EARLY AND MEDIEVAL LITERATURE

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P. Sims-Williams, ‘The provenance of the Llywarth Hen poems: a case for Llan-gors, Brycheiniog’, CMCS, 26:27–63, argues convincingly for the origin of the Llywarth Hen englynion in Brycheiniog rather than Powys. He points specifically to Llan-gors, where a recently-excavated high status secular site of 9th-c. date is linked to an important early monastery. T. J. Clarkson, ‘Richmond and Catraeth’, ib ., 15–20, dismisses Ifor Williams’s theory that the site of Catraeth named in The Gododdin and two of the ‘historical’ Taliesin poems could lie under Richmond castle near the falls on the Swale. He discusses the doubt that the cataract originally gave its name to the river and then Roman settlement, and notes lack of evidence for early settlement of Richmond. Another established identification is

B. Jones, ‘Cerdd Fwy’r Iaith: Cerdd Bradwr’, Barddas, 194:11–15, 195–96:34–39, justifies his opinion that ‘Marwnad Llywelyn’ by Gruffudd ap yr Ynad Coch is the greatest Welsh poem with a full discussion, based on a modernized text and his translation. The references by the Gogynfeirdd to the earlier poets they so often imitated are compiled by M. E. Owen, ‘Chwedla Hanes: Y Cynfeirdd yng Ngwaith y Gogynfeirdd’, YB, 19:13–28. O. notes the rarity of references to Aneirin despite echoes of the *Gododdin*, the pre-eminence of Taliesin and surprisingly complex citations of the legendary Myrddin. P. Lynch, ‘Can Gwalchmai “Y Eu a Wrec”’, ib., 29–45, closely analyses a perplexing poem by Gwalchmai, arguing that it shows unexpected expression of personal feeling by one of the official poets *par excellence*, conveyed through nature description and