ingenious; an artist.

celfyðyd *f. an art*; pl. celfyðoden.

celi *the heavens*. 231, 25. Celi

God. 231, 24.

celu *to hide, conceal*.

X celwrn *m. a piece?* 207, 32.

celwyðawg *lying, false*. 190, 10.

Celyðon: llwyn C. 148, 25 = coit Celidon, Nennius, p. 199.

Celli-wig *f. the name of Arthur's court in Cornwall, now Callington*.

ceneditaeth *f. a race, kind*.

cenedyf *f. a race, kind*; pl. cened-loeð.

ceneu *m. a whelp*. 198, 32. 199, 4.

32. Ceneu *n. pr. m.* 162, 3.

cennad *m. and f. a messenger, emissary, embassy*; pl. -eu.

cennadwri *f. a message, tidings*.

cenfeint *a convent*; pl. cenveinoeð.

cenwch, see L. can. ?

cerð *craft, art, song*; pl. cyrð.

cerðawr *m. a craftsman, minstrel, bard*; pl. cerðoryon.

cerðed *to walk, travel, journey, go*.

cerðedyad *a course, motion*. 161, 11.

Ceredigyawn *Cardigan*. 205, 28.

cerenhyð *relationship*. 168, 20.

Cernyw *Cornwall*.

cerwyd *a stag*. 226, 1.

cerwyn *f. a caldron*. Cwm C., *n. l.* 204, 15.

cesseil *the armpit*. 194, 14.

cethr *a spike*; pl. -awd. 230, 29.

cethron *a spike*. 230, 27.

cewilyð *shame*. 141, 8. 142, 31.

cewssynt, see caffel.

ci *m. a hound*; coll. 205, 9; pl. cwn.

cicwr *a footsoldier*; coll. infantry. 202, 29.

cig *m. flesh*.

ciglef, see clybod.

cil *a recess, nook*.

Cil-gwri *n. l.*

cilyaw *to retreat, desert, fail*.

cilyð *a mate, fellow*. § 72.

ciwdawdwr *m. a citizen, inhabitant*.

cladu *to bury*.

claf sick. 143, 13. 149, 28.

cleðyf *m. a sword*; pl. -eu, per metathesis clefyðeu.

clefyd *m. sickness, disease*. 161, 27.

clefyðeu, see cleðyf.

cleigaw *to plunge, immerse*. 206, 21.

cleis *a stripe*. 194, 14. Cf. maen cleis, *marble*. Llwyd.—Porth Cleis *n. l.* 204, 1.

clid *a shelter*. 241, 2.

clod *m. and f. fame, renown*.

clod-fawr *famous, celebrated*.

clodfori *to make illustrious, render famous*. 165, 15. < clodforus *praiseworthy, renowned, boastful; companion*. 164, 16. Equatio 186, 5

clodd *lame*.

clomen (colomen) *f. a dove*. 163, 10.

clust *m. an ear*. 201, 29. 203, 26.

clwm *a tune*; pl. clymeu moduli 147, 14.

Clwyd *a river-name*. 204, 17.

clybod *to hear*. *impf. ind. act.*

sg. 3. clywei; *impf. pass.* clywid;

pret. ind. sg. 1 ciglef; sg. 3 cicleu.

§ 133 b. clybod *ar to hear of*.

clymeu, see clwm.

cnawd *flesh*. 238, 12. 192, 24

cnes *skin*. 241, 14.

cneuen *a nut*. 196, 23.

cnithiaw *to pluck*. 200, 9.

coch *red*.

cochi *to redden, become red*. 173, 16.

coðyant *m. provocation, offence*. 166, 4.

coed (coyt) *m. (coll.) a wood, trees*;

baeð *c. a wild boar*. pl. coydyð.

coeth *pure, fine*. eur *c. refined gold*.

cof *memory, recollection*.

coffau *to remember, to call to mind*.

cog *a cuckoo*; pl. -eu.

congyf *f. a corner, angle*. 204, 9.

colled *m. loss*; pl. -eu 175, 31.

collen *hazel*. c. derwen *an oak*

sapling. 197, 2.

colli *to lose, be lost*. 238, 13.

conin, see cawn.

corff *a body, corpse*.

X celwrn, -yrwan *m. tub, bucket, pail; barrel*

corn *a horn, trumpet; a drinking horn.* pl. *cyrn, cirn.*
 coron f. *a crown.*
 coryf *pommel, saddle-bow; metaph. stay, support.* 233, 20; 234, 23. Arch. I, p. 487.
 cosb *punishment, fine.* 217, 18.
 craff *firm, steadfast.* 140, 5.
 cras *hard, dry.* 225, 20.
 crawn, see *croni.*
 credu *to believe.* pres. subj. pl. 2 *crettoch.*
 crefyðus *devout; a religious person.*
 pl. -son. 155, 5.
 crefyðwr m. *a religious person.* 144, 13 (miswritten for *crefftwyr* = *operarii* Geoffrey II, 14).
 Creiðylad n. pr. f.
 creir m. *a relic; pl. -eu.* 153, 26.
 creirhau *to cause to swear by relics.* 221, 2.
 crettoch, see *credu.*
 creu *to create.* 227, 19. 228, 18.
 creu *gore, blood.*
 creu-lawn *blood-thirsty, cruel; compar. creulonach.*
 creulon-der *cruelty, tyranny, oppression.*
 creu-lyd *blood-stained, gory; f. creuled.* 231, 20. 238, 16.
 crib f. *a comb.* 203, 25.
 crin *withered, brittle.* 241, 9.
 Crist *Christ.*
 cristawn *a Christian; pl. cristonog-yon.*
 cristonogawl *Christian.*
 crog f. *a cross.*
 crogaw, crogi *to crucify, hang.*
 cronì *to hoard, amass, accumulate.*
 pres. ind. act. sg. 3 *crawn* 233, 12.
 crwm bent. 225, 11.
 crychyd *a shake (in music); pl. -eu.* 147, 14 v.l.
 cryd *a trembling, tremor.* 231, 22.
 cryfang *a talon; pl. -heu* 197, 28.
 cryn *a trembling, quaking.* 228, 33.
 cryno *suitable.* 156, 32. compar. -ach. 169, 2.
 crynu *to tremble, quake.* 184, 22.
 past part. *crynedig* 152, 16.
 cuan *an owl* 197, 8; 9; *a rock-owl,* Lhwyd.
 cuðyaw *to cover, hide.* 154, 13.*
 cul *lean, thin, emaciated.*
 Culwyð *God.* 228, 24. 231, 25.
 Custenhin n. pr. m. *Constantine.*

cwbwl (cwbyl) *entire, whole.*
 cweiraw, see *cyweiryaw.*
 cwfeint (cwfeint) f. *convent, assembly; pl. cwfenoes.*
 cwm m. *a valley.* 197, 12.
 cwnsli m. *counsel.* 148, 2.
 cwr *an edge, corner.* C. y Fagyl n.l. 204, 4.
 cwymp m. *a fall.* 225, 22.
 cwynaw *to lament.*
 cwyn-fan f. *a lament, wailing.*
 cychwyn, cychwynnu *to set out, move, start.* deil ar gychwyn = *dail yn syrthio* MA.361 b, n. 8.
 cyd (ced) conj. *though; § 205.*
 cyd ac, y gyd ac *together with.*
 y gyd yg cyd *together* 155, 2. § 171.
 y gyd a hynny *likewise* 204, 26. 218, 20.
 cyd-ðioðef *to suffer.* 142, 14. past. part. -edig (y) *suffering (with).*
 cyd-ðioch *to congratulate.* 180, 10.
 cyd-farchawg m. *a knight-comrade.*
 cyd-gynghor *joint counsel.* 155, 2.
 cyd-synyedigaeth f. *consent.* 145, 4.
 cyd-tywyssawg m. *a joint leader.* 178, 1.
 cyd-ym-deith m. *a companion, comrade; pl. -on.*
 cydymdeithocau *to accompany, associate with.* 146, 4.
 cyf-agos *near.*
 cyfan *whole, entire.* 183, 32.
 cyfar *trouble, anger; 230, 7. Cf. Rhyfedd ym fyw llyw llawged gan gyfar o gwyn gofid* MA. 301 a 17.
 cyf-arch (keuarch) *to request, ask; c. gwell to greet; geir cyfarch a supplementary question asked after the trial, before the verdict is given.*
 cyf-ar-fod *to meet, encounter, touch; § 160.*
 cyfarth *to bark, bay; roði c. rendre les abois, to stand at bay. achub yr c. (sic leg.) to be first at the charge.*
 cyf-arwyð m. *a guide.*
 cyf-ar-wyneb(ac) *opposite(to)* 210, 5.
 cyf-eillt m. *a friend.*
 cyf-eir f. yu-y *gyfeir straight before him, headlong.* 207, 6.
 cyf-enw *a namesake.* yg kyuenw yr vn dyd ym phen y vlywyd *that day a year.* 195, 19.
 cyf-ergir m. and f. *a conflict, contest.* 240, 9.
 cyf-ing *narrow, strait.* 175, 17.
 cyf-lawn *full, complete.*

cyf cywassegit 152, 16

?
140, 17

cyflafan f. *an outrage, slaughter.*
cyf-le m. *an opportunity.* 159, 16.
cyflehau *to dispose, arrange, place.* 163, 27.

cyf-lym *sharp, quick, speedy.*
cyf-newid (O. W. cyfnofud) f. *coin, merchandise.* 223, 13. Cf. ef a holltir furyf y gyfnewit; haner crwn a vyd RB. 2. 146, 19.

cyfodi *to arise.*
cyf-oed *having the same age, so old.* 141, 28.

cyf-oeth m. *power, dominion, kingdom, wealth;* pl. -eu.

cyfoethawg *powerful, wealthy.*
cyfoethogi *to enrich.*

cyfranc f. *an encounter, fight, combat.* 178, 12.

cyf-red *equally swift.* 225, 6.

cyf-reith f. *law, right;* pl. -eu.

cyfreithiawl *legal, lawful.*

cyfreu *plumage?* 225, 17. *action?* 229, 30.

cyf-rin a *confidant.* 225, 5.

cyfrwch a *meeting.* 147, 5 (v.l.).

cyfrwng m. *mean, interval.* yg c. *in the midst of* 184, 9.

cyfrwys *trained, expert.* 186, 19.

190, 9 v.l. 191, 21.

cyf-ryw m. *the same kind.* 181, 27.

a kind 161, 27. *similar, like, such.*

cyf-uch *of equal height.* yn g. ac

on a level with. 174, 30.

> cyf-un-deb *unity, concord.* 167, 23.

cyf-yawnhau *to adjust, arrange.* 163, 27 v.l.

cyf-yeith *having the same language.* 196, 13.

cyf-yl *nearness, proximity.* yn y

gyfyl *near him.*

cyff m. *stock, trunk, stem;* pl. -yon.

cyffelybu *to compare, imitate.*

cyffredin *common.* yn g. *in common* 185, 25. 223, 12.

cyffro m. *excitement.* 164, 27. 176, 6.

cyffroi (kefroy) *to excite, arouse, disturb;* c. cyfreith (hawl) *to institute a legal action (a claim).* past

part. cyffroedig. 184, 10.

cyffur *occasion, opportunity.* 147, 9.

cynghaws m. *a counsel, advocate.*

cynghellawr m. *a chancellor, the king's principal steward or reeve.*

cynghelloraeth f. *chancellorship.*

cyngheusaeth f. *a pleading.*

cynghlodforussed *equally renowned.* 186, 5.

cynghor (keghor) m. *counsel,*

advice; caffel yn y gyghor to decide.

cynghorfynt *envy, malice.* 156, 20.

Cf. L.A. 12, 19.

cyngkori *to advise.*

cynghreir f. *a covenant, truce.*

159, 12.

cyngwastad *constant.* 234, 6.

235, 27.

cyhoeð *public.* 222, 12.

cy-hyd *having equal length.* yn

gyhyd ac *as long as.*

cyhydeð *equality, parity.* 221, 6, 7.

cylch m. *a circle.* yg c. *around,*

about, towards, concerning; yn eu c.

about them, around them; yg c.

hynny about that.

cylchynu *to surround, encompass,*

besiege. 146, 17 v.l.

cyllell f. *a knife, dagger.*

cyllell-bren *the wooden lath of a*

scabbard; pl. -eu 195, 14. *wooden*

treezers 200, 15.

cyllell-fawr *big-knived.* 206, 19.

cymhell *to compel, force, drive,*

exact. c. y *law to force one to sur-*

render.

cymenn *wise; compar. cymhen-*

nach. 175, 28.

cymer, *see cymryd.*

cymmeint *of equal size, as much,*

as many, so great, so many.

cymmwd m. *a commote, a division*

of country.

cymod *to propitiate, make peace.*

197, 32. 201, 7.

cymodawg *a neighbour; pl. cym-*

odogion.

cymod-loneð *a concord, agreement.*

cymrwd *mortar.* 193, 2.

Cymry (pl. of Cymro m. *a Welsh-*

man) Wales. 154, 10. 203, 31. 222, 4.

cymryd (kemyrit) *to take.* pret.

ind. sg. 3. cymerth, cymirth. c. arnaw

to feign; c. eu fford (hynt) to set out;

c. ffo to take to flight.

cymyn *to entrust.* 157, 10.

cymynediw *a command, injunc-*

tion; pl. -eu; 150, 24; 166, 26.

1. cyn (cynn) *prep. before.* § 170.

2. cyn (gynn) *conj. sooner, before.*

§ 204. gynn *noe fynes before he*

goes. 225, 3.

3. cyn *a stump; pl. -yon.* 197, 14.

cynadyl *a meeting, assembly.*

171, 19.

cyn-deced *as fair.* 163, 14.

1, 2

cymer 233, 8

192, 22

* pl. cynghellawr 219, 11

> *cyt*, v. § 171

cyn-digrifed as pleasant. 163, 14.
cyn-dosted equally harsh. 198, 17.
Cyn-ðelig n. pr. m. 162, 7.
Cyn-ðelw n. pr. m.
Cyn-farch n. pr. m.
cynefawd custom, usage. 163, 24.
 167, 1.
Cyn-felyn n. pr. m.
cynhal, *cynnal* (*kanal*) to sustain, support, maintain.
cynhebig similar, like.
cynhebygu to compare. 161, 2.
cynhelu to support. 220, 30.
cynhen contention, strife, contest; pl. *cynhennau*.
cynhyrfu to excite, move. 173, 27.
cynired to come together, assemble; bring together; a concourse. 162, 20.
Cyn-las n. pr. m.
cynllwyn an ambush, waylaying. 223, 1.
cyn-llyfan a leash, a slip.
cynna equally good, peer. 227, 9.
cynnal, see *cynhal*.
cynnelw pattern, example, model. 233, 16.
cynnifywr (coll.) m. combatants, warriors. 202, 27.
cynnig to propose, proffer, suggest.
cynnullaw to collect, call together.
cynnwys to receive, admit, adopt. 238, 5. *Ar sawl a oed dan geithiwet heuyt ef ae kynnwysawd ym paradwys* L.A. 13312; *Creawdyr celi an kynnwys ni yn trugared*, F.B. 1996.
 1. *cynnyð* m. a huntsman; pl. *-yon*. 205, 4, 7.
 2. *cynnyð* increase, prosperity. 237, 6. *ef a doeth att Walchmei. Ac a gyuarchawd gwell idaw. Duw a ro kynnyd arnat, heb y Gwalchmei* Hg. I. 223, 2.
cynnyðu to increase. 180, 12.
cyn-ran m. a first or chief part; a leader. 231, 27.
cynt adv. formerly, before. *yn g.* sooner, rather 181, 8.
cyntaf first; *yn gyntaf* first, at first.
cyntefin (Ir. *cētemuin*) the beginning of summer. 225, 14.
Cyn-was n. pr. m. 204, 4.
cyny (kene) conj. though not. § 205.
cyrch m. an attack, onset, raid.
cyrchaw to fetch, bring. 231, 18.
cyrchu to attack, set upon, march upon, make for, approach.

a *gich* 239, 1

cyrn, see *corn*.
cyryscwyðad a quarrel, contention? 230, 9.
cysgawd m. shade, shelter, shadow. 241, 11.
cysgu to sleep.
crystal equally good, as good.
 > *cy-war-sangu* to trample upon, oppress, crush. 149, 26. 152, 16. 180, 32.
cy-weir prepared, equipped, complete. 158, 29. 179, 16.
cyweiryaw to prepare, equip, lay out.
cy-weithyð a company. 194, 3.
cy-wir true, just. 234, 6.
 1. *cy-wlad* f. a neighbouring territory, borderland. 233, 18. *Rybu Vran vab Llyr llu rywmadur nat ygkamp ygkyulat ygkur* M.A. 180 b 13.
 2. *cy-wlad* m. a compatriot. 230, 10.
cywrein skilful, cunning.
cy-wrisseð contention, strife. 234, 23. 236, 11.
cy-wyð-ol-(y)æth f. harmony, music; pl. *-eu* 163, 14. Used also as sg. *pa gywydolyæthev yw honn?* L.A. 82, 10.
chwaer f. a sister; pl. *chwioryð*.
chware to play; play; pl. *chwar-yeu*.
chwech, *chwe* (whe) (spir.) *sic*.
chwedyl m. a story, tale, news, tidings; pl. *chwedieu*.
chweg sweet. 239, 21.
chwerthyn to snile. *chwerðig* (§ 129) 225, 22.
chwerw bitter. 230, 7.
chwi you. Emphatic *chwichwi*, conjunctive *chwithen*, *chithen*. § 45.
Chwintus n. pr. m. *Quintus*.

da (1) good, profitable; (2) goods, wealth, benefit.
dabre come! § 141.
dad-ganu to recapitulate, rehearse, recite. 173, 6.
dadolwch intercession, invocation. 235, 17.
dad-rithaw to re-transform. 199, 8.
dadyl m. and f. a meeting, dispute, suit, judgment; pl. *dadieu* (used as sg. masc. and pl.) a dispute.
dadyl-fa a meeting-place, court.
 O.W. *dadlma* 222, 13.
 > *dafad* f. a sheep; pl. *defeid*.

dassar, 139, 14 v. *dayar*.

daffar provision. 225, 19; cf. *gwnaeth Duw trvgar gardaul* FB. 15, 14.

dangos (dankos) to shew, disclose, produce. d. *cefnau to flee*; d. *brwnnoed to face*; d. *deheuoed turn the right to, face*; d. *yspardunau y to spur*.

dala (daly) to hold, seize, retain, hold back, capture. act. pret. ind. sg. 3 *delis (dellis)*, past subj. pl. 3 *delhynt*, pluperf. pl. 3 *dalyassant*.

dam-gylchu to surround; past part. *damgylchedig*.

dam-gylchynu to surround. 142, 17.

damunaw to desire, wish, seek for; past part. *damunedig*.

damwein m. accident, chance, fortune, event; pl. -eu; o ð. *by chance*.

damweinaw (y) to happen to, to befall. 173, 11. 150, 21

danfon to send, dispatch. 178, 7.

dar f. an oaktree. 197, 2.

dar-estwng to subduc, subjugate, yield; past part. *darestyngedig*.

dar-fod to cease, end, come to pass, happen. pres. ind. act. sg. 3 *deryw*; fut. ind. sg. 3 *dervyð*; impf. ind. sg. 3 *daroeð*; cond. sg. 3 *darffei*. § 160.

dar-lleaw to read. 231, 29.

darmeth provision, preparation. 162, 19.

dar-o-gan prophecy, prognostication; pl. *daroganneu*.

darpar (am) m. preparation (for), provision, project.

darparu to prepare, intend. 196, 7. *dar-ym-red to pass to and fro*; 210, 7.

dathoedd, see dyfod.

1. *daw m. a son-in-law*; pl. *dofyon*.

2. *daw, see dyfod.*

dawn gift, mental endowment; pl. *donyeu*.

dayar (dayr, dair) f. earth, land, ground.

dayar-dy a subterranean vault.

dayar-gychwyn an earthquake; 229, 1.

dayoni goodness, virtue, valour.

dayrawl earthly, mundane, material. 164, 9.

de, see dy.

dechreu to begin, inaugurate; a *beginning, origin.*

dedwyð happy, blessed, virtuous.

dedwyðyd happiness, felicity.

defawd f. custom, practice, habit, ordinance; pl. *defoden*.

defnyð m. material, element, substance, cause; pl. *defnyðeu, defnyðyeu* witnesses, guarantors, etc. in a lawsuit.

deg, deng (nas) ten. § 41.

deheu (1) right (dexter), righteous; (2) *the right hand or arm, the right side of the body, south, South-Wales*; pl. -oeð.

Deheu-barth South-Wales.

dehongyl (dehogyl) to interpret; interpretation. 173, 8. 13.

dehol to expel, banish. 143, 21. 153, 7.

deifaw to roast. 199, 28.

deil (coll.) leaves.

deissyfeid (deissyfyt, dissinit) to demand, request, seek, merit.

deissyfyd (dysseifyd) sudden, unexpected. 147, 3. 187, 23. 208, 17.

1. *delhynt, see dala.*

2. *delhynt, see dyfod.*

delw f. image, form.

delwad m. creator. 227, 1.

delwyd, see dyfod.

deni, see l. tan.

derwen f. an oak-tree. collen d. a young oak.

dethol select, picked. 202, 29.

deu m. two; f. *dwyr (dui, du).* § 42 (a).

deubi, see dyfod.

deu-ðeg (nas.) twelve.

deu-ðeg-mlwyð twelve years old.

deu-ðyblig double, two-fold. 214, 29.

deugeint forty.

deugeinfed fortieth; ar y d. *with forty men.* § 165.

Deu-gleðyf the name of a cantref in Pembroke. 204, 5.

deu-hanner divided in two equal halves. 221, 7.

deuth, see dyfod.

Dewi n. pr. m. David.

dewin m. a magician. 225, 16.

dewis to choose, prefer.

dewr brave.

dewreð prowess, valour, prime of life. 140, 6. 180, 10. 186, 1. 4. warriors 144, 1, (omnem armatum militem).

Dews (Deus) Lat. Deus. 227, 1. 20.

1. *di, see ti.*

2. *di (dy) (voc.) O.W. = later i, y, prep. to. diði to her.* § 195.

di-aerfa without slaughter. 170, 10 (sic leg.)

154, 26

175, 8 191, 22

181, 12

157, 1

162, 24

di-afael exempt from seizure. 223, 32.

di-angc to escape. pret. ind. act. sg. 3 diengis (dihegis).

di-al to avenge; vengeance.

di-am (O.W.) for. § 164.

di-amheu undoubted, certain, evident. 235, 18.

di-anaf flawless, whole. 202, 5.

di-annod without delay.

di-anrydeu to dishonour. 142, 6.

di-arfeu unarmed. 156, 1.

di-arfod unprepared. 177, 30.

di-arfu to disarm.

diawd drink. 170, 16.

did, see dodi.

di-drifwr n. a hermit. 165, 8.

di-dryf a solitary place, hermitage. 165, 9.

di-ðarbod to consider, care. heb ð. parum cogitans 184, 14. impf. ind. act. pl. 3 diðorynt 175, 26. § 147.

di-eithyr outside. § 172. yn y d. 222, 14.

di-ēn buds. 241, 19. Arch I. p. 503.

di-ēu, di-ēuoēð, see dyð.

di-fa to destroy, annul. 197, 13.

di-fanw (O.W. dimanw) to disparage, slight. pres. subj. act. sg. 3 difanwo. 224, 7.

di-farnu V judge, decide against. 140, 9. 220, 13. 16. fut. sg. 3 diwarnawd 228, 20.

di-fei faultless, perfect. 238, 15.

di-fetha to destroy. 197, 31.

di-fryssio to hasten, speed. 242, 2.

di-funer exempt from allegiance to a lord. 223, 31.

di-fwlch without a notch. Cleðyf D. n. pr. m. 204, 12.

di-fwyn void, idle, unused, untouched (of a virgin). 201, 4.

di-fwynyant profitless. 211, 8.

diff-ēith waste.

diff-ēithaw to lay waste.

diff-ēithwch m. a waste, wilderness.

differei, see diffryd.

diffryd (rac) to defend, protect (from). past. subj. act. sg. 3 differei; pret. ind. sg. 3 diffyrth, diffirth. § 133a.

diffurn? 228, 11.

di-garyad unloving, unkind. 142, 4.

1. digawn (dygawn) m. a sufficiency; sufficient.

2. digawn to be able, to effect, do, accomplish; pres. ind. sg. 1 digonaf.

di-gribyaw (y) to attack. 205, 5. Cf. yn-gribiaw.

digrif pleasant, agreeable.

digrifwch pleasure, enjoyment.

di-gyfoethi to dispossess, deprive of territory. 191, 17.

di-heu undoubted, certain. d.-porth firm support. 234, 14.

di-hewyd affection, inclination, desire. 175, 25. 180, 32. 182, 11. ?adj. eager

dil-ēu to exterminate, annihilate.

dilid to pursue.

di-luyð exempt from hosting. 223, 31.

dillad (coll.) clothes, dress. 154, 8.

dim a thing, something; nothing, naught. dil-ēu hyd ar ðim to annihilate; dilid hyd ar ðim to pursue to extinction; adv. at all.

din a fortress. Din Tywi n. l. 205, 27.

Din-dagwl n. l. Tintagel.

dinas m. a city, citadel; pl. dinas-soeð.

di-obeithaw to despair. 190, 13.

di-od to take off, direct, extract.

di-oēf (O.W. diguadef) to suffer, undergo, withstand.

di-oevri verily, certainly. 176, 1.

di-o-gel safe, secure.

diogelwch safety, security.

diolch (i) to thank.

dipynwys, see dybynu.

dir necessary. 190, 10.

dir-fawr very great, huge, enormous.

dirieid wicked. 225, 12.

dirwy f. a fine, mulct.

di-rybuð without warning. 158, 12.

disgyblu to study, imitate (like a disciple). 156, 22. Cf. Hg. I. 208, 5.

disgygnu to dismount, descend, alight, land, put up at.

dispeilaw to unsheathe. 199, 13.

dissifid, see deissyfyd.

distryw to destroy, demolish.

ditheu, see titheu.

dithwn (O.W.) this day. 208, 15. 16.

di-wall careful, unceasing. 164, 5.

1. diwarnawd m. a day.

2. diwarnawd, see di-farnu.

diweddyð m. evening. 241, 13.

diweð end or d. at last.

di-weir chaste. 164, 15.

di-weir-deb chastity. 190, 16.

diwethaf last. 154, 30.

di-wreid an uprooting. 233, 3.

di-wreidedig uprooted, demolished. 155, 4.

di-wyll cultivation. 167, 8.

pdup. ind 3sr.
dihagyssei,
153, 31

chianig to flee,
escape. 205.7

to/

dodi (*dody*) *to place, put, give, charge.* pres. ind. act. sg. 3 **did**; **dodi ar y gyfraith** *to appeal to the law*; **dodi ym mhen un** *to suggest, submit, entrust, hand over.*

doðyw, doent, see **dyfod**.

1. **doeth wisc, sage.** 143, 3.

2. **doeth**, see **dyfod**.

doeth-ineb wisdom. 142, 32.

Dofyð m. the Lord, God.

Dofyðyad m. the Lord. 231, 15.

dofyon, see 1. **daw**.

dogyn portion, share. 202, 14.

doið, see **dyfod**.

dolur grief, anguish. 144, 20.

doluryaw to grieve. 154, 25, 204, 20.

domni = Lat. *Domini*. 237, 2.

donyawg gifted, endowed. 235, 19.

donyeu, see **dawn**.

dos, see **myned**.

dothuif, doy, doynt, see **dyfod**.

drachefyn, see **trachefyn**.

dragon, dreig f. a dragon; 172, 29.
a battle standard. pl. **dreigueu**.

150, 26, 180, 2, 184, 3.

drein (coll.) *thorns.* 230, 32.

dros, see **tros**.

drud bold, arrogant, wicked. 186, 13.
232, 8.

drudannaeth f. arrogance. 165, 28
(*protervia*).

Drud-wyn m. the name of a hound.
204, 8.

drwg bad, evil; *mischievous, harm.*

drws door, entrance; pl. **drysseu**.

drwy, see **trwy**.

drycin (i.e. **dryg-hin**) *foul weather.*
225, 6.

drychafel to raise, lift; *rise.*

dryg-ðamwein misfortune, ill-luck.

dryll m. portion, fragment; pl. **-eu**.

dryllyaw to break in pieces, shatter.

dryssawr m. a doorkeeper. 234, 8.

drysseu, see **drws**.

du black.

duc m. a duke.

duch, dug, see **dwyn**.

du-hunaw to awake. 173, 6.

Du-las (Ir. *Dub-glas*) *a river-name.*
146, 14.

du-un accordant, agreeable. 216, 23.

duw (dyw): pob d. on every day.

201, 5. **d. Sadwrn on Saturday.**
228, 21. 240, 10.

Duw m. God. pl. **dwyyweu** 142, 21.

dwfrein, see **dwyrein**.

dwfyr (dwfwr) m. water.

dwyrn a fist, hand; pl. **dirn.** 235, 2.

dwyr, see deu. dwyyweu, see **Duw**.

dwyywawl divine.

dwyr-law (pl. of **llaw**) *hands.*

dwyrn to take, carry, bring, capture;

§ 133 (b). **d. ar gof to call to mind.** **d. ruthur to attack.** **d. yr dygyn to affirm on oath.** pres. ind. act. sg. 1 **dygaf**; fut. ind. pass. **dygetawr** (§ 129. n.); imper. sg. 2 **dwg**; pres. subj. sg. 3 **duch** (§ 110 n. 2); pret. ind. sg. 3 **dug**.

dwyrein (dwfrein, dwyfrein) the east. 172, 1. 181, 17.

1. **dy**, see 2. **di**.

2. **dy (de) (voc.) poss. adj. thy.** § 57.

3. **dy (de)**, see **ti**.

dy-borthi to carry, inflict. 180, 26.

dy-bryd ugly, foul, base. 178, 6;
180, 19; 190, 26.

dybynu to hang down. 230, 18.

dycco, dyccwy, see **dwyn**.

dychymyg m. invention, device;
pl. **-eu, -yon.** 164, 26.

dyð (O.W. *did*) *m. day, daytime, daylight, date*; pl. **dieu** (after numerals), **dieuoed, dyðyeu**; **d. brawd Doomsday**; **hanner d. mid-day.**

dyð-gweith on a certain day, one day. 199, 10.

dy-ðwyn to bring. 194, 13.

Dyfed Demetia.

Dyfnarth n. pr. m. 200, 28.

Dyfnaint n. l. Devon. 206, 5.

dyfod (deuod, douot) to come. § 141.

dyfodedigaeth f. a coming, arrival.

dy-fryssyaw to hasten. 242, 2.

dyfuant, dyfyð, see **dyfod**.

dyfynnu to summon. 201, 1. 205, 2.

Dyfn-wal n. pr. m.

dyffo, see **dyfod**.

dyffryn m. a valley. **D. Llychwr the valley of Loughor.**

dyffgyyaw to fail, lack. 145, 24.
180, 11.

dy-gaboli to belabour, beat soundly
207, 21.

dygaf, dygetawr, see **dwyn**.

dygonho, see 2. **digawn**.

dy-gryn terror. 228, 33.

dygrynnyaw to seize, clutch.
206, 20.

dy-grynöi to avail, profit. 153, 10.
175, 30.

dy-gwyðaw to fall, chance.

dygwyðedigaeth f. setting (of the sun). 151, 4.

dygyn hard, severe; a test, proof.
See *dwyn*.

dy-gyrchu to make for, set upon;
draw. 194, 23. 202, 12. 206, 24.

1. *dy-heð* discordant, strange?
piteous, a pity? 194, 19.¹

2. *dyheð*? 228, 27. Here MA.
73 b 6 has the variant *tuedd*, pl. of
tu 'country-side, country.'

dy-leith death. 232, 1.

dylyed f. due, claim, right, title.

dylyedawg high-born, noble; pl.

dylyedogyon. 140, 29. 155, 14.
156, 24.

dylyedus due, proper. 182, 20.

dylyu (*delcu*) to have a right to,
deserve, *be due*, *owe*. 171, 26. 208, 20. 23.

217, 25. 237, 19. ⁴

dyn m. and f. a human being, man;
coll. *men* 204, 5. pl. *-yon* (*deneon*).

dy-nessau to approach, draw near.

dyn-y-orn (cf. Ir. *duin-organ*) homicide, murder. 222, 17.

dyrchefynt, see *drychafel*.

dyrn-awd m. a blow; pl. *dyrnodeu*.

dyrn-feð a handbreadth. 197, 24.

dy-roði to give. pres. ind. act.
sg. 3 *dere*, *dyry*; imperat. sg. 2 *dyro*.

dyrys (1) difficult, intricate; (2)
adversity. 162, 20. 167, 16. 175, 18.

dysg m. teaching, instruction,
example, behaviour. 164, 12. 182, 19.

184, 23 (*hortamen*). 187, 7. 191, 17

dysgu to teach, instruct.

dysseifyd, see *deissyfyd*.

dywad, see *dywedud*.

dywal fierce. 183, 13. 233, 4.

dywalhau to harass. 185, 26.

dyfyð, see *dyfod*.

dyw, see *duw*.

dywedud to say. § 133.

dywygyad (*di-*) manner, fashion.
164, 12.

1. *e*, see *yð*.

2. *e*, see *i. y*.

eb-rwyð swift, quick. 176, 11.

ebryn? 228, 27.

ech outside of, beyond? 228, 16.

Cf. FB. 66, 8; 106, 30; 140, 31; MA.
208a 49.

Echel Achilles.

echenawg needy, destitute. 143, 5.

echwrys violent, fierce. 227, 22;

Cf. FB. 159, 5; 199, 20. MA. 247,
24. 36.

ed, see *yð*.

ederyn, see *adar*.

edifar repentant, sorry. 149, 17.

edir, see *adaw*.

edirn (*etyrn*) sovereignty, supremacy. 235, 3. 236, 15.

edrych to look, see. 164, 23. 220, 9.

ed-rif descent, lineage. 212, 29. Cf.
MA. 168a 51.

ed-ucher (= *hyd ucher*) till evening.
193, 1. 203, 5.

edyw, see *ydyw*.

eðewis, see *aðaw*.

ef (*eff*) *he*, it. §§ 45; 47. Emphatic
efo (*effo*); conjunct. *ynteu*. § 45 (b). (c)
efelly thus, so. See *felly*.

efo, *effo*, see *ef*.

Efyas n. l. a cantred in Herefordshire. 206, 4.

effeirvad m. a priest; pl. *effeiryeid*.

egllur clear, bright, brilliant,
renowned, famous. 167, 1. 169, 22.

egllur-der brightness, brilliance.
173, 1.

eglwys f. church; pl. *eglwysseu*.

egnad (O.W.), pl. *egneyd*, see
ynad.

englyn m. a stanza of three or four
lines. 200, 13.

englylon, see *angel*.

enghyrth (*eghirith*) terrible, painful. 238, 10. FB. 1772; MA. 351b 21.

ehang unrestricted, free. 173, 29.

ehawg m. a salmon. 197, 28.

ehedeg to fly. 172, 29. 156, 27 162, 24

ehofyn-der fearlessness, confidence,
courage. 187, 4.

ehunan himself; pl. *ehunein* § 60.

ei, see *myned*.

eidaw his; *eidunt* theirs. § 55.

Eiff Egypt. yr E. 172, 18.

eigawn ocean, sea. 161, 18.

eingon f. an anvil. 196, 21.

1. *eil* second, next. *eil hynaf* eldest
but one; *eilweith* a second time,

again; *bop eilwers* alternately.

2. *eil* a son. 200, 28; 205, 24.

eilenwi to fulfil, accomplish.
152, 14. 169, 22.

eillaw to shave, to cut (hair).

einym ours. 169, 14. § 55.

eirant they will arise. 229, 19; 20.

See RC. VI, 27.

eirchad a suitor, suppliant. 234, 5.

eir-m-oed since my time. 198, 9.

§ 197 n.

¹ For *oed dyhed ketu y ryw* was *hwnn* WB. 475, RB. 116 has *ys oed gryssyn ketu* &c.

"elo neu far
ar ddwrws"
(Lewis)

eiry *snow*.

Eiryawn n. pr. m. 204, 30.

eiryf *number*. 172, 14.

eir-y-oed (eiroed) *ever, always*.
§ 197 n. 140, 3.

eisseu *want, indigence*. 146, 2.
199, 19.

eissoes *yet, nevertheless*.

eissyfflad *hell*. 231, 13. v. l. issaf
wlad, MA. 74b 14. eissyfflat, FB.
16134. v. l. Eissyf wlad MA. 27a⁵⁰.
See FB. 302²³.

eissyllud *progeny, followers*. 232, 9.
Cf. FB. 44, 2; 203, 24; MA. 143a 39.
169a, 35.

eisteð (eyste) *to sit*; e. wrth y gaer
to besiege the city.

eisteð-fa f. *a seat, throne*; pl. -eu.

eithaf *end, extremity*; pl. -oed.

eithyr *prep. except*. § 172.

el, see *myned*.

Elly n. pr.
el-chwyl *a second time, again*. 141,
22. 142, 22.

104, 8.
elhei, elhid, elhynt, eloch, see
myned.

Elen n. pr. f. *Helen*.

ell (ill, yll) *all*, see § 67.

ellwng *to dismiss, dispatch, let*;
shed (blood). past. subj. act. sg. 3
ellygei, pret. ind. sg. 3 ellygwys, etc.
past part. ellyngedig.

ellyn *a razor*. 203, 25.

em, see *yn*.

emelldigedig *accursed*.

Emrys n. pr. m. *Ambrose*.

Emyr n. pr. m.

en, ena, see *yn, yna*.

encil, encilyaw *to retreat*. 185, 1.

encyd *space of time*. 184, 8.

ene, see *yny*.

eneid (eneyt) m. *life, soul*; pl. -eu;
myned e. dros e. to engage in a life-
for-life struggle.

enfyn, see *anfon*.

enguis (O. W.), see *enwi*.

enill *to gain, win*. 145, 18.

enneint *an ointment, a bath*. 143,
13. Cf. RB. 76, 11.

Enoc n. pr. m. *Enoch*.

ennynnu *to kindle, fire; be inflamed*.

enrydeð (anryded) m. *honour,*
dignity. 142, 16. 144, 11. 145, 21.

enrydeðu (anrydedu) *to celebrate*.
154, 23. pres. subj. act. sg. 3
enrydeðocao.

enrydeus *honourable, noble, vener-*
able, dignified. 143, 24. cf 141, 17
154, 26

enteu (entheu, entehu) pers. pron.
sg. 3 m. §§ 45(c); 46(c).

enw (heno) m. *a name*.

enwi *to name*. pret. ind. act. sg. 3
enguis (O. W.) 218, 5.

eny, see *yny*.

enywed (ennuet) *damage, injury*.
Sew y turyw ac enwywet llosgy tey a
thorry aradyr BCh. 63, 8.

1. er, see 1. yr.

2. er (yr) *prep. for*. §§ 53, 197.

3. er, see 1. y.

er-by n *against*; yn erbyn *to meet,*
against, by. § 173. yn awch e.
against you. 180, 19.

erbynyaw *to receive; withstand*.

erbyneyd (erbyneid) *to receive*.
141, 16. 143, 25.

erchi (hercki) *to ask, request, bid*;
pres. ind. act. sg. 1 archaf.

ereghun, ereghunt, see *rwng*.

ereill, see *arall*.

ereint *silver*. 200, 24. 203, 19.
205, 5. Cf. Rhys, Celt. Heathendom,
p. 125.

erestyn m. *a juggler*. 147, 13. The
parallel passage in M. A. 531a 55 has:
ac en rith kroesan ac arwestdyn ac
gwareyt.

ereu 230, 1 = eireu MA. 73b⁴⁶,
see *geir*.

er-gelu *to hide*. fut. ind. pass.
ergelawr 227, 28. ergelhawr ib. 29.

er-glybod *to listen to*. imper. sg. 2
erglyw 235, 10. 236, 22.

er-gryn *dread, fear*. 202, 31.

er-gyd m. *a stroke, blow, cast*; pl.
-eu.

er-hyl *hunt, chase*. 201, 18; 204, 8.

er-lid *to pursue*.

er-lysu *to reject, deny*. 229, 30.

ermid m. *a hermit*. pl. -wyr.

ermud? 232, 10.

ermyn-wisc *a robe with border of*
crmine. 161, 29.

eryf? 229, 4. 9.

eryr m. *an eagle*; pl. -od 154, 3.
metaph. a leader.

es, see §§ 94; 159 n. 2.

Esgeir Oervel n. l. *Sciaseann Uar-*
beöl in Ireland. 201, 32. 203, 3.

esgob m. *a bishop*; pl. escyb.

esgobaeth f. *a bishopric*; pl. -eu.

esgobawd *a bishopric*.

esgolheig m. *a scholar, clerk*; pl.
-ion.

esgyll, see *asgell*.

> enryfedu (enryfeddu) *to wonder, marvel* 154, 2 165, 27
enryfed 158, 29

- esgyrn, see asgwrn.
 esgynnu to ascend, mount, climb.
 esmwyth-der m. *casc, rest*.
 estrawn a stranger. 225, 4.
 estwng = gestwng to let down.
 e. gantunt incumbentes 176, 30.
 etifeð m. an heir; coll. heirs.
 141, 1. pl. -yon 181, 26.
 eto, see etwa.
 etheuis, see aḡaw.
 ethol to choose, select.
 ethynt, see myned.
 etwa (eto) yet, still. ettwa 191, 7.
 eu their. § 57. eu hun themselves.
 eur m. gold.
 eur-ḡwrn golden-handed, liberal.
 pl. -ḡirn 235, 2. 236, 14.
 eureid golden, gilt, set with gold.
 184, 3 (aureus). 150, 25 161, 1
 eur-gleḡyf-ruð golden-sword-red.
 233, 9.
 euryrn golden. 201, 11.
 ewin f. a nail, talon, claw. 201, 9.
 ewythy m. an uncle (brother of
 one of parents, grand-parents, or
 great-grand-parents); pl. ewythreð
 206, 2.
 eyl-weyth, see l. eil.
 fal (mal) conj. as. § 216.
 felly thus. yfelly 164, 30. 166, 20.
 fi, fifi, see mi.
 fry above.
 fyhud? 231, 9.
 fyn (nas.) my. §§ 57, 59.
 ffalst cunning. 147, 16.
 Ffichteid Picts.
 ffiam f. a flame, fire. 160, 4. 185, 4.
 fflamychedig inflamed, flaming.
 159, 20.
 Fflandrys Flanders.
 ffo to flee. λ ar ffo in flight.
 fforð f. a road, way, passage, means;
 pl. ffyrð.
 fforest f. a forest; pl. -i.
 Ffreinc f. France.
 ffuruf f. form, manner; pa ff. how?
 ffustaw to strike, beat. 175, 2.
 ffwrn f. a furnace. 228, 22.
 ffyð faith. 149, 31.
 ffyð-lawn faithful. 181, 3.
 ffynhawn f. a fountain, spring.
 ffyrð, see fforð.
 gadael (gadayl) to leave, allow.
 215, 29. See gadu.
 gadaw to leave.
 gadu to leave, allow, permit. pres.
 ind. act. sg. 2 gedy; § sg. 3 gad
 146, 2; pl. 2 gedwch; imper. pass.
 gat-her.
 gafael (gafayl) f. a seizing, hold-
 ing; seizure. 222, 15.
 gafael-fawr of mighty grip.
 Glewlwyd G., 204, 24.
 galar sorrow. 229, 9.
 galw to call, summon, name. pres
 ind. pass. gelwir; imper. pl. 2
 gelwch.
 gallel, gallu to be able; power,
 might. pres. ind. act. sg. 2 gelly;
 sg. 3 geill, etc.
 gan, see can.
 ganed, see geni.
 garscon? 199, 12.
 garth a mountain ridge. 205, 29.
 garw rough.
 gast f. a bitch.
 gawr f. and m. a shout, cry;
 battle. 205, 10. 229, 23.
 gayaf (gaeaf) m. winter. 156, 14.
 [gefeil tongs, pincers. geffeil 194, 14.] *v. ceseil*
 1. geir (geyr) m. a word, request.
 pl. -eu; o u eir with one accord.
 2. geir (gyr, ger) near. g. llaw
 near, close by. g. bronn before. § 168.
 gelfin a beak. 196, 23.
 gelyn m. an enemy; pl. -yon.
 gelynwawl hostile.
 gellwng to loose, let loose, let,
 dismiss, deliver up, draw (a sword).
 pret. ind. act. pl. 3 gellygassant.
 geneu m. jaws, mouth. 229, 31.
 geni to be born; pret. ind. pass.
 ganed. 227, 12.
 genthi, genti, see can.
 ger, see 2. geir.
 Gereint n. pr. m. 203, 9. 211, 8.
 Gillamor (Ir. Gilla mōr Big Lad)
 n. pr. m. 192, 14.
 Gilleamwri (Ir. Gilla Muire the ser-
 vant of Mary) n. pr. m. 192, 13.
 Gilpadrig (Ir. Gilla Pádraig the
 servant of Patrick) n. pr. m. 192, 13.
 gilyð, see cilyð.
 girad lamentable, piteous, terrible.
 173, 3. 192, 9.
 glan f. a bank, shore; pl. glanneu.
 glanhäu to clean, polish. 194, 16.
 gleif m. and f. a lance, spear. Hg.
 II. 91, 12 = paladyr onn CM. 87, 32.
 gleis, see cleis.
 glew brave, stout; a brave man,
 hero.—n. pr. m. 204, 20. 233, 4

Frollo 157, 31

158, 19

glew-der *bravery, boldness, valour.*
 Glew-lwyd n. pr. m. 204, 24.

glin m. *a knee*; pl. -yeu.

gloew *bright, sparkling.* 235, 3.

glud *tenacious, fast, diligent.*

175, 5. MA. 285 a 1.

glyn (wrth) *an adhering (to), following close.* 195, 4.

glynn m. *a valley, glen.* 197, 12. 204, 14.

Glyth-myr n. pr. m. 201, 12.
 Glythfyr ib.

glyw m. *a ruler.* 233, 3. 235, 4.

gnawd *customary, usual, common.*

gnotäedig *accustomed, usual.*

142, 11. 145, 22.

gobeith *hope.*

go-bedr *or the four-corners (of the world).* 228, 3. FB. 199, 20. 160, 19. MA. 236b 28.

go-ben-yð m. *a pillow*; pl. -eu.

go-byr m. *a fee, pay.* 221, 25.

go-chel *to avoid, ward off, shun, escape.* 148, 30. 150, 21. 159, 3. 169, 28.

Godlont *Gothland.* 156, 11.

go-driccawr m. *a lingerer, sojourner.* 239, 8.

go-dwrð m. *a rumbling noise.* 172, 28.

go-ðef *to suffer, allow, permit.* 233, 8.

goðeith m. *a health.* 185, 5. 226, 4.
 goðeu *purpose, design.* 239, 8.

yg g. gweith Mynaw FB. 187, 29.

gof m. *a smith.* 196, 21.

gofal m. *anxiety* 147, 6; pl. gofeilon 156, 30.

gofalus *anxious.* 149, 27. 160, 3.

gofud m. *affliction, injury.* 143, 6.

gofwy *to visit.* 142, 3.

gofyn (wrth) *to ask (of), seek.* 199, 2.

gofynnyad *an asking; demand.* 205, 20.

Gogigwr n. pr. m. 204, 23.

go-gleð m. *the North.* 145, 12. 200, 32. 201, 15.

go-gof f. *a cave*; pl. -eu.

go-gyfarch *prominent, conspicuous.*
 Read with Add. gogyfurð (*duodecim pares*), q. v. 162, 16; 171, 11.

go-gyf-urð *of equal rank, peer.* 171, 11, v. l.

go-hir *to delay; delay, respite.*

golchi *to wash, polish.* 194, 6.

go-leith *to dissolve.* 233, 7. FB. 58, 30.

goleuhäu *to light up, illumine,* 173, 1.

golud *wealth.* 198, 20. 233, 12.

go-luð *to hinder, obstruct.* 233, 12.

golwg f. *a look, glance.*

gor-alw *to cry or call aloud.* 184, 18.

pret. ind. act. sg. 3 gorelwis. 231, 24. FB. 283, 10. MA. 195 a 54.

gor-cheidwad m. *a guardian, custodian*; pl. gwercheidweid 208, 17.

gor-chyfygu *to overcome, conquer.* 155, 26.

gor-chymyn (gorchymun) *to command, commend, commit to; a command, injunction*; pl. -eu.

gorðerch-wraig f. *a concubine*; pl. -wrağð 164, 12.

gorðeri m. *a shrieking, noise, disturbance.* 176, 19. 183, 22.

gor-ðifwng *very steady, steadfast.* 233, 1.

Gor-ðu n. pr. f. 207, 12.

gorðwy *oppression, violence.* 233, 2.

gor-ðyfeid *to experience, enjoy habitually.* 142, 14. FB. 28, 18; 44, 13; 88, 27; 258, 22.

gorelwis, see gor-alw.

gor-esgyn *to invade, overrun.*

1. goreu best.—n. pr. m. 195, 8.

2. goreu, see gwneuthur.

gor-fiwng *very severe, austere.* 233, 3.

gor-fod *to overcome, conquer.* g. ar 181, 4. pres. ind. sg. 3 gor-yw 230, 13. § 160.

gor-fflowys *to cease, rest.* 157, 25. 148, 24

gor-hoffder m. *a boasting, vaunting.* 174, 34.

gor-hoffeð *a boasting, affectation.* 174, 13.

gor-llewin *the West.*

gormes f. *oppression, tyranny.*

gormod *excess*; 164, 6. yn o. too much, 176, 6.

gor-or m. *a border, side.* 242, 7.

gor-seð (gworsseð) f. *a seat, throne, court.* 234, 21. 240, 4.

gor-sefyll *to withstand, stand.*

pres. ind. act. sg. 3 gorsseiw 234, 22.

pres. pass. gorseuir 241, 7. Cf. MA. 160 b 2.

gor-uchel *very high or loud.* 150, 7. 241, 6.

gorug, see gwneuthur.

Gor-wen n. pr. f. 207, 12.

gorwyð m. *a steed, warhorse.* 242, 5.

cf. In

fo-dend

bonfire

**gor-ysgelu* to overflow (the bowl).
 pres. subj. sg. 3 *gorysgelho* 240, 2.
Ni ddodai eirif ar ra dillad
Na gwin grysgelo nac ysgarlad
 MA. 222 b 18.
 Cf. *gwin gorysgalawe* RB. 103, 18.
gorysgalauc in large bowls E. Lh.
gosgorô retinuc. 141, 9.
go-sgubaw to sweep. pres. ind.
 act. sg. 3 *gosgupiô* 241, 21.
gosgymonn (literally *fuel, food*)
occasion. 174, 5. RB. 114, 4; Hg.
 II. 34, 30; FB. 6, 8; 306, 16.
gossod to put, establish, set, attack,
 thrust. *g. ar* to attack; *g. drwy*
arrange. past part. -*edig* 148, 16.
gosteg f. *silence, the proclaiming*
of silence in court. 211, 3. 8. 234, 20.
gostegu to proclaim *silence.* 234, 19.
gostegwr m. *a silencer.* 234, 19.
graô f. *a step*; pl. -*eu.* 166, 27.
grawn m. *grain* (coll.) 225, 1.
Greid n. pr. m. 198, 18.
Greidawl n. pr. m. 199, 10.
grîô-fan to groan, *a groaning.*
Groeg f. *Greece.*
Gruffuô n. pr. m. 162, 4. 235, 17.
Grugyn n. pr. m. 203, 19.
grwm-seid having *a dark-coloured*
haft. 194, 15; MA. 954a 2. Cf.
gwrwm-dudet FB. 83, 19; *gweilch*
gwrwm-de 84, 4.
grym force, strength, effort. 151, 13.
 184, 24.
gwad m. *a denial.* 231, 12.
gwadu to deny, refuse; pres. subj.
 pass. *gwatter* 239, 6.
gwae woe! *g. a.* woe to him who..
 225, 4. 10. *g. wann* woe to the weak!
 226, 2.
gwaed m. *blood.* 150, 10.
gwaed-lyd bloody. 184, 9.
gwaeô an outcry, cry of distress;
 pl. -*eu.*
gwaeth worse; *gwaethaf* worst.
gwa-hanu to separate. past. subj.
 pass. *gwehenid* 183, 5. pass. part.
gwahanedig.
gwa-hawô to invite.
gwal a *lair.* 202, 1; 203, 15.
gwala f. *a fill, sufficiency.* 200, 3.
gwalc a hawk; metaph. *a leader*;
 pl. *gweilch.*
gwalc-lan a band of heroes?
 233, 23. MA. 150a, 40; 161 B 20.
Gwalchmei n. pr. m. 173, 31.
gwal-par strong-speared. 233, 24.

gwalstawd m. *an interpreter.*
 MA. 128a, 42. Cf. Rhys, Celt.
 Heathendom, p. 489.

gwallaw to serve liquor. 235, 1.
 Anc. Laws, I. 32. § viii.

gwallt the hair of the head.

1. *gwan* to pierce; pret. ind. act.
 sg. 3 *gwant*, § 133 a; past. ind. pass.
gwanpwyd, § 134, (f).

2. *gwan* (gwan) feeble, weak.

gwanar a chief, lord. 233, 24.
 MA. 181 a 40; 203 b 19; 220 a 34; v. Paden
 221 a 45; b 37. *Kenic,*

gwanas a clasp, buckle. 239, 18.
 FB. 250, 21. 18, 19; 23, 16; 59, 14;
 MA. 144 b 26; 177 a 19; 205 b 4; 269a
 29; 299 b 46; 48. *H 200,*
243

gwanhau to weaken. 178, 6.

gwanwyn m. spring. 155, 27.

gwaradwyô m. disgrace, shame,
 reproach. 150, 12.

gwaradwyôus disgraceful. 180, 29.

gwarafun to forbid, refuse. 168, 25.

gwarandaw to listen, hear.

gwarawd, see *gwa-red.*

gwar-chadw to guard, protect;
g. ar to besiege. 146, 18.

gwarchae to besiege; m. *a siege.*

gwar-der humanity, pity. 153, 33.

gware to play; m. *a game, play*;

pl. *gwary-eu.* Cf. *chware.*

gware n. pr. m.

gwa-red to succour, help, rescue;
 help, deliverance. pret. ind. act.
 sg. 3 *gwarawd.*

gwar-eô meekness. 238, 2. RB. II.
 1223.

gwarth disgrace, shame. 233, 23.

gwarthaf upper part, surface.
ar w. on the top of 241, 20.

gwartheg kine, cattle.

Gwarthegy d n. pr. m. 204, 9.

gwary-yô m. *a juggler.* 147, 13.
 Hg. II. 10, 15.

gwas m. *a youth, lad, servant*; pl.
gweis.

Gwasgwin Gaseony. 160, 4.

gwassanaeth service, attendance.

gwassanaethu to serve.

gwassanaethwr m. *a servant.*

gwa-sgaru (tr. and intr.) to disperse,
 scatter. past part. *gwasgaredig.*

gwa-sgawd shelter, protection.
 148, 28; 156, 2.

gwasgu to press, crush.

gwastad level, even, constant,
 temperate; *yn w.* constantly.

gwastadawl constant. 169, 4. v.l. (sic leg.)
 gwawr dawn. 173, 15. metaph. 234, 8.
 gwayw (gwaew) m. and f. a lance, spear; pl. gwewyr. 175, 2.
 gwôam, gwôost, see gwybod.
 gwedi prep., conj. after. § 174. 210
 gwed f. form, fashion. pa (py) wed how?
 gweði f. a prayer. 161, 28.
 gweðiaw to pray. 215, 1.
 gweðu to befit, to submit. 144, 6. 148, 11. 165, 5.
 gweðus fitting, meet, seemly.
 Gweðw n. pr. m. 201, 8.
 gweðw deserted, desolate, lonely. 225, 9.
 gwehenid, see gwahanu.
 gweilch, see gwalch.
 gwein f. a sheath, scabbard.
 gweir-glawð f. a meadow; pl. -gloðyeu.
 gweis, see gwas.
 1. gweith m. work, task. yg g. at work. 226, 5.
 2. gweith f. a turn, time; dyð-g. once; weithon (weithyon) this time. now; pl. -eu sometimes. -eu . . . -eu ereill now . . . again. 187, 18.
 gweith-red m. an action, deed; pan del ar weithred eum ad actum accedit 167, 21. RB. II 846.
 gweled to see, provide, arrange.
 gweledigaeth f. a vision, dream.
 gweli f. a wound; pl. -eu, -oed.
 gwely m. a bed. 241, 11.
 gwell better; 204, 26. cyfarch g. to greet.
 gwellâu to improve, amend. 214, 12.
 gwelleu shears, scissors. 203, 25.
 gwellig leg. gwellig? to distribute? 235, 2. FB. 45, 15. MA. 172b15; 181 b 39 v.l., 140 b 12.
 gwellt (gwell) grass. 223, 12. Cf. Peredur, ed. K. Meyer, § 80, 16.
 gwen a smile. 225, 22.
 gwen-gan white and fair. 227, 26.
 Gwen-hwyfar (Ir. Find-abair) n. pr. f. 172, 20.
 gwenith m. wheat. 196, 3.
 gwenn, see gwynn.
 Gwenn f. the name of Arthur's shield.
 gwen-wlad f. a happy land. 234, 8. = Heaven, MA. 173 b 24; 177 a 42; 189 b 20; 222 b 38.

gwenwyn m. poison. 202, 4.
 Gwenwynwyn n. pr. m. 233, 24.
 gwer-, see gor-
 gwerin-dawd f. virginity. 238, 3. LA. 17, 4; 65, 21.
 gwern (coll.) alder-trees. G. Abwy n. l.
 gwers f. a while, space of time. 197, 29. 194, 6. pob eil-w. alternately, in succession. gwers . . . g. arall 175, 29.
 gwersyll a camp; pl. -eu.
 gwerth m. price, reward. = because 231, 33
 gwerth-fawr valuable. comp.
 gwerthfawrogach 169, 1.
 gweryð f. a virgin. 161, 5; pl. -on.
 gwestei m. a guest. 193, 9.
 gwewyr, see gwayw.
 gwiðon f. a witch.
 gwin m. wine.
 gwir (1) true, truly. g.-aberth 150, 17. g. gwell truly better. 226, 3. (2) justice, right. 223, 27.
 gwirawd a beverage, drink; pl. gwirodeu. 164, 2. 235, 1.
 gwisg f. dress, clothing; pl. -oed.
 gwisgaw to put on, wear; part. gwisgedig dressed, clad.
 gwlad f. a kingdom, country; pl. -oed, gwledi; g. present the present world. G. yr Haf n. l. 202, 29.
 gwledig m. a ruler.
 gwledychu to rule, reign.
 gwleð f. a feast, banquet. 238, 1. 240, 7.
 Gwndy n. l. 223, 10.
 gwnel, see gwneuthur.
 gwneuthur to make, do, form. § 142.
 gwnn, see gwybod.
 gwor-saf support, bulwark. 236, 9.
 gworsseð, see gorseð.
 gwosparth support 233, 23. Cf. gosparth Brython MA. 124 b 38.
 gwr m. a man, husband, vassal; y gwr he who 239, 10; (applied to God) 203, 17. pl. gwyr men, soldiers 179, 11.
 gwrach f. a hag, witch.
 gwrað, see gwareig.
 gwrawl manly, brave, stout; pl. gwrolyon. 139, 3.
 Gwrbothu n. pr. m. 206, 3.
 gwr-da m. a noble. pl. gwyrd; gwyrd seint holy men; MA. 142a.
 gwrð strong, vehement. 233, 1. 235, 13; g.-fleið a fierce wolf 233, 3.
 gwareig f. a woman, wife; pl. gwrað.

gwiregawl *romanish, cowardly*;
pl. gwreigolygon. 186, 17.
Gwr-gi (Ir. Fer-chū) n. pr. m.
Gwr-gwst (Ir. Fer-gus) n. pr. m.
gwrhau *to pay homage*.
gwr-hyd *manliness, valour, bravery, strength*.
Gwrhyr n. pr. m.
gwrtheith *to dress, mend, temper; a dressing*; 195, 10. Cf. Hg. 38, 37.
pl. -yeu.
gwrth (wrth) voc. (1) prep. *against, towards, for, for the purpose of*; wrth hynny *because of that, therefore*; y-wrth *from, of; in comparison with*. §§ 53, 194. (2) conj. *because*. § 231.
gwrth-dir *borderland*. 207, 12.
gwrth-eb *to answer, reply*.
gwrth-gasseð *rebellion, dissension*. 174, 4. Hg. 276, 2. LA. 15, 26; CM. 110, 28.
gwrth-od *to give back, reject, renounce* 165, 7. pres. ind. act. sg. 3
gwrthyd 154, 14.
gwr-thrwam *very heavy*. 149, 28. 172, 26.
gwrthryn *resistance, opposition*. 233, 23.
gwrth-wyneb *opposite, adverse*; yg g. y mynyð *facing the mountain*; talu yn y g. *to pay in return*. 142, 23.
gwrth-wynebu (y) *to oppose, resist*.
gwrthyd, see gwrth-od.
gwrych (coll.) *bristles*. G. Ereint n. pr. m. 203, 19.
gwrys *strife, hostility*. 197, 31. FB. 63, 25; 85, 12; 159, 5; 193, 6; 199, 20; 200, 9.
gwrys-g (coll.) *the smaller branches of a tree*. 225, 11.
Gwy the Wye. Aber G. 206, 17.
Gwyar n. pr. m. 173, 31.
gwybod *to know, recognize; knowledge, courtesy*. § 143.
gwybyðiad m. *an eye-witness*; pl. gwybyðeid.
gwychyrr *stout, resolute, bold*; superb. gwychraf. 183, 13; 191, 4; 192, 10.
Gwydre n. pr. m. 204, 19.
1. gwyð m. (coll.) *wood, trees* 241, 13. 21. *mast of a ship* 242, 8.
2. gwyð *presence*; yny vyð, hyny vyð *lo! behold! thereupon*; 193, 1; 198, 13. 199, 27. yn eu g. *at once* 202, 24.

gwyðad, gwyðyad, see gwybod.
gwyð-bwyll *some game like chess*; 164, 24; 167, 3. See RB. 153, 5.
> Gwyðel *an Irishman*; pl. Gwyðyl.
> gwyl-fa f. *festival, watch, ward*; pl. -eu.
gwyliad m. *a guardian*.
gwyllt wild; aeth yg g. *he became mad*. RB. 100, 6, 8. Cyledyr W.
gwyneb (wyneb) *face*. 209, 23. 216, 27.
Gwyneð *Venedotia, North Wales*. 161, 22.
gwynn m., gwenn f. *white, blessed*; pl. -ion. gwyn y fyd *happy he!* 170, 18. Gwynn n. pr. m. 200, 25. Avon Wenn 173, 23.
gwyn-seid *having a white haft*. 194, 15. Cf. Laws I. 586, 726. II. 866, cvii.
gwynnyeith *pain, torture*. 231, 32. FB. 185, 5. FB. 303, 3; MA. 193 a 13.
gwynt m. *wind, favourable wind*.
gwyr, see gwybod.
Gwyr n. l. Gower. 205, 24.
gwyrð *green, fresh, vigorous*. 236, 25.
gwyr-hau *to incline, bend*. 241, 13. FB. 241, 8.
1. gwys f. *a summons, command*.
2. gwys, see gwybod.
3. gwys *a sow*. 205, 17.
gwyssyaw *to summon*. 198, 24.
gwystylm. *a hostage*; pl. gwystlon.
gwystyn m. *a withered stump*. 197, 4.
Gwythyr n. pr. m. *Victor*.
gynn, see cyn.
gynt, see cynt.
gyr, see 2. geir.
gyrru *to send, despatch, drive, hasten* 199, 6; ry-yruru (reherru) 213, 4.
gyt, see cyt.
1. ha, see 2. ac.
2. ha interj. § 243.
hac, see 2. ac.
haeðu *to deserve, claim, merit*.
hael *generous, liberal*; pl. -on.
haelder m. *generosity*. 145, 17.
hael-foned *one of noble descent*. 234, 21.
haf *summer*. Gwlad yr H. 202, 29.
haf-ðyð *a summer's day*. 242, 6.
hafod *a summer dwelling*. 225, 9. Cf. RB. II. 277, 5.
Hafren f. *the Severn*.
hagen *however, yet, indeed*.

han-bwyllaw *to consider, remember* 190, 27. RB. 120; 17315.

handit, see hanfod.

han-denu *to have leisure, linger.* 190, 27 v. 1.

han-fod *to arise, issue; proceed from, descend.* § 160.

hanner (hanher) m. *a half, middle.* 140, 20. 179, 20. h. dyðmidday; h. nos *midnight*; h. gwr *a coward* 170, 24. 180, 32.

harð *fair, beautiful, comely.*

hawdit, see haf-ðyð.

hawð *easy, pleasant; compar.* haws.

1. hawl f. *a claim.*

2. hawl, see holy.

hawlwyr m. *a claimant.*

haws, see hawð.

hayach wellnigh, almost. 167, 6. 192, 15.

hayachen almost. 207, 23.

hayarn *iron, sword.* 160, 4.

1. heb, hebyr *says.* § 151.

2. heb (voc.) prep. *without, besides.* §§ 16 (i); 53; 175.

hebrwng *to conduct, escort.*

hebyr, see 1. heb.

heðw *to-day.*

heðwch *peace.*

heðychu *to make peace, pacify.*

hefyd also, *in addition.*

hegarwch m. *kindliness.* 226, 3.

heibaw adv. *past, by.* 156, 14. 204, 3.

heint m. *a sickness, disease.* 149, 28.

hela *to hunt, chase.*

helw *possession; ar y h. in his possession.* 152, 11; 204, 25.

helym f. *a helmet.* 159, 22.

hen old; an old man. superl.

hynaf.

hen-dad m. *an ancestor; pl. -eu.*

heneint (henein) *old age.* 139, 9.

1. heno, see enw.

2. heno *to-night.*

henw, see enw.

herw *a plundering, pillaging.* 235, 15. Cp. Gwynfyd herwr ywr hirmos MA. 361 a17.

herwyð *according to, by; yn h. according to; yn h. y nerth with all his might.* h. fal 165, 2.

hestawr, *a corn measure of about two bushels.* 199, 17.

heul f. and m. *the sun.*

heussawr m. *a herdsman.* 195, 3. FB. 174, 1.

hi she, her. Emphatic hihi, conjunct. hitheu. § 45.

hin weather. 209, 22.

hir long, tall; drwy h. o amser *for a long time* 141, 5. Compar. hwy.

Hir n. pr. m. 206, 1.

hir-flawð *a long tumult.* 235, 15.

Hir-las n. pr. m. 178, 16. 184, 10.

hitheu, see hi. *<hit, v. hyð.*

hob: dan eu hwb ac eu h. *pushing and kicking them.* 207, 22.

hoedel *lifetime, life.* 152, 18.

hoff-der m. *a boasting.* 174, 34. LA. 143, 22.

holy (holi) *to claim, ask, search, demand; imper. sg. 2 hawl.*

holl, see oll.

hollawl whole, entire; yn h. completely, altogether.

holtti *to split, cleave.*

honni *to proclaim.* 159, 25.

honno, see hwnnw.

Howel (Hywel) n. pr. m.

Humyr *the Humber.* 145, 11.

Huandaw n. pr. m. 204, 23.

1. hun sleep. 172, 26.

2. hun, pl. hunein self. § 60.

hwb, see hob.

hwch m. and f. *a pig.* 203, 11.

hwnn m., honn f., hynn n. this.

pl. hynn. §§ 61; 62.

hwnt yonder; h. ac yman (yma) here and there. 185, 25. 183, 1

hwnnw m., honno f., hynny n. that. pl. hynny. §§ 61, 62.

1. hwy (wy), hwynt they, them.

Emphatic (h)wyntwy, conjunct. (h)wynteu. § 45.

2. hwy, see hir.

hwyl f. *a sail; pl. -eu.*

hwylaw *to sail.* 157, 28.

hwynt, see 1. hwy.

hwyred *slowness, tardiness.* 151, 19.

hy bold. 239, 19.

1. hyd f. *length; prep. as far as, up to, § 177; conj. as long as, as far as, § 214; h. na so that not § 214; until almost 154, 13; h. pan until, so that § 226; h. tra while. § 230. ba h. whither?*

hy-dwf well-grown, tall. 158, 18. ^{239/2}

hyð *a stag; pl. -od.* 241, 12.

Hy-gwyð n. pr. m. 202, 19.

hynaf, see hen.

hynefið m. *an elder.* 210, 3.

hynn, see hwnnw.

hynny, see hwnnw.

hynt f. *a course, path, journey.*
 ar h. *immediately.* 174, 16. 175, 6.
 hyny vyð, see 2. gwyð.

1. i (voc.) prep., see 1. y.
 2. i, see mi.
 3. i, see yð.
 iach *sound, whole.* 200, 16.
 iachau *to heal.*
 iad *the upper part of the head.*
 230, 32.

iaen *ice, a sheet of ice.* 241, 12.
 iarll (jarll) m. *an earl*; pl. ieirll.
 iawn (yaun, jaun) (1) *right, just*;
 ymlað yn i. *to fight in reality.* superl.
 -haf, -af 198, 30. 31. (2) *a recompense,*
satisfaction. 166, 15. 18.

iawnder m. *right.*
 iðaw, iði, see 1. y.
 Iðew *a Jew*; pl. -on.
 iechid *health, salvation.* 158, 21.
 ieith f. *language*; pl. -oeð, -eu.
 Iessu *Jesus.*
 ieuanc *young*; superl. jenaf.
 ieuenctid *early manhood*; youth.
 Ieuan n. pr. m. *John.* 231, 26.
 in, see yn. ima, ina, see yma, yna.
 inheu, inneu, see mi.

176,6
 ir-lloneð m. and f. *wrath.* 159, 20.
 is *below, beneath.* §§ 53, 178.
 Iscawyn n. pr. m. 204, 20.
 Islont *Iceland.*
 issod *below.* 199, 5.
 Iwerðon f. *Ireland.* 155, 28.

llad (Ir. laith) *liquor, drink.* Sic
 leg. 230, 31? Cf. FB. 201, 22; 23.

lladrad *robbery.* 222, 17.
 llad *to strike, slay, cut off, kill.*
 impf. ind. pl. 3 lleðynt; impf. pass.
 lleðid; pret. pass. llas. p. part.
 llaðedig. § 134(a).

Llaesgenym n. pr. m. 204, 25.
 llaessäu *to relax, abate, moderate.*
 llafur m. *labour, exertion, toil,*
effort.

llafuryaw *to labour, endeavour,*
attempt. 140, 13. 159, 15. 166, 21.
 180, 32. 186, 9.

llafuryus (llafurus) *laborious.*
 191, 27.

llafyn *a blade*; pl. llafneu, llafnawr.
 y llall *the other*; pl. y lleill. § 70.

Llamrei *the name of Arthur's*
mare. 201, 20.

llann *an enclosure, land.* 223, 5;
 Ll. daf n. l. Llandaff.

172, 28

llanw (1) *to fill.* 175, 7. (2) *tide.*
 198, 7. 209, 4. 216, 11.

llary *generous, gracious, gentle.* 233,
 31. MA. 249b 48; 247a 48; 241b 42.
 llas, see llað.

llathru *to glitter, glisten.*

llaw f. *a hand*; pl. dwy-law.

cymhell y l. *to force to surrender*;
 152, 23; rag ll. *at hand, imminent.*

llawch *protection.* 233, 6. MA.
 192b 8; 247b 6.

llawen *glad, gay, merry.* ll. yw
 genyf gaudeo 170, 13.

llawer many, much.

llawhethan 227, 28 = llywethan¹
 MA. 73a 18 v.l. *one of the constella-*
tions. Cf. Barddas I., 404.

llaw-hir *long-handed.*

llawn *full.*

llawr m. *the ground*; *the earth*;
 239, 19. 234, 10. 239, 9. yr ll. *to the*
ground; y lawr *down.*

lle m. *place*; pl. -oeð. *where* 225, 13.
 yn lle *instead of, for* 180, 2; yn y lle
immediately; yssid le iðaw gwynaw
he has reason to lament; pa le *where?*
with subjunctive clause, where.
 225, 13.

llechu *to lurk, hide.* 177, 22.

lled m. *breadth.* 154, 7.

Lledewig, see Llywedig. *llydewig*

lled-lwm *half-bare, half-naked.*

Gwrgwst Ll. n. pr. m. 200, 28.

llefaru *to speak.* 229, 31.

llef m. *voice, sound.*

llefein *to shout, cry*; m. *a shout-*

ing.

lleferyð *to say*; *speech, utterance.*

139, 22. 202, 16. 220, 4.

lleng *a legion.* 179, 12; 187, 22 (fem.?)

Llengrys n. l. *Lengriac.* 179, 6.

llel *less, inferior.* 162, 1.

lleidyrr m. *a thief*; pl. lladron.

1. lleill, see llall.

2. lleill; y ll. *one of two.* 194, 17. § 71.

lleis *voice.* 153, 4.

lleissawn *generous, liberal.* 235, 11.

MA. 154b 11; 159b 8.

lleith *death.* 232, 2. 233, 7.

llemenig *striding, bounding.*

Cadwr Ll. n. pr. m. 161, 23.

llenwi *to fill.* 206, 22.

Lles n. pr. m. *Lucius.* 157, 31.

llesg *feeble, faint.* 191, 20.

llesgeð f. *feebleness, sloth, coward-*

dice. 166, 30; 167, 5. 9. 180, 23.

lletty m. *a lodging*; pl. -eu. 195, 9.

¹ A popular etymology for Leviathan.

lletty-wr m. a host. 195, 9.
Lleu n. pr. m.
lleufer f. and m. light; pl. -eu.
llew m. a lion. 186, 30. 235, 11.
llewenyð joy.
llewychu to shine. llewychi 232, 7,
leg. llewychei? MA. 243 b 9.
lleyg m. a lay-man; pl. -yon.
lliaws m. a multitude, host.
llicrið, see llygru.
llid m. anger, indignation.
llidyaw to become angry.
llin, see l. llynn.
llinad (llin-had) coll. m. linseed,
sg. llin-hedyn. 199, 18, 20.
llithraw to slip, glide along, pass
by. ll. at to flock to. 145, 23.
llithrei 203, 20 leg. llathreiglistered;
cf. RB. 2, 2.
1. lliw (llyw) m. colour, hue. 164, 13.
241, 16. 2. lliw, see l. llyw.
llof-ruð (lit. red-handed) a slayer
of men. 233, 10.
llong f. ship; pl. -eu.
lloneid fill, the full of anything.
llosg arson. 223, 1.
llosgi to burn, set on fire. 173, 5.
llu m. a host, army; pl. -oed.
lluched lightning. 227, 25. pl.
lluceid. 185, 27.
Lluð n. pr. m. 198, 18. See Rhŷs,
Celt. Heath. p. 125.
lluðed fatigue. 207, 9.
lluðyas to hinder. 208, 21.
lluest a camp; pl. -eu.
Llundein London.
X llunyaethu to arrange, dispose,
array. 146, 5. 165, 19. 182, 14.
X llunyeithaw to arrange, put in
order. 178, 2.
lluoss-og-rwyð a multitude. 141, 28.
llurug f. a coat of mail. 150, 25.
llu-yð m. a hosting, military ex-
pedition. 222, 14; 223, 32.
llw m. an oath. 221, 4.
llwch a lake. 229, 5. 241, 8. Ll.
Tawy 205, 25. Lk. Ewin 205, 21
llwdyn m. the young of animals;
pl. llydyn. 203, 4.
llwfyw m. a coward. 242, 9.
llwgyr harm, damage, disad-
vantage. 218, 25.
llwm bare, poor. 226, 4. 241, 1.
242, 8.
llwrw (lr. lorg track): yn ll. as
regards? 198, 17. loco, vice, Davies.
llwyd grey.

Llwyðawg n. pr. m. 205, 6.
Llwyðeu n. pr. m. 202, 25.
llwyn (lluhyn) m. a wood, grove,
bush; pl. -eu.
llwyr complete; yn ll. wholly, com-
pletely.
llwyth m. a tribe, people. 227, 27.
Llychlyn Norway. 157, 9:
Llychlyn-wr m. a Norseman.
157, 11.
Llychwyr n. l. Loughor. 205, 5.
llydan broad, extensive.
Llydaw Armorica, Brittany.
Llydewig Armorican, Breton.
Glythmyr Ll. 201, 12.
llydw a host, household, com-
munity; 223, 10; 13. See MA. 308 b 28,
249 a 14, 343 a 51.
llyfyr m. a book.
llyfyr-der m. cowardice. 233, 7.
llygad m. an eye. taraw l. in the
twinkling of an eye, immediately.
Llygad-ruð n. pr. m. Red-eye.
206, 2.
llygru to corrupt, mar, spoil,
violate. 167, 4. 189, 3. 195, 13; to
become foul 241, 3.
llyngcu to swallow. 3 ss. pr. ind. llwne 154, 12
llynghes f. a fleet. 145, 9.
llym keen, sharp. 241, 1.
llyma to here! 169, 17 (en). § 244.
llyna to there! 169, 16 (en). § 244.
1. llynn (llin) f. a lake, pool; pl.
llynneu. Ll. Lliwan 206, 17 = Linn
Llan, Nennins ed. Mommsen,
p. 214.
2. llynn a drink. 193, 15.
llynnwyn m. a pool. 225, 1. Leg.
Wall. 480 b 4.
Llyr n. pr. m. 139, 1. 206, 19.
llys f. a court, palace; pl. llyssoeð.
llyssu to reject. 218, 7.
llythyr m. an epistle, letter; pl. -eu.
1. llyw (llyw) m. a leader. 235, 11.
236, 23.
2. llyw, see l. lliw.
Llywelyn n. pr. m.
llywodraeth f. management.
llywodyr m. a leader, commander;
pl. llywodron.
llywyaw (llywaw) to rule, direct.

ma, see mae.
mab m. a son; pl. meib, meibon.
Mabon n. pr. m. 195, 24. See
Rhŷs, Celt. Heath., p. 21.

Ll. Llawn
154, 4

Lodoneis 155, 20

mach m. *a surety, guarantor*; pl. **meicheu**, **meychyeu**. 210, 20; 21; 217, 14; 221, 25.

Madawg n. pr. m. 204, 29.

maðu *to forgive; forgiveness*. 231, 4

maðeint *forgiveness, remission*. 150, 20.

mae (**may**) *is*; pl. **maent**. *what is?* 219, 7. §§ 152. 154 (a).

maðu *to beat, strike, pound*. 159, 24. 183, 23.

maen m. *stone*; pl. **mein**; m. **freuan** *quern-stone*. m. **-dy** m. *a stone house*. 198, 15.

maer (**mair**) m. *a steward, reeve*; pl. **meirri**. 202, 7. 219, 9.

maerony f. *stewardship*. 221, 18.

maes (**mays**) m. *an open field, open court, battlefield*; **roði cad ar** f. *to give battle*; **cawssant y** m. *they won the day*.

maestawd *majesty*; **maes** m. *field of judgment* 229, 13. MA. 165 a 22; 171 b 51; 195 a 9.

magu *to rear, bring up, to produce, engender, conceive*. pres. ind. sg. 3 **meccið** 242, 9. FB. 244, 21. MA. 363 a 21; 33.

magwyr f. *a wall*. 198, 12.

mal (**fal**) conj. *as; when*. § 216.

malpei (**malphei**) *as if*. **y** m. 195, 11.

mam f. *mother*.

man *fine, small, insignificant*. 184, 18; 196, 10.

manach m. *a monk*; pl. **meneich**.

manachlawg f. *a monastery, convent*; 188, 22. m. **gwrageð** 190, 15.

pl. **-logoeð** 165, 4.

Manawyðan n. pr. m. 206, 19.

march m. *a horse*; coll. *horsemen*. 202, 30. pl. **meirch**, **meirych**. 143, 15. 162, 20. **ar feirych** *on horseback* 174, 18.

marchawg m. *a knight*; pl. **marchogyon**.

marchogaeth *horsemanship, riding*.

1. **marw** *dead*; pl. **meirw**.

2. **marw** *to die*. 145, 1. 149, 9.

marwawr (pl.) *cinders*. 228, 6.

marwolyaeth (**marwolaeth**) f. *death*. 145, 7.

mawl, see **moli**.

mawr *great, big*; compar. **mwyr**; super. **mwyrhaf**, **mwyrhaf**.

mawr-fuð *great gain or advantage*; 233, 11.

Maxen n. pr. m. *Maximus*.

meccið, see **magu**.

með *mead*.

með-gell f. *a mead-cellar, cellar*. 164, 2. 204, 27

með-gorn m. *a mead-horn*; pl. **-girn** 235, 1.

með-gwyn *a mead-banquet*. 235, 1. 236, 13.

meðu *to possess*. 181, 5.

meðwl m. *thought, purpose, mind*.

meðyant m. *possession, power, authority*.

meðylyaw *to think, consider, meditate*.

mefyl f. and m. *disgrace, shame, insult*. 225, 10.

meglyd (**yn**) *to grip, grasp, cling to*. 176, 14; 202, 20. FB. 51, 12; 141, 29; 183, 24; 247, 7.

megys conj. *as, like, as it were*. § 217: m. **na** *as if not*; with subj. *so that* 145, 23. 180, 3.

mehyn *place, country?* 229, 2. FB. 123, 28; 133, 25; 169, 1; 190, 29; 202, 8; 210, 10.

Mei May. 208, 5.

meicheu, see **mach**.

mein, see **maen**.

meint f. *size, number, quantity, length*; such. **pa** f. *how much*.

Meir Mary (*the Virgin*).

meirw, see **marw**.

melyn *yellow*.

melys *sweet*. 170, 18.

Mellt n. pr. m. 201, 11.

menegi *to make known, declare*.

meneich, see **manach**.

Menw n. pr. m. 201, 28.

merch f. *a daughter*; pl. **-ed**.

Merchyr; **dywM**. *on Wednesday*. 240, 10.

meredig *irrational, foolish*. 193, 5. RB. 115, 18. Laws I., 260.

merthyr m. *a martyr*. 161, 4.

messur m. *a measure, impression*. 202, 26.

messuredig *measured, according to measure*. 199, 19.

meu *mine*; § 55.

Meugant n. pr. m.

Meuruc n. pr. m. *Mauricius*.

meychen, see **mach**.

mi (**fi**, **fy**, **i**) *I, me*. Emphatic **mifi**, conjunctive **minheu**, **inneu**. § 45.

1. **mil** f. *a thousand*; pl. **-yoeð**.

2. **mil** m. *an animal*; coll. 204, 5. pl. **-eid**.

adaw y maes,
190, 26

mil-wr m. a warrior.
 milwryaeth f. prowess, warfare.
 164, 15; 175, 25; 177, 8; 185, 30.
 mill-dir f. a mile.
 minheu, minneu, see mi.
 mis m. a month.
 moch (coll.) swine.
 moð m. manner. 191, 30.
 modrwy f. a ring; pl. -eu.
 moes custom. 193, 7. RB. II. 300, 1.
 molawd praise. 237, 4.
 moli to praise, commend. pres.
 ind. sg. 3 mawl. 233, 11.
 molyant praise, fame. 146, 2. 4
 (probatus); 156, 21; 181, 19; 185, 17.
 1. mor (voc.) with adjectives, how,
 so, as.
 2. mor m. sea; pl. -oeð.
 morðwyd m. a thigh. 205, 23.
 Morgannwg Glamorgan.
 mor-gerwyn f. a maelstrom, whirl-
 pool. 154, 13.
 mor-gynlawð the raging of the sea.
 235, 13. MA. 173a³¹; 193b⁷; 254a⁴⁴;
 266a²⁹.
 mor-grug (lit. anthill), ants; sg.
 -yn m. 199, 20.
 Moruð n. pr. m.
 morwyn f. a maiden; pl. morynyon.
 mud dumb, mute.
 mul m. a mule; pl. -yoeð.
 muner m. a lord, king.
 mur m. a wall, rampart; pl. -oeð.
 y Mureif Morray. 152, 28.
 murmur a growling. 172, 27.
 mwg m. smoke. 199, 23.
 mwy, mwyhaf, see mawr.
 mwyalch f. a blackbird. 196, 17. 20.
 mwyhäu to increase, augment.
 mwynhäu (muenhau) to use, employ,
 enjoy, profit. 199, 33; 216, 4; 217, 26;
 218, 1.
 Myg-ðwnn smoke-dun, or for
 Myng-ðwn dusky-maned, the name
 of a horse. 201, 8. Gwynn m. 206, 15.
 myhun I myself. § 57.
 myn (in oaths) by. 203, 1. 206, 7.
 mynaches m. a nun; pl. mynach-
 esseu.
 myned to go; m. dros to break
 through, penetrate; § 140.
 mynnu (mennu) to desire, wish,
 seek, endeavour.
 mynwent f. a graveyard, 188, 17.
 L.A. 84, 8.
 mynwgyl neck. 176, 14.
 mynych frequent.

mynyched m. frequency. y m.
 hwnnw so often. 191, 1. v. l.
 mynyð m. a mountain; pl. -eð.
 y fynyð upward, up.
 Mynyw Menevia, St. David's.
 mysg midst.
 y mywn (mewn) within, in; o f.
 inside, within. § 181.
 1. na (spir.), before vowels nad not.
 § 236.
 2. na (voc.), before vowels nag not.
 § 237.
 3. na (spir.), before vowels nac nor.
 § 238. na . . na either . . or 168, 2.
 naccäu to refuse.
 nachaf lo, behold! 187, 21. (voc.)
 153, 16. 189, 3. 193, 2.
 1. nad (nat), see l. na.
 2. nad is not (dependent). § 155 (ε).
 Nadolig Christmas. 154, 23.
 Naf m. the Lord. 235, 16. 236, 28.
 1. nag a refusal. 202, 10. 16.
 2. nag, see 2. 3. na.
 nam, see l. 3. na.
 namyn, namwyn conj. except;
 after a negative, but. § 219.
 nant a valley; pl. nanheu 229, 32.
 1. nar = na + def. art.
 2. nar = ra + ry. 184, 1. § 95 N.
 naw (nas.) nine.
 nawð m. protection, sanctuary.
 nawfed ninth. 208, 5.
 neb any; any one, someone. y
 neb a who. § 64.
 nef m. heaven; pl. -oeð.
 neges f. a business, affair, quest.
 nei m. a nephew; pl. nycint.
 neill one (of two); ar neill-du on
 one side. § 69; 71
 neill-du-edig apart, aside.
 neirthyad m. a strengthener, stay.
 227, 2; FB. 241, 21; MA. 193b, 1.
 neithawr a wedding feast; pl.
 neithoreu, -yeu 189, 9.
 ner m. a lord. 233, 5.
 nerth m. and f. support, help,
 strength, power; pl. -oeð.
 nerth-fawr mighty. 233, 5.
 1. nes prep. until. § 182.
 2. nes, nessaf, see agos.
 nessäu to draw near. 147, 16.
 nessed nearness. yr n. however
 near. 154, 20.
 Nethawg n. pr. m.
 1. neu (voc.) or, nor. § 220.
 2. neu now. before vowels neud;
 with ry, neur. § 221.

— neuad, 193, 15.

x y Mureif, y wlat a lltor o enw arall Reget

newidyaw to exchange (blows). 186, 8; 191, 24. *tra newitywn* an *dehenoed* *quando dextras conferemus*. 170, 19.

newyð *new*. *o n. anew, again, recently*. 178, 28. 179, 4. 195, 15 v. l.

newyn m. hunger. 149, 5; 186, 30. *ni (ny) we, us*. Emphatic *nini*, conjunct. *ninheu, ninneu*. §§ 45 (a).

nifer m. a number, host, retinue; pl. -*oed*.

no (spir.), *nog*, with def. art. *nor*, conj. *than*. § 222.

nodî to mark, notify, specify.

199, 18. *pluperf. pass. sg. 3 ry nodyðoeð*. 205, 10.

noði to protect, preserve; pres. subj. *sg. 3 notho (nodho)* 193, 8.

noe, see *no*.

noeth naked, bare, unprotected, unarmed; pl. -*on*.

noethi to bare, to unsheathe.

Normanyeid Normans.

nos f. night.

nottâu to mark, specify. 201, 24.

Nuð n. pr. m. 200, 25.

Nwython n. pr. m.

1. *ny* (spir.) before vowels *nyd, not*. § 235.

2. *ny*, see *ni*.

1. *nyd*, see 1. *ny*.

2. *nyd* is *not*. § 155 (ð).

nyeint, see *nei*.

Nyfer the river *NeVERN*. 204, 12.

nym, nys, see 1. *ny*.

1. *nyth m. a nest*; pl. -*od*. 154, 3.

2. *nyth*, see 1. *ny*.

nyw, see § 49 (c). 233, 2. 8. 12.

1. *o* (a) (voc.) prep. *of, from, with, for*; with passive verb, *by*. *o gyfreith* according to law 211, 17. § 183. with def. art. *or* (ar).

2. *o* (spir.), before vowels *od, or, os* conj. *if*; neg. *ony, onyd*; with the pres. of copula *os*, neg. *onyd*. § 224.

obry below.

1. *oc* prep. = 1. *o* before pronouns beginning with a vowel. § 183.

2. *oc*? 230, 16.

och! alas! *o. fi ah me!* 142, 21.

odi to snow. 241 *passim*.

odid scarcely, hardly, rarely. 226, 6. 232, 11; 13.

odolygyssant, see *adolwyn*.

oðieithyr outside 158, 26; 164, 19;

o. hynny besides. 161, 34, 162, 21.

oðyma hence.

oðyna thence, from that time.

oðyno from there.

oðy-rwng from between. 196, 19.

oðy-uchtaw above it. 206, 22.

oe, see 1. *o*. *oed, oedynt*, see *bod*.

oed (oyd) m. age; appointed time, respite, delay. 208, 20.

oer cold; dire, cruel, deadly.

o. grynedig fearfully trembling. 152, 16.

1. *oes f. life, lifetime, age, generation*; pl. *oessoeð*.

2. *oes (oys)* there is. §§ 152, 154 β. *oestru*? 230, 33.

ofn-awg timorous. 184, 21.

ofyn m. fear. 148, 22. 187, 31.

ofynhâu to fear. 142, 4. 167, 26.

offeren mass; pl. -*eu*. 162, 29.

ohan-, ohon-, see §§ 53, 183.

oia interjection. § 243.

ol track; *yn olafter, behind*. *a oed yn ol* or *dyð* what remained of the day.

olyf-wyð (oliwyð) m. coll. olive-wood. 165, 21.

oll, holl, all. § 67.

onaðunt of them. § 53.

oni, onyt, see *ny*.

or, see 1. 2. *o*.

Orc, Orch the Orkneys. 156, 12. 162, 11.

organ f. a musical instrument, *organ*. 163, 6. 15.

orig (dimin. of *awr*) a short hour. 230, 13.

os, see 2. *o*.

osid if there is. 213, 22, 28. §§ 152, 154

osp m. a stranger, guest. 193, 7.

ottid, see *odi*.

Owein n. pr. m.

pa, ba (voc.) what? § 80.

pab m. a pope. pl. -*eu* 220, 8. 157, 16

Pabo n. pr. m.

pader f. the Paternoster. 215, 4. 5.

pagan a pagan, heathen; pl. -*yeid*.

paladyr m. a spear-shaft. 194, 23.

pallu to fail. 180, 11.

pan (pann) (1) whence, § 225.

(2) (voc.) when, § 226. (3) that; *pan yw* 155a (β); *hyd pan until, so that*.

yr pan since. 170, 5.

parabyl m. a speech. 170, 4.

paradwys f. Paradise. 238, 4.

parattôi to prepare. 148, 7.

parawd prepared, ready, easy.

144, 3. 158, 24. 30.

parchell m. a young pig. 203, 10.

pared m. *a wall, partition.* 196, 20.
 parhau *to remain, continue.* 180, 15.
 parth m. and f. *part, direction;*
 149, 2, 201, 5. p. *ac towards.* 139, 9.
 Parth *Parthia.* 172, 6.
 parth-gleð *left-hand side;* sic leg.
 229, 29. MA. 274a 25.
 pawb *everyone, everybody.*
 pebyll m. *a tent;* pl. -eu.
 pebyllaw *to pitch a tent or tents,*
encamp. 173, 24.
 pechawd m. *sin;* pl. pechodeu.
 pedeir, see pedwar.
 pedr-ongyl *square.* 154, 7. RB. II.
 12, 31.
 pedwar m. pedeir f. *four.*
 pedwyrð m. *pedwareð f. fourth.*
 peðyð *infantry.*
 peðydganta *a troop of infantry.* 171, 5.
 Pedyr *Peter.* 228, 19.
 pei *if he were.* 200, 16. conj. if. § 227.
 peidaw (peidyaw) (ac) *to cease*
(from). 140, 4. 179, 3. 190, 21;
 p. o 167, 3 v. 1.; p. yn 178, 24.
 RB. II. 253, 10.
 peir m. *a cauldron.* 202, 7. 14.
 peiss-awg *coated.* Hir P. n. pr.
 m. 206, 1.
 pell *far, distant;* ym p. *far off;*
 o b. *from afar.* comp. bellach *further.*
 193, 16 v. 1.
 pellenhig *a stranger.* 193, 7.
 penn *a head, top, point, end;* month.
 225, 12. pl. -eu. am b. *against* 146, 26.
 uch b. *over, above;* ym p. *at the end.*
 Penn n. pr. m.
 pennaf (penhaf) *foremost, chief.*
 Penn-beið *chief of boars.* 201, 16.
 penn-cawr *chief giant.*
 Penn-dragon *chief leader.*
 penn-fiestin *a helmet.* 150, 25;
 159, 17. RB. II. 55, 19; 155, 7; 162, 14.
 penn-saer m. *a chief craftsman.*
 204, 27.
 penn-swyðwr m. *a chief steward.*
 160, 13.
 penn-trullyad m. *a chief butler.*
 160, 12.
 penyd *penance.* 150, 20. 238, 8.
 Peredur n. pr. m.
 perfeð *middle, centre.* 176, 26.
 183, 3. 29. 210, 10.
 perffeith *perfect.* 237, 12.
 peri *to cause, make, create.* 190, 19.
 234, 10.
 perigyl m. and f. *a danger;* pl.
 perigleu. 151, 30. 153, 30.

perthcled, see parth-gleð.
 1. perthyn (at) *to belong (to).* 155,
 21.
 2. perthyn *appropriate, pertinent.*
 234, 18. 235, 8. MA. 191a, 26; 228a, 26.
 peryf m. *the Creator.* 234, 9. MA.
 228a 18.
 petrus m. *a doubt.* 150, 4 v. 1.
 167, 4.
 petrussaw *to doubt.* 169, 7.
 petrusser *hesitation, doubt.* 147, 28.
 150, 4.
 peth *a thing, something, somewhat.*
 peth, beth = pa beth *what?* §§ 74. 79.
 203, 11.
 peunyð adv. *daily, everyday.*
 beunyð 239, 10.
 peunyð-yawl *daily.* 190, 9.
 phellas: ara phellas 239, 17. "*which*
I have set apart," Skene, FB. I., 289;
 Pughe s.v. gwanas has: a ryfullias
 "*which I have prepared.*" X
 pieu *whose is?* 193, 5. 6. *to whom*
it belongs, 16, 7. §§ 83, 161.
 pigo *to peck at.* 197, 23.
 pimp, see pump. < pice - , v. puzg
 plant (coll.) *children.*
 pleid f. *a side, party;* o b. *on the*
side of.
 plith: o blith *from among;* trwy
 blith *through the midst of;* ym plith
 among.
 plwyw *people.* 227, 12. LA. 106,
 19; 22. RB. II. 270, 24.
 pob *each, every;* bob un, bob deu
in ones and twos; pob eilwers *alter-*
nately; § 43. pobmynnig *any place.*
 223, 8.
 pobyl f. *people;* pl. pobloed.
 poen f. *pain;* pl. -eu. 142, 13.
 poened *pain, torment.* 230, 21.
 pony, before vowels and with pres.
 of cop. ponyd, interrog. part. = Lat.
 nonne? § 240.
 1. porth m. *a gate, gateway;* pl.
 pirth. 193, 11. 194, 3. 234, 12.
 2. porth f. *help, assistance, sup-*
port. 175, 6. 176, 18. 196, 8.
 208, 20. 25.
 3. porth *a port, harbour.* P. Cerðin
 n. l.
 porthawr m. *a doorkeeper.*
 193, 12. 17. 234, 12.
 porth-fa f. *a port.* 172, 21.
 post *a post, pillar.* Pabo p.
 Prydein 162, 3.
 pren m. *a tree, cross.* 230, 17.

Presseleu n.l. 204, 6.
 pressennawl *pertaining to this world.* 198, 20. LA. 130, 31; 142, 4.
 present *present.* gwlad p. *this world.* 230, 5; 232, 10. MA. 272a, 16; 281, 36.
 priawd *own.* 181, 18.
 prif-gerô a *panegyric.* 235, 5.
 prif-glod *loud praise, eulogy.* 235, 6.
 priodas f. *marriage.* 141, 2.
 priodawr m. a *proprietor, land-owner.* 212, 24. 27; 213, 8; 220, 28. 31.
 priodol-der m. *proprietary right.* 212, 28; 213, 1. 20. RB. II. 341, 21.
 processio (procesiwn) *procession.*
 profi to *try, test, tempt.* 139, 11.
 237, 17. p. part. profedig 146, 1; 164, 15; 206, 13.
 1. pryd *aspect, beauty.* 140, 22; 155, 25.
 2. pryd m. *time; pa bryd when?*
 p. pan *when* 229, 25. p. na *since not.* § 228.
 prydu to *sing, compose poetry.* 235, 5.
 pryder *care, anxiety; pl. -eu.*
 pryderus *anxious.* 190, 29.
 Prydein f. *Britain.*
 Pryd-wenn f. (*fair-shaped*) *the name of Arthur's ship.* 199, 6; 202, 12.
 prynu to *buy, redeem.* 238, 14.
 Pumlumon n. l. *Plimlimon.* 199, 22.
 pump (nas.) *five.*
 pur *pure, perfect.* 238, 5.
 pur-ðu *jet black.* 225, 21.
 pur-ffawd *pure, perfect happiness.* 237, 13. MA. 315 b14.
 pur-wynn m. -wenn f. *pure-white.*
 pwll m. a *pit, hole.* 200, 6.
 pwyl who? *which?* 139, 11. 194, 14.
 who; p. bynhac *whoever.* § 81.
 pwys a *weight, burden.* 238, 6.
 pwystyr *why?* 193, 14.
 py (voc.) *what?* § 185; pyr *why?* § 229. py diw (O.W.) *to whom.* 146, 1. § 80 n. 4.
 pyd m. a *pitfall, snare.* 177, 25. MA. 231 b4; RB. II. 76, 10.
 pylu to *make blunt.* 159, 17.
 RB II. 106, 31; 56, 33; 71, 19; 161, 1.
 pym, see pump.
 pymhed *fifth.*
 pymtheg (nos.) *fifteen.*
 -pynhag *-soever.* § 81.
 pyr, see py.

pysg m. a *fish; pl. -awd.* 154, 8. 198, 26. 241, 11.
 pythw-nos a *fortnight.* 209, 6. 216, 13. 16.

racco (racko) *yonder.* § 63.
 rad f. *grace, favour, blessing.* 140, 2/ 5. 12. 145, 18.
 raff a *rope; pl. -eu.* 147, 4.
 rag prep. *before, for, from.* §§ 52, 186. yn r. 195. 28. p yr. *wherefore?* 193, 13 v. l. r. wyneb *following, next.*
 rag-ðywedud to *foretell.* 176, 15. p. part. rag-ðywededig *aforesaid.* 173, 3.
 rag-fedylaw to *consider, provide.* 167, 18. 20; 169, 4.
 rag-flaenu to *excel,* 164, 8. RB. II. 293, 29; 350, 11. r. y ffordd *iter prae-*
cedere. 179, 7.
 ragod (rachod) to *waylay; an am-*
bush. 147, 1; 177, 16; 206, 12; 223, 6.
 rag-weled to *forsee, provide.* 167, 20. 169, 4. part. weledig 169, 2 v. l.
 rag-ynys f. *an adjacent island.* 202, 28.
 ranc: r. boð *content, satisfaction.* 195, 12.
 ranghei, see rengi.
 rann f. a *division, part, portion,*
share. ran 228, 7. pl. -eð. 227, 6.
 rannu to *divide.* 141, 5. 179, 14.
 redeg (rydec) to *run, race, pass by.*
 redyn fern. Redyn-fre n. l. (*Fern-*
hill) 196, 29.
 Reged f., n. l. 152, 29. 155, 16.
 reges *ebb-tide; adversity.* 228, 11. CZ. V, p. 566.
 ▼ rengi boð to *satisfy, please.* pres.
 ind. sg. 3 reinc 194, 18; past subj.
 sg. 3 ranghei 195, 11. RB. II. 329, 18.
 MA. 321 b, 31.
 rei (rey) *some, few.* y rei *those,*
such; pob rei both sides § 66; rei . .
 rei (ereill) *some . . some* § 75.
 reid (wrth) *need (of), necessity,*
trouble.
 reið (reit) a *shaft, antler.* 197, 1. MA. 148 b58.
 Reiðwn n. pr. m. 204, 17.
 reinc, see rengi.
 Rein n. pr. m. *Regin.*
 reolawdyr *regular.* 161, 8. RB. II. 171, 16; CM. 14, 15.
 restru to *range.* 204, 11.
 rew *frost, ice.* 241, 20.
 rewi to *freeze.* pres. ind. act. sg. 3
 rewhið 241, 3. 19. § 129.

6185 pap. to.

187, 10

rewinyaw to cause to perish, destroy, ruin. 3 sg. pret. ind. act. **rewinywys** 229, 22. cp. MA. 140a, 33; FB. 146, 6.

rid, see **ryd**.

riein-gadeir f. a queen's throne. 189, 8.

rieni pl. ancestors. 168, 13; 170, 12. 22.

rif number. 171, 16.

ringhyll (ringyll) m. an apparitor, a beadle. 210, 12. 18; 214, 21.

riheð ? 228, 30. FB. 11, 10; 174, 2.

rihyð splendour, splendid ? 227, 4.

MA. 195a, 12; 229, 21; FB. 6, 24; 8, 5;

110, 12; 112, 3; 211, 15; 212, 17; 305, 7.

rin a secret. 225, 7.

rith form, guise.

rithaw to shape, create, transform. 196, 27; 197, 7.

riw a slope. 242, 4.

ro prep. between. § 53.

rod f. a wheel. **gellwng cleðyf ar y r.** to brandish a sword in circle. 202, 21. MA. 286a, 35. L. Glyn Cothi 92, 10.

roð m. and f. a gift; pl. -yon.

rofi, see **ro**.

roði (roy, rohi) to give, put, place, grant, surrender.

Ron the name of Arthur's lance.

ruð red, ruddy. 228, 15.

Ruð-fyw n. pr. m. 205, 31.

Rufein f. Rome. 181, 4.

Rufeinawl Roman.

Run n. pr. m.

ruthur (rythur) f. a rush, onset. 151, 21. 24. 176, 12. 24. 178, 21.

182, 6. 8. 184, 25

Ruthyn n. l.

rwng (yrwng) prep. between. §§ 53, 187.

rwyoð easy, free, prosperous, favourable; 172, 24. **ar r.** in prosperity; **glew-r.** 235, 11.

rwylf m. a ruler, leader, 236, 23. 25.

rwygaw to rend, break. 198, 27.

r. (y) mor to plough the sea 149, 16. 172, 25.

rwymaw to bind, gird. 150, 29. 188, 5. p. part. **rwymedig** bound, attached. 162, 25. 158, 6.

rwysg sway. 227, 4. 235, 13.

ry verbal particle. §§ 95, 96, 97.

ry- intensive prefix, very, too.

ry-fawr 241, 19. **ry-hir** 162, 8.

rych a furrow. 226, 5.

ryd a ford. 241, 3. R. Ychen Oxford 161, 34.

rydec, see **redeg**.

ryð free. 198, 29. 237, 24.

ryðaw, see **ro**.

ryðhau to free, liberate.

ryðid f. freedom, franchise, privilege. 186, 23. 221, 19.

ryðynt, see **ro**.

ry-feð a wonder; wonderful. 162, 23. compar. -ach, 154, 5.

ryfeðu to wonder. 149, 23. 154, 4.

ryfel m. war. 167, 25.

ry-gosswy, **ry-gossys** ? 231, 31.

Rymhi n. l.

rynawd awhile. 142, 1.

ryodres magnificence, pomp. 156, 21. 161, 2.

ryrys ? 231, 30.

Rys n. pr. m. 205, 31. 235, 17.

rysswr m. a warrior, champion. 199, 26; 29; 204, 16; 206, 18. CM. 1, 25; 2, 3.

rythur, see **ruthur**.

ryw m. kind, sort; such; 167, 7. 174, 33. 186, 2. **neb ryw** any. 140, 10.

Sadwrn : **duw** S. on Saturday. 228, 21.

saer m. a craftsman, wright.

Saesneg f. the English language.

Saeson, see **Seys**.

saeth an arrow; pl. -eu. 176, 23.

saethu to shoot with arrows. 164, 24.

safant, see **sefyll**.

safedig (p. part. of **sefyll**) established, fixed, valid. 218, 11.

Salsbri n. l. Salisbury.

salwen vain, needless. 201, 29.

Samsun n. pr. m. Samson.

sant m. a saint; pl. **seint**. 202, 32.

sarff a serpent; pl. **seirff**.

sarhaed f. an insult, affront; pl. -eu. 166, 1. 223, 21.

sawdl a heel; pl. **sodleu**. 159, 24. 183, 23.

sawl a many, multitude; **y s.** those.

§ 77. **sef** that is, this is. § 47.

sefir, see **sefyll**.

sefyll (trans. and intrans.) to stand, to stop, stand fast, fix. pres. ind. sg

3 **seif**, pass. **sefir**, pl. 1 **safwn**, pl. 3

safant (sauahant), pret. sg. 3 **safawð** **segur** disengaged, idle. 241, 18.

seguryd m. ease. 167, 7. 180, 13.

seif, see **sefyll**.

N. Jones o
Jones, p. 280

seilaw to found, establish; remain?
perf. sg. 3 *ry seilas*. 232, 3.

sein a sound. 183, 8.

seint, see *sant*.

seith seven. *s.-lydyn* seven young ones. 203, 4. 15.

Seith Pedyr Saint Peter. 228, 19.

Cf. Rhŷs, Lect. p. 371.

seneð f. a senate. 166, 4. 15.

seneðwr m. a senator. 172, 11.

ser, see *syr*.

serch love.

Seys m. a Saxon, Englishman;

pl. *Saeson*. 146, 12.

Sibli f. the Sibyl. 169, 17.

sodlau, see *sawdl*.

son f. a sound, noise. 183, 22.

sorri to be angry, frown. 141, 19,

142, 32, *pres. ind. sg. 3 syr*. 226, 2.

sugraw to suck. imperf. ind. sg. 3

sucknei 154, 19,

Sul-gwyn m. *Whitsunday*. 160, 19,

swllt m. money, treasure. 149, 12,

202, 24,

swyð an office. 202, 19.

syberw stately, noble. 143, 15.

syberwyd pride, arrogance. 180, 17.

syched m. thirst. 170, 15.

syllu to gaze, look. 154, 1; 199, 26.

symudaw to change. 143, 14.

syr (coll.) stars. 161, 11. 197, 23.

227, 29.

syr, see *sorri*.

syrthaw to fall. 159, 10. pret.

pl. 3 *syrthassant* 185, 21; 187, 25.

tad m. a father; pl. -*eu*; *hen-dad*
an ancestor.

tafaw? 230, 19 sqq.

tafawd a tongue; pl. *tafodeu*.

tafawd-leferyð spoken word, verbal
evidence. 139, 22; 220, 4.

tangnefed peace. 201, 2.

tangnefedu to make peace, pacify,
appease.

tangnefedus peaceful. 144, 16.

1. *tal* m. forehead. 159, 16.

2. *tal* payment, value. *tu a thal* an
equivalent? 221, 12.

talawr, pl. of *tal*? 228, 13.

Taliessin n. pr. m.

talu to pay, give in return, requite,
give, forfeit; reckon. 209, 12.

talym m. a while, period. *ar dalym*
for a time 146, 2.

1. *tan*, *dan* (voc.) prep. under;
deni under her. § 188,

2. *tan* m. fire.

tanawl fiery. 173, 4.

tannu to stretch. *t. pebylleu ten-*
toria figere. 173, 17 v. l.

taplas f. tables, backgammon.
164, 25; 167, 4.

taraw to strike. *t. lygad* in the
twinkling of an eye. 203, 32.

tarðu to flee, run away, start,
pres. ind. sg. 3 *terðid*; pres. subj. sg. 3
tardho 228, 13; 14. FB. 93, 18;
94, 27; 104, 29; 125, 6; 151, 5; 163, 16;
198, 21.

tarren f. a plot of uncultivated
land. 196, 3.

1. *taryan* f. a shield; pl. -*eu*.

2. *taryan* thunder. 227, 25; 229, 7.
FB. 171²²; MA. 287^{b11}.

taryanawg m. a shield-bearer; pl.

-*ogion*. 234, 15. 236, 7.

taryf, leg. *torfy*? 233, 17. 236, 7.

tawl, see *toli*.

tebig similar, like. 239, 11.

tebygu to deem, think, suppose.

teccâu to adorn, decorate.

tecced beauty. 140, 26.

teg fair, pleasant.

tegwch m. beauty, 140, 22. 155, 25.

Teilaw n. pr. m.

teilwng (y) worthy of, meet, fit for,
deserving, acceptable. 150, 17.

teilyng-dawd f. dignity. 155, 22.

164, 7. *14-2, 1* 233, 21

teir-gweith three times.

Teir-gwaeð "Three-shouter" n. pr.
m. 201, 28.

teir-nossig three nights old.

teithyawg moving, in motion.
229, 8. *mal ton teithiawe llwyfenyd*
FB. 192, 26.

Teithyon n. pr. m. 204, 29.

telediaw handsome, fair. 140, 29.

telediawd fairness. 140, 27 v. l.

telyn a harp. 147, 12.

telynawr a harper. 147, 15.

temyl (temhyl) f. a temple; pl.

temleu. 144, 10. 12; 152, 27.

Temys the Thames. 189, 27.

terfyn m. an end, limit, boundary,
term; pl. -*eu*, -*heu*. 166, 16. 20.

terfynu to end, finish. 168, 27.
183, 24; p. part. *terfynedig* ap-

pointed. 171, 28.

terfysg m. trouble, conflict, uproar.
141, 18; 167, 29; 225, 12; 233, 20.

terfysgu to disturb. 141, 12.

tes heat, hot weather, sunshine.
241, 16.

> *taflu* 148, 29 to throw, fling, cast

Λ 200, 17

>

talaw (= *talaf*?)

240, 6

1. *teu thine.* § 55.
2. *teu silent?* 231, 2.
- teu-lu* a household, retainers, community; pl. -oed.
- tew thick, dense.* 151, 22; 241, 21.
- tewhäu* to thicken, to close up the ranks. 151, 26; 176, 24; 187, 24.
- teyrn* (teörn, teörn) a king, ruler; pl. *teerneð*; *t.-fab* m. a king's son; *t.-walch* m. a royal hawk, hero; *t.-wialen* f. a sceptre.
- teyrnas* m. and f. a kingdom; 144, 9.
- 162, 31. pl. -ssocd. 157, 28
- teyrn-ged* f. tribute. 166, 6.
- ti* (di) thou, thee; emphat. *tydi*, conjunct. *titheu.* § 45 (a)
- tino* a valley, vale. 240, 1. FB. 157, 7; 210, 8.
- tir* m. land; pl. -eð.
- tir-diwollowdr* a husbandman; pl. -odron. 149, 20.
- tired*, see *tir* and *twr*.
- titheu*, see *ti*.
- tlws* m. a jewel; pl. *tlysseu.*
- toi* to melt. 228, 26.
- toi* to cover: pres. ind. sg. 3 *töið*, *tohið* 241, 5; 242, 1. FB. 157, 4.
- toli* to curtail, diminish; pres. ind. sg. 3 *tawl* 233, 12.
- ton* f. a wave. 229, 6. 241, 5.
- tor* belly; *ar eu t.* against them. 181, 14. RB. II. 48, 12; 97, 30; 157, 23.
- torri* to break, violate. 183, 12. 223, 4
- toryf* multitude, host; pl. *torfoed*. 151, 26. 233, 20. 234, 16. 23.
- tost* hard, severe.
- Totneis* n. l. *Totness*.
1. *tra* (spir.) prep. beyond, across, over. § 189.
2. *tra* (voc.) conj. while. § 230.
- tra-chefyn* backwards, back, behind, again. § 189 N. See *cefyn*.
- Trach-myr* n. pr. m. 204, 8.
- traeth* m. a shore, coast; pl. -eu.
- traethu* to utter, declare. 168, 29. 170, 7.
- trafferth* trouble. 207, 27. 28.
- tragywyð* eternal. 232, 13.
- tragywyðawl* eternal. 150, 11.
- trallawd* f. persecution, trial. 237, 18.
- LA. 19, 27; 21, 27; 28, 25.
- tra-mor* over-sea. 156, 28.
- trannoeth* (lit. over night) next day.
- traws* transverse. *ar t.* across. 149, 3 v. l.
- traws-brenneu* pl, lateral branches of a tree. 149, 3. Cf. *trauskeyg*, Anc. Laws I. 290, 3.
- trayan* (traean) m. a third. 139, 17; 157, 5; 201, 31.
- trebelid* swift, dexterous. 201, 22.
- RB. II. 56, 27. MA. 279a³⁵
- trechaf* (superl. of *tren*) strongest. 187, 19. § 37 (b).
- tref* f. a dwelling-place, home.
- tref-tadawg* m. an inheritor. 218, 18.
- tref-tadawl* inherited. 146, 8.
- trei ebb.* 209, 4; 216, 11.
- treiaw* to ebb. 154, 14.
- treiglaw* to travel; pres. ind. sg. 3 *treigyl*. 197, 18.
- treigyl* m. a course, journey. 197, 26.
- treis* f. violence, rapine, rape. 200, 28. 222, 17.
- tremygu* to despise. 140, 8. 166, 9.
- treth* f. a tribute. 188, 9.
- trethawl* tributary. 168, 2. 186, 23.
- treulaw* to spend, consume, wear.
- tri* (spir.) m. *teir* f. three.
- tri-dieu* three days. 149, 8. 164, 29. 209, 1.
- triganeð* a trumpet blast? 228, 29.
- A *thriganed* kynr a gwerin trygar FB. 2117; Cf. 68; MÄ. 124b⁴⁶.
- triglaw* to dwell, remain. 162, 22. 240, 10. 13.
- trindawd* f. the Trinity.
- trist* sad. 179, 2.
- tristäu* to become sad, grieve. 142, 2.
- tristaw* to become sad, grieve. 141, 21.
- tristyd* m. grief. 147, 6.
- Tro* Troy. 163, 24.
- troed* m. a foot; pl. *traed.* *ar traed* on foot. 174, 18.
- troed-noeth* bare-foot; pl. -on. 153, 27.
- troed-feð* m. a foot (measure). 154, 6.
- tröi* to turn (tr. and intr.).
- tros, dros* (voc.) prep. across, over; *myned dros* to break through; *eneid dros* eneid a life for life struggle. §§ 53; 190.
- trossi* to turn, move (tr. and intr.) 149, 18. 151, 4. 199, 24.
- tru* sad, wretched. 230, 20.
- truan* miserable, wretched; a wretch.
- trueni* m. wretchedness, misery.
- tru-gar* merciful. 225, 19.
- trugareð* f. mercy. 227, 7.
- trugarhäu* (wrth) to commiserate.
- trugeint* (trugein) (nas.) sixty.
- trwch* cut, broken. 241, 9.
- trwm* m., *trom* f. heavy, sad.
- trws* 227, 21 = *trwst* noise? Cf. *yna byð mawdrwst* MA. 73a.

trwssyad (trwssad) m. *one who arranges, or disposes.* 234, 7; 235, 28. Cf. trwssyaw, trwssa, Hg. I., 214, 37.
 trwy (drwy) (voc.) prep. *through.* § 191. drwy y hun in his sleep 172, 27.
 trwyded to visit, pass, sojourn. 237, 18. FB. 59¹². MA. 844a,²¹.
 try-chan (nas.) *three hundred.*
 trychu to cut down. 149, 1.
 trydyð m. tredeð f. *third, one of three; ar y d. with two others.* 142, 9. § 165.
 try-fer a trident. 197, 33. MA. 317b¹³.
 trym-der m. *gravity, seriousness.* 166, 14.
 try-wyr *three men.* 174, 7. 193, 3.
 tu m. *side, region, part; or tu yn eu hol from behind them; tu ac towards; pa du where?* 198, 32.
 tud *people, country.* 231, 9.
 twng, see tyngu.
 twll perforated, pierced. 205, 23.
 twr m. a tower; pl. tyreu. 156, 32; 166, 25. 27. tireð 131, 6.
 twrch m. a boar.
 twrwf m. a host, multitude. 234, 15.
 twyll m. and f. *deception, treachery.* 178, 9.
 twyllwr m. a traitor.
 twynpath m. a mound. 199, 14.
 1. ty, see ti.
 2. ty m. a house; pl. tei.
 tybygu, see tebygu.
 tybyaw to suspect. 177, 27.
 tyfu to grow.
 tyngthedfen f. *fate, fortune; pl. -nneu.* 142, 10.
 tyngu to swear, take an oath. pres. ind. act. sg. 3. twng 220, 27. 233, 4.
 tyllu to pierce, make a breach. 183, 15.
 tyllweð (tellweð) f. *stillness.* 211, 2.
 tynnu to pull, drag, draw, retreat; 147, 18. 162, 25. 228, 9. t. pebylleu to pitch tents. 173, 17.
 tyreu, see twr.
 tyrnged, see teyrn-ged.
 tyst a witness; pl. -on, -ion.
 tywyð a tempest, storm. 228, 25.
 tywyll darkness. 229, 33.
 tywyssawg m. a leader, prince, chief; pl. -ogion.
 tywyssogaeth leadership, dominion.
 uch (voc.) prep. *above; uch ben above, over.* § 193.

uchel height. 197, 24.
 uchel high, tall, loud. 150, 32; 186, 16; 234, 3.
 ucher evening. 196, 23. 197, 24.
 uchod adv. *above.* 187, 22; 198, 8.
 uð (uut, wut) m. a lord, king, the Lord. 235, 16; 236, 28.
 uðunt to them, see l. y.
 ufuð-häu to obey. 150, 23. 189, 22.
 ufull-dawd humility, lowliness. 237, 22.
 ufern hell.
 ugeint (ugein) m. *twenty.* deg ar hu. *thirty.*
 Ugnach n. pr. m.
 Ul-Cessar Julius Caesar.
 un one; same. 163, 29. 221, 13. § 78
 ? any. 164, 14. § 164 (4).
 un-ben m. a chieftain.
 un-fam having the same mother. 202, 18.
 un-ryw of the same kind, similar.
 un-tu: ar u. at a stretch. 156, 17. RB. II. 308, 33.
 urðas m. a rank, order, dignity;
 pl. urðasseu, urðassoeð.
 urðasseið dignified. 161, 6.
 urðaw to ordain.
 urðawl ordained.
 Uryen n. pr. m. Urbigenus.
 Uthur n. pr. m.

weithon, weithyon, see gweith.
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 wy (hwy) they, them; emphat.
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 wybyr sky, heaven. 159, 25. See l. can.
 wyf, see bod.
 wyneb face; rac w. following, next. 151, 9. 153, 6. 155, 27. w. yn w. face to face. 216, 27.
 wyth eight.

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 whedleu, see chwedyl.
 whioryð, see chwaer.

1. y (voc.) prep. (1) to, (2) from, of. § 195.
 2. y def. art., see l. yr.
 3. y verb. particle, see yð.
 4. y (voc.) his, (spir.) her, their. § 57.
 X y-am (voc.) (1) from off; (2) including. § 164.
 y-ar (1) from; (2) upon. § 165.
 1. ych m. an ox; pl. -en.
 2. ych your. §§ 57, 58.

X ? o apar from 179, 14

ychydig *some, a little, a few.*
 y-dan (voc.) prep. *under.* § 188.
 ydys, ydyw, see bod.
 yð verb. particle, before consonants
 y. § 91.
 yfed *to drink.* 202, 14.
 yfelly, see felly.
 y-gan (voc.) prep. *from.* § 167.
 yng *a strait, difficulty, distress.*
 150, 29.
 ynghyd (ac) *together (with).*
 yll (ill, ell) before numerals, *all.*
 § 67.
 1. ym, see yn.
 2. ym, see bod.
 yma *here, hither.*
 ym-adaw (ac) *to part with, leave,*
desert; past subj. pl. 3 ymedewynt.
 ym-adrawð m. *to speak*; *speech,*
discourse; pl. ymadroðyon. 142, 10.
 ym-aðassu (ac) *to adapt oneself.* y.
 ar ðayar *to measure one's length on*
the ground. 174, 26.
 ym-afael (yn) *to take hold of,*
grasp. 202, 17. 206, 21. 207, 17. 19.
 yman *here.* hwnt ac y. *nunc hac*
nunc illac 185, 25.
 ym-ar-ðisgwyl *to watch.* 199, 27.
 ym-ar-ðyrchafel *to exalt oneself.*
 157, 4.
 ym-baratöi *to prepare oneself.*
 171, 19.
 ym-ben-tyr(r)-yaw *to rush together.*
 176, 17; 186, 10; Hg. II. 163, 1.
 ym-choelud (-chaelud) *to return,*
turn. 189, 11. 206, 12. 229, 27. 29.
 y. ar *to turn upon, set upon.* 174, 29.
 207, 20. y. y arfeu yn y Gwyðyl *to*
attack the Irishmen. pret. ind. sg. 3
 ymhoeles. 160, 17.
 ym-da, see ym-deith.
 ymdan (voc.) prep. *about.* § 164.
 ym-daraw (ac) *to contend (with).*
 201, 29.
 ym-deith *to go about, to go, go away.*
 141, 14. pres. ind. sg. 3 ym-da 199, 4.
 ym-dynnu (o) *to retreat (from).*
 174, 17.
 ym-ðianc *to escape.* 154, 18. 197, 30.
 ym-ðian *to converse.* 147, 9.
 203, 18.
 ym-ðifad (o) *bereft (of)*; pl. -ðifeid.
 176, 28.
 ym-ðifedi *destitution.* 145, 14.
 ym-ðiffyn, see am-ðiffyn.
 ym-ðired *to trust.* y. y 225, 4.
 y. yn 151, 7. 158, 20.
 ym-ðwyn *to carry about.* 202, 20.

ym-ðywedyd *to discuss, argue.*
 211, 16.
 ymeith (o) *out (of), away (from).*
 174, 8.
 ym-encinaw *to anoint oneself.*
 207, 9.
 ym-erbynyeid *to encounter, combat.*
 186, 6.
 ym-ffust m. *a conflict, struggle,*
 187, 20; RB. II. 84, 24; 90, 31;
 162, 10.
 ym-gaffel (ac) *to get hold of,*
engage in battle. 185, 19. 186, 2.
 ym-garu *to caress one another.*
 147, 19. 148, 12.
 ym-geffelybu (ac) *to imitate.* 156, 25.
 Hg. II. 89, 14; 102, 2; LA. 44, 8;
 RB. II. 80, 12.
 ym-geis (ac) *to seek.* 202, 31.
 ym-gelu (rag) *to hide (from).*
 146, 27.
 ym-golli (ac) *to lose sight (of).*
 205, 1.
 ym-gribyaw (ac) *to wrangle (with).*
 207, 25.
 ym-gyf-ar-fod *to encounter.* 146, 14.
 169, 15. 170, 14. 174, 6.
 ym-gyffelybu (ac) *to compare one-*
self, vie (with). 156, 25.
 ym-gynghor (ac) *to consult.* 148, 1.
 ym-gym-mysgu *to engage each*
other. 183, 20. Hg. I. 55, 26; 282, 19.
 RB. II. 28, 12.
 ym-gynhal *to resist.* 151, 17. 192, 8.
 ym-gynnull *to gather together.*
 148, 25.
 ym-gynnullaw *to flock together.*
 145, 1. 152, 20. 173, 20. 192, 7.
 ym-gyrchu *to attack.* 173, 2.
 ym-gyweiraw (o) *to equip oneself*
(with). 172, 16.
 ymhoeles, see ym-choelud.
 ym-lað m. *to fight; a fight*; pl. -eu.
 ym-lid *to pursue.* 148, 24. 188, 2.
 fut. sg. 1 ymlidyaf 206, 9.
 ym-lynu *to follow, pursue.* 152,
 7. 22. 191, 1.
 ym-o-glyd (rag) *to guard against.*
 176, 3; RB. II. 46, 34; Hg. I. 28, 5.
 ym-orðiwes (ac) *to overtake, come*
up with, touch. 174, 20. 28. 202, 4.
 204, 3. 28. 207, 3.
 ym-rithaw *to transform oneself.*
 201, 33.
 ym-roði *to give oneself up, surrender,*
devote oneself. 145, 22. 149, 5.
 150, 12. 156, 6. pres. ind. sg. 3
 ymryð 150, 17.

~~ym-rydhau~~ 213, 11
 ym-rythwch 229, 7
 ym-rydhau (o) to free oneself (from). 147, 22.

ym-tynnu, see ym-dynnu.

ym-wasgu (ac) to rejoin. 174, 34; LA. 100, 6; Hg II. 272, 29.

ym-weled to see one another; y. ac to visit. 147, 20. 203, 32. 205, 12.
 ym-wneuthur to effect mutually. 164, 16 v. l.

ym-yrru (gyt ac) to concern oneself (with), help. 200, 20. RB. II. 19, 8; CM. 77, 17.

ym-ysgydyaw to shake oneself. 202, 4.

1. yn (nas.) prep. in, into, upon. 173, 5. § 196.

2. yn (voc.) forming adverbs and with predicative noun and adjective. § 16 (d).

3. yn (an) our. § 57.

yna then, there, thither.

ynad (O.W. egnat) m. a judge. 209, 24; pl. yneid. 210, 5. 208, 24

ynfyd foolish. 231, 33.

ynni vigour. 174, 19. 27. 186, 1.

yno there, thither.

ynt, see bod. ynteu, see ef.

3 / yny (hynny) conj. until. § 23.

For yny vyð see 2. gwyð.

ynyal desert, wild. 228, 7.

ynys f. an island; pl. ynyssed.

Ynys Daned Thanet.

Ypolit Hippolytus.

1. yr, before consonants y (voc. before fem.) def. art. the.

2. yr prep. for the sake of; for; since. §§ 53; 197. yr na since not, though not. § 234. yr hynny nevertheless; yr pan since; pyr (py yr) why? 193, 13.

yrof, see ro.

y-ryngtunt, see rwnng.

1. ys is. §§ 152; 155; 159 N2.

2. ys: ys pump mlyned since five years. ys gwers for some time. 194, 6.

yr ys pell o amser long ago. 197, 22.
 ysgar (ac) to leave, part with. 205, 25.

Ysgawd n. pr. m. 204, 20.

ysgawn light, slight, easy. 180, 31. 202, 11.

ysgithyr a fang, tusk. 201, 23.

Y.-wynn white-tusked. 201, 16.

ysglyfyaw to snatch. 202, 2; RB. II. 151, 8; Hg. I. 296, 22.

ysgol a school. 161, 10.

ysgolheig m. a scholar, clerk, priest; pl. -ou. 147, 29. 153, 25. 160, 9.

ysgrifenu to write. 164, 6.

ysgrybul (coll.) cattle. 199, 4.

ysgwyd a shield. 241, 18. 22.

ysgwyð f. a shoulder. 174, 31.

198, 10. 241, 18. 22. 150, 27

ysgymun (ysgymyn) accursed. 191, 16.

ysgymun-dawd villany. 149, 24.

ysgymunedig accursed; pl. -yon.

ysgythredig chased, engraved. 150, 26. CM. 34, 32; 104, 19.

yslipanu to burnish, polish. 194, 5. 12.

yslipanwr m. a burnisher. 193, 18.

yspardun f. a spur; pl. -eu.

yspeid f. a while, a space of time, respite.

Yspaðaden (Hawthorn) n. pr. m. 199, 18. Cf. Rhôs, Celt. H., p. 373.

Yspæn Spain. yr Y. 182, 23.

yspeil spoil; pl. -eu 177, 3.

yspeilaw to despoil. 176, 31. 188, 3.

yssid there is. 198, 15. 233, 5. pl.

yssydynt. 194, 2. § 154 (a); ib. n. l.

yssigaw to shatter. 147, 4.

yssu to eat, consume. 200, 3. 31.

yssyð (yssy) who, which is. §§ 152. 154 (β); 155 (κ).

ystandard a battle standard. 183, 20.

ystorya history, story. 164, 7.

ystrad a vale, valley. 205, 32. 242, 1.

ystryw device, stratagem. 147, 22.

ystwng to lower, overcome. 233, 2.

ystynu to extend, prolong. 188, 7.

ystyr story; meaning, import, reason. 203, 11. pwystyr (py y.)

why? 193, 14.

yswein m. esquire. 143, 10.

ysym there is to me, I have. 233, 1.

§ 155 B, note 1.

1. yw, see bod.

2. yw yew trees. Ystrad Yw 205, 32.

3. yw, see 1. y.

1. ywch, see bod.

2. ywch, see 1. y.

APPENDIX

Additional Variants to "Lear and his Daughters" from MSS. at Peniarth.

P¹, P², P³, P⁴ = MSS. No. 22, 44, 45, 46.

Ch. 1.—l. 2, thrugein mlyned : dev vgeŷn P²—l. 3, ef a adeilvs P²—a thri ugein mlyned y gŵledichŵys (gŵledychŵs P³) ef yn ŵraŵl ac yd adeilŵys (adeilŵs P³) dinas P³ P⁴—l. 4, leŷrcester P².

Ch. 2.—l. 2, yd adaŵhei P⁴.

Ch. 3.—l. 4, leueryd *om.* P² P⁴—l. 5, adaŵ y rodi hitheu yr gŵr P³.

Ch. 4.—l. 3, y rygaru : yr caru P³—l. 11, nas rodi hi P³—l. 12, damweinhei P⁴.

Ch. 5.—l. 2, yr Alban : e gogleid P²—l. 8, y rodei . . . genti : ŷ rodeŷ heb tŷr na daŷar na ssvllt P²—l. 15, kadarnhawyt : gŵnaethpŵyt P³.

Ch. 6.—l. 12, ellvng er reŷ ereŷll ŷ emdeŷth P².

Ch. 8.—l. 5, gellygassei y ŵrthaŵ P³.

Ch. 9.—l. 1, ydoed P³—l. 3, Or* tŷghetven lŷtŷavc ep ef pa brŷd edav dŷd e gallwŷf ŷ talu vdvnt wŷ hŷn P². O chwichwi yr tyghetueneu P³. Oiar teghetueneu py le, &c. P⁴—l. 4, pa achos y kyffroassoch uiui yar &c. P³—l. 7, gytdiodef P³—l. 14, traet P³ P⁴—ib. Owi P³—l. 16, talu yny gŵrthŵneb yr gŵyr hyny P³ P⁴—l. 21, vy rodyon : vyn da P³ P⁴—l. 25, yn gam P³.

* Strachan says : "I can't read the second letter except as r."

Ch. 10.—l. 1, aghyfnert : trueni P³—l. 2, ef a doeth, &c. : dýnessav parth ar dýnas edoed y ver (*sic*) endav P²—ib., ym Paris : ýg cariz P³ P⁴—l. 4, ar gyuarod P³—l. 5, namýn vn marchavc ac essweýn P²; namyn ef ae yswein P³ P⁴—l. 7, mynet ae that, &c. : dwýn y that hýt en dýnas arall ac eno dywedwýt y vot en glaf P²—l. 16, wedy yr dehol P³.

Ch. 11.—l. 11, a 6naeth : re gwnathoed P²—a wnathoed P³ P⁴—l. 12, anryded Bifrontisiani : anrýded ýr devforvavl ianus P²—l. 13, delhei P⁴—ib. ac ena ed emkýnvleý holl seýrý a chreffdwýr e dýnas P²—gredyfwyr (*sic*) P³—crefuydóyr P⁴.

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CORRIGENDA

P. 5, l. 14 for 'sing' read 'sang'

P. 7, l. 15, for mynwgl read mwnwgl

P. 20, l. 34, for Aften read After

P. 37, l. 20, for thee read me

P. 110, l. 21, for **on** read *on*

P. 123, l. 31, for **as** read *as*

? P. 140, l. 28, for 19,707 read 19,709

P. 141, l. 32, for 12 dianot read 13 dianot

ib., for 13 y rydunt read 14 y rydunt

P. 145, l. 27, for 19,707 read 19,709

ib., l. 29, for dywyasavc read dywyssavc

P. 151, l. 25, for can wr read canwr

P. 152, l. 19, for ordiwed read or diwed

P. 153, l. 27, for troet noethon read troetnoethon

P. 154, l. 5, for yny read yn y

P. 155, l. 2, for gyt gyghor read gytgyghor

P. 162, l. 11, add comma after Gotlont

ib., for Gŷynw read Gŷynw[as]

ib., for Gerein read Gerein[t]

P. 166, l. 28, for kadŵr read Kadŵr

P. 167, l. 19, add full stop after hynn

P. 169, l. 16, for vrytanyeit read Vrytanyeit

P. 182, l. 21, delete the full stop after Les

P. 184, l. 20, for ge ynyon read gelynyon

ib., l. 33, read a[c] Vryen

P. 192, l. 18, for vililioed (*sic* MS.) read vilioed

—P. 195, l. 1, for allan. Dŷuot read allan dŷuot

P. 198, l. 11, for ehaŵc. read ehaŵc,

P. 199, l. 31, for Uarruaŵc (*sic* MS.) read Uaruaŵc

P. 201, l. 20, for kyfuarch (*sic* MS.) read kyfarth

ib., l. 24, for Yspaden read Yspad[ad]en

P. 202, l. 2, for yn read ny

- P. 210^b, l. 4, *for idau read idaw*
 ib., l. 20, *for rhingyll read ringyll*
 ib., l. 33, *for nessat read nessaf*
 ib., *for kyglaŵs read kyghaŵs*
- P. 211^b, l. 15, *for dyvedut read dywedut*
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 ib., l. 29, *for a digonher read digonher*
- P. 227, l. 21, *dele the comma after trŵs*
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- P. 237^b, l. 17, *for Daŵ read Duŵ*
- P. 239, l. 20, *for a metev read am etev*
- P. 241, l. 7, *for or seuir read orseuir*
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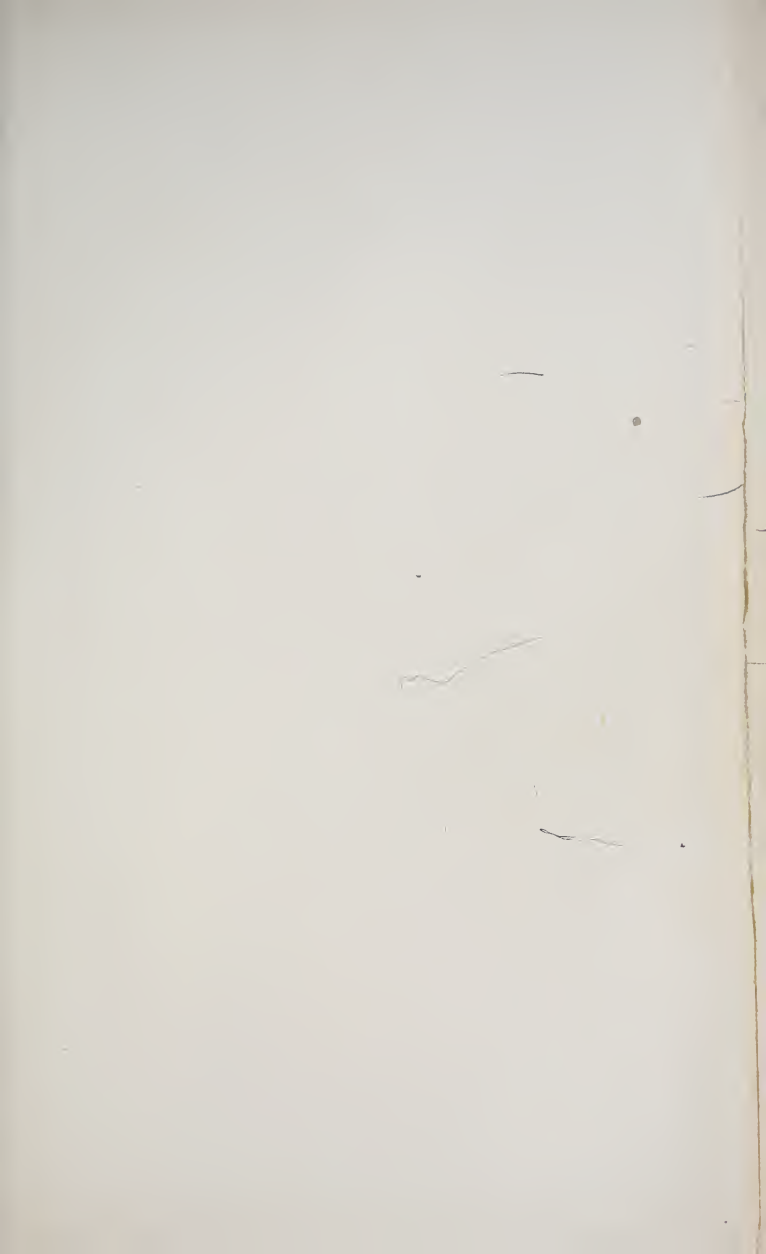
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