A.D. an'.

[946.] an'. Cincinn\footnote{1} filius\textsuperscript{2} eli-
zed unenon per\textsuperscript{2}
ct e neurif episcop\textsuperscript{3} mini\textit{u} obi\textit{t}.
Et strat clut.
uaftatae\textit{f} a faxo-
nibus.

[947.] an'. Eadmund\textsuperscript{5} rex
saxo\textit{num} iugul-
latur\textsuperscript{4} cef

an'.

an'.

[950.] an'. Higuel rex
*brittonum obi\textit{t}.
["col. 3."

[951.] an'. Et cat guocaun\footnote{6}
filius\textit{f} ouein. a\textsuperscript{8} saxo-
nibus/\textit{iugulatur}. Et
bellum carno.

an'.

an'.

[954.] an'. ëx. Rotri filius
higuel mozit\textit{ur}.

an'.

an'.

an'.

an'.

[977.] an'.

[I.]

[\footnote{5}uen map iguel.

map. catell\textsuperscript{7}.

map Rotri.

map mermin.

map. etthil merch.

*cinnan.

["fo. 193b,\"

col. 1."

map. rotri.

---

\footnote{1} The final \textit{n} of this word written above the line.

\footnote{2} A letter (i) was written, and afterwards erased, between the \textit{p} and \textit{f}
of this contraction, both here and under the years 809, 840, and 944.

\footnote{3} The final \textit{d} altered from a prior \textit{t}.

\footnote{4} Read \textit{iugulatur}.

\footnote{5} Read \textit{Catguocaun}.

\footnote{6} This \textit{a} added above the line.

\footnote{7} The second \textit{t} terminates in an unusual flourish (?) which makes it not very unlike a \textit{d}.
map. Intgual.
map. Catgualart.
map. Catgualart.
map. Cat man\(^1\).
map. Iacob.
map. Beli.
map. Run.
map. Mailcun.
map. Catgualart.
Iauhir\(^2\).
map. Eniaux girt.
map. Cuneda.
map. Aëtern.
map. Patern. pefrut.
map. Tacit.
map. Cein.
map. Guozcein.
map. doli.

map. Guozdoli.
map. Æumn.
map. Gurdumn\(^3\).
map. Amguoloýt.
map. Anguerit\(^4\).
map. Oumun.
map. Æubun.
map. Brithguein.
map. Eugein.
map. Aballac. \(\ddagger\)
map. Amalech\(^5\), qui fuit.

\(^1\) Read Catman.
\(^2\) This is a mistake for Lauhir.
\(^3\) The natural reading of the contraction would make the word "Gurdun" or "Gurdum", but "Gurdumn" was probably meant, and is certainly right.
\(^4\) As far as the contraction goes, this might be read either "Anguerit" or "Anguerit". The name is spelt with an \(m\) in Cott. Vesp. A, xiv, fo. 70\(^b\) (= Cambro-British Saints, p. 144) ; but with an \(n\) in the same MS., fo. 37\(^b\) (= C.-B. SS., p. 82, § 44), and in No. vi of the Jesus College Pedigrees (\(Y\) Cymmerdor, vol. viii, p. 85).
\(^5\) This Amalech is omitted in No. x (in\(fra\), and is probably a mere doublet of Aballac, now Afallach, a form of which the correctness is amply attested. In this genealogy, as given in Cott. Vesp. A, xiv, fo. 37\(^b\), Bâllad (a misreading for Aballach) stands in the place of our Aballac, and Aballach in that of our Amalech.

The two \(e\)'s of the usual contraction for "esse" have each the mark underneath which makes \(e\) into the character used for \( waiver \), that is at least unusual, but is found elsewhere in our MS., and also (e.g.) in Cott. Vesp. A., xiv, fo. 86\(^b\), in the contractions for "esse" and "essent".
GENEALOGIES FROM "HARLEIAN MS." 3859.  171

map. Clotri.
map. Gloitguin⁴.
map. Nimet.
map. Æmet.
map. Maxim gulectic⁵.
map. Protec.
map. Protectoza.
map. Ebiud.
map. Eliud.
map. Stater.
map. Piner misser.
map. Constanti.
map. Constanti-

et helen. lu-
ic dauc⁷. que
de brittan-
nia exiuit.

1 Read Loumarc.
2 Read margetiut.
3 This Cloten is omitted in No. xv, q. v., where Cathen is made the
son of Nougo (usually called No Æ ab Arthur).
4 A mistake for Cloitguin. This is Clydwyn, the son of Brychan
Brycheiniog, whose reputed conquest of Demetia has caused him to
be foisted into this Demetian pedigree. Nimet was his son, not
his father, and appears as Neufed in the Breconshire pedigrees. In
No. ix (infra) he is made into Eidinet, and made the grandson of
Maxen Wledig; whilst in Bonedd Gwyr y Gogledd this Eidinet has
been manufactured into the Welsh name Edyfed, which could never
have been spelt Eidinet, and in the orthography of our MS. is spelt
Iunimet, a form occurring in No. xviii, infra.
5 Read guletic.
6 First written Constanto, and the t subsequently expuncted. The
a was also expuncted, but the expuncting dot subsequently smudged
away by the scribe.
7 Read luidauce, which might stand equally well for (the modern)
lwythog or lwyddog. Luidt for llydwyth occurs in B. of St. Chad, p. 141.
ad crucem xp'i
querendum ufque
adierusalem et in-
de attulit fe-
cum ufque adcon-
fiantinopolin et est
[ibi
ufque inhodiernum
[diem

[III.]
[ฤ]iguel . map . cara-
tauc.

map . meriaun.
map . rumaun.
map . Enniaun.
map . Ýtigoý.
map . Cat gual¹ . críban.
map . Cangan.
map . Meic.
map . Cinglaf.
map . Eugein . dant guin.
map . Enniaun . girt.
map cumeda.

[v.]
[ฤ]un⁴ map arth
gal.

map Dumnagual.
map Riderch.
map Eugein.
map Dumnagual.
*map . Teudebur.

[iv.]
[ฤ]udgual.
map Tutagual.
map Anaran².
map Mermin.
map Anthec.

map Tutagual.
map Run.
map Neithon.
map Senill.
map Dinacat.
map Tutagual.
map Eident³.
map Anthun.
map Maxim gule-
tic qui occidit
gratianum regem
romanorum.

[v.]
[ฤ]un⁴ map arth
gal.

map Dumnagual.
map Riderch.
map Eugein.
map Dumnagual.
*map . Teudebur.

[ฤ]udgual.
map Tutagual.
map Anaran².
map Mermin.
map Anthec.

1 Read Catgual; and so in similar cases.
2 Read Anaran.
3 See note on Gloitguin, supra, in No. 11.
4 In the space where the rubric R should be, a small r is inserted in a hand not much later than the MS.
5 Certainly a mistake for Guipno (= Gwyddno).
6 See note on Gurdunn in No. 1, which is similarly applicable here.
map. Ceritic gulet.
map. Cynlop.
map. Cinhil.
map. Cluin.
map. Curtalen.
map. Fer.
map. Confer ip-
fe esf uero
olitauc.
dimoz. me-
ton. uendi-
tuf. eft.

[vi.

*map. Maiguc.
map. Ceneu.
map. Coyl. hen.

[VII.]
[C]linog eitin.
map. Cinbelim.
map. Dumgual hen.

[VIII.]
[Ar]bg gen.
map. Cinmale.
map. Merchia-
um.
map. Gurguf.
map. Colthen.

[ix.]
[Juallauc.
map. Lemauc.
map. Ceneu.

["col. 2]

1 Or "Cursalem"? In Geoffrey of Monmouth's "History", Book ix, chap. 12, the name is so spelt, according to the copy in Royal MS. 13, D. V., fo. 28, col. 2.

2 These three Welsh words are of unknown meaning. Mr. Skene's rendering of the first by "rich" is impossible, for the word he was thinking of would necessarily be written *gnolutau* at the date of the MS. Doubtless the word is an epithet; and the other two words *might* mean "to the Mediterranean (literally, 'the middle') sea." Or *mor* may be the common man's name *Mor*, and meton the same as the last part of the epithet *Muighmhedin*, in *Annals of the Four Masters*, under A.D. 365.

3 Is not this a mistake for Clitnoy (the person now called Clydno Eiddin)? Clinoch (just above) must be meant for the name now spelt *Clynog*, which never could have been spelt with a final *g* in the 10th-12th centuries.

4 Read Cinbelin.

5 See note on Dumgual in No. 5 (supra) and note there referred to.

6 Read Urbgen (now Urien).

7 Read merchiaun.

8 Map Ceneu is omitted between this line and the preceding one by the scribe of the MS. See No. xi infra, and note on let lum there.
[X.]

\[ \text{\textit{M}} \text{orcant} \cdot \\
\text{map. Coledauc} \cdot \\
\text{map. Morcant} \cdot \\
\text{bulc} \cdot \\
\text{map. Cincar} \\
\text{braut} (b\text{\textmu}) \\
\text{map. Bran hen} \\
\text{map. \textit{ Dumngual}²} \\
\text{moilmut} \\
\text{map. Garbani} \\
\text{ān}³ \\
\text{map. Coyl hen} \\
\text{map. Guote pauc} \\
\text{map. Tec ma-} \\
\text{nt}³ \\
\text{map. Teu-} \\
\text{hant} \\
\text{map. Telpu-} \\
\text{il} \\
\text{map. Vrb} \]

\[ \text{an} . \\
\text{map. Grat} . \\
\text{map. Iume-} \\
\text{tel} . \\
\text{map. Riti-} \\
\text{girn} . \\
\text{map. Oude-} \\
\text{cant} . \\
\text{map. Ou-} \\
\text{tigir}³ \\
\text{map. Ebiud} . \\
\text{map. Eudof} . \\
\text{map. Eudelen} . \\
\text{map. Aballact} \\
\text{map. Beli et} \\
\text{anna} . \\
\text{[XI.]} \\
\text{[\textit{D}]unaut} . \\
\text{*map. pappo} . \\
\text{map. Ceneu} . \\
\text{map. Coylhen} . \]

¹ Braut Bran hen probably means "brother to Brân hên"; if so this map should be cancelled.
² See notes on this name under Nos. v and vii, and the note referred to in the first of them.
³ The acute accent is over the final n, but presumably meant for the u. See note on \textit{Selemiaun}, end of No. xxvii infra.
⁴ This map should of course be cancelled. Guote pauc (now *Godebog), is Cunedda's epithet. He should rightly be called "Coel Godebog", not "Coel Godebog", as he usually is.
⁵ Read Tecmant (now Tegfán). The last part of this word is in the MS. in the same line as the following Teu-, from which the preposed stop is intended to mark it off. Similarly, -il, a little lower down, is in the same line with Vrb-.
⁶ Read Outigirn (now Eudelirn); and cf. Caltegir, end of No. xxvii infra, and note thereon.
⁷ See note on \textit{Amaelech}, end of No. 1 (supra).
GENEALOGIES FROM "HARLEIAN MS." 3859.

[xii.]
[C]urci. ha.
peretur me pion.¹
eleuther. cas cord.
maur.
map. let lum².
map. Ceneú.
map. Coylen.
[xiii.]
[C]iphun.
map. regin.
map. morgetiud.
map. Teudof.
map. regin³.
[xiv.]
[R]egin. iudon.

iOuem⁴. Tref filif.
morgetiud. sunt.
[xv.]
[C]ripiud. Teudof
caten. Tref sunt
filif nouroy.
et sanant elized⁶.
filia illorum⁶. mater
[erat
regif pouif.
[xvi.]
[R]un. map. neithon.
map. Caten.
map. Cauram.
map. Serquan.
map. Letan⁷.

¹ Read mepion. This Welsh sentence means: "Gwrgi and Peredur (were) the sons of Eliffer Gosgordd fawr (‘of the great retinue’)."
² This should be "Gurguf letium" (now called Gwrost leidiwm). See No. viii (supra) and last note thereon.
³ For this and the two following genealogies cf. No. ii (supra), and our note on Clothe there.
⁴ Read Ouein, as his name is rightly given in fo. 193⁹, col. 2, line 2, supra (No. ii). The scribe, having first written Ouen, afterwards prefixed a small i to the word, perhaps under the impression that the name ought to be that now spelt Ieuaf, but in Old-Welsh Iouab, and permissibly Iowam.
⁵ This word's proper place is after erat, at the end of the next line. Evidently in the original MS. the word ended a line, and was crowded out of it so as to be placed in the line above, with a mark referring it to its proper place; and the omission of a scribe to notice this mark led to the misplacement of the word. Elisse (to whose memory the Valle Crucis pillar was set up) was King of Powys about 700—750; and Sannan verch Noë ab Arthur was his mother.
⁶ This should of course be illius, i.e., of Nogoy.
⁷ Or "Letam"?
map. Catleú.

map. Catel.

map. decion.

map. Cinis fcaplaut1.

map. Louhen2.

map. Guid gen.

map. Caratauc.

map. Cinbeliñ3.

map. Teuhlant.

map. Constantif.

map Constantini

magni4.

map Constantini

map Galerii

map Dioctetiani qui per

secutus5 est xp'ia-

nof4 toto mundo.

Intempore illius paf-

fi sunt beati mar-
tiref inbritannia.

Albanus. Iulianus.

Aron. cum aliis com-
pluribus.

map Caroci6.

map Probi.

map Titti.

map Auriliani.

map Antun. du. &
cleopatre.

map Valerianii.

map Gallii.

map Decius. muf.

map Philippus.

map Gordianus.

map Alaximus6.

map Alaxander.

1 The a of this word may {perhaps be read an o. It seems to have been begun as an a, and finished as an o. Geoffrey of Monmouth (Book ix, chapter 12) has a Massoict clofiant, according to some MSS. (e.g., Royal Ms. 13, D. V., fo. 285, col. 2, cited above) whose epithet must contain the same vocable as our scaplaut; and indeed the personage would seem to be but a hybrid concoction from Masquis clop (= "M. the lame") of our No. ix (supra), and this Cinis scaplaut.

2 Or "Louhen"? But possibly Lou hen is meant to = the Middle-Welsh Lleu hen.

3 Or "Cinbelim", which occurs supra, in No. vii.

4 Map was written at the beginnings of these three lines in its proper column, and then erased.

5 This word is marginally glossed "i. imperatoris" in a later hand.

6 We have not compared this marvellous list of the Roman Emperors with their real history, but are led by the very peculiar inclination of the Al- of this word to suspect that it may have been originally copied from a large Roman M. Quite a different M is used in this MS. Perhaps, however, the name is a cross between Maximus and Alexius.
map Aurilianus . map Claudius .
map Mapmau cannus . map Tiberius fab .
map Antonius . quo passus est .
map Seuerus . dn't n'r ih't x'pc
map Moebus . Octavianus aux-
map Commodius . gufti celsius .
map Antonius . Intempero il-
map Adiuanandus . lius natur est .
map Troianus . d'nf n'r ih't xp'c
map Nero fab quo
[map]nhelm map bleý-
map ti apostoli d'ni n'ri .
map ih't xp'i PETRI .
map [col. 2.]

[map] & PAVLI .
map Domitianus .
map Titus .
map Vespasianus .

1 Clumsily altered into Traianus, possibly by the scribe.
2 Some word (evidently map) was written, immediately below the
map of the last line, in this line and the two following ones, and
then completely scratched out.
3 Map has certainly been omitted before this word, and map or
filius after it. The -fa- of celsari is a peculiar "conjoint" character.
4 This should almost certainly be Cuvelin, but we think that an m
must be read in the MS.
5 The I is a hybrid between 1 and I: probably I is meant. The
person is called iewanadi in J. C. MS. 20, No. xL.
6 The h is expressed by the regular Irish contraction, somewhat
resembling a T on its side (thus, t-) over the c.
7 This name (here and twice below), should almost certainly be
Edbiwn, now Eysan. In the corresponding genealogy of Dunoding
in J. C. MS. 20 (Y Cymrodor, vol. viii, p. 89, No. xL), it is spelt,
in the order of its occurrence, Eidan, Einyaeh, and einaeh, respectively;
of which the last two are miscopied from Einyaeh and einaeh, the
Middle-Welsh forms of 0.-W. Ebiwn, and the first from M.-W.
Eidan, equivalent to Eiwn. The person meant by the earliest
VOL. IX.
map Popdelgu⁴
map Popgen
map Isaac
map Ebiau
map Mouric
map Dinacat
map Ebiau
map Dunaut
map Cuneda
[xviii.]
[C]inan² map
brochmail

map Iutnimet.
map Egeniud.
map Brocmail.
map Sulada.
map Iudris⁵.
map Gueinoth⁶.
map Glitnoth.
map Guurgint⁶.

*barmb truch.

map Gatgular⁷.
map Meriaun.
map Cunedæ⁷.

Ebiau(n) is undoubtedly the prince of that name from whom is derived the territorial name Eifonydd, often called Eidyonyd (= Eiddionydd) in Middle-Welsh. Eifonydd and Ardudwy together made up the Cantref ("hundred of") Dunoding, so called from Dunod ab Cunetda, so that this Eifion was naturally made to be (and perhaps was) his son.

¹ This name and the following are represented by Hoedle⁶ and Podgen hen respectively in J. C. MS. 20, No. xi, which makes one suppose that the second p in both words may be miscopied from a p.

² In the space where the capital initial of this word should be, map has been written and then erased.

³ The s of this word is written over the line, being substituted for an expuncted t.

⁴ This is almost certainly a mistake for Gueithno. Both Gueinoth and Glitnoth are represented by one person, Gweidno, in J. C. MS. 20, No. xli, and Gweiddno is a bye-form of Gwyddno. Glitnoth is suspiciously like a doublet of Guei ntho, and itself seems a mistake for Guithno, the modern Gwyddno.

⁵ This the regular Old-Welsh form of the name now spelt Gwyrin, whence Llanwyrin. Gwyrin farfdrwoch was made by Geoffrey of Monmouth into one of his series of fabulous British kings, under the name of Gyrion o barbruc, from whom in turn later Welsh antiquaries have evolved a still more mythical Gyrion farfdrwch. Gwrgan(t) in Old-Welsh is Gur cant, not Gurgment (or Gurgiunt).

⁶ Read Catgualart, or perhaps Catgualatr.

⁷ The words mab Tafiais are omitted between this and the previous line. See No. xxxii, and note on Typi(p)auws there.
[XIX.]  
[C]atguallaun liu  .  
map Guictun  .  
map Samuil pennissel .  
map Pappo poβ priten .  
map Ceneu  .  
map Gyll hen  .  
[XX.]  
[Θ]mor² map moriud .  
map Ædan  .  
map Mor  .  
map Brechisal .  

[XXI.]  
[Θ]eriaun map  .  
loudogu .  

[XXII.]  
[Σ]elim . map Cinan³ .  

1 Read Coyl, and compare this genealogy with No. xi, supra.
2 J. C. MS. 20, No. XLVI, gives this name as “Amor”. We know nothing of him or when he lived, and regard the conversion of his ancestor Brechial (Brechial), by the J. C. MS. genealogist into a “Broch iOS ab Cunedda Wledig” as a mistake.
3 See No. xxvii, infra, where these two names are wrongly transposed, and our note on them there.
4 Read Mauccn, or perhaps Mauvann: probably the former. Cf. the mistake gurhaiernu in No. xxiii, infra, and note thereon, and linhenlanu for linhenlan in Rhygyfarch’s Life of St. David (Cott. Vesp. A., xiv, fo. 61v), miscopied Linhenlanum in Cambro-British Saints, p. 117.
5 Read Cattogiarn. “Nennius” makes this Cattogiarn son to Vortigern (S., § 44; 48), and later pedigree-makers have tortured his name into Cymdeigyn. In the preceding map some letter has been begun, and left unerased and uncanceled, before the p.
6 This well-known epithet is spelt durnlucc elsewhere in this MS. (in Nennius, fo. 181v, l. 12 = S., § 35), for which we believe durnluc is a mistake. For such an insertion of r from another syllable, cf. (Cair) urnarc, in the Catalogue of Cities, infra, certainly for C. urarc, i.e., Caer Urnach. Were durnluc for Dyrnlucc, it would certainly be spelt Tegirn- or Tegirn-(lucc at the date of our MS., whilst Durn- or Turn- would at all times have been (as it now is) an impossible orthography for Teyrn, nor would the initial mutation from t to d incident to “epitheta” have been expressed in the orthography of our MS. He is called Cadell dyrnloch in J. C. MS. 20, No. xviii, and C. dyrnlucc (the last certainly = dyrnlucc or -lluc) in No. xvi. See our note on the epithet in Y Cymmrodor, vol. vii, p. 119.

N 2
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[xxiii.]</th>
<th>[xxiv.]</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[?] effelife map gur haiernu</td>
<td>[?] uocatur loyt qui uenerunt que</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>map Elbodgu</td>
<td>map Glaft unum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>map Cinnin</td>
<td>map Glaftenic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>map Millo</td>
<td>map Morhen</td>
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<tr>
<td>map Camuir</td>
<td>map Morcant</td>
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<tr>
<td>map Brittu</td>
<td>map Morgen</td>
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<tr>
<td>map Cattegirn</td>
<td>map Mormayl</td>
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<tr>
<td>map Catell</td>
<td>[xxvi.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>map Guitgen</td>
<td>[?] uoccaun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>map Bodug</td>
<td>[?] Arthgen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>map Canantinail</td>
<td>map Seissil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>map Cerennior</td>
<td>map Clitauc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>map Ermic</td>
<td>[morgen.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>map Ecrin</td>
<td>map Artgloys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[fo. 195, col. 1.]</td>
<td>[fo. 195, col. 1.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Read Gurhainm.
2 Read Guitgen.
3 This is undoubtedly a mistake in transcribing Canantinail from a "Hiberno-Saxon" hand. The second stroke of the first n of Canantinail is not carried quite to the bottom of the line, and it is possible that the scribe in making it was attempting roughly to copy the original r. The most remarkable n of this sort in the MS. is that of dunlur, end of No. xxii, supra.
4 Glastenic is certainly the native name of Glastonbury, from Cornish and Breton Glasten or Glastan "oaks", not (as is often given in dictionaries) "ilexes or holm-oaks", those trees not being indigenous in these latitudes. (Cair) loyt coyt (see below), has been brilliantly identified by Mr. H. Bradley with Letocetum (now Lichfield). The whole sentence is dislocated and defective. Can the un n fr' of the MS. be a mistake for un of? (= unde est)?
GENEALOGIES FROM "HARLEIAN MS." 3859.  181

map Arthodgu  .  map Cincen 8
map Bodgu  .  map Brocmail
map Sarguil  .  map Cian 8
map Ifay  .  map Maucant  [8col. 2.]
map Ceretic  .  map Palcent
map Cuneda  .  map Cattegir 4
[xxvii.]
map [C]incen  .  map Selemiaun 8
map Catel  .  [xxvii.]
map Brocmayl  .  [g]ud hail 9
map Elitet 5  .  map Atroes
map Guilauc  .  map Fernmail
map Eli  .  map Iudhail
map Eliud  .  map Morcant

1 This map is wrongly inserted.
2 Read Elizet. The stock "antiquaries' form", Eliseg, can only arise from someone's having misread on the Valle Crucis pillar erected to Elisse's memory a "Hiberno-Saxon" t as the very similar g. The final letter of the name was more regularly written d, as in Nos. xv, xxx, and xxxi, and was sounded like the dd of modern Welsh; it is omitted in the modern pronunciation of the name. Such forms as Elissau, etc., are but the "restorations" (from Elise) of genealogists bent on blazoning their own ignorance of the past.
3 These two names have been transposed. There is no doubt that Cynen was the father, Cynan (Garwyn) the son, of Brochwel (Ysgythrog).
4 Read Cattegirn; and cf. Outigir at end of No. x supra, and the Cadeyrg of the Triads.
5 If Selemiaun = the modern Selyfon, the name of an (unknown) district derived from one Selyf (? Selyf sarffgadau ap Cynan Garwyn, whose genealogy is given in No. xxii, supra), and appended epithetically to Cadell "Deyrnliwg" as having ruled over it, this map should be cancelled. But it may be a man's name from some such Low-Latin name as *Solymsianus, as Garbanius (in No. x supra), also called Garmonyadón, is probably from *Germaniatus, though that too may be a territorial or tribal designation derived from one Garmon or Germanus.
6 Read Iudhail.
map Atroyf
map Teudubric
[xxix.]
[brocmail
map Mouric
map Artmail
map Rif
map Iudhail
map Morcant
[xxx.]
[blank ar-
tan iouab
meic. filli grippi
filli elized
[xxxi.]
[blank iibed
sedan. filli cin-

\hspace{1cm} cen^2. filii broc-
\hspace{1cm} mail. filii elized
\hspace{1cm} \[xxxii.\]
\hspace{1cm} [blank ec sunt nomi-
\hspace{1cm} na filiorum cune-
\hspace{1cm} da quorum nume-
\hspace{1cm} rus erat. ix. Ty-
\hspace{1cm} pipaun^4 primo-
\hspace{1cm} genitus. quimoztu-
\hspace{1cm} uf inregione que
\hspace{1cm} uocatur manau
\hspace{1cm} guodotin. et non
\hspace{1cm} uenit huc cum
\hspace{1cm} patre suo et cum
\hspace{1cm} fratribus. sui. pre^6
\hspace{1cm} *meriaun. filius. eiuf.
\hspace{1cm} diuifit poesseonef

1 Map Mouric is certainly omitted between this and the preceding line.

2 This word is unfinished. There has been omitted at this point: “-nd filii cincen filii catel(l) filii brocmail”. See No. xxvii supra, and for Gruffudd and Elisse, sons of Cyngen, see Annales Cambriae, under 814. Gruffudd seems to have been left out of the following pedigree on account of his early death.

3 The words “filii catel(l)” have been omitted after “cincen”. The exact agreement of Cyngen ab Cadell’s pedigree up to Gwylog (or Gwyllog ?), as given here (in No. xxvii supra) with the same as given on the Valle Crucis pillar, set up by Cyngen himself, places this part of the princely pedigree of Powys beyond a shadow of a doubt. It is worth noting that there are omissions as serious as those here and in No. xxx to be found in the same portion of the same pedigree, as given in a sixteenth-century MS., Harl. 3325, where at fo. 142v Cadell and Brochwel are omitted between Cyngen and Elisse.

4 Certainly a mistake for Typiaun (now Tybion), but the super-
ficious p may have been miscopied from a y, pronounced as a semi-
vowel.

5 Apparently this word is incomplete, and meant for predictis, as pointed out by Sir S. Meyrick.
inter fratres. | [C]air. ligualid
Ofmaii. | [C]air. me guaid
Cunauti. | [C]air. lunum
Abloyc. | [C]air. ebrauc
vi. docmail. | [C]air. cuftoeint
ix. etern. | [C]air. caratauc

XXXIII.

Pic cf terminusorum

[afumine

quod uocatur dubr duiiu.

uf-

que adaliud flumen tebi.

et

tenerunt plurimas re-

giones

in occidental plaga brit-

tanniae.

[CATALOGUE OF CITIES.]

[C]air. legeion guar ufie.

[C]air. guer.

[C]air. brithon.

[C]air. lerion.

[C]air. draitou.

[C]air. Penfa uel coit.

[C]air. urnac.

[C]air. celemion.

[C]air. luit coit.

[Here follows in the MS. the tract De Mirabilibus Britannicis (printed in Stevenson's Nennius, pp. 56—62, §§ 67—76) with which conclude the additions to the Historia Britonum.]

1 There is a superfluous mark of contraction (probably meant to stand for -er-) over the t of this word.

2 The capital has been filled in by a much later hand.

3 Read budein.

4 Read wif/c.

5 Read urnac, and cf. dunhunc at end of No. xxii supra, and note thereon. Stevenson (p. 62) wrongly makes the MS. read urnac.
ERRATA.

P. 65, l. 16, for Talhaearn read Trahaearn.
P. 66, paragraph 3, l. 4, dele near St. Asaph.
P. 70, large print, l. 12, and p. 74, l. 9, append a full stop to Traeth.
[\textit{Y Traethododd is meant}.]
P. 74, Note 1, l. 2, and p. 78, l. 8, append a full stop to Llythyr.
[\textit{Canon Silvan Evans' Llythyrvaeth is meant}.]
P. 83, Note 1, l. 2, for G. read W. [\textit{William (Lleyn), not Gwilym (Lleyn) is meant}.]
P. 85, small type, l. 12, and p. 91, 11th line from bottom, for 1595 read 1592.
P. 87, l. 9, dele the stop after Llyfr. [\textit{Llyfr, not Llyfrydiaeth, is meant}.]
P. 117, l. 18, for 148a read 198a.
P. 127, 3rd line from bottom, for Eagles read the Eagles.
P. 129, 3rd line from bottom, for Llyn-y-gwn read Llyn y Cŵn.
" 4th and 5th lines from bottom, for Curnedd y Filiast read Carnedd y Filiast.
P. 165, add to the end of Note 5 on p. 164: "and that the \textit{Brut y Tywysogion} has Idwalluôn in the corresponding passage."
P. 171, Note 4, l. 5, for ix read iv.
P. 173, Note 3, l. 1, for Clitnoy read Clitno.
P. 177, Note 3, dele the words "and map or filius after it."
P. 178, add to end of Note 4: "; but at p. 79 of the Cardiff copy of the \textit{Hanesyn Hên}, a MS. of the 13th–14th century (now only preserved in copies, but once forming the lost Hengwrt MS. 33), which is followed by many later forms of the pedigree, our 'Gueinoth map Glitnoth' is represented by 'Gwethyno m. Klynto,' which would now be 'Gwyddno ab Clydno.' In support of the supposition that our Glitnoth stands for Clityno (or the like), we may compare the mis-scripts: Gloitguin for Clotguin (now Clydycyn) in No. ii. (p. 171, col. 2 top), supra; and Catgualart for Catgualart (=Catgualatr), 3 lines below our 'Glitnoth,' infra. Cf. also (for the misplacement of letters) Clitnoy for Clityno in No. vii. (p. 173, col. 2 top) supra."
[\textit{See corrigendum hereon above}.]
P. 183 (margin), for 195 read 195b.
P. 200, Corrigenda, "B," l. 2, for Cyfor read Cyfor.
P. 281, l. 14, for 1872 read 1762.
P. 293, l. 27, dele (alias 1872).
P. 321, l. 13, for Shahninamak read Shahnamah. [\textit{Now written Shah Nameh}.]
P. 367, l. 20, for W. R. Wynne read W. R. M. Wynne.

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