

Peniarth MS. 118, fogs. 829-837.

INTRODUCTION, TRANSCRIPT AND TRANSLATION,

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Introduction.

THE accompanying extract from the *Peniarth* MS. 118 (foolscap folio) was written by John David Rhys¹—better known as Sion Dafydd Rhys—about the year 1600. In addition to writing parts of *Peniarth* MSS, 118, 252, 270, 316; *Cardiff* MS. 18, and *Llanstephan* MSS. 41, 55, 56, 79,² he published a *Welsh Grammar* in 1592; he died in 1617, aged 80 years.³

Sion Dafydd Rhys's handwriting is fairly legible and needs little comment: in the following transcript the symbols 6 and ñ are written *w* and *nn* respectively. An examination of the photographic reproduction of fo. 835 (facing p. 142), which is one quarter of the actual size,

¹ Verified by Mr. T. Gwynn Jones, who is familiar with John David Rhys' handwriting.

² Dr. Gwenogvryn Evans' *Report on MSS. in the Welsh Language*. *Peniarth* MS. 118, fo. 297 contains an autograph letter of W. Mydleton from Wilton, dated 1st Feb., 1582, to Dr. Davies, *i.e.*, Dr. John Dd. Rhys. On fo. 300 of the same MS. are "Two paragraphs in Latin enjoining Wm: ap Howell, Dd: ap Dd: ap Morgan, and Tho: Vaughan to hold their agreement with John David, Doctor of Medicine, concerning a dwelling house, a barn and two gardens 'in burgo Brecon'".

³ Rowlands, *Llyfryddiaeth y Cymry*, p. 63, but Rowlands does not give his sources for the date of J. D. R's death.

gives an adequate idea of the characteristics of his script. Apparently most of this extract refers to the pre-Norman period in Welsh history—when perhaps it was thought that every *cawr*¹ had his stronghold or *caer*.

To the archæologist one of the most interesting passages is to be found on fo. 836, line 26, where it is stated that a *caer* was made for the milking of cows within it, a statement that strengthens the idea entertained by some scholars that most, if not all, of the *caers* (and one might add *din* or *dinas*), of very small area, throughout Wales, served no military purpose but were used as enclosures for cattle or sheep.

The commonest place-names in Wales suggesting fortifications of some kind are *din* or *dinas*, *caer*, *llys* (?), *tommen*, and *castell*.² It is as difficult to distinguish between these terms as it is between the Irish *dūn*, *rath*, *lis*, *cathair*, and *caisel*,³ because they are often used indifferently⁴ in the literature of Wales and of Ireland respectively, to designate a similar object—a stronghold.

¹“On the etymology of Welsh *cawr*, see Julius Pokorny’s article in the *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung*, neue Folge, 45 Bd. 1 Heft.”—Communicated by Mr. J. Glyn Davies, Liverpool University.

²The names *din* (both as prefix and suffix) or *dinas*, *caer*, *llys* and *tommen* seem to be more frequent in North than in South Wales. The castle—and with it the word *castell*—was introduced earlier, and to a greater extent, in South Wales; and as it superseded the previously constructed forts, the original name—*din* or *dinas*, *caer*, *llys*, *tommen*—would inevitably in many places become obsolete.

³O’Curry’s *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish*, vol. I., pp. ccxxxviii, cccv-cccvii, cccix, vol. III., p. 3; vol. I., pp. cccv-cccv; vol. I., p. ccciv; vol. I., p. cccvi-cccvii; vol. IV., p. 4; vol. I., pp. cccv, cccix.

⁴Compare the hopeless manner in which the nomenclature of mediæval military engines is confused by the chroniclers: for examples of this see Oman, *A History of the Art of War in the Middle Ages*, p. 545.

From the descriptions available of *din* or *dinas* sites in Wales we find that most of them are strongholds on hill-tops, and appear by nature to be much stronger for defence than the *caerau*. Evidently the *din* or *dinas* was the more primitive type of fort; its area varied considerably—from half an acre (*e.g.* Dinas near Dolbadarn in Carnarvonshire) to sixty-nine acres (*e.g.* Dinas Mawr in Denbighshire).

The term *din* means “a fort” (Irish *dūn*). *Dinas* in Welsh has long come to mean “a city”, and the confusion of meanings between the old and the new is found in the inconsequential place-name Dinas Dinlle.¹ In literary Welsh *dinas* is now feminine, but in place-names the old masculine gender is frequently preserved, *e.g.*, Dinas Mawr, Braich y Dinas, Craig y Dinas (near Clynnog in Carnarvonshire); however, the spoken form is liable to follow the modern feminine gender, *e.g.*, Braich y Ddinas.

Caer—particularly common in Snowdonia—is generally applied to at least two geographical types of forts which may be roughly distinguished as the *hill-caer* and the *plain-caer*.

(1) The *hill-caer* appears to have been a strong fort on a comparatively high hill—“a contour-fort”, with artificial defences following the natural line of the hill, and often consisting of a huge wall of loose stones to encircle completely the summit, and necessitating hard and long labour in its construction. It was generally circular in shape and enclosed an area of from one to two acres. Sometimes this stronghold, though usually on

¹ *Dinas* is clearly a late super-imposition in this name, and could only have been applied at a time when the meaning of *Dinlle* had been forgotten. Compare *Llyn Strellyn* (Ystrad-llyn) and *Llyn Cwellyn* (Cawell-lyn)—clear instances of tautology.

high ground, was not entirely dependent on natural slopes for protection.¹

(2) The *plain-caer* is represented by a rectangular or other enclosure of simple plan on fairly level ground.² This type of fort, if not actually constructed by the Romans, may be attributed to their influence, for the Romans rarely, if ever, adapted British camps to their own use.³ The Romanized Britons may have modified the Roman camps to suit their own methods of warfare, but it is more likely that when attacked, they retreated to their hills; Roman tactics were only suitable for a Roman drilled army.

At present the data available are not sufficient⁴ to answer conclusively the following questions (which occur to us) in connection with the *caerau*:—

(1) Are there *plain-caerau* with which the Romans were unlikely to be connected?

(2) Can the *plain-caerau* be sub-divided into *marsh-caerau*⁵ and *hard-ground caerau*?

¹“By our valuable MSS. and by traditional evidence, of which much remains correctly retained amongst our mountaineers, we learn that the *caerau* upon the summit of our hills, were outposts of the ancient inhabitants; here they lodged their wives and children; to these places they drove their cattle.”—*Caerwys MS.* x. p. 3, ‘*An Historical Account of the Ancient Castles in the Counties of Montgomery and Denbigh*’, by Angharad Llwyd.

²The *plain-caer* will not, of course, be confused with the moated homestead of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. See Allcroft, *Earthwork of England*, ch. xiv.

³British camps for the protection of the tribe—men, women and children—were generally in isolated positions suitable for natural defence; Roman camps were usually on a particular line of march and mostly intended for temporary occupation only, and that by trained soldiers.

⁴Only when the ‘Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire’ has completed its admirable *Inventories of the Welsh Counties* can these problems be adequately considered.

⁵Some earthworks may have been enclosures for cattle as a pro-

(3) Are the hill-caer and the plain-caer to be found close together? If so, could they have been constructed by the same race at the same period?

(4) Were any of these caerau isolated forts, or were they units in a general system of defence?¹

(5) Why are some caerau surrounded by a ditch, others by stones? Was this difference due to the nature of the material available or to the nature of the ground, to different builders, or to some other cause?

(6) Was the hill-caer the British imitation of a possibly Roman plain-caer? Was the hill-caer in general use in Wales in post-Roman times and until the introduction of the motte-castle?

(7) If both the hill-caer and plain-caer were post-Roman, was the plain-caer used for domestic purposes, and the hill-caer as a watch-post and therefore made smaller?

The etymology of the word *caer* (pl. *caerau*, *caeroedd*, and *caerydd*) cannot help us at the present time because it is not established; it cannot be phonetically derived from the Latin *castra* according to the established processes of Latin phonology in Welsh—that is, the Latin of the Roman occupation—because no instance is known of the passing of Latin *str* into Welsh diphthong + *r*.² (See n. pp. 148-9.)

tection from wild animals, such as wolves; a wolf could cross a marsh but heavy quadrupeds would never succeed in doing so, hence a marsh stockade suggests its use for military purposes only.

Mr. Higgins, Liverpool University, suggests in a letter to me that *Gaerwen* means 'a fort on, or in close proximity to, wide marshlands'. In this connection compare *Gaerwen ddu*, showing that *-wen* cannot mean 'white': is *-wen* the modern Welsh term *-weun*?

¹ See Professor Haverfield's 'Military Aspects of Roman Britain', *Y Cymmrodor* (1910) p. 67. Elaborate fortifications would suggest permanent occupation.

² (a) Professor J. E. Lloyd, Bangor, in '*Y Cymmrodor*,' vol. xi., pp. 26, 27, states: "In some parts of Cardiganshire *caerau* is occasionally used for *caeau* 'fields'". W. O. Pughe in his Dictionary

In the course of time these caer-enclosures fell into disuse as forts, but could still be used by the natives for herding cattle,¹ and the word *caer* might subsequently be gradually applied to cattle enclosures. As a matter of fact, in the accompanying transcript of *Peniarth MS.* 118, fo. 836, an instance is given of a *caer* being built for the purpose of milking cows within it :

“Drewyn Gawr a wnaeth Gaer Drewyn² yn y Deyrnion, am yr abhon a Chorwen. Ac yw gariad y gwnaeth y Gaer honno, *er godro ei gwarthec yndi*”.

(Drewyn Gawr made Caer Drewyn in Deyrnion, the other side of the river from Corwen. And to his sweetheart he made that Caer, to milk her cows in.)

The language no doubt distinguished at some time between *dinas* and *caer*, but in what way cannot be ascertained unless by archæological surveys and scientific excavation. Was the *dinas* an enclosure bounded by a

(1832) gives ‘caer y fynwent’, the churchyard wall. In the Welsh Bible *caer* is used almost invariably for ‘a wall’.

(b) Compare Thurneysen, *Handbuch des Alt-Irischen*, p. 517, for the derivation of *caer* from *castra*.—Communicated by Mr. Ifor Williams, Bangor.

¹ Compare the following :

(a) “Probably the Romanized Britons occupied the older British fort and modified its size to suit their own requirements.”—Allcroft, *Earthwork of England*, ch. xi.

(b) “The Normans often adapted British and Roman works, but these were mostly post-Norman, and used for domestic, not military purposes.”—*Ibid.*

(c) “Long after the *lisses* and *raths* were abandoned as dwellings, many of them were turned to different uses; some of the high *düns* and mounds were crowned with modern buildings. The superstitious peasantry always felt the greatest reluctance to putting them under tillage; but they were often used as pens for cattle, for which some were admirably adapted.”—Joyce, *The Origin and History of Irish Names of Places*, vol i, p. 284.

² “Kaer Drewiu, a round stone wall about an acre of ground where they kept their cattel in war time.”—Ed. Lhwyd’s *Parochialia*, *Arch. Camb.* (Supplement, April 1910), part ii, p. 44.

wall of earth, and the *caer* originally surrounded by a wall of stone? Was the *dinas* originally intended to shelter the whole tribe and their belongings? Was the plain-*caer* the fort of the Romans, and the hill-*caer* the watch-post of the Britons in post-Roman times?

Of the name *llys*¹ (Irish *lis*=‘a fort’) sufficient examples are not as yet forthcoming to warrant any statement as to the particular type of the military enclosure indicated. In later times *llys* certainly came to mean ‘court’, whether of the judiciary or of the Crown.

Another place-name suggesting a fortification of some kind is *tommen*—derived from Low Latin *tumba*—*tomm* + the Welsh feminine singulative suffix *-en*: *tomm* is also applied to ‘dung-heap’, e.g., *tommen dail* (English ‘midden’), probably from the fact of its having been earthed up for preservation. By the term *tommen*² is generally meant an artificial mount, with encircling ditch or

¹ (a) Mr. Ifor Williams, Bangor, in a letter notes that in ‘Culhwch’ *cadlys* is used for ‘the bailey of a castle’, and he quotes the *Myryrian Archaeology* (Denbigh, 1870), p. 226:

‘Ny seis na thwr na bwr (=burgh) bu krein’ (=prostrate).

‘Nac argoed na choed na *chadlys drein* (=a stockade of thorns); also the *White Book Mabinogion* (J. Gwenogvryn Evans, 1907), p. 244b,

‘mynet dros y teir catlys awnaethant hyt
pan dyuant y myŷn ygaer’.

With *cadlys* compare *cadlas*—used in Carnarvonshire to-day to denote an enclosure for the haystack.

(b) *Llys*: *Indo-Germanic* *pl̥t-su*, Pedersen, § 413, cognate with English ‘field’.—Communicated by Mr. J. Glyn Davies, Liverpool University.

² Was the *tommen* type of fort originally a round barrow of the pre-historic age, but subsequently adapted for military purposes? See B. C. A. Windle, *Remains of the Pre-historic Age in England* (Methuen, 1904), pp. 140-143; also compare the names *Tommen Gastel* (Gwydchelwern), *Tommen Gastel* (Lhanvor) and *Castel* *Tommen y mur* (Lhandekwyn) referred to in Ed. Lhwyd’s *Parochialia* (*Arch. Camb.*, Supplement Apr. 1910. Part ii, pp. 49, 62 and 104 respectively).

fosse, the area so enclosed being usually less than half an acre, *e.g.*, Tommen Fawr (Carnarvonshire), Tommen y Faerdre and Tommen y Rhodwydd (Denbighshire), Tommen y Bala (Merionethshire), Tommen Llanio (Cardigan-shire). The *tommen* site is often found on a river bank or on the edge of a lake.

The frequency with which proper names are attached to the word *castell* in place-names suggests

(1) The personal element, and possibly indicates the original builder, *e.g.*, Castell Madoc (Brecknockshire); *castell*-forts bearing personal names are *prima facie* comparatively modern;

(2) The proximity of a town, and suggests that the fort either protected the town or held it in subjection, *e.g.*, Castell y Wyddgrug.

Most of the *castell*-names, even where the proper names are absent, are applied to fortified mounts, wholly or partly artificial, and probably of the mount-and-bailey type.¹

The type, as well as the name, shows *castell* to be a fort of later date than *dinas* or *caer*;² it is also evident that *castell* was a different kind of stronghold from the *caer*.³

¹ The descriptions as yet available of these *castell*-forts are not in themselves sufficiently conclusive on this point.

² *Castell* occurs in the *Book of Llandaf* only about six times; it does not appear once in the *Gododin*, which contains *dinas* six, and *caer* four times. In this connection it may be observed that the military references in the *Pedeir Kainc* of the *Mabinogion* suggest a period in Wales prior to A.D. 1100; the descriptions of the castles in the other tales of the so-called *Mabinogion* clearly refer to some time at least subsequent to A.D. 1250. [It is stated that the *Peniarth MS.* containing the *White Book Mabinogion* was written about A.D. 1282; see Introduction to *White Book Mabinogion* (J. Gwenogvryn Evans), p. xiii].

³ (a) "Ni savei rædun ruych pell

Nac aer na chaer na chastell".—*Myr. Arch.* (Denbigh) p. 175.

(Nor battle nor caer nor castle would stand before them.)

The word *castell* is generally assumed to be derived from the Latin *castellum* (Irish *caisel*).¹

In the "Extract" that follows the writer names, but does not attempt to distinguish between, various sites of strongholds. He appears to be more concerned with deriving nearly all the place-names from the names of giants who once dwelt there. Some of these, so he writes, dwelt on a *moel* (Yseydion, Ophrom, Ysbryn); others in a *caer* (Gwedros, Hedoc, Dinas or Dynas, Chwilcin, Celgan, Odwyn, Clidha, Phili, Gwrle, Drewyn); two in a *bulch* (Radyr, Aedhan); one in a *llwyn* (Chwermon), a *cwrt* (Mibhod), a *garth* (Cribwr), an *ynys* (Cedwyn); but most of them are stated to have been dwelling in a *castell* (Howel, Llyphan, Pyscœc, Chwil, Didhannel, Moel, Moythyn, Mabon, Ourbryd, Cymryd, Maylor, Cornippin, Crygyn, Bwba, Bwch, Ernallht, Buga, Trogi, Crou, Gerdhan). The absence of the name *din* or *dinas* for a stronghold is significant.

(b) The feature that distinguishes the *castell* from its predecessors—*dinas* and *caer*—is the *tower*, whether the motte of the mount-and-bailey type or the keep of the later stone castle. This type of stronghold for permanent occupation suited a man with only a few trusted followers, and would be quite unsuitable to a tribe—with women and children. See *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, by J. H. Round (Longmans, 1892), p. 328, who adds that "the Latin *castellum* (corresponding to the Welsh *caer*), continued to be regularly used as descriptive of a fortified enclosure, whether surrounded by walls or earthworks, being even applied by Giraldus Cambrensis to a turf entrenchment at Pembroke". Probably in many cases it was found suitable to build a tower in a former *din* or *caer*, and then utilize the latter as a 'bailey': compare note ¹ (b), page 120.

¹ "Caiseal is very common in Irish and always used to signify a circular stone fort, and is either cognate with, or derived from, Latin *castellum*; it is found in the most ancient Irish MSS.: the modern form is *cashel*."—Joyce, *The Origin and History of Irish Names of Places*, vol. i., p. 286.

Extract from Peniarth Ms. 118.

- Yghwlad Meirionydh ymhlwybh Dol Gelhe y yghymwt
 Tal y Bont y mae mynyddi neu bhann neu bhoel¹
 bhawr uchel
 a elwir Cadeir Idris.² Ac yghhylch godreon y brynn mawr
 hwnn
 y mae amrybhaelon lhycheu neu lynnodh³ o dhwblhr.
 mawr ac
 uchel (mal y dywedais) yw'r mynydd; ac er i uchel, ac er
 an-
1. 5. hawdhed myned drostaw; eissioes os bwrir (medhant)
 phonn
 neu brenn aralh ir nebun a bhynnoch or dybhroedh
 hynny, chwi
 a gephwch y prenn hwnnw yn y lhyenn aralh yn y tu
 gwrthwy-
 neb ir mynydd hwnn. Ac am na elhir credu yn hawdh
 alhu o'r prenn bhyned dros draws penn mynyddi cyn ucheled
10. ar hwnn hymn yma; ydh ydis yn tybieid bhod rhyw ogobh
 neu geudawd o'r nailh lynn ir lhalh dann y mynydd yma,
 mal y galhei y peth a bhei yn y nailh lynn gael ei symud
 gyd
 ar y lhalh. Ac ar y coryn uchabh ir mynydd hwnn
 y mae megis lhun dulh ryw wely, mawr ei hyd a'i led, wedy
15. ei bheiliaw o bhain neu geric ossodedic oe gylch. a hwnn
 a elwir Gwely Idris, cyd boed bhod yn debygolach
 y bhod yn bhedh y cledhyssid Idris yndaw gynt. Ac ebb
 a dhywe-
 dir taw pwy bynnac i dhyn a orwedho ac a gysco ar y
 gwely hwnnw, un
 o'r dheu beth a dbamchweina idhaw, nailh ai bod yn
 Brydydh
20. or bhath oreu, ai ynteu myned yn llwyr ynbhyd⁴ o honaw.
 Ac

¹ *moel* is a 'round' height—bare.

² Marginal Note:—Cewri Cymru | Idris Gawr | Cymwd Ystym-
 . . | mer. Ac Arthur | ai lhadhodh. ac | wrth hyny ydh oedhynt |
 cewri yma yn deyrnasu | yn hir wedy Brutus | Crychan gawr yn |
 trigo yn Moel Cry- | chan yn gymodawe | Idris gawr. |

³ *lhycheu* neu *lynnodh*—both terms are vague in denoting the size
 of sheets of water. The writer may have meant to give alternative
 forms meaning precisely the same thing.

⁴ *ynbhyd*—O.E. *ungewittige*=unreasonable.

Translation of the Extract.

fo. 829

In the land of Merioneth in the parish of Dolgelly in the commote of Talybont is a mountain or peak or high large mount that is called Cader Idris.¹ And about the foot of this large hill are several lochs or lakes of water. Large and high (as I have said) is the mountain; and though so high, and though so difficult to cross over, yet (so they say) if a stick or other piece of wood be thrown into any you may choose of those waters, you will get that wood in the other lake² on the opposite side of this mountain. And as it is not easy to believe that the wood can go over the top of a mountain as high as this one here, it is supposed that there is some cave³ or hollow from the one lake to the other under this mountain, so that a thing that is in one lake can be moved to the other. And on the highest crown of this mountain is a bed-shaped form as it were, great in length and width, built of slabs or stones fixed around it. And this is called The Bed of Idris, though it is more likely that it is the grave in which Idris was buried in ages past. And it is said that whoever lies and sleeps on that bed, one of two things will happen to him, either he will be a poet of the best kind, or go entirely demented. And

¹ Marginal Note :—The Giants of Wales | Giant Idris | The Commote of | Ystymmer. And Arthur | killed him. And | by that there were | giants ruling here long after Brutus | Giant Crychan | dwelling in Moel | Crychan | a neighbour | of Giant Idris.

² Llyn Gafr and Llyn y Gader on the north side of Cader Idris; Llyn Can on the other side.

³ Twll yr Ogof on the west flank of Cader Idris.

- fo. 829 odhiwrth un or llynoedh yssydh dan y mynydd uchel y
rhed
abhon bhawr. Ac er hynny hagen pryd y damweina habh
trassyech
y bydd eissieu dwbhr wrth bhalu ar y melineu adeili-
edic ar lann yr abhon honno. Ac or ethryb hynny y gor-
25. bhuwyd yn bhynych rydhiau dwbhr or llynn hwnnw er
achub diphye
dwbhr y melineu. Ac (medhant) ny elhyggwyd dwbhr
eirnoed or llynn hwnnw, heb na bei yn dhiannod ryw
dymhestl a dygybhor o law, a tharaneu, a melht neu
lyched, yn damchweinaw yn y bhann honno. Ac yn y
30. mynydd uchel hwnn y preswylei gynt anbhadr aruthr¹
o gawr, heb dhim lhai meintiolaeth ei gorph no phwy un
bynnac o'r cewri uchod, a hwnn a elwid Idris gawr.
Ac yn yr un plwybh (Dol Gelhe) y mae mynydd a elwir
Moel Yecydion. Ac yn y mynydd hwnn ydh oedh
preswyl-
35. bhan y cawr mawr a elwid Ysecydion gawr ac oe
36. enw ebh yr henwid y bhoel honno yn bhoel Ysecydion.
- fo. 830 Ac ym mhlwybh Lhan Bhachreth y mae bryn neu bhyn-
nydd
a elwir Moel Ophrom; yn y lle y preswylei gynt Ophrom
gawr, ac oe enw ebh hebhyd y cabhas y brynn hwnnw ei
enw, ac
nyd pell y bhoel honno odhiwrth Bhoel Ysecydion, a lhai
yw no
5. Moel Ysecydion, ac yn yr un wlad a'r un cymwt.
Ac yghwlad Meirionydd hebhyd ym mhlwybh lhanylhtyd
a chymwt Ardudwy, ac ychydic odhiwrth y moelydd eraill
ac or tu arall i'r abhon a ranna y cymydoedh, y mae
brynn
arall a elwir Moel Ysbryn, am bhod Ysbryn gawr ai
10. Driebhan yno; o enw yr hwnn, y cabhas y brynn ei enw.
A'r cewri hynn olh a oedhynt yn anbherth o bheint, ac yn
anser Idris gawr, yr hwnn Idris oedh yn deyrn ac
yn Bennaeth arnadhunt.
Ac yghwlad Meirionydd hebhyd, ac yn agos at Penn
15. Aran ym Mhenllyn, a thann y lle a elwir Bwlch y
Groes, y mae bedh mawr ei gyhydedh² yn y lle y dy-
wedant dharbhod cladhu Lytta neu Ritta neu Ricca neu

¹ *anbhadr aruthr o gawr* = liter. "an unholy terror of a giant".

² *Cyhydedh* = 'equality', 'parity'.

from one of the lakes that is under the high mountain runs a large river.¹ And in spite of that when a very dry summer happens there is lack of water to grind in the mills built on the bank of that river. And for that reason it was frequently necessary to release the water from that lake to save the shortage of water of the mills. And (so they say) no water was ever released from that lake, that there was not at once some storm and downpour of rain, and thunder, and lightning, happening in that spot. And in this high mountain formerly lived a big giant, not less in size of body than any of the above giants, and he was called Idris Gawr. And in the same parish (Dolgelly) is a mountain called Moel Yscydion. And in this mountain was the abode of a great giant called Yscydion Gawr and from his name that hill was called Moel Yscydion.² fo. 829

And in the parish of Llanfachreth is a hill or mountain called Moel Ophrom,³ where formerly lived Ophrom Gawr, and it is from his name that that hill derived its name, and that hill is not far from Moel Yscydion, and it is smaller than Moel Yscydion, and in the same country and the same commote. fo. 830

And in the land of Merioneth also, in the parish of Llanelltyd and the commote of Ardudwy, and a little from the other hills and on the other side of the river that divides the commotes, is another hill called Moel Ysbryn, because Ysbryn Gawr had his dwelling there; from whose name the hill received its name. And all these giants were of enormous size, and in the time of Idris Gawr, which Idris was king and chief over them. And in the land of Merioneth also, and close to Pen Aran in Penllyn,⁴ and under the place called Bwlch y Groes, is a grave of great dimensions where they say Lytta or Ritta or Ricca or

¹ *i.e.*, Dysynni River.

² Moel Esgidion or Moel Caer Ynwch ('Cantref Meirionydd', gan R. Prys Morris, Dolgellau, 1890, pp. 69, 70): for 'Caerynwch' see Owen Jones's 'Cymru', i., 440, and Cambro-Briton, vol. ii, p. 364 (London, 1821).

³ 'Now called Moel Offrwm, 1½ miles South of Llanfachraeth'.—Owen Jones's 'Cymru', ii, 258.

⁴ In N.-E. Merionethshire and containing Llandderfel and four other parishes.

- Rithonwy neu Itto gawr; corph yr hwnn a dharoedh y rei o genedl y
20. cewri ei symud o Eryri, hyd yn agos i bhnyddh yr Aran bhawr ym Mhenlhyn. Y Rhicca gawr hwnn, a ymladhasse Arthur ac ebh, ac a ladhasse yn Eryri. A'r cawr hwnn hynn a wnaethodh idhaw ehun pilis o bharbheu brenhinedh, a ryladhyssei ebh. Ac anbhon a oruc at Arthur i erehi idhaw ynteu bhlighaw' ei bharbh elu-
25. nan a'e hanbhon idhaw.² Ac megis ydh oedh Arthur yn bennabh ar y brenhinedh; ynteu a dhodei ei bharbh ebh yn uchabh ar y pilis³ o'r barbheu ereilh olh er enrhydedh i Arthur. Ac ony wnelei ebh hynny; erchi i Arthur dhybhod i ymladh ac ebh; ar trechabh o nadhunt cymered
30. bilis o bharbh y lhalh. A' gwedy eu myned i ymladh y cabhas Arthur y bhudhugoliaeth ac y cymerth bharbh y cawr a'e' bilis,⁴—Itto gawr yn galw . . . , a dhywedei na chy-
bhyrdhyssei ac ebh eirioed yr eilgwr cyn dhewred a'r cawr hwnnw. A' gwedy caphel o Arthur y bhudhugoliaeth honno, yn yr eil wylbha o'r nos wynt a dhoethant⁵

¹ 'blingo' means to take the skin off, as well as to 'scalp' his beard.

² This demand of Rhitta Gawr is detailed in 'Morte Arthur', I. c. xxvii. See also 'The Mabinogion', translated by Lady Charlotte Guest, ed. by Ernest Rhys (J. M. Dent & Co.), notes pp. 326-7.

³ pilis. M.E. pilche = a furred garment; O.E. pylee; L. pellicea = made of skins.

⁴ Marginal Note (Roman numerals denote the number of each five lines):—

Ac eraill a adrohdant yr hystoria bhal hynn, nyd amgen:

Itto gawr yn galw ehunan (v) bhrehin gwynedd yn amser Arthur a dhanbhones at Arthur i obhyn ei bharbh ef. Ac Arthur ai gom-edhei idho. Ac ar hynny (x) ymgybharbhod a orugant ar benn brynn ai enw bwlech y groes rhwgh mowdlwy a phenlhyn yglwlad meirionydh. Ac yn yr ymgy- (xv) bharbhod drwy dheisybhiad Itto, y bwriassant eu harbheu odhuwrthunt, er probhi eu crybder. Ac or diwedh wrth ymdrech, a thann (xx) ymdreiglo, y daethant i'r gwastad, y lle a elwir Blaen Cynllwyd, wedy tynnu barbheu eu gilydh. ac er cobhiadigaeth am (xxv) hynny, y gelwir y bryn hwnnw, Rhiw y Barbheu, A' gwedy hynny, ymladh a wnaethant ai cledhybheu, yn y lle y lhadhodh Arthur y (xxx) cawr; yn yr hwnn lle y mae bedh Itto oe weled hyd hedhiw yn nbroed y rhiw.

Iwni gawr.

(xxxv) Iwni gawr yn trigo ygghymwd Penlhyn yn lle a elwir etto Cebhn Caer Iwni, ar lle y mae etto (xxxix) ol ei hen gastelb ebh.

⁵ Vertical line drawn (as indicated) through the last four lines (32-35).

Rithonwy or Itto Gawr was buried; whose body some^{fo. 830} of the tribe of the giants removed from Eryri to somewhere near Mynydd Aran Fawr in Penllyn. This Ricca Gawr was the one with whom Arthur had fought and had killed in Eryri. And this giant made this for himself, a robe of the beards of the kings he had killed. And he sent to Arthur to order him to cut off his own (*i.e.*, Arthur's) beard and send it to him. And as Arthur was the chief of the Kings, he would place his beard above the other beards as an honour to Arthur. And if he would not do that, he begged Arthur to come and fight him; and the victorious of them to make a robe from the other's beard. And after they went to fight Arthur had the victory and he took the giant's beard and his robe. Itto Gawr said he never met a second man as brave as that giant. And when Arthur had got that victory, in the second watch of the night they came

Marginal Note:—

And others relate the story thus, namely:

Itto Gawr, calling himself king of Gwynedd in the time of Arthur, sent to Arthur to ask for his beard. And Arthur refused it to him. And on this they met on the top of a hill called Bwlch y Groes between Mowddwy and Penllyn in the land of Merioneth. And in the meeting at Itto's wish, they cast their weapons away from them, to prove their strength. And at last by a struggle, and by rolling, they came to the plain, to the place called Blaen Cynllwyd,¹ after plucking each other's beards. And in remembrance of that, that hill is called Rhiw y Barfau.² And after that, they fought with their swords, in the place where Arthur killed the giant: in which place is Itto's grave to be seen to this day at the foot of the slope.

Iwni gawr,

Iwni Gawr lived in the commote of Penllyn in a place still called Cefn Caer Iwni,³ and the place where still is a trace of his old castle.

¹ *i.e.*, Cwm Cynllwyd, in which a stream runs from Bwlch y Groes to Bala Lake.

² Cp. Ffynonau'r Barfau in Bardsey Island. The tradition there is that these small wells were used by the monks for shaving purposes.

³ Cefn Caereini or Y Gaer, O. Jones's *Cymru*, ii, 64; Caer Creini or Crwyni, Caer Crwyn, O. Jones's *Cymru*, ii, 657 (and map); Caerau Crwyni, Pennant's *Tours*, ii, 205, *Arch. Camb.*, II, ii, 54 ill.; IV, xii, 307 ill.; V, i, 343. Cp. Llyn Creini.

- fo. 831 Yghwlad Aber Teibhi ac ym mhlwybh Lhan Dyssiliaw y
mae lle a elwir Caer Wedros. Ar caer hwnnw a elwid
bhelhy ac a elwir etto
o achaws bod Gwedros gawr yn trigiaw yno gynt.
Ac yghwlad Aber Teibhi ac ym mhlwybh Lhan Dyssul yr
5 oedh cawr yn trigiaw ai enw Howel gawr; a'r lle yr
oedh yn aros yndaw a elwir etto Castell Howel gawr.
Ac yghwlad Aber Teibhi ac ym mhlwybh Lhan Bhair or
Lhwyn
ydh oedh cawr a elwid Lhyphan gawr, a'r lle ydh oedh
• ebh yn tri
giaw yndaw, a elwir etto Castell Lhyphan gawr.
- 10 Ac yghwlad Aber Teibhi ac yn plwybh Bangor ydh oedh
Pyscoc
gawr yn preswyl; a'r lle ydh oedh ebh yn trigaw yndaw
a el-
wir etto Castell Pyscoc gawr.
Tair gwidhones¹ oedh yn wragedh i'r tri chawr dwethabh,
nyd amgen,
i Howel gawr, a Lhyphan gawr, a Pyscoc gawr; a'r tair
widhones
- 15 hynny a ladhwyd (medhant) gan Walchmei nai Arthur;
drwy dhichelhon, herwydh na elhid ei dibha wy mywn
modh
amgenach nac yn dhichelhgar, gan bhaint eu crybnder a'i
grym.
a thair chwiorydh oedhynt y tair gwidhones hynn; ac
obhywn y
tri chastelh y lhadwyd, nyd amgen, castell Howel, castell
Lhy-
20 phan, a chastelh Pyscoc, herwydh a dhywedir am danunt.
Yghwlad Aber Teibhi ac ym mhlwybh lhan Dyssul y pre-
swylieï gynt Hedoc gawr; a'r lle ydh oedh ebh yn
preswyl
yndaw, a elwir etto caer Hedoc gawr.

¹ 'gwiddon' (f). See Rhys's *Celtic Folk Lore*.

In the land of Aberteifi and in the parish of Llan Dyssil- fo. 831 iaw¹ is a place called Caer Wedros.² And that caer was called thus, and is still so called because Gwedros Gawr formerly lived there.

And in the land of Aberteifi and in the parish of Llan Dyssul³ lived a giant and his name was Howel Gawr; and the place he lived in is still called Castell Howel Gawr.⁴

And in the land of Aberteifi and in the parish of Llanfair or Llwyn⁵ was a giant called Llyphan Gawr, and the place he lived in is still called Castell Llyphan Gawr.

And in the land of Aberteifi and in the parish of Bangor⁶ lived Pyscoc Gawr; and the place he dwelt in is still called Castell Pyscoc Gawr.⁷

Three witches were wives to the last three giants, namely, to Howel Gawr, and Llyphan Gawr, and Pyscoc Gawr; and those three giantesses were killed (they say) by Gwalchmai⁸ the nephew of Arthur by trickery, because they could not be destroyed except by cunning, on account of their strength and power. And three sisters were these three witches; and within the three castles they were killed, namely, Castell Howell, Castell Llyphan, and Castell Pyscoc, according to what is related of them.

In the land of Aberteifi and in the parish of Llan Dyssul formerly lived Hedoc Gawr; and the place he lived in is still called Caer Hedoc Gawr.⁹

¹ Llandyssilio-gogo, or Gogofau, 18 miles W.N.W. of Lampeter and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Aberaeron.

² Castell Llwyn Dafydd or Castell Mabwynion (O. Jones's *Cymru*, ii, 61), or Meib Wnion (or Castell Caerwardros—O. Jones's *Cymru*, i, 77, 315).

³ Llandyssul, on River Teivi on the Carmarthen border, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of Newcastle Emlyn.

⁴ Castell Howel or Humphrey. See O. Jones's *Cymru*, i, 78, 280; ii, 62 (bis); *Arch. Camb.*, I, i, 44; III, vi, 172; *Y Geninen*, xxx, p. 144 (1912).

⁵ Llanfair-Orllwyn on the River Teivi on the Carmarthen border, and 4 miles E. of Newcastle Emlyn.

⁶ Bangor— $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of Newcastle Emlyn.

⁷ Castell Pistog. See O. Jones's *Cymru*, i, 78, 107.

⁸ Is this Gwalchmai ab Gwyar, nephew son of Arthur's sister, by Gwyar, her second husband? O. Jones's *Cymru* i, 602; see also Lady C. Guest's *Mabinogion*, i, 122.

⁹ Moel Hebog (Carnarvonshire) is called Moel Hedog or Moli hedog about Criccieth.

fo. 831 Ac yghwlad Aber Teibhi ac ym mhlwybh lhamn Drenoc¹
 25 y trigiei gynt Chwîl gawr ; a'r lle ydh oedh ebh yn aros
 yndaw, a elwir etto Castell Chwîl gawr.²

Yghwlad Aber Teibhi yn ystrad ydh oedh gynt Didhan-
 nel gawr, a'r lle ydh oedh yn aros yndaw oe enw ebh
 a elwid, ac a elwir etto Castell Didhannel.

30 Ac yghwlad Aber Teibhi yn Ystrad uchod y preswyliei
 Moel gawr, a'r lle ydh oedh yn trigiaw yndaw, a elwir
 etto, Castell Moel.

Ac yghwlad Aber Teibhi, yn lhamn Arth ydh oedh Moy-
 34 thyn gawr, a'e breswylbhod a elwir etto Castell Moythyn.

fo. 832 Yghwlad Aber Teibhi ydh oedh cawr a elwid
 Mibhod gawr, a'r lle ydh oedh yn aros yndaw a elwir etto
 Cwrt
 Mibhod.

Ac yghwlad Caer Bhyrdhin yn lhamn Sawel ydh oedh
 5 pedwar o gewri, a'r rhai hynny yn bedwar brodyr ; nyd
 amgen Mabon gawr ; ar llê a gybhanhedhei y cawr hwnn,
 a elwir hedhiw a henw Castell Bhabon ; a'r ail a elwid
 Dinas gawr ; a'r lle y preswyliei yndaw a elwir etto Caer
 Dhinas gawr. a'r trydydh a elwir Chwilein neu Wilcin
 10 gawr ; a'r bhan yr arhossei yndaw a elwir etwa Caer Wilc-
 ein. A'r pedwerydh a elwir Celgan gawr, a'r lle y
 trigiei yndaw a elwir etto Caer Celgan.

¹ 'Wenog' written in ink above 'Drenoc' by later writer.

² 'Crug y hwil' written in margin by later writer.

And in the land of Aberteifi and in the parish of Llan fo. 831
Drenoc¹ formerly lived Chwíl Gawr: and the place he
abode in is still called Castell Chwíl Gawr.²

In the land of Aberteifi in Ystrad³ was formerly
Diddanel Gawr, and the place he lived in was named
after him, and is still called Castell Diddanel.

And in the land of Aberteifi in the above Ystrad there
dwelt Moel Gawr, and the place he lived in is still called
Castell Moel.⁴

And in the land of Aberteifi in Llan Arth⁵ was
Moythyn Gawr, and his abode is still called Castell
Moythyn.⁶

In the land of Aberteifi was a giant called Meifod Gawr,⁷ fo. 832
and the place he dwelt in is still called Cwrt Meifod.⁸

And in the land of Caerfyrddin in Llan Sawel⁹
were four giants, and these were four brothers, namely
Mabon Gawr, and the place in which this giant dwelt is
called to-day by the name Castell Fabon; and the second
was called Dinas Gawr, and the place he dwelt in is still
called Caer Dinas Gawr. And the third is called Chwilcin
or Wilein Gawr, and the place he dwelt in is still called
Caer Wilcin. And the fourth is called Celgan Gawr, and
the place he lived in is still called Caer Celgan.

¹ Llanwennog—6 miles W.S.W. Lampeter Railway Station.—
O. Jones's *Cymru*, i, 78; ii, 179.

² Is it identical with Castell Moyddin?—O. Jones's *Cymru* ii, 179.
Cf. Castell Moyddyn *infra*.

³ *Ystrad* (a) in Caron is Clawdd parish near Tregaron.—O. Jones's
Cymru, ii, 647.

(b) in Llanddewi Brefi parish $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles S.W.S. of Tre-
garon.—O. Jones's *Cymru*, ii, 647.

Ystrad Eftur— $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. Tregaron.—O. Jones's *Cymru*,
i, 274-5.

Llanfihangel Ystrad— $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S E. Aberaeron.—O. Jones's
Cymru, ii, 114.

⁴ Castell Ysptyty Ystrad Menrig.—O. Jones's *Cymru*, i, 78; ii, 646.

⁵ Llánarth.

⁶ Castell Moeddyn.—O. Jones's *Cymru*, i, 77; II, ii, 298; *Arch.*
Camb., VI, x, 374.

⁷ ? Meifod—6 miles N.W. of Welshpool in Montgomeryshire.—
O. Jones's *Cymru*, ii, 252. (Other 'Meifods' in Brecknockshire,
Radnorshire and Carmarthenshire.)

⁸ ? Cwrt Newydd—5 miles W. of Lampeter.—(O. Jones's *Cymru*—
map).

? Cwrt Earthwork—*Arch. Camb.*, IV, ix, 344.

⁹ Llan sawel or Llan sawyl—8 miles N.W. Llangadock.

fo. 832 Yghwlad Caer Bhyrdhin ac yn lhann y Crwys ydh oedh
cawr

a elwid Chwermon gawr, a'r lle yr oedh yn trigiaw yndo,
15 a elwir etto lhwyn Chwermon.

Ac yghwlad Caer Bhyrdhin yn mhlwybh Cynwil ydh oedh
cawr a elwid Ladyr neu Radyr gawr; ar lle ydh oedh
yn aros yndaw a elwir etto Bwlech Rhiw Radyr.

Ac yghwlad Caer Bhyrdhin yn Cynwil Gayo ydh oedh
20 cawr a elwid Cynwil gawr, a dyna yr achaws, agatbhydh
pahan y gelwir y lle etto Cynwil, a gwr dwywawl ydoedh
hwmnw,

Ac yghwlad Caer Bhyrdhin yn lhann lhony ydh oedh
Oerbryd neu Eurbryd gawr, a'r lle ydh oedh ebh yn
ei gymbhanhedhu, a elwir etto Castell Ourbryd.

25 Ac yn yr un plwybh a'r lle ydh oedh Cymryd gawr, a'r
lle ydh oedh yn trigaw yndaw, a elwir etto Castell
Cymryd.

30	ygwlad Bry-	{	Gogbhran gawr a oedh yn trigo yn Aber
	cheinawe yn-		Ysgyr yn y
	agos i drebh		caer uch yr abhon.
	32 Aber Hodni.		Mwghmawr drebhi ¹ a oebh yn trigo yn
			caereu yssydh dir yr awr hon i Rosser
			Howel o'r gaer.
			Crystil gawr yn nghwlad y Cruc wrth bont
			wilim
			Crweast gawr yn trigo ym mhen Crweast.
			eraill ² a
			dhywedant Crow castell, Castell y brain.

¹ *Mwghmawr Arefi*—'Mug mawr drewydd'—*Black Book of Carmarthen*, J. Gwenogvryn Evans (Pwllheli, 1906), 93-1, 93-6, 108-5.

² From this word to the end of the following line is written in a different hand—probably a later note.

In the land of Caerfyrddin and in Llan y Crwys¹ was a giant called Chwermon Gawr, and the place he dwelt in is still called Llwyn Chwermon. fo. 832

And in the land of Caerfyrddin in the parish of Cynwil² was a giant called Ladyr or Radyr Gawr³, and the place he lived in is still called Bwlch Rhiw Radyr.⁴

And in the land of Caerfyrddin in Cynwil Gayo⁵ was a giant called Cynwil Gawr, and that is the reason, perhaps, why the place is still called Cynwil, and he was a godly man.

And in the land of Caerfyrddin in Llan llong was Oerbryd or Eurbryd Gawr, and the place he dwelt in is still called Castell Ourbryd.

And in the same parish and place was Cymryd Gawr, and the place he dwelt in is still called Castell Cymryd.

In the land of Brycheiniog near to the town of Aber Hodni.	{	Gogfran Gawr ⁶ lived in Aber Ysgyr ⁷ in the caer above the river.
		Mwngmawr drefi lived in the caerau which land now belongs to Rosser Howel of the gaer.
		Crystil Gawr in the land of the Cruc by Bont wilim.
		Crweast Gawr dwelling in the top of Crweast. Others say Castell Crow, ⁸ Castell y brain.

¹ Llanyerwys—on Roman road, 4 miles E. by S. of Lampeter Railway Station, and near the Cardiganshire boundary.—O. Jones's *Cymru*, ii, 183.

² St. Cynwyl in the sixth century founded

(i) Cynwyl Gaio Church—8 miles N.W. by N. of Llanymddyfri and Caer Caio there situated.—O. Jones's *Cymru*, i, 260.

(ii) Cynwyl Elfed Church—6 miles N.N.W. Carmarthen—in Carmarthenshire.—O. Jones's *Cymru*, i, 367.

³ Is Radyr—Rhaiadr?

⁴ Bwlch y rhiw—5 miles N.W. Conwil Cayo.—O. Jones's *Cymru* (map).

⁵ Caer Caio—O. Jones's *Cymru* i, 260.

⁶ Gogyrfan Gawr, father of Gwenhwyfar—Caer Ogyrfan (Old Oswestry).—O. Jones's *Cymru*, i, 585.

⁷ Aberyscir or Aber-csgair—3½ miles W.N.W. Aberhonddu. There is 'Y Gaer' or Gaer Bannau (on the East bank of Yscir opposite to the village), also an artificial hillock.—O. Jones's *Cymru*, i, 82.

⁸ Crowcastle.

fo. 833 Ac yghwlad Aber Teibhi ydh oedh gynt cyn no dybhod
 Brutus
 ir ynys homm, Maylor gawr, a'r lle y preswylei yndaw, a
 elwir
 etto Castellh Maylor adeiliedic ar bhrynn uchel neu drum
 lann uchel a enwir y Dinas ar y nailh ystlys i'r abhon
 5 ystwyth o bhywn rhydhir trebh Aber Ystwyth. Ac i'r
 May-
 lor gawr hwnn ydh oedh tri meib, nyd amgen, Cornippin
 gawr,
 a Crygyn gawr, a Bwba gawr. Cornippin gawr a gy-
 bhanhedhei gastelh a elwir etto o'i enw ebh ehun, nyd
 amgen
 Castellh Cornippin yn gybharwyneb a Chastelh Maylor or
 10 ystlys aralh i'r abhon Ystwyth ym mhlwybh Lhan Ychay-
 arn obhywn cymwd Mebhonydh. Ac ebh a dhanchwei-
 anawdh i Bhaylor gawr gael ei dhala yn gaeth yn lle a
 elwid Cybheiloc yghhyleh deudhec milhtir odhiwrth ei
 gastelh ehun; ac yn barawd cael ei dhodi i agheu, ebh
 15 a dheissybhawdh ar ei elynion gael cennad i chwythu yn ei
 gorn deirgweith cyn godhebbh i agheu. yr hynn beth a
 genhatawyd
 idhaw. Ac yna y chwythei ebh yn ei gorn y chwythiad
 cyntabh hyd nyny gwympei gwalht ei benn a blew ei
 bharbh.
 Ac ar ei eil chwythiad yn ei gorn, cymeint oedh o nerth ac
 20 angerdh yn y chwyth ac y cwympei yn llwyr holh ewinedh
 byssedh ei dhwylo a'e draed. Ac ar y trydydh chwythiad
 yn ei gorn y parei angerdh grymm y chwyth ir corn
 dori yn gandrylheu mân. Ac yna pan ytoedh ei bhab
 ebh Cornippin yn hely wrth bharchogaeth ar bharch mawr
 abhribhed gan
 25 arwein ei bhytheiad yn ei law, ac yn clywed lais corn
 ei dad, ebh a dristaawdh yn dhirbhawr, ac yn bhwy no
 meint yr hiraethodh am ei dad; a'r lle hwnnw hyd
 hedhiw, a
 elwir Cebhn Hiraethoc. Ac yna y dechreawdh ebh
 ymchue-
 lud tu ac at ei dad wrth geissiaw ei helpu; ac wrth

And in the country of Aberteifi, before the coming of Brutus to this island, there formerly lived Maylor Gawr, and the place in which he lived is still called Castell Maylor which was built on a high hill or high ridge called Y Dinas¹ on the one side of the river Ystwyth within the boundary of the town of Aber Ystwyth.

To this Maylor Gawr were three sons, namely, Cornippin Gawr, and Crygyn Gawr, and Bwba Gawr. Cornippin Gawr dwelt in a castle which is still called after his own name, namely, Castell Cornippin opposite Castell Maylor on the other side of the river Ystwyth in the parish of Llan Ychaiarn² within the commote of Meifienydd.³ And it came to pass that Maylor Gawr was taken prisoner in a place called Cyfeilog, about twelve miles from his own castle; and when on the point of being put to death, he begged of his enemies to permit him to blow his horn three times before suffering death, which thing was allowed to him. And then he blew his horn the first time until the hair of his head and beard fell. And on the second blast of his horn, so great was the strength and force of the sounding that all his finger and toe-nails fell off completely. And on the third blast of his horn the intensity of the force of the sound caused the horn to be broken into small pieces.⁴ And then when his son Cornippin was hunting, as he rode on his huge horse and leading his hound by hand, and hearing the sound of his father's horn, he saddened greatly,⁵ and he longed beyond measure for his father; and that place, to the present day, is called Cefn Hiraethog. And then he began to return towards his father in seeking to help him; and in

¹ Dinas Maclor—the old name for 'Y Dinas'—to the S. of Aberystwyth. For a description of it see O. Jones's *Cymru*, i, 84, 85.

"Adnabod, nid anobaith
Dinas Maelor o'r môr maith;
Cael o'r braidd, diwladaidd lwyth,
O bu rwystr, Aberystwyth."—Cywydd y Mordwyo at Ynys
Enlli gan Rhys Llwyd ap Rhys.

² Llanychaiarn—village and parish in Cardiganshire, on Ystwyth river, two miles E. of Aberystwyth Railway Station: the Castell stood on the E. bank of the Ystwyth.—O. Jones's *Cymru*, ii, 182.

³ Mefenydd—a township in Llanrhytyd, Cardiganshire, 8½ miles N.E. Aberaeron.

⁴ or 'shattered into fragments'

⁵ or 'sorrowed greatly.'

fo. 833 bharcho-

30 gaeth drwy gymeint o phrwst a buander, ebh a dorres penn
ei bhytheiad odhi wrth ei gorph, hyd yn y lynei yn unie
yn y

gynlhybhan pen a sabhn y ci. A'r lle hwnnw a elwir etto
hyd y dydh hedhiw, Bwlch Sabhn y ci, a phan weles ebh
hynny,

ebh a yspardynei ei bharch, hyd yny lamhei y march ar
35 un naid dros yr abhon ystwyth i hyd yn gymeint a bod
enrhy-

bhedhawl mawr weled amled hyd y gambha. a'r lle y dis-
cynodh y march ar ei naid, a elwir yr awr honn Ol earn
y march. Ac bhelhy y daeth Cornippin hyd at ei dad, yn
y lle

drwy ymladh y las ynteu hebhyd.

40 A'r Grygyn gawr a oedh yn trigaw yn Castell Crygyn
obhywn

plwybh Lhan Hilar ac yn yr un cymwd.

fo. 834 Bwba¹ gawr a oedh yn trigiaw yn y castell yssydh a'i enw
ebh arnaw

etto, nyd amgen Castell Bwba, ym mhlwybh Lhan Badarn
Bhawr yghhymwd perbhedh

Ydh oedhynt y cewri hynn yn buchedhocau yghhymry cyn
no dybhod

5 Brutus i'r ynys honn, a'i cymnebrawd oedh hyd tra bhuant
bhyw ladh y sawl dhynion bynnac a dhelynt i lettya
obhywn eu

ceyrydh wy, hyd yn y diwedh dhybhod 'r un dyn² ai lhadh
wynt

eilh-deu yn un nosweith drwy dhichelh.

Odwyn gawr a oedh yn trigaw yn ei caer a elwir etto Caer

10 Odwyn neu Castell Edwin obhywn plwybh Lhan Badarn
Odwyn, y gelwir lhan Badarn Odyn, gan golhi y lhythyr
(w) o'r canol.

Rhai a dybiynt bhod Garwed yn gawr, eithr nyd cawr
oedh ebh

nany'n meudwy yn trigiaw obhywn pedeir milltir i Ystrad

15 F'hlur, myndw lle a elwir etto Rhiw Garwed; ac yna y
cabhas ei ladh gan Gwaith Bhoed, er ys yghhylech pym
cant

o bhlwydhynen.

¹ Cp. 'bwbach' a bogey, goblin, scarecrow; is 'bwba', a local
name for 'ghost'?

² 'r un dyn = 'the same man'.

riding with such haste and swiftness, he tore the head ^{fo. 833} of his hound from off its body, until there only remained in the leash the head and mouth of the dog. And that place is still called to this day, The Pass of the Dog's Muzzle. And when he saw that, he spurred his steed until the horse leapt at one bound over the Ystwyth River so that it was a great wonder to see such a length of leap, and the spot on which the horse alighted on his leap, is called to this hour Ol Carn y March.¹ And in that manner Cornippin came up to his father, where after fighting he also was killed.

And Crygyn Gawr dwelt in Castell Crygyn within the parish of Llan Hilar,² and in the same commote.

Bwba Gawr lived in the castle which still bears his name, namely, Castell Bwba, in the parish of Llan Badarn Fawr³ in the middle commote. fo. 834

These giants lived in Wales before Brutus came to this island, and their custom while they lived was to kill whatever men should come to lodge within their strongholds until at last the same man came and killed them both the same night by cunning.

Odwyn Gawr lived in his stronghold which is still called Caer Odwyn or Castell Edwin within the parish of Llan Badarn Odyn, which is called Llan Badarn Odyn,⁴ the letter (w) being lost from the middle. Some consider Garwed⁵ a giant, but he was not a giant but a hermit living within four miles of Ystrad Fflur,⁶ in a place still called Rhiw Garwed; and then he was killed by Gwaith Bhoed, about five hundred years ago.

¹ There is a Glan Olmarch near Cardigan—at Llechryd.

² *Llanilar*— $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. Aberystwyth: 'Castle Hill' is one of its chief mansions (O. Jones's *Cymru*, ii, 147).

Ilar (Hilary) was a Saint that flourished at the beginning of the sixth century and was sometimes called Ilar Bysgotwr (O. Jones's *Cymru*, i, 676).

³ *Llanbadarn Fawr*—a large parish including Aberystwyth—O. Jones's *Cymru*, ii, 14, 15.

⁴ *Llanbadarn Odwyn*—3 miles W. of Tregaron Railway Station.—O. Jones's *Cymru*, ii, 18.

⁵ Cp. Carwed Fynydd.

⁶ Ystrad Fflur or Strata Florida or Caron-uwch-clawdd— $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. Tregaron.

fo. 834 Yghwlad Morgannw ydh oedh Cribwr gawr y yghhastelh
Cebhn Cribwr wrth Lann Gewyddh. Arthur a ladhawdh
dair

20 chwaer i Gribwr wrth dhichelh. Canys Arthur a lysenwei
ebh

yn Gawl Twym wrth y chwaer gyntabh; ac yn Uwd twym
wrth yr ail chwaer (mal y cerdha'r chwedl), ac wrth y
drydedh yn Tameid Bara

a phany y galwei y chwaer gyntabh am help yn erbyn
Cawl

Twym, yr attebei Cribwr: mursen gad idho oeri, ac
25 yn yr un modh yr attebei ir ail chwaer, pan geissiei help
yn erbyn Uwd twym. A'r drydedh chwaer a lebhei bhod
y Tameid Bara yn ei thagu; ac ir attebei ynteu, Mursen
cymer dameid a bho lhai. A phan yr ymliwiei

Cribwr ac Arthur am ladh ei chwiorydh, yr attebei Arthur
30 drwy eghlyn milwr¹ yn y lhun hynn.

Cribwr cymer dy gribeu

A phaid ath gostoc lidieu

O daw i mi gynyg—dieu

A gawsant wy, a gey ditheu

35 ny alhei neb ladh y tair chwaer yghhyd, rac maint eu grym
eithr o'r neilhtu drwy dhichelh y lhadhodh Arthur wy.

fo. 835 Ar lle oi enw ebh a elwir etto Cribarth i.e. garth Cribwr
gawr

Ac yn gybheir wyneb ac ynteu ydh oedh cawr a elwid Oyle
gawr,

ai driebhan etto a elwir Penn Oyle.

Ac mywn lle yn yr un plwybh a elwir etto ynys Cedwyn
5 ydh oedh cawr aralh a elwid Cedwyn gawr, a'r tri hynn a
oedhynt

yn anser Arthur. A'r dhau gyntabh a gawsant eu lhadh
gan Arthur.

Ac yn mhlwybh Penn Ederyn, Dynas gawr a gabhas y
ladh

¹ See *Yr Ysgol Farddol*, gan Dafydd Morganwg (Caerdydd) 1904—
'Englyn Milwr' (p. 133); also 'Triban Milwr' (pp. 125-127) and
'Triban Morganwg' (pp. 127-8)—both of which have been confused
with 'Englyn Milwr'.

In the country of Morgannwg was Cribwr Gawr in fo. 834 Castell Cefn Cribwr¹ by Llan Gwydd.² Arthur killed three sisters of Cribwr by treachery. Because Arthur nick-named him(self) Hot Pottage to the first sister, and Warm Porridge to the second sister (so the tale runs), and a Morsel of Bread to the third, and when the first sister called for help against Hot Pottage Cribwr answered: Wench, let him cool; and in the same manner he answered the second sister, when she sought assistance against Warm Porridge. And the third sister called out that the Morsel of Bread was choking her; and to this he answered, Wench, take a smaller piece. And when Cribwr reproached Arthur for killing his sisters Arthur replied by an *englyn milwr* in this manner;

Cribwr take thy combs
And cease with currish anger
If I get a real chance—surely
What they have had, thou shalt have too.

No one could kill the three sisters together, so great was their strength, but singly by stealth Arthur killed them.

And the place is still called after his name Cribarth,³ fo. 835 namely, Garth Cribwr Gawr. And opposite to him was another giant called Oyle Gawr, and his dwelling place is still called Pen Oyle.

And in the same parish in a place still called Ynys Cedwyn⁴ there was another giant called Cedwyn Gawr, and these three lived in Arthur's time. And the first two were killed by Arthur.

And in the parish of Pen Ederyn,⁵ Dynas Gawr was killed

¹ Cefn Cribwr—4 miles N.W. Bridgend.

² Llangewydd—or Trelalys or Laleston—2 miles W. by N. Bridgend. Llangewydd was the original name and founded by Caw, lord of Cwm Cowlyd; the present name is from Lales, the builder of Neath monastery and Margam Abbey.—O. Jones's *Cymru*, ii, 2.

³ *Cribarth*—a mountain on the S. border of Brecknockshire, near Tawe River, 12 miles N. by E. of Neath.

⁴ *Ynys Cedwyn*—a township in N. Glamorgan, near the junction of the Tawe and Twrch, and 13 miles N.E. Swansea.

⁵ *Penderyn* or Pen y daren, near S. border of Brecknockshire and 7 miles W. by N. of Merthyr Tydvil: a strong old British fort called Craig y Dinas (O. Jones's *Cymru* ii. 661) in the parish (O. J.'s *Cymru* ii, 405).

fo. 835 gan Arthur. A'r lle y trigyei yndaw a elwir etto Caer
Craic Dynas gawr, alias Craic y llyn.

10 Bwch gawr a breswylei yn lle a elwir etto Castellh Bwch
rhwgh Caer lhion ar Wysc a lhan Ternan, ac yn y
Castellh Bwch aralh rhwgh y pentre Bach ar Henlhys
yggwlad Gwent y cybhanhedhei ebh hebhyd, Ac i'r Bwch
hwnn y bu bheibion, nyd
amgen Ernallht gawr, a'i driebhan yn lle a elwir etto

15 Castellh Ernallht yn lhan Gattwe dhyphryn Wysc. Clidha
gawr ym mhlwybh y Bettws newydd, ai driebha yn y lle a
elwir Clodheu Caer Clidha, ar tir hwnnw a elwir hedhiw
Tir

Clibha ym mhlwybh Lhan Arth. Buga gawr, a'i dr-
igbha yn y lle a elwir etto Castellh Brynn Buga,

20 Trogi gawr a breswylei yn y Castellh a elwir etto Castellh
Trogi wrth Coed Gwent. Cybi gawr, ai gartrebh
yn y castellh a elwir etto Castellh Cybi. Crou gawr, a'i
arosbha yn y lle a elwir etto Castellh tir Crou ym mhlwybh
y Bettws newydd, Yr hain olh oedhynt bheibion i Bhwch
gawr

25 o bhywn gwlad Gwent. A rhai o dhywedant bhod Phili
yn gawr ac yn bhab i'r Bwch uchod, a'i driebha yn . .

by Arthur. And the place where he dwelt is still called fo. 835
Caer Craig Dynas Gawr, at other times Craig y Llyn.¹

Bwch Gawr lived in a place still called Castell Bwch between Caerleon on Usk and Llan Ternan,² and he also lived in the other Castell Bwch between Pentref Bach and the Henllys³ in the country of Gwent. And there were sons to this Bwch, namely, Ernallt Gawr, whose dwelling was in the place still called Castell Ernallt in Llan Gattwg⁴ in the Usk valley. Clidda Gawr in the parish of Bettws Newydd,⁵ and his abode in the place called Cloddeu Caer Clidda, and that land to-day is called Tir Clidda⁶ in the parish of Llan arth.⁷ Buga Gawr, and his abode in the place still called Castell Bryn Buga,⁸ Trogi Gawr dwelt in the castle still called Castell Trogi by Coed Gwent.⁹ Cybi Gawr, whose home was in the castle still called Castell Cybi. Crou Gawr, his abode in the place still called Castell Tir Crou¹⁰ in the parish of Bettws Newydd. All these were sons of Bwch Gawr within the country of Gwent. And some say that Phili was a giant and a son to the above Bwch, and his abode in . .

¹ *Craig y llyn*—the highest peak in Glamorganshire, 5 miles W. by N. of Aberdare, and 4 miles S.W. of Penderyn.

² Llanfihangel-llantarnam or Llantorfaen—2½ miles N.W. Caerleon-on-Usk (O. J.'s *Cymru*, ii, 109). (On O. Jones's map of Monmouth an encampment is indicated almost midway between Caerleon on Usk and Llan-llantarnam.)

³ *Henllys*—a parish on the Usk 3½ miles N.W. Newport.

⁴ *Llangattwg* (i) in S.W. Brecknockshire, near the Usk opposite Crughwel.—O. J.'s *Cymru*, ii, 125.

(ii) near the Usk in Monmouth, and includes Caerleon-on-Usk; it is two miles N.E. Newport Railway Station.—O. J.'s *Cymru*, ii, 126.

(iii) near the Usk in Monmouth, and 3½ miles S.S.E. Abergavenny.—O. J.'s *Cymru*, ii, 126.

⁵ *Bettws Newydd*—10 miles S.W. Monmouth and 4 miles N. by W. of the Usk.

⁶ *Clytha*—5½ miles S.E. Abergavenny.—O. J.'s *Cymru*, ii, 660. (Clytha Castle is indicated on O. Jones's map of Monmouth.)

⁷ *Llanarth*—5 miles S.E. Abergavenny. (There is a 'Llanarth' also in Cardiganshire.—O. J.'s *Cymru*, ii, 11, 12.)

⁸ *Bryn Biga* or Usk—13 miles S.W. Monmouth. There are several old forts in the neighbourhood—Craig y Gaerhyd or Craig y Gaerwyd, Coed y Gwersyll, Coed y Bonedd (O. J.'s *Cymru*, ii, 660).—O. Jones's *Cymru*, i, 200-202.

⁹ *Coed Gwent*—4½ miles S.S.E. of Bryn Buga or Usk.

¹⁰ Cantref Cron Nedd in Glamorganshire; see under Baglan.—O. J.'s *Cymru*, i, 104.

- fo. 835 caer Phili yghwlad Morgannwe, a'i tad hwy (medhant)
 a ladhwyd ei benn yghwlad Morgannwe uchlaw
 Lhan Trissant yn y lle a elwir etto Pen Bweh.
- 30 Erdhan neu Gerdhan gawr oedh yn trigo yn Castell
 Erdhan ac mywn Ogobh a elwir etto Gogobh Erdhan
 gawr, ac yn bhyrr Gogerdhan, ac ar bhrynn a elwir Brynn
- 33 Bronn Gastelhann yghwlad Aber Teibhi.
- fo. 836 Ac yghwlad Morgannwe y mae lle a elwir Celh
 walhawn gawr, a hynny yw Gors bhawr obhywn Coed
 phranc
 rhwgh Castell Nedh ac Abertawi.
 Ac y mae lle a elwir Rhyd Penn y Cawr rhwgh Lhann
- 5 Sawel a' Chwrt y Betws, yghwlad Bhorgannwe, yn y
 lle y torrwyd penn Lhoches Gawr.
 Ac yghwlad Bhorgannwe y mae mann a elwir Bedh
 Dilic' Gawr, rhwgh Lhan Sawel a Baglann
 a'r Bedh hwnn hymn yssydh yn chwanecc i dec ar ugeint
 troedbhedh
- 10 o hyd.
 Tarnoc Gawr ym mhlwybh Merthyr yn nyphryn Hodni
 yghwlad Bhrycheinoc.
 Medhgyrn Gawr ym mhlwybh Aber Ysgyr yn yr un wlad
 Bhrycheinawe.
- 15 Dyrnhhwech gawr yghwlad Euas.
 Gwrle gawr, a'r lle y trigieci yndaw a elwid Caer Gwrle²
 nyd pelh odhiwrth Caer lleon Gawr a'r Dhybhrdwy.
 Iestyn Gawr ai dricbha yn lhann Iestyn, wrth Garth
 Beibio.

¹ 'Dilyc' in margin.

² "Y garles o gaer Gwrlai.

I garu y gwr o Gaer Gai—Ieu. Br. Hir. (Elis o Ddyffryn Alun)
 —*Llan St.*, 133, p. 320.

Caer Phili¹ in the country of Morgannwg, and their father (they say) was killed in the country of Morgannwg above Llantrissant in the place still called Pen Bwch. fo. 835

Erddan or Gerddan Gawr was living in Castell Erddan and in a cave still called Gogof Gerddan Gawr, and briefly Gogerddan, and on a hill called Bryn Bron Gastellan² in the country of Aberteifi.

And in the country of Morgannwg is a place called Cell . . . Wallawn³ Gawr, and that is a big marsh in Coed Ffranc between Neath Castle and Swansea. And there is a place called Rhyd Pen y Cawr between Llan Sawel and Cwrt y Betws⁴ in the country of Morgannwg, where Lloches Gawr had his head cut off. fo. 836

And in the country of Morgannwg is a spot called Bedd Dilic Gawr, between Llan Sawel and Baglan⁵ and this grave is over thirty feet in length.

Tarnoc Gawr in the parish of Merthyr⁶ in the valley of Hodni⁷ in the country of Brecknock.

Meddgyrn Gawr in the parish of Aber Ysgyr in the same country of Brecknock.

Dyrnhwch Gawr in the country of Euas.

Gwrle Gawr, and the place he dwelt in was called Caer Gwrle not far from Caerlleon Gawr and the Dee.

Iestyn Gawr⁸ and his dwelling in Llaniestyn, by Garth Beibio.⁹

¹ *Caer Phili*.—O. Jones's *Cymru*, i, 235-241.

² *Bron Castell*—township in Llanbadarn Fawr near E. border of Cardiganshire, on the Aberystwyth-Llanidloes high road, 11 miles E. Aberystwyth.—O. J.'s *Cymru*, i, 83.

³ ? Cellywion or Celliwyn village in Llantrisant parish, in Miscyn hundred, N.W. Cardiff.

⁴ Bettws—4 miles N. Bridgend.

⁵ Baglan—3 miles S. of Neath.

⁶ Merthyr Cynog—a parish 8 miles N.N.W. Aberhonddu; there are traces of the remains of a British Camp on a hill named Allfarnog in this parish.—O. J.'s *Cymru*, ii, 266-7.

⁷ Dyffryn Honddu—in Merthyr Cynog, Brecknockshire.

⁸ (i) Iestyn ab Cadfan—a Saint of the fourth century.—O. J.'s *Cymru*, i, 672.

(ii) Iestyn ab Geraint ab Erbin—founded churches in Llaniestyn (Anglesey and Carnarvon).—O. J.'s *Cymru*, i, 672.

(iii) Iestyn ab Gwrgant—a traitor to the Welsh.—O. J.'s *Cymru*, i, 672.

⁹ Garth Beibio—a parish 8 miles N.W. Llanfaircaereinion.

fo. 836

20 Cornbwch Gawr yn trigiaw yn y Graic donn, rhwgh
Trebhyclawdh a'r Cnwelas.

Bedh Gnerys Gawr y sydh obhywn plwybh lhan ym
Mow-

dhwy, yn agos at le a elwir Bwlch Sabhn âst, yghwlad
Bheirionnydh.

25 Drewyn¹ Gawr a wnaeth Caer Drewyn yn y Deyrnion, am
yr abhon a

Chorwen. Ac yw gariad y gwnaeth y Gaer honno, er
godro ei gwarthee yndi,

Ac ar gybher Caer Dhrewyn y mae Cebhn Heini, a llynn
Heini² Gawr

y dhau le hynn a gawsant eu henwi gan y cawr Heini.

Ac yn ymyl parc Glocaenawe y mae lle a elwir Sarn y
Trichawr yr hwnn

30 a wnaed gan dri chawr mywn gwayn, er galhi sebhyllh yn
gadarn o rann dau

erailh i alhu ymladh ae gilydh; a phan ledhid un o
honunt, bod i'r dhau erailh

gybhymldh, ac i'r neb or dhau a orbhydhei o'r dhau
hynny, cael o hwnnw

y peth a ardhelid am danaw, oblegyd y chweryl hwnnw.

Mywn lle a elwir Glascoed yghwlad Trebhaldwyn y mae
bedh tri chawr sebh

35 Meichiad Gawr yr hwnn a oedh yn cadw moch; ac oi enw
ebh y gelwid nant

a diphryn Meichiad a Cwm glann Meichiad; yn y lle y
caphad ei gylhelh ebh a'i bibelh. Ac Aedh-

an Gawr; ac oi enw ebh y cabhas Bwlch Aedhan ei enw.
Ac ym mhlwybh

38 Meibhod y maent y dhau le hynny sef y nant a'r bwlech.

fo. 837 Ceimiad gawr y sydh a bedh idhaw ar lawr dyphryn
Mochnant

yn lle a elwir lhwyn y meini hirion ar bhin nant Ceimiad,
ym mhlwybh Pennant Mylaghelh, lle y cawssei ei ladh
(medhant)

gan Arthur, a'r dhau bhain hirion yn terbhynu hyyd y
bedh,

5 un ym mhob penn idhaw.

¹ From line 25 to bottom of the page appears in the same ink as the preceding lines, but lines 25-38 are crowded into the page.

² Caer Euni, now Llyn Creini (see *Iwni Gawr*, pp. 128-129 notes).

Cornbwch Gawr dwelling in the Graig don, between Trefyclawdd and Knucklas.¹ fo. 836

The grave of Gnerys Gawr is within the parish of Llan yn Mawddwy near a place called the Pass of the Bitch's Mouth, in the country of Merioneth.

Drewyn Gawr made Caer Drewyn² in Deyrnion,³ the other side of the river from Corwen. And to his sweetheart he made that Caer, to milk her cows within it. And opposite Caer Drewyn is Cefn Heini, and the lake of Heini Gawr. These two places were named by the Cawr Heini. And near the park of Glocaenawg⁴ is a place called Sarn y Trichawr which was made by three giants in a marsh to be able to stand firmly in respect of two others in order to fight one another; and when one of them was killed, for the other two to fight each other, and whichever of the two triumphed, he was to receive the thing that was claimed, because of that quarrel.

In a place called Glascoed⁵ in the country of Montgomery is the grave of three giants, namely, Meichiad Gawr who kept pigs; and after his name was called Nant and Dyffryn Meichiad and Cwm Glan Meichiad; where his knife and flute were found. And Aeddan Gawr⁶: and after him Bwlch Aeddan was called. And in the parish of Meifod are those two places, namely, the Nant and the Bwlch.

Ceimiad Gawr has a grave in the soil of Dyffryn Mochnant in a place called Llwyn y Meini Hirion near Nant Ceimiad, in the parish of Pennant Mylangell,⁷ where he was killed (so they say) by Arthur, and two long stones mark the length of the grave, one at each end. fo. 837

¹ Cnwclas— $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. Knighton (Trefyclawdd), Radnorshire. Garth Hill and Race Course are situated between Trefyclawdd and Cnwclas.—O. J.'s *Cymru*, ii, map of Radnor.

² Caer Drewyn—1 mile N.E. Corwen in Merionethshire.

³ Edeyrnion—a valley and cantref between Bala and Corwen by the bank of the Dee.

⁴ Clocaenog—a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. Ruthin.

⁵ Glascoed—one mile S.W. Meifod in Montgomeryshire.

⁶ Aeddan, son of Blegwryd, killed in 1015.

⁷ Pennant or Pennant Melangell—a parish $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. by W. of Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire.

fo. 837 Ydh oedh lle ym mlaeneu gwlad yr Amwythyc, a
elwid Bronn Wrgan, a phreswylbhod cewri ydoedh y
bhann honno

Ac yn y lle hwnn yr adroddid bod rhyw bhro-
dyr i Wenhwybhar bberch Gogbhran . .

10 gawr, mywn ceithiwed carchar gan rai o'r
cewri hymn. A drwc anianawl oedh gantei
y bod wy yn geith. Eithr Arthur au gwaredawdh
wy cymeint ar un,¹ gan ladh y cewri, a
chymrud penn y mwyabh o honunt ai bhyrw

15 i berbhedh yr abhon yn lle maen, wrth
lamhu dros yr abhon, er myned
i gastelh y Cnwelas. Ac wrth dhodi ei
droed ar iad y cawr wrth lamhu dros
yr abhon, y dywawd² Arthur tybhed yr iad

20 yn yr abhon yn lle maen. Ac o
hymny alhan y gelwid yr abhon honno yn
Abhon Tybhediad, megis tybhed ymliad

23 y cawr.

¹ Cimin un } = 'each one'—an idiom long since dead: see
Cymaint un } Ed. Prys' *Salm*s for example.

² dywawd (dywod)=said.

NOTE ON THE WORD *Caer* (see p. 119). After the foregoing pages were set the following note was received from Mr. J. Glyn Davies, of the University of Liverpool:—

"The word *Caer* cannot be traced back before the Roman occupation, nor does it occur in the British place-names recorded by the early geographers. That *Caer*, which subsequently became so widespread a term, should be missing in the earliest sources, shews pretty clearly that it must be a loan word, and from its vogue both in Brittany (*Ker*) and in Wales, a Latin loan word. The Latin *castra*, *castrum*, would give a satisfactory meaning, but by no ascertained phonetic process can the *st* be got rid of. There is another Latin word, however, which was more probably the origin of *caer*, and that is *quadrum*, in its modified form *cadrum* (see Maigne D'arnis), a word that would precisely hit off the rectangular form of the Roman fort. Phonologically the fit is perfect. The *d* in combination with *r* drops

There was a place on the frontier of the land of Shrop- fo. 837
shire, called Bron Wrgan, and it was the abode of giants.

And in this place it is related that there were some brothers to Gwenhwyfar,¹ the daughter of Gogyrfan Gawr,² who were imprisoned by some of these giants. And she grieved greatly they were in captivity. But Arthur saved them each one, killing the giants, and taking the head of the biggest of them and throwing it into the middle of the river instead of a stone, in stepping across the river, to go to Castell y Cwclas. And as he placed his foot on the head of the giant in stepping across the river Arthur said, Let the head grow in the river instead of a stone. And henceforth that river was called Afon Tyfed-iad, as the side of the giant's head grew.

¹ "Gwenhwyfar, ferch Gogyrfan Gawr,
Drwg yn fechan, gwaeth yn fawr."

² Gogyrfan was the chief of a part of Powys in the sixth century.—
O. Jones's *Cymru*, i, 585.

out and leaves a diphthong behind, as in *cadeir* (cathedra), *Eivion* (Hadrianus), *chwaerfan* (quadrimanus). How *caer* came to be applied to older British forts is a question for archæologists to decide" — V. E.

ERRATA.

- Page 124, line 13, for *gyd* read *hyd*.
 „ 126, „ 34, for *Yscydlion* read *Yscydlion*.
 „ 128, „ 32, delete *Itto Gaur yn galw* (as an inter-
 lineation for "a marginal note") and insert
A gwedy hennw (?) ebh.
 „ 129, „ 15, delete *Itto Gaur*, and read, *And after that he*.
 „ 134, note 1, for *Mungmawr Arefi* read *Mungmawr drefi*.
 „ 139, line 16, for *middle commote* read *commote of Perfedd*.
 „ 139, „ 24, for *Llan Badarn Odyn which is called* read *Llan*
Badarn Odwyn, which is called.
 „ 139, „ 28-29, for *Gwaith Bhoed* read *Gweithfoed*.

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