Studies in the Textual Relationships

of the

Erec/Gereint Stories

by

Roger Middleton

Volume II
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The manuscript relations

The stemmata given on the following page are presented to show the essential agreement between Wendelin Foerster (in his critical edition, Erec und Enide) and Alexandra Micha (in his La tradition manuscrite des romans de Chrétien de Troyes). For the reservations that should be entertained regarding this view of the manuscript relationships see the detailed discussion in Chapter 2 (pp. 20-30), and the results of the enquiry into the place of Hartmann’s exemplar in the French manuscript tradition (Chapter 3, pp. 35-53). An alternative scheme that might be tentatively suggested as worth consideration is set out below. This should be read not so much as a conclusion, but more in the form of the question, “Why not?”

The alpha group could probably be extended to include the exemplars used for the French prose version, Le Bel Inconnu, and Rigoener; the beta group certainly contained the exemplar used for Diu Crône (see the Additional Note to Chapter 13, p. 257).
The differences between Foerster and Micha are confined almost entirely to how they show the fact that all the branches are to some extent interrelated.
The list of names

i. The schema of omissions

The complete list of names extends from line 1691 to line 1750 of Foerster's text. The first part of the schema (where there are no omissions) has been slightly compressed so that it may be fitted onto a single page. For the French manuscripts the line numbers refer to the lines of Foerster's edition which do not appear in the manuscript in question; for Hartmann's poem the scheme is necessarily more interpretive. Provided that a line of the French text contains a name it is fairly simple to see whether Hartmann has used the line or not. This principle can be extended by accepting that the true unit of composition is the couplet and not the single line, so that a line without a name which is rhymed with a line which does have a name used by Hartmann can safely be included. The couplet 1703-4 and the four lines 1747-50 have been treated by extrapolation from the pattern found in the French manuscripts. The couplet 1703-4 is never omitted; and the four lines 1747-50 are never included where lines 1741-6 are omitted (with a partial exception in the case of P which is discussed in Chapter 3, pp. 36-7).
Scheme of omissions in the list of names (1691-1750)

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<tr>
<th>Hartmann</th>
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</table>
ii. The texts

The French text is taken from Foerster's edition even though some of the forms are not in the manuscripts. No attempt has been made to supply a critical apparatus or to correct Foerster's errors, but where particular forms are cited they are taken from microfilms of the manuscripts. The invitation to compare a form of the Ambras MS. with that of one of the French manuscripts should be taken as a suggestion that the forms may be related, but not necessarily the manuscripts. The French manuscripts merely provide a guide to the type of form that is possible and which may therefore have occurred in Hartmann's exemplar.

Hartmann's text is taken from the photographs of the Ambras MS, which are in the Taylor Institution, Oxford. The main editorial intervention has been to divide the text into lines (the manuscript is written as continuous prose), and to supply the line numbers (from Leitzmann's edition). There were no abbreviations in this section to require expansion except that $\&$ has been transcribed $\omega$. The scribe has several different forms for some letters (especially capitals), but these distinctions have not been maintained. Most readings are clear enough, but there is sometimes doubt over whether a capital is intended or not. The governing principle has been to transcribe the text as Hans Ried wrote it however idiosyncratic the spellings may be.

There is no need to explain all of the Ambras forms in detail, for many of the variations are of well-known types (misreading of minims; nasal consonants added or omitted; $C$, $K$ or $Q$ becoming $C$ or $G$). One consistent orthographic practice is that although Foerster prefers $s$ to $\&$ when in final position, most of the French manuscripts usually have $\&$ and the Ambras MS. always. There is variation over whether descriptive adjectives are translated or transferred in their French form (e.g. 1637 *der wilde*, 1659...
der kale; but 1636 Lisages, 1645 Laforter). One orthographic feature which might have been present in the French exemplar is a preference for preconsonantal l rather than u (1633 Libels, 1636 Maldis, 1645 Laforter; but, in contrast, 1664 Lohout implying Lohout rather than Loholt). The spelling fill (the oblique case rather than the subject form fill) is normal in Middle High German texts, and almost always transferred in this standardized French form rather than translated (but contrast 1655 des kuniges Suon translating li fis au rol). Individual difficulties are dealt with in the footnotes, and especially where there is reason to believe that the forms of the manuscript do not reflect Hartmann's intentions.

The text of Diu Crone has been taken from the edition by G. H. F. Scholl (Stuttgart, 1852). The readings given for the two manuscripts have been collated with those given in the edition of this episode prepared by K. A. Hahn, "Die Sage vom Zauberbecher aus Heinrichs vom Tšrlein Krone", in Ferdinand Wolf's Uber die Lais, Sequenzen und Leiche (Heidelberg, 1841). There are some minor differences between the two scholars' readings, but none which are worth noting in the absence of being able to check the original. Since the exact forms of the names are not of importance to the argument the manuscript variants have not been cited.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chretien de Troyes</th>
<th>Hartmann von Aue</th>
<th>Diu Crone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1691 Devant toz les buens chevaliers</td>
<td>1628 des het er zu dem sedes guot roent</td>
<td>2291 Se getranc min herre Parzival,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doit estre Gauvains li premiers,</td>
<td>1630 Gawine der guot knecht</td>
<td>Den kopf nam her Lenval,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li seconz Erec li fîz Lac,</td>
<td>1630 da bey Ereck Wilderoilach</td>
<td>1996 Gasein 2155 Erec fil de roi Lac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Et li tierz Lancelot del Lac.</td>
<td>1630 Lanzelot von Arlach</td>
<td>2073 Lanzelote von Arelac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1695 Gornemanz de Cohort fu quarz,</td>
<td>1630 Gornamans de Grohaiss</td>
<td>607 Gornamanz Coarz</td>
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<tr>
<td>Et li quinz fu li Biaus Coarz.</td>
<td>1630 von Libels Coayss</td>
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<tr>
<td>Li sistes fu li Lez Hardiz,</td>
<td>1635 vnd Lays hardis</td>
<td>2293 Dar nach Lais von Lardis,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Li semes Melianz de Liz,</td>
<td>1635 vnd Melians von lyss</td>
<td>Nach dem Mistanz de Lis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li huitisme Mauduiz li sages,</td>
<td>1635 vnd Malwiz Lisage</td>
<td>Und Waldis der guot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>1700 Nuemes Dodiniaus li sauvages.</td>
<td>1635 vnd der wilde Todines</td>
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1630 *Wilderoilach* (i.e. *fil de roi Lac*) is a phrase coined by Hartmann on the basis of *Erec le fil Lac* (the oblique case occurs in Chretien's prologue line 19) and the references to *li rois Lac* (e.g. 651). The phrase occurs quite frequently in the German poem (2, 620, 4857, etc.).

1632 Hartmann probably wrote *Grohars/Coarz* (*Parzival*, 68.22 *Gornemans de Grohars*); see also Chapter 3, Note 21.

1637 *cf. B do Fines.*
Gandeluz soit dismes contez;
Car an lui ot maintes bontez,
Les autres vos dirai sans nombre
Por ce que li nonbrers m'anconbre.

1705 Esliz i fu avuec Briien,

1640 darnach der Ritter Brien

Et Yvains li fiz Urien.

Vnd Ywan filarcis Vrien

Yvains de Loenel fu outre,

Vnd zu allen eren schnell

Ywan von Lo'nel ¹

1645 Ywan von Lafulter

D'autre part Yvains li avoutre.

1638 Hartmann has compressed Chrétien's line 1702 into the single adjective quote.

1639-40 Chrétien's line 1705 has been divided to help with the rhymes. For Esus cf. D Eslis.

1641 filarcis for fil a rois.

1645 Lafulter from *l'avoltage.

¹ The manuscript has a curved vertical stroke above the line after the o (which comes at the end of a ms. line).
Lez Yvain de Cavaliot

1710 Estoit Garravains d'Estrangot.

Après le Chevalier au Cor

Fu li Vallez au Cercle d'Or.

Et Tristanz qui onques ne rist

Delez Bliobleheris sist,

1715 Et par delez Brun de Piciez

Estoit ses frere Grus l'iriez.

Il Fevres d'Arroes sist après,

Qui niauz amoit guerre que pes.

Après sist Karadues Brié braz,

Caredas von Brebas

vnd Onam von Galiott

vnd Gasosin von Strangot

auch sass da zehandt

der mit dem guldin Poge genant

1650 Tristram vnd Carel

Bliobleheris vnd Titurel

Darnach her Brantrivers

Und Bl Bios von Blirfers,

2305 Dar nach Sempitebruns

Und Cantifiers von Jastuns,

Dar nach Feures von Ramide,

der gerner streit, dan er het vride,

Nach dem Caraduz von Caz

1646 Onam from *ouairi (cf. Diu Crône 2302). Cavaliot has lost a syllable.

1647 For Gasosin cf. B gorsoein, P gasauens, E gasoras. The French manuscripts do not usually divide words very clearly, and rarely use capitals within the line, so d' Estrangot could be either d'Estrangot or de Strangot. Hartmann makes the same decision for destraus 1725/1653.

1650-51 A pair of names invented for the rhyme; see Chapter 3, Note 21 and again on p. 45.
1720 Uns chevaliers de grant solaz;
Et Caverons de Robendic
Et li fiz au roi Quenedic
Et li vaslez de Quintareus
Et Yders del Mont Dolereus,
1725 Gaheriez et Keus d'Estraus,
Amauguins et Gales li chaus,
Gues von Strauss und baulas
Gaueros von Rabedick
vnd des kuniges Suon von Ganedick
Lis von quinte cardus
Isder von Mundolerous
Iher Gaheries
Maunis vnd der kale Gales
2310 Und Cauterous von Solaz,
Näch dem ein recke Rebedinch
Und fil le rois Quinedinch
Und von Quine ein recke Quarcos,
Näch ime von Mondoil Hudos
2315 Und Galeres von Destrauz
Und ein recke Gales Lithauz,

1653 On von Strauss see note to line 1647; on the change of order in the names caused by making this line out of 1725 and 1729 see Chapter 3, p. 46.

1655 Suoni: the capital is an error (MHG sun meaning "son").

1656 The rhyme indicates carous; the French manuscripts vary (Foerster’s readings are correct), but the origin of the name could be Geoffrey of Monmouth, Historia Regum Britanniae, X, i, Quintus Carucius. For the second element compare B carroux, A carroits.

1657 Leitzmann reads this as Iader; the Ambras MS. has several different forms of r, one of which closely resembles an x, but Iader is the correct reading.

1658 These two names appear without any gap between them, but the capital G permits their separation; Iher duplicates Iader of the previous line (Parzival, 145.15 Ither von Gaheviez).

1659 Maunis: cf. H Et maugons.
Grains, Gornevais et Carahès

Et Torz li fiz le roi Arès,

Girflez li fiz Do et Taulas

Qui onques d'armes ne fu las;

Et uns vaslez de grant vertu,

Loholz li fiz le roi Artu,

Et Sagremors li desreex,

Cil ne doit pas estre obliex,

Ne Bedoiiers li conestables,

Qui mout sot d'eschas et de tables,

1660 Glangodoans vnd Careles

vnd Estos filares

Galagaundris vnd Galoes

vnd Fildon giloles

Näch dem der rōte Aumagwīn,

Dar nach Gram und Gotegrīn

Und Gradoans und Caroes

2320 Und des kūneges sun Silāres,

Dar nach Collas und Gofrei

Und Loez li fil li rei

Segremors und

Blerios vnd Garredomechschin

Nebedons,

1660 Glangodoans is probably a compression of grains *gladoins; C and P lack the line, H is corrupt with too few syllables. Gornevais is from B (ms. gorneveis), but compare E cadoins, Diu Crūne gradoans, Rigomer 7064 Gladoans.

1662 This is the equivalent of 1738; the -drie probably derives from reading -tins as -tris.

1665 Praueraus is probably from 1737 *Braveins. The text form Braveins must be taken as three syllables; B has brauains, VA make an extra syllable by writing li trois instead of li rois. Hartmann's or would be another way of obtaining the extra syllable.
Ne Bravains ne Loz li rois,
Ne Calegantins li Calois,
Ne li fiz Keu le seneschal,
1740 Gronosis qui mout sot de mal,
[Ne Labigodes li cortois,
Ne li cuens Cadorcanois
Ne Letrons de Prepelesant,
An cui ot tant d'afeitemant,
1745 Ne Breons, li fiz Canodan,
Ne le conte de Honolan,
Qui tant ot le chief bel et sor;

1670 Lernfras fil Gain

los vnd Troy marlomechschin
Brien Imgo mathel
vnd Equinot filcont von Haterel

Labigades und Brainons;
2325 Nach disen tranq Quadoqueneis
Und Calarantis li Gâleis,
Neletons und Gronosis,

1667 The manuscript (written as prose) ends its line with Troy; there is no hyphen (as there is in other cases), but it is not certain where the division should be made. Los vnd Troy presumably from Los li rois.

1668 The manuscript definitely has Imgo; presumably we should correct Imgo or lingo.

1670 See Chapter 3, Note 23.
Ce fu cil qui recut le cor
Au roi plain de male avanture;

1750 Onques de verité n'ot cure.)

vnd Henec Suctellois fil Gawin
Le vnd gahillet
von Hochtrasch Maneset
vnd Gatuin Batewain
filroy Qbcaflir
Galopamuor das ist war
fil Ysabon vnd schonebar
Lanfal vnd Brantriulier
Malivliot von Gettelange vnd Barcinier

1680 der getruoe gothardelen
Gangier von Neranden
vnd Stos der Bruoder sein

1678 Correcting Cabcaflin would avoid the need to assume a lacuna.

1682 Stos or Soos.
der kuene Lepint
vnd Machmerit Parcefal von grois
1685 vnd Seckmur von rois
Inpripalenot vnd Estravagaot
Phepimerot vnd Lamendragot
Oruogodelet
vnd Affibla delet
1690. Arderoch Amander
vnd Canatulander
Lermabion von Iarbes
Filmur defemius aquaterbardes

1685 Probably a duplication of Segremore li desrees (cf. 1733).

1693 The rhyme requires aquaterbarbes; presumably from French a quatre barbes. Compare Li Chevaliers as deus espees, 107-8: "Li rois Bruans ki en sornon / Quatre-Barbes suoit a non".
THE VERSION IN FRENCH PROSE

The list of names given on the following page should be compared with the similar list in Chrétien's poem (lines 1691-1750) which has been given in the previous section (pp. 7-14). The arrangement in parallel columns is editorial, as is the standardization in the use of capitals, but in other respects the names are as they appear in the manuscripts.

The beginning of the Erec story transcribed from B.N. 363 is arranged line for line as in the manuscript (but not column for column). The large initials and the paraphs are taken from the manuscript, but most of the other (deliberately sparse) punctuation has been added according to the sense. The version of this episode should be compared with the version in the Brussels MS. printed by Foerster, and with the text of Chrétien's poem.
The Knights of the Round Table

B.N. 363, fol. 209rb

Gauain
Lancelot du Lac
Erec
Gouruemain le Grohort
Le Beau Couart
Le Lait Hardi
Melians de Lis
Malduis le Sage
Dodinel le Sauvage
Hellis
Vrien
Yuain le filz Vrien
Yuain des Laudes
L’Orguilleux
Yuain le filz Cymeneus
Le Vallet au Cercle d’Or
Tristan
Bleoberi
Karados
Amanguis
Glangus
Girfles
Tors le filz Ares
Johiers le filz au roy Artus
Saigremor le Desree
Galgantis le Galois

Poerster, 263,38

Gauain
Lancelot du Lac
Gornemant
Le Beau Couart
Le Layt Hardi
Melians de Lis
Malduis le Sage
Dydones le Sauvage
Hellis
Brien
Yuain le fils Brien
Yuain l’Aduoultre
Yuain des Landes
L’Orguilleux
Yuain le fils Ameneus
Le Varlet au Cercle d’Or

Amanguis
Glangus
Tors le fils Ares
Girfles
Lohier le fils du roy Artus
Sagramors le Derre
Gerimons
E n ceste partie dist
le conte que le roy Artus,
duquel la renommee s'espan-
doit par tout le monde, tint
vng jour de Penthecouste
court au chastel de Caradigan
a tresgrande et notable
compagnie, car de roys de
ducz et de contes y auoit il
plus qu'il n'auoit aprins.
De dames et de damoiselles
de moult hault lignage
y auoit il assez, et bien
croy qu'il en y auoit plus
de chincq cens. Et sachiez
que c'estoit noble chose a
veoir de l'estat des vngz
et des aultres. Nostre compte
ne fera point de mention
se pou non des dames et
des damoiselles ne de dan-
ses ne d'esbatemens, mais
pour reuener a ma matiere
vous di ie que en ce temps
que le roy Artus se tenoit
a Caradigan, en la forest
adventureuse sciture et
assise prez de la ditte ville
auoit vng cerf nonpareil
aux aultres duquel la force
estoit merueilleuse et estoit
tout blanc. Par plusieurs foiz
il auoit este chassiet et a-
uoit le roy fait vng edit
pour esnouuoir son barnage
pour prendre cestui cerf
tel que quiconques le
prendroit il porroit a son
chois sans preiudice nul
auoir vng baisier de la
plus belle dame ou damoi-
selle de sa court. ¶

Messire Gauain ay-
ant oy cest edit que
le roy auoit fait l'en des-
conseilla et dist que de
cesto chose porroit encore
vne foiz venir vng tres-
grant encombrer, car
de toutes les dames et da-
moiselles qui illec estoient
n'en y auoit il point vne
qui n'eust illec mari pere
ou mere ou frere ou cheualier a
amy qu'il ne voulisist con-
tredire au chois s'il cheoit
sur sa dame ou dammisel-
le. "Par ma foy," dist
le roy, "a mon edit ne faut
ja debattre, ne ia Dieu ne
plaise que je n'entretiengne
ma parolle et ma couue-
nance comme roy le doit faire."

A ces parolles ne respon-
di mot messire Gauain.

Et le roy quant il eut ce
dist fist adnoncier la chas-
se et dist qu'il yroit au bois
quant il aroit diné. A dont
il n'y eut cheualier qui ne se me-
sist en point pour y aller.

Quant ce vint aprez
diner le roy se fist
atourner moult richement
comme a son estat appar-
tenoit et puis il monta a
cheual pour aller a la chas-
se pour veoir le deduit du
blanc cerf. Il sonna son
cor moult haultement pour
faire monter sa cheualerie
et incontinent furent tous
pretsx pour eulz mettre au
chemin quant il lui plairoit.
Et quant li vit ce il se mist
au chemin tout deuant comme
cellui qui moult estoit desi-
rant de venir ou bois, car
il estoit l'homme du monde
qui plus voulentiers chas-
soit. Et toute sa cheualerie
se mist aprez qui estoient
tresgrant nombre. Lors
que la roynne et plusieurs
dames et damoiselles oit
que le roy volloit aller chas-
sier, par le congiet du roy
se parti de Caradigan en
grant estat montee sur
vng beau pallefroy pour
aller veoir le deduit. Aprez
vint le filz du roy Lac qui
nouuellement estoit ve-

nus a la court du roy Artus
que l'on appelloit Erec le gentil
cheualier duquel ie vous parleray
plus; a plain il estoit bien
symé de la royné et de tou-
tes dames et damoiselles.

Et pourtant il se mist en leur
compaignie et prindrent
a cheminer bon pas, mais
ilz ne sceurent si tost venir
a la forest que le cerf ne
fust leuez et acqueilli
des chiens, car les valles
qui gardoient les lu-
miers l'auoient fait leuer
a leur liz, et aultres chiens
de chasse le chassoient
qui moult grant noise
manoient aprez. Si oyssies
braconniers corner et
huer aprez pour donner
corage aux chiens qu'ilz ne

194va se faindent pas.

Deuant tous les cheualiers
estoit le roy Artus
qui de moult prez poursieuoit
le blanc cerf ja de la chasse
eschauffe et perilleux a
rencontrer. La royné escou-
toit moult voulentiers le
deduit de la chasse combien
que veoir ne le peust. Mais
incontinent qu'elle se fust
illec arrestee soubz l'ombre
d'ung pin a recoy elle voit
vng cheualier de loings arme
et monte moult richement
la lance ou poing l'escu
au col et l'espee au coste
menant au prez de soy
a dextre vne damoiselle.

Et auoit en sa compai-
gnie vng nain fier et des-
pit tenant en sa main vnes
escorgies noees et cheuaul-
choit vng coursier bel a
merveilles et moult gen-
tement le scauoit mener.
LE GRAND D'AUSSY

The Introduction to the summary of *Erec et Enide*

Le roman est divisé par l'auteur en deux parties; et lui même l'annonce, en terminant ainsi la première,

ici fine le premerains vers.

J'ai déjà fait connaître de Chrétien deux autres ouvrages; l'un bizarre, mais varié, piquant et plein d'action, c'est Guillaume roi d'Angleterre; l'autre, froid, insipide et sans mouvement, c'est Cliget. Cette différence de mérite entre des compositions du même genre prouve combien le génie de l'auteur était inégal; et le roman d'Erec en fournit une preuve nouvelle. Des deux parties qui le composent, la seconde, qui traite d'amour et de chevalerie et qui par conséquent prétend tant au sentiment et à l'invention, languit par sa monotonie, son vide d'action, ses longueurs; et son intérêt qui devrait toujours augmenter jusqu'à la fin, va toujours décroissant. La première qui, comme le dit le poète, est un *conte d'aventures*, tient aussi un peu de ce défaut.

Cependant la marche en est simple. C'est un premier fait, duquel dérivent successivement les autres; et ceux-ci amènent, surtout dans le commencement, une foule de jolis détails, pleins de tableaux vrais et agréables. La narration d'ailleurs a souvent de la vivacité. Elle est même quelquefois si facile que dans l'extrait que je vais en donner j'ai cru alors n'avoir rien de mieux à faire que de suivre la coupe de ses phrases et ses tourneres; ne me permettant, comme à mon ordinaire, que de la resserrer et d'en élaguer les longueurs, en conservant cependant, autant qu'il m'est possible, tout ce qui tient aux moeurs et peint les usages.

(B.N. Nouv. Acq. fr. 6226, fol. 218)
Le Grand d'Aussy

Au retour de la saison nouvelle, le jour de Pâques, Artus venait de tenir dans son château de Caradigan une magnifique cour-plénière, à laquelle avait assisté une foule de braves et preux chevaliers et de gentes et belles dames ou pucelles, filles de rois ou de haut parage. Mais avant qu'elle finît, il annonça qu'il voulait faire revivre un usage établi par le roi Pendragon son père; celui de la chasse du cerf blanc dans la forêt aventureuse. Le projet ne plut pas à Gauvain. "Sire, dit il, je crains que cette chasse ne devienne désagréable pour vous. Vous n'ignorez pas que le droit de celui qui tue le cerf blanc est de baiser celle des pucelles de votre cour qu'il regarde comme la plus belle. Il y a ici cinq cents demoiselles, qui toutes sont de

1 This name is taken from later in the poem (line 1811), where it is implied that the custom was his.

2 Taken from line 65.
Maus en porroit venir moult grans:

Encor a il caiens .v. cans

Damoiseles de haus parages,

Filles de rois, gentes et sages,

Ne n'i a nule, n'ait ami

Chevalier vaillant et hardi;

Que cascuns desraisonier voldroit,

V fust a tort v fust a droit,

Que cele qui li atalente

Est la plus bele et la plus gente."

(B.N. fr. 375, fol. 281v)

haute naissance\textsuperscript{f}, et qui toutes
ont pour ami un vaillant/chevalier
et hardi. Parmi ceux-ci, il n'en
est aucun qui, fondé ou non, ne
regarde sa mie comme la plus belle
de toutes; et s'il voit qu'une
autre est déclarée publiquement
telle, il voudra venger son outrage
et défendre, les armes à la main,
la beauté de celle qu'il aime."
Le Roi Artus & la belle Reine Genevre étoient dans l'éclat de leur plus grande gloire. Ils avoient tenu dans leur château de Cardigan en Angleterre une magnifique Cour plénière, où s'étoient rendus tous les Chevaliers de la Table Ronde; d'autres Chevaliers de moindre considération; les Rois, les Princes & les Comtes, Vassaux du Roi Artus; un nombre égal de Princesses, Dames & Demoiselles, avoit rendu cette fête tout-à-fait brillante; & cette belle & nombreuse assemblée y avoit goûté presque toute sorte de plaisir, lorsqu'il s'en offrit un nouveau. Les Chasseurs du Roi Artus détournèrent un cerf parfaitement blanc, & aussitôt le Monarque en indiqua la chasse pour le lendemain; elle devoir se faire avec éclat, & il y avoit des cérémonies particulières à cette espèce de chasse: la plus intéressante étoit l'exercice du droit qu'avait le vainqueur du cerf blanc d'embrasser la plus belle des personnes qui assistoient à la chasse.

On peut bien juger que l'on fut aussi occupé de savoir quelle seroit celle qui obtiendroit cette flatteuse préférence, que de la chasse même.

Le sage Gauvain, ancien Chevalier, mais renommé dans l'histoire de la Table Ronde, comme le meilleur Conseiller du Souverain de la Grande-Bretagne, lui exposa tous les dangers qu'il y avoit à faire cette chasse, sans rien omettre des conditions prescrites.

Cardigan renfermoit dans ce moment plus de cinq cens Demoiselles, filles de Rois ou de hauts Barons: "Il n'en est aucune," lui disoit Gauvain, "qui n'ait un Chevalier pour serviteur, & il n'est aucun de ces Chevaliers qui ne soit prêt de soutenir, au prix de son sang, que celle qu'il aime est la plus belle; ainsi, voyez à quelles querelles & à quels accidens vous exposez tant de braves gens."

(Février 1777, pp. 49-51)
GEREINT FAB ERBIN

The Welsh text is taken from the diplomatic edition of the White Book of Rhydderch published by Gwenogvryn Evans (The White Book Mabinogion). The care which was taken by Gwenogvryn Evans in the preparation of this edition and the collation of the text with the original by various other scholars (including Gwyn Jones and Thomas Jones for their translation) has made it unnecessary, for the limited purpose envisaged, to return to the actual manuscript. The text is printed line for line as it appears in the diplomatic edition (with each column taking three pages), so that references to WM and to the edition given here are completely interchangeable.

All divergences from the printed text have been noted in one of two ways. Words or letters which appear in WM but which are to be omitted in reading are enclosed in round brackets; words or letters supplied or altered by the editor are enclosed in square brackets. The only exceptions to this are that where the diplomatic edition indicates that the scribe himself has made a correction in the text, words or letters which have been deleted or expunctuated are silently omitted from the present edition. Superscript letters are included in the text without annotation; words written in the margin are also included within the text but with a footnote.

Emendations have been kept to a minimum and in general no attempt has been made to incorporate the readings of Peniarth MS. 6, part iv. Whether this manuscript gives a "better" text than the White Book is very hard to say, and since this is not a question which has any great relevance to our present purposes it seemed preferable to give a uniform text from the White Book, emending only where the White Book itself gives reason to suppose that its text is faulty.¹ Where emendations have been made there is often a footnote

¹ In preparing the text use has been made of the unpublished edition by C. P. Morgan, "A Critical Edition of Chwedyl Gereint fab Erbin" (B. Litt. thesis, University of Oxford, 1961), but it has not been followed in its preference for incorporating the readings of Peniarth MS. 6, part iv.
to indicate whether the emended version of the text is supported by the other manuscripts. Emendations to the spelling of words are not normally justified in this way, but emendations involving complete words or letters which might affect the sense (i.e. normally initial or final letters which might have a morphological function) and all cases of doubt are the subject of a note. When the text found in the other manuscripts supports the emendation the reading is not given in full and the note consists of the abbreviation Pen. 6 (where appropriate) and RM followed by references to page and line. There are no line references given for Peniarth MS. 6, part iv, because it is assumed that the reader will turn in the first instance to the edition which is given by Gwenogvryn Evans in parallel with the White Book text. Even though the two texts do not run exactly parallel locating the context in Pen. 6 is straightforward enough. The text of the Red Book has been taken from the diplomatic edition (RM) and the references are to pages and lines of the printed edition, not to the columns of the manuscript. Citing Pen. 6 and RM in support of an emendation does not necessarily mean that they have a text which is identical with that as emended, but that any differences that there are may be regarded as purely orthographical. Wherever the readings of the other manuscripts do not support the emendation or wherever there is any doubt their readings are given in full.

The punctuation of the Welsh text may seem slightly strange at times but this is because it has been made to reflect as closely as possible the punctuation of the English translation. It is hoped that this will not prove a major inconvenience to the reader of Welsh whilst providing considerable assistance for the English reader who wishes to locate a specific phrase in the Welsh text.

The translation is that by Gwyn Jones and Thomas Jones and is given virtually without alteration. The small number of misprints (which persist
even in the revised edition of 1974) have been silently corrected. The quotation marks which appear in the printed edition as single marks are invariably given here as double. The reason for this is that the use of the apostrophe is so widespread in the Welsh that it avoids confusion if quotations are indicated by double marks, and the English has been brought into line purely for the sake of consistency. To allow the occasional use of brackets for editorial intervention the rare instances of brackets in the punctuation of the text have been eliminated, to be replaced by dashes when internal to the sentence and to be omitted altogether when enclosing complete sentences (instances of this latter usage being confined to the short sentences which indicate divisions in the narrative; "Gereint's story so far", etc.). Alterations to the translation itself are suggested only when it presupposes a different reading in the Welsh or where a slight rearrangement is helpful in making it run parallel with the original. Text and translation are made to correspond page by page but not line by line.

The French text is taken from Foerster's critical edition of 1890. The only alteration is to some of the punctuation. The order of the French text is determined by the Welsh. Where no line number is given the line follows immediately after the one which precedes it even though they may be quite widely separated when set in parallel with the Welsh. In a few cases when particularly long sections of French have been quoted the numbers are given in brackets every five lines, but in general the absence of line numbers is a useful indication that the Welsh seems to reflect a continuous section of the French even though it has filled it out with other material. The degree of correspondence varies quite considerably, and some of the lines included are borderline; on the other hand there are many other lines which might have been added if more space was available. Writing in verse Chrétien takes much longer to tell his story so that when passages do
correspond there are often several lines in the French for a single phrase in the Welsh.

The scheme of underlining is not intended to represent a firm conclusion on the way Gereint was constructed, but to separate various layers of composition which can be accounted for most satisfactorily by supposing different origins. The citing of Chrétien's text should not be taken as a definite claim that the author of Gereint did in fact use Erec et Enide but as an indication of the extent to which Chrétien's text might have been the source of one of these layers of composition. The argument is that Chrétien's poem would have served the Welsh author well enough as a source for his narrative, whilst Welsh tradition and the formulaic technique could have supplied most of the rest. The fundamental question is whether such a theory is a reasonable possibility, not whether the events actually happened in this way. Provided that the scheme establishes this premiss, it is the arguments advanced in Chapters 12 and 13 which might cause us to weight our judgement in favour of believing that Gereint was composed using Chrétien's Erec et Enide.

The two main categories are on the one hand the verbal repetitions (underlined in blue), and on the other hand the passages (underlined in red) which bear a resemblance to Erec et Enide. A red underline in the French text indicates that there is considerable verbal similarity between the two texts. In the category of verbal repetitions no distinction is made between what may be a genuine narrative formula and what may have been commonplaces of the Welsh language at the time. The point is that whether the phrase is a formula of the story-teller or a cliché used by all is of no consequence; in either case the phrase is Welsh and needs no French source to explain its presence. For the same reason no distinction is made as to whether the phrases recur in Gereint or in other Mabinogion texts.

The examples of verbal agreement between the texts are also relatively
straightforward (although there will always be borderline cases). It is in suggesting the correspondence of the two narratives that subjective judgement has had to play a large part. The dangers of this are to some extent minimized by the practice of using broken lines in cases of doubt (the convention being that the larger the gaps in the underlining the more speculative the correspondence). The criterion used has been whether the Welsh author (given a certain amount of independence) could have developed his narrative out of the indications given in the French poem. He may have added details of his own, omitted others or made various alterations but the question that we must ask is whether we could reasonably accept that the one version might have been developed out of the other. The purpose of the analysis is not to argue each case individually, where there may be room for considerable disagreement, but to present an overall view where the consistency of the pattern is made apparent.

There are also two further categories of lesser importance. Underlining in green indicates that the items can be attributed to the author of Gereint either because they are consistent with the way the story has previously been narrated or because they reflect well-attested Welsh traditions. These seemingly disparate elements are treated together because they reflect two of the basic requirements of the story-teller's art; they are in effect the results of the author's "professionalism". Underlining in brown indicates that the items are either international commonplaces or that a parallel exists in specific texts which are outside Welsh tradition.

The four categories are not mutually exclusive but there is no point in adding green and brown to phrases which are verbal repetitions or which correspond to Erec et Enide. It is, however, meaningful to indicate that a phrase contains a narrative detail shared with Chrétien's poem but expressed in a characteristically Welsh way, so that red and blue underlining may coincide.
Arthur a deuodes dala
llys yg Kaer Llion ar
Vyse, ag y dellis ar un
tu seith Pasc a phymy Nadolic.

Ar Sulwyn treilgweith dala
llys a oruc yno; canys hy-
ghyrchaf lle yn y gywymi
oyd Gaer Llion, y ar uor ac y
ar dir. A dygywur a oruc at-
taw naw brenhin corunawc a
oedynt wyr itaw hyd yno,
a chyt a hynny ieurll a ba-
rweit; canys gwahodwyr
itaw uydei y rei hynny ym

It was Arthur's custom to
hold court at Caer Llion on Usk,
and he held it continually
for seven Easters and five
Christmasses. And once upon
a time he held court there at
Whitsuntide; for Caer Llion
was the most accessible place
in his dominions, by sea and by
land. And he gathered about him
to that place nine crowned kings
who were vassals of his, and
along with them earls and barons;
for those would be his guests at
15 pob gwyli arbennic ony bei
uawr aghennyon yn eu
lludyas. A phan uei ef yg
Kayr Llion yn dala llys, teir
eglwys ar dec a achubid yruth
20 y offerenneu. Sef ual y achubid; eglwys y Arthur a’r deyned a’r wahodwyr a’r eil
y Wenhwyr ar a’r rianed; a’r
trydet a uydei y’r distein
25 a’r eircheidi, a’r bedwared y
Odiar Franc a’r swydogyon
ereill; naw eglwys ereill a uyd ei y rwg naw penteulu, ac y

18 WM yg-/hayr

every high festival unless sore straits prevented them. And when
he would be at Caer Llion holding
court, thirteen churches would be
occupied with his Masses. This is
how they would be occupied: a church
for Arthur and his kings and his
guests and the second for Gwenhwyfar
and her ladies; and the third
would be for the steward and the
suitors, and the fourth for Odiar the
Frank and the other officers; nine
other churches would be between nine
captains of the war-bands, and for
Gwalchmei above all, for he by excellence of renown for feats of arms and dignity of noble birth was chief of the nine captains of the war-bands. And there might not be contained in any one church more than we have mentioned above.

Glewlyn Mighty-grasp was head porter to him; but he would have nothing to do with the office save at one of the three high festivals; but seven men who were in office under him would share the year.
between them, namely, Gryn and Penpinghon and Llaesgymyn and Gogyfwlch, and Gwrddnei Cat-eye who could see as well by night as by day, and Drem son of Dremhidydd, and Clust son of Clustfeinydd, who were warriors of Arthur's.

And Whit Tuesday as the emperor was sitting at his carousal, lo, a tall auburn-haired youth coming in, with a tunic and surcoat of ribbed brocaded silk upon him, and a gold-hilted sword
eurdwyn am y wynwgly, a
dwy eskid issel o gordwal am
y drayd; a dyuod a oruc
hyd rac bron Arthur. "Hen-
pych gwell, arglwyd," heb ef.

"Dyw a rodo da it," heb ynteu,
"a gresso Dyw vrthyt. Ac a
oys chwedleu o newyd gen-
yd ti?" "Oes, arglwyd," heb yr
ynteu. "Nyd adwen i di," heb

yr Arthur. "Ryued yw genyf
nu nam atwaynost. A fores-
twr iti, arglwyd, vyf i yn fo-
rest y Dena. A Madauc

about his neck, and two low
boots of cordwain upon his
feet; and he came before
Arthur. "All hail, lord,"
said he. "God prosper thee,"
he replied, "and God's welcome
to thee. And hast thou fresh
tidings?" "I have, lord," he
replied. "I know thee not,"
said Arthur. "Now I marvel
thou dost not know me.
And a forester of thine
am I, lord, in the forest
of Dean. And Madawg
"Tell thy tidings," said Arthur.
"I will, lord," said he. "A stag have I seen in the forest, and I never saw the like of it." "What is there about it," asked Arthur, "that thou shouldst never have seen its like?" "It is pure white, lord, and it goes not with any animal for presumption and pride, so exceeding majestical it is. And it is to ask counsel of thee, lord, that I am come. What is thy counsel concerning it?"
"I shall do what is most fitting," said Arthur; "go to hunt it to-morrow in the young of the day, and have that made known to-night to each one from the lodgings, and to Rhyferys -- who was head huntsman to Arthur -- and to Elifri -- who was Arthur's head groom -- and to every one besides those." And on that they determined; and he sent the groom on ahead.

And then Gwenhwyfar said to Arthur, "Lord," said she, "wilt thou give me leave to go to-morrow and see and listen..."
to the hunting of the stag that
the youth spoke of?" "I will, gladly," said Arthur. "Then I shall go," said
she. And with that Gwalchmei said
to Arthur, "Lord," said he, "were
it not meet for thee to permit
him to whom it should come in
his hunting to cut off its head
and give it to the one he would
wish, either to his own lady-
love or to his comrade's
lady-love, whether it come
to a rider or to one on foot?" "I
grant it, gladly," said Arthur, "andy

25 (Erec, 48) Is it possible that the Welsh author could have misinterpreted the phrase, "a que que il tort", meaning
"however it (the affair) turns out", as "to whomever it (the stag) turns"? For the turns of the stag

see 402.21ff.
bid y keryd ar y distein ony
byd parawt pawb y bore y
uynet y hely." A treulaw y
nos a orugant drwy gyn-y-
drolder o gerdeu a didanwch
ac ymddaneu, a didlawt wa-
šanaeth. A phan uu amser gan
bawb onadunt mynet y gywcu,
hwnt a aethant. A phan do-
eth y dyt drannoeth dyffroi
a orugant. A galw a oruc Arth-
ur ar y sweisson a gadwei y
wely, nyd amgen pedwar
maccwyf. Sef y rei a oedynt:

on the steward be the blame
if every one be not ready in
the morning to go a-hunting."

And they spent the night with
temperate indulgence in songs
and entertainment and stories,
and service a-plenty. And when
they each of them thought it time
to go to sleep, they went.

And when day came on the
morrow they awoke. And Arthur
called on the chamberlains who
guarded his bed, none other than
four squires. These were they:

10 (Erec, 73) If stress was placed on chevaliers it might be taken that only the knights were awakened (and therefore not the queen who followed after).
could hear two horns sounding, one near the lodging of the head huntsman and the other near the lodging of the head groom. And a full muster of all the hosts came to Arthur, and they set out towards the forest. And through Usk they came to the forest, and they left the high road and travelled land high and lofty till they came to the forest.

And after Arthur had gone from the court, Gwenhwyfar awoke and called her maidens and was appareled. "Maidens," said she,
"mi a gwyereis neithwyr gen-
hyad y uynet y ydrych ar yr
hely; ac aet un ohonawch y'r
ystabyl, a pharet dyuot a uo
o uarch o'r a weda y wraged eu
marchogaeth." Ac ef a aeth
un onadunt, ac ny chaffat yn
yr ystabyl namyn deu uarch.
A Gwenhwyfar ac un o'r moryn-
yon a aethant ar y deu uarch.
Ac vynt a doethant drwy Wysc,
a llusc y gwy'r a'r meirch ac eu
sathyr a gynhalyssant. Ac ual
y bydnt yn keredd ywelly

77 ... monte la reine.
Ansamble o li une meschine.
Pucrele estoit, fille de roi,
Et sist sor un blanc palefroi.
they could hear a mighty great commotion. And they looked back and could see a horseman on a young willow-grey charger of immense size, and a young auburn-haired bare-legged knight of princely mien upon it, and a gold-hilted sword on his thigh, and a tunic and surcoat of brocaded silk about him, and two low boots of cordwain upon his feet, and over that a mantle of blue-purple, and an apple of gold at each of its corners. And the horse stepped out high-mettled, brisk and lively, with short even tread. And he
La reine vint atteignant

reliés

Dwy a
rodo da it, Ereint," hep yr hith-
weleis gynaf gynneu, a chres-
so Duw vrtthyt. A paham nad
aethost ti gyd a’th arglwyd y hela?"

"Am na vybuum pan aeth," heb ef. "Minneu a ryuedeis," heb yr hi, "gallu ohonaw ef uyned yn [dirybud]

y mi." "Ie, arglwydes," heb ef, "kyscu a wneuthum inheu mal na vybuum pan aeth ef." "A goreu un kedyndeith," heb hi, "genyf i

Aim ge mout, ce sachiez de voir;

overtook Gwenhwyfar. And he greeted her. "God prosper thee, Gereint," she made answer, "and I knew thee when first I saw thee now, and God's welcome to thee. And why didst thou not go to hunt with thy lord?" "Because I knew not when he went," said he. "I too marvelled," said she, "how he might go without letting me know."

"Aye, lady," he said, "for my part I slept so that I knew not when he went." "And thou art the very best companion for me," said she,
uyghydymdeithas arnaw, yn y
tyuoeth oll, vyt ti, o was ieu-
digrâued y ni o'r hela ac udunt
hwynent, canys ni a glywwn
y kyrn pan ganer, ac a glyw-
vn y cwn pan ellygher a phan
dechreuwyt alw." Ac vynt a
doethant y ystlys y forest ac
yno seuyll a wnaethant. "Ni
a glywwn odyma," heb hi, "pan ell-
ynger y cwn." Ac ar hymny tw-
rwf a glywynt. Ac edrych yg
gwthwyneb y twrwf a orugant,

Car ne puis pas mollor avoir".

"of a young man, to have my companion-
ship, in the whole dominion. And
there could be as much pleasure
from the hunting for us as for them,
for we shall hear the horns when
they are sounded, and we shall hear
the dogs when they are loosed and
when they start to bay."

And they came to the edge of
the forest and there they halted.
"We shall hear from hence," said she,
"when the dogs are loosed." And with
that they heard a commotion. And they
looked back towards the commotion,
Ac vynt a welynt corr yn march-
ogaeth march ucheldew, froyn-
uoll, ma[e]swelyn, cadarndrut.
Ac yn llaw y corr yd oed frowyll;
5 ac yn agos y'r corr y gwelynt
wreic y ar uarch canwelw te-
lediw, a phedestric wastualch
ganthaw, ac eurwisc o bali am-
danei ac yn agos iti hitheu
10 marchawc y ar caduarch mawr
tomlyd, ac arueu trwm gloyw
ymdanaw ac am y uarch. A di-
heu oyd ganthunt na wel[s]ynt
eiroed gwr a march ac arueu

Quant il virent ... 145 Et devant aus sor un roncin
Venoi uns nains tot le chemin,
Et ot an sa main aportee
143 ... chevauchoit ...
Une escorgiee an son noee.
139 Quant il virent un chevalier
Venir armé sor un destrier.
149 La reine Ganievre voit
Le chevalier bel et adroit.

and they could see a dwarf riding
a big sturdy horse, wide-nostrilled,
ground-devouring, strong-mettled.
And in the dwarf's hand there was
a whip; and near the dwarf they
could see a lady on a handsome
pale white horse, of proud even
pace, and a royal robe of brocaded
silk about her, and near to her
a knight on a great mud-stained
charger, and heavy shining armour
on him and his horse. And certain
were they that they had never
seen man [and horse] and armour

2 (Erec, 145) Devant aus: the texts agree on the order in which the three were riding, but Chrétien describes them in
order of importance.
3 RM as WM (cf. 422.41 m[a]eswehyn).
more remarkable for size than they; and each one of them near to the other.

"Gereint," said Gwenhwyfar, "dost know yonder big knight?"

"Not I," he answered; "yonder huge outlandish armour permits neither his face nor his expression to be seen." "Go, maiden," said Gwenhwyfar, "and ask the dwarf who the knight is." The maiden went to meet the dwarf. The dwarf waited for her, when he saw her coming towards him.
And the maiden asked the dwarf, "Who is the knight?" said she. "I will not tell thee," said he. "Since thy manners are so bad," said she, "that thou wilt not tell me that, I will ask him in person." "Thou wilt not, by my faith," replied he. "Why?" said she. 233 "Because thine is not the dignity of a person for whom it is fitting to speak with my lord." Then the maiden turned her horse's head towards the knight. With that the dwarf struck her with [the] whip that was in his hand, across her face.
a' y llygæit, yny uyd y gwaet yn
hidleit. Sef a wnaeth y uorwyn,
o dolur y dynawd, dyuot tra-
cheuyn at Wenhwyuar y dan
5 gwnaw y dolur. "Hagyr iawn,"
heb y Gereint, "y goruc y corr
a thi. Mi a af," heb y Gereint, "y
vybot pwy y marchawc." "Dos,
heb y Gwenhwyuar. Dyuot
10 a oruc Gereint at y corr. Heb
ef, "Pwy y marchawc?" "Nys dy-
edaf iti," heb y corr. "Mi a' y go-
uyynaf y'r marchawc e hun.
heb ynteu. "Na ouynhy, myn

185 Si la fiert sor la main anverse
Que tete an devint la main perse.
La pucele, quant miauz ne puet,
Vuelle ou non, retourner l'estuet.
Retornee s'an est plorant.
Des iauz li descandent corant
Les lermes contreval la face.
"Que si m'a bleciee cil nains.
Mout est li chevaliers vilains."
"Biaus amis Erec, alez i
Au chevalier et dites li
Qu'il vaingne a moi, et nel lest mie.
Conoistre vuel lui et s'amie."
Erec cele vuel part esperone.
201 Li nains cuiverz venir le voit,
A l'ancontre li est alez.

233

and eyes, till the blood streamed
forth. The maiden, for pain of the
blow, returned to Gwenhwyfar,
bemoaning her pain. "Most churlishly,"
said Gereint, "did the dwarf deal
with thee. I will go," said Gereint,
"to find out who the knight is."
"Go thou," said Gwenhwyfar.
Gereint came to the dwarf.

Said he, "Who is the knight?" "I
will not tell thee," said the
dwarf. "I will ask it of
the knight in person," he
answered. "Thou wilt not, by my

1 Why llygæit (eyes)? Erec, 190-91 makes better sense by referring to "tears" instead of "blood", but that does not mean
that it need have been the original reading. For yn hidleit applied to tears, see 417.1.
faith," said the dwarf. "Thou art not of dignity enough to have a right to speak with my lord." "I have spoken with a man who is as good as thy lord," said Gereint, and he turned his horse's head towards the knight. The dwarf overtook him and struck him in the same place as he had struck the maiden, till the blood stained the mantle that was on Gereint. Gereint set his hand to the hilt of his sword, and debated in his mind, but considered how it was no
Car le chevalier vit armé

Et crient qu’assez tost l’ocirroit.

Et la reine autresimant
Plus de cinc canz foiz le comande.

vengeance for him to slay the dwarf and
the armed knight take him cheaply and
without armour. And he came back to
the place where Gwenhwyfar was.

"Wisely and prudently didst thou act," said she. "Lady," said he, "I shall again
go after him, with thy leave, and he will
come at last to an inhabited place where I
may provide myself with armour, either on
loan or against surety, so that I may pit my
strength against the knight." "Go then," said
she, "but go not too close to him until thou
art provided with good armour. And great
anxiety shall I feel for thee," said she,
"till I have tidings of thee." "If I am alive," said he, "by nones to-morrow evening thou shalt hear tidings, if I escape." And with that he set off.

The way they went was below the court in Caer Llion, and at the ford on Usk they crossed over and travelled fair level land, high and lofty, until they came to a walled town. And at the town's end they could see a stronghold and a castle. And to the town's end they came. And as the knight proceeded through the town, the people of every house would arise to greet...
and welcome him. And when Gereint came to the town he looked in every house to seek to recognize any of those he might see. But he knew no one, nor any one him, so that he might have the favour of arms, either on loan or against surety. And he could see every house full of men and arms and horses, and shields being polished, and swords furbished, and armour burnished, and horses shod.

And the knight and the lady and the dwarf made for the castle that was in the town.
Every one in the castle made them welcome, and on the battlements and on the gates and in every direction they were breaking their necks to greet them and make them welcome.

Gereint stood and looked to see whether he would tarry in the castle. And when he knew for certain that he was staying, he looked about him and could see, a short way from the town, an old ruined court and in it a broken hall. And because he knew no one in the town he went towards the old court, and after he had come to the

The parallel descriptions of the arrival in the *dinas* and the *castell* may reflect the two meanings of French *chastel*.
court he could see hardly any thing, but
an upper chamber he saw, and a stairway
of marble coming down from the chamber.
And on the stairway he saw sitting a
hoary-headed man with old tattered
clothes about him. Gereint looked at him
closely for a long while. The hoary-headed
man said to him, "Youth," said he, "what
thoughts are thine?" "I am thoughtful," he
replied, "because I know not where I am
to go this night." "Wilt thou come on
hither, chieftain," said he, "and thou shalt
have the best that can be got for thee?"
"I will," he replied, "and God repay thee."
And he came forward and the hoary-headed man went on to the hall before him. And he dismounted in the hall and left his horse there, and came forward to the upper chamber, he and the hoary-headed man. And in the chamber he saw an exceeding old woman seated on a cushion, with old tattered garments of brocaded silk upon her; and when she had been in the flush of her youth he believed that no one had seen a woman fairer than she. And a maiden was to be found near beside her, and about her a shift and a mantle, very old
dechreu atueilaw. A diheu oed

ganthaw na welsei eirot un
uorwyn gyflawnach o amylder
pryd a gosked a theledirwyd
no hi. A'r gwr gwynllwyd a
dywawd vrth y uorwyn, "Nit

does was y uarch y
mackyw a hwnn namyn ti heno."
"Y gwasanaeth goreu a allwyf i,"
heb hi, "mi a'e gwñaf, ac itaw ef
a'e uarch." A diarchenu y mac-
kwyw a oruc y uorwyn, ac ody-
na y diwallu y march o wellt
ac yt. A chyrchu y'r neuad ual

Que as cotes estoit perciez.

411-41 *Descriptio puellae*.

448 Erec d'autre part s'esbahi
Quant an li si grant biauté vit.

450 ... li vavasors li a dit:
"Bele douce fille, prenez
Cest cheval, ...

454 Gardez qu'il ne li faille riens
458 Si qu'il soit bien apparelliez."

470 Cil li dist: "Bele fille chiere,
Prenez par la main cest seignor,
Si li portez mout grant enor.

459 La pucele prant le cheval,
462 Or a li chevaus mout buen oeste:
466 A la mangeoire le loie
Et si li met fain et avainne.

469 Puis revint a son pere arriere.

and growing threadbare. And certain was he that he had never beheld any maiden more fully endowed with beauty, grace and comeliness than she. And the hoary-headed man said to the maiden, "There is no groom for this youth's horse to-night, save thee." "The best attendance I can," said she, "I will give, both to him and his horse." And the maiden drew off the young man's boots, and then supplied the horse with straw and corn. And she made for the hall as
kynt, a dyuot y'r lloft dracheuyn.
A yna y dywawd y gwr gwynnwyt
vrth y uorwyn, "Dos y'r dref," heb
ef, "a'r trawsglwyd goreu a
5 ellych o uwyd a llyn, par dyuot
yma ac ef." "Mi a wna, yn llawen,
arglwyd," heb hi. Ac y'r dref y doyth
y uorwyn. Ac ymdid an orugant
hwynt eu tra uu y uorwyn yn y
dref. Ac yn y lle, nachaf, y uorwyn
yn dyuot a gvas y gyth a hi, a ch-
485 Li vavasors serjant n'avoit,
 costre ar y geuyn yn llaw o wed
gweth a chwarzthawr ei don ieuanc;
ac y rwg dwylaw y uorwyn y d oed

11 (Erec, 485-6) The French is not, of course, a true parallel but there may be some relationship.
a helping of white bread, and one manchet loaf in her mantle. And she came to the upper chamber. "I failed," said she, "to get better provision than this, nor would I be given credit for better than this." "Well enough," said Gereint; and they had the meat boiled. And when their food was ready they went to be seated, that is, Gereint sat between the hoary-headed man and his wife. And the maiden waited upon them; and they ate and drank. And when they had finished eating Gereint began to

15 WM ac ouuyt; but ms. ac un d... with two uncertain letters after the d and a third cut by the binder's knife (R. M. Jones, WM², p. xviii). Gwyn and Thomas Jones (p. 282) read the ms. ac un dor, and suggest the emendation adopted. RM 251.25 ac un coesset.
converse with the hoary-headed man and asked him whether it was he who first owned the court that he was in. "I am he, to be sure," said he, "who built it, and I owned the city and the castle thou hast seen." "Alas, man," said Gereint, "why didst thou lose it then?" "I lost a great earldom along with it," he replied, "and this is why I lost them. I had a nephew, my brother's son, and his dominions and my own I took unto me. And when he came to his strength he laid claim to his dominions. I withheld his
y gyuoeth racdaw ef. Sef a oruc ynteu ryelu arnaf i a chyn-nydu cwbyl o'r a oed y'm llaw." "A vrda," heb y Gereint, "a uenegy di i mi pa duyotyat uu un y marchawc a doeth y'r dinas gynheu, a'r uarchoges a'r corr? A faham y may y darpar a weleis i a'r gweiryaw arueu?" "Managaf," heb ef. "Darpar yw yuory ar chware yssyt gan y iarll ieuanc, nit amgen, dodi y mywn gweirglawd ys- syd yno dwy forch, ac ar y dwy

515 "Tant ai esté toz jorz an guerre Que tote ai perdue ma terre." 581 Après li dit Erec et prie: "Biaus ostes, ne vos enuit mie; Mes dites moi, se vos savez, Qui est uns chevaliers armez. 587 Lez lui une pucele counte

589 Et devant aus un nain bocu." 549 Si li demande qu'il li die Don estoit teus chevalerie Qu'an cest chastel estoit venue. 557 "Biaus amis, ce sont li baron

560 A une feste sont venu, Qui an cest chastel iert demain. Car devant trestote la jant dominions from him. He then made war on me and conquered the whole of what was in my hands." "Good sir," said Gereint, "wilt thou tell me what coming was that of the knight who camt to the city a while ago, and the lady and the dwarf? And why there is the preparation I saw by the making ready of arms?" "I will tell thee," said he. "It is a preparation against to-morrow for a game that the young earl has, namely, to set up two forks in a meadow that is there, and on the two
fors a silver rod, and a sparrowhawk will be set upon the rod. And there will be a tournament for the sparrowhawk, and the throng thou sawest in the whole town of men and horses and arms will come to the tournament. And the lady he loves best will accompany each man, and that man will not be permitted to joust for the sparrowhawk with whom there is not the lady he loves best. And the knight thou sawest has won the sparrowhawk two years; and if he win it the third it will be sent to him every
blwydyn gweddy hynny, ac ny
daw e hun yno, a Marchawc
y Llamysten y gelwir y march-
awc o hyn allan." "A wrda," heb
y Gereint, "may dy gyghor di
y mi am y marchawc hwnnw,
am syrhaet a geneis gan y
corr, ac a gauas morwyn y
Wenhwyuar, wreic Arthur?" A
menegi ystyr y syrhaed a oruc
Gereint y gwr gwynlwyd.

"Nyt hawd im allu roti kyghor
it, canyt oes na gweic na
morwyn yd ymardelwych (o)

Ja mes n'iert anz que il ne l'et
Quite sanz bataille et sanz plet."

year thereafter, and he will not
himself come thither, and Knight
of the Sparrowhawk will the knight
be called henceforth."
"Good sir," said Gereint, "what
is thy counsel to me concerning that
knight, about an injury I received
from the dwarf, and a maiden of
Gwenhwyfar, Arthur's wife, received?"
And Gereint told the hoary-headed
man the story of his injury. "It
is not easy for me to give thee
counsel, for there is neither
woman nor maiden thou dost avow,
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ohonei, yd elut y ymwan ac ef.
Arueu a oed y mi yna, y rei hymny
a gaffut, ac, o bei well gennyt,
uy march i no'r teu dy hun." "A

5
vrda," heb ynteu, "Dyw a dalo it.
Da digawn yw genhyf i uy march
uy hun, yd vyf geneuin ac ef,
a' th arueu ditheu. Affony edy
ditheu, vrda, y mi ardelw o'r

10
uorwyn racco, yssyd uerch i titheu,
yn oet y dyt yuory? Ac or diag-
haf i o'r twnneimant, uyg kywire-
deb a'm careat a uyd ar y uorwyn
tra uwyf uyv. Ony dianghaf uinheu

so that thou might go to joust with
him. Those arms there that were mine,
thou couldst have, and, wert thou to prefer
him, my horse instead of thine own." "Good
sir," he replied, "God repay thee. My own
horse is good enough for me, I am used to
him, together with thine arms. And wilt
thou not permit me, good sir, to avow
yonder maiden, who is thy daughter, at
the appointed hour to-morrow? And if I
come from the tournament alive, my
loyalty and love will be to the

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"Armes buenes et beles ai,
Que volantiers vos presterai.
Le cheval, l'espee et la lance,
Tot vos presterai sans dotance."

"La vostre merci, biaus douz sire!
Mes je ne quier mellor espee
Ne cheval autre que le mien.
De celui m'eiderai je bien
Se vos le sorplus me prestez.

"Mes ancor vos vuel querre un don."
Lors dist Erec que l'esprevier
Viaut par sa fille desresnier.
"Don je randrai le guerredon,
Se Deus done que je m'an aille
A tot l'enor de la bataille."
denies it these to-day, by force will I.

two, and if there is any one who
will say, "last year, and the last
her best, and thou hast it? if this
the sparrowhawk, since it becomes
seek the lady he loves best to take
make proclamation, that it's the will
the knight of the sparrowhawk will
horse and thy arms ready, for then
is day on the morrow have thy
that plan, thou must needs when it
and since thou art settled upon
"and that," said the hoary-headed man,
"as chase as before." Gladly will I
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And for that reason," said the hoary-headed man, "thou must needs thyself be there when it is day; and we three will be with thee." And upon that they determined; and at that hour of the night they went to sleep.

And before day they arose and dressed them. And by the time it was day they were all four standing on the meadow bank. And the Knight of the Sparrowhawk was then making proclamation and asking his lady-love to fetch the sparrowhawk.
"Na chyrch," heb y Gereint. "Mae yma uorwyn yssyd degach a the-lediwach a dylyedogach no thi, ac a' y dyly yn welly." 'Os tidi a gynhelly y llamysten yn eidi hi, dyret ragot y ymwan a myui.'

Dyuot rogda a oruc Gereint hyd ym pen y weirglawd, yn gy-weir o uarch ac arueu trwm ryd-

lyt dielw ystronawl ymdanaw ac ymdan uarch; ac yngyrchu a orugant. A thorri to o beleidyr, a thorri yr eil, a thorri y trydet to, a hynny (a hynny) pob eilwers,

"Fetch it not," said Gereint. "There is a maiden here who is fairer and more comtly and of nobler lineage than thou, and has a better claim to it."

"If thou maintain the sparrowhawk as her due, come forward to joust with me." Gereint came forward to

Cil plus d'un arpent s'antresloingment, the meadow's end, furnished with a horse and heavy rusted mean outlandish armour upon him and his horse; and they bore down upon each other. And they broke a set of spears, and broke the second, and broke the third set, and that every other,
and they broke them even as they were brought them. And when the earl and his troop could see the Knight of the Sparrowhawk with the upper hand, then there would be a shout of exultation and joy from him and his troop; and the hoary-headed man and his wife and daughter would be sad. And the hoary-headed man served Gereint with spears even as he broke them, and the dwarf served the Knight of the Sparrowhawk. And then the hoary-headed man came to Gereint. "Chieftain," said he, "see here the spear that was in my hand the day 238

Andeus les puceles ploroient.
I was ordained an ordained knight; and from that day till this I have not broken it; and there is a right good point to it. For not one spear of thine avails thee." Gereint took the spear, with thanks to the hoary-headed man therefor. Thereupon, lo, the dwarf coming to his lord, and with him too a lance. "See thou too here a spear that is not worse," said the dwarf, "and bear in mind that no knight ever withstood thee as long as this has stood."

"Between me and God," said Gereint,
"unless sudden death take me, he will be none the better for thy help." And o bell y vrthaw gordinaw y uarch a oruc Gereint a'yr gyrchu ef, gan y rybudyaw, a gossot arnaw dyr-

5 nawd tostlym, creulawndrud yg-

hedernit y daryan, yny holltes y daryan ac yny dyrr yr arueu yghyseir y gossot, ac yny dyr y
gegleu ac yny uyd ynteu ef

a'ry gyfrwy dros bedrein y uarch y'r llawr. Ac yn gyflym dis-
kynnu a oruc Gereint, a llidiaw a thynau cledyf, a'yr gyrchu yn 865 Cil plus d'un arpant s'antresloingnet, far off from him Gereint spurred his horse and bore down upon him, with a warning to him, and struck him a keen-piercing, cruel-hard blow in the strong part of his shield, so that his shield was split and his armour broken fronting the blow, and so that his girths broke and he too and his saddle were over his horse's crupper to the ground. And Gereint quickly dismounted, and was fired with rage, and drew his sword, and fell upon him
Felenessement s'antressaient,  
Des tranchanz granz cos s'antredonent,  
Li hiaume quassent et resonent.  
Fiers est li chaples des espees:  
Moutys'antredonent granz colees,  
Que de rien nule ne se faingnent;  
Tot deronpent quan qu'il ataiñgnet,  
Tranchent escuz, faussenent haubers.  
Del sanc vermoil rogist li fers.

with impetuous might. The knight  
too arose and drew another sword  
against Gereint, and they fought on  
foot with swords until either's  
armour was shivered by the  
other, and the sweat and blood were  
taking away the light of their  
eyes. And when Gereint would have  
the upper hand, the hoary-headed  
man and his wife and daughter  
would rejoice; and when the knight  
would have the upper hand, the  
earl and his party would rejoice.  
And when the hoary-headed man saw
that Gereint had received a mighty painful blow he quickly drew nigh to him and said to him, "Chieftain," said he, "remember the injury thou didst receive from the dwarf. And was it not to seek to avenge thine injury thou camest here, and the injury done to Gwenhwyfar, Arthur's wife?" And there came to Gereint remembrance of the dwarf's words to him, and he summoned up his strength and raised his sword and smote the knight on the crown of his head so that all his head armour was broken,
ac yny dyrr y kic oll a'r croen,  
ac yn y [iat], yny glwyua ar yr  
ascwmn ac yny dygwyd y  
marchawc ar y deulin a bwrw  
y gledyf o'ra llaw a oruc ac  
erchi trugaret y Ereint.  "A  
rowyr," heb ef, "y gadawd uug  
cam ryuic a'm ballchder ym  
erchi nawd. Ac ony chaf yspeit  
y ymmeuthur a Dyw am  
uy mhechawt, ac ymididan  
ac offeireit, ny hanwyf well  
o nawd."  "Mi a rodaf nawd it  
gan hyn," heb ef, "dy uynet hyd

cy

Jusqu'au test l'espee n'areste,  
Un os li tranche de la teste;  
Mes ne l'atoche an la cereve.  
Cil anbronche toz et chancelé.  
"Tien m'espee, je la te rant."  
Se il n'eüst merci crie.  
"Merci! Ne m'oicirre tu pas."  
"Hui matin ne cuídoie mie  
Qu'uns seus hon par chevalerie  
Me poist vaintre..."  
"Ha! jantius chevaliers, merci!"

and all the flesh and skin broken,  
and into his pate, (and) so that it  
gave a wound to the bone and the  
 knight fell on his knees and threw  
his sword from his hand and asked  
quarter of Gereint. "And too late,"  
said he, "have my false presumption  
and my pride permitted me to ask  
quarter. And if I do not gain respite  
to make my peace with God for my  
sins, and to talk with a priest, I  
shall be none the better for quarter."

"I will grant thee quarter on this  
condition," said he, "that thou go to

2 WM ac yny ac yny glwyn; RM 255.19 ac yn y iat. yny glwyna.

The translation presupposes the addition of iat to the WB text; it is preferable to emend on the assumption that the ac of WM is a corruption of iat.
at Wenhwyfar, gwreic Arth-
ur, y wneuthur [iawn] iti am syr-
haed y morwyn o’th gorr. Di-
gawn yw gennyf inheu a
wneuthum i arnat ti am

a' th gorr. Ac na discymych
o'r pan elych odyma hyt rac
bronn Wenhwyfar y wne-
uthur iawn iti ual y burnh

yn llys Arthur." "A minne a
wnaf hynny yn llawen. A f-
fwy vyt titheu?" heb ef. "Mi
Ereint uab Erbin. A manac

"Avuec la reine Ganievre,
Ou tu sofris ton nain anrievre
Ferir la pucele ma dame:
Et moi aprés referi il."
"Piancier t'an estuet prison,
Et sanz nul respit or androit
Iras a ma dame tot droit;

Car sanz faille la troveras
A Caradigan, se la vas.

Por feire son comandeant."
"M'irai a la reine randre.

Mes dites moi, nel me celez,
Par quel non estes apelez?"

Erec si non . . ."

Gwenhwyfar, Arthur's wife, to make
her amends for the injury done to
her maiden by thy dwarf. Sufficient
for me, however, is that which I have
done to thee for what injury
I received of thee and thy dwarf.
And thou art not to dismount from
the time thou goest hence into
the presence of Gwenhwyfar to make
amends to her even as will be
appointed in Arthur's court." "And
I will do that gladly. And who then
art thou?" asked he. "I am Gereint
son of Erbin. And thou too, say
who thou art. "I am Edern son of Nudd." And he was then thrown on to his horse, and he came straight to Arthur's court, and the lady he loved best before him, and his dwarf, and a great lamentation with them. His story so far as that.

And then the young earl and his troop came to where Gereint was, and greeted him and invited him along with him to the castle. "Not I," said Gereint. "There where I was last night

This is the first of three phrases of this type which divide the narrative, but the need for such a division at this point is by no means obvious. The corresponding phrase in Erec is made necessary by the events being narrated in a different order. This would be an argument for seeing Chrétien's order of narration as the original.
yd af heno." "Cany uynhy

dy wahawd nu, ti a uynhy di-
walwyr d o'r a allwyf i y beri it
y'r lle buost neithwyr; a mi a
baraf enneint it, a bwrw dy ulin-
der a'rth ludet y arnat." "Dyw a dalho
it," heb y Gereint, "a minneu a af
y'm lletty." Ac ywelly y doeth
Gereint, a Nywl iarll a'e wreic
a' e werch. A ffann doethant y'r
loft, yd oed gweisson ysteuill
y iarll ieuanc a'e gwasanaeth
gvedy dyuot y'r llys ac yn ky-
weiraw y tei oll ac yn y diwallu

1289 "Mes gié et mi chevalier tuit
Serons avuec vos mes anuit
Por solaz et por compaignie."

5

Quant Erec l'ot, si l'an mercie.
Venuz est Erec chiës son oste.

Gereint, and Ynywl iarll and his
wife and daughter. And when they
came to the upper chamber, the young earl's
chamberlains had come to the court with
their service and were making ready all
the living quarters and supplying them

1297 Tot maintenant que Erec vint,
Vaslet corurent plus de vint

1300 Qui an cele meison estoit,

will I go this night." "Then since thou
wilt not be invited for now, thou shalt
have abundance of what I can have prepared
for thee there where thou wast last night;
and I will have a bath prepared for thee,
and do thou rid thee of thy weariness and
fatigue." "God repay thee," said Gereint,
"and I will go to my lodging." And in
this wise Gereint came, and earl Ynywl
and his wife and daughter. And when they
came to the upper chamber, the young earl's
chamberlains had come to the court with
their service and were making ready all
the living quarters and supplying them
with straw and fire, and in a short while the bath was prepared. And Gereint went thereto, and his head was washed.

And thereupon the young earl came, one of forty ordained knights, what with his own men and guests from the tournament. And then he came from the bath, and the earl bade him go to the hall to eat. "Where is earl Ynywl?" said he, "and his wife and daughter?" "They are in the upper chamber yonder," said the earl's chamberlain,
"yn gвисcw ymdanunt y gвис-
coyd a beris y iarll y dwyn
utunt." "Na wiscet y uorwyn,"
heb ynteu, "dim ymdanei onyt
y chrys a'e llenliein yny del y
lys Arthur, y wiscaw o Wenhwy-
uar y wisc a uynho ymdanei."
Ac ny wiscawd y uorwyn. Ac yna
y doieth pawb y'r neudd onadunt,
ac ymolchi a orugant a myned
y eiste ac y uwyta. Sef ual
yd eistydassant; o'r neill tu y
Ereint yd eistedawd y iarll
ieuanc, ac odyna Ynywl iarll;
1345 "Por vestir vos et vostre fame."
1348 "An tel robe et an tel ator
An manrai vostre fille a cort.
Je vuël que ma dame l'atort
De la soe robe demainne."
1293 Venuz est Erec chiés son oste,
Et li cuens avuec lui an coste;
Dames et chevaliers i ot.
1302 Erec s'ala premiers seoir,
1305 Lez Erec s'est li cuens assis
"putting on the raiment which
the earl has had brought to
them." "Let not the maiden," said
he, "wear any thing save her shift
and mantle until she come to
Arthur's court, for Gwenhwyfar
to dress her in whatever raiment
she will have." And the maiden
did not dress herself.

And then they came each one to
the hall, and they washed and went
to sit and eat. This is how they
sat: on one side of Gereint sat the
young earl, and then earl Ynywl;
o'r tu arall y Ereint yd oed y
uorwyn a'e mam, a gvedy hyny
pawb ual y raculaynei y anrydet.
A bwyta a wnaethont, a didlaw

1303 Puis s'assieent parmi les rans.
1424 Grant joie orent fet cele nuit.

Et la pucele o le cler vis.

Li cuens a son ostel s'an vet,
Erec chées le vavasor let.

"Demain an manrai avuec moi
Vostre fille a la cort le roi."

1401 on the other side of Gereint were
the maiden and her mother, and
thereafter each one as his dignity
gave precedence. And they ate, and
had unstinted service and abundance
of divers kinds of dishes. And they
conversed, that is, the young earl
invited Gereint for the morrow.

"Not I, between me and God," said
Gereint. "To Arthur's court will
I go with this maiden to-morrow.
And long enough I reckon the
time that earl Ynywl has been
in penury and tribulation; and
15 geissayw yghvanegu gossym-deith itaw ef yd af i yn ben-naf. "A unben," heb y iarll ieu-anc, "nyd o'm cam i y mae Ynywl heb gyoeth." "Hyn
20 uyg kred i," heb Gereint, "ny byd ef heb y gywoyth onyt agheu ebrwyd a'm dwc i." "A unben," heb ef, "am [s] uu o angghissondeb y rof i ac Ynywl, mi a uydaf
25 vrth dy gyghor di yn llawen, gan dy uot yn gyf-redin ar y iawnder y ryghom." "Nyt archaf i," heb y Gereint.

Iluec vos donraI deus chastiaus Mout buens, mout riches et mout biasus. his substance that I go." "Chieftain," mainly it is to seek to enhance
said the young earl, "it is not through injustice of mine that earl Ynywl is without dominion."
"By my faith," said Gereint, "he will not be without his dominion unless sudden death take me."
"Chieftain," said he, "concerning what discord there has been between me and Ynywl, I will gladly abide by thy counsel, since thou art impartial as to justice between us." "I do not ask," said Gereint,
"rodi itaw namyn y dylyet
golles y gyuoyth hyt hediw."

"A minneu a wnaf hymny yn
llawen y rot ti," heb ef. "Ie," heb
y Gereint, "a uo yma o'r a dylyo
uod yn vr y ynywl gwraed
itaw o'r lle." A hymny a oruc y
gwyryoll, ac ar y dygneued
honno y trigwyd. A'ye gastell
a'edref a'egyoeth a edewit

y Enywl, a chwbyl o'r a gollassei
hyt yn oet y tlws lleiaf a goll-
es. Ac yna y dywawt Ynywl

"that he be given any thing save what
is rightfully his, and his various
deprivations from the time he lost his
kingdom till this very day." "And I
will gladly do that for thy sake," said
he. "Aye," said Gereint, "let all those
that are here who should be vassals of
Ynywl do him homage here and now." And
all the men did so, and that settlement
was agreed on. And his castle and his
town and his dominion were made over
to Ynywl, and all that he had lost
down to the least jewel he had lost.

And then Ynywl said
"A unben," said he, "the maiden thou didst avow the day the tournament was, is ready to do thy bidding; and here she is in thy power." "I desire naught," said he, "save that the maiden be as she is until she come to Arthur's court. And I would have Arthur and Gwenhwyfar be bestowers of the maiden." And on the morrow they set out on their way to Arthur's court.

Gereint's story so far as this. Now this is
15 ual yd hellawd Arthur y carw.
Rannu yr erhy[1]uaeu o'r gwyr
a'r cwn, ac ellyg y cwn arnaw a
orugant; a diwethaf ki a ellyg-
vyd arnaw annwyl gi Arthur.

20 Cauall oed y enw. Ac adaw yr
holl gwn a oruc a rodi ystum
yr carw; ac a'r yr eil ystum y
doeth y(r) carw y erhylua Arth-
ur. Ac Arthur a ymgauas, ac

25 ef a chyn kyflauanu o neb ar-
naw neu rydaroed y Arthur
lad y benn. Ac yna canu corn
llad a wnaethpwyt; ac yna

16 RM 258.7 erhyluaeu (but with an indication that the I is written above the line).

120 Li chien après le cerf s'esbruient.

278 Ou li rois ot le cerf ataint.
A la prise del cerf eincois
Vint que nus des autres li rois,
Le blanc cerf ot desfet et pris.

241 how Arthur hunted the stag. They
apportioned the hunting stations
for the men and dogs, and loosed
the dogs upon it; and the last dog
that was loosed upon it was Arthur's
favourite dog. Cauall was his name.
And he left all the dogs behind and
caused the stag to turn; and on
the second turn the stag came to
Arthur’s hunting station. And Arthur
set upon it, and or ever a man
might kill it Arthur had cut off
its head. And then the horn was
sounded for the kill; and then
they all assembled together. And Cadyrieith came to Arthur and said to him, "Lord," said he, "yonder is Gwenhwyfar, and no one with her save one maiden." "Then do thou ask," said Arthur, "Gildas son of Caw and all the clerics of the court to proceed with Gwenhwyfar towards the court."

And that they did.

And then they set forth each one, and they debated concerning the stag's head, to whom it should be given; one
yn mynnu y roti y'r wreic
uwyaf a garei ef, arall y'r
wreic uwyaf a garei ynteu,
a ffawb o'r teulu a'r marchog-
yon yn amrysson yn chwerw
am y penn. Ac ar hymny y
doythant y'r llys. Ac y kic-
leu Arthur a Gwenhwyuar
yr amrysson am y penn, ac
a dywawd Gwenhwyuar yna
vrth Arthur, "Arglywyd," heb hi,
"llyma uyghygor i am benn
y carw, na rodher yny del Ge-
reint uab Erbin o'r neges yd

295 Chascuns viaut par chevalerie
Desresnier que la soe amie
Est la plus bele de la sale.

302-4 "An grant esfroi / Sont ceanz vostre
chevalier. / Tuit parolent de cest beisier."

283 ... si s'an vont,
A Caradigan venu sont.

311 Au consoil granz partie cort.

321 Tant fu la parole esmëue
Que la reine i est venue.

335 "Sire", fet la reine au roi,
"Antandez un petit a moi!

338 Metez cest beisier an respit
Jusqu'a tierz jor qu'Erec revaingne."

desiring to give it to the lady
he loved best, another to the
lady he for his part loved best,
and each one of the household
and the knights bickering sharply
over the head. And with that they
came to the court. And Arthur and
Gwenhwyfar heard the bickering
over the head, and Gwenhwyfar
said then to Arthur, "Lord," said
she, "this is my counsel
concerning the stag's head, that
it be not given until Gereint
son of Erbin come from the quest
"Let that be done, gladly," said Arthur. And that was determined on.

And on the morrow Gwenhwyfar caused watchers to be on the rampart against Gereint's coming. And after midday they could see a hump of a little man on a horse, and behind him a woman or a maiden, as they thought, on a horse, and behind her a big bowed knight,
with his head hanging low, exceeding sad, and broken worthless armour upon him. And before they came near the gate, one of the watchers came to where Gwenehwyfar was and told her the kind of folk they could see and the kind of appearance that was upon them. "I know not who they are," said he. "I know," said Gwenehwyfar; "that is the knight Gereint went after, and I think it likely it is not of his own free will that he comes. And if
ordiwedawd Gereint ac ef,
neu rydialawd syrhaed y uorwyn
pan uo lleiaf." Ac ar hymn, na-
chaf, y porthawr yn dywot yn
5 yd oed Wenhwyuar. "Arglwydes,"
heb ef, "may yu y porth marci-
awc, ac ny welas dyn eiroed
golwc mor athrugar [y] edrych
arnaw ac ef: arueu briwedic
[8] amd'awt yasyd ymdanaw, a
1147 "Combatuz s'est. Ce ne sai gié,
Se Erec a son duel vangî
OU se cist a Erec vaincu."
1171 A tant Yders antre an la porte,
1156 "Ses haubers est ansanglantez,
Mout est hurtez et debatuz."
1150 "Mes mout a cos an son escu,
Ses haubers est coverz de sanc;
Del roge i a plus que del blanc."
1171 A tant Yders antre an la porte,
1171 "He is Edern son of Nudd," said he,
"but I know him not."

And then Gwendwyfar came to the gate to meet him, and in he came. And it grieved Gwendwyfar to see the sight she saw on him, did he not permit along with him the dwarf, so ill-mannered as he was. Thereon Edern greeted Gwendwyfar. "God prosper thee," said she. "Lady," said he, "greetings to thee from Gereint son of Erbin, the best and bravest of men."

"Did he encounter thee?" she asked. "Aye," said he, "and not to
my advantage; but the fault of
that was not his, but mine, lady.

And greetings to thee from Gereint;
and in greeting thee he has
compelled me to this place to
do thy bidding for the hurt done
to thy maiden by the dwarf. But
he has forgiven the hurt done
him because of what he has done
to me, for he thought I was in
peril of my life, and a strong,
forceful, firm and warriorlike
compulsion did he impose upon me
unto this place to do thee justice,
"Oy, a vr, pa le yd ymordiwedawd ef a' thi?"

"Yn y lle yd [oedem yn] chwareu ac ymryson am lamysten, yn y dref a

elwir yr awron Caerdyf. Ac

nyd oed gyd ac ef o niuer namyn tri dyn, godlwd ac atueilyedic eu hansawd, nyd amgen, gwyr gwylwyt go-

hen a gyreic oedawc a morwyn ieuanc delediv, a hen dillat atueiledic ymdanunt. Ac o ardelw caru y uorwyn o Ereint, yr ymyrawd yn y torneimeint

1204 "Onques si bele ne conui."
for the sparrowhawk, and declared that maiden had better claim to the sparrowhawk than the maiden there, who was with me. And for that reason we joust. And even as thou seest, lady, did he leave me."

"Sir," said she, "when dost thou think Gereint will come here?"

"To-morrow, lady, I think he will come, and the maiden."

And then Arthur came to him, and he greeted Arthur.

"God prosper thee," said
Arthur. And Arthur gazed a long while upon him and marvelled to see him thus.

And he thought he recognized him, and asked him, "Art thou Edern son of Nudd?" "I am, lord," said he, "having met with exceeding great affliction and unbearable wounds." And he told Arthur the whole of his misadventure. "Aye," said Arthur, "it is right for Gwenhwyfar to be merciful to thee, from what I hear." "Whatever mercy

35 (Erec, 1214) It has been suggested that Arthur's recognition of Edern is the result of the Welsh author having misunderstood this line of Chrétien's poem. It is doubtful whether this was the case, but there is a parallel in that Yder's name is given at this point even if the circumstances are different.
"Mynych di, arglwyd," heh hi,
"mi a' e gwnaf ac ef, vrth uot
yn gymeint gwilid y ti,
arglwyd, kyhyrdu gwartha-
ed a myui ac a thy hun." "Lly-
na yssyd iawn am hynny,"
heb yr Arthur, "gadel mede-
gineathu y gwr yn y vyper
a uo byw. Ac os byw uyd,
gvnaed iawn ual y barnho
goregvy y llys, a chym-
mer uelcheu ar hynny. Os
marw uyd ynteu, gormod
uyd agheu gvas kystal ac

1234 Et la reine claimme quite
Le chevalier tot maintenant.

Mes ce fu par tel covenant
Qu'a la cort del tot remassist.

thou wilt, lord," said she, "I will
show him, for it is as much an
insult to thee, lord, for me to
be put to shame as for thee
thyself." "The best justice in
the matter," said Arthur, "is to
permit the man to have healing
till it is known whether he will
live. And if he live, let him make
amends as the nobles of the
court shall decide, and do thou
take sureties to that end. But
if he die, too much will be the
death of a youth so excellent as
Edern yn syrhaed morwyn.

"Da yw genyf i hynny," heb y
Owenhwyuar. Ac yna yd aeth
Arthur yn oruodawc drostaw,
a Chradawc uab Llyr, a Gwallawc

25

mer attat Edern uab Nud, a f-
far gweiryaw ystauell itaw,
a ffar udeginyaeth idaw
yn gystal ac y parut y mi

1242 Lors furent vaslet aprestê,
Qui le corurent desarmer.

Edern in atonement for a maiden's hurt."  "I am content with that," said Gwenhwyfar. And then Arthur went as surety for him, and

Cradawg son of Llyr, and Gwallawg son of Llennawg, and Owein son of Nudd, and Gwalchmei, and many a man besides. And Arthur had

Morgan Tud summoned to him. Chief of physicians was he. "Take to thee Edern son of Nudd, and have a chamber prepared for him, and seek a cure for him as good as thou wouldst have it for me.
bei behwn urathedic. Ac na

30 at neb y ystauell y aflonydu
arnaw, nawsyn ti a’th [d]isgymb-
lon a’e medeginaetho.” “Mi
a wnaf hynny yn llawen,
arglwyd,” heb y Morgan Tud.

35 Ac yna y dywawd y distein,
"Pa le y mae iawn, arglwyd,
gorchymyn y uorwyn?" "Y Wen-
hwyuar a’y llauorynyon,” heb
ynau. A’r distein a’e gorchy-
mynhawd. Eu chwedy
vynt hyd y na. Tran-
noeth y deuth Gereint parth

244 were I wounded. And let none
into his chamber to disturb
him, save thyself and thy
disciples who will be about
his cure.” "I will do that
gladly, lord,” said Morgan Tud.
And then the steward said,
"Where is it right, lord, to
give the maiden into keeping?"
"To Gwenhwyfar and her hand-
maidens,” he replied. And the
steward gave her into keeping.
Their story so far.

On the morrow Gereint came to
A'r llys, a disgwyleit a oed ar y gaer y gan Wenhwyr a' r disgwylat a doeth yn yd oyd rac y dyuot yn dirybud. A'r rac y dyuot yn dirybud. A'r disgwylat a doeth yn yd oyd

"Arglwydes," heb ef, "mi a debygaf y gwe-law Ereint a' r uorwyn gyd ac ef. Ac ar uarch y mae, a f-fedytwisc ymdanaw. Y uo-rwyn, hagen, ual gorwyn y gvelaf, a thebic y lieinwisc a welaif ymdanei." "Ymgwe-irwch, oll wraged in, a dovch yn yrbyn Gereint, y ressawu

1517 Tant ont ansanble chevauchié Qu'androit midi ont aprochié Le chastel de Caradigan, Ou andeus les atandoit l'an.

1531 Erec ont choisi, qui venoit, Et s'amie qu'il amenoit.

1535 La reine grant joie mainne,

1569 "Cest blanc chainse . . ."

1570 La reine grant joie mainne, De joie est tote la corz plainne Ancontre son avenemant.

the court, and Gwenhwyfar had watchers on the rampart lest he should come unawares. And the watcher came to where Gwenhwyfar was. "Lady," said he, "I think I see Gereint and the maiden with him. And he is on horseback, but with a walking garb upon him. The maiden, however, I see her very white, and like to a linen garment do I see about her." "Make ready, all my women, and come to meet Gereint, to welcome him.
ac y uot yn llawen vrthaw."
A dyuot a oruc Gvenhwyuar
yn erbyn Gereint a’r uorwyn.
A fan daw Gereint yn yd oed
Gvenhwyuar kyuarch gwel

a oruc idi. "Dyw a rodo da it,"
heb hi, "a chresso vrthyt." A hynt
frwythlawn, donyawc,
hyrrwyd, cloduswr, a
dugost. A Dyw a dalho it," heb

hi, "peri iawn ym yn gyualch-
et ac y perest." "Arglwydes," heb
ef. "mi a rybuchwn peri iawn it
vrth dy wyllus. A llyma y

Luês que il vint devant la sale,
Li rois ancontre lui avale
Et la reine d’autre part;
Tuit li dient que Deus le gart.
Lui et sa pucele conjoint.

and wish him joy." And Gwenhwyfar
came to meet Gereint and the
maiden. And when Gereint came to
where Gwenhwyfar was he greeted
her. "God prosper thee," said she,
"and a welcome to thee. And a
profitable, prosperous, well-blessed
and praiseworthy venture hast thou
been on. And God repay thee,
said she, "for having amends made
me so handsomely as thou hast."
"Lady," said he, "it was my desire
to have amends made thee according
to thy wish. And here is the
uorwyn y keuieist ti dy warth-
30 rud o' e achaus." "Ie," heb y Gwen-
hwyar, "gressaw Dyw vrthi, ac
nyt cam uot yn llawen vrthi.
Dyuot y mywn a orugant a dis-
cynnmu, a mynet Gereint yn
35 yd oed Arthur a chyuarch gyll
itaw. "Dyw a roto da it," heb yr
Arthur, "a chresso Dyw vrthyt.
A chyt caffo Edern uab Nud go-
uutt a chlyueu genhyt ti,
40 bynt lwydannus a dugost."
"Nyt arnaf i y bu hynny," heb
y Gereint, "namyn ar ryuyc
407

Et il li dist: "Je vos amain,
Dame, ma pucelle et m'amie."

"Aye," said Gwenhwyfar, "God's
welcome to her, and it is not
improper to welcome her."

They came inside and dismounted, and
Gereint went to where Arthur was and
greeted him. "God prosper thee," said
Arthur, "and God's welcome to thee. And
even though Edern son of Nudd has
come by affliction and wounds at thy
hand, a prosperous venture hast thou
been upon." "Not on me the blame for
that," said Gereint, "but the arrogance
maiden because of whom thou hast
been freed from thy disgrace."
of Edern son of Nudd himself, that he would not declare his name. Nor would I leave him till I knew who he was, or till the one should vanquish the other." "Sir," said Arthur, "where is the maiden whom I have heard thou dost avow?" "She is gone with Gwenhwyfar to her chamber." And then Arthur came to see the maiden. And Arthur and his companions and every one from the whole court welcomed the maiden. And each of them was certain that if the provision made for the maiden should be in keeping with her beauty,
15 na welsynt ei roed un wympach no hi. Ac Arthur a uu rodyat ar y uorwyn y Ereint; a'r rwym a wneit yna rwg deudyn a wnythpwyd y rwg Gereint

20 a'r uorwyn; a dewis ar holl wis-coed Gwenhwyfar y'r uorwyn. A'r neb a welei y uorwyn yn y wisc honno, ef a welei olwc we-edlwyd, delediwy, arnei. A'r dyt

25 hwnnw a'r nos honno a dreulas-sant drwy dogynder o gerdeu ac amylder o anrecyon, ac am-raud wirodeu a lluossyd o wa-

1544 Sa grant biauté prisen et loent.
1915-2024 Arthur arranges the wedding.
2025 Quant Erec sa fame reçut,

2032 L'arcevesques de Cantorbire
2034 Les a benei si com il doit.

1584 Droiz est que de mes robes et.

Et je li donrai buene et bele.

1590-1667 Description of the robes.

1668 Or fu tant avenanz et bele.

2035-68 Description of the festivities.
2069 Mout fu granz la joie el palês.

they had seen never any better endowed than she. And Arthur bestowed the maiden upon Gereint; and the bond that was at that time made between two persons was made between Gereint and the maiden; and a choice of all Gwenhwyfar's raiment for the maiden. And whoever might see the maiden in that raiment, he would see in her a fair, seemly and beauteous sight. And that day and that night they spent with songs a-plenty and abundance of dishes, and divers kinds of drink and profusion of
When they thought it time to go to sleep, they went. And in the chamber where was Arthur and Gwenhwyfar's bed, a bed was prepared for Gereint and Enid. And that night for the first time they slept together. And on the morrow Arthur satisfied the suitors on Gereint's behalf with ample gifts. And the maiden acquainted herself with the court, and companions were brought to her of men and women till there was better report of no maiden in the Island of Britain.
"Rightly did I hit the mark," said she, "concerning the stag's head, that it should be given to no one until Gereint came, and this is a proper occasion to give it to Enid daughter of Ynywl, the maiden of most fame. And I do not believe any one will begrudge it her, for there is naught between her and any, save what there is of love and fellowship. "That was approved by all, and by Arthur too, and the stag's head was given to Enid. And from that time forth her fame increased thereby,
and her companions, more than before. Gereint from that time forth loved tournament and stern combats, and he would come victorious from all. And a year was he thus, and two, and three, until his fame had spread over the face of the kingdom.

And once upon a time when Arthur was holding court in Caer Llion on Usk at Whitsuntide, lo, coming towards him wise, prudent, and most learned and eloquent messengers, and greeting

The texts agree that the hero leaves Arthur's court at this time, but Erec returns home of his own accord. The arrival of messengers asking Gereint to rule his kingdom bears comparison

Compare Roger of Wendover

Anno Domini MCLXXIX. Henricus, rex Anglorum junior, mare transiens in conflictibus Gallicis et profusionibus expensis triennium perest, regiaque majestate prorsus deposita, totus est de rege translatus in militem, et, flexis in gyrum fraudis, in congressibus triumphum reportans sui nominis famam circumquaque resperit; sic igitur, omni nil et desseet ad gloriam, redit ad patrem et ab eo honore debito est receptus.

The texts agree that the hero leaves Arthur's court at this time, but Erec returns home of his own accord. The arrival of messengers asking Gereint to rule his kingdom bears comparison

1 The Flowers of History, Rolls Series 84, I, 117.
with the end of Erec et Enide when
the news of King Lac's death leads to
Erec's coronation:

6510 Erec a cort tant demora,
-- Guivrez et Enide antr'aus trois, --
Que morz fu ses pere li rois,
Qui viauz iert et de grant aage.
Maintenant murent li message:
Li baron, qui l'alérent querre,
Li plus haut home de sa terre,
Tant le quistrent et demandèrent
Que a Tintaguel le trowerent
Vint jorz devant natevité,
Si li distrent la verité.

Arthur. "God prosper you," said
Arthur, "and God's welcome to you.
And whence do you come?" "We
come, lord," said they, "from
Cornwall, and we are messengers
from Erbin son of Custennin,
thy uncle. And our message is
to thee, and greetings to thee
from him, even as an uncle
should greet his nephew and
as a vassal should greet
his lord, and to inform thee
that he is growing heavy and
enfeebled and is drawing near
to old age, and that the men whose lands border on his, knowing that, encroach upon his boundaries and covet his lands and dominions. And he beseeches thee, lord, to send Gereint his son unto him to defend his dominions and to know his boundaries. And to him he represents that it would be better for him to spend the flower of his youth and his prime defending his own boundaries than in tournaments which bring no profit though he win fame therein." "Aye," said Arthur, "go to change your garments.
and take your meat andyrid you of your weariness, and before you go hence you shall have an answer." They went to meat.

And then Arthur considered how it would not be easy for him to let Gereint go from him, or from the same court as him. Neither was it pleasant nor fair to him to keep his cousin from defending his dominions and boundaries since his father was unable to maintain them. Not less were Gwenhwyfar's anxiety and longing.
and those of all the ladies and all the maidens, for fear lest the maiden should go away from them. That day and that night they spent with abundance of every thing; and Arthur made known to Gereint the meaning of the mission and the messengers' coming from Cornwall to him there. "Aye," said Gereint, "whatever advantage or disadvantage come to me, lord, thereby, I will do thy will concerning that mission." "Here is counsel for thee in that matter," said
Arthur, "though thy going will be painful to me: that thou go
to settle into thy dominions and to defend thy boundaries.
And take with thee the company thou desirest, and those thou
lovtest best of my liegemen to bring thee on thy way, and of thine own kinsmen and fellow knights." "God repay thee, and that will I do," said Gereint.
"What murmuring," said Gwenhwyfar, "do I hear from among you? Is it of men to bring Gereint on his way
Ereint parth a'e wlad?" "Ie," heb yr Arthur. "Reit yw y minneu uedylyaw," heb hi, "am hebrygy-eid a diwallrwyd ar yr unben-nes yssyd gyd a minneu." "Iawn

a wney," heb yr Arthur. Ac y gyscu yd aythant y nos hon-no. A thrannoeth yd ellygwyd y kennadeu y ymdeith a dy-wedut udunt y deuei Ereint yn y hol. Y trydydyt gwedy hyny y kychwynawd Gereint. Sef y niuer a aeth gyd ac ef: Gwalchmei uab Gwyar, a

towards his country?" "Aye," said Arthur. "I too," said she, "must think of companions on the way and provision for the lady who is with me." "Thou dost well," said Arthur.

And that night they went to sleep. And on the morrow the messengers were let depart and were told that Gereint would come after them. The third day thereafter Gereint set out.

This is the company that went with him: Gwalchmei son of Gwyar, and
Rhiononed uab brenin Iwerdon,

ac Ondiaw uab duc Burgwin,

Gwilym uab rwyf Freinc, Howel uab [Emyr Llydaw], Eliury

Anaw Kyrd, Gwyn uab Tringad, Goreu uab Custennyn,

Gweir Gwrhyt Uawr, Carannaw uab Golithmer, Peredur uab Eurwc, Gwyn Llogell

Gwyrd, ynat llys Arthur,

Dyuyr uab Alun Dyuet,

Gweir Gwalstwd Ieithoed,

Bedwyr uab Bedrawt, Kadwry

Rhiononeddd son of the king of Ireland, and Ondiaw son of the duke of Burgundy, Gwilym son of the ruler of France, Howel son of Emyr Llydaw, Elifr Anaw

Cyrrdd, Gwyn son of Tringad, Goreu son of Custennin, Gweir Big-breadth, Carannaw son of Golithmer, Peredur son of Efrawg, Gwyn Llogell Gwyr, elder of Arthur's court, Dyfyr son of Alun Dyfed, Gweir Interpreter of Tongues, Bedwyr son of Bedrawd, Cadwry

32 WM y merllydawc; Pen. 6 emyr llydaw; RM 265.13 emyr llydaw
uab Gwryon, Kei uab Cynyr,
Odyar Franc, ystiward llys Arthur.
"Ac Edern uab Nud," heb y Gereint,
"a glywaf i digawn uarchogayth,
5 a uynhaf y gyt a mi." "Ie," heb yr Arthur, "ny weda iti dwyn y gwr
hwnnw y gyt a thi, kyd boet iach,
yny wneler tagneued y rygthaw
a Gwenhwyuar." "Ef a ailei y
10 Wenhwyuar y ganhadu gyt a
mi ar uesicheu." "Os canyhatta,
canyhatted yn ryd, heb uesicheu,
canys digawn o gymwyeu a go-
uudyeu yssyd ar y gwr yn lle

son of Gwrion, Cei son of Cynyr, Odiar
the Frank, steward of Arthur's court.
"And Edern son of Nudd," said Gereint,
"of whom I hear that he is able to
ride, I would have come with me."
"Why," said Arthur, "it is not seemly
for thee to take that man with thee,
though he be well, until peace be
made between him and Gwenhwyfar."
"Gwenhwyfar would be able to permit
him with me upon sureties." "If she
permit him, let her permit him freely,
without sureties, for afflictions
and hurt enough are upon the man for
"Aye," said Gwenhwyfar, "what thou seest to be right in that matter, thou and Gereint, I shall do willingly, lord." And she then permitted Edern to go freely; and plenty more went to bring Gereint on his way.

And they set out and went on their way, the fairest company that any one had ever seen, towards the Severn. And on the far side of the Severn were the best men of Erbin son of Custennin, and his foster-father at their head,
receiving Gereint gladly, and many of the ladies of the court with his mother too, to meet Enid daughter of Ynywl, his wife. And every one of the court and of the whole dominion felt exceeding great joy and gladness at the coming of Gereint, so great the love they bore him, and so great the fame he had won since he went from them, and because he was minded to come and take possession of his own dominion and maintain
And they came to the court. And for them in the court there was a rich amplitude of divers kinds of dishes and an abundance of drink and unfailing service, and divers kinds of songs and games. And in honour of Gereint all the nobles of the dominion were invited that night to appear before Gereint. And that day and that night they spent with convenience of ease. And on the morrow in the young of the day Erbin arose and summoned Gereint to him,
and the noblemen who had come to bring him on his way, and he said to Gereint, "I am a man heavy with age," said he, "and so long as I was able to maintain the dominion for thee and for myself, maintain it I did. But thou art a young man, and in the flower of thy manhood and thy youth art thou. Maintain now thy dominion." "Why," said Gereint, "of my own will thou hadst not for the present given authority over thy dominions into my hands, and thou hadst not yet fetched me from Arthur's court." "Into thy hands I now give it, and further,
receive to-day the homage of thy men."

And then Gwalchmei said, "It is best for thee to satisfy the suitors to-day, but receive the homage of thy dominions to-morrow." And then the suitors were summoned to one place. And then Cadyrieith came to them to weigh their intent and to ask each one of them what was their request. And Arthur's retinue began to make gifts; and straightway there came the men of Cornwall, and
rodassant vynteu. Ac ny bu hir y buont yn roti, rac meint brys pawb onadunt y roti. Ac o'r a doeth y erchi da yno, nyt aeth neb ymdeith odyno na-
myn gan y uod. A'r dyt hwnn a'r nos honno a dreullassant drwy gymedrolder o esmwythdra. A thrannoeth yn ieuengtit y dyt yd erchis Erbin y Ereint anuon kenhadeu ar y wyr y ouyn utunt a oed divrthrwm ganthunt y dyuot y gwynt eu gwrogaeth, ac a oed ganth-

2388 Le jor ot Erec mainz presanz.
2401 Tuit de lui servir se penerent.

Chascuns an porta cele nuit Tant com il vost a son ostel.

they too gave. And it was not for long that they were giving, such was the eagerness of each one of them to give. And of those who came there to ask for gifts, not one went away thence save with his desire. And that day and that night they spent with convenience of ease. And on the morrow in the young of the day Erbin bade Gereint send messengers to his men to ask them whether it was convenient for them that he should come to receive their homage, and whether they
felt grievance or offence for any thing they might have against him. Then Gereint sent messengers to the men of Cornwall to ask them what. They made answer that they had each one naught save fullness of joy and exultation at Gereint's coming to receive their homage. And then he received homage of such of them as were there. And they were there together the third night. And on the morrow
Arthur's retinue asked leave to depart. "Too hard is it for you to depart yet. Stay with me until I shall have received the homage of those of my best men who purpose to come to me." And they stayed until he had done so. And they set out towards Arthur's court, and then Gereint went to bring them on their way, both he and Enid, as far as Dyngannan; and
yn a y gwahanassant. Ac yna
y dywawd Ondyaw uab duc
Bwrgwin v'rth Ereiut, "Kerda,"
heb ef, "eithauoeth dy gyfoeth
yn gyntaf, ac edrych yn
llwygraf deruyneu dy gy-
uoeth. Ac or gorthryma gouut
arnat, manaka ar dy gydyn-
deithon." "Dyw a dalho it," heb ef,
"a minheu a wnaf hynny." Ac
yna y kyrchawd Gereint
eithauoed y gyuoeth, a chy-
ua[r]wydyt hys pys gyt ac ef
o oreugwyr y gyuoeth. A'r

then they parted. And then
Ondiaw son of the duke of Burgundy
said to Gereint, "First traverse," said he, "the bounds of thy
dominion, and mark well and
closely thy dominion's limits.
And if oppression weigh on
thee, make it known to thy
courades." "God repay thee," said
he, "and that will I do." And then
Gereint made for the bounds
of his dominions, and skilled
guidance with him of the best
men of his dominions. And the
amcan pellaf a dangossed
idaw a gedwis ynteu ganth-
aw. Ac ual y gnotayssai tra
uu yn llys Arthur kyrchu-
torneiweint a wnaey, ac ymr-
wybot a'r gwyrdewraf a cha-
darnaf yny oed gloduawr
yn y gyweir honno ual y lle
y buassei gynt, ac yny gyw-
woethoges y lys a'egydym-
deithon a'egyrda o'r meirch
goreu a'r arueu goreu, ac o'r
eurdlyssed arbenniccafa gøre-
reuc. Ac ny orfywyssawd ef

Mes onques por ce ne donoit
De rien mains a ses chevaliers
Armes et robes et deniers.
Nul leu n'avoit tomoiement,
Nes i anveast richemant
Aparelliez et atornez.
Destriers lor donoit sejornez
Por tomoier et por joster,
Que qu'il li deussent coster.

furthest limit that was shown
to him he bore in mind.

And as had been his custom
whilst he was in Arthur's court
he frequented tournaments, and he
pitted himself against the bravest
and strongest men until he was
renowned in that region as in the
place he was in aforetime, and
till he enriched his court and his
companions and his noblemen with the
best horses and the best suits of
armour, and the best and most note-
worthy jewels. And he did not cease
o hynny yny hedawd y glot

30 dros wyneb y dyrmas. A ffan wybu ef hynny, dechreu caru esmwythder ac ysgyua[ll]wch a oruc ynteu, canyd oed neb a dalhei aruot yn y er-byn. A charu y wreic a gwastadarwyd yn y lys a cherdeu a didanwch, a chartreu Hynny dalym a oruc oo. Ac yn ol hynny caru yscuaulwch o'e ystauell a'y wreic, hyd nad oed digrif dim ganthaw namyn hynny, yny yttoed

2434 Mes tant l'ama Erec d'amors
Que d'armes mes ne li chaloit,
Ne a tornoiemant n'aloit:
N'avoiit mes soing de tornoier;
A sa famé aloit dosnoiier.
De li fist s'amie et sa drue.
Tot mist son cuer et s'antandue An li acoler et beisier;
Ne se queroit d'el aeiier.

therefrom until his fame spread over the face of the kingdom.
And when he knew that, he began to love ease and leisure, for there was none who was worth his fighting against him. And he loved his wife and peace in his court and songs and entertainment, and he settled thereto for a while. And thereafter he loved dalliance in his chamber and with his wife, so that naught save that was pleasing to him, until he
was losing his noblemen's hearts and his hunting and his pleasure, and the hearts of all the retinue of the court, and until there was a secret murmuring and scoffing at him by the people of the court because he was so utterly forsaking their company for love of a woman. And those words reached Erbin's ears; and when Erbin had heard of it he told it to Enid, and asked her whether it was she who was causing that in Gereint and
dodi y danaw ymadaw a'ed dy-
lwyth ac a'y niuer. "Na ui, myn
uyghyffes y Dyw," heb hi, "ac
nyt oes dim gassach genbyf
no hynny." Ac ny vydat hi

beth a wna canyt oed hawd
genthi adef hymyn y Ereint,
nyt oed haws genthi hitheu
warandaw ar a glywei heb
rebudyaw Gereint ymadanaw.

A goueileint mawr a dellis
hi yndi am hynny. A bore-
gweith yr haf yd odynt
yn y gwely, ac ynteu vrth

instigating him to forsake his
household and retinue. "Not I, by
my confession to God," said she,
"and there is nothing more hateful
to me than that." But she knew
not what to do, for it was not
easy for her to confess that
to Gereint, nor was it easier
for her to listen to what she
heard without warning Gereint
thereof. And she felt great grief
within her because of that.

And one morning in the summer-
time they were in bed, and he on
yr erchwyn. Ac Enyt a oed

30 heb gysgu y mywn ystauell
wydrin, a'r heul yn tywynu
ar y gwely; a'r dillad gwedy
rylithraw y ar y dwyuron ef
a'e dwy ureich, ac ynteu yn
kyscu. Sef a oruc hitheu yd-
rych tecket ac aruthred yr
olwc a wel(s)eì Arnw, a dwydeut,
"Gway ui," heb hi, "os o'n achaws
i y mae y breicheu hyn a'r

dwyuron yn colli clot a milw-
yaeth kymeint ac a oed eïdunt."
A chann hynny ellw g dagreu

2479 Cil dormi, et cele vella.

2490 Son seignor a mont et a val
Comança tant a regarder,
Le cors bien fet et le vis cler.

2507 Lors li a dit: "Con mar i fus!"

2499 "Quant toz li miaudre chevaliers,
Li plus hardiz et li plus fiers,

2503 A del tot an tot relanquie
Por moi tote cheualerie."

250 the outer edge. And Enid was
without sleep in a chamber
of glass, and the sun shining
on the bed; and the clothes
had slipped from his breast
and arms, and he was asleep.
She looked upon the great
beauty and majesty of the
sight she saw in him, and said,
"Woe is me," said she, "if it is
through me that these arms and
this breast are losing fame
and prowess as great as was
their's." And thereupon her tears
yn hidleit, yny dywydassant ar y dwyuron ef. Ac un o'r petheu a' e deffro(r)es ef uu hynny, y gyt a'r ymadrawd a dywawt hi kyn no hynny. A medwl arall a' e kyffroes ynteu, nat yr ymgeled ymdanaw ef y dywedassei hi hynny, namyn yr ystyryw caryat ar vr arall drostaw ef, a dammynaw yscau-lwch hepdaw ef. Ac ar hymy sef a oruc Gereint antag-neuedu yn y uedwl, a galw.

2493 Et plore de si grant ravine
Que chieent dessor la peitrine
Son seignor les lermes de li.

2509 Erec ne dormi pas formant,
Si l'a tresoi an dormant.
De la parole s'esveilla
Et de ce mout se mervella
Que si formant plorer la vit.

2523 "Bien ai la parole antandua."

flowed freely, so that they fell on to his breast. And that was one of the things that woke him, together with the words she had just spoken. And another thought distressed him, that it was not out of care for him that she had spoken those words, but because she was meditating love for another man in his stead, and desired dalliance apart from him. And with that Gereint lost his peace of mind, and called
upon a squire, and he came to
him. "Have," said he, "my horse
and armour speedily prepared,
and that they be ready, and do
thou," said he to Enid, "arise
and dress thee and have thy
horse accoutred, and bring with
thee the worst dress to thy
name, to go riding. And shame
on me," said he, "if thou come
here till thou know whether I
have so utterly lost my
strength as thou reckonest, and
further, whether it will be as
yscafalahet it ac yd oed dy

damunet y geissaw (y geisaaw)
yscadualch am y neb y med-
ylyut ymdanaw." A chyuodi
a oruc hitheu a gwiscaw ys-
caeluswisc ymdanei. "Ny

yscaualwch am y neb y med-
ylyut ymdanaw." A chyuodi
a oruc hitheu a gwiscaw ys-
caeluswisc ymdanei. "Ny

yscafalahet it ac yd oed dy

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a oruc hitheu a gwiscaw ys-
caeluswisc ymdanei. "Ny

yscafalahet it ac yd oed dy

damunet y geissaw (y geisaaw)
yscadualch am y neb y med-

pleasant for thee as
was thy desire to seek
dalliance with him thou
wert thinking og." And she
arose and dressed in a
simple dress. "I know nothing
of thy thoughts, lord,"
said she. "Nor shalt thou
know them as yet," said he.

And then Gereint went to
see Erbin. "Good sir," said
he, "there is a quest I go
on, and I do not know when
I shall come again. And do
"I will," said he, "but I marvel how suddenly thou goest. And who will travel with thee, seeing that thou art not a man to travel the land of Lloegyr alone?" "None comes with me save one other person." "Now God counsel thee, son," said Erbin, "and many a man with his claim upon thee in Lloegyr."

And Gereint came to where his horse was, and his horse was accoutred with
And he then bade Enid mount her horse and travel ahead and keep a good lead. "And for aught thou seest and for aught thou hearest," said he, "concerning me, turn not back. And unless I speak to thee, speak not one word either." And they went on their way. But it was not the pleasantest and most frequented road that he caused to travel, but the wildest road and that wherein it was likeliest there would be thieves.

heavy shining outlandish armour.

And he then bade Enid mount her horse and travel ahead and keep a good lead." And for aught thou seest and for aught thou hearest," said he, "concerning me, turn not back. And unless I speak to thee, speak not one word either." And they went on their way. But it was not the pleasantest and most frequented road that he caused to travel, but the wildest road and that wherein it was likeliest there would be thieves.
a herwyr a bwystuilet gwynic. A dyuot y'r brifford
a'y chanlyn a orugant, a choet
mawr a welynt y vrthunt;
a ffarth a'r coed y doethant.
Ac yn dyuot o'r coed allan y

and robbers and venomous wild beasts. And they came to the high road and followed it, and they could see a great forest ahead of them; and they came towards the forest. And coming from the forest they beheld four armed knights, and these looked at them, and one of them said, "This is a good place for us," said he, "to take the two horses yonder and the armour and the woman too, and those we shall have without effort so far as
yonder solitary heavy-headed, dejected, lumpish knight is concerned." And Enid heard those words, but knew not what to do for fear of Gereint, whether she should tell or hold her tongue. "God's vengeance on me," said she, "if I had not rather death at his hand than at the hand of an other. And though he slay me I shall tell him, lest he be seen slain unawares." And she waited for Gereint until he was close to her. "Lord," said she, "dost hear
geireu y gwy r ymdanat?"

Drychauel y vyneb a oruc
yn teu ac ydrych arnei yn
llidiawc. "Nydoed reit y ti
namyn cadw y geir a erch-
yssit it, saf oed hwnnw
tewi. Nit amgeled gen-
nyf y teu, ac nit rybud.
A chyt mynych ti weled
uy agheu i, a’m diuetha o’r
gwy r racco, nyt oes arnaf
i un erysswr.” Ac ar hynn
wedd gwy w a oruc y blayn-
hafohonunt a gossot ar

Ci viennent poignant après vos
Troï chevalier qui mout vos chacent."

"Or me prisiez vos mout petit.
Trop avez fet grant hardemant,
Que avez mon comandemant
Et ma defanse trespassee.”

Lors torne l’escu et la lance,
Contre le chevalier se lance.

the words of yonder men concerning
thee?" He raised his face and
looked on her in anger. "There
was no need for thee," said he,
"save to observe the order that
was given thee, which was to
hold thy tongue. Thy loving
care is naught to me, and is no
warning. And though thou long
to see my death, and see me
slain by yonder men, there is
no fear in me.” And thereupon
the foremost of them couched
his spear and bore down upon
Ereint. Ac ynteu a'ye her-
30 bynyawd ef, ac nyt ual ygr
1lesk, a gellyg y gossot hei-
baw a oruc, a gossot a oruc
yn teu ar y marchawc yn
dewred y daryan, yny hylit
35 y daryan ac yny dyf yr
arueu, ac yny uyd dogyn
kywelun uawr yndaw o'r
paladyr ac yny uyd hyd
gwayw Gereint dros bed-
40 rein y uarch y'r llawr. A'yr
e1 marchawc a'e kyrchawd
yn llidiawc am lad y gy-

Gereint. And he received him,
and not as a weakling, and let
his thrust go past, and he then
thrust at the knight in the
middle of his shield, so that
his shield was split and his
armour broken, and so that
there was a full forearm's
length of the shaft in him
and he was the length of
Gereint's spear over his horse's
crupper to the ground. And the
second knight made at him in
wrath at the slaying of his
comrade. And with one thrust
he overthrew him and slew him
like the other. And the third
made at him, and him qhe slew
likewise. And likewise too he
slew the fourth. Sad and
sorrowful was the maiden to
see that. Gereint dismounted
and drew off the slain men's
suits of armour and placed them
in their saddles, and he tied
the reins of the horses and
mounted on his horse. "See what
thou must do," said he, "take the

And with one thrust he overthrew him and slew him like the other. And the third made at him, and him qhe slew likewise. And likewise too he slew the fourth. Sad and sorrowful was the maiden to see that. Gereint dismounted and drew off the slain men's suits of armour and placed them in their saddles, and he tied the reins of the horses and mounted on his horse. "See what thou must do," said he, "take the

Si fierent parmi les blazons. 
La lance vole an deus troncons
Au chevalier de l'autre part.
Erec de sa lance le quart
Li fist parmi le piz passer.
Pasmé jus del destrier l'anverse,
A l'autre point a la traverse.
Toz trois an a les chevaus pris,
Ses loie par les fans ansanble.
A son chemin est repeiriez
La ou Enide l'atandoit.
Les trois chevaus li comandoit

See what thou must do," said he, "take the
15 war meirch a gyrr rac dy
uron, a cherda o'r blaen, ual
yd ercheis it gynheu. Ac na
dywet ti dim geir vwrthf
i yn y dywetwyf i vwrtht
20 ti. Y'm kyffes y Dyw," heb ef, "os
hynny ny wney, ny byt di-
boen it." "Mi a wnaf uyg gallu
am hynny, arglwyt," heb hi,
"vrth dy gyghor di." Vynt a
gerdassant racdunt y goet,
ac adaw y coet a orugant
25 a dyuot y wastattir mawr,
ac ym perued y gwastattir

Devant li menner et chacier,
Et mout la prant a menacier
Qu'ele ne soit mes tant hardie
Que un seul mot de boche die,
Se il ne l'an done congïé.

Cele respont: "Non ferai giê
Ja mes, biaus sire, s'il vos plest."

Lors s'an vont, et cele se test.
N'orent pas une liue alee,
Quant devant an une valee

four horses and drive them before thee, and go on in front, as I bade thee a while back. And speak not one word to me till I speak to thee. By my confession to God," said he, "if thou wilt not do so, thou shalt not go unpunished." "I shall do what I can of that, lord," said she, "according to thy bidding."

They travelled on to a forest, and they left the forest and came to a great level plain, and in the middle of the plain
there was a thickset tangled
copse. And they beheld three
knights coming from it towards
them, furnished with horses, and
armour about them to the
ground and about their horses.
The maiden watched them closely;
and when they drew near, the
words she heard from them
were, "This is a good find for
us," said they; "without effort,
four horses and four suits of
armour. And so far as yonder
drooping knight is concerned,
we shall get them cheaply. And the maiden too will be in our power."
"That is true," said she, "the man is fatigued after contending with the knights just now. God's vengeance on me if I do not warn him," said she. And the maiden waited for Gereint until he was close to her.
"Lord," said she, "dost thou not hear the words of yonder men concerning thee?" "What are they?" said he. "They are saying amongst themselves that they will get this booty cheaply."
"Between me and God," said he, "more
ach genyf i noc a dyweit
y gwyry na theu di vrthfy i,
ac na bydy vrth uyggy [g]hor."
"Arglwyd," heb hi, "rac dy gaffel
yn diaruot yw genyf i." "Taw
bellach a hymy nyd amgeled
genyf y teu." Ac ar hymny es-
twg gwaew a oruc un o'r march-
ogyon a chyrchu Gereint a
gossot arnaw yn frwythlawn,
dybygei ef, ac yscayl y
kwyrrth Gereint y gossot
a'e daraw heibyaw a oruc, a'e
gyrchu ynteu a gossot ar-

Erec respont: "Mar le pansastes
Quant ma parole trespassastes,
Ce que defandu vos avoie.
Et ne porquant tres bien savoie
Que vos gueires ne meyprisiez.
C'est servises mal anployiez;
Que je ne vos an sai nul gre,
Einz sachiez que plus vos an he."
"Je n'aim mie vostre parole."
Lors point el champ contre celui,
Si s'antrevienent anbedui.
L'uns anvaist l'autre et requiert:

irksome to me than what the men say
is that thou wilt not hold thy
tongue for me, nor abide by my
direction." "Lord," said she, "it is
lest thou be taken unawares that I
act thus." "Now hold thy tongue, and
thy loving care is naught to me."
And thereupon one of the knights
couched his spear and made at
Gereint and thrust at him to good
purpose, as he supposed, but Gereint
took the thrust lightly and sent
it glancing aside, and then he
made for him in turn and thrust at
naw yn y gymherued, a chann
30 hwrd y gwr a'r march, ny thyg-
yawd y riuedi arueu, yny
uyd penn y gwaeu allan a th-
aym o'r paladyr trwy[d]aw, ac
yny uyd ynteu hyd y ureich
35 a'e baladyr tros bedrein y
uarch y'r llawr. Y deu uarch-
awc ereill a doethant, pob eil-
wers, ac ny bu well eu kyrch
vynt no'r llell. Y uorwyn, yn
49 seuyll ac yn edrych ar hymny,
goualus oed o'r lleill parth
o dybygu briwaw Cereint

Erec si duremang le fiert
Que li escuz del col li vole,
Et si li brise la chanole;
Li estrier ronpent, et cil chiet.

his very middle, and what with
the onrush of man and horse, all
his armour availed not, so that
the spear-head and a length of the
shaft was out through him, and so
that he too was his arm and his
spear's length over his horse's
crupper to the ground. The other
two knights came, each in turn, and
their onset was no better than
the other. The maiden, standing
and looking thereon, was anxious
on the one handyfor thinking
that Gereint would be wounded
contending with the men, and on the other hand for joy to see him getting the upper hand. Then Gereint dismounted and bound the three suits of armour in the three saddles, and tied the reins of the horses together, so that there were then in all seven horses with him.

And he mounted his own horse and ordered the maiden to drive the horses. "And it is no better for me," said he, "to tell thee than to be silent, since thou wilt not abide by my direction." "I will, lord,
so far as I can," said she, "save that I cannot conceal from thee the dire hateful words that I hear concerning thee, lord, from outlandish folk that travel the wilderness, such as those." "Between me and God," said he, "thy loving care is naught to me. And from now on hold thy tongue." "I will, lord, so far as I can." And the maiden went on her way, and the horses ahead of her, and she kept her distance. And coming from the copse which was even now spoken of above,
they traversed open country, lofty and fair, level and high and beautiful. And some distance from them they could see a forest, and except for seeing the edge nearest them they could see thereafter neither edge nor limit to the forest. And they came towards the forest. And coming from the forest they beheld five knights, impetuous, headstrong and powerful, on chargers strong, thickset, big-boned, ground-devouring, wide-nostrilled and mettled; and armour a-plenty.
upon the men and upon their horses. And after they had drawn near, the words Enid heard from the knights were, "See here a good find for us, cheaply and without effort," said they; "all these horses and suits of armour we shall have, and the woman too, so far as yonder solitary, moping, lumpish, dejected knight is concerned."

The maiden was greatly troubled at hearing the men's words, so that she knew not what in the world to do;
but at last she made up her mind to warn Gereint and turned her horse's head in his direction. "Lord," said she, "hadst thou heard the talk of yonder knights as I have heard it, thy care would be greater than it is." Gereint gave a sour, vexed, and bitter jeering laugh and said, "I hear thee," said he, "going against every thing that I forbid thee; and maybe thou shalt yet repent it." And there and then,
encountering them, and Gereint, victoriously exultant, had the upper hand of the five men. And he placed the five suits of armour in the five saddles, and tied the reins of the twelve horses together and made them over to Enid. "And I know not," said he, "what good it is for me to give thee orders, but this once, as a warning to thee, orders will I give thee." And the maiden went on her way to the forest, and she kept her
distance as Gereint bade her. And painful had it been for him to see trouble as great as that with the horses for a maiden so excellent as she, had anger permitted him. And they made for the forest; and deep and vast was the forest, and night came upon them in the forest. "Maiden," said he, "it avails us not to try and proceed." "Aye, lord," said she, "whatever thou wilt, we shall do." "It is best for us," said he, "to turn aside into the forest to rest, and wait for day to proceed." "Let us, gladly," said she.
And that they did.

And he dismounted and lifted her to the ground. "I cannot for aught," said he, "but sleep for weariness. And do thou watch the horses, and sleep not." "I will, lord," said she; and he slept in his armour. And the night was passed, and at that season it was not long. And when she saw the dawn of day show its light, she looked around her to see whether he was waking. And with that he was waking.
"Lord," said she, "I had been wanting to wake thee for some time." He was silent towards her with annoyance, for he had not bidden her speak. And then he arose and said to her, "Take the horses," said he, "and go on thy way, and keep thy distance as thou didst keep it yesterday."

And a while into the day they left the forest and came to a most clear open plain, and there were meadows to one side of them, and men with scythes
mowing the meadows; and they came on to a river, and the horses bent down and drank of the water, and they climbed from the river to a lofty hill side. And then there met them a young slender lad with a towel about his neck, and they could see a package in the towel, but knew not what it was, and a small blue pitcher in his hand, and a cup on the mouth of the pitcher. And the youth greeted Gereint. "God prosper
thee," said Gereint, "and whence comest thou?" "I come," he replied, "from the town that is there before thee. Lord," said he, "would it displease thee to be asked whence thou too comest?" "It would not," said he; "I am come through the forest yonder." "It is not to-day thou art come through the forest?" "Not so," said he, "it was in the forest that I was last night." "I venture," the youth replied, "that thy state there last night was not good, and that thou hadst neither meat nor..."
"Nado, y rof a Dyw," heb ynteu. "A wney di
uyg kyghor i," heb y gwas,
"kymryt y genyf i dy ginyaw?" "Pa rwy ginyaw?" heb
ynteu. "Boreuwyd yd oed-
wn yn y anuon y'r paladur-
wy r racco, nyt amgen no
bara a chich a gwin. Ac os
myny di, vorida, ny chaffant
hwy dim." "Mynaf," heb ynteu,
a a Dyw a dalo it." A discynnu
a oruc Gereint a chymryd
a oruc y gwas y uo-
rwyn y'r llawr. Ac ymolchi

"S'il vos plést a desjeûner,
Ne vos coevient aillors torner."
A ceus qui faucoient son fain.
"De cest blanc gastel vos revest,
S'il vos plést un po a mangier."
"Je mangerai, vostre merci."
Erec a pié a terre mis.
Li serjanz fu de bel servise:
La dame a jus del cheval mise.

drink." "No, between me and
God," replied he. "Wilt thou do
my counsel," asked the youth,
"to take of me thy meal?" "What
kind of meal?" he asked. "A
breakfast I was taking to
the mowers yonder, naught
else than bread and meat
and wine. And if thou wilt,
good sir, they shall have
naught." "I will," said he,
"and God repay thee."

And Gereint dismounted, and
the youth lifted the maiden
to the ground. And they washed
And had their meal. And the youth sliced the bread and gave them drink and waited on them in all. And when they had finished the youth arose and said to Gereint, "Lord, with thy leave I will go to fetch food for the mowers." "Go first to the town," said Gereint, "and procure me a lodging in the best place thou knowest, and the most commodious for the horses. And thou," said he, "do thou take any
one horse thou choosest, and its
armour along with it, as payment
for thy service and provision." "God
repay thee," said the youth, "and that
would be payment sufficient for a
service which might be greater than
that I have done thee." And the
youth went to the town and took the
best and most comfortable lodging
he knew of in the town. And after
that he went to the court, and his
horse and its armour along with
him; and he came to where the earl
was and told him all his adventure.

The squire relates his adventure.
"And I will go, lord, to meet the knight and show him his lodging," said he. "Go, gladly," he replied, "and a joyous welcome will he get here, should he desire it, gladly." And the youth came to meet Gereint and told him that he would have a joyous welcome from the earl in his own court. But he wished for nothing save to go to his own lodging. And he got a comfortable chamber with plenty of straw and coverings, and a roomy comfortable place.
for his horses, and the youth had ample provision made ready for them.

And after they had eased their garments, Gereint said to Enid, "Get thee," said he, "to the far end of the chamber and come not to this end of the house. And summon the woman of the house to thee, if thou wilt." "I will, lord," said she, "even as thou sayest." And thereupon the man of the house came to Gereint and bade him welcome. "Chieftain," said he, "hast thou eaten thy dinner?" "I have," he replied. And then the youth said
"A uynny di," heb ef, "ae diawt ae dim kyn uy mynet i y ymwelet a'r iarll?"
"Mynhaf, ys gvir," heb ynteu. Ac yna yd aeth y gwas y'r
dref ac y doeth a diawt ud- unt. A chymryd diawt a orugant. Ac yn agos y hynny [y dywaw]
Gereint, "Ni allaf i na chys- cwyst," heb ef. "Ie," heb y gwas,
"tra uych ti yn kyscu myui
a af y ymwelet a'r iarll." "Dos,
yn llawen," heb ynteu, "a dyret yma pan ercheis y ti dyuot."

22 Pen. 6; but RM 277.4 passes straight from a orugant to the direct speech.
A chyscu a oruc Gereint, a ch-
yscu a oruc Enyt. A dyuot a
oruc y gwas yn yd oed y iarll,
a gouyn a oruc y iarll idaw
pa le yd oed lletty y march-
awc, [ac] y dywawd ynteu. "A reit
yw y mi," heb ef, "uyned y wa-
sanaethu armaw ef ychwinsaf." "Dos," heb ynteu, "ac an-
nerch y genhyf i ef a dy-
wed itaw mi a af y ynteu-
let ac ef ychwinsaf." "Mi a
wnaf," heb ynteu. A dyuot
a oruc y gwas pan oed am-

And Gereint slept, and
Enid slept.

And the youth came to
where the earl was, and the
earl asked him where was
the knight's lodging, and he
told him. "And I must go
presently," said he, "to wait
upon him." "Go," he replied,
"and greet him from me and
tell him I will go to
call on him presently."

"I will," he replied. And
the youth came when it was

34 RM 277.10; Pen. 6 as WM (although omitting heb ef). The translation follows RM.
ser udunt deffroi; a chyuodi
a orugant a gormdeith. A ffan
uu amser ganhunt kymryt
y bwyd, vyyt a'e kymerassant.

5 A'r gwas a uu yn gwasanaethu
arnunt. A Gereint a ouynawd
y vr y ty a oed gydymdeithon
itaw a uynhei eu gwahawd at-
taw. "Oes," heb ynteu. "Dwc dith-

10 eu hwyntwy yma, y gymryt
digawn ar uyghost i o'r hyn go-
reu a gaffer yn y dref ac'r werth.
Y niuer goreu a uu gan vr y ty
ef a'e duc yno y gymryt diga-

time for them to awake; and they
awoke and walked abroad. And when
they thought it time to take their
food, they took it. And the youth
waited upon them. And Gereint
asked the man of the house whether
he had company he would like to
"Then bring them hither, to have
their fill at my charge of whatever
is best that may be found for sale
in the town." The best company
that the man of the house had he
brought there to have their fill
at Gereint's charge.

Thereupon, lo, the earl coming one of twelve ordained knights to call upon Gereint. And Gereint arose and bade him welcome. "God prosper thee," said the earl. They went to sit, each one as his dignity entitled him. And the earl conversed with Gereint and asked him what journey he was on. "I have in mind," said he, "only to look for adventures and to perform quests that please me."
The earl then looked on Enid with a close gaze, and he felt certain that he had never beheld a maiden fairer than she, nor better endowed, and he set his heart and mind on her. And he asked Gereint, "Have I leave of thee to go to yonder maiden and converse with her? I see her as it were estranged from thee." "Thou hast, gladly." And he came to where the maiden was and said to her, "Maiden," said he, "it is not
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digrif it yn y kerdet hwnn gy	Quant vos alez a tel vitance!
a'r gwr racco." "Nyt anigrif,
heb hi, "gennyf i nu gerdet y
ford y kerdo ynteu." "Ny cheffy,"
5 heb ynteu, "na gweisson na mo-
rynyon a'th wasanaetho." "Ie,
heb hi, "digriuach yw gennyf i
canlyn y gwr racco no chyt caf-
fwn weisson a morynyon." "Mi
10 a vn gyghor da it," heb ynteu.
"Mi a rodaf uy iarllayth y'th
uedyant a thric gyt a mi."
"Na uynaf i, y rof a Dyw," heb
hi. "A'r gwr racco yd ymgredreis

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pleasant for thee on this journey with
yonder man." "It is not unpleasant," said she, "for me to journey now
the way he journeys." "Thou hast
neither men servants nor maidens," he replied, "to attend on thee." "Why," said she, "it is pleasanter for me to
follow yonder man than were I to have
men servants and maidens." "I know
good counsel for thee," he replied.
"I will give my earldom into thy power,
and do thou stay with me." "I will
not, between me and God," said she.
"To yonder man did I [pledge my troth]

14 (Translation) The final phrase and the first on the next page have been transposed so as to appear on the same page as
the Welsh which they translate.
15 yn gyntaf eiroet, ac nyd an-
- wadalaf y wrthaw." "Cam a-
wney," heb ynteu. "O lladaf i
y gwr racco m'i a'th gaf di tra 
uynnwyf, a gwedy na' th uyn-
nwyf m'i a'th yrraf ymdeith.
Os od uod y gwyny dithieu
y rof i kyssondeb diwahan
tragywydwl a uyd y rom
tra uom uyw," Medylyaw
20 a oruc hitheu am a dywawd
ef, ac o'e medwl y cauas yn y
chyghor rodi ryuiic itaw am a
erchis. "Llyma yssyd iawnaf y
Felenie ne traison."
3355 "... se vos mon talant ne feites,
Ja i avra espees treites.
Ocibre ferai or androit,
3359 Vostre seignor devant voz iauz."
3360 "He, sire, feire poez miauz."
3365 "Car je ferai vostre pleisir."
3384 El panse cuers que ne dit boche.
3385 "Sire", fet ele, "or me creez!"
3404 "A grant enor seroiz gardee."
"Sire", fet ele, "bien le croi;
Mes avoir an vuel vostre foi
Que vos me tandroiz chieremant."
3384 El panse cuers que ne dit boche.
3385 "Sire", fet ele, "or me creez!"
3355 "... se vos mon talant ne feites,
Ja i avra espees treites.
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Mes avoir an vuel vostre foi
Que vos me tandroiz chieremant."
3404 "A grant enor seroiz gardee."
"Sire", fet ele, "bien le croi;
Mes avoir an vuel vostre foi
Que vos me tandroiz chieremant."

[Translation] See note on previous page.

[first of all], and I will not
break faith with him." "Thou dost
wrong," he replied. "If I slay
yonder man I shall have thee as
long as I will, and when I want
thee not I will turn thee away.
But if thou wilt do this for me of
thine own free will, there will be
unbroken eternal harmony between
us so long as we live."

She pondered what he was
telling her, and in her heart she
determined to encourage him in what
he asked. "This is what is best for
ti, unben," heb hi, "rac gyrru
unben," heb hi, "rac gyrru

arraf i mwy no messur o
aniweirdeb, dyuot yma y-
uory y'm kymryt ual na vy-
pwn i y wrth hymny." "Minheu
a wnaf hymny," heb ef; a chy-
uodi a oruc ar hymny a chymm-
ryd canyat a mynet ymde-
ith, ac ef a'e wyr. Ac ny dywa-
vdl hi yna y Ereint dim o ym-
didan y gwr a hi, rac tyuu ay

1lit ay goual yndaw, ay aflo-
nydwh. A mynet y gyscu
yn amser a orugant. A dech-

3376 "Trop grant traison feriiez,
Et j'an reseroie blasmee."

3387 "Mes demain anvoieez ceanz
Voz chevaliers et voz serjanz,
Si me feites a force prandre."

3402 Li cuens respont: "A buen eur,
Dame! Certes buer fustes nee."

3422 De lez li s'est li cuens dreciez.

3435 ... prant a lui congieé.

3438 Einsi departent antr'aus dos.

3441 Furent dui lit a terre fet.
Erec an l'un couchier se vet;
An l'autre est Enide couchiee.

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Erec an l'un couchier se vet;
An l'autre est Enide couchiee.

thee, chieftain," said she, "lest
I be accused of faithlessness
past telling, that thou come
hither to-morrow to take me away
as though I knew nothing of it."

"That I will," said he; and
thereupon he arose and took his
leave and went away, he and his men.
And at the time she told Gereint
nothing of the man's conversation
with her, lest there arise anger
or anxiety in him, or distress.

And they went to sleep at
the proper time. And at the
beginning of the night she slept a little. But towards midnight she awoke and set to rights all Gereint's arms, that they might be ready to put on. And in fear and trembling she came to the side of Gereint's bed, and quietly and softly she said to him, "Lord," said she, "awake and array thee, and this is the earl's conversation with me, lord, and his thoughts concerning me," said she. And she told Gereint his whole conversation. And though he was angry with her,
he took warning and arrayed himself; and when she had lit a candle as a light for him to dress, "Leave the candle there," said he, "and bid the man of the house come hither." She went, and the man of the house came to him, and then Gereint asked him, "Dost know what sum I owe thee?" "I think it little thou owest, good sir," said he. "Then whatever I owe thee, take thou the eleven horses and the eleven suits of armour." "God
repay thee, lord," said he, "but I have not spent on thee the worth of one of the suits of armour." "What matters it to thee?" he asked; "thou wilt be all the richer. Friend," said he, "wilt thou come as a guide to me out of the town?" "I will," said he, "gladly. And in what direction art thou minded?" "In a direction other than the place where I came into the town I would wish to go."

The man of the lodging brought him on his way until he had all the guidance needed. And then he bade
the maiden take up a distance in front, and she took it, and went on ahead, and the inn-keeper came home; and he had only just entered the house when, lo, the greatest commotion that any one had heard coming upon the house. Andywhen he looked out, lo, he could see around the house fourscore knights fully armed, and the Dun Earl was at their head. "Where is the knight that was here?" asked the earl. "By thy hand,"
heb ef, "mae ar dalym odym-
a, ac yr mettin yd aeth od-
yma."  "Paham, uilein," heb
ynteu, "y gadut ti ef heb y
uenegi y mi?"  "Arglwyd," heb
ynteu, "ny orchymyneisti ef
y mi. Bei ys gorchymynnut,
nys gadwn."  "Pa barth," heb
ynteu, "y tybygy di y uynet
ef?"  "Na vn," heb ynteu, "namyn
yr ystryt uawr a gerdawd."
Troi penneu eu meirch a
orugant y'r ystryt uawr,
a gwelet oleu y meirch a wna-

Mes de tant furent escharni
Qu'il n'i ont pas Erec trové.
Lors a bien li cuens esprové
Que la dame l'ot deceü.

L'esclo des chevaus a seu.
followed the tracks and came to a great high road. And the maiden looked back when she saw the light of day, and she could see behind her a great haze and mist, and she saw it nearer and nearer to her. And she was perturbed thereat, and thought that the earl and his host were coming after her. With that she could see a knight appearing out of the mist. "By my faith," said she, "I will warn him though he slay me. I had rather my
heu o'ë law ef no gwelet y lad
ef heb y rybudyw. "Arglwyd," heb
(arglwyd heb) hi, "pony wely di
y gw(y)r y'th gyrchu, a gwy
ereill llawer gyt ac ef?" "Gwelaf,"
heb ynteu, "ac yr a ostecker ar-
nat ti, ny thewy di byth. Nyt
rybud gynyf y teu. A thaw
vrthyf!" Ac ymhoy lud a oruc
ar y marchawc ac ar y gossot
kyntaf y uwrw y'r llawr y dan
draet y uarch. A thra barhawd
yr un o'r pedwar ugein march-
awc, ar y gossot kyntaf

"Hail sire!" fet ele. "hai!
Con vos a cist cuens anhai,
Qui por vos amainne tel ost!"
Erec respont: "Po me prisiez,
Ma parole mout despisiez.
Je ne vos sai tant bel prier
Que je vos puisse chastier."
Il se retorne maintenant
Et vit le seneschal venant.
Erec son roit espié d'acier
Li fist parmi le cors glacier.

death at his hand than see him
slain without his being warned.
"Lord," said she, "dost thou not see
the man bearing down upon thee, and
many other men along with him?" "I
do," he replied, "and however much
thou art bidden to hold thy tongue,
hold thy tongue thou never wilt. Thy
warning is naught to me. And hold thy
tongue!" And he turned upon the knight
and at the first thrust threw him to
the ground under his horse's feet.
And so long as one of the fourscore
knights was left, at the first thrust
he threw each one of them. And from good to better they came last of all the earl came at him, and broke a spear, and broke a second. Then Gereint turned upon him and thrust with a spear at the thick of his shield, so that his shield was split and all his armour broken at that point, and so that he himself was over his horse's crupper to the ground and was in peril of his life. And Gereint drew near him, and
what with the noise made by his horse the earl came to his senses.
"Lord," said he to Gereint, "thy mercy!" And Gereint showed him mercy. And what with the exceeding hardness of the ground where the men were thrown, and the exceeding fury of the thrusts they received, not one of them took himself off without a mortal-bitter, grievous-hurtful, mighty-bruising fall from Gereint.

And Gereint went his way on the high road he was on, and the maiden kept her distance. And near them they

34 RM 281.6 as WM; Pen. 6 gwy; the translation follows Pen. 6 (Jones, p. 282).
A esperon an vont andui.
Tant ont erré et chevauché
Qu'il vindrent an un pré fauchié.
Au desbuschier del pleisseiz
Troverent un pont torneiz.
Par devant une haute tor,
Qui close estoit de mur an tor.

could see the fairest valley that any one had ever seen, and a great river along the valley. And they could see a bridge over the river and the high road coming to the bridge, and above the bridge on the other side of the river they could see a walled town, the fairest any one had ever seen. And as he was making for the bridge he saw a man coming towards him through a small thick copse, on a huge tall even-paced horse, mettled but tractable. "Knight," said Gereint, "whence comest thou?" "I come," he replied,
"from the valley below." "Why, sir," said Gereint, "wilt thou tell me who owns this fair valley and the walled town yonder?" "I will, gladly," he replied. "Gwiffred Petit the French (and the English) call him, and the Welsh call him Y Brenhin Bychan." And I am going," said Gereint, "to the bridge yonder, and to the lower high road below the town." "Go not," said the knight, "on to his land past the bridge unless thou wouldst encounter him, for it is his way that there comes no knight on to

1 Y Brenhin Bychan: The Little King.
30 let ac ef. "Y rof a Dyw," heb y Gereint, "myui a gerd-
af yr hwnnw y ford." "Tebyccaf yw gennyf i," heb y marchawc,
os ywel y gyneu nu, y kefy gywilid a gwarthaet." "Yn orulw
galonawc dic kerdet a oruc Gereint y ford ual yd oet y uedwl gymn no hynny. Ac nyt y ford a gyrchei y dref o'r bont
40 a gerdawd Ereint, namyn ford a gyrchei y gauyn y calettir, erdrym, aruchel, drethynauwr.

his land whom he does not seek to encounter." "Between me and God," said Gereint, "I shall go my way despite him." "I hold it most likely," said the knight, "if thou do so, that thou wilt come by shamt and humiliation."

Right wroth and hot-hearted Gereint proceeded along the road as was his intention before. And it was not the road that made for the town from the bridge that Gereint travelled, but a road that made for the ridge of the rough land, lofty, exceeding high, with a wide prospect.
And as he was journeying thus, he could see a knight following him upon a powerful stout charger, strong-paced, wide-hoofed and broad-chested. And he had never seen a man smaller than him he saw on the horse; and armour a-plenty upon him and his horse. And when he came up with Gereint he said to him, "Say, chieftain," said he, "was it of discourtesy or in presumption that thou wouldst have me lose my privilege and break my custom?" "Not so," said Gereint, "I did not
15 vn i caethau ford y neb.  "Cany vydut," heb ynteu, "dyret gyts a myui y'm llyys y wneuthur iawn im."  "Nac af, myn uyg kred," heb ynteu.  "Nit awn y lys dy


25 dianot ymgyrchu a orugant, ac ysewin itaw ef a doeth y(ew) wasanaethu a'r beleidyr ual y torrynt.  A dyrnodeu calet

know the road was forbidden to any."  "Since thou didst not know," said he, "come with me to my court to make me amends."  "I will not, by my faith," he replied.  "I would not go to thy lord's court unless Arthur be thy lord."  "Now by Arthur's hand," said he, "I will have redress of thee, or I shall get exceeding great hurt from thee."  And without more ado they set upon each other, and a squire of his came to serve him with spears as they broke. And each of them gave the other heavy

21 arthur appears in the margin, but with insertion marks; confirmed by Pen. 6 and RM 282.17.

26 Pen. 6; RM 282.20; in WM the ew appear as superscript.
As fers des lances s'antranvient
Anbedui de totes lor forces.

Tant cos ... / Avoit sor son escu euz
Que toz li tainz an iert cheúz.

Qu'il estoit mout de cors petitz,
Mes de grant cuer estoit hardiz.

Et li destrier sont aterré.

Si granz cos sor les hiaumes fierent
Qu'estanceles ardanz an issent,
Quant les espees ressortissent.

painful strokes till the shields lost all their colour. And it was ugly for Gereint to do battle with him, so very small was he, and so very difficult it was to mark him, and so exceeding hard were the strokes he dealt. And they did not weary of it before their horses were brought to their knees, and at long last Gereint threw him headlong to the ground. And then they set them to fight on foot, and each of them gave the other blows grievous-swift, painful-heavy,
cadarnchwerw, a rodei pob un
onadunt y gilid a thrydyllu
y helmeu a b[r]liraw y paele-
deu ac yssigaw yr arueu a
orugant yny oet eu llygait
yn colli eu lleuuer gan y chwys
a'r gwst. Ac yn y diwed 1lidi-
aw a oruc Gereint, a galw
attaw y nerthoed, ac yn 1lidi-
awdrut, gyflymwycychr,
egreulawnfryf, drychael
y gledyf a oruc a' e daraw yg
gwaetat y benn dy[r]nawt ag-
heuawldost, gwenvynclym,

Les escuz fandent et eslicent,
Lor haubers faussent et deslicent.
An quatre leus sont anbatues
Les espees jusquit'as charz nes.

bitter-strong, and they
pierced the helms and broke
the mailcaps and battered
the armour until their eyes
were losing their light
for sweat and blood. And at
last Gereint was fired with
rage, and summoned up his
strength, and felon-hearted,
bravely-swift, cruelly and
mightily, he raised his
sword and struck him on the
crown of his head a blow
mortal-keen, venomous-sharp,
grievous-bitter, until all the head armour was broken, and the skin and the flesh, and there was a wound to the bone, and so that his sword was out of the Little King's hand to the verge of the field, away from him. And then in God's name he begged for Gereint's quarter and mercy. "Thou shalt have quarter," said Gereint, "but thy manners were not good, nor wert thou just — on condition that thou hold with me and go not against me a second time, and if thou hear
Que j'eusse m'estier d'ain,
Adonc ne m'obliessiez mie."
"Sire", fet il, "je vos plevis."
"Andui avons m'estier de mir," 
Et j'ai ci pres un mien recet.
La vos vueil avuec moi mener. 
S'i ferons noz plaies sener."
"N'i irai pas, vostre merci."
Enide qui les esgardoit
A po de duel ne forsenoit. 
Qui li veist son grant duel feire, 
Leal dame poist veoir. 
Et trop fut fel qui la veist, 
Se granz pitiez ne l'an preist. 
of distress upon me, that thou relieve it."  "Thou shalt have that, lord, gladly." And he took his word thereon. "And, lord," said he, "thou shalt come with me to my court yonder, to rid thee of thy weariness and fatigue." "I will not, between me and God," he answered. 
And then Gwiffred Petit looked on Enid where she was, and it grieved him to see such a press of afflictions on a woman of such noble presence as she. And with that he said to
Ereint, "Arglwyd," heb ef, "cwm
a wney na chymery ardym-
hereu ac esmwythder. Ac o chy-
weruyd caledi a thi yn yr an-
sawd honno ny byd hawd it y
oruot." Ny mynnawd Gereint
namyn kerdet racdaw, ac ys-
kyru ar y uarch, yn greulyt
anesmwyth. A'r uorwyn a
5 gynhelli y ragor. Ac vynt
a gerdassant parth a choet a
welynt y virthunt. A'r tes oed
uawr, a'r arueu drwy chwys a'r
gwaet yn glynu virth y gnawt.

3929 Departı sont an tel meniere.
3931 Erec a son chemin retret,
  Qui grant mestier eust d'antret
  Por ses plaies medeciner.
  Einz ne fina de cheminer
  Tant que il vint an une plainne
  Lez une haute forest . . .
4587 Mes la chalors qu'il ot le jor
  Et les armes tant li greverent
  Que les plaies li escreverent.

Gereint, "Lord," said he, "thou dost
wrong not to refresh thyself and take
thine ease. And if hardship meet thee
in that condition it will not be easy
for thee to get the better of it."
Gereint wished for nothing save to
go on his way, and he mounted his
horse, bloodstained and uneasy. And
the maiden kept her distance ahead.

And they journeyed towards
a forest which they could see
some way from them. And the heat
was great, and the armour sticking
to his flesh with sweat and blood.
And after they had come to the forest he halted under a tree to shun the heat, and he was then more mindful of the pain than when he had received it. And the maiden halted under another tree. And with that they could hear horns and a mustering. And this was the meaning of it: Arthur and his company were dismounting in the forest. He pondered which way he might go to avoid them, and thereupon, lo, a man on foot perceiving him. This was
yna was y'r distein, a dyuot

a oruc ar y distein a dywedut

itaw welet kyfryw vr ac a

welsei yn y coet. Sef a oruc

y distein yna peri kyfrwyaw

y uarch a chymryt y wayw

a'e daryan a dyuot yn yd oet

Gereint. "A uarchawc," heb ef,

"beth a wney di yna?" "Seuyll
dan brenn gooper, a gochel y

brwt a'r tes." "Pa gerdet yssyt

arnat ti, a fwy vyt ti?" "Edrych
danweineu a cherdet y ford

y mynwyt." "Ie," heb y Kei, "dyret 4005 "Que vos an veigniez avuec moi

30

35

40

3958 ... Keus i vint, li seneschaus.

3961 Prist le destrier et monta sus;

3963 La lance et l'escu prist après,

3967 Tant que par avanture avint

Qu'Erec a l'ancontre li vint.

3988 "Chevaliers!" fet il, "savoir vuet

Qui vos estes et don venez."

264

a servant of the steward who was
there, and he came to the steward and
told him how he had seen even such a
man as he had seen in the forest.

Thereat the steward had his horse
saddled and caught up his spear and
shield and came to where Gereint was.

"Knight," said he, "what dost thou
there?" "I am standing under a cooling
tree, and shunning the ardour and heat
of the sun." "What journey art thou
on, and who art thou?" "Looking
for adventures and journeying the
way I would." "Well," said Cei, "come
Veoir la reine et le roi."

4001 "Li rois Artus et la reine
Sont ci pres an une gaudine."

4009 Erec respont: ".../Mes je n' iroie por rien."

4018 "Et bien vos poist, si i iroiz

4021 Ou volantiers ou a anviz."

3969 Erec conunt le seneschal

3971 Mes Keus pas lui ne reconut."

4043 Li uns contre l'autre ganchist;
Mes Erec de tant se franchist,
Por ce que cil desarmez iere,
De sa lance torna deriere
Le fer, et l'arrestuel devant.
Tel cop li dona neporquant
Sor son escu haut el plus ample/Que...

4052 Tot estandu le porte a terre.

with me to see Arthur who is here
close by." "I will not, between
me and God," replied Gereint.

"Thou wilt be made to come," said
Cei. And Gereint knew Cei, but
Cei did not know Gereint. And Cei
made at him as best he could.
And Gereint grew angry, and
with the haft of his spear he
struck him (under the chin) so
that he was headlong to the
ground. But he had no wish to
do worse to him than that.

And wildly fearful Cei arose and

10 After wan Pen. 6 has dan y dry en (under the chin); the emendation is optional.
mounted his horse and came to his lodging. And then he made his way to Gwalchmei's pavilion. "Why, man," said he to Gwalchmei, "I have heard tell from one of the servants that a wounded knight has been seen in the forest above, and mean armour upon him. And if thou dost what is right, thou wilt go and see whether that be true." "I mind not if I go," said Gwalchmei. "Then take thy horse," said Cei, "and some of thy armour; I have heard tell he is none too courteous to any who come his way."

23 Pen. 6 and RM 284.27 ey y edrych; WM Gereint usually edrych (21 times) but also ydrych (15 times). The y spelling makes the error slightly easier to understand.
Gwalchmei caught up his spear and shield and mounted
his horse and came to where Gereint was. "Knight," said he,
"what kind of journey art thou on?" "I am going about
mine errands, and looking for adventures." "Wilt thou tell
who thou art, or wilt thou come to see Arthur who is here
close by?" "I will not tell thee who I am, and I will
not go to see Arthur," said he. And he knew Gwalchmei, but
Gwalchmai did not know him. "It shall never be told of me," said Gwalchmai, "that I let thee get away from me before I learn who thou art." And he bore down upon him with a spear and thrust at him into his shield so that the shaft was splintered in pieces and the horses forehead to forehead. And he then looked closely at him, and knew him. "Alas, Gereint," said he, "is it thou who art here?" "I am not Gereint," said he. "Gereint! between me and God," he replied, "and this is an ill-advised sorry venture." And he looked about him
438

15 a oruc ac arganuot Enyt, (ay)
a' e chressawu a bot yn llawen
vrthi. "Gereint," heb y Gwalch-
mei, "dyret y ymwelet ac
Arthur. Dy arglwyd yw a'th
geuynderw." "Na af," heb ynteu,
"Nyt ydwyf i yn ansawd y
gallwyf ymwelet a neb." Ac
ar hynny, nachaf, un o'r mac-
wyt en dyuot ym ol Gwalch-
mei y chwedleua. Sef a oruc
Gwalchmei gyrru hwnnw y
u enegi y Arthur uot Gere-
int yno yn uriwedie ac na

4171 A tout vers Enide se tret,
Si li demande qu'ele fet,
S'ele est bien sainne et bien heitiee.

4104 "Je ne sui mie bien heitiez,
Eniez sui navrez dedanx le cors."

4086 Apres le siuent dui vaslet.

4111 Arrières se tret, si consoille
A un des vaslez an l'oroille
Que tost aille dire le roi

265

and perceived Enid, and
greeted her and welcomed
her. "Gereint," said Gwalchmei,
"come thou and see Arthur.
He is thy lord and first
cousin" "I will not," he
replied, "I am not in a
state to go and see any one."
And thereupon, lo, one of
the squires coming after
Gwalchmei to have word with
him. Gwalchmei sent him to
tell Arthur how Gereint was
there wounded and would not
come to see him, and that it was
pitiful to see the state he
was in; and that without Gereint
knowing, and in a whisper between
him and the squire. "And request
Arthur," said he, "to shift his
pavilion near to the road, for
he will not come to see him of
his own free will, and it would
not be easy to compel him in
the condition he is in."

And the squire came to Arthur
and told him that. And he removed his
pavilion to the side of the road. And
then was the maiden’s heart gladdened, and Gwalchmei enticed Gereint along the road to the place where Arthur was encamped, and his squires pitching a tent at the side of the road.

"Lord," said Gereint, "all hail!"

"God prosper thee," said Arthur, "and who art thou?" "This is Gereint," said Gwalchmei, "and of his own free will he would not have come to see thee to-day."

"Aye," said Arthur, "he lacks counsel." And thereupon Enid
came to where Arthur was and greeted him. "God prosper thee," said Arthur. "Let some one lift her to the ground." And one of the squires lifted her. "Alas, Enid," said he, "what journey is this?" "I know not, lord," said she, "save that I needs must journey the way he jourteys." "Lord," said Gereint, "with thy leave, we will be on our way." "Whither will that be?" asked Arthur. "Thou canst not go at present unless thou go to complete thy death." "He would not suffer me
y Gwalchmei, "gvahawd arnaw

30 ef." "A'e gad y mi," heb yr Arthur,
"ac y gyt a hymny, nyt a ef
odyma yny uo iach." "Goreu
oed gennyf i, arglwyd," heb
y Gereint, "pei gattut uyui

35 ymdeith." "Na adaf, y rof a
Dyw," heb ynteu. Ac yna peris
galw ar y uorwyn yn erbyn
Enyt o' y dwyn y babyll ysta-
ueil Gwenhwyuar. A llawen

40 uu Wenwyuar vrthi a'r gware-
egd oll, a gvaret y marghaw-
wisc y ymdanei a rodi arall
to bid him stay," said Gwalchmei.
"He will suffer me," said Arthur,
"and further, he shall not go hence
till he is whole." "It would please
me best, lord," said Gereint, "if
thou gave me leave to depart." "I
will not, between me and God," he
replied. And then he had a maiden
called to take Enid and lead
her to Gwenhwyfar's bower. And
Gwenhwyfar and all the other
ladies made her welcome, and
then the riding habit was drawn
from off her and another placed
And he called on Cadyrieith and bade him pitch a tent for Gereint and his physicians, and charged him to have ready plenty of every thing, as it might be requested of him. And Cadyrieith did so, even as he was bidden in all. And he brought Morgan Tud and his disciples to Gereint.

And then Arthur and his company spent close on a month healing Gereint. And when Gereint's flesh was strong, he came to Arthur and asked leave to go upon her.
15 y hynt. "Ny wn a wyt iach iawn etwa." "Vyt ys cwir, arglwyd," heb y Gereint. "Nyt tidi a gredaf i am hyn, namyn y medgyon a uu vrthyt." A dyuynnu y med-
20 ygon attaw a oruc a gouyn uent a oed wir hynny. "Gwir," heb y Morgan Tut. Trannoeth y canhyadawd Arthur ef ymdelth, ac yd aeth ynteu y orfen y
25 hynt. A'r dyt hwnnw yd aeth Arthur odyno. Ac erchi a oruc Gereint y Enyt kerdet o'r blaen a chadw y ragor, ual y gynath—

his way. "I know not whether thou art yet quite well." "In faith I am, lord," said Gereint. "It is not thou that I will believe in that matter, but the physicians who have tended thee."
And he summoned the physicians to him and asked them whether that was true. "True enough," said Morgan Tud.

On the morrow Arthur gave him leave to depart, and he went to finish his journey. And that day Arthur went thence. And Gereint bade Enid travel in front and keep her distance ahead, as she
had done before. And she went her way and followed the high road. And as they were thus they heard, close to them, the hoardest shriek in the world. "Stay here," said he, "and wait, and I will go and see the meaning of the shriek."

"I will," said she. And he went and came to a clearing that was near the road. And in the clearing he could see two horses, the one with a man's saddle and the other with a woman's saddle upon it, and a knight with his armour on him,
dead; and standing over the knight
he saw a young damsel with her
riding habit about her, and
shrieking. "Ah, lady," said Gereint,
"what has befallen thee?" "Here
was I travelling, I and the
man I loved best, and with that
there came three giants upon
us, and without regard for any
justice in the world towards him,
they slew him." "Which way were
they going?" asked Gereint. "That
way, along the high road," said
she. He came to Enid. "Go," said he,
"at yr umbennes yssyd yna
obry, ac aro ui yno, y deuaf."
Tost uu genthi erchi idi
hynny, ac eisswys dyuot a
oru at y uorwyn, ac irat oed
warandaw arnei. A diheu oed
genthi na deuei Ereint uyth.
Yn ol y kevri yd aeth ynteu
ac ymordiwes ac vynt a
oru. A mwy oed pob un onad-
unt no thrywyr, a chlwppa
mawr a oed ar yscwyd pob
un onadunt. Sef a oruc
ynteu dwyn ruthur y un

"to the lady who is there
below, and wait for me there,
if I come." Sad was she that
that was bidden her, but even
so she came to the maiden,
and it was pitiful to hear
her. And she was certain that
Gereint would never come.

He went after the giants
and overtook them. And each
one of them was bigger than
three men, and a mighty club
was on the shoulder of each
of them. He bore down upon one
of them and pierced him through his middle with a spear, and
drew his spear out of him and
pierced another of them as well;
but the third turned on him
and struck him with his club so
that his shield was split and
his shoulder stayed the blow,
and so that all his wounds
opened and all his blood was
running from him. With that he
drew his sword and made at him
and struck him a painful-sharp,
terrible, mighty-powerful blow
on the crown of his head, so that
his head and throat were split
right to his shoulders, and he
fell down dead. And in this wise
he left them dead and came to
where Enid was. And when he saw
Enid he fell to the ground for
dead from his horse. Enid gave
a terrible, sharp-piercing shriek
and came and stood over him in
the place where he fell.

And thereupon, lo, coming
in answer to the shriek, earl
Limwris and a troop that was
with him, who were travelling the road. And because of the shriek they crossed the road, and then the earl said to Enid, "Lady," said he, "what has befallen thee?" "Good sir," said she, "there has been slain the one man that ever I loved best and ever shall." "And thou," he asked of the other, "what has befallen thee?" "He whom I loved best has been slain likewise," said she. "What killed them?" asked he. "The giants," said she, "slew the man
a garwn; a'r marchawc arall,"

heb hi, "a aeth yn eu hol, ac val
y gwely di ef y doeth y vrth-
unt, a'e waet yn colli uny
no messur. A thebic yw gen-
nyf," heb hi, "na doeth y vrth-
unt heb lad rei onadunt,
ay cwbyl." Y iarl a beris
cladu y marchawc a edewsit
yn uarw, ynteu a dybygei
uot peth o'r eneit y mywn

Gereint etwa ac a beris y
dwyn gyt ac ef, y ydych a
uei uyw, ym plyc y daryan

I loved best; and the other
knight," said she, "went after
them, and he came away from
them even as thou seest him,
and his blood running past
measure. And I think it likely,"
said she, "that he came not away
without having slain some of
them, or all." The knight that
had been left dead the earl had
buried, but he thought there was
still some life in Gereint and
had him brought along with
him in the hollow of his shield
ac ar elor.  A'r ddyw orwyn a
doethant y'r llys.  A gwedy

eu dyuot y'r llys, y do[ed Gerel-
int ar elor wely ar (ar) daluort
a oed yn y neuad.  Diarche-
nu a oruc pawb onadumt,
ac erchi a oruc y iarll y Enyt
diarchenu a chymrtyt gwisc
arall ymdanei."  "Na uynhaf,

y rof a Dyw," heb hi.  "A unben-
nes," heb ynteu, "na uyd kyn
dristet ti a hymny."  "Anawd
iawn yw uyyhyn[?] hore am hym-
ny," heb hi.  "Mi a uanagaf it

Et viennent el palês le conte.
Anmî la sale sor un dois
Ount le cors mis tot estanu.

"Confortez vos! ce sera sans."

"I will not, between me and
God," said she.  "Why, lady," he replied,
"be not so unhappy."  "Very difficult
it is to advise me in that matter," said she.  "I will so deal with thee

and on a bier, to see whether
he would live.

And the two maidens came to the
court.  And after they had come to the
court, Gereint was placed after that
fashion on the bier on a head-table
in the hall.  They all drew off their
outdoor clothes, and the earl begged
Enid to change and put on another
dress.  "I will not, between me and
God," said she.  "Why, lady," he replied,
"be not so unhappy."  "Very difficult
it is to advise me in that matter," said she.  "I will so deal with thee
that there will be no need for thee to be unhappy, whatever be the fate of yonder knight, whether he live or die. There is here a good earldom; thou shalt have it in thy power, and me too with it," said he, "and be joyous and of good cheer henceforth." "I will not be joyous henceforth, by my confession to God," said she, "as long as I live." "Come and eat," said he. "I will not, between me and God," said she. "Thou shalt, between me and God," he replied. And he led her with him against her will to the table, and [... he bade her eat [...}

Cele respon: "Sire, n'ai soing.

Certes ja tant con je vivrai, Ne mangerai ne ne bevrai,

Se je ne voi mangier eincois Mon seignor qui gist sor cel dois."

"Dame, ce ne peut avenir."

[time and time again]. "I will not eat, by my confession to God," said she, "until he who is on yonder bier shall eat." "Thou canst not make that good," said the earl; "yonder man is well nigh dead."

"I shall try to," said she. He offered her a cup full of drink. "Drink this cup," said he, "and it will give thee other thoughts."

"Shame on me," said she, "if I drink aught until he drink." "Indeed" said the earl, "it is of no more avail for me to be courteous

29 (Translation) See note on previous page.
to these than to be discourteous."

And he gave her a box on the ear.

She gave a great sharp-piercing shriek, and made outcry far greater than before, and it came into her mind that were Gereint alive she would not be boxed on the ear so. With that Gereint came to himself at the echoing of her shriek, and he rose up into a sitting posture and found his sword in the hollow of his shield, and hastened to where the earl was and struck him a keen-forceful,
15 givenwyneidost, cadarnfer,
ygwarthaf y benn, yny holl-
tes ynteu, ac yny etteil y
wort y cledyf. Sef a oruc
pawb yna adaw y bordeu a fo
20 allan. Ac nyt ouyn y gwr byw
a oed uwyaf amnunt, namyn
gwelet y gwr marw yn kywodi
og eu llad. Ac edrych a oruc
Gereint ar Enyt yna a dyuot
25 yndaw deu dolor: un ohonunt
o welet Enyt wedy yr golli
y lliw a’r gwed, a’r eil onadunt
gwybot yna ohonaw y bot hi

444

4871 Car mout furent esmaiê tuit.
4876 "Fuieez, fuieez! vez ci le mort."
4919 "Bien vos aî de tot essaiee!"
4927 "Et se vos rien m’avez mesdite,

venomous-painful, mighty impetuous
blow on the crown of his head, so
that he was cloven, and so that
the table stayed the sword. Every
one then left the tables and fled
out. And it was not fear of the
living man that was greatest upon
them, but the sight of the dead
man rising up to slay them. And
then Gereint looked on Enid and
a double grief came over him: the
one to see how Enid had lost her
colour and her mien, and the other
was that he knew then she was...
in the right. "Lady," said he, "dost thou know where our horses are?"
"I know," said she, "where thine own went, but I know not where went the other. To yonder house thy horse went." He then came to the house and fetched out his horse, and mounted upon it, and raised Enid up from the ground and set her between him and the saddlebow. And away he went.

And whilst they were journeying in this wise, as though between two hedges, and night
vanquishing the day, lo, they could see between them and the firmament spear-shafts following them, and they could hear the clatter of horses and the clamour of a host.

"I hear a following after us, and I shall place thee the other side of the hedge." And he placed her. And thereupon, lo, a knight making at him and couching his spear, and when she saw that she said, "Chieftain," said she, "what glory wilt thou win by slaying a dead man, whoever thou art?" "Alas, God," he replied,
"is this Gereint?" "Aye, between me and God. And who art thou?" "I am the Little King," said he, "coming to thine aid, after hearing how there was distress upon thee. And hadst thou done my counsel, there would not have befallen thee what distress there has." "Naught may be done," said Gereint, "with what God wills. Many a good," he added, "comes of counsel." "Aye," said the Little King, "I know good counsel for thee even now, that thou come with me to the court of my brother-in-law.

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who is here close by, to have
thyself healed by the best
that is to be had in the kingdom."
"Let us go, gladly," said
Gereint. And Enid was placed
on the horse of one of the Little
King's squires, and they came
on to the baron's court, and
a welcome was given them
there and they received care
and attendance. And on the
morrow physicians were sent
for, and the physicians were
found, and in a little while

who is here close by, to have
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Gereint. And Enid was placed
on the horse of one of the Little
King's squires, and they came
on to the baron's court, and
a welcome was given them
there and they received care
and attendance. And on the
morrow physicians were sent
for, and the physicians were
found, and in a little while
they came. And then Gereint
was tended till he was
quite whole. And while he
was being tended, the Little
King had his armour repaired
until it was as good as it
had ever been at its best.
And a fortnight and a month
were they there.

And then the Little
King said to Gereint, "We
shall go now towards my own
court, to rest and take our
ease." "Were it thy pleasure,"
sire, me n'an iroiz vos pas! Car je m'an irai avnec vos.

Erec a cest conseil se tient.

Au matinet, quant il s'esvoillent,

Sont es chevaus mises les sele.

Chevauchie ont des le matin.

Et Enide après lui i cort,

Qui mout estoit joianz et lise

Quant lor voie iert apparellie.

said Gereint, "we would journey one day more and then return."

"Gladly," said the Little King; "go thou." And in the young of the day they journeyed, and more joyously and gladly than ever did Enid fare along with them that day. And they came to a high road, and they could see it branch into two. And along one of these they could see a man on foot coming to meet them; and
Gwiffred asked the man on foot whence he was coming. "I come from doing errands in the country."

"Say," said Gereint, "which road of these two is it best for me to travel?" "It is best for thee to travel that," said he; "if thou go this, thou wilt never come back."

Down below there is a hedge of mist, and within it there are enchanted games, and each and every man that has gone thither has never come back.

And the court of earl Ywein
is there, and he permits none to lodge in the town save those who come to him at his court." "Between me and God," said Gereint, "we shall proceed to the road below."

And they came along it until they came to the town, and in what they considered to be the fairest and the choicest place in the town they took lodging. And as they were thus, lo, a young squire coming to them and greeting them. "God prosper thee," said they. "Good sirs," said he "what purpose is yours here?" "To take

5 Pen. 6; RM 292.3
Hetty, "heb vynteu, "a thrigaw heno." "Nyt' deuawt gan y gwr bieu y dref gadu neb y lettyaw yndi o dynyon mayn, namyn a del at-
taw a hun y'r llys. A chwitheu dowch y'r llys." "Awn, yn llawen," heb y Gereint. A mynet a orugant gyd a'r maccwyf, a llawen uwyd y rthunt.
yn y llys. A'r iarll a doeth y'r neuad yn eu herbyn, ac a erchis kyweiraw y bord-
deu, ac ymolchi a orugant

lodging," they replied, "and stay the night." "It is not that man's custom who owns the town to permit any to lodge therein of gentle folk, save they that come to him in person to his court. And do you come to the court." "Let us go, gladly," said Gereint. And they went along with the squire, and were made welcome at the court. And the earl came to the hall to greet them and bade the tables be prepared, and they washed...
and went to sit down. This is how they sat: Gereint was one side of the earl, and Enid the other side. Next to Enid the Little King, then the countess next to Gereint; all thereafter as was proper for them.

And thereupon Gereint thought about the game, and imagined that he would not be permitted to go to the game, and he stopped eating by reason thereof.

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And thereupon Gereint thought about the game, and imagined that he would not be permitted to go to the game, and he stopped eating by reason thereof.
The earl looked on Gereint, and thought and imagined that it was because of going to the game that he was ceasing to eat, and it grieved him that he had ever instituted those games, though it were only to avoid losing so excellent a youth as Gereint. And if Gereint had requested him to desist from that game he would have desisted from it gladly for ever. And with that the earl said to Gereint, "What thoughts are thine, chieftain, that thou dost not eat? If thou art dubious
of going to the game, it shall
be granted thee that thou go
not, and that no man shall ever
go thereto, in honour of thee."
"God repay thee," said Gereint, "but
I wish for nothing save to go
to the game and to be directed	hereto." "If that pleases thee
best, thou shalt have it gladly."
"Best, in faith," he replied. And
they ate, and they had ample
attendance and an abundance of
dishes and profusion of drink.
And when meat was over they arose,
and Gereint called for his horse and armour and arrayed him and his horse. And all the hosts came until they were close by the hedge, and not lower was the hedge they could see than the highest point they could see in the sky. And on every stake they could see in the hedge there was a man's head, save for two stakes; and many indeed were the stakes in the hedge.

41 It is not entirely clear from the printed edition that this is the catchword at the end of the gathering.
a thrwydaw. Ac yna y dywadd y Brenhin Bychan, "A geif neb uynet y gyf a'r unben, namyn e hun?" "Na cheif," heb yr Ywein iarll. "Pa gyueir," heb y Gereint, "yd eir yma?" "Na wn i," heb yr Ywein, "namyn y gyueir hawssaf gennyt uynet, dos." Ac yn ehouyn, 1-0 dibedrus, mynet a oruc Gereint racdaw y'r nywl. A ffan edewis y nywl ef a doeth y berllan uawr, a llanerch a

5879 Seus, sanz compaignie de jant.

5878 Et cil s'an va tote une sante.

and throughout it. And then the Little King said, "Will any be permitted to go with the chieftain, save himself alone?" "He will not," said earl Ywein. "In what direction," asked Gereint, "does one proceed here?" "I know not," said Ywein, "but in the direction most easy for thee to go, go thou."

And fearlessly, without delay, Gereint went forward into the mist. And when he left the mist he came to a great orchard, and he could see a clearing
in the orchard, and a pavilion of brocaded silk with a red canopy he could see in the clearing, and the entrance of the pavilion he could see open. And there was an apple tree over against the entrance of the pavilion, and on a branch of the apple tree was a big hunting-horn; and with that he dismounted and came inside the pavilion. And there was no one inside the pavilion save a solitary maiden sitting in a golden chair and another chair over against her, empty.

17 WM yuallen; Pen. 6 and RM 293.22 auallen.
Sef a oruc Gereint eiste
yn y gadeir waac. "A unben,"
heb y uorw[y]n, "ny chyghoraf i
y ti eiste yn y gadeir honno."
"Paham?" heb y Gereint. "Y gw
biau y gadeir honno ny ode-
uawd eiste o arall eiroad yn y
gadeir." "Ni'm tawr i," heb y
Gereint, "kyd bwyd drwc ganth-
aw ef eiste yn y gadeir." Ac ar
hynny vynt a glywynt tw-
rwf mawr yn ymyl y pebyll.
Ac adrych a oruc Gereint

Erec s'aproche cele part,
Car de plus pres la vost veoir.

Gereint sat in the empty
chair. "Chieftain," said the
maiden, "I counsel thee not to
sit in that chair." "Why?" asked
Gereint. "The man who owns
that chair has never suffered
another to sit in his chair."
"I care not," said Gereint, "even
though he take it ill that one
sit in his chair." And thereupon
they could hear a great
commotion near the pavilion.
And Gereint looked to see
450

pa ystyr a oed y'r twrff,
ac ef a weleu uarchawc all-
an ar gadvarch froenwoll-

A tant ez vos un chevalier
Arm[e] . . .

what was the meaning of the commotion, and saw a knight outside on a wide-nostrilled, mettled, high-spirited, strong-

boned charger, and a cloak in two halves about him and his horse, and armour enough thereunder. "Say, chieftain," said he to Gereint, "who bade thee sit there?" "I myself," he replied. "It was wrong of thee to do me shame so great as that, and disgrace; and do thou arise thence, to make me amends for thine
iz endawd dy hum." A chyuodi a oruc Gereint, ac yn diannot mynet y ywman a orugant, a thori to o beleidyr a orugant, a thorri yr eil do, a thorri y dry-det do, a dymodeu calechwe-rw, kyflymrud, a rodei pob un onadunt yn y gilid. Ac yn y diwed llidiau a oruc Gereint, a gordinaw y uarch a'ry gyrchu a gossot arnaw yghe-dernit y daryan, yny hyllt ac yny uyd penn y wayw yn y arueu, ac yny dyrr y

5952 Si s'antrevienent anbedui,
5954 li uns ancontre l'autre joste,
Que l'une et l'autre lance froisse.

5944 Sor les escuz par tel esforz S'antrefierent des fers tranchanz Que par mi les escuz luisanz Passe de chacune une toise.

own indiscretion." And Gereint arose, and without more ado they went to do battle, and they broke a set of spears, and broke the second set, and broke the third set, and each of them dealt the other bitter-hard, swift-telling blows. And at last Gereint was fired with rage, and spurred his horse and made at him and thrust at him in the strongest part of his shield, so that it was split and the head of the spear was into his armour, and all his
holl ggleu, ac yny uyd yn-

30
teu dros bedrein y uarch yr
llawr byt gwayw Gereint a
byt y ureich yn wvsc y benn.
"Och, arglwyd," heb ynteu, "dy
nawd, a thi a geffy a wynnych."

35
"Ny mynnaf i," heb ynteu, "na-
myn na bo yma uyth y gwa-
reu hwn, na'r cae nywl, na'r hud
na'r lletrith a ry uu." "Ti a geff-
fy hynny yn llawen, arglwyd."

30-31 RM as WM; but Pen. 6 places yr llawr after yn wvsc y pen.

Gwyn and Thomas Jones follow Pen. 6 and translate an additional sentence after 450.32, which also has a possible parallel in Erec et Enide:

Ac yn gyflym tynnu cledyf,
y wynnu llad y pen.

And swiftly he drew his sword,

This could well be part of the original text but the WM/RM version reads quite smoothly without it.
"Par dithee," heb ef, "uynet y nywl ymdeith o'r lle." "Can di y corn racco," heb ef, "ac yr awr y kenych ef, a a y nywl ymdeith. Ac yny canei ef uarchawe a'm byrryei i, nyt ai y nywl uyth odyna."

A thrist a goualus oed Enyt yn y lle yd oed, rac goual am oruc Gereint a chanu y corn, ac yr awr y rodes un llef arnaw yd aeth y nywl ymdeith. Ac y doeth y niuera

6142. "Qu'il a an cest vergier un cor, Que bien avez veë, ce croi. Fors de ceanz issir ne doi Tant que le cor aiiez soné; Mes lors m'avroiz desprisoné Et lors comancerà la joie."

5877 Si remaint irée (C triste) et dolante.

6156 Maintenant s'est Erec levez,
6158 Au cor an viennent anbedui.

Erec le prant et si le sone.

273

"Then do thou see to it," said he, "that the mist disappear from the place." "Sound yonder horn," said he, "and the moment thou dost sound it, the mist will disappear. And until a knight who had overthrown me should sound it, the mist would never disappear from thence."

And sad and anxious was Enid in the place where she was, with anxiety for Gereint. And then Gereint came and sounded the horn, and the moment he blew one blast thereon the mist disappeared. And the company came
together, and peace was made between each one of them and his fellow. And that night the earl invited Gereint and the Little King, and on the morrow early they parted and Gereint went towards his own domain. And he ruled it from that time forth prosperously, he and his prowess and valour continuing with fame and renown for him and for Enid from that time forth.

6411  Cil s'an vont, et cil s'an retornent.

Erec's coronation.

6698ff.  Erec's coronation.
The bibliography contains only those works to which reference is made in the text. There are a large number of studies dealing with the relationship between Gereint fab Erbin and Erec et Enide, but since they are not discussed they are not listed here; their details can easily be obtained by consulting the standard bibliographies. Also omitted are standard works of reference (mainly dictionaries) with which the reader can be assumed to be acquainted.

Similarly the list of manuscripts is not a complete list of all the manuscripts and fragments which contain the texts, but only of those manuscripts to which reference has been made. There are several fragments of Chrétien's poem, one further fragment of Hartmann's, and several complete manuscripts of Erex saga which are copies of AM 181b fol. Details of these can be found in the most recent editions of the texts concerned (Roques, Leitzmann, and Blaisdell). Each manuscript listed is accompanied by an indication of the way in which it has been studied so that it is possible to know whether the readings cited are independent of the published editions.

The place of publication for works in the series SATF and CFMA is always Paris. CFMA editions also have the peculiarity of indicating the date of printing not of first publication. Since these works are frequently reprinted without revision this practice can be misleading. The dates given here are those of the original publication.

The abbreviations used are the same as for Volume I where they are listed on p. viii.
Chrétiens de Troyes, Erec et Enide,

Paris, B.N.fr. 375 (P)  
B.N.fr. 794 (C), "la copie de Guiot"  
B.N.fr. 1376 (B)  
B.N.fr. 1420 (E)  
B.N.fr. 1450 (H)  
B.N.fr. 24403 (V)  
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Vienna, Nationalbibliothek,  
Cod. Vindob. Ser. nova 2663,  
Ambraser Heldenbuch  
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