Oll synnwyr pen kembero ygyd

E DONATIONE

A. G. van HAMEL

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PRIFYSGOL CYMRU.

THE present volume forms No. 3 of a series of *Reprints of Welsh Prose Works* of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, for the issue of which arrangements have been made by the Guild of Graduates of the University of Wales. It is hoped that the publication of *Oll Synnwyr pen Kembero*, which is a literal reproduction of the original and only edition, may to some extent supply a want and extend the limited facilities now enjoyed by students of Welsh prose.

The Guild desire it to be understood that, while they are responsible for the general lines on which the series is issued, and also for the choice of books and of editors, the sole responsibility for the contents of each volume lies with its editor.

March 1902.

Synnwyr Pen.

Oll Synnwyr pen Kembero ygyd/

Edited by J. Gwenogvryn Evans
Hon. M.A., Hon. D. Litt. (Oxon.)

Bangor: Jarvis & Foster. *London:* J. M. Dent & Co. M.cm.ii.

To

Sir John Williams, Bart.,
M. D., Hon. Ll. D.
of the
Plas, Llan Stephan.

Dear Sir John,

The little book here reproduced has sojourned long, with sealed lips, among the stranger. You, moved by love of country, restored it to its friends, and promptly enabled me to introduce it and its message to our fellow-countrymen. On behalf of myself, and all lovers of the past, I desire therefore to thank you; and I would solicit your acceptance of this reprint, not only as an expression of my admiration for your quiet, effective labours on behalf of Wales, but also as a tribute of regard and affection for you personally. Bendithion yr Hael vo'ch rhan—

Bywyd llawen presennol,
A gwlad nef, ar glod yn ol.

J. Gwenogvryn Evans.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

IT would appear that the printing of *Oll Synnwyr pen Kembero ygyd*[1] was originally due to an accident. William Salesbury tells us, in his preface, that he was one day fumbling leisurely among those of his books, which were not in constant use. "Suddenly" he came upon a collection of Welsh Proverbs which he had "copied with his own hand" from one of the manuscripts of Griffith Hiraethog, chief bard of Gwynedd. This copy had been taken, "half by stealth," during a journey made in company with the Bard from the banks of the Conwy to those of the Thames, "now three years agone since last May-day." These words make it clear that the Preface was written at least three years after Salesbury had been to London. It may also be noted that when something is done "suddenly," there is usually a *deus ex machina.*

[1] This quaint title may be translated as *The sum of Kymric wisdom.* Literally it means *The whole sense of a Welshman's head.*

machina. Most men give free lodgings to more plans than they can ever accomplish, and the principle of selection is not seldom governed by outside causes of the sudden kind. Among the most common of these is the spirit of imitation or emulation, and sometimes of rivalry or jealousy. Some minds cannot endure the thought of anybody doing anything without their doing it too. Others discover suddenly that ideas are born in pairs, and that work they have had in their mind is being done by another. This was the case of Erasmus when Polydore Virgil published a collection of Proverbs in 1498. The *Adagia* of these scholars grew in popularity as edition after edition was poured forth by the printing presses of Europe. Salesbury was familiar[2] with the Proverbs and commentaries

[2] Besides the allusion in the preface of *Synnwyr pen*, we find in *A briefe and a playne introduction, teachyng how to pronounce the letters in the British tong* (1550), Salesbury quoting Erasmus as holding that "there is not written ſo yll a boke, but it is worthy the reading for some conſideration."

taries of Erasmus. Erasmus had been to Oxford "to learn the Greek which he taught at Cambridge," and had left friends at both Universities. When he died in 1536, there is reason for believing, as we shall presently see, that William Salesbury was then a student at Oxford, where he would hear the praises of the reformer, whose teachings had probably been among the influences which detached him from the Roman Catholicism of his youth. The idea suggests itself that, while yet a student on the banks of the Isis, he had visions of becoming in his day a Welsh Erasmus,—of beginning with editing proverbs, and of ending with translating the New Testament into Welsh. Read the preface printed below, and you will find that he cannot write about proverbs without putting in a plea for a translation of the Scripture into Welsh; he even urges his fellow-countrymen to go on pilgrimages to solicit the King and his Council to grant them this boon. The visions of youth play no small part in the after-life of the man.

The

The eagerness with which Salesbury copies the proverbs, without the full and free sanction of Griffith Hiraethog, looks like the action of a man trying to realize his ideal at any cost. And when three years later, in 1546, John Heywood published his collection of English proverbs, the impulse to go and do likewise for Wales seems to have over-mastered Salesbury, though his material was not the fruit of his own industry.[3] *Synnwyr pen* appeared, and Salesbury having once put his hand to the plough, felt he must go on. Before the year is out he obtains permission to print several works. Hence

Henry the eyght gives notice To all Printers and bokesellers. . . . . to vnderstand that of our grace especial, we haue graunted and geuen priuiledge and licence to our welbeloued subiectes Willia

[3] Salesbury gives credit to Griffith Hiraethog for collecting and arranging the Proverbs alphabetically, whereas G. H. had done hardly more than take a copy from older collections. Whether the dedicatory preface to Richard Mostyn had then been written does not appear. See *Reports* on Peniarth MS. 155, Mostyn MS. 112, the Red Book of Hergest, White Book of Rhydderch.

Willia Salesbury and Jhon Waley to print or cause to be printed oure booke entitled a Dictionarie bothe in englyshe & welche, whereby our welbeloued subiects in Wales may the soner attayne and learne our mere* englyshe tonge. . . . And that none other person or persons of what estate, degre or condicion so euer they be, do printe or cause to be printed any other booke or bookes whych oure sayde subiectes William and Jhon or eyther of them, hereafter do or shal first translate and setforth during seuen yeres next ensuing the fyrst printing of any such booke or bokes . . . . Geuen at our Palace of Westminster the. xiii day of December, in the xxvii yere of our raigne."[4]

Here we have early evidence of Salesbury's intention to *translate*, and the King's licence to publish apparently as many translations as he pleased. If *Synnwyr pen* was printed *after*

[4] *A copy of the Kynges moste gracious Priviledge*, printed at the end of *Llith a Ban*. This licence secured copyright if it did nothing more. * *mere* = merry.

after December 1546, would the "bare-footed pilgrimages" to the King and his Council be necessary to obtain a right which had already been granted? The *onus probandi* rests on the shoulders of those who answer "yes." The translation actually published under the above licence was the *Lectionary* of 1551, entitled KYNNIVER llith a ban o'r ysgrythur lan ac a darllair yn Eccleis pryd Communn / y Sulieu a'r Gwilieu trwy 'r blwyddyn: o Cambrediciat / W. S. The *New Testament* did not appear till 1567. It is to the shame of Wales that the whole of Salesbury's works have not long ago been collected together, and carefully reproduced in the same style of types as those originally used. Clothes are not without their importance in estimating the man. The translations of Salesbury are largely the very words in which every Welshman still reads his New Testament. We have received with both hands from him, but what have we done in return? Truly does the proverb rebuke us: "A Welshman seeks with both hands, but gives with one,"

one," and that as little and as seldom as he can. We can buy a "whole Bible for a few pence." Why, then, should we contribute in order to preserve the form of the work of the man who laboured for our good, or seek inspiration from the way our benefactor battled with difficulties, vanquishing them one by one, even to the borrowing of one hundred pounds in order to print the New Testament?

It was said above that Salesbury began with the Proverbs. It must be added that the book bears no date, beyond the internal evidence of the Preface. We have seen that there is a reference to John Heywood's collection of English Proverbs and to the "King," who must be either Henry VIII., or his son, Edward VI. *Synnwyr pen* cannot therefore be earlier than 1546, or later than July 6th, 1553. The known date of the printer[5] coincides with the same limit

[5] Arber gives 1548 as his earliest date, but this proves nothing beyond the careless way in which the early Registers were kept. A copy of W. Peryn's *Thre Godly and notable Sermons*, printed by Nicholas Hyll in 1546, can be still seen at the Bodleian Library.

limit of years. The Editor of *Yny lhyvyr hwnn*, speaks of his bantling as the "first-born" of the Welsh press. It may be that Mr. Davies is right, or *Yny lhyvyr hwnn* may be merely the first-born of twins, if *first* born at all. The point is not easy of solution. But various considerations tend to confirm the inference that 1546 was the year which saw the publication of *Synnwyr pen.* Certain peculiarities of orthography are worthy of consideration. *Yny lhyvyr hwnn* has lh and ȣ for the usual *ll* and *dd.* Examine *Synnwyr pen* and the *Dictionary* (which was licensed in 1546), and you seek in vain for a single instance of the use of either. Turn to the *Ban o gyfreith Howel dda*, 1550, and the *Lectionary* of 1551, and you meet with instances of the employment of both. There can be no doubt that these innovations were derived from *Yny lhyvyr hwnn.* Salesbury must therefore have seen it *after* the printing of his two earlier works. Again, if we limit our examination to a comparison of the *Prefaces*[6] of

[6] The readers must bear in mind that the

of *Synnwyr pen* and of the *Dictionary* (1547), we find the former has no instance of a plural in -*a*u, and that with few exceptions the first and third persons singular of verbs end regularly in -*e*is and -*e*i, whereas -*a*is and -*a*i are the prevailing forms in the latter, which has also sillt*a*u, ym*a*ith, er*a*ill, damw*a*in, darll*a*in, perph*a*ith, gyfr*a*ith, rhuf*a*in, sant-*a*idd, wreig*a*idd, etc. Such endings, in words of two or more syllables, owe

orthography of the *Proverbs* is that of Griffith Hiraethog in its main features. Salesbury copied and printed them very nearly as he found them, but in his preface he attempts to emancipate himself from the orthography of his contemporaries, and to hark back to the practice of the fourteenth century. Hence his absurd retention of radical forms where mutations should take place. Bishop Morgan recognised what was good in Salesbury's orthography, but brushed most of his absurdities aside. Unfortunately Bishop Parry followed, with a Grammarian at his elbow. Grammarians, in their eagerness to reduce everything to rule, forget that language is a living thing. There is no such thing as plenary inspiration or finality in this matter. In France, the Academy revises French spelling from age to age. In Wales, every printing press follows its own whims and follies in defiance of history, phonetics, and the example of standard MSS. like the White Book of Rhydderch, and the Red Book of Hergest.

owe their origin to ignorant love of uniformity, and the exigencies of rhyme have helped to perpetuate them [7]: the legitimate influence of accent is ignored, as well as the historic growth and representation of sound. True forms like henafi*e*it, aniveil*e*it, tybi*e*it, bendig*e*it, Brytann*e*idd, perff*e*ith, hen*e*int, er*e*ill, are, with four exceptions, the spellings of *Synnwyr pen:* they also appear in Salesbury's later works, but with -*a*it, -*a*ith, -*a*int, and -*a*ill as the *prevailing* forms. The New Testament exhibits still further corruptions, such as -*ae* and -*ay* as plural terminations, *e*in and *e*ich as plural possessives. Salesbury was never apparently able to distinguish between the sounds of *eu* and *ei*, *i* and *y*. He uses all four indifferently. As a matter of fact, we do not today, in our daily speech, distinguish between the sounds of the possessives *i*, *y*, *eu;* and our manuscripts prove that this has been the

[7] Lewis Glynn Cothi and others wrote en*e*id to rhyme with rh*a*id: modern will do the same if the rhyme does not happen to *end* the lines, as if that made any difference.

the case ever since the thirteenth century.

The modern form *ei* is found first of all in Salesbury's books, as far as the writer's personal observation goes. But that its use was due in the earlier instances to inability to distinguish between *i* or *y*, and *eu* is manifest, not only from the passages[8] where it occurs, but also from the *Dictionary*, which gives *eu* as the only form of "his." It was an after-thought which led to the employment of "ei" for his, hers, in place of the only rational form *i*, represented in mediæval manuscripts by *y* (his, hers, their). The modern forms *ei*n and *ei*ch, which have replaced the phonetic and historic ỳn and ỳch, appear to have arisen similarly. There are no instances of them

[8] Pwy o hanoch chwi y ſyrth *i* aſin ne *eu* ych mewn pwll, &c. *Lith a ban*, fol. 64. A phan weladd Ieſhu yhi / e toſturiadd yn *y* calon wrthei. *Ibid* fol. 63*b*. Compare also: Mair *e* vam ef . . . . *y* nerth ef . . . *eu* ſeren ef . . . . deillon yn cael *i* golwc . . . . ef a Mair *eu* wraic . . . . a roeſſon *y* dillad *i* hunein . . . erbyn *y* law . . . . am *hi* meibon . . . die *i* thymp i escor. Yno ydd aeth at Ieſhu mam plant Dhſebedi / y gyd *hei* meibon / can *e* addoly.

them in *Synnwyr pen*, or in the *Dictionary*, but *Llith a Ban* has numerous examples of *ew*n and *ew*ch[9] as mediate forms on the "down grade." Whether *ei*n and *ei*ch occur also, the writer cannot say, as he has only read parts of the *Lectionary*. Richard Davies, Bishop of St. David's, also used "*ei*n" in his autograph MS. of one of the epistles translated by him.

The above considerations all tend in the same direction, and make it more than probable that what is happening in 1902 happened also in 1546, to wit, *Synnwyr pen* and *Yny lhyvyr hwnn* appeared, in point of time, twin-like together. The analogy would be more complete had both the modern editors been also luminaries of the law, as Mr. Davies, with pardonable professional pride, has pointed out was the case with the original editors.

It would be interesting to sketch the life of William Salesbury, but that

[9] Here Salesbury apparently uses *w* for *u*. / Compare "Selef yn *ew* oll ogoniant" (fol. 62*b*), and "*ew* dody" from Preface of *Synnwyr pen*. *En* and *ech* are also frequently employed.

that would require months, if not years, of continuous labour. The known facts are few, as is often the case with the benefactors of the race. It has been supposed that William Salesbury was born in 1517; and if the Robert Salysburie, who supplicated for the B.A. degree at Oxford in May 1534, and determined in the Lent of 1535, was the elder brother of William, there cannot be much doubt that 1517 must be the approximate date of his birth. In the usual course of things William would come to Oxford when his brother was about to leave, and he would be 18 years of age in 1535, when Robert became a full-fledged graduate. William would thus be at Oxford when Erasmus died. Unfortunately, the University Register is silent about him. He evidently did not take his degree. His new Protestant faith was bound to lead to trouble at home. The father, it is said, died a Roman Catholic. And if this was the case, the father would have no sympathy with the aims of the son, especially when these were directed to the uprooting

uprooting of the elder's cherished faith. The old man commanded the purse-strings. From the son's wail in the preface, it is clear the strings were left tied by Foulke Salusbury, who is spoken of as "lately dead" in a document now in the possession of Colonel Howard of Wigvair, bearing the date of April 1, 1546. This document makes over to William Salusbury certain tenements in Llan Sannan and Llan Gerniw, as well as Brynn Gwyn, in the township of Hendrevenick. This latter had been rented by Howell ap Meredith ap Rys from "Robert Salusbury senior, of Llanrwst," the grandfather of William. This reference to Robert "senior" implies that the grandson, Robert junior, was alive in 1546. Robert the elder lived at Plas isa, near Llanrwst, and Foulke the son at Cae du, in the parish of Llan Sannan, where William was born. When Robert the elder died, Foulke would naturally succeed to Plas isa, leaving his own heir, Robert the younger, at Cae du, who in turn succeeded his father at Plas isa, leaving Cae du to

William

William. It was only after his brother's death that William removed to Plas isa.[10] There is no reason for supposing that Foulke Salusbury held both places at the same time; nor is it necessary to believe that *gavel-kind* had anything to do with the oppositions and unkindnesses alluded to in *Synnwyr pen*. Theological differences at home were quite enough: they had probably driven William to London soon after, if not before, his student days at Oxford were over. And the Will of Foulke Salusbury would be likely to emphasise the consequences of the divergence in matters of faith[11] between himself

[10] W. S. lived at Plas isa, probably as tenant; and *gavel-kind* may account for his apparent poverty, as illustrated by the borrowing of the hundred pounds to print the New Testament. The bards ignored him, and it was *their* habit to ignore the *poor*. They might also dislike his Protestantism, which would be an added reason for their silence. But had he been free with his wine there would have been plenty of *Cywyddeu Moliant* and *Marwnadeu*, his Protestantism notwithstanding.

[11] There is evidence that as late as even the reign of James I. the Roman Catholic faith was tenaciously held in the Vale of Clwyd. See Mostyn MS. 131.

himself and his son. Hence we find William returning to London in 1546 full of disappointment. As his own kin were out of sympathy with him, and less than kind, he has no longer any motive for suppressing his zeal on behalf of his Protestant faith, and we find him at once applying for and obtaining from Henry VIII. a licence to translate part or whole of the Scripture. A sense of injustice and unfair treatment would naturally hasten his action, and lead to such a work as *The baterie of the Pope's . . . . high Altare* in 1550. Leastwise, that is how the writer reads the riddle of the early life of William Salesbury. The story of his later years has no reference to *Synnwyr pen*, but it may be said in passing that the date of his death,[12] like the date of his birth, is unknown. The writer has examined a huge mass of material left by the contemporaries of William Salesbury, and has been struck

[12] He was alive in 1594, for his name occurs first among the signatories to the petition to Queen Elizabeth for permission to hold another Eisteddvod. See Report on Mostyn MSS., p. 295.

struck with the seeming conspiracy of silence regarding him. Of the nonentities of the time there is much chanticleering on the part of the bards, but of Salesbury hardly a word. And yet there is no reason to be surprised. If a man toils steadily at any piece of solid and enduring work, his friends will "wish" he would do something quite different, "which is wanted much more." Somehow, it is always friends who plunge daggers into our hearts, and sap the source of whatever strength we have for unselfish ends. Small wonder then that Salesbury prayed "to be defended frome the cancred malitious checkes of all thoſe, who at all times canne be at better layſure to rebuke other mens doinges, than to do ought them ſelues."[13]

Like the de Blakeburnes and the de Rosendales, the de Salesburies came originally from Lancashire. The township of Salesbury, on the banks of the Ribble, a little to the north of Blackburn, was a manor in the fee of Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln,

[13] *A briefe and playne introduction*, &c., 1550.

Lincoln, so that men from that neighbourhood were naturally found among his retinue, when he was appointed custodian of Denbigh, Rhos, and Rhuvoniog. Baines, the historian of Lancashire, tells us that about this time a certain family assumed the name of Salesbury, and grew to some importance locally. Salesbury Hall remains still a dumb witness of this family. It is from here, it would appear, that the Welsh Salesburies came.[14] The first of the clan was a man of no importance, or we should find him among the original burgesses of Denbigh. The name first emerges in the *Extent of Denbigh* as holder of forty or fifty acres.[15] These forty acres were added

[14] Since putting this introduction in type, the writer has found that John Williams in *The Records of Denbigh and its Lordship*, (Wrexham, 1860,) has anticipated this conclusion in a note on page 185.

[15] *In Extenta Castri et Honoris de Denbeigh, facta per Hugonem de Bekele, 1334*, Alice, the widow of Thomas de Salbury, holds ten [? 20] acres; John de Salesbury, 20 acres, 3½ roods; and Henry, son of Adam de Salesbury, 9 acres. John Williams suggests that this Adam was possibly the first comer, and points out that Gilbert de Salesbury of

added to by discreet marriages, and sometimes by purchases as testified by existing documents,[16] till in the sixteenth century it became one of the most influential families in North Wales. It was then, and not till then, that the purely fictitious claim of a descent from a puppet Duke of Saltzburg, in Bavaria, was made. The older MSS. of Welsh pedigrees know nothing of this fanciful fabrication of wealth in its pride. The claim also that a John Salusburie founded the Carmelite priory near Denbigh is equally baseless, the true founder being, according to Speed, John Suinmore, who built it in 1339. The name of Adam de Swynmor is the very first to occur in the list of Henry de Lacy's burgesses

Clitheroe had a son Adam living in 42 Henry III., or 1257. (See p. 184).

[16] The writer bought from Mr. Williams, the bookseller at Ruthin, one such document recording the purchase of land by Thomas Salbury, son of Henry Salbury, from Edmund Grey, "Dominus de Ruthin" on the 10th of February, 1440. The family name is variously spelt in various documents. In the older references in Welsh MSS. we find "o Salbri." William, the scholar and glory of the family, followed the Lancashire model.

burgesses of Denbigh, and in 1334 the land held by the Swinmores was extensive, making Speed's statement more than probable. We have thus seen how, in the course of six centuries, the Clwydian race of Salesburies emerged from the darkness in the fourteenth, to sink again into darkness in the nineteenth: it produced one man tall enough to be seen of later generations; his name was William, and the work he did the world will not willingly let die.

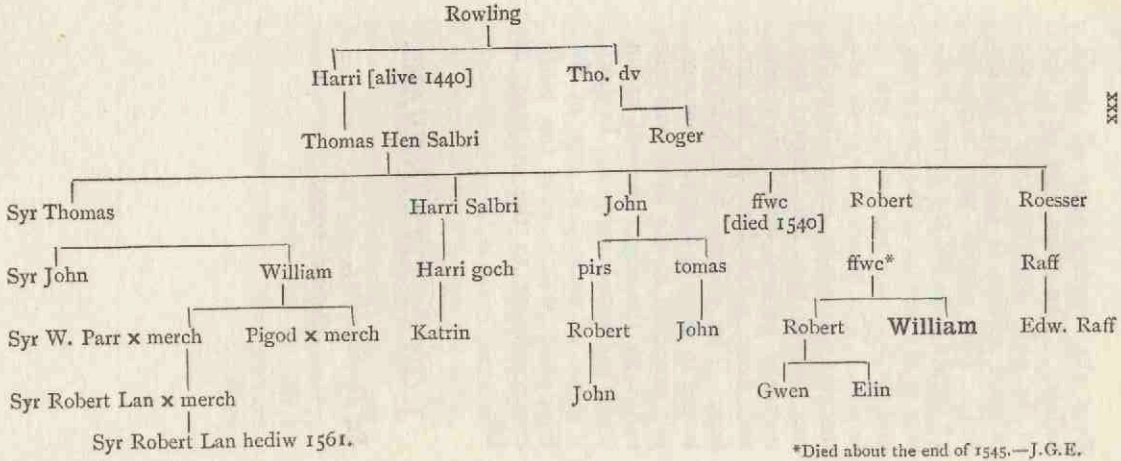
The writer promised years ago to re-issue *Synnwyr pen* and *Llith a Ban*. The first part of that promise is now redeemed. The present reprint reproduces the original in all its characteristic features, page for page, relative spaces between words, and all peculiarities, including errors, mirror the original as far as possible. The style of type is also the same, but the original uses Small Pica for the preface and English for the proverbs, where the reprint has Long Primer and Pica respectively. The editor, trusting too much to memory, is to blame for this; and he offers his sincere apologies for this departure from

from the standard that all should follow. The exact size of a leaf of the only surviving copy of the original edition is $5\frac{1}{16} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ inches full. The printed page measures $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches from the top of the head-line to the bottom of the catchword, and the lines are $2\frac{5}{16}$ inches full in length. The binder has shaved the margins shamefully, especially at the top, where the tall letters have narrowly escaped decapitation here and there, particularly in the Preface. The volume is delightfully bound in crushed dark red morocco, gilt pannelled at the back, and gilt rolled on the edges as well as on inside and outside margins. In short, it is one of those pure joys of the bibliophile which adds the tenth commandment to the enigmas of life.

J. GWENOGVRYN EVANS.

St. David's Day,
Oxford, 1902.

GRIFFITH HIRAETHOG'S PEDIGREE OF THE SALESBURIES.



*Died about the end of 1545.—J.G.E.

A list of the more misleading peculiarities and misprints in the original† edition of Synnwyr Pen.

For Aatcas	*read* Atcas
,, a bydd	,, o bydd
,, a dolur	,, ddolur
,, a gedwch eb anregu	,, o gedwch heb i anrhegu
,, a gatwydd	,, agatvydd
,, a ny, a nyd, anys, and	,, oni, onid, onis, ond
,, a rac wybot	,, o rac wybot
,, a rodd	,, rrodd (*i.e.* rhodd)
,, aflwyddianns	,, Avlwyddianus
,, amparat	,, amharod
,, amwyl	,, amhwyll
,, anc-, anck-	,, angh-
,, as	,, os
,, Athraon	,, Athrawon
,, ayloyt	,, aelwyd
,, beunyd	,, beunydd
,, blonhogen	,, blonhegen
,, bregnach[1]	,,
,, bugat	,, bugunat
,, byd dyddbrawd	,, bydd dyddbrawd
,, bydo	,, bydd
,, cafr	,, gafr
,, cank	,, caink
,, carat	,, cariad
,, cennau tan	,, cynneu tân
,, Christ	,, Crist
,, chupyd	,, chubydd

† Unfortunately the present editor and printer have, between them, added to the list the words asterisked.*

[1] Can y *bregnach* ar y priniaith, &c., apparently means "on account of the vulgarity that affects the brief vocabulary at your command generally. cp. Ir. *breig=rustic, boor.* Prof. Rhys quotes *bregliach* = *chatter,)* in his *Welsh Folklore*, p. 277.

For	*read?*
chyrtith	cherthith = cherddith
,, clafgy, clafcadd	,, casclu, casclodd
,, coffadariareth	,, coffadwriaeth
,, coggleu	,, congleu
,, *Cwell	,, Gwell
,, *cymexth	,, cymerth
,, cynarth-add i	,, cyvarthodd i
,, cyffull	,, cyssul *(counsel)*
,, daer-copio	,, dargopio (cp. darguddio
,, daoni, daonus	,, daeoni, daeonus
,, ddamwnyniadd	,, ddamweinodd
,, ddell	,, ddêl
,, ddiariebion	,, ddiarhebion
,, *ddiolchwrh	,, ddiolchwch
,, ddywaewyf	,, ddywedwyf
,, dichaen	,, dichwein (*lot, hap*)
,, diddarwbot	,, ddiddarbot
,, diniawed	,, *(ox)*
,, diwrafwn	,, diwaravun
,, drygwarch	,, drygvarch
,, duy	,, du
,, dwyla	,, dwylo
,, Eaang	,, ehang
,, eb	,, heb
,, ech	,, ych *(your)*
,, eccleis, ecclwys	,, eglwys
,, eddunet, edduno	,, eidduned, eidduno *(wish)*
,, eheng, -af	,, ehang, -af
,, Embris	,, Emrys
,, ei vawrhay	,, a'i vawrhau
,, Eneruin	,, Aneirin
,, eftran	,, estron
,, Exafmus	,, Erasmus
,, eu enw ehunain	,, eu henweu hunein
,, ew	,, eu
,, *ffynne dic	,, ffynnedic
,, gan hwyr	,, cân hŵyr
,, gam yn ffo	,, cam (*step*) yn ffo
,, gafay	,, gashau

For geir ych bron	*read* ger ych bron
,, giffill	,, gippill [*diminutive of* cyff]
,, glafcadd	,, gasclodd
,, *Gmell	,, Gwell
,, gochell	,, gochel
,, gordmodd	,, gormodd
,, Gurthod gohadd	,, gwrthod gwahodd *vel* gwawdd
,, gwahanadd a dolur	,, gwahanodd ddolur
,, *gwe let	,, gwelet
,, gwerchyr	,, (*cover*)
,, gwnio[2]	,, "garrio"
,, gwrachot[3]	,,
,, gwrddlan[4]	,,
,, gympell	,, gymhell
,, gymporth	,, gymhorth
,, gyttall	,, gyttal
,, hanas	,, hanes
,, han yw	,, henyw
,, hedd-eo, -io, -yo	,, heddiw
,, hehir	,, heuir
,, hen deric	,, enderig (*calf*)
,, Hof	,, Hoff
,, *i [*sic*] bo i wreiddyn	,, y bo i wreiddyn
,, holoc	,, halog
,, hynaf	,, hûna
,, hyhud	,, ehud
,, ken na bych	,, kyn na bych [
,, Knawd, Knawdd	,, Gnawd
,, *Kof a lithr	,, Kof a lithr
,, Kraffach nac	,, Kraffach ? nar
,, Kyd ar ci	,, Gyd ar ci
,, kyfoethdc	,, kyfoethoc

[2] Cwnu = "to give the general aid of a neighbourhood to an individual for building a house," &c. (*Pughe*).

[3] gwrrachot = "books" [*Richards, Pughe, Silvan Evans*]. ? heaps.

[4] weithwr gwrddlan = sturdy, respectable workman. Gwrdd = Stout, strong.

For kyſtadl	*read* kystal
,, kyvaereddion	,, kyvareddion (*charms*)
,, llawm	,, llawn
,, llefahad	,, lleshad
,, lochwyd	,, [g]olochwyd
,, Ltatin	,, Llatin
,, lluwch	,, llawch (*to fondle*)
,, llyuau	,, lyveu (*pl. of* llw)
,, Maugant	,, Meugant
,, meidyr, veidyr	,, medyr *vel* medr,
,, meidrant	,, medrant
,, Merion	,, *pl. of* Mêr (*marrow*)
,, meuvy	,, myvi
,, na hon a dorro	,, na'r hon a dorro
,, naw ynghyſcot	,, nawdd ynghyscot
,, nyhynaſeiddigedd	,, ni hûna eiddigedd
,, Nyda hawdd...a y	,, nid hawdd ... a
,, odechwr	,, "*Loytrer*," W.S.
,, ohodder	,, wahodder
,, oll	,, holl
,, prechethwr	,, pregethwr
,, pwy gynnullwyt	,, a gynnullwyt
,, ſirmwnt[5]	,, swn§
,, thuylathe	,, tylatheu
,, tragyvythawl	,, tragwyddawl
,, tuy	,, ty
,, Uxytanneit	,, Vrytanneit
,, vawadaw	,, vawadau[6] (*gusts*)
,, vecgwrthnebwyr	,, vyngwrthnebwyr
,, vreu	,, vreuan
,, vyccrys	,, vynghrys
,, vyccki	,, vynghi
,, vynner r	,, vynnei r
,, vellith	,, velltith
,, we-/eu plethu [*sic*]	,, wedi eu plethu

[5] ſirmwnt adar=the chirm or noise of birds. *Sirmwnt* is borrowed from M. E., *chirmend*. See *chirm* and *chirming*, in *The English Dialect Dictionary*.

[6] See Mawaid in Pughe's Dictionary. Red Book of Hergest reads "y cychwyn."

For weirglood	*read* weirglodd
,, werthvyt	,, werthyt
,, wneuthy	,, wneuthur
,, wydd	,, vydd
,, ydlam	,, ydlan
,, yn deric	,, enderig
,, yſchrythur	,, yſcrythur
,, yſclethan[7]	,,
,, yſcyarn	,, yſcyvarn (=clust)
,, Yydiw	,, ? Odid

The following mistakes, in the original edition, are due to the printer misplacing letters which had "dropped out" during "making ready."

For ddel*l*...amwyl	*read* ddel ... amhwyl*l*
,, Gor*d*modd...beunyd	,, Gormodd ... beunyd*d*
,, i deunydd...*d*diogel	,, i *d*deunydd... diogel
,, *n*ac y perchenogy	,, ac y*n* perchenogi
,, ymgledgdar	,, ymgleddgar
,, A gynuller ..ma-*r* len, dan i dor	,, A gynuller...ma-len, dan i dor*r* ydd a

Certain peculiarities in Salesbury's orthography, such as *any*, *anyd*, *and*, *as*, *Deo*, *heddeo*, *duy*, *tuy*, *tuylu*, and *Camberaec*, furnish examples of the theorist run mad. What the theory was on which were based such forms as *any*, *Deo*, *duy* and *tuy* does not appear but *Camberaec* is still comprehensible to a certain class of Welsh "intelligence." The orthography of words like *allar*, *estran*, *natalic*, *naturial*, *pechat*, *yffernal*, *ysprytal*, owes its origin to Salesbury's knowledge of the Latin altāre, extrāneus, natālis, naturālis, peccātum, infernālis, spirituālis, but he apparently

[7] ysclethan=? knavish, vicious.

did not know that Latin ā in such positions appears in Welsh as *aw*=*o*. He erred from some similar theory in such preterites as *gohadd*, *llavuriadd*, *llygradd*, &c. Readers of modern Welsh should be able to help themselves in all these cases, as well as in those of non-mutated forms. But it may help beginners to be told that (1) *u*=*v* in such words as *dynal*, *dauat*, *euail*, *kynniuer*, *pendeuic*, *Uergilius*, *Uerwyn*, *Uoruydd*; (2) *f*=*ff* initially as for example in *fawd*, *fol*, *fraeth*, but =*v* medially and finally as in *anafus*, *olaf*, though it sometimes = *ff* finally as in *Hof*; (3) *w* occasionally appears for *v* as in *drygwarch*, *Fo hynaf wydd*, and for *u* as in *ew*; (4) rr (and sometimes r) initially =*rh* (which was not written before the sixteenth century). In these cases Salesbury is simply following the practice of his predecessors. But he is original in transposing the *h* in the following examples: *hi aruer*, *hi e bol*, *hi edau*, *hi ewinedd*, *hi ewyllys*, *hi ywd*, for i harver, i hebol, i hedeu, i hewinedd, i hewyllus, i huwd.

The following proverbs are not clear in the text:

A vo marw er bygwth a'i vaw y kymuner.

Dedwydd y rhai a wel a'u câr.

Dewis ai 'r iau ai 'r vwyell.

Ef vynnei 'r gath byscod,
Ni vynnei wlychu i thrôd.

Eled y wrach i'r vreuan,
Er i geneu i hunan.

Gwell pren cyhuddiad, na dyn cyhuddgar.

Nid hawdd chwythu tân, a blawd yngeneu.

Pan dywysso r enderig i braidd, ni bydd da i'r yscrubl y dydd hwnnw.

Odid corn heb yscyvarn.

Oll Synnwyr pen Kembero ygyd/

VVedy r gynnull, ei gynnwys ae gyfanſoddi mewn crynodab ddoſparthus athrefn odidawc drwy ddyual yſtryw.

Gruffyd Hiraethoc prydydd o wynedd Is Conwy.

Barn ſynnwyr pen Cambro am ddyſc, doeththineb a ſynnwyr.

Lle ni bo dyſc ni bydd dawn.

Map eb ddyſc, tuy a lyſc

Deuparth bonedd yw dyſc

Deuparth dyſc yn hyder.

Yr oen yn dyſcy yr ddauat bori.

Ateb araf, gan ddyſcetic.

A gymero dyſc, catwet.

Gwell map ieuank doeth, na brenhin hen ynuyd

Niuer pen, cynniuer ſynnwyr.

VVilliam Salesbury wrth y darlleydd Camberaeccgar.

Rth ryw drawsdreiglo dylymmwth ar vy llyfreu golegur: e ddamwnyniadd y myuy caffael Copi o ddiarebion Camberaec, y ddaroedd y myuy y daer-copio am llaw vy hunan o vn o lyfreu. Gruffyth Hiraethoc, prif prydydd o Wynedd. D bleit tu a thair blynedd weithan i Kalan-Mai diwethaf, y dygwyddadd arno gyttall cydymddaith fozdd a myuy o Cymbry hyd yma. Ac yno y brith lerreteis copio hyn o ddiariebion oc lyfyr ef megys y doedeis yr awrhon ym blaenllaw. Ac o llatreteis nyd gwaeth y lyfer ef ddim (o bleit e roesadd i venffyc ei ddarllen ac ei deimlo eissoes) ac nyd anllai niuer y diarebyon anyd ynt bwy: eb law cahael trwy r llatrat yma meuby, mil o Cymbry ddysceidaeth, lleshad, a diddanweh o ywrthaw: Pwy rei (a nys darvu yddyn ddigenetly yn rybell) a ddoedant heuyd Hawdd amor erto i Gruffyth Hiraethoc dros y ddiarebion Ac och ddeo (meddaf vi) na byddei cyn-

niuer ar a vedd oll Cembry o lyfreu or
iaith (rei y vei gwiw) wedy r lladdrata or
modd hynny. Ac e byddei haws i Cem-
bro ddeall y pregethwr, wrth pregethy
gair Deo. E byddei haws o lawer, ir
prechethwr traythy gair Deo yn ddeall-
ius, Ac a byddei haws i wr dyscedic o
Cambro wedy bod yn hir allan oc wlad,
ac anghynefino ar iaith, cyfieithy iaith
arall, ar iaith einym. Ac am hynny ato-
lwg y chwy nyd er vy mwyn i, anyd er
mwyn Deo, nyd er pleser na serch arno
vi, anyd er carat ar ddeo, er lles ych enei
tieu ych hunein, er tragyvythawl glod
ywch (y sawl ae gwnei) a dianck o yw-
rth poeneu yffernal, pop vn o hanawch
ys ydd yn meddy nac y perchenogy lly-
freu n y byd o iaith Camberaec, atto-
lwg ew cludo at pwy ryw sawl Gym-
bry pynac a vo hyspys genwch i bod yn
darbod yn naturial tros ymgeledd gw-
ladwrieth yr vnryw iaith. Dh y pa
peth ydd yngeneis i am wladwriaeth,
can na ys gwyr Rymbro heddyo o pa
han yw gwladwriaeth. Dnd etwa er-
uyn ac atolwg ychwy gludo ych llyfreu
(bid wyn dda bid yn ddrwc) at y ryw
ymgeddgar wladwyr a hynny. D bleit
megys y meidyr y wenynen hela mel ar
yr vn llyseun ac yr hela y prycopyn
wenwyn : velly y meidrant wythe wne-
uthy defnydd da melyswiw, or llyfyr
gwa-

gwaythaf ac oz araith bufflaf ac ouer-
af y ſydd ar ych elw mewn eſcriuen. I
ba beth y gedwch ich llyfreu llwydo me-
wn coggleu, a phryfedy mewn ciſte, ac
darguddio rac gweled o neb, a nid chw
ychwy ech hunain? O bleit o ran ych
bod chwi yn darguddio hen lyfreu ych
iaith, ac yn enwedic y rei oz yſcrythur
ian, nyd byw r Cembro er dyſcedicket
bo, a beidyr iawn dzaythy r yſcrythur
ian y chwy yn Camberaec, can y bzeg-
nach ar y pziniaith ydd ych chwi yr oes
hon yn gyffredin. A ydych chwi yn tybi-
eit nat rait amgenach eirieu, na mwy
amryw ar amadzoddion y dzaythy dy-
ſceidaeth, ac y adzodd athzawaeth a
cheiſyddodeu, nag ſydd genwch chwi yn
arueredic wrth ſiarad beunydd yn pzy-
ny a gwerthy a bwyta ac yfed? Ac od
ych chwi yn ty byeit hynny boch tuylle
A chymerwch hyn yn ile rybydd y cenyf
bi: a nyd achubwch chwi a chweirio a
pherfeithio r iaith hyn daruod am y to
ys ydd heddio, y bydd rychwyr y gwaith
gwedy. Ac a ny bydd dyſc, gwybodaeth
doethineb, a dywolwch mewn iaith, pa
well hi na ſirmwnt adar gwyllition, ne
ruat aniueilieit a bwyſtuiloedd? O bie-
it e beidyr yr adar ar aniueilieit, trwy eu
ſiarat ac bugat, ddyall y gylydd yn hyſ
pys ym pop chwedyl a bo yn perthyn
ynghylch i trwyddet ai hymborth a ha-

nas i cyrph : ac a wddant ym-blaen llaw yn well nag y gwyddoch chwi , pa ryw ardymmer bydd ar yr hin , a llawer o ryw wybyddieth a hynny. Ek wyr llawer Nasion y saith gelfyddyt, or ny chiypu er oed o ywrth Christ. My wyddoch chwi er ech ehud cymmendot , nag yn gelfyddyt perfeith , na dim yn iawn ddillwgyr o fydd Christ. Ond gwrandewch chwi etto pa peth a ddywedak vi wrthych chwi , y sawl ny bo gobeith ywch ar ddysey saesnec ne iaith arall y bo dysc ynthci : Gwrandewch (meddak) pa ddywaewyk wrthych : A ny bynwch bynet yn waeth nag aniuciliein (y rain ny anet y ddyall mal dyn) mynuch ddysc yn ych iaith : a ny bynnwch bod yn bwy annaturial na nasion y dan haul, hokkwch ych iaith ac ae hokko. Ac ny bynwch ymado yn dalgrwn dec a fydd Christ , a ny bynwch yn ian syth na bo ywch ddim a wneioch ac ef, ac any bynnwch trosgoff ac ebryfygy i ewyllys ef y gyd achlan , mynwch yr ysgrythur ian yn ych iaith, mal ac y bu hi y gan ych de dwydd henafieit yr hen Axytanneit. Eithyr gwedy wynt wy , pan ddechreod ych Rieni chwi , ae gohelyth wynt , (mal ydd hysbysa hen Cronicls) ddiysgyr a diurawy am yr yschrythur ian , a gadael i llyfreu hi y orwedd yn gwrachot lly chlyt mewn congleu didreigl ddyn , ac ysgrewy

ystrewy a moliant Deo, a hoffy cloduoʒy eu enw ehunain: yd aeth Deo ac a baradd yddynt gael i galw yn aliwns ac yn estron geneti yn y ganedic wlat ehunain ac a baradd yddynt galay a ffeiddio iaith i mammeu, rac dyscy o hanynt dʒwyddhi, y iawn adnabot ef, a rac bot trwy hynny yn catwedic. A llena weddill yr hen bellith ddeo er yn oes Rad-waladʒ bendigeit. Dnd o mynwch ymwrthot ar hir baith bellitth hono, gellyngwch ar dal glinieu ych calon y erchi gras ar ddeo. Dererindoetwch yn dʒoednoeth, at ras y Bʒenhin ac Gyncoʒ y ddeilyk cael cennat y cael yr ysgrythur lan yn ych iaith, er mwyn y cyniuer ohanoch oʒ nyd yw n abyl, nac mewn kyffiypwriaeth y ddyscy Saſnacc. Dnd pe bylei rei om gwiad moʒ bwynion a gady ar by eliw yr eino byhun, mi a wnethwn (a gatwydd) o budd ac o les kyffredyn mewn ſuwt betheu a bedʒyſwn a ryw Cembʒo arall. Dnd yr owʒhon can yddint by anreithio am elpeilio moʒ llwyʒgwbl, yn lle gweithʒet ny d allak bi hayach ond ewyllysy twrn da im gwlad, ac eruyn y ddeo ddankon ysprʒyt gwell yn caloneu beegwrthnebwyr. Ac am hyn o weithʒet ſek am gyffredino hyn o ddiarebion, ny ddylak bi ddim angwanec diolch genwch mwy nag bn a godei y gwerchyʒ ne gayad o yar ſaic ne phial a

A. iiii. ddyg-

ddygût geyr ych byron. Eithyr (pe bei na thal na diolch yn yr oes heddy am bath petheu) e ddylye Gruffyth Hiraethoc (pwy trwy ddyual y afrifed athrolythyr a poenwes yn clascy, yn cynull ac yn helkyd yr oll ddiarebion hyn yr vnlle) gahel y rew ddiolch ac a hayddei hwn a byddei yn kyrchy ar trawes byt, ac yn arwein pop rew oreusaic ac ew do dy yn rat geyr ych bron. Bychan ac ouer geniwch chwi ywaith ek ar hyn yma o orchwyl, tu ac at perfeithio r iaith.

Dnd im tyb i, nyd bychan o gymporth tu ac at adeilat tuy, yw cludo y sylueini, ac goet, ac gwnio, ac gody, ac roddy dan y wydd. Ac atolwc (o chrefkwch yn dda) pa peth amgenach yw diarebion mewn iaith, na sylueini, na gwadne, na diftic, na refi, na chyple a thrawste, na thuylathe a nenbrenni mewn tuy? A nyd yr vn nerth yw diarebion y gynal yr iaith, a r escyrn y gynnal y corph? A nyd yr vn prydduerthwch yw diarebion mewn iaith, ar ser yr sgruuuen? Ac a nyd yr vn fy nyt yw diarebion mewn iaith a gēme, a main gwyrthuawr ymplith caregos sathredic? Je pa beth yw diarebion a nyd rew wreichion o anueidrawl ddoethineb Deo, y ar ddangos gwneythyr dyn gynt ar lun y antraethawl ddeilw ek? Ac y byrhay, pa peth amgenach meddas yw diarebion, anyd dywediadeu

byrrion

byrrion ſynnwyrol kyngoꝛus o rei ny chahad vn er oed yn palledic: yn y rhein yꝛ ymgyſkred ac y cynnwylir oll ſynwyr a doethineb yꝛ iaith ne r naſion ac dychymygawdd yn gyntaf. Ac am hyny y gaiweis y llyfer hwn o ddiarebion Cam beraec, yn ſynnwyr pen Cembꝛo. Mi a alleſwn (ac ny velei rybell chwaith o ywrth y teſtyn) y alw yn Eneit yꝛ iaith ne yn Merion Camberaec: anyd bot yn cyſſonach y cenyf vi yr enw arall. Er hynny y gyt, a bydd anuoddus na chyꝛtith y can nep yr enw, newidet yn y batydd eſcop. Heſyd a bydd vn ddiareb o hanynt moꝛ tywyll (yn aill ai y can heneint yꝛ iaith, ai o ran lledíaith y bro, ai o neullturwydd ſynnwyr y dychymy gydd kyntaf, ai o cam traethiad tauod yr andyſcedic, ac ynte o ba ryw achos pynac arall) gouynnwch yꝛ pen awdur hwn a laburiadd yn y peth: ac nyd ankyffelyp byddwch y gahel gwybyddieth deonglus a ſynnwyr ddeallus y can thaw. D bleit megys (od yſpiwch yn dda) y darparws ef ynddyſcedic wrth, gynull y diarebion hyn oll, e gelot wy mewn gwedd ac oꝛdꝛ tra thꝛefnus. belly may n ddiogel, na bu ef moꝛ anynat nac moꝛ ſceulus nad ymchwetlws e yn banolgraff ympale, a phwy, a pha amſer y traethwyt pop vn o naddynt: ac iawn hanas gyd a hynny. Ac etwa byth,

kyn=

rhac y chwy tybieit, bot gwaith y Rem bro gwladwraidd hwn ar hyn ochwyl mor wael, mor ddilynnwyr, ac mor anwyw ac na hayddei bnwaith gramerli. Gwybyddwch chwi yn ddinam yr hen brytanieit dyscedic trauailio ynghylch yr bnryw waith. Megis y gwnaeth gwedill yr Athraon dyscedic pwy gynullwyt y wneythy Rykraith Hoel dda. A megys ac y gwnaeth y dyscedic bardd pwy a gant Englynion yr eiry: ac Eneruin Gwowdrydd pwy gant Englynion y miloedd, y reyn oll sydd yn llawn diarebion, eithyr weeu plethu mor bwyn ac mor gelfyddydys a synnwyreu sathredigion (mai yn wyddor ar draethawd ir popul anllythrennawc) ac na wyr nemor o ddyn baint o ystryriol dywylogaeth coffaduriareth sydd ynthynt. Uelly y gwnaeth gwr dyscedic (a elwir John Heywod) yn Saesnec er mwyn y Salon gwyr y wlat ef. Eithyr Polydorus Uergilius gwr a han yw or Ital sef o wlat Ruuein ac bn or dyscedickaf heddy o wyr llen Lloegr, (kyd nad da i air i Cembro) e a glasceadd lawer o ddiarebion yn Latin ir bnlle. Either Erasmus Roterodamus yr athro dyscedickaf, huotlaf, ac awdurusaf yn Cred oll or a bu in oes ni ac ys llawer oes or blayn, efe a clasceadd nyd cant, nyd mil, nyd lleng, nyd myrdd

ny

nyd Riallu, ac nid buna anyd caterua vawr o ddiarebion Groec a Llatin, ac ae kykansoddes yn vnllykr, megys ac y gwnaeth en bardd ni yma. Ac a dybygwch chwi y byddei gwyr kyn pwyllocket a reini, kyn ddylcedicket a rein, a chyn arbennicket a hwn, mor ddiwaith a phoeni yn cwlymmy mytroed godidoc, ac yn eſcriueny llykreu llusawc, a ny bylei yddynt a rac wybot a deall ym blaenllaw bod dirbawr profit, budd anueidrawl, a lleſhad akriuet yn tyky yr darlleodron ae ymaruerynt? Ac welly os ynuyd y rein ackw, ynkyd yw hwn: ie ac as doethio y rein ackw, paam nad doeth hwn, ac ynte yn dylyn yr vn athrawaeth ac wynttwy? Pop oes a adawodd Maugant, Merddin Embris, a Thaliesin ek a Merddin wylit eu ddiſcipl, ac Ystuduach bardd yn ddoethion yn ddylcedic ac yn gymen. A may o wa ith y bardd hwn, amryw bydroedd eithyr yn Cemberaec yn cystal eu deunydd ae dyual, anyd bot yn well eu cytcan, ac yn banylach y gerdd na yr eino yr hen Brytanait y pwylliwyt o hanynt bchot: kyt byddei tra can moledic eu gw aith. Ac os ie, paam o ddieithyr ych bod yn aniueilicit, na ddiolchwrh y ddeo bod yn ych oes y rylw athro keiſyddus y addurnaw ych iaith? Ny bu ac nyd yw prydyddion ereill anyd yn cany dernyn

o gy-

o gywydd (i bwy bynac vo) o chwant derbyn: lle nyd yw ef yn vnic ac awenyddgerdd ysprytol yn moly pendeuigion gwledydd, o ran eu bonedd diledryw, ac rinweddeu arddercharwc: either bod hefyd yn helpy, yn kymmorth ac yn achup yr iaith rac llediv anyscorawl, a diuancoll tragyuythawl. Ac am hynny, o gedwch chwi yn ddiddarwbot am dano, a gedwch eb anregy, ei bawrhay, ai bolyanny, pan ddel ar ych tuedd, nyd han yw ddim honoch or wladwriaeth Azitanceidd, ny ddeiridych afrywoc campe, ac daonus gynneddfe: ac as yr vn tal sydd genwch y odechwr ysclethan, ac y weithwr gwrddlan. Ac as chwitheu a wnewch ych ran ach dywti, sef yw hyny: kynal o hanoch y dysceducuardd hwn ef ae tuylu, mor parche dic anrydeddus, ac y may ef yn darpar peri ych iaith: a bod mor ymgledgdar ddarbodus o hono ef yn ych plith, ac yw ef, nyd yn vnic o hanoch chwir oll wlat or to sydd heddyw, and tros ych plant, ych wyrion, ych gorescenydd, ych gorcheifn, ach gorceiddin, ach gohelyth hyd byd dyddbrawd. Ac os chwchwy hefyd a ddylynwch pwyll diarebion y llatinwyr yo ef honos olit artes ac Virtus laudata crescit pa yw, Anrhydedd ne bawrhant a backa gelkyddodeu, A Rinwedd o chanmolit a gynydda: ef allei y

ky

kynnyrchei ac y llewychei mwy o ddysc ceidaeth dda, ac o gelfyddodeu arbennic a gwybyddieth ysprytal yn ych mysc rac llaw, trwy nerth Deo gorucchaf. Ac velly bo, ydd archet pop Cembro Camberaec gar. D ddeo na allei pop dylcedic ddoedyt am ei taith mal y dywod Dauid ap Gwilim am Morusydd: nid amgen,

Cof am gariad taladwy
Ni ddyly hi y mi mwy.

AByl i pop peth ae bodlono.
Abyl i pawp i gydrad
Achos bychan yd aw blinder
Achos eb achos o honaw
Achwyn rac achwyn racddo
A achwyno eb achos, gwneler achos iddo
Achwanekit mekyl mowrair
Achub maes mawr a dygwa=(rch
Adwyth dirait eb achos
Adail dedwydd yn ddiddos
Adnau kehyrryn gann gath
☞ Adwaen mab ae lluwch ac nid adwaen ae car.
Adwyoc cae anhwlmon
Adiuar cuppydd am drauul
Aduyd pop hir triskwch
Addaw mawr, a rodd bechan
Addaw maen, addaw map
Addaw tec a wna ynkyd yn lla=(wen
☞ Addewit gwraic, odit yw

Ad

Addas i bawp i gydradd
Adduc yr hydd ir maes mawr
A ddyscych ith bap ddywscul ef
ai cais ddywllun
Addef, a dau
Addued angau i hen
Addunet herwr, hirnos
A el i chware gaded i groen gar
tref
A el i ddadlau eb neges, a ddaw
a neges adref.
Aerwy kynn buwch.
Afiach pop trwm galonn
Afieithus pop maeth
Aflauar pop tawedoc
Afluyddianns pop diriait
Afledrais pop gwyllt
Aflan dwylaw diowgscwrth
Aflan genau anudonol
Afrwydd pop dyrrys
A bo amyl i bara, dan gany aed
i laetha
A bo amyl i beibion, bid wac i
go=

goluddion.
A bo amyl i bel, rroed yn i ywd
A bo trechaf treiũet
A bo nesaf ir ecclwys, pellaf o ywrth paradwys.
A bo da gan ddeo ys dir
A bo marw ny ochelir
A bo marw er bygwth a y kymunet
A bynno clod, bid barw
☞ A bynno Deo a bydd
A kwl, nid doeth ymryson
A gwyno kwyn bychan, kwyn mawr a ddarogan.
A gatwer, a gair wrth rait
A crea r bran bawr, a crea r bran bechan.
A gymero dysc, catwet
A gynuller ar gefyn march mar len, dan i doz ydd a
A lygradd Deo, a lygradd dyn
Allan o olwc, allan o beddwl
Ameu pop annwybot

Amra=

Amrafaelus pop ymladdgar
Amgeledd y ki am y cwd halen
Am gwymp hen, y chwardd gw=
en gwas
Amod a dyr deuod
Amod a dyr kefreith
Amcan a bydd can bawb
Am caro i, caret bycki
Amaerwy diriait, dyre anian
Amlwc bai, lle ny charer
Amlaf ywr cwrwf tra hitler
Amraint, pop tor deuot
Amparat pop anallu
Amheuthun pop dieithrbwyt
Amser lydd i pop peth
Amser i bwyt, amser i lochwyt
A anraith gustuddiwyd tayoc
yn hy i gylydd
Anafus pop drygboelawc
Annoc dy ci, ac na ret canto
Annoc ci y cell egoret
Anhydyn pop afrywyoc
Anhappus pop trwch

Synnwyr pen.

Anhael pop cuppydd
Annwyl can powp a gar
Anwadal pop hyhud
Anhyderus pop ofnoc
Angel pen koydd, a diauol pen=
Angen a dyr deddf (tan
Angen a yrr hen i redec
Angen a yr henwzach i duthio
Angen a bzyn ac a werth
Angenus pop tlawt
Ancynnes pop oet
Ancwbyl pop eisie
Ancariadus pop dirait
Ancymen pop kol
Antur hir latrat eb ddial
Andoeth, llithzic i dauot
Ail y bam, modzyb dda
A arbeto i bach, arbetet i gynoc
A ranno i liaws, ranet yn hyn=
aws
Araf dan, a wna bzag melys
Ar ni wano yn ddraen, ny wan
yn giffill

Ar

Ar ny roddo a garo, ny chaiff a ddamuno
A ry borthio y cath, porthet i lygot
Arwydd dywc, mwc yn diffaith
Ardd tra bych, ardd ken na bych
Ar ddiwedd y may barny
Arian a bryn ac a werth
A roddo dorth i daith ef a ddibudd a wnel i waith
A gwelle y llas y weirglood
Arglwyd a gympell
Arglwydd gwan gwae i was
Arglwydd powp ar a beddo
Allaeth ny phlycko, nyd da
Alcwrn hen yn angen
Altrus pop anaf
Attat bebyn
Aatcas direid dyn
Atteb araf can ddylcedic
Athro powp yn i tuy
Athrodwaith o genbigen
Aur can pawp a chwenych

Synnwyr pen.

Awchus ark, a eillio
Awdur pop kerdd ai gwnel
Awydd, a dyr i wddwk
Awgrym, pawp nis gwybydd
A wahanodd cnawd , gwahanadd a dolur
A wnel mad, mad a ddyly
A wnel drwc arhoed dn arall
A wnel y mowrddrwc a wna y mawrllw
Awr ddrwc caffaeliat ffalchwr
A yuo ormodd, bid beddw

Alchder eb drwed
Bara ac emenyn yw dn tameit
Bai ar wrach dori i chlun
Be caffai bawb a dynnai, ef a byddei gyuoethoc
Be caffei bawb a dynnei ni byddei hiraethus
Bendith ir hwch bieu r blonec

Bel=

Bellach bellach bal chwedyl y
barkut
Bit gwaltat gwraic ny charer
Bit gwyw gwr eb bagwrieth
Bid drwc gwraic, o bynech
warth
Bit ehud drud er chwerthin
Bit aha byddar
Bid anwadal ehud
Bit nych kwyn clak
Blin yw bod yn blin
Blawd yn y gilk
Blodau kyn mai, gore na bai
Blaengar ymadrodd kol
Breuddwyt gwrach wrth hi e-
wyllys
Brith i god a gynull
Boreu coch, a mowredd gwraic
Bonedd a dywys: dillat a gyn-
nwys
Bu gwell ir gwr aeth i hely ar
banec, nac ir gwr aeth ar
Buan i barn pop hyhud (lach

Synnwyr pen.

Bwyw ath vnllaw: cais ath ddwylaw
Bwyw y gwddi yn ol yr hwyaid
Bwyw dwfyr am ben gwr marw
Bwyw cath i, cythraul
Bwyw heli yn y mor
Bychan yw mam y cynnen
Bychan yw mam y kenuil
Byr hoedloc dygaloc laint
Byddar a gaiff gyffelyp

.. .. Hware ac na briw: kellwair ac na chwelyddia
.. .. Chwarddedic pryd wrth a garer
Chwarddiat dwfyr dan ia
Chwanoc trwch i drin
Chwanoc map yw hynt, a chwnoc y drek a vo kynt
Chwedyl chwedlton
Chwekror a chwyth, neidyr oe nyth.

Dad

Cambero

Adle gwedy brawd
Dadleu gwedy barn
Da ywr maen y gyd
ar Euangel
Da gweddei r ber ir golwyth
Da gwna Deo roi cyrn byron i
buwch hwylioc
Da yw cof map
Dall pop ancyfarwydd
Damwain pop hely
Dangos diriaid i gwn
Dangos ffordd i ancyfarwydd
Dau ,bryd newynoc , a wnar
trydydd yn glwth
Dauparth clod ympenclog
Dauparth gwaith i ddechrau
Dauparth fordd i gwybod
Dauparth fydd yn calon
Dauparth pryd yn trwsiat
Dauparth parch yn aruer
Dauparth bonedd yn dysc:
Dauparth dysc yw hyder
Dauparth taith ymdrwsio
Dauparth tref i haruereu

Synnwyr pen.

Dauparth kerdd i gwrando
Dauparth Rodd yw ewyllys
Dedwydd a i gwyl, ai car
Dedwydd dofydd a rydd rad
iddo
Deknydd bawr pop ankeluydd
Dewys a yr iau a yr bwyall.
Dewys or ddwy bachddu hwch
Dibech bywyd, gwyn i byd
Dygystudd deurudd dagrau
Digon o grwth a thelyn
Digon yw digon o fficus
Diglod pop anhawddgar
Diffaith llyffant dan rew
Dyencid rywan o lid ry gadarn
Dirait a gafel ir dedwydd
Diraid a gabyl i oreu
Dirmycker, ny weler
Dylymwth bydd dryglaw am=
Dlet ar pawp i addaw (wyll
Drwc bn drwc a rall
Drwc pawp oe wybot
Drwc llys ny ater, ond a ohod=
der

der
Dŷwc y ffoŷdd nid eler iddi onid
bnwaith
Dŷwc yw dŷgwas, gwaeth yw
bot ebddo
Dŷwc pechat oe ddylyn
Dŷwc yw dŷwc, gwaeth yw r
gwaethaf
Dŷwc wrth dŷanoeth
Dŷgwaith dwywaith y gw=
nair
Drud a ddyly doeth i ollwng
Dŷch i ddyn i gydymaith
Dŷthyllwch dŷwc i ddichaen
Dŷthyll pop dirait
Dod benthic i noeth, nis cai dŷa
noeth
Doeth dyn tra dawo
Doeth a dwyllir deirgweith
ny thwyllir drud ond bn=
waith
Dotiedic pop anghofus
Dogyn lydd ar pop peth

Do=

Synnwyr pen

Dolurus calon oualbawr
Deo a byth i bulgrell
Deo a barn: dyn a lebair
Deo a rannodd, nef a gafadd
Deo a rann yr anwyd bal y
rhan y dillat
Deo cadarn a barn pop iawn
Dy gas ath erlyn
Dygyn dyn o garchar
Dykid Deo da o law
Dyker ni weler i ran
Dyweddi o agos, galanas o
pell
Dyryllus y garthen
Dylcy craky i hen barch
Da yw Deo, a hir yw byth

EAang ywr byd i bawp
Eddunet herwr hirnos
Ef a ddaw haf ir ci coch
Ef a ddaw rhew y lyffant
Ef aeth hynny ar gyrn a phibeu

Ef

Cambero.

Ef a chwery y map noeth ac ny
chwery y map newynoc
Ef a wyr dyn pan el ac ny wyr
pan ddell
Ef wyr y cath pa baryf a lyf
Ef bynner r cath pyfcot, ac ny
bynnei wlychy i throet
Eiriach law ac nac eiriach droet
Eiriol ni charer ni chyngain
E las a gauas rybydd , ac ny
las ai cymerth
Elid yfcupor can ddryedorth
Elid y wrach ir breu er i genau
Elid byd yn ol breuddwyt
Elit gwraic yn ol i henllib
Elit ryw ar barth pan yw
Elit llaw can droet
Enw eb fenw
Enwoc meichiad oi voch
Enwir dibenwir i blant
Ehegr bydd dryglaw i amwyl
Elcit drygddyn yn tuy arall
Elmwythaf dim yw methy

E vo=

Synnwyr pen

E bolir pawp wrth i waith
E gaiff dyn dylc oe bebyt hyd i
henaint

FAwd pawp yn i dal
Fol pop tlawt
:: :: Foydd bell i wr o Benllyn
Fo rac dicter, ac na fo rac dywc
arglwydd
Fiaidd pop peth ny charer

GAdael y nos ddywaythac
yn olac
⌣ ⌣ Gair gwr o castell
Gair gwraic bal gwynt yn ba-
wadaw
Gelyn i ddyn i dda
Gellwng dygwy i ylcupoy
gwrda
Gochel tauern ac na ochel ildio
Goddiweddit hwyy buan
Goval dyn, deo ae gweryd
Gogany r bwyt ae bwyta

Go-

Golwc deo ar adyn
Golwc ſerchoc ſyber bydd
Gorau can by mam i lladd
Gorau ywr gwarau tra ater
Gorau enw Mi piau
Goreu gwrthwynep , gwrthwy=
nep etewyn
Goreu gwrthwynep gwrthwy=
nep kwys
Gordmodd bw ar ebol
Grawn cuppydd a ys glwth
Gwac tuy eb bap
Gwae a dro o glun i glun ac ny
beddo peth i hun
Ewae a bynn mekyl er pechat
Gwae a bo i bekyl yn i bonwes
Gwae a gawdd Deo , ac nis cred
Gwae a wyl i arglwydd beunyd
Gwae a wnel da i ddioc
Gwae ouerwr yn cynayak
Gwae a gakko drygair yn ie=
uank
Gwae ieuank a edduno henaint

Synnwyr pen

Gwae wr a gafo dryg wraic
Gwaythaf ir yd ryfel teifban
Gwaythaf yftor, ftor o berch
Gwaethwaeth, val map cafr
Gwas da a gaiff i le
Gwatwar dydd am waith y nos
Gwaith nos, dydd ai dangys
Gwayw yncalon can hiraeth
Gwala gweddw gwraic bnben
Gweddill map iach
Gweddw creffr eb i dawn
Gweddw pwyll eb amynedd
Gwelius nid diddolur
Gwelet deubeth or bn
Gwelet i cluft ae lygat
Gwell aros, no mefyl gerddet
Gwell am y paret a detwydd nac am y tan a diriait
Gwell bedd na buchedd anghe=uol
Gwell eidiö gwerth nac bn pryn
Gwell y ddyn y drwc, a wyr nar drwc nys gwyr

Gw=

Cambero.

Gwell i wraic y pyscotwr nac i
wraic y gwynbydwr
Gwell can hwyr na chan borreu
Gwell gochell meryl na e ddial
Gwell y gwr a ddeuth ympen y
blwyddyn nar gwr ni ddeuth
byth
Gwell gwae bi na gwae ni
Gwell gwichio or coludd na
chochi or ddeurudd
Gwell gwegil car, nac wynep e=
ckran
Gwell gwr na gwyr
Cwell y tynn gwraic na Rack
Gwell hen ddlet na hen ala=
nas
Gwell hir weddtot na drwc
wra
Gwell car yn llys nac aur ar
bys
Gwell kyngor hen na i bayddy
Gwell clwt na thwll

Gw=

Synnwyr pen.

Gwell coginaeth na brehinaeth
Gwell map ieuank doeth na
brenhin hen ynfyd
Gwell mayn garw am attalio
nac maen llyfn am gellyngo
Gwell marw no mynych ddifr=
Gwell naac, no gau addewit (od
Gwell nerth dwywrach nac vn
Gwell penloyn yn llaw, na hwy=
ad yn awyr
Gwell pren, na dyn kyhuddgar
Gwell crann Dfyn, na ran Kary
Gwell vn gair ym blaen, na dau
Gwell vn keidwad, na dau (yn ol
ymlidiad
Gwell vn Hwde, no dau Ti gai
gwell ychydic gan rat, no llawer
gan Akrat
Gwell ynckylcot y gawnen, nac
eb ddim
Gwell ym blayn yr Iyrchot, nac
yn ol yr Hyddot
Gwell y wialen a blycko na hon
a dorro

a doyro
Gwell yw dygslaer na dywg ok
Gwell yw dygslaer na dywc
daliwr
Gwell ywy ki a rodio nar ci a ei=
sleddo
Gwell yw toliaw na huriaw
Gwell yw Deo na dywc obaith
Gwell yw Deo n gar, na llu y
ddaiar
Gwyrthbawy pop odidoc
Gwerthy cic twrch a phyny cic
hwch
Gwneuthyy deuddywc oy bn
Gurthod gohadd, a dyuot i west
Gyy bap, cai nac
Gyyry byan i geiso tir
Gyyry y cyn a gerddo.

HAel Dwain o bwys y w=
lad
Hap ddeo ddewyyn
Hardd pop newydd

Synnwyr pen.

Hanner y wledd hoffedd yw
Hawdd eiriol ar a garer
Hawdd dangos diraid i ewn
Hawdd yf, a wyl i wely
Hawdd yw ofny ofnoc
Hawdd yw digio dic
Hawdd yw clwyfo claf
Hawdd yw doedyt pymther
Hawdd yw tynny cleddyf byr or wain
Hawdd yw tynny carrai lydan o groen vn arall
Hawdd yw tynny gwaet o grach
Hawdd yw cymod lle i bo cariat
Hawdd yw cennau tan yn lle tanllwyth
Hawdd naw ynghyfcot gorwyd
Hawdd yw peri y bingam wylo
Haws dzingo na difcin
Haws dadleu o goet nag o caftell

Haws

Cambero.

Haws doedyt mynydd na myned trostaw
Haws gan hwyr na chan borr
Haws cau a bys nac a dwrn
Haws bwrw tuy y lawr nac adeilad
Haws twyllo maban na thwyllo gwrachan
Heb ddeo eb ddim
Hen pechat a wna cywilydd newydd
Hen hwyr hawdd i orddiwes
Hen . hawdd i oruot
Heuddy annerch yw cary
Hir amod ni ddaw yn dda
Hir eistedd i ogan
Hir sefyll i drwm
Hir longwriaeth i bawdd
Hir latrat i troc
Hir addewit y nac
Hir nych i angau
Hir y bydd march bach yn ebol
Hir y bydd blewyn yn myned yn

hin blaidd
Hir y bydd yn deric ych drygwr
Hir y bydd y mut ymporth y byd dar
Hir y byddir yn cnoi tameit chwerw
Hir y bydd chwerw hen alanas
Hir y bydd i cuppydd i gabl
Hir weddwdot i bekyl
Hir wnnie gan ddiriait
Hir hun Uaelgwn yn Ros
Hir hi edau gwraic bulgrell
Hir i gok ny bynych rydd
Hir pop aros
Hoff can ynkyd i gnwpa
Hok can pop edyn i lais
Hok can angenoc i goelo
Hoed y dyn ny chalyn y da
Hwy yw clod na golud
Hwyr o ddial, dial Deo
Hwyr y gellir dyn, or diniawed (du
Hy pawp ar i bapsant
Hy pawp yn ablen okyn

Hy

Cambero.

Hy pop cottoc ar i domen i hun

JAch rydd ryuedd pa gwyn
Jr pant y red y dwfyr
Jro blonhogen
Jawn i pawp i gadw i hun

KAdarnach yw r edau yn gy
frodedd
Kad maly, cad i werth
Kauas da ni chauas dywc
Kaledach glew, no maen
Kalon estran wyth Gymro
Kam wyando a wna cam ddoe=
Kany eb gywydd (dyt
Kais yn y mwlwc
Kais barchoc dan dyaet i barch
Kaistet powp dwfyr yw long
Kaisso cwllt yngwalfa blaidd
Karet dywgchwaer kyn ni cha=
Karet yr afr i mynn bit e yn (rer
ddur bit yn wyn
Kas dyn yna, cas Deo byy

Synnwyr pen.

Kallec cloff, cloff hi e bol
Kas gwelet a geisio
Kas gwir ni charer
Kariat a orch bycca pop peth
Kas myharen, mieri
Kau r goryddlan wedy mynet y deueit allan
Kau r estabyl wedi dwyn y (march
Kefaillt blaidd bugail diog
Kelurydd kelet i aruaeth
Kell arglwydd yw y weilgi
Kell hauod wr yw i buarth
Kenat but drut ae cred
Kenau milgi a morwyn, ae macko, ny chaiff i mwyn
Keintiach wedy brawt
Kerddodd a rwymodd
Ki chwrnoc holoc i bais
Kyd ar ki y cerdd i gynffon
Kymeint ar y werthbyt ac ar y bellen: ner cogel
Klywir corn kyn ni weler

Kludo

Kludo heli ir moz
Knawd wedy traha tranck hir
Knaiſſer wedy praidd
Knaiſ Dauad bar'w
Kneuen yngenau henhwch
Knawd o egin meithrin das
Knawd allwydd can ddiriait
Knawd anaſ ar ddiriait
Knawdd o ben drythill draha
Knawd cyſſull dedwydd yn ddo=
Knawd digarad yn llys (eth
Knawd wedy traha tramgw=
Knawd buan o bain (ydd
Knawd ſſo o kraeth
Knawd aelwyt ddiſſydd, yn ddi=
ſſaith
Knawt gwarth o bynech gyſ=
Koes yn lle moreddwyt (ſwyn
Koſ a lithr, llythr a geidw
Koſ gan bawp a gar
Koſyl gwas dioc
Koſſa dy din pan ystrewych
Kogor iar yn ydlam

Synnwyr pen.

Kolp ar ben iar
Kolp y llew yw maddy r arth
Kolpi r arth yngwydd y llew
Kos din tayoc, ek a gach ith
Krafkach nac euail (ddwrn
Krechwen yngenau ynkyd
Kol medd y bran pan gafko ddi-
gon
Krywyn kyn moch, moch kyn a
ddamwain
Kryd ar hen, angeu ys dir
Kryny bal y boz wialen
Kwlwm angenoc ar y genioc
Kwlwm oedioc a ddetyd
Kwymp y gwr yn y Kych
Kwymp ar galedlawz
Kyd boed da, nid Mozda
Kyd bwyta a bonneddic ac na
chyd chwarau
Kyd gwichio y venn hi a ddwc
i llwyth
Kydles i bawb yw galw ychen
Kyd keler nownos ny chelir no-
wmis

wmis
Kydymdaith can ci ei lolgwyn
Kyuathyach i vwyta, kenetl i ymladd
Kyvaereddion gwyach waethwaeth
Kykoed vydd da a dedwydd
Kyuoethoc i werthy, a thlawt i bynny.
Kyfing ac eheng yw dewis
Kykoethdc pop dedwydd
Kyffes pop rrwydd
Kyn ebrwydded vynd ir varchnat, croen yr oen a chroen y ddauat
Kynniuer pen, kynniuer lynnw=
Kyngor yn ol (yr
Kynt y llylc yr odyn na r ylcu=
Kynt crupyl na e was (por
Kynt meddwl na gweithret
Kylgy val y pathew
Kylladl yw march ae varchwerth

Kylladl

Synnwyr pen

Kyſtadl kerddet ar dzaet a mar=
chogaeth ſton
Kyſtatl Howel a Heilyn
Kywir yn ing y gwelir

LEilai lymeit gayak
Lledled rydau: waethwa=
eth ddeddkeu
Ladd y gwadyn bal y bo r troet
Lawen meichiad pan bo gwynt
Lawer a ddyſynnwyt, ychydic
a ddewiſwyt
Lawer am hawl bu n dyly
Lawer a weddill o beddwl chw=
annawc
Lawer gwir dzwc i ddoedyt
Lawer tec dzwc i deunydd
Lawer hagyr hygar bydd
Lawer oz dwkyz a heibio eb wy=
bot ir melinydd
Law map yn llawes i dat
Law lan ddiogel i pherchen
Law liaws ar waith

Law

Cambero.

Llaw pawp ar i anaele.
Llawn i bobi golwyth
Lle bo y dolur y bydd y llaw
Lle da i pawp y man y carer
Lles pawp pan beddyger
Lletaf bydd y biſwelyn oe ſa=
Llif yn auon hindda bydd (thry
Llon colwyn ar arffet i beiſtres
Llon llygot lle ny bo cath
Llwm tir i porro dauat
Llwfr lladd i gydymaith
Llwyt pop hen
Llwyt ywr barchnat
Llygat Deo ar adyn
Llymaf bydd y gwayw oe blayn
Llyma r maes llymar ylgyfar= (noc

MAp eb ddyſc tuy a lyſc
Magy chwileryn ym mon wes
.. ..
Mae achos ir byſſen i bot ar y barth
Mae gwehilion ir gwenith

Ma=

Synnwyr pen.

Maeddy tulluan wrth y maen
Maen dros iaen
Mai oer a wna yscupor glet
Mal angenoc eb geinoc
Mal dall yn tally i skon
Mal dryguoneddic ai baich
Mal dyrnot pen
Mal gwalch tros bin yr ellyn
Mal cogail gwraic bulgrell
Mal cok gwrach
Mal llygoten dan balk y cath
Mal llyn melin ar drai
Mal llyskant dan yr oc
Mal llyskant dan y maen
Mal llwynoc am y sirian
Mal myn magot
Mal rraw ymilweil
Mal ederyn ar y cank
Mal y bydd y dyn y bydd y lw=
Mal y ci ar hwch (dyn
Mal y moch am y skawydd
Mal yr ap am i chenau
Mal y pylc yn y dwkyr

Mal

Cambero

Mal yr aran am i dwygoes
Mal yr hwch dan y bwyall
Mal y rhilc am y pren
Mal y laeth or llinyn
Mal y tan ar yr aeloyt
Mal y tan yn y carth
Mam bechan a ddibanw plant
March a lyrth o ddyar i bed=
warcarn (cae
March a wyl yr yd ac ni wyl y
Mawrhedic pendeuic castell
Mawr yw toreth yr allwydd
Mawrth a ladd: Eprill a bling
Mefyl ir coc ny lyko i law
Mefyl ir llygoden bntwll
Melus gair da am a garer
Melylaf ywr cic po nelaf ir al=
Melus, moes etto (cwrn
Melus pan gaer chwerw pan
Mi a gawn a byddei gan (daler
by mam, ac ny chawn ae dyc=
kei ir llan
Mi adwaen iwrch er nas dali=
wyf

wyſ
Woes pop tut yn i tut
Woliant gwedy marw
Wolet pawp y rhyt mal i caſſo
Wurſen o wr, mal o wraic
Wwy na r bel dan yr humoc
Wwy na r akr er dangos i thin
Wwy na r regen yn y rych
Wwy nag y bydd da blaidd, ny
bydd da moi iſcell
Wwy nag bn ci am y cynarth
Wyned ar gogor ir akon (add i
Wynech eb rait, bot ar wall
Wynech y daw drwc bugail.

NA choll dy henkordd er dy
ffordd newydd
.. .. Na ddeffro y ci ſy n cyſcy
Na ddoes a gwr wrth y drych
Na bid drygwraic dy gyfrin
Na bram anyth wthier
Na bydd ry bwythus lle galler
dy hepcor

Na

Na bynych gur lwfr
Naill ai llwynoc ai llwyn redyn
Natur yr hwch a bydd yny por-
chell
Na wrthot dy parch pan y cyny
Neges pendeuic yn rat (ker
Nefaf i bawp i nefaf
Nes elin nac arddwrn
Nes i mi byccrys nam pais
Nefnes ywr llefain ir dref
Ny ad anoeth i orbot
Ny ain deu bras yn bnfach
Ny bu ry gu na bai ry gas
Ny bu Arthur ond tra bu
Ny bydd marw march er bn-
Ny bydd gwr wrth ddim (nos
Ny bydd hybarch rry gynefin
Ny bydd y dryw, eb y lyw
Ny bydd bcheneit eb i deicr
Ny bydd budd o ychydic
Ny chredir y moel oni weler i e-
menydd
Ny chlyw wilkyn, beth nys myn

Ny

Synnwyr pen

Ny chlyw madyn i ddrygsawr
i hun
Ny chryn llaw ar bapddysc
Ny bydd dialwr diofn
Ny bydd dy un dau Gymro
Ny bydd y gwan eb i gadarn
Ny bydd mosogloc maen a dy=
nech ysmuter
Ny char buwch hesb lo
Ny chaiff ry boddawc rybarch
Ny chaiff chwedyl nid el oe duy
Ny chair dewis gam yn ffo
Ny chair gan y llwynoc ond i
groen
Ny chair a ddiobaith ddeo
Ny chair gwlan rywoc ar glun
cafr
Ny chair y melus eb y chwerw
Ny chair bwyd tayoc yn rat
Ny chair aual per ar pren sur
Ny chaidw Kymbro oni gollo
Ny chel grudd cystudd calon
Ny chred eiddic, er a deckaer

Ny

Ny chwery cath dros i blwydd.
Ny chyll iar i hirnos (yn glas
Ny chwyn yr iar bod y gwalch
Ny chwyn ci er i daro ac ascwrn
Ny chwsc gofalus, ac ef a gwsc
Nyd aeth ryhir i goet (galarus
Nyd a ret a gaiff y budd
Nyd a wyl dyn ac pyrth
Nyd adwna Deo dim a wnaeth
Nyd a gwayw yngronyn
Nyd a cosp ar ynvyt
Nyd a bn trew na dau i angau
Nyd a cynic Arglwydd ir llawr
Nyd chware a bo erchyll
Nyd chware, chware a than nac
a dur nac a hayarn
Nyd da ry o ddim
Nyd drwc wr, with ddrwc wraic
Nyd drwc arglwydd, namyn
Nyd dilwith nep dioc (drwc was
Nyd edrychir dannedd march
rodd
Nyd eglur y drych yn y tywyl=

Synnwyr pen.

lwch
Nid erchys bwyt ond i broui
Nyd esmwyth ymgyflogi
Nid gwell dim no digon (chan
Nid gwell gormodd na ryuy=
Nyda hawdd chwythy tan a y
blawt yngeneu
Nid hawdd blingo callestr
Nyd hwyrach yn y barchnat,
croen yr oen, na chroen y dauat
Nid iangwr nep ar Uerwyn
Nid kymeint bleddyn ae drwst
Nid kynesin cath a chapistr
Nyd cof can yr offeirat bot yn
glochydd
Nit kytun hun a haint
Nyd kyweithas eb brawt
Nyd cywaethoc ond ae cymero
Nyd moel gwr yn aros gwallt
Nyd llakurus llaw gywraint
Nyd llai gwerth mefyl na fawd
Nyd llai cyrch dyn i laith no
gyuarwys

Nid

Nid moesawc morwyn a glyw
llef ceiloc i that
Nyd mwy gwaith coc na chany
Nyd myned, a ddel eilwaith
Nyd oes nep eb i bai
Nyd oes ar bffern ond eiſſiau i
threfny (merer
Nid oes o ddim ond bal y ky=
Nid prophwyt neb yn i wlat ehũ
Nit rait i ddedwydd ond i eni
Nit rait roi cloch wrth bursen
Nit reit dangos direit i gwn
Nyt rhydda nep i walanaythy
Nyt twyll twyllo twyllwr (ehun
Nyt wrth i bic y mae pryny cyf=
kyloc
Nyt y bore y may canmol dydd
Nyt amwys a wnel warth (tec
Nyt yn bndydd ydd adeilwyt
Ruuein
Nyt yn iach ond a bo marw
Nit eſkyn llaw nis rrybuch calõ
Ny ddaw dywc i bn, niddel da i
D.ii. (arall

Synnwyr pen.

Ni ddawr croelan pa ga= (arall
Ny ddawr newynoc pa ys (byl
Ny ddawr putain pa gnuch
Ny ddiolch dyn i boethi
Ny ddyly diwc boly, namyn
diwc
Ny ddygymydd medd a chuppyd
Ny phell anrregir tlawt
Ny phis boneddic ehun
Ny hynaf eiddigedd
Ny hyna hawl er i hoedi
Ny las cennat er oed
Ny ludd aniweirdeb ffawd
Ny ludd parot i gymryt
Ny lwgr y da ar y llall (ddodd
Ny lwyddodd, ond a diamgwy=
Ny lwydd gwenyn i geilioc
Ny roed gwlad i but
Ny thawdd dlet er i haros
Ny thyrr llestr er na bo llawn
Ny thyr pen er doedyt yn dec
Ny bynno Deo ny lwydd
Ny butra dwyla er gwneuthy
da

da i ddo i hun
Ny bynn drygwrach ddal i
Ny byn y lant mor caws (chwd
Ny weleis lam rwydd i ewic
Ny wna r mor waeth na boddi
Ny wnel kyngor i bam, gwnaed
cyngor i lyllam
Ny wyl hawdd bod yn hawdd
oni d el hawdd yn anhawdd
Ny wyddir mwyniant y ffynnon
oni d el yn hilpydd
Ny wyr y ci llawm pa gyfarth
y ci gwac
Ny wyr ny wyl
Ny ddawr yr iar bot y gwalch
yn glak
Ny wyr yr iar nelak ir ceiloc
No drwc dyn ys gwell ki da
Nolwyl iar gwac ae car

DBydd cell i ci, mynych ydd
a iddi
.. D bydo nep yn ol bid y

bawaf
O bop trwm, trymach henaint
O chaiff yr afr bynet ir eccleis
hi a ir allar
O chyrredd bry ny ddaw obry
Odid archoll eb waed
Odit o cant cydymaith
Odit elw eb antur
Odit da diwrafwn
O down ni, ni ddown
O down er . xiiii. ni ddown er xb.
Offeren pawp yn i galon
Os gwr mawr cawr , os gwr by
Oni hebir ni bedir (chan cor
Oni byddi gryf, bydd gykrwys
Oni chai cenin , dwc bresych
O myni bod yn iyrchci ti a neidy
yn well
O hoenyn i hoenyn , ydd a yr ce=
phyl yn cwta
Der yw ilgell yr alanas
Ded y dyn, ny chalyn y·da
O lladd y cath lygoten, ar brys
hi

hi ay hys i hun
O vn wreichionen y cynne tan
Odit taliwr diwagslaw (mawr
O sul i sul ydd ar borwyn yn
O blewyn i blewyn ydd (wrach
ar pen yn boel
O lymeit i lymeit i darbu r cawl

PAn dywylo r dall dall a=
rall , y ddau a ddygwydd
.. .. ir pwll
Pan dywylo yr hen deric i bra=
idd ni bydd yr ysgrubl
Pand gwaeth y dring y gath o
dori hi e winedd
Pan gaer myhi ni chair myha
Pan roer yt porchell egor dy
Pan bo moeliri ar ben ma= (gwd
luriat, y bydd escud ascell gwpi=
Pan bor boly n llawn y myn (at
yr escyrn orffywys
Pan bo teckaf y chware, teckaf
bydd peidio

Synnwyr pen.

Pawp a gnith cedor ynkyd
Pawp ae chwedyl cantho
Pawp a chwenych anrydedd
Pan el llatron i ymgykymliw,
y caiff kywiriait y da
Pen carw ar ykgykarnoc
Pen kil ar borau gwanwyn
Pen punt, a llokgwrn dime
Penkaer pop perchenoc
Pen rros pawp lle nis carer
Perchi gwr er i bawet
Petwn dewin ny bwytawn bur=
Pilio wy cynny rockio (gin
Pop enwir diuenwir i blant
Pop diareb gwir
Pop coel celwydd
Pop gwlat yn hi aruer
Pop cykkelyp a ymgeis
Pop peth yn i amser
Pop cadarn gwan i ddiwedd
Po wyak bo o ddeueit drutak
bydd y gwlan
Po ddyknak bor mor diogelak
bydd

bydd ir llong
Po goraw bor gwarau, goreu
yw peidiaw
Po hynac wydd dyn gwaythac
bydd i bwyll
Po hynac bo r yd tebyckac bydd
i byd
Po hynac bor Kymro ynuytac
Po kykyngac can ddyn, (bydd
ehengac can ddeo
Po mwyac bor bys, mwyac
bydd y llestair
Po mwyac bor dikrod mwyac
bydd y gorwod
Po mwyac bo r llanw mwyac
bydd y trai
Po tynnac bo r llinin cyntac i tyr
Pwy bynac sydd eb wraic, i mae
ec eb ymryson
Pyscota o blaen y Rwyt.

RAc bod y sul eb suglaw
Rait i segur beth yw w=
.. .. neuthur

Reit

Synnwyr pen

Reit yw croppian kyn kerddet
Rait wrth ammwyll pwyll bar
Rwng y ddwy stol ydd a r (ot
din i lawr
Ran ddŷwc ran o dŷayan
Ran y gwas o cic yr iar
Ranny ryng y boly ar cefyn
Ranny r gwadyn val y bo r tro=
Rin tridyn cannyn ae clyw (ed
Roi y carr o vlayn y march
Rwydd pop peth ny bo dyŷys
Ry dynn, a dyrr
Ry lawn a gyll
Ry bchel a syrth
Ry gas ry welir
Ryw i bap ys gyrchlamy
Rythyŷ mamaeth
Rodd ac adŷodd a rodd bachcen

SJeffre piaur troet, sieffre
piau r bwyall
Somi Deo a manach ma=
Sonio am Awst wilieu na= (rw
Sickrak ywŷ hyn stekrak (talic
Swrth

Swrth pop dioc
TAbler i lynau
Tauern i chwedleu (wydd
Tauot aur ympen ded=
Tall ath vnllaw, cais ath ddwy
Tairgwaith y dywait mu= (law
rlen bendith ddeo yn tuy
Tebic oedd coyn bwch i careel
Tebic oedd cwd i gykrwyk
Tec pop dianak
Tec pop hardd
Tec pop chwedyl ny bo gwrth=
Tra bo r yd yn ty ky y (wynep
bydd marw y march
Tra boy ci n cachy, ydd a rylgy=
uarnoc ir coet
Trech a gais nag a geidw
Trech Deo na dyre obaith
Treiglet maen hyt wallat
Trist pop galarus
Troi o poptuy ir berth
Troi r cath yn y haul
Tario bal y abbat am y coueit
Toll

Synnwyr pen

Toll bechan a wna toll bawr
Tw barch benkyc
Tyst ywr chwedyl ir englyn

Wyprt yr iar yn yr yscu=
Umprydd y ceiloc ar (por
y twr gwenith

Unllaw ar tan, canllaw ar wlà
Unllawioc bydd mamaeth
Unwaith yr aeth yr arglwyddes
y nofio ar waith hono y boddes

Waeth waeth val map ca=
Waeth waeth baenla= (kr
er, well well brenlaer
Well well pop kynnedic
Wythnos y llwynoc

Pendro wibwrn
Y budd a ludd y lluddet
Ychenait gwrach yn ol hi
Ychenait at ddoeth (ywd
Ychydic laeth a hynny yn en=
Ychidic yn amyl, a wna (wyn
llawer
Y defnyn a dyll y carec, nyd o
gryf=

grysder ond o bynech lythio.
Y drwc a wneler yn y nant a dy
wynir yngwydd cant.
Y dywaythaf a orddiwedder ar
hwnnw y dialer
Ydiw corn eb ysceyarn
Y borwyn a ato i phroui, hwyr i
daw ew phriodi
Y gwr yn ceisio y calec, ae calec
y dano
Y gwn a roed i gannwr,
ac nyd ar gwn o duy r gwr
Y lle r ymgreingio r march y
gedy beth oe blew
Ymguddio ar gefyn y cist
Ympop daoni y may gobrwy
Ympop drigioni y may pechat
Ympop dewis y may cyfyng=
Ympop keifyddyt y may (dwr
Ympop rith i daw an= (ffalster
Ympop ryuel y may gofal (gau
Ympop pechat y may ffolder
Ympop clwyf y may pericl

Ym=

Ympop dyn y may eneit
Ympop eneit y may deall
Ympop deall y may meddwl
Ympop meddwl y may naill ac
dŷwc a e da
Y mut a ddywait y gwir
Y march a bram a ddwc y pwnn
Y march a wich ys ek a ladd
Y march a wyl yr yd ac ny wyl y
cae
Ymryson ar gok yn i ekail
Ymryson a doeth ti a byddy
ddoethach
Ymryson a kol ti a byddy
kolach
Y naill wenwyn a ladd y llall
Y nep a bo a march ar ei elw, a
gaikk benkkic march
Y nep a bo marw er bigwth ec
Y nep ae ry bokkio ehun, a baw y
coroner
Ynuyd a gabl i wrthban

Yn

Cambero.

Yn ceisio r blewyn glas y bod=
des y calec
Yn y croen y ganer y ci y bydd
marw
Y car cywir, yn yr ing y gw=
elir
Y ci a bynner i ladd a ddoedir
e bod yn cenddeirioc
Y ci a bynner i grogi, a ddywe=
dir e bot yn lladd y deueit
Y cyn a el a orddir
Y cyntaf ai clybu dan i din y
darku
Y cyntaf i oc, cyntaf i gry=
man
Yr cyntaf ir belin maler yn
gyntaf
Y porchell a bo byw byddet
mau
Yr afr dduy a las
Yr hai a laddodd yr hwch

Yr

Yr hwch a dau a bwyty r coec
Yr oen yn dyscu ir ddauat bori
Yr bn asgwrn ac tal
Ys dir dywc, rac dywc arall
Ys ef a ladd a gyhudd
Ysceafnllwyth a glud coet
Ysceafn y doeth ysgafn yr aeth
Ysglodun gwern ympen y gath
Ys marw a bo diobaith
Ys gwell y llysc dau tewyn
nac bn
Ys dir nithio ni bo pur
Ys dywc a dec ewin or ny phor-
tho bn gylbin
Yspys y dengys y dyn,
O ba radd y bo i wreiddyn

☞ Teruyn ☜

☞ *Imprynted at London in saynt Iohns strete, by Nycholas Hyll.*