Six hundred Copies of this Work were printed at the Private Press of the Editor in 1904-06:
Nos. 1—130 on Japanese Vellum paper;
131—310 on toned linen-made paper;
311—600 on deckled-edge paper.
The
Black Book
of Carmarthen

Reproduced & Edited
by
J. Gwenogvryn Evans
Hon. M.A., & Hon. D. Litt. (Dxon.)

"Keis a vedrich, ac a ellich guna."

Pwllheli:

Issued to Subscribers only.
M.DCCC.vj.
INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

The Black Book of Carmarthen:

'The Black Book of Carmarthen: What does it contain? Is it prose or verse? Tell us all about it.' Of such a nature are the questions and the request commonly addressed to the writer. What follows, therefore, is an attempt to satisfy this natural and reasonable curiosity on the part of the many, rather than a critical analysis addressed to the few. The latter work can be better performed by those who live within reach of great libraries, and of fellow-workers in divers branches of research. A solitary man, living in exile among mountains, remote from the centres of learning, must be content with inviting his readers to the nearest height, whereon he may show them the nature of the country,—perhaps name one or two of the more salient features, and gather, as he goes, a few flowerets by the wayside.

Teg yd gân yr adaren ar berwyð bren. 1079
Fair the birdie sings on the fragrant bough.

Yes, fair the day, and fair the spot, and fair his lot who listens. What a wealth of suggestion is there in that word *fair*, in the forefront of the poem, while the tuneful *adaren* brings a whole world of blossom and new life before our vision, and fills our nostrils with the spring.

A
It is held to be the law of all literatures that they must begin with verse, before they go on to prose. The Black Book of Carmarthen is no exception to the rule. It was written by men of Deheubarth, whose accent may still be heard in the neighbourhood of its origin, the Priory of St. John's, founded for Black Canons about the year 1148, at the east end of the town of Carmarthen. The Priory itself is in the last stages of decay; the very names of those who lived within its walls can only be traced now in the Book of Fate; and of the work they did with their hands, there remains but the fragment which makes up the text of this booklet, which was written during the reigns of Henry II., and his sons. Some of the compositions, however, belong to earlier ages. The Dialogues must be placed in this class, but before we examine them, it will be convenient to deal with the contents of our text, not in the sequence of the poems in the manuscript, but according to the four main divisions of the subject matter, to wit: Mythology, Theology, History, and Literature. In the evolution of human thought and beliefs, we must not look for definite frontier-lines, and we do not find them in the Black Book of Carmarthen. Its theology is not infrequently merged in the older mythology, as is only natural: the younger is grafted on the older, which ever supplies the sap, and mothers the growth that overshadows it. Still, for the purpose of our present examination the above divisions are sufficiently distinctive, and they will be followed in the order named.
The Dialogues are full of mythological and semi-historical allusions, and for that reason are often very obscure to the modern mind. The language offers difficulties, but wherever the subject is understood the words yield their meaning readily. The real difficulty lies in the subject itself, as a rule. The first poem in the book, the dialogue between Myrðin and Taliessin, is an illustration in point. The subject is the Battle of Arvderyð, in which Maelgwn and his men took, apparently, a decisive part: other names are singled out for special mention to posterity, but the facts of their lives are unknown, and they have for their epitaph: "The path of Glory leads but to the grave." The chronicler is too brief: '573 Annus. Bellum Armterid,' and the curtain falls. Our text however adds:

Seith ugein haelon
aethan yngwiln
ynghoed Celyson. 6’9

These lines remind us of the words of Procopius, a Greek writer of the sixth century: 'In the island of Britain men of ancient time built a long wall . . . . soil and men are not alike on both sides.' On one side of the wall the air is wholesome, and the seasons temperate. Man and beast, corn, tree and fruit, all flourish. On the other side 'all is different.' Vipers and all kinds of wild beasts 'infect the place, and what is most strange, the natives affirm that if any one passing the wall should proceed to the other side, he

\[ 'Annales Cambrie.' \]

A later MS. adds: [inter filios Eliffer et Guendoleu filium Keidau; in quo bello Guendoleu cecidit; Merlinus insanus effectus est.] \( C p. \) Seith meib Eliffer. B.B.C., 5’8

B.B.C. ix
towards the north: when he has reached his destination, he takes counsel of Gwyn and Gwythyr. At another time these two had a serious quarrel over Crei Silad, the most majestic of the maids of the island of Britain. Gwyn had in fact run away with her on the very day of her introduction to the home of Gwythyr, who in hot haste gathered a host, and sought to rescue his lady. Gwyn however promptly beat him, and put his chief followers in prison. He even put one of them to death, extracted his heart, and caused the dead man's son to eat it. When Arthur heard of this he again 'comes as far as the north'; he summons Gwyn before him, releases the prisoners, and establishes a truce between the two lovers. He also restores Crei Silad to her father's home, there to live apart from Gwyn and Gwythyr, whom he sentences to fight each other every Kalends of May, till one or other prevails. He who wins, on this their 'doom's day,' takes the maid. Having thus settled the quarrel Arthur goes to Lydaw.

In another connection it is said that 'God had endowed Gwyn with the activity of the demons of Annwn, before destroying his life; that he could not be spared from his own place.' But in case he could be spared he must be mounted on Ebony, the horse of Moro refuse of all sorts, where it was burnt. At one end of it was Tophet where infant sacrifice to the fire-gods took place. This is the Gehenna of the New Testament. The Rabbins call it the 'door of hell.' In our text. She was the daughter of Llud and appears in English as Cordelia, the daughter of King Lear. The above rendering differs from preceding versions. The theology here is not Pagan but Pauline: The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death, I Corinthians xv'26.
before he could take part in the hunt of the Boar Trwyth. In the account of the hunt when the boar was lost between the mouth of the Towy and the Tawé, we are told that Arthur summoned Gwyn to him, and asked if he knew anything of the missing Trwyth. This is the one instance in the Kulhwch, where Gwyn appears in the east, on the borders of the Severn Sea, which girdles Gower, another region associated with the spirit world, which extended beyond and included the ancient territory of Dyved, the Annwn of the Mabinogi of Pwyll. *Gwalad yr hud,* the land of enchantment was also in Dyved, and Gwyn has told us that he is called 'the enchanter.'

Thus we see that one set of documents places the spirit world in the north, and another in the south. What is the explanation, if any? In the sixth century the several branches of the Keltic family in Britain occupied districts so widely separated as Strathclyde in the north, the country west of the Severn and the Dee, and the southern coast of England. Every branch had its own region of the departed spirits. When KuneSa and his Strathclyde followers moved south, and settled in Wales, they brought their theology with them. Whenever, therefore, Annwn is placed in the north it is safe to attribute the authorship to a descendant of the Strathclyde Britons. By degrees, as the northern immigrants became absorbed in the

---

**B.B.C.** xiii
southern inhabitants, Keltic theology got mixed, as theologies are apt to do, and conflicting allusions meet us more and more, as our authorities grow later and later, till we are forced at last to cry out with the faithful: *credo, quia impossibile est.*

Of the hound Dormarch, we have a pictorial representation at the foot of page 97. Cerberus was a bodiless three-headed monster, with a serpent's tail. Dormarch differs in having two front legs, and but one head. His body, however, is attenuated into a sort of forked tail, terminating in fan-like ends. An animal of this description was not adapted to run along the ground, and our text informs us that he moved *ar wybir,* i.e. rode on the clouds which haunt mountain-tops.

The form and meaning of the dog's name are uncertain. The scribe wrote Dormarch twice, but the *r* has been erased, probably by a later hand. Prof. Rhys suggests Dor-mar-th, which he interprets as 'Death's door.' Marth, however, occurs in other places where the sense 'death' is impossible. Mach, the amended syllable, means 'a bail, a surety.'

Welsh tradition seems to follow the Latin Cerberus, while early Christian art borrows its symbols from Jonah and the whale. In the tenth century Caedmon MS., Infernus is depicted by the bodiless open-mouth of a marine monster, with two tusks: the Devil lies on his back across this mouth, with his neck chained to the tusk of the lower jaw, and his clawed hands to that of the upper. In a fresco, uncovered some years ago, in Coombe Church, Oxfordshire, 'the jaws of death' resemble the gaping mouth of the sperm whale. This reminded me of the expression *ymwarch savan ki,* in the opening of the dog's jaw, a phrase current in my native place, forty years ago, when speaking of the dying. When a dog uttered a dismal cry, half-howl half-whine, at dead of night, it was held to prognosticate death in the neighbourhood.

The word *wybir* according to Prof. Rhys, is merely the Welsh form of the Latin *vapor.* This vapour is not diffused mist, but a condensed floating white cloud, which is called *Nuben* in S. Cardiganshire. In cold weather, this Nuben is said 'to claw one's vitals: 'Mo'r nuben yn crawangu yn ymrest i.' Whether the word is a derivative of *NuB,* or is unconnected with it, I leave others to decide. It is enough for our present purpose to point out that this nuben serves as a garment for Gwyn, and is the vehicle in which the hound is said to move.
We find a remarkable survival of this tradition in 1813.

As Thomas Andrew was coming towards home one night, with some persons with him, he heard, as he thought, the sound of hunting: he was afraid it was some person hunting the sheep, so he hastened on to meet and hinder them; he heard them coming towards him, though he saw them not: when they came near him their voices were but small, but increasing as they went from him: ... whereby he knew they were what are called *Cwn wybir*, but in the inward part of Wales *Cwn Annwn*. I have heard say that these Spiritual Hunting Dogs have been heard to pass by the eyes of several houses before the death of some one in the family.  

An acquaintance of mine, a man perfectly firm to tell the truth, being out at night heard a hunting in the air, and as if they overtook something which they hunted after, and being overtaken made a miserable cry among them, and seemed to escape; but overtaken again, made the same dismal cry; and again escaped.  

Before the light of the Gospel prevailed, there were in Carmarthenshire and elsewhere often heard before burials what by some were called *Cwn Annwn*; by others *Cwn bendith y Mammeu* (Dogs of the Fairies); and by some *Cwn wybir*. The nearer they were ... the less their voice was, like that of small beagles; and the farther the louder: and sometimes like the voice of a great bound sounding among them ... a deep hollow voice.  

[As] Mr. D. W., of Pembrokeshire, a man far from superstition, was travelling by himself through a field, called the Cot-moor, where two stones are set up, called the Devil’s Nags, at some distance from each other, where evil spirits are said to haunt and trouble passengers, he was thrown over the hedge, and was never well afterwards. Mr. W. went with a strong fighting mastiff with him; but suddenly he saw another mastiff dog coming towards him. He thought to set his own dog at it, but his dog seemed to be much frightened, and would not go near it. Mr. W. then stooped down to take up a stone, thinking to throw at it; but suddenly there came a fire round it, so that he could perceive it had a white tail and a white snip down his nose, and saw his teeth grinning at him; he then knew it was one of the Infernal Dogs.  

---

*18 A relation of the 'Apparition of Spirits' in the County of Monmouth and the Principality of Wales,' by the late Rev. Edmund Jones of the Tranch. (Newport, 1813). p. 38-9. 19 ib. p. 82. 20 ib. p. 70-71. See 'Ps. xxii'20.'*
In the third dialogue two horsemen meet; the one, with his white dogs and loud horns, is going to Dinas; the other, who is riding to Aber, is the first to speak:

I do not know you, though I have seen you before. It is true you have not seen me daily. You look like a prosperous man: how far are you going, and from where are you coming?

I come from Caer Seon, from fighting with Jews, Ihewon: I go to the Caer of Lieu and Gwydion. Go rather along with me to Dinas; I will give you purified mead and gold. Come to my dale, and I will give you sparkling wine. I really do not know the man who repeatedly invites me to his home, and withal speaks so fair and pleasant.

My name is Ugnach, the son of Mydno. Ugnach! blessings on thy GorseS. Grace and honour be thine. And I am Taliessin. I will repay thee thy hospitality. Taliessin, chief of men, the challenger in the conflict of song, abide here till Wednesday.

Ugnach! you are most hospitable. Grace be yours in the kingdom of the Most High; blame me not; I cannot stay. 101-2.

That is the sense of the poem, which is full of suggestive matter. Space, however, forbids more than a few passing remarks. The story of Taliessin contending with the bards in the court of Maelgwn Gwyned is known to all readers of Lady Charlotte Guest's Mabinogion.22 We have clearly a reference to a similar tradition here, in the kerS gyvergyr23 of our text, where Taliessin 'chief of bards,' appears as 'chief of men.' Thus the xvith century Hanes24 is confirmed by our xiiith century manuscript, which adds a further particular in its reference to the conflict with Jews,—a conflict not mentioned elsewhere, for the good reason that the text is corrupt. Copyists were careless: they misread their originals, and not infrequently

22 I read 'ry pheilas'—strained, by being passed through a coarse cloth.
made deliberate alterations. Whenever, therefore, a word occurs wildly out of harmony with the context, it is necessary to examine it carefully. *Ibëwun* is such a word here. It is wholly foreign to the tradition embodied in the poem, which requires *cerbëron*. Read:

Ban Ibëav o Gaer Sëon, I come from Caer Sëon,
O ymlad a *cerbëron*; From contesting with the *bardis*:
Yë av Gaer Leu a Gwydion. I go to Caer Leu a Gwydion.

How then came *Ibëwon* to be foisted into the text? Quite naturally. The scribe was, as proved by his orthography, a native of Carmarthen, or of the near neighbourhood of its Priory. He was therefore unlikely to know that ‘Caer Sëon’ was an actual place, near the modern town of Carnarvon. And if, in the nineteenth century, Sëon could only suggest *'Zion, or Jerusalem’* to Skene, how much more was it likely to be the case with a man engaged in copying the poem at the very time the Crusades were preached. Under the circumstances it was quite natural that the ‘fight’

---

24 See Paleographical Note 46. 25 *Kerddorion* occurs six times,—see Index. That it is the right word here is further supported by a poem on the subject in Panton MS. 37: ‘A phan ðel yr amrysson, Yngwyð y Teyrnon, A gwys ir *cerbëron*, Am gerð gywir gysson, Yn llys meibron Deuon, Ynghyweð Gwion.’ The last line can not be right. Cp. *Hanes Taliesin*, p. 335.

26 The geography of the poem is on the sea-board lying between Carnarvon and Clyno. There is a *Dinas* on the banks of the Gwrvei, near y Bont Newyä in the parish of Llan Wnda, on the road from Caer Sëon in Arvon to *Dinas Dinlleu*, which suggests itself as the Caer Leu a Gwydion. But we must not overlook another Dinas on the banks of the Llyvni, nor the old encampment, a quarter of a mile distant, on Lleser Farm beyond Brya Gwydion, on the left of the road to Clyno. Ughnoch remains as unknown to us as he was to Taliesin when first he met him; there is a Gorseð still, however, in the parish of Llan Dwrog. *Cp. ‘Mi a fum ynghaer Wydion, ger gorseð Deon.’ Cp. ‘Deon’ with ‘Deuon’ of note 25; note also ‘Mi a fum y llys Don cyn geni Gwydion.’ See *Hanes Taliesin*. p. 339.

27 *Four Ancient Books of Wales*, vol. ii., p. 352.
should be with Ḗewon. The word had the same number of syllables as kerĕorion, and rhymed just as well; it gave besides a touch of life and actuality to the composition.

In the fourth dialogue Taliesin salutes apparently his father confessor, Yscolan by name, whose first remark is: 'Woe to him who angers a Gwledig if he please him not.' Taliesin relates how he had burnt a church, done a certain injury to a school, and destroyed a roll of religious music. Consequently his 'penance and affliction were heavy. For a full year I was placed in a coracle on the pole of a weir. Consider my suffering from sea worms. If I had known what I know I should not have done what I did.' Yscolan observes: 'Creator of all things, thy treasures are most plenteous, Forgive me my falsehood, He who betrayed thee has deceived me too.'

On page 94 we have a fifth dialogue, full of Keltic mythology, between Arthur and Glewlwyd Gavaelvawr.

Who is the porter? Glewlwyd Gavaelvawr.  
Who is the man who asks? Arthur and Kay the blessed.  
Who go with you? The best men in the world.  
To my house you will not come, unless you can deliver [them]. I shall deliver them, and you will see it.

Then follows a monologue on the part of Arthur, who tells the tale of Kay's heroic deeds.

28 For 'a llyuir rod y voî' 81'6, I propose to read: 'a llyvyr roì i voî.' 

For a lacustrine dwelling is meant.

30 The matter of this poem, which is incomplete, is found in fuller detail in the Romance of Kulhwech and Olwen. We shall return to the subject in the forthcoming edition princeps of The White Book Mathogion.
II. RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

There are a good many poems of the religious, rather than of the theological order. These reflect their monastic origin, just as the modern awdl of the chaired bard\(^3\) reflects his Sunday sermons. It matters little what the subject of the awdl may be, the treatment is nearly always didactic. Quite recently King Arthur and his knights were converted by the EisteSvodic muse into respectable chapel-goers, and seated with the elders under the pulpit.\(^2\) Our bards, while remembering that there is no antagonism between religion and art, should realize that literature has nothing in common with theology, and that theology is not religion. The sense of awe, of reverence, of love, is the inspiration of art and of the religious life, which ever tend to bind men together in all that is worthy and great. On the other hand, theology is at best, nothing but a speculative attempt to make intelligible this sense which is in the blood of all; while ordinarily it is a blind tradition, bankrupt in intelligence, but with a vast capacity for creating divisions and all uncharitableness. It is this traditional theology which chokes the life of modern Welsh literature, and makes it so inane. Happily, this has not always been the case. When the Black Book of Carmarthen was written the Church was one. Apparenty it had no theologians to divide the energies and embitter the relations of men. Its priesthood laid

\(^3\) The winner of the chief prize at the EisteSvod is, with hardly an exception, always a cleric. \(^2\) Words to this effect were uttered on the platform of the National EisteSvod by its most competent adjudicator.

B.B.C. xix
stress on the worship of God, a clean life, church observance, and church support. First comes worship:

Gogoneisawc arglywyd, hanpych gwellyn! ath vendicco di eglwys a changell. 35:1

Glorious God, we hail Thee! Let church and chancel praise Thee.

In this *Benedicite omnia opera* of the Welsh Catholic Church faith is exultant. Plain and precipice, fish and beast, birds and bees, air and sky, the fountains of the deep and of the firmament, night and day, sun, moon and stars, Abraham, Moses and Aaron, letters, literature and man, the living and the dead, time and eternity—all bless the Lord. *See pages* 35-36.

Cyntav gair a dywedav, Ever the first thing I say, 11:16-18
Y bore ban gyvodav : When I rise at break of day:
Croes Crist yn wisc am danav. The Cross of Christ I'll wear alway. 2:25
Gwiscav am danav yn berth, I will wear it seemly well, 13:10
Nis credav goel can nid certh: 'Tis to me no fabled spell:
Y gwr ym crëwys am neth. In my Maker do I dwell. 14:1-7

And again: 'I seek the protection of God, certain is his gift, and his gifted am I.' 78:1 Nowhere is there doubt or uncertainty; nowhere perplexity, sadness or despair. The outlook is hopeful, bright and sunny. Pain and sorrow may cast shadows on life's highway, but no gloom mantles the brow, no cant affects the voice. It is a sin to whine and be glum, because the

The mighty God . . . created the light of gladness. 2:6

Kyvoethog Dduw . . . a beris lleuver llawenyd. 88:4

The ethical teaching of the text is felt throughout, but it is nowhere aggressively preached. We are urged to 'Respect the law of the maker of heaven,' 22:7, for

The perfect God did not create us
To work foolishness, nor deceit, nor oppression. 86:10

Nid er ym crëwys Dëws diffleis, Er gwneuthur ambwyl, na thwyll, na thrails.
The only safety lies in doing no wrong, because 'all impurity must be winnowed' 84'12. 'Yea, woe unto thee . . . if thou be not delivered from the evil thou hast done.' 19'5

Ymryn, ynhyno, yn ynyssed mor,
Ymhob isfor yð elher,
Rhag Crist gwyn nid oes ynialað. 33'11

'Nor mountains, nor valleys, nor isles of the sea,—no, nor all the paths which men make in the wilderness can provide an escape from the pure eye of Christ,' the judge of the quick and the dead. Hence the prayer for reconciliation, for a timely reformation and reparation:

Teymvron, let us make peace,—deny me not;
Let us set right the wrong we have done,
Before I go beneath the sod, to my green grave,
Into the darkness, without light to my tumulus,
Into my narrow abode, to my destiny, to my rest. 30'4

There is one reference, 41'1, to expiatory sacrifice, but nowhere a hint of purgatory, nor of that 'other place'34 to which warm-hearted men consign those who are too honest to profess belief in every tradition of the past. The nobler 'faith is centred everywhere, nor cares to fix itself to form.' It is the wrong-doing, not the wrong-thinking which darkens the horizon in the West. The church of the twelfth century35 thought with Emerson that 'the deed and not the creed . . . helps us in our utmost need.' It therefore busied itself with the injustice of man to man. A vu treis tranghyssant. 21'5

'The oppressors have perished,' have, seemingly, been blotted out of the book of life. There is poetical justice in this doctrine. Men who use the gift of life,

34See however, 25'4-6. It is not the heretics, but the unclean people, pobl eð an-lan, who have a fiery experience of some kind. 35 The creed of the church is broadly set forth on pp. 84-5.
to make the lives of others a burden to them, do not deserve to have that gift renewed. There is another class of men: *Direid nev, direid daear, 70.4.* Wastrels of heaven, wastrels of earth. These are incapable of change and growth, unemployed and unemployable here, and therefore condemned to linger on for ever in the corridors of time, leading a useless, aimless, existence.\(^{36}\) Not so the fate of the industrious. *Dyn dyval i ffawd Ni eriill gospoded, 18.11.* ‘The man of diligent nature will receive no punishment’: he is ‘the good and faithful servant’ who has ‘worked out his own salvation.’ He hears, not the ecclesiastic’s *Well-believed,* but his Master’s *Well-done,* and he enters into the joy of the Lord.

\[\text{Kyvoethog Dduw a veð} \]
\[\text{ðyn ’n i ðeheu vuched. 25’2} \]
\[\text{‘The mighty God owns the man whose life is in the right.’} \]

Still, those who neglect church observances are reproached:

*Ecclesiasticism*

\[\text{Ni cheunost bader, Na phylgeint na gosper. 21’8.} \]
\[\text{Ni phercheisti greireu, Na lloc, na llanneu. 22’4.} \]

Thou hast not sung a Paternoster, nor Prime, nor Evensong . . .

Thou hast not reverenced relics, nor altar, nor churches . . .

However, ‘By rising at dawn, waking at midnight, and imploring the saints, every Christian obtains forgiveness.’ 85’3

And yet, mark the questions and the threat addressed to the man who has not endowed the church.

*Pa roðeisti oth revued* What didst thou give of thy store
*Pa roðeisti oth olud* What didst thou give of thy gold
*Gwaè a grawn mawr verthed,* Woe to whoso gathers treasure,
*Ac onys gwadawl y Ried.* If he endow not his Lord. 31’2-4

---

\(^{36}\) This is evidently an old idea. *Cf.* the following lines from Sappho:

Doomed o’er that dreary realm alone To go, shunned by the gentler shades,
Nor friend shall soothe, nor parent own The Child of Sloth. *Trent.* by R. B.
Among the latest compositions of the Black Book of Carmarthen are the *Bedweni*, the *Avalleneu* and the *Hoianeu*. All three poems have the same device of repeating a 'catch-phrase' at the beginning of every verse. These phrases are possibly an echo of some notorious event. For instance, the murderers of Thomas-a-Becket were seen armed under an apple tree. Hence, perhaps, it is that *Avallen boren bêr y changeu* shadows so many tragic tales. To clothe these tales would be to write the Welsh history of half a century and more, which, were the writer competent, could not be done in a general introduction. Some verses contain, besides, a background of allusion to a remoter past, and yield their secret with much reserve. All that is practical, therefore, is to glance at some of the more open secrets. And first come the verses of the *Birch-tree* in the valley of the Wye, on Pymllomon, and in Din-vythwy. They deal with incidents in the life of Cadwaladr, the son of Griffith ap Kynan who, with his brother Owein, harried the Norman parasites with persistence and success. ‘Blessed is the Birch-tree on Pymllomon’ when it looks down, in 1136, on Rhyd

37 Compare the recent public incident—*On the Knee*.  
39 *Syth i chengeu—boh un, boch dwy*, 47.2. Elvel and Maeleynys fell, both a second time, in 1143. See Bruts, 3127. The young men, *gwerion gleision*, of 47.5 are Kadwaladr and Owein. *Myneich...yn varchogion*. Gr. ap Kynan became a monk. See Bruts, 31024.  
40 *Y vedwen yngwarthaw Din Vythwy* A wybyd han vo y gad yn Arddwy, 47.11. Howel ap O. Gwyne is returned from the sacking of Gwis Castle, in 1146, to besiege his uncle, Kadwaladr, in his castle in Kynvel in Arddwy. His direct route would be through *Bwlch y Vedwen*, the Pass of the Birch tree, which lies to the east of *Din*[as] Vythwy. See *Bruts*, 314-15.
Vochnwy, the ferry across the Dyvi, and sees the mailed Normans and their allies vanquished,—some killed, some drowned, and the remnant dispersed. 41

The fragrant Apple-tree verses open with a reference to 'very gory blades, which cause rejoicing in England.' The event which best illustrates this is the signal defeat and death of the formidable prince, Rhys ab Tewdwr, in 1090. But the Brut does not locate the place 'in Breconshire' where this happened. It only mentions Bachwy once, where we are told that the King's son and son in law, Robert and Alexander, 'proceeded against the chief of Bachwy.' This date is too late. We know, however, that Elvel fell into the hands of Robert of Belesme, the lord of Brecon, and that the 'valley of Machawy' or Bachwy is in Elvel. It lies between Pain's Castle and the Castle of the Black Rock; the probability is great that more than one battle was fought in the valley which divides these two castles. Where the chronicler is vague we should expect the bard of the house of Dinevor to be precise. The bard is also clearly antithetical. To-day England is full of rejoicing, but to-morrow the Kymry will raise the shout of triumph. 'The Saxons will be slaughtered by the ashen spears, and their sundered heads will serve as balls to play with. A youth will arise at the head of the South.' This youth is Griffith, the young son of the fallen Rhys ap Tewdwr. He

41 See Bruts, 309-10. Among other historical references are:
47'16 Arbenigawl Mon = Kadwaladr. See p. xxvii, 2-6 below.
48'1 Gint = gentes nigræ, i.e. Danes. They are called Germanwyr in the Bruts, 311'32-3, where the reference in the text is explained. Germanwyr came apparently from 'Llwech Garmon' in Ireland. See Bruts 306'12.
returns from his exile in Ireland in 1112. For about two years he lives quietly among his friends and relatives, growing in favour every day in his father's old territory. This makes the King apprehensive, and the voice of slander poisons his mind against young Griffith, who, upon hearing of it, seeks and obtains the protection of Griffith ap Kynan. Henry promptly demands the fugitive to be sent to him alive; if that be not possible, then let him 'be slain, and his head' sent to England. Griffith makes good his escape, & reaches the sanctuary of the church at Aber Daron; he flees thence by water to Ystrat Towy, where the people flock to his standard. Griffith at once takes the offensive and, with varying success, attacks one castle after another in the counties of Carmarthen and Pembroke. He then crosses the Teivi, and inflicts dire punishment on the garrison at Blaen Porth. While returning to his base in Ilan Goedmor parish, near Cardigan, he meets the Saxons in force near Crug Mawr, and practically annihilates them. In the intoxication of victory it is remembered that the King had demanded the head of the triumphant leader: small wonder then if the Welsh warriors cut off the heads of the Saxon slain, tossing them to and fro as so many 'balls,' with some grim jest, such as—'This for the King, and this!' English rulers delighted to practise such barbarism on the bodies of Welsh princes, and it is only natural that the bad example should be followed. There is no reason to doubt that the bard is a faithful historian in this particular. See Bruts, pages 294-96, 298.

B.B.C.
The verses beginning Hoian o Barcellan, Hush-a-bye Piggie, are purely narrative. The order, in which they are written in the manuscript, is not the order of the events chronicled, which range between 1135 and 1215, except 52·9·14, which refers to the success of the Kymry 'as far as Aber Taradr.' A place of that name, some miles from Acornbury in the county of Hereford, was 'laid waste' by the Welsh in 1055. There flourished about that time Rhyderch 43 'ap Caradog in Deheubarth, and Ilwyelyn ap Cadwgan in Gwynedd.' Bruts, 268-9.

The next verse, in the order of time, is 58·7·16. This alludes to the devastating expeditions of 1135-36, made south of the Dyvi by Owein Gwynedd, and his brother Cadwaladr, sons of Griffith ap Kynan. Later, Owein destroyed the castles belonging to his brother, who, fearing the loss of everthing, summoned the Northmen, i.e. the Danes, from Dublin to succour him. Before however a blow had been struck, the followers of the two princes, deu briodawr, 43 intervened. 'The brothers met in conference, and made peace,—a peace worthy of the plaudits of Kymry's armed forces, because it prevented lawlessness and suffering, hosting and thefts.' 44

Owein figures again at 60·1-6, where we have a summary of Henry II.'s incursion into Wales in 1156. The Coed llywelyn refer to the dangerous pass of Euloe Wood, near Hawarden, and the narrow defile of Con-sillt Wood, near Flint Castle, either or both. 45 The English forces were severely punished, in the one and

43 The text always adds hael, but everywhere the metre demands its omission.
43 For Kynan Kadwaladir, read: Owein, Kadwaladir. "Wyron yswcin." See Bruts, 311·26-29.  
44 B.B.C. pages 319-19.  

xxvi
the other. The English fleet also suffered heavily at the hands of the men of Môn. When peace was established between the opponents, Cadwaladr, who had obtained possession of Anglesey in 1151, but had soon after fled to England, was re-established in his island, and 'the Saxons disappeared from the territories of Britain.'

We meet with the English King later at 54:1-10. In consequence of Richard Strongbow's conquest of Ireland, the 'fifth King from Normandy' visits the unhappy isle. On his way thither he makes a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. David on Michaelmas day, 1172.' 'And I prophesy that trouble will come from the quarrels of father and son: the country will know it.' There is a second prophesy at 62:12-16. 'After Henry, the King who is no king, a troublesome world there will be.' This brenhin na vreihin is Henry II.'s son. Henry, who was crowned king at Westminster in 1170, and again at Winchester in 1172. No power, however, accompanied the title, nor even a worthy allowance of funds — nothing but the empty name accurately defined by our poet. All readers of history know the conflicts between father and son in 1173-74, and again, after Henry's death, between the father and Richard. See Bruts, 328-29.

The Youngster with the great arm, y Bychan breichvras of 62:1, answers to Meredith ap Griffith, who proved himself so skilled a leader against the sudden attack of Carmarthen Castle by the Norman and Flemish settlers of Pembrokeshire in 1145. Though young in years, 'kyn bei bychan y oet,' he matched himself successfully in personal combat against tried veterans, and heartened

B.B.C. xxvii
his followers to the degree of enthusiasm. When the enemy, lead by the sons of Gerald ('the two Judases in their land-hunger') perceived how few men were inside the castle, they scaled the walls. Meredith, having permitted this, promptly precipitated the ladders, as well as those who had mounted them, into the ditch below. Many were the slain, and swift the flight of those who made good their escape. See Bruts, 313-23.

In the north we meet with Wales's greatest general, Llywelyn ap Jorwerth, 'summoning the other princes, who were his kinsmen, to arm and make war upon Gwenwynwyn, the prince of Powys.' This took place in 1202. The words of our text, 57'3-4, are; 'There will come ... a day of wrath between the prince of Powys and the clan of Gwyne.' See Bruts, 343-23.

Six years later, we find the Earl of Chester pitching his tents in the land of the Etheling, i.e. y Berveh-wlad, and building Dyganwy. And in 1210 King John follows a similar route in pursuit of Llywelyn, who has fled to the fastness of Snowdon. Baffled and angry the King orders the burning of Bangor, thus incurring the wrath of Deiniol, its patron saint. See Bruts, 345-47.

We close with the year 1215, when 'Llywelyn and the Welsh princes generally collect in a vast host at Carmarthen.' Among them are Rhys & Owein ap Griffith the two whelps, deu keneu, who share the government of their common territory. The castles of Senghenyð, Kidweli, Carmarthen, Ìlan Stephan, St. Clare, Laugharne, Fishguard, Cardigan and Kilgerran, were taken, and the Saxon slain in the 'confluences of war,' 57'8. See Bruts, 354.
LITERATURE.

It is a common assumption that there is nothing worthy of the name of Literature in the Black Book of Carmarthen,—nothing that is intelligible, or of interest to any one who is not a pedant, or a philologist. No assumption could be farther removed from the fact, unless by literature be meant the Drama. The Welsh muse has, at no period, been dramatic, because the Welsh pulpit has enlisted in its service all the dramatic talent and power produced in Wales. The Welsh sermon is often built on the lines of the drama, and no country has ever bred better exponents of the dramatic art. But if by Literature be meant that witchery over words and ideas which charms the mind, kindles the emotion, ennobles the motive, and gives eyes to see and understand what was never realized before, then there is Literature, and good literature too, in the Black Book. The better Welsh poets have ever lived in the closest communion with nature, and none knew better that the wind bloweth where it listeth. They delight us with their mél varðon, their mér gerðeu cain, and lead us 'where the white clover blows; where the dew pearls the fields; where the minstrels are in constant harmony.'

Man y mae meillon, a gwizoph ar dirion,
Man y mae cerdorion yngthyweir gysson. 26:3

46 English people 'cannot imagine how the Welsh can stand two or three sermons running, and that twice, or even thrice in the same day'—as at a Sassiwn. If they were English sermons neither could I. The dramatic element and the concrete method make all the difference. An Englishman can sit for hours at a theatre. I have tried the theatre, and I have tried the Sassiwn, and I prefer the Sassiwn—it is more dramatic, and has, at its best, far better matter than the modern drama.

B.B.C.
Their soothing praise, *molawd esmwyth*, 'wakes music like unto a golden organ—small the difference.' 13.3

Musig a gân, mal eur orian,—mân wahanieith.

They 'see visions in the night . . . . . and a maiden fair as the wave broken upon the pebbled shore.' 7.9

Breuðwyd a welwn . . . a bûn dêg liw gwaneg gro.

To them 'the Spring is the choicest season, with its chirring of birds and green shoots: the plows are in the furrow, the oxen yoked, and the face of the fields present a variety of colours . . . when the cuckoo calls in the leafy branches of the trees.' 33.1

Kynhevin, ceinhav amser;
Dyar adar, glas calleð;
Ereidr yn rhych, ych yngweð;
Gwyrð mor, brithottor tîreð;
Ban ganhont gogeu ar viaen gwyð gwiw.

Who that has once read the ode to winter can ever forget it? Not he who has experience of the moods of the elements on hill and dale, and has watched the heaving sea, not especially if he can say with the bard:

*Adëlis dy vry ar y vron.*

The very first lines cause us instinctively to button our coats, put up our collars and prepare to run:

Llym awel, llwm bryn;
Anhawð caffel elyd . . .
Braid allan orsevir. 8y'1-4

'Keen is the breeze, and bare the hill; shelter is hard to find . . . scarce out can man remain.' The cold penetrates the very marrow. 'The dust eddies, the tempest grows, the trees with tumultuous arms swing wildly in the woods, the ship scuds with bare poles at sea, the gull rides the surf, wave upon wave thunders
upon the shore, and the hills echo the resounding roar.'
Again: 'the day shortens, the night lengthens, the dew ceases, bees live in confinement, birds grow mute, the ox is stalled, red grows the dawn, dark the sea, and mountain tempests flood the lea.' And again: 'the ford is roughened, the lake is frozen, the cotton grass withers, the feeble perish, snow mantles hill and dale, the stag hunches his back and seeks the glen, the warriors quit the field, and idle lies the shield: beautiful is the shield on the shoulder of the brave.'
What a picture of the extreme severity of the weather is conjured by the slow-moving couplet: 

\[\text{Briwhid tal glann Gan garw culgrwm cam.}\]

Behold the stag, grown lean with hard fare, doubled up by want and cold, wandering with melancholy step, over the frozen snow-covered ground in search of drink, till he comes to a place where the stream runs swift: there in his effort to reach the water 'the bank crumbles' beneath his hoof, and he has hardly the strength to regain his footing. Who that has witnessed a scene of the kind can ever forget the pathos of it.

The ode has many such touches; and the whole deserves to be rendered into English by a poet familiar with the bleak places of the earth. What is translated above is merely a summary of the sense of selected lines, without adhering to the order of the original.

It is doubtful if the poem, as we have it, can be a coherent whole, because the subject of winter appears fitfully in the latter part, where we have instead what appears to be a Dialogue, in which the persons and the
allusions are equally obscure. If Pelis be a proper name, as seems likely, who is he? And what is the history of Mwngc? Wherefore, and when did this ill-tempered stranger administer 'a cudgelling to the gallant chieftain, Mechyð, who was the first to bridle horse.' We are told that this tamer of horses was the son of Llywarch hen, but little else. So that we are in the position of Drudwas, who 'does not understand,' 937.

We have also an englyn, withering in its sarcasm, which has no perceptible connection with its setting.

\[ Ñïd wïd scolheïg, Ñïd wïd eleïg,—unben \]
Nïth elwïr ynyð rhaïd : 
Och Gïnïlïg ! na buost wraig. 
Thou art neither scholar nor hermit,—nor chieftain
Wïlt thou be in the day of stress : 
Alas, Kïnïlïg ! thou wert not a woman born.

Many of the poems, quoted under previous headings, make good literature. It is unnecessary to give them again. Consider the passage already translated, lines 14-16 of page xxi, anticipating the crossing of the bar. How gently does fold after fold of the curtain fall:

\[ Kïn myned im gïweryd, im irveï ; \]
Ynhïwyll, heb ganwïll im gorïð ;
Im gïwein-vod, im gorod, im gorweï. 30'3

The minor is ever the major note of the Welsh muse. Some attribute this to long centuries lived under the weight of the Norman and Saxon heel; others to the near kinship of tears to laughter, for the Kelt, it is said, is the creature of extremes, the child of sentiment and emotion. Whatever may be the fruitful cause it is patent to all who are familiar with the best poetry in Welsh and English, that the strength of the one lies in

\[ xxxii \]

\[ B.B.C. \]
abstract thought, in narrative, in the drama; while the other excels in the region of the affections, and particularly in the expression of that wistful mystery which broods over nature, life, and the grave. The one is material; the other is ethereal. How tremulously haunting is this line: *Ag yð oedd i lawr teint tud.*

And there was grief along the harp-strings of the people. The strings of their own motion, as it were, wail and thrill in sympathy with a nation’s sorrow.

*Amlwg anhuneð, Can ethyw yngwithaint yn adweð.*

I am restless, for my loved ones have gone whence they came.

The descent of life is also graphically painted:

- *Dynessa heineint a llêd arnad:*
  - *Dy glust, dy drem, dy seint neud adweð;*
  - *Dychrycha croen dy vyseð.*

Old age approaches thee, broader grown,
Sans hearing, sans sight, sans teeth,
All wrinkled to the finger-tips.

The same alphabet is at the service of all, but how differently it is combined, even by those at the top of the talk in their mother tongue. The difference becomes more marked still in the case of one condemned to use a step-dame’s speech. Let it, therefore, be remembered by those who cannot read the original, that, in estimating its literary qualities, the shortcomings of the renderings must be eliminated. Prose can do no more than approximate the sense of verse, the charm and music of assonance and rhyme vanish like a fairy at a touch. “A little more, and how much it is;
A little less, and what a world’s away.”

*47 In England no one hears of anything but ‘guns going off spontaneously.’*
The note and the interests are ever different.

**B.B.C.**

**xxxiii**
Pan aned Gereint oedd agored pyrth neu.

\text{Literature}  
When Gereint was born the portals of heaven were open.

At his first cry the graces and the gifts rushed headlong through,—they rocked his cradle and filled his dreams with visions. They ever waited on him till he grew up to be a prince among his fellows, peerless in grace and thought and action. So it came about 'that he led while he lived.' \textit{Pen llu vu tra vu i amser.}

Wherever he went the order always was: 'Sound the horn of gladness, sing the song of peace and sunshine.'

\textit{Kenhittor kyrn elwch, cathl he\textbridge wch a hion.}

Universal benediction follows the happy-born. Orders, favour, glory are his portion, children his happiness.

\textit{Ur\textbridge en arnaw, rhad ag anaw, a f\textbridge a a phlant.}

If passages such as these are not pure literature, there is something wrong with literature. They give a golden sheen to every page, and illumine many an experience in life. As the fallen leaf rustles beneath the foot, the words come unbidden to the lips: \textit{h\textbridge n hi, eleni ganed.}

Old is she, tho' this year born.

If anyone would know and appreciate the B.B.C., let him apply his mind to it. An acquaintance extending over twenty years has taught the writer to love it for its inspiration, its tender utterances, its many melodies. Let him who will dissent, I will hold to my faith. Yea,—

\textit{I \textbridge w gwyn gwengerd a ganav—}

'To the blessed God a holy lay will I sing,' for this rich legacy of noble poetry, reaching far back into the ages, when as yet England's muse was uncradled. Were the sons of Wales acquainted with their heritage, and worthy of it, the prophecy might yet be fulfilled:

\textit{Kymry a oryd, ca\textbridge n yyd y dyd.}

xxxiv  

B.B.C.
THE EDITOR'S APOLOGIA.

"The great mass of criticism is delivered 'viva voce,' and never appears in print at all. This spoken criticism is of far greater importance than the printed criticism. It is repeated again and again, in all sorts of places, on hundreds of occasions, and cannot fail to make dints in people's minds... The tongue of our contemporaries is mightier than the pen."—AUGUSTINE BIRRELL.

"The man who is laughing at you drags a tail also... and shall be taught to look into the wallet on his own back, of which he knows so little."—HORACE. Book II, Satire iii.

The Black Book of Carmarthen has been printed several times. When the Myvyrian Archaiology of Wales was undertaken the conception of editorial duties did not go beyond printing the most accessible text from a late transcript. Mr. William F. Skene, however, in the Four Ancient Books of Wales, pointed out the true method, but did not always tread the path of virtue. His knowledge of Welsh was inadequate for his purpose, and his purpose was inadequate for the attainment of an accurate text. He set to work with prepossessions, and definite theories to propagate. He wandered over the hills of Wales in moonshine—he saw a North Briton in every gorse-bush bending before the wind—he affixed, like a geographical pioneer, Strathclyde labels to familiar Welsh place-names, and he was apt to discover sixth century incidents in twelfth century historical facts. "Nunc aliquis dicat mihi: 'Quid tu? Nullane habes vitia?' "Immo alia et fortasse minora."

My concern has been throughout to avoid errors of my own, not to call attention to those of my predecessors,
much less to execute the usual war-dance on their prostrate bodies. Mr. Skene's text was the best till the appearance of the Collotype Facsimile in 1888. All who travel over the same ground owe him a debt of gratitude, and far be it from me to cast at him a stone.

Pawb at cenvyd, o byd bai,
a bewdyne na bydei.
A fault is plain to every eye:
The cad doth ever add the spy.

Various commentators have written on detached portions of the text. A list of these contributions I am unable to give, having unfortunately seen few of them. I have been chained, like a dog, to manuscripts and texts for a quarter of a century, with no margin of time for serious study; and now I live in exile, out of reach of libraries, and cannot refer to books and articles that should be consulted. For example Prof. Strachan informs me of a series of Notes in the Archiv für Celtische Philologie by Prof. Loth. Students must consult these Notes for themselves, and especially Prof. Strachan's own paper in ERIU II on the Mutation of the initial consonants in the Old Welsh Verb. Prof. Rhys has also dealt with detached passages in his various writings. Stephens, in his Literature of the Kymry, was the first to introduce sanity into Welsh criticism and his book, if somewhat out of date, is still worth reading.

The present text has been reproduced diplomatically, page for page, line for line, character for character, space for space. Every letter which the writer failed to read easily is faintly underdotted; every letter retraced has a wavy line under it; and every letter become
illegible through effacement, or damage to the vellum is underlined. Different sizes of types are used for the different sizes of the handwriting of the manuscript. Most of the Large Initials are traced copies of the originals. The greater number of these are coloured red, a good many are green, and a few are chrome, the prevailing colour used for patching the smaller Capitals represented by heavier faced type. These Capitals are of all sizes, and in a variety of styles, involving the use of fourteen distinct founts on different sized bodies. The work of adjustment, and its cost in time and money will be incomprehensible to all who have not made the experiment. I believe that only my assistant and myself have ever attempted such a combination of founts, and that the B.B.C. is unique among printed books. It is to all intents and purposes a facsimile in characters which all can read. No pains have been spared to make the readings faithful and reliable transcripts of the original; and I cherish the private conviction of a happy issue to this part of the work.

The interpretation of the text is quite another matter. The wise editor attempts nothing beyond his knowledge. I have deliberately transgressed this golden rule, and

48 Particulars respecting these are given in the appendix.
49 Mr. George Jones of Lampeter, now of the firm of Messrs. Fox, Jones & Co., Kemp Hall, Oxford. I have to thank Mr. Jones for entering into my plans with interest and intelligence, and for helping me to carry them out efficiently. The press-work is also the result of our joint-efforts.
50 Occasionally ambiguity may arise from the double use of t = ð & t. The sense as a rule solves this trouble, but not always as for example: Rac deuwr ineuwr y tirran, which may be read in two ways: Rhag deuwr yn EuSwr, or yn eu twr y tyrran, i.e. Before two men into Deuwr, or into their tower they throng. Since writing the Pal. Note I have seen Dr. Davies's transcript, where Deuwr is adopted, with twr queried in the margin.
hazarded here and there the interpretation of serious difficulties, but in no greedy spirit. I have left enough to satisfy the ambition of others; and I have, I trust, blundered often enough to give pleasure to certain 'friends.' After all we should not be churlish, and deny pleasure where we can bestow it. The B.B.C. offers abundant opportunities in this direction. The anonymous lines

Er cynenn a barllenwy,
Dyallyr Llyvyr Du nid wy. 17'9-10.

must find an echo on every reader's lips. And yet every fresh reading reduces the list of difficulties, a fact that should convince us that our own lack of perception is quite as much at fault, as the lapses of the scribe, and the reputed obscurities of the poems. When two students compare notes, nothing is so noticeable as that the difficulties of the one are not, as a rule, the difficulties of the other. Were it possible to seat at a round table those who have given attention to the text, & were each eager to contribute his best, few obscurities would remain. But, alas! Breuwyd a welwn neithwyr,
Ys celvŷd a'i dehonglo. 7'4

Paleographical Notes are usually confined to remarks dealing with any peculiarity, or indistinctness in the writing itself, without touching upon the blunders of the scribe. The latter in the present work include palpable misreadings, alterations and omissions, as evidenced by assonance and metre, by rhyme and sense. This opens wide the door of textual criticism, and multiplies the duties and difficulties of the paleographer. However, wherever there is the smallest remnant of a vanished letter, word or phrase,—a stroke,
an angle, or a curve, a thorough knowledge of the writing and idiosyncracies of the scribe provides a scientific basis to build upon. The space left illegible in the manuscript must be measured; note of the sense of the context must be taken; and a word of the right length must be found. If this word have a letter with a corresponding stroke, angle or curve at the right place, the emendation ceases to be guess-work. If, in the case of poetry, it be confirmed by the super-added test of versification, it can be admitted into the text with confidence. The latter test has indeed tempted the editor to trespass occasionally beyond the frontier of his science. But no attempt has been made to restore omissions in the text,—that being entirely the creative work of the imagination.

By omissions are not meant lacunae, of which there are at least four, as shewn by the following table of the gatherings or quires, which now make up the MS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quire</th>
<th>consists of 4 leaves = pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>1—8**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii</td>
<td>6 = 9—20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii</td>
<td>4 = 21—28**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv</td>
<td>6 = 29—40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>10 = 41—60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi</td>
<td>10 = 61—80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii</td>
<td>8 = 81—96**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viii</td>
<td>6 = **97—108</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We thus see that the original number of folios, which constituted a quire, varied, because there is no lacuna between ii. and iii., which have six and four folios

---

51 See Facsimile 47; 56. 52 See ibid. 53, 14—15. 55 The student must be warned that" is used loosely for contrasting, as well as for comparing different passages and words. Many of the Notes are of a tentative character. The "probably," queries, and suggestions should be carefully distinguished from solutions.
Quires and Index respectively, nor between iv., which has six, and v., which has ten folios. It is clear, therefore, that a quire is missing between i. and ii., between iii. and iv., and between vii. and viii., or that the Manuscript is made up of different fragments.\textsuperscript{53} It is necessary to add that the writing, beginning with line 12 of page 79, is later than the manuscript, probably much later, for it has all the appearance of a base, blundering imitation: it is continued on page 80, which has been read in parts only, and that not sufficiently continuously to be printed, at least for the present.

The Index has been a work of anxiety. Like Aeneas

\textit{Ignari hominumque locorumque Erramus.}

That all the proper names, which occur in the text, will be found in the Index is a matter of hope, rather than of confidence. The aim has been to omit nothing, not even doubtful items; but unfortunately ‘the doubtful’ is a shifting element where knowledge is imperfect. Every fresh reading breeds almost as many doubts as it removes, thus calling for recurrent slight revision. Many of the entries are neither proper names nor subjects of doubt. These, and those which present difficulties, are printed without the initial Capital letter.

I have to thank Prof. Rhys for allowing me, some years ago, to see his private index to the Facsimile: but he must not be held responsible for any error in this work, which he has not seen, more particularly as the entries differ in some respects.

\textsuperscript{53}The fact that pages 1, 8, 9, 80, 96, & 108 are stained, shews that they were once ‘outside’ pages, and formed separate parts. We have in the B.B.C., probably, only mere fragments of the collection originally made.
It remains for me to acknowledge my indebtedness for valuable criticism and help to two fellow-students. Prof. J. Morris Jones was so good as to discuss certain difficulties with me, and to read over with care some of the more debatable Notes. His affirmations have been harvested and follow the mark †. But it is the nemesis of destructive criticism to perish with what it modifies. The Notes have benefitted further from the caution and scholarship of Prof. Strachan, who kindly read the 'revises': his additions follow the mark ‡. Thus a certain number of the Notes have undergone pruning or restatement, and a few have disappeared. For all services and kindness I offer my heartiest thanks to both friends. Let it, however, be clearly understood that each is responsible only for what is specifically credited to him. Neither stands sponsor for the writer's emendations, suggestions, and errors.

The References to other texts are to editions in this Series, including several works printed, but not yet published. This may cause inconvenience for a time, but it is unavoidable, as the readings in the older editions are not invariably correct, and corrections are expensive. He, who has to pay for every word he prints, has a wholesome discipline in the cause of brevity.

54 Prof. Strachan wishes me to state that credit should be given to Prof. Loth for some of the notes marked ‡. I regret my mistake.

55 Some of the errors are corrected at the very end of the book. I should be glad to recast many of the non-paleographical notes, but no one, who knows the difficulties of the text, will expect finality. The detection of my blunders may inspire some young student to take up the study of the B.B.C., and lead him to improved results. Every generation sits on the shoulder of its predecessor: it should, therefore, see further and do better. See 55b.


B.B.C
I have much pleasure in acknowledging my indebtedness for access to the original Manuscript, and in tendering my cordial thanks to Mr. Wynne, whose kindness and courtesy have ever been uniformly unfailing to the writer.

Carmarthenshire gave birth to the Black Book in the twelfth century, & one of her sons, in the twentieth, presents it to the nation. Thus the first & last link in the history of the Manuscript meet in a way to kindle the imagination. It greatly pleases another of her children to associate with the happy event this Diplomatic Reproduction, by linking it with the name of

The first President of the Welsh National Library,
the first in personal effort for its establishment,
the first in personal sacrifice for its good,
& the first in the importance of his contributions to its treasures.

F. Gwenoguryn Evans

Gremvan, Pwllheli.
Dwyi Wenog, 1907.

xlii
The First President of the National Library of Wales.
INDEX TO FIRST LINES.

Adwin caer ysfit ar lan llýant ... ... 46'1
Afallen peren per y changeu ... ... 48'4
Arduireaue tri trined in celi ... ... 36'11
Aﬃynaw naut duv diamhev y daun ... 78'1
Betev ae gulich y glav, e, ... ... 63'2
Bendith nautywy new ir keluit creaudir ... 88'3
Bendith y wenwas ir dec diyrnas ... ... 87'3
Brenhin guirthvin guirth uchaw ysfit ... 41'5
Breuduid a uelun neithwir ... ... 7'3
Can treghis wiguisic amhoen ... ... 70'2
Canis coegauc ysf moreurauc a hin ... ... 97'3
Kyd karhwiue morva. caﬀau mor ... ... 100'9
Kygogion. Elaeth ae cant ... ... 70'1
Kymhenach doythach nyd wy ... ... 17'7
Kyntaw geir adywedaw y bore ban kyuodaw 82'1
Kynvaenad keluit, kynelv o douit ... ... 18'1
Kwyarchaw im ri. Rad wobeith ... ... 104'3
Devs ren rymawy awen ... ... 9'1
Dinas maon duv daffar ... ... 46'9
Dv dy uarch du dycapan ... ... 81'1
Duv in kymhorth in nerth in porth ... ... 73'11
E Betev ae gulich y glav ... ... 63'2
Eneid kid im guneit ... ... 23'4
Enwev meibon llywarch hen ... ... 107'8
Gereint filius Erbin ... ... 71'11

B.B.C. xliii
Goduryw a glyuaw. ar claur maeleinit ... 103'2
Gogonedauc argluit hanpich guell ... ... 35'1
Greid bleit blyghaud ... ... ... 10'12
Gveith reith ryset ... ... ... 13'6
Gwin y bid hi y vedwen in diffrin guy ... 47'1
Gwledic arbennic. Ban geneife o honaud ... 86'6
Gvledic arbennic erbin attad ... ... ... 85'7
Hervit vrten. autyl kyrridven ... ... 15'1
Heb coffav duv daun diffrid gwirion ... ... 70'13
Hoian a parchellan Bydan a vit ... ... ... 61'6
In enu domni meu y voli ... ... ... 39'4
Llym awel llum brin . anhaut caffael clid ... 89'1
Marchauc a girch y dinas ... ... ... ... 101'10
Marunadeu Madauc mab Maredut ... ... ... 103'6
Meinoeth kiclev lew heid ... ... ... 97'1
Merddin wyllt hag rorwyllt haint ... ... ... 46'20
Mi ae gwinneis y offereid bid ... ... 84'2
Moli Duu in nechrev a diuet ... ... ... 29'1
Mor truan genhy mor truan ... ... ... 1'2
Nac imadneirun neu rimwareduin ... ... ... 24'9
Oian a parchellan ... ... ... ... 52'62
Pa gur vv y porthaur ... ... ... 94'1
Seithenhin sawde allan ... ... ... 106'6
Rac gereint gelin kystut ... ... ... 71'12
Tarv trin anvidin blaut ... ... ... ... 97'13
Tec yd gan ir adaren ar perwit pren ... ... 107'9
(Tra vom kyd kered goned kydimyteith) ... ... 79'12
Tri amreith march inif pridein ... ... 27'7
Ystarnde wineu fruin guin ... ... ... 83'1
Yth arkiveir ar pennic penn ... ... ... 75'6

xlv B.B.C.
TABLE OF CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS:
   i The Mythology in the Dialogues ....... vii
   ii Religion and Theology .............. xix
   iii Historical References ............ xxiii
   iv Literature .............. xxix

THE EDITOR'S APOLOGIA:
   i Earlier Editions of the Text ...... xxxv
   ii Method of Reproduction explained ... xxxvi
   iii The problems of Palaeography .... xxxviii
   iv The gatherings of the Manuscript ... xxxix
   v The Index .............. xl
   vi Acknowledgment to fellow-workers ... xli
   vii Gaudeamus .............. xlii

INDEX TO FIRST LINES ........ xliii

TEXT ........ 1—108

The VERB TO BE and its compounds, &c. .... 109

The less familiar forms of Verbs in the B.B.C. ... 112

PALEOGRAPHICAL AND OTHER NOTES ........ 113

GENERAL INDEX ........ 141

POSTSCRIPT & APPENDIX ........ 157

Additional Notes, and Corrections ........ 158

List of Subscribers ........ 162

B.B.C. .... xlv
Mërtin
02 truan gen
hýf mo2 truan.
aderyv. amke
duýv a chaúan. Oed lla/
char kyulauar kyula/
uan. Oed ýscuid o trýu/
ruýd o trýuan. Talýes.
Oed maelgun auelun
inimuan ý teulu rac to2/

A
yuulu nythauant. Pyrtin. 1
Rac deuur ineutur ñ tirran. Rac errith. agurrith 3
ña Welugan. Mein wi
nev indiheu adýgan. Mo 5
ch guelherýniuer gan el-
gan. Och oe leith maur a 7
teith ñ deuthan. Taliesin.
Rýs undant oet rýchv 9
ant ý tarian . hid attad ý 1 daeth rad kýulaun . llaf kýndur tra messur ý ku' 3 ýnan . llas haelon o din' on tra uuan . Ńryuir . 5 nod mauř eu clod. gan.
elgan . Mirtín. ŃRuý a th' 7 rui . Ruý . a ruý . trav a th' rau imdoeth ý doethan . 9

B.B.C.
brau amelgan. Ilat dŷ uel oe diuet kyulauan ab erbin ae uerin aw Tališ naethan Llu maelgun bu ýscun ý doethan. aer wir kad trybelidiad. guaedlan. Neu gueith arŷwderit pan vit ý deunit. o híd ý wuchit

B.B.C.
Mirtin

ŷ darpan. ɪlỳ̄s peleidrad 1
guaedlad guadlan. ɪlỳ̄
aus. ærwir brỳv brê 3
uaul vidan. ɪlỳaus
ban brîv her. ɪlỳaus 5
ban foher. ɪlỳaus ev
hỳmchuel in eu hỳm 7
an. Tatìssin Seith me-
ib eliffer. Seith guir 9

B.B.C.

6

B.B.C.

B.B.C.
kein. mywir covein. mire
in anoeth. Meneftir. vytud.
meuvet vetvd. molud ef
muith. Music agan mal
eur ozian. man vahanieth.
Gveith reith ryssel. gvi
ch Ruich ryuet rinuet re
en. Rec ryfiolaw. Rec aar
chaw. Ruymav iurthen.
Ruthur. vthir avel. Ryn
aut uvel. Rývel vebin.

B.B.C.  vn  13
dirper cadir wober.ýv. kanholicion caffod eilon.
keinon vrthav.Cau týirn/ et cathil kŷhidet kŷuryss;
wýv.Camuþ ý veirch.
canhŷn ae peirch.kŷwre/
neirch glŷv.Co2 wa/
radred.kenetŷl noted ked kŷwetliv.lliwed a hun.
llŷsfeit eitun. llun venediv. llŷd am kŷwo2.llog deffef/
fo2. llog po2th anav. llvgŷ/
rin kŷtrim. lleedvegin grim. llim ųd grim glev. lleuver fynhui. llauer a vŷr. llv/3 ir id wo2iv. G02p0gulet druŷ tagnevet het o het/iv

Kym hen ach doyth ach ny dwy 7
Yr by byl heb wy bod beth wetwy
er kym enn a ddar llenwy
dyallv'r llyfyr dy ny dwy 10

llyfr du

Dyallv'r llyfr du nid wyf.
Ivand keluit. kyne

O douit. kyuaenad

kynan o crift kein did

an. Ac vei gyuerkinan am.y.4
gylchin huan. Ar gnyuer pe

go2 y ssit y dan mo2. Ar gny/
uer. edeinauc ao2uc kyuoeth
auc. Ac vei. vei. paup. tri trý/
chant tauaud. Nyellynt ve 9
traethaud. kywoethev y trin/
daud. Din dyual y faud. Ny 11
eruill cofspaud. kymun bid pa
raud. inerbin tridaud. Bid
glaf glefŷchaud. Ban wan/3
ha.ŷ gnaud ų diodrùt.ŷ issca/
ud. Guae ti diñ hewid pir 5
doduid im bid. Onid imwa/
redit. oz druc digonit. Nev 7
duid ųth rihit. ųthurid. a.
kerit. Drud dŷtihenit. dŷ
imtuín ar llogŷlwít. Ġrv 10
ach dŷdivet. dŷ lauriav. o.

B.B.C. x 19
vet. afegi athraed ýmlith prit athýdwet. Dihafal dý imte
ith dyiffscar ath kedimteith.
Co2ph diffid direid.gobuill.o.
th eníd. Co2ph niglivit paleue
ir ýgilit. Pa Roteiște oth Rev
vet. kinkýues argel. Pa ro
-teiște otholud kin muill moll
mud. ac ý haruetud. ac ý dad
aud. ac nyriuellud ý meint a gar
ýffud. ac itoet owud ý lurv teint

20

B.B.C.
dud. Adaon itaethant igkym\n eint offuiant. Prit prinude\n chant. othriit ageugant. Ac 3\nyfmoztiuant mal gossod am\n rant. Auleišteogarant ašv 5\ntreis tragissant. Nypherchei\nsteguener oth vau retyllter.\nNicheuntošte pader na phil\ngeint na gosper. Pader priw\ntraethaud. gobuill o nebaud 10\nnamuin y trindaud. Rŷ talud\nistedlit tri feith pader beunit.\nAšv ac nidoes. ac nithreghis.

B.B.C. 17 21
bichan vianuad. Neu rimartu ad othlaur kiueithad. Arnun nin ced ni nep. othtremintrv/
e O Neid kid im' ýted.4 
guneit. in aghen diger/ it. Guir ýv guae uin hev pir 6 
deutho'ste im gotev. Nac iro/ fe. nac aghev. na diuet. na de/ chrev. O feith lauanad. ban 9 
im fe suinad. O feith creadur 
pan im dodath ar pur. Oet/ 
un. tan. llachar. pan im rot/ 
ed par. Oetun prit daear. 13

B.B.C.  
xii  
23
nym dys haetei alar. Oetunguint gouchaf llei vy nruynom da. Oetun nyul ar 3 mënitynkeissauf keton/ hit. Oetun blodevguit ar 5 vinepeluit. Amssuinasseiedouitimdodathardeunit. Eneid kidimguin'it. 8

24 xii'B.B.C.
hualant IGHLHUIR _IMP ARTH/1
red dievil. IN VN NIDAON GAN
dull aghimon. MÝNÝ mae
meillon a gulith AR tirion. 4
MÝNÝMAE KERTOZION IN KV/EIR KVÝSSLON. KEIN BID EV GOFF/
alon gan guledic G02CHO02Ti/
on. MÝNÝMAE EBESTIL AMTEE/
RNAF UWIL. MENNÝMAE ÞÝW 9
hael inýclaer KVÝUIFSTET. RO/
tiad bid beddrael. NID GUAEL
Ý GERENHIT. ACHIN DEGINULL/


B.B.C. xiv 27
Tri ṭom etŷstor inif pridein. Arwul melin. march pasſcen fil' vrien. a. Du hir terwenhit 3 m. felýw mab kŷnan garrvin. a. Drudluid. m. Rŷterch hael.

Tri gohoev etŷstor inif pridein. Guŷnev godvff. hir. march kei. Ruthir ehon tuth bleit. m. Gil' berd mab kadgŷffro. a. kein caled. m. gualchmei. Tri. hoev etŷstor inif pridein. Ilvago2. m. karadauc. B. a melŷ, nlaſ. m. kaſwallaun mab Belŷ.
Moli duu innehrev a diuet. Ae kyn' 2
iw ny welli ny om'/
et. Vn mab meir modri/
daw teernet. meir mam 5
crist ergynan rianet. Dy/
dav yr heul oz duyrein ir
goglet. Dy eiraul ir dy. 8
maur drugaret. Ar dy
mab iolud en karet. Duv 10
uchom. Duu ragom. Duu
vet. Ren new an rotone 12
ran trugaret. Teýrn uron. tanc ŋ y romne. heb imomet
Diwýccomne a digonhom o gamuet. KiN mýnedim
guerid imiruet. in týwill heb canvill im go2fsset.Ým
Gueinvod im go2od im go2/ wet. guýdi meirch ac im/
tuin glassuet. a chÝuet a /
chid im agraet. Ny chif/
gaw gobuýllaw om diw/
et. Gulad it im ne. ýfag/

30

B.B.C.
ro yr maesffvet. mal deil ovla/
en guit daduet. Guae ag/
aur agraun maur uerth/
et. ac onyfguataul yr riet. 4
Kyn gatter ew in ryred.
presen. bygil uit iny di/
vet. Ny vir drud. nid 7
yfcrid iny thymyr. Ny chi/
uid uo2e. ny chieirch. 9
nid eistet. ny chan wen
nid eirch trugaret. Bit 11
chuero yr talhaur iny di/

B.B.C. xvi
wet. Syberuid. a maurwrid. a marret. Meithrin co2 ph. y llysfeint a nadret. allev uod ac imtuin enwiret. Ac agheu dydau urth gluydet. Ew inluth dy chinull dychiuet. Dynefsa heneint alled arnad. Dy cluist. di trem. di teint neud adwet. Dy chricha croen diuiffet. ath una heneint. a lluidet. An eirolve ne mihagel. ar ren
crist guin nid oes inialet. 

Oet in chuant in car ëtro' 

fect treitau ty tir dyalltu' 

det. Seith seint aseith' 

ugeint aseithcant aw' 

ant in un ozsslet. Y gid a 

crist guin ny fozthint ve 

vygilet. Rec aarchawe 

nim naccer. Y rof a duv. 

dagnouet. Ambo fozth. 

y pozth riet. Crist nybu' 

ve trist ythozsslet.

B.B.C. xvii 35
Athuendiguste aron amo/  
esen. A. vascul a femen. A.  
Seithnieu a ser. A. awir.  
ac ether. A. llevreu a llý/  
ther. A. piscaud in hýdir'  
uer. A. kýwid. a gueith'  
red. A. tuyvod a thydued.  
A. ýfaul da digoned. Ath/ 
uendigaf de argluit gogo/  
ned. Gogonedauc. a. h. G.  

Ruireaue. tri trined in  
celi.ýffi un a thri. vn'  

36  xviib  B.B.C.
ed un ýnni. vnguirth oe 1
teithi. un duu diuoli. ath /
uolaf uaurri maur dy ur/ 3
hidri. Dýuolaur. ýsguir.
Dýuolaudir ýf mi. ýsbud
bartoni arhelv eloý. Han/ 6
pich guell criðti. pater. &.
fili. & fpu. domni. on. a/ onay. Arduireaue dev. 9
ýyf vi aDeu. ýyf tri hep
ev. hep haut ýamhev. Aw/ naeth fruith afreu a fop. 12

B.B.C xix 37
amriffreu. Duu ñenv. in Deu. Duýua ú y kyffreu. Duu ñ env. in tri Duýuuaul ú inni. Duu ñ yenu in vn. Duu paulac an' nhun. Arduýreaue. vn. if/ 5 ý Deu ac un. issi tri ar nun. if/ si Duu ý hun. aunaeth maur/ th a llun. amascul abun. ac 8 nat kyuo2un baf ac anot/ un. Auneth tuim ac oer. a. 10 heul alloer. a llýthir. ig. Cuir a fflam im pabuir. a. 12

38 xIXb BBC.
ferch in finhuir. abun hyg
ar huir. allosci. pimp kaer
otyueti. wir. suuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuu 3
Nenu domni meu ý. voli.
maur ý uolaud. Molawe 5
douit maur ý kinnit ar ý
cardaud. Duu anamuc. 7
Duu angozuc. Duu angu
araud. Duu angobeith. 9
teilugpirfeith. tec ý pur
faud. Duu andyli. Duu if
fi vry. vrenhin trindaud. 12

B.B.C. xx 39
Duu abroued inytruyped i
y trallaud. Duu a dýfu. oe
garcharu gan vuildaud. 3
Guledic deduit angunelin
rit erbin dit braud. Andu/
ch ir gulet ir y varet. ae. 6
werindaud. Ym paradui.
impur kýnnuis rac puis
pechaud. Angunel iechid 9
irý penid ae pimp dirna/
ud. Dolur eghirith. Duu
andiffirth ban kýmirth

40  xA B.B.C.
Bet iny devret in devraw. Mal Ŷ
bv ban ųv ozeuhaw.in vnlv ir vn
lle teccaw. Hid impen vn brin er'
bin ev barnv. 0z teulv teilyghaw. 4
Teilygdaud wascaud. ofgozt nav'
grad new. Vŷ Dewis kinvllaud. 6
Vŷ Devs domenvs menaud. Vŷ
bardeir. y Beirt y uedissiaud. Vŷ 8
maurhidelic nen. vŷ perchen. vŷ par'
ch. kin týwarch. kin týwaud. am
' gadu y traethu traethaud. yth vo'
li kin tewi dawnaud. ac im cow.val
ioff. a diwaud urth ýgureic. ýam
dreic vffyldaud. Ban dywu guas 14
duv diwarnaud attav. ir imbrav.
æe briaud. Rotesev dirneid. kin 16

42

BB.C.

B.B.C. xxii 43
deni. Periwn new aps idi, impuet i ychiwoeth y noethi. ac eil guirth. 
awnaeth ehalaeth argluit a erglŵ y voli. Ban winnvis gochel y deli. 4 
Sew fozt y ffoes iti. Jnôtoet arad ur in eredic tir. Herwit guir igu eini. y diwaud y trindaud keli. ew 7 
ae mam dinam daun owri. a gur guin. Turr guir gwýdi nŷ. a dav 
y geisflav inguefti. ar owri ôwyn iti. augeleifte gureic a mab genti. 
a diwed tithev irolev guronet. nŷ thomet in gweti. Jn gueled imŷ 13 
ned hehti. y randir a rad duv er ni. ar hnni y doeth digiwoeth 
gwerin. llin kain kadeithi. 16

44 B.B.C.
Toziw anwar enwir ev hinni. Turr keisfleid y keisfaw keli. Ydiwod vn gurthwn gurtharab. Vrth y gvr 3 aweli. a gueleiste dinion din. gowri. Jn myned hebod heb dro\sfi. Gueleis ban ll\lyuneis y llen\ tir deguch aweluch y medi. Sew awnaethant plant kai y vrth y Medel ym chueli. Dru\ eirol\ ed meir mari oe gy\ybod gu\ybv duv o henl. Yt oet iny diffrid \y. gid a hi. yfprid glan a gleindid 12 indi.

B.B.C.  xxiii  45


Dínaf maon gulad adav.amdiffin duv ãmdanav. afich heul. agulich. nýnhav.

Mád dodes ųmoztuit ar merchin march lluid. Ka' deir deur am diwurn. afich heul Aglich mælgun.

Merddin mab Morfryn a ganodd yr hyn y fydd scrifenedic yn yr wyth ddolen sy yn cantlyn fel y testiolaetha llewelín ap Cynfric ddu yn y wedd hon:

Merddin wylit hagr orwylit haint
am Mhorfryn amau hirfraint
Cerdd tra wamal gyfalau
gynt o goed a gant o i gau
faw borchell ddigysbell gas
d'i fedwen fel ynyfyd-was.

B.B.C.

Win y bid hi y vedwen. ympimluron. a Wil ban vit ban baran eilon. Ac awil. y. freige in lluricogion. ac am gewin iraeluid by id balawon' a mineich in vynich invarchogion.


B.B.C. xxiv 47


met ý hataf. [ac am gýlch kýminawd kýmyn leaf eingýl.

gan pendeuic eryri eri attkaf.] 18

48  xxiv

B.B.C.
A wallen pen. A pren melin. A.


Wallen pen atif inlanerch. ñhange art ae hargel rac riev ñyderch. amfa thir inýbón. maon ñynýchilch. Oet aelav vt

G

xxv


teith gan willeith agwillon. Guýdi da di
ogan aditan kertozcion. Nv nev nam guý.
guall.gan wýlleith aguýllon. Nv nev nach
ýfcafe ergrinaf. wýnragon. Vý argluit guen
dolev am brozrýv brodozion. Guýdi pozthi heint
ahoad amcýlch coed Keliton. Buýf guaf guinwý
dic. gan guledic gozchozion.

A fallen pen blodev effsplit. a týf igwerid ag
hûd y guit. Disgogan hwimleian hwet
il adiwit. id lathennaur gan brid gur
hid erwit. Rac dreigev arderchev. riev rýbit. Goz
uit grat wehin din digrefit. Rac maban hvan
heolit arweit. Saesson ardiwreit beirt ar kin

A fallen pen apren fion attif y dan

gel ýg coed Keliton. Kid keisfcer ofer vit
heruityhatal. inýdel kadwaladir oe kinadil
kadwaon. ý erir týwi ateivi affon. adýuod.
grande o aranwinion. a guneuthur guar. o.
willt. o gwallt hirion.

B.B.C.  XXVI  51


52 xxvi B.B.C.
Jan aparchellan. Oet reid myned rac.
dirchafaud llogaud nid ír lletered yyn tŷ.
mhir gurthir aguyštuiled. iny del kin an iti oechin gueled. nŷ bit attcoz bith ar
Jan aparchellan Þ. ñthrefred.

B.B.C. xxvii 53
Jan aparchellan oct reid gweti.

Jan aparchellan. Na uit hunauc.

54 xxvii

B.B.C.
kychuin. Ban fo2ro deinoel mab dunaud
deinwin. Ad vit frangc ar ffio fozt n'y osin. Jn
aber dulafr gvanaf guehin. Cochuet ine
kylwet. yn ev kilchin.

Oian aparchellan hoian hoiev. Bei yche'
nauc duv gunai. ymchuelev. Y parche
Il ý ffý. wiv. bitaud mev. Ar hun ý ffý **
keiffed in tev.

Oian aparchellan neud dit golev. An
daude leif adar duffýr dýar leiffev.
an bit ni bluitinet a hir diev. Areiv enwir.
edwi fruýtheu. Ac escib. lluch lladron diffeith
llannev. Amýneich aobrin beich obechodev.

Oian aparchellan llim ý vinet. Kyuellý
anwinud panelhute ý ozuet. Býchan
a wir rýderch hael heno ý ar ý wlet. apozth
eife neithuir o anhunet. Eiri hid impen
clun. gan cun callet. Pibonvý imblev. blin
wy Rýffet. Rý díbit div maurth dit guith-
lonet. Kýwrug glýu powis achl af guinet.
Achivod hirell oe hir ozwet. y āmvin ae el-
in terwin guinet. Ac onýmbit gan vý Rí
ran trugaret. Guae wi ban imbv. trv vý
O
ian aparchan. Ný bit ð diwet.

kýwun. Ban kýhuin llu aer oka-
er wýrtin. Y harduý dev kenev. in kýwre-
hin. o hil Ríf aerllut. aer llýf bitin. Ban
llather ý faeffon ý kimelev trîn. Guin ev.

bid vý kimri. kimrvý. werin.  

O
ian aparchellan. aparchell. guin gvif.

Nachuhte hun boze. nachlat imprifc.

Rac dýuod. Riderch hael. ae cvn kýfruýs.

H  xxix  57
Kin caffael ohonautte y coed reddaud. dychuis.


58  xvii b  B.B.C.


B.B.C. xxx 59
Jan aparchellan neud blodeu drein gozaf kei
n minit eluit neud kin. Ami discoganaue.

kad coed lluiuein. agelozar rution rac ruthir
Owein. Ban gunelhont meiriev datlev bichein. An
udon abrad gulad veibonin. Aphan del kadualadir
ý ozeucin mon dileaur faeson otorion psydein.

Jan aparchellan maur eriisf auit impdein ac
nim dozbi. Ban diffon brodorion oamtiret.
mon. ý holi brithon brithuid dybi. Dirchaf
aud dreic faud faifpi gurt kýuan uaran o lan.
teiwi. Gunahaud am dýued digiuýfci. Bit itau
inaelau eilon indi.

Jan apchellan. Moz enyuet na bit un enhid
ý bid inunwet. Pelied son faeßon feil kýuriisf
ar brithon haelon hil kýmuýyet. Ami disco-


ganaue kindiguet. Brithon dros faeßon brithuir
æmet. Ac ina indaune daun gozuolet. Guidi bod
inhir inhuir. vridet.

Jan apchellan andaude ireilon agroar ad-
ar kir kaerreon. Vnýfân aroun minit ma-
on ý edrich drichinnauc drich ferchogion.


B.B.C. XXXI 61


Hoian aparchellan aparchell rými. Tenev vý llen nid llonit ými. Ýr gueith arýwderit mi nýmdozbi kýnduguitei awir ý lavr. allýr. enlli. Ami dýfgoganawe góýdi henri, breenhin na breenhin brithwýd dýbi. ban vo pont. ar.

62 xxxvi° B.B.C.
taw. Ac arall ar tŷ wi. y dav y dyved rŷvel iti 1

Bet ev aegulich y glav. gvir nŷ oztŷwna' 2

Et ev vŷ dignav. kerwid. a chivrid

achav. Be ev a' âtut gvitwal. nŷ lleffeint heb ymťal. guryen. mozien. amozial. Be Bet ev a ev

gvlich kauad. gvy'r nŷ lleffeint in lledrad. gwen. 6

agurien. aguriad. Be tedei tad awen. yg godir

brin aren. ŷnŷdvna ton tolo. Be dilan llan bev

no. Be keri cletifhir. ygodir hen egluis. ŷnŷ
diffuis graeande. tarv tozmênt. ymŷnwent

cozbre. Be feithennin sinhuis vann ŷ rug

kaer kenedir a glann. moz mauridic a kïnran. 12

En aber gwenoli. y mae bet pryderi. ŷnytërev
tonnev tir. ŷg karrauc. bet gwallauc hir.

Bet gwalchmei ŵmpyton. ir diliv. y dynefon. 15

inllan padarn bet kinon. Be bet gur gwaud

B.B.C. xxxii 63
urtin in uchel tŷtyn. inîfel gwelin. bet Kŷn
on mab clŷno idin. Bet run mab pŷd inergrid
avon. in òrvel ig gyerid. bet kinon in reon rid.
Piev y bet y dan y brin. bet gur gurt yûg kûnìfc
in. bet kinon mab clŷno idin. Bet mab offw
ran yûg camlan. gyûdi llauer kûwlavan. Bet
bedwir in allld trûvan. Bet owein ab urien im
pedrûal bid. dan gyerid llan mozvael. in abererch
riderch hael. Gwûdi gurum achoch achein. A.
gozuûtaur mûr minrein. in llan helet bet—
owiein. Gwûdi gwelî agwaedlan. agvîscav feir
ch ameirch can. Neud ew hun bet kintilan.
Piev y bet da y cûflun awnai arloegir. lv kîg
run. bet gwen ab llûuarch hen hun. Piev y bet i
ûramgant. Ae tut moz agozo2 nant. Bet mei
gen mab run rviiw cant. Piev y bet inûrinîf ae
tut moz agozo2 gwrîf. bet meiwen mab run rvii 17
64  .  xxxiv b  llis—
As cul y bet ac yf hir. in lluv llau aif am hir. bet meigen ab run ruyw gwir. Tiri.

ac anau guerýd machave arnau. beidauc rut 1
ýv hun ab emerlýdau. Bet unpen o ẹjdein ýn
lleutir guýnnafted. ýn ýda lliv ýn llychur. ịg ke 3
lli uriauael bet gýrthmul. Ẹbet ýn ýftyuacheu
ý mae paup ýný amheu. bet gurtheýrn gurth-
neu. йдет a ud ýndiffeith cund drav otuch
pen bet alltud. bet kindilic mab cozkud.
Neumduc.i. elfin.ý provi vý bastrin.ge-
sfevin vch kinran. bet ruvaun ruývenit ran.
Neumduc.i.elfin ýbrowi vý marstrin. vch
kinran gesfevin. Bet ruvaun Rýievanc dae-
rix. Bet ý march. bet ý guýthur. bet ý gug-
aun cletýfrut. avicon bid bet ý arthur. Bet
elchwith ýfygulich glav. maef meuetauc ý dan-
av. Dýliei kýnon ýno ý kiniav. DidChange ý bet.
hun. Bet hun ahun. gowin ými. mi ẹ
kus. Bet ew. bet eitew oet hun. ạbet eidal
tal ýfcvn. Eitew acc eidal dieffic alltudion.
kanavon cýlchuy drei. mekid meibon meigen
67 ụ, meirch mei.
env radev keucant. Ri oet ew. Riogana gwant. Oet ef
kýfnissen y'holi galanaf. guawrut grut aten. Æchen by-
ir but bet bradwen. Piév y bet pedrival. Æ pedwarg
mein âmwy tal. bet madauc marchauc dywaf. En eiwon-
it eliwit tir. y mae gur hýdurf hir. Ileas paup pan rýdigh-
hir. Êtri bet ýg kewin kelvi. awen ae divaud imi. bet
kinon garv y duýael. bet kinvacl. bet kinveli. Bet llv-
id lledneif. ig kemeif tir. kin boed hir tuw ý eif. ðýgir-
chei tarv trín ino treif. Bet siauv ñýberv in híreuv. 
mïnit. ÿrug ý gverid ac derv. chuerhinauc braucbrid-
chuv. Piév y bet iný clidur. tra wu ný by eitilur.
bet ebediv am maelur. Piév y bet iný rallt. trav.
gelin ý lauer ý lav. tarv trín trugaret ñtav. [Y Beddeu.
ýný mozua ýf býchcan aý haelewý: ýmæ fanauc
fýberw vun. ý mae run rýuel afwý. ý mae earwen
verch hennin ý mae lledin allýywý. Bed hennin
henben ýn aelwýt dinosben. bed aírgwli ýndýuyet
ýn rýt gýnan gýhozet. Gogýuarsch pob diara pí
eu ýr vedgôz ÿsfý ýma. bed einýavu ab cunedda
cwl ým pýdein ýddiu. Pienu ýr bed ýný maef
mauwr. balch ý law ar ý lamawwr' bed beli ab benlli
gawr]
Kwygigion. Claeth acant.


Ebb coffav duv daun diffrid gwirion ac egilion hevid12 gozmot o cam fyberwid. guae ac gunel heb kel imbit. Nýcharaw alaw ol difod breffuil. pop presfent ýf haw14 od. Dín wuýf itav. eitavclod ý duv gozev im gozdod. 0000 70
Caraw voli pedyr avedir tagtew iau n. ae pelltaun.

ŷ gid ac ew in pop ieith obei th atew. llara cloduaur. hael.

posthaur new. Y duv ţ harchaw arch Roti argluit. ţ yn
argledir eloŷ. imeneid rac ţ poeni. Naut oll ţ yrholl merthŷ ri. Y duv ţ harchaw arch aton dihev rac poenev gelin incon. ţ,
mêid. opleid cofion. naut meir gwiř argueriton. Y duv. ţ.
harchaw arch hewid kŷwiaun can dichauN vŷnîffrid. ţ,
meneid rac poen e nibid naut criftonogion. ybid. Y duv. ţ,
harchaw arch giwreint breffwil inprîffur pop pilgeint.
ymeneid rac poein oweint naut duire ţ rolre.

feint. Heb coffav duv. Gerêint fil' erbin.

Rac gerêint gelin kŷflut. ţ gueleîfe
meirch can crîmrut. â gwîdy gaur garv achrît.

Rac gerêint gelin dihad. gueleîfe meirch crîmprut
ut o kad. â guýdi gaur garu puîllad. Rac gerêint ge
lin oezmes.gueleif meirch can ecures. Aguýdi gaurga
rv achles. En llogboth ýgueleife vitheint . agelozaur
mvý nomeint . aguir rut rac ruthir gereint. Enllo-
gbothýgueleisegiminad. guirigrid aguad am iad.rac
gereint yaur mab ýyad . En llogpoth guleise gotto-
ev. aguir nýgilint rac gvaev. ac ýved gvin oguydir glo

ev. En llogpoth ýgueleife arwev guir.aguyar in din/
ev. agvydi gaur garv atnev . En llogpoth ýgueleife. ý
arthur guir deur kýmyñint a dur. ameraudur llýw
iaudir llawur. Enllogpoth ý llaf ý gereint . guir.

deur oodir diweint . achin rillethid ve.lla

týsíent. Oet re reireint dan vostuid gereit

garhirion graun guenith. Rution ruthir erir
ion blith. Oet re reireint dan vostuid gereint. garhirio
graun aebv. Rution ruthir eriron dv. Oet re réireint
danmostuid gereint . garhirion graun boloch. Rution
ruthir eriron coch . Oet reireint dan mostuid gereint

\textit{XXVII}
Tir brŷcheinauc. dŷ iaun ñpaud. paup ae
gwelhvŷ. N ev rŷdadlas am luith eur-
gvañ euñ lŷvuñ. e rgig anchvant. guent.
gulad mozgant. Dŷffrin mŷnvŷ. Gv-4
hir penkin ystradvi brin. Tŷwin.wa-
rvŷ. Dŷued dvŷcaun. Kerediaun. kif-
laun owuñ. a meironit. ac ewionit. ac 7
ardudvŷ. a llein drav. ac aberffrav. a.
dŷghanhvŷ. Ros rowynniauc. ran arder-
chauc. Rugil yg goztyû. Tegigilotañ. 10
Edeirnaun iñ, ariañ arlvŷ. Rûuel eb-
ruit, a disfrin cluit, anant convûy.
Powis enwauc. a chŷueilauc ac avo 13

74 xxxvii* B.B.C.

tharkiveir ar pennic penn. o.


B.B.C. xxxviii 75
Hýdir ỳ kýmhell. hýwel env opell. ¹
Guell ỳv noc vý. Diprýderant di
ỳscarant.rac.ỳdíbvy. Dihev utu/3
nt. trallaud kýstut. a chur kýstvy.
Gwerin werid. gwedý clevid crid 5
achýmvy. Ný dav metic hid ozph/
en bid. hid ynottvý. Hýuel haelaf.
vaur eilaßfaw gozescýnhvy. Caf/8
faud hýuel urth ỳ hoewet. wý ry/
buchvy. Vý rýpuched ỳ colowin 10
ked. clod pedrýdant. Rýuel dýwal
vrien haval. ċrial výtheint. Gurisc 12
gueilgi dowyn. kývid hehowin colofýn

76 xxxvii³ B.B.C.
milocant. IIucin deudoz. llouet agoz. gur. 1
bangoz breint. Prydus pchent podaur ben. pen
pop kinweint. Gozev breenhinor gollewix. 3
hid in llundein. Haelaw lariaw leva' teccaf.
o adaw plant. Gwerlig haelaw hae ton 5
vaut
veita' ton vetveint. Gozuir menic mur gwereñic
gurhid gozmant. Terruin am tir. Ri reith kwy-
ir. ohil mozgant. Omozccanhvce orieinvc radevs
rvytheint. Oteernon kwyrid leon. galon reibeint.
vn vid vencid yellyfsp bid. gelleispt pozthant. Ho-
ethil hir ac ew. a chein y atew tvi artuniant.
vreten arnav. Rad ac anaw. affav aphlan. 12

B.B.C. xxxix 77
teulu teilug met. Metcuin ev gwiraud met kirn 
aegwallav. ae gwellig in eudirn. a gloev y'ved in 
edirn. agliv deur. aglev teeirn. Teernweilch ðdein 3 
prydaw 'ych priwgert. 'ych 'pwelod adigaw. 'ych. 
bart 'ych beisnad vytaw. 'ych pozth pthin 'vvat.

attep a ganaw ar canhu'w v'argluit. ergliv. wi. 6 
can dothuif. llei'sfaun lliw llev gliv glevrvit. llaessa 
divar di bart wif. Viw kertaur'm ruw. Ruife 
mozkimlaut gurt. Ruiffirt kirt kert. vahaut. af 9 
fuinaflerv herv hirvlaut. afluinaf ar wut naw. 
naut. afluinaf naut duv diamhev. y daun.

[œ vom kyd kerdd. goned kydimyteith. bid pyrfe. 12 
yth. igueith'd. kyiifun ymmared drvi fit a. 
crevit. acred. kyd credwit douit. drvi kereir 14 
hyt. fit. maur penyd. meith peunyt. eneid 
pan im keuerchyt. padivet aebet ambit. 16

B.B.C. XL 79
O dyuarch du dy\capan. du dy\pen du duhunan.iadu aeti\ys\colan. Mi if\colan y\scolheic yf\cawin y puill if\scodic.guae n\y baut a 4 gaut guledic.Olosci ecluif.allat bu\ch if\col.all\yvir rod y voti.vy penhid. y\strum k\ynhi. Creaudir y creadurev. pthidev muyhaw.kyrraw de imi vy 8 gev.ath v\r\da\f\te am tu\yllaf y\n\ne\v. Blu\ytin llaun im r\yd\d\ded.\ym. 10 bangoz ar paul cozed.Edrichdepo\en imy gan moz pr\y\ued. Bei yf cu\ypun ar \vn. moz amluc guint. 13 y vlaen bric guit fallum. arav \vneuthume bith n\yf gunau\n. 15 Creaudir y creadurie\v pthidev muyhaw.matev im vy. gev.Athurada\te am tu\yllaf y\n\heu.Blu\ytin llaun ymry\d\d\ded.\ym bangoz ar paul cozed.edrichdepoen imigan moz

\[K \quad xli\]

\[pr\y\ued.\]

81
\( K \)

\( \text{yntaw geir ad\text{"y}wedaw. y boze ban k\text{"y}uodaw. croes cri\text{"s}t inwiss\text{"c} ym danaw. Ar helv u\text{\text{"y}} ren \text{\text{"y}}g\text{\text{"u}}scav } \)

\( \text{3 hetiu. un trev a gl\text{"y}uaw. nid ew w\text{\text{"y}} duu nisc\text{\text{"e}}daw. Guiscaw \text{\text{"y}}mdanaw inberth. Ny credaw coel can\text{"y}d kerth } \)

\( \text{6 y gur am creu\text{"y}fe am nerth. Y} \text{\text{\text{"y}}m} \text{\text{\text{"a}}e vimrid ardebed. arowun ar moz w\text{\text{"y}}ned. et\text{\text{"y}}l butic bitaud ked. Y} \text{\text{\text{"m}}} \text{\text{\text{\text{"e}}} 9 vymrid ar kigho2. arowun m\text{\text{"y}}ned. armo2. et\text{\text{"y}}l butic bytaud io2. Dyrch' euid bran yhafgell. arowun myned. } \)

\( \text{12 impell. et\text{\text{"y}}l butic bitaud guell. Dyr' cheuid bran y hadein. arowun myn' ed Ruvein. etil butic bytaud kein. } \)

82 \( xL^b \) B.B.C.
Yftarnde wineu fruin guin. Redech.
hirathauc raun rin. Ren new. oet
reid duu genhin. Yftarnde winev
burr y bleu. Ruit ygniw rygig. ot/
ew. mynyd vo truin. yd uit trev.

Yftarnde wineu hir y neid. Ruit yg
nyw rygig. woteid. ny lut ar lev
trev direid. Trum kydud daear.
tev deil dris. chuerv vuelin met.
melif. Ren new Ruitade yvneges.

Oeilllit guledic. agueith wtic. wof
prid. a phedir pen pop ieith. Sanf/
freid fuynade inimdeith. Heul eir/
ioled arounded argluit. crift kely.
colowin ked. Dywyccviff wympe

Goswin piic tuth eleirch tonn. Trybelid areith.
Duv y din a denvin kedimdeith. Goswin blaein p/
theu. kein gywrev adar. hir dit bann cogeiv. Tru/
gar daffar duv ozev. xlii
chaud am gueithred.

O J aegwinnneif y offereid bid. ae hefgip ae higneid ba beth ozev rac eneid. Pader a buyeid a bendic-eid creto. ae canho rac eneid. hid wra'ud gozeu goztywneid. Y'sclythrich fozt a delhich ti. a llunhich tagneuet. ný/thvi tranc artrugaret. Ro vyd. ý. 8 newýauc. a dillad ýnoeth. a chenich golýchuid. o kýuil dieuil dothuid. Sýberu asegrur dolur ar-eu knaud. 11 guerth mýned drof uessur. ýstir nith/iaw ny bo pur. Rýhun a rýuetuda/ud. a riwiraud o vet. a rietillter. o. gýnaud. llýna chuec chuevr erbin. 15
braud. Anudon am tir. a brad ar' gluid. a diuanv llaugar. dit braud 2 bitaud ediwawr. O kyuodi pilgeint adeueint duhunau. ac ymeitunav. 4 ar seint. id keiff. pop crisataun. ky'r reiueint. 6

athro im. namethryad. oth. vann. oth varan. oth virein gulad. Namditaul oth. 
wt. vt echeiad. nam gwellic ýmplic im/ pled dirad. Nam gollug oth lav. gualluf trewad. Nam ellug ga\nllu du digarad. 
wledic arbennic. Ban geneise. o.


endith ų wenwas. ir dec diýrnas.
breisc ton. bron ehalaeth. Duv. 4
ŷ env in n\.nfin impop ieith. Dŷllit
’enweir meir rymaeth. Mad dev-
thoiste ųg cozzfolaeath. llŷna mab gowri 7
vewil. athuylvlriaeth. in hudaual gvar
guasslanaeth ųargluit. Bu hŷwit. ac. 10
nŷbu doeth. Ac hid vraud. nŷ vnŷar-
vaeth. Kyffeî bart pridit. ar ųfﬂit in
eluit. ar hallt arechuit. ar graean. 13
ar mir. ar fîr syweditiaeth. Beirnad
Rodiad llara llau fraeth. Mui ų dinwaf/

B.B.C. XLIV 87
fune gunaune eddwaeth. Kŷuoethev.ri. nişrdraeth. Maur duv hetiv.moli dŷvR bendith nautozyw new. 〒daaeth. 3
ir keluit creaudir. Kŷuothauc duu
douit. Aŷis lleuver lleuenit. hael.
vŷnver heul indit. Eil kanuill criftaun. 6
a leuich uch eigaun. LLoer vilioet vilenh/
it. Athrûdit rŷuet. ųv merwerit mo2.cv
Ŷpenŷfeith mlinet. ųduc ųren ųrîsset. ųdad /
wet.ŷnyduit. Jolune ara beir. kŷvoethauc 12
duu vab meir. aŷis new ac eluit. Pâns deuth/
ofte ų pašc diwedît. əvffer. awu ran iti. 14
bv rit. Ren new ųythrinomne digerenhit.

---

Digonef per-
liw. pedwerit
rŷvet. Redec
guc. duwŷr
schwiit.

---

XLIVb

B.B.C.
Sich guint guliphint. kinuetlauc diffrint. oer callet cul hit llywin awon hinon uit.

Driccin imynit avonit igniw. gulichid lliw llaur trewit. neud gueilgi gueled ireluit.

Nid vid ifcolheic. nid vid eleic unben. nyth eluirin dit reid. och gindilic. nabuoft gureic.

Kirchid carv crum tal cum clid. briuhid. ia. brooet llum. Rýdieigc glev olauer trum.


B.B.C.  xlvi.
ffiffeau escar. Kinteic quint creilum coed. 1

criu cauncaru iscun. pelis enuir pa tir hun.  

Kin ottei eirý hid in aruul melin. nimgu'  
naei artu awirtul. towissune lv ý brin.  
tyl. Can medrit mozruil. ý rodwit arid 5  
ariv eirý adiguit. pelis pan vid kývar/  
wit. Nimguna prýder impridein heno  
kýrchu bro priw uchei. ýar can kanlin 8  
owiein. Kin imtuin ariweu ac ýscuid ar/  
nad. diffreidad kad kýnuid. pelis pa tir. 10  
ythuaguid. Ygur arithao duv. o rigae/  
th carchar. rut ý par openaeth owein 12  
regedam rývaeth. Can ethiv ruiv in.  
rodwut iwerit ateulu na fouch. guýdi. 14  
met meuil na výnuch. Yboze gan las ý  

92  

xlvi b.  

B.B.C.
dit ban kirchuid mug maur treuit. nŷd 1
oet uagaud meirch mechit. Nim guna
lleuenit llad. 02 chuetleu amdiallad. me-
chit golo guit arnad. Kŷuaruuan amca/
vall. kelein aruiar ar wall kŷwranc Run
ar Drud arall. Canissonogion mugc. 6
a lataut mechit. druduafl nîf amgiffre/
dit. piw new peistî imi dŷuit. Gwir. 8
igrid. Rid rewittoz. oeruelauc tonn. bri/
Mechit mab llŷwarch. dihawarch vn'
ben. glvŷftec llenn lliw alarch. kŷntaw.
affruincluŷmus march. 13

B.B.C. xlviII 95
M einoeth kiclev lew heid. pen gethin pell ban
dýgneid. onỳ lochir llaur nỳ ffeid. f dauc.
Ca n if coegauc yfi mozeurauc ahin in
emil llis guallauc minnev bitaw golv-
B oed emendiceid ir guilt. ãttinvif ñ ligad. in
y wit. gwallauc ab lleinauc a rgluit.  3
B oed emendiceid ir guilt dv. attinnuif ñ ligad
oe ttv. guallauc ab lleinnauc pen llv.  6
B oed emendiceid ir guilt guenn. attinvif ñ
ligad oe penn. g. ab lleinnauc unben.  9
B oed emendiceid ir guilt glas. attinnwif ñ
ligad inguaf. g. mab lleÝnnauc vxtas. 12
arv trin anvidin blaut arbenic
LLu ñhid anhaut dinam ciroes am
oes naut. Y gan gur gurt ñ kinnit.
arbennic llv ñid owit . athvit naut
M  xlix  canÝferchit.
ban rýreint brein ar crev. Mi awum lle llaf 1
meuric. mab karreian clod ednic, ban rýreeit
brein ar cic. Ny buum lle llaf gwallauc mab 3
goholheth teithiauc. attwod lloegir mab lle-
ynnac. Mi awum lle llas milvir pridein.
oz duýrein ir goglet. Mi. wi. wiw. vintev. y. 6
bet. Mi awum lle llas milguir bridein o2
duýrein ir dehev. Mi. wi. wiv. vintev ýaghev.
yď karhwiiue mozva, cffaauae moz. pýr 9
toie wanec carrec camhur. glev diwal
hýgar hael huýfcur. ýfscinvaen beikt bit bu-
tic clýdur. Gozuc clod heilin benffic awirtil.
hid braud parahaud y ertiwul. Kýd car 13
huiwe mozua cffaauae ton. Digones ton treif
oer cleis y ron. Ew kuynhiw iný wuïw ïher-
vit hon. Gweith heinýw golciw arwin' 16

100  

B.B.C.
deduit .ba hid eidý aphanoidt .Ban deuaw
o caer feon oimlat ac itewon. itaw caer lev
agwidiô. Dabrede genhiw ir dinaf athu
it met ara phellas .ac eur coeth ar diwanaf.

Mi nýd adwaen ýgurhý ametev tan a gveli.
tec achuec ýdiwedi. Dabre genhiw intino
athuit guin gozýfselhoz. Vgnach ýw.vý heno
mab mýdno. Vgnach bendith ithoâfet athvo
rad ac enrydet. talieffin viw inhev talaw
itti dygulet. Talieffin penhaw o2 guir.
beitad ýg kert kyuegir. trìc ima hid dýv
merch .Vgnach mvihaw ý alaw .athvo.
rad ýgulad pennhaw. ný haetaw kabil ný
thrigiaw .

102

L.P. 

B.B.C.
Gwyddonad Madauc mab Haredur, Rhydell

Goduryw aglyuaw, ydiu maer ac canu.

ar claur maeleinid. Mur eluain gaur. Teulv madauc mad an
haur. Mal teulv. bann benlli gaur.

Goduryw aglyuaw, ar claur ieu
thon hir. hwyddir y wir ar faeslon.

Teulv madauc mur galon. Mal tur
uw. to2menhoet kinon. Goduryw
aglyuaw. Godot drein waewaur gu
ae loegir in dit kin. Teulv madauc
mur prydein. yn lluithauc. in llith
iav brein. Goduryw agliuaw. ar 13
claur llavur. rei. Ryuelclod dissegur.

Teulv madauc mur eglur. Mal gavr
to2yw teulu arthur. Goduryw agly
aw. ar claur vagy glv. gloev mada/

B.B.C. Lli

uc. 103
býeiwu. Trinva kýva kinýtu. Trydit tri di-
weir teulv. Harunad Madauc fil' Maredut. 2

ýwarçaw im ri. Rad wobeith. Kyw-
archaw kýwercheife canweith. Y pro-
wi prydv. ñwieith eurgert. ýmar-
gluit kedynteith. Ý cvinav madauc. met-
weith ýalar. æalon ým popieith. Dozýl-
cozýscvid canhimteith. Tarian in aerwan.
in evrweith. Turuw grucýg gotucgoteith.
Tariw esçar ýiscuid in dileith. Rwý .10
mirt kýrj. kertozion. wobeith. Rut .
dilut diletyw kedimteith. Rý gelwid .
madauc. kin noe leith. Ruid galon. ý.13
vogion diffeith. Rvit attaw attep vygo-
beith. Rit. wisscoet. wessgvín canhimte-
ith. Rut ongir. Bran vab llir lledieith.16

104

B.B.C.

B.B.C. LIII 105
ae gozev, gnaud guýdi gozmot eislev. Diaspad mer-
ered. Am kýmhell heno ý urth uýftauell. gnaud guý-
di traha tranga pell. Bet ñethenhin fýnhuir vann
Rug kaer kenedir aglan. moz maughdic akinras.

Enweb. meibon. llwarch hen.

Ec ýd gan iradaren ar þwit pren. vch. 6
pen gwen. Kinýolo dan týwarch briw-
ei calch hen. Gozeu trýwir inev gulad ý am-
diffin ev treuad. Eithir. ac erthir. Ac 9
argad. Tri meib llýwarch. tri aghimen.
kad. Tri cheimad awlawen. llev. ac ara6.
ac vrien. Ñandid hauf imachuiffon oe ad 12
av arlan awon. ý gid allvewur. lluydon.

B.B.C. LIV 107
Gav trin rýuel adun. cledir kad kanvill. o

Govev rýwir ý dan new y amdiffin euhadew

Y boze gan las y dit. bankirchuid mug mar

Kywarvan am cavall. kelein ar wie ar wall.

Diafpad adodir ýgwarthaw lluc výnit. o.

Nyd duid ýscoleic. nid vid eleic vnben nithel'

Pell otima aber llýy. pellach ýn duý kyuetliw.
THE VERB TO BE AND ITS COMPOUNDS.

* * The work done on the Verb Substantive in Old Irish has suggested the Welsh paradigm, here offered tentatively. The references are in the text of this book with certain illustrative instances from the Books of Aneirin and Taliesin, as well as the poetry in the Red Book of Hergest.

The usage in prose must be examined and compared before arriving at a final classification of forms like handes, buyaint, bort, and compounds of bid. In the older Welsh poetry bybaw, as well as kist and its compounds appear as futures. The pluperfect is unknown. I owe special thanks to Prof. Strachan for suggestions, and for sympathetic criticism.

PRESENT INDICATIVE.

1. Wyw. wif 78'2, 79'2; viw 50'19; viw 79'8, 102'9; wi 100'6'8; oef 50'2. An. andwyf 15'22. Tal. mitwyf 19'22; mydwyf 71'23. R.B. yddywyf 168'35'40; yttwyf 23'12; handwyf 12'27.

2. wyd. viw 77'10, 85'11, 95'1, 92'6, 108'13; uid 85'12-15, 108'13.

3. wyv. viw 23'6, 59'2, 67'2, 79'5, 88'8, 94'1; deryv 1'3, 105'8; id woriv 17'4; paniv 98'6. Tal. yttio 12'23; deryv 27'10. Laws eu 85; yhu 98; panyhu 104; henwy 75. R.B. i6 13'13; eu 12'22; y6 t 24'13; nyt ydiio 9'38; kennyw 172'10.

β. mac. 26'3-9, 63'13, 69'5'14, 82'7.

γ. oes. 21'13, 34'1, 53'13, 97'15. Tal. dioes 13'24 etc. [is 99'7; Es 65'1.

δ. ys = Ir. is = iart = is. Ys 37'5, 53'12, 65'1; 70'15, 81'7; Yssy 99'7 '


ζ. yseyd=who, which, what is. Yssit 35'6, 41'6, 53'11, 66'2, 87'12; Yssi 36'12, 37'10, 41'6-9, 97'3; Yssy 56'7, 69'19; issi 38'6, 39'11; n. ossid=if there is. ossit 59'22 Tal. [issi 38'5. An. si 5'18.

θ. od=if it is. ot R.B. 1'23. [98'14; nyd 59'2, 62'8.

ι. nid = it is not. 7'7'10, 8'8, 26'11, 53'6, 68'2, 82'4, 86'7, 89'9, 92'9.

3 pl. ynt. yd ynt An. 2'15, 14'14, neut ynt 27'17. Tal. nyt ynt 26'14; ydnyt 20'14, 60'15. R.B. ydnyt 17'8; ot ynt 21'34; derynt 16'28.

IMPERFECT INDICATIVE.


2. oedud. oedut An. 21'18; R.B. 11'37.

3. oed. oet 1'9, 11'2, 34'2, 45'6, 49'17, 54'1, 66'15, 67'17, 69'1, 72'73, 83'2, 94'96, 105; oeth 22'13, 76'6'; it oet 20'11; yt oet 45'11; nid oet 106; ad oet 40'5; can ydoet 43'2. An. oed 34'21'22, 37'19; ytoed 7'16. Tal. am doed 19'17. R.B. handoed 17'2.


ABNORMAL IMPERFECTS.


β 3 sg. Bybat 12'15 R.B.

γ. 3 sg. Buet 15'23 R.B.
Imperfect Indicative & Conditional.


3 sg. Bydet. bitet 65'17, 66'17, 68'2. An. bydei 18'20, dy- 54, hu. 16'3.


Future Tenses.

1 sg. Bydaw. bitaw 97'4; vytau 79'5. Tal. bydaf, 79'5, 65'10; dy-

2 sg. bydy. bydy R.B. 15'36.

3 sg. byd. Bit 31'11, 53'8, 55'4, 56'11, 57'6, 60'11, 70'14, 79'16; vit 48, 47'8, 51'15, 52'2, 61'6, 88'10, 92'7, 100'11; bid 52'5, 54, 59'5; ad uit 55'16, vit 56'12; yd uit 88'12; dybit 55'10, 61'7; diwit 51'10; dybit 51'10; rybit 51'11; rydybit 54'12, 55'11; gorvit 52'5; uit 51'11, 59'4; digorbit 52'14; dim gorbit 27'2; guibit 7'6, 47'2. Tal. dydybyd 42'20; deruyd 18'4; dybyd 17'17'24; bieuyd 18'5. R.B. hu byd 13'27.


Results.


3 sg. Bythawd. bithaud Tal.; bitaud 56'7, 58'13, 82'9, 85'3; byt-

Aud 82'11'15. Tal. bythaot 78'5; dybydant 26'12. Laws. bydant 75; bedant 98.

3 pi. Byhaant. Tal. 78'5; dyaont 21'21; dybydant 26'12. Laws. bydan 75; bedant 98.


3 sg. Bytheta. * bithaud 7'1; bithaud 56'7, 58'13, 82'9, 85'3; byt-

Aud 82'11'15. Tal. bythaot 78'5; dybydant 26'12. Laws. bydant 75; bedant 98.

3 pl. Bydant. Tal. 78'5; dyaont 21'21; dybydant 26'12. Laws. bydant 75; bedant 98.

 Customsary Present Indicative.

3 sg. Bid=it want to be. Bid 19'12, 26'6; deruhid 91'14; handid 33'7, 107'15. R.B. bid 91'14; deruhid 15'13.

3 pl. Bidan 54'5. Present Imperative.

3 sg. Bid=let there be. bid 47'16, 52'5, 79'12; uid 59'9.


*See note on futures in -aud etc. on page 112, lines 1—10.
Preterite Indicative.

1. Bu-am, Bum. buam 100'3; wium 99'11-15, 100'1-7; uum 7'8; pir
3. Bu. 4'5, 66'5, 68'5, 87'8'11; bv 42'2, 46'4, 57'7, 69'1, 72'15, 88'14, 101'9, 106'2; fv 21'5, 42'2, 99'7; ffy 21'13; wu 68'9, 69'11, 88'14; darw 105'9; dyuu 66'4, -fu 40'2, -fu 50'13, -wu 42'14; guybw 45'10. An. dydaru 15'17. Tal. debu 71'25; dybu 51'7, 66'11; dyfu 10'8, 19'14, 73'9; dymgofu 74'6. R.B. kanvu 22'6; goruu 22'5; gụybu 22'16.


3. Buan. -t. uuan 3'5; want 34'5; daruuan 6'1; darwant 46'3. Buant An. 6'17, 9'3'10, 21'7. Tal. 4'16, 6'29, 24'16, 53'22; dy' 6'3.

Present Subjunctive.

1. Bivyv. buyf 50'7, 51'6; wuyf 70'6; wuyw 41'12; wuiw 100'15;
3. Bo 8'13, 54'10, 84'13; vo 47'2, 62'4, 74'13, 83'5, 102'8'12; vo 8'5; aduo 8'6; atnappo 8'2; darffo 8'3; dyppo 90'10; gorpo 17'4; yf po 106'2. An. deuo 6'15, 7'13'18, 20'21. Tal. darffo 19'2; difo 57'11; dyffo 10'12, 11'8'13, 16'7; gyppy 43'24. Laww darfo & ryfo 9'2; pycufo 91, 95, 96; byeyfo 78; hanuo 76. R.B. atvo 16'7; diuo 21'16; dyuo 16'27; gozpo 170'19.


Past Subjunctive.

3. Béi 41'1, 53'2, 56'5, 58'2, 75'11, 81'12, 96'8; vei 18'4'8, 68'2; nei 97'n; kyffei 87'12. An. pei 26'18, 35'9, 37'6'21; dyffei 2'3. Tal. dybei 6'3; dy-fei 3'8, -fei 13'20. R.B. a wypei 7'29.


-T Preterites.

1. Douth-um 22'13; gwnyeth-um 81'14; imteith 22'10; [Tal. ceint 19'1, 23'20, 33'2'3'6'8, 34'5; gseint 23'21-2, 26'13.]
2. Deuth-oste 237, 87'6, 88'13; cœunt-oeste 21'8.
3. Aeth 70'10, 97'm; dodaeth 23'11, 24'7; deuth 41'3, doeth 44'15, daeth 32; gwynaeth 38'7; ry maeth 87'6, 92'13; diffirth 40'12; kymirth 40'12; cant 70'13'13, 103'2; guant 95'6, 96'11'14. 3 pl. deuth-an 2'8, -ant 46'6, doeth-an 3'9, 4'5. [gyant 66'1.]

B.B.C.
The characteristic of the **Subjunctive** Mood, & of the **Indic.**

**Present** in -id & **Futures** in -aud, -aur, -tor, is h = *h*, e.g. carhwiw 100'14, lunhich 84'7, canho 84'5; gwelewy 74'2, digonhom 30'3; gunelhont 60'4; fhoer 5'6, prinhei 41'1, torrhid 93'3, briuhaul 56'9, talhaur 31'12, kenhithor 527.

**PastSubj.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mood</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subj.</td>
<td>dhunhitho 85'12, achywy 75'10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indic.</td>
<td>dhauld 85'12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperative</td>
<td>hlyhad 85'12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subjunctive</td>
<td>eiste8, eiste8tho 85'12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperative</td>
<td>rothid 93'10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Some of the less familiar forms of Verbs.**

**PastSubj.** 1 sg. Canhuiw 79'76; carhwiw 100'9, carhuiw 100'14; (credwi/if 79'14); dywyccvíff 83'15.

2 sg. Cenhich, delhich, lunhich, yscithrich 84'6-9.

3 sg. Bendicco 35'3; canho 84'5; cesso 65'5; ccaffo 70'9; dalho 711; dehoglho 7'4; dirmycch 70'9; eiste8 58'5; erlinho 8'8; gueulhuw 7'6; gunaho 70'3; rithao 9211; roto 20'12; tragh 70'9.

3rd Person

- achywy 75'10; credidea 53'5; canhwiw 48'3; couthy 70'6, ry 73'15; dirchauffy 59'14; eirolve 32'12; gorescnywy 76'8; gwelewy 74'2; guiflhy 75'5; gulechdwy 47'5; gyle 59'16; gunelwy 47'15; harhewe 48'2; -ovy 59'15; noltvy 76'7; treithy 75'3.

1 pl. Diwyccom 30'3; digonhom 30'3; ri phenon 88'15.

3 pl. Canhont 33'6; gunelhont 60'4; lafonti 61'12; vynahont 61'15.

**Passive**

- Bruhery 5'5; keisser 51'15, 52'2; elher 33'12; fhoer 5'6; gwatter 10114; gueul 25'6; naccer 34'9; llathery 57'2; prouher 61'1.

**Past Ind.**

3 sg. Chvarthi 68'3; kymhine 95'5; delhei 96'7; digonhe 96'8; huarthei 95'5; llathie 68'3, 95'1, 96'8; prinhe 41'1, rothi 43'3.

3 sg. **Pres. Ind.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mood</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subj.</td>
<td>dhunhitho 85'12, achywy 75'10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indic.</td>
<td>dhunhitho 85'12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperative</td>
<td>hlyhad 85'12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subjunctive</td>
<td>eiste8, eiste8tho 85'12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperative</td>
<td>rothid 93'10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Future in -aud.** Briuhaul 58'9; kaffad 52'6, 76'8; cluttaud 102; dir, dyr-chhayd 48'12, 53'6, 60'9, 61'15; gunahau 54'4, 60'11; llettaud 25'6; ry llettaud 55'14; parahau 100'13; redau 58'1. **Pres. baryhau 89'7; blyghau 1012; gvyhau 89'7; ò daerlad 105'9; ò duraud 111'1.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mood</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subj.</td>
<td>dhunhitho 85'12, achywy 75'10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indic.</td>
<td>dhunhitho 85'12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperative</td>
<td>hlyhad 85'12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subjunctive</td>
<td>eiste8, eiste8tho 85'12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperative</td>
<td>rothid 93'10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sigmatic Subjunctive.**

3rd sg. **Pres. duch** 40'5; As *duch* dwh yny dangneuet, *Addl. 14869, 45'1; Boed ef an dwe an *dwich* atta, *Tud. 28'20.** Gwares R.B. 1'35.  

*Imperative.  †Continued on page 157 below.
The following Paleographical Notes deal with the correct readings of the Manuscript, not necessarily with the correct forms of words, much less with the meaning of the text.

N.B.—All who read these Notes should do so with a copy of the Collotype Facsimile open before them. The subject of every note is the italicised portion of the word, or words, at the head of every paragraph. The following contractions are used for brevity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>altd.</td>
<td>altered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>app.</td>
<td>apparently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cler.</td>
<td>clerical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cp.</td>
<td>compare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>err.</td>
<td>error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hd.</td>
<td>hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lr.</td>
<td>later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mod.</td>
<td>modern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or.</td>
<td>original, -ly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rad.</td>
<td>radical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wh.</td>
<td>which</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wr.</td>
<td>written</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'—line</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>†—suggested by J.M.J.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first page is gall-stained and dark, but legible with the exception of the first word at the top right head corner, to wit, MyrtiN. This is shadowy with no trace of the colour (red) left.

1'2 genhŷ. The mark ų is used in this MS. to indicate an omission.

Under the ų there is a smudge only, while in '4 the ų under the omitted ð in caduans is by a lr. hand: neither has therefore been reproduced.

1'5 kyukuuan. Bottom half rubbed and illegible.

1'6 o tryuruyd. Altd. into ð by a lr. hd.

1'7 Talyes. A horizontal stroke over a vowel usually denotes m or n; here it stands for sin. Read:—Talyessin.

1'9 tozyuu. The second half of the o is practically illegible, but the word is undoubtedly tozyuu=tozyw (mod. torf). Here we have an instance of "double u" used for w, hence the origin of its name: cp. 8'7 enwyrêt=enwraig. Final w in this MS. stands, as a rule, for v=f of mod. Welsh orthography.
i.e. in or at Deudwr. *nd* in Welsh yields *nn* in accented syllables and *n* in unaccented syllables. For example *candlfa*= *candwyl*, *calendrda*= *calan*, but *calennig*, *descendo*= *discynn*. Similarly when the proclitics *an*, *yn*, *uyn* (= *fyn*) are joined to words beginning with *d-,* the *d* is assimilated. Hence *in* + *dewr*= *ineutur*, not *inneutur*, because the first syllable is not accented. Compare *inwyfryn* 65'15, *inwynder* 68'8, *yngybi* 85'9, *inyganwyv* 47'4, *wirwvwrón* 100'16, *vfruc* 24'2. The B.B.C. observes this as a rule, but it also has instances such as *in* *nvfn* 87'5, as well as *yn*, *uyn* and *uv*, followed by the radical form of the noun: *vfrucog*, etc. *ineutur* may also be rendered *in* *twor*, or read *in* *eu* *tur*=mod. *yn* *eu* *tur*.

32 kyulaun. Metre and rhyme seemingly require 'kyulaun.'

35 *uuan*=mod. *vuant*=rad. buant.

37-41. The order of the words is indicated by the marks .

*Read*: *Trwŷ* a thrwy, *rhwŷ* a rhwy, *y* doethan;

*Traw* a thrwy, *im* doeth *braw* am Elgan.

41 brau. Hitherto printed *brau*, which makes no sense: rhyme and reason require *brau*=*braw*. The scribe also wrote *brau*, wh. some Ir. hd. ald. into *n* by joining the limbs at the top. *Cp.* 11'2.

42 Llat *dyuel* or *diuet* *kydavan*. Wr. over erasures; the writing is therefore blurred.

44 wnaethant. Covered by the rubric paragraph mark. The rhyme proves that final *t* after *n* was silent, in words of more than one syllable, as early as XIIth century, and was often omitted, as in the verbs *doethan*, *darparan*, etc., and in nouns like Morgan, *wucht*=*rad.* *buchit*=*buched*=*vita.*

49 *darpan*=*darparan*. *p*=par as well as per. The verb here is *guadlan*. *Scr. err. for 'guardian.'* *Cp.* 47. *[dyffryn*, etc.

51 *kinhuan*=*tyhnwan*, *onset*.

70 Nid cur llauwr wrth *din* *da*. App. 'dim' should be read here.

8 This page, wh. is dark and dirty, ends the first quire. The MS. is defective here: at least one quire is lost.

810 reuet. Wr. app. over an erasure which extended beyond *-et*.

9 This page, wh. was once an 'outside page,' is dark and dirty.

114 B.B.C.
Devs ren rymawwy awen. Ren should be Reen, both here and elsewhere: the metre requires, and the word is, a dissyllable.

Compare: Ren nef rymawyr dy wedi. Tal. 312.

Rymafei bió blith yr haf. Rymafei edyfræt y gayaf

Trybeîllaud. Altd. letters, and consequently abnormally formed, especially the a. The ñ is joined at the top to the following t in a faint way, as if made by a pen when the ink was all but exhausted. The doubling of t after s is not usual, but there are other instances. The rhyme demands -aud. Cp. Book of Talies-sin, 60'13: Atozelwîf flandwyn vázô trebyflaôt.

Amhad. There is a notch in the vellum here. Cp. 15'3.

Kymwynas. w is abnormally formed: a is quite small and in the position printed in the text: s was or. wr. f. The alterations look old. The scribe probably wrote kymwtaf=kvyafas.

Cathyr. Four-fifths of the C is formed normally, but there is a tag at the end (possibly added later), which converts It to a character more like G than any other letter. See Facsimile, and cp. 16'3 where the tag, inside the C, is merely a dot. Perhaps both cases are instances of clubbing, common at the end of c and t in the B.B.C. Prof. Morris Jones suggests that Cathyr is the original form, and Cethr a form deduced from the pl. Cethri where the e is regular, caused by the termination. Cp. the Latin Centr-um with Cathyr, and Centum with Cant. See Silvan Evans’s Dictionary, s.v. Cathraín, to drive with a goad.
10'3 coz achrid. Cp. 12'3, 36'6. (For Kyrid see 12'4, 62'10. 76'13).  
Cp. Dywynnic dy wir yn wynnyas,  
Dy wynuyst ym kywyt nyt cas. R.B. 1424'8-9.  

10'36 k'hid...wofcoz. Possibly patched.  
10'7 kygor=k'hyngbor. Cp. 73'13, 90'4. There is a notch in the vellum  
10'10 Clo ke/vid. Or. wr. i. Metre requires 4 syllables. Read:  
clo ke/vid.  
11'2 brazduriaeth. Altd. late into n. Cp. brau, 4'1.  
11'8 me/kin=með+cwyn (cena)=‘mead-feast.’  
Note the formation of t and c in the Fac, and observe how closely  
they often approximate in form: contrast 79'1.  

12 The capital Ms in this page, with the exception of the one at  
the end of first line, are formed as if two elongated OO were  
joined together, a form unknown to me in other Welsh MSS.  
The same remark applies to pages 11, 81'3, and 93'11.  
12'5 minhev nev frav. An affirmative particle. f=ff.  
12'8 doetê. Modern. Wr. probably by Dr. Davies.  
12'10 Mynvnad vron. As the scribe has left out the line which  
should follow, it is, perhaps, unwise to suggest ‘myn vrimad vron.’  
The ' over t (which answers to our dotting) is late.  
13'5 ozan, i.e. organ, from Lat. organum, as arfan from arguentum.  
13'5 vahanieth. This spelling probably represents the pronunciation  
of the scribe, and prevails still except in Gwynedd and Glamorgan.  
Final unaccented oe became e very early in the greater part of  
Wales: in the early MSS. it is often so wr. in verbal forms like  
adwen for adwain, and in proper names like Ithain for Ithel.  
13'6 Scribes were in the habit of leaving spaces for big initials, to  
be afterwards filled in by the rubricator, who often corrected  
mistakes, and patched certain capitals. The scribes however  
'rewrote small' the proper letter, either in the middle of the space  
left blank, or in the margin as here. See Facsimile.  
13'9urther. Read: wirthen= derivative of guirth.  
* The distance between 'i' and the flanking limb of 'u' is, as a rule,  
greater than that between the two limbs of the 'u.' Cp. efmuith, 4' above.  

116  

B.B.C.
13'11 vebin=pl. of maban, of which baban is a mod. doublet.

14'3 paraud. Boggled letter. Or. wr. rr or rc. There can be no doubt about -aud being the correct reading: the rhyme requires it.

14'5 Ryhait. The old stem diphthong ai = medieval ae, as in dyhaiti 24'1, wh. we have affected in di-haiti, 96'9. "Both or. and affected vowels occur in 3rd sing. pres. Ind., as in ctn and tefl."

14'5 itaut. Possibly an older form of the 3rd sing. m. termin. of the prep. iberu. Cp. utut and udu: see Note 49-50.

14'6 naut. More like n in MS., but the rhyme needs u.


15'1-10 Repetition with slight verbal changes. Cp. 95-7.

16'1. Cadir weber yv. ☞ A dissyllable rhyming with dirper.

16'2 Kanholicion i.e. Kan holiciion=from suppliants.

16'3 Cau. There is a dot inside the C, but detached from it. See Facsimile, and note on 9'12.

16'4 kyurýff;=kyurýflet, i.e. kywryssêh, or kyvryfled. See 60'14, 78'14.


17'7-10 This Englyn was wr. in the second half of the xvith century.

The curious should compare this very intelligible Englyn with Skene's reading of it (vol. ii., p. 315).

18'4 Ac vei gyuerkinan=A phil tgyuerkinan. See 8, & Note 4'1.

18'4 am.y.gylchin=ý amgylchin.

18'8 Ac vei. vei. paup. The abnormal late line (see Fac.), drawn from the top of the second limb downwards across the first limb, is a xvith century attempt to change v into ð, thus reading 'ac þei. vei. paup.' The line is however a syllable short. Read—Ac vei vei. i. paup | tri trychant tavaud | Ni ellýnt wy draethawd | kyvoetheu ý drindawd. 'And were it that there were etc.'

"'The so called conj. 'pei' is simply the impf. subj. of the verb 'to be,' with the consonants hardened, a mark of the subj. It occurs also as here with rad. 'b' softened into 'v,' an unusual mutation after 'ac.' Still 'ac vei' is the same as 'a phi.'"

19'2 tridaud. Cler. err. for trindaud.

19'5 Guae ti din. Omit. The punctum delens under the n is app. in the or. ink. Read: Guae tidi.

B.B.C. I 17
197 ncid = nevd uid = mod. yr wyt.
1910 Trvach. Comparative of trv, 577. Synonymous with its derivative truan, the word in common use. Cp. trugar.
19'10 Ñogyl-wit = Ñocul-us, i.e. coffin wood = bier.
207 kyuef. Cp. kyn kywef daear kyn gozwed r byt ofsun gododin bed. Anairin, 19'3. Cp. also the doublet forms pryse and pryse—
na chlat im pric, wh. rhymes with gwir and kîfrûys. See 57'15.
20'10-11. The writing of these two lines is a trifle smaller than in the rest of the page—type one size larger would represent the MS. better.
21'2 Prit prinudechant = mod. Prid prynud-ði chwant.
22'1 me = dywâflute. Metathesis for dywâfluflute. Mod. mwy y
dyfnasut-ði. † Cp. dinwæflune, 87'8.
22'1 merwerit = Merweryð, from "Mori-Iverijo treated as Mor-
verijo, the Irish Sea, and later the sea generally. In the first
sense it came to be wr. Mor Weryð in the XVth cy., and Mor
y Weryð in the XIXth." J.M.J.
22'3 guth. In or. hand. Cp. 84'12. † Should be garth as or. wr.
Cp. Mod. wrth na buost = since thou hast not been.
22'4 vfil = uvil. From Latin humit-is.
22'4-5 creirev na. † In the Fac. something like a letter appears
between these two words. The vellum of the original MS. is
greasy here, and an f on p. 21 'shows through' at this place.
22'5 na. Open at top—almost a u.
22'7-10 The first letters of these lines, as well as the letters at the
end of the corresponding lines on the opposite page, are somewhat
smudgy, because the MS. was closed before the writing on page
23 was dry.
22'12 pir wuuf = pyr wwyf.
23'11, 24'7 dodath. † 'Perhaps from *do-ate-acf-, a past participle
pass, used as pass. verb, was put. In the verbs aeth, gwnaeth,
the element *act is perfect active.'
24. The writing (i.e. the strokes forming the characters) of this
page in particular, and of page 25 in a lesser degree, is 'open'
as if done by a fatigued quill pen, or with insufficient ink.
24'11 keugant kywraghawn. wide kywiscârân. Read:
*keugant kyfranghawn | wedy kyfiscârân.
24'13 kinatlet. Or. wr. ʰk, but alt. into ʰk, app. by the scribe.
25'5 lluch a tharían. Scr. err. for ‘lluch a tharan.’
26'11 beddrael. Rad. ʰpedr-ael, four-sided.
27'8-9.11. The numbering of the Triads in the MS. is late, and therefore not reproduced. See Fac.
27'12 fil'. k. = filius Kadvan.
28'13. With this line ends the third quire. The end of the last Triad is wanting, and evidently one or more quires are missing.
29'1 innechrev. Altd. App. the scribe caught himself in the act of repeating the proclitic in: he wrote ʰi and the first limb of ʰn, which he clumsily joined at top and bottom into something suggestive of the letter ʰn. Note that the ʰn is not generally wellན=2nd sing. pres. Ind. of gwallu. [doubled. Cf. 2'2.
29'6 er-gynan, bespoken, renowned.
30'7 Ym Gueinvod im good. Guein-vod=sheath-like abode, the grave. Gorod is probably a cler. err. for ʰgwynod.
30'10 graget. Cler. err. for ‘gwrabet.’
32'2 maret. Cler. err. for ʰmaur, mod. rawræ.
32'10 After ‘Dychricha croen diuiffet,’ one line or more must be wanting. [wanting.
34'11 ny bu | ve=ni bwrfl ʰi = dialectal ni bʰw ʰi.
35'2 athucdicco=ath vendicco.
35'3-8 a. The fact that we have kagell, cašlad, Təir, proves that this a is used as a contraction for the formula of ʰa. The simple conjunction would give ʰæchangell, ʰæcašlad, ʰænoir, and would not be followed by a ‘full stop.’ See 35'10—36'8.
N.B.—By reading a’th vendicco and a’th vendigwys respectively for each a we get a perfectly regular poem in cyhydëd naw ban, i.e. lines of 9.

B.B.C.  119
35'6 guilt. We want here a dissyllable, a word app. for *firmament* as opposed to *earth* 'eluit.' If guilt = gwyt, as one would expect, then a word is missing.

35'10—36'8 a. = *athuendigusfe.* Note the repetition of 35'9 in 36'1 and see note on 35'3-8. The termination -ws is, perhaps, older than -wys. See next note.

36'1 *athuendigusfe.* *Ch.* 35'9, and *fruinclymes*, 93'13.

36'2 a *vascal* a *femem.* From Latin *masculus* and *femina.* See 38'8.

36'11-12 *in ceili in ceili* for Lat. *in celo.* The idea that 'Celi' proves Druidic worship in groves of 'holly' is too absurd to contest. 'Duw celi' means simply 'God of heaven.' It may be necessary to state that *a* and *e* were written simply *e* or *æ* in late Latin. The genitive *celi* was adopted as a Welsh word, and used indiscriminately for all cases, and sometimes did duty by itself for 'Deus coeli.' *Cp.* 37'8.

37'8 *fpu* = *spiritu.* *Cristi, pater, fili,* and *spiritu* are in various cases, all used here as vocative.

38'10 *aunaeth.* Cler. err. for 'aunaeth'= a wnaeth.

38'11 llythir. *ig. cuir* i.e. wax tablets.

39'1 finhuir, i.e. the senses, feeling.


39'3 otyueti wir = o dywel *wyrr.*

40'3 vuildaud i.e. *humilitatem.* See 42'14.

40'5 An duch= may he lead us. † From *douces* = old sigmatic subj.

40'7 werindaud i.e. *virginitatem.* Prof. Morris Jones calls my attention to this word in *Llyfr yr Ancr* 17'4, Latin text 18'1.

40'12. The fourth quire ends here. The writing after this page is smaller and the ink blacker; the patching is in red instead of chrome. The writing belongs to the same school, but it is not by the same scribe. Note the slightly different orthography.

40 bottom margin. Repetition of ll. 9-12 by a lr. hand. See *Fac.* 41'6 guirth. Latin *viri-us,* † whence also lr. *firi,* miracle.

41'13 devvit. Altld. letter.

42'13 roff = lov = Job.

43'5 y mas maesflaud= in the field of honour. *Mas* is a scr. err. for *maes*; and *maesflaud* is the Lat. *maiestatem.* † *Cp.* *Tal.* 11'9.

120  

B.B.C.
43:6 adwin. Corrected by a mod. hd. into 'a diwín' as in '7: the same hd. has wr. something resembling e over mas=maes, 's above. diwín (which is the negative of gwyn)=sullied, impure, unblemished. '†The metre requires diwín—duw a diwín.'
43:7 a diwad......a diwín. ? omit both as, wh. make the lines 8 syllables each, and do not help the sense. However, this may be an Englyn byrr a thòedd, wh. has 10, 6, 8, 8, syllables.
43:8 brad. Sense suggests a cler. err. for brand.
Read: Y'maes maeifawd y mac moli—Duw a diwín i goði;
Difad pechawd, wŷd weði,
Diwyn celu braed celli.
In the field of excellence is God praised;
It is hurtful to offend him;
Ungodly is sin, passion's craving;
It is culpable to conceal the judgment of heaven.
43:9 guenglad. Cler. err. for guengulad, i.e. gwenwlad.
44:1 apis idi. impuet=a peris idi ym peruet.
44:10 ñwin iti. Scr. err. for ñ owin iti=mod. i ofyn idi.
44:15 hanni. Scr. error for hñni.
Yn llannerch yn lleuðir mervynyawn, Mrv. 161:24; & lleuðiried.
45:8 Kai i.e. ka-i, a dissyllable, =Kain. See 44:16. [Tal. 77:21, &c.
The variant readings are instructive, and if this is typical of the way MSS. were copied in the xiiith century, it is no wonder the Book of Taliesin presents endless difficulties. When a proper name like Gwynedd is transformed into the verb myncd, and Keiwyn into cefn, etc., the sense naturally becomes elusive. Even the Black Book text is not above suspicion either. The number of the syllables in successive lines is too variable to be accurate transcripts of what the poets wrote.

46'3 darwant = darwuant = mod. darfuant. 46'5 ad coiffant. Altd. letter.

46'11, 58'3 kad degyn. Cp. Aneirin, 35: dwys dengyn ýd ýmledýn
46'16 glîch = gulich. aergwn. † villains.


47'2 auit. ò a u'ìth = a wybyd. Cp. 47'12.

47'4 inyghanhv...imon i.e. in Dyghanhv...in Mon. See 2'2.

47'5 gwiulichuy. Cler. err. for guleichuy. See 51'7, 78'3.

47'5 ýlcawin. Cp. 81'3. There is a hole in the MS. here: no trace of the w is left, and only the smallest fragment of -in at the top.

47'5 t' = tra. This contraction mark (see Fac.) is used for ra and ur indifferently.


47'16 ý env. Or. wr. v.


48'4 pen p...pchen = peren per...perchen.

48'4'13 puwaur = pufawr. † From Lat. pomerius, fruit-bearing.

48'4 maureiur = rauc. Misprinted werirauc in some copies. Gweirawc would suit an orchard, but if pufawr = a fruit-tree then weirrauc is †probably a scr. err. for weithawc.

48'10 clefyfaud. A metathesis for—clefyfaud.

B.B.C.
48'15 kywetyn, 'drinkers.' Formed app. from kyvæ, tas kadarn (pl. kedynn, 'warriors') from cad.

48'17-18. In a later hand.

49'3 A mi dicogawne. A scr. err. for 'dicogawne.'

49'6 nyd ant y kenhin, they shall not go from us. Kenhimne by the process of assimilation became kenhimi, whence kenhin (the prevailing form in old MSS.) = mod. genhym, 1st per. pl. Cp. Canhöyll yn tywyll a gerd genhyn | kynan yn racwan ympob difgyn. *Tal. 1517. Genhin and gennon are still the forms in common colloquial use. In lleitkin the t is silent. See Note 4'4.

49'8 R?m. App. a place name. Q.> 'yn run.' Tal., ym'xf).

49'9, 1054 yfcud vel yfcuid, I 6, 96'i3, etc. O.W. scui, O. Br. scoit, O. Jr. sciath come from a Celtic *sketo-, connected with Latin *skoito-.

49'11 it kifceiffe vy hun = slept my sleep, or more probably, I slept myself, + because hun = sleep occurs as a rhyme-word in 12.

49'111 pchellan = parchellan. p = par as well as per in Welsh MSS. 49'12 c/ywir. *Pen. MS. 3 reads : dywir.

49-50 vtvt i.e. uðad = an old form of the prep., 3rd pers. pl. Cp. Trychan meirch godrud | a grýffýws ganthud. *Aneirin, 30'22. *Kynölw and *Gwalchmei used the -ð termn. frequently. See Mynyrian Arch. (1870) pages 143a, 145a, 147b, 169b, 186b, 187a, 221a, 249b, where the following examples occur : -eitut, ganthut, kyfrynghut, ractut, trostut, utut, armadud, ganthud, ractud, ymdanadud, etc. (See Pen. MS. 3, p. 8, Brit. Mus. Addl. MS. 14869, Panton MS. 12). The above prepositions occur also without the final -ð=f. For example : o ganhat ieffu. | Ac vn tat ae bu | a their mam udu. | Onadu y doeth rad, etc. *Taliessin, 74'7 ; 75'17. This is the oldest form : witness ireidu (= 'ireidu=x rynghu') in the Book of St. Chad: see Preface to the Book of Ll. Ddö, p. xliii.

Note that the rhymes allow no doubt as to the terminations. A late hand has added the contraction mark for n over the second v of vtvt, thus reading vtvnt, a mistake wh. the scribe makes at 176'3-4, where utvant should rhyme with kylut. See Facsimile.

50'1, 51'2'3 Nu = Goth. nu, Sk. na, Gk. νῦν, Lat. nunc, E. now.

50'2. Oel=wyf. Oe is sometimes used for wy. See 53'15.

B.B.C.
50'13. Kyn dyffod ar willaw i.e. vy lhw i.
50'14 lleith mab guendit = the death of the son of Gwendy.
50'16 Tra fu | vm puill. A scr. err. for 'vym' = vymlhwyll.
50'17 am buial. Contrast Red Book: xxiv meib am būyat, 1038'5; Brody2 am būyat a duc duō ragof, 1048'5'31. † Impersonal.
      Cp. O. Ir. imper. ni-m-thá (also nimthó), 'I am not.'
50'18 warius, i.e. war-i-t-us. Cp. gwar-é-us. Aneirin, 11'4.
51' diogain. Hole in vellum eaten by the green paint of the big initial A on the other side of the leaf.
51'2 Nv nev nam guy, guall. Probably a scr. err. for 'guyl.'
51'7 guledic. First limb begun as l. Cp. 47'5, 78'3.
51'8 aghud =aghíd = aghyð in Pen. MS. 3, of unequal length.
51'9 hwetil =mod. chwedl. The old form, however, survives as hwehel: ni wdwn i mor hwehel = I knew nothing of the 'talk,' or 'story,' i.e. 'I heard nothing. Hw- prevails over the greater part of South Wales, and as nearly all our important vellum MSS. were wr. in South Wales, instances of hw- are not uncommon.
      Cp. huarhei 95'4, hwimleian 51'9, 55'7'13, but also chuetil 55'13,
51'17 y eir. Pen. MS. 3 reads 'y eor.' [chuer, etc.
51'19 o willt. a gwallt. ? Err. for a. There should be no following
52'1-3. Repetition of 51'14-16. |
  g after o.
52'10, 59'7 na chlat de reidir = † 'lair' acc. to Prof. Loth. Mab. 1, 337.
52'11 Rac erwis ritech. Scr. err. for Rac erchwis ritech.
53'6 nid. Or. wr. uid or iud.
53'7 guyfuiled = guyfuiled. Confused probably with buyf-viled.
53'15 creddoc = crectwy i.e. 3 sing. pres. subj. The consonant is hardened in the subj. O.W. has -owy as a rule: in the mod. 'credo' the d comes from the stem ind. of the verb.
53'16-19 Yd welefe...myhaw. These three and a half lines were app. added Ir., and probably by a different scribe. Weles, in the first person, is unusual in MSS., though normal in the dialects.
53'17 cynull. Abnormally formed.
53'19 gogset. A stumpy addition is made above the e. Read: goglet.
53'19 llaret. Derivative of llary, † from Lat. larg-us.

124 B.B.C.
547. A mu disgogainafe. Abnormally formed.
54'15 eneichauc. A derivative of tan-ach, i.e. without pedigree, of low caste.
54'16 ve. The stop after ve is doubtful; it is too low down to be original: See Facsimile.
55'6 dyhet. Cp. dyhet a divýfci, 61'15; & ãn bid dyhetauc, 55'2. Dyhet is, in sense, the negative of het=heh.
55'6-7. The chemicals in the green paint used for the big initial O have eaten a hole in the MS. here, thus causing the disappearance of the O and of the words written on the back thereof: see 56'1-15. The same remark applies to 56'14-15, and end of 55'15-16; also 57'14-15, and end of 58'14-15.
55'11 clev. The sense alone can often distinguish between cl and d. The place has been assumed to be Aber deu gleðeu, but that makes one syllable too many. The scribe prob. dropped a syllable only, and we should, perhaps, read, clevev. Compare however:—
   Dymhunis ton wyrð wrth Aber Dau
   Dy-chyrch glaswyn glwys y frydu. MYY., 144a'20-1

55'14 tir ethlin=tir epeling= ? y Berwèð-wlad.
55'15 o g*****. Read: o g[franc]. Pen. MS. 3 reads: 'gygrang,'
55'16 ar warr. a***** kychui. Read: ? ar warr ac ar kychn.
   Cp. Peleidyr ar gychwyn a llym waewawr, An., 9'17. vymareu vy
   mar ae kychnyn, R.B. 1395'32. Pen. MS. 3 has 'acharr ar,'

55 Bottom margin, in a late xvth century hand, has the following:
   Yr arglwyd Gozvchaf ioz eurgledd gwzeichion
   a Gatwo yn da ni Ennyd ac a gatwo yn dynion
   Rac Sais kav a Gwyddel a Rac kas kigyddyddion
   A rac Bloedd a lledzith a Rac Bleiddiw a lednion
   Rac hwnnakw yn ddzw Rac kwn kynnddaizigion
   Rac daic awyz a thwaf a Rac drykzythosion
   A Rac hiz ddwlwm Saaff a Rac Kezad Wiliam Sion.

* * kav=gau i.e. 'false Saxon.' For 'kigyddyddion' read 'kigyddion.
   drykzythosion=driggrythosion.
56'1-4. Wr. app. by a fresh hand, or at least by a fresh pen.

B.B.C. 125
56'4 Kywet. A hd., like that of Dr. J. Davies, has inserted ch above the v, thus reading 'kylchwet.'

56'6 Y parchell. Enough of the first limb of the p is left to be sure of that letter. 'parchell' in Pen. MS. 3.

56'7 = varw in Pen. MS. 3. The couplet then will be:

Y parchell yssy vyw, bybawd meu;

Ar hwn yssy varw, keissed ynteu.

56'9 ned dit golev = it is daylight. Cp. *nid myf = it is not I.

56'11 Ariev. There is an n over the v, which looks old, but it can hardly be by the scribe, as the lines are so fine. See Fac. Misprinted in some copies 'Ariev.'

56'12 lluch. Has a wr. above (by the same hand as 56'4), thus reading 'lluch.' But ? omit lluch : the line is too long.

57'2 cun callet. Cp. glas callet, 33'3; oer callet, 91'2. Also Aneirin:

Yd i gweles t ar hual tref tardi called, 25'6; en amwyn cald a med eidi, 33'17; and Taliesin: Pan paynafiant danet tryo flet called, 13'26.

Pen. MS. 3 reads: 'gynhatled.'

57'4 Kywrg glyu Powis achlas guinet = ? Between the chief of Powys and the clan of GwyneD. See Silvan Evans's Dictionary.

57'7 trv. See note on 19'10.

57'8 parchan. Cler. err. for parchellan.

57'10 hardwy. Looks more like ce in MS.

57'11 aer llwyf. A late hd. corrects f into t. But ? aer llwyf = aerllwyf.

57'13 kimrwy. werin. Cp. Taliesin: a march karadac kymrwy teithiaoc, 48'5; Atwyn plwyf kymrwydwy a tows, 9'14; Gæleis i lyly kataeth tramaeu | bit vy nar nóybachar kymryeu, 62'22-3.

57'14 gyv = a sow. Breton gwis, gwes; O. Corn. guis, Ir. feis.

'Cwys also is the name of a broek, and of one of Twrch Trwyth's piglings.' See Celtic Folklore, pp. 522, 526-7.

57'15 Na chufe = Na chwfc ti. Cp. 58'3-4.


58'9 Sarffryn. Cler. err. for Sarfrin as proved by its rhyme-words 'gollwin' & 'dullin.' We meet with Sarff-vryn in the form of Sarfryn in a charter of Abbey Cwm Hir: see Dugdale's Monastic. Mr. E. Phillimore queries Carreg Wiber, near Llandrindod Wells. See Owen's Pembrokeshire, vol. II. p. 300, note 1.
58'8 maur. More like *inaur in MS. But *yn aurr in the line above seems to be against the repetition of the same expression, which also makes the line a syllable too long. *yg gaur in Pen. MS. 3.

58'9 llaffnev in *ertirn, 'blades in their handles.' Cp. 'esglyr eliphant ys gnawd yn yr'dant ar yr er'dyrn.' MVV. 239'48. Cp. also mod. *dwnn cryman, clebeu, &c. But if it=.fr. *airdorn='fist,' we should translate, 'swords in their clenched hands.'

58'11 podawr. When a vowel is placed as a contraction above a letter, as the i here above *f, it stands for r + the vowel written. Read *pridawr. Also *pridein (in margin).

58'14 achiflutia gwad. Cler. err. for—a chiflutiau gwâd.

59'1 Nud glas minit. Scr. err. for 'neud glas minit.'

59'3 lluid yv vy blet i.e. visage. Cp. llwyd vyngan.

59'6 gawi. Prob. = gawezi=gafwy= a doublet of gafwy, '13. Piggie on a visit should not root up his lair, nor sojourn too long.

59'7 nac ifle viuuû=nac iste viuuû= vavyvwy. Cp. mwywy, 337. The dialectal form of *eisted is iste: its final δ was dropped in the XItth century (see Pen. MS. 29), but whether its ei- was simplified to i- so early, one instance is not enough to prove.

59'12 reиion. App. this is the MS. reading, but reinion is perhaps, equally probable. Cp. kinreinon 67.

60. This page is dirty, and the writing is not always quite clear.

60'1-2 gorlaf kein...disagogomeane. Very faint because the green of the big O at the back is gradually destroying the vellum. The two adjectives come together; this points to a scr. err. Read: O. a p. neud blodeu drein, gorlas kei:n minit, eluit neud krin. Cp. dy cecin yr mynyd. Bk. of LI. Davies, 145'26.


60'7 eriffi. The ff are faint especially the upper half.


60'14 Kyuriff;= Kyuriffel= cywysse8, or cyfysse8. See 78'14.

60'16 diguet, i.e. di-guet=diwe8.

B.B.C.
60'20 kir=ker, wh. occurs in mod. Welsh in the mutated form only, i.e. ger, near. See 108, kir laur.
60'20 Vn ysfan aron. The MS. is a little dirty here and the letters somewhat indistinct. We should prob. read ysfiin, i.e. 'un ysfi in taro feun.'
61'8 Rvit ny | lywruit. A verb is missing. Read: Rvit ny by lywruit.
61'9 Escyp agkyweith=anghyweith=ï unsociable, churlish. Cf. dzycyfioilion agkyweith-as. Bruts, 284'21. But more prob. we have here another scr. err. for 'agkyweith'=mod. anghyfeith, viz., those who could not speak the Welsh language.
61'13 gwyllan=gwyfan, a seagull.
61'14 kiniweti, i.e. 'kyntth,' pt. of KynfeS. cp. dzycyfpaytolion agkyweith-as. Bruts, 284'21. But more prob. we have here another scr. err. for 'agkyweith'=mod. anghyweith, viz., those who could not speak the Welsh language.
62'5 yan = a ynn, a seagull.
62'9 kyn ifcar. MS. is almost black with dirt here.
63'3 tri = dodau. Irregularly formed. The name of several rivers, &c.
63'15—63'1 Compare Red Book, 580'30-32.
63 Possibly a fresh hand begins with line 2: the ink is paler. From line 8 to the bottom of the page the vellum is very dirty.
63'2 E Betev. This B in the printed text should be plain, i.e. without floriation inside.
63'7 Tedei tad awen. The epithet of tad aguen is given to 'Talhaern' in Nennius's Historia Brittonum. Harl. MS. 3859, fol. 188'7-8. Prof. Morris Jones refers me to the Beirniad, (1864, p. 299), where Thos. Stephens identifies Tydei with the Irish Saint Tathheus 'pater erat enim totius Guenéme,' i.e. tad Gwent, wh. a careless scribe app. corrupted into 'tad agwen.' See Cam.-Brit. Saints p. 264. As Irish th=W. d, so the genitive Tathel=W. Tedei.
63'11 rug=mod. rheung. Faint in MS.
65'3 tri bodauc. Cf. muner uodauc 12'6. Also Myv.—Botawc y rodawc y rodaw toruuet, 161'24; Dwyn madauc dreic vodiweuc drud, 264'1 last l.
60'19 grom- ar. Metathesis for gor- ar: cp. dy-ar, gor-dy-ar (R.B., 1035'1), brei-ar-ad, gal-ar, llaf-ar, tryd-ar. See Notes 99'12, 100'1. 64'2 gwy, i.e. Gower. Metrically inadmissible; app. in the nature of a gloss on ‘gwanas.’

64'8 pedryol. App. a scr. err. for pedreal, wh. the metre demands. Cp. beddrael, 26'11, and note the rhyme-words of pedrival, 69'3.

64'8 Abererch, wh. is near Pwllheli, is locally pronounced y Berych, i.e. a dissyllable. ? Read: Yn Abererch bek Ryderch hael.

66-67. In a hand different from what goes before and after. The ink of ‘Bet gurgi...heb din’ (66'1-8), is pale.

66'8 drer. App. a scr. err. for pedro, wh. the metre demands. Cp. bedrthael, 12'1, and note the rhyme-words of pedrival, 69'3.

66.7 Abererch, wh. is near Pwllheli, is locally pronounced y Berych, i.e. a dissyllable.

66'3 dioes. A scr. err. for dioes. Metre demands three syllables: dioes is usually a dissyllable. See Tal., 13'24, 17'17, 21'9, 37'1.

66'15 gur oet hunn guir y heb ny rotei. Omit oet hunn.

66'17 britu=Brioth, app. a monosyllable.

66'19 hirguynion hyffet beidauc rut. Omit hir.

67'6 cund. So in MS. Read cund=a band, or a pack. Dictionary. 't cry, wait, howl.' Cp. Mal cnut yn dylut deusid, Tal., 68'2; Cant a dan y'ngra u'nghair achluá. Cnud a cnuad a fy ym-danaá. Myv. 145a.


67'14 maes meutaeuc. ? Derivative of meuteð, with the meaning 'inherited.' The suggested *Meutaeuc=Mynydog would be *mimtuac.' Cp. maodyn in previous Note.

67'15 kiniav. Scr. err. for 'kainav.' See Note 67'13.

67'15 Pieu y bet hun. bet hun a hun = 8 syllables, treating pieu y as=pieur. ? Should we read: Pieur beð hwn? 'hwn a hwn' ...Who owns this grave? 'So and so. Ask me,—I know'; or rather: Pieu y beð hwn? a hwn? ... Who owns this grave? and this? ... Answer: Neud ef beð Eifeu ... a beð Eidal ...

This is the grave of Eifeu ... and [this] the grave of Eidal ...

67'17 Bet ew. Scr. err. for neud or ys ef. * cp. 64'12.
The young of man and beast. *Cf.* Kanawon


Spelt also *kynabon, M.A.B.* 18’27. *For kenu* see 57’10, and *cp. knyw.*

67’19 Meibon. *Meib* is the plural of *mab,* the double pl. *meibon* makes a syllable too many here. [Myv., 215’a.]

67’20 meirch mei. *Cf.* A meirch mei meingrwn dwnn a dossawc,

68’1 bruyno. The pedigrees give ‘Brwyno’ and ‘Brwyneu hen,’ but the older MSS. know neither. *Should we not read?*

Piev y bet hun? bet Brwyn o Bricheinauc,—hir

hŷdir y wir in ų bro;

parth yd vei nŷ bitei fIo.

68’2 ŷdvei. There is something like e placed above *dv* as if to change the correct ‘yd vei’ into ‘y devei.’

68’2 Pieu y bet hun —nid. ? uid. Two syllables are missing.


68’4 bre. *Wr. or. o,* then altd. into r.

68’7 talyrth. *See Facsimile,* and note the difference between the *r* in *talyrth* and *rc* in *diarchar,* "9.

68’12 yy hunnu...gur adigonei da ar y arwev. Omit hunnu. *For a adigone read? digunai or digunael* (both forms occur in B.B.C.)

We have then: Pieu y beď yn y rhudeu?

beď rhwyv yy, mab Rhigeneu,—

gwr ñygwnai da ar y arveu.

*or* ñgwr digonei da arfeu.

Compare the Juvencus fragment.—gur dicones remeda(ut) elbid.

68’14 y iffcanant. *Altd. into the Ir., affected form, ‘iffcereinté.’*

68’17 ny dodei. ? Omit,—*a case of anticipation.*

68’17 in hiryweun le. *Hirweun* is a well-known place near Aber

Dăr: the name is now incorrectly spelt Hirwaen and Hirwain, and may be heard locally pronounced Hirwen. *As for le cp. in edrywuy le,* 68’4. *Cp. also Certenhin avon, cleveint awon,* where the descriptive noun is added.

68’20 Ae clathei [neus] caifei but. *Neus,* or *ew* wanted.


69’1 Ri oet *ew*......oet *ef.* Omit. Pronouns after verbs are fairly constant in the B.B.C., but metrically they seldom count.

130  

B.B.C.
69'2 guawrut. Scr. error for guaeu-rut.
69'9 tarv. Or. wr. i or r.
69'10 braucbrid. Scr. err. for brauauaclud.
69'13-22 Y Beddeu... gawr. In a late hand. [fol. 76.
69'15 Run ryuel awy. Cp. Run auvel awy. Addl. MS. 14869,
69'18 dra. May be read also dra, and even dra. See Fac.
69'19 einyvn ab C. App. there is a ' (full stop) in front of 'ab.
70'2 amryuef=2 amryuefc=amryfysc, 'contention.' Cp. kyues, 20'7.

Amryfyseb=confusion, medley, tumult.
70'3 adwaen. This rhymes with hoen & poen.
70'5; 85'4 deweint. From midnight till pilgeint, i.e. cock-crow. Cp.
y ydant pan yfcar deweint a gfa62. Tal., 56'9.
70'6 mab din...mab duv. Though 11 syllables are permissible in
the first line of an old Englyn, still the former mab is confusing
here as regards theological terminology, and should be omitted.
70'8 Kyrreifeint [=ma8euant] a geiff a goffaho duv | ac niilirmycco.
    Clearly a scr. err. for ade|ac=ae dac i.e. ae danc. Read:
    Kyrreifeint a geiff a goffaho—Duv,
    ae danc nis dirmycco,
    a nef y nos y trangho.
70'9 traghp=trangho. The e is wr. over an erasure.
70'16 Din. Or. wr. Dri or Dru, for there is an erasure at the end.
Alt. by a late hd. into Din=dyn, which must be the correct reading.
71'5 arch aton. Cp. 51'16, & Taliessin: arch aedon, 68'10; Gui
y rat gfaspothant 62 adon, 47'7; vromn adon deccaf, An., 15'4.
71'6 y'meidd. Cp. y. menide (71'8)=ym eneid, 71'10.
71'10 poen oweint. This i is probably due to the pen anticipating
the efn of oweint. Read : poenoweint=mod. poenofeint.
71'10 y rolre i.e. yr oire. See Llyfr yr Aner, 165'9,—yn koire
oludoed=all our riches. The Editor now derives olre from O.E.
ealre, gen. of eal.

B.B.C. I 31
71'13-15 meirch can crinrut...o kad = White horses with blood-stained legs. Cp. Crinhog, a shin, a greave. See Silvan Evans's Dictionary under crinp.

72'1 can eu crees, i.e. cré-es. Cf. guin y cnnes = cné-es, 89'9.

72'2 Longborth has been treated as a place-name, but never identified satisfactorily. Prof. Strachan queries = Ir. long-phort, 'a camp.'

72'4 guir iegrid. † = Ir. grith, a shout. See J.M.'s Geirfa to Barô Cusc, sv. gryd-wst = 'dadwrô, ' cynnwrf.'

72'6 guaev rhymes with gottanv and gøev. See Note 70'3.

72'11 llatŷfint. Altd. into llatŷfint. [72'14, 100'1.

72'12 re. As regards form, its rad. can be gre or rhe. See Notes 72'14 bríth. Scr. err. for bríth. Cp. erion dy '15, coch '17, guinn 73'1, glas 7, llivid '8.

72'14 re-rënt. Scr. err. for re-rë-int, or rather re-rë-eint (100'2), wh. should be read in '12, '14-17, 73'2-7. See Note 100'1. Red Book reads redeint, which shows that the meaning was obscure in the 14th century. The word is prob. onomatopeic. Sense = ? Oeð feirch weryreint dan forðwyd Gereint.

73'4 gran. Scr. err. for graun.

73'13 arvy. Compare Garvy saet, 47'17.

73'14 Terruin trochaïd. † ? Scr. err. for 'trechaïd.'


74'1 fed. An † written over any letter stands for ri. Read: priaed.

74'10 o tal. The first half of o and the second half of t are left, but the rest of these two letters is destroyed by the green paint of the big capital on the back. The o may be e, d, or e, and there may be another letter between o and t. Of the t, I think, there can be no doubt

74'12 ebrui...cluï. Or. wr. d in both instances. Can Cwyb be for Cwyb †? Cp. gormod for gormod.

75'11 Bei nachaned y tyernen. † Neither 'caned' nor 'aned' will do here. We require a word to rhyme with tyernen.

75'12 anhyvet, restless, unruly. Cp. cefyl hweð, a quiet horse; also anhyweith, 105'8.

76'3 dihev utunt, trallaud kŷfut. † Scr. err. for utut. See Note 49-50.
Gurifc for gurif, violence. Cp. prifc for pris, 57'12; Pasgen 
urys paluceirch urysf vreifcdawn, Miv. 161'13. See Note, 207.
76'13 guelgi dowyn = mod. gwellgi both. Y weilgi is feminine.
77'6 veitadon. The nat have d14 wr. over them, in the same hd. and 
ink, but the second d is more or less erased. There are no puncta 
delentia. The scribe was either anticipating next word, or un-
certain in his own mind. He first corrects into veitadon, then 
erases the d, and suggests veitadon. Cp. veitad, 73'14, beitad, 
102'11. Read:—Gwerlig haeton, grav veitadon, vaton veteint.
77'9 lleon = lleuw, 96'13, pl. of lleu.
78'10 asuinaf y chnaut = a. ych naut = asswynaf ych nawd.
78'13 haut naut. The marks transpose the words into 'naut haut.'
79'4 pwclod = priwclod. See 74'1.
79'7 lev. Begun as g.
79'8 viw ker'sur im ruw. More like t than t. See Fwstmsile.
ruw = ruwv. Read: wyv ker'sawr im rhwyv.
79'11 Afsuinaw etc. The first line is often repeated to show that 
the poem is complete, or that it ends as it began.
79'12-16. Wr. br. in antique style. Read:

Tra vom kyd ker'd goned—kydymdeith,
bid perfeith yn gweithred;
[† ym Meir] keifiwn ymwared
drwy ffyð, a chrevyd, a ached.
Kyd credwi it Dovyð drwy kreiryð—ffyð,
mair benyd meith beunyd;
Eneid! pan im kyverchyð,
pa òweð, aæ bed a'm byð?
81'4 haut from bodi. Cp. Geue a dyt y vyt my'n byt ae bad,
R.B., 1234'21. Cfa. caut from co'di & craun from cronni.
81'6 llyvir rol. †Metre points to rol, to rhyme with icol.
81'6 perthideu. Cp. 37'3; Taliessin: ma'où perthideu, 37'2; also 
Red book: dogyn perthideu 1150'3; perthideu rieu rywafgaroù, 
1170'8; uad perthideu, 1190'30. These examples suggest a scr. 
err., as also in Æthic, 53'17. However, † Lat. partit-us would 
give a rad. 'perthid.'

B.B.C.
81'8 kyrraw, 'forgive.' The corresponding word in the bottom marginal repetition is matev.
81'14 guit fallum. On the banks of the Teivi fallum=whitlow.
I remember pren fallum used as a synonym of a pren melyn, wh. was used for the cure of whitlow.
81'14 Arav|vneuthume=Ar a vneuthum-i. Cp. 61'14, and see 1'9.
81'16-19. Repetition of '7-12 above.
82'9 etyl. Cp. mordōy...neu gamōynt y rýdaפ ae edyl [a oetta gvy-
reith]. W. Lows, i. 610. Dr. Davies cps. also ken-etyl, 10'5, 16'8.
83'1 Redech. Shows more clearly in the Fac. than in the MS.,
where it is mistakenly erased. App. 2nd sing. pres. subj.
83'1 raun rin, quivering mane. Also Aneirin, 33'15. Cp.—
Fyngwineu-farch fung newfus. S. Tudur.
83'9 dris=briar, pl. dryssi, † whence mod. sing. dryssien, as pysc,
pl. pyscod gives pyscodyn, and blawd, pl. blodeu gives blodenyn.
83'11 ciffilft. Aldt. from ? t.
The locality is that of Goodwick, in Pembrokeshire. Good'ick
still preserves the name under an alien spelling.
84'6-9 Yfkitrich...delich...llunhich...achenich. Subjs., 2nd sing.
84'7 tagnewet. Or. wr. t, then altd.
84'7 nýthvi=in meaning, nîth vy3.
84'8 Ro výd y neyjauc=mod.—Rho vwyd i newyog. Cp. the
Juvenecus gloss: 'anit arber bit'=onid arfer výd, with wh. Stokes
compares O. Ir. 'do airbirt biuth.'
84'12 yfîr=ys dîr nithiaw ni bo pur.
84'14 Ritillter i.e. ry ëllifer. † From Lat. adulter-
85'9 Yniëtabl. App. wr. m or. Traces of scratching are still app.
85'12 cauid i.e. can wyd.
86'3 Nam ditawl oth vn. Scr. err. for vvt=buð, benefìt. Di-bawl
is glossed expers=† Ir. dál, division.
86'6 genevê. The green paint of the big G on the reverse side of
the leaf has eaten a hole in the vellum which leaves eife imperfect
at the bottom, while the letters underlined in lines 7-9 are gone
altogether.

134
B.B.C.
867 aratrethef. Scr. err. for ar a treithef.
87'2 ryioles. Another instance of -es for the first person sing. See 53'16. († Jasp. Gr.) has inserted i, thus reading ryiolets.
87'5 dyllit. Cp. dyrlit, 8'12, 14'1.
87'6 rymaeth. The scr. wrote 'rymth,' as also 'dodath,' 23'11, 24'7. 87'10-11 guassanaeth...doeth...arvaeth. See Note 70'3.
87'12 ar yfiat in eluit. A syllable too many, † yfiat is wrong,— 'gormod odele.' Read: ar yfi in eluit=mod. ar yssy'n elyð.
87'12 kyyfei=kyyd vei.
87'13 Ar holl ar ecnuit. Cp. kyfrunc allt ac allt ac echoyd, Taliessin, 69'10-11. † accentual h after r; cp. yr holl, ar hagein, etc.
88'1 eddwueth. The d is reduplicated because the syllable is closed. Read: etwaeth, Tal., 29'3; & cf. etwa, 80'13=mod. etto.
88'2 nifdraeth. Sic in MS. Read: Nif tydraeth, 27'5.
88'2 moli. App. scr. err. for 'molir.'
88'9 The marginal words are wr. in 5 lines in the MS. Exigency of space in making up the forme compelled the departure in the reproduction. The margin of the MS. has been "shaved." The underlined letters, which are guesses, mark the beginning of the 5 lines in the MS. See Facsimile.
89 Defrictio hyemin ac disuatio beli per id temporis propter—cajun mechitis fili llovarchi et aliorum. Wr. by Jaspar Griffith at the top margin.
89'6 kedic awel. coed ini bruch=? Battling is the wind; the wood is in its tumult. Buch is presumably a scr. err. for bruch.

B.B.C. 135
899 *eiry* eiry. Erased.
89'11 aren. Scr. err. for 'aren,' *hoarfrost.* *segur,* from *L. sec ur-us*
89'12 *rph=rhew.* Atd. by a late hand.
89'13 gin. Clerical error for gint.
90'5 *llyr*ic. Added by a late hand, mistakenly. + Llyri is a mono-
syllable like eiry, llary, etc. Meaning uncertain.
90'7 after 'adar' a word has been erased.
90'13 *cunlleith.* ? Scr. err. for *cunlleith.* *Cp.* 105'4; *Red Book:* a
chanon kunlleith 579'17; ygkynlleith gayaf, 1031'20.
90'13 *cev erur.* *Cp.* Llu erur 107'16; *Taliesin:* Pan yô baraôt
[?62]. pan yô keu eëzô, 21'5; *R.B.*, chwec erwr chwerrinat tonn,
1035'36; and Dinevor, currently wr. Dinevor, on the Towy. *Cp.*
Br. *Evor*=(a) cow-parsnip, (b) hellebore.
90'14 *not ilum.* Begun as f.
91'10 cul | grum=culgrum=mod. culgrwm.
91'14 *derubid* ych kighoô=derffid ych kynghor.
92'2'6'io *pelis* =py lys, unless it is a proper name.
92'5 *a*îd a *riv* =ar *ryd* a *riv*=mod. ar *ryd* a *rhw.*
92'9 ariweu i.e. arfeu. *[39'12.]*
92'11 *gwr.* The top is blotched and indistinct. *Read:* Y gwr a
92'14 *Rodwut.* Third limb wanting. The *u* is irregular. *Read:* 
Rodwût as in '5 above.
93'1 *Mug.* This is wr. *Mugc* in '6. The word for smoke=muf,
33'8, not mug. See INDEX, s.v. *mug.*
93'3 am diallad. *See* diallaw, 41'14.
93'7 a *lataut* mechit. Metre and rhyme require 'mechit a *las*'
93'10 *Duv.in.* There is something like a stop quite close to the v.
93'13 *ffrwnchlymws.* Cler. err. for *ffrunclymwas=*ffrwynglymws.
*Cp.* bendigwys 36'1, -wys 35'9.
94'5 *Mi* ae guaredi a thie ae gnei. *App.* a scr. err. for *TI* ae guaredi.
95'4 *Arthur,* *ced huarhei=cyd hwaryei.*
95'9 cant. More like *c* than *t.* ? erasure here.
95'12 *bragat.* *Cp.* biaen *bragat* briwi mab *fyno,* *Aneirin,* 6'8; 
banadyl rae *bragat* yn ychua baiwat, *Tul,* 25'7; Garûy ar adwy 
gôsâôl redyat ffysyf. taer bâôgyraf tarô *bragat,* *R.B.* 1288'1-2.

136 B.B.C.
95'15 lleg. ? From Lat. leg-io, and corrupted early into lleng.

96'8 Ny bei... kei. Kei... verev. Omit. Three syllables are missing prob. before 'ny bei.' Read: ? Nu a phæi ny bei | duv ae digonhei | oet diheit aghev | Kei guin a llachev.

96'11 y guarthaw yfcau in gun. We want the name of a district, or place here. Query scr. err., for we should not have more than 5 syllables. If the t be a cler. err. for c or k, we have yfcauwin, wh. suggests the Ifceuin of the Bk. of Ll. Dāv, a place not far from Gloucester, the home of the nav gution of '12. See Malinogion, 210'15, 108'23, 138'22, where Ifceuin ab Panon is mentioned, the man who, perhaps, gave his name to Porth Yscewin, now Port Skewet. Cp., however, Stivingewidin in Herefordshire, (Elsdon hund.) See Domesday (fol. 181 re col. 2), wh. the Rev. C. Plummer kindly examined for me.

96'15-16 kinllaf. Scr. err. for kin lluid, which rhymes with 'buyd.' lluid=dawn or dusk. Cp. 'ma'r dyð yn llwydo.' The day is dawning; and llwydnos, dusk. Cwybeĩ is used in mod. Welsh always with dy- prefixed, i.e. dy-gwybeĩ.

96'16 a. Quire vii ends here, but the poem is incomplete.

97'1 The beginning of the poem is wanting.

97'4 golvdau. The scribe here devotes two lines to every stanza, and rather than spoil the symmetry of his page he writes the end syllable of '4 on the blank at end of '2. Sometimes many lines intervene between the first and second half of a word (cp. 98'4).

97'10'2 g.=guallauce.

98'4 peleidrad. Wr. on top margin. See note 97'4.

98'4 penaur, helmet. Cp. Aneirin: gwyngalch a phedryolll ben-nawr, 3'17; Taliesin: yt lethrynt lafnâr ar pennâr difgôwen, 98'5 hv yfcan gur. Cp. huyfcur 100'11. {33'5}

98'7 ymarch=mod. vy march. Begun as y.


98'13'14 Tawuy, Tawue. Towy enters the sea at Llan Stephan and Tawẽ flows into Swansea Bay. If the poet lived at Carmarthen Priory the nessaw would indicate the Towy, and the eithaw, the Tawẽ. '17 For XLIX read XLIX.
Silvan Evans treats this as "fy avarwy = my sorrow." Cph. Nyt ynat neb ddu ny ddefney, gwsfcaot - kynn gôlcau avarwy, R.B., 1176-7; ar erdrych avarwy, Myv. 1616.


9989 Dorm:ach oet hunyw. Or. wr. Dormarch. The r is erased in both instances. Omit oet hunyw.

99'10 dy gruidir ar wibir winit = [neus] dygrwydr ar wybr vûnûd.

99'11 Mi awum iiny lle llas gwendolev. Omit, but see '13, '15.

99'11'13'15 Cp. iny lle ... in lle ... lle, & see also 100'3'5'7.

99'13'15, 100'1'3'7 awum = avum = a vu-um, but vûm 99'11.

99'12'14 ryerhint. ? A metathesis for ry-ê-int, unless there is a verb ar-u. Cp. bre horrific, ill-er-arv. See Notes 60'19, 72'14, 100'1.


100'4 lloegrin. Begun as 'g. [to neigh. See N., 72'14.

100'4 teithiauc = teith-i-auc, i.e. trisyllabic.

100'6'8 Mi. wi. wiw. vinteu, y. bet ... y agheu. Wi = wyf; wiw = fwy; y = y = ym ... yu. Read: mi wy' ywy, wynteu ymêd ... Mi wy' ywy, wynteu yn anghew. With 'wi. wiw' = mod. wyf fyw, compare 'arid' = mod. ar rid, 92'5.

100'11 huyfeur. Cph. hv yfcun gur, 98'5.

100'12 awirtul. Mod. afôdol = solicitous, anxious, sad. S. Evans.

101'3 pebrur. See pebir gur, 98'6.

101'4 gleu ... yd vam in dev. Omit yd. vam = vam, for vuan.

10'6 Fechid diristan. Prof. J. M. J. thinks that we have here, apparently, a compound name, 'Fechid Diristan.'

101'6 olhiwod = oth õywod. õydod. Scribe wrote first limb of y.

102'2 Itewon, i.e. Iðewon. The form Iðewon arose in the xvith cent. We find it in MSS., in Salesbury's New Testament, in the mod. Bible, but not in the editions of Bps. Morgan and Parry. As well write Jurdgual and Jadhael for Idwal and Ithel. ¶ The combination in is impossible in Welsh. See Grammar, § 40, i.
102'2 itew caer lev a gwidon=yf af. Cp. aeth von, 96'12,—a common construction in old Welsh with verbs of motion.

102'3 dabre de. The pronoun is, as a rule, inserted after verbs, but it seldom counts in the verse. See '6.

102'7 go\textsuperscript{2}yfelhoh. Omit last letter = unfinished z.

102'7 vy\textsuperscript{2}heno = mod. \textsuperscript{p}enw, \textit{i.e.} one syllable: \textit{henw} is heard in the dialects of Gwyned and Morganwg only. In Deheubarth the \textit{vy}- of \textit{yyn} is dropped, \textit{i.e.} "John \textit{yf} \textit{fenw} i, Torri \textit{fenw}, rhad etc."

Instances of \textit{henw} are very rare in vellum MSS.

102'12 merchir. Late addition.

103'1 Mar: Madauc mab Maredut \textit{ap Bledyn ap Cynfyn}. Added both here and at 104'2 by a xvith century hand. Madauc died, 1159.

103'4 anhaur. Cp. Anauor gynhoran huan arwyran, \textit{Anwirin}, 57; ef talha\textsuperscript{2}z o anabl garmaên garant, \textit{Tal.} 17'9; anah\textsuperscript{2}z y ð\textsuperscript{2}yn, 21'12.

103'10 drein . . . . gua\textit{e} loegir in dit \textit{kein}. App. a scr. err. for \textit{kyngeirn}. Cp. Red Book: \textit{Y2} aelwyt honn neus cud \textit{drei}n: mwy gozdyfna\textsuperscript{f}el y\textit{chyngeirn}, 1041'26, \& Myv., A rac pyth ban serth Saeflbn \textit{y\/yn\textit{gk}}\textit{r}\textit{e}irn, 226a. \textit{Drei}n has \textit{keirn} or \textit{cyngreirn} for its rhyme-word in many other places.

103'17 ar claur vagv. There is a farmhouse on the Dulas, which is called Garvagy on a tombstone in Nantmel churchyard.

Dr. J. D. Rhys spelt it \textit{Gorbd Fagu} at the end of the xvith century.

104'3 This big initial K is, in the MS., like the one reproduced in facsimile on page 100'9, with floriated additions in red. [25'4.

105'3 ary\textsuperscript{2}d = ar + grad, \textit{i.e.} a dissyllable. Cp. anylan = an + glan,

105'4 calchwreith, \textit{fem.} of calchfrith, enamelled in various colours.

105'5 diobeith\textsuperscript{o}. This superior \textit{o} is patched with red. Ditto in lines 8, 10, 12, 14, 16. Also after -\textit{eith} 104'9'12'16, 105'3 where, however, the black of the \textit{o} is not visible in all cases. The meaning, if any, is not app. It is certainly no part of the word.

105'5 Haul ow\textit{in} = Hawl Ow\textit{n}, rhyming with "mynn"; \textit{ei} in the ultima interchanges with \textit{y}, as kede\textit{irn},ked\textit{yrn}; thus Ow\textit{n} = Ow\textit{en}.

105'6 Read: Hil t\textit{\textae}r\textit{n} in h\textit{\textae}r\textit{n} hen\textit{\textae}irn. .

105'8 veuder. Cp. Rudyon \textit{beuder} biô a ma\textsuperscript{2}z yrat, \textit{Tal.}, 39'20.

105'8 anhy\textit{weirh} = \textit{unruly}. Cp. anh\textit{\textae}\textit{y}et, 75'12.

B.B.C. I 39
105'8 Darfyll-am oleith = Darfuam oe leith. See Fac. The a, wh. is by a late hd., should come after v at the end of line 8, not before am at the beginning of the next.
105'10 beirt-car. The hyphen is abnormal and prob. lr. ? erasure
105'10 bart clvln dildedieith = a bard of elegant song. Clwm is that which is bound up in cynghane6. Cp. 'cwlwm cer6.
105'14 Oet buelin b'as. Scr. err. for 'bras.' Cp. cirm bras, 101'11.
106'4-5 goleuad. Joined at the top.
106'6 Ac edrych uir de varanres. Baranres = linea. Ox. gloss.
106'7 emendigeid i.e. en = an + bendigeid = un-blessed, accursed.
106'9 vachdeith, i.e. machdeith, "damsel." — J.R.
106'14 trahe altreguch = 4 syllables: t is more like i in MS.
106'16 kadaul. Altd. into the affected form, kedaul. The punctum
delens is very small and faint.
107'11 calch lywarch hen. Written above line by Dr. J. Davies
107'12 ey *** treud. Word erased.
107'15 ac. The end is clubbed, as if a stop followed.
108 The outer third of this page is stained almost black by gall or lime water. The original writing is read with some difficulty.
108'2 ? giwnun. The vellum is very dark here: the i and first limb
of m are not certain. + Cp. cwyr aberth in S. Evans's Dictionary.
108'3 Gozev rywir. A cler. err. for trywir = tri-wyr. See Red
Book 1038-29-30.
108'10 o.ducht = ouch. The e is faint, and the h erased.
108'12 mi nyd. Vellum almost as black as the writing.
108'13 Nyduid *** ycoleic. Repetition of 91'5'6. Something
erased,—uid probably.

140

B.B.C.
INDEX TO NAMES OF MEN AND PLACES.

*—See Paleographical Note.  ep.—epithet.

ab=mab, 4'3, 65'2, 66'11, 67'2, 68'8, 97'6, (69'19'21).  See am.
Aber, 101'12.
Clev [= ? Cletev], 55'11.  *
Dulas, 56'3.
duwir Dyar, 68'10.
Erch, 64'8.  y Berch *  
Frav, 74'8.  Berffro
Gweith, 61'3.
Gwenoli, 63'13.
Llyv, 108'15.
Taradir, 52'12.
Adaon, 21'1.
Adaw 41'14, plant 41'7, 53'15, 77'5
Adonay, 37'8.
Aedan, vir, 15'9.
agor, lluoet, 77'1; cp. Llvagor.
Airgelw, 69'17.
Alld Tryvan, 64'7.  [67'18.  
alludion dierisic, Eitew ac Eidal,  
Alun Dywed, mab Meigen, 65'12.  
Alun Dydwed, tad Run, 65'12.  
am=ab g'w, 69'12, 94'6'12.  
ameraudur, 72'9.  See Arthur.  
amgant, yr, 64'15; yn 66'16.  
anau 67'1, anaw 9'8, 15'4, 16'12;  
rud ac anaw, 77'12.
Angugas edeinauc, 94'14.

Annhun, Duu Paul ac, 38'14.
Anoeth, teulu Oeth ac, 66'4.
anotun, bas ac, 38'9.
Aranwinion, 51'18.
Arav, mab Llywarch hên, 107'14
Arduwdý 47'12, -vý 47'3, 74'8, -ûy  
Aren 89'11 ; Brin, 63'8.  ) 65'14.
Argad, mab Ll. hên, 107'13.
Argydyd it 50'10, Arcoedit 52'10.
Aron a Moesen, 36'1.
Aron, mab Diwinvin, 68'17.
arth o Deheubarth, 59'13.
Arthan, tad Eitivel hir, 66'13.
Arthur 67'13, 94'3, 95'3; ameraudur  
llwyiaudir llawur 72'9; tad  
Llachev 99'16; teulu 103'16.
Arwul melin, march Passcen, 28'2:  
cp. hid in Arwul melin, 92'3.
Arýwderit, gueith, 4'8, 50'6, 62'13.  
aten, 69'2; cp. aden, 14'2.  *
atenv, 72'8.
awallen 43, 49, ofallen 48, 50-52.  
avarv, 99'1.
*  
avon, cad, 61'2.
Awarnach, in neuat, 95'5.
Awraham, 35'9.
awen, Tedei tad, 63'7.  *

B.B.C.  141
baban. See maban. 
Bangor, 77'2, 81'11'18.
bann coge, 83'18; teuly bann, 
103'5; ar vann caer 106'11'13;
banev bre, 89'4. 
Banon, tad Kysceint, 94'8. 
baraffvin, Vnic, 53'5. 
bart, 99, 78'12, 79'5'8, 87'12;
clvn, 105'10; birt 22'6, 42'8, 
51'13, 78'12; 100'11; kiu rev 
bir, 22'6; gostec birt, 78'12; 
yšcinvæn birt, 100'11; bard- 
eir, 42'8; bartonl, 12'9, 37'6; 
bartrin, 67.8'10: cav keineid 99 
See Cuhelin, kert, pridit.
Baton, 77'6.
bedrydant. See Beduir.
bedit, 27'1.
bedwen, 47'1'7'11.
beteg, englynion y, 63'69. 
Bedwir 64'7, Beduir 95'15, B. 
bedrydant, 95'9. See hynedw. 
Beidauc rut, 66'16'19, ab Emer 
Llydau, 62'1. 
(Beli, ab Benlli gawr, 69'21). 
Bely, tad Kaswallau, 28'13. 
Benlli gaur, teulu bann, 103'5; 
(tad Beli, 69'21). 
Bevno, Llan, 63'8. 
bichan brychni, 61'10. 
bychan breichvras, 62'1. 
bit, 47'3, 90'2. 
bre, banev 89'4, guernin 68'4. 
bodauc, tri, 65'3. 
brad, argluid 85'1; o Winet 55'9; 
gulad vebonin 60'5; keli 43'8. 
Bradwen, 69'3. 
Bran, m. Ywerit clod lýdan, 99'14. 
Bran, vab Lil ledieith, 104'16. 
breithin na breithn [Henri, son 
brëchir, 27'11. See Tanauntir. 
brëchvras, ep.of Karadauc, 28'12. 
brein, llithiav, 103'13. 
breithn, 65'17. 
Breint 68'13, gur Bangor 77'2. 
Briauela. See Kelli Uriauael. 
Briheinauc, 65'10; Bry-, tir, 74'1. 
Bridein. See Inis, Prydein. 
Bridlav, 95'15. See hynedw. 
Brin 58'4, 74'5; y dan y 64'4; in 
arterchauc 65'3; in llæthir y 
68'14; kewin 90'8. 
Brin Aren, 63'8: cp. 89'11. 
Brin Ty tul, 92'4. 
Brineirch, guir, 59'4. 
brithion eliv brodzion, llu, 25'11 
Brithon, 60'9'15'16, 61'14, Bry- 
thon, 11'5, 52'6, 61'5. 
Brithuir, 60'16. 
Britu, rfyd, 66'17. 
Bro priw uchein, 92'8. 
* brodorion, 25'12, 51'5, 55'9, 60'8. 
Bruin o Briheinauc, tad Meilir 
Maluinauc, 65'10: Bruyno, 68'1. 
See Note 68'1, & cp. Brwyn Ils. 
Bryheinauc, tir, 74'1; Bri-, 65'10. 
Brython 11'5, 52'6, 61'5, Brithon, 
60'9'15'16, 61'14. 
Bucheslum seri, march Gugaun 
cleðywrut, 27'9. 
Buellt, 75'2. 

B.B.C.
Cad Abergweith, 6i’3.
avon, 6i’2.
Caer leon, 6i’3.
coed Ilueine, 60’3.
Cors Mochno, 6i’2.
Kýminaude, 6i’3.
Kýnuid, 92’10.
Jeithion, 6i’4.
im Mon, 6i’2.
Machavvy, 6i’1.

Kadgyffro, tad Gilberd, 28’9.
Kadwaladir, 48’2, 52’3, 58’12, -ualadir, 60’5.
Kadwallaun, filius K., 27’12.
Caduan, 1’4. See 27’12*
kadwaon, 51’7.
Caeav, 65’17.
caer, 46’1; pimp c., 39’2; ar vann c., 106’11’13. See Castell.
Kader, 63’12, 107’4.
Lev a Gwidion, 102’2.
lleon, kad, 6i’3.
Reon, 60’20.
Sailauc, 55’5.
Seon, 102’2.
Wantvy, 99’2.
Wyrtin, 57’9.
Kain, 44’16, Ka-i, 45’8.
Camlan, 64’6.
Karadauc [reichvras], 28’12.
Caringrun, &ch Guin m. Nud. 98’7
Carnawlauc, march O. m. Vr., 27’8.
Karauc, 63’14. [100’2.
Kareian clad ednic, tad Meuric, carrec camhur 100’10.
Castell Gollwin, 58’5.
Kaswallaun, mab Belý, 28’13.
cath Paluc, 96’13’15.
caur. See Benlli, Eluan.
Cav, 63’4.
Cavall, 93’4, 108’7.
ked, in Rid vaen, 65’11.
Keduýv, 1’3.
Kei, 28’7, 95’1’13, 96’4’11, Guin 94’3, 96’9; Keiwin 46’8, 96’12; gur hir, 96’5.
Keidav, tad Guendolev, 99’12.
Kein [? karin i.e. karn] caled, march Gualchmei, 28’9.
Kein, clun, 68’6.
keimeid, cav, 99.
Keli, 45’2; brad, 43’8; tri trined in celi, 36’12; trindauad keli, 44’7; Crist kely, 83’14.
Kelton, coed, 6i’10, 49’11, 51’6’15.
Kelvi, kewin, 69’6.
Kemeis tir, 69’8.
Kenedir, kaer, 63’12, 107’4.
Kerediciaun, 74’6.
Keri cletifhir, 63’9.
Keri, yg, 66’17; dygen, 75’1.
kert 9’11, 15’10, 48’3, 79’9, 85’10, kyuergir 102’11, kerd 86’8.
kertev 12’11; colowin kertev = Guendolev 99’12; uthir ig kertev = Llachev 99’16.
kertaur 78’7, 79’8; kertorion 26’5, 51’2, 61’11, 62’2, 78’9, 104’11.
Certenhin avon, 66’6.

B.B.C.
Kerwid, 63'3.
Kewin Kelvi, 69'6.
kian, 67'6.
kigrun, Ilv, 64'13.
kimeret trin, 52'12.
Kimri 57'13, 59'4, Kimry 52'5, 62'13, 63'13, Kymry 49'14, 58'12, y Gymary, 48'9.
Kimri, 52'4, 53'7, Ky', 18'3, 58'12.
Kimney, 57'12.
Kimry, 52'5, 58'13, Kimry 52'5, 58'13.
Kimry, 52'5, 58'13.
Kimry, 52'5, 58'13.
Kindilic, 108'14.
Corknud, 67'7.
Gindilic, 91'6.
Kinlluc, 69'7.
Ginlin, 95'8.
Cinbin, 95'8.
Kinlluc, 108'10. See 96'15.
Kinon, 64'3, 103'9, mab Clytno idin, 64'5, Kynon, 67'15, mab Clytno idin 64'1.
Kynan, 64'3, 67'6-2, 68'15.
Kynveli, 69'7.
Kinvelin, 64'4, mab Coel, 68'i5.
Kynreinon, 67'7; ? kinetein, 59'12.
Kinelein, 69'7.
Kinevin, 52'4, 53'7, Kjy', 18'3, 58'12.
Kinevir, 52'4, 53'7, Ky', 18'3, 58'12.
Kintein, 95'8.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
Kinteic, 65'8, 92'1.
kyniscin, yg, 64'4.
Kynon, 67'15, mab Clytno idin, 64'1, Kinon, 63'16, 64'3, 69'7, 103'9, m. Clytno idin, 64'5.
Kynelv pridit maur, 103'1.
Kynuid, kad, 92'10.
Kynvrein, kiywanc y, 59'i2.
Kyrridven, 9'6, 15'2.
Kyseceint, mab Banon, 947.
Kyvrenhin, dev kenev in, 57'io.
[kEy]CWev, Aber, 55'ii.
Deudor, llugirn, 77'1.
Devir teulv, tri, 104'1.
Dewi, 54'7.
dias, 48'5, 62'2.
Dilan, 63'8. Dinon, 3'4.
Dinorben, yn aelwyt, 69'17.
Dinvythy, 47'11.
direid 8'10, 20'4, 70'11, 83'8: direid new, direid daear, 70'4.
dirnaud, pimp, 40'10.
Dissethach, 95'7.
Dived, Diwed. See Dyved.
Div Maurth, 57'3; dyv Llun 49'13; dyv Merchir 46'3, 102'11; dyv iev, 46'4, dyiew 48'8, 61'15.
Diwinvin, tadh Aron, 68'17.
Diwneint, 72'11.
diwir teulv, t, 104'1.
Domenvs, 42'7.
Domni, 37'8, 39'4. [99'8'9-]
Dormach truinrut, cl Maelgun,
Dowit, 18'2, 24'7, 27'6, 39'6, 70'3, 79'14, 88'5, dowit 53'16, dowit 70'4, 97'16.
dyrd arall. See Run.
Drudluid, march Ryterch h., 28'5.
Druoduas, 93'7.
Du hir terwenhit, m'ch Selwy, 28'3
Dulas, Aber, 56'3.
Dulin, guir, 49'4.
Dunaud deinwin, t. Deinoel, 56'1.
duwy Dyr, 56'10, duwir 62'7.
duwir Dyr, Aber, 68'10.
dywy caun, Dyved, 74'6.
Dufrin, 29'7, 100'6'8.
Diffrin Cluit, 74'12.
Dyfrin Gewel, 65'15.
Diffrin Guwy, 47'1.
Dyffrin Hawren, 73'1.
Diffrin Machavvû, 48'6.
Dyfrîdiauc, 54'12.
Dyganhvû, 47'4, 74'9, -uû, 55'15.
Dyved 63'1, Dyved 60'11, dyv cam, 74'6; Diwed tir, 61'4; gychin Dyved 53'5; pendeuic D., 59'16: (Dyuet, 69'17).
Dyved, Diwed, ep. of Alun, 65'12
Dyuel, ab Erbin, 4'1, Dywel, 65'16
Dywel, ep. of Silit, 68'3.
dyv. See div.

(Earwrwen, verch Hennin, 69'15.)
ebediv am Maelur, 69'12.
Edeinauc, 18'7; ep. of Anguas, Edernaun, 74'11. [94'13.
Edînr, in, 79'3.
Edrwyvû, 47'13; in E., 68'3.
Edwin imon 47'4, brenhín 75'7.
Egluí, ñgodir Hên, 63'9.
ehon tuthbleit. See Ruthir e. t.
Eidal tal ýfcvn, dieffic alltud, 67'17'18.
Eidauc, meibon, 55'4.
Eidin cyminauc, 94'14, minit, 95'7
Ellînvû, 68'4. [see Iân.
Ellîver virînit, 27'1.
eîlon 16'2, 47'8, 60'12'19, 61'5.
(Eîngûl, 48'17).
(Eînîynvû, ab Cunedda, 69'19).
Eitew, diessic alltud, 67'17'18.
Eithir, mab Lîywrach hên, 107'12.
Eitivlch hir, mab Arthan, 66'12.

Eitoel, 11'2.
Eiwonit elvit tir 69'4; Eiwonit 74'7
Elæth, 70'1'12.
Elcwîth, 67'14. *
Ellûn, 63'8'10.
Elgæn, 2'6, 37'4'1.
Elîfer, seith meib, 5'9.
Ellûnfer, ab Ner, 68'8.
Eloû, 37'6, 71'4.
Elwael, 75'2.
Eluan gaur, 103'4.
elvit, 24'6, 35'7, 60'2, 87'13, 88'13, 90'11, 91'4, 103'3, elvit tir, 69'5.
Eîvû, Llan, 68'4.
Emer Lîydau, t. Beidauc rut, 67'2
Emreis, 96'3.
Epint, 65'15.
Erbin, tad Dywel 4'3, 65'16, tad Gereint, 71'11.
Erbin, suyt, 66'7.
Erch, Aber, 64'8. *
Ergig, 74'3.
Ergrid avon, in, 64'2. [72'3.
Eir Tîwî a Teiwi, 51'17* erîron, Errîth, 2'3.
Erthr, ap Lî'ch hên, 107'12.
Ervid, 68'3.
(Eryri, pendeuic, 48'18).
escîp 56'12, 84'3, agKyueith 61'9*. ethîn, 55'14.
etîl, 82'9'11, etîl, 82'15. *
Eusas, 74'3.
Eva, 43'12.
Eiwonit 74'7, Eiwonit 69'4.

146
Hal art, in, 49'2.
hael, ep. of Fyrnuael, 66'11, and
of Riterch, 28'5, 52'11, 56'16, 57'16, 64'9.
Hael Hywel o bwrs y wlad.
haelaf, ep. of Hywel, 76'7.
hael, ep. of Fyrnuael, 66'2. 52'11, 56'16, 57'16, 64'9.
hael, ep. of Fyrnuael, 66'2. 52'11, 56'16, 57'16, 64'9.
haelaf, ep. of Hywel, 76'7.
Hawren, Dyffrin, 75'1.
Heilin, 100'12.
Helet, Llan, 64'10.
beli, 54'4.
hén, ep. of Llywarch, 64'14, 107'8
Hén egluis, 63'9.
(henben, ep. of Hennin, 69'17.)
(Hennin henben, L.Earrwen, 69'16)
Henri, breenhin na b., 62'15.
heul 38'11, 46'10-16, 83'13, 88'6.
ignoreid, 10'6, 84'3.
hir, ep. of Eitivlch, 66'12; of
Gwallauc, 63'14; of Jeithon, 103'7; godvff hir, 28'7.
Hiraethauca, 83'2.
Hirgwevn, 68'17.
Hir vynyt, 66'8.
Hirell, 57'5. cp. Bro Hiryell,
in Red Book of Hergest, 1404'41
Hirerv minit, 69'9.
hirvaut, 79'10.
hud = Guin mab Nud, 98'8.
hoev etifir, tri, 28'11.
Hwetil, 51'9.
hyneiw = Beduir a Bridlav, 95'15.
Hwyltyt, tad Fyrnuael hael, 66'11.
Hywel, 76'1, Hwel, 76'9, guledic
75'4, haelaf 76'7.
Hweltwel, welmor, v. Goronwy, 73'13
Jal, 74'11.
Jaspar Griffith, 5 m, 46 m *
Idas, 87'8, Itas, 62'5. Judas.
Idin, ep. of Clytno, 64'2'5. cp. Eildin
Jeithion, kad, 61'4.
Jeithon hir, ar clawr, 103'6.
Jew, dyw 46'4, dywy 48'8.
Ineitur, 2'2. See Deutur.
Inis Pridein, 27'7, 28'16'11. Teir
rac ýnis ar teir inis, 75'3.
Job.
Joff, 42'13.
joz, 11'11, 82'11.
is codic, 81'4.
isco, luic, 81'6.
Iscolan, ñsolheic, 81'2'3.
isel gwelitin, 64'1.
Itas, 62'5, Idas, 87'8. Judas
Iweter, 102'2.
Iwetir, in Rodwut, 92'14. See
Iwerton, 54'4. [Ywetir.
Llachar mab Run, milur mirein,
68'6, Byv niver, 68'10.
Llachev, 96'9, mab Arthur, 99'16
Llan Bevno, 63'8.
Elvy, 68'4.
Helet, 64'10.
Morvael, 64'8.
Padarn, 63'16.
Ilanerch, 49'15.
Ilawir, ar clawr, 103'14.
Ilawir, llwyteudir = Arthur 72'10.
Llaeghein, ep. of Llvch, 66'6.
Llauygfes, ep. of Llev, 66'14.
Llaur, 66'1, 75'10, 97'2.
B.B.C. 149
llaur, new a, 78'6, 101'15; o nef
hid laur, 58'12; y dyv laur,
41'11, 58'12; y laur 99'6.
llauynnauc, ep. of Lluch, 94'14.
Llech Vaelvy, kewin, 46'7.
Lledieith, ep. of Llir, 104'16.
(Lleedin, 69'16).
Lledneint, y rug Llewin ae,
68'13.
Uedneis, ep. of Livid, 69'7.
Llein, 74'8.
Ll^n.
Lleinauc, tad Gwallauc, 97'6, Lleinnauc, -8, 10, Lleynnauc, -i2.
Lleynnac, tad Lloegir, 100'4.
Lleisaun, 79'7.
Llemenic, 68'4.
Lleon, kad Caer, 61'3.
Llethir y Brin, 68'14.
Llev, mab Llwyarch hên, 107'14.
Llev Powis, 105'5.
Lleuiri Guynnassesd, 67'3. cf. llen-
tir, 45'6; and note scribal error
Linn altered to Lle, 66'14. *
lleuon, 96'13; lleon, 77'9. *
llereu, 36'4.
(Llewelin ap Cynfric, 46'19).
Llewin ae Lledneint, y rug, 68'13.
Llia gvitel, 65'14. [See Llýr.
Llir lledieith, tad Bran, 104'16.
Llis Gwallauc, 97'4.
Llis, rvif = Meigen, 64'17.
Llivelit, tad Llŷtuauc, 66'10.
Lloegir, 55'14'16, 64'13, 103'11, Lloegŷr, 48'7.
Lloegir, mab Llleynnauc, 100'4.
Lloegrui, 54'9.
loer, 38'11, 88'7.
log desseffor, 16'11.
log'dorth, 16'12, 72'2.
llu ouit, 66'2. [28'12.
Livagor, march Karadauc B.,
lluot agor, 77'1.
Lluc výnit, 108'9.
Livch llauenghin, 66'6.
Lluch llauynnauc, 94'13.
Lluid, Merchín march, 46'15.
Llvid lledneis, 69'7.
Lluiucin, kad Coed, 60'3.
Llun, 38'8, dyv, 49'14.
Lliundein, 58 in margin, 77'4.
Lliuscor, 66'17.
Llut, tad Creuridlad, 98'9, tad
Tawloegy, 68'19.
Llŷtauc, unab Lliweli, 66'10.
Llŷant, 46'1.
Llŷchur, 67'3.
Llŷdau, ep. of Emer, 67'2.
Llŷr, t. Manawidan, 94'10. See Llir
llŷth-er, 36'4; -ir ig cuir, 38'11.
Llŷv, Aber, 108'15; Lliv, 67'3.
llŷv niver, ep. of Llachar, 68'10.
Llŷnvak, Rîv, 66'16.
Llŷwarq 93'11, hên, 107'8'13,
Llŷwarq hên, 64'14. Meiron—
see Arav, Argad, Ethhir, Erthir,
Gwen, Llev, Mecht, Pill, Sand-
dew, Seliw, & Vrien.
Llŷuelin, 52'13, 55'16.
llŷwiawdir llawur = Arthur, 72'10.
(Llŷwŷ, 69'16).

150

B.B.C.
Mab. See ab, am.

mab Guendit 5o'14, Ossvron 64'5.
maban, 48'12, 51'12, 61'5; vebin, Mabon am Melld, 94'12. [13'11*]
Merchin, march Lluid, 46'15.  
Merchir, dyv, 46'3, 102'12; mer- 
chýrdit, 48'7.  
mererid, 106'11-16, 107'1.  
mererid, 22'1.  
Mervin, 46'12.  
meuetauc, Maes, 67'14.  
*Meuric ar kewin y gureic, 97'm.  
Meuric, mab Karreian c.e., 100'2.  
Mihagle, 32'12.  
minur mirein = Llachar, 68'5.  
myneich yn varchogion, 47'10,  
*mýneich 56'13.  
minit Eidin, 95'7; Ellivert 27'1*;  
maon 69'20; Hir vinit, 66'8;  
Hierv m. 69'9.  
Mirtin, 37'5, Myrt-, 2'l, 6-2'8'l.  
(Merddin, m. Morfryn, 46'17'20)  
Mochno.  *See Cors M.  
Mochnvy, rid, 47'3.  
Moesen, 36'1.  
Môn, 60'6; o amtiret, 60'9; arben-  
ygaul, 47'16; Edwín imon, 47'4;  
kad im M., 61'2; aeth V., 96'12.  
Mor, 65'4; maurhidic, diessic un-  
ben, mab Peredur, 65'7; Mor  
amaurdic, 63'12, 107'4.  
Morccanhvc 77'8.  *See Morgant.  
Mordci, kinytion, 53'2.  
(Morfryn, tad Merddin), 46'17'21.  
Morgant, o hil, 77'8.  
Morgant, gulad, 74'4 = Morccan-  
hvc, 77'8.  
Moral, 63'5.  
Morien, 63'5.  
morua, 69'14, 100'14, -va 100'9.  
Morvael, Llan, 64'8.  
morynion moelon, 61'7.  
Mug, mawr treuit, 93'1, 108'5.  
MUGC, 93'6.  *Note that mawr  
treuit do not mean mawr dre-  
fydd as usually transliterated  
but mawrdrewydd.  The phonet-  
ico of MUGC, 'the mighty smiter'  
beat Mechýdd to death.  See  
93'6-7, &a cp. Mechit.  
mur, ior 11'11, egloc 65'5, eglu-  
103'15, eluit '3, galon '8, Prý-  
dein '12, gwrewnnic 77'6.  
Mýdno, tad Vgnach, 102'8.  
Mýdron, tad Mabon, 94'6.  
mýnogí, 12'9.  
ymnvent Corbre, 63'10.  
mýnver, 88'6.  
Mýnvý, dyffrin, 74'4; tîr, 59'14.  
Mýrtin, 77'1, 2'l, 6-2'8'l, Mir-, 37,  
5.  *See Kaer Wyrtin, 57'10.  
Nant Convý, 74'12.  *See Pennant.  
nav kanmaul, 43'9; nav gradnew,  
42'5; nav guiton 96'12; nav  
torwy new, 88'3.  
Neur, tad Ellifner, 68'8.  
new a llaur, 78'6, 101'15.  
new ac eluit, 88'13.  *See direid,  
nav, Pedýr, Periw, Reen.  
Nevúy, plant, 75'7.  
nognav, 12'5.  
Nortmándi, 54'2'10.  
Nortmin, 58 in margin.  
Nűf, tad Gwin, 98'8, 99'4.  
Nýnhav, 46'14.  
B.B.C.
Oeth ac Anoeth, teulu, 66'4.
offereid, 84'2.
Ogyrven, 97, 14'9, 15'2.
Oliver vfit, 27'1.
Omni, 66'17.
on, 37'8.
on verev, 48'10.
orian, 13'5.
Ossvran, mab, 64'5.
Owein, 60'4, 64'1, bet in Llan helet, 64'10.
Owein, mab Vrien, 27'8; ab Urien 64'7; bet in Llan Morvael.
Owein, niab Vrien, 27'8; ab Urien 64'7; bet in Llan Morvael.
Owein, niab Vrien, 27'8; ab Urien 64'7; bet in Llan Morvael.
Owein, niab Vrien, 27'8; ab Urien 64'7; bet in Llan Morvael.
Owein, niab Vrien, 27'8; ab Urien 64'7; bet in Llan Morvael.
Owein, niab Vrien, 27'8; ab Urien 64'7; bet in Llan Morvael.
Owein, niab Vrien, 27'8; ab Urien 64'7; bet in Llan Morvael.
Owein, niab Vrien, 27'8; ab Urien 64'7; bet in Llan Morvael.
Owein, niab Vrien, 27'8; ab Urien 64'7; bet in Llan Morvael.
Owein, niab Vrien, 27'8; ab Urien 64'7; bet in Llan Morvael.
Owein, niab Vrien, 27'8; ab Urien 64'7; bet in Llan Morvael.

Padarn, Llan, 63'16.
pader, 21'8'9'12, 84'4.
palach, pen, 95'6.
Paluc, cath, 96'14'15.
pant Gwinn Gvinionauc, 65'3.
paraduis 40'7.
Passc, 88'14.
Passcen, filius Vrien, 28'2.
pater et fili et spiritu, 37'7-8.
Paul ac Annhun, 38'4.
paul cored, 81'11.
pebir gur, 98'6. *op. infra.*
pebrur, 101'3.
Pedir,[11'11], pen pob ieith 83'12,
-yr 71'1, porthaur new, 71'3.
pedridauc, 73'15, pedror, 11'12.
pedrival, 69'3; pedrynol, 64'8 *=
peddrael, 86'11; pedrydant, 76'11
95'9; pedryfanhauc, 55'3.
pelis, 92'2'6'10.
pegor, 18'5.

tenbaladir, Kýmri, 58'12.
pendewic Dyued, 59'15.
(pendecueil Eryri), 48'18.
*pendragon, ep. of Uthir, 94'7.
Penguern, 48'15.
Penmimit, 52'10.
Pennant Turch, 66'13.
*pen palach, 95'6.
Penrin, 74'5.
pewetic, ep. of Peredur, 65'8.
Peredur pewetic, tad Mor, 65'8.
perthic, 53'17.
*Peryton, 63'15.
periw new, 44'1, 78'6, 93'8; perýw
pilgëint, 21'8, 70'7.
Fyll, mab Llywarch hên, 108'4.
Pimlumon, 47'7.
pimp kaer, 30'2.
pimp dirnaud, 40'10.
pimp penaeth, 54'2.

Ponwys, 74'13; glyu, 57'4; llew, 105'5
Pridein, 58m, 60'7, 92'7; inis, 27'7,
28'1'6'11: unpen o P., 67'2;
teernwelch P., 79'3; milvir P.,
100'5; milgun bridein, 100'7.
(Prydein, 69'20), 73'10; o tirion
P., 60'6; trafulv P., 52'12; mur
Prydein, 103'12.
Prydin, kad im, 49'3.
pridit 87'12, 103'2. *See bart.*
pridit maur, ep. of Kyntelv, 103'2.
prisc, 57'15.
*priv uchegin, Bro, 92'8.
*pryued, mor, 81'19.
Pryderi, 63'13.
Pyd, tad Run, 64'2.
Rallt, iny, 69'12. See Alld.
Reged, ep. of Owein, 92'13.
reen, 137; ren new, 29'12, 32'33,
83'2'10, 88'15; Devs ren, 9'1
Ren 88'11, 93'10.
Reon, Kaer, 60'20. See Rid Reon.
Ri-. See Ry-
riane, ergynan, 29'6.
Rid Reon, 52'4, 64'3.
Rid Vaen ked, 65'11.
Rid Vochnvý, 47'3.
Ryd Britu, 66'17.
(Ryt Gýnan gýhoeret, 69'18).
Ridev, in ñ, 68'11.
Rieinve, 77'8.
Riguenev, tad ruyw, 68'12.
Rogan, a want Run, 69'1.
rrin, 46'3; rinn, 94'9.
Ris, o hil, 57'11; Rys, 2'9.
Ritech, Riterch. See Ryderch h.
Riv Didmuý, 59'11.
Riv Liýnav, 66'16.
rodwit, 92'5, -wut Iwerit, 92'14.
Romani, 61'14.
Run, tra, 49'8.
Run, (69'15), kýwranc R. ar Drvd arail, 93'5, 108'8.
Run, Ri oet ew, 68'20, 69'1.
Run, mab Alun Diwed, 65'12.
Run, mab Þyð, 64'2.
Run, tad Llachar, 68'6.
Run, tad Meigen, 64'16'17, 65'2.
rut, ep. of Beidauc, 66'16'19, 67'1.
Ruthir ehon tuthbléit, march Gilbord, 28'8.

Ruzon, ruův enit ran, 67'9; R.
rylevanc daerin, 67'11.
Ruvoir, 82'15.
ruův, mab Rigenev, 68'11.
Rý—. See Ri—
Rýddnant, glan, 68'20.
Rými, 62'12. *
Rýs, 2'9, Ris, 57'11.
Rýterch hael, 28'5, Rýderch 49'16,
Ritych h. 57'16, 64'9,
Ritech h. 52'11. ? Rýdirch, 50'3.
Saeson 60'7, pen Saeson 66'7,
Saesson, 48'10, 51'13, 52'5,
57'12, 58'5, 60'14'16, 103'7.
(Sais, 125'29).
Sallauc, Kaer, 55'5.
(Sanauc, 69'14.)
Sanféred, 83'12.
Sarffren, iný, 58'5.
seint 34'4, 71'11, 85'5, 106'4.
seith seint, etc., 34'4.
seith gauaw...ka...tan, etc., 6.
seith meib Elissen, 58'9.
Seithennin sinhuir vann 63'11,
-hin, 106'6, synuir v., 107'3.
Selif, mab Llýwarch hên, 108'4.
Selýw, mab Kýnan garrvin, 28'4.
Seon, caer, 102'2.
Seri. See Bucheslum S., 27'10.'
Siaun, 69'9.
Siliu, 68'3.
Suanau, 23'24.
[63'11, 107'3.
Sýnhuir vann, ep. of Seithennin, suýt Erbin, 66'7.

B.B.C.
Vaelvý, llech, 46'7.
Vaen ked, Rid, 65'11.
Vagy, claur, 103'17.
vann caer, yr, 106'7, van k, 106'13.
Wantvý, kaer, 99'2.
veibonin, brad gulad, 60'5.
Welmor, ep. of Hýwel, 73'13.
wenestir, finaun, 106'8'11.
Vochnvý, rid, 47'3.
Uriauael, Kelli, 67'4.
Vrýthon, 61'5. See Brýthon.
Výnýt, Hir-, 66'8.
Wyrtin, Kaer, 57'9.
Warvý, 74'5, Guarvý, 50'6, Warrvý, welugan, 2'4.
wibir winit, 99'10.
wid, 43'7.
(Wiliam Sion, 125'33).

wineu. See Guineu, Guýneu.
nir Aedan, 15'9.
vir Vrien, Madauc, 65'6.
uiron Yswein, 58 m. [98'14.
vrth-av, 16'3; -i, 44'13; -id 68'3,
Wtic, gueith, 83'11. See Gwtic.
wýant, 46'2.
výthneint, 94'5.

Ynýs, teir rac, 75'3. See Inis.
Yscolan, 81'2, Iscolan, 81'3.
ystarn de winey, 83'1'36. Cf.
Guýnev, march Kei.
Yftawin, 96'11.
Ystradvi, 74'5. Ystyrady.
Ystýuacheu, 67'4.
Yswein, uiron, 58 (margin).
yton, Kad ar, 61'1.
Ywerit coddylan, tad Bran, 99'14.
Cf. in rodwut iwrit, 92'14.
Some of the less familiar forms of Verbs.

a. 2 sg. PRES. IND., in old poetry, often ends in -t, i.e. *yθ = y vel -t-

Angiésred 937, 99'10; clivit 20'5; kyuerchyt 79'16; digonit 10'7; doit 98'2, 102'1; erchit 97'16; gogyuuerchit 98'1; geneit 23'5; inmaredit 19'6; medrit 92'5; rotit 98'1; shillit 99'9. Kedwi 43'12, erti 55'1, &c.

b. 3 sg. PRES. INDICATIVE of adbaw = eteu 10'2'5; of taraw = tereu 63'1'3; of cadw = rycheidw 14'6; of llanw = leinw 10'1'1; of berwi = berw 10'1'1; of erchii = eirch 31'11 (also cyu-eirch 31'9, 50'4, 50-06'14, en-eirch 50'2, kywer- 16'6); parch-av = peirch 50'5; of trengi = treinc 70'9; of diang=av = ry dieinc 91'8; of codi = 43'6 = cawd 14'6; of digoni = dichau 71'7; of nedi = nawd 81'1, 70'1; of cronni = crawn 31'3; arvoll-av = ervill 19'1, 101'6; gwel-av, 245'4, gwy147'8.

c. 3 sg. PRETERITES in -aud. Diwawd 42'13, 44'7, diwod 45'2, diwawd 69'6, ryn divod 61'13; guaraud 39'8.

d. 3 sg. PRETERITES in -as,-es,-is,-vyss,-ws. Bradas 81'9; cauas 66'3, dyllivas 87'8; gueias 101'16, rythewelas 101'12; ry daddas 74'2; tuyllas 81'9; digoner 100'14; rotes 42'16, 66'15; ry toes 106'7; cedwis 43'12, ry chedwis 14'7; ry chynis 14'8; tregdis 21'13, 70'2; baraury 43'13; bendigius 35'9; bilwis 43'1; brissiis 101'3; crevis 86'10; kyunnis 40'8; guisewis 43'16; ry wiscuis 75'10; minnvis 44'4; pechuis 41'11; tinnuis 97'5'11; bendigus 36'1; fruinclymuis 93'13.

e. 3 sg. PERFECTS PASSIVE in -ad,-ed. Caffad 95'2; caffod 16'2; diallad 63'3; rim aruada 23'1; ry parad 85'10; suinad 23'10; arched 73'10; colled 95'2; digoned 36'8; gauned 65'14, 73'9, ri aned 53'15; proved 40'1; roted 23'12; ry doded 81'10'7.

Prof. Strachan writes in the Revue Celtique, 1907: "It is well-known that the Subj. of the Irish verb has formally only two tenses, a present and a past. I have discovered . . . clear indications that in British, as in Irish, there were at one time only two tenses . . . In the same passage an earlier text shows the past Subj. when a later exhibits the plpf. Thus R.B. MAB, yr gws gwelsei = W.B. kyn nys rhwolhei 45'22 &c. . . . Later plpf. Subj. forms = plpf. Ind., and have come from them. . . The spread of the plpf. Ind. to the Subj. goes along with the disappearance of b forms in the Subj., whereby the past Subj. came to coincide in form with impf. Ind., except in a few words . . . and even there is a tendency to substitute bytrn for brown.

As Thurneysen has pointed out in K.Z., XXXI, 10, the plpf. Ind. is in itself a British innovation, modelled on the impf. In Early Welsh the impf. is still found in a plpf. sense in the apodosis of conditional sentences, e.g. *duir a collcet bei nas prinkesi = man would have been lost if He had not redeemed him . . . bei yswyr ym . . . nys gwanaun = if I had known &c." B.B.C., 41'1 & 81'12.

In his paper on the Subj. Modd in Irish Prof. Strachan has shown that r-, is found with the past, only in exceptional circumstances. "In Welsh ry is absent in the instances quoted from the B.B.C. and in a couple of others, but more generally it is present. Here obviously we are confronted with a Welsh innovation to get a more distinct form to express the plpf. sense. A similar use of ry is found with the Pres. Subj. when it has the force of a perfect, cf. Eru II, 218. This use, however, is not without its exception." See a digonon = what we have done 30'3. *Continued from page 112 q.v.
APPENDIX & POSTSCRIPT.

ABCD{E|FG|HI|J|K|L|MN|OPQRSTUVWXYZ

This German fount, in various sizes, and the letters specially cut represent the Large Initials referred to on page xxxvii above. All are red, except those particularised below. Black: A 46'1.

Green: A 48'4, 49'8, 50'15, 51'14, 52'1; B 41'5, 87'3; D 73'11; E 47'7, G 85'7; H 61'10, 62'16, 70'13; K 104'3; N 74'2; S 106'6; V 76'10.

Chrome: E 23'4; G 10'12, 86'6; K 18'1; M 84'2; N 24'9.

The above fount, in smaller capitals, represents red letters in the MS., except those enumerated below which are black.

A 78'35'8'10'13, 82'3, 85'1; B 91'9; D 46'911'13; E 63'45'13, 65'1, 66'28, 90'4; G 107'11; H 83'13, 90'14, 107'15; M 46'14; O 90'1; S 91'1; T 35'7, 19'10, 27'11, 65'2, 83'10, 89'3, 107'13, 108'1.

Certain of the large capitals are floriated,—in Black, B 87'3, 88'3; K 18'1; in Red, A 48'3; B 41'5; K 104'3; coloured in Chrome: the human head on page 25, & the hound Dormarch on page 97; also corners of the square enclosing D, G7'1, with black in the centre.

For further details see Facsimile, and its prefatory note.

The Tables of the Verbs have crowded out the analysis of the orthography. The Notes were printed over a year ago, otherwise the Verbs would have fared similarly. As there is no real end to any work, only a leaving off, I stop with the few corrections and additions which follow. First comes xxvii of the preface.

Nis credav goel can mid kerth. Why do we say "God bless you" to the man who sneezes? We do not know, but the persistence of the ritual shows the importance of the dogma in our ancestral religion. We are all suckled in creeds outworn: when we are grown up we repeat our catechisms, ancient and modern, with equal fervour and equal ignorance of the meaning. Our minds are swayed by nursery tales, and we ever find it necessary to dash past dark places to escape bogies of the mind. Our bard, to keep up his spirits, sings aloud: 'In the hands of my Lord I will dress to-day: a sneeze I hear,—it will not hurt me, I will not believe it. I will dress me seemly well: I will not believe an omen, because it is not certain; He who created me will sustain me.' 82'3-7. Later he tries to rationalize on the subject, for he reflects that where there is a nose there will be sneezing, 83'5. But it is safe to assume that sneezing perturbed his soul to the end.

46'17 The statement that Merkin is the author of the matter on 47-62 is too absurd to discuss. Note the dates of the events, p. xxviii, etc.

May-day, 1907.

J.G.E.

B.B.C.
Scribal Errors.

7'6 gelho for gweilo. 112 Eitool for Eitol. cp. 67'17, & Bruts 140.
16'9 hun for ?Anhun i.e. Anton-y, the father of monachism. cp.
23'3 nin cred ni. 31'9-10 ore . . . . wen[ert 41'12]. Omit.
29'3 welli for wellig, 3sg. Pres. Ind. of gwelligaw from gwall=.
43'14 gyth for gwyth, see 44'2. Llywarch Reynolds.
49'9, 89'11, 91'14 yscud, yscud for the old monosyllabic scuid.
64'1 urtin for urtin. 92'8 yar can for ?yar varch can.
84'2 bid, m. for eccles, f. Note hesgrip ae khideid, and metre.
84'13 Rhun a ryuetnaud i.e. Rhun o ryvebw-dawd.
87'8 dylivas. Metre requires a disyllable. † ?dyl̂las.
94'5 mi ae guarding for ys mi ae guarded = ae guarded ys mi. Cb.
Arnun nin cred ni nep = Arnun nep nin cred. 23'3.
105-106. kedyndemteith for kedynteith.

Equations.

6'3 vuelin = uvelin. 8'1 odiu = godiv. 9'12 Cathyr = † Jr. cinteir.
8'4 pedd = prayer, from Lat. Pel-o. 13'1 mywir from memori-a.
9'1 ren = riem, ruling power, from an oblique case of regen-s.
10'4 kywyrgrin kyvle = kvyr-gyrn kvy-lev.
47'6, 58'6 dillad = coat of mail. 53'14 nymad = ny mad.
Eiry mynyd acdo oeth ; Bit glaf pob trwm llom llot noeth.
100'16 golchw. Verbal noun. † cp. molim.

Additional Notes.

22'1, 87'15 dinwaste . . . . dinwashone. Scr. errors for dinnute
. . . . diwnune i.e. imperfects, and dissyllables. The plpf. is an
22'12 pir wu-yf. This rhymes with dikivolu. The f is mute. Cb.
the rhyme-words of kylvle = kvyr-lej 10'4; lii=liif 62'15, &c.
He took such cognisance of men and things,
If any best a horse you felt he saw . . . . . . . . .
Yet stared at nobody,—you stared at him,
And found, less to your pleasure than surprise,
He seemed to know you and expect as much. R. Browning.
33'1 Kintevin = ' before May 9.' Pughes. See xxx'7-18. -nt is usually
reduced to nh. Cb. Annhun 38'14; canhyn 16'6; kinhman 6'5;
keinheid for keinheid, from keinheid 9'9, 15'4; tormenheid 1039.
38'9 anotun = abyss, from an+go+dwvyn. The intensive particle
an must not be confounded with the negative an, in words like
anchvant 73'4, anhetauc 127, enweir 87'6, enrydet 54'7, enryuet
55'7, where the a is affected by the following palatal vowels.

B.B.C. 159
61'5 eilon = *aliens, = strangers. Lat. al-i-us. cp. Taliessin 43'8:
Noc eillon du traeth Gyell kaeth Dyfet.
Deu traeth = app. the strands of Fishguard and Newport. Both strands belong to the old lordship Marcher, or barony of Kemes, which "was originally independent of the Palatinate of Pembroke" in Dyfed. The Norman leader "Martin de Tours or de Turribus," brought the eillon into du traeth, and established them there. Note that Newport is Trefdraeth, vel 'Trewdrith' in Welsh.
Cp. merwyrôg, 88'8 below.
81'6 See note p. 133, and footnote 28 of page xvii.
82'1-7 See xx'17, and postscript, page 158.
82'4 Nid ew olyduu = ?byduu = pydyrw, or pydowy, i.e. 'a sneeze can do no harm — I won't believe it.' See Postscript.
82'4 coel = Ir. cîl, gl: auspiciwm. Kerth=cert-us.
83'1 Redech. cp. Lotus M.S.E. fol. 1: 'a rei onadurit a adassant y redech, ac ereill yn gbyl y dalassant, ac ereyll o newyd a ossodasant.' Saddle thy bay, with bridle white, coursing Himethog with quivering mane.
88'8 merwerti mor, the tossing or tumult of the sea, [? flood-tide]. wave, agitation, frivolity, pleasure=22'1. cp. Ir. mor-fairryge; also, Bran mab y werif (fem.), 99'14, with Bran vab ilyr. See M. Loth's article in Revue Celtique, 1907, and 62'14 above.
96'9 diheiti = un-reachable i.e. unattainable.
96'11 Ysawingun. The Ysgawynyng of Aneirin, 20'6, naturally suggests Ysawingun = Ysgawyn. See Note p. 137.
98'13 urth i fruin yd wet. The line is app. a syllable short. Read: ? wrth i frwun nyd hê-wê, (See x'31). For the assimilation of of consonants cp. cândyd k. = can ryd kerîh 82'6; arid = ar rid 92'5; wi wyv = wyv wyv 100'6.
98'15 erir mor terruin. See page xi, footnote 4. ; & cp. Pal. Note 51'17. 101'6-8 Fechit looks like a verb—3 sg. Pres. Ind. Sense suggests 'nu nyth crrvll, but that does not explain the hangedl 'im afod.' The third line contrasts favourably the reception given to the subject of the poem by the bard with that by Tristan.
106'y vachteith=morwyrn. Br. Mates servanten'; corn. maghteth, O. Ir. -macadhê, 'adult' ; Gothic mag-adh, O.E. maed al. magd, 'servant.' cf. middchen. V. HENRY.
CORRECTIONS & ADDITIONS

ix 8-9 “The subject is the Battle of Arvderyll, in which Maelgwn and his men took a decisive part.” When I wrote that sentence I was mentally fast asleep.* As Maelgwn is said to have died in 547, he could not have been at Arvderyll in 573. Though I had learnt this from the Annales Cambriae, and noticed the change of metre at 47, yet, in common with others, I failed to perceive that two different dialogues had been compressed into one, till Mr. Egerton Phillimore called my attention to the fact. The scribe, we may suppose, turned over two or more leaves of his original together, thus omitting the end of the first, and the beginning of the second dialogue. The speakers being the same in both dialogues the change of subject escaped the scribe’s notice, and long has his mistake lived undetected. The first half only, therefore, concerns Maelgwn, with whose court Taliesin is associated. Myrrhin, called the King of Dyved in the Vita Merlini, figures as the bard of the men of the South. These two bards are the representatives of the rival combatants. Mr. Phillimore identifies Tracth Tryvyrwyd, 1-6, the Tribruit of Vellaennus, with the Solway Firth, which appears as Tracht Ronra in the Irish Life of Adamnan.

That Maelgwn made a descent on Dyved is clear. Witness the death of Dywel ab Erbin, 42, and his grave in the Plain of Caeo, 6516. The name of Elgan† figures as one of the four princes of the adjoining parish of Ll. Sawyl, and is commemorated in Tallywng Elgan, in the upper hamlet of Talley parish. Erbin and Elgan figure in the line of the sixth century Kings of Dyved,† where Kyndur appears among their ancestors. Kedwyw, or its cognate Cetin (B. of Ll. Ddu, 140) occurs in Blaen Cediw in Ll. Gan; and Llether Cadwan, in Ll. Gathen, commemorates his companion. These and other interesting identifications Mr. Phillimore proposes to print soon.

xxiii–xxviii. These pages were written with the help of the Bruts, and Lewis’s Topographical Dictionary. The dates given are those of the Bruts, which are generally a year or two out. The local history of Lewis needs revision, but as Histories of England, including the latest, are silent on the events treated in our text, I found it impossible to verify anything. Students will therefore accept nothing on trust.

xxiv 9-15 Omit: “It only mentions Bachwy . . . is too late”— “Robert of Belesme”—“or Bachwy.” The rivulet Bachwy is a

* See Report on Welsh MSS., vol. i., p. 120; and Skene’s Four Ancient Books of Wales, vol. i., pp. 66-67.

B.B.C. 161
tributary of the Severn, which it joins above Llan Idloes, as stated by Lewis, who nevertheless makes the mistake of writing "Machawy or Bachwy" elsewhere.

xxiv. Note 41. Gint. Mr. Arthur Jones, of the Manchester University, has called my attention to Mr. Alex. Bugge's Norsemen in Ireland, where it is shown that the foreigners who held the Irish coast were not Danes, but Norwegians. Mr. Jones also points out that in the Bruts Norsemen were confounded with Germans (267'20-21, 273'10-11). Llwc Garmon = Wexford.

xxvii'17 omit "and again at Winchester in 1172." Prof. T. F. Tout.


xxiii. Read: Oh the little more, and how much it is;
And the little less, and what worlds away. Robert Browning.

I mis-quoted from memory, having read the lines between Sidney and Melbourne in 1881, and never seen them again. Cancel Pal. Notes 12'5, 22'12, 29'3, 94'5, 95'4, 101'6.

Cancel last paragraph of Pal. Notes 11'4, 30'7, 71'10b, 82'9, 83'1b, 84'8, 92'8; also first sentence of footnote 17, p. xiv.

For 'amhad,' read 'amhad' 97, & for 'naut' read 'naut' P.N. 14'6. 637 Tedei. cp. 'cithara notissima Tithen' of Vita Merlini, E.P. For folio XVII (p. 35) read XVIII; and for LIII (p. 105) read LIII.

For the compositor's 'aggressively' read 'aggressively'; xx'29; for 'everthing' read 'everything' xxvi'15; for 'o bawby' in some copies read 'a bawdy' xxxvi'7; for 'firmament,' read 'firmament' 120'1; for 'difficulty,' read 'difficulty' 140'22; transpose ac to ea in 'read' = read, 137; last line: cancel repetition of 'in' ix'7, and of a xxiii'13.

INDEX*

Drum 98'13; xi n. 4'. Kewin ir aelwyd 47'9.
huinleian 51'9, 55'713. preitev gorthowis 96'4.

* Omit Fechid and urtin. For Ywerit ... tad read mam; see Pal. Note on 88'8 (p. 160), and cp. Bruts, 303.
LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

PATRONS' EDITION.

Bute, The Most Noble the Marquess of, Cardiff Castle.
Cardiff Public Libraries, per J. Ballinger, Esq.
Cymrodorion, The Honourable Society of, per E. Vincent Evans.
Davies, Charles Morgan, Esq., Architect, Morganstown, Merthyr.
Edwards, Owen, Esq., M.A., H.M. Chief Inspector of Education for Wales, Board of Education, Whitehall, S.W.
Ellis, Mrs. T. E., 6 Laura Place, Aberystwith.
Emrys-Jones, A., Esq., M.D., 10 St. John Street, Manchester.
Evans, E. Vincent, Esq., 64 Chancery Lane, London.
Griffiths, John, Esq., M.A., Jesus College, Oxford.
Goodwin, D. G., Esq., Uffington, Shrewsbury.
Hawksley, Charles, Esq., 60 Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W.
James, Frank T., Esq., Penydarren House, Merthyr Tydil.
Jones, E. D., Esq., Pentower, Fishguard, and 6 Addison Road, Kensington, W.
Jones, John, Esq., Dinart Hall, Colwyn Bay.
Jones, Prof. J. Morris, M.A., University College, Bangor.
Jones, Prof. Lewis, M.A., University College, Bangor.
Jones, Myddleton Pennant, Esq., Havod y Drè, Cecil Park, Pinner, Middlesex.
Jones-Parry, Yale Love, Esq., Madryn, Carnarvonshire.
Lewis, Robert, Esq., 52 Green Street, Grosvenor Square, London.
Lewis, Sir William T., Bart., K.C.V.O., Mardy, Aberdaire.
Lloyd, Prof. J. E., M.A., University College, Bangor.
Morfil, W. R., Esq., M.A., F.B.A., Prof. of Russian in the University of Oxford.

B.B.C. 163
Morgan, Lt.-Colonel W. Li., Bryn Briallu, Swansea.
Morris, T. E., Esq., Li. B., 8 Fig Tree Court, Temple, E.C.
Napier, A. S., Esq., M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., F.B.A., Prof. of Anglo-
Saxon and English Language and Literature in the University of Oxford.
Owen, Ewd., Esq., Barrister at Law, India Office, Whitehall, S.W.
Rendel, The Right Hon. Lord, Hatchlands, Guildford, Surrey.
Reynolds, Llywarch, Esq., B.A., Old Church Place, Merthyr Tydvil.
Roberts, T. F., Esq., M.A., LL.D., Principal, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.
Rylands Library, The John, Manchester, per H. Guppy, Esq.
Thomas, A. Garrod, Esq., M.D., D.L., Clytha Park, Newport, Mon.
Thomas, Sir Alfred, M.P., Bronwydd, Cardif.
Warren, T. Herbert, Esq., M.A., D.C.L., President of Magdalen College, and Vice Chancellor of the University of Oxford.
Williams, Rev. Robert, M.A., the Vicarage, Llan Deilo.
Williams, Rev. R. Peris, Bron Haul, Wrexham.
Williams, Sir T. Marchant, Rhydvelin, Builth.
Williams, W. Prichard, Caer Onnen, Bangor.
Wright, Joseph, Esq., M.A., Ph.D., D.C.L., LL.D., F.B.A., Prof. of Comparative Philology in the University of Oxford.

LIBRARY.

Anwyl, Prof. Edward, M.A., University College, Aberystwith.
Boston Free Public Library, The, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
Burrell, John, Esq., 9 Winchester Avenue, Brondesbury, N.W.
Christ Church Library, Oxford.
Davies, David, Esq., M.P., Plas Dinam, Llan Dinam (2 copies).
Davies, D. S., Esq., Plas Castell, Denbigh.
Exeter College Library, Oxford.
Havard College Library, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.
Jones, David, Esq., Trosnant Lodge, Pontypool, Mon.

164 B.B.C.
Jones, E. Alfred, Esq., Tower Hotel, 'Pwllheli.
Jones, Robert, Esq., The Moorings, Rhyl.
Lincoln's Inn, The Honourable Society of, London, W.C.
Matthews, Thomas, Esq., Gwynva, Fishguard, Pem.
Macmillan & Bowes, Messrs., Cambridge.
Merton College Library, Oxford.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne Free Library, The.
Owen, D. C. Lloyd, Esq., M.D., 51 Newhall Street, Birmingham.
Owen, Sir Isambard, M.D., D.C.L., 2 Brandling Park, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Pritchard, L. J., Menai Lodge, Wellesley Road, Chiswick, W.
Queen's College Library, Oxford.
Rees, D., Esq., East London, South Africa.
Roberts, Robert (Isallt), Plasweunydd, Blaeneu Festiniog.
Rowlands, T. J. Esq., 21 Spring Gardens, Manchester.
St. David's College Library, Lampeter.
Seebohm, F., Esq., The Hermitage, Hitchin.
Swansea Public Library, The, per D. R. Phillips, Welsh Librarian.
Sydney Free Library, The, New South Wales.
Teulé, M. Henri, Bibliothécaire de l'Université, Rennes.
Thomas, D. Lleufer, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Hendre, Swansea.
Thomas, J. Aeron, Esq., West Cross, R.S.O., Glam.
Williams-Wynn, Sir Watkin, Bart., Wynnstay, Ruabon.
University College of Wales Library, The, Aberystwith.
University College of North Wales Library, The, Bangor.

STUDENTS' EDITION.

Aberayron Public Library, The.
Asher & Co., Messrs., 13 Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C.
(2 copies).
Arnold, Prof. E. V., M.A., D.Litt., University College, Bangor.
Bowen, Alfred E., Esq., Town Hall, Pontypool.
Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society and Field Club, per W.
Spurrell, Esq.
Corpus Christi College Library, Oxford.
Daniell, Alfred, Esq., L.L.B., D.Sc., 3 Great King Street.
Davies, John, Esq., 17 Fountain Street, Manchester.
Davies, Walter Ll., Esq., M.B., 11 Hills Place, W.

B.B.C.
Roberts, Rev. J. J. (Jolo Carnarvon), Portmadoc.
Royal Institution of South Wales, The, Swansea, per L. Thomas, Esq.
Salmon, Principal D., Training College, Swansea.
Spurrell, Walter, King Street, Carmarthen.
Stokes, Whitley, Esq., D.C.L., 15 Grenville Place, S.W.
Strachan, Prof. J., M.A., LL.D., The University, Manchester.
Taylor Institution, The, Oxford.
The Theological College Library, y Bala.
Thomas, Miss, Pencerrig, Builth.
Thomas, Dewi, Esq., Secretary's Office, Euston Station, N.W.
Thomas, E. (Cochfarf), Esq., 282 Bute Street, Cardiff.
Thomas, G. Caradoc, Esq., 88 Moseley Street, Manchester.
Tout, Prof. T. F., M.A., The University, Manchester.
Training College Library, The, Carmarthen.
Trinity College Library, Cambridge, per Deighton, Bell & Co.
Trinity College Library, Dublin, per Rev. T. K. Abbott.
Wade-Evans, Rev. A. W., M.A., Ty Rhôs, Fishguard.
Williams, Thomas, Esq., J.P., Llewesog Hall, Denbigh.
Williams, W. Jones, Esq., B.A., L.L.B., 42 Rutland Park Mansions,
Willesden Green, N.W.
Williams & Norgate, Messrs., 14 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.
Wrexham Free Library, The.
Zimmer, Dr. H., Professor of Celtic Philology, University of Berlin.

B.B.C. 167
Black book of Carmarthen

PB
2273
.B3.