

The
Flabínogion
Part iv

Containing

Kilhwch and Olwen



LONDON:

LONGMAN, ORME, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS,
PATERNOSTER ROW;
AND W. REES, LLANDOVERY.

MDCCCXLII.

O. xx.15

MABINOGLION

pt 4 (= vol 2, pt 2.)



Erik

Saga, þættur ed-
 lar ein af köpp-
 um Artús kongs
 ens víðfraga í
 Englande.

I. Capítul.

Dat er upphaf
 sögu þess at
 Artús kóngur var
 einum kastala
 er kardian hét þat var á þá sa-
 tid, ok hlelt þá ems vævirdug-
 liga sína býrd, sem vandi-
 hans var til þat at eingimm
 þouft síð hafastu þá kongs
 þryði.

*Margaret Pry
Llanasa*

THE
MABINOGION,
 FROM THE
Ystyr Coch o Bhergest
 AND OTHER
 ANCIENT WELSH MANUSCRIPTS:
 WITH AN
 ENGLISH TRANSLATION AND NOTES,
 BY
 LADY CHARLOTTE GUEST.
 PART IV.
CONTAINING
 KILHWCH AND OLWEN.

LONDON:
 LONGMAN, ORME, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS,
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whereas, the poem as it now stands, introduces us at once to the scene in which Ginovêr's attendant receives such uncourteous treatment from the maladvised dwarf. This is followed by an account of the Tournament of the Sparrow hawk, which takes place at Tulmein, the residence of Duke Imain, and in which Erec overcomes Ydêrs the son of Niut, whom he sends to apologize to the Queen for the insult of the preceding day; the dwarf's share of the punishment consisting of an unmerciful whipping. On his return to Arthur's court at Cardigan, Erec's nuptials with Enite are celebrated with great pomp.

Enite's bridal dress, (which Hartmann quaintly describes as being neither too large nor too small, "*weder ze enge noch ze wît*,") is the gift of Ginovêr, and the ceremony is performed by the Bishop of Cantwarse, [Canterbury.] A long list is here given of the knights of the Round Table, a hundred and forty in all, and the other guests at the wedding, amongst which are mentioned the two kings of Antipodes, Brians and Bêlêc, who are brothers, and one of whom is a dwarf, and the other a giant.

On Erec's return with his bride to Karnant, the capital city of his father's kingdom, Destregâls, he leads a life of ease and inactivity, from which, as in the Mabinogi, he is roused by Enite's tears. In the expedition which follows, we have the same adventures with robber knights, &c. as in the Welsh.

The poem breaks off abruptly (some part of it being lost) after the encounter with Guivrez le Pitît, King of Irlant, who is represented as being so small in stature that Erec finds some difficulty in getting a fair blow at him. At length, however, he succeeds in vanquishing him, and they end by becoming friends, and binding up each other's wounds, which as the poet remarks, "is friendly enough."

"Ditz was friuntlich gennoc."

When we recover the thread of the story, we find Erec disputing with the "false Kai," and refusing to go with him to speak with Arthur, who is encamped in the neighbourhood. Kai attempting to add force to his entreaties, gets knocked off his horse, Gringulgeten, which Erec is about to appropriate to himself, when Kai represents that it was only "lent for a ride" to him by Gâwein; and after

much persuasion he gets it back on condition that he brings him the owner. Gâwein also invites Erec to accompany him, but succeeds no better than Kai. The interview is at last brought about by Arthur's pitching his tent beside the road on which Erec is journeying. Erec has his wounds healed by a magic plaister, made by Fâmurgân, the Queen's sister, and again sets forward with Enite. We next have his fight with the giant, by whose club he is stunned; and his adventure at the court of Oringles, the Count de Limors, where the confusion was so great on his recovering from his swoon, and slaying the Count, that all the assembled company hasten to disappear through the doors, or to creep under the tables, and none have the politeness to say "*Herre, welt in für gan.*" "Sir, after you."

After a second combat with Guivreiz, the Little King, who does not recognize him till it is half over, they proceed amicably together to an island where two of Guivreiz's sisters reside. One of these ladies presents Enite with a beautiful horse, which the Little King had found tied to a tree in a wood, and which he had carried off in spite of the entreaties of another dwarf, its master. The description of this horse extends over more than 500 lines.

When Erec and Enite again journey on, accompanied by Guivreiz, they come to the city of Brandigân. Here they are hospitably received by King Ivreins, and are shewn into a vast marble hall, where they find eighty ladies, all clothed alike in black satin, the wives of those knights who had perished in an enchanted garden, called Joie de la Curt, which stood just outside the city. Nothing daunted by the fate of these hapless warriors, nor by a warning he receives from a lady whom he meets with in a pavilion in the garden, (and who proves to be Enite's sister,) Erec encounters and overthrows its possessor, the giant Mâbonagrîn, and causes the enchantment to cease by blowing a magic horn which hangs upon a tree near at hand.

Having performed this feat, Erec returns quietly to Destregâls, where he succeeds his Father, King Lac, and where he and Enite spend the remainder of their lives in peace and happiness.

ICELANDIC VERSION OF EREC.

IN the Royal Library at Stockholm there is preserved a copy of an Icelandic Saga on the subject of the Mabinogi of Geraint. The volume in which it is found is a folio, on paper, (marked, *Icelandica* No. 46,) and contains the following pieces :—

1. Saga of Ivent.
2. ... Eyrike Kappa Artus Kongs.
3. ... Bievus.
4. ... Fertram och Plato.
5. ... Konrad Keysarasyne.
6. ... Partalopa.
7. ... Wictor och Blaus.
8. ... Elis.

A Facsimile of the commencement of Erik Saga is here annexed.

Kulhwch ac Olwen.



YSTORI KULHWCH AC OLWEN,

NEU

HANES Y TWRCH TRWYTH.

KILYD mab kelydon wledic auynnei wreic kyn-
mwyt ac ef Sef gwreic avynnawd goleudyd
merch anlwd wledic. Gwedy ywest genthi.
mynet ywlat yggwedi malkawn a geffyt ettiued.
Achaffel mab ohonunt trwy wedi y wlat. Ac ar
awr y dellis beichogi. ydeuth hitheu yggwylltawc
heb dy anhed. Pan dyuu y thymp idi. ef a dyuu

y iawnbwyll idi. Sef y dyuu. mynyd yd oed meichat ynkadw kenuein o uoch. acrac ouyn y moch engi aoruc y vrenhines. a chymryt y mab aoruc y meichiat hyt pan dyuu yr llys. abedyd-yaw y mab a wnaethpwt. a gyrru kulhwch arnaw. wrth y gaffel yn retkyrr hwch. Bonhedic hagen oed y mab. Keuynderw y arthur oed. A rodi y mab awnaethpwyt ar ueithrin. Agwedy hynny cleuychu mam y mab goleudyd merch anlawd wledic. Sef aoruc hi galw y chymar attei. Ac yna ydywat hi wrthaw ef. marw uydaf i oreleuyt hwnn. agwreic arall auynny ditheu. arecdouyd ynt ygwaged weithon. Drwc yw itti hagen llygru dy uab. Sef y harchaf itt na mwnnych wreic. hyt pan welych dryssien deu peinawc ar vymbed i. ac adaw aoruc yntau. ac erchi idaw amlynu y bed bop blwyddyn hyt nathyuei dim arnaw. marw uu y brenhines. Sef awnaei y brenin gyrru gwas bob bore i edrych a dyuei dim arybed. Gwallocau aoruc yr athro ympenn y seith mlyned yr hynn aaddawssei yr urenhines. Diwarnawt ynhely y brenhin. dy gyrchu y gordlan aoruc y brenhin. gwelet y bed a vynnei trw y kaffei wreicka. agwelet y dryssien aoruc. Ac mal y gwelas. mynet aoruc y brenhin ygkyghor pale kaffei wreic. Heb un or kynghorwyr. mi awyddwn wreickada itt awedei. Sef yw honno gwreic doget vrenhin.

Kynghor uu gantunt y chyrchu. allad y brenhin. adwyn y wreic gantunt aorugant, ac un uerch oed idi gyt ahi agoresgyn tir y brenhin awneuthant. Dydgweith ydaeth y wreicda allan y orymdeith. ydeuth y dy henwrach oed yny dref heb dant yny phenn. Ac y dywawt y urenhines ha wrach adywedy di ymi y peth aovynnaf itt yr duw. ble mae plant y gwr amllathrudawd yggordwy. Heb y wrach nit oes blant idaw. heb y urenhines. gwae uinneu vyndyuot at anuab. Ac yna y dywawt y wrach. nyt reit itti hynny. Darogan yw idaw kaffel etiued o honat ti. yr naskaffo o arall. Na wnadrystyt heuyt un mab yssyd idaw. mynet aoruc ywreicda yn llawen atref. Ac a dywawt hi wrth y chymar. Pa ystyr yw gennyt ti kelu dy blant ragof i. heb y brenhin. a meinheu nys kelaf weithon. kennattau y mab aorucpwy. adyuot ac ef yr llys. Dywedut aoruc y lysuam wrthaw. Gwreic yssyd da itti y chael. amerch yssyd imi gwiw y bob gwrda yny byt. y dywawt y mab. nyt oet ymi ettwa wreicka. Ac yna y dywawt hitheu. Mi atynghaf dynghet itt na chyflado dy ystlys wrth wreic. hyt pan geffych olwen merch yspadaden pennkawr. lliwaw aoruc y mab. amynet serch y uorwyn yn ympob aelawt idaw yr nas gwelsei eiryoet. Ac yna y dywawt ydat wrthaw. Ha uab py liuy di. Pydrwe yssyd arnat ti

vy llyssuam adynghwys im na chaffwyf wreicbyth
hyt panngaffwyf olwen merch yspadaden benn-
kawr. Hawd yw itti hynny heb y dat wrthaw. Ar-
thur yssyd geuynderw itt. dos att arthur. y diwyn
dy wallt. ac erchych hynny idaw yngyuarws itt.
Myned aoruc y mab ar orwyd pennlluchlwyd ped-
war gayaf gauyl gyvwng karngragen. A ffrwyn
eur kymibiawc yny benn. a chyfrwy eur an-
llawd y danaw. A deupar aryannhyeit lliueit
yny law. Gleif penntirec yny law. kyuelin dogyn
gwr odrwm hyt awch y gwaet ar y gwynt ady-
gyrchei. bydei gynt nor gwlithin kyntaf or konyn
hyt y llawr pan uei uwyhaf y gwlith vis meheuin.
Cledyf eurdwrn ar y glun. arac llauyn eur iddaw.
a chroes eurgrwydyr arnaw. alliw lluchet nef yndi.
a llugorn eliffeint yndi. a deu vilgi uron wynnyon
vrychion tu racdaw. agwrddorch rudem am vyn-
wgyl pob un o guwch ysgwyd. hyt ysgyuarn. yr
hwnn auei or parth asseu a vydei or parth deheu.
ar hwnn auei or parth deheu auydei or parth
asseu. mal dwy uorwennawl yn darware yny gyleh.
Pedeir tywarchen a ladei bedwarcarn y gorwyd.
mal pedeirgwennawl ynyr awyr uch y benn.
gweithieu uchoth. gweithieu issot. llenn o borffor
pedeir ael ymdanaw. ac aual eur wrth bop ael
idi. can mu oed werth pob aual. Gwerth trychan-
mu oeur gwerthuawr oed yny archenat. aewarth-

afleu sanguarwy o benn y glun hyt ymblaen y bys. Ny chrymei vlaen blewyn ydanaw rac yscawnet tuth y gorwyd oed y danaw ynkyrchu porth llys arthur. y dywawt y mab. aoes borthawr. Oes athitheu nybo teu dy benn byrr y kyuerchy di. Mi a uydaf borthawr y arthur bop duw kalan ionawr. am rac lonyeit hagen y vlwydyn eithyr hynny. Nyt amgen huandaw. agogigwc. a llaeskenym. aphennpingyon a ymda ar y benn yr arbet y draet. nyt wrth nef. nyt wrth dayar. namyn ual maen treigyl ar lawr llys. agor y porth. Nac agoraf. Py ystyr nasagory di. Kyllell aedyw ym bwyd allynn ymbual. Ac amsathyr neuad arthur. namyn mab brenhin gwlat teithiawc. neu gerddawr adycko y gerd. ny atter y mywn. llith yth gwn ac yth ueirch. agolwython poeth pebreid y titheu. agwin gorysgalawc. adidan gerddeu ragot. Bwyd degwyr. adeugeint adaw attat yr yspytty. yno ybwyttta pellennigyon. a maibyon gwladoed ereill. nid ergyttyo kylch yn llys arthur. Ni byd gwaeth imi yno. no chyt ac arthur yn y llys. Gwr-eic y gyscu genthi. adidan gerdeu rac dy vronn. auory pryt anterth pan agorer y porth rac y niuer a deuth yma hediw. Bydhawt ragot ti gyntaf ydagorir y porth. Achyfeisted a wnelych yny lle adewissych yn neuad arthur. oe gwarthaf hyt y gwaelawt. Dywedut aoruc y mab ny wnaif i

dim o hynny. ot agory y porth da yw. Onys agory mi adygaf angelot yth arglwyd. adryceir y titheu. a mi adodaf teir diaspat ar drws y porth hwnn. hyt nabo angheuach ympenn pengwaed yngkernyw. ac yggwaelawt dinsol yny gogled. ac ynesgeir oeruel yn iwerddon. ac yssyd o wreic ueichiawc yny llys honn methawd eu beichogi. Ac arnynt beichawc o nadunt ymchoelawd eu kallonneb yn wrthrwrm heint arnadunt mal bont ueichawc byth o hediw allan. Heb y glewlwyd gauaeluawr Padiaspettych di bynnac am gyfreith-eu llys arthur. nyth ellyngir di y mywn. yny elwy fi y dywedut y arthur gysseuin.

Ac yna y doeth y glewlwyd yr neuad. ac y dywawt arthur wrthaw. Chwedleu porth gennyt. Ys ethyw gennyf deuparth vy oet. adeuparth y teu ditheu. mi auum gynt ygkaerse. ac asse. yn sach-asalach yn lotor. affotor. Mi auum gynt ynyr india uawr. ar india vechan. Mi avum gynt yn ymlad deu ynyr pan ducpwyd y deudec gwystyl olychlyn. ami auum gynt ynyr egrop. ami auum ynyr affric. ac yn ynyssed corsica. ac ygkaer brythweh. abrythach. auerthach. Mi auum gynt pan ledeist di deulu clis mab merin. Panledeist mil du mab ducum. mi a uum gynt pan oresgynneist roec wrth parth y dwyrein. mi auum gynt ygkaer oeth ac anoeth. Ac ykkaer neuenhyr naw nawd teyrn.

dynyon tec awelsam ni yno. ny weleis i eiryoet
 dyn kyuurd ar hwn yssyd yn drws y porth yr
 awr honn. Ac y dywawt arthur. Os ar dygam yr
 doethost y mywn. dos ar dy redec allan. ar sawl
 aedrych y goleu. Ac aegyr y lygat. ac ae kae
 angheugaeth idaw. agwassanaethet rei o vuelin
 goreureit. ac ereill agolwython poeth pybreid hyt
 pan vo parawt bwyt allyn idaw. ysdyled abeth
 gadu dan wynt a glaw y kyfryw dyn adywedy di.
 Heb y kei. myn llaw vygkyueillt pei gwnelhit
 vygkyghor i ny thorrit kyfreitheu y llys yrddaw.
 Nawir kei wynn ydym wyrda hyt tra yndygyrcher.
 ydyt no mwyaf y kyuarws aroddhom. Mwy vwy
 vyd yn gwrdaaeth ninneu ac anclot. ac anhetmic.
 ac ydoeth glewlwyt yr porth. ac agori y porth
 racdaw. Ac yr y pawb disgynnu wrth y porth
 ar yr ysgynnvaen. nysdisgynnawd ef. namyn ar y
 gorwyd y doeth y mywn. Ac y dywawt kulweh.
 henpych gwell penteyrned yr ynys hon. ny bo
 gwaeth yr gwaelawtty. noc yr gwarthafdy. Poet
 yn gystal yth deon ath niuer ath gatvridogyon
 y bo y gwell hwnn. Ny bo didlawt neb o honaw
 mal y mae kyflawn y kyuercheis i well itti. Poet
 kyflawn dy rat titheu. ath glot ath etmic yn yr
 ynys honn. Henpych gwell ditheu heb yr arthur.
 Eisted y rwgdeu or milwyr adidangerd a geffy
 rac dy uron. a breint teyrn arnat gwrthrychyat

teyrnas pyhyt bynnac y bych yma. A phan rannwyf uynda y ospeit aphellennigyon. bint yth law panydechreuwyf yny llys honn. Heb y mab. ny deuthum i yma yr ffrawdunyaw bwyt allyn. namyn or kaffaf vygkyuarws y dalu ae uoli awnaf. O nys kaffaf dwyn dy agelot ti awnaf hyt y bu dy glot ympedryuol byt bellaf. Heb yr arthur yna. kanny thrigyy di yma unben. ti ageffy y kyfarws a notto dy benn ath dauawt. hyt y sych gwynt. hyt y gwlych glaw. hyt y treigyl heul. hyt yd amgyffret mor. hyt yd ydiw y dayar. eithyr vy llong. am llen. achaletuwlch uyg cledyf. arongomyant ugggwaew. ac wyneb gwrthucher uyn taryan. acharnwenhau vygkyllell. a gwenhwyuar ugggwreic. Gwir duw arhynny ti ae keffy yn llawen. Not a nottych. Diwyn ugggwallt a uynnaf. Ti ageffy hynny. cymryt crip eur o arthur. a gwelleu a doleu aryant idaw. achribaw y benn aoruc. agouyn pwy oed aoruc arthur. mae vygcallon i yntirioni wrthyt. mi awn dy hanuot om gwaet. dywet im pwy wyt. Dywedaf heb y mab. kulhwch mab kilyd. mab kyledon wledic. o oleudyd merch anlwd wledic vy mam. Gwir yw hynny heb yr arthur. keuynderw wyt titheu ymi. Not anottych athi ae keffy. a notto dy benn ath dauawt. gwir duw im ar hynny agwir dy deyrnas. ti ae keffy yn llawen. Nodaf arnat. kaffel im

olwen merch yspadaden penkawr. ae hasswyn-
 aw awanaf ardy uilwyr. Asswynaw y gauarws o
 honaw ar gei. abedwyr. agreidawl galldonyd. ag-
 wythyr uab greidawl. agreit mab eri. Achyndelic
 kyuarwyd. athathal twyll goleu. A maelwys mab
 baedan. achrychwyr m. nes. achubert m. daere.
 aphercoſ m. poch. a lluber beuthach. A choruil
 beruach. agwynn m. nud. ac edern m. nud.
 ac adwy mab gereint. afflewduſ ffiam wledic.
 a ruawn pebyr m. dorath. a bratwen m. moren
 mynawc. a moren mynawc ehun. adalldaf eil kimin
 cof. a mab alun dyuet. a mab saidi. a mab gwr-
 yon. Ac uchtrut ardywat kat. achynwas curuagyl.
 a gwrhwr gwarthecuras. Ac Isperyr ewingath.
 agallcoyt gouynynat. aduach. agrathach. a nerthach.
 meibion gwawrdur kyruach. o wrthtir uffern. pan
 hanoed y gwyr hynny. achilyd canhastyr. achanas-
 tyr kanllaw. Achors cant ewin. ac esgeir gulhwch
 gouynkawen. Aduſtwrn hayarn. aglewlywt gauael-
 uawr. a lloch llawwynnyawc. Ac aunwas adein-
 iawc. a sinnoch mab seithuet. agwennwynwyn mab
 naw. a bedyw mab seithuet. a gobrwy m. echel
 uordwyttwll. Ac echel uordwyttwll ehun. amael
 m. roycol A datweir dallpenn. agarwyli eilgwyth-
 awc gwyr. a gwythawc gwyr ehun. Agormant
 m. ricca. a menw. m. teirgwaed. a digon m. alar. a
 selyf m. smoit. a gusc m. atheu. a nerth m. kedarn.

adrutwas m. tryffin. a thwrch m. perif. athwrch m. annwas. a Iona urenhin ffreinck. a sel m. selgi. atheregūt. m. Iaen. a sulyen m. Iaen. abratwen m. Iaen. a moren. m. Iaen. a siawn m. Iaen. achradawc m. Iaen. Gwyr kaer tathal oedynt kenedyl y arthur o bleit y dat. Dirmyc m. kaw. a Justic m. kaw ac etmic m. kaw. ac angawd m. kaw. ac ouan m. kaw. achelin m. kaw. a chonnyn m. kaw. a mab sant m. kaw. a gwyngad m. kaw. allwybyr m. kaw. achoth m. kaw. a meilic m. kaw. achynwas m. kaw. ac ar-dwyat m. kaw. Ac ergyryat m. kaw. a neb m. kaw. agilda m. kaw. a chalcas m. kaw. a hueil m. kaw. nyt asswynwys eiryoet ynllaw arglwyd. a samson uinsych. a theleessin pennbeird. amamawydan m. llyr. allary m. kasnar wledic. ac ysperni m. fflergant brenhin llydaw. a saranhon m. glythwyr. a llawr eilerw. ac annyanniawc m. menw. m. teirgwaed. A gwynn. m. nwyvre. a fflam m. nwyvre. a gereint m. erbin. Ac ermit m. erbin. a dyuel m. erbin. agwynn m. ermit. a chyndrwyn m. ermit. A hyueid unllen. Ac eidon uawr urydic. a reidwn arwy. agormant m. ricca. brawt y arthur o barth y uam. pennhynef kernyw y tat. a llawnrodet uaruawc. a nodawl varyf twrch. aberth m. kado. a reidwn m. beli. ac Iscouan hael. ac Iscawin m. panon. a moruran eiltegit. ny dodes dyn y araf

yndaw ygkatgamlan rac y haccret. pawb a dybygynt y uot yngythreul canhorthwy. blew oed arnaw ual blew hyd. a sande bryt agel. ny dodes neb y waew yndaw ygkatgamlan. rac y decket. pawb a debygynt yuot yn agel kanhorthwy. achynnwyd sant. y trydyd gwr adihengis o gatkamlan. ef a ysgarwys diwethaf ac arthur y ar hen groen y uarch. ac uchtryd m. erim. Ac eus m. erim. a henwas adeinawc m. erim. a henbetestyr m. erim. Ac sgilti yscawntroet m. erim. Teir kynnedyf aoed ar y trywyr hynny. henbedestyr ni chauas eiryoet ae kyffrettei o dyn. nac ar uarch. nac ar droet. Henwas adeinawc ny allwys mil pedwar troetawc eiryoet y ganhymdeith hyt un erw. yghwaethach a uei bellach no hynny. Sgilti ysgawndroet pan uei wyn hwyl kerdet yndaw wrth neges y arglwyd. ni cheisswys ford eiryoet amgwypei pa le yd elei. namyn trauei y mywn coet arvrlic y coet y kerdei. ac yn hyt y oes ny fflygwys konyn dan y droet yghwaethach torri rac y ysgawnet. Teithi hen. m. gwynhan. a oresgynnwys mor y kyuoeth. ac y dihengis ynteu o v Reid. ac y doeth att arthur. a chynnedyf aoed ar y gyllell. yr pan deuth yma nythrigyawd carn arnei vyth. ac wrth hynny y tyuawd heint yndaw. anychtawt hyt tra uu uyw. ac o hynny y bu uarw. Acharnedyr m. gouynyon hen. Agwenwynwyn m. naf gysseuin rysswr arthur. A llysgatrud emys.

Agwrbothu hen. ewythred arthur oedynt vrodyr y uam. Kuluanawyt m. goryon. a llenuleawc wydel o bentir ganion. adyynwal moel. Adunart brenhin y gogled. Teirnon twryf bliant. athecuan gloff. Athegyr talgellawc. Gwrdinal mab ebrei. a morgant hael. Gwystyl mab. Run m. nwython. A llwydeu m. nwython. Agwydre m. llwydeu. owennabwy merch y uam. hueil y ewythyf ae gwant. ac am hynny y bu gas rwng hueil ac arthur am yr archoll. Drem vab dremidyt. awelei o gelli wic ygkernyw. hyt ympenn blathaon ymprydein. pan dyrchauei y gwydbedyn y bore gan yr heul. Ac eidyol m. ner. aglwydyn saer. awnaeth ehangwen neuad arthur. Kynyr keinuaruawc. Kei a dywedit y uot yn vab idaw. ef adywawt wrth y wreic. o sit rann y mi oth uab di uorwyn oer vyth vyd y gallon. Ac ny byd gwres yny dwylaw. kynnedyf arall arnaw. Os mab imi uyd kyndynnyawc uyd. Kynnedyf arall auyd arnaw. Pandyeko beich na mawr na bychan uo. ny welir vyth nac rac y wyneb na thraegeuyn. Kynnedyf arall heuyt auyd arnaw. ny pheit neb adwuyr ac athan yngystal ac ef. Kynnedyf arall auyd arnaw. ny byd gwas-sanaethwr naswdwr mal ef. Henwas. a hen wyn-eb. a hen gedymeith y arthur. Gwallgoyc un arall. y dref y deyhei. kyt bei trychant tei yndi. or bei eisseu dim arnaw. ny adei ef hun vyth arlygat dyn

tra uei yndi. Berwyn mab gerenhir. Apharis brenhin ffreinc. ac osla gyllelluawr. aymdygei broynllauyn verr llydan. pan delei arthur aeluoed y uroenn llifdwr y keissit lle kyuing ar y dwuyr. ac ydodit y gyllell yny gwein ar draws y llifdwr. digawn o bont uydei y lu teir ynys prydein. Ae their rac ynys ac eu hanreitheu. Gwydawe mab menestyr aladawd Kei. Ac arthur alladawd ynteu. ae urodyr yn dial Kei. Garanwyn mab kei. ac amren mab bedwyr. ac ely amyr. a reu rwyd dyrys. a run rudwern. ac eli. a thrachmyr pen kynydyon arthur. Allwydeu mab kelcoet. A hunabwy mab gwryon. a gwynn got y fron. a gweir datharwennidawc. A gweir m. kadell m tal aryant. a gweir gwrhyt ennwir. A gweir baladyr hir. ewythred y arthur vrodyr y uam. meibon llwch llawwynnyawc ortu draw y uor terwyn. llenlleawc wydel. Ac arderchawc prydein. Cas mab saidi. Gwrvan gwallt auwyn. a gwyllennhin brenhin ffreinc. a gwittart mab oed brenhin Iwerdon. Garselit wydel. Panawr pen bagat. A ffleudor mab naf. Gwynnhyuar maer kernyw adyfneint. y nawuet gwr aystoues katgamlan. Keli a chueli. agilla goes hyd. trychannerw alammei yny un llam penn llemhidyd Iwerdon oed hwnnw. Sol. agwadn ossol. agwadyn oedyeith. Sol aallei seuyll undyd ar y untroet. Gwadyn ossol. pei safhei ar

benn y mynyd mwyhaf yny byt. ef auydei yn tyno gwastat dan y traet. Gwadyd o deith kymeint ar vas twym pantynnit or eueil oed tanllachar y wadneu. pangyuarffei galet ac wynt. ef aarllwysssei fford y arthur yny llud. Hirerwm. a hir atrwm. y dyd y delynt y west. trychantref aachubit yn eu kyfueir gwest hyt nawn awneynt adiotta hyt pan vei nos pan elynt y gysgu. Ac yna penneu y pryueta yssynt rac newyn mal pei nat yssynt uwyt eiryoet. Pan elhynt y west nyt edwynt wy na thew. na thenev. na thwym. nac oer. na sur. na chroew. nac ir na hallt. na brwd nac of. Huarwar mab aflawn a nodes ywala ar Arthur yny gyuarws. trydyd gordibla kernyw vu pan gahat y wala idaw. ny cheffit gwynngwen arnaw vyth. namyn tra uei lawn. Gware gwallt euryd. Deu geneu gast rymi. gwydrut. agwydneu astrus. Sugyn m. sucedyd. a sucnei y morawl y bei drychanllong arnaw. hyt nabei namyn traeth sych. Bronllech rud aoed yndaw. Racymwri gwas Arthur. dangossit yr yscubawr a uynnit idaw. kyt bei rwyf dec erydyr ar hugeint yndi. ef ae trawei affust hayarn hyt na bei well yr rethri ar trostreu. ar dulatheu. noc yr mangeirch yng gwaelawt yr yscubawr yny ueistawn. adygyflwng ac anoeth ueidawc. ahir eidyl. ahir amreu deuwas y arthur oedynt. a Gweuyl mab gwestat. y dyd y beidrist y gollyngei y lleill weuyl

idaw y waeret hyt y uogel. ar llall a uydei yn pennguch ar y penn. Vchdryt uaryf draws. auyr-yei y uaryf goch seuydlawc aoed idaw dros wythdrawst adeugeint aoed yn neuad arthur. Elidyr gyfarwyd. yskyrdaf. ac yscudud. deu was y wenhwyuar oedynt. kynn ebrwydet oed eu traed wrth eu neges ac eu medwl. Brys uab bryssethach o dal y redynawc du obrydein. a grudlwyn gorr. Bwlch. achyuwlch. a sefwlch. meibon cledyf kyfwlch. wyr-on cledyf difwlch. Teir gorwen gwenn eu teir ysgwyd. Tri gouan gwann eu tri gwaew. Tri benyn. byneu eu trichledyf. Glas. Glessic. Gleisat eu tri chi. Kall. Cuall. Cauall. eu tri meirch. hwyrdydwt. adrwcdydwt. a llwyrdydwc. eu teir gwraged. Och. agarym a diaspat. eu teir wryron. lluch-et. aneuwet. ac eissiwet. eu teir merchet. Drwc. a gwaeth. a gwaethaf oll. Eu teir morwyn. Eheubryt merch kyfwlch. Gorascwrn merch nerth. Ewaedan merch kynuelyn keudawt pwyll hanner dyn. Dwnn di essic unben. Eiladyr mab penn llarcau. Kyuedyr wyllt mab hettwn tal aryant. Sawyl benn uchel. Gwalchmei mab gwyar. Gwalhauet mab gwyar. Gwrhyr gwastawt ieithoed. yr holl Ieithoed a wydyat. ar ketherwm offeirat. Clust mab clustueinat. pei cledit seith cuppyt yn y dayar. deng milldir adeugeint y clywei y morgrugyn y bore pan gychwynei y ar y lwth. medyr vab methredyd.

auetrei y dryw yn esgeir oeruel yn Iwerdon trwy y dwygoes yn gythrymhet ogelli wic. Gwiawn lygat cath. aladei onggyl arlygat ygwybedyn. heb argywed. ol mab olwyd seith mlyned kyn noe eni aducpwyd moch y dat. aphan dyrchauawd ynteu yn wr yd olrewys y moch. ac ydeuth adref ac wynt yn seith kenuein. Betwini escob auendigei vwyt allyn arthur. yr mwyn merchet eurdyrchogyon yr ynys honn.

Yam wenhwyuar pennrianed yr ynys honn. a gwennhwyach ychwaer. A rathtyeu merch unic clememhill. a relemon. merch kei. a thannwen merch weir datharwemdawc. Gwennalarch merch kynwyl canbwch. Eurneit merch clydno eidin. eneuawc merch uedwyr. Enrydrec merch tutuathar. Gwennwledyr merch waledur kyrvach. Erdutnid merch tryffin. Eurolwen merch wdolwyn gorr. Teleri merch peul. Indec merch arwyhir. moruud merch uryen reget. Gwenllian dec y uorwyn uawr vrydic. Creidylat merch llud llaw ereint y uorwyn uwyhaf y mawrhed auu ynteir ynys y kedryn. ae their rac ynys. Ac am honno y mae gwythyr mab greidawl. agwynn mab nud yn ymlad bob duw kalan mei vyth hyt dydbrawt. Ell-ylw merch neol kynn croc. a honno auu teir oes

gwyr yn vyw. Essyllt vinwen ac essyllt vingul. arnadunt oll y haswynwynwys kulwch mab kilyd y gyuarws.

Arthur adywawt yna. Aunben ny ry giglif i eirmoet dim y wrth y uorwyn a dywedy di. nae rieni. mi aellyngaf gennadeu oe cheissaw ynllawen. dyro ym yspeit y cheissaw. Y mab adywawt rodaf yn llawen or nos heno hyt y llall ympenn y vlwydyn. Ac yna y gyrrwys arthur y kennadeu y bop tir yny deruyn y geissaw y uorwyn honno. Ac ympenn y vlwydyn y doeth kennadeu arthur drachevyn. heb gaffel na chwedyl nachyuarwydyt y wrth olwen mwy nor dyd kyntaf. Ac yna y dywawt kulwch. pawb agauas y gyuarws aminneu ydwyf yn eissywedie ettwa. Mynet a wnaif i ath wyneb di adygaf i gennyf. yna y dywawt kei. A unben rwy y gwerthey di arthur. Dy gyrch di gennym ni hyt pan dywettych di nat ydiw y uorwyn honno yny byt. neu ninneu ae kaffom. nyt yscarwn athi. Kyuodi kei yna. angerd oed argei naw nos a naw diwarnawt hyt y anadyl. y dan dwfyr. Naw nos a naw diwarnawt y bydei heb kysgu. Cleuydawt kei ny allei uedic y waret. Budugawl oed gei. kyhyt ar prenn uchaf yny coet vydei pan uei da gantaw. Kynnedyf arall oed arnaw. pan uei uwyhaf y glaw. dyrnued uch ylaw. ac arall is y law y bydei yn sych. yr hyn auei yn

y law rac meint y angerd. A phan uei vwyhaf y annwyt ar y gedymdeithon diskymon uydei hynny udunt y gynneu tan. Galw aoruc arthur ar uedwyr yr hynn nyt arswydwys eiryoet yr neges y delei gei idi vynet. nyt oed neb kyfred ac ef ynyr ynys honn. namyn arthur adrych eil kibdar. a hynn heuyt kyt bei un llofyawc. nyt anwaedwys tri aeruawc yn gynt noc ef yn un vaes ac ef. Angerd arall oed arnaw un archoll auydei yny waew. a naw gwrthwan. Galw o arthur ar gyn-delic kyfarwyd. Dos di yr neges honn gyt ar unbenn. achaws nyt oed waeth kyfarwyd yny wlat nys rywelsei eiryoet noc yny wlat ehun. Galw gwrhwr gwalltawt ieithoed. achaws yr holl ieithoed a wydyat. Galw Gwalchmei mab gwyar kanny deuth adref eiryoet heb y neges yd elhei y cheissaw. Goreu pedestyr oed a goreu marchawc. nei y arthur uab y chwaer. ae geuynderw oed. Galw o arthur ar uenw uab teirgwaed. kannys ot elynt y wlat anghret. mal y gallei yrru lletrith arnadunt ahut. hyt nas gwelei neb wynt. ac wyn-twy awelynt pawb.

Mynet aorygant hyt pan deuthant y uaestir mawr. ynyuyd kaer uawr awelynt teckaf o geyryd y byt. Kerdet aorugant ydyd hwnnw hyt ucher. pan debygynt hwy eu bot yngyuagos yr

gaer nyt oedynt nes nor bore. Ar eildyd ar trydyd dyd y kerdassant. ac ovreid y doethant hyt yno. Aphan deuant ymbronn y gaer yny uyd dauattes uawr a welynt heb ol. a heb eithaf idi. a heussawr yncadw y deveit arbenn gorsedua. aruchen o grwyn ymdanaw. agauaelgi kedenawe ach y law. oed vwy noc amws nawgayaf. Deuawt oet arnaw nychollet oen eiryoet ganthaw. a gwhaethach llwdyn mawr. Nyt athoed gyweithyd hebdaw eiryoet. ny wnelei ae anaf ae adoet arnei. Y sawl uarwbrenn athwypath auei ar y maes. alosgei y anadyl hyt y prid dilis. yna ydywawt kei. gwrhwr gwalstawt ieithoed. Dos y gyfrwch ardyn racco. Kei heb ef nyt edeweis i uynet namyn hyt yd elut titheu. Down ninheu ygyt yno heb y kei. Heb y menw mab teirgwaed. nauit amgeled genwch mynet yno. mi ayrraf letrith ar y ki hyt na wnel argywed y neb. Dyuoet aorugant mynyd oed yr heussawr. Ac y dywedassant wrthaw. berth ydwyt heussawr. Ny bo berthach byth y boch chwi no minneu. Mynduw kan wyt penn. nyt oes anaf ymllygru. namyn vompriawt. Pieu y deueit agedwy di neu bieu ygaer racko. meredic awyr ywch. dros y byt y gwys panyw kaer yspadaden penkawr yw. Neu ditheu pwy wyt. Custennin ymgelwir uab dyfnedic. ac am vompriawt ymrylygrwys vimbrawt yspadaden penkawr. Neu chwi-

theu pwy ywch. Kennadeu arthur yssyd yma ynerchi olwen merch yspadaden pen kawr. vb wyr nawd duw ragoch. yr y byt na wnewch hynny. ny doeth neb eiryoet y erchi yr arch honno aelei aebywyt gantaw. Kyuodi aoruc yr heussawr y uynyd. Ac ual y kyuyt rodi modrwy eur aoruc culhwch idaw. Keissaw gwisgaw y uodrwy honno o honaw. ac nyt aei idaw. aedodi aoruc ynteu ymys y uanec. acherdet aoruc atref. arodi y uanec att y gymhar y gadw. achymryt aoruc hitheu y vodrwy oruanec. Pan y ry attei. y dywawt hitheu. gwr y uodrwy hon nyt oed vynych ytt gaffel bud. Mi aeuthum heb ef. y geissaw moruwyt yr mor. nachaf kelein awelwn yndyuot gan y tonneu. ac ny weleis i eirmoet kelein degach no hi. ac y vys ef y keueis y uodrwy honn. Oiawr kanyat y mor marw dlws yndaw. dangos y mi y gelein honno. hawreic y neb pieu y gelein ti ae gwely yma y chwinsaf. Pwy yw hwnnw heb y wreic. Kulhwch mab kilyd. mab kelydon wledic. o oleudyd merch anlawd wledic y uam. adoeth y erchi olwen yn wreic idaw. Deu synnwyr oed genthi. llawen oed genti dyuot y nei vab y chwaer attei. A thrist oed genthi. kanywelsei eiryoet y uynet ae eneit ganthaw adelei y erchi y neges honno. Kyrchu aorugant hwy porth llys custenin heussawr. clybot o honei hitheu eutrwt hwy yndyuot. Redec o ho-

nei yn eu herbyn o lewenyd. Goglyt aoruc kei ymprenn or glut weir ae dyuot hitheu yn eu herbyn y geissaw mynet dwylaw mynwgyl udunt. gossot o gei eiras y rwng ydwylaw. Gwascu o honei hitheu yr eiras yny yttoed yn wden diednedic. Ha wreic heb y kei. pei mi a wascut uelly ny oruydei ar arall vyth rodi y serch arnaf. drycserch oed hwnnw. Dyuot aorugant hwy yr ty agwneuthur eugwassanaeth. Ym pen gwers pan aeth pawb allan y chware. agori kib uae a oed yn tal y penntan aoruc y wreic. achyuodi gwas pengrych melyn o honei. Heb y gwrhryr ysoed gryssyn kelu yryw was hwnn. Gwnn nat y drwc ehun adielir arnaf. Heb y wreic ysgohilyon hwnn. tri meib arhugeint aladawd yspadaden penn kawr ymi. nyt oes oueneic y mi o hwnn mwy noc or rei ereill. Ac yna y dywawt kei. dallet gedyndeithas ami. ac nynlledir namyn y gyt. Bwyttu o honunt. ac y dywat y wreic. pa neges y doethawch chwi yma oe hachaws. Ni a doetham y erchi olwen yr gwas hwnn. Heb y wreic yna. Yr duw canych gwelas neb or gaer ettwa. ymchoelweh dracheuyn. Duw awyr nat ymchoelwn hyt pann welhom y uorwyn. Heb y kei adaw hitheu yma yn teruyn y gweler. Hi adaw yma bopduw sadwrn y olchi y phenn. ac yny llestyr yd ymolcho yd edeu y modrwyau oll. na hi nae chennat nydaw

byth amdanunt. a daw hi yma o ny chennetteir. Duw awyr na ladafi vy eneit. na thwyllafi am cretto. Namyn orodwch gret nawneloch gam idi. mi aekannattaf. Rodwn heb wynteu. y chennattau aorucpwy. Dyuo. aoruc hitheu. Achamse sidan flamgoch ymdanei. a gwrddorch rudeur am vynywyl y uorwyn. amererit gwerthuawr yndi arudemau. Melynach oed y phenn no blodeu y banadyl. Gwynnachoed y chnawt nodistrych tonn. Tegach oed y dwylaw ae byssed no channawan gotrwyth o blith man gaeau ffynnawn ffynhonws. Nagolwe hebawc mut. nagolwe gwalch trimut nyt oed olwe degach nor eidi. Gwynnach oed y dwyuron no bronn alarch gwynn. Cochach oed y deurud nor ffuon cochaf. y sawl ae gwelei kyflawn vydei oe serch. Pedair meillonen gwynnyon. auydei yny hol pa fford bynnac y delhei. Ac am hynny y gelwit hi olwen. Dyuo. yr ty aoruc. ac eisted geyr llaw kulhwch ar dalueinc. ac ual y gwel y hadnabu. ac y dywawt kulhwch wrthi. Hauorwyn ti agereis. dyuo. awnelhych gennyf rac eirychu pechawt itti ac y minneu. llawer dyd yth rygeris. Nyallafi dim o hynny. Cret aerchis uyntat im nat elwyf heb y gyghor, kanyt hoedel idaw namyn hyt pan elwyfi gan wr. yssyd yssit hagen cussul arodaf itt os aruolly. Dos di ym erchi i ymtat. Aphobpeth or anotto ef arnat ti y gael.

adef y gel aminneu agey. ac ot amheu ef dim mi
 nys keffy. a dayw itt ordihengy ath uywyt gennynt.
 Mi a adawaf hynny oll. ac ae kaffaf heb ynteu.
 Kerdet aoruc hi y hystauell. Kyuodi o honynt
 wynteu yny hol hi yr gaer. a llad y naw porth-
 awr aoed. ar y naw porth. heb disgyryw un gwr.
 a naw gauaelgi heb wichaw un. adyuot racdunt
 aorugant ac yr neuad. Henpych gwell heb wy
 yspadaden penkawr oduw ac odyn. Neu chwi-
 theu pan doethawch. neur doetham y erchi olwen
 dyuerch y gullwch mab kilyd mab kelydon wledic.
 Mae vyngweisson am direitwyr. dyrcheuwch y ffyrch
 y dan uyn dwy ael adygwydawd ar vyllygeit hyt
 pan welwyf defnyd vyndaw. Hynny awnaethpwynt.
 Dowch yma auory chwi ageffwch atdeb. kyuodi ymeith
 aorugant wy. ac ymauael aoruc yspadaden pen-
 kawr yn un or tri llechwaew gwenwynnic oed geir
 ylaw. ae doddi ar eu hol. ae aruoll aoruc bedwyr ac
 odif ynteu. agwan yspadaden pennkawr trwy aual y
 garr yngythyrymet. y dywawt ynteu. ymendigeit
 annwar daw hanbyd gwaeth byth yd ymdaaf gan
 annwaeret. maldal cleheren ym tostes yr haearn
 gwennwynic hwnn. boet ymendigeit y gof ae di-
 gones. ar eingon y digonet aruei mor dost yw.
 Gwest aorugant y nos honno heuyt yn ty gusten-
 nin heussawr. Yr eil dyd gan uawred. gyrru
 gwiwgrib ymywn gwall y doethant yr gaer ac y

mywn yr neuad. Dywedut aorugant. yspadaden penkawr. dyro in dy uerch dros y hengwedi ae hamwabyr y titheu aedwy gares. ac onys rody dy angheu ageffy amdanei. y dywawt ynteu. hi ae-phedeir gorhenuam. ae phedwar gorhendat. yssyd vyw ettwa. reit yw im ymgyghor ac wynt. Dybi itti hynny heb wynt. Awn ynbwyt. mal y kyuodant kymryt aoruc ynteu yr eil llechwaew aoed ach y law. ae odif ar eu hol. ae aruoll aoruc menw mab gwaed. ae odif ynteu ae wan yn alauon y dwy uron. hyt pan dardawd yr meingeuyn allan. Ymendigeit annwar daw heb ynteu mal dala gel bendoll ymtostes yr hayarn dur. Poet ymendigeit y ffoc y berwit yndi ar gof ae digones mor dost yw. pan elwyf yn erbyn allt atuyd ygder dwyuron arnaf weithion. achyllagwst. amynych lysuwyt. Kerdet aorugant hwy y eu bwyt. adyuot y trydyd dyd yr llys. y dywawt yspadaden penkawr. Nasaethutta vi bellach o nyt dy uarw a uynny. mae vygweisson. dyrcheuwch y ffyrch vy aelau a syrthwys ar aualeu vy llygeit hyt pann gaffwyf edrych ar defnyd uyndaw. Kyuodi aorugant hwy. ac ual y kyuodant. kymryt aoruc yspadaden pennkawr trydyd llechwaew gwennwynic. ae odif ar eu hol. ae aruoll aoruc culhwch. ae odif ynteu ual y rybucheï. ae wan trwy aual y lygat hyt pan aeth trwy ywegil allan. Ymendigeit an-

war daw. hyt tra ymgatter ynvyw hanbyd gwaeth
 drem vy llygeit pan elwyf yn erbyn gwynt. berwi
 awnant. atuyd gael penn a phendro arnaf arulaen
 pob lloer. Poet emendigeit ffoc yt gweirwyt yndi.
 maldala ki kanderawc yw gennyf mal ymgwant yr
 hayarn gwennwynnic hwnn. Mynet o nadunt y eu-
 bwyf. Trannoeth y doethant yr llys. ac y dywed-
 assant. nasaethutta ni bellach. namyn anaf ac adoet.
 amerthyrolyaeth yssyd arnat. ac auo mwy os mynny.
 Dyro imi dy uerch. ac onys rody ti ageffy dy agheu
 ymdeni. Mae y neb yssyd yn erchi vy merchi. dos
 yma lle ydymwelwyf athi. Kadeir a dodet y danaw
 wyneb yn wyneb ac ef.

Y dywawt yspadaden penn kawr. ae ti a eirch
 uy merch i. Mi heb y kulhwch. Cret a uynnaf
 gennyf na wnelych waeth no gwir arnaf. pangaff-
 wyf anottwyf arnat ti. titheu a geffy vy merch. ti
 a gehy ynllawen heb kulhwch. notta yr hynn avyn-
 nych. Nodaf heb ynteu. a welydi y garth mawr
 draw. Gwelaf. Diwreidaw hwnnw or dayar auyn-
 naf ae losgi ar wyneb y tir. hyt pan uo yn lle
 teil idaw. ae eredic ae heu yn un dyd ae uot aed-
 uet. a hynny gouot undyd. ac or gwenith hwnnw
 y mynnaf i gwneuthur bwyf a llynn tymeredic yth
 neithawr di ti am merchi. a hynny oll auynnaf

ywneuthur yn un dyd. Hawd yw gennyf kaffel hynny. kyt tybyckych di na bo hawd. kyt keffych hynny yssyd ny cheffych. amaeth a amaetho y tir hwnnw nac ae digonho mor dyrys yw nyt oes. namyn amaethon uab don. nydaw ef oe uod y gennyti. ny elli ditheu dreis arnaw ef. hawd y kaffafi hynny kyt tebyckych di nabo hawd. kyt keffych ditheu h̄yny yssit nas keffych. Gouannon uab don y dyuot y penn y tir ywaret yr heyrn. ny wna ef weith oe uot namyn y urenhin teithiawc. ny elly ditheu dreis arnaw ef. Hawd yw gennyfi hynny. Kyt keffych di hynny. yssit nas keffych. Deu ychen gwlwlyd wnieu ynde gyt preinyawc y eredic y tir dyrys draw yn wych. nys ryd ef oe uod. ny elly ditheu dreis arnaw ef. Hawd yw gennyf i kaffel hynny. kyt keffych hynny yssit nas keffy. y melyn gwannwyn. ar ych brych yn deu gyt breinawc auynnaf. Hawd yw gennyfi kaffel hynny. Kyt keffych hynny yssit nas keffych. Deu ychen bannawc y lleill yssyd or parth hwnt yr mynyd bannawc. ar llall or parth yma. ac eudwyn y gyt adan yr un aradyr. Sef yw y rei hynny. nynnyaw. apheibaw arithwys duw yn ychen am y pechawt. Hawd yw gennyf kaffel hynny. kyt keffych hynny yssit nas keffych. awely di y keibedic rud draw. Gwelaf. Pan gyuaruum gysseuin amam y uorwyn honno, yd hewyt naw hestawr llinat yndaw nadu

na gwyn ny deuth o honaw ettwa. Ar messur hwnnw yssyd gennyfi ettwa. ar llinat hwnnw a uynnaf i y gaffel y heu yny tir newyd draw. hyt pan uo ef auo penlliein gwynn am penn uym merch i ar dy neithawr di. Hawd yw gennyf kaffel hynny kyt tebyckych di nabo hawd. Kyt keffychdi hynny yssit naskeffych. Mel auo chwechach naw mod no mel kynteit. Heb wychi ac heb wenyn yndaw a vynnaf y vragodi y wled. Hawd yw gennyf kaffel hynny. kyt tebyckych di nabo hawd. kib llwyr uab llwryon yssyd bennllat yndi. kan nyt oes lestyr yny byt adalyo y llyn kadarn hwnnw. namyn hi. nys keffy di hi oe uod ef. ny elly ditheu dreis arnaw ef. Hawd yw gennyf kaffel hynny kyt tebyckych di nabo hawd. Kyt keffych hynny. yssit naskeffych. Mwys gwydneu garanhir. kyt delei ybyt ygyd bop trinaw wyr. y bwyt avynno pawb wrth y uryt a geiff yndi. mi avynnaf vwytta o honno y nos y kysco vym merch gennyt. nys ryd ef oe uod y neb. ny elly ditheu y dreissaw ef. Hawd yw gennyf gaffel hyñy kyt tybyckech di nabo hawd. kyt keffych hynny. yssit nas keffych. Corn gwlgawt gogodin y wallaw arnam y nos honno. nysryd ef oeuod ny elly ditheu y dreissaw ef. Hawd yw gennyf kaffel hynny. kyt tebyckych nabo hawd kyt keffych hynny yssit nas keffych. Telyn teirtu ymdidanu y nos honno. panuo da gan

dyn canu awna e hunan. pan uynner idi tewi hi a teu. a honno nysryd ef oe uod. ny elly ditheu dreis arnaw ef. Hawd yw gennyf kaffel hynny. kyt tebykych nabo hawd. kyt keffych hynny yssit nas keffych. Peir diwrnach wydel. maer odgar mab aed brenhin iwerdon. y uerwi bwyt dyneithawr. Hawd yw gennyf kaffel hynny kyt tebykych nabo hawd. Kyt keffych hynny yssit naskeffych. Reit ymi olchi vompenn ac eillaw uymbaraf. yskithyr yskithyrwyn penn beird a uynnaf y eillaw ym. ny hanwyf well o honaw onyt yn uyw y tin-nir oe penn. Hawd yw gennyf kaffel hynny kyt tebyckych nabo hawd. kyt keffych hynny yssit nas keffych. Nyt oes yny byt ae tynho oe penn namyn odgar mab aed brenhin iwerdon. Hawd yw gennyf kaffel hynny. Kyt keffych hynny yssit nas k'. Nyt ymdiredaf y neb o gadw yr yskithyr namyn ygado o prydein. trugein cantref prydein yssyd y danaw ef. ny daw ef oe uod oe deyrnas. ny elly ditheu dreis arnaw ynteu. Hawd yw gennyf kaffel hynny kyt tebyckych nabo hawd. kyt keffych hynny yssit naskeffych. Reit yw ym estynnu uymblew wrth eillaw ym. nyt estwng vyth ony cheffir gwaet ywidon ordu. merch y widon orwenn o pennant gouut yggwrthtir uffern. Hawd yw gennyf kaffel hynny. Kyt tebyckych na bo ha'. kyt k'. Ny mynnaf y gwaet onyt yndwym y keffych.

nyt oes lestyr yny byt agattwo gwres y llynn
adotter yndaw. namyn botheu gwidolwyngorr agat-
want gwres yndunt. pan dotter yny dwyrein yn-
dūt y llynn. hyt pan deler yr gorllewin. nys ryd
ef oe uod. ny ellyditheu y dreissaw ef. Hawd yw
gennyf & ceta'. kyt k'. llefrith awhennychrei. nyt
aruaeth kaffel llefrith y bawp nes kaffel botheu
rinnon rin barnawt. ny sura uyth llynn yndunt.
nys ryd ef oe uod y neb ny elly ditheu dreis ar-
naw ef. Hawd yw gennyf k'. kyt keffych h'. Nyt
oes ynybyt crib agwelleu y galler gwrteith uyg-
gwallt ac wynt rac y rynnet. namyn y grib ar
gwelleu yssyd y rwng deuglust twrch trwyth mab
tared wledic. nys ryd ef oe uod & ceta'. Hawd yw
gennyf kyt. keffych hi &c. Ny helir twrch trwyth
yny gaffer drutwyn keneu greit mab eri. Hawd
yw. kyt keff'. Nyt oes yny byt kynllyuan adalyo
arnaw. namyn kynllyuan kwrs cant ewin. Hawd
yw g'. kyt keff' h'. Nyt oes torch yny byt adal-
hyo y gynllyuan. namyn torch canhastyr canllaw.
Hawd &c'. kyt keffych hynny yssit nas keffych.
Kadwyn kilyd canhastyr y dala y dorch gyt ar
gynllyuan. Hawd yw. kyt k'. &c'. Nyt oes yny
byt kynyd adigono kynnydyaeth ar ki hwnnw. onyt
mabon mab modron. a ducpwyth yn teir nossic y
wrth y vam. ny wyspadu y mae. na pheth yw ae
byw ae marw. Hawd yw. Kyt. k'. &c'. Gwynn

mygdwn march gwedw kynebrwydet yw athonn. y dan vabon y hela y twrch trwyth. nysryd ef oeuod. &c. Hawd yw g'. k'. keffych h'. ny cheffir mabon uyth kany wys pa tu y mae. nes caffel ei doel y gar kysseuin mab aer. kanys diuudyawc uyd yny geissaw. ygeuynderw yw. Hawd &c. kyt k'. Garselit wydel pennkynydd iwerdon yw. ny helir twrch trwyth vyth hebdau. Hawd yw. kyt k'. Kynllyuan o uaryf dissull uarchawc. kanyt oes adalhyo y deu geneu hynny. namyn hi. ac ny ellir mwynnyant ahi. onyt ac ef ynvyw y tynnir oe uaryf. ae gnithyaw achyllellbrenneu. nyat oe uywytt gwneuthur hynny idaw. ny mwynha hitheu yn uarw kanys breu vyd. Hawd yw. kyt keffych hynny &c. Nytt oes kynydd yny byt a dalyo y deugeneu hynny. namyn kynedyr wyllt mab hettwn glafyrawc. gwylltach naw mod yw hwnnw nor gwydlwdyn gwylltaf yny mynydd. nys keffy di ef byth. na merch inneu nys keffy. Hawd yw g. kyt keff. Ny helir twrch trwyth nes kaffel gwynn uab nud. ary dodes duw aryal dieuyl annwuyn yndaw rac rewinnyaw y bressen. ny hebkorir ef odynd. Hawd yw. kyt. k'. Nytt oes uarch yny byt a dycko y wynn y hela twrch trwyth. namyn du march moro oeruedawc. Hawd yw kyt. k'. h'. Nes dyuot gilennhin urenhin ffreinc ny helir twrch trwyth vyth hebdau. hagyr yw idaw adaw ydeyrnas yr ot ti. ac ny daw

ef vyth yma. Hawd yw. kyt k'. &c. Ny helir twrch trwyth vyth heb gaffel mab alun dyuet. gellyngwr da yw hwnnw. Hawd yw. Kyt &c. Ny helyr twrch trwyth vyth nes caffel anet ac aethlem. kynebrwydet ac awel wynt ynt. ny ellyngwyt eiryoet ar lwdyn nysledynt. Hawd &c. kyt keffych h'. Arthur ae gedymdeithon y hela twrch trwyth. gwr kyuoethawc yw. ac ny daw ef yrot ti. ny elly ditheu dreis arnaw ef. Hawd &c. Kyt p. &c. Ny ellir hela twrch trwyth vyth nes kaffel bwlech a chyuwlech wryron kledyf diuwlech. teir gorwenn gwenn eu teir yscwyd. Tri gouan gwan eu tri gwaew. Tri benyn byn eu tri chledyf. Glas. Gleissic. Clerssac. eu tri chi. Call. Cuall. Cauall. eu tri meirch. hwyrddwc a Drwedydwc. allwyrddwc. eu teir gwraged. Och agaram. adiaspat. eu teir gwreichon. lluchet. avynet. ac eissiwet. eu teir merchet. Drwc. agwaeth. agwaethaf oll. eu teir morwyn. Y trywyr hynny aganant eu kyrn. aphawp or rei ereill adiaspedant. yny debycko pawb dygyddaw y nef ar y dayar. Hawd yw &c. kyt k'. Cledyf wrnach gawr. nyledir vyth. namyn ac ef. nys ry ef oe uod nac ar werth nac yn rad. ny elly ditheu dreis arnaw ef. Hawd yw. &c. kyt keffych. Anhuned heb gyscu nos ageffy yn keissaw hynny. ac nys keffy. am merch inneu nys keffy. Meirch agaffaf inneu amarchogaeth. am harglwyd

gar arthur ageiff imi hynny oll. ath verch ditheu agaffaf i. ath eneit a golly ditheu. Kerda mi ragot. ny oruyd arnat nabwyt nadillat ym merch i trageissych hynny. Aphangeffych hynny oll or anoetheu vymerch inneu ageffy yn neu itt.

Kerdet aorugant hwy y dyd hwnnw educer. nnyuyd kaer uawr awelynt. vwyhaf or byt. Nachaf wr du mwy oed no thrywyr nny byt hwnn yn dyuot or gaer. ac ydywedassant wynteu wrthaw. Pan deuy di wr. or gaer awelwch chwi racco. Pieu y gaer heb wynt. Meredic awyr ywch chwi. nyt oes nny byt ny wypo pieu y gaer honn. wrnac gawr bieu. Py uoes yssyd y osp aphellennic ydiskynnu nny gaer honn. Haunben duw ach nodho. ny deuth gwestei eiryoet o honei ae vywyt gantaw. ny edir neb idi namyn adycko y gerd gantaw. kyrchu y porth aorugant. heb y gwrhwr gwalstawt ieithoed. Aoes borthawr. Oes. a thitheu ny bo teu dy dauawt yth benn. pyrac y kyuerchy di. Agor y porth. Nac agoraf. Py ystyr nas agory di. kylllell aedyw ymbwyt allynn ym bual. ac amsathyr yn neuad wrnach gawr. namyn y gerdawr adycko y gerd y mywn nyt agorir yma heno bellach. heb y kei yna. Y porthawr y mae kerd gennyfi. Pa gerd yssyd gennyt ti. Yslipanwr cledyueu goreu nny byt

wyf i. Mi aaf y dywedut hynny y wrnach gawr. ac adygaf atdeb itt. Dyuot aoruc y porthawr y mywn. ac y dywawt wrnach wrthaw. Chwedleu porth y gennyt. Ys ydynt gennyf kyweithyd yssyd yndrws y porth auynnynt dyuot y mywn. aouynneist di aoed gerd gantunt hwy. Gouynneis heb ef. ac uno nadunt adywawt gwybot yslipanu cledyueu ohonaw ynda. aoed reit ynni wrth hwnnw. Ysgwers yd wyf ynkeissaw aolchei vygeledyf. ac nys keueis. Gat hwnnw y mywn. kan oes gerd gantaw. Dyuot aoruc y porthawr ac agori y porth. adyuot kei y mywn ehun. achyuarch gwell aoruc ef y wrnach gawr. Kadeir adodeit y danaw geyr bron gwrnach. ac y dywawt wrnach wrthaw. Hawr ae gwir a dywedir arnat ti. y gwdost yslipanu cledyueu. Mi awnn hynn yn da heb y kei. Dwyn cledyf wrnach awnaethpwytt attaw. Kymryt agalen gleis aoruc kei y dan y gesseil. a gouyn ordeu pwy oed oreu gantaw. ae gwynseit ae grwmseit. yr hwnn auo da gennyt ti malpei teu uei gwna arnaw. Glanhau aoruc hanner y lleill gyllell idaw. ae rodi yny law aoruc. areinc dy uod di hynny. Oed gwell gennyf noc yssyd ym gwlat pei bei oll ual hynn. Dyhed abeth bot gwr kystal athi heb gedymdeith. Oi awrda y mae ymi gedymeith. kynnydycko y gerd honn. Pwy yw hwnnw. aet y y porthawr allan. ami adywedaf idaw y arwydon.

Penn y waew adaw yar y baladyr. ac yssef adygyrch y gwaet yar y gwynt. ac adiskyn ar y paladyr eilweith. agori y porth awnaethpwynt. a dyuot bedwyr y mywn. ac y dywawt kei. budugawl yw bedwyr. kynny wypo y gerd honn. Dadleu mawr auu gan y gwyr aod allan amdyuot bedwyr achei y mywn. adyuot gwas ieuanc oedgyt ac wynt y mywn. un mab custennin heussawr. Sef awnaeth ef aegydyndeithon ygglyn wrthaw dyuot dros y teir katlys. hyt pann yttoed y mywn y gaer. y dywedassant y gedymdeithon wrth uab custennin. ti aorugost hynn. goreu dyn wyt. Ac o hynny allan y gelwit ef Goreu mab custennin. Gwascaru aorugant wy y eu llettyeu. mal y keffynt llad eu llettywyr. heb wybod yr kawr. Y cledyf a daruu y wrteith. aerodi aoruc kei yn llaw wrnach gawr. y malphei y edrych a ranghei y uod idaw y gweith. ac y dywawt y kawr. Da yw y gweith. a ranc bod yw gennyf. Y dywawt kei. dy wein di a lygrwys dy gledyf. dyro di y mi y diot y kylllell brenneu o honei. ac y wneuthur ereill o newyd idaw. Achymryt y wein o honaw. ar cledyf yny llaw arall. adyuot o honaw uchpenn y kawr mal pei y cledyf adottei yny wein. Y ossot aoruc ynteu ympenn y kawr allad y benn y ergyt y arnaw. Diffeithaw y gaer. a dwyn a vynnassant orda ar tlysseu. Ac ygkeuenn yr undyd ympenn y vlwydyn

y deuthant y lys arthur. achledyf wrnach gawr gantunt.

Dywedut awnaethant y arthur y ual y daruu udunt. Arthur adywawt. pa beth yssyd iawnaf y geissaw gyntaf or annoetheu hynny. Iawnaf yw heb wynteu keissaw mabon uab modron. ac nyt kaffel arnaw nes kaffel eidoel uab aer y gar. yngyntaf. Kyuodi aoruc arthur a milwyr ynys prydein gantaw y geissaw eidoel. a dyuot aorugant hyt yn rackaer gliui yn y lle yd oed eidol ygkarchar. Seuyll aoruc gliui ar vann y gaer. Ac y dywawt arthur. py holydi ymi pryt nam gedy yny tarren honn. nyt da im yndi ac nyt digrif. nyt gwenith. nyt keirch im. kynny cheis-sych ditheu wneuthur cam im. Arthur adywawt. Nyt yr drwc itti ydeuthum i yma. namyn y geissaw y karcharawr yssyd gennynt. mi arodaf y carcharawr itti ac ny darparysswn y rodi yneb. ac ygyt a hynny vy nerth am porth ageffy di. Y gwyr adywawt wrth arthur. arglwyd dos di adref ny elly di uynet ath lu y geissaw peth mor uan ar rei hynn. Arthur adywawt. Gwrhwr gwalstawt ieithoed itti y mae iawn mynet yr neges honn. yr holl ieithoed yssyd gennynt. a chyfyeth wyt ar rei or adar ar anniueilet. Eidoel itti ymae iawn mynet y geissaw dy gyuenderw yw. gyt am gwyr i. Kei abedwyr. gobeith yw gennyf y neges yd eloch ym-

danei y chaffel. Swch im yr neges honn. Ker-
 det aorugant racdunt hytt att vwyalch gilgwri.
 Gouyn aoruc gwrhwr idi yrduw awdost ti dim
 ywrth uabon uab modron. aducpwynt ynteir nossic
 ody rwng y vam ar paret. Yuwyalch adywawt.
 pan deuthum i yma gyntaf. eington gof aoed yma.
 a minneu ederyn ieuanc oedwn. ny wnaethpwynt
 gweith arnei. namyn tra uu uyggeluin arnei bob
 ucher. hediw nyt oes kymmeint kneuen o honei
 heb dreulaw. dial duw arnaf ochigleu i dim ywrth
 y gwr a ovynnwch chwi. Peth yssyd iawn hagen.
 adlyet ymi y wneuthur y gennadeu arthur mi ae
 gwnaf. Kenedlaeth vileit yssyd gynt a rithwys
 duw nomi. mi aaf yn gyuarwyd ragoch yno. Dy-
 uot aorugant hyt ynllle yd oed karw redynure.
 Karw redynure yma ydoetham ni attat. kennadeu
 arthur kany wdam aniueil hyn no thi. dywet. aw-
 dost di dim ywrth uabon uab modron. aducpwynt
 yndeir nossic y wrth y uam. Y karw a dywawt.
 Pandeuthum i yma gyntaf. nyt oed namyn vnreit
 o bop tu ympenn. ac nyt oed yma goet namyn
 un o gollen derwen. ac y tyfwys honno yndar can
 keing. ac ydygwydwys ydar gwedy hynny. a hediw
 nyt oes namyn wystyn coch o honei. yr hynny hyt
 hediw ydwyf i yma. ny chigleu i dim or neb ao-
 uynnwch chwi. Miui hagen 'auydaf gyfarwyd ywch
 kany's kennadeu arthur ywch hyt lle y mae aniueil

gynt arithwys duw no mi. Dyuot aorugant. hyt lle yd oed cuan cwm kawlwyt. cuan cwm cawlwyt yma y mae kennadeu arthur. awdost di dim ywrth vabon vab modron aducpwynt &c. Pei asgwypwn mi aedywedwn. Pan deuthum i yma gyntaf. y cwm mawr awelwch glynn coet oed. ac ydeuth ken- edlaeth o dynyon idaw. ac y diuawyt. ac y tyu- wys yr eilcoet yndaw. ar trydyd coet yw hwnn. aminneu neut ydynt yn gynyon boneu vy esgyll. yr hynny hyt hediw. ny chiglefi dim or gwr aouyn- nwch chwi. mi hagen auydaf gyuarwyd y genadeu arthur. yny deloch hyt lle y mae yr anniueil hynaf yssyt yny byt hwnn. a mwyaf adreigyl. eryr gwern abwy. Gwrhyr adywawt. Eryr gwern abwy ni adoetham gennadeu arthur attat. youyn itt awy- dost dim y wrth vabon uab modron aduc. &c. Yr eryr adywawt. mi adeuthum yma yr yspell o am- ser. aphanndeuthum yma gyntaf. maen aoed ym. ac yar y benn ef ypigwn ysy bop ucher. weithon nyt oes dyrnued yny uchet. yr hynny hyt hediw ydwyf i yma. ac ny chiglefi dim y wrth y gwr aouyn- nwch chwi. onyt un treigyl ydeuthum y geissaw uymbwyt hyt yn llynn llyw. aphan deuthum i yno y lledeis ugcryuangheu y mywn ehawc ode- bygu bot vymbwyt yndaw wers vawr. ac y tyn- nwys ynteu ui hyt yr affwys. hyt pann uu abreid im ymdiane y gantaw. Sef awneuthum inheu mi

am holl garant mynet yggwryf wrthaw y geissaw ydiuetha. Kennadeu a yrrwys ynteu y gymot ami. adyuot aoruc ynteu attaf fi. y diot dec tryuer adeugeint oe geuyn. onyt ef awyr peth or hynn ageisswch chwi. ny wnn i neb ae gwypo. mi hagen auydaf gyuarwyd ywch hyt lle y mae. Dyuot aorugant hyt lle yr oed. Dywedut aoruc yr eryr. Ehawc llyn lliw mi adeuthum attat. gan gennadeu arthur youyn awdost dim ywrth vabon uab modron aducpwyd yn teir nossic y wrth y uam. Y gymeint awypwyfi mi adywedaf. Gan bob llanw ydaf i ar hyt yr auon uchoth hyt pandelwyf hyt ym ach mur kaerloyw. ac yno y keueis i. ny cheueis eirmoet o drwc y gytueint. ac mal y crettoch doet un ar uyndwy ysgwyd i yma o honawch. ac ysef y daeth ar dwy ysgwyd yr ehawc. kei a gwrhryr gwalstawt ieithoed. ac y kerdassant hyt panndeuthant am y uagwyr ar karcharawr. yny uyd kwynuan agriduan aglywynt am y uagwyr ac wy. Gwrhryr adywawt. pa dyn agwyn yny maendy hwñ. Oiawr yssit le idaw y gwynaw y neb yssyd yma. Mabon uab modron yssyd yma ygcarchar. ac ny charcharwyd neb kyndostet ynllwrw carchar ami. nacharchar llud llaw ereint. neu garchar greit mab eri. Oes obeith gennyt ti ar gaffel dy ellwng ae yr eur ae yr aryant ae yr golut pressennawl. ae yr catwent ac ymlad. Ygymeint o honof i agaffer

ageffir drwy ymlad. Ymchoelut ohonunt wy odynd. adyuot hyt lle ydoed arthur. Dywedut o honunt y lle yd oed mabon uab modron ygarchar. Gwys-syaw aoruc arthur milwyr yr ynys honn. amynet hyt ygkaer loyw y lle yd oed mabon ygkarchar. mynet aoruc kei abedwyr ardwy yscwyd y pysc. tra yttoed vilwyr arthur yn ymlad ar gaer. rwyg-aw o gei y uagwyr achymryt y carcharawr ar y geuyn. ac ymlad ar gwyr ualkynt. atref y doeth arthur a mabon gantaw ynryd.

Dywedut aoruc arthur. beth Iawnhaf weithon y geissaw yngyntaf or annoethau. Iawnhaf yw keis-saw deu geneu gast rymhi. awys heb yr arthur pa du y mae hi. Y mae heb yr un yn aber deugled-yf. Dyuot aoruc arthur hyt ynty tringat yn aber cledyf. agouyn aoruc wrthaw. aglyweist ti y wrthi hi yma. Py rith y mae hi. ynryth bleidast heb ynteu. ae deugeneu genthi yd ymda. hi a ladawd vy ysgrybul ynvynych. ac y mae hi issot yn aber cledyf y mywn gogof. Sef aoruc arthur gyrru ympryt wenn y long ar uor. ac ereill ar y tir y hela yr ast. ae chylechynu uelly hi ae deugeneu. ac eudat rithaw o duw y arthur yneurith ehunein. Gwascaru aoruc llu arthur bob un bob deu.

Ac ual ydoed gwythyr mab greidawl. dydgweith ynkerdet dros vynyd. y clywei leuein agridua girat.

agarscon oed eu clybot. achub aoruc ynteu parth ac yno. ac malydeuth yno. dispeilaw cledyf awnaeth. allad y twynpath wrth y dayar. ac ediffryt uelly rac y tan. ac y dywedassant wynteu wrthaw. Dwe uendith duw ar einym gennyt. ar hynn ny allo dyn vyth ywaret. ni adown y waret itt. Hwytwy wedy hynny adoethant ar naw hestawr llinat. anod-es yspadaden pennkawr ar culhwch ynuessedic oll heb dim yn eisseu o honunt eithyr un llinhedyn. ar morgrugyn cloff adoeth ahwnnw kynn y nos.

Pan yttoed gei abedwyr yn eisted ar benn pumlumon. ar garn gwylathyr ar wynt mwyaf yny byt. edrych awnaethant yneukylch. ac wynt awelynt vwc mawr parth ar deheu ym pell y wrthunt heb drossi dim gan y gwynt. ac yna y dywawt kei. myn llaw vyngkyueillt. sylldy racco tan rysswr. Bryssyaw aorugant parth ar mwc. adynessau parth ac yno dan ym ardisgwyl obell. yny uyd dillus uarruawc yndeuaw baed coet. Llyna hagen yrysswr mwyaf aochelawd arthur eiryoet. Heb y bedwyr yna wrth gei. ae hatwaenost di ef. atwen heb y kei. Llyna dillus uarruawc nyt oes yny byt kynllyuan adalyo drutwyn. keneu greit uab eri. namyn kynllyuan o uaryf y gwr awely di racko. ac ny mwynhaa heuyt onyt ynvyw y tyn-nir achyllell preneu oe uaraf. kanys breu uyd yn

uarw. Mae ankynghor ninneu wrth hynny heb y bedwyr. Gadwn ef heb y kei y yssu y wala or kic. a gwedy hynny kyscu awna. Tra yttoed ef yn hynny y buant wynteu yngwneuthur cylllellbrenneu. Panwybu gei yndiheu y uot ef ynkyseu. gwneuthur pwll aoruc dan y draet mwyhaf yny byt. atharaw dyrnawt arnaw anueitrawl y ueint aoruc. ae wascu yny pwll hyt pandaroed udunt y gnithiaw yn llwyr ar kylllellbrenneu y uaraf. agweddy hynny y lad yngwbyl. Ac odyndia ydeuthant elldeu hyt ygkelli wic ygkernyw. achynllyuann o uaryf dillus uaruawc gantunt. ae rodi aoruc kei ynllaw arthur. ac yna y kanei arthur yr eglyn hwnn.

Kynnllyuan aoruc kei.

O uaryf dillus uab eurei.

Pei iach dy angheu uydei.

ac am hynny y sorres kei hyt pan uu abreid yuilwyr yr ynys honn tangneuedu y rwng kei ac arthur. Ac eissoes nac yr anghyfnert ar arthur. nac yr llad ywyr. nyt ymyrrwys kei yn reit gyt ac ef o hynny allan. Ac yna y dywawt arthur. Beth iawnaf weithon y geissaw or annoetheu. Iawnaf yw keissaw drutwyn keneu greit uab eri. kynno hynny ychydic ydaeth creidylat uerch lud law er-eint gan wythyr mab greidawl. achynnkyscu genthi

dyuot gwynn uab nud ae dwyn y treis. kynnullaw llu o wythyr uab greidawl. adyuot y ymlad a gwynn mab nud. agoruot o wyn. adala greit mab eri. aglinneu eiltaran. agwrgwst letlwm. a dyfnarth y uab. adala openn uab nethawc. anwython. a chyledyr wyllt y uab. allad nwython aoruc adiot y gallon. a chymell ar kyledyr yssu callon y dat. ac am hynny ydaeth kelydr yggwyllt. Clybot o arthur hynny. adyuot hyt y gogleit. adyuynnu aoruc ef gwynn uab nud attaw. agellwng y wyrda y gantaw oe garchar. agwneuthur tangneued y rwng gwynn mab nud agwythyr mab greidawl. Sef tangneued awnaethpwy. gadu y uorwyn yn ty y that yndiuwyn or dwy barth. ac ymlad bob duw kalan mei uyth hyt dydbrawt or dyd hwnnw allan. y rwng gwynn agwythyr. ar un a orffo o nadunt dydbrawt kymeret y uorwyn. Agweddy kymot y gwyrda hynny uelly. y kauas arthur mygdwn march gwedw. achynllyuan cwrs cant ewin. Gweddy hynny ydaeth arthur hyt yn llydaw. a mabon uab mellit gantaw. agware gwallt euryn y geissaw deu gi glythmyr lewic. a gwedy eu kaffel yd aeth arthur hyt yggorllewin iwerdon y geissaw gwrgi seueri. ac odgar uab aed brenhin iwerdō gyt ac ef. ac odynd ydeuth arthur yr gogled. ac y delis kyledyr wyllt. ac yd aeth yskithyrwyn pennbeird. ac ydaeth mabon mab mellit adeugi glythuyr led-

ewic ynllaw. adrutwyn geneu greit mab eri. ac ydaeth arthur ehun yr erhyl. a chauall ki arthur yny law. ac yd esgynnwys kaw o brydein ar lamrei kassek arthur. ac achub yr kyfuarch. Ac yna y kymmerth kaw o brydein nerth bwyellic. ac ynwyh yr trebelit y doeth ef yr baed. ac y holldes y benn ynneu hanner. achymryt aoruc kaw yr ysgithyr. Nyt y kwn anottayssei yspadaden ar gulhwch aladawd y baed. namyn kauall ki arthur ehun.

Agwedy llad ysgithyrwyn bennbeid yd aeth arthur aeniuer hyt yngkelli wic yngkernyw. ac odyo y gyrrwys menw mab teirgwaed y edrych a uei y tlysseu y rwng deuglust twrch trwyth. rac salwen oed uynet y ymdaraw ac ef. ac onybei y tlysseu gantaw. diheu hagen oed yuot ef yno. neur daroed idaw diffeithaw traean iwerdon. Mynet aoruc menw y ymgeis ac wynt. sef ygwelas wynt ynesgeir oeruel yn Iwerdon. ac ymrithaw aoruc menw yn rith ederyn. adisgynnu awnaeth uch penn ygwal. acheissaw ysglyffyaw un or tlysseu y gantaw. ac ny chauas dim hagen namyn un oe wrych. Kyuodi aoruc ynteu yn wychyrda. ac ymysgytyaw hyt pan ymordiwedawd peth or gwenwyn ac ef. Odyna ny bu dianaf menyw uyth. Gyrru o arthur gennat gwedy hynny ar odgar uab aed brenhin iwerdon. y erchi peir diwrnach wydel maer idaw. Erchi o otgar idaw yrodi. y dywawt diwrnach.

duw awyr pei hanffei well o welet un olwe arnaw nas kaffei. adyuot o gennat arthur anac genthi o Iwerdon. Kychwynnu aoruc arthur ac ysgawn niuer ganthaw amynet ymbrytwen y long. adyuot y ywerdon. adygyrchu ty diwrnach wydel aorugant. Gwelsant niuer otgar eu meint. agwedy bwytta o nadunt ac yuet eudogyn. erchi y peir aoruc arthur. Y dywawt ynteu pei asrodei y neb. y rodei wrth eir odgar brenhin Iwerdon. Gwedy lleueryd nac udunt. Kyuodi aoruc bedwyr æ ymauael yny peir. aedodi ar geuyn hygwyd gwas arthur. brawt oed hwnnw unuam y gachamwri gwas arthur. Sef oed y swyd ef yn wastad ymdwyn peir arthur adodi tan ydanaw. Meglyt olenlleawc wydel ygkaletvwlch. ae ellwng ar y rot. allad diwrnach wydel ae niuer achan. Dyuot lluoed Iwerdon ac ymlad ac wy. agwedy ffo y lluoed achlan. mynet arthur ae wyr yn eu gwyd yny llong. ar peir yn llawn o swllt iwerdon gantunt. adiskynnu ynty llwyden mab kel coet ymport kerdin yndyuet. ac yno y mae messur y peir.

Ac yna y kynnullwys arthur aoed o gynifywr ynteir ynys prydein. ae thair rac ynys. ac aoed ynffreinc allydaw. anormandi agwlat yr haf. ac aoed o gicwr dethol. a march clotuawr. ac ydaeth ar niuerod hynny oll hyt yn iwerdon. ac y bu

ouyn mawr ac ergryn raddaw yn Iwerdon. agwedy disgynnu arthur yr tir. dyuot seint Iwerdon attaw y erchi nawd idaw. ac y rodes ynteu nawd udunt hwy. ac yrodassant wynteu eu bendith idaw ef. Dyuot aoruc gwyr iwerdon hyt att arthur arodi bwyttal idaw. Dyuot aoruc arthur hyt yn esgeir oeruel yn Iwerdon. yny lle ydoed twrch trwyth. ae seithlydyn moch gantaw. gellwng kwn arnaw o bop parth. y dyd hwnnw educher yd ymladawd y gwydyl ac ef. yr hynny pymhet ran y iwerdon a wnaeth yndiffeith. athrannoeth ydymladawd teulu arthur ac ef. namyn agawssant odrwe y gantaw. ny chawssant dim o da. y trydyd dyd yd ymladawd arthur ehun ac ef naw nos. a naw nieu. ny ladawd namyn un parchell oe uoch. Gouynnwys y gwyr y arthur peth oed ystyr yr hwch hwnnw. y dywawt ynteu. brenhin uu. ac am y bechawt yrithwys duw ef yn hwch. Gyrru awnaeth arthur gwrhwr gwalstawt ieithoed. y geissaw ymadrawd ac ef. Mynet aoruc gwrhwr ynryth ederyn. adisgynnu a wnaeth vchben y wal ef ae seithlydyn moch. a gouyn aoruc gwrhwr gwalstawt ieithoed idaw. Yr y gwr ath wnaeth ar y delw honn. or gellwch dywedut. y harchaf dyuot un ohonawch y ymdidan ac arthur. Gwrtheb awnaeth grugyn gwrych ereint. mal adaued aryant oed ywrych oll y fford y kerdei argoet ac aruaes y gwelit ual y

llithrei y wrych. Sef atdeb arodes grugyn. myn y gwr angwnaeth ni ar y delw honn. ny wnawn. ac nydywedwn dim yr arthur. oed digawn odrwe awnaethoed duw ynni. angwneuthur arydelw hon. kynny delewch chwitheu y ymlad ani. mi adywedaf ywch ydymlad arth^r am y grib ar ellyn ar gwell-eu yssyd rwng deuglust twrch trwyth. Heb y grugyn hytt pann gaffer y eneit ef yngyntaf. ny cheffir y tlysseu hynny. ar boreu auory y kychwynnwnni odyrna. ac ydawn y wlat arth^r. ar meint mwyhaf aallom ni odrwe awnawn yno. Kychwyn aorugant hwy ar y mor parth a chymry. ac y dauth arthur ae luoed ae ueirch ae gwn ymprytwen. atharaw lygat ymwelet ac wynt. Disgynnu awnaeth twrch trwyth ymport cleis yndyuet. Dyuot aoruc arthur hyt ymmynyw y nos honno. Trannoeth dywedut y arthur eu mynet heibaw. ac ymordiwes aoruc ac ef yn llad gwarthec kynnwas kwrr yuagyl. agwedy llad aoed yndeugledyf odyrn amil kynndyuot arthur. Orpandeuth arth^r. y kychwynnwys twrch trwyth odyrn hyt ympresseleu. Dyuot arthur alluoed y byt hyt yno. Gyrru aoruc arthur y wyr yr erhyl. Ely. athrachmyr. adrutwyn keneu greit mab eri ynylaw ehun. Agwarthegyt uab kaw yghongyl arall. adeugi glythmyr letewic ynylaw ynteu. a bedwyr a chauall ki arthur ynylaw ynteu. a restru aoruc y milwyr oll

odeutu nyuer. Dyuo^t tri meib cledyf divwlch. gwyr agauas clot mawr ynllad ysgithyrwyn pennbeid. ac yna y kychwynnwys ynteu olynn nyuer. ac y doeth y gwm kerwyn. ac y rodes kyuarth yno. ac yna y lladawd ef bedwar rysswr y arthur. gwarthegy^d mab kaw atharawc allt clwy^t. areidwn uab eli atuer. ac iscouan hael. agwedy llad y gwyr hynny. y rodes yr eil kyuarth udunt yny lle. ac y lladawd gwydre uab arthur. agarselit wydel. aglew uab yscaw^t. ac iscawyn uab panon. ae doluryaw ynteu yna awnaethpwyt. ar bore ymbronn ydyd drannoeth yd ymordiwedawd rei or gwyr ac ef. ac yna y lladawd huandaw. agogigwr. aphennpingon. tri gweis glewlwy^t gauaeluaw^r. hyt nasgwydyat duw was yny byt ar y helw ynteu. eithyr llaesgeuyn ehunan gwr ny hanoed well neb ohonaw. ac y gyt a hynny y lladawd llawer owyr y wlat. a gwlydyn saer pensaer y arthur. ac yna yd ymordiwedawd arthur ympelumyawc ac ef. ac yna y lladawd ynteu madawc mab teithyon. agwyn mab tringat mab neu^et. ac eiryawn pennllorau. Ac odyⁿa y daeth ef hyt yn abertyvi. ac yno y rodes kyuarth udunt. ac yna y lladawd ef kyulas mab kynan. agwilenhin breinfreinc. odyⁿa yd aeth hyt ygglynn ystu. ac yna yd ymgollasant y gwyr ar cwn ac ef. Dyuyⁿnu aoruc arthur gwyn uab nud attaw. agouyn idaw awydyat ef dim ywrth

twrch trwyth. y dywawt ynteu nas gwydyat. y hela y moch yd aeth y kynnydyon yna oll hyt yn dyffryn llychwr. ac ydigribywys grugyn gwallt ereint udunt. a llwydawe gouynnyat. ac y lladass y kynnydyon hyt na diengis dyn yn vyw o nadunt. namyn un gwr. Sef aoruc arthur dyuot ae luoed hyt lle ydoed grugyn a llwydawe. a gellwng yna arnadunt aoed ogi rynodydoed yn llwyr. ac wrth yr awr adodet yna ar kyuarth. ydoeth twrch trwyth ac y diffyrthwynt. ac yr pandaethoedynt dros uor iwerdon. nyt ymwelsei ac wynt hyt yna. Dygwydaw awnaethpwynt yna agwyr a chwn arnaw. ymrodi y gerdet o honaw ynteu. hyt ym mynyd amanw. ac yna y llas banw oeuoch ef. ac yna yd aethpwynt eneit dros eneit ac ef. ac y lladwynt yna twrch llawin. ac yna y llas arall oe voch. gwys oed y enw. ac odynd ydaeth hyt yn dyffrynn amanw. ac yno y llas banw a bennwic. Nyt aeth odynd gantaw oe uoch ynvyw. namyn grugyn gwallt ereint. a llwydawe gouynnyat. Or lle hwnnw yd aethant hyt yn llwch ewin. ac ymordiwedawd arthur ac ef yno. Rodi kyuarth a wnaeth ynteu yna. ac yna y lladawd ef echel uordwynt twll. ac arwyli eil gwydawe gwyr. allawer o wyr a chwn heuyt. ac y daethant odynd hyt yn llwch tawy. Yscar awnaeth grugyn gwrych ereint ac wynt yna. ac ydaeth grugyn odynd hyt yndin-

tywi. ac odynd yd aeth hyt ygkeredigawn. ac eil. athrachmyr gantaw. a lliaws gyt ac wynt heuyt. ac ydoeth hyt ygarth gregyn. ac yno y llas llwyd-awc gouynnyat yny mysc. ac y lladawd ruduyw rys. a llawer gyt ac ef. ac yna ydaeth llwydawe hyt ynystrat yw. ac yno y kyuaruu gwyr llydaw ac ef. ac yna y lladawd ef hirpeissawc brenhin llydaw. a llygatrud emys agwrbothu. ewythred arth^r vrodyr y uam. ac yna y llas ynteu. Twrch trwyth aaeth yna yrwng tawy ac euyas. Gwys-syaw kernyw adyfeint o arthur yny erbyn hyt yn aber hafren. a dywedut aoruc arthur wrth vilwyr yr ynys honn. Twrch trwyth a ladawd llawer om gwyr. myngwrhyt gwyr nyt ami yn uyw yd aho ef y gernyw. nys ymlityafi ef bellach. namyn mynet eneit dros eneit ac ef awnaf. Gwnewch chwi awnelhoch. Sef adaruu o gyghor gantaw ellwng kat o uarchogyon. achwn yr ynys gātynt hyt yn euys. ac ymchoelut odynd hyt ynhafren. ae ragot yno ac a oed o vilwyr prouedic ynyr ynys honn. ae yrru angheu yn angheu ynhafren. amynet a wnaeth mabon uab modron gantaw arwynn mygdon march gwedw yn hafren. agoreu mab custennin. a menw. mab teirgwaed y rwng llynn lliwan ac aber gwy. adygwydau o arthur arnaw. arysswyr prydein gyt ac ef. Dynessau aoruc osla gyllelluawr. amanawydau uab llyr. achac-

mwri gwas arthur. agwyngelli. adygrynnyaw yndaw. ac ymauael yngyntaf yny traet. ae gleicaw ohonunt ynhafren. yny yttoed yn llenwi o dyuchtaw. Brathu amws o uabon uab modron or neilparth. a chael yr ellyn y gantaw. ac or parth arall ydygyrchwys kyledyr wyllt y ar amws arall gantaw yn hafren. ac yduc y gwelleu y gantaw. Kynn kaffel diot y grib. kaffel dayar o honaw ynteu ae draet. ac or pan gauas y tir ny allwys na chi na dyn na march y ganhymdeith hyt pan aeth y gernyw. Noc agaffat odrwc ynkeissaw y tlysseu hynny y gantaw. gwaeth agaffat ynkeissaw diffryt y deuwr rac eu bodi. Kacmwri ual y tynnit ef y uynyd y tynnei deu uaen ureuan ynteu yr affwys. osla gyllelluawr yn redec yn ol y twrch. y dygwydwys y gyllell oe wein ac y kolles. aewein ynteu gwedy hynny yn llawn or dwfyr. ual y tynnit ef y uynyd y tynnei hitheu ef yr affwys. Odyna y daeth arthur alluoed hyt pan ymordiwedawd ac ef ygkernyw. Gware oed a gafet o drwc gantaw kynno hynny y wrth agaffet yna gantaw yn keissaw y grib. O drwc y gilyd y kaffat y grib y gantaw. ac odyna y holet ynteu o gernyw. ac y gyrrwyd yr mor yny gyueir. Nywybuwyd vyth o hynny allan pale y daeth ac anet ac aethlem gantaw. Ac odyno y daeth arthur y ymeneinaw ac y uwrw y ludet y arnaw hyt ygkelli wic ygkernyw.

Dywedut o arthur aoes dim weithon or anoeth-eu heb gaffel. Y dywawt vn or gwyr. oes. gwaet y widon ordu merch y widon orwen o penn nant gouut yggwrth tir uffern. Kychwyn aoruc arthur parth ar gogled. a dyuot hyt lle ydoed gogof y wrach. A chynghori owynn uab nud. agwythyr uab greidawl gellwng kacmwri. ahygwyd yurawt. y ymlad ar wrach. Ac ual y deuthant y mywn yr ogof y hachub aoruc y wrach. ac ymauael yn hygwyd herwyd gwallt y benn. ae daraw yr llawr deni. ac ymauael o gacmwri yndi hitheu. herwyd gwallt y phenn. ae thynnu yar hygwyd yr llawr. ac ymchoelut aoruc hitheu ar kacmwri. ac eu dygaboli yll deu. ac eu diaruu aegyrru allan dan eu hub ac eu hob. a llidyaw aoruc arth^r o welet y deu was hayachen wedi eu llad. acheissaw achub yr ogof. ac yna y dywedassant gwynn a gwythyr wrthaw. nyt dec ac nyt digrif genhym dy welet yn ymgribyaw agwrach. gellwng hiramreu ahir eidil yr ogof. a mynet aorugant. ac or budrwc trafterth y deu gynt. gwaeth uu drafterth ydeu hynny. hyt nasgwypei duw y vn o honunt ellpedwar allu mynet or lle. namyn mal ydodet ellpedwar ar lamrei kassec arthur. Ac yna achub aoruc arthur drws yr ogof. ac yar y drws auyryei ywrach a charnwennan y gyllell. aetharaw am y hanner yny uu yndeugelwrn hi. a chymryt aoruc kaw o brydein gwaet y widon ae gadw ganthaw.

Ac yna y kychwynnwys kulhwch. agoreu uab custennin gyt ac ef. ar sawl a buchei drwc y yspadaden pennkawr. ar anoetheu gantunt hyt y lys. Aduot kaw o brydein y eillaw y uaryf. kie a chroen hyt asgwrn ar deuglust yn llwyr. ac y dywawt kulhwch. a eillwyt itti wr. Eillwyt heb yn teu. ae meu y minneu dy uerch di weithon. Meu heb ynteu. ac nyt reit itt diolwch y mi hynny namyn diolwch y arthur y gwr ae peris itt. Om bod i nys keffut ti hi vyth. am heneit inheu ymadws yw ydiot. Ac yna ydymauaelawd goreu mab custennin yndaw herwyd gwallt y penn. ae luscaw yny ol yr dom. allad y penn aedodi ar bawl y gatlys. a goresgyn y gaer aoruc aegyuoeth. Ar nos honno y kysewys kulhwch gan olwen. ahi auu un wreic idaw trauu vyw. A gwascaru lluoed arthur pawb y wlat. Ac velly y kauas kulhwch olwen merch yspadaden pennkawr.





KILHWCH AND OLWEN

OR THE

TWRCH TRWYTH.

KILYDD, the son of Prince Kelyddon desired a wife as a helpmate, and the wife that he chose was Goleuddydd, the daughter of Prince Anlawdd. And after their union, the people put up prayers that they might have an heir. And they had a son through the prayers of the people. From the time of her pregnancy Goleuddydd became wild,

and wandered about, without habitation; but when her delivery was at hand, her reason came back to her. Then she went to a mountain where there was a swineherd, keeping a herd of swine. And through fear of the swine the queen was delivered. And the swineherd took the boy, and brought him to the palace; and he was christened, and they called him Kilhwch, because he had been found in a swine's burrow. Nevertheless the boy was of gentle lineage, and cousin unto Arthur; and they put him out to nurse.

After this the boy's mother, Goleuddydd, the daughter of Prince Anlawdd, fell sick. Then she called her husband unto her, and said to him, "Of this sickness I shall die, and thou wilt take another wife. Now wives are the gift of the Lord, but it would be wrong for thee to harm thy son. Therefore I charge thee that thou take not a wife until thou see a briar with two blossoms upon my grave." And this he promised her. Then she besought him to dress her grave every year, that nothing might grow thereon. So the queen died. Now the king sent an attendant every morning to see if any thing were growing upon the grave. And at the end of the seventh year the master neglected that which he had promised to the queen.

One day the king went to hunt, and he rode to the place of burial, to see the grave, and to know if it were time that he should take a wife; and the king saw the briar. And when he saw it, the king took counsel where he should find a wife. Said one of his counsellors, "I know a wife that will suit thee well, and she is the wife of King Doged." And they resolved to go to seek her; and they slew the king, and brought away his wife and one daughter that she had along with her. And they conquered the king's lands.

On a certain day as the lady walked abroad, she came to the house of an old crone that dwelt in the town, and that had no tooth in her head. And the queen said to her, "Old woman, tell me that which I shall ask thee, for the love of Heaven. Where are the children of the man who has carried me away by violence?" Said the crone, "He has not children." Said the queen, "Woe is me, that I should have come to one who is childless!" Then said the hag, "Thou needest not lament on account of that, for there is a prediction that he shall have an heir by thee, and by none other. Moreover, be not sorrowful, for he has one son."

The lady returned home with joy, and she asked her consort, "Wherefore hast thou con-

cealed thy children from me?" The king said, "I will do so no longer." And he sent messengers for his son, and he was brought to the court. His stepmother said unto him, "It were well for thee to have a wife, and I have a daughter who is sought of every man of renown in the world." "I am not yet of an age to wed," answered the youth. Then said she unto him, "I declare to thee, that it is thy destiny not to be suited with a wife until thou obtain Olwen, the daughter of Yspaddaden Penkawr." And the youth blushed, and the love of the maiden diffused itself through all his frame, although he had never seen her. And his father enquired of him, "What has come over thee, my son, and what aileth thee?" "My stepmother has declared to me, that I shall never have a wife until I obtain Olwen, the daughter of Yspaddaden Penkawr." "That will be easy for thee," answered his father. "Arthur is thy cousin. Go, therefore, unto Arthur, to cut thy hair, and ask this of him as a boon."

And the youth pricked forth upon a steed with head dappled grey, of four winters old, firm of limb, with shell-formed hoofs, having a bridle of linked gold on his head, and upon him a saddle of costly gold. And in the youth's hand

were two spears of silver, sharp, well-tempered, headed with steel, three ells in length, of an edge to wound the wind, and cause blood to flow, and swifter than the fall of the dew drop from the blade of reed grass upon the earth, when the dew of June is at the heaviest. A gold-hilted sword was upon his thigh, the blade of which was of gold, bearing a cross of inlaid gold of the hue of the lightning of heaven: his war-horn was of ivory. Before him were two brindled white-breasted greyhounds, having strong collars of rubies about their necks, reaching from the shoulder to the ear. And the one that was on the left side bounded across to the right side, and the one on the right to the left, and like two sea swallows sported around him. And his courser cast up four sods with his four hoofs, like four swallows in the air, about his head, now above, now below. About him was a four-cornered cloth of purple, and an apple of gold was at each corner, and every one of the apples was of the value of an hundred kine. And there was precious gold of the value of three hundred kine upon his shoes, and upon his stirrups, from his knee to the tip of his toe. And the blade of grass bent not beneath him, so light was his courser's tread as he journeyed towards the gate of Arthur's Palace.

Spoke the youth, "Is there a porter?" "There is; and if thou holdest not thy peace, small will be thy welcome. I am Arthur's porter every first day of January. And during every other part of the year but this, the office is filled by Huan-daw, and Gogigwc, and Llaeskenym, and Penn-pingyon, who goes upon his head to save his feet, neither towards the sky nor towards the earth, but like a rolling stone upon the floor of the court." "Open the portal." "I will not open it." "Wherefore not?" "The knife is in the meat, and the drink is in the horn, and there is revelry in Arthur's hall, and none may enter therein but the son of a king of a privileged country, or a craftsman bringing his craft. But there will be refreshment for thy dogs, and for thy horses; and for thee there will be collops cooked and peppered, and luscious wine and mirthful songs, and food for fifty men shall be brought unto thee in the guest chamber, where the stranger and the sons of other countries eat, who come not unto the precincts of the Palace of Arthur. Thou wilt fare no worse there than thou wouldst with Arthur in the court. A lady shall smooth thy couch, and shall lull thee with songs; and early to-morrow morning, when the gate is open for the multitude that came hither

to day, for thee shall it be opened first, and thou mayest sit in the place that thou shalt choose in Arthur's Hall, from the upper end to the lower." Said the youth, "That will I not do. If thou openest the gate, it is well. If thou dost not open it, I will bring disgrace upon thy Lord, and evil report upon thee. And I will set up three shouts at this very gate, than which none were ever more deadly, from the top of Pengwaed in Cornwall to the bottom of Dinsol, in the North, and to Esgair Oerfel, in Ireland. And all the women in this Palace that are pregnant, shall lose their offspring; and such as are not pregnant, their hearts shall be turned by illness, so that they shall never bear children from this day forward." "What clamour soever thou mayest make," said Glewlwyd Gavaelvawr, "against the laws of Arthur's Palace, shalt thou not enter therein, until I first go and speak with Arthur."

Then Glewlwyd went into the Hall. And Arthur said to him, "Hast thou news from the gate?"—"Half of my life is passed, and half of thine. I was heretofore in Kaer Se and Asse, in Sach and Salach, in Lotor and Fotor; and I have been heretofore in India the Great and India the Lesser; and I was in the battle of Dau Ynyr, when the twelve hostages were brought from

Llychlyn. And I have also been in Europe, and in Africa, and in the Islands of Corsica, and in Caer Brythwch, and Brythach, and Verthach; and I was present when formerly thou didst slay the family of Clis the son of Merin, and when thou didst slay Mil Du, the son of Ducum, and when thou didst conquer Greece in the East. And I have been in Caer Oeth and Annoeth, and in Caer Nevenhyr; nine supreme sovereigns, handsome men, saw we there, but never did I behold a man of equal dignity with him who is now at the door of the portal." Then said Arthur, "If walking thou didst enter in here, return thou running. And every one that beholds the light, and every one that opens and shuts the eye, let him shew him respect, and serve him, some with gold mounted drinking horns, others with collops cooked and peppered, until food and drink can be prepared for him. It is unbecoming to keep such a man as thou sayest he is in the wind and the rain." Said Kai, "By the hand of my friend, if thou wouldest follow my counsel, thou wouldest not break through the laws of the Court because of him." "Not so, blessed Kai, It is an honour to us to be resorted to, and the greater our courtesy, the greater will be our renown, and our fame, and our glory."

And Glewlwyd came to the gate, and opened the gate before him; and although all dismounted upon the horseblock at the gate, yet did he not dismount, but he rode in upon his charger. Then said Kilhwch, "Greeting be unto thee, Sovereign Ruler of this Island; and be this greeting no less unto the lowest than unto the highest, and be it equally unto thy guests, and thy warriors, and thy chieftains—let all partake of it as completely as thyself. And complete be thy favour, and thy fame, and thy glory, throughout all this Island." "Greeting unto thee also," said Arthur, "sit thou between two of my warriors, and thou shalt have minstrels before thee, and thou shalt enjoy the privileges of a king born to a throne, as long as thou remainest here. And when I dispense my presents to the visitors and strangers in this Court, they shall be in thy hand at my commencing." Said the youth, "I came not here to consume meat and drink; but if I obtain the boon that I seek, I will requite it thee, and extol thee; and if I have it not, I will bear forth thy dispraise to the four quarters of the world, as far as thy renown has extended." Then said Arthur, "Since thou wilt not remain here, chieftain, thou shalt receive the boon whatsoever thy tongue may name, as far as the wind dries,

and the rain moistens, and the sun revolves, and the sea encircles, and the earth extends; save only my ship; and my mantle; and Caledvwlch, my sword; and Rhongomyant, my lance; and Wyneb-gwrthucher, my shield; and Carnwenhau, my dagger; and Gwenhwyvar, my wife. By the truth of Heaven, thou shalt have it cheerfully, name what thou wilt." "I would that thou bless my hair." "That shall be granted thee."

And Arthur took a golden comb, and scissors, whereof the loops were of silver, and he combed his hair. And Arthur enquired of him who he was. "For my heart warms unto thee, and I know that thou art come of my blood. Tell me, therefore, who thou art." "I will tell thee," said the youth, "I am Kilhwch, the son of Kilydd, the son of Prince Kelyddon, by Goleuddydd, my mother, the daughter of Prince Anlawdd." "That is true," said Arthur, "Thou art my cousin. Whatsoever boon thou mayest ask, thou shalt receive, be it what it may that thy tongue shall name." "Pledge the truth of Heaven and the faith of thy kingdom thereof." "I pledge it thee, gladly." "I crave of thee then, that thou obtain for me Olwen, the daughter of Yspaddaden Penkawr, and this boon I likewise seek at the hands of thy warriors. I seek it from Kai, and Bedwyr,

and Greidawl Galldonyd, and Gwythyr the son of Greidawl, and Greid the son of Eri, and Kynddelig Kyvarwydd, and Tathal Twyll Goleu, and Maelwys the son of Baeddan, and Crychwr the son of Nes, and Cubert the son of Daere, and Percos the son of Poch, and Lluber Beuthach, and Corvil Bervach, and Gwynn the son of Nudd, and Edeyrn the son of Nudd, and Gadwy the son of Geraint, and Prince Ffleuddur Fflam, and Ruawn Pebyr the son of Dorath, and Bradwen the son of Moren Mynawc, and Moren Mynawc himself, and Dalldav the son of Kimin Côt, and the son of Alun Dyved, and the son of Saidi, and the son of Gwryon, and Uchtryd Ardywad Kad, and Kynwas Curvagyl, and Gwrhwr Gwarthegyras, and Isperyr Ewingath, and Gallcoyt Govynynat, and Duach, and Grathach, and Nerthach, the sons of Gwawrddur Kyrvach, (these men came forth from the confines of Hell,) and Kilydd Canhastyr, and Canastyr Kanllaw, and Cors Cant-Ewin, and Esgeir Gulhwch Govynkawn, and Drustwrn Hayarn, and Glewlwyd Gavaelvawr, and Lloch Llawwynnyawc, and Aunwas Adeiniawc, and Sinnoch the son of Seithved, and Gwynwyn the son of Naw, and Bedyw the son of Seithved, and Gobrwy the son of Echel Vorddwyttwll, and Echel Vorddwyttwll himself, and

Mael the son of Roycol, and Dadweir Dallpenn, and Garwyli the son of Gwythawc Gwyr, and Gwythawc Gwyr himself, and Gormant the son of Ricca, and Menw the son of Teirgwaedd, and Digon the son of Alar, and Selyf the son of Smoit, and Gusg the son of Atheu, and Nerth the son of Kedarn, and Drudwas the son of Tryffin, and Twrch the son of Perif, and Twrch the son of Annwas, and Iona king of France, and Sel the son of Selgi, and Teregud the son of Iaen, and Sulyen the son of Iaen, and Bradwen the son of Iaen, and Moren the son of Iaen, and Siawn the son of Iaen, and Cradawc the son of Iaen. (They were men of Caerdathal, of Arthur's kindred on his father's side.) Dirmyg the son of Kaw, and Justic the son of Kaw, and Etmic the son of Kaw, and Anghawd the son of Kaw, and Ovan the son of Kaw, and Kelin the son of Kaw, and Connyn the son of Kaw, and Mabsant the son of Kaw, and Gwyngad the son of Kaw, and Llwybyr the son of Kaw, and Coth the son of Kaw, and Meilic the son of Kaw, and Kynwas the son of Kaw, and Ardwyad the son of Kaw, and Ergyryad the son of Kaw, and Neb the son of Kaw, and Gilda the son of Kaw, and Calcas the son of Kaw, and Hueil the son of Kaw, (he never yet made a request at the hand of

any Lord.) And Samson Vinsych, and Taliesin the chief of the bards, and Mamawyddan the son of Llyr, and Llary the son of Prince Kasnar, and Ysperni the son of Fflergant king of Armoric, and Saranhon the son of Glythwyr, and Llawr Eilerw, and Annyanniawc the son of Menw the son of Teirgwaedd, and Gwynn the son of Nwyvre, and Fflam the son of Nwyvre, and Geraint the son of Erbin, and Ermid the son of Erbin, and Dyvel the son of Erbin, and Gwynn the son of Ermid, and Kyndrwyn the son of Ermid, and Hyveidd Unllenn, and Eiddon Vawr Vrydic, and Reidwn Arwy, and Gormant the son of Ricca, (Arthur's brother by his mother's side; the Penhynev of Cornwall was his father,) and Llawnrodded Varvawc, and Nodawl Varyf Twrch, and Berth the son of Kado, and Rheidwn the son of Beli, and Iscovan Hael, and Iscawin the son of Panon, and Morvran the son of Tegid, (no one struck him in the battle of Camlan by reason of his ugliness; all thought he was an auxiliary devil. Hair had he upon him like the hair of a stag.) And Sandde Bryd Angel, (no one touched him with a spear in the battle of Camlan because of his beauty; all thought he was a ministering angel.) And Kynwyl Sant, the third man that escaped from the Battle of Camlan, and

he was the last who parted from Arthur on Hengroen his horse.) And Uchtryd the son of Erim, and Eus the son of Erim, and Henwas Adeinawg the son of Erim, and Henbedestyr the son of Erim, and Sgilti Yscawndroed son of Erim. (Unto these three men belonged these three qualities, —With Henbedestyr there was not any one who could keep pace, either on horseback or on foot; with Henwas Adeinawg, no four-footed beast could run the distance of an acre, much less could it go beyond it; and as to Sgilti Yscawndroed, when he intended to go upon a message for his Lord, he never sought to find a path, but knowing whither he was to go, if his way lay through a wood he went along the tops of the trees. During his whole life, a blade of reed grass bent not beneath his feet, much less did one ever break, so lightly did he tread.) Teithi Hên the son of Gwynhan, (his dominions were swallowed up by the sea, and he himself hardly escaped, and he came to Arthur; and his knife had this peculiarity, that from the time that he came there, no haft would ever remain upon it, and owing to this a sickness came over him, and he pined away during the remainder of his life, and of this he died.) And Carneddyr the son of Govynyon Hên, and Gwenwynwyn the son of Nav Gyssevin, Arthur's

champion, and Llysgadrudd Emys, and Gwrbothu Hên, (uncles unto Arthur were they, his mother's brothers.) Kulvanawyd the son of Goryon, and Llenlleawg Wyddel from the headland of Ganion, and Dyvynwal Moel, and Dunard king of the North, Teirnon Twryf Bliant, and Tegvan Gloff, and Tegyr Talgellawg, Gwrdinal the son of Ebrei, and Morgant Hael, Gwystyl the son of Rhun the son of Nwython, and Llwydneu the son of Nwython, and Gwydre the son of Llwydneu, (Gwenabwy the daughter of [Kaw] was his mother, Hueil his uncle stabbed him, and hatred was between Hueil and Arthur because of the wound.) Drem the son of Dremidydd, (when the gnat arose in the morning with the sun, he could see it from Gelli Wic in Cornwall, as far off as Pen Blathaon in North Britain.) And Eidyol the son of Ner, and Glwyddyn Saer, (who constructed Ehangwen, Arthur's Hall.) Kynyr Keinvarvawc, (when he was told he had a son born, he said to his wife, 'Damsel, if thy son be mine, his heart will be always cold, and there will be no warmth in his hands; and he will have another peculiarity, if he is my son he will always be stubborn; and he will have another peculiarity, when he carries a burden, whether it be large or small, no one will be able to see it, either before him or at his

back; and he will have another peculiarity, no one will be able to resist water and fire so well as he will; and he will have another peculiarity, there will never be a servant or an officer equal to him.') Henwas, and Henwyneb, (an old companion to Arthur.) Gwallgoyc, (another; when he came to a town, though there were three hundred houses in it, if he wanted any thing, he would not let sleep come to the eyes of any one whilst he remained there.) Berwyn the son of Gerenhir, and Paris king of France, and Osla Gyllellvawr, (who bore a short broad dagger. When Arthur and his hosts came before a torrent, they would seek for a narrow place where they might pass the water, and would lay the sheathed dagger across the torrent, and it would form a bridge sufficient for the armies of the three Islands of Britain, and of the three Islands adjacent, with their spoil.) Gwyddawg the son of Menestyr, (who slew Kai, and whom Arthur slew together with his brothers, to revenge Kai.) Garanwyn the son of Kai, and Amren the son of Bedwyr, and Ely Amyr, and Rheu Rhwyd Dyrys, and Rhun Rhudwern, and Eli, and Trachmyr, (Arthur's chief huntsmen.) And Llwyddau the son of Kelcoed, and Hunabwy the son of Gwryon, and Gwynn Godyvron, and Gweir Datharwenniddawg, and Gweir the son of Cadell

the son of Talaryant, and Gweir Gwrhyd Ennwir, and Gweir Paladyr Hir, (the uncles of Arthur, the brothers of his mother.) The sons of Llwh Llawwynnyawg (from beyond the raging sea.) Llenlleawg Wyddel, and Ardderchawg Prydain. Cas the son of Saidi, Gwrvan Gwallt Awwyn, and Gwyllennhin the king of France, and Gwittart the son of Oedd king of Ireland, Garselit Wyddel, Panawr Pen Bagad, and Ffleudor the son of Nav, Gwynnhyvar mayor of Cornwall and Devon, (the ninth man that rallied the battle of Cam-lan.) Keli and Kueli, and Gilla Coes Hydd, (he would clear three hundred acres at one bound. The chief leaper of Ireland was he.) Sol, and Gwadyr Ossol, and Gwadyr Odyeth. (Sol could stand all day upon one foot. Gwadyr Ossol, if he stood upon the top of the highest mountain in the world, it would become a level plain under his feet. Gwadyr Odyeth, the soles of his feet emitted sparks of fire when they struck upon things hard, like the heated mass when drawn out of the forge. He cleared the way for Arthur when he came to any stoppage.) Hirerwm and Hiratrwm. (The day they went on a visit three Cantreys provided for their entertainment, and they feasted until noon and drank until night, when they went to sleep. And then they devoured the heads of the vermin through

hunger, as if they had never eaten any thing. When they made a visit, they left neither the fat nor the lean, neither the hot nor the cold, the sour nor the sweet, the fresh nor the salt, the boiled nor the raw.) Huarwar the son of Aflawn, (who asked Arthur such a boon as would satisfy him. It was the third great plague of Cornwall when he received it. None could get a smile from him but when he was satisfied.) Gware Gwallt Euryn. The two cubs of Gast Rhymi, Gwyddrud and Gwyddneu Astrus. Sugyn the son Sugnedydd, (who would suck up the sea on which were three hundred ships, so as to leave nothing but a dry strand. He was broad chested.) Rhacymwri, the attendant of Arthur; whatever barn he was shewn, were there the produce of thirty ploughs within it, he would strike it with an iron flail until the rafters, the beams, and the boards, were no better than the small oats in the mow upon the floor of the barn.) Dygyflwng, and An-oeth Veidawg. And Hir Eiddyl, and Hir Amreu, (they were two attendants of Arthur.) And Gwevyl the son of Gwestad, (on the day that he was sad, he would let one of his lips drop below his waist, while he turned up the other like a cap upon his head.) Uchtryd Varyf Draws, (who spread his red untrimmed beard over the eight

and forty rafters which were in Arthur's Hall.) Elidyr Gyvarwydd. Yskyrdav, and Yscudydd, (two attendants of Gwenhwyvar were they. Their feet were swift as their thoughts when bearing a message.) Brys the son of Bryssethach, (from the Hill of the Black Fernbrake in North Britain.) And Grudlwyn Gorr. Bwlch, and Kyfwlch, and Sefwlch, the sons of Cleddyf Kyfwlch, the grandsons of Cleddyf Difwlch. (Their three shields were three gleaming glitterers; their three spears were three pointed piercers; their three swords were three griding gashers; Glas, Glessic, and Gleisad. Their three dogs, Call, Cuall, and Cavall. Their three horses, Hwyrddyddwd, and Drwgdyddwd, and Llwyrdyddwg. Their three wives, Och, and Garym, and Diaspad. Their three grand-children, Lluched, and Neved, and Eissiwed, Their three daughters, Drwg, and Gwaeth, and Gwaethav Oll. Their three handmaids, Eheubryd the daughter of Kyfwlch, Gorascwrn the daughter of Nerth, Ewaedan the daughter of Kynvelyn Keudawd Pwyll the half man.) Dwnn Diessic Unbenn, Eiladyr the son of Pen Llarcau, Kynedyr Wyllt the son of Hettwn Talaryant, Sawyl Ben Uchel, Gwalchmai the son of Gwyar, Gwalhaved the son of Gwyar, Gwrhryr Gwastawd Ieithoedd, (to whom all tongues were known,) and Keth-

crwm the Priest. Clust the son of Clustveinad, (though he were buried seven cubits beneath the earth, he would hear the ant, fifty miles off, rise from her nest in the morning.) Medyr the son of Methredydd, (from Gelli Wic he could, in a twinkling, shoot the wren through the two legs upon Esgeir Oervel in Ireland.) Gwiawn Llygad Cath, (who would cut a haw from the eye of the gnat without hurting him.) Ol the son of Olwydd; (seven years before he was born his father's swine were carried off, and when he grew up a man, he tracked the swine, and brought them back in seven herds.) Bedwini the Bishop, (who blessed Arthur's meat and drink.) For the sake of the golden chained daughters of this island. For the sake of Gwenhwyvar its chief lady, and Gwennhwyach her sister, and Rathtyeu the only daughter of Clemenhill, and Rhelemon the daughter of Kai, and Tannwen the daughter of Gweir Datharwenîddawg. Gwenn Alarch, the daughter of Kynwyl Canbwch. Eurneid the daughter of Clydno Eiddin. Eneuawc the daughter of Bedwyr. Enrydreg the daughter of Tudvathar. Gwennwledyr the daughter of Gwaledyr Kyrvach. Erddudnid the daughter of Tryffin. Eurolwen the daughter of Gwdolwyn Gorr. Teleri the daughter of Peul. Indeg the daughter of Garwy

Hir. Morvudd the daughter of Urien Rheged. Gwenllian Deg the majestic maiden. Creiddylad the daughter of Lludd Llaw Ereint. (She was the most splendid maiden in the three Islands of the mighty, and in the three Islands adjacent, and for her Gwythyr the son of Greidawl and Gwynn the son of Nudd fight every first of May until the day of doom.) Ellylw the daughter of Neol Kynn-Crog. (She lived three ages.) Essyllt Vinwen, and Essyllt Vingul." And all these did Kilhwch son of Kilydd adjure to obtain his boon.

Then said Arthur, "Oh! Chieftain, I have never heard of the maiden of whom thou speakest, nor of her kindred, but I will gladly send messengers in search of her. Give me time to seek her." And the youth said, "I will willingly grant from this night to that at the end of the year to do so." Then Arthur sent messengers to every land within his dominions, to seek for the maiden, and at the end of the year Arthur's messengers returned without having gained any knowledge or intelligence concerning Olwen, more than on the first day. Then said Kilhwch, "Every one has received his boon, and I yet lack mine. I will depart and bear away thy honour with me." Then said Kai, "Rash chieftain! dost thou reproach Arthur? Go with us, and we will not part until thou dost either

confess that the maiden exists not in the world, or until we obtain her." Thereupon Kai rose up. Kai had this peculiarity, that his breath lasted nine nights and nine days under water, and he could exist nine nights and nine days without sleep. A wound from Kai's sword no physician could heal. Very subtle was Kai. When it pleased him he could render himself as tall as the highest tree in the forest. And he had another peculiarity,—so great was the heat of his nature, that when it rained hardest, whatever he carried remained dry for a handbreadth above and a handbreadth below his hand; and when his companions were coldest, it was to them as fuel with which to light their fire.

And Arthur called Bedwyr, who never shrank from any enterprize upon which Kai was bound. None were equal to him in swiftness throughout this Island except Arthur and Drych Ail Kibddar. And although he was one-handed, three warriors could not shed blood faster than he on the field of battle. Another property he had, his lance would produce a wound equal to those of nine opposing lances.

And Arthur called to Kynddelig the Guide, "Go thou upon this expedition with the chieftain." For as good a guide was he in a land which he had never seen as he was in his own.

He called Gwrhyr Gwalstawt Ieithoedd, because he knew all tongues.

He called Gwalchmai the son of Gwyar, because he never returned home without achieving the adventure of which he went in quest. He was the best of footmen and the best of knights. He was nephew to Arthur, the son of his sister, and his cousin.

And Arthur called Menw the son of Teirgwaedd, in order that if they went into a savage country, he might cast a charm and an illusion over them, so that none might see them, whilst they they could see every one.

They journeyed until they came to a vast open plain, wherein they saw a great castle, which was the fairest of the castles of the world. And they journeyed that day until the evening, and when they thought they were nigh to the castle, they were no nearer to it than they had been in the morning. And the second and the third day they journeyed, and even then scarcely could they reach so far. And when they came before the castle, they beheld a vast flock of sheep, which was boundless and without an end. And upon the top of a mound there was a herdsman, keeping the sheep. And a rug made of skins was upon him; and by his side was a shaggy mastiff,

larger than a steed nine winters old. Never had he lost even a lamb from his flock, much less a large sheep. He let no occasion ever pass without doing some hurt and harm. All the dead trees and bushes in the plain he burnt with his breath down to the very ground.

Then said Kai, "Gwrhyr Gwalstawt Ieithoedd, go thou and salute yonder man." "Kai," said he, "I engaged not to go further than thou thyself." "Let us go then together," answered Kai. Said Menw the son of Teirgwaedd, "Fear not to go thither, for I will cast a spell upon the dog, so that he shall injure no one." And they went up to the mound whereon the herdsman was, and they said to him, "How dost thou fare? O herdsman!" "No less fair be it to you than to me." "Truly, art thou the chief?" "There is no hurt to injure me but my own."* "Whose are the sheep that thou dost keep, and to whom does yonder castle belong?" "Stupid are ye, truly! Through the whole world is it known that this is the castle of Yspaddaden Penkawr." "And who art thou?" "I am called Custennin the son of Dyfnedig, and my brother Yspaddaden Pen-

* This dialogue consists of a series of repartees with a play upon words, which it is impossible to follow in the translation.

kawr oppressed me because of my possession. And ye also, who are ye?" "We are an embassy from Arthur, come to seek Olwen the daughter of Yspaddaden Penkawr." "Oh men! the mercy of Heaven be upon you, do not that for all the world. None who ever came hither on this quest has returned alive." And the herdsman rose up. And as he arose, Kilhwch gave unto him a ring of gold. And he sought to put on the ring, but it was too small for him, so he placed it in the finger of his glove. And he went home, and gave the glove to his spouse to keep. And she took the ring from the glove when it was given her, and she said, "Whence came this ring, for thou art not wont to have good fortune?" "I went," said he, "to the sea to seek for fish, and lo, I saw a corpse borne by the waves. And a fairer corpse than it did I never behold. And from its finger did I take this ring." "Oh man! does the sea permit its dead to wear jewels? Shew me then this body." "Oh wife, him to whom this ring belonged thou shalt see here in the evening." "And who is he?" asked the woman. "Kilhwch the son of Kilydd, the son of Prince Kelyddon, by Goleuddydd the daughter of Prince Anlawdd, his mother, who is come to seek Olwen as his wife." And when

she heard that, her feelings were divided between the joy that she had that her nephew, the son of her sister, was coming to her, and sorrow because she had never known any one depart alive who had come on that quest.

And they went forward to the gate of Custennin the herdsman's dwelling. And when she heard their footsteps approaching, she ran out with joy to meet them. And Kai snatched a billet out of the pile. And when she met them she sought to throw her arms about their necks. And Kai placed the log between her two hands, and she squeezed it so that it became a twisted coil. "Oh woman," said Kai, "if thou hadst squeezed me thus, none could ever again have set their affections on me. Evil love were this." They entered into the house, and were served; and soon after they all went forth to amuse themselves. Then the woman opened a stone chest that was before the chimney corner, and out of it arose a youth with yellow curling hair. Said Gwrhyr, "It is a pity to hide this youth. I know that it is not his own crime that is thus visited upon him." "This is but a remnant," said the woman. "Three and twenty of my sons has Yspaddaden Penkawr slain, and I have no more hope of this one than of the others." Then

said Kai, "Let him come and be a companion with me, and he shall not be slain unless I also am slain with him." And they ate. And the woman asked them, "Upon what errand come you here?" "We come to seek Olwen for this youth." Then said the woman, "In the name of Heaven since no one from the castle hath yet seen you, return again whence you came." "Heaven is our witness, that we will not return until we have seen the maiden." Said Kai, "Does she ever come hither, so that she may be seen?" "She comes here every Saturday to wash her head, and in the vessel where she washes, she leaves all her rings, and she never either comes herself or sends any messengers to fetch them." "Will she come here if she is sent to?" "Heaven knows that I will not destroy my soul, nor will I betray those that trust me; unless you will pledge me your faith that you will not harm her, I will not send to her." "We pledge it," said they. So a message was sent, and she came.

The maiden was clothed in a robe of flame-coloured silk, and about her neck was a collar of ruddy gold, on which were precious emeralds and rubies. More yellow was her head than the flower of the broom, and her skin was whiter than

the foam of the wave, and fairer were her hands and her fingers than the blossoms of the wood anemone amidst the spray of the meadow fountain. The eye of the trained hawk, the glance of the three-mewed falcon was not brighter than hers. Her bosom was more snowy than the breast of the white swan, her cheek was redder than the reddest roses. Whoso beheld her was filled with her love. Four white trefoils sprung up wherever she trod. And therefore was she called Olwen.

She entered the house, and sat beside Kilhwch upon the foremost bench; and as soon as he saw her he knew her. And Kilhwch said unto her, "Ah! maiden, thou art she whom I have loved; come away with me lest they speak evil of thee and of me. Many a day have I loved thee." "I cannot do this, for I have pledged my faith to my father, not to go without his counsel, for his life will last only until the time of my espousals. Whatever is, must be. But I will give thee advice if thou wilt take it. Go, ask me of my father, and that which he shall require of thee, grant it, and thou wilt obtain me; but if thou deny him any thing, thou wilt not obtain me, and it will be well for thee if thou escape with thy life." "I promise all this, if occasion offer," said he.

She returned to her chamber, and they all rose up and followed her to the castle. And they slew the nine porters that were at the nine gates in silence. And they slew the nine watchdogs without one of them barking. And they went forward to the hall.

“The greeting of Heaven and of man be unto thee, Yspaddaden Penkawr,” said they. “And you, wherefore come you?” “We come to ask thy daughter Olwen, for Kilhwch the son of Kilydd, the son of Prince Kelyddon.” “Where are my pages and my servants? Raise up the forks beneath my two eye-brows which have fallen over my eyes, that I may see the fashion of my son-in-law.” And they did so. “Come hither to-morrow, and you shall have an answer.”

They rose to go forth, and Yspaddaden Penkawr seized one of the three poisoned darts that lay beside him, and threw it after them. And Bedwyr caught it, and flung it, and pierced Yspaddaden Penkawr grievously with it through the knee. Then he said, “A cursed ungentle son-in-law, truly. I shall ever walk the worse for his rudeness, and shall ever be without a cure. This poisoned iron pains me like the bite of a gad-fly. Cursed be the smith who forged it, and the anvil whereon it was wrought! So sharp is it!”

That night also they took up their abode in the house of Custennin the herdsman. The next day with the dawn, they arrayed themselves in haste, and proceeded to the castle, and entered the hall, and they said, "Yspaddaden Penkawr, give us thy daughter in consideration of her dower and her maiden fee, which we will pay to thee and to her two kinswomen likewise. And unless thou wilt do so, thou shalt meet with thy death on her account." Then he said, "Her four great-grandmothers, and her four great-grandsires are yet alive, it is needful that I take counsel of them." "Be it so," answered they, "we will go to meat." As they rose up, he took the second dart that was beside him, and cast it after them. And Menw the son of Gwaedd caught it, and flung it back at him, and wounded him in the centre of the breast, so that it came out at the small of his back. "A cursed ungentle son-in-law, truly," said he, "the hard iron pains me like the bite of a horse-leech. Cursed be the hearth whereon it was heated, and the smith who formed it! So sharp is it! Henceforth, whenever I go up a hill, I shall have a scant in my breath, and a pain in my chest, and I shall often loathe my food." And they went to meat.

And the third day they returned to the palace.

And Yspaddaden Penkawr said to them, "Shoot not at me again unless you desire death. Where are my attendants? Lift up the forks of my eye-brows which have fallen over my eye-balls, that I may see the fashion of my son-in-law." Then they arose, and, as they did so, Yspaddaden Penkawr took the third poisoned dart, and cast it at them. And Kilhwch caught it, and threw it vigorously, and wounded him through the eyeball, so that the dart came out at the back of his head. "A cursed ungentle son-in-law, truly! As long as I remain alive, my eyesight will be the worse. Whenever I go against the wind, my eyes will water; and peradventure my head will burn, and I shall have a giddiness every new moon. Cursed be the fire in which it was forged. Like the bite of a mad dog is the stroke of this poisoned iron." And they went to meat.

And the next day they came again to the palace, and they said, "Shoot not at us any more, unless thou desirest such hurt, and harm, and torture as thou now hast, and even more." "Give me thy daughter; and if thou wilt not give her, thou shalt receive thy death because of her." "Where is he that seeks my daughter? Come hither where I may see thee." And they placed him a chair face to face with him.

Said Yspaddaden Penkawr, "Is it thou that seekest my daughter?" "It is I," answered Kilhwch. "I must have thy pledge that thou wilt not do towards me otherwise than is just, and, when I have gotten that which I shall name, my daughter thou shalt have." "I promise thee that willingly," said Kilhwch, "name what thou wilt." "I will do so," said he.

"Seest thou yonder vast hill?" "I see it." "I require that it be rooted up, and that the grubbings be burned for manure on the face of the land, and that it be ploughed and sown in one day, and in one day that the grain ripen. And of that wheat I intend to make food and liquor fit for the wedding of thee and my daughter. And all this I require to be done in one day."

"It will be easy for me to compass this, although thou mayest think that it will not be easy."

"Though this be easy for thee, there is yet that which will not be so. No husbandman can till or prepare this land, so wild is it, except Amaethon the son of Don, and he will not come with thee by his own free will, and thou wilt not be able to compel him."

"It will be easy for me to compass this, although thou mayest think that it will not be easy."

“Though thou get this, there is yet that which thou wilt not get. Govannon the son of Don to come to the headland to rid the iron, he will do no work of his own good will except for a lawful king, and thou wilt not be able to compel him.”

“It will be easy for me to compass this.”

“Though thou get this, there is yet that which thou wilt not get; the two dun oxen of Gwlwlyd, both yoked together, to plough the wild land yonder stoutly. He will not give them of his own free will, and thou wilt not be able to compel him.”

“It will be easy for me to compass this.”

“Though thou get this, there is yet that which thou wilt not get; the yellow and the brindled bull yoked together do I require.”

“It will be easy for me to compass this.”

“Though thou get this, there is yet that which thou wilt not get; the two horned oxen, one of which is beyond, and the other this side of the peaked mountain, yoked together in the same plough. And these are Nynniaw and Peibaw, whom God turned into oxen on account of their sins.”

“It will be easy for me to compass this.”

“Though thou get this, there is yet that which

thou wilt not get. Seest thou yonder red tilled ground?"

"I see it."

"When first I met the mother of this maiden, nine bushels of flax were sown therein, and none has yet sprung up, neither white nor black; and I have the measure by me still. I require to have the flax to sow in the new land yonder, that when it grows up it may make a white wimple, for my daughter's head on the day, of thy wedding."

"It will be easy for me to compass this, although thou mayest think that it will not be easy."

"Though thou get this, there is yet that which thou wilt not get. Honey that is nine times sweeter than the honey of the virgin swarm, without scum and bees, do I require to make bragget for the feast."

"It will be easy for me to compass this, although thou mayest think that it will not be easy."

"The vessel of Llwyrr the son of Llwyryon, which is of the utmost value. There is no other vessel in the world that can hold this drink. Of his free will thou wilt not get it, and thou canst not compel him."

"It will be easy for me to compass this, although thou mayest think that it will not be easy."

“Though thou get this, there is yet that which thou wilt not get. The basket of Gwyddneu Garanhir, if the whole world should come together, thrice nine men at a time, the meat that each of them desired would be found within it. I require to eat therefrom on the night that my daughter becomes thy bride. He will give it to no one of his own free will, and thou canst not compel him.”

“It will be easy for me to compass this, although thou mayest think that it will not be easy.”

“Though thou get this, there is yet that which thou wilt not get. The horn of Gwlgawd Gododin to serve us with liquor that night. He will not give it of his own free will, and thou wilt not be able to compel him.”

“It will be easy for me to compass this, although thou mayest think that it will not be easy.”

“Though thou get this, there is yet that which thou wilt not get. The harp of Teirtu to play to us that night. When a man desires that it should play, it does so of itself, and when he desires that it should cease, it ceases. And this he will not give of his own free will, and thou wilt not be able to compel him.”

“It will be easy for me to compass this, although thou mayest think that it will not be easy.”

“Though thou get this, there is yet that which thou wilt not get. The cauldron of Diwrnach Wyddel, the steward of Odgar the son of Aedd, king of Ireland, to boil the meat for thy marriage feast.”

“It will be easy for me to compass this, although thou mayest think that it will not be easy.”

“Though thou get this, there is yet that which thou wilt not get. It is needful for me to wash my head, and shave my beard, and I require the tusk of Yskithyrwyn Benbaedd to shave myself withal, neither shall I profit by its use if it be not plucked alive out of his head.”

“It will be easy for me to compass this, although thou mayest think that it will not be easy.”

“Though thou get this, there is yet that which thou wilt not get. There is no one in the world that can pluck it out of his head except Odgar the son of Aedd, king of Ireland.”

“It will be easy for me to compass this.”

“Though thou get this, there is yet that which thou wilt not get. I will not trust any one to keep the tusk except Gado of North Britain. Now the threescore Cantrevs of North Britain are un-

der his sway, and of his own free will he will not come out of his kingdom, and thou wilt not be able to compel him."

"It will be easy for me to compass this, although thou mayest think that it will not be easy."

"Though thou get this, there is yet that which thou wilt not get. I must spread out my hair in order to shave it, and it will never be spread out unless I have the blood of the jet black sorceress, the daughter of the pure white sorceress, from Pen Nant Govid, on the confines of Hell."

"It will be easy for me to compass this, although thou mayest think that it will not be easy."

"Though thou get this, there is yet that which thou wilt not get. I will not have the blood unless I have it warm, and no vessels will keep warm the liquid that is put therein except the bottles of Gwyddolwyn Gorr, which preserve the heat of the liquor that is put into them in the east, until they arrive at the west. And he will not give them of his own free will, and thou wilt not be able to compel him."

"It will be easy for me to compass this, although thou mayest think that it will not be easy."

"Though thou get this, there is yet that which thou wilt not get. Some will desire fresh milk,

and it will not be possible to have fresh milk for all, unless we have the bottles of Rhinnon Rhin Barnawd, wherein no liquor ever turns sour. And he will not give them of his own free will, and thou wilt not be able to compel him."

"It will be easy for me to compass this, although thou mayest think that it will not be easy."

"Though thou get this, there is yet that which thou wilt not get. Throughout the world there is not a comb or scissors with which I can arrange my hair, on account of its rankness, except the comb and scissors that are between the two ears of Twrch Trwyth, the son of Prince Tared. He will not give them of his own free will, and thou wilt not be able to compel him."

"It will be easy for me to compass this, although thou mayest think that it will not be easy."

"Though thou get this, there is yet that which thou wilt not get. It will not be possible to hunt Twrch Trwyth without Drudwyn the whelp of Greid, the son of Eri."

"It will be easy for me to compass this, although thou mayest think that it will not be easy."

"Though thou get this, there is yet that which thou wilt not get. Throughout the world there is not a leash that can hold him, except the leash of Cwrs Cant Ewin."

“It will be easy for me to compass this, although thou mayest think that it will not be easy.”

“Though thou get this, there is yet that which thou wilt not get. Throughout the world there is no collar that will hold the leash except the Collar of Canhastyr Canllaw.”

“It will be easy for me to compass this, although thou mayest think that it will not be easy.”

“Though thou get this, there is yet that which thou wilt not get. The chain of Kilydd Canhastyr to fasten the collar to the leash.”

“It will be easy for me to compass this, although thou mayest think that it will not be easy.”

“Though thou get this, there is yet that which thou wilt not get. Throughout the world there is not a hunstman who can hunt with this dog, except Mabon the son of Modron. He was taken from his mother when three nights old, and it is not known where he now is, nor whether he is living or dead.”

“It will be easy for me to compass this, although thou mayest think that it will not be easy.”

“Though thou get this, there is yet that which thou wilt not get. Gwynn Mygdwn, the horse of Gweddwn, that is as swift as the wave, to carry Mabon the son of Modron to hunt the Boar

Trwyth. He will not give him of his own free will, and thou wilt not be able to compel him."

"It will be easy for me to compass this, although thou mayest think that it will not be easy."

"Though thou get this, there is yet that which thou wilt not get. Thou wilt not get Mabon, for it is not known where he is, unless thou find Eidoel, his kinsman in blood, the son of Aer. For it would be useless to seek for him. He is his cousin."

"It will be easy for me to compass this, although thou mayest think that it will not be easy."

"Though thou get this, there is yet that which thou wilt not get. Garselit the Gwyddelian is the chief huntsman of Ireland; the Twrch Trwyth can never be hunted without him."

"It will be easy for me to compass this, although thou mayest think that it will not be easy."

"Though thou get this, there is yet that which thou wilt not get. A leash made from the beard of Dissull Varvawc, for that is the only one that can hold those two cubs. And the leash will be of no avail unless it be plucked from his beard while he is alive, and twitched out with wooden tweezers. While he lives he will not suffer this to be done to him, and the leash will be of no use should he be dead, because it will be brittle."

“It will be easy for me to compass this, although thou mayest think that it will not be easy.”

“Though thou get this, there is yet that which thou wilt not get. Throughout the world there is no huntsman that can hold those two whelps except Kynedyr Wyllt, the son of Hettwn Glafyrawc, he is nine times more wild than the wildest beast upon the mountains. Him wilt thou never get, neither wilt thou ever get my daughter.”

“It will be easy for me to compass this, although thou mayest think that it will not be easy.”

“Though thou get this, there is yet that which thou wilt not get. It is not possible to hunt the Boar Trwyth without Gwynn the son of Nudd, whom God has placed over the brood of devils in Annwn, lest they should destroy the present race. He will never be spared thence.”

“It will be easy for me to compass this, although thou mayest think that it will not be easy.”

“Though thou get this, there is yet that which thou wilt not get. There is not a horse in the world that can carry Gwynn to hunt the Twrch Trwyth, except Du, the horse of Mor of Oer-veddawg.”

“It will be easy for me to compass this, although thou mayest think that it will not be easy.”

“Though thou get this, there is yet that which

thou wilt not get. Until Gilennhin the king of France shall come, the Twrch Trwyth cannot be hunted. It will be unseemly for him to leave his kingdom for thy sake, and he will never come hither."

"It will be easy for me to compass this, although thou mayest think that it will not be easy."

"Though thou get this, there is yet that which thou wilt not get. The Twrch Trwyth can never be hunted without the son of Alun Dyved; he is well skilled in letting loose the dogs."

"It will be easy for me to compass this, although thou mayest think that it will not be easy."

"Though thou get this, there is yet that which thou wilt not get. The Twrch Trwyth cannot be hunted unless thou get Aned and Aethlem. They are as swift as the gale of wind, and they were never let loose upon a beast that they did not kill him."

"It will be easy for me to compass this, although thou mayest think that it will not be easy."

"Though thou get this, there is yet that which thou wilt not get; Arthur and his companions to hunt the Twrch Trwyth. He is a mighty man, and he will not come for thee, neither wilt thou be able to compel him."

"It will be easy for me to compass this, although thou mayest think that it will not be easy."

“Though thou get this, there is yet that which thou wilt not get. The Twrch Trwyth cannot be hunted unless thou get Bwlch, and Kyfwlch, [and Sefwlch,] the grandsons of Cleddyf Difwlch. Their three shields are three gleaming glitterers. Their three spears are three pointed piercers. Their three swords are three griding gashers, Glas, Gles-sic, and Clersag. Their three dogs, Call, Cuall, and Cavall. Their three horses, Hwyrddwg, and Drwgdydwg, and Llwyrdydwg. Their three wives, Och, and Garam, and Diaspad. Their three grandchildren, Lluched, and Vyned, and Eissiwed. Their three daughters, Drwg, and Gwaeth, and Gwaethav Oll. Their three handmaids, [Eheubryd, the daughter of Kyfwlch; Gorasgwrn, the daughter of Nerth; and Gwaedan, the daughter of Kynvelyn.] These three men shall sound the horn, and all the others shall shout, so that all will think that the sky is falling to the earth.”

“It will be easy for me to compass this, although thou mayest think that it will not be easy.”

“Though thou get this, there is yet that which thou wilt not get. The sword of Gwrnach the Giant; he will never be slain except therewith. Of his own free will he will not give it, either for a price or as a gift, and thou wilt never be able to compel him.”

“It will be easy for me to compass this, although thou mayest think that it will not be easy.”

“Though thou get this, there is yet that which thou wilt not get. Difficulties shalt thou meet with, and nights without sleep, in seeking this, and if thou obtain it not, neither shalt thou obtain my daughter.”

“Horses shall I have, and chivalry; and my lord and kinsman Arthur will obtain for me all these things. And I shall gain thy daughter, and thou shalt lose thy life.”

“Go forward. And thou shalt not be chargeable for food or raiment for my daughter while thou art seeking these things; and when thou hast compassed all these marvels, thou shalt have my daughter for thy wife.”

All that day they journeyed until the evening, and then they beheld a vast castle, which was the largest in the world. And lo, a black man, huger than three of the men of this world, came out from the castle. And they spoke unto him, “Whence comest thou, O man?” “From the castle which you see yonder.” “Whose castle is that?” asked they. “Stupid are ye truly, O men. There is no one in the world that does

not know to whom this castle belongs. It is the castle of Gwrnach the Giant." "What treatment is there for guests and strangers that alight in that castle?" "Oh! chieftain, Heaven protect thee. No guest ever returned thence alive, and no one may enter therein unless he brings with him his craft."

Then they proceeded towards the gate. Said Gwrhyr Gwalstawd Ieithoedd, "Is there a porter?" "There is. And thou, if thy tongue be not mute in thy head, wherefore dost thou call?" "Open the gate." "I will not open it." "Wherefore wilt thou not?" "The knife is in the meat, and the drink is in the horn, and there is revelry in the hall of Gwrnach the Giant, and except for a craftsman who brings his craft, the gate will not be opened to-night." "Verily, porter," then said Kai, "my craft bring I with me." "What is thy craft?" "The best burnisher of swords am I in the world." "I will go and tell this unto Gwrnach the Giant, and I will bring thee an answer."

So the porter went in, and Gwrnach said to him, "Hast thou any news from the gate?" "I have. There is a party at the door of the gate who desire to come in." "Didst thou enquire of them if they possessed any art?" "I did en-

quire," said he, "and one told me that he was well skilled in the burnishing of swords." "We have need of him then. For some time have I sought for some one, to polish my sword, and could find no one. Let this man enter, since he brings with him his craft."

The porter thereupon returned, and opened the gate. And Kai went in by himself, and he saluted Gwrnach the Giant. And a chair was placed for him opposite to Gwrnach. And Gwrnach said to him, "Oh man! is it true that is reported of thee that thou knowest how to burnish swords?" "I know full well how to do so," answered Kai. Then was the sword of Gwrnach brought to him. And Kai took a blue whetstone from under his arm, and asked him whether he would have it burnished white or blue. "Do with it as it seems good to thee, and as thou wouldest if it were thine own." Then Kai polished one half of the blade and put it in his hand. "Will this please thee?" asked he. "I would rather than all that is in my dominions that the whole of it were like unto this. It is a marvel to me that such a man as thou should be without a companion." "Oh! noble sir, I have a companion, albeit he is not skilled in this art." "Who may he be?" "Let the porter go forth, and I

will tell him whereby he may know him. The head of his lance will leave its shaft, and draw blood from the wind, and will descend upon its shaft again." Then the gate was opened, and Bedwyr entered. And Kai said, "Bedwyr is very skilful, although he knows not this art."

And there was much discourse among those who were without, because that Kai and Bedwyr had gone in. And a young man who was with them, the only son of Custennin the herdsman, got in also. And he caused all his companions to keep close to him as he passed the three wards, and until he came into the midst of the castle. And his companions said unto the son of Custennin, "Thou hast done this! Thou art the best of all men." And thenceforth he was called Goreu, the son of Custennin. Then they dispersed to their lodgings, that they might slay those who lodged therein, unknown to the Giant.

The sword was now polished, and Kai gave it unto the hand of Gwrnach the Giant, to see if he were pleased with his work. And the Giant said, "The work is good, I am content therewith." Said Kai, "It is thy scabbard that hath rusted thy sword, give it to me that I may take out the wooden sides of it, and put in new ones." And he took the scabbard from him, and the sword in

the other hand. And he came and stood over against the Giant, as if he would have put the sword into the scabbard; and with it he struck at the head of the Giant, and cut off his head at one blow. Then they despoiled the castle, and took from it what goods and jewels they would. And again on the same day, at the beginning of the year, they came to Arthur's Court, bearing with them the sword of Gwrnach the Giant.

Now when they told Arthur how they had sped, Arthur said, "Which of these marvels will it be best for us to seek first?" "It will be best," said they, "to seek Mabon the son of Modron; and he will not be found unless we first find Eidoel, the son of Aer, his kinsman." Then Arthur rose up, and the warriors of the Islands of Britain with him, to seek for Eidoel; and they proceeded until they came before the Castle of Glivi, where Eidoel was imprisoned. Glivi stood on the summit of his Castle, and he said, "Arthur, what requirest thou of me, since nothing remains to me in this fortress, and I have neither joy nor pleasure in it; neither wheat nor oats? Seek not therefore to do me harm." Said Arthur, "Not to injure thee came I hither, but to seek for the prisoner that is with thee." "I will give thee my prisoner, though I had not thought

to give him up to any one; and therewith shalt thou have my support and my aid."

His followers said unto Arthur, "Lord, go thou home, thou canst not proceed with thy host in quest of such small adventures as these." Then said Arthur, "It were well for thee, Gwrhyr Gwalstawd Ieithoedd, to go upon this quest, for thou knowest all languages, and art familiar with those of the birds and the beasts. Thou Eidoel oughtest likewise to go with my men in search of thy cousin. And as for you, Kai and Bedwyr, I have hope of whatever adventure ye are in quest of, that ye will achieve it. Achieve ye this adventure for me."

They went forward until they came to the Ousel of Cilgwri. And Gwrhyr adjured her for the sake of Heaven, saying, "Tell me if thou knowest aught of Mabon the son of Modron, who was taken when three nights old from between his mother and the wall." And the Ousel answered, "When I first came here, there was a smith's anvil in this place, and I was then a young bird; and from that time no work has been done upon it, save the pecking of my beak every evening, and now there is not so much as the size of a nut remaining thereof; yet the vengeance of Heaven be upon me, if during all that time I have

ever heard of the man for whom you enquire. Nevertheless I will do that which is right, and that which it is fitting that I should do for an embassy from Arthur. There is a race of animals who were formed before me, and I will be your guide to them."

So they proceeded to the place where was the Stag of Redynvre. "Stag of Redynvre, behold we are come to thee, an embassy from Arthur, for we have not heard of any animal older than thou. Say, knowest thou aught of Mabon the son of Modron, who was taken from his mother when three nights old?" The Stag said, "When first I came hither, there was a plain all around me, without any trees save one oak sapling, which grew up to be an oak with an hundred branches. And that oak has since perished, so that now nothing remains of it but the withered stump; and from that day to this I have been here, yet have I never heard of the man for whom you enquire. Nevertheless, being an embassy from Arthur, I will be your guide to the place where there is an animal which was formed before I was."

So they proceeded to the place where was the Owl of Cwm Cawlwyd. "Owl of Cwm Cawlwyd, here is an embassy from Arthur; knowest thou aught of Mabon the son of Modron, who was taken after

three nights from his mother?" "If I knew I would tell you. When first I came hither, the wide valley you see was a wooded glen. And a race of men came and rooted it up. And there grew there a second wood; and this wood is the third. My wings, are they not withered stumps? Yet all this time, even until to-day, I have never heard of the man for whom you enquire. Nevertheless, I will be the guide of Arthur's embassy until you come to the place where is the oldest animal in this world, and the one that has travelled most, the Eagle of Gwern Abwy."

Gwrhyr said, "Eagle of Gwern Abwy, we have come to thee an embassy from Arthur, to ask thee if thou knowest aught of Mabon the son of Modron, who was taken from his mother when he was three nights old." The Eagle said, "I have been here for a great space of time, and when I first came hither there was a rock here, from the top of which I pecked at the stars every evening; and now it is not so much as a span high. From that day to this I have been here, and I have never heard of the man for whom you enquire, except once when I went in search of food as far as Llyn Llyw. And when I came there, I struck my talons into a salmon, thinking he would serve me as food for a long time. But he drew me into the deep,

and I was scarcely able to escape from him. After that I went with my whole kindred to attack him, and to try to destroy him, but he sent messengers, and made peace with me; and came and besought me to take fifty fish spears out of his back. Unless he know something of him whom you seek, I cannot tell who may. However, I will guide you to the place where he is."

So they went thither; and the Eagle said, "Salmon of Llyn Llyw, I have come to thee with an embassy from Arthur, to ask thee if thou knowest aught concerning Mabon the son of Modron, who was taken away at three nights old from his mother." "As much as I know I will tell thee. With every tide I go along the river upwards, until I come near to the walls of Gloucester, and there have I found such wrong as I never found elsewhere; and to the end that ye may give credence thereto, let one of you go thither upon each of my two shoulders." So Kai and Gwrhŷr Gwalstawd Ieithoedd went upon the two shoulders of the salmon, and they proceeded until they came unto the wall of the prison, and they heard a great wailing and lamenting from the dungeon. Said Gwrhŷr, "Who is it that laments in this house of stone?" "Alas, there is reason enough for whoever is here to lament. It

is Mabon the son of Modron who is here imprisoned; and no imprisonment was ever so grievous as mine, neither that of Lludd Llaw Ereint, nor that of Greid the son of Eri." "Hast thou hope of being released for gold or for silver, or for any gifts of wealth, or through battle and fighting?" "By fighting will whatever I may gain be obtained."

Then they went thence, and returned to Arthur, and they told him where Mabon the son of Modron was imprisoned. And Arthur summoned the warriors of the Island, and they journeyed as far as Gloucester, to the place where Mabon was in prison. Kai and Bedwyr went upon the shoulders of the fish, whilst the warriors of Arthur attacked the castle. And Kai broke through the wall into the dungeon, and brought away the prisoner upon his back, whilst the fight was going on between the warriors. And Arthur returned home, and Mabon with him at liberty.

Said Arthur, "Which of the marvels will it be best for us now to seek first?" "It will be best to seek for the two cubs of Gast Rhymhi." "Is it known," asked Arthur, "where she is?" "She is in Aber Deu Gleddyf," said one. Then Ar-

thur went to the house of Tringad, in Aber Cleddyf, and he enquired of him whether he had heard of her there." "In what form may she be?" "She is in the form of a she-wolf," said he; "and with her there are two cubs." "She has often slain my herds, and she is there below in a cave in Aber Cleddyf."

So Arthur went in his ship Prydwen by sea, and the others went by land, to hunt her. And they surrounded her and her two cubs, and God did change them again for Arthur into their own form. And the host of Arthur dispersed themselves into parties of one and two.

On a certain day, as Gwythyr the son of Greidawl was walking over a mountain, he heard a wailing and a grievous cry. And when he heard it, he sprung forward, and went towards it. And when he came there, he drew his sword, and smote off an ant-hill close to the earth, whereby it escaped being burned in the fire. And the ants said to him, "Receive from us the blessing of Heaven, and that which no man can give we will give thee." Then they fetched the nine bushels of flax-seed which Yspaddaden Pen Kawr had required of Kilhwch, and they brought the full

measure, without lacking any, except one flax-seed, and that the lame pismire brought in before night.

As Kai and Bedwyr sat on a beacon earn on the summit of Plinlimmon, in the highest wind that ever was in the world, they looked around them, and saw a great smoke towards the south, afar off, which did not bend with the wind. Then said Kai, "By the hand of my friend, behold, yonder is the fire of a robber!" Then they hastened towards the smoke, and they came so near to it, that they could see Dillus Varvawc scorching a wild boar. "Behold, yonder is the greatest robber that ever fled from Arthur," said Bedwyr unto Kai. "Dost thou know him?" "I do know him," answered Kai, "he is Dillus Varvawc, and no leash in the world will be able to hold Drudwyn, the cub of Greid the son of Eri, save a leash made from the beard of him thou seest yonder. And that even will be useless, unless his beard be plucked alive with wooden tweezers; for if dead, it will be brittle." "What thinkest thou that we should do concerning this?" said Bedwyr. "Let us suffer him," said Kai, "to eat as much as he will of the meat, and after that he will fall asleep."

And during that time they employed themselves in making the wooden tweezers. And when Kai knew certainly that he was asleep, he made a pit under his feet, the largest in the world, and he struck him a violent blow, and squeezed him into the pit. And there they twitched out his beard completely with the wooden tweezers; and after that they slew him altogether.

And from thence they both went to Gelli Wic, in Cornwall, and took the leash made of Dillus Varvawc's beard with them, and they gave it into Arthur's hand. Then Arthur composed this Englyn,

Kai made a leash
Of Dillus son of Eurei's beard.
Were he alive, thy death he'd be.

And thereupon Kai was wroth, so that the warriors of the Island could scarcely make peace between Kai and Arthur. And thenceforth, neither in Arthur's troubles, nor for the slaying of his men, would Kai come forward to his aid for ever after.

Said Arthur, "Which of the marvels is it best for us now to seek?" "It is best for us to seek Drudwyn, the cub of Greid, the son of Eri."

A little while before this, Creiddylad, the daughter of Lludd Llaw Ereint, and Gwythyr the son of Greidawl, were betrothed. And before she had become his bride, Gwyn ap Nudd came, and carried her away by force; and Gwythyr the son of Greidawl gathered his host together, and went to fight with Gwyn ap Nudd. But Gwyn overcame him, and captured Greid the son of Eri, and Glinneu the son of Taran, and Gwrgwst Ledlwm, and Dynvarth his son. And he captured Penn the son of Nethawg, and Nwython, and Kyledyr Wyllt his son. And they slew Nwython, and took out his heart, and constrained Kyledyr to eat the heart of his father. And therefrom Kyledyr became mad. When Arthur heard of this, he went to the North, and summoned Gwyn ap Nudd before him, and set free the nobles whom he had put in prison, and made peace between Gwyn ap Nudd and Gwythyr the son of Greidawl. And this was the peace that was made:—that the maiden should remain in her father's house, without advantage to either of them, and that Gwyn ap Nudd and Gwythyr the son of Greidawl should fight for her every first of May, from thenceforth until the day of doom, and that whichever of them should then be conqueror should have the maiden.

And when Arthur had thus reconciled these chieftains, he obtained Mygdwn, Gweddw's horse, and the leash of Cwrs Cant Ewin.

And after that Arthur went into Armorica, and with him Mabon the son of Mellt, and Gware Gwallt Euryn, to seek the two dogs of Glythmyr Ledewic. And when he had got them, he went to the West of Ireland, in search of Gwrgi Severi; and Odgar the son of Aedd, King of Ireland, went with him. And thence went Arthur into the North, and captured Kyledyr Wyllt; and he went after Yskithyrwyn Benbaedd. And Mabon the son of Mellt came with the two dogs of Glythmyr Ledewic in his hand, and Drudwyn, the cub of Greid the son of Eri. And Arthur went himself to the chase, leading his own dog Cavall. And Kaw, of North Britain, mounted Arthur's mare Llamrei, and was first in the attack. Then Kaw, of North Britain, wielded a mighty axe, and absolutely daring he came valiantly up to the Boar, and clave his head in twain. And Kaw took away the tusk. Now the Boar was not slain by the dogs that Yspaddaden had mentioned, but by Cavall, Arthur's own dog.

And after Yskithyrwyn Penbaedd was killed, Arthur and his host departed to Gelli Wic in Cornwall. And thence he sent Menw the son of

Teirgwaedd to see if the precious things were between the two ears of Twrch Trwyth, since it were useless to encounter him if they were not there. Albeit it was certain where he was, for he had laid waste the third part of Ireland. And Menw went to seek for him, and he met with him in Ireland, in Esgeir Oervel. And Menw took the form of a bird; and he descended upon the top of his lair, and strove to snatch away one of the precious things from him, but he carried away nothing but one of his bristles. And the boar rose up angrily and shook himself so that some of his venom fell upon Menw, and he was never well from that day forward.

After this Arthur sent an embassy to Odgar, the son of Aedd, King of Ireland, to ask for the Cauldron of Diwrnach Wyddel, his purveyor. And Odgar commanded him to give it. But Diwrnach said, "Heaven is my witness, if it would avail him any thing even to look at it, he should not do so." And the embassy of Arthur returned from Ireland with this denial. And Arthur set forward with a small retinue, and entered into Prydwen, his ship, and went over to Ireland. And they proceeded into the house of Diwrnach Wyddel. And the hosts of Odgar saw their strength. When they had eaten and drank as much as they de-

sired, Arthur demanded to have the cauldron. And he answered, "If I would have given it to any one, I would have given it at the word of Odgar, king of Ireland."

When he had given them this denial, Bedwyr arose and seized hold of the cauldron, and placed it upon the back of Hygwyd, Arthur's servant, who was brother, by the mother's side, to Arthur's servant, Cachamwri. His office was always to carry Arthur's cauldron, and to place fire under it. And Llenlleawg Wyddel seized Caledvwlch, and brandished it. And they slew Diwrnach Wyddel and his company. Then came the Irish, and fought with them. And when he had put them to flight, Arthur with his men went forward to the ship, carrying away the cauldron full of Irish money. And he disembarked at the house of Llwydden the son of Kelcoed, at Porth Kerddin in Dyved. And there is the measure of the cauldron.

Then Arthur summoned unto him all the warriors that were in the three Islands of Britain, and in the three Islands adjacent, and all that were in France and in Armorica, in Normandy and in the Summer Country, and all that were chosen footmen and valiant horsemen. And with all these, he went into Ireland. And in

Ireland there was great fear and terror concerning him. And when Arthur had landed in the country, there came unto him the saints of Ireland and besought his protection. And he granted his protection unto them, and they gave him their blessing. Then the men of Ireland came unto Arthur, and brought him provisions. And Arthur went as far as Esgeir Oervel in Ireland, to the place where the Boar Trwyth was with his seven young pigs. And the dogs were let loose upon him from all sides. That day until evening, the Irish fought with him, nevertheless he laid waste the fifth part of Ireland. And on the day following the household of Arthur fought with him, and they were worsted by him, and got no advantage. And the third day Arthur himself encountered him, and he fought with him nine nights and nine days without so much as killing even one little pig. The warriors enquired of Arthur, what was the origin of that swine; and he told them that he was once a king, and that God had transformed him into a swine for his sins.

Then Arthur sent Gwrhŷr Gwalstawt Ieithoedd, to endeavour to speak with him. And Gwrhŷr assumed the form of a bird, and alighted upon the top of the lair, where he was with the seven

young pigs. And Gwrhyr Gwalstawt Ieithoedd asked him, "By him who turned you into this form, if you can speak, let some one of you, I beseech you, come and talk with Arthur." Grugyn Gwrych Ereint made answer to him. (Now his bristles were like silver wire, and whether he went through the wood or through the plain, he was to be traced by the glittering of his bristles.) And this was the answer that Grugyn made, "By him who turned us into this form we will not do so, and we will not speak with Arthur. That we have been transformed thus is enough for us to suffer, without your coming here to fight with us." "I will tell you. Arthur comes but to fight for the comb, and the razor, and the scissors, which are between the two ears of Twrch Trwyth." Said Grugyn, "Except he first take his life, he will never have those precious things. And to-morrow morning we will rise up hence, and we will go into Arthur's country, and there will we do all the mischief that we can."

So they set forth through the sea towards Wales. And Arthur and his hosts, and his horses and his dogs, entered Prydwen, that they might encounter them without delay. Twrch Trwyth landed in Porth Cleis in Dyved, and the

came to Mynyw. The next day it was told to Arthur, that they had gone by, and he overtook them, as they were killing the cattle of Kynnwas Kwrr y Vagyl, having slain all that were at Aber Gleddyf, of man and beast, before the coming of Arthur.

Now when Arthur approached, Twrch Trwyth went on as far as Preseleu, and Arthur and his hosts followed him thither, and Arthur sent men to hunt him; Eli and Trachmyr, leading Drutwyn the whelp of Greid, the son of Eri, and Gwarthegydd the son of Kaw, in another quarter, with the two dogs of Glythmyr Ledewig, and Bedwyr leading Cavall, Arthur's own dog. And all the warriors ranged themselves around the Nyver. And there came there the three sons of Cleddyf Divwlch, men who had gained much fame at the slaying of Yskithyrwyn Penbaedd; and they went on from Glyn Nyver, and came to Cwm Kerwyn.

And there Twrch Trwyth made a stand, and slew four of Arthur's champions, Gwarthegydd the son of Kaw, and Tarawc of Allt Clwyd, and Rheidwn the son of Eli Atver, and Iscovan Hael. And after he had slain these men, he made a second stand in the same place. And there he slew Gwydre the son of Arthur, and Garselit Wyddel,

and Glew the son of Ysgawd, and Iscawyn the son of Panon; and there he himself was wounded.

And the next morning before it was day, some of the men came up with him. And he slew Huandaw, and Gogigwr, and Penpingon, three attendants upon Glewlwyd Gavaelvawr, so that Heaven knows, he had not an attendant remaining, excepting only Llaesgevyn, a man from whom no one ever derived any good. And together with these, he slew many of the men of that country, and Gwlydyn Saer, Arthur's chief Architect.

Then Arthur overtook him at Pelumyawc, and there he slew Madawc the son of Teithyon, and Gwyn the son of Tringad, the son of Neved, and Eiryawn Penllorau. Thence he went to Aber-teivi, where he made another stand, and where he slew Kyflas the son of Kynan, and Gwilenhin king of France. Then he went as far as Glyn Ystu, and there the men and the dogs lost him.

Then Arthur summoned unto him Gwyn ab Nudd, and he asked him if he knew aught of Twrch Trwyth. And he said that he did not.

And all the huntsmen went to hunt the swine as far as Dyffryn Llychwr. And Grugyn Gwallt Ereint, and Llwydawg Govynnyad closed with them and killed all the huntsmen, so that there escaped but one man only. And Arthur and his

hosts came to the place where Grugyn and Llwydawg were. And there he let loose the whole of the dogs upon them, and with the shout and barking that was set up, Twrch Trwyth came to their assistance.

And from the time that they came across the Irish sea, Arthur had never got sight of him until then. So he set men and dogs upon him, and thereupon he started off and went to Mynydd Amanw. And there one of his young pigs was killed. Then they set upon him life for life, and Twrch Llawin was slain, and then there was slain another of the swine, Gwys was his name. After that he went on to Dyffryn Amanw, and there Banw and Bennwig were killed. Of all his pigs there went with him alive from that place none save Grugyn Gwallt Ereint, and Llwydawg Govynnyad.

Thence he went on to Llwch Ewin, and Arthur overtook him there, and he made a stand. And there he slew Echel Forddwytwll, and Garwyli the son of Gwyddawg Gwyr, and many men and dogs likewise. And thence they went to Llwch Tawy. Grugyn Gwrych Ereint parted from them there, and went to Din Tywi. And thence he proceeded to Ceredigiawn, and Eli and Trachmyr with him, and a multitude likewise. Then he

came to Garth Gregyn, and there Llwydawg Govynnyad fought in the midst of them, and slew Rhudvyw Rhys and many others with him. Then Llwydawg went thence to Ystrad Yw, and there the men of Armorica met him, and there he slew Hirpeissawg, the king of Armorica, and Llygatrudd Emys, and Gwrbothu, Arthur's uncles, his mother's brothers, and there was he himself slain.

Twrch Trwyth went from there to between Tawy and Euyas, and Arthur summoned all Cornwall, and Devon unto him, to the estuary of the Severn, and he said to the warriors of this Island, "Twrch Trwyth has slain many of my men, but, by the valour of warriors, while I live he shall not go into Cornwall. And I will not follow him any longer, but I will oppose him life to life. Do ye as ye will." And he resolved that he would send a body of knights, with the dogs of the Island, as far as Euyas, who should return thence to the Severn, and that tried warriors should traverse the Island, and force him into the Severn. And Mabon the son of Modron, came up with him at the Severn, upon Gwynn Mygddon, the horse of Gweddwl, and Goreu the son of Custennin, and Menw the son of Teirgwaedd; this was betwixt Llyn Lliwan and Aber Gwy. And Arthur fell upon him together with the champions

of Britain. And Osla Kylllellvawr drew near, and Manawyddan the son of Llyr, and Kacmwri the servant of Arthur, and Gwyngelli, and they seized hold of him, catching him first by his feet, and plunged him in the Severn, so that it overwhelmed him. On the one side, Mabon the son of Modron spurred his steed and snatched his razor from him, and Kyledyr Wyllt came up with him on the other side, upon another steed, in the Severn, and took from him the scissors. But before they could obtain the comb, he had regained the ground with his feet, and from the moment that he reached the shore, neither dog, nor man, nor horse could overtake him until he came to Cornwall. If they had had trouble in getting the jewels from him, much more had they in seeking to save the two men from being drowned. Kacmwri, as they drew him forth, was dragged by two millstones into the deep. And as Osla Kylllellvawr, was running after the Boar his knife had dropped out of the sheath, and he had lost it, and after that, the sheath became full of water, and its weight drew him down into the deep, as they were drawing him forth.

Then Arthur and his hosts proceeded until they overtook the Boar in Cornwall, and the trouble which they had met with before, was

mere play to what they encountered in seeking the comb. But from one difficulty to another, the comb was at length obtained. And then he was hunted from Cornwall, and driven straight forward into the deep sea. And thenceforth it was never known whither he went; and Aned and Aethlem with him. Then went Arthur to Gelliwic, in Cornwall, to anoint himself, and to rest from his fatigues.

Said Arthur, "Is there any one of the marvels yet unobtained?" Said one of his men, "There is—The blood of the witch Orddu, the daughter of the witch Orwen, of Penn Nant Govid, on the confines of Hell." Arthur set forth towards the North, and came to the place where was the witch's cave. And Gwyn ab Nudd, and Gwythyr the son of Greidawl, counselled him to send Kacmwri, and Hygwyd his brother to fight with the witch. And as they entered the cave, the witch seized upon them, and she caught Hygwyd by the hair of his head, and threw him on the floor beneath her. And Kacmwri caught her by the hair of her head, and dragged her to the earth from off Hygwyd, but she turned again upon them both, and drove them both out with kicks and with cuffs.

And Arthur was wroth at seeing his two attendants almost slain, and he sought to enter the cave; but Gwyn and Gwythyr said unto him, "It would not be fitting or seemly for us to see thee squabbling with a hag. Let Hiramren, and Hireidil go to the cave." So they went. But if great was the trouble of the two first that went, much greater was that of these two. And Heaven knows that not one of the four could move from the spot, until they placed them all upon Llamrei, Arthur's mare. And then Arthur rushed to the door of the cave, and at the door, he struck at the witch, with Carnwennan his dagger, and clove her in twain, so that she fell in two parts. And Kaw, of North Britain, took the blood of the witch and kept it.

Then Kilhwch set forward, and Goreu, the son of Custennin, with him, and as many as wished ill to Yspaddaden Penkawr. And they took the marvels with them to his court. And Kaw of North Britain came and shaved his beard, skin and flesh, clean off to the very bone from ear to ear. "Art thou shaved, man?" said Kilhwch. "I am shaved," answered he. "Is thy daughter mine now?" "She is thine," said he, "but therefore needest thou not thank me, but Arthur who hath accomplished this for thee. By my free will thou

shouldest never have had her, for with her I lose my life." Then Goreu the son of Custennin, seized him by the hair of his head, and dragged him after him to the keep, and cut off his head, and placed it on a stake on the citadel. Then they took possession of his castle, and of his treasures.

And that night Olwen became Kilhwch's bride, and she continued to be his wife as long as she lived. And the hosts of Arthur dispersed themselves, each man to his own country. And thus did Kilhwch obtain Olwen the daughter of Yspaddaden Penkawr.



NOTES TO KILHWCH AND OLWEN.

KILHWCH AND OLWEN.—PAGE 249.

THE curious Tale of Kilhwch and Olwen appears to be purely British. The characters and events which it celebrates are altogether of native origin, nor has any parallel or counterpart been discovered in any other language.

It abounds in allusions to traditions of personages and incidents belonging to a remote period, and, though it is true that some few of these have now become obscure or unintelligible, yet many are, even to the present day, current in the Principality. Of a much greater number though all distinct recollection has ceased to exist, yet the frequent references made to them in Bardic and other remains, prove that, to our ancestors at least, they were well known; and so numerous are the instances we meet with of this class, that we may safely infer that all the allusions this *Mabinogi* contains were generally familiar to those for whom it was designed.

Beyond the adventures here ascribed to him, no particulars of the hero Kilhwch mab Kilydd mab Kelyddon have come down to us.

ANLAWDD WLEDIG.—PAGE 249.

THE name of this prince occurs in the Pedigrees as being father of Tywynwedd the mother of Tyvrydog mab Arwystli Gloff. Tyvrydog was a saint who flourished in the sixth century. (Rees's *Welsh Saints*, p. 276.) In the Pedigrees, Tywynwedd is mentioned as the mother of Caradawc Vreichvras, of Gwyn ab Nudd, and Gwallawc ab Lleenawg.

Eigr, the Fair Ygraine of Romance and mother of King Arthur, is likewise said to have been the daughter of Anlawdd, by Gwen, the daughter of Cunedda Wledig. This explains the relationship between Kilhwch and Arthur.

KING DOGGED.—PAGE 251.

THE name of this most unfortunate king is enrolled among the number of the Saints of Wales, and he is recorded as the founder of the church of Llanddogged in Denbighshire. King Dogged was the son of Cedig ab Ceredig* ab Cunedda Wledig, and brother of Avan Bualt, a Bishop, whose tomb still remains at the church of Llan-avan Fawr, in Breconshire, which he founded. The date assigned to these brothers is from 500 to 542. (Rees's Welsh Saints, p. 209.)

OLWEN.—PAGE 252.

OF Olwen, the daughter of Yspaddaden Penkawr, but little is now known, beyond what is related concerning her in the present Tale; but with the Bards of old her beauty had passed into a proverb. Amongst those who make frequent allusion to her charms, we may instance Davydd ap Gwilym, the Petrarch of Wales; and Sion Brwynog, a poet who flourished in the sixteenth century, commences some complimentary verses addressed to a young damsel, by comparing her to

“Olwen gulael lan galon,”

Olwen of slender eyebrow, pure of heart.

CUT THY HAIR.—PAGE 252.

IN the eighth century, it was the custom of people of consideration to have their children's hair cut the first time by persons for whom they had a particular honour and esteem, who in virtue of this ceremony were reputed a sort of spiritual parents, or godfathers to them. This practice appears, however, to have been still more ancient, inasmuch as we read that Constantine sent the pope the hair of his son Heraclius, as a token that he desired him to be his adoptive father.—See Rees's Cyclopædia.

* From him the County of Cardigan, (Ceredigion) received its name.

A HUNDRED COWS.—PAGE 253.

It appears that in early times cows formed the standard of currency among the Welsh; for in the laws of Howell Dda, after a certain enactment concerning the payment of fines, the following remark is added, “Canys a gwartheg y telid pob tal gynt,”—“For with cows all payments were made formerly.” And the price of a cow is stated to be forty pence.

The Liber Landavensis furnishes numerous examples of the custom of resorting to this method of valuation. Amongst others may be instanced the case of Brychan, the son of Gwyngon, who bought three uncias of land, on which three villages were situated, “for seven horses of the value of twenty eight cows, and the whole apparel of one man of the value of fourteen cows, and a sword of the value of twelve cows, and a hawk of the value of six cows, with four dogs of the value of fourteen cows,” p. 456. This property, consisting of about 324 acres, was purchased by him to present to the Church of Llandaff, in the time of Bishop Trychan, who is supposed to have lived about the early part of the seventh century.

PENGWAED IN CORNWALL.—PAGE 255.

PENGWAED is the Land’s End. In the Triad on the three divisions of Britain, it is named as the extreme point to the South of the Island, which was distant nine hundred miles from Penrhyn Blathaon, supposed to be Caithness in North Britain. Tri. II.

SAVE ONLY MY SHIP, AND MY MANTLE.—PAGE 258.

ARTHUR’s Ship is mentioned several times in the course of the present tale. Its name was Prydwen, and under that appellation it is alluded to by Taliesin in his Preiddeu Annwn,* the Spoils of Hell.—In that mystical poem, which appears to be full of allusions to traditions now no longer intelligible, various expeditions, consisting of as many warriors as would have thrice filled Prydwen, are represented as setting forth on different enterprises, from each of which only seven returned.

* Myvyrian Archaeology, I. p. 45.

The ancient Chroniclers speak of these treasures of Arthur's with due reverence. Sometimes however they bestow the name of Prydwen on his Shield instead of his Ship.—Thus old Robert of Gloucester, in the following quaint description,

pe kynng was aboue yarmed wyþ haubert noble & rýche,
 wyþ helm of gold on ys heued, (nas nour hym ýlýche)
 pe fourme of a dragon þeron was ycast.
 Hys sseld, þat het Prydwen, was þanne ý honge wast
 Aboute ys ssoldren, and þeron ý peynt was and ýwort
 pe ýmage of our Lady, inwan was al ys pozt.
 Mýd ýs suerd he was ýgurd, þat so strong was & kene,
 Calýbourne yt was ýcluped, nas nour no such yc wene.
 In ys rýzt hond ýs lance he nom, þat ycluped was Ron,
 Long & gret & strong ynow, hym ne mýzt atsytte non.

1. 174.

Gruffydd ab Arthur's account of King Arthur's arms agrees with this; but respecting his sword Caledvwlch, or Caliburn, he adds the information that it was formed in the Isle of Avallon.* It has already been detailed in a previous portion of this work, (I. 86.) how Arthur finding himself mortally wounded at the battle of Camlan, confided his sword to one of his knights, charging him to cast it into the lake, and how when the knight proceeded to fulfil his behest, a hand and arm arose from the water, and seizing the precious weapon, brandished it three times, and disappeared with it in the lake.—This circumstance must have been unknown to Richard the first, or he would have hardly sent to Tancred, King of Sicily, as a valuable present, a sword which was supposed to have been the sword of Arthur.†

The Llenn, here rendered the Mantle, but which appears to have served sometimes as a covering, and sometimes as a carpet, was celebrated as one of the thirteen precious things of the Island of Britain. Its property was to render invisible any one who was either under or upon it, while every thing around was visible to him. In another Mabinogi it is said to have been called Gwenn.

* Myvyrian Archaeology, II. p. 306.

† Lord Littleton's History of Henry II.

GREIDAWL GALLDONYD, OR GALLDOVYDD—PAGE 259.

ONE of the three architects of the Island of Britain, whose privilege it was to go wheresoever they would, so that they did not go unlawfully.—

“Tri Gal Ofydd ynys Prydain : Gal Ofydd Greidiawl, ac Enfael mab Adran, a Thrystan ab Tallwch ; a braint iddynt nis gellid a elei yneu herbyn lle bynnag y mynynt yn ynys Prydain hyd nad elynt yn ammrawd.”—Tr. 32.

GWYTHYR THE SON OF GREIDAWL.—PAGE 259.

THIS warrior, whose grave is noticed in the Englynion Beddau,* was father to one of the three wives of Arthur, who all bore the name of Gwenhwyvar.†

It is he that fights with Gwyn ab Nudd, for the fair Cordelia, every first of May.‡

GWYN THE SON OF NUDD.—PAGE 259.

IN Gwyn ab Nudd, we become acquainted with one of the most poetical characters of Welsh Romance. He is no less a personage than the King of Faerie, a realm, the extent and importance of which, is no where better appreciated, or held in greater reverence, than in Wales. Very numerous indeed are the subjects of Gwyn ab Nudd, and very various are they in their natures. He is the sovereign of those beneficent and joyous beings the Tylwyth Teg, or Family of Beauty, (sometimes also called Bendith i Mamau, or Blessing of Mothers,) who dance in the moonlight on the velvet sward, in their airy and flowing robes of blue or green, or white or scarlet, and who delight in showering benefits on the more favoured of the human race ; and equally does his authority extend over the fantastic, though no less picturesque class of Elves, who in Welsh

* “Bet ymarch bet y guythur

Bet y gugavn Cletyfrut

Anoeth bit bet y Arthur.”—Myv. Arch. I. p. 81.

For a translation of this, see I. p. 86, of the present work.

† Myvyrian Archæology II, p. 14.

‡ See page 305.

bear the name of Ellyllon, and who, on the other hand, enjoy nothing so much as to mislead and torment the inhabitants of earth. Indeed if Davydd ap Gwylim, may be believed, Gwyn ab Nudd himself is not averse to indulging in a little mischievous amusement of this kind ; for one dark night, the bard, having ridden into a turf bog on the mountain, calls it the "Fishpond of Gwyn ab Nudd, a palace for goblins and their tribe," to whom he evidently gives credit for having decoyed him into its mire. Perhaps he may have been tempted to exclaim like Shakespeare,

"Heavens defend me from that Welsh fairy."

According to the same testimony, the Owl was more particularly considered as the bird of Gwyn ab Nudd,

"Eden Gwyn ap Nudd ydyw."

There is, in the Myvyrian Archaiology, a dialogue between Gwyn ab Nudd, and Gwyddno Garanhir,* in which he is represented as a victorious warrior. Gwyddno apostrophizes him thus,

"Gwin ap Nudd budd bytinawr
Cynt i syrthiei cadoedd rhag Carneddawr
Dy vreich no brwyn briw i lawr."

Gwyn son of Nudd, the hope of armies, legions fall before thy conquering arm, swifter than broken rushes to the ground.

In the same composition, Gwyn ab Nudd styles himself, the lover of Cordelia the daughter of Ludd, or Lear ; "Gordderch kreurddillad merch Lludd," for whom his contest with Gwythyr mab Greidawl, on every first of May till the day of doom, is recorded in the text ; he also mentions that Karngrwn was the name of his horse.

The Triads commemorate Gwyn ab Nudd, as one of the three distinguished Astronomers of the Island of Britain, who by their knowledge of the nature and qualities of the stars, could predict whatever was wished to be known to the end of the world.

* Myv. Arch. I. p. 165.

“Tri Gwyn Seronyddion ynys Prydain : Idris Gawr, a Gwydion mab Don ; ab Gwyn ab Nudd ; a chan faint eu gwybodau am y ser a’u haniau a’i hanfodau y darogenynt a chwennychid ei wybod hyd yn nydd brawd.”*

A very curious legend, in which Gwyn ab Nudd bears a conspicuous part, is contained in the *Life of St. Collen*, (*Buchedd Collen*,) which is printed in a collection of Welsh remains, entitled the *Greal*.† This Saint was the son of Gwynawc, ab Caledawc, ab Cawrdav, ab Caradawc Vreichvras, and having distinguished himself greatly in foreign countries‡ by his zeal and piety, he returned to Britain, and became Abbot of Glastonbury ; after a time Collen desired to lead a life of greater austerity than his high office at Glastonbury permitted ; so he departed thence, and went forth to preach to the people. The impiety however which he met with, distressed him so much, that at length he withdrew to a mountain, “where he made himself a cell, under the shelter of a rock, in a remote and secluded spot.

“And as he was one day in his cell, he heard two men conversing about Gwyn ab Nudd, and saying that he was king of Annwn and of the Fairies. And Collen put his head out of his cell, and said to them, ‘Hold your tongues quickly, those are but Devils.’—‘Hold thou thy tongue,’ said they, ‘thou shall receive a reproof from him.’ And Collen shut his cell as before.

“And, soon after, he heard a knocking at the door of his cell, and some one enquired if he were within. Then said Collen, ‘I am ;—who is it that asks?’ ‘It is I, a messenger from Gwyn ab Nudd, the king of Annwn, to command thee to come and speak with him on the top of the hill at noon.’ §

“But Collen did not go. And the next day behold the same messenger came, ordering Collen to go and speak with the king on the top of the hill at noon.

* *Myv. Arch.* II. p. 71.

† *Greal* p. 337, 8vo. London, 1805.

‡ St. Collen, having rendered essential services against the Pagans in Greece, the Pope bestowed upon him, on his return into Britain, a precious relic, which was the lily that had suddenly blossomed before the glory on some one’s saying, “It is no more true that the Virgin has a son, than that the withered lily in yonder vessel bears blossoms.” “And that lily did St. Collen bring to this Island, and it is said that it is in Worcester to this day.”

§ We are told that Gwyn ab Nudd greatly affects the tops of mountains.

“But Collen did not go. And the third day behold the same messenger came, ordering Collen to go and speak with the king on the top of the hill at noon. ‘And if thou dost not go, Collen, thou wilt be the worst for it.’

“Then Collen, being afraid, arose, and prepared some holy water, and put it in a flask at his side, and went to the top of the hill. And when he came there he saw the fairest castle he had ever beheld, and around it the best appointed troops, and numbers of minstrels, and every kind of music of voice and string, and steeds with youths upon them the comeliest in the world, and maidens of elegant aspect, sprightly, light of foot, of graceful apparel, and in the bloom of youth; and every magnificence becoming the court of a puissant sovereign. And he beheld a courteous man on the top of the castle, who bad him enter, saying that the King was waiting for him to come to meat. And Collen went into the castle, and when he came there, the King was sitting in a golden chair. And he welcomed Collen honourably and desired him to eat, assuring him that, besides what he saw, he should have the most luxurious of every dainty and delicacy that the mind could desire, and should be supplied with every drink and liquor that his heart could wish; and that there should be in readiness for him every luxury of courtesy and service, of banquet and of honourable entertainment, of rank and of presents: and every respect and welcome due to a man of his wisdom.

“‘I will not eat the leaves of the trees,’ said Collen. ‘Didst thou ever see men of better equipment than these of red and blue?’ asked the King.

“‘Their equipment is good enough’ said Collen ‘for such equipment as it is.’

“‘What kind of equipment is that?’ said the king.

“Then said Collen, ‘The red on the one part signifies burning, and the blue on the other signifies coldness.’ And with that Collen drew out his flask, and threw the holy water on their heads, whereupon they vanished from his sight, so that there was neither castle, nor troops, nor men, nor maidens, nor music, nor song, nor steeds, nor youths, nor banquet, nor the appearance of any thing whatever, but the green hillocks.”

EDEYRN THE SON OF NUDD.—PAGE 259.

See Page 153.

GADWY THE SON OF GERAINT.—259.

GADWY mab Geraint was noted for his courtesy to guests and strangers, as we learn from Triad xc.—

“Tri dyn goreu wrth osp a phellenigion, Gwalchmai fab Gwyar, Gadwy fab Gereint, a Chadyrieith Saidi.

FFLEWDDUR FFLAM.—PAGE 259.

A NOTICE concerning Flewddur Flam, occurs in Triad 114, where under the appellation of Fleidur Flam mab Godo he is ranked as one of the three sovereigns of Arthur's Court who preferred remaining with him as knights, although they had territories and dominions of their own.—For this Triad, see the note on Cad-yrnerth mab Porthawr Gandwy, (p. 148.)

RHUAWN PEBYR.—PAGE 259.

RHUAWN or Rhuvawn Pebyr stands conspicuous amongst those who distinguished themselves in the battle of Cattraeth. Aneurin says,—

“Gwyr a aeth Galltraeth ygeat ygcawr
Nerth meirch a gurmseirch ac ysguydaur
Pelydr a gychwyn a llym waeawr
A lluruceu claer a chledyvawr
Ragorei tyllei trwy vyddinawr
Cwydei cym pymwynt rac y llavnawr
Rhuwawn hir ef rodei eur y allawr
A chet a choelwein gein y gerddawr.”

Gododin, Myv. Arch. I. p. 6.

The warriors went to Caltraeth with marshalled array and shout of war,

With powerful steeds and dark blue harness, and with shields.

The spears were mustered—the piercing lances,
 The glittering breastplates, and the swords.
 The chieftain would penetrate through the host ;
 Five battalions fell before his blade.
 Rhuvawn Hir—he gave gold to the altar,
 And gifts and precious jewels to the minstrel.

His name occurs again in the same poem, as having approved himself an intrepid warrior, standing firm in the hour of battle.—

“ Yn ol gwyr pybyr temyr tutuet
 Rhuvaun a Gwgawn Gwiawn a Gwilyget
 Gwyr gorsaf gwryaf gwidd ygcalet.”—Myv. Arch. I. p. 12.

It is said that he fell in battle, and that it is owing to the circumstance of his body having been redeemed for its weight in gold that he became recorded as one of the three golden corpses of the Island of Britain.*

He is also spoken of with Rhun ab Maelgwn, and Owain ab Urien, as one of the Three blessed Kings ;† and another Triad ranks him with the three imperious ones.‡—Other versions, however, of the same Triad, read Rhun mab Einiawn, in the place of Rhuvawn Pebyr.

There is extant a poem composed by Hywel the son of Owain Gwynedd, about 1160, and printed in the Myvyrian Archæology, I. p. 277. which commences with these lines,—

“ Tonn wenn orewyn a orwlych bet
 Gwytua ruuawn bebyr benn teyrnet.”

The white wave mantled with foam, bedews the grave
 The resting place of Rhuvawn Pebyr, chief of Kings,

Upwards of a century after this, we find the grave of Rhuvawn mentioned by the Bard Gwilym Ddu, in a manner that makes it evident that its locality was then well known.

* Triad 77. In this Triad, he is styled the son of Gwyddno Garanhir, and not of Dewrath, (or Dorath) Wledig, as in Triad 25, and in the text.

† Triad 25.

‡ Triad xxxiv. Myv. Arch. II. p. 15.

“O dudwed fawr lled hyd fôr llawn yngwy
Hyd Gawrnwy fudd rhwy ar fedd Rhuawn.”

Myv Arch. I. p. 411.

DALLDAY THE SON OF KIMIN COV.—PAGE 259.

HE was one of the Three compeers of the court of Arthur with Trystan mab March, and Rhyhawd mab Morgant ab Adras—The name of his horse was Fferlas.—T. 113. and Trioedd y Meirch, v.

ISPERYR EWINGATH.—PAGE 259.

THERE is an Esperir mentioned in the Englynion y Clyweid.

“A glyweisti a gant Esperir
Ymdidan a Meni hir
Kar kywir yn yng y guelir.”—Myv. Arch. I. p. 173.

Hast thou heard what Esperir said,
When he discoursed with Meni Hir—
In adversity is the true friend known.

It is uncertain whether he is identical with the Isperyr Ewingath of the Twrch Trwyth.

LLOCH LLAWWYNNYAWC.—PAGE 259.

LLOCH LLAWWYNNYAWC is named, with several of the other warriors adjured by Kilhwch, in the curious dialogue between Arthur, and Kai and Glewlwyd, of which mention has been made Vol. I. page 100.—

“Mab a Mydrion gvas Uthir Pendragon
Kyscaint mab Banon a gwin godybrion
Oet rinn vy gweission in amwin eu detvon
Manawydan ap Llyr oet dvis i kusil
Neus duc Manavid eis tull o Trywrid
A Mabon am mellt

Maglei gwaed ar gwellt

Ag angvas edeinawc a llwch llawynnawc."

Myv. Arch. I. p. 167.

AUNWAS ADEINIAWC.—PAGE 259.

THE preceding note applies as well to Aunwas as to Lloch Llawynnawc.

It is doubtful whether he may be considered as the Aedenawc of the Triads, celebrated with his brothers, Gruduei, and Henbrien, as the three brave ones of the Island of Britain, who returned from battle on their biers.—The parents of these three brothers were Gleissiar Gogled and Haernwed Vradawc.

"Tri glew ynys Prydein. Gruduei a henbrien ac Aedenawc. ny ddoynt o gat namyn ar eu geloreu. ac yssef a oedynt y rei hynny tri meib Gleissiar Gogled o Haernwed Vradawc eu mam.—Triad XXXIII. Myv. Arch. II. p. 15.

GWENNWYNWYN THE SON OF NAW.—PAGE. 259.

HE has been already noticed with Geraint ab Erbin, and March mab Meirchion, as one of the three who had the command of the fleets of the Island of Britain. Each of them had six score vessels, with six score men in each. The Triad is given at length, p. 151.

ECHEL VORDDWYTTWLL.—PAGE 159.

HIS son Goronwy has already been cited as one of the Sovereigns who preferred residing at Arthur's Court, to remaining in their own dominions. See p. 148, where the Triad is given.

DADWEIR DALLPENN.—PAGE 260.

A VERY curious story concerning the sow of Dadweir (or as he is there called Dallweir) Dallpenn, is contained in the Triads. It is there related that Coll ab Collfrewi was one of the three powerful swineherds of the Island of Britain, and that he kept the swine of

Dallweir Dallben, in the valley of Dallwyr in Cornwall. And one of these swine, named Henwen, was with young, and it was prophesied that this circumstance would bring evil to the Island of Britain. So Arthur assembled his host and sought to destroy the swine; but she went burrowing along till she came to Penrhyn Austin, where she plunged into the sea, and she landed again at Aberdarogi, in Gwent Iscoed. And all the way she went, Coll ab Collfrewi held by her bristles, both by sea and by land, and at Maes Gwenith, (Wheatfield) in Gwent, she left three grains of wheat and three bees, since which time the best wheat and the best honey have been in Gwent. And thence she went into Dyved, and there, at Llonnio Llonnwen, she left a grain of barley and a little pig; and Dyved has produced the best pigs and barley from that time to this. And from Dyved she went into Arvon, and she left a grain of rye at Lley in Arvon, and thenceforth the best rye has been found at Lley, and at Eivionydd. And by the side of Rhiwgyverthwch, she left a wolf cub and a young eaglet, and the wolf was given to Brynach Wyddel, of Dinas Affaraon, and the wolf to Benwaedd, the lord of Arllechwedd, and there was much talk concerning the wolf of Brynach, and the eagle of Benwaedd. And when she came to Maen Du in Arvon she left there a kitten, and Coll ab Collfrewi took it, and threw it into the Menai. But the sons of Palug in Mona, (Anglesey,) reared this kitten, to their cost; for it became the Palug cat, which, we are told, was one of the three Plagues of the Isle of Mona which were reared therein, the second being Daronwy, and the third Edwin King of England.

These particulars are collected from the three series of Triads, printed in the *Myvyrian Archæology*. The version given in the second series is the fullest of them, it is as follows.—

“Tri gwrveichyat ynys Prydein, Pryderi mab Pwyll pen Annwn wrth voch Pendaran Dyuet y datmaeth ac ysef y katuei y glyn Cuch yn Emlyn. ac ys ef achaws y gelwit hwnnw yn wrueichyat. Kany allei neb na thwyll na threis arnau. Ar eil Drystan vab Tallwch wrth voch march fab Meirchyawn. Tra aeth y meichyat yn gennat ar Essyllt. Arthur a March. a Chei. a Bedwyr a uuant oll petuar as ny chawssant cymmeint ac un banw, nac o dreis nac o dwyll nac o ledrat y gantau. ar drydyd Coll vab Collvreuy wrth voch Dallwyr Dallben yglyn Dallwyr yg Cernyw. ac un or moch oed dorrawe

Henwen oed y henw. a darogan oed yr hanei waeth ynys Prydein or torrlwyth. Ac yna y kynnullawd Arthur llu ynys Prydein ac yd aeth y geissyaw y diva. Ac yna yd aeth hychen yngordodu. ac ym Penryn Austin yg Kernyw yd aeth yn y mor. ar gwrdueichyat yn y hol. ac ym Maes Gwenith yg Gwent y dotwes ar wenithen a Gwenynen. ac yr hynny hyd heddyw y mae goreu lle gwenith yg Gwent. ac yn Llouyon ym Penuro y dotwes ar heiden a gwenhithen. ac am hynny i ddiarhebir o heid Llouyon ac yn riw gyvnerthweh yn Arvon y dodwes ar geneu Cath a Chyw Eryr. Ac y rhoed yr eryr y Vreat tywyssawc o'r gogledd ac wynt a hanfuant waeth o nadunt. Ac yn Lanueir yn Aruon a dan y maen du y dodwes ar geneu Cath, ac y ar y maen y byryawd, y gwrveichyat yn y mor. a Meibon Paluc y Mon ae Magassant yr drwc udunt. a honno uu gath Paluc. ac a vu un o deir prif ormes Môn a vagwyt yndi. ar eil oed Daronwy. ar drydet Etwin frenhin Lloegr.”*—Tr. LVI.

This story is supposed to have a figurative meaning, and, under the appellation of Henwen, the sow of Dallweir Dallpenn, to allude to some vessel that brought to this Island various sorts of grain and animals not previously known here.—Indeed, there is another Triad, which attributes to Coll ab Collfrewi the introduction of wheat and barley into Britain, where only oats and rye were cultivated before his time.—Tr. 56.

Coll ab Collfrewi, the keeper of this marvellous sow, was one of the chief enchanters of this Island, and his magical arts were taught him by Rhuddlwm Gawr. It has already been suggested as probable that it is to him that Chaucer refers in his House of Fame, under the title of Coll Tragetour, or Coll the Juggler. See p. 176.

MENW THE SON OF TEIRGWAEDD.—PAGE 260,

THE part assigned to Menw ab Teirgwaedd, in the present tale, is in precise accordance with the character in which he appears in the Triads, and other legendary remains of the Welsh. He is there commemorated as one of the three men of Phantasy and Illusion in

* The third series names Penrhyn Penwedic, as the place where she plunged into the sea. In the first series, it has “Ag yn aber Torrogi yg Gwent is Coet i doeth ir tir, a Choll mab Collfrewi ac law yn y gwrych pa ffordd bynnag i cerddai, nac ar for nac ar dir.” The rye seed is spoken of only in the third series, which, as well as the first, reads Menwaed instead of Vreat. Myv. Arch. II. pp. 6, 20, 72.

the Island of Britain, and it is said that he taught his enchantments to Uthyr Pendragon, the father of King Arthur. See p. 176.

In the Abergavenny Prize Essay,* on the Genuineness of the Coelbren y Beirdd, or Bardic Alphabet, by Mr. Taliesin Williams, (Ab Iolo,) there is a curious allegorical tale, which connects Menw with the discovery of that Alphabet. The substance of the tale is as follows.—Einigan Gawr saw three rays of light, on which were inscribed all knowledge and science. And he took three rods of mountain ash, and inscribed all the sciences upon them, as it should seem in imitation of the three rays of light. And those who saw them deified the rods, which so grieved Einigan, that he broke the rods and died. And after the space of a year and a day, Menw ab Teirgwaedd saw three rods growing out of the mouth of Einigan, and upon them was every kind of knowledge and science written. Then Menw took the three rods, and learned all the sciences, and taught them all, except the name of God, which has originated the Bardic secret, and blessed is he who possesses it.—p. 6.

It may be remarked that the Bardic symbol is formed of three radiating lines  which, it is said, are intended to represent the three diverging rays of light, which Einigan Gawr saw descending towards the earth; and it is somewhat curious that these three lines contain all the elements of the Bardic Alphabet, as there is not a single letter in it that is not formed of some of these lines. No less singular is it, that this Alphabet, which is alledged to have been only used upon wood, (perhaps also implied by the three rods,) is so constructed as altogether to avoid horizontal or circular lines, which could not be cut on wooden rods, without splintering or running, on account of the grain of the wood.

For the proofs of the genuineness of this Alphabet, the reader is referred to the Essay itself.

DRUDWAS THE SON OF TRYFFIN.—PAGE 260.

CONCERNING Drudwas mab Tryffin, a curious tradition is presented in an interesting letter from the celebrated antiquary, Robert Vaughan, to Mr. Meredydd Lloyd, dated July 24th, 1655.—It is printed in the

* Published at Llandoverly, 1840.

Cambrian Register, (III. p. 311.) In the following extract we have that portion of it which relates to Drudwas.

“The story (or rather fable) of *Adar Lluch guin*, I have, but cannot finde it. The birds were two griffins, which were *Drudwas ab Tryffin*’s birds, whoe had taught them to seise upon the first man that should enter into a certaine felde, and to kill him. It chanced, that having appointed a day to meete with King Arthur to fight a duell in the same felde, he himselfe protracting the tyme of his coming soe long, that he thought surely Arthur had come there long before, came first to the place whereupon the birds presently fell upon him, and killed him; and they perceiving that he, whom they had killed, was theire master, much lamented his death with fearfull screechings and mournfull cryings a long tyme; in memory whereof there is a lesson to be played upon the *crowde*, the which I have often heard played, which was made then, called *Caniad Adar llwchgwin*; and, to confirm this history in some parte, there’s a British epigram extant, which I cannot remember, but, if you have the story and it, I pray you send it me.”

According to the Triads, Drudwas mab Tryffin was one of the three Golden tongued Knights, whom no one could refuse whatsoever they might ask; Gwalchmai, and Eliwlod ab Madawe ab Uthur were the other two.—T. 115.

CAERDATHAL.—PAGE 260.

CAERDATHAL, which the Mabinogion assign as a residence to Math ab Mathonwy, is in Caernarvonshire, and crowns the summit of an eminence near Llanrwst. It is peculiar for having large stones set upright to guard its entrance.

THE name of this place occurs in Cynddelw Brydydd Mawr’s Elegy on the death of his patron Owain Gwynedd, circa 1160. The passage in the Myvyrian Archaiology, I. p. 206, is imperfect, but the Cambro Briton, II. p. 3. gives it in the following manner.—

“Am ardal Caer Dathl
Amdrychion berion buant,
Amgoch bryn, a phenryn, a phant.”

Around the region of Caer Dathal
 Lay those whom the vultures had mangled
 Reddening the hill and the headland and the dale.

KAW.—PAGE 260.

CONSIDERABLE variations exist in the different catalogues which are extant of the numerous sons of Kaw. In that however, given by Jones, in his *Welsh Bards*, II. p. 22. the names exactly correspond with those in the text. Some of these personages are enumerated amongst the Saints of Wales, but of the individual history of the greater number, little is known. Some account has already been given of one of the most eminent of them, Gildas mab Kaw. p. 157. Huail, another of the brothers, obtained a less honourable notoriety for his vices which eventually cost him his life. Jones details the circumstances of his ignominious death, from the authority of Edward Llwyd, who derived them from a Welsh MS. in the handwriting of John Jones, of Gelli Lyfdy, dated June the 27th, 1611.

From this account, it appears that Huail was imprudent enough to court a lady of whom Arthur was enamoured. The monarch's suspicions being roused, and his jealousy excited, he armed himself secretly, and determined to observe the movements of his rival. Having watched him going to the lady's house, some angry words passed between them, and they fought. After a sharp combat, Huail got the better of Arthur, and wounded him severely in the thigh, whereupon the contest ceased, and reconciliation was made upon condition that Huail, under the penalty of losing his head, should never reproach Arthur, with the advantage he had obtained over him. Arthur retired to his palace, which was then at Caerwys, in Flintshire, to be cured of his wound. He recovered, but it caused him to limp a little ever after.

A short time after his recovery, Arthur fell in love with a lady at Rhuthyn, in Denbighshire, and, in order the more frequently to enjoy the pleasure of her society, he disguised himself in female attire. One day he was dancing with this lady, and her companions, when Huail happened to see him. He recognized him on account of his lameness, and said "This dancing might do very well, but for the thigh." It chanced that Arthur overheard his remark; he

withdrew from the dance, and summoning Huail before him, upbraided him angrily for the breach of his promise and oath, and commanded him to be beheaded upon a stone, which lay in the street of the town, and which from this event, acquired the appellation of Maen Huail.* This stone is still to be seen in the Town of Rhuthyn.

In the Triads, Huail the son of Kaw of North Britain, Lord of Cwm Cawlwyd, is represented as one of the three Diademed Chiefs of Battle (Tr. 69) and the Englynion y Clyweid appropriate a stanza to one of his sayings.—

“A glyweisti a gant Huêil
Mab Caw Kymmuyll ariel
Mynych y syrth mefyl o gesseil.”—Myv. Arch. I. p. 173.

Hast thou heard what was sung by Huail
The son of Kaw, whose saying was just?
Often will a curse fall from the bosom.

TALIESIN THE CHIEF OF THE BARDS.—PAGE 261.

THE history of Taliesin, which is exceedingly wild and interesting, forms the subject of a separate Mabinogi, and as such will be given in its proper place.

MANAWYDDAN THE SON OF LLYR.—PAGE 261.

THIS chieftain, who figures in the Triads, will be alluded to hereafter in the notes to one of the Mabinogion more particularly relating to him.

GERAINT THE SON OF ERBIN.—PAGE 261.

OF this chieftain, a full account has been given in the notes to the Mabinogi bearing his name.—It may be added that a saying of his is preserved in the Englynion y Clyweid: it is as follows.—

“A glyweisti a gant Gereint
Mab Erbyn kywir kywreint
Byr hoetlawc digassauc seint.”—Myv. Arch. I. p. 172.

* Welsh Bards II, p 22.

Hast thou heard what Geraint sang,
The son of Erbin just and skilful?
Short lived is the hater of the saints.

Geraint's own designation of "the friend of the saints" (*Câr i Saint*,) appears to be alluded to in this Englyn. See Llyw. Hên's Elegies.

DYVEL THE SON OF ERBIN.—PAGE 261.

THE death of Dyvel mab Erbin is mentioned in the dialogue between Myrddin Wyllt and Taliesin, where the former says,—

"Trwy a thrwi vug a rug y daethan
Traw a thraw undoeth a Bran a Melgan
Llad Dywel oe diwed cyflafan
Ab Erbin ae werin a wnaethan.—Myv. Arch. I. p. 48.

Through and through with rush and bound they came,
Yonder and still beyond, were Bran and Melgan seen ap-
proaching,
And by them, at the battle's close,
Dyvel ab Erbin and his hosts were slain.

His grave was in the plains of Gwesledin.—

"Bet Dywel mab Erbin ig guesledin, Caeau,
Ni bitei gur y Breinhin
Divai ni ochelai trin.—Myv. Arch. I. p. 80.

LLAWNRODDED VARVAWC.—PAGE 261.

IN days when, as we have already seen (p. 253,) the value of articles, even of luxury and ornament, was estimated by the number of cows they were worth, we cannot be surprised that the herdsmen were sometimes men of rank and distinction, and considered worthy to occupy a place in the Triads. Accordingly we find that the subject of the present note figured in those curious records, as one of the three Tribe Herdsmen of the Island of Britain. He

tended the kine of Nudd Hael, the son of Senyllt, in whose herd were twenty-one thousand milch cows. The other two Herdsmen (and they had each a like number of cows under their care,) were Bennren, who kept the herd of Caradawc the son of Brân and his tribe, in Gorwenydd, in Glamorganshire; and Gwdion the son of Don, the celebrated enchanter, who kept the herd of the tribe of Gwynedd, above the Conwy.

“Tri Buelydd Gosgordd ynys Prydain: Bennren Fuelydd yng Ngorwennydd, a gedwis Fuel Caradawc ab Brân a’i Osgordd; ac yn y Fuel honno ugain mil ac un yn Wartheg blithion; Ail, Gwydion fab Don a gedwis Wartheg Gosgordd Gwynedd Uch Conwy, ac yn y Fuel honno ugain mil ac ûn; Trydydd, Llawfrodedd Farfawc a fuelis Wartheg Nudd Hael fab Senyllt, ac yn y Fuel honno ugain mil ac un yn Wartheg blithion.”—Tr. 85.

His own cow went by the name of Cornillo, and was one of the three chief cows of the Island.—Trioedd y Meirch, xi.

Of the no less remarkable personages, who tended the swine of the Island of Britain, an account has already been given p. 330.

Llawnrodded’s knife was one of the thirteen precious things possessing marvellous properties. It would serve four and twenty men at once with meat.

MORVRAN THE SON OF TEGID.—PAGE 261.

THIS circumstance of the three warriors escaping from the battle of Camlan is related in the Triads, in words very nearly corresponding with those in the text. The two accounts differ only as regards the name of the third man, whom the Triads, instead of Kynwyl Sant, represent to have been Glewlwyd Gavaelvawr, to whom, as King Arthur’s Porter, we have already been introduced.

“Triwyr Dianc o’r Gad Gamlan a fu: Morfran ab Tegid rhag ei haccered, sef y tybiei bawb mai cythraul o Uffern ydoedd, ac a ffoynt rhagddaw; Sandde Bryd Angel gan ei hardded, a’i laned a’i deuced; ni chodai neb law yn ei erbyn, gan dybied mai angel o’r nef ydoedd; a Glewlwyd Gafaelfawr rhag ei faint a’i gryfder, nid oedd a safai o’i flaen, a phawb a ffoynt rhagddaw: sef namyn y Triwyr hynny ni ddiengis neb o’r Gâd Gamlan.”—Tr. 83.

From the Hanes Taliesin, we learn that Morvran was the son of Tegid Voel and Ceridwen.

LLENLLEAWG WYDDEL.—PAGE 263.

THIS name occurs in the Englynion y Clyweid.—

“A glyweisti a gant Llenllyauc
 Guydel urdawl eurdochauc
 Guell Bed no buchedd heghenauc.”—Myv. Arch. I. p. 174.

Hast thou heard what Llenlleawg Gwyddel sung,
 The noble chief wearing the golden torques?
 The grave is better than a life of want.

DYVYNWAL MOEL.—PAGE 263.

DYVYNWAL Moelmud, King of Britain, and the first lawgiver whom the nation boasts, is supposed to have lived about 400 years before the Christian Era. There are four Triads relating to him, in all of which he is represented as a great benefactor to his people.* In one of these he is styled one of the three National Pillars of the Island: in another, one of the three primary Inventors: and in a third, one of the beneficent Sovereigns of the Cymry, because he had first reduced to a system, and improved, and extended their laws, institutions, customs, and privileges, “so that right and justice might be obtained by every one in Britain, under the protection of God and his peace, and under the protection of the country, and the nation.” Again we find him designated as one of three chief System-formers of Royalty, by reason of the excellency of his mode of Government.

Howell Dda, the Welsh Legislator, in compiling his celebrated Welsh Code, in the tenth century, made great use of the laws of Dyvynwal Moelmud, some of the Triads and institutes ascribed to whom are to be found in the third Volume of the Myvyrian Archæology, and are very curious and interesting remains.

GWYSTYL THE SON OF RHUN THE SON OF NWYTHON.—PAGE 263.

RHUN the Father of Gwystyl, was one of the chieftains mentioned by Gruffydd ab Arthur,† as being present at King Arthur’s Corona-

* Triads 4, 57, 59, 36.

† Myv. Arch. II. p. 321.

tion, at Caerlleon upon Usk.—Both he and Nwython are named in Taliesin's poem addressed to Gwallawg.*

DREM THE SON OF DREMIDYD.—PAGE 263.

IN addition to the notice already given, (p. 144,) of this fantastic personage, who was so sharp sighted, that he could descry a mote in the sunbeam in the four corners of the world, we may remark that in the Englynion y Clyweid, he is represented to have pronounced the very sensible opinion recorded in the following lines:—

“ A glyweisti a gant Dremhidydd
Hen ddisgwyliwr ar geurydd
Gwell nac addaw ni wneydd.—Myv. Arch. I. p. 174.

Hast thou heard what Dremhidydd sung,
An ancient watchman on the castle walls?
A refusal is better than a promise unperformed.

GELLI WIC.—PAGE 263.

OF Gelli Wic (or, as it is generally written, Gelliwig,) in Cornwall, frequent mention is made in the Triads, where it is named as one of the three national thrones of the Island of Britain,† and one of King Arthur's chief seats of empire, in which he was used to celebrate the high festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide. At the time of Arthur's sovereignty, when he was Supreme Ruler, (Penrhaith as it is called in Welsh,) Bedwin was the chief Bishop, and Caradawc Vreichvras was the chief Elder, of Gelliwig. It was one of the three Archbishoprics of Britain.‡ When Medrawd, Arthur's wicked nephew, usurped the government of the Island during his uncle's absence, he went to Gelliwig, and dragged Gwenhwyvar from her throne with contumely, and left neither meat nor drink in the court, “not even so much as would feed

* Myv. Arch. I. p. 58.

† The other two cities which ranked with Gelliwig, were Caerlleon upon Usk, and Penrhyn Rhionydd, in the North.

‡ Triads 62, 64, 111.

a fly," but consumed and wasted all.* The fatal battle of Camlan was fought to avenge this insult.

The site of Gelliwig is now a matter of some doubt. Hals places it at Callington, (Kellington or Killiwick,) as we learn from the following extract from his MS. quoted by Polwhele.—

"I take this to be the same place mentioned by the Welsh poets or bards, and called by them Kellywick, and kinge Arthur's palace or court, viz. his court-leet or baylywick. Such in his time vndoubtedly it was, as duke of Cornwall or kinge of Britaine; for this manor of land with its appurtenances was, by act of parliament, given to Edward the black prince as parcell of the lands of the ancient kinges or earles of Cornwall, then translated into a dutchy or dukedom."†

It may be taken as some confirmation of this opinion with regard to the locality of Gelliwig, that there is a place in the vicinity of Callington still bearing the appellation of Arthur's Hall. It is on a rocky Tor in the Parish of North-hill, which is in the same hundred as Callington, and within a short distance of it. Norden gives the following description of the spot. "It is a square Plott, about 60 foote long and about 35 foote broad situate in a playne Mountayne, wrowghte some 3 foote in the ground and by reason of the depression of the place there standeth a otarige or poole of water, the place (being) sett round about with flat stones." Near to the Hall are many rocky basons, called by the common people Arthur's Troughs, and in which, according to tradition, that Monarch used to feed his dogs; for (says Gilbert, from whom this account is taken,) it is "the custom in Cornwall to ascribe every thing that is great and whose use is unknown to that immortal hero."‡

PEN BLATHAON IN NORTH BRITAIN.—PAGE 263.

PEN or Penrhyn Blathaon, (supposed to be Caithness in Scotland,) has already been noticed§ as the extreme point from Penwaeth or Pengwaed, in Cornwall, from which it was distant nine hundred miles.||

* Tr. 52.

† Polwhele's Hist. of Cornwall. 4to. II. p. 50.

‡ C. S. Gilbert's Historical Survey of Cornwall. I p. 170.

§ See page 321.

|| Triad II.

The distance between these two places was determined by the British Legislator, Dyvynwal Moelmud. In the Welsh Laws is given the following passage, relating to the admeasurement of the Island made by him.

“Before the Saxons seized the crown of London and the sceptre, Dyvynwal Moelmud was King of this Island ; and he was the Earl of Cornwall, by the daughter of the King of Lloegr. And after the male line of inheritance became extinct, he came into the possession of the kingdom, by the distaff, (that is by the female line,) as being the grandson of the King. Now he was a man of great wisdom, and he first made laws for this Island, and those laws continued to the time of Howell Dda, the son of Cadell. And afterwards Howell Dda made new laws, and changed some of the laws of Dyvynwal. But Howell did not alter the measurements of the lands of this Island, but left them as Dyvynwal framed them ; for he was an excellent measurer. He measured this Island from the Promontory of Blathaon, in North Britain, to the Promontory of Pengwaed, in Cornwall, which is nine hundred miles, and that is the length of the Island, and from Crugyll, in Anglesey, to Sorram, (Shoreham) on the shore of the sea of Udd, (the Channel) that is the breadth of the Island. And the reason of his measuring it was to know the number of miles in his journeys.

“And this measurement Dyvynwal made by a grain of barley. Three lengths of a barley corn in an inch, three inches in a handbreadth, three handbreadths in a foot, three feet in a step, three steps in a jump, three jumps in a land, which is in later Welsh a ridge, and a thousand lands or ridges make a mile, and this measure is used here till now.”

THE THREE ISLANDS ADJACENT.—PAGE 264.

ORKNEY, The Isle of Wight, and the Isle of Man, are the three primary Islands lying adjacent to Britain, according to the authority of the Triads, which proceed to mention, that subsequently Anglesey was separated from the Main Land, and became an Island, and that in like manner the Island of Orkney was divided, and became a multitude of Islands, and that other parts of Wales and Scotland became Islands likewise.

“Tair Rhagynys Gysefin ynys Prydain : Orc, Manaw, a Gwyth ; a gwedi hynny y torres y môr y tir onid aeth Môn yn ynys ; ac yn unwedd ynys Iorc a dorred onid aeth yno liaws o ynysoedd, a myned yn ynysoedd a wnaeth mannau eraill o'r Alban a Thir Cymru.”—Tr. 67.

This coincides with Nennius's account of the three Islands adjacent to Britain, which is given in these words.—

“Tres magnas insulas habet, [Brittannia] quarum una vergit contra Armoricas, et vocatur Inisgueith ; secunda sita est in umbiculo maris inter Hiberniam et Britanniam, et vocatur nomen ejus Eubonia, id est, Manau ; alia sita est in extremo limite orbis Britanniae ultra Pictos, et vocatur Orc. Sic in proverbio antiquo dicitur, quando de iudiciis vel regibus sermo fuit, ‘Judicavit Britanniam cum tribus insulis.’”—p. 7. Ed. 1838.

GWYNN GODYVRON.—PAGE 264.

MENTIONED in the Dialogue between Arthur, Kai, and Glewlwyd ; see p. 329, where the passage is given.

GARSELIT WYDDEL.—PAGE 265.

“A glyweist i a gant Garselid
Guydel diogel y ymlit
Drwg pechaut oe hir erlit.”—Englynion y Clyweid.*

Hast thou heard what Garselit sung,
The Irishman whom it is safe to follow ?
Sin is bad when long pursued.

THE NINTH MAN THAT RALLIED THE BATTLE OF CAMLAN.—PAGE 265.

THIS is very probably an allusion to the disposition made by Arthur of his forces, previous to the Battle of Camlan. Geoffrey of Monmouth states that he arranged his army in nine divisions, with a Commander over each, of whom Gwynnhyvar was possibly one.

* Myv. Arch. I. p. 174.

GWARE GWALLT EURYN.—PAGE 266.

GWARE Gwallt Eurn was the son of Pwyll and Rhianon. The mysterious circumstances connected with his birth are detailed in another Mabinogi.

KYNVELYN KEUDAWD PWYLL, THE HALF MAN.—PAGE. 267.

THE Welsh have a fable on the subject of the Hanner Dyn or Half Man, taken to be illustrative of the force of habit. In this allegory Arthur is supposed to be met by a sprite, who appears at first in a small and indistinct form, but who on approaching nearer encreases in size, and, assuming the semblance of half a man, endeavours to provoke the king to wrestle. Despising his weakness, and considering that he should gain no credit by the encounter, Arthur refuses to do so, and delays the contest, until at length the Half Man, (Habit,) becomes so strong that it requires his utmost efforts to overcome him.

SAWYL BEN UCHEL.—PAGE 267.

SAWYL Ben Uchel is accused of being one of those whose arrogance produced anarchy in the Island of Britain, and the lawless party united with the Saxons, and themselves became Saxons at last.

“Tri Thrahäawg ynys Prydain : Sawyl Bennuchel ; Pasgen mab Urien ; a Rhun mab Einiawn : a thrahäusaf ar bob trahäus eu traha wynt, ac achaws hynny dwyn difrawd ar ynys Prydain ; a'r ddifrawd honno a ddamgystlynes a'r Saeson, ac o'r diwedd myned yn Saeson.”—Tr. 74.

GWRHYR GWASTAWD IEITHOEDD.—PAGE 267.

Iolo Goch's allusion to Gwrhyr's extraordinary aptitude for acquiring languages has already been noticed, in the notes to Geraint ab Erbin. The Englynion y Clyweid refer in like manner to the singular talent by which he was characterised.—

“A glyweisti a gant Gurhir
Gwalstaut pob yeith gywir
A wnel duyll ef a duyllir.”—Myv. Arch. I. p. 172.

Hast thou heard what Gwrhyr Gwalstaut sung,
He who was perfect in all languages?
Who practises deceit will be deceived.

BEDWINI THE BISHOP.—PAGE 268.

BEDWINI was Bishop of Gelliwig in Cornwall, and as such is spoken of in the Triads,* and in the British Chronicles. One of his sayings is preserved in the Englynion y Clyweid.—

“A glyweisti a gant Beduini
Oed escaub donyuac diffri
Racreitha dy eir kyn noi dodi.”†

Hast thou heard what Bedwini sung,
A gifted Bishop of exalted rank?
Consider thy word before it is given.

INDEG.—PAGE 268.

SOME of the ladies here adjoined are celebrated in the Triads, and others figure in the writings of the Romancers of the middle ages.

Indeg, the daughter of Garwy or Afarwy hir, of Maelienydd, was one of the three ladies best beloved by Arthur.‡ Her beauty is often the theme of the bards.

Morvudd was the daughter of Urien Rheged, the twin sister of Owain, and the beloved of Cynon the son of Clydno Eiddyn. Her mother's name was Modron, the daughter of Avallach.§

Creiddylad is no other than Shakespeare's Cordelia, whose father King Lear, is, by the Welsh authorities, called indiscriminately Llyr and Lludd Law Ereint. All the old Chroniclers, from the Brut to

* Triad 64.

† Myv. Arch. I. p. 173.

‡ Triad 110.

§ Tr. LII. LIII.

Milton, give the story of her devotion to her aged parent, but none of them seem to have been aware that she is destined to remain with him until the day of doom, whilst Gwyn ab Nudd, the King of the Fairies, and Gwythyr mab Greidiawl, fight for her every first of May; and which ever of them may be fortunate enough to be the conqueror at that time, will obtain her as his bride. She is quoted in the Englynion y Clyweid.—

“A glyweisti a gant Credeiliad
Verch Ludd riain wastad
Digaun da diwyd gennad.”—Myv. Arch. I. p. 174.

Hast thou heard what Creiddylad sung,
The daughter of Lludd, the constant maiden?
Much will the faithful messenger effect.

Essyllt Vinwen or Fyngwen, the daughter of Culvanawyd Prydain, and sister of Owain's faithless wife Penarwen, is mentioned very disparagingly in the Triads.* She was married to March ab Meirchion, and acquired a very undesirable celebrity for her attachment to her husband's nephew Tristan ab Tallweh, the renowned Sir Tristan of the Romancers, who bestow upon Essyllt the appellation of Yseullt La Belle.

Essyllt Vingul, we may presume to be the Yseullt aux Blanches Mains of Romantic Fiction, whom Sir Tristan, although at the same time deeply enamoured of her fairer namesake, married out of gratitude for her having effected his cure, when wounded by a poisoned arrow.

DRYCH AIL KIBDDAR.—PAGE 270.

ONLY the first series of the Triads, printed in the Myvyrian Archaeology, takes notice of Drych ail Kibddar, and there he is classed among the dealers in phantasy or enchantment.

“Tri phrif lledrithiawc Y.P. Coll mab Collfrewi Menyw mab Teirgwaet, a Drych eil Cibddar.” Tr. xxxiii.

* Triad 105.

AMAETHON THE SON OF DON.—PAGE 280.

AMAETHON, the signification of whose name is “husbandman,” would seem to have been a very proper person to send for to perform the office required by Yspaddaden Penkawr. He was brother to the celebrated Illusionist or enchanter, Gwydion ab Don, and he appears to have had himself some dealings with the powers of darkness; for it is fabled that he brought from Annwn, (the Lower Regions,) a white roebuck, and a whelp, which were the occasion of the Cād Goddeu, or battle of the Trees. Taliesin has a long mystical poem on the subject of this battle; and some curious lines relative to it are given in the Myvyrian Archæology.* These, with the prose heading that accompanies them, are as follows.—

“ENGLYNION CAD GODDAU.

Val dyma yr Englynion a ganwyd pan cad goddau, ereill a’i geilw cad Achren, ac o achos iwrch gwyn a cheneu y bu, ac o anwn yr hanoedd hwynt, ac Amathaon ap Don ai daliodd. Ac am hynny yr ymladdodd Amathaon ap Don ac Arawn vrenin anwn, a gwr oedd yn y gad oni wyped i henw ni orfyddit arno; a gwreic oedd yn y tu arall a elwid Achren, ac oni wypid y henw ni orfyddit arnunt. A Gwidion ap Don a ddychymygawdd henw y gwr ac a ganodd y ddau Englyn sy yn canlyn

Carngraf vy march rhagotoyw
Benn Olgen gwera ar yasfoyw
Bran ith elwir briger loyw

Ac ful hyn

Carngraff dy farch yn y dydd cad
Bann blaen gwern ar dy angad
Bran lorgric ai vrig arnad
Y gorfu Amathaon mad

Gwydion ap Don ai Cant.”

These are the Englyns that were sung at the Cād Goddeu, (the battle of the Trees,) or as others call it, the battle of Achren, which was on account of a white roebuck, and a whelp; and they came

*I. p. 167.

from Hell, and Amathaon ab Don brought them. And therefore Amathaon ab Don, and Arawn King of Annwn, (Hell) fought. And there was a man in that battle, unless his name were known, he could not be overcome; and there was on the other side a woman called Achren, and unless her name were known, her party could not be overcome. And Gwydion ab Don guessed the name of the man, and sang the two Englyns following.—

Sure-hoofed is my steed impelled by the spur;
The high sprigs of alder are on thy shield:
Brân art thou called, of the glittering branches.

And thus,

Sure-hoofed is my steed in the day of battle:
The high sprigs of alder are on thy hand:
Brân.....by the branch thou bearest
Has Amathaon the good prevailed.

These lines have the appearance of being transcribed from a very ancient and probably mutilated Manuscript. Some of the words are scarcely intelligible; but perhaps the foregoing will be found not very remote from the meaning of the original.

This battle, in the Triads, is styled one of the three frivolous battles (ofergad) of the Island of Britain, and is said to have been on account of a bitch, a hind, and a lapwing; and it is added that it cost the lives of seventy one thousand men.—Tr. 50.

The brothers, Gwydion and Amaethon, are mentioned as being efficient of counsel, in Taliesin's Elegy on Aeddon of Mon.*

OXEN OF GWLWLYD.—PAGE 281.

THESE animals, to which some fabulous story probably attached, are thus spoken of in the Triads, together with those required by Yspaddaden in the subsequent paragraph.

“Tri prif ychen ynys Pryd. Melyn gwanwyn a gwinau ych Gwlwlwyd, ar ych brych bras o benrhew.” Tr. y Meirch x.

* Myv. Arch. I. p. 70.

The last of these is alluded to in Taliesin's mystical poem, entitled *Preiddeu Annwn*, the spoils of Hell.*

“Ny wddant hwy¹yr ych brych bras ei benrhwy
Seith ugein cygwn yn ei aerwy.”

They know not the brindled ox with the broad headband ;
Seven score handbreadths are in his yoke.

NYNNIAW AND PEBIAW.—PAGE 281.

ON turning to the ancient records, we meet with Kings bearing the names of those who were turned into Oxen for their crimes.

Nynniaw was a prince of Glamorgan, and his descendants appear to have profited by the lesson which his disastrous fate afforded ; for we find that Marchell, his great grand-daughter, was the mother of the celebrated and canonized Brychan Brycheiniog,† who had himself the happiness of being father to no less than forty eight saints, twenty three of whom were sons, and five and twenty daughters.

According to the *Liber Landavensis*, king Pebiaw, who was the son of Erb, was equally fortunate in the character of his descendants, one of whom was saint Dubricius himself, the particulars of whose miraculous birth are there given in the following words.

“There was a certain King of the region of Eryng† (Archenfield,) of the name of Pebiau, called in the British language Claforawg, and in Latin, Spumosus, who undertook an expedition against his enemies, and returning from thence he ordered his daughter Eurddil to wash his head.” The Legend then goes on to state, that circumstances led him to suspect that Eurddil was pregnant, and that “the King therefore being angry, ordered her to be put into a sack, and cast headlong into the river, that she might suffer whatever might befall ; which, however, happened contrary to what was

* Myv. Arch. I. p. 45.

† Jones's History of Breconshire, I. p. 42.

‡ Eryng, or Archenfield, comprehended the portion of Herefordshire, S.W. of the river Wye, of which the present Ecclesiastical Deanery of Archfield, or Ichenfield, constitutes a part.

expected, for as often as she was placed in the river, so often was she, through the guidance of God, impelled to the bank. Her father then, being indignant because he could not drown her in the river, resolved to destroy her with fire. A funeral pile was therefore prepared, into which his daughter was thrown alive. In the following morning, the messengers who had been sent by her father to ascertain whether any of the bones of his daughter remained, found her holding her son in her lap, at a spot where a stone is placed in testimony of the wonderful nativity of the boy; and the place is called Madle,* because therein was born the holy man. The father hearing this, ordered his daughter with her son to be brought to him; and when they came, he embraced the infant with paternal affection, as is usual, and kissing him, from the restlessness of infancy, he touched with his hands the face and mouth of his grandfather, and that not without divine appointment; for by the contact of the hands of the infant, he was healed of the incurable disease wherewith he was afflicted, for he incessantly emitted foam from his mouth, which two persons, who constantly attended him, could scarcely wipe off with handkerchiefs.

Who, when he knew that he had been healed by the touch of the infant, rejoiced greatly, like one who had come to a harbour after having suffered shipwreck. And he, who at first was as a roaring lion, was now turned to a lamb, and he began to love the infant above all his sons and grandsons; and of that place, Madle, (that is, *Mad*, good, *lle*, place, and whence *Madle*, a good place,) he made him heir, and also of the whole island, which took its name from his mother Eurddil, that is, *Ynys Eurddil*, which by others is called *Maes Mail Lecheu*.”†

Whether these events took place before or after king Pebiaw's distressing transformation does not appear. All the further information concerning him, in the *Liber Landavensis*, consists of the due recital of sundry grants of Land, which he made to the church, “being penitent, with an humble heart, and mindful of his evil deeds.”

* “Madley is a parish in Herefordshire, on the S. side of the river Wye.”

† *Liber Landavensis*, p. 323, 4.

Lewis, in his History of Great Britain, printed in 1729, mentions Pebiaw as King of Erchenfield, and states that in a parish Church in Herefordshire, is a picture of a King, with a man on each side of him, wiping his face with napkins, "which King the Country People call King Dravellor."

The insane arrogance of these wicked Kings is recorded in a curious Welsh Legend, a translation of which is printed by Mr. Taliesin Williams, in the notes to his poem of Colyn Dolphyn. It is as follows.—

"There were two Kings, formerly in Britain, named Nynniaw and Peibiaw. As these two ranged the fields, one star-light night,—‘See,’ said Nynniaw, ‘what a beautiful, and extensive field I possess!’ ‘Where is it?’ said Peibiaw; ‘the whole Firmament,’ said Nynniaw, ‘far as vision can extend.’ ‘And do thou see,’ said Peibiaw, ‘what countless herds and flocks of cattle and sheep I have depasturing thy field.’ ‘Where are they?’ said Nynniaw; ‘why the whole host of stars which thou seest,’ said Peibiaw; ‘and each of golden effulgence; with the Moon for their shepherdess, to superintend their wanderings.’ ‘They shall *not* graze in My pasture,’ said Nynniaw;—‘They *shall*,’ said Peibiaw; ‘They shall *not*,’ said one;—‘they *shall*,’ said the other, repeatedly, in bandied contradiction; until, at last it arose to wild contention between them:—and from contention it came to furious war; until the armies and subjects of both were nearly annihilated in the desolation. RHITTA the Giant, King of Wales, hearing of the carnage committed by these two maniac Kings, determined on hostility against them; and, having previously consulted the laws and his people, he arose and marched against them because they had, as stated, followed the courses of depopulation and devastation, under the suggestions of phrenzy. He vanquished them, and then cut off their beards. But, when the other Sovereigns included in the twenty-eight Kings of the Island of Britain, heard these things, they combined all their legions to revenge the degradation committed on the two disbearded Kings; and made a fierce onset on Rhitta the Giant and his forces;—and furiously bold was the engagement. But Rhitta the Giant won the day.—‘This is *my* extensive field,’ said he, then,—and immediately disbearded the other Kings.—When the Kings of the surrounding countries heard of the disgrace inflicted on all these disbearded Kings, they armed themselves against Rhitta the Giant and his men; and tremendous was

the conflict ; but Rhitta the Giant achieved a most decisive victory, and then exclaimed : ‘This is *MY* immense field!’—and at once the Kings were disbearded by him and his men. Then pointing to the irrational Monarchs, ‘these,’ said he, ‘are the animals that grazed *my* field ;—but I have driven them out : they shall no longer depasture there.’ After that he took up all the beards, and made out of them a mantle for himself, that extended from head to heel ;—and Rhitta was twice as large as any other person ever seen.”

This Rhitta Gawr is none other than King Ryons of North Wales, who appears to have been almost as presumptuous as the unfortunate monarchs, whom he so deservedly chastised. The *Morte d’Arthur* represents him as sending to demand the beard of Arthur himself, which it need hardly be added that he failed to obtain.*

We are told that Nynniaw and Pebiaw were the names of the horned oxen, (Ychain Banawg,) employed by Hu Gadarn† to draw the Avanc out of the Lake of floods, so that the Lake burst no more. This bursting of the Lake is considered to bear reference to the universal Deluge, as it is said in the same Triad, that when that occurrence took place, the male and the female of every living thing were preserved in the ship of Nevydd Nav Neivion. It would be useless to follow all the theories which have been founded on the name of Hu Gadarn, and his connection with that important event. For these, reference may be made to Davies’s *Mythology of the Druids*, and Celtic Researches, Dr. Owen Pughe, in his *Dictionary*, and *Cambrian Biography*, &c. &c.—Suffice it to say, that Hu Gadarn or

* This meane whyle came a messenger from kynge Ryons of Northwalys. And kynge he was of all Ireland and of many Iles. And this was his message gretynge wel kynge Arthur in this manere wyse sayenge, that kynge Ryons had discomfyte and ouercome xi kynges, and everyche of hem did hym homage, and that was this, they gaf hym their berdys clene flayne of, as moche as ther was, wherfor the messenger came for kyng Arthurs berd. For kyng Ryons had purfyled a mantel with kynges berdes, and there lacked one place of the mantel, wherfor he sente for his berd or els he wold entre in to his landes, and brenne and slee, & neuer leue tyl he haue the hede and the berd. Wel sayd Arthur thow hast said thy message, the whiche is the most vylaynous and lewdest message that euer man herd sente vnto a kynge. Also thow mayst see, my berd is ful yong yet to make a purfyl of hit. But telle thow thy kynge this, I owe hym none homage, ne none of myn elders, but or it be longe to, he shall do me homage on bothe his kneys, or els he shall lese his hede by the feith of my body, for this is the most shamefullest message that euer I herd speke of. I have aspyed, thy kyng met neuer yet with worshipful man, but telle hym, I wyll haue his hede withoute he doo me homage, thenne the messenger departed.”—*Morte Arthur* I. c. xxvii.

† *Cambro Briton* I. p. 129.—II. p. 61. *Cambrian Register* III. p. 165.

the Mighty is looked upon as a Patriarch, and that there are seven* Triads commemorative of the benefits which he is said to have conferred upon "the Cymry," whom he is recorded to have instructed in the useful arts of agriculture, before their arrival in Britain, and while they remained in the Summer country, which an ancient commentator has described, to be that part of the East, now called Constantinople. The next benefit, that he conferred on the people, of whom he thus appears to have been the head, was the dividing of them into various tribes, and directing them at the same time to unity of action, for which he is represented as one of the three primary System-formers of the nation of the Cymry. In addition to this, he is further commemorated as having been the first who devised the application of song to the preservation of record and invention, and as having contributed thereby to the institution of Bardism. The occurrence, last in succession, appears to have been his arrival in the Isle of Britain, with the nation of the Cymry, whom he is stated, in two Triads, to have conducted from the Summer country already noticed, here called Deffrobani, and a colony of whom he is also said to have fixed at the same time in Armorica, on the coast of Gaul. And his landing in this country, as we find from another of these ancient documents, was not marked by any characteristics of violence; for he is described as not desirous of obtaining dominion by war and bloodshed, but by justice and peace, for which reason his followers are ranked among the three gentle tribes of the Isle of Britain.†

THE BASKET OF GWYDDNEU GARANHIR.—PAGE 283.

THIS marvellous basket is reckoned amongst the thirteen precious things of the Island of Britain. In the following Catalogue of these treasures, which is copied from an old MS. in the Collection of Mr. Justice Bosanquet, its properties are, however, made to differ slightly from those assigned to it by Yspaddaden.

"TRI THLWS AR DDEG YNYS BRYDAIN.

1. Dyrnwyn gledwyf Rhydderch hael, os tynnai ddyn namyn ef i hvn, ef a enynnai yn fflam oi Groes hyd i flaen, a ffawb ar ai

* Triads. 4, 5, 54, 56, 57, 92, 97.

† Cambro Briton II. p. 61. where will be found a summary of the opinions concerning Hu Gadarn.

harchai ef ai kae, ac oblegid y gyneddf honno hwy ai gwrthodynt : ac am hyny y gelwid ef Rhydderch hael.

2. Mwys Gwyddno garanir, bwyd i vn gwr a roid ynddo a bwyd i ganwr a gaid ynddo pan egorid.

3. Korn bran galed, y ddiod a ddamvnid i bod ynddo a gaid ynddo.

4. Kar mor gan mwynfar od ai ddy'n ynddo, damvnai i fod lle mynnai ac ef a fyddai yn ebrwydd.

5. Kebystyr Klydno eiddvn a oedd mewn y stwffwl is drae i wely eiddvnai y march a fynnai ynno ef ai kae.

6. Kyllell llawfrodded farchog, yr honn a wasnaethai ir pedwar gwyr ar hugain i fwyta ar fort i gilydd.

7. Pair Tyrnog pe rhoid ynddo gig i wr llwfr i ferwi ni ferwai fyth, o rhoid ynddo gig i 'wr dewr berwi a wnai yn ebrwydd.

8. Ogalen Tvdwal tvdklvd o hogai wr dewr i gleddyf arni od enwaedai ar wr, marw fyddai ac os hogai w'r llwfyf ni byddai waeth.

9. pais Badarn beisrvdd os gwisgai wr bonheddig kymhessur fyddai iddo, ar os Iangwr nid ai am dano.

10. 11. gren a desgyl Rhegynydd ysgolhaig eiddvnid ynddvnt y bwyd a fynid ef ai kaid.

12. Gwyddbwlw gwenddolen o gosodid y werin hwyn archwar-yent i hvnain : Avr oedd y klawr ar arian oedd y gwyr.

13. Llenn Arthvr a fai dani nis gwelai neb ef ac ef a welai bawb."

1. Dyrnwyn the sword of Rhydderch Hael ; if any man drew it except himself, it burst into a flame from the cross to the point, and all who asked it received it ; but because of this property all shunned it : and therefore was he called Rhydderch Hael.

2. The basket of Gwyddno Garanhir ; if food for one man were put into it, when opened it would be found to contain food for one hundred.

3. The horn of Bran Galed ; what liquor soever was desired was found therein.

4. The chariot of Morgan Mwynvawr ; whoever sat in it would be immediately wheresoever he wished.

5. The halter of Clydno Eiddyn, which was in a staple below the feet of his bed ; and whatever horse he wished for in it, he would find it there.

6. The knife of Llawfrodded Farchawg ; which would serve four and twenty men at meat all at once.

7. The cauldron of Tyrnog ; if meat were put in it to boil for a coward it would never be boiled, but if meat were put in it for a brave man it would be boiled forthwith.

8. The whetstone of Tudwal Tudclud ; if the sword of a brave man were sharpened thereon, and any one were wounded therewith, he would be sure to die, but if it were that of a coward that was sharpened on it, he would be none the worse.

9. The garment of Padarn Beisrudd ; if a man of gentle birth put it on, it suited him well, but if a churl it would not fit him.

10. 11. The pan and the platter of Rhegynydd Ysgolhaig ; whatever food was required was found therein.

12. The chessboard of Gwenddolen ; when the men were placed upon it, they would play of themselves. The chessboard was of gold, and the men of silver.

13. The mantle of Arthur ; whosoever was beneath it could see every thing, while no one could see him.

This version is rather different from that given by Jones, in his *Welsh Bards*,* which omits the halter of Clydno Eiddyn, but adds the mantle of Tegau Eurvron, which would only fit such ladies as were perfectly correct in their conduct, and the ring of Luned, by which she effected the release of Owain the son of Urien, as has already been seen in the story of the Lady of the Fountain ; whoever concealed the stone of this ring became invisible.

Gwyddno Garanhir, the possessor of the basket, was the Prince of Cantref y Gwaelod, which was overflowed by the sea. This event will be detailed hereafter in the notes to another *Mabinogi*, where it is more particularly referred to.

THE HARP OF TEIRTU.—PAGE 283.

THE Harp of Teirtu appears to be alluded to by Davydd ab Edmwnd, a bard who flourished about the middle of the fifteenth century. In an elegy which he composed on a celebrated harper, named Sion

* Jones's *Welsh Bards*, II. p. 47.

Eôs, or John the Nightingale, (who suffered death for manslaughter, although his weight in gold was offered to redeem his life,) the bard, addressing Reinallt, a once rival harper, says,

“Fe aeth ei gymmar yn fud
Durtur y Delyn Deirtud.”*

His companion has become silent,
The turtle dove of the Harp of Teirtud.

This passage has generally been considered to refer to the Triple Harp; and it is likely that Teirtu, who was probably the inventor as well as the possessor of this harp, may have derived his name or cognomen from the instrument's triple row of strings.

St. Dunstan's harp is said to have been endued with the same miraculous powers as that of Teirtu; when suspended against the walls of his cell, it was wont to pour forth the most harmonious sounds, without the intervention of any visible hand.

I have heard that a Welsh Nursery Tale is still current, of a harp possessing equally wonderful properties. This harp belonged to a Giant; and a Dwarf, named Dewryn Fychan, endeavoured to purloin it; but as he carried it off the harp commenced playing, and aroused the Giant, who immediately set off in pursuit of the offender. A similar tale exists in English.

There is a place called Castell Teirtud, mentioned in the *Liber Landavensis*, as being in Breconshire, in the Hundred of Builth,—p. 374.

TWYRCH TRWYTH.—PAGE 286.

It may be a matter of controversy, which in the present imperfect state of Welsh MSS. might be difficult to determine, whether the following lines of Aneurin's *Gorchan Cynvelyn*, (Incantation of Cynvelyn,) were intended to refer to the very ancient tradition of the *Twyrch Trwyth*.

“Pei mi brydun
Pei mi ganun

* Jones's Welsh Bards, I. p. 44.

Tardei Uarchan gorchegin
 Gwelgin torch trych truyt
 Cyrchessit yn Von
 Cyn noe geinyon.*

Davies, in his *Mythology of the Druids*,† and Jones, in his *Relicks of the Welsh Bards*,‡ appear to have no doubt upon the subject, and in that spirit quote the passage, which the learned Dr. Owen Pughe has also thus translated.§

“Were I to compose the strain—were I to sing—magic spells would spring, like those produced by the circle and wand of Twrch Trwyth.”

Such authority is of great weight, when we consider the mass of information possessed by Dr. O. Pughe, on matters of this kind, and his facilities for consulting the various readings of different MSS. between which important variations sometimes exist. In a very old and curious MS. of Aneurin, now in the possession of the Rev. Thos. Price, of Crickhowel, the passage in question stands thus.

“Pei mi brytwn pei mi ganwn
 Tardei warchan gorchegin
 Gwelging torch trychdrwyd trychethin trychinfwrch
 Kyrchessit en avon
 Kynn noe geinnyon.”

Davies states that he considers the lines above quoted to allude to objects represented on the ancient British coins; and when the description contained in his translation is compared with the figures referred to, it must be acknowledged that the coincidence appears very striking. The Gorchegin, high shoots, appear on several coins, but more particularly do we remark the Trychethin Trychinfwrch, or monstrous horse cut off from the haunches; the Carn Caffan, or hoof with the capped stick; the Esgyrnvyr, short bones, of the legs separated from the body; yr vach varchogion, the diminutive riders (beads or circles on the mane and the back;) the ysfach, bird's beak, instead

* Myv. Arch. I. p. 60.

† Myth. of the Druids, p. 42.

‡ Jones's Welsh Bards, II. p. 13.

§ Gentleman's Magazine, Nov. 1730.

of the horse's head :—and when we add to this the Incantation of Cynvelyn, corresponding with the name of Cunobeline on the coin, we can hardly suppose that the whole is the effect of accident ; if the connection is so far established, we may perhaps be allowed to suggest that the figure of the Boar on some of the coins, is referred to in the words Trychdrwyth in the third line,

“Gweilging torch trychdrwyth trychethin trychinfwrch.”

Some have supposed that the distorted figure of the horse is merely the result of want of skill in the artist, but it is evidently a mistake, as the other parts of the coins are finished in such a manner as totally to preclude any such idea. Even the bird's beak, and the small object which it holds, are executed with considerable attention, and no small care seems to have been taken, to preserve the separation between the bones of the legs and the body of the animal. All this occurring on coins from different dies, clearly shows an uniformity of design, and tends greatly to corroborate Davies's hypothesis.

Besides the specimens in the British Museum, there is a beautiful gold coin of this class in the possession of the Rev. John Jones, (Tegid,) found near Oxford, which shows the above characteristics very distinctly.

During the middle ages, the story of the Twrch Trwyth was current amongst the Welsh, and Lewis Glyn Cothi alludes to him in these words,

“Tori y trefi, trwy wyth ac archoll,
Tyrchu y tyrâu oll, fal y Twrch Trwyth—
A wnai.*

He would destroy the towns with wrath, wounds, and violence ; he would tear down all the towers like the Twrch Trwyth.

We find a direct reference to the hunt of the Twrch Trwyth in the catalogue of the marvels of the Island of Britain, which

* See Dr. Owen Pughe's Dictionary, II. p. 206.—8vo. 1832.



At aliud mirabile in regione quidam dicitur buet.
i. ibi cumulo lapideum et unum lapidem super positum
super congestum cum uestigio canis in eo. quando
uenat? porcum trojane impremit cabal que
rat canis archuri militem uestigium in lapide.
et archur postea congregavit congestum la-
pidum sub lapide in quo erat uestigium canis
sui. et uocat carnem cabal. et ueniunt homi-
nes et tollunt lapidem in manibus; suis propa-
tium dei, noctis et in crastino die inuenit
super congestum suum.

in some copies is appended to the *Historia Britonum* of Nennius. The MS. from which the passage is copied into this place is preserved in the British Museum, (Harleian MSS. 3859,) and is pronounced by the learned Editor of Nennius to be of the tenth century.*

“Est aliud mirabile in regione quæ dicitur Buelt. Est ibi cumulus lapidum, et unus lapis superpositus super congestum, cum vestigio canis in eo. Quando venatus est porcum Troynt, impressit Cabal, qui erat canis Arthuri militis, vestigium in lapide, et Arthur postea congregavit congestum lapidum sub lapide in quo erat vestigium canis sui, et vocatur Carn Cabal. Et veniunt homines et tollunt lapidem in manibus suis per spacium diei et noctis, et in crastino die invenitur super congestum suum.” p. 60.

There is another wonder in the region called Buelt. There is a heap of stones, and one stone laid on the heap having upon it the foot-mark of a dog. When he hunted the swine Troynt,† Cabal, which was a dog of the warrior Arthur, impressed the stone with the print of his foot, and Arthur afterwards collected a heap of stones beneath the stone in which was the print of his dog’s foot, and it is called Carn Cabal. And people come and take away the stone in their hands for the space of a day and a night, and on the next day it is found on its heap.

The fact of this story of the Twrch Trwyth being found in a MS. of so early a date, appeared at once so interesting and important that a facsimile of the whole passage relating to the event, has been taken from the venerable document, and is given on the opposite page. But if we are surprised to find this singular hunt thus recorded, and even the name of Arthur’s dog Cavall preserved in connection with it, much more may we be astonished to find that Carn Cavall is no fabulous mound, the creation of the poet or romancer’s fancy, but is actually a mountain in the district of Builth, to the South of Rhayader Gwy, and within sight of that town. Such was the interest excited in my mind, by the discovery of the existence of such a remarkable piece of evidence, corroborative of the great antiquity of the traditions contained in the *Mabinogi* of *Kilhwch*, that I prevailed upon a gentleman, this summer, to undertake a pilgrimage for me to

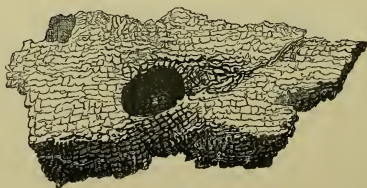
* See Mr. Stevenson’s Preface to the Edition of Nennius, published by the English Historical Society. London, 1838, p. xxi.

† Another MS. has Troit, which is still nearer to the Welsh Trwyth.

the summit of Cefn Carn Cavall. The following is the account he wrote me of his expedition ; whether he has succeeded in finding the stone itself, bearing the imprint of Cavall's footstep, I must leave to others to determine.

"Carn Cavall, or as it is generally pronounced Corn Cavall, is a lofty and rugged mountain, in the upper part of the district anciently called Buellt, now written Builth, in Breconshire. Scattered over this mountain are several carns of various dimensions, some of which are of very considerable magnitude, being at least a hundred and fifty feet in circumference. On one of these carns, may still be seen a stone, so nearly corresponding with the description in Nennius, as to furnish strong presumption that it is the identical object referred to. It is near two feet in length, and not quite a foot wide, and such as a man might without any great exertion carry away in his hands. On the one side is an oval indentation, rounded at the bottom, nearly four inches long, by three wide, about two inches deep, and altogether presenting such an appearance as might, without any great strain of imagination, be thought to resemble the print of a dog's foot ; on a more minute inspection it will be found that although there is towards the middle part a slight mark corresponding with the ball of the foot, yet the divisions of the toes and marks of the nails are wanting ; but when we make allowance for the effect of a thousand winters, in this high and stormy region, it is not too much to suppose that at one time the resemblance was still more striking.

As the stone is a species of conglomerate, it is possible that some unimaginative geologist may persist in maintaining that this footprint is nothing more than the cavity, left by the removal of a rounded pebble, which was once imbedded in the stone ; such an opinion scarcely requires a remark. The following sketch will give an idea of the stone."



MABON THE SON OF MODRON.—PAGE 287.

BOTH the Triads relating to Mabon's mysterious captivity, having already been given at length in this Volume, page 149, it is considered unnecessary to repeat them in this place. One of them (Tr. 61,) it will be observed, places his prison among the Gwyddyl Ffichti in Alban, and represents his whole kindred as having shared it with him. In the Graves of the Warriors we find,

“Y Bed yngorthir Nanllau,
Ny uyr neb y gynneddfeu
Mabon vab Madron glau.”—Myv. Arch. I. p. 78.
The grave in the upland of Nanllau;
His story no one knows,
Mabon the son of Modron the sincere.

He would seem to be alluded to, as Mab a Mydrion, the servant of Uthir Pendragon, in the dialogue between Arthur, Kai, and Glewlwyd, where Mabon ab Mellt is also mentioned.—See p. 329.

OUSEL OF CILGWRI.—PAGE 297.

DAVYDD ap Gwilym was acquainted with the tradition of these ancient animals, as is proved by his poem entitled, “Yr Oed.” He has, however, altered their localities. His mistress having disappointed him in keeping an engagement, he complains that the delay was so tedious to him that he might be compared to the inhabitant of Gwernabwy; for though it was true he was no Eagle, still, having waited for three generations, he had through long tarrying come to resemble that venerable bird; and he adds that for love he had grown as infirm as the stag of Cilgwri, and as grey as the Owl of Cwm Cawlwyd.

“Mil a'm dyfalant, a mwyr,
I'r neb a fu 'Ngwernabwy.
Yn wir, ni byddwn eryr
Ond aros gwen dair oes gwyr;
Cywir fal y carw wyf fi
Am gariad y 'Nghilgwri,
Un lliw a'm deall yn llwyd,
A'm cywely y 'Nghwm Cawlwyd.—99, 100.

The Cwm Cawlwyd here mentioned is probably the territory which belonged to Caw and his descendants, who are always styled Lords of Cwm Cawlwyd, in North Britain. There is a place of this name in Caernarvonshire, and another in Carmarthenshire. Cilgwri is in Flintshire.

LLUDD LLAW EREINT.—PAGE 301.

LLUDD Llaw Ereint, an ancient king of Britain, will be better known to the English reader by the name of King Lear, or Llyr, as it is written by the Welsh, who celebrate him under the appellation of Lludd and Llyr, indiscriminately.

LLAMREI.—PAGE 306.

THIS Mare of Arthur's was very celebrated. Her name implies bounding or curvetting. Taliesin assigns her a place in his *Cân y Meirch*, and speaks of her as Llamrei full of vigour.

“A llamrai llawn elwig.”—Myv. Arch. I. p. 44.

PORTH KERDDIN.—PAGE 308.

THE precise position of this harbour is not easily ascertained. The proximity of places called Pen Arthyr, and Trelethin (probably Tre Lwydden ap Kelcoed,) would induce a conjecture of Porthmawr, near St. David's Head, Pembrokeshire, being the site of Porth Kerddin. The words in the text, however, “And there is the measure of the cauldron” would favour the supposition of Porth Kerddin being another place in the same county, now called Pwll Crochan, (the pool of the Cauldron,) about five miles westward from the town of Fishguard. It may not be irrelevant to remark that the whole surrounding district abounds with Druidical and other ancient remains. Not far from it is a small village alleged to have been the birth place of the celebrated Asser Menevensis, whose name it bears; and about two miles from Tre Asser, is a place where there is said to have existed an ancient British town, founded by the hero of the present tale, and after him called Tref Kilhweh, the only remains of which are some foundations of houses occasionally met with in ploughing.

GWLAD YR HAF.—PAGE 308.

THIS name stands translated in the text as the Summer Country, which is its literal meaning. This is the way in which it is usually rendered with reference to Tr. 4, where it is said, that Hu Gadarn came over with the race of the Cymry from the Gwlad yr Hâv, considered to be somewhere near Constantinople. In the present instance, however, it may be doubted whether it was not intended to allude to Somersetshire, of which Gwlad yr Hâv is the Welsh appellation, and with which the etymology of the Havren (Severn) is probably connected.

PORTH CLEIS.—PAGE 310.

THIS place, at which the Twrch Trwyth landed, and commenced his devastating expedition through the Principality, is a small but well known harbour in Pembrokeshire, at the estuary of the river Alun. Although it is only capable of affording accommodation to what are now termed small craft, it was, in times past, a much frequented port, and was the landing place in several marauding excursions of the Gwyddyl Ffichti, one of whom, named Boia, is recorded in the *Liber Landavensis* as having been the source of great annoyance to St. David and St. Teiliaw. The former of these Saints is traditionally reputed to have been a native of Porth Cleis, and to have been baptized at a holy well in its immediate vicinity.

Mynyw, or St. David's, is the next place mentioned in the progress of the Twrch Trwyth, and we thence trace him to Aber deu gleddyf, or Milford Haven.

On leaving Aber deu Gledlyf, we find him overtaken by Arthur while destroying the herds of Kynwas Kwrr y Vagyl, and this we may conjecture to have occurred at a place still called Kynwaston or Canaston, not far from Narberth. Blaengwaith Noe ab Arthur, near Lampeter Velfrey, and Buarth Arthur, and the Cromlech of Gwal y Filast, or Bwrdd Arthur (Arthur's table,) in the parish of Llanboidy, probably mark the course of this singular hunt to the Preselly Mountains, the highest range in Pembrokeshire. At the eastern extremity of these Mountains rises the river Nyver, or Nevern, on the banks of which the British warriors drew themselves up in array, and close to the highest peak of the range, named Preselly Top, is the dingle of Cwm Kerwyn,

where the Twrch Trwyth is said to have committed such dreadful havoc among Arthur's champions. Within a distance of two miles, Arthur's name is again perpetuated in the rugged summit of Carn Arthur, from whence the imagination may easily trace some remembrance of the Twrch Trwyth and his progeny, in the names of the opposite eminence, Moel Dyrch; and of Tre Dyrch, the adjacent farm.

Leaving the Preselly Mountains, and passing through Aberteivi or Cardigan town, the Twrch Trwyth again appears in Dyffryn Llychwr, or Loughor, on the confines of Carmarthenshire and Glamorgan. The Dyffryn Amanw of the Tale is identical with the valley of the river Amman, which falls into the Llychwr some few miles from the sea. In the Mynydd Amanw we recognize the lofty heights, which form a natural boundary between the counties of Brecon and Carmarthen, called Mynydd Du, and Bannau Sir Gaer, or the Black Mountain, and Carmarthenshire Vans. On this range tradition has assigned to Arthur a resting place of the most ample dimensions, called Gwely Arthur, or Arthur's Bed, and near to the spot where the river Amman rises is an elevated knoll, called Twyn y Moch, at the foot of which is Llwyn y Moch, both which names may bear some allusion to the adventures detailed in the text. The same remark may be said to apply to the adjacent river Twrch, which rises on the Van, and runs into the Tawy, below Ystradgynlais. Another singular coincidence may be traced between the name of a brook in this neighbourhood, called Echel, and the Echel Forddwyttwl who is recorded in the Tale as having been slain at this period of the chase. On the Llangadock side of the Black Mountain, we meet with fresh reminiscences of the British Monarch in Pen Arthur, and Coiten Arthur. The latter is one of two large rocks in the bed of the Sawdde river, said to have been the hero's quoit, which he flung from the summit of Pen Arthur to its present position; a distance of about a mile. The rock beside the Coiten was thrown into the stream from the same eminence by a lady of those days, being a pebble in her shoe which gave her some annoyance. As there are several localities on the Tywi bearing the appellation of Dinas, it would be difficult to determine to which of them Din Tywi is intended to refer.

At Ystrad Yw, we find ourselves once more on well known ground, and hence we may conjecture that the course of the Twrch Trwyth

and his pursuers lay across Carn Cavall and the Brecon Mountains* to Abergwy, where the Wye falls into the Severn below Chepstow, and where the princely monster also dashes into the flood, to appear again but for a moment in Cornwall, before he vanishes entirely from our view.

LLIN LYWAN.—PAGE 314.

WHETHER the immersion of the Boar Trwyth into the Severn near Llin lywan, or Llinlivan, as it is generally called, has any reference to the wonders that characterize that remarkable spot does not appear, but it would seem reasonable to suppose that something more than a natural cause must have led to the marvellous results thus related in the tract *De Mirabilibus Britanniae*, attached to some of the copies of Nennius.

“There is another wonder, which is *Oper linn liuan*,† the mouth of which river opens into the Severn; and when the tide flows into the Severn, the sea in the like manner flows into the mouth of the above named river, and is received into a pool at its mouth, as into a gulph, and does not proceed higher up. And there is a beach near the river, and when the tide is in the Severn, that beach is not covered; and when the sea and the Severn recede, then the pool *Liuan* disgorges all that it had swallowed from the sea, and that beach is covered therewith, and it discharges and pours it out in one wave, in size like to a mountain. And if there should be the whole army of all that country there, and they should turn their faces towards the wave, it would draw the army to it by force, their clothes being full of moisture, and their horses would be drawn in like manner. But should the army turn their backs towards the wave, it will not injure them. And when the sea has receded, then the whole beach which the wave had covered is left bare again, and the sea retires from it.”‡

In an expedition of Arthur's to the North, the Scots fled before him, and betook themselves to the Lake *Llumonyw* (probably *Loch Lomond*,) in which were sixty islands and sixty rocks, and on each an

* The summit of which still retains the name of *Cadair Arthur*. There is also in Breconshire a valley bearing the name of one of the little pigs; *Cwm Banw*.

† Probably a corrupted form of the Welsh “*Aber Llyn Llivan*.”

‡ Nennius published by the English Historical Society. London, 1838, p. 57.

eagle's nest. Every first of May these came together, and from the sound of their voices the men of that country knew what should befall during the coming year. And sixty rivers fell into this remarkable lake, but only one river ran from the lake to the sea.

Arthur soon dislodged his opponents from their stronghold, the singular nature of which excited great surprize in the mind of Howel the son of Emyr Llydaw, who accompanied him. But when Howel expressed his wonder at it, Arthur told him that there was a still more marvellous lake not far thence, which was twenty feet long and twenty feet broad, and consequently square ; and it contained four different races of fishes, and a fish of one race was never found in a part of the lake occupied by a race to which it did not belong.* And he told him also that there was another lake in Wales near the Severn, which the men of that country called Llyn Llivan ; and that lake, when the sea flowed, received water into it, and swallowed it as though it had been a mountain, until it overflowed its banks ; and if it chanced that any stood with their faces towards the lake, and any of the spray of the water touched their clothes, it was hard for them to avoid being drawn into the lake ; but if their backs were towards it, how near soever they might stand to its edge, it would have no effect upon them.

“Ac ygyt a henny hevyt ef y dywawt bot llyn arall egkymru ar glan Havren. a dynion e wlat hono ae geilw ef llyn Llivan. Ar llyn hwnw pan vo e mor en llenwi. a kymer e dwfyr endaw ae ae llwng megys mynyd. hyt pan el tros eglaneu. Ac ena o damweinai bot nep en sevyll ae wyneb ar e llyn o chyvarfey dim o askellwyrch e dwfyr hwnw ae dillad anhawd vydey idaw emattal hyt na sugnei e llyn ef endaw. Ac o bydei enteu ae gevyn attaw, yr nasset e bydei idaw nit arkyvedei dim ket bei en sevyll ar y glan.” Brut Gruffudd ab. Arthur.—Myv. Arch. II. p. 310.

* This appears to be the same as the marvel described in the Catalogue appended to Nennius, where it is styled Finnaun Guur Helic, and is placed in the region of Cinlipluc.



