

## A FRAGMENT FROM HENGWRT MS. No. 202. [Pen 12]

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THE fragment of the thirteenth or early fourteenth century here reproduced from Hengwrt MS. No. 202, is all that remains to us of what must have been a most valuable Welsh MS., to judge from the pieces comprised even in the small portion that has escaped destruction, which consists of eight folios (numbered contemporaneously xxii—xxix) on vellum, rudely stitched into the MS. volume where they are now found at some period subsequent to the binding of that volume, but when and by whom cannot now be ascertained. The fragment bears evidence of having been, for a long time before it was consigned to its present place, detached from the volume of which it originally formed part; the outermost pages are a good deal worn, especially the first one (which is also much discoloured with dirt, and has had its outermost lower corner worn away); the other folios have lost only a few small pieces of their written contents, but are all more or less stained and worn at the edges, and the last two have had their margins irregularly cut off; the whole fragment, too, appears to have suffered much from the action of long-continued damp, if not of water. Nevertheless, in spite of the sorry treatment it has sustained, there are but few letters or words of the text either gone or absolutely illegible.

Before proceeding with an account of its contents, it will not be out of place to give a short description of the MS. volume in which it is now found, especially as the account given of that volume in the late Mr. W. W. E. Wynne's "Catalogue of Hengwrt MSS. at Peniarth" (*Archæo-*

*logia Cambrensis*, Third Series, vol. xv [No. 60], p. 373; October, 1869) is not quite complete. Hengwrt MS. No. 202 is of 4to. size, and bound in the remains of a finely illuminated Catholic Service Book of the fifteenth century (containing, amongst other things, the Office for the Visitation of the Sick, in Latin and Old English), of which two leaves have been preserved at the beginning, and six at the end, of the volume. On the first page of the second of these leaves we find written, in a hand of the end of the sixteenth century (very similar to, if not the same as, that of the transcript contained in the forty paper folios which form the greater part of the volume), "Hugo Evans, 1582." On the other side of the same folio is also written "Hugo Evans", in a writing of a different type (formed on the model of small Roman printed characters), but apparently contemporary (or nearly so) with the former entry. Moreover, the above-mentioned transcript concludes with the words *Llyfr (Llyfer* in the first entry) *Hugh Evans yw hwn Anno 1583* ("This is Hugh Evans' Book, 1583."), twice repeated (the first entry having been struck out, and then rewritten in a fairer hand); and both hands are of the end of the sixteenth century, though in character they neither resemble each other, nor the hands in which the similar entries at the commencement of the volume are written. And when it is added that (with the exception of the older fragment printed in the following pages) the contents of the volume (to say nothing of their homogeneous character) bear unmistakable evidence of having been simultaneously bound (or rather strongly stitched) together, and that the transcript stated at its conclusion to belong to Hugh Evans is certainly of about the date to which the four entries containing his name have been above ascribed, it becomes clear that the volume was compiled and bound by or for this Hugh Evans, and that he was living in the years 1582-3.

Except a small late-sixteenth-century fragment of a Catechism or Religious Primer (consisting of two leaves from a paper MS. of much smaller size than the volume) bound in at the end, and a few short religious tracts forming the conclusion of Hugh Evans' paper transcript, the whole of MS. No. 202, as first bound, consists of two copies of the *Elucidarius*, one in English, the other in Welsh. The English copy is a paper MS. of eleven folios, closely written in a very fair hand of the latter half of the fifteenth century. As a text it is imperfect at the end, but as a MS. it seems to be as complete now as when first written. No leaves appear to be missing; at the commencement space is left for a large initial capital of the usual size<sup>1</sup>; whilst at the end the MS., though breaking off in the midst of a sentence, terminates, not only in the middle of a line, but even before the normal number of lines to the page has been completed. It begins with the words: "Mynowne dere Maister in wey of informacyon y beseche you that ye woll awnswere to me to all suche questions as y schall aske you in whiche questions y am yet fer from the very trew way of vndyrstanding And my furst question schall be this Hit is saide that no man can tell what is god", and ends with the words: "D. How schall the Jugement be doon M. The Jugement schall be devydid in fowre ordris The fyrste ordre schall be." At the head of the first folio we find written, in letters imitated from small Roman printed characters, which cannot be earlier than the last century, "Elutherius d. iii", and, in a hand of the seventeenth century, "Diavinytie." The text widely differs both from the Welsh *Elucidarius* (which is a translation of a version similar to, or identical with, the Latin one printed at Nuremberg in 1512), and *The Lucidarye*, printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1508(?); the two

<sup>1</sup> The scribe seems subsequently to have changed his mind, and has inserted a very small *m* in the middle of this large blank space.

English versions differ, moreover, as widely from each other, and are probably immediately traceable to originals, which, while diverging as much from each other as from the Latin version, were independently abridged or adapted from it in the first instance.

The Welsh copy of the *Elucidarius* has been made up in a singular manner. Mr. Hugh Evans had somehow contrived to possess himself of twenty folios of an old Welsh text of that work, which now prove to have been abstracted from the beautiful vellum MS. known as *The Red Book of Talgarth* (*Y Llyfr Coch o Dalgarth*, or *Llyfr Coch Talgarth*), presented by John Powel of Talgarth to the celebrated Moses Williams in 1719; which MS., now belonging (with the rest of the collection of that eminent Welsh scholar) to the Earl of Macclesfield, in whose library it is numbered "113 E. 58", was written in the latter half of the fifteenth century, and (as pointed out by the late Mr. Wynne in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, *loc. cit.*) by the same scribe as wrote the well-known MS. of the *Seint Greal*, numbered 49 in the Hengwrt Collection. The detached portion begins with the words "ennwired. ar daear agyfyf yny erbyn yndyd kandared yr arglôyd.", and ends with the words "ponybydei ytti y geniuer llewenyd. Owi." (the last word being the catchword for the next page), and originally formed folios 21-40 of the MS. whence it was taken; by its discovery a valuable text of the Welsh *Elucidarius* is made perfect. Having thus secured the nucleus of a Welsh *Elucidarius*, Mr. Hugh Evans determined to complete the work by supplying the commencement and end from some other source, and with this object made or procured a complete transcript of the missing portions, which he bound up with his fragment of the *Red Book of Talgarth*.<sup>1</sup> The transcript is on paper, and con-

<sup>1</sup> There is a slight lacuna between the end of fo. 37 of the paper transcript and the commencement of the older fragment. The former

sists of forty folios, twenty-seven before, and thirteen after the vellum fragment whose deficiencies it supplies; of the last thirteen, six and a half are taken up by the *Elucidarius*, and the remainder by the short tracts mentioned below. At the top of the first folio is written "Elutherius", in the same hand as wrote the similar heading to the preceding English *Elucidarius*, and it is also headed by the transcriber himself, *Y discybl ar athro* ("The Disciple and Master"), which is a well-known Welsh title of the work. The transcript begins with the words, "D. Ef a ddywedir na wyr neb beth yw Dvw," the first question of the "Disciple"; and though none of the other texts known to the writer begin with these words (which in them are preceded by prefaces of various length), yet, inasmuch as the words begin the material portion of the dialogue, and the contemporary heading is not repeated on any of the subsequent pages, it is very probable that nothing is here lost. It is right to add, however, that the whole of this paper transcript bears marks of having been previously stitched and unstitched, and so, perhaps, it may originally have formed part of, and then been detached from, some other MS. volume; on this supposition, the preface may have been left in that volume in order not to break up, either its binding, or some other treatise contained therein.<sup>1</sup> The end of this *Elucidarius*

ends with the words "a wypo ewyllvs", to which "yr Arglwydd" is appended in a different hand of about the same date by way of catchword; whilst in the blank space at the top of the first leaf of parchment are written in the same hand as the catchword the words:—"yr Arglwydd ag nas gwnel g[war]effyn [llawer] y gaiff hwnnw: a phwy bynnac ni mynant wrando da ag a ddremygont ddysgw'r hyn a ddylont y weithvr, dwy boen a gaffant, vn dros i tremic am beidio o honynt dan i wibod"; the following words are yet necessary to fill up the lacuna, "yr eil y6 am dremygu dyscu da, megys y dywedir. y nefoed adangossant eu".

<sup>1</sup> It should be noted that the words "*Ef a ddywedir*", etc., are here made to commence the Disciple's first speech (as is shown by *D.* being

agrees with that of the other copies. The remainder of the transcript consists of the following short pieces: (1) [fo. 34<sup>b</sup>] The different sections of the Apostles' Creed, each preceded by the name of one of the Apostles, in Latin; and the well-known short Welsh tracts with the following headings: (2) [fo. 35<sup>a</sup>] "val hyn y dyweit hv saint o weddi y pader" ("St. Hugh on the Lord's Prayer"); (3) [fo. 38<sup>a</sup>] "val hynn y dyweit saint awstin o weddi y pader" ("St. Austin on the Lord's Prayer"); (4) [fo. 39<sup>a</sup>] "cas dynion selyf vab davydd ynt y rai hynn" ("The men hateful to Solomon, son of David"); (5) [fo. 40<sup>a</sup>] "dangos pa ddelfw y dyellir y tat ar mab ar yspryt glan yn vn ddvw" ("How the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost are understood to be One God").<sup>1</sup> The MS. transcript is concluded on fo. 40<sup>b</sup> with the word "finis", below which are written the two entries (already discussed) stating that the book belonged to Hugh Evans in 1583.

prefixed to them), whereas in all the other texts they occur in the middle of that speech, being preceded by some prefatory remarks. This is an important variation.

<sup>1</sup> A modern MS. of No. (2) has been printed in the late Canon Williams' *Hengwrt MSS.*, vol. ii, p. 291; and older MSS. of the tract occur in *Llyfr yr Angcyr* (written in 1346, and now in the Library of Jesus College, Oxford), fo. 123, in the *Llyfr Coch o Dalgarth* (written in the latter half of the 14th century), fo. 47, and (imperfect) in the MS. of the 15th century known as *Didrefn Gasgliad* (or *Didrefnyn*), vol. iii (Shirburn MSS., 113. c. 20), p. 416; a copy also occurred in the lost *White Book of Hergest* (No. 6). A MS. of (3) is found in *Ll. C. o D.*, fo. 51, and there was another in *Ll. yr A.*, as appears from the contemporary index to that book; but it is now lost or erased, together with another tract mentioned in that index. MSS. of (4) occur in *Ll. C. o D.*, fo. 164, and of (5) in *Ll. yr A.*, fo. 134, *Ll. C. o D.*, fo. 41<sup>b</sup>, and *Didrefnyn*, vol. iii, pp. 431-3. Other MSS. of the Welsh *Elucidarius* occur in *Hengwrt MSS.*, No. 57 (13th century), and No. 21 (14th century). These represent the oldest form of the text: a later text (with a longer preface) occurred in the *White Book of Hergest* (No. 28), of which a copy (made by Dr. Thos. Williams of Trefriw, in 1594) is fortunately preserved in *Hengwrt MS.* No. 306; an imperfect copy of this version is found in Jesus Coll., Oxon., MSS., No. 23.

The fragmentary MS. printed in the following pages was said by the late Mr. Wynne (*Arch. Camb., loc. cit.*) to have been written at "the end of the 13th, or very early in the 14th century", and is assigned to the "14th century" by the experts of the MSS. Department in the British Museum. In orthography, our MS. is characteristic of the period of transition from the writing of the earlier 13th century (as represented, *e.g.*, by the *Gododin* in the *Book of Aneurin*, or by the greater part of *Hengwrt MS.* No. 57; in which the *y*'s are invariably dotted, and the single symbol *w* used to represent all the values which it has in modern Welsh) to that of the 14th century (as represented, *e.g.*, by the *Red Book of Hergest*), in which the *y*'s are undotted (except an occasional capital), and a second symbol, 6, is introduced to represent Modern-Welsh *w* in certain positions; for it has throughout the two symbols 6 and *w* side by side with the invariably-dotted *y*. The hand is not dissimilar in character from that of the oldest part of the *Red Book*. It is, as a rule, clear and good, as will be seen from the appended photographic facsimile of fo. xxiv<sup>b</sup>; an exception must, however, be made in the case of the *u*'s and *n*'s, which are not unfrequently so irregularly formed as to be indistinguishable from one another except by the light transverse stroke always characteristic of the *n*, which, in places where the MS. has been worn or faded, is naturally the first thing to disappear: hence occasional difficulty in distinguishing these two letters. Another exception to the general distinctness of the writing is, that the long light stroke over the *i*'s (answering to the modern dot) is occasionally omitted; and, even when originally present, disappears under the same circumstances as cause the loss of the characteristic feature of the *n*'s. It will thus appear that there is occasional difficulty in distinguishing combinations

of *u*'s, *n*'s, *i*'s, and *m*'s.<sup>1</sup> The MS. has been reproduced exactly as it stands, with all the scribe's numerous errors; except that the words *a*, *y*, *o*, etc., have been divided from the words which they govern, even in cases where the pair of words is written as one word in the MS. This has been done on account of the difficulty of finding any fixed principle on which to treat these combinations, which are sometimes written as separate words, sometimes as one word, and sometimes with an interval between them less than if they were separate words, but greater than if they were the same word.

The contents of the MS. are as follows:—

(a) Nos. I, II, and V, *Trioeidd Ynys Prydain* ("The Triads of the Isle of Britain"), in three sections; No. VI, *Trioeidd y Meirch* ("The Triads of the Horses"); and No. X, Other Triads.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Whenever there is any reasonable doubt as to which letter or letters are intended, a note is appended. The only real difficulty presents itself in the case of some of the rare proper names in the Triads, the usually received forms of which are (the writer believes) as likely to be wrong as right, and to result from the original miscopying of a *u* for an *n*, or *vice versâ*. The transcriber occasionally writes an unmistakable *u* where he should have written *n*, in common Welsh words.

<sup>2</sup> In our MS. (1) each of the various compositions contained therein commences with a large rubric capital, to which a heading in rubric is frequently prefixed; (2) in the Triads each separate Triad, in the other prose articles each separate heading or integral sentence, and in the poetry each separate stanza, commences with a large black capital, usually rubricated (*i.e.*, marked with red), and evidently intended always to be so. In the printed text all the rubric has been reproduced in black-letter type; a new paragraph in the prose and a new stanza in the poetry (except in the *Anrheg Urien*, which scarcely admits of such division) have been commenced at each of the rubricated capitals; each of the separate articles has been numbered in large Roman figures, and each of the Triads and Proverbs in small Arabic figures, both in brackets, the Triads being numbered according to the sequence adopted by the *Myv. Arch.* and Professor Rhys, and the Proverbs simply in accordance with their sequence in the MS. The lines of each poem have also been divided, and numbered in the usual manner. In the italicised and black-letter words the dots over the *y*'s have not been reproduced, in consequence of the want of suitable type.



This series of Triads, most unfortunately incomplete from the commencement to the middle of Triad 13, is (as far as it goes) the same as that preserved in the *Red Book of Hergest* (coll. 588–600), and reproduced, as far as No. 60, in the *Myvyrian Archaiology*, vol. ii, (bottoms of) pp. 1–22 (Gee's edition, pp. 395–9), and (in its entirety) by Professor Rhŷs in the pages of *Y Cymmrodor*, vol. iii, pp. 52–63, except that the six concluding Triads of the latter series are absent from the former one. The copy here reproduced, though inferior to the *Red Book* one in point of completeness, is shown by a comparison of the handwritings and orthographies of the two MSS. to be superior to it in point of antiquity,<sup>1</sup> and thus is of especial value as the oldest known MS. of this version of the Triads<sup>2</sup>. The close similarity of the two copies,

<sup>1</sup> See Skene's *Four Ancient Books of Wales*, ii, 423, where he gives the following dates to the writing of the *Red Book*: Coll. 1–999, early 14th century; coll. 999–1143, late 14th century; col. 1143–end, (apparently) 15th century. The writer is unable to agree with what Mr. Skene's words seem to imply, that coll. 1–999 are in the same hand, thinking that at least two separate hands are plainly traceable in that portion of the book, in the *later* one of which are written the Triads.

<sup>2</sup> Unless the Triads contained in a MS. said to be of about the same date, *Hengwrt MS.* No. 411, turn out to be an older copy of this version. A quite independent version of the "Historical Triads" (i.e., Nos. I, II, and V), called *Trioed Arthur ae wyr* ("Triads of Arthur and his Warriors"), is found in a *Hengwrt MS.* of about the same date, No. 536, and has been printed (with an occasionally inaccurate translation) in *Skene*, ii, 456–465. This version contains most of the Triads of the *Red Book* version, but in quite a different order, and (what seems to show superior antiquity) some of them in a simpler, and more unincumbered form; e.g., *R. B.* Triad 24, which in the *R. B.* version has a clumsy addition or "tag" (forming no part of the *Triad*, in the strict sense of that word), appended to it. The writer knows of no other MSS. of the "Historical Triads" older than the *Cwita Cyfarwydd (o Forganwg)*, *Hengwrt MSS.*, No. 34, written by Gwilym Tew in 1445. But comparatively modern transcripts (taken from older MSS. now lost) of other versions older than the 15th century may of course exist among the collections of Triads made by John Jones and Robert

especially in the identity of their mistakes, is so striking, that it is impossible to resist arriving at one of two conclusions: either that the later one is taken from the older one, or else that both are almost immediately traceable to a common original now lost. Among the most remarkable of the points of similarity, is the fact that the writers of both copies have alike left about four lines blank at the end of Triad 14, obviously with the view of supplying the last part of this incomplete Triad from some other source; this shows that the Triad must have been, in the MS. or MSS. from which each copy was directly transcribed, either incomplete or only partially legible. One of the most striking errors common to both copies occurs in Triad 15, where *ovein g6yned*, "from Maen (or 'Main') Gwynedd" (a place on the Berwyns between Llanrhaiadr ym Mochnant and Llandrillo yn Eder-nion), has been converted, through the original error of some copyist (assuredly most ignorant of Powysian topography), into *o6ein gwyned* ("Owen Gwynedd", Prince of N. Wales, 1137-1169); and it may be added *en passant*, that though the former reading is necessary for the sense, and the latter one makes utter ungrammatical nonsense, Stephens once adduced this Triad as evidence that the series of which it forms a member could not have been written before the time of that prince! Perhaps a more extraordinary error is the one in Triad 29, by which both scribes have converted *Aneirin mechteyrn* (i.e., "mychdeyrn") *beird*, "Aneurin, Prince of Poets", into *A. merch teyrnbeird*, "A., daughter of Teyrnbeirdd", a young woman whose obscure life was unhappily brought to a conclusion by the unchivalrous infliction of "an axe-blow on *her* head" (*yn y phenn* or *fen*)! This blunder does not, indeed, say much for

Vaughan in the 16th and 17th centuries, and preserved at Peniarth; and the age of the first four MSS. of those specified in *Myv. Arch.*, iii, 1 (*Gee*, p. 388) as containing the version of the "Historical Triads" printed at the top of pp. 1-22 (*Gee*, pp. 388-394) is not stated.

the knowledge of their national history possessed by Welsh scribes of the 13th and 14th centuries, who yet must have been among the most learned of their time and country! Perhaps, however, the fact that we have only one respectable MS. of Aneurin's work, the most important relic of early Welsh literature, preserved to us, points in the same direction. To proceed to the differences between the two copies: one of the most striking occurs in Triad 14, where the older copy has *trewylllyei* (can this be an error for \**tryllewyei*, "he utterly consumed"? this, though an odd mistake, is hardly odder than such blunders as *eod* for *oed*, *amdler* for *amllder*, *gangos* for *dangos*, occurring in our MS.), the later one *treulei* ("he spent or consumed"). Now this variation is a significant one; for a transcriber ignorant of the sense of *trewylllyei* might very easily have substituted for it in his copy the similar *treulyei*, dialectically *treulei* (which makes sense), thinking that he was restoring the correct reading; but no transcriber could have altered the common *treulyei* into the rare, if intelligible, *trewylllyei*<sup>1</sup>; hence the latter is the older and better reading. A remarkable difference between the two copies, considered each as a whole, lies in the fact that, though the groups of Triads (and, substantially, the rubrics by which each group is headed) are exactly the same in both (as far as the older one goes), these groups are in the older copy, with the exception of Nos. v and vi, separated from one another by other pieces of poetry and prose, each group thus appearing as a separate unit. Perhaps from this fact may be drawn the conclusion that originally each of the groups was quite independent of the other groups, and that

<sup>1</sup> It should be noted that *trewylllyei*, in the orthography of the 12th and early 13th century, would be written *treuyllyei*, or *trevyllyei*, and it was probably from this orthography that the transcriber of *treulyei* or *treulei* was copying. The confusion of *u* and *v* with *w* elsewhere in our MS. makes it tolerably clear that the scribe copied it from a MS. earlier in date by half a century or a century.

their union in one whole was merely the work of copyists who extracted them from older MSS., and is not attributable to the original compilers of this version of the Historical and other Triads. The occurrence of one group (the *Trioedd y Meirch*) by itself in the *Black Book of Carmarthen* (fo. 14<sup>a</sup>; *Skene*, ii, 10) would seem to point in the same direction. The writer proposes to publish from time to time in *Y Cymmrodor*, as opportunity affords, correct reproductions of the different versions of the Historical Triads, taken from the original MSS. in which they occur, so that criticism may be able readily to work upon these most interesting relics of Welsh traditional History and Mythology, and thus not only ascertain their true value, but trace their origin and their development from century to century.

(b) No. III. Tract on *Ynys Prydain*, or "The Isle of Britain." Another copy of this interesting little tract appears (in a hand of the 14th century) at the end of *Hengwrt MS.* No. 57, which gives *Caer Uion* instead of *Myny6* as the seat of the third Archiepiscopate of Britain; from which difference we may with certainty conclude that the original of one copy was written in Dyfed (or perhaps one should rather say "in the kingdom of Dinefwr") and that of the other in Gwent or Morganwg. A much expanded (and therefore presumably later) version of the tract occurs in the *Red Book of Hergest*, col. 600; and in this shape it was, in the 15th century, amalgamated with the "Historical Triads", and forms Nos. 1-6 of the series given in *Myv. Arch.* ii, (at the tops of) pp. 1-22.

(c) No. IV. *Anrheg Urien* ("Urien's Gift"). Here we have apparently the oldest existing MS. of this poem, for the copy preserved in the *Red Book* (col. 1049) occurs in the part of that MS. ascribed to the end of the 14th century. The two texts are very similar, and that they are very nearly related to one another is shown by the fact that they both make the same singular mistake in the first line, repeating the first

two syllables of *gogyfercheis* as a separate word; but they present one or two important differences.<sup>1</sup> In line 12 our MS. reads "frôytheu" where the *Red Book* has "ffrôyth eu", and in line 14 "Dôfyr diynuas bendigôyf klas oc eu herôyd", where the *Red Book* has "Dôfyr diynuas. beindigôyf *claf* clas. oc eu herwyd". This last difference is an instructive one, for it is obvious that *claf* (which is superfluous both to sense and metre) is a marginal or interlinear gloss inadvertently introduced into the text where it occurs from an older MS. whence that text was derived; and further, that the word must ultimately have come from a copy of the poem where it rhymed to some word like *diynnaf*, a various reading of *diynuas* in the earlier part of the line. This assumed variant (apparently the result of miscopying a *diynuas* written with a tall final *s*) seems to have been taken as equivalent to *dyfnaf* (i.e., "dyfnaf" = deepest), the reading of the *Myv. Arch.*, adopted by Mr. Silvan Evans, in his translation of "the deepest water", in *Skene*, i, 341; though it is difficult to see how such an interpretation can have been accepted, for *dyfnaf* can never have been a trisyllable, whilst as a disyllable it cannot be made to scan. The *Myvyrian* copy gives as a variant *dyvnvas*, but it is rather difficult to understand what would be meant by "deep-shallow" water; and the present writer ventures to suggest that the original reading may have been *yndiuas* ("yn ddifas" = without a shallow); if so, assuming the *yn* to have first

<sup>1</sup> The writer found the following mistakes on collation of Mr. Skene's text with the *Red Book*. Line 2 and 7, for *Vrien* read *Vryen*; l. 4, for *y da6* read *yda6*; l. 5, for *Jeuaf* read *Ieuaf*; l. 6, for *bra6t* read *vra6t*; l. 10, for *ennynnyessit* read *enynnyessit*; l. 14, for *diynuas* read *diynuas*; l. 15, for *kynuina6l* read *kymuna6l*; l. 26, for *brythyon* read *vrythyon*; l. 37, for *barna6c* read *barua6c*; and for *rywelyd* read *rywlyd*; l. 43, read a full stop after *dalyessin*. No notice was taken of the capital letters, and little of the word-ligatures or punctuation, in the above collation.

been omitted by the writer of an older MS., and then inserted by him over *diuas*, an ignorant copyist of such a MS. might very easily have misplaced the *yn*, and so concocted the mysterious word *diynuas* to puzzle future generations. Both MSS. are alike in their readings of line 26, where in the second part of the line there are four syllables too many, and in the last one too few, for the metre. Now the usual regularity of the metre of this poem (setting aside the last few lines, which are a palpable "tag") leads one to suppose that the original text has here been tampered with; and it is suggested that the original line ran thus, "Goruyt brythyon yn atporyon ar gywe[i]thyd" (= "The Britons, [though] a remnant, shall be victorious over the multitude"), and that *ar antyrion* is the interpolation of a scribe (who subsequently forgot to repeat the *ar* before *gywethyd*) desirous of inserting a reference to a battle on the *Antyrion* (or *Antarron*), the little stream which gave its name to *Ystrat Antarron* ("the Vale of A."), a place "opposite the castle" of Aberystwyth, where a fight took place between the Welsh and Normans in 1113 (*Brut y Tywysogion*, p. 132); though the allusion may be to one of the numerous conflicts subsequently waged round the walls of that much-disputed stronghold. Another error common to both copies is *gyfuergyr* (*gyfhergyr*) for *gyfuergyd* (*gyfhergyd*), required by the rhyme in line 22, to which may perhaps be added *Torrit* for *torrir*<sup>1</sup> in the same line.

The *Myv. Arch.* copy (i, 50-1; *Gee*, pp. 46-7), above mentioned, purports to be taken from the *Red Book*, and its numerous differences<sup>2</sup> from that MS. seem mainly to result from the

<sup>1</sup> This was pointed out by Mr. Silvan Evans in *Skene*, ii, 450. Does not "the breaking of stonework" in this line refer to one of the frequent destructions of Norman castles by the Welsh?

<sup>2</sup> Notice is not taken of the merely orthographical variations. It must be noted that here and elsewhere in the *Myv. Arch.* (apparently in the *Hafod Bonedd Saint Ynys Prydain*, mentioned below) the character 6 is represented by *u*. No doubt this substitution was made in consequence

inaccuracy of a copyist, though here and there it certainly looks as though other readings and conjectural emendations had been introduced from an independent source: witness *gotriffit* for *gorffit*, l. 26; and possibly *lann* for *ia6n*, l. 43. No various readings are given except *dyvnvas*, already mentioned; an indication that texts of this poem are scarce.

(d) No. VII. *Bonedd y Saint* ("Descent of the [Welsh] Saints"). This version of the *Bonedd y Saint* is believed to be different from any of those hitherto published, the most important of which appears to be the one called *Bonedd Saint Ynys Prydain*, printed in *Myv. Arch.*, ii, 23-5 (Gee's edition, p. 415), from a MS. in the Hafod Collection (probably since destroyed in the fire of 1807), collated with and (where defective) supplemented by a MS. called *Llyfr [John] Brook o Fawddwy*,<sup>1</sup> the age of which is not specified. This "Hafod" version is much longer than the one printed here, containing far more genealogies; the two documents are, however, not unlike, as far as the shorter one goes; up to which point both contain, for the most part, the same entries in a similar, though not identical, order. A copy of this "Hafod" version, presenting a few slight differences from the "Myvyrian" text (which seem mostly, if not entirely, traceable to the errors of one or both of the copyists), and made by Mr. Hugh Thomas early in the eighteenth century from a MS. stated to have been "wrote upon vellum about the year of our Lord 1250" and to have been "late in the custody of Mr. Edward Lhuyd of the Meuseum" (*sic*)—who died in 1709,—is found in the Harleian Collection of MSS., No. 4181, whence it has been reproduced in *Cambro-British Saints*, pp. 265-268,

of the absence of a proper type to represent 6, but its effect is to give an appearance of false antiquity to the texts where it occurs.

<sup>1</sup> See *Myv. Arch.*, ii, 26 (Gee's ed., p. 417). Where is this MS. now, and who was John Brook of Mawddwy?

glosses in that MS. show it to have been copied, by some one who did not understand Welsh, from an earlier MS. at least as old as the eleventh century; it has been printed in *Cambro-British Saints*, pp. 272-5, with the greatest inaccuracy. A widely different version of this tract is to be found at the end of *Cott., Domitian*, I, where it bears the title of "Cognacio Brychan vnde brecheyniawc dict' est pars demetie .i. suthwallie". The writer was a Welshman (as is shown by his Welsh notes in other parts of the MS. volume), who wrote in about 1650; but the orthography of the Welsh names and words in his copy shows him to have taken it from a far earlier MS., probably of the thirteenth century.<sup>1</sup> A list of the descendants of Ceredig is appended to the end of this tract in *Vesp. A.* xiv, and other old genealogies of the Welsh Saints occur in their Latin and Welsh Lives (mostly published in *Cambro-British Saints*), e.g., at the end of the Latin Life of St. Carannog, occurring in *Cott., Vesp. A.* xiv, and at the end of the Welsh Lives of St. David and St. Beuno, the oldest MS. of which (in *Hengwrt MSS.*, No. 57) dates from the thirteenth century.

Of the numerous texts of *Bonedd y Saint* which are known only from comparatively modern MSS., one occurs in *Harl. MSS.*, No. 4181, where it was copied by Mr. Hugh Thomas "from a MS. of Mr. John Lewis of Llwynweney,"<sup>2</sup> in Rad-

<sup>1</sup> Appended to this copy is a transcript of parts of the other version, taken direct from *Vesp. A.* xiv, the orthography of which is retained. Is not this remarkable in a Welsh transcriber who lived at the period in question? Theophilus Jones has printed the version from *Dom. I.* in his *Hist. of Breconshire*, vol. i, pp. 342-3, but he has failed to see that the words from "*Regressus*" to the end of the last paragraph in his printed text (which begin fo. 159<sup>a</sup> of the MS.) are merely an extract from the other version. (See *C.-B. Saints*, p. 273, ll. 7-12.)

<sup>2</sup> For him see *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Series, vol. i, pp. 75, 85-6, and *Camb. Reg.*, iii, 310-1. At *Arch. Camb.*, p. 75, he is said to be of *Llynwern*; in the *C.-B. Saints* the place is spelt *Llynweny* at p. 269, and *Llanwenny* at



norshire, wrote about the time of Queen Elizabeth." It has been printed in *Cambro-British Saints*, p. 269. Besides the Llannerch MS., the *Llyfr Llywelyn Offeiriad*, and the *Llyfr John Brook o Fawddwy* (already mentioned), several MSS. containing versions of *Bonedd y Saint* are specified in *Myv. Arch.*, ii, 26; but none of these are there stated, or (it is believed) otherwise known to be older than the sixteenth century, except the *Llyfr Coch o Hergest*, the reference to which must surely be a mistake, as no "Genealogies of Saints", or documents containing them, are to be found in that MS., or have formed part of its contents for at least the last two hundred years.<sup>1</sup> The various documents entitled *Achau y Saint*, printed in the *Iolo MSS.* (pp. 100-146), are shown by their form to be comparatively modern in their composition, though no doubt they are based on older MSS.; the first two were originally taken from the MSS. of Thomas ab Ifan of

p. 598, but in the preface to his *History of Great Britain* (London, 1729), prefixed to the imperfect MS. of that work preserved in Harl. MS. 4872, fos. 242, 245, it is spelt *Llynwene*. It seems to be the same as a place on the banks of a tributary to the Edw river near Llanfihangel nant melan, called in the Ordnance Map *Llanwenny*, by Jonathan Williams, in his *History of Radnorshire* (*Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Series, vol. iv, p. 2) *Llewenny* and *Llanwen-nnau* (?); and by the author of *Llyfryddiaeth y Cymry* (p. 354), "*Llynwenni ger Maesyfed Newydd*" (i.e., "near New Radnor", from which it is distant about five miles). Another *Llanwenny*, three miles N.E. of Presteign, is in *Herefordshire*. Can any reader of *Y Cymmrodor* inform the present writer where any account of this Mr. John Lewis is to be found? He was the owner of MSS. Nos. 228, 269, 270, and 271 in the Hengwrt collection: in the first of these he is described by his friend and contemporary, Dr. John Dafydd Rhys, as of *Kinarsley* (? *Kinnersley* in *Herefordshire*); and it is suggested in *Arch. Camb.*, *loc. cit.*, that he was the same as one John Lewis of Harpton. He was a barrister, and lived in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. In *Llyfryddiaeth y Cymry*, p. 354, he is unaccountably confused with John Lewis of Manarnawan, Pembrokeshire, who lived 50 or 100 years later, and for whom see Fenton's *Pembrokeshire*, pp. 4-7.

<sup>1</sup> See the catalogue of its contents in *The Cambro-Briton*, vol. ii, pp. 75, 106.

Tre Brynn in Llangrallo (*Anglice* Coychurch), Glamorganshire, by whom the first was written in about 1670. Much valuable local information is, however, contained in these genealogies.

(e) No. VIII. (1) "Prognostications for the coming year, according to the day of the week on which New Year's Day falls"; and (2) "The same, according to the day of the week on which the first New Moon of the Year falls." Texts of the entire tract occur in *Addl. MSS.*, No. 14,912, a MS. chiefly medical, written in the earlier 15th century, fos. 81-4, and in the Book of Ieuan ap William ap Dafydd ap Einws, Constable of Ruabon in 1554 (*Shirburn MSS.*, 113. D. 30), fos. 26<sup>b</sup>-28<sup>a</sup>, which are dated April 12th and 20th, 1545. The first of these texts differs slightly, the latter considerably, from ours. A widely different version of the first part of the tract is found in the *Red Book of Talgarth*, fo. 160<sup>b</sup>, where it is entitled *Argoelon y blgydyn herwyd Kalan Ionawr*; another copy of it occurred in the *White Book of Hergest*,<sup>1</sup> and is described thus by R. Morris in his catalogue of the contents of that book (*Shirburn MSS.*, 113. E. 28, fo. 38-9), "No. 12, Am Galan Ionawr i. Prognostications".

(f) No. IX. This small didactic tract is found also in *Addl. MSS.*, No. 14,912, fo. 84<sup>a</sup>, in Balliol College (Oxford) MSS., No. 353 (a MS. written towards the middle of the sixteenth century, and once belonging to Sion ab Rhys, brother-in-law to Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex), fo. 14<sup>b</sup>, and in the *Red Book of Talgarth*, fo. 163<sup>a</sup>. The copy here printed is remarkable for the reading *derwyd* ("druid"), where the other MSS. have

<sup>1</sup> See note on p. 104, above. The MS. was supposed by Robert Vaughan (*apud* Richard Morris in *Shirburn MSS.*, 113. E. 28) to have been written by Lewis Glyn Cothi; and the same statement is repeatedly made in the *Stowe MS.* numbered 672 in the "Sale" catalogue (and "Genealogica et Heraldica, No. cii", in O'Conor's catalogue of those MSS.) and written in the time of Charles I.

*detwyd* ("happy"). No doubt *derwyd*<sup>1</sup> is a mistake; but it is interesting as showing—what is not generally believed—that Welshmen living prior to the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries may occasionally have suffered from the malady of "Druids on the brain".

(g) No. XI. *Diarhebion*<sup>2</sup> ("Proverbs"). This collection of Welsh proverbs is believed to be among the earliest known. It contains some proverbs not found in the extensive MS. collections in the autograph of Dr. John Davies of Mallwyd (*Harleian MSS.*, Nos. 541 and 1867), and others in a form materially different from that in which they are given by him and later collectors. There are two other old collections of proverbs among the *Hengwrt MSS.*, one (in No. 406) attributed to the thirteenth, another (in No. 540) to the fourteenth century; and the *Red Book of Hergest* (coll. 964 and 1057) also contains two collections, each far more extensive than the one printed here, written at the end of the fourteenth century. It may be remarked that some, probably many, of the more difficult Welsh Proverbs have been misread and mistranslated by the modern collectors, from John Davies downwards; hence the great importance of any collections made by persons who wrote at a period when many of the now obsolete proverbs were living proverbs, and their signification well understood.

(h, i) No. XII and No. XIII. "St. Augustine on the thickness of the Earth" and "Soliloquy of the Soul". Copies of

<sup>1</sup> The *r* in the word is a decidedly bad one, but it cannot (the writer believes) be taken as standing for a *c*, which it rather resembles, and certainly not for a *t*. Probably the scribe did not quite know which to write, *derwyd* or *detwyd*, and so began with one, and finished with the other letter. The counsel "*imganlin a deduit*" is found in the *Black Book of Carmarthen*, fo. 4\* (*Skene*, vol. ii, p. 5; *Poem ii*, l. 9).

<sup>2</sup> The spelling in the MS., *Dihaerebyon*, should be noticed. Professor Rhys points out that this confirms what he has always believed to be the derivation of *dihareb*, from *dihaer-* and *eb*.

these two short tracts, in the same order, occur in the *Red Book of Hergest*, col. 585. The last of them is certainly traceable to the same source as a not uncommon old English epitaph, of which the following specimen was once to be found in Tiverton Church (see Murray's *Handbook to Devon and Cornwall* [by the late Richard John King], ed. 1872,<sup>1</sup> p. 38):—

“What wee gave, wee have;  
What wee spent, wee had;  
What wee lefte, wee loste.”

(j) No. XIV. *Englynion dydd brawd* (“Quatrains [or Stanzas] on the Day of Judgement”). These verses, attributed to Llywelyn Fardd (1230–1280), describe the signs and wonders which are to take place on each of the fifteen days preceding the Day of Judgement. Two other versions of these *Englynion* have been printed. The first is found in the *Llyfr Gwyn Rhydderch* (*White Book of Roderick; Hengwrt MSS.*, Nos. 4 & 5, written almost entirely in the fourteenth century, and once belonging to Rhydderch ab Ievan Llwyd of Gogerddan, who died about the year 1400), and has been printed by the late Canon Williams in his *Selections from the Hengwrt MSS.*, vol. ii, [part v, 1880], pp. 274–5<sup>2</sup>; the second is printed in the *Myv. Arch.*, i, 362–3 (Gee's ed., p. 250), from a MS. of Edward Davies (author of the *Celtic Researches*, etc.).<sup>3</sup> The three texts differ considerably.

<sup>1</sup> The value of later editions of this book has, it is understood, been, from an archæological point of view, much impaired. An epitaph of this type occurs in Pembrokeshire, but the writer cannot, at this moment, say where. Another is (or was) to be seen in the church of Llansantffraid, near Brecon. (See Jones' *Breconshire*, ii, 535.)

<sup>2</sup> In the printed text the lines are left undivided in a somewhat aggravating fashion. The writer has not yet had an opportunity of collating it with the original MS.

<sup>3</sup> Edward Davies lived from 1756 to 1831. In the *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine*, vol. iii, p. 415, his transcripts of the *Cynveirdd* (earliest Welsh poets) and the *Gogynveirdd* (poets of the twelfth, thirteenth,

First, that of the *Ll. G. Rh.* has the following preface, absent from the other copies: *Llyma yr arwydon a vydant yn pymthec niwarnawt kyn dyd brawt. a gauas morud esgob o lyureu sein jeronym. a morud esgob a gant yr eglynyon, i.e.* "Here follow the signs which shall be on the fifteen days before Doomsday, which Bishop Morudd took from the Books of St. Jerome: and Bishop Morudd sung the *Englynion*"; secondly, the *Myv.* text only contains the first fifteen *Englynion* (each describing the wonders of one day), which are substantially the same (except as regards the differences mentioned below) in all three versions, whilst each of the other versions contains a distinct series of supplementary *Englynion*, amounting to two in our version, and six in that of the *Ll. G. Rh.*; thirdly, there are many differences in reading between the three texts, in the compass of the fifteen *Englynion* common to them all, too numerous and important to be adequately treated here. The *Myv.* text approaches nearer to ours in having the fifteen "signs" in the same order, whereas the *Ll. G. Rh.* text transposes those of the fifth and eighth days. An account of the "signs" of the *seven* days before the Day of Judge-

and early fourteenth centuries) are said to have been taken, the former from the MS. book of Mr. William Owen (afterwards Dr. W. Owen Pughe), and the latter from those of Mr. Owen and the Rev. John Walters (of Llandough, author of the well-known and excellent English-Welsh Dictionary). It is also said there that Mr. Walters' collection (by which is perhaps meant the volume now forming *Addl. MS.* No. 15001, partly in his hand) was transcribed from the MSS. of Dr. J. Davies of Mallwyd (1570-1644); in whose autograph there now exist several quarto books of Welsh poetry dispersed in the Hengwrt, Shirburn, and British Museum collections. In all, E. Davies's transcripts are there said to have amounted to a volume of 745 pages, then (1831) in the possession of the late Rev. W. J. Rees of Cascob (the writer of the memoir from which these quotations are made), who died in 1854; they were extensively used for the *Myv. Arch.*, where the poems and various readings derived therefrom are distinguished by the letters *O L. E. D.* (= *O Lyfr Edward Davies*).

ment is to be found (by those who can read Irish) in *Saltair na Rann*, pp. 118–121, lines 8017–8224 (ed. by Whitley Stokes, Oxford, 1883).

(k) No. xv. Religious *Englynion* or Quatrains, consisting chiefly of a metrical summary of the Ten Commandments. A widely different version of these *Englynion*, in so far as they summarise the Ten Commandments (based, however, to some extent on the one printed here) is found in Shirburn MSS., 116. G. 35, a MS. of the earlier part of the seventeenth century.

(l) No. xvi. *Gwasgarddgerdd Myrddin*, which may be translated "The Diffuse Song of Merlin," and certainly deserves its name. This is believed to be the oldest copy known of this poem; another copy, ascribed to the earlier part of the fourteenth century, occurs in the *Red Book of Hergest*, coll. 584–5, where the words *yn y vedd* ("in his grave") are appended to the title. The two texts are nearly related, but not quite so similar as to permit one to suppose that the later was taken from the earlier one, though both may perhaps be immediately copied from one original.<sup>1</sup> The Hengwrt text differs from the *Red Book* one in the following particulars: In l. 2, it *perhaps* read *dygôyt* for *R. B. dysgôyt*,

<sup>1</sup> These remarks would hardly hold good if one were to take Mr. Skene's text in *Four Ancient Books of Wales*, ii, pp. 234–7, as a correct reproduction of its original in the *Red Book*. On the whole, he is not very incorrect here, but the following mistakes should be rectified: Line 10, for *Pan del gôrthryn*, read *Pan del gôr gôrthryn*; l. 13, for *Gôynbrynn*, read *Gôynwrynn*; l. 34, for *ac*, read *ae*; l. 36, for *orescyn*, read *oresgyn*; l. 54, for *lanneô*, read *lannev*; l. 59, for *chwiuiat*, perhaps read *chwiniat*; l. 66, for *ycoet*, read *y coet*; l. 71, for *kyghor fen*, read *kyghorfen*; l. 72, the MS. reads *llafuawr*, not *llafnawr*, of course wrongly; ll. 76 and 79, *gôynllyô* and *arwrytuoryon* are probably to be read, as *-llyô* and *-uoryon* respectively begin new lines; l. 86, for *y don*, read *ydon*, and *peritor* for the gibberish *peruor*—this last mistake is perhaps excusable, as the *-it* has been rubbed, and at first sight looks like *u*; l. 88, there is no stop after *saesson*; l. 89, for *dy wendyd*, read *dywendyd*.

but the space which should have been occupied by the *s* (if any) is cut off; *dyg6yd* is probably the correct reading. In l. 20 it has *didorbi* at the end of the line, necessary to the sense, but wanting in the *R. B.* copy; in l. 33 it has *disyuyt* for the *R. B.* reading *deissyuyt*; in l. 38, *wan gwlat* (certainly right) for *wann*; in l. 55, *torreda6r* for *torreda6d*; in l. 56, *diuanwawt* for *Eu diuanwa6t*; and in l. 59, *chwiuiat* for the possible *chwiniat* of the *R. B.* In l. 83 it has *chat* for *cat*, and *byrri* for *hyrri*; here it is clear that the line should be restored "*A chat a vi y ar byrri*".

A text of this poem is found in the *Myv. Arch.*, i, 132-4 (Gee's ed., pp. 104-6), but, as is too often the case in that work, its source is not indicated, except in so far as concerns the last thirteen stanzas (39 lines), which are stated to be taken from a MS. of Edward Davies,<sup>1</sup> and obviously form a comparatively modern addition to the original text (as represented by the two old copies of the poem); their contents lead one to suppose that they were chiefly compiled by a person connected with the Abbey of St. Dogmell's (in Welsh *Llandudoch*), to the history of which place they largely relate. As far as the commencement of this addition, numerous variants are given from a MS. of Edward Davies, and a few from a MS. of Lewis Morris; and probably the latter formed the basis of the *Myv.* printed text. The *Myv.* text and E. D.'s text, up to the point where the later addition commences, both present numerous variants from the *R. B.* copy, but these seem for the most part ascribable to the carelessness of copyists or the conjectures of modern would-be emendators; and it is clear, from a comparison of readings, that both texts are traceable to some extent to the *Red Book* copy,<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See note above, p. 110.

<sup>2</sup> The reading of the *Myv.* text at l. 86, *pervor*, must be due to a transcription from the *Red Book* copy itself, where (as has been stated in a former note) the *-it-* of *peritor* is so faint, that *peruor* may easily be read by a careless copyist.

or some similar MS. Of the two, E. D.'s text (up to the point mentioned) bears on the whole a far greater resemblance to the *R. B.* copy, and is in other respects the most correctly written of the two. Both texts, however, contain a few really important variants which can only be explained on the supposition that they come from a source independent of the *R. B.*, and, to some extent, also of the Hengwrt text. First, E. D.'s MS. resembles the version of our *Hengwrt MS.* rather than that of the *R. B.* in reading *dydderbi* (=older *didorbi*) in l. 20, and *byrri* (not *hyrri*) in l. 83; in l. 86 it shows, moreover, independence of both the older texts in having the obviously correct reading *peryddon* (=older *perydun*) instead of *ydon*,<sup>1</sup> which will not scan,—a wrong reading which must originally have arisen from the careless transcription of an earlier MS. in which the line ran something like *in aper periton peritor cat*, it being a common mistake of transcribers to omit one of two similar combinations of letters, when one of them immediately followed the other in a MS. Secondly, the *Myv.* text entirely diverges from the three other texts in two places.<sup>2</sup> It interpolates three lines between *gymmyred* and *guyd* in l. 68, thus:

<sup>1</sup> There was at least one place in N. Wales called *Aber ydon* (= *Aber Iddon*?), and one called *Pwll Ydon*, in the fourteenth century. The first was a place in Llanfachreth (Merionethshire); the second was the mouth of a small brook or creek into the Conwy, on its right bank, between Llanrwst and Maenan. See Dugdale's *Monasticon*, ed. 1825, vol. v, pp. 458\*, 674\*. Is either the *Ydon* on which Cadwallon fought one of his traditional battles, mentioned in Skene's *Four Ancient Books of Wales*, ii, p. 277? (Poem No. xv, line 9.)

<sup>2</sup> It should be added that the MS. on which this text is mainly based did not contain l. 61, which is expressly said to be introduced into the text from E. D.'s MS. It seems implied in a note that some other MS. (which is not specified) omits l. 58. L. M.'s MS. is not included in the expression "three texts", as the *Myv.* text is suspected to be based on it, as far at least as the l. 89 of the two old texts, up to which point only one variant from L. M.'s MS. is given.



“Pan fo cyfelin gymyrredd ygwyr  
 Ai gweryd ni ommedd  
 Gwrthsyd yd ym mynyddedd  
 Pan fo sych gwydd gwanwyn,” etc.

and reads the two lines which conclude the poem in the older texts as follows:—

“Am dywaut wylyon mynydd  
 Yn Aber Crafnant crefydd.”

It is to be remarked that at this point (for the first time) a MS. other than those of E. Davies and L. Morris is shown by the footnotes to have formed the basis of the *Myv.* text. If those notes are correct, the former MS. reads ll. 89–91 as follows:—

“Gwassawg dy waed ti i Wenddydd  
 Am dywawd y gwylylon  
 Yn Aber Crafnant crefydd.”

and the latter MS. concludes the poem thus:

“Wassauc dy waed dy Wendyd  
 Am dywaut y gwylylon  
 Mynydd yn Aber Caraf  
 A gwedy cyrn cloer a fyd.”

But there is probably some mistake here; for the rhyme and metre seem to require l. 91 of E. D.’s version in L. M.’s version, and *vice versa*; if this transposition be allowed, E. D.’s copy read the stanza much as the older texts, and L. M.’s text may be restored thus:

“Wassauc dy waet dy Wendyd—am dyuaut  
 Y gwylylon mynydd  
 Yn Aber Crafnant crefydd  
 A gwedy cyrn cloer a fyd.”

The most important of the minor differences of reading is perhaps to be found in l. 47, where the *Myv.* text reads “*Byt* a vyd a gorphen *byt*”, and the other three texts “*Byt*

a uyd a gorffenn *oet*"; here "*Oet a uyd a gorffen byt*" must be restored in order to make the line rhyme with the two succeeding ones. Another striking variant, *eurdeyrn* for *eurdein*, l. 3,<sup>1</sup> occurs in E. D.'s MS.

The whole poem in its present form would seem to be little more than a collection of heterogeneous metrical prophecies, in which past events and present circumstances were described under the guise of things to come; but it is clear that the text is, in many places, both corrupt and defective. Possibly a few fragments of an older poem, the scene of which was laid in Cumbria (in Welsh "*Y Gogledd*")—the only land which has any claim to be regarded as the scene of Merlin's life—can be disentangled from the chaos. The third line certainly refers to Cumbria, and if the reading *eurdeyrn* be accepted, can be translated "March, the golden king of Cumbria, shall die"; and the whole first stanza would seem to bear a certain resemblance in "motive" to the fine passage of the *Cyfoesi Myrddin* beginning *Marô morgeneu* (l. 373), where Myrddin, summoned from his grave (*o lochwyt kyuot*, etc.) again to life, so poetically laments the death of his old comrades, and his own forlorn state: in fact, the *Cyfoesi* (especially its commencement

<sup>1</sup> In old MSS. the letter *r* (with or without a contiguous vowel) was very often expressed by a contraction, and even in the *Red Book* (col. 377) we find the *r* of the word *Trefriô* expressed by a square dot over the line. Hence transcribers of older MSS. might easily, and often did, insert or omit *r*'s in the process of transcription. Two curious instances of its insertion occur in our MS., one in Triad No. 29, where (as is also the case in the *Red Book* copy) the word *mechteyrn* has been mistranscribed *merch teyrn*-; the other in the *Bonedd y Saint* (No. VII), where the well-known Pabo appears as *priabo*. So, in Triad 33, the *Red Book* has *henbrien* for *henben*. An early instance of the same error is found in *Harl. MS.* No. 3859, written in about 1100; where the battle of Meigen, near the Breidden hills (see Triads Nos. 15 and 60, and *Skene*, ii, 32,277), is called *Gueith Meiceren*. The corresponding entry in the later Welsh chronicle in the Record Office is *Bellum Meigen* (for an older *Meicen*). (See *Annales Cambriæ*, p. 7.)

and conclusion), in its mixture of prophecies relating to the history of Wales with allusions to the traditional life of Myrddin, shows some likeness to the *Gwasgardeddgerdd*. An unquestionable allusion to Myrddin's life occurs in the last stanza of our poem, where the "mountain sprites" of l. 90 are clearly the same as those alluded to in the *Afallenau Myrddin*, ll. 56-7 (*Skene*, ii, 20), and possibly in the Dialogue between Myrddin and Taliesin, ll. 35-6 (*Skene*, ii, 5), who are said to have been his sole companions during his long sojourn in the Forest of Celyddon. The Aber Caraf in the last line has been identified with *Abercraf* (barbarously written *Aber-crave*), a place above Ystradgynlais on the Tawe in Breconshire; but the name seems also to have occurred in Cumbria, as there is an *Abercarf* (apparently in Clydesdale, and certainly in the old diocese of Glasgow) mentioned in a charter of about 1120, printed in Cosmo Innes's *Registrum Episcopus Glasguensis*, p. 4.

The poem contains references to a few well-known events in the history of Wales in the eleventh and twelfth centuries; which shows that the date of its composition, or rather of the combination of its various elements into the whole which it now presents, cannot be fixed much further back than 1200. L. 21 mentions Brecon Castle, which was built in 1092-4; and ll. 26-8, the march of Henry I to "Mur Castell on the borders of Eryri" (now Tomen y Mur, near Trawsfynydd in Merionethshire), which took place at Midsummer 1114, and the "disturbance across the sea" which summoned him to Normandy in the September of the same year.<sup>1</sup> The prophecy contained in ll. 22-5, predicting the events that were to follow the advance of "a strong freckled one" to Rhyd Pencarn ("the ford of Pencarn"), is given by

<sup>1</sup> The *Brut y Tywysogion* (which places this expedition, however, in 1111) and the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* give these details. The latter authority agrees with the *Annales Cambriæ* in the date of 1114.

Giraldus Cambrensis (*Itinerarium Cambriæ*, book i, c. 6; Powel's edition, 1804, pp. 52-3; Rolls ed., vol. vi, pp. 62-3) in a slightly different form. He ascribes it to Merlin, and quotes it as predicting the defeat of the Welsh conditionally on the "strong freckled one" crossing that ford, which he describes as a dangerous and long-disused passage through a muddy-bottomed stream in the Wentloog Marshes; and then he proceeds to narrate the circumstances which led to Henry II, whose personal appearance was accurately described by the prophecy, crossing the ford, and the consequent panic which overtook the Welsh army there collected to intercept his advance. The name Pencarn, still applied to two farms about four miles south-west of Newport, fixes the locality of this event, and the statement of Giraldus that Henry II was at the time advancing towards Carmarthen against Rhys ab Gruffudd establishes its date in 1159 or 1164.<sup>1</sup> Less easily identified are the events mentioned in ll. 74-6, which speak of a battle and conference of war at Aber Sor,<sup>2</sup> on the Usk, about a mile above Caerllion. It is very probable, however, that this passage refers to some episode in the hard-fought contest for Caerllion and Gwent Iscoed (the district bounded by Wentwood, the Severn, and the tidal courses of Wye and Usk) between Iorwerth Caerllion and the Normans in the years 1171-5; and that the words *Glyb Gwynllyw* (l. 76), which may be put by poetical licence (or error?) for *Glyb Gwynllywc*, "the Chief of Gwynllyw"<sup>3</sup> (the district between

<sup>1</sup> These are the dates of the *Annales Cambriæ*. The *Brut y Tywysogion* places these two expeditions of Henry II to South Wales two years earlier.

<sup>2</sup> The confluent stream is still called the "Sor brook", and the bridge over it "Sor bridge". There are also farms called *Lansor* (i.e., *Glansor*) on its banks.

<sup>3</sup> This word is derived from King *Gwynllyw*, just as *Morganwg* is

the lower courses of the Usk and Rhymni), refer to Iorwerth himself. Several other places or events are mentioned in this poem, but they cannot easily be fixed. Possibly the "battle of unequal spears" with the English, at Aber Peryddon ("the mouth of the Dee"), mentioned in ll. 86-8, may refer to the defeat of Henry II by Owen Gwynedd at Coed Cennadlog (between Basingwerk and the mouth of that river) in 1158 (1156, *B. y T.*); but this is a mere guess. Episodes of the struggle between the two races in Gower are certainly referred to in ll. 83-85, where mention is made of a battle

from King *Morgan*. Accordingly we find *Gunlyuch* in *Liber Landavensis*, p. 237, written in about 1130, and (*o*) *winllyuc* in the *Black Book of Carmarthen* (*Skene*, ii, 30), written in the twelfth and early thirteenth centuries; and there is believed to be no foundation for the form *Gwentllwg* (whence the modern name of the district, *Wentloog*), or the yet more barbarous *Gwaunllwg*, than a notion that the first part of the word ought to come from *Gwent* or *Gwaun* respectively. The writer fancies that *Gwaunllwg* is not to be traced back beyond the last century, and that it was the belief that *Gwentllwg* ought to mean "the *Vale* of *Gwent*" which led certain antiquaries (such as Sir S. R. Meyrick, in his note to *Nennius*, § 35) to suppose that *Teyrnllwg*, said to be the traditional name of the district comprised in the old diocese of Chester (*Iolo MSS.*, p. 86), was the original appellation whence the name of "Vale Royal" (applied to a district in Cheshire) was translated. It is to be feared that *Teyrnllwg* itself may be a word as mythical as *Gwentllwg* and *Gwaunllwg*, and be simply manufactured out of the "*Catell* (or *Catel*) *Durnluc*" mentioned in *Nennius*, § 35 (*San Marte's Nennius et Gildas*, p. 50; *Stevenson's Nennius*, p. 27), under the operation of a belief that the words meant "*Cadell of Teyrnllwg*"; but the last word, it need hardly be said, would be spelt *Tygirnluc* or *Tegirnluc* in so early a MS. of *Nennius* as *Harl. MS.* No. 3859. *Catell Durnluc* may perhaps be taken as equivalent to *Cadell Ddwrn llug*, "*Cadell of the Black Hand*", and the Old-Welsh \**lluc* be equated with the Old-Irish *lóch* "black", and with the first part of the common Welsh river-name *Llugwy*. There is also a *Lluc Vynit* mentioned in *Skene*, ii, 61, and a place of the same name, *Llŷg Fynydd*, near Clocaenog, Denbighshire. Perhaps the *Lug tor* on the Dart may be compared, and it may be added that "*Black tor*" is a common Dartmoor name.

on the Byrri (*Anglicè* "Burry") river, a small stream<sup>1</sup> joining the estuary of the Llychwr (*Anglicè* "Loughor") at Cheriton in Gower, and perhaps in l. 80, where *aber duwyr* is possibly to be identified with the *Aber duwyr dyar* mentioned in the *Englynion y Beddau* (Skene, ii, 33), and there stated to be on the *Tawfe*<sup>2</sup> (now *Tawe*), one of the boundaries of Welsh Gower. The identification of *aber auon* (l. 77) with the place now sometimes ignorantly called "Aberafon" in Glamorganshire, is impossible, for the place is properly called "Aberafan"; and in ancient charters the river is called *Avryn* and *Avene*, but never, it is believed, *Avon*. The mention of the "host of Anglesey" gathering at *aber auon* leads one to suppose that the place alluded to is in North Wales; it probably means "the mouth of a [certain] river", and is not a true place-name. Can the place meant be Aber in Carnarvonshire? for *Gwynnreggyn*, the former name of the river which there joins the Menai, looks comparatively modern as a river-name, and the stream may early have lost its genuine ancient appellation.<sup>3</sup> The allusions to the general character of the times, such as the "building in intricate places" (l. 51), the increase of population (ll. 62-64, 66), and the rise of prices (ll. 52, 58), refer obviously enough to the new *régime*

<sup>1</sup> It has, curiously enough, imposed its name on the estuary itself in modern times.

<sup>2</sup> The MS. reads *tavue*, which is equivalent to *tawfe* in modern orthography. Skene's *tavne* is, of course, what Professor Rhys styles "the gibberish of editors". The other old form of *Tawe* is *tauuy* (*Liber Landavensis*, p. 127, i.e., *Tawfy*). We may compare the Devonshire *Tavy*. Is it possible that the memory of the grave mentioned in *Englynion y Beddau*, is preserved in the name *Trewyddfa* (i.e., "The Township of the Tomb") still applied to a place on the Tawe between Swansea and Morriston, and formerly to an extensive "fee" in the Lordship of Gower? It is spelt *Trwyddfa* on the Ordnance Map.

<sup>3</sup> The low vitality of river-names in North Wales is very striking, compared with the persistence of the names of the smallest streams in some districts of the South, such as Breconshire and Glamorganshire.

introduced by the Norman lords and their followers, who covered the face of Wales with castles, colonies, and towns.

(*m*) No. XVII. *Englynion Geraint ab Erbyn* ("Triplets of Geraint the son of Erbin"). The greater part of this text is unfortunately lost; as far as it goes, it presents no difference from the later copy contained in the *Red Book* (col. 1042), and printed in *Skene*, ii, 274. The close relationship between these two copies is shown by the remarkable mistake common to the first line of both—*Panet anet* for *Pan anet*. It will be remembered that there is a very similar coincidence between the first two lines of the two copies of *Anrheg Urien* contained respectively in the same two MSS.

An older version of the poem is found in the *Black Book of Carmarthen*, fo. 36<sup>a</sup>, and has been printed in *Skene*, ii, 37. In this the triplets succeed each other in a different order from that of the *R. B.* version, though the general design of the poem is the same in both. The first triplet in the *R. B.* appears as the last in the *B. B.*; the *B. B.* also contains two triplets wanting in the *R. B.*; and the *R. B.* eight wanting in the *B. B.* Another version of these *Englynion* is given in *Myv. Arch.*, i, 101–2 (*Gee*, pp. 83–4). Its *provenance* is not stated; but it is apparently nothing but a modern fusion of the two old versions. Its first twenty triplets consist of the first eighteen of the *R. B.* version, in the same order, but corrected against the *B. B.* text, with the addition of the two which are peculiar to the latter text; but its last six triplets are arranged in a sequence quite distinct from that adopted by either of the old versions. In the footnotes, variants are given from a MS. or MSS. which are not specified, and also from one then belonging to Mr. Paul Panton of Plâs Gwyn. The latter MS. was certainly not exclusively taken from either of the two old copies: for, though sometimes following the *B. B.* text in matters of detail, it contained stanzas that are only to be found in the

*R. B.* version. The version of the poem printed with a translation by Dr. Pughe in his *Heroic Elegies of Llywarch Hen*, pp. 2–11, is, except that one of the *B. B.* triplets is intercalated at a different point, identical with the *Myv.* text; and he gives no variants which are not included in the notes appended to that text.

It is not proposed to enter here into any discussion on the versions or texts of this poem, on account of the scantiness of the portion found in our MS. It may be remarked, however, that two of the triplets (Nos. 2 and 10) want their last line in the *R. B.* version, and that the line given in the *Myv.* text as completing Triplet No. 2 (absent in the *B. B.*), viz., “Gelyn i Sais, car i saint,” so often quoted by writers on early Welsh history, has not hitherto been traced to any old copy of the poem. Also that in l. 1 of the 14th triplet, the *R. B.* version and the *Myv.* text omit the preposition *i* found before *Geraint* in the *B. B.* version (Triplet 9), and thus make Geraint, instead of his men, fall at Llongborth; whence the designation of the piece in the *Myv. Arch.*, *Marwnad Geraint ab Erbin*, “The Funeral Elegy on Geraint, son of Erbin”. The *Plâs Gwyn* and other modern copies omit the same preposition in their version of Triplet No. 8 of the *B. B.* text, and thus make Arthur himself an actual combatant in the battle which the poem so vividly describes.

In conclusion, the writer desires to express his thanks to W. R. M. Wynne, Esq., of Peniarth, for having, with his accustomed kindness, deposited his *Hengwrt MS.* No. 202, from which the following text is taken, at the British Museum for the purposes of transcription and publication.

E. G. B. P.



## TEXT.

## [I.]

[13.] [Fo. xxii<sup>a</sup>] prýdein<sup>1</sup>: vn o nadunt a dre6is matho-  
l6ch 6ýdel ar vran6en<sup>2</sup> verch lýt. Ar eil : a dre6is g6en-  
h6ýuach ar wenh6ýuar. Ac o acha6s hýnný ý bu weith cat-  
gamlan g6edý hýný.

Ar dryded a drewis golýdan vard ar gatwaladýr vendigeit.

[14.] Teir drut heirua ýnys brýdein: vn o nadunt. pan doeth  
medra6t ý lýt arthur ýg kelliwig ýg kerni6: nýt edewis na  
b6ýt na dia6t ýn ý llýt nýt trewyllýei: a thýnu g6enh6ýuar  
heuýt oe chadeir vrenhiniaeth. ac ýna ý trewis balua6t  
arnei.

Ýr eil drut heirua pan doeth arthur ý lýt vedra6t. nýt  
ede6is ýn ý llýt nac ýn ý kantref na b6ýt na dia6t<sup>3</sup>

## [II.]

[15.] **T**Teir neges a gaat o bowýs. vn o nadunt ý6 kýrchu  
mýngan o ueigen hýt ýn llan silin erbýn anterth drannoeth

<sup>1</sup> The words preceding "*prýdein*" should be "*Teir g6ýth balua6t ynys*".

<sup>2</sup> After this word "*y.*" is written, but struck out.

<sup>3</sup> Here were left three and a half blank lines, on which the following words are written in smaller letters, blacker ink, and later hand and orthography:—"ar drydydd drut heirfa, pan ddeuth Aeddan Vrad-awc hyt yn Alclut y lýt Rytherch hael nyt adewis na bwyt na llyn na llwdn yn fyw." The *w*'s of the addition do not appear earlier than the end of the 16th century.

ý gýmryt ý kynnedeu ý gan gatwalla6n vendigeit wedý llad  
ieuaf<sup>1</sup> a griffri. Ýr eil y6 kyrchu griffri hyt ymryn griffri  
erbyn y bore drannoeth 6rth ýmch6elu ar edwin. Ý trydýd  
ý6 kyrchu hy6el ap ieuaf hyt yg keredigia6n obein<sup>2</sup> gbymed y  
ymlad a ieuaf ac a iago yn yr aerua honno.

## [III.]

**Entweu pnys brýdein y6 hynn.**

Byntaf hen6 a uu ar yr ýnys hon. kým[Col. 2]noe chael  
nae chýuanhedu: glas merdin. Ac 6edý ý chaffel ae  
chýuanhedu ý vel ýnys. Ac wedý ý goresgým o brýdein vab  
aed ma6r ý dodet arnei ýnys brýdein.

Teir prif rac ýnys ýssýd idi. A seith rac ýnys a<sup>3</sup> rugeint.  
a thri prif aber. A seith ugeint adeni. A ffedeir prif borth ar  
dec a deugeint. A their prif gaer ar dec ar ugeint. A fletwar  
prif anrýued ar dec ar ugeint.

Sef ý6 hýt yr ýnys hon: o benrým blat[h]aon ým brýdein:  
hýt ýmpenrým penwaed ýg kerni6. Sef ý6 hýnný na6 can  
milldir. Sef ý6 ý llet o grugýll ýmon hýt ýn soram. pum  
can milldir ý6 hýnný.

Sef a dýlyir ý dalý 6rthi: coron a their [t]aleith. Ac ýn  
llundein g6isga6 ý goron. Ac ým pen[r]ým rionýt ýn ý  
gogled vn or taleith[i]eu.<sup>4</sup> Ac ýn aberfra. Ýr eil. ac ýg  
kerni6 ý dryded. a their archesgobot ýssýd ýndi. vn ýmý[ný6.]  
Ar eil ýg keint. Ar dryded ýg kaer efra6c.

<sup>1</sup> The letters italicised in the text of this Triad and in the poem *Anrec Vryen* are in the MS. traced over in ink by a later hand, the original writing being now only occasionally discernible underneath; and the tracer has sometimes altered the original r's, 6's, and w's to those of his own time (15th or 16th century).

<sup>2</sup> Some of the top of the original 6 in this word remains. I do not think it possible that it can have been a v.

<sup>3</sup> Th added after a in the same hand as the addition to *Triad* 14.

<sup>4</sup> There is space for i. The word cannot have been *taleitheu*.

## [IV.]

**Anrec bryen p6 hon yma weithon.**

Gogŷ gogŷuertheis gogŷuarchaf. gogŷuerchŷd :  
vryen reget dŷwallouŷet [ŷ] lewenŷd.

Eur ac arŷant [ma6r] eu diuant eu dihenŷd.

k[ŷn] noc ŷ da6 r6ng ŷ d6ŷla[6 ŷ gwas]gerŷd :

Ieuaf a wnaeth[koll ac]alaeth am veirch peun[ŷd.] 5

[Fo. xxii<sup>b</sup>] keneu ŷ vrawt kŷuun daera6t nŷ bu geluŷd :

vryen a 6naeth dial ŷnaeth ŷ gewilid

kŷuun vŷnnu. kŷuarchwelu eu dihenŷd.

deutu aeruen dif6ŷs dilen : dŷda6 luŷd.

Seleu delyit euŷnnŷessit or a dŷbŷd : 10

dŷbi ŷnaeth. a rŷd a chaeth oc eu herwŷd.

Kochli6 lafneu tr6ŷ valch eirieu : am fr6ŷtheu  
g6ŷd :

6ŷ kŷnnalŷant : lle petwarcant ŷ petwar gwŷr.

D6fŷr diŷnuas bendig6ŷf klas oc eu her6ŷd :

ŷr ae kaffo kŷmuna6l vo ŷn dragŷ6ŷd. 15

Dŷ da6 kollet or ŷmdiriet ŷr ardelyd.

A lla6 heb vawt. a llauŷn ar gna6t. a thla6t luŷd.

Oes veibionein nŷt ŷm gŷghein ŷmerwerŷd :

Nŷt ŷm ganret nŷt ŷmdiret neb oe gilid.

Dreig o 6ŷned *diff6ŷs dired dirion drefŷd* : 20

lloegŷrwŷs ŷd aa : lletawt ŷna ŷ hatchetlŷd :

Torrit *meinweit* ŷn annoleith or *gyfuergŷr*.

v6ŷ a gollir noc a *geffir* : o wŷndodŷd.

O gŷtgyghor kŷfr6ng esgor. mor a *mynŷd*.

*kyuŷt* o gud g6r a vŷd bud ŷ wŷndodŷd. 25

Goruŷt vrython ŷn atporŷon [a]r antŷrron gŷwe-  
thid.

Ef [a da]6 bŷt nŷ bŷd kerdglŷt [nŷ] bŷd keluŷd.

Alaf gar maer [art]ha6c vŷd ch6aer 6rth ŷ [gilŷd.]

llad a bodi o eleri hŷt [ch6]iluŷnŷd :

vn goruudia6c [Col. 2] antrugara6c ef a oruyd. 30  
 Bychan y lu yn ym chwelu or mercherdyd :  
 Arth or deheu kyuyt ynteu dyh yueruyd :  
 Lloegrwys lledi af riuedi o bo6yssyd :  
 G6eith korsvochno a diagho byda6t detwyd.  
 Deudeng wraged ac nyt ryued am vn g6r vyd. 35  
 Oes ieuengtut anghyuyrdelit ynaeth dybyd :  
 ber6 ymdifant barua6c or kant nys rywlyd :  
 vrien o reget haelaf yssyd ac a vyd  
 ac a uu yr adaf.  
 Lletaf y gled balch ygynted 40  
 or tri theyrn ar dec or gogled.  
 A 6n eu hen6 : aneirin gwawtryd awenyd.  
 mineu dalyessin o ia6n llyn geirionnyd.  
 Ny daly6yf yn hen  
 ymdygyn anghen 45  
 ony mol6yf .i. vrien : Amen.

[V.]

### Crïoed y6 hynn.

[16.] **T**Eir prif riein arthur. G6enh6yuar verch g6ryt g6ent. A g6enh6yuar verch vthyr ap greidia6l. A g6enh6yuar verch ocuran ga6r.—[17.] Ae deir karedicwreic oed y rei hynn : Indec verch ar6y hir. A gar6en verch henin hen. A g6yl verch enda6t.

[18.] Teir g6r vor6yn ynys brýdein : vn o nadunt : llewei verch seitwed. A rore verch vsber. A mederei badellua6r.

[19.] Teir gosgord adwvyn ynys brýdein. gosgord mynyda6c yg kattræth. A gosgord dreon le6 yn rotwyd arderys. Ar dryded gosgord velyn o leyn erethlyn yn ros.

[20.] Teir prif hut yn<sup>1</sup> brýdein : hut math [Fo. xxiii<sup>a</sup>] vab mathon6y a dysga6d y wdýon vab don. A hut vthyr bendragon

<sup>1</sup> S here added by a much later hand.

a dýsga6d ý ven6 vab teir g6aed. Ar dryded hut rudlwm gorr a dýsga6d ý goll vab kollure6ý ý nei.

[21.] Tri chýnweissieit ýnýs brýdein : g6ýdar ap run ap beli. Ac ýwein ap maxen wledic. A cha6rdaf ap karada6c.

[21A.] Tri deifnia6c ýnýs brýdein : Riwalla6n wallt banhadlen : A gwall ap g6ýar. A llacheu ap arthur.

[22.] Tri anuat gyghor ýnýs brýdein rodi ý vlkessar a g6ýr ruuein lle karneu blaen eu meirch ar ý tir ým p6ýth meinlas. Ar eil gadel hors a heigýl a ronwen ýr ýnýs hon. Ar trýdýd rannu o arthur ý wýr teirgweith a medra6t ýg kamlan.

[23.] Tri thaleithia6c ýnýs brýdein. g6eir ap g6ýstýl. A chei ap kýnýt. A drýstan ap tallweh.

[24.] Tri rud uoa6c ýnýs brýdein<sup>1</sup> Run ap beli. A lle6 lla6 gyffes. A morgan m6ýnua6r. Ac vn a oed ruduogach nor tri. arthur<sup>2</sup> oed ý hen6 : bl6ýdýn ný doý na g6ellt na llysseu ý ford ý kerdei ýr vn or tri. a seith mlýned ný doý ý ford ý kerdei arthur.

[25.] Tri lýghesswr ýnýs brýdein. Gereint ap erbin. A march ap meirthion. A g6en6ýn6ýn ap na6.

[26.] Tri vnben llýs arthur. Goron6 ap echel. A fleud6r flam ap godo. A chaýdýrleith ap seidi.

[27.] Tri thar6 vnben ýnýs brýdein [Col. 2] Adaon ap talýessin. A chýnhaua1 ap argat. Ac elin6ý ap kadegýr.

[28.] Tri vnben deiuyr a brýneic a thri beird oedýnt. A thri meis dissýnynda6t a 6naethant ý teir mat gyflauan. Di-feidell ap dissýuýnda6t. a lada6d g6rgi gar6l6ýt. Ar g6r h6nn6 a ladei gelein beunýd [or] kýmry. A doý pob sad6rn rac llad vn ý sul. Sgafýnell ap dissýuýnda6t<sup>3</sup> a lada6d edelflet fleissa6c vrenhin lloegýr. Gall ap dissýuýnda6t a lada6d

<sup>1</sup> *Brydein* written in the margin by the same hand.

<sup>2</sup> The italics here and elsewhere in the text, where nothing is said to the contrary, denote that the italicized letters are, in the MS., expressed by a contraction.

<sup>3</sup> Or *dissynynnda6t*.

d[e]u ederŷn gŵendoleu[: a] hŷn[n]ŷ<sup>1</sup> a oedŷnt ŷn kadŵ ŷ eur  
[ae] arŷant. a deu dŷn a ŷssŷnt b[eu]nŷt ŷn eu kiniaŵ. ar  
gŷmint arall ŷn eu kŵŷnnos.

[29.] Tri *gŵythŵr*<sup>2</sup> ŷnŷ brŷdein a ŵnaethant ŷ teir anuat  
gŷflauan: llofuan llaŵ difuro a ladaŵd vrŷen ap kŷnuarch:  
llongad grŵmvargot eidin a ladaŵd auaoŷn ap talŷessin. A hei-  
den ap euengat a ladaŵd aneirin gŵaŵtryd merch teŷrnbeird.  
ŷ gŵr a rodei gan muŵ pob sadŵrn ŷg kerŵŷn eneint ŷn talhae-  
arn ae treŵis a bŵŷall gy[n]nut ŷn ŷ fen. A honno oed [ŷ]  
drŷded vŵŷallaŵt. Ar eil kŷnunttei<sup>3</sup> o aberfraŵ a drew[is]  
golŷdan a bŵŷall ŷn ŷ b[en]. [Fo. xxiii<sup>b</sup>] Ar drŷded iago ap  
beli a dreŵis ŷ ŵr ehun ab<sup>4</sup> a bŵŷall ŷn ŷ ben.

[30.] Tri aeruedaŵc ŷnŷ brŷdein Selef ap kŷnan garŵŷn.  
Ac auaoŷn ap talŷessin. A gwallaŵc ap llennaŵc. Sef achaŵs  
ŷ gelŵit ŵŷnt ŷn aeruedogeon: ŵrth dial eu kam oc eu bed.

[31.] Tri post kat ŷnŷ brŷdein: Dunot ap pabo. a chŷn-  
uelŷn drŵsgŷl. Ac vrŷen ap kŷnuarch.

[32.] Tri hael ŷnŷ brŷdein. Rŷderch hael ap tudawal<sup>5</sup>  
tutklŷt. A nud hael ap senullt. A mordaf hael ap serwan.

[33.] Tri gleŵ ŷnŷ brŷdein: Grudnei a heuben. Ac ae  
denawc nŷ doŷnt o gat namŷn ar eu geloreu. Ac ŷsef oedŷnt  
ŷ rei hŷnnŷ: tri meib gleissiar gogled o haearnwed vradaŵc  
eu mam.

[34.] Tri trahaŵc ŷnŷ brŷdein. Gŵibei drahaŵc. A sawŷl  
benuchel. A ruuaŵn peuŷr drahaŵc.

[35.] Tri lledŷf vnben ŷnŷ brŷdein. Manawŷdan ap llŷr.

<sup>1</sup> There is a space for a stop and for one letter (of which traces remain) before *hŷn[n]ŷ*, which itself seems fairly certain, though faint. The reading here was evidently different from those of the other versions of this Triad, but the text is ungrammatical, and must be corrupt.

<sup>2</sup> "*Gŵythŵr*" is traced over in the later ink.

<sup>3</sup> This word should, of course, be *kŷnnutteŷ*, "the fuel-cutter".

<sup>4</sup> This word should have been erased.

<sup>5</sup> The scribe first wrote *tudaŵl*; then, after cancelling the last two letters, he added *ŵal*, which he finally altered to *wal*.

A llŷwarch hen. A gŏgon gŏron ap peredur ap eliffer. Ac ŷ sef achaŏs ŷ gelwit [ŷ] rei hŷnnŷ ŷn ledŷf vnbŷn.<sup>1</sup> 6rth na cheissint gŷuoeth. Ac na allei neb ŷ ludŷas vdunt.

[36.] Tri galouŷd ŷnŷ brŷdein: Greidaŏl galouŷd. Adrŷstan [Col. 2] ap tallwch. A gŏgon gwron.

[37.] Tri esgemŷd aeren ŷnŷ brŷdein: moruran eil tegit. A gŏgon gledŷfrud. A gilbert kat gŷffro.

[38.] Tri phorthaŏr gŏeith perllan vangor. Gŏgon gledŷfrud: A madaŏc ap run. A gŏiaŏn ap kŷndrŏŷn. A thri ereill o bleit loegŷr. Haŏŷstŷl drahaŏc. A gŏaetcŷm herwuden. A gŏiner.

[39.] Tri eur gelein ŷnŷ brŷdein: madaŏc ap brŏŷn. A chengan peilliaŏc. A ruaŏn peuŷr ap gŏŷdno.

[40.] Tri hualhogeon deulu ŷnŷ brŷdein: teulu katwallaŏn llawir a dodassant hualau eu meirch ar draet pob vn o nadunt ŷn ŷmlad a serŷgei ŏŷdel ŷg kerrie gŏŷdŷl ŷmon. Ar eil teulu riwallawn ap vrŷen ŷn ŷmlad a saesson. A theulu belen o leŷn ŷn ŷmlad ac etwin ŷmrŷn etwin ŷn ros.

[41.] Tri diweir deulu ŷnŷ brŷdein teulu katwallaŏn: ŷn ŷ buant hualogeon. A theulu gafran ap aedan pan uu ŷ diuankall. A theulu gŏendoleu ap keidiaŏ ŷn arderŷd. a dalŷassant ŷr ŷmlad pŷthefnos a mis gŏedŷ llad eu harglŏŷd. Sef eod eirŷf pob vn or teuluoed vn kanŏr a rugeint.

[42.] Tri anniweir teulu ŷnŷ brŷdein: teulu goronŏ peuŷr o benlŷn a omedassant eu harglŏŷd o erbŷn ŷ gwenwŷnwaeŏ ŷ gan lleu llaŏgŷffes. A thelu gŏrgi a pheredur. a adaŏsant eu har- [Fo. xxiv<sup>a</sup>]glŏŷd ŷg kaer greu a chŷuoeth ac ŷmlad vdunt drannoeth. ac eda glin gawr. Ac ŷna ŷ llas ell deu. Ar trŷdŷd teulu ar lan fergan a ŷmadaŏsant ac eu harglŏŷd ŷn lledrat ŷ ar ŷ fford ŷn mŷnet gamlan riuedi pob vn or teuluoed vn kanŏr a rugeint.

[43.] Tri hualoc eur ŷnŷ brŷdein: Riwallaŏn wallt banhadlen. A run amaelgŏn. A chatwaladŷr vendigeit. Ac

<sup>1</sup> Altered from *vuben*

y sef achawd y gelwit y gŷr hŷnnŷ yn hualogŷon. 6rth na cheffit meirch a berthŷnei vdunt rac eu meint. namŷn dodi hualau eur am eu hegŷyddled ar bedreinieu eu meirch traekefneu. A dŷ badell eur adan eu gliniu. ac 6rth hŷnnŷ y gelwir padellec y glin.

[44.] Tri tharŷ ellŷll ŷnŷs brŷdein: ellŷll gŷidawl: ac ellŷll llŷr marini. Ac ellŷll: gŷrthmŷl wledic.

[45.] Tri gŷd ellŷll ŷnŷs brŷdein. ellŷll banawc. ac ellŷll ednŷuedaŷc drythŷll: Ac ellŷll melen.

[46.] Tri trwŷdedaŷc llŷs arthur. A thri anuodaŷc: llŷwarch hen: a llemenic a heled.

[47.] Tri diweir<sup>1</sup> ŷnŷs brŷdein. Ardin wreic gatcor ap goroluŷn. Ac eueilian wreic wŷdŷr drŷm. Ac emerchret wreic vabon ap dewengen.<sup>2</sup>

[48.] Tri gwaeŷ rud ŷnŷs brŷdein: degŷnelw vard ŷwein. Ac arouan vard selen ap kŷnan. Ac auan vedic var. katwallaŷn ap katuan.

[49.] Tri goruchel garcharaŷr ŷnŷs brŷdein: llŷr lledŷeith a uu gan [Col. 2] eurosŷd ŷg karchar. Ar eil mabon ap modron. Ar trŷdŷd gweir ap geirioed. Ac vn a oed goruchelach nor tri a uu deirnos ŷg karchar ŷg kaer oeth ac anoeth. Ac a uu deir nos ŷg karchar gan wen bendragon. ac a uu deir nos ŷg karchar hut adan lech echemeint. Ac ŷ sef oed ŷ goruchel garcharaŷr hŷnnŷ arthur. Ar un gwas ae gollŷgaŷd or tri charchar hŷnnŷ. Ac ŷ sef oed ŷ gŷas hŷnnŷ. Goreu vab kustenin ŷ geuŷnderŷ.

[VI.]

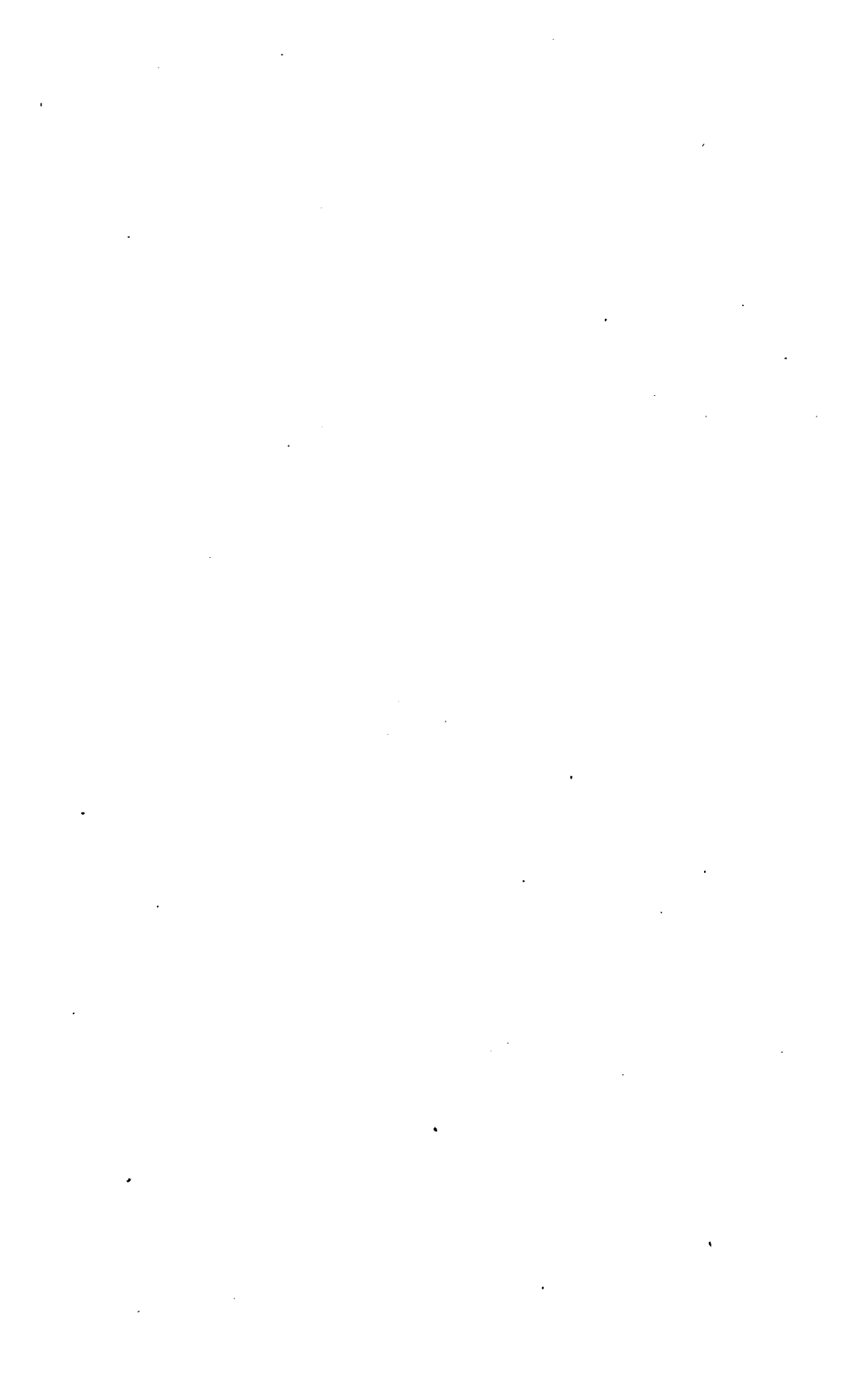
### **Triod Meirch yŷ hŷn.**

[50.] Tri rodedicuarch ŷnŷs brŷdein. Meinlas march kaswallaŷn ap beli. A melŷngan mangre march lleu llaŷŷffes. A lluagor march karadaŷc vreichuras.

<sup>1</sup> Wreic here added in much later hand.

<sup>2</sup> Or *deweugen*.







[51.] Tri phrif varch ynŷs brýdein. Du hir týnedic march kýnan garwýn. Ac aŵwýda6c vreichir: march kýhoret eil kýnan. A rud dreon tuthbleid march gilbert ap katgýffro.

[52.] Tri anreithuarch ynŷs brýdein karnafla6c march ýwein ap vryen. A thaua6t hir march katwalla6n ap katuan. A bucheslom march g6ga6n kledýfrud.

[53.] Tri thom edýstýr ynŷs brýdein. g6ineu g6d6f hir: march kei. A grei march ed[win.] A lluyd march alser ap maelg6n.

[54.] Tri gorderchuarch ynŷs brýdein. ferlas march dalldaf eil kimin. A gwelwgan gohoe6g[ein] [Fo. xxiv<sup>b</sup>] March keredic ap g6alla6c. A g6rbrith<sup>1</sup> march raa6t.

[55.] Tri penuarch ynŷs brýdein. a dugant ý tri-marchl6ýth ý mae eu henwi dracheuyn.

[56.] Tri g6rueichiat ynŷs brýdein: pryderi vab p6ýll pen annwn: 6rth voch pendaran dýuet ý tatmeth. Ac ý sef moch oedýnt ý seithlýdýn a duc p6ýll pen ann6n: ac ae rodes ý pendaran dýuet ý datmaeth. Ac ý sef ý lle ý katwei ýglýn kuch ýn emlýn. A sef acha6s ý gelwit h6nn6 ýn wrueichiat. kany allei neb na th6ýll na threis arna6. Ar eil drýstan ap tall6ch 6rth<sup>2</sup> voch march ap meirchion tra aeth ý meichiat ýn gennat ar essayllt: arthur: a march: A chei. a bet6ýr a vuant ell petwar. Ac ný cha6sant kýmint ac vn ban6.<sup>3</sup> nac o dreis nac o d6ýll. nac o ledrat ýgantha6. Ar trýdýd koll vab kallure6ý 6rth<sup>2</sup> voch dallwýr dallben ýglýn dallwýr ýg kerni6. Ac vn or moch a oed dorroc henwen oed ý hen6. A darogan oed ýd hanuýde waeth ynŷs brýdein or torll6ýth. Ac ýna ý kýnulla6d arthur llu ynŷs brýdein. Ac ýd aeth ý geisso ý diua. Ac ýna ýd aeth hýcheu ýg gordod6. Ac ým pbenryn<sup>4</sup> ha6stin ýg kerni6 ýd aeth ýný mor. Ar g6r[uei]chiat ýn ý hol.

<sup>1</sup> Or *gurbrið*. One has been altered into the other.

<sup>2</sup> Altered from *vrth*.

<sup>3</sup> Altered from *van6*.

<sup>4</sup> The scribe began to write *penryn*, and then wrote a *b* over the *e*.

Ac ýmaes [Col. 2] gŕenith ýg went ý dotwes ar ar wenithen. A gŕenýnen. Ac ýr hýnný hýt hedi6 ý mae goreu lle gŕenith a gŕenýn. maes gŕenith ýgwent. Ac ýn llonýon ýmphenuro ý dotwes ar heiden a gŕenithen. Am hýnný ý diharhebir o heid llonýon.<sup>1</sup> Ac ýn riw gýuerthwch ýn aruon ý dotwes a geneu cath. A chý6 erýr. Ac ý roet ý bleid ý vergaed. Ac ý roet ýr erýr ý vreat týwýssa6c or gogled. Ac býnt a han-  
 uuant waeth o nadunt. Ac ýn llanueir ýn aruon adan ý maen du ý dotwes ar geneu kath. Ac ý ar ý maen ý bŕýoed ý gŕueichat ýn ý mor. A meibion paluc<sup>2</sup> ýmon ae magassant ýr dr6c vdunt a honno vu gath baluc. Ac a uu vn o deir prif ormes: mon a uag6ýt ýndi. Ar eil oed daronwý. Ar dryded: edwin vrenhin lloegýr.

[57.] Tri ann6yl llýs arthur. a thri chatwarcha6c. ac ný mýnassant ben teulu ar nadunt eirioet. Ac ý kant arthur eglýn.

Sef ý6 výn tri chat varcha6c  
 meued. a llud. llurýga6c.  
 a cholouýn kýmry karada6c.

[58.] Tri eur grýd ýnýs brýdein. Caswalla6n vab beli pan aeth ý geissio flur hýt ýn ruuein. A manawýdan vab llýr pan vu hut ar dýuet. A lleu lla6gýffes pan vu ef a g6ýdýon ýn keissio henw ac arueu ý gan riarot ý vam.

[59.] Tri brenhin a vuant [Fo. xxv<sup>a</sup>] o veibion eillion. Gwrýat vab gŕýan ýn ý gogled. A chadauel ap kýnued6 ýgwýned. A hýueid ap bleidic ýn deheubarth.

[60.] Tri budýr hafren. katwalla6n pan aeth ý weith digoll. a llu kýmry gantha6. Ac<sup>3</sup> etwin or parth arall. A llu lloegýr gantha6. Ac ýna budýra6d hafren: oe blaen hýt ý haber. Ar eil kýuaruws golydan ý gan. Enia6n ap bed brenhin kerni6. ar dryded. Calam varch idon ap ner ý gan vaelg6n.

<sup>1</sup> Altered from *llonyn*.

<sup>2</sup> *Bala* was first written after *meibion*, and then cancelled.

<sup>3</sup> *Yna* written here, and then cancelled.

## [VII.]

**Boned y seint.**

**D**Egi ap sant ap keredic ap kuneda wledic. A non verch gŷnyr o gaer gaŷc ŷmŷnŷ6 ŷ6 ŷ vam.

Doguael ap ithael ap keredic ap kuneda wledic.

Caranawc ap korun ap keredic ap kuneda wledic.

Tŷsiliaŷ ap enoc ap etwin ap keredic ap kuneda wledic.

Kŷnnelŷn ap bleidud ap meiriaŷn ap tŷbrani ap keredic ap kuneda wledic.

Edern ap beli ap run ap maelgŷn gŷŷned ap katwallaŷn llaŷir ap einion ŷrth ap kuneda wledic.

Einion<sup>1</sup> vrenhin ŷn lleŷn. a seirioel ŷmpenmon : a meirion ŷmeirionŷd. A meirion ŷn ŷ kantref. Meibion ŷŷein danwŷn ap Einion<sup>1</sup> ŷrth ap kuneda wledic. katwaladŷr vendigeit ap katwallaŷn ap katwan ap iago ap beli ap run ap maelgŷn gŷŷned ap einion wwr ap pabo post prŷdein. A dwŷuei (Col. 2) verch leiniaŷc ŷ vam. assa ap sawŷl benuchel ap priabo post prŷdein. A gwenassed verch rein hael ŷ vam.

Kŷndeŷrn garthwŷs ap ŷwein ap vrŷen. A dŷfuŷr verch leidun llŷdaŷ ŷ vam o dinas etwin ŷn ŷ gogled.

Gwrwst letlŷm ap gŷeith bangaer ap elphin ap vrŷen reget. A chreirŷŷ verch glŷtno eidin ŷ vam.

Cadell ap vrŷen buan ap ŷsgŷn ap llŷwarch hen. lleudat a maglan o goet alun. Ac eleri o bennant gwŷtherin ŷn rŷuonŷoc. A thetkŷn. A thŷurŷdawt ŷg keredigion is koet meibion dingat ap nud hael ab seinill ap kedic ap dŷuŷnwal. A thenoi verch leidun llŷdaw eu mam.

Padern ap petrun ap ŷmerllŷdaŷ.

Trunŷo ap diuangi ap ŷmerllŷdaŷ.

Terillo a thŷgei meibion Ithael hael o lŷdaŷ. A llechit ŷn arllechwed eu chwaer.

<sup>1</sup> Apparently altered from *Ennon*. The old form was "Enniaun".

Kýbi ap selyf ap gereint ap erbin ap custennin goreu.

Padric ap morud ap goronb. o waredoc yn aruon y vam.

Iystin ap gereint brawt kustennin.

Tathwrch yn abererch yn lleyn. A thang[6n] yn llangoet ymon. A maethlu yg kaerdega6c ymon. meibion karada6c vreichwras ap llŷr marini.

Beuno gassulsŷch [ap] bengi ap gwynlli6 ap gli[6ys] ab tegit ap kadell. A phe[ren] [Fo. xxv<sup>b</sup>] verch leidun llŷda6 y vam.

Cannen a g6ynlli6 ap gli6is ap tegit ap kadell : o llan gathus o went.

Tyssilia6 ap brochuael ysgithra6c ap kŷngen ap kadell. o ardun verch babo post prŷdein y vam.

Llywelŷn yn y trallwng ap tŷgonwŷ ap teon ap g6ineu deureud6yt. A g6rnerth ap lle6elŷn. elhaearn ymaes kegitua. ympon6ys. A llwch elhaearn yg kedewein. A chŷn-haearn yn ynŷ gynhaearn yn eidonŷd. Meibion eharnuael ap kŷndr6ŷn.

Public sant ap maxen wledic. Ac elen verch eudaf ap karada6c y vam.

Peris sant kardinal o ruuein.

### [VIII.]

¶ syrth du6 kalan ar du6 sul : da vŷd y gaeaf. A g6nn6ŷn g6ynna6c. A haf sŷch. A g6iullanneu yn fynnu. Ar deueit yn ll6ŷda6. Ac amŷlder o vel. Ar g6rachiot yn mer6i. A thangneued a vŷd.

Os du6 llun vŷd : gaeaf kŷmŷsc. A g6a6ŷn da. A haf g6ynna6c tŷmhestlus. nŷ bŷd da y g6inllanneu. Ac ef a debŷgei dŷnŷon eu fynnu. A ball a vŷd ar y g6enŷn : [A] du6 a rodes yr ar6ŷdŷon hŷnnŷ y dŷnnŷon.

Os du6 mawrth vŷd du6 kalan : ga[e]af kawada6c : a g6ann6ŷn g[6]ŷnna6c. A haf glawa6c. [Col. 2] A ball ar y gwraged. Ar llongeu yn perŷglu ar y mor. A mer6i y brenhined. A fr6ŷth ma6r ar y g6inllanneu.

Os du6 merchŷr vŷd du6 kalan : gaeaf kalet. gar6.  
A g6ann6ŷn dr6c. A haf da. Ar g6inllanneu ŷn da. Ar  
g6raged ŷn mer6i. A lla6er o dŷnŷon ŷn glaf. A mel a vŷd.

Os du6ieu vŷd gaeaf da. A g6ann6ŷn g6ŷnna6c. A haf da.  
Ac amŷlder o da ŷn ŷ wl6ŷdŷn honno. A hed6ch ŷ r6g ŷ  
tŷwŷssogŷon.

Os du6 g6ener vŷd gaeaf anwadal. A g6ann6ŷn da. A haf  
da. A dolur ar ŷ llŷgeit. A fŷnnu ŷ g6in. A mar6 ŷ deueit  
ar g6enŷn. A lla6er a vŷd o ŷdeu. A mar6 ŷr hen dŷnŷon.

Os du6 sad6rn vŷd du6 kalan. gaeaf kŷnhŷruus.  
A g6ann6ŷn dr6c g6ŷnna6c. A haf da. Ar fr6ŷtheu ŷn amŷl.  
Ar deueit ŷn merwi. A llosgi tei ŷn vŷnŷch.

G6ir ŷ6 ŷr ar6ŷdon hŷn: ot ŷmdengŷs heul ar ŷ daear.  
Ar6ŷdŷon ereill ŷ6 ŷ rei hŷn.

Os du6 sul vŷd prif ŷ lleuat ŷ wl6ŷdŷn ne6ŷd gaeaf da  
g6ressa6c. A g6ann6ŷn g6lŷbora6c. A haf g6ŷnna6c. a lla6er  
o ŷt. ac amdler o ŷsgrŷbŷl. A ffr6ŷtheu ŷn ŷ gardeu.  
A lla6er o ŷmladeu a lledradeu. A ch6edleu ŷ 6rth vren-  
hined a thŷwŷssogŷon tangneued a vŷd. A mer6i ŷ dŷnŷon  
bŷchein.

Os du6 llun vŷd prif ŷ lleuat rŷuel vŷd ŷ r6g ŷ tŷwŷssogŷon.  
A lla6er o bechodeu. [Fo. xxvi\*] lla6n vŷd ŷ daear o fr6ŷtheu.  
dr6c vŷd ŷr ŷt. A6ŷr re6lŷt ŷn llŷgru ŷ fr6ŷtheu. gaeaf da  
tŷmestlus A heint lla6er. nŷ bŷd da ŷ g6inllanneu. mar6  
vŷd ŷ man ŷsgrŷbŷl ar g6enŷn. A dolur ar ŷ llŷgeit.

Os du6 ma6rth vŷd ŷ prif. dr6c vŷd lla6er lle. A llosc  
ŷn amŷl. A mar6 ŷ g6raged. A pherŷglu ŷ llogeu. A haf  
g6lŷbŷra6c. A g6enith ŷn drut. Ac amdler o olew. a pho-  
taes. digrifhau a 6na ŷ g6raged oc-eu korff. A th6ŷll a brat  
ŷmplith ŷ bobŷl.

Os du6 merchŷr vŷd ŷ prif amdler vŷd o win ac ŷt. ac  
aualeu. A negesseu amŷl ŷr bobŷl. A lla6er o 6ŷr a ledir  
gaeaf g6ressa6c g6lŷbŷra6c. A g6ann6ŷn g6lŷbŷra6c gar6

A ball ar y gŵraged. A neŷyn yn llaŷer lle. A marŷ vŷd y dŷnyŷon hen. Ac nŷ bŷd mel.

Os duŷ duŷieu vŷd y prif amdler vŷd o pob rŷŷ da yn y wlŷdŷyn honno. ŷr auonŷd a vŷd kŷŷlaŷn o bŷsgaŷt. Ac amŷl vŷd y gŷin ar olew. A gaeaf da. A gŷannŷyn gŷŷnnaŷc. A haf da. A gŷann hedŷch. ar dannoed ar laŷer o dŷnyŷon yn llawer lle.

Os duŷ gŷener vŷd y prif yn y wlŷdŷyn honno y bŷd llaŷer o ŷmladeu. A digrifwch o eirieu. a brat. a thŷŷll. A gaeaf anwadal. A gŷannŷyn da. A haf da. A llŷdŷyant a vŷd ar y dŷnyŷon ieueing. ŷchŷdic vŷd o frŷŷtheu yn y gardeu. Ac amdler o win ac olew.

Os duŷ sadŷrn vŷd y prif. [Col. 2] diŷŷŷchu a wna y gŷŷd yn y wlŷdŷyn honno. A gaeaf tomlŷt. A gŷannŷyn gŷŷnnaŷc. y gŷinllanneu a laurŷant yn vaŷr.

Ti a dŷlŷŷ kadŷ ŷr hŷn mŷŷaf a elŷŷch yn wlŷdŷyn honno. or frŷŷtheu erbŷn y wlŷdŷyn eilweith. canŷs drut vŷd honno.

### [IX.]

**D**ŷ gŷghor ath gusul ŷŷ: amouŷn a doeth. Teŷi 6rth ŷnuŷt. ŷmganŷn a derwŷd.<sup>1</sup> ŷmogŷt rac dirieit. ŷm aneheed a hael. ŷmoleithio a gleŷ. ŷm dihaiuarchu a drut. kanŷ didaŷr drut pa wnel.

### [X.]

[61.] **E**ir vnbengerd ŷŷ prŷdu a chanu telŷn. a chŷwarŷdŷt.

[62.] Tri pheth a gŷnneil hir direidi ar dŷn. drŷŷŷoni: a drŷcannŷan. a glŷthineb.

[63.] Tri gorefras direidi: glŷthineb: ac ŷmlad: ac anwada-lŷch.

[64.] Tri pheth nŷ cheif dŷn digaŷn o nadunt: hoedŷl a iecheit. a chŷuoeth. bŷdaŷl.

<sup>1</sup> See note, p. 109.



[65.] Teir bendith nŷ adant dŷn ŷ newŷn nac ŷ noethi os keif. bendith ŷ ber[i]gla6r. A bendith ŷ argl6ŷd priodawr. A bendith kerda6r o lin gerd.

[66.] Teir bendith ŷssŷd well nor tri hŷnnŷ. bendith mam ac vn tat ac vn atuydic.

[67.] Tri fŷnnŷan[t] g6r. eredic tref ŷ dat. ac ardadlu ŷ dadŷl ŷn da. a d6ŷn ŷ vab ar voned.

[68.] Tri gogŷfla6nder g6r mŷnet ŷg kŷrch. a gorsed a dadleu.

Fŷnnŷant ŷ6 keiss[a]6 da. [Fo. xxvi<sup>b</sup>] da6n ŷ6 ŷ gaffel. detwŷdŷt ŷ6 ŷmgŷnnal ŷnda6 g6edŷ as kaffer.

[69.] Tri pheth nŷs medŷr namŷn doeth neu det6ŷd ŷmada6 ac ouered ŷn amsera6l. ac a godineb. ac a gormod medda6t.

Dewisseu dŷn ŷ6 ŷ varch ŷn va6r ae vilgi ŷn uuan. ae dir ŷn dirion. ae argl6ŷd ŷn hael. ae vreic ŷn duhun diweir. ae gedŷmdeith ŷn did6ŷll. ae welŷ ŷn da. ae was ŷn esgut-lŷm.

[70.] Tri r6ŷd hŷnt. efferen a chinio a chedŷmdeith da.

[71.] Tri afr6ŷd hŷnt diasbat a drŷckin ac. ŷmlit.

[72.] Tri rŷuel ŷn hed6ch. drŷctir. a drŷcvreic. a drŷ-cargl6ŷd.

[73.] Tri ŷmborth g6r. hela. a chŷfne6it. ac eredic.

[74.] Tri thŷwŷssogeaeth detwŷd. bot ŷn da ŷ wassanaeth ae annŷan ae gŷfrinach. a hŷnnŷ nŷ chŷghein namŷn gan gredŷuus neu vonehedic.

[75.] Tri pheth ŷssŷd ia6n ŷ diol6ch ŷ dŷn. g6aha6d a rŷbud ac anrec.

[76.] Tri dŷn ŷ mae ia6n bot ŷn da 6rthunt. g6ed6. ac alltut ac ŷmdiut.

[77.] Tri dŷn ŷ mae ia6n rodi b6ŷt vdunt. ŷmdeithic. a goloch6ŷd6r. a llaur6r.

[78.] Tri char elŷn dŷn. tan. a d6r. ac argl6ŷd.

[79.] Tri pheth ŷ ardŷrchauel g6r. g6reic duhun diweir. ac argl6ŷd di6ŷt kadarn a diffeis hed6ch.

[80.] Tri pheth a darest6g [Col. 2] g6r. dryctir. a drycvreic.  
a drycargl6yd.

[81.] Tri aghyuartal byt bertha6c a charu ae angheu.

[82.] Tri gl6th byt. mor. ac argl6yd a dinas.

[83.] Tri chyffredin byt : g6reic. a chla6r ta6lb6rd. a thelyn.

[84.] Tri pheth ný ellir bot hebdunt ýr meint a wnelont  
o dr6c. tan. a d6fyr. ac argl6yd.

[85.] Tri peth a sýrth ar dýn heb ý 6ýbot ida6. hun. a he-  
neint. a phechot.

[86.] Tri merthyrolaeth<sup>1</sup> heb lad dýn. haelder. ýri tlodi. a  
diweirdeb ýn tlodi. a chamýmgýnnal heb gýuoeth.

[87.] Tri melýs byt. meth a fýnnu a phechu.

[88.] Tri ýstýr ýssýd ý hustig. medýant. a th6yll. a g6ýlder.

[89.] Tri chadarn byt : argl6yd a drut. a didim.

# [XI.]

## Dhaerebpon p6 hpn.

[1.] A vo da gan du6 ýs dir:

[2.] Ada6 maen ada6 mab.

[3.] Ad6c ýr hýd ýr maes ma6r.

[4.] Ar ný rodo a garo ný cheiff a damuno.

[5.] Anghen a dýrr dedýf.

[6.] Anghen a wna hen ýn redegac.

[7.] Lla6 lan diogel oe pherchen.

[8.] A ranno ý lia6s : rannet ýn hýna6s.

[9.] A uo mar6 ný moch 6elir.

[10.] Ada6 ma6r a rod býchan.

[11.] A gýmero. katwet.

[12.] Argl6yd a gýmell.

[13.] A dýf a deu.

[14.] A arbetto ý vach arbedet ý gýnnogýn.

[15.] A gunuller ar geuýn march malen. dan ý dorr ý g6as-  
gýr.

<sup>1</sup> The a of this word altered from a y.

- [16.] Ar6yð dr6c m6c yn diffeith.
- [17.] A vo trechaf treisset.
- [18.] A dýsger yr mab du6 [Fo. 27<sup>a</sup>] sul.ef ae keis du6 lun.
- [19.] Achwaneckit meuyl ma6r eir.
- [20.] Achles kalon k6r6.
- [21.] Alussen : kein or kar6.
- [22.] Ar ný wano yn draen ný wan yn giffill.
- [23.] A 6nel ý ma6r dr6c týghet ý ma6r ll6.
- [24.] A 6nel dr6c aroet arall.
- [25.] Atneu gan berchenna6c.
- [26.] Atneu kýherýn gan gath.
- [27.] A vynho clot bit var6.
- [28.] Atwen mab ae lla6ch . nýt atwen ae kar.
- [29.] A el yr dadleu heb neges ae neges ý da6 adref.
- [30.] Ard kýt bých . ard kýný bých.
- [31.] A el yr g6are gada6et ý groen.
- [32.] A wahana6d kna6t g6ahana6d dolur.
- [33.] Anreith gýflutwýd taea6c yn tý ý gild.
- [34.] Amaer6 ý dirieit drycannýan.
- [35.] Ar ný dýuo p6ýll pýdiw.
- [36.] Astrus pob anaf.
- [37.] A lýgra6d du6 llýgra6d dýn.
- [38.] A rodo ý dorth ae deheith ef a diuýd a wnel i weith.
- [39.] Aduet anghen hen.
- [40.] A 6nel mat mat a dýlý.
- [41.] A uo nessaf yr egl6ýs pellaf ý 6rth parad6ýs.
- [42.] A g6ýno k6ýn : k6ýn ma6r a darogan.
- [43.] Achubeit ma6r a drycvarch.
- [44.] Bu g6ell yr g6r a aeth ý hila ar uanec . noc yr g6r a  
aeth ar sach.
- [45.] Bassaf d6fýr yn ýt leueir.
- [46.] Bu trist pob galarus.
- [47.] býr hoedla6c digassa6c seint.
- [48.] Bore koch a ma6red g6reic.

- [49.] bŷchoded minialed.
- [50.] bŷtheiat a heled pob peth nŷ bŷd da ar dim.
- [51.] Blodeu kŷn mei gŷell kŷn na bei.
- [52.] Klŷwet korn kŷnŷ weler.
- [53.] Colles ŷ glŷdŷr a gŷrchŷs tŷ ŷadŷr.
- [54.] Cua aner gŷedŷ preid.
- [55.] Cussul hen [Col. 2] nŷ tha dwc.
- [56.] Cosbi ŷr arth ŷgŷŷd ŷ lleŷ.
- [57.] Cauas da nŷ chauas drŷc.
- [58.] Cassec klof . klof ŷ hebaŷl.
- [59.] Cŷŷnuŷchot keilioc ŷn aerŷŷ.
- [60.] Drŷc ŷŷ drŷc . a gŷaeth ŷŷ.
- [61.] carrec kaka ŷgŷnta<sup>1</sup> ka ŷ gwaeth.
- [62.] Doeth vŷd dŷn tra daŷo
- [63.] Drut a dŷb ŷ vam.
- [64.] Dighit rŷwan elit rŷgadarn.
- [65.] Drŷthŷll dirieit.
- [66.] Drŷc bechot oe belletlit.
- [67.] Dŷwedi o wg galanas o bell.
- [68.] Doeth a dŷ[i]llir<sup>2</sup> deirgŷeith. nŷ thŷŷllir drut namŷn  
vnweith.
- [69.] Da kof mab.
- [70.] Da ŷ maen gida ar euegŷl.
- [71.] Dirieit a glut da ŷ detŷŷd a[c] o uor ac o uŷnŷd.
- [72.] Deu parth klot ŷm phengloc.
- [73.] Deuparth gŷeith vŷd ŷ dechreu.
- [74.] Dŷgit anniwill ŷ ran.
- [75.] Dŷŷn vŷ muŷch i'r llŷs : er agair paŷb a chŷennŷch.
- [76.] Eithŷr gallu : nŷt oes dim.
- [77.] Eghŷl pen fford a diaŷl pentan.
- [78.] Elit ŷsgubaŷr gan drŷc torth.

<sup>1</sup> I think *ygnta* may be read *ygyma*. The letters are very much worn, and the proverb obscure.

<sup>2</sup> The half-obliterated letter appears to be *i*.

- [79.] Ergit y llŷn . kusul heb erchi.
- [80.] Esgut drycwas yn tŷ arall.
- [81.] Ffo rac trŷc tir na ffo rac dryc arglŷd.
- [82.] Ffaŷt paŷb yn y dal.
- [83.] Gŷell kadŷ noc olrein.
- [84.] Gŷell ran ofŷn no ran garu.
- [85.] Gnawt gŷedŷ traha trang hir.
- [86.] Gŷell marŷ no mŷnŷch difraŷt.
- [87.] Gwell bed no buched pob aghanaŷc.
- [88.] Gwrach y abal.<sup>1</sup> arglŷd y gŷmell.
- [89.] Gwell goleith meuŷl noe diala.
- [90.] Gwell duŷ yn gar no llu y daear.
- [91.] Gŷell [Fo. 27, ii] Gwell duŷ oe voli.
- [92.] Gwell y am y paret a detwŷd . uoc<sup>2</sup> am y tan a dirieit.
- [93.] Gwell gwegil y kar noc ŷyneb yr estraŷn.
- [94.] Gwell gŷr no gŷŷr.
- [95.] Gwell aros no meuŷl gerdet.
- [96.] Gwell toŷaŷ no heiriaŷ.
- [97.] Gnaŷt aelwŷt diffŷd yn diffeith.
- [98.] Gŷirion vŷd paŷb ar y eir.
- [99.] Gnaŷt digarat yn llŷs.
- [100.] Gŷeith ysgaŷn gŷarandaŷ.
- [101.] Gwiŷ eur yr ae dirper.
- [102.] Gŷala gŷedŷ gŷreic vnben.
- [103.] Gŷell yŷ gŷŷalen a blŷcko . nogŷt y ŷialen a dorro.
- [104.] Gwell kar yn llŷs noc eur ar vrŷs.
- [105.] Gŷae ŷr a gaŷŷo drycweic.
- [106.] Gŷae wreic a gaŷŷo drycŷr.
- [107.] hir graŷn y neŷŷn.

<sup>1</sup> The second letter may be a *d*, but is very doubtful. The proverb is obscure.

<sup>2</sup> *Sic!* for *noc*. Mistakes of this kind are so easily corrected that they are seldom pointed out.

- [108.] Hir nych y angheu.<sup>1</sup>  
 [109.] Hir oreiste y ogan.  
 [110.] Hir y byd enderic ych drycwr.  
 [111.] Hir annot nýt a yn da.  
 [112.] Hir wed[d]a6t y ueuyl.<sup>2</sup>  
 [113.] Hir y knoir y tameit ch6er6.  
 [114.] Hir ede6it y nac.  
 [115.] Hir y byd y mut ym porth y bydar.  
 [116.] Hir y lygat a 6rthrych.  
 [117.] Hir ledrat y groc. •  
 [118.] Hir log6ryaeth y va6d.  
 [119.] Ha6d na6[d] y6asga6t gor6yd.  
 [120.] Ha6d eiriol ar a garer.  
 [121.] Ha6d kynneu tan yn lle y tanll6yth.  
 [122.] Ha6d dangos dirieit y g6n.  
 [123.] Hen bechot a 6na kewilid newyd :  
 [124.] Hyt tra vych na vyd ouer.  
 [125.] Ys mar6 a uo diobeith.  
 [126.] Ys dir nithio ný bo pur.  
 [127.] Ys dir dr6c rac dr6c arall.  
 [128.] Ys ef a lad a guhud.  
 [129.] Ys gwell [Col. 2] y llysc y deu ette6yn nor vn.  
 [130.] Ys dr6c a deg e6in ný bortho yr vn gyluin.  
 [131.] Ys da angheu rac eidia6c.  
 [132.] Y dr6c a 6neler yn y nant a dywynnir y66yd kant.  
 [133.] Y nos waethaf yn ol.  
 [134.] Iach ryd ryuedaf pag6yn.  
 [135.] Y kar ky6ir yn yr yg y g6elir.  
 [136.] Ychydic y6 mam y kynnyl.  
 [137.] Y march a 6yl yr yt nac ný wyl y kae.  
 [138.] Y march a wých ysef a lad.  
 [139.] Y parchell a vo by6 byda6t meu.

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps *anghen*.

<sup>2</sup> Apparently only one letter is gone, which looks like *d*. The word in one *R. B.* version of the Proverb (col. 970) is *wedda6t*.

- [140.] Kyffes pob<sup>1</sup> r6yd.
- [141.] Kyt boet da nyt mor da.
- [142.] Keissiet yg kesseil y vam a gollo.
- [143.] Kerit drychwaer . kyny charer.
- [144.] Kerit yr auyr<sup>2</sup> y myn bit yn du bit yn wyn.
- [145.] Kyfnewit a haelen
- [146.] Kymryt da tra gaer.
- [147.] Kos din y taea6c ynteu a gach yth voss.
- [148.] Kyuarwydyon g6rach waethwaeth.
- [149.] Keissio swyf ygwalua bleid.
- [150.] Kneuen yg geuyn henwch.
- [151.] Ll6m tir a boro dauat.
- [152.] Lla6 lia6s am weith.
- [153.] Lla6 pa6b ar y anaele.
- [154.] Llon kol6yn o arfet y argl6yd.
- [155.] Llyma gwae6 oe vlaen.
- [156.] Lleas pa6b pan vydýgher.
- [157.] Lla6er am ha6l nym dylý.
- [158.] Llafurus lla6 gy6reint.
- [159.] Lleis maen yn oerd6r.
- [160.] Moes pob tu yn y thut.
- [161.] Mal drychuonedic am veich.<sup>3</sup>
- [162.] Mal kogeil gwreic fusgrell.
- [163.] Moch na6 mab h6yat.
- [164.] Molyant gwedy mar6.
- [165.] Molet pa6b y ryt val y kaffo.
- [166.] Ny wyr y parchell lla6n pa 6ich y wag.
- [167.] Nyt mynet a del eil-[Fo. 28\*]weith.
- [168.] Ny chret eidic yr a deker.
- [169.] Ny cherir newynuan.
- [170.] Nyt llei gyrch dyn y leith noe gyuaruws.

<sup>1</sup> *R6d* written here, then cancelled.

<sup>2</sup> *F* written before the *u*, then cancelled.

<sup>3</sup> *Veith* seems to have been written at first.

- [171.] Ný cheif rýuodawc rý barch.  
 [172.] Nýt reit ý detwýd namýn ý eni.  
 [173.] Ný ch6yn ýr ýeir vot ý g6allch ýn glaf.  
 [174.] Nýt ch6are a uo erchýll.  
 [175.] Nýt ýmwýs a wnel gwarth.  
 [176.] Nýt ýstýn lla6 nýs rýbuch kalon.  
 [177.] Na vit drýcwreic dýgýfrin.  
 [178.] Nýt oes drýcwr namýn drýcwreic.  
 [179.] Nýt drýc ý argl6ýd namýn drýc was.  
 [180.] Ný cheif ch6edýl nýt el oe dý.  
 [181.] Ný llud amreint fa6t.  
 [182.] Nýt reit pedi ýn llýs argl6ýd.  
 [183.] Ný býd ocheneit heb ý deigýr.  
 [184.] Nýt kýweithas heb vrawt.  
 [185.] Ný 6na<sup>1</sup> ý drý6 ý nýth ýn llosg6rn ý gath.  
 [186.] Ný thýr llestýr kýný bo lla6n.  
 [187.] Ný býd mýssogla6c maen o výných trauot.  
 [188.] Ný chel grud kýstud kalon.  
 [189.] Odit da diwarafun.  
 [190.] O pob tr6m trýmaf heneint.  
 [191.] O mýnný vot ýn ý ýrchgi ti a neidý neit a vo m6ý.  
 [192.] Oet a rýd attep.  
 [193.] Oer ý6 isgell ýr alanas.  
 [194.] Oný che gýnnin d6c vressých :  
 [195.] Pan dýwýsso ýr enderic ý breid ný býd da ýr ýsgrýbýl  
     ý dýd h6nn6.  
 [196.] Pob enwir diuenwir ý blant.  
 [197.] Pen kar6 ar ýsgýuarnoc.  
 [198.] Pan dýwýsso ý dall ý gýlýd ell deu ý dig6ýdant ýn ý  
     [p6]ll.  
 [199.] Rýgas rýwelir.  
 [200.] Ran druan ran draean.  
 [201.] Reit 6rth amwýll pwýll bara6t.

<sup>1</sup> Altered from *vna*.



- [202.] Ry6 ý vab ýr ýsgrech<sup>1</sup> [Col. 2] lamu.  
 [203.] Sýmuda6 atneu ra[c] dr6c.  
 [204.] Seith mlýned ý býdir ýn darogan delli kým noe dýuot.  
 [205.] Ýsgrybýl dirieit ar eithaf.  
 [206.] Sýrthit march ý ar ý betwarkarn.  
 [207.] Tra ný mýno du6 ný l6ýd.  
 [208.] Tec tan pob týmp.  
 [209.] Trech ammot no g6ir.  
 [210.] Delor a d6c dr6c oe nýth.  
 [211.] Tala6d a ueichia6d.  
 [212.] Tauot a dýrr asg6rn.  
 [213.] Trech annýan noc adýsc.  
 [214.] Vn llýgeidia6c a vjd brenhin ýgwlat ý deillion.  
 [215.] Vn kam diogi a wna deu neu dri.  
 [216.] Vn arfet a uac ý gant.  
 [217.] Vtherdaw<sup>1</sup> gan dryckin.

## [XII.]

**Seint awstin a dylwa6t hyn yn twr.**

Megys ý dý6eit seint awstin : te6der ý daear ý6 .vn vil ar dec o villtiroed ac vnuet ran ar dec milltir . vchder ý furuauen ý6 gan gerdet beunýd o dýn deugein milltir ýn ý i6rnei : 6ýth mil o wlýnýded ac 6ýth gan mlýned haeach ý býdei ýn kerdet.

## [XIII.]

**Llyma a dylwa6t pr enett.**

Ef a uu veu. Ý mae ýn veu. Mi ae kolleis. Ýdýs ým poeni.

Mi a dreuleis. Mi a rodeis. Mi a getw[e]is. Mi a nekeeis. A dreule[is] ef a uu veu. A rodeis ý mae ýn veu. A getweis mi ae kolleis. Am a nekeeis ýdýs ým poeni.

<sup>1</sup> Of course meant for *y6rch* and *Vcher daw* respectively.

## [XIV.]

**Llyma eglwynon dydbraet bellach.**

GWyn gwaranda di y syn-[Fo. xxviii<sup>b</sup>]<sup>n</sup>6yr  
 a draetha y llyfreu mor ll6yr  
     g6ithyeu goleu g6ylator  
 dŷrchauel mor hŷt a6yr.

Morud meidra6l y deua6t 5  
 o blegŷt du6 ae dŷuot :  
     meint ŷr ar6ŷdŷon a vŷd  
 pŷmthecuetdŷd kŷn dŷd bra6t.

Pen petwarŷd dŷd ar dec : 10  
 ŷt gŷmer mor ma6r atrec  
     ŷn dŷfŷnder daear dremŷnt  
 vel nas kŷrreid g6ŷnt gwnech.

Tryded ar dec dr6ŷ deithi  
 mor irthret<sup>1</sup> gwelet gweilgi.  
     A phan eler oe sŷllu 15  
 mennic ŷn ŷt vu nŷt vi.

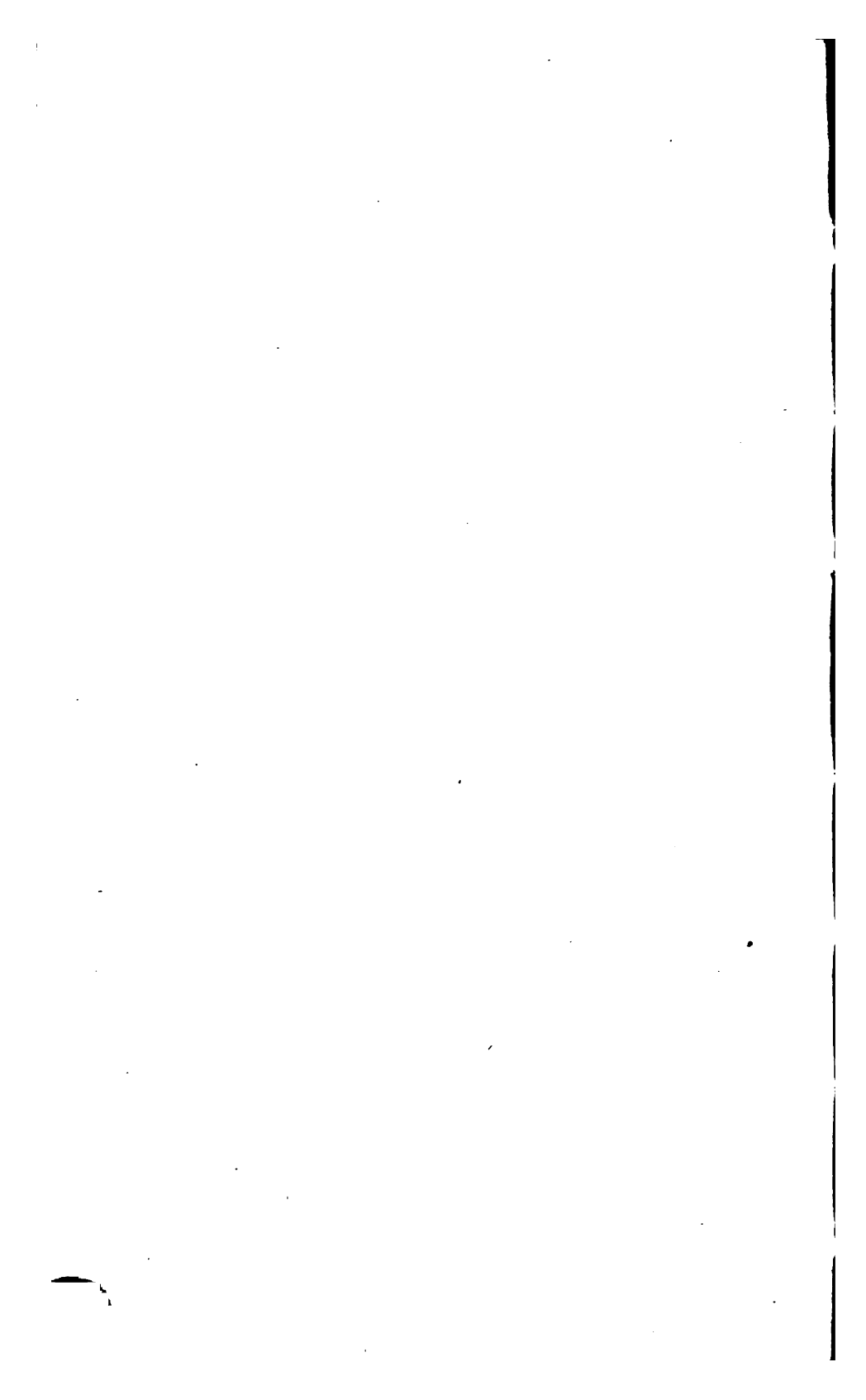
Deudecuetŷd du6 diga6n  
 aniueilieit mor ma6rda6n :  
     dŷuot pob pŷsc oe odep  
 hŷt ar 6ŷnech ŷr eigia6n. 20

Vnuet dŷd ar dec keugant :  
 kreadurŷeu ŷt grŷnnant.  
     rac ofŷn dili6 diarchar :  
 adar daear dorwestant.

<sup>1</sup> This seems to have been altered from *uthret*.

1. **A** s. ap. tetha p llyffen mor  
 2. **M**or gwrthfen golen gylfa  
 3. **D**yrchael mor llyt abyr.  
 4. **W**ound medrabl ydenabt  
 5. **O**blest duw aedynot me  
 6. **N**it pr ardyon a vjd p m  
 7. **E**thet hys kyn dydrabt.  
 8. **H**en peth dyd ar dec.  
 9. **P**t ginner mor maer atrec  
 10. **N** dyl p dyl dacear dremy  
 11. **N** vel nas llyrred gpyut  
 12. **E**l nes. Gwydd ar dec dyl  
 13. **E**th mor llythret gbelet  
 14. **G**beilg. Aphan eler oelilli  
 15. **M**ennic p m vi ngt vi.  
 16. **D**eudealctyd duw digabu  
 17. **A**nnucliert mor mabidabu  
 18. **D**ynot iob pyle oc odep llyt  
 19. **A**r bnyel pr eigiabu. Vnuet  
 20. **N** dyl dyl kengant. kreadu  
 21. **P**et p grynaut. rac of  
 22. **N** dyl diarchar. adar da  
 23. **A**r llystaut. Deucedyd  
 24. **D**ub. Gwydd annjan. ngt  
 25. **E**th p m padon didan mor  
 26. **D**yl et ngt dyl fald. rac  
 27. **N** dyl fald fydau tan.  
 28. **F**ab uet Gedy deuet dals  
 29. **D**ub elin p plunjab. vnu  
 30. **E**th tan toryt p m. ergyr  
 31. **O** llyr p m. Gp m. Gp m.  
 32. **N** dyl dyl dyl. dedneu  
 33. **D**yl diarchar dyl gungor  
 34. **R**os erayn. val pau gryn dyl  
 35. **D**acear. Gethuedyd dyl  
 36. **N** dyl m m. dyl oll ahol  
 37. **O** llyr p m. duw dyl  
 38. **N** dyl ar p m. dyl tan

1. **A**bu. Ardyon cherb chet  
 2. **N**etdyd. p dyl p gbaet or gbellt  
 3. **A**rbys yn arglopd yn arglopd  
 4. **A**n rodes bret a bedyd. p m  
 5. **D**yd elydy aflody rnyel nys ar  
 6. **G**el arglopd p m. vneod ab  
 7. **P**m. egllyllau diu digyd.  
 8. **P**et kared dyd p m. ergyr. ar  
 9. **N**ett annucliert bjt. gan lly  
 10. **N**lloed koet p m. gerdant. kan  
 11. **G**bdant nadant p m. Gp dyd  
 12. **T**ruem rac ar p m. brallt b  
 13. **N**. a nu oestrabu achar ar lly  
 14. **N**eb dacear dyl. Gldyd lly  
 15. **N**o dyd dyl p bloed trut ayt  
 16. **A**e kemp. gan afllyth gylth  
 17. **G**val. a tant. kan gbdant na  
 18. **V**ydant bjt. Vn dyd deu dyd  
 19. **N**yd oll. p bloed plant adaf  
 20. **B**ell. a mut adut adylthyll.  
 21. **N** lly p m. eu llabu dyl.  
 22. **G**yn gorugos p m. enet nes  
 23. **A**lle llynes p m. dyl. arab  
 24. **T**erth p m. bjt. heb p m. bel  
 25. **D**yl dyl dyl. Vp m. ngt dy  
 26. **O**nuot dyl. pr vnyl vneut  
 27. **G**atlyent gan. p m. kelem ar  
 28. **D**yl. ar p m. p m. ngt gyl.  
 29. **E**ndigedic enb vnu p m.  
 30. **D**eger hael vab m m. na  
 31. **E**idm. kedu pr arglopd  
 32. **C**rededum p dyl adp m. elin  
 33. **E**lger oteger dyl p m. p m.  
 34. **D**yn ot llyt tonjabr kelnyd.  
 35. **N**a thiera gan p m. erlyd na  
 36. **T**hog annucliert dyd. Gp dyd  
 37. **G**er dedyt ngt vne edylth.  
 38. **D**yl odab. duw pau llym.



Decuetdýd<sup>1</sup> herwýd annýan : 25

ný cheif dýnnýadon didan :

mor difeith ef nýs diffawd :

rac meint výd frawd frydeu tan.

Na6uet wedý decuet daw

du6 ehun ýn ý lunýa6 : 30

vuelaut tan torýf ýstýr :

ergýr or sýr ý sýrthýant.

Óythuet [d]ýd defnýd dýaar :

dedueu dieu diarchar

dýgýn gangos ros eruýn : 35

val pan grýn dýn a daear.

Seithuetdýd darogan

mein m6yaf oll a holdan :

o wýrthýeu du6 dý6edan :

rac arýneit bra6t bria6n. 40

Ar6ýdýon cher6 chwechuetdýd :

ý da6 ý g6aet or g6ellt arwýd

ýn argl6ýd ýn argletrýd :

an rodes kret a bedýd.

Pýmet dýd eluýd afl6ýd 45

rýuel nýs argel argl6ýd

pannv breoed a brýnnýeu :

egl6ýsseu dieu dig6ýd.

Petwared dýd prif ergýt :

arneit anniueilieit být : 50

gan wýllessoed<sup>2</sup> koet ýt gerdant :

kan gwdant na doant ý gýt.

<sup>1</sup> Du6 written here, and then cancelled.

<sup>2</sup> Altered from *wyllysssoed*.

Trydŷd trueni

rac arŷneic brawt broui :

a uu o estraŷn a char

55

ar wŷneb daear dŷui.

Eildŷd kŷn no dŷd diliŷ

pobloed trist crist ae kennŷw :<sup>1</sup>

gan aflŷŷth gŷŷth gŷasgarant :

kan gŷdant na bŷdant bŷŷ.

60

Vn dŷd douŷd dŷuŷd oll :

pobloed plant adaf o bell :

a mut a drut a drŷthŷll :

ŷn llŷŷr ŷn eu llaŷn dŷall.

Gŷŷn gorugos ŷth eneit

65

lles a lle kŷnnes ŷth draet :

taraŷ teith ŷ eithaf bŷt :

heb ŷmchŷel dŷchŷel dŷuot.

Dŷuot nŷt dŷ oruot dim :

ŷr veuŷl bressent gatweut gam :

70

poet kelein ar don :

ar ŷ mor ŷ bo mrw gwŷn.

[XV.]

**B**Endigedic enŷ vn ŷŷ or degeir

hael vab meir maŷr eidun :

kredu ŷr arglŷŷd crededun

ŷ duŷ a dŷuot ehun.

Eilgeir or degeir dŷghet ŷsbŷt dŷn

5

ot wŷt donŷaŷc keluŷd :

na thaera gam ŷth erwŷd

na thŷg anudon ŷth dŷd.

<sup>1</sup> The *y* altered from an *e*.

Trydýd geir dedýf nýt reit edrých : dýn  
 o daón duó pan sýnných : 10  
 [Fo.xxix<sub>a</sub>]kar dý dat dróý rat tra vých  
 a choffa ý geir pan gerdých.

Petweryd geir dedýf : dýd ý cawsam dýn  
 ý danuon hýt attam :  
 ýr peryf nef naf dýnam 15  
 ar llaó r parcha ý vaó r dý uam.

Pýmhet geir dedýf dýd ýth great dýn  
 danuones duó attat :  
 na výd leidýr na óna ledrat :  
 na vit gennýt ýth vryt vrat. 20

Chóechet geir dedýf daro draeth o len  
 moessen hen ehelaeth :  
 na lad gelein rac alaeth  
 na lud ý duó dýn a ónaeth.

Seithuet geir ý dýn eidunaó kýmryt 25  
 kam dýstolýaeth arnaó  
 a duó ýn dýdóýn racdaó :  
 dýd braót oe difraót a daó.

Óýthuet geir dedýf diamwall sýnnóýr  
 pan sýnných ýth dýall 30  
 nac eidun dýn da arall :  
 na výd vradó r ýmgadó ýn gall.

Naóuet geir kýweir kýwirdeb ý dýn :  
 na choll duó rac dóýneb  
 na vit ýnot odineb 35  
 na óna dóýll nóýf bóýll ý neb.

Decuet geir dedýf kanýt eidað dýn

dóyn ý dýd ý ganthað :

kadð ý góyllýeu rac ofýn gwyllað<sup>1</sup>

arnat or mab rat rac llað.

40

Llað veir ýn gyweir giðdaðt heb drossi :

a uo drossom dýðbraðt :

ýn ý dað duð diwarnaðt

ac ýn don ý vron ýr vraðt.

Hýt dýðbraðt kýmraðt kýmryt gredýf

ýg kýueir ý degeir dedýf.

45

Ýr dý gnaðt baraðt berýf

erchýll archollet ýrof

maðr duð daeoni vchaf

mae ýr fford ý dýn ý da ý nef.

50

Nef a geffý a geffir

a góna hýnn honneit gyghor

býd vuýd ovec diuar :

ortha da ðrtheb dýner.

Braðt ý veir ýð duð da ýr aðr ý ganet

gogonyant nef a llaðr :

ae mab doeth kýuoeth kouaðr

ae that ae harglðýd mat maðr.

55

Braðt ý veir ýð duð donýaðc lun ae that

ae mab rat rðýf gyun :

gwledic nef adef eidun :

gwlatlðýd ae harglðýd ehun.

60

<sup>1</sup> A y cancelled before -að.



## [XVI.]

**Gwasg[a]rdgerd verdin.**

GW<sup>r</sup> a leueir yn y bed  
a dŷgŷt<sup>1</sup> kŷn seithmlŷned  
march marw eurdein gogledd.

Eryueis .i. win o wŷdŷr gwŷn  
gan rieu rŷuel degŷn<sup>2</sup>  
merdin yŷ vŷ henŷ vab mo[r]urŷn.

5

Eryueis .i. win o gaŷ[c]  
gan rieu rŷuegleŷc:  
merdin yŷ vŷ henŷ amheidŷc.

Pan del gŷr gŷrthrŷn y ar olwŷn du : y lad  
lloegŷr llŷŷbŷr wehŷn  
chŷerŷ wenŷn yn amwŷn  
gŷŷnvŷrŷn wŷnvŷrŷn eiŷiŷŷn erhŷ :  
Hir neue[t] giwet gŷmrŷ.

10

Nŷ bŷd diogellawr yŷ kellowr ardudŷŷ  
ar ar dalwŷ kŷmrŷ  
rac arderchawc twrch torŷf hŷ.

15

Pan dŷuo coch nordmandi  
y holi lloegrwŷs : treul difŷŷ[s]  
[Fo. xxix<sup>b</sup>]treth am pob darogan didorbi  
castell yn aber hodni.

20

Pan dŷuo y brŷch kadarn  
hŷt yn rŷt bengarn :

<sup>1</sup> A letter *may* have gone after *dy-*, where the line ends. The margin of this folio is cut off, sometimes beyond the margin of the writing, which is not regular.

<sup>2</sup> Similarly, a second *n* may here have been lost.

lliawwt gwŷr treuliawt karn :  
pendeuic prŷdein ŷno pen barn. 25

Pan dŷuo henri ŷ holi mur kastell  
ŷ deruŷn erŷri  
galwaŷt gormes dra gweilgi.

Pan dŷuo ŷ gwŷn gwann ŷ holi llundein.  
ŷ ar veirch nŷt kein. 30  
rŷ geilw ef tŷŷrnas gaergei[n].

Teneu ŷ mes teŷ ŷ hŷt  
pan d[ŷu]o ŷn disŷuŷt :  
brenhin gwas gwae ae krŷt.

Mab a uŷd mawr ŷ urdas : 35  
a oresgŷn m[il] dinas  
hoedŷl egin brenhin o was.

Kadarn 6rth wan gwlat aduot :  
gwan wrth gadarn gordiroth  
pennaeth handes gwaeth oe dŷuot. 40

Bŷt a uŷd brŷt 6rth uaŷrdes ŷd bŷdant  
gwragedeint llaes vuches  
bŷdant llu meibionein eu kŷffes.

Bŷt a vŷd brŷt 6rth ŷ des  
ŷt wnaŷo taeaŷc ŷ les 45  
disgiwen bun g6rthb6ŷth gwas.

Bŷt a vŷd ŷ gorfen oet  
pallant ieueing rac adwŷd  
mei marw kogeu rac anwŷt.

Bŷt a vŷd brŷt 6rth erchwŷs 50  
ŷd adeilawr ŷn dŷrŷs  
heb werthmawr nŷ chaffaŷr krŷs.

Býd a vŷd brŷd 6rth lŷeu  
 bý6 mall a gwall ar lanneu  
 torreda6r geir a chreirieu 55  
 diuanwawt gwir lletawt geu :  
 gwan fŷd pob eildŷd datleu.

[Col. 2] Bŷt a vŷd brŷt 6rth dillat :  
 kŷghaus argl6ŷd maer chwiuiat  
 gwac llaw bard hard effeiriad 60  
 diuanwawr gwŷr lletawr g6at.

Bŷt a uŷd heb wŷnt heb la6  
 heb ormod eredic : heb drathreulŷa6  
 tir diga6n vŷd vn er6 ŷ naw.

Pan dŷuo ŷr g6ŷr heb wrŷt : 65  
 ac ŷn lle ŷ koet kael ŷr ŷt  
 ŷmpob hed gwled a gŷuŷt.

Pan vo kŷuelin gŷmŷred gwŷd gwanwŷn a vi :  
 g6edŷ pennaeth gwenwŷn  
 býda6t gwaeth budelw no chrowŷn. 70

Diwmerchŷr dŷd kŷghorfen :  
 ŷ treulŷawr llafnawr ar ben  
 cudŷant deu ŷng kreu kŷghen.

ŷn aber sor ŷt vŷd gŷghor ar wŷr  
 g6edŷ trin treulitor : 75  
 glŷ6 gwŷn llŷw ŷnn ŷsgor.

ŷn aber auon ŷ býd llu mon  
 eingl gwedŷ hinwedon  
 hir werŷt ar wrŷt vorŷon.

ŷn aber dwuŷr nwŷ deil duc 80  
 ŷt vi a gnaho gwidic  
 a gwedŷ cat kŷuarlluc.

chat a vi ar byrri auon :  
 a brýthon dýworpi  
 gwnahawt gwýr guhýr gwr hýdri.

85

Ŷn aber ýdon peritor cat  
 a phelydýr anghýuýon  
 a gwaet rud ar rud saesson.

wassawc dý waed dý wendýd  
 am dýwawt wýlýon mýnýd  
 ýn aber karaf.

90

## [XVII.]

**Englynnyon gereint bab erbín.**

**P**Anet anet gereint oed agoret pýrth nef  
 rodei grist a archet  
 prýt mirein pryðein ogonet.

Molet pa6b ý rud ereint argl6ýd  
 molaf ineu<sup>1</sup>

5

*(MS. Fragment ends.)*

<sup>1</sup> The word commencing the lost Fo. xxx should be "ereint.", which finishes the stanza in *The Red Book of Hergest*, col. 1042.