RERUM BRITANNICARUM MEDIÆ ÆVI
SCRIPTORES,

OR

CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND

DURING

THE MIDDLE AGES.
On the 26th of January 1857, the Master of the Rolls submitted to the Treasury a proposal for the publication of materials for the History of this Country from the Invasion of the Romans to the Reign of Henry VIII.

The Master of the Rolls suggested that these materials should be selected for publication under competent editors without reference to periodical or chronological arrangement, without mutilation or abridgment, preference being given, in the first instance, to such materials as were most scarce and valuable.

He proposed that each chronicle or historical document to be edited should be treated in the same way as if the editor were engaged on an Editio Princeps; and for this purpose the most correct text should be formed from an accurate collation of the best MSS.

To render the work more generally useful, the Master of the Rolls suggested that the editor should give an account of the MSS. employed by him, of their age and their peculiarities; that he should add to the work a brief account of the life and times of the author, and any remarks necessary to explain the chronology; but no other note or comment was to be allowed, except what might be necessary to establish the correctness of the text.
The works to be published in octavo, separately, as they were finished; the whole responsibility of the task resting upon the editors, who were to be chosen by the Master of the Rolls with the sanction of the Treasury.

The Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, after a careful consideration of the subject, expressed their opinion in a Treasury Minute, dated February 9, 1857, that the plan recommended by the Master of the Rolls "was well calculated for the accomplishment of this important national object, in an effectual and satisfactory manner, within a reasonable time, and provided proper attention be paid to economy, in making the detailed arrangements, without unnecessary expense."

They expressed their approbation of the proposal that each chronicle and historical document should be edited in such a manner as to represent with all possible correctness the text of each writer, derived from a collation of the best MSS., and that no notes should be added, except such as were illustrative of the various readings. They suggested, however, that the preface to each work should contain, in addition to the particulars proposed by the Master of the Rolls, a biographical account of the author, so far as authentic materials existed for that purpose, and an estimate of his historical credibility and value.

*Rolls House,*
*December 1857.*
BRUT Y TYWYSOGION;

OR

THE CHRONICLE OF THE PRINCES OF WALES.
BRUT Y TYWYSOGION;

OR,

THE CHRONICLE OF THE PRINCES.

EDITED

BY

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PREFACE.

The voice of Tradition would not lead us to suppose that the ancient Britons paid any very particular attention to the study of chronology previous to the era of Prydain, son of Aedd the Great, which is variously dated from the year 1780 to 480 before the nativity of Christ. Prior to that time the recollection of events depended upon the popularity of rude and inartificial songs, which were composed by the Gwyddoniaid, or Sages, and issued by them individually in their capacity of priests and local instructors. Whilst Prydain was engaged in the work of reforming the laws of the land, "he ordered diligent search to be made throughout the island for any persons who might possibly have retained in memory the primitive knowledge of the Cymry, so as to secure the traditional preservation of it." Two such were

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1 Prydain is a character much referred to in ancient British documents, especially in the Triads, wherein he is represented as having introduced among the several states social reforms of such importance as to cause his own name to be given to the island, which ever after has been called "Ynys Prydain," the Isle of Prydain. There is reason to believe that the Trojan fable has been founded upon this name, the similarity which it bears to that of Brutus having led to the mistake.

2 "The voice conventional of the "Bards of the Island of Britain," extracted from Meurig of Glamorgan's Book, at Rhaglan Castle, by Llywelyn John of Llangewydd, in Glamorgan, who flourished about A.D. 1380.
found, whose names were Plennydd, Alawn, and Gwron, and who belonged to the patriarchal order of the Gwyddoniaid. These having communicated what they knew, the whole, after due and proper notice, was recited publicly at the national sessions of the bards, which were now for the first time established; and the recitation was enjoined to be continued periodically on the occurrence of the bardic festivals, with the view of impressing the information on the public memory. And as time drew on, other events, according to the order in which they happened, were added to the series of memorials—being embodied either in vocal song or in triads.

Fitness of It cannot be denied that this system was admirably calculated, under the circumstances of the times, for effecting the desired object. Hence the "voice conventional" was called the chief of the three modes of perpetuating memorials—the other two being "vocal song," and "letters," as they existed of course in their primitive and isolated forms. 1

Under the All this was entrusted to the Bards, who at this time were, for the sake of greater convenience, divided into three distinct classes—Bards, Druids, and

1 "The three memorials of the Bards of the race of the Cymry; the memorial of the voice of gorsedd, the memorial of vocal song, and the memorial of books; and the strongest of the three is the memorial of the voice of gorsedd, because it is preserved in the memory and hearing of country and nation, so that he who sees cause may doubt it." (From the Book of Guto the scholar, of Llanhari.) It may be proper to observe that most of the documents which relate to the Bardo-Druidic system hitherto exist only in manuscript. At the Grand Eisteddvod, which was held at Llangollen, last year, a prize of a Gold Bardic Tiara and thirty pounds in money, was offered for the fullest illustration, from original sources, of the Theology, Discipline, and Usages of the Bardo-Druidic system of the Isle of Britain." The prize was won by the editor of the present volume. The information thus brought together is such as will, when published, inevitably attract the attention of both British and Continental scholars.
Ovates, each having its own peculiar duties and privileges. It is to be remarked that Caesar bears witness to the care with which the Druids in his day cultivated the art of memory; nor did it escape his observation that letters were but sparingly used for the purpose, which he concludes was the case partly lest the pupils, by trusting too much to letters, should become less attentive to the faculty of memory, a conclusion which seems to concur with the Bardic statement, that the use of letters was of inferior importance to the voice conventional.

The first event ascertained by Plennydd, Alawn, and Gwron, was the arrival of the Cymry in the island of Britain, which, according to the "Rhol Cov a Chyvriv," or the roll of memorial and computation, took place eight hundred and forty-nine years before the time of Prydain, son of Aedd the Great. In other authorities the interval is somewhat differently and variously described: thus "Amseroedd Cov a Chyvriv," or the periods of memorial and computation, gives it at eight hundred and sixty-three years; "Cyvarwyddyd," or historical guide, nine hundred years; "Cov Cyvriv—Cov Gwlad," or the memorial of computation—the memorial of country, seven hundred years; and another manuscript, six hundred and fifty years.

1 "Magnum ibi numerum versuum discere dicuntur; itaque annos nonnulli vicenos in disciplina permanant. Neque fas esse existimant, ea literis mandare, quum in reliquis fere rebus, publicis privatiusque rationibus, Graecis utantur literis. Id mihi duabus de causis instituisse videtur; quod neque in vulgum disciplinam efferri velint, neque eos, qui discant, literis confisos, minus memorie studere; quod fere pleris- que accidunt, ut praecido literarum diligentiam in perdiscendo ac memoriam remittant."—De Bell. Gall. Lib. vi. c. 14.

2 Iolo MSS. p. 48. Copied by Meurug Davydd 1560-1600 from an old MS. in the Library of Rhaglan Castle.

3 Iolo MSS. p. 36.

4 Called also "Oes Lyvr," or Age Book. MS.

5 MS.
Era of Prydain, or the time of memorial.

But without laying much stress upon the statements of these authorities as to pre-historic memorials, or trying to reconcile apparent discrepancies, it is an undoubted fact that the Cymry in later ages were strongly impressed with the idea that the era of Prydain was the national era of chronology, which they termed "Amser Cov a Chyvriv," or "Oedran Cov a Chyvriv," that is, the time of memorial and computation, or the age of memorial and computation. Several fragments remain in manuscript which refer to this matter; and as they are in themselves highly curious, and also full of interest in respect of the subject of our inquiry, we will make no apology for making a few translated extracts:

"This is the mode in which the primitive teachers made a record of times:—From the arrival of the nation of the Cymry to this island it was the conjecture and memory of country and nation, for there was no privilege attached to the guidance of the memorial of computation prior to the time of Prydain, the son of Aedd."

"Before the time of Christ the Bards counted their time from the era in which Prydain, the son of Aedd the Great, existed, that is, seven hundred years before Christ; and they would speak of the year of the memorial of computation, as if they said, Christ was born in the year of the memorial of computation 719, for it is true that that was the year. And there was no memorial of computation before the time of Prydain, the son of Aedd the Great, when order and privilege were conferred upon Bards and what the Bards knew. And when the faith in Christ came, memorials were kept according to the year of Christ."

"The age of memorial and computation was counted from the time of Prydain, the son of Aedd the Great, namely, four hundred and eighty years before
"the time when Christ came in the flesh. And when
"Bran the Blessed, son of Llyr, introduced the faith
"in Christ to the nation of the Cymry, time began
"to be calculated according to the years of Christ.
"Some maintain that the periods of every proclama-
"tion of country and congress ought to be dated from
"the time of Prydain, according to the usage of the
"primitive Cymry; others will have that and the
"year of Christ together; others will have none but
"the year of Christ." ¹

It ought to be remarked that the latter portion
of the preceding extract refers to practices or opinions
as late as the middle of the last century.

"Before the time of Christ's advent in the flesh Memorial
the Bards celebrated times according to the years of
memorial and computation, that is to say, from the
"time of Prydain, the son of Aedd the Great, who
"was famous five hundred and sixty-six years before
"the birth of Christ in the flesh. From that period
"it is usual for the Bards to celebrate the time of
"memorial and computation in conjunction with the
"year of Christ. Prydain, the son of Aedd the Great,
"as far as it is remembered and known, existed the
"above mentioned time before the birth of Christ,
"and, according to the conjecture of the sages and well
"informed herald Bards, six hundred and fifty years
"after the first arrival of the nation of the Cymry
"in the isle of Britain, that is to say, one thousand
"two hundred and sixteen years before the birth of
"Christ, the nation of the Cymry first came into the
"isle of Britain, and this is called Brut's time, for
"the years of memorial and computation in old
"times were reckoned conjecturally from the time of
"Brut, which was about a thousand years after the
"demolition of the tower of Nimrod the Giant, and

¹ MS. of John Bradford, who flourished about 1760.
"about two thousand eight hundred years after the "expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise, namely, "five (a.d. nine) hundred years after God had created "this world."

The following is from a record of Henry the Seventh's time:—¹

"This Howel [i.e. Howel the Good] gave wise and "just laws to the nation of the Cymry, and ordained "that chronological records should be dated from the "year of Christ, the Son of God, and His coming in "the flesh, as it is at this day."

We may add, on the authority of a scrupulously faithful antiquary, and one that was deeply versed in the traditions of his order—the late Iolo Morganwg, that king Arthur in his institutes of the Round Table introduced the age of the world for events which occurred before Christ, and the year of Christ's nativity for all subsequent events.

The summary of the preceding authorities, then, as far as they bear upon the question we are investigating, is this;—that previous to the time of Prydain there was no uniform and regular method of recording occurrences—that subsequently periods of time were computed from his era—that this mode was continued until after the introduction of Christianity into the island, when, to some extent, the year of Christ was adopted—that the Bards for the most part adhered to the old rule of Cov a Chyvriv until the time of Arthur, when events that occurred before the Christian era were enjoined to be dated accord-

¹ Iolo MSS. p. 39. The date of this record may be ascertained from the following passage in it:—

"From the time of Howel the Good "to this present year of the coronation of King Henry the VII, "the son of Edmund, the son of "Owain Tudur (all of them being "genuine Britons of the primitive "royal lineage) five hundred and "forty-five years."
ing to the age of the world, and subsequent events from the Nativity—that Howel the Good ordained chronological records to be dated from the year of Christ's coming in the flesh—until a comparatively late period the Bards were in the habit of dating the holding of their congresses sometimes simply from the era of Prydain—sometimes from that and the year of Christ conjointly, though it would seem that other events were chronicled by them invariably after the Christian mode.

Though the language of these extracts would lead us to suppose that the Christian computation was more or less adopted by the Britons immediately upon their conversion to the faith, we can hardly conclude that such was really the case, for it was not even established in Italy before the sixth century. Perhaps we ought to consider the authorities in question as referring in general to the time subsequently to the introduction of Christianity, without intending to ascribe the change of chronological usage to that particular period—a view which receives support in some degree from what is said of Arthur, and his edict.

But have we any early records by which we could test the correctness of the above assertions? There is every reason to believe that a few of the Historical Triads are genuine memorials of Druidic times; for though they might not have been committed to writing until, perhaps, the twelfth century, yet it is very probable that they were respectively compiled, when the last event of each was still fresh in the memory. Internal evidence points to the remotest antiquity."

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1 It is not quite clear whether "dyfodiad yngawd," here literally translated "coming in the flesh," was meant by the chroniclers to express the Annunciation, or simply the Nativity.  
2 "The Historical Triads have been obviously put together at very different times. Some allude to circumstances about the first population and early history of the island, of which every other"
Being thus framed, they would be publicly recited at the periodic festivals of the Bards, and the repeated recitation would be the sure means of preventing all interpolation and corruption. Indeed written literature might be more easily tampered with in those days than oral traditions, thus, as it were, nationally stereotyped. The only circumstance that would affect their transmission would be the impracticability of meeting in a national convention, as, no doubt, was the case during parts of the Roman domination. Whenever that difficulty offered itself, the duty of preserving such records devolved upon individual members of the Bardic Institute, meeting in groups of twos or threes, and interchanging communications, couched in the language of secrecy.

The Triads furnish only the order in which occurrences took place; they afford us no clue as to the exact date when they severally happened, nor as to the length of the interval that elapsed between each event. We may be allowed to suppose, however, that these particulars were in early times well known to the Britons from a reference to the Gorseddau, or Bardic congresses, which were held (efficiently) every three years, and that in this respect something like the Greek Olympiad was in vogue; but of this we have no intimation.

"memorial has perished. The Triads were noticed by Camden with respect. Mr. Vaughan, the antiquary of Hengwrt, refers them to the seventh century. Some may be the records of more recent date. I think them the most curious, on the whole, of all the "Welsh remains."—A Vindication of the Ancient British Poems, by Sharon Turner, Esq., F.A.S., 1803, p. 131.

"The Triades of the Isle of Britain, as they are called, are some of the most curious and valuable fragments preserved in the Welsh language. They relate of persons and events from the earliest times to the beginning of the seventh century."—The Heroic Elegies, &c., of Llywarch Hen, by William Owen, p. viii.
Great events alone were embodied in the triadic records. Particulars of minor importance were most probably recollected from their relative connection with the Triads, but were entrusted to the less certain medium of song, or even to the unaided memory, and were consequently more liable to suffer perversion from the lapse of time.

From the Triads we turn to the Poems of the sixth century, which are pronounced by all competent judges to be authentic productions of the times to which they are usually assigned. Here again we fail to find anything like acknowledged chronology, though there are several allusions to the Triads, which prove that the triadic mode of perpetuating the memory of events was as old at least as the sixth century.

Gildas, who, though he wrote in Latin, was of Cymric extraction, being the son of Caw, lord of Cwm Cowlwyd in the North, leaves us in his Treatise “De Excidio Britannie” hardly any trace of a chronological computation. The only event to which he assigns a date is that of the composition of his work, which he particularizes as being the 44th year from the siege of Mount Badon, thus confirming our theory as to minor events, that they were remembered from their association with national epochs.

The Book, bearing the name of Nennius, contains several chronological modes:—it calculates from the Creation—from the Incarnation and Passion—and in reference to some prominent or well-known event. There are allusions made in it to the number of years by which one event preceded and another followed the nativity of Christ. All this variety

See especially Sharon Turner’s “Vindication of the Ancient British Poems.”

2 Cap. xxvi. According to Annales Cambrie the battle of Mount Badon took place A.D. 516.
plainly shows that the mode of registering occurrences was still in a very unsettled state.

The earliest edition of Nennius, of which we have any account, was issued A.D. 674, as is inferred from the manner in which the Editor describes the then current year as the 647th from the Passion of Christ. In this edition both the Nativity and the Passion are taken as points from which computations are made.

The date of the second edition is said to concur with the fourth year of Mervyn, king of Britain; that is about A.D. 823. In the Harleian Manuscript 3859, as well as others, we have a specimen of the chronology of this period, in the following passages:—

"Ab Adam vero usque ad Passionem Christi anni sunt quinque millia ducenti viginti octo; a Passione autem Christi peracti sunt anni 796, ab Incarnatone autem ejus anni sunt 832," intended probably for 823. Again:—"A primo anno quo Saxones vencerunt in Britanniam usque ad annum quartum Mervini regis supputantur anni ccccxxix."

The date of the third edition is A.D. 858, which in Chapter XI. is marked as the current year in this way;—from our Lord’s Incarnation to the Advent of St. Patrick into Ireland there are twenty-three cycles of nineteen years, and these make up 437 years; from the Advent of St. Patrick to the cycle in which

1 Thus the “Historia” in the Vatican reads: “Quando Gratianus Aequanius Consul fuit in Roma, quia tune a consulibus Romanorum totus orbis regebatur, Saxones a Guorthegimo, anno post Domini Passioneque trecentesimo quadragesimo septimo suscepti sunt: ad hunc quem (quo) nunc scribimus annum sexcentesimum quadragesimum septimum numeramus.”

2 According to the best known authorities, Mervyn Vrych, or the Freckled, son of Nest, daughter of Cadell of Vale Royal, prince of Powys, is said to have succeeded to the principality of Gwynedd in right of his wife Essyllt, daughter of Cynan Tindaethwy, about A.D. 818 or 819.
we now are there are twenty-two cycles and three years in ogdoad of another cycle, which make up 421 years; in all 858.

In fixing the date of the fourth edition, the Editor Fourth makes the following computation: "A Passione edition. autem Christi peracti sunt anni DCCCLXXX.\textsuperscript{1} Ab " Incarnatione autem ejus anni sunt DCCCCVII\textsuperscript{1} usque " ad tricesimum annum Anarauht\textsuperscript{2} regis Moniz, id " est, Mon, qui regit modo regnum Wenedotise re- " gionis, id est Guernet; fiunt igitur ab exordio " mundi usque in annum presentem 6108;" which makes the current year to be A.D. 907.

The current year of the fifth edition is thus indi- Fifth cated:—" Ita simul fiunt ab Adam usque ad Prædi. edition. cationem Christi et 15 annum imperii Imperatoris " Tiberii 5228. A Passione Christi peracti sunt anni " 946. Ab Incarnatione autem ejus sunt anni 977."

In the documents, to which we have thus adverted, we do not discover any direct indication of a Prydain chronology; at the same time they contain nothing which tends to contradict it. The usage might have been observed more especially by the Bardic fraternity. Indeed we are in possession of chronological notices which profess to be in reality portions of the Register called "Cov a Chyrviv;" one in particular is printed in the collection known as the Iolo MSS.; and though, in its present form, not older than A.D. 1485, it purports to have been compiled on the ancient model. Thus runs the heading:—" Here follow the Memorial and computation, periods of memorial and computation, according to 

\textsuperscript{1} The numerals vary in most manuscripts. Those here supplied are concurrent with the year of the world 6108, according to the Eusebian calculation.

\textsuperscript{2} Anarawd was the eldest son of Rhodri the Great, and grandson of Mervyn the Freckled. He is said to have succeeded to the principality of Gwynedd, or North Wales, about A.D. 877.
"the old system of the Bards of the Isle of Britain, "as they were recorded and computed before the "nation of the Cymry obtained the faith in Christ, "and after that were introduced memorial and com- "putation in respect of the time of Christ's coming "in the flesh, as is the case in every country in "Christendom." And at its close is this sentence;— "And thus is the information relating to the periods "of memorial and computation of years, and the "events of those years, as verified by scrutinizing "investigation in respect of well-known and parti- "cular years and times, which were warranted by "memorials and records drawn up according to the "direction, memorials, and sciences of ancient wise "men, literary persons, and the sciences of letters.""

In this chronicle the number of years which elapsed between remarkable epochs only is recorded; so that the date of a distant event is not computed directly from Prydain, but is ascertainable in reference to him by the process of adding up the numerical lengths of the several stages, which make up the intermediate series. Thus, if we wished to know how many years after Prydain Beli the Great flourished, we should have to add up the following:—twenty-nine years, which happened between Prydain and Dyvnvarth; a hundred and twenty-eight between Dyvnvarth and Gwrgan Varvdrwch; two hundred and four between Gwrgan and Morydd; forty-seven between Morydd and the period of Owen and Peredur; a hundred and eighteen between the death of Peredur and Blegywryd; and seventy-nine years between Blegywryd and Beli the Great; and accordingly we should arrive at the year 605. In this respect, indeed, it countenances the supposition that

1 See Iolo MSS. p. 36.
the mode of computing from remarkable eras, adopted in Gildas and Nennius, was in reality founded upon the Prydain chronology.

It is remarkable that the several editions of Nennius, occupying a little more than three hundred years, exhibit a great similarity one to the other in the manner of chronicling events. Perhaps, this may be accounted for on the supposition that the editors successively did not consider themselves at liberty to deviate to any considerable extent from the rule adopted by their respective predecessors,—that they were impressed with the opinion that the mode of chronology, as well as the language of the narrative should be disturbed as little as possible. We perceive, however, a general tendency in them all to make the Christian era the grand point of chronology, especially for events which happened subsequently to the Nativity, though without discarding the year of the world. Both being thus in some degree coupled together would seem to substantiate the tradition about Arthur and his royal edict. Even Asser, who generally dates from the Incarnation, might have derived the usage principally from his native land.

We do not mean to insinuate that the Britons were in no respect influenced by foreign authorities in the matters of arranging their chronological system; on the contrary, as Wales was in the sixth century studded with schools and colleges, in which the most eminent of our native saints and philosophers received their education, we think it very likely that these would avail themselves of all means of knowledge within their reach, whether derived from the works of Eusebius, St. Jerome, Prosper of Aqui-
taine, or from Irish books. Such a course would have been quite in unison with the object of the Bardic Institute, of which St. David, St. Teilo, and St. Padarn, were members.\(^1\) There was nothing that they could borrow from the Anglo-Saxons before the time of Bede, who, however, was not born when the work usually assigned to Nennius was first issued.

In the tenth century we find that they did borrow from an Irish chronicle, at least in the matter of events and transactions.

The "Annales Cambriae" is the first approach to a regular register of Welsh occurrences that meets our notice, and is apparently the basis of all subsequent chronicles relative to the principality of Wales. The chronology of this document is designated by the repetition of the word "annus" for each successive year, whether blank or otherwise, whilst every tenth year is marked x. xx, &c. From a comparison of dates assigned to many of the events noticed in it by other writers, it would appear that the era on which its chronology rests would concur with the year 444 of the Incarnation. There is no reason given for this particular date; but if it refers to some incident in the apostleship of St. Patrick, it may be taken as an argument in favour of the Irish origin of the chronicle. The mission of St. Patrick was adopted as a chronological stage or epoch even in Nennius.

The "Annales Cambriae" is supposed to have been originally compiled in the year 954, at which date the chronicle ends in the oldest manuscript.

The writer was evidently a partisan of Owain, son of Howel the Good, as he affixes the pedigree of that Prince to his chronicle.\(^2\)

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\(^1\) "The three blessed Bards of Baptism of the Isle of Britain; Dewi, Teilo and Padarn." Triads of the Bards (unpublished).

\(^2\) The oldest copy of this chronicle is a manuscript in the Harleian collection, No. 3859.
After this there is a lapse of about two hundred years, during which little or no attention seems to have been paid to the History or Literature of Wales, the troublous state of the times being evidently unfavourable to the cultivation of the same.

Towards the middle of the twelfth century Walter de Mapes, archdeacon of Oxford, a diligent enquirer after the antiquities of his nation, while journeying in Armorica, met with a History of Britain, written in Welsh. Of this he published a Latin translation, which, coming under the notice of his contemporary Geoffrey of Monmouth, was by him much enlarged and embellished.

The popularity of this version, which professes to treat of national affairs from the era of Brutus down to the abdication of king Cadwalader, seems to have added a fresh impulse to the study of British History. Geoffrey himself took an active part in promoting the movement, as he was well able to do from his position and great learning. At the end of one of his

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1 In Breton, according to a MS. History of the Kings of the 12th century, in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

2 At the end of the chronicle called "Brut Tysilio," printed in the Myvyrian Archaiology, vol. ii., occurs the following statement:—"I, Walter, Archdeacon of Oxford, translated this Book from Welsh into Latin, and in my old age I translated it a second time from Latin into Welsh." Such a proceeding may, perhaps, be explained in this way:—that the archdeacon translated the work in the first instance from the Armorican or Breton dialect into Latin, and finally translated this Latin version into Welsh. This view is confirmed by the difference of language used at the end of a copy of Geoffrey of Monmouth in the Red Book, and in the statements appended to two other copies in the Myvyrian Archaiology. In the former it is said, "they have not the Breton Book, which Wa- ter, Archdeacon of Oxford, trans- lated from Breton into Latin," but in the two latter "they have not that Welsh Book." Seeing that Breton and Cymraeg are kindred dialects, bearing very strong resemblance to each other, it is very possible that an enthusiastic Welsh writer should have considered the former as his own language.
chronicles of the kings, a copy of which is inserted in
the Red Book of Hergest, his purpose in this respect
is announced as follows:—"The kings that were from
that time forward in Wales, I shall commit to
Caradog of Llancarvan, my fellow student, to write
about; and the kings of the English to William
Malmesbury and Henry Huntington. I shall desire
them to be silent about the kings of the Britons,
since they do not possess this Breton Book, which
Walter, archdeacon of Oxford, translated from Breton
into Welsh, which is truly a collection of their his-
tories, in honour of the said princes."

Two copies, which are printed in the Myvyrian
Archaiology, vol. ii., have their endings somewhat differ-
ently worded from the above. Here the commission
given to Caradog is spoken of in the past tense, in
the one copy thus:—"The princes who were after-
wards successively over Wales, I committed to
Caradog of Llancarvan; he was my contemporary,
and to him I left materials for writing that book.
From henceforward the kings of the English and
their successors I committed to William of Malmes-
buruy and Henry of Huntington, to write about;
but they were to leave the Welsh alone; for they
do not possess that Welsh book, which Walter,
archdeacon of Oxford, translated from Latin into
Welsh; and he narrated truly and fully from the
"history of the aforesaid Welshmen." The close of
the second copy is much to the same effect, though
there is evidently an unintentional omission in respect
of William of Malmesbury, and Henry of Huntington.

It would appear from a comparison of these state-
ments not only that Geoffrey had actually entrusted
Caradog with the task of compiling the Chronicle of
the Princes, before he himself had finished the copies,
which are printed in the Myvyrian Archaiology, but
that Caradog was now dead. "He was my contem-
porary," is the expression used. In that case Caradog must have ended his life before 1152, which is the year in which Geoffrey is said to have died.¹

The particulars of Caradog's life are very few, drawn from fragmentary sources of various degrees of credi-
bility. He was the son of Llevoed,² who was the domestic bard of Gruffudd, son of Morgan, son of Iestyn, prince of Glamorgan; his native place being the present county of Brecon, where he was born about the middle of the eleventh century. The first time, however, that he attracts our particular atten-
tion is as a partisan of Iestyn, in whose services he lost his lands; but whether this was before the return of Rhys, son of Tewdwr, from Armorica, in 1077, when that prince made war upon Iestyn, or at some other time, is not clear. According to one account Caradog was high in favour with Rhys, until, owing to some differences that arose between them, he took offence, and retired into a monastery. Another and a more probable account says, that, because of the losses which he suffered under Iestyn, he transferred his alle-
giance to Gruffudd, the son of Rhys, son of Tewdwr, but that a misunderstanding ensuing between Rhys, in favour with Rhys.

¹ Gwentian Chronicle apud Myv. Arch. v. ii.
² Llevoed Wyneblawr, or with the Flat Face. One of his composi-
tions, being a moral piece, entitled "Gosymdeith," or the Journey of Life, is printed in the first volume of the Myvyrian Archaiology. It would appear almost incredible that Llevoed should have been attached to the household of a grandson of Iestyn, and yet that his son should have served under Iestyn himself, did we not consider the great age of the prince of Glamorgan, when he died. He is said to have married his first wife A.D. 994, and to have died at the age of 111 (according to others 129) "leaving behind him nine sons and daughters, sixty-six grandchildren, one hundred and forty-one great grandchildren, two hundred and nine great, great, grandchildren, and fifteen great, great, great grandchildren."
Possesses a bad temper. If we may judge from these angry outbursts, he does not seem to have been endowed with the best of tempers; on the contrary they indicate a vindictive and selfish spirit; though, if the latter account be the true one, he did not abandon the cause of Iestyn, until it had become absolutely hopeless. For the veteran, on being dispossessed of his territory by the Normans, in 1089, retired from public view, and died at Keynsham, at the patriarchal age of a hundred and twenty-nine years.  

Gruffudd, who had been brought up in Ireland, crossed over into Wales in 1113. His arms were directed chiefly against the English, Normans, and Flemings, whom he defeated in numerous battles. Having at length succeeded in recovering his dominions, he celebrated the event by a splendid feast at his palace of Ystrad Towy, to which he invited all who could come in peace from every part of Wales. The remainder of his reign he spent in reforming and enforcing the laws of his kingdom. His death took place in 1136, when he was succeeded by his son Rhys, with whom Caradog quarrelled, but for what reason, we are not told. It had the effect, however, of driving him to seek the monk’s cowl in the church of St. Teilo at Llandav; from thence he retired to the desolate church of St. Kened, thence to St. David’s, where he was made priest. He finally ended his life as abbot of St. Ishmael’s, in the present county of Pembroke.

The date of his death is usually placed in the year 1156. A chronicle in the Red Book of Hergest places it about three years later: but according to the tenor

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1 According to one authority, published in the Iolo MSS. p. 22, his age, when he died, was 111.
of some of Geoffrey of Monmouth’s announcements, appended to his Chronicle of the Kings, he must, as before observed, have died prior to the year 1152, unless we suppose that this is incorrectly assigned as the year of Geoffrey’s death.¹

Giraldus Cambrensis informs us that Caradog was buried in the north transept of St. David’s Cathedral, near the altar of St. Stephen.² He was canonized by Innocent III. at the instance of Giraldus,³ and miracles are said to have been wrought at his tomb.

Caradog inherited the poetical genius of his father, and is said to have composed many good songs according to the art which prevailed in his time. There is a poem, of which he is reputed the author, printed in the *Myvyrian Archaiology*, vol. iii. p. 144; it is addressed to his friend and contemporary Gwgan the Bearded, the bard of Iestyn, and is followed by Gwgan’s answer, likewise in verse. "Englynion yr Asswynau" and "Englynion y Gorugau" are also attributed to him; but according to some authors the latter were the production of his father Llevoed, whilst in the *Iolo MSS.*, where they are printed, they are said to have been composed by Geraint the Blue Bard. Be that as it may, Caradog is better known, and more particularly distinguished among men of letters, as the compiler of "Brut y Tywysogion," or the Chronicle of the Princes.

Geoffrey’s acquaintance with Caradog might have originated from his connection with Walter, archdeacon.¹

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¹ The learned editors of the *History and Antiquities of Saint David’s*, referring to *Nova Legenda Anglica*, fol. iv., as their authority, place the death of Caradog in 1124.

² "Et sic Meneviam corpus alatum crebra miracula tum praecurrentium quam sequentium quoque coruscatione, in ecclesiam Sancti Andrese Sanctique David alia sientia tumulum celebrato tumulatum."—*Giraldus Itin. Cambria I* c. ii.

³ *Anglia Sacra*, 11, p. 547.
Caradog accounted for. of Oxford, who became a resident at Llancarvan, according to a Welsh account, in the following manner. Walter de Mapes, chaplain to Henry the First, was the second son of Blondel de Mapes, who accompanied Fitzhamon, and acquired the lands of Gweirydd, son of Seisyllt, lord of Llancarvan, but had the generosity to marry Flur, the only child of Gweirydd that was living, by whom he had two sons, Hubert and Walter. Hubert dying without heirs, Walter inherited after his brother, and built the village of Trev Walter, now Walterston, and a mansion for himself. He restored most of the lands which he became possessed of to the original proprietors, and built the present church of Llancarvan.¹

Being thus introduced to him, and finding Caradog of a similar turn of mind to himself, and engaged in the same literary pursuits, for, as Pitsius observes, "uterque fuit natione Britannus, uterque etiam simulibus studiis deditus, uterque elegans Poeta, eloquens Rhetor, Historicus non contemnendus;"² it is but

¹ Walter de Mapes, in addition to other benefits which he conferred upon his adopted country, wrote a very sensible treatise on agriculture in Welsh, which is extant in several manuscripts.

natural that Geoffrey should have considered the Welsh student of Llancarvan as eminently qualified to compile the work he had in view, and for which he in a great degree supplied him with materials.

There are several copies of the Chronicles of the Princes preserved in MS., all of which, whilst they differ more or less in style, generally agree in matter, with the exception of one, which differs so completely from the others, both in style and narrative of facts, as to lead to the belief of their being the works of different writers.

We are informed by Guttyn Owain, a bard and herald, who flourished in the fifteenth century,\(^1\) that Caradog terminated his labours in the year 1156, and that the successions and acts of the princes of Wales were subsequently registered in the monastic establishments of Strata Florida and Conway. The events thus recorded yearly were conferred together ordinarily every third year, when the bards attached to those two abbeys went from the one to the other in the time of their clera, or triennial visitation.\(^2\)

These particulars, in addition to such other facts as may be supplied from an examination of the different compositions, must guide us in our efforts to discover the real authorship. We will now, therefore, cursorily review the principal characteristics of the various forms which have reached our times.

The manuscript which differs so considerably from the others, was found in Glamorganshire, and has been published in the Myvyrian Archaiology, vol. ii.

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\(^1\) Guttyn Owain was historian and herald bard to the abbeys of Basingwerk and Strata Florida, and resided alternately in those two monasteries. He was the second person named by Henry VII. in the commission to enquire into the pedigree of his grandfather, Owain Tudor. He died about 1480.

\(^2\) All the details of the Bardic visitation were regulated by statute.
It professes to relate "how wars and paramount occurrences, revenges, and remarkable incidents, took place; extracted from the old preserved records, and regularly dated by Caradog of Llancarvan." From this heading we might expect satisfactory and conclusive grounds for pronouncing the work, or rather the former part of it, to be the genuine compilation of the historian of Llancarvan. The chronicle terminates in 1196; but here comes the difficulty, that no perceptible discrepancy enables us to trace the language of more than one writer. If, therefore, part is to be attributed to Caradog, for it is not reasonable to suppose that he was the compiler of the whole, a subsequent author has added an indefinite portion, not distinguishable from the prior part. The language, indeed, though modernised in its orthography, may well be considered as that of the twelfth century, which was, perhaps, the most resplendent period of Welsh literature. It may also be that of the sixteenth century, as in its orthographical form it undoubtedly is. It is very much the same as that of the Historical Triads, which are said to have been "taken from the "book of Caradog of Nantcarvan, and the book of "Ieuan Brechva." But though the language is uniform throughout, there is a difference perceptible in the manner of recording events from about the year 1150 to the

1 To this heading is added in the *Myvyrian Archaiology* the following statement relative to the source whence the copy in question was obtained:—"The above history was copied from the Book of George Williams of Aberpergwm, Esquire, by me Thomas Richards, curate of Llangrallo, in the year 1764. And I Horwerth, son of Iorwerth Gwilym, copied it out of the Book of the Rev. Mr. Richards in the year 1790; and recopied it for Owain Myvyr, in the autumn of the year 1800."  
2 "These Triads were extracted from the Book of Caradog of Nantgarvan, and from the Book of Ieuan Brechva, by me, Thomas Jones of Tregaron; and this is all I could find of the three hundred—1601."
end. The narrative in this interval is much more meagre and cursory than that which occupies the former part of the work, and we fain would trace in it the finger of a different writer.

The year 1150 coincides so nearly with the date at which, according to Guttyn Owain, Caradog finished his chronicle, that we hesitate not to accept it as the true date, especially as we have another chronicle, purporting to have been “taken from the books of Caradog of Llancarvan, and other old books of information,” which absolutely terminates at that very period.

It is not improbable, indeed, that some of his earlier copies ended in 1150, and that transcripts were made by him a little before his death, to which the intermediate events were added.

We cannot from any internal evidence infer that this was a copy of the register, which was deposited either at Strata Florida or Conway, and yearly monastic augmented by the inmates, there being no allusion whatsoever to either of those two establishments.

It seems then that the only conclusion which we inferred to be warranted in arriving at is, that the chronicle in question is the real production of Caradog, but revised more or less, and thoroughly recast, as to the style of language, by a person living subsequently to A.D. 1196, who, moreover, added the entries of the last 46 years.

Another chronicle, already alluded to, bears the title of “the Chronicle of Ieuan Brechva. A record of princes, battles, remarkable events, revenges, and other notable occurrences; taken from the books of Caradog of Llancarvan and other old books of information.”¹ It differs in some instances from the

other chronicles, but in general agrees with the preceding one. The notices are very meagre, and the whole work is evidently an abridgment.

Ieuan Brechva, the author, flourished in the sixteenth century. He concludes the epitome under consideration with the year 1150, a fact which, in conjunction with the difference to be perceived in the copy just examined, leads to the supposition that this also was founded upon the same basis.

Indeed, if this chronicle had professed to have been extracted from the works of Caradog alone, there could have been but little difficulty in the matter; but the mention of "other old books of information" would indicate a certain amount of tampering with the original text of Caradog.

A chronicle, of which numerous copies of considerable antiquity are in existence, the most extensively diffused over Wales, and which must certainly have originated either from Strata Florida or Conway, demands attentive consideration. It has no proem, similar to the above, but immediately enters upon the subject, and the narrative is carried on in an uniform style to the year 1120. At this period a remarkable alteration is strikingly perceptible; the narrative of the events of the twenty years included between 1100 and 1120 occupies a space double to that devoted to the history of the period which elapsed between 1120 and 1164, the date of the foundation of the monastery of Strata Florida. The prior portion is written by a person favourable to the Normans, or fearful of giving offence to them. He remarks that "William defended "the kingdom of England in a great battle, with an "invincible hand, and his most noble army" (p. 47), and died "after a sufficiency of the glory and fame "of this transient world, and after glorious victories "and the honour acquired by riches" (p. 53). "A.D "1091, Rhys, son of Tewdwr, king of South Wales,
was killed by the French, who inhabited Brecheiniog, and then fell the kingdom of the Britons" (p. 55). About 1113, Gruffudd, son of Rhys, aspired to his father’s possessions in South Wales, and at the commencement of his career destroyed some of the Norman castles. This success, according to the historian, incited “many foolish young men from every part to join him, being deceived by the desire of spoils, or seeking to repair and restore the British kingdom. But the will of man does not avail anything unless God assists him.” (p. 125.) This has evident allusion to the transference of the “British kingdom” to the English sovereigns on the death of Rhys, the father of Gruffudd, intimated before. He then narrates a successful expedition by Gruffudd against the garrison of the castle of Caermarthen and the castle of William de Londres in Gower; he observes, “that as Solomon says, the spirit becomes elevated against the fall of man,” Gruffudd “prepared, being swollen with pride, and with the presumption of the unruly rabble and the silly inhabitants, to arrange foolish expeditions from Dyved into Ceredigion, and to take the part opposed to equity, being invited by Cedivor, son of Goronwy, and Howel, son of Idnerth, and Trahaiarn, son of Ithel, who were near in proximity of kindred and acquaintance, and who agreed that he should have dominion.” And above all, “fearing to offend King Henry, the man who had subdued all the sovereigns of the isle of Britain by his power and authority, and who had subjugated many countries beyond sea under his rule, some by force and arms, others by innumerable gifts of gold and silver; the man with whom no one could strive but God alone, from Whom he obtained the power.” (pp. 128, 129.) He then describes the progress of Gruffudd in Ceredigion, and states “that the men of the country, instigated by
"the devil, flocked to him suddenly, and as it " were of one accord," and spoiled and killed the Saxons there (p. 131). They then "without setting up " standards, a villain host, like a company of people " without counsel and without a commander, took " their course towards the castle of Aberystwyth," where they were defeated (p. 133). King Henry then sent for Owain, son of Cadwgan, and addressed him:— " My most beloved Owain, art thou acquainted with " that thief Gruffudd, son of Rhys, who is like a " fugitive before my commanders; for and because I " believe thee to be a most loyal man to me, I " will that thou be commander of an army with " my son, to expel Gruffudd, son of Rhys, and I " will make Llywarch, son of Trahairen, thy com- " panion, because I place confidence in you two; and " when thou returnest back I will properly reward " thee" (p. 135). This arrangement is, however, ren- dered inoperative by Owain falling in with an army of Flemings, headed by Gerald, who kill him (p. 139).

Omissions. Although the narrative is very diffusive, and the occurrences of each year detailed at great length, we find not the slightest allusion to the conquest of Glamorgan by Fitzharaon,1 or to the reverses which his successor Robert, earl of Gloucester, experienced when he attacked his uncle Gruffudd, or to this earl's capture by Ivor Petit, and constrained departure from Cardiff, occasioned by the indignant resistance of the native population to the tyranny of their oppressors. These incidents, the latter of which a Welshman, truly attached to his country, would have exulted in relating, we are left to gather from other sources; the author of this work has omitted them.

1 The conquest of Glamorgan is detailed at considerable length in the Gwentian Chronicle.
PREFACE

Still, perhaps, we ought to regard the spirit manifested in respect of the Normans as arising more from a feeling of consciousness in his breast of their being necessary and irresistible instruments in the hands of Divine providence to punish the national iniquity of the Welsh, than from any spontaneous sympathy with them in their work of aggression. At times, indeed, sparks of patriotism do clearly burst out, as when the writer, observing the treacherous propensities of the Normans, indignantly indites, "as is the manner of the French to deceive people by promises" (p. 121).

About 1120 another writer, or else the same writer under the influence of another spirit, for a bias is manifestly observable in favour of the Welsh, takes up the subject. Under 1124 we read that the same Gruffudd, previously so vituperated, was deprived of the land which the king had given him, "after he had been innocently and undeservedly accused by the French" (p. 153). Some encomiastic expressions are generally applied to the Welsh princes at this period. Under 1129 we have a notice of the death of Maredudd, "the ornament and safety and defence of all Powys, after undergoing salvatory penance of his body and sanctity of repentance in his spirit, and the communion of the body of Christ, and extreme unction" (p. 157). These religious solemnities, mention of which is now for the first time introduced into the text, are henceforth repeatedly expressed to have taken place upon the demise of the princes of the three districts of the principality. In 1135, Owain and Cadwalader, the sons of Gruffudd, prince of North Wales, are said to be "the ornament of all the Britons, their safety, their liberty, and their strength; men who were two noble and two generous kings, two dauntless ones; two brave lions; two blessed ones; two eloquent ones; two wise ones;
"protectors of the churches, and their champions; "the defenders of the poor; the slayers of the foes; "the pacifiers of the quarrelsome; the tamers of "antagonists; the safest refuge to all who should flee "to them; the men who were pre-eminent in energies "of souls and bodies; and jointly upholding in unity "the whole kingdom of the Britons." (p. 159.) A battle which took place at Aberdovey in the same year is described, in which, it is said, "the Flemings "and the Normans took to flight, according to their "usual custom," (p. 161). In 1136, the writer notices the death of Gruffudd and styles him "the light and "strength and gentleness of the men of South Wales," (p. 161).

Having called attention to these facts, the question arises, are they inconsistent with the view which attributes to Caradog the authorship of this Chronicle? We think not: on the contrary the change of bias from one political body to another, which characterizes the text, is in perfect harmony with what we learn of Caradog in the scanty memorials that have come down to us, though it would be difficult, no doubt, to reconcile the order in which variations of this kind occur with that of his life.1

But besides such variations as are indicated by a change of sentiments, there is a difference here and there perceptible in the style of composition. The chronicle commences A.D. 680. It does not give the events under each year, but under each decade as 690, 700, 710, &c., and registers a series of occurrences without comment until six or seven years prior to 1100. At that period it commences the use of the phrase "Y vlwydyn rac wyneb," (the ensuing year.)

1 Thus, one would have naturally expected, from what is stated in his life that the reproaching of Gruf-fudd, son of Rhys, would have followed, rather than, as in the Chron-icle, preceded his eulogy.
before each year, under which events are recorded, until the next decade, successively, and the narrative is carried on in an uniform style to the year 1120. At this period again a remarkable alteration is very perceptible. As before observed, the narrative of the events of the twenty years included between 1100 and 1120 occupies a space double to that devoted to the history of the period which elapsed between 1120 and 1164. There is nothing whatever to indicate a change of writers about the period which is usually assigned as the termination of Caradog's labours.

The first part—the portion taken up in registering events to about the year 1100, may be considered as the History of the Principality, current in the different divisions of Wales. From that date it enters into a detailed account or occurrences in Gwynedd or North Wales, and Dyved or West Wales, particularly of events in Cardiganshire, and but very cursorily notices those of Gwent.

If Caradog is to be considered as the author of the chronicle down to about 1150, the variation in the style must be regarded as a reflection of the original draught or copy, which formed the basis of his compilation. And if no other writer could use a similar language in continuing the narrative, we are driven to suppose that the whole was a translation from the Latin. In the absence of any Latin transcript of this form, it is difficult to decide whether the chronicle was indeed originally a Welsh compilation, or a translation. The language of the Welsh text, at least at the commencement, betrays a Latin origin; this is more strikingly apparent in the manuscript marked C., in which the rendering is frequently erroneous. Thus under 789, it has “gyd ac Offa,” for cum or apud Offa, which are the expressions used in the oldest copy of the Annales Cambriæ. ¹

¹ Another version has ab Offa. The proper Welsh would have been “gan Offa.”
Under 827, "vwa Deganwy" is evidently a mistaken translation of *arx Deganhui,* found in a later version of the *Annales.* Under 863, *Duta* seems to have been rendered "hono;" and under 1096, *Magnus* is translated "Mawrus." We have already intimated that this chronicle must have come to us from either Conway or Strata Florida. In "British Antiquities Revived," by Mr. Robert Vaughan, we meet with quotations from a chronicle, styled by the illustrious author the Book of Conway; these excerpts are found in that which we are now considering. A great similarity in the productions of both establishments may be inferred from what Guttyn Owain says, namely, that the annalists of those two monasteries ordinarily compared their entries, one with the other, every three years. No copies which have descended to us, profess to be derived from either of those places, but the preponderance of internal evidence is in favour of a Strata Florida emanation.

The reasons which have led us to consider it as having been derived from Strata Florida, have been the following.—The prominent manner in which the foundation of the abbey is introduced to the reader;—"In that year (1164), by the permission of God and

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1 "Bwa" (of which *vwa* is a mutate), is a bow or arch; in Latin *arcus.*

2 From "mawr," great. L. *magnus.*

3 "The rest he reserved to himselfe, saving Dywalwern, a little piece of Cyveiliog, which he gave the Lord Rees, because (according to the Book of Conway) the report went that it stood within the confines of the said Rees his dominions." *Br. Antiq. Revived,* Ed. 1834, p. 14. Compare this with what is said in the Chronicle under 1166. Again, "And in the year of our Lord 1164 (just 20 yeares before the date of the former Charter) as witeneth the Book of Conway, it [i.e. Strata Florida] was first convented." *Br. Antiq. Rev.* p. 37. See under that year in the Chronicle. Further, "Witnesse the office of being Justice of South Wales, which the king had given him three years before that peace at Gloucester, as the Book of Conway mentioneth." *Br Antiq. Rev.* p. 44. See Chronicle, p. 209.
the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, came a con-
vent of monks first to Strata Florida:” (p. 203),
and the brief way in which we are informed that
the establishment of Conway emanated from Strata
Florida; — “In the same year (1186), about the
month of July, the convent of Strata Florida,”
or a society from Strata Florida, “went to Rhed-
ynog Velen in Gwynedd,” (p. 233). In the margin of
the manuscript marked E., this place is stated to be
“Maenan,” to which the monks of Aberconway were
removed by Edward I.—The number of local events
narrated, interesting to the inmates; among which
we may class the burials of twenty-two distinguished
personages, including four abbots of the place; whereas
the number of similar occurrences, stated to have taken
place at Conway, amounts to only five.—The mention
of six abbots by name, one of whom, Gruffudd, made
his peace with king Henry, and compounded for his
dues (p. 335). We find no mention of an abbot of Con-
way but once, that is to say, when the body of prince
Gruffudd was delivered up to the abbots of Strata
Florida and Conway, in London, and conveyed by them
to Aberconway for burial (p. 335). We read, “1201,
“on the eve of Whitsunday, the monks of Strata
“Florida came to the new church; which had been
“erected of splendid workmanship,” (p. 257). Under
1238, mention is made of the fealty sworn by the
chieftains of Wales to David, son of Llywelyn, at
Strata Florida,” (p. 327). Under 1254, we have the
price of the great bell at Strata Florida; and 1280,
the burning of the monastery. Many other entries
might be adduced, to exemplify the great interest
taken in registering incidents which occurred at Strata
Florida, instances of which are rare in regard to Con-
way. The above have been selected as the most pro-
minent, and elucidatory of the source of the work in
its present form.
As there seems then no doubt that the record we have been discussing is the veritable chronicle of Strata Florida, we are obliged, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, or which has not yet occurred to us, to accept the statement of Guttyn Owain, that the basis or groundwork is none other than that which was laid down by Caradog of Llancarvan, at the instance of Geoffrey of Monmouth. In other words, that he compiled the prior part, though we cannot tell exactly at what period his labours ended, or what amount of transformation, if any, it underwent at the hands of the monks, or bards attached to the establishment, who undoubtedly continued and completed the register.

But whence did Caradog obtain his materials? We are informed in the announcement appended to the Chronicle of the Kings that they were, at least some of them, supplied to him by Geoffrey, and that these were mainly contained in "the Breton Book, which Walter, "archdeacon of Oxford, translated from Breton into "Welsh, which is truly a collection of their histories, "in honour of the said princes." In addition to this book, Caradog might have availed himself of the An- nales Cambria;¹ indeed, there is every reason to believe that he did so; also of, "other old books of in- formation," which no doubt had been preserved in different parts of the country, whether in monasteries or among the Bards. The events that occurred between about 1077 and 1150 would come, more or less, under his own immediate notice. From 1164 to the end the entries were continued regularly by the annalists of Strata Florida, who, in all probability also supplied the registers of the interval between the death of

¹ This work is now being prepared for the press, and is intended to form one of the series of works published by the authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls.
Caradog and the foundation of their own society, from authentic sources.

The chronology of the Strata Florida Chronicle is regulated by decades. Down to nearly the close of the eleventh century, there is nothing whatever to distinguish the intermediate years. From that period forth they are discriminated respectively by the simple phrase "the ensuing year." This chronological arrangement seems to have been copied from the Annales Cambriae; an attempt having been made by the compiler to adapt the decennary notation observed in that work to the era of the Incarnation. It has, however, been so carelessly executed that the intervals which, according to the Annales, should exhibit the events of ten years, at one time contain those of three, at another of sixteen years.

The writer of the Gwentian version has, from some sources unknown to us, supplied the intermediate years throughout, which improving process of itself strongly indicates it to be of posterior date to the other.

Powel,¹ in the preface to his "Historie of Cam-....bria," asserts the existence of upwards of a hundred copies.

¹ David Powel, lineally descended from Llywelyn Aurdorchog, was born in Denbighshire about the year 1552. Having completed his education at Oxford, and received holy orders, he was made vicar of Ruabon in his native country in 1570, and prebendary of St. Asaph, and in the following year he obtained the rectory of Llanvyllin, which latter he resigned on being preferred to the vicarage of Meivod in 1579. The sinecure rectory of Llansantfraid in Mechain was added to his preferments in 1588. He was now grown eminent for his learning, and took the degree of B.D. in 1582, and that of D.D. in 1583. In 1584 he became chaplain to Sir Henry Sidmouth, Lord President of the Marches of Wales, who had in his possession the unfinished translation of Caradog's Chronicle of the Princes by the eminent antiquary Humphrey Llwyd. At his lordship's solicitation Dr. Powel completed the translation, and enriched the work with many valuable additions. This was printed in 1584 in 4to, and is the work referred to above. He was also the author of "Annotationes in Itinerarium
copies of the Chronicle of the Princes, "whereof," he says, "the most part were written two hundred "yeares ago," that is, about 1384. Time has in the last two centuries and a half considerably lessened the number. Perhaps the assertion may have likewise been too unqualified, for it is evident that he did not accurately examine them, otherwise he would not have stated that these records ceased in 1270, most of those now remaining terminating in 1282; the events of the last twelve years being detailed at considerable length, which ought to have found a place in his compilation. The Chronicle of the Kings, at present, occurs much more frequently in libraries than the Chronicle of the Princes; and it is probable that this was the case at former periods, if we allow the proportion which obtains in the British Museum and Hengwrt Collections, where copies of the former greatly preponderate, to have been general. In the Museum we meet with no Chronicles of the Princes in the Welsh language, and but three Latin transcripts; at least such was the case a few years ago. Hengwrt library contains but three, and those Welsh which is the number inserted in the catalogue of that collection, drawn up in the time of Mr. Robert Vaughan,¹ the founder of it. The library of Glodd-

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¹ Robert Vaughan was born in 1592 at Hengwrt, near Dolgelley, in Merionethshire. He entered the university as a commoner of Oriel College, in 1612, but he left without taking a degree, and retired to his patrimony at Hengwrt, where he cultivated those studies that have rendered his name so celebrated, and of such authority on all subjects connected with Welsh history and
aith, which has been unaffected by fluctuations, has three.

Nevertheless we have no reason to disbelieve the Welsh his-
general statement of Powel as to the great number of copies which existed at one time in Wales, though they probably differed much in style and phraseology, owing to the variety of hands employed upon them. John Rhydderch, a poet and grammarian, who flourished from 1700 to 1730, hath given us a list of Welsh historians, who for the most part lived in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; it is as follows:—

"Richard Broughton, one of the Council of the Marches, writ concerning all England, and partes beyond the seas: who had a commission to search the ancient records in White Hall (the White Tower of London) that were lost (i.e. could not be found) per the Gentlemen and Poets."

"George Owen, Lord of Kemmes, in Pembrookshire, hath writ concerning all Britain."

"John Lewis, a Lawyer, hath write concerning all B."

"Evan Lewis, ap David ap John, Esqr., hath written concerning all England and Wales."

"Thomas Jones of Tregaron, gent., hath written concerning Great Britain."

"John Mil, of Tre'r Delyn, gent., hath written concerning Great Britain."

"Thomas ap Llewelyn ap Ithel, of Bodvary, in Flint, hath written concerning all Britain."

antiquities. To this end he was engaged in an extensive correspon-
dence with persons of similar pur-
suits, among whom were Archbishop Usher, Sir S. D'Ewes, Selden, and other eminent antiquaries. He formed at Hengwrt an unrivalled collection of Welsh manuscripts, many of which are of very early date. This collection was recently bequeathed by the late Sir R. W. Vaughan, Bart. to W. W. E. Wynne of Peniarth, Esq. M.P. We have chosen, however, to retain the old designation, as being better known to the literary world. Robert Vaughan died in 1666.
"John ap William ap John,\(^1\) of the same county, hath written concerning all Britain.

"Sir Edward Mansel, of Glamorgan, knl., hath written concerning Great Britain.

"Sir Edward Stradling, kt., hath written concerning all Britain.

"Rees ap Meyrick, of Cottrel, gent., who was author of one of the fairest and most inquisitive books in all Wales, and he hath written concerning all England.

"Anthony Powel, of Tir yr Earle, hath written concerning Great Britain.\(^2\)

"The names of the authorized Poets who hath written concerning England and Wales:

"Iolo Goch, Master of Arts, Poet Lawrell or Cheif Poet, who hath written concerning the 3 provinces of Wales, and he was the cheifest of Poets.

"Howel Swrdwal, Master of Arts, Poet Lawrel, or Cheif Poet, who hath written concerning the three provinces of Wales, and made a fair choronology in Latin, from Adam to Edward 1st, and write the Welsh Choronickle, which was with Owen Gwynedd, the Poet.

"Guttun Owen, Poet Lawrel, of Maelor, hath written concerning the three provinces, and his Books be very faire.

"Evan Brechva, of South Wales, hath written concerning the three provinces of Wales.

"David ap Edmond, Poet Lawrel, or Cheif Musician, who win'd the Gold Chair, at the Excellent Convocation or Sitting, South Wales. He lived at

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\(^1\) This was John Jones of Gelli Lyvdy, whose volumes of MSS. amounting to upwards of fifty, are now preserved in the Hengwrt library. Among them is an exact copy, written by himself, of the Strata Florida Chronicle, which in all probability, is the history alluded to here.

\(^2\) This is probably the Chronicle of the Saxons, alluded to in note at page xli, post.
"Hanmer, and hath written concerning the three provinces of Wales.

"Gutto'r Glynn, Poet Lawrel, Chief Musician, one of the Bards or Poets that belong'd to Wm. Herbert, sen., Earl of Pembroke, and he hath written concerning the three provinces.

"David ap Howel ap Howel ap Evan Vaughan, Poet Lawrel, or Chief Musician, hath written concerning the three Provinces.

"Howel ap Sir Mathew, Poet Lawrel, hath written concerning the three provinces.

"Griffith Hiraethog, Poet Lawrel, or Chief Musician, and Deputy at Armes over all Wales, under the Garter; he hath written concerning all Britain, and his Disciples had his Books, viz.:

"Wm. Llyn, Poet Lawrel; Owen Gwynedd, Poet Lawrel; Simon Vaughan, Chief Poet; John Tudur, Chief Poet; Wm. Cynwal, Poet; and John Philip, Poet. And they all writ very industriously concerning Wales, as appeareth per their Bookes, to this very day.

"Lewis Morganwg, Poet Lawrel, or Chiefes Musician; he hath written concerning the three provinces, and Meurig David, and David Benwyn, Glamorganshire, Poets, had his Books, and they were fairly written.

"John Brwywnog, Poet Lawrel, or Chief Musician, of Anglesey, hath written concerning the 3 provinces.

"John Wynn ap D. David ap Griffri, of Montgomeryshire, gent., hath written concerning all Wales.

"Robyn Achwr, of Northwales, hath written concerning the 3 provinces.

"Maurice ap Dackin ap Pierce Treven, of Betus Cadewen, in Powis, gent., hath written concerning all Wales.
"Rees Cain, of Oswestree, who was Wm. Llyn's Disciple, and a perfect man, and he hath written concerning all Wales."  

The work now presented to the public is that which we believe to have come to us from Strata Florida. The text of it, marked A., has been taken from the Red Book of Hergest, now preserved in the archives of Jesus College, Oxford. At one time this manuscript was in the possession of the Mansell family, one of whom, Francis, was elected principal of Jesus College in 1620. It was lent by Lewis Mansell to Dr. John Davies, the author of the Welsh Grammar, who removed it from Glamorgan into North Wales. It subsequently passed into the hands of Thos. Wilkins, who presented it to the Welsh College, at Oxford, in 1701. The manuscript is a large folio, magnificently bound in morocco, of a colour to correspond with its designation of Red Book. The name Hergest refers to the place where it was originally found, in South Wales. It consists of 1442 columns, there being two columns in each page, thus making 721 pages in all. Count de la Villemarque in his " Notices des principaux Manuscrits des Anciens Bretons," expresses his opinion that it was written at different times, the former portion about 1318, indicated in column 516, the latter about 1454, in which year died Gwladus, whose elegy is sung by Lewis Glyn Cothi, and is inserted in column 1409. The Chronicle of the Princes commences in column 230, and belongs therefore to the former portion of the manuscript.

The volume contains a variety of subjects; chronicles, romances, popular tales, historic triads, treatises on

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1 The above list occurs at p. 91 of John Rhuddelch's MS., and is printed among the notes at p. 331 of Lewis Dwn's "Heraldic Visitation of Wales," vol. 1.
grammar, versification, and physic, as well as poems from the sixth century to the fifteenth, all of them being written in the Welsh language.

This manuscript has been selected on account of its being entire, and written throughout in the same dialect, the Dimetian, as the majority of existing copies. It has been collated with two manuscripts at Hengwrt, designated as B. and C., with the Cottonian manuscript Cleopatra, B. v., here marked D., and also with the book of Basingwerk, marked E., now belonging to T. T. Griffiths, Esquire, of Wrexham.

The manuscript marked B. is a small quarto volume on vellum, in the Hengwrt library. It is imperfect at the commencement; but is the most correct of all the manuscripts, and written in purest Dimetian dialect. At the commencement of each decade a place has been left for the illuminated initial. It is evidently older than manuscript A., as may be inferred not only from the character of the handwriting, but also from certain expressions used; for instance, manuscript A. relates of a certain people "then they were dwelling about the borders of the country" (p. 103), but the expression employed in manuscript B. is "they are still dwelling," which clearly points to an earlier period of time. It was probably written about the end of the thirteenth century. The variations in these two manuscripts are very few and unimportant, which makes it very probable that one is a direct copy of the other. Facsimiles of both are given with the present edition.

C. is a Venedotian manuscript on vellum, agreeing in matter with the preceding, but totally differing in phraseology. The chronicle is carried down to 1282, at which period there is a break to mark the termination of the copy before the writer. The narrative is then continued to 1332. In addition to the Chronicle of the Princes this volume contains a religious commentary, a Welsh grammar, and poetical institutes,
with some Welsh poetry. It was written about the sixteenth century.

The manuscript marked D. is a corrupted version of the preceding chronicle, amalgamated with the Annals of Winton, in order to connect, and detail, contemporaneous occurrences in England and Wales. The portion devoted to Welsh events is very carelessly constructed, the facts being in many instances perverted, and the language frequently obscure. This manuscript is in the Cottonian collection at the British Museum, and is there marked Cleopatra, B. v.; it is written on vellum, and may be ascribed to the latter end of the fifteenth century.

Manuscript E. is a compilation of a similar character. It was written by the celebrated bard and herald Guttyn Owain, and is styled in some catalogues, "The Book of Basing," on account of having been in the library of Basingwerk Abbey. The prior part of this manuscript contains an imperfect version of the Chronicle of the Kings, written about the end of the fourteenth century; to supply the deficiency Guttyn Owain added the remainder from a dissimilar copy. It was this manuscript that the Rev. Peter Roberts adopted as the foundation for his publication of the Chronicle of the Kings, and he considers it to be alto-

1 In the following extract this chronicle also is attributed to Caradog of Llancarvan:—"This is the History, called the Chronicle of the Saxons, composed by Caradog of Llancarvan, in Glamorgan, that is to say, a memorial of the kings of the Isle of Britain, who were Saxons, after the time of Cadwalader the Blessed, who was the last of the kings of the Britons, that had been kings of the island even from the time of Prydain, the son of Aedidd the Great, until the time of the said Cadwalader, which was one thousand two hundred and fifty thee years, according to the Register of Memorials. And it was I Antony Powel of Tir iarll in Glamorgan that wrote it from an old book at Plas y Bettws, which had been at Llwydarth. (The book of John Phillip of Treos."—Welsh MS.

2 A Chronicle of the Kings of Britain, translated from the Welsh of Tysilio, 4to. 1811.
gether a transcript by Guttyn Owain. He remarks the great change in the style at the part alluded to, but did not notice the variation in the handwriting and orthography, which distinction is sufficiently obvious. Guttyn Owain then adds the Chronicle of the Saxons, enlarging the genealogical notices, and carries it down to 1461. This differs in diction from manuscript D., but very little in matter; both are taken from a common source, adapted by each writer to the idiom and literary language of his province. It is written on vellum, and is now in the possession of Thos. T. Griffiths, Esquire, of Wrexham.

Inasmuch as manuscript B. is of older date, and therefore of greater antiquity than any of the other readings, it has been deemed advisable to notice all its variations, however slight, with the minutest care. Owing to the very close manner in which it agrees throughout with the text, the Editor has been enabled to do this without much inconvenience. No such accuracy, however, has been, nor indeed could well be, observed with the verbal peculiarities of the other copies, except in the case of proper names. Indeed the collation of the last two, in consequence of the very wide difference they exhibit from the text in point of phraseology, has been mainly confined to mere matters of fact. All these additional facts have been incorporated with the text, wherever they would conveniently cohere, being enclosed within brackets, but where this could not be well done, the variations form a second text.

The mere verbal variations are referred to by a How small numeral, thus ('); but such as form a second noticed text are marked by a small Roman letter, thus (a). These, as well as the bracketted words, are referred to their respective copies by a numeral. There is also used another mark, called a tick, thus ('). In the body of the text this mark shows the end of a
passage, for which a various reading is to be found, and in the notes a corresponding tick has been placed immediately after the numeral. The brackets have not been introduced into the translation at all, the tick being made to serve instead.

As to the translation, it has been attempted to render this as literal as possible, without becoming obscure, or doing much violence to the idiom of the language. The copious Glossary, which has been added, will greatly assist the curious reader in testing the fidelity with which it has been executed.

The marginal chronology is taken for the most part from manuscript D., as far as that chronicle extends, that is, to about the year 1198. Afterwards it follows the arrangement of manuscript C., and thus continues to the end.

It now remains that the Editor should tender his thanks to those kind friends who have in any way assisted him in preparing the present volume for the press. His special thanks are due to Lady Llanover, always foremost in every attempt to promote the literature of her native country, for access to valuable transcripts in her possession. He desires to express his great obligation to W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., of Peniarth, M.P. for the county of Merioneth, for leave to examine the Hengwrt MSS. at his house, when the late Sir R. W. Vaughan, Bart., was suffering from a severe domestic affliction;—to the Principal and Fellows of Jesus College, Oxford, for facilities afforded him in examining the Red Book of Hergest; and lastly to his friend Mr. Kenward, near Birmingham, for assistance in the tedious work of compiling an Index to the whole volume.
The Copy of the Chronicle of the Princes, which is printed in the Second Volume of the Myvyrian Archaiology, and which professes to be a transcript of that in the Red Book of Hergest, made by "R. Davies," in the year 1780.

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1 These were not made use of in the body of the present work, because the Editor had no access to the MSS. from which they have been taken, and could not therefore vouch for their correctness.
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\(^1\) In the Myvyrian copy this is written ty Wyn.  
\(^2\) Gorbric in copy.
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BRUT Y TYWYSOGION;

OR

THE CHRONICLE OF THE PRINCES OF WALES.
BRUT Y TYWYSOGION.

DCLXXXI. Petwar ugeint mlyned a whechant ¹[ac yn] oed oet Crist pan vu y uardlyeth uaor drty holl ynys Prydein. ²Ac o dechreu byt hyn yna yd oed bløydyd eissieu o petwar ugeint mlyned ae byth cant aphum mil.

Ac yny bløydyd honno y bu uaró Kadwaladyr uendig- eit uab Kadwallaón uab Catuan brenhin y Brytanyeit yn Rufein y deudecuet dyd o Veï; megys y profthyd-assei Vyrdin kyn no hynny òrth òrtheyrn gôrli- eneu: ae o hynny allan y colles y Brytanyeit goron y teyrnas ac yd ennillawd y Saeson hi.

DCLXXXIII. Ac yn ol Kadwaladyr y gôledychaéd Íuor uab Alan vrenhin Llydaò, yr honn a elwir Brytaen uechan; ac nyt megys brenhin namyn megys pennaeth neu tywyssac. A hónno agynbellis llywodraeth ar y Brytanyeit òyth mlyned a deugein, ae yna y bu uaró. Ac yny ol ynteu y gôledychaéd Rodri Maelóynaò, c.

DCLXXXV. Ac yna oes hónno ¹[a dwy vlyned wedy hynny] y bu uardlyeth yn ërerdon.

DCLXXXVII. Ac yna ¹[b³'r vlywydyn nessaf y honno] y crynaòd y dayar yn ²Llyddaf.

¹ Ac yn y'r eil vlywydyn gwedŷ dyuot Íuor yr ñynys honn,
² petwýryd vlywydyn gwedŷ dyuot Ivor yr ñynys honn,
³ C. | ⁴ Not in C.
681. Six hundred and eighty-one was the year of Christ, when the great mortality took place through the whole island of Britain. And from the beginning of the world until that period one year was wanting of five thousand eight hundred and eighty years.

And in that year Cadwalader the Blessed, son of Cadwallon, son of Cadvan, king of the Britons, died at Rome, on the twelfth day of May; as Myrddin had previously prophesied to Vortigern of Repulsive Lips; and thenceforth the Britons lost the crown of the kingdom, and the Saxons gained it.

683. And after Cadwalader, Ivor, son of Alan, king of Armorica, which is called Little Britain, reigned; not as a king, but as a chief or prince. And he exercised government over the Britons for forty-eight years, and then died. And after him Rhodri Molwynog reigned.

685. And in his time two years subsequently, there was a mortality in Ireland.

687. And then, the year following, there was an earthquake in Armorica.

a. And in the second year after Ivor came to this island,

b. the fourth year after Ivor came to this island,

c. Man.
DCXXXVIII. Ac yna 1 [a pedeer blyned wedyn hynny]
y bu y glaeth ym ynys Prydein ac Iwerdon.

DCXC. 2 Deg mlyned a phedwar ugein a whechant
oed oet Crist yna, ac yna yd ymchoelaed y llaeth ar
emenyn yn waet.

DCXCI. 3 [Dwy vlyned wedyn hynny] ar lleuat aym-
chaelod yn wactael lió.

DCXCII. 4 [Pedeir blyned a] seith cant mlyned oed oet
Crist pan vu uarô 4 Elfryt brenhin y Saeson, 1 [ac y
kladpyyd ym Damnaw.] 5

DCXCV. 5 Deg mlyned a seithgant oed oet Crist' pan
vu varô Pipin vùyaf brenhin Ffreinc. Ac yna kyn
oleuet oed y nos ar dyd.

DCXCVI. Ac yna 1 [blwydyn wedyn hynny] y bu uarô
6 Osbric brenhin y Saeson.

DCXCVII. Ac 1 [blwydyn wedyn hynny] y kyssegrwyd
eglôys Laen Vihaggel.

DCXXX. Vgein mlyned a seithcant oed oet Crist pan
vu yr haf tessaêc.

DCXXXI. Ac yna 1 [blwydyn wedyn hynny] y bu
uarô Beli uab Elfin. Ac y bu vroùydr 7 Heilin 8 [a
Rhodri Malwïnac] Ygkerneyô, a go'cît 9 Gêarchmaelac,
acht Pen 10 Coet yn Eheubartb. Ac yna teir brouydr
hynny y goruu y Brytaneyt.

DCXXXVIII. 6 Deg mlyned ar hugeint a seith cant
oed oet Crist', pan vu vroùydr yn mynyd Carn.

DCXXXV. 7 Deugein mlyned 7 a seith cant oed oet
Crist pan uu varô Beda offeirat.

\[a/11 \text{ blwýdýn gwedyn hynny}
\[b/12 \text{ Blwýdyn wedyn hynny}
\[c/12 \text{ Dwy vlyned wedyn hynny}
\[d/12 \text{ Pymthec mlyned arhugeint}

1 C.
2 Not in C. D. E.
3 C. D. E.
4 Elfryc, C. Elfriens, D. E.
5 DCXCVII. D.
6 Osbrit, D. E.
688. And then, a four years after that, it rained blood in the island of Britain, and in Ireland.

690. Six hundred and ninety was then the year of Christ, and then the milk and butter turned to blood.

692. Two years after that, and the moon turned of a bloody colour.

704. Four years and seven hundred was the year of Christ, when Elfryt, king of the Saxons, died, and was buried at Damman.

710. Seven hundred and ten was the year of Christ, when Pepin the Elder, king of France, died. And then the night was as light as day.

716. And then, a year after that, Osbric, king of the Saxons, died.

717. And, a year after that, the church of St. Michael was consecrated.

720. Seven hundred and twenty was the year of Christ, when the hot summer happened.

721. And then, a year after that, Beli, son of Elfin, died. And the battle of Heilin, with Rhodri Mawynog, took place in Cornwall; and the action of Garthmaelaw, and the fight of Pencoed in South Wales. And in those three battles the Britons were victorious.

728. Seven hundred and thirty was the year of Christ, when there was a battle on Carn mountain.

735. Seven hundred and forty was the year of Christ, when Bede the priest died.

---

a 11 A year after that
b 12 A year after that
c 12 Two years after that
d 12 Thirty-five years

---

1 Heil, D. Hauf, E. Not in C.
2 D. E.
3 Garthmaelawc, C. D. E.
DCCXXXVI. Ac yna [blwydyn wedi hynny] y bu uarô Owain brenhin y Picteit.

DCCC. Deg mlyned a deugeint a seith cant oed oet Crist pan vu y broedd yr rûg y Brytanheit ar Picteit yr gôeith 2 Maesydaesc, ac y lladaød y Brytanheit Talargan brenhin y Picteit. Ac yna y bu uarô Teodor uab Beli.

DCCCL. Ac 1[pedeir blwydyn wedi hynny] y bu uarô Rodri 3[Maelwynauc] brenhin y Brytanheit;

DCCCLIV. Ac 1[teir blwydyn wedi hynny] Etbalt brenhin y Sæson.

DCCCLXI. Trugein mlyned a seith cant oed oet Crist pan vu y broedd yr rûg y Brytanheit ar Sæson yr gôeith Henford. Ac y bu uarô Dyfynwail uab Tewdor.

DCCCLXVIII. 4Deg mlyned a thrugein a seith cant oed oet Crist' pan symudóyt Pasc y Brytanheit dryn orchymyn Elbot gôr y Duô.

DCCCLXXII. 1[Teir blwydyn ardec a thrugein a seith gant oed oed Krist,] ac yna y bu uarô 4Ffernal ail uab Idwal 5[iwrch].

DCCCLXXIV. 6[Blwydyn wedi hynny y bu varw Ky- 

moyd vrenhin y Picteid,]

DCCCLXXV. A Chubert abat 6[y vlwydyn nessaf wedi hynny].

DCCCLXXVI. Ac yna 1[y vlwydyn nessaf y honno] by bu distryô y Deheubarthwyr gan Offa vrenhin.'
736. And then,1 a year after that, Owain, king of the Picts, died.

750. Seven hundred and fifty was the year of Christ, when the battle between the Britons and Picts took place, to wit, the action of 2 Maesydog, and the Britons killed Talargan, king of the Picts. And then Tewdwr, son of Beli, died.

754. And,1 four years after that, Rhodri 3 Molwynog, king of the Britons, died;

757. And,1 three years after that, Edbalt, king of the Saxons.

760. Seven hundred and sixty was the year of Christ, when a battle between the Britons and Saxons took place, to wit, the action of Hereford. And Dyvnwal, son of Tewdwr, died.

768. 4 Seven hundred and seventy was the year of Christ, when the Easter of the Britons was altered by the command of Elbod, a man of God.

773. 1 Seven hundred and seventy-three was the year of Christ, and then 4 Fernvail, son of Idwal 5 the Roe, died.

774. 6 A year after that Cemoyd, king of the Picts, died;

775. And abbot Cubert, 6 the next year after that, 7

776. And then,1 the next year to that, 8 the destruction of the South Wales men by king Offa took place.8

---

1 E. 7 Eight years after that,
8 C. 8 D. 8 the men of the South part of Wales devastated the island as far as Offa, king of Mercia.
DCCXXXIV. a Pedwar ugein mlyned a seith cant oed oet Crist pan diffeithaodd Offa urenhin y Brytanyeit yn amser haf.

DCCXCV. b Deg mlyned a phedwar ugein a seith cant oed oet Crist pan deuth y Paganyeit gyntaf y Iwerdon, 1[ac y distrywyd Rechreynn.]

DCCXCVI. Ac 2[blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu uaró Offa vrenhin; a Maredudd brenhin Dyfet 3[ac y bu’r vrwydyr yn Rudlan.]

DCCXCVII. 4Wyth cant mlyned oed oet Crist’ pan ladaór y Saeson Garadaic brenhin Góyned.

DCCXCVII. 2[Seith mlyned ac wythgant oed oed Krist,] ac yna y bu uaró Arthen vrenhin Keredigywn. Ac y bu diffe ar yr heul.

DCCCVII. Ac 2[blwydyn wedy hynny y bu uaró] Rei vrenhin 1[Dyued] a Chadell brenhin Powys.

DCCCVIII. Ac 2[blwydyn wedy hynny y bu varw] Elbot archescob Góyned.

DCCXI. Deg mlyned ac eyth cant oed oet Crist pan duaód y llenat duó Nadolyg. Ac y lloeset Mynyó.

2/3 Teir blyned wedy hynny yr haf y distrywyd y Brytanneyid gyd ac Offa.

4Yr haf y diffeithws y Kýmre kýuoeth Offa, ac ýna y peris Offa gwnethur clawd yn deruyín rýng-thaw a Chýmre ual y bei haws ydaw gwrthnebu y rúthyr y elýnion, a hwnnw a elwit glawd Offa yr hynny hýd hedýyw. 5Ac ef y sydd yn estynnv or mor yr llall nid amgen or dehev yn emyl Brvsto tv ar gogledd gorvveh y Fflint y rwng mynachloc ddïnas Basing a mynydd y Clw. 6Pump 6yng

Dwy vlyned wedy hynny,

1 C. D. E. 2C. 3 C. 4 D. E.
784. a Seven hundred and eighty was the year of Christ, when king Offa spoiled the Britons in summer time.'

795. Seven hundred and ninety was the year of Christ, when the Pagans first came to Ireland, 1 and Racline was destroyed.'

796. And, 2 a year after that,' king Offa died; and Maredudd, king of Dyved; 6 and a battle took place at Ruddian.

798. d Eight hundred was the year of Christ,' when the Saxons killed Caradog, king of Gwynedd.

807. 2 Eight hundred and seven was the year of Christ,' and then Arthen, king of Ceredigion, died. And there was an eclipse of the sun.

808. And, 2 a year after that,' Rein, king of 1 Dyved,' died; and Cadell, king of Powys.

809. And, 2 a year after that, died' Elbod, archbishop of Gwynedd.

810. Eight hundred and ten was the year of Christ, when the moon turned black. on Christmas day; and

a' 3 Three years after that, in the summer, the Britons were destroyed with Offa.

4 In the summer the Welsh devastated the territory of Offa, and then Offa caused a dike to be made, as a boundary between him and Wales, to enable him the more easily to withstand the attack of his enemies, and that is called Offa's dike from that time to this day.' 5 And it extends from one sea to the other, from the south, near Bristol, to the north, above Flint, between the monastery of Basingwerk and Coleshill.'

b' 6 Five c' 6 in the
d' 6 Two years after that,
Ac y bu uarðolýaeth A [ar] yr anifeileit A ar hyt ynys Prydein.'

DCCCXI. Ac ^[blwydyn wedi hynny] y bu uarð Owain uab Mareded. Ac y llosceit Deganwy o tan myllt.

DCCCXII. Ac ^[blwydyn wedi hynny] y bu vrôydyr y rôg Howel a Chynan, a Howel aoruu.

DCCCXV. Ac yna ^[teir blyned wedi hynny] y bu daran uað ac y gônaeth llawer o loscuaeuf. Ac y bu uarð ^2Tryffin uab ^3Rein. Ac y llas Griffri uab Kyn- gen ^4[ap Kadell] o dôyl Elisse y uraðt. Ac y goruu Howel o ynys Uon. Ac y gyrraðd Gynan y uraðt o Von ymeith y gan lad llaðer oe lu.

DCCCXVII. Ac ^[dwy blyned wedi hynny] ^b eilweith y gyrrôyt Howel o Von.' Ac y bu uarð ^5Kynon urenhin ^6[Gwyned]. Ac y diffeithaðd y Sæson myn- yded Eryri, ac y dugant urenhinyaeth Rywynyaðc.

DCCCXVIII. Ac ^[blwydyn wedi hynny] y bu ^7[ymlad yn Mon, yr hwn a elwit] weith Llan uaes.

DCCCXIX. Ac ^[blwydyn wedi hynny] y diffeithaðd Genôlf brenhinyaetheu Dyfet.

DCCCXXIII. ^[Teir blyned ar] ugein mlyned ac 6yth cant oed oet Crist pan distrywyt castell Deganwy gan y Sæson. Ac yna y duc y Sæson urenhinyaeth Powys yn eu medyant.

DCCCXXV. Ac ^[dwy blyned wedi hynny] y bu uarð Hoëwel, ^7[brenhin Manaw.]

---

^a^8 drwûy holl Kômrô.
^b^8 ñ deholet o Vanaw. ^y deholet Howel i Van-aw.

---

^1 C. ^2 Grufud, C. D. E. ^3 E.
^4 Cynan, C. D. E. ^5 Ran, C.
Menevia was burnt; and there was a mortality among the cattle a over the island of Britain.

811. And, 1 a year after that, Owain, son of Maredudd, died. And Dyganwy was burnt by lightning.

812. And, 1 a year after that, a battle took place between Howel and Cynan; and Howel conquered.

815. And then, 1 three years after that, there was a great thunder-storm, which caused many conflagrations; and 2 Tryffin, son of 3 Rein, died; and Griffri, son of Cyngen, 4 son of Cadell, 5 was slain, through the treachery of his brother Elisse; and Howel subdued the isle of Mona; and expelled his brother Cynan from Mona, killing many of his army.

817. And, 1 two years after that, 6 Howel was a second time driven from Mona; 7 and 8 Cynon, king of Gwynedd, died; and the Saxons ravaged the mountains of Eryri, and took the kingdom of Rhuvoniog.

818. And, 1 a year after that, 7 a fight took place in Mona, called the action of Llanvaes.

819. And, 1 a year after that, Cenulf ravaged the kingdoms of Dyved.

823. 1 Three and twenty and eight hundred was the year of Christ, when the castle of Dyganwy was destroyed by the Saxons. And then the Saxons took the kingdom of Powys into their possession.

825. And, 1 two years after that, 7 Howel, 9 king of Man, died.

a*8 through all Wales.

b*8 was driven from Man; 9 Howel was driven to Man;
DCCCXXXI. [Vn mlyned ar] deg mlyned ar hugein ac byth cant oed oet Crist pan vn diffyc ar y lleuat a yr bythuet dyd o vis Racuyr. Ac y bu varô 2 Satubin escob Mynyô.

DCCCXL. Deugein mlyned ac byth cant oed oet Crist pan wledychaed 1 Meuruc escob ym Mynyô.

DCCCXLII. Ac 1 [dwy vlyned wedwy hynny] y bu uarô Idwallasôn.

DCCCXLIV. Ac 1 [dwy vlyned wedwy hynny] y bu gêbith 3 Ketyll. Ac y bu varô Meruyn 4 [urîch].

DCCCXLVIII. Ac 1 [pedeir blyned wedwy hynny] y bu weith Ffinant. Ac y llas 5 Ithel brenhin Gênt ygan wyr Brecheinôc.

DCCCXLIX. 6 Deg mlyned a deugein ac bythcant oed oet Crist' pan las Meuruc y gan y Sæson.

DCCL. 1 [Dec mlyned a deugeint ac wythgant oed oet Krist,] dé ac y tagôyt Kyngen y gan y genedloed.'

DCCLII. Ac 1 [teir blyned wedwy hynny] y diffeith-ôydt Mon y gan y kenholoed duon.

DCCLIV. Ac 1 [blwydyn wedwy hynny] y bu uarô Kyngen vrenhin Powys yn Rufein.

DCCLVI. 6 [Dwy vlyned wedwy hynny y bu varw Kemowith vrenhin y Picteid]. Ac y bu uarô Ionathal tywyssâc Abergeleu.

DCCLX. 7 [Trugein mlyned ac wythgant oed oet Krist pan vv varw Melaysalacheu.]

\[\text{VIII. ki Novembr.} \]
\[\text{bonhedic} \]
\[\text{Blwydyn wedwy hynny,} \]
\[\text{pan ladawd y Paganyeid Gyngen.} \]

\[1 \text{C.} \]
\[2 \text{Saturbyn, } C.D.E. \]
\[3 \text{Kadell, } E. \]
\[4 \text{D.E.} \]
\[5 \text{Ithael, } C. \]
\[6 \text{C.D.E.} \]
831. One and thirty and eight hundred was the year of Christ, when the eclipse of the moon happened on the eighth day of the month of December. Satubin, bishop of Menevia, died.

840. Eight hundred and forty was the year of Christ, when Meurug, the bishop, governed in Menevia.

842. And, two years after that, Idwallon died.

844. And, two years after that, the action of Cetyll took place. And Mervyn the Freckled, died.

848. And, four years after that, the action of Finnant took place. And Ithel, king of Gwent, was slain by the men of Brecheinog.

849. Eight hundred and fifty was the year of Christ, when Meurug was killed by the Saxons.

850. Eight hundred and fifty was the year of Christ, and Cyngen was strangled by the Pagans.

853. And, three years after that, Mona was ravaged by the black Pagans.

854. And, a year after that, Cyngen, king of Powys, died in Rome.

856. Two years after that Cemoyth, king of the Picts, died. And Ionathal, prince of Abergeleu, died.

860. Eight hundred and sixty was the year of Christ, when Maelsalacheu died.

\[ a' \] the 8th of the calends of November.
\[ b' \] a noble
\[ c' \] A year after that,
\[ d' \] when the Pagans killed Cyngen.

\[ 7 \] C. D.
\[ 8 \] D. Not in C.
\[ 9 \] C. Not in D. E.
\[ 10 \] C.
BRUT Y TYWYSOGION.

DCCLXII. Dwy vlyned wedy trugein mlyned ac byth cant oed oet Crist a pan yr ryt 1 Katöith eu ymeith.

DCCLXIV. 2 [b Dwy vlyned wedy hynny y diifeithyawd honno y Glyuyssic.]*

DCCLXV. Ac 2 [blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu uarô Kynan 6 Uant Nifer.*

DCCLXVI. Ac 3 [blwydyn wedy hynny] y diifeithwynt Kaer Efrais acygkat 7 Dubkynt.

DCCLXIX. 6 Deg mlyned a thrugein ac byth cant oed oet Crist 7 pan vu kat 7 Kryn Onnen.

DCCLXX. 3 [Deg mlyned a thrugeint ac wythgant oed oed Crist,] ac y torret Kaer Alclut y gan y Paganyeit.

DCCLXXI. Ac 3 [blwydyn wedy hynny] y bodes Glusaidn uab Meuruc brenhin Keredigyaôn.

DCCLXXIII. Ac 3 [dwy vlyned wedy hynny] y bu weith Bangoleu 4 [ac yno y llas Kynan:] a goeth 5 Menegyd ym Mon. Ac y bu uarô Meuruc escob bonedic.

DCCLXXIV. Ac 3 [blwydyn wedy hynny] y kymerth 6 Lëmbert escobast Vynyö.

DCCLXXV. Ac 3 [blwydyn wedy hynny] y bodes Dërgarth urenhin Kernyo.

DCCLXXVI. Ac 7 [blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu weith duô Sul ym Mon.

1 Katöithen, C.
2 C. D.
3 C.

* E.
* Ynegyd, C. D. E.
* Himbert, C. Lanberth, D. E.
862. Two years after eight hundred and sixty years was the year of Christ, when Cadweithen was driven away.

864. Two years after that, he ravaged Glywysig.

865. And, a year after that, Cynan, of Nant Nyver, died.

866. And, a year after that, Caer Evrog was devastated in the battle of Dubkynt.

869. Eight hundred and seventy was the year of Christ, when the battle of Cryn Onen took place.

870. Eight hundred and seventy was the year of Christ, and Caer Alclut was demolished by the Pagans.

871. And, a year after that, Gwgawn, son of Meurug, king of Ceredigion, was drowned.

873. And, two years after that, the action of Bangoleu took place, and there Cynan was slain; and the action of Menegyd in Mona. And Meurug, a bishop of noble lineage, died.

874. And, a year after that, Lwmbert assumed the bishopric of Menevia.

875. And, a year after that, Dwngarth, king of Cornwall, was drowned.

876. And, a year after that, the action on Sunday took place in Mona.

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a the battle of Gweithen took place.
b Glywysig was ravaged, and they were banished.
c the refuge of a multitude,
d by the battle and the battle took place.
e Three years after that, Ash Hill.
DCCLXXVII. Ac ¹[blwydyn wedy hynny] y llas Rodri a Goryat y a vraot y gan y Sæson.

DCCLXXVIII. Ac ¹[blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu varot Aed ubab Mellt.

DCCLXXX. Pedwar ugein mlyned ac ⁶yth cant oed oet Crist pan vu weith Condy y dial Rodri o Duô.

DCCLXXXII. ⁸[Dwy vlyned wedy hynny y bu var Kadweithen.]

DCCLXXXV. Teir blyned wedy hynny y bu var Hywel yn Rufein.

DCCLXXXVII. Dwy vlyned wedy hynny y bu varw ⁴ Cerball.]

DCCLXXXIX. ⁶Deg mlyned a phedwar ugein ac ⁶yth cant oed oet Crist’ pan vu uarot Subin y doethaf or Yscoetit.

DCCCXC. ¹[Dec mlyned a phedwar ugein ac wyth gant oed oed Krist,] ac yna y deuth y Normanyeit duon éilweith y gastell Baldwin.’

DCCCXCI. Ac ¹[blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu uarot ⁴ Heinuth vab Bledri.’

DCCCXCII. Ac yna ¹[dwy vlyned wedy hynny] y deuth Anaraot y diffieithaot Keredigyaot ac ystrat Tywi.

DCCCXCIV. Ac yna ¹[blwydyn wedy hynny] y diffieithaot y Normanyeit Loeger, a Brecheinac, a Morganac, a Gâent a ⁵ Buellt Gâllacë.

DCCCXCV. Ac yna ¹[blwydyn wedy hynny] y diffygyaot bôyt yn Íwerdon; kanys pryfet o nef a dygyd-

¹ C.
² C. D. E. ⁵ 'Henweith vab Bledric, C.
³ Kadell, E. ⁴ Hennech vab Bledric, D. E.
⁶ Not in C. D. E.
877. And, 'a year after that,' Rhodri, and his brother Gwriad, were killed by the Saxons.

878. And, 'a year after that,' Aedd, son of Mellt, died.

880. Eight hundred and eighty was the year of Christ, when the action of Conwy took place, for God to avenge Rhodri.

882. "Two years after that, Cadweithen died.'

885. Three years after that, Howel died in Rome.

887. Two years after that, 'Cerball died.'

889. "Eight hundred and ninety was the year of Christ,' when Subin, the wisest of the Scots, died.

890. 'Eight hundred and ninety was the year of Christ,' and then the black Normans came 'a second time to Castle Baldwin.'

891. And, 'a year after that,' Heinuth, son of Bledri, died.

893. And then, 'two years after that,' Anarawd came to devastate Ceredigion and the Vale of Tywi.

894. And then, 'a year after that,' the Normans devastated England, Brecheiniog, Morganwg, Gwent, Bualt, and Gwenllwg.

895. And then, 'a year after that,' provision failed in Ireland; for vermin of a mole-like form, each having

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\( ^6 \) son

\( ^7 \) was the battle of Gweithen. \( ^8 \) — Gwytherin.

\( ^9 \) Two years after that,

\( ^10 \) again as far as Gwinn. \( ^11 \) to Gwynedd.

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a’D ar weith gEd a deu dant y Bop un, ar rei hynny
a voyttaaid yr holl ymborth, a thrwy vnpryt a gOedi
y gorthladOyt.
DCCCXCVII. Ac yna 1[deu vlyned wedy hynny] y
bu uar6 2 Elstan brenhin 8[y Sesson];
DCCCXCVIII. Ac 1[blwydyn wedy hynny] 4 Alvryt
urenhin 5 Ivys.
DCCCI. NaO cant mlyned oed oet 6 Crist pan deuth
IgmOnd y yns VOn, ac y kynhalaaid maes 7 Ros
Meilon.
DCCCCI. Ac yna y llas mab Marwyn y gan y genedyl.
Ac y bu uar6 Llywarch uab 9 Hennyth.
DCCCCLI. Ac y llas penn 9 Ryderch uab 10 Hennyth
[yn Arwystli] dww G6yl Baol.
DCCCCLII. Ac y bu weith 12 Dumeirt ynnr hnn y
llas MaclaOc cam uab Peredur. Ac yna y dileOyt
MynO6.
DCCCCLIII. Ac y bu uar6 Gorchoyl escob. Ac y bu
varO 13 CornacOc brenhin ac escob holl Iwerdon gOr
maOr y grefyd ae gardaOt. 14 Mab y Guleuan 1 alas 1 oe
vod y myOn brOydyr. 15 Ac y bu uarO Keruallt uab
Muregan brenhin Langesy b o keugant diwed.’
DCCCCLIV. Ac y bu uar6 Asser archescob yns Pryde-
ein;
DCCCCLV. A Chadell uab Rodri.
DCCCCLVI. Deg mlyned a naO cant oed oet Crist pan
deuth Other y yns Prydein.

a’ 16 yn yr ymlad hwnnw. 17 yn y vlywyddyn hwnnw.
b’ 16 yn diwed yr ymlad.

1 C.
2 Edelstan, C.
3 C. D. E.
4 Aldryd, C. Albryt, D. E.
5 Enwas, C. Gynoys, D. Gyn-
dys, E.
6 A leaf is here lost in C.
7 Melerium, D. Melerium, E.
8 Hveid, D. E.
two teeth, fell from heaven, which devoured all the food; and through fasting and prayer they were driven away.

897. And then, 1 two years after that, 2 Elstan, king 3 of the Saxons, 3 died; 898. And 1 a year after that, 4 Alvryd, king of the Gewissi.

900. Nine hundred was the year of 5 Christ, when Igmond came to the isle of Mona, and fought the battle of Rhos Meilon. 7

901. And then the son of Mervyn was killed by the Pagans. And Llywarch, son of 6 Hennyth, died. 902. And 9 Rhydderch, son of 10 Hennyth, was beheaded 11 in Arwystli, on the feast of St. Paul.

904. And the action of 12 Dineirth took place, in which Maelog the Crooked, son of Peredur, was slain. And then Menevia was destroyed.

905. And bishop Gorchwyl died. And 13 Corvac, king and bishop of all Ireland, died; a man eminent for faith and charity. 14 A son of Culeuan was slain voluntarily in battle. 15 And Cerwalt, son of Muregan, king of Leinster, died of a fatal disorder.

906. And Asser, archbishop of the isle of Britain, died;

907. And Cadell, son of Rhodri.

911. Nine hundred and ten was the year of Christ, when Other came to the island of Britain.

\[a^{16} \text{ in that fight.} \quad i^{17} \text{ in that year.} \quad \text{at the end of the fight.}\]
DCCCCXIII. Ac y bu uaró Anaraót uab Rodri brenhin y Brytanyeit.

DCCCCXIV. Ac y ddiifeithoët Iwerdon a Mon y gan bobyl Dulyn. Ac y bu uaró Edelflet vrenhines.

DCCCCXVII. Ac y llas Clydaéc uab Cadell [ap Rodri mawr] y gan Uearuc y vraót.

DCCCCXVIII. Ac y bu uaró 2 Uereu escob 1 [da].

DCCCCXIX. Ac y bu weith y Dinas Nefydd.

DCCCCXXVI. Ugein mlyned a uab cant oed oet Crist pan aeth Howel da vrenhin uab Kadell y Rufein: ac y y bu uaró Elen.

DCCCCXXX. Deg mlyned arhugein a nacëcant oed oet Crist pan las Gruffud ap Owein y gan wyr Keredygaón.

DCCCCXXXV. Ac y bu uaró 3 Hymeith uab Clydaéc a Meuruc y vraót.

DCCCCXXXIX. Ac y bu uaró Edelstan brenhin y Saeson.

DCCCCXL. Deugein mlyned a nacëcant oed oet Crist pan vu uaró Aboye vrenhin.

DCCCCXLI. A Chadell uab Artuam a genoëht, ac Ideal uab Rodri ac Elised y a vraót alas y gan y Saeson.

DCCCCXLII. Ac y bu uaró 5 Lóoberth escob Mynyô.

DCCCCXLIII. Ac Ussa uab Llaor; a 6 Morcheis escob Bangor a vuant ueró.

DCCCCXLIV. A Chyngen uab 7 Elised a wenoëht, ac 8 Eneurys escob Mynyô a vu uaró. Ystrat Clut adiifeithoët y gan y Saeson.

a 8 vab

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1 E.
2 Nercu, D. E.
3 Brune, D. Brynner, E.
4 Hymeith, D. Kyfnerth, E.
5 Lóoberth, D. E.
913. And Anarawd, son of Rhodri, king of the Britons, died.
914. And Ireland and Mona were devastated by the people of Dublin. And queen Edelshëd died.
917. And Clydog, son of Cadell, son of Rhodri the Great, was killed by his brother Meurug.
918. And 2 Uercu, a 'good' bishop, died.
919. And the action of Dinas Newydd took place.
926. Nine hundred and twenty was the year of Christ, when king Howel the Good, son of Cadell, went to Rome: and Elen died.
933. Nine hundred and thirty was the year of Christ, when Gruffudd, son of Owain, was slain by the men of Ceredigion,
935. And the battle of 3 Brun took place.
936. And 4 Hennyth, son of Clydog, and his brother Meurug, died.
939. And Edelstan, king of the Saxons, died.

940. Nine hundred and forty was the year of Christ, when king Abloyc died.
941. And Cadell, son of Arthavel, was poisoned; and Idwal, son of Rhodri, and his brother Elised, were killed by the Saxons.
942. And 5 Lwmbert, bishop of Menevia, died.
943. And Ussa, son of Llawr; and 6 Morcheis, bishop of Bangor, died.
944. And Cyngen, son of 7 Elised, was poisoned; and 8 Eneurys, bishop of Menevia, died. Strath Clyde was devastated by the Saxons.

\[9\] son

8 Merkleis, D. E. | 5 Eneuris, D. E.
7 Elisse, D. E. | 6 D. E.

DCCCCL. Deg mlyned adeugein a nawcant oed oet Crist pan diffeithaød Iago a Ieuaf meibon Idwal Dyfet dôyweith, ³[ac y llas Dungwallaun ñgan ev gwyr wînt].

DCCCLII. Ac yna y bu uarô ⁴Dyfnôl a Rodri meibon ¹Howel.

DCCCLIII. Ac yna ⁴[blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu ladua uarô ⁴[y] rôg meibon Idwal a meibon Howel b yg gweith Conôy yn Llanrôst. Ac y llas Hirmaor ac Anarað y gan y pobloed, meibon oed y rei hynny y ñryat. ⁴A gôdî hynny y diffeithût Keradigyaôn y gan meibon Idwal. Ac y bu uarô Etwin uab Howel ¹[dda].

DCCCLIV. ⁴[blwydyn wedy hynny] y bodes ⁵Hayardur uab Mervyn.

DCCCLV. ⁴[Blwydyn wedy hynny y bu varw Ed-win vab Hywel.] Ac y llas Congalach brenhin Iwer-ndon.


DCCCLVIII. ⁵[Teir blyned wedy hynny y diffeith-yawd Ywein y ⁶Gorwyd.]

⁵/⁷ Rodri vab

⁶/⁷ yny lle a elwir Gwrgystu gweith Konwy ⁸hir-mawr, ac y llas Anarawd vab Gwry.

¹E. ²Here C. resumes. ³C. D. E. ⁴C.
948. And Howel the Good, son of king Cadell, chief and glory of all the Britons, died. And Cadwgan, son of Owain, was killed by the Saxons. And then the action of Carno took place between the sons of Owain, son of Howel, and the sons of Idwal.

950. Nine hundred and fifty was the year of Christ, when Iago and Ieuav, sons of Idwal, ravaged Dyved twice; and Dunwallon was slain by their men.

951. And then Dyvnwal and Rhodri, sons of Howel, died.

952. And then, a year after that, a great slaughter took place between the sons of Idwal and the sons of Howel, in the action of Conwy at Llanrwst. And Hirmawr and Anarawd were killed by the Pagans; they were sons of Gwriad. And after that Ceredigion was devastated by the sons of Idwal. And Edwin, son of Howel, the Good, died.

953. And, a year after that, Hayarddur, son of Mervyn, was drowned.

954. A year after that, Edwin, son of Howel, died. And Congalach, king of Ireland, was slain.

955. And, a year after that, was killed Gwgawn, son of Gwriad, son of Rhodri the Great. And the hot summer happened.

958. Three years after that, Owain devastated the place called Llanrwst the action of Conwy long and great, and Anarawd, son of Gwry, was slain.

Rhodri, son.

in the place called Llanrwst the action of Conwy long and great, and Anarawd, son of Gwry, was slain.

Yardur, C.

Goruydd, D. E.

C. D. E.

C. D.
24

BRUT Y TYWYSOGION.

DCCCCLIX. Ac 1[blwydyn wed y hynny] a y bu dir-
uaor b eira vis Maorth. A meibon Idwal yn goledychu.'
Ac y diffeithaod meibon Abloe Caer Gybi a Lleyn.

DCCCCLX. Trugein mlyned a nao cant oed oet Crist
pan las Idwal uab Rodri.

DCCCCLXI. Ac 2[blwydyn wed y hynny] y llas
meibon Glynyn. Ac y diffeithoed y Tywyn y gan y
poblled; ac y bu uarod Meuruc uab Catuan;

DCCCCLXII. A 3[blwydyn wed y hynny] Ryderch
escob;

DCCCCLXIV. A 4[dwy vlyned wed y hynny] Chadcall-
aen uab Owain 5[ap Howel dda.]

DCCCCLXV. Ac yna 6[blwydyn wed y hynny] y
diffeithaod y Sæson, 4ac 5Aluryt yn tywyssaod udunt
vrenhinyaetheu meibon Idwal.

DCCCCLXVI. Ac 7[blwydyn wed y hynny] y llas
Rodri uab Idwal, ac y diffeithoed AberffraG.

DCCCCLXVII. A 8[blwydyn] gledy hynny y 9delis
Iago uab Idwal Ieuaf uab Idwal y vraot. Ac y car-
chartoed Ieuaf; 9a gredy hynny y croget.'

DCCCCLXVIII. Ac yna 2[blwydyn wed y hynny] y
diffeithoed Gohyr y gan Einaen uab Owain.

DCCCCLXIX. Ac 2[blwydyn wed y hynny] y diffeith-
aed 7Marc uab Herald Benmon.

DCCCCLXX. Deg mlyned a thrugein a nao cant oed
oet Crist pan diffeithaod 8Gothric uab 9Herald Von,
ac o uar ystryo y darestygaod yr holl ynys.

\[\text{\textsuperscript{a} 10 y gwledychaud meibion Idwal drwy north dir-
uaur mis Maurth.}\]
\[\text{\textsuperscript{b} 11 bla}\]
\[\text{\textsuperscript{c} 12 delis}\]

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1 C. D. E.
2 C.
3 E.
4 Not in D. E.
5 Alfre. C.
6 Not in C. D. E.
959. And, 'a year after that,' a great snow happened in the month of March; the sons of Idwal reigning.' And the sons of Abloec devastated Caer Gybi and Lleyn.

960. Nine hundred and sixty was the year of Christ, when Idwal, son of Rhodri, was killed.

961. And, 'a year after that,' the sons of Gwyn were killed. And Towyn was devastated by the Pagans; and Meurug, son of Cadvan, died;

962. And, 'a year after that,' bishop Rhydderch;

964. And, 'two years after that,' Cadwallon, son of Owain, 'son of Howel the Good.'

965. And then, 'a year after that,' the Saxons, headed by Alvryd, ravaged the kingdoms of the sons of Idwal.

966. And, 'a year after that,' Rhodri, son of Idwal, was slain, and Aberfraw was devastated.

967. And, 'a year after that,' Iago, son of Idwal, blinded his brother Ieuav, son of Idwal. And Ieuav was imprisoned; and after that hanged.'

968. And then, 'a year after that,' Gower was devastated by Einon, son of Owain.

969. And, 'a year after that,' Mark, son of Harold, devastated Penmon.

970. Nine hundred and seventy was the year of Christ, when Godfrey, son of Harold, devastated Mona, and by great craft subjugated the whole island.

\[a^{10}\] the sons of Idwal ruled through great power in the month of March.

\[b^{11}\] plague

\[c^{12}\] captured

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1 Madoc, C. Mactus, D. E.  
2 Godfrid, C. Godfrit, D. E.  
3 Harold, C. D. E.

10 D. E.  
11 C.  
12 C. D. E.
DCCLXXI. Ac yna [blwydyn wedy hynny] y kynnullaeth
[Edgar] brenhin y Saeson diruaeth lyges hyt Ygkaer llion
ar llysg.

DCCLXXII. Ac [blwydyn wedy hynny] y gôrthladot Iago ce gyfoeth, ac y gôlledychaeth Howel drê y unudugolyaeth. Ac y elefychaeth Menurc uab Idwal. Ac y bu vart Morgan.


DCCLXXVI. Ac [dwy vlyned wedy hynny] eilweith y diffethaeth Einaon òhyr.

DCCLXXVII. Ac [blwydyn wedy hynny] by diffethwyt o Llôyn Kelynac auar [yr eil weith] y gan Howel uab Ieuafr ar Saeson.'

DCCLXXVIII. Ac yna [blwydyn wedy hynny] y delit Iago. Ac y goruu Howel uab Ieuafr ac y gorescynnôys [kyuosto] Iago.

DCCLXXIX. Ac [blwydyn wedy hynny] y llas Idwal. A gwedy hynny y diffethaeth Custennhin uab Iago a Gottric uab Herald Lyyn a Mon. A gwedy hynny y llas Custennhin uab Iago y gan Howel uab Ieuafr yn y rôwydyr a elwir gêith Hirbarth.

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\[1\] C.  
\[2\] C. D. E. Edward, A.  
\[3\] Not in C.  
\[4\] Owyn, C. D. E.  
\[5\] D. E.  
\[6\] D.
971. And then, 'a year after that,' 2 Edgar, king of the Saxons, collected a very great fleet at Caerleon upon Usk.'

972. And, 'a year after that,' Iago was expelled from his territory, and Howel ruled in consequence of his victory. And Meurug, son of Idwal, 'fell sick.' And Morgan died.

974. And then, 'two years after that,' Edgar, king of the Saxons, died. And Dunwallon, king of Strath Clyde, went to Rome. And Idwallon, son of 'Einon, died.

976. And, 'two years after that,' Einon devastated Gower a second time.

977. And, 'a year after that,' the Grove of Celynog the Great was devastated a second time by Howel, son of Ieuav, and the Saxons.'

978. And then, 'a year after that,' Iago was captured. And Howel, son of Ieuav, had the victory, and conquered the territory of Iago.

979. And, 'a year after that,' Idwal was slain. And after that Constantine, son of Iago, and 'Godfrey, son of Harold, devastated Lleyn and Mona. And after that Constantine, son of Iago, was killed by Howel, son of Ieuav, in the battle called the action of 'Hirbarth.

\[\text{a}^{10} \text{ was blinded.} \]
\[\text{b}^{11} \text{ Gwrmid a second time devastated Lleyn, and Howel, son of Ieuav, and the Saxons devastated Cyyeillog the Great.} \]
\[\text{c}^{12} \text{ Lleyn and} \]

\[\text{1 Godfrid, C. Gothrit, D. E.} \quad \text{10 C. D. E.} \]
\[\text{2 Harald, C. D. E.} \quad \text{11 C.} \]
\[\text{3 Hirbarwch, C. D. E.} \quad \text{12 D. E.} \]
DCCCCCLXXXI. [Vn vlyned a] pedwar ugein mlyned a naô cant oed oet Crist pan diffeithaod 2Gotbric uab 3Herald Dyuet a Mynyô.  *Ac y bu weith Llanwannaôc.*

DCCCCCLXXXII. Ac yna 1[blwydyn wedy hynny] y diffeithiâyt Brecheinaôc a holl gyfoeth Einaôn uab Owein y gan y Saeson, ac 4Aluryt yn dywyssaôc arnun. A Howel uab Ieuaf ac Einaôn aladwaô llawer oe lu.


DCCCCCLXXXIV. Ac 1[blwydyn wedy hynny] y lladaôd y Saeson Howel uab Ieuaf drôy dôyll. Ac y llas Iouanael uab Meuruc, a Chadsallaôn uab Ieuaf ac lladaôd.

DCCCCCLXXXV. 5[Blwydyn wedy hynny y llas 5Meyc vab Yeuaf, b a Maredud ap Ywein a ladawd] Kadwallaôn ab Ieuaf drôy vudugolyaeth,’ aoresgynnôys y gyfoeth, nyt amgen noc ymys Von a Meiryonnyd; a holl wladod Gôyned o diruât ystryô a challter a darestygôd.

DCCCCCLXXXVI. Ac yna 1[blwydyn wedy hynny] yd yspeîlôyt Llywarch ab Owein oe lygeit. Ac y diff-eithiâyt 2Gotbric uab 3Herald ar llu du gantaô ac ef Ynys Von. Ac y e’dellit dôy vil o dynyon, ar

\[\text{a/ 7 a Llannweithenawc.}\]
\[\text{b/ 8 a Chatwallawn vab Ieuaf, y gan Moreudub vab Oweyn}\]
\[\text{c/ 9 delit}\]

1 C.  
2 Godfrid, C. Gotfrîd, D. E.  
3 Herald, C. D. E.  
4 Alfred, C. D. Not in E.  
5 C. D. E.
981. One year and nine hundred and eighty was the year of Christ, when Godfrey, son of Harold, devastated Dyved and Menevia. And the action of Llanwenog took place.

982. And then, a year after that, Brecheiniog, and all the territory of Eion, son of Owain, were devastated by the Saxons, Alvryd being their leader. And Howel, son of Ieuav, and Eion killed many of his host.

983. And then, the year next to that, Eion, son of Owain, was killed through treachery by the nobles of Gwent. And their bishop of noble lineage died.

984. And, a year after that, the Saxons killed Howel, son of Ieuav, through treachery. And Ionaual, son of Meurug, was killed, and Cadwallon, son of Ieuav, killed him.

985. A year after that, Maig, son of Ieuav, was killed, and Maredudd, son of Owain, killed Cadwallon, son of Ieuav, victoriously; and subjugated his territory, to wit, the isle of Mona and Meirionydd; and all the districts of Gwynedd he subdued by extreme craft and cunning.

986. And then, a year after that, Llywarch, son of Owain, was deprived of his eyes. And Godfrey, son of Harold, with the black host, devastated the isle of Mona. And two thousand men were blinded; and

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\^7 and Llanweithenog.

\^8 and Cadwallon, son of Ieuav, by Maredudd, son of Owain.

\^9 captured;
dryll arall o nadunt a duw Maredud uab Owein y gyw ac ef y Geredigyaçon a Dyfet. Ac yna y bu uartolyaeth ar yr holl aniceileit yn holl ynys Prydein.

DCCCCLXXVII. Ac yna 1 [blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu uarolyaeth uab Idwal, ac Owein uab Hotel. Ac y difféithaöd y kenedloed Lanbadarn a Mynyö a Llanulltut 2 a Llangarban a Llandydoch.


DCCCCLXXIX. Ac 1 [blwydyn wedy hynny] y llas Owein uab Dyfynwal.

DCCCCLXXX. 1 [Déc mlyned ap hedwar ugeint a naw kant oed oet Krist] ac y difféithaöd Maredud maes Hyfeid.

DCCCCLXXXI. 1 [Blwydyn wedy hynny] deg mlyned a phedwar ugeint a naw kant oed oet Crist pan difféithaöd Etwin uab Einaöt, ac 4 Eclis uar ò tywyssac Séis y ar voroed y deheu oll vrenhinyaethau Maredud, nyt amgen Dyfet, Acheredigyaoncé, Agôhyr, Achedweli; ac eilweith y kymeryth wystlon on holl gyfoeth; ar dryded weith y difféithaöd Vynyö. A Maredud a huryaöd y kenedloed adathoednyt yny ewylllys gyw ac ef, ac a difféithaöd gólát Uorgan; a Chadwallaöt y uab a uu uart.

DCCCCLXXXII. Ac yna 1 [blwydyn wedy hynny] ò y due meibon Meuruc kyrch hyt Yggöyned, 1 ac y

^-5 y bu o veibyon Meuruc wystlon Yngwyned,

1 C. 
2 Not in E. 3 C. D. E.
the remainder Maredudd, son of Owain, took with him to Ceredigion and Dyved. And then a mortality took place among all the cattle over the whole island of Britain.

987. And then, 'a year after that,' Ieuav, son of Idwal, died, and Owain, son of Howel. And the Pagans devastated Llanbadarn, and Menevia, and Llanilltud, and Llangarvan, and Llandydoch.

988. And then, 'a year after that,' Glumaen, son of Abloec, was killed. And Maredudd, 'son of Owain,' paid to the black Pagans a tribute of a penny for each person. And a great mortality took place among the men through famine.

989. And, 'a year after that,' Owain, son of Dyvnwal, was slain.

990. 'Nine hundred and ninety was the year of Christ,' and Maredudd devastated Maes Hyveidd.

991. 'A year after that,' nine hundred and ninety was the year of Christ, when Edwin, son of Eion, with Eclis the Great, a Saxon prince from the seas of the South, devastated all the kingdoms of Maredudd, to wit, Dyved, and Ceredigion, and Gower, and Cydweli; and a second time took hostages from all the territory; and devastated Menevia a third time. And Maredudd hired the Pagans willing to join him, and devastated Glamorgan; and his son Cadwallon died.

992. And then, 'a year after that,' 'the sons of Meurug made an inroad into Gwynedd,' and the isle

some of the sons of Meurug were hostages in Gwynedd,

Edyll seis, C. | C.
diffeithôd ynys Von y gan y kenedloed duô Ieu Kyrchauel.

DCCCCXIII. Ac yna 1[blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu diruaôr neôn ygyfyfoeth Maredud. Ac y bu vrôydyr y rôg meibon Meuruc a Maredud yn ymyl Llangôm, ac y gorun ueibon Meuruc; ac yno y llas Teôdôr uab Einaôn.

DCCCCXIV. Ac yna 1[blwydyn wedy hynny] y diff-eithôd Manaô y gan 2Yswein uab Herald.'

DCCCCXV. Ac 1[blwydyn wedy hynny] y llas Idwal uab Meuruc. Ac y diffeithôd 3Arthmarcha ac y llosocet.

DCCCCXVII. Ac 1[teir blyned wedy hynny] y diboblet Mynyôd y gan y kenedloet. Ac y llas Morgeneu escôb y gantunt. Ac y bu varô Maredud uab Owain y clotuorussaf vrenhin y Brytanyeit.

DCCCCXVIII. a Mil o vəlynded oed oet Crist' pan diffeithôd Delyn y gan yr Yscoteit. Ac y goledych-aôd Kynan uab Howel Yggôyned.

M. 1[Ma Mil o vɿlynded oed oet Crist,] ac y diff-eithaôd y kenedloed Dyfet.

MR. Ac 1[blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu uaro 4Mor uab Gôyn, ac Ivor 6Porth Talarthi.'


MIV. Ac 1[blwydyn wedy hynny] y dallwyt Gôlfac ac 6Vryat.

MV. 7[Blwydyn wedy hynny y bu y vlwydyn gyntaf a elwid 8decem nouennalís 9cieli II.]

a' 10 Blwydyn wedy hynny,

1 C. vYwein uab Harald, C
3 Athmatha, C. D.
8 Vbiad, C. D. E.

8 Ivor, E.
3 Porthalarchi, C. D. E.
of Mona was devastated by the Pagans on Ascension Thursday.

993. And then, 1 a year after that, a great famine happened in the territory of Maredudd. And a battle took place between the sons of Meurug and Maredudd near Llangwm, and the sons of Meurug conquered; and there Tewdwr, son of Eion, was slain.

994. And then, a 1 year after that, the isle of Man was devastated by 2 Swain, son of Harold.

995. And, a 1 year after that, Idwal, son of Meurug, was killed. And 3 Arthmarcha was devastated and burned.

998. And, 1 three years after that, Menevia was depopulated by the Pagans. And bishop Morgeneu was killed by them. And Maredudd, son of Owain, the most celebrated king of the Britons, died.

999. 4 A thousand was the year of Christ, when Dublin was devastated by the Scots. And Cynan, son of Howel, reigned in Gwynedd.

1000. 1 A thousand was the year of Christ, and the Pagans devastated Dyved.

1001. And, 1 a year after that, 4 Mor, son of Gwyn, died, and Ivor of 5 Porth Talarthi.

1003. And, 1 a year after that, Cynan, son of Howel, was killed.

1004. And, 1 a year after that, GwIvac and 6 Gwriad were blinded.

1005. 7 A year after that was the first year called 8 decem-novennalis 9 cicli II.

\[a \] 10 A year after that,

\[\text{\textsuperscript{5} C. D. E.} \]
\[\text{\textsuperscript{8} The cycle of 19 years began in} \]

\[\text{\textsuperscript{9} D.} \]
\[\text{\textsuperscript{10} C.} \]
MXI. 1[Vn mlyned ar] mil adeg mlyned oed oet Crist pan ddiffethyd Myny o gan y Saeson 2'nyt amgen y gan Entris ac Vbis.' Ac y bu uar 3Hay-

arndrut' mynach o Enlli.

MXII. Ac yna 4[blwydyn wedyn hynny] ydaeth 

3Yswein uba 4Herald y Loeger, ac y gyrraod 5El-
dryt uab Elgar oe deyrnas, ac y gôledychaod 'yny 
gyfoeth, ynyr hên y bu uar yyny vloedy honno.

MXIII. Ac yna y kyffroes Brian brenhin holl Iwer-
don, a Môrchath y vab a lliâs o vrenhined ereill yn erbyn Duly, y lle ydoed Sitruoc vab Abole o vren-
hin. Ac yn eu herbyni y deuth gôyr Largs, a Mael

Mordo yn vrenhin arnaddant, ac ymaruoll aerugant yn erbyn Brian vrenhin. Ac y huryaod Sitruoc gant yn erbyn Brian vrenhin, ac yna y huryaod Sitruc llogeu hiryon aruaoc yn gyffai o wyr lluruoga o a 6Derotyr 
yn tyywysaoc arnaddant. A gôeddy bot brôydyr y ryg-
tunt agoneuthur aerna o bop tu y llas Brian ae vab or neilltu a thyywysaoc y llogeu 7ae vraot,' a Mael

Mordc vrenhin or tu arall.

MXV. Ac yna 1[dwy vlyned wedyn hynny] y llas 

Owein uba Dyfynwal. Ac yna 1[blwydyn wedyn hyn-
ny] y gorescynnâod Cnut uab 3Yswein vrenhinyaeth 
Loeger a Denmarc a Germania 1[vawr].

MXVI. Ac yna 1[blwydyn wedyn hynny] y llas Aedan uab Blegyôryt ae bedwarmeib y gan Lywelyn uab 

Seisyll.

MXIX. Ac 1[teir blyned wedyn hynny] y llas Meuruc uab Arthuacel.

a' 8Vbis Hacedur 9 Yardur

1 C.  
2 Entris ac Ubis, C.  
3 Ywein, C.  
4 Harald, C. D. E.  
5 Edelret, D. E.
1011. 'One year and' one thousand and ten was the year of Christ, when Menevia was devastated by the Saxons, to wit, by Entris and Ubis. And a Hayarn-drud,' a monk of Bardsey, died.

1012. And then, 'a year after that,' 3 Swain, son of Harold, came to England, and expelled Edelred, son of Edgar, from his kingdom, and reigned in his territory, in which he died in that year.

1013. And then Brian, king of all Ireland, and his son Mwrcath, and many other kings, were stirred up against Dublin, where Sitruc, son of Abloece, was king. And against them came the men of Leinster, headed by their king Mael Mordav; and they confederated against king Brian. And Sitruc hired a hundred men against king Brian; and then Sitruc hired armed long ships full of mailed men, headed by 6 Derotyr; and after a battle between them, and slaughter made on both sides, Brian and his son were killed on one side, and the leader of the ships 7 and his brother, and king Mael Mordav, on the other side.

1015. And then, 'two years after that,' Owain, son of Dyvnwal, was killed. And then, 'a year after that,' Cnute, son of 3 Swain, took possession of the kingdom of England, and Denmark, and Germany 'the Great.'

1016. And then, 'a year after that,' Aeddan, son of Blegywryd, and his four sons, were killed by Llywelyn, son of Seisyll.

1019. And, 'three years after that,' Meurug, son of Arthvael, was killed.

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* Brodr, C. D. E. | * D. E.
* Not in C. D. E. | * C.
Mxx. [Ygein mlyned amil oed oet Krist,] ac yna y dech hymygad nēb un Yscot yngelyd y uot yn vab y Varedud vrenhin, ac y mynnad y lao chun yn vrenhin. Ac y kymerth gōyr y deheu ef yr argloyd ac y deyrnas a henō un Rein. Ac yny erbyn yryfelaeth Llywelyn uab Seisyll goruchel vrenhin Gyöneyd a phennaf achlotuorussaf vrenhin or holl Vrytanyeit. Yny amser ef y gnotaei henafyeit y teyrnas dywedut bot y gyfoeth ef or mor py gilyd yn gyfaon a omylder da a dynyon, hyt na thebygit bot na thlaot nac eissiwlid yng yoll wlaed na thref tan na chyslifle diffy. Ac yna y duc Rein Yscot lu yn dilese, a herwyd defaot yr Yscoteit yn valch syber, annoc awnaeth y wyr y ymlad, ac ynm-diredu aeth a wnaeth un Eein. Ac yny erbyn yr yryfelaeth Llywelyn uab Seisyll goruchel vrenhin a peny or holl Vrytanyeit. Yny amser ef y gnotaei henafyeit y teyrnas dywedut bot y gyfoeth ef or mor py gilyd yn gyfaon a omylder da a dynyon, hyt na thebygit bot na thlaot nac eissiwlid yng yoll wlaed na thref tan na chyslifle diffy. Ac yna y duc Rein Yscot lu yn dilese, a herwyd defaot yr Yscoteit yn valch syber, annoc awnaeth y wyr y ymlad, ac ynm-diredu aeth a wnaeth un Eein. Ac ynymyfaruot aoruc yn ehoafyn ac elynyon, ac tynteu yn wastat diofyn aorysant y chòydedic drahaus annogir honna. Ac ynteu un hy diofyn agyrchaed y vroedur, a gōedy gweedha y vroedur a gweedhur kyyfredin aerau o bop tu, a gystat ymlad, drōy ledor y Gōndyt, yna y goruoéd Rein Yscot ae lu. A herōyd y dyōedir uny diarsh. Annoc dy gi ac nac erlit. Ef agyrchaed yn leo ehoafyn, ac agilyaeth yn waradōydus o hynogadar defaot. Ar Gōndyt un lidd-yaac ac hymlyrned drōy lad y lu a diffetha y wlat, ac yspailia pob maen, ac distryt hyt y Mars, ac nyt ymdangosses ynteu byth o hynny allan. Ar vroedur honno a vu yn Aber Gōyli. A gōedy hynny y deuth "Eilaf a y yynys Prydein," ac y diffithoedt Dyuet ac y torret Mynyō.

\[3(2)\] ý dir Kümmer,

\[1\] C.

\[2\] Eilaf, C. D. E.
THE CHRONICLE OF THE PRINCES.

1020. ¹ One thousand and twenty was the year of Christ, and then a certain Scot falsely pretended to be the son of king Maredudd, and caused himself to be named king; and the men of the South received him as their lord, and to a kingdom; and his name was Rein. And Llywelyn, son of Seisyll, supreme king of Gwynedd, and the chief and most renowned king of all the Britons, made war against him. In his time it was usual for the elders of his kingdom to say, that his dominion was from one sea to the other, complete in abundance of wealth and inhabitants; so that it was supposed there was neither poor nor destitute in all his territories, nor an empty hamlet, nor any deficiency. And then Rein the Scot boldly led on his host, and, after the manner of the Scots, proudly and ostentatiously exhorted his men to fight, confidently promising them that he should conquer. And so he boldly approached his enemies, and they coolly and fearlessly awaited that vaunting and arrogant challenger. He, daring and fearless, repaired to the conflict, and after the battle was fought, with a general slaughter on both sides, and constant fighting, through the bravery of the Gwyneddians, victory was obtained over Rein the Scot and his host. And as it is proverbially said, 'Excite thy dog, but do not pursue;' he assaulted bravely and fearlessly, and retreated shamefully in a fox-like manner. And the Gwyneddians wrathfully pursued him, slaying his men, and devastating the country, pillaging every place, and destroying it as far as Mercia; and he never from henceforward made his appearance. And that battle took place at Aber Gwyli. And after that ²Eilad came ³to the island of Britain,' and Dyved was devastated, and Menevia was demolished.

¹ to the land of Wales,

²³ to the land of Wales,
BRUT Y TYWYSOGION.

MXXI. Ac yna ¹ [blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu uarô Llywelyn uab Seisyll. Ac y kynhalyaöd Ryderch uab Iestin Llywodraeth y Deheu.

MXXII. Ac yna ¹ [dwy vlyned wedy hynny] y bu uarô ² Morgynnyd, C. D. E. ³ [Mynyw.] ⁴ [Mynyw.]

MXXIII. Ac yna ¹ [dwy vlyned wedy hynny] y bu uarô Llywelyn uab Seisyll. Ac y kynhalyaöd Ryderch uab Iestin Llywodraeth y Deheu.

MXXIV. ⁴ [Blwydyn wedy hynny y bu y blwydyn gyntaf aelwid ⁵ decem nonnnialis.] ⁶ [Mynyw.]

MXXV. Ac ¹ [blwydyn wedy hynny] y llas Kynan uab Seisyll.

MXXXI. ¹ [Vn mlyned ar] deg mlyned arhugeint a mil oed oet Crist pan las Ryderch uab Iestin y gan yr Yscoettoit. Ac yna y kynhalyaöd Iago uab Idwal Llywodraeth gywed Llywelyn uab Seisyll. ² A Howel a Maredud veibon Etwin a gynhalassant Llywodraeth y Deheu.


MXXXVII. Ac yna ¹ [pedeir blyned wedy hynny] ⁹ y delis' y ⁸ kenedloed Úeuruc uab Howel. Ac y llas Iago vrenhin Gôyned; ac yny le ynteu y gôledychaöd Gruffud uab Llywelyn ab Seisyll, a hûnnô oe dechreu hyt y diwed a ymlidyaöd y Sæson, ar kenedloed

a ⁹ Ac Edwin a Howel meibion Moreud, b ⁹ agynhaliaöd

¹ C. ² Morgynnyd, C. D. E. ³ E. ⁴ C. D. E. ⁵ This was in 1026.
1021. And then, 'a year after that,' Llywelyn, son of Seisyll, died. And Rhydderch, son of Iestin, assumed the government of the South.

1022. And then, 'two years after that,' Morgenau, bishop of Menevia, died.

1024. 'A year after that was the first year called decem-novenalis.'

1025. And, 'a year after that,' Cynan, son of Seisyll, was killed.

1031. 'One year and one thousand and thirty was the year of Christ, when Rhydderch, son of Iestin, was killed by the Scots. And then Iago, son of Idwal, held the government of Gwynedd after Llywelyn, son of Seisyll. And Howel and Maredudd, sons of Ed-\n\n1032. And then, 'a year after that,' the action of Hiraethwy took place between the sons of Edwin and the sons of Rhydderch.

1033. A year after that, Maredudd, son of Edwin, was killed by the sons of Cynan. And Caradog, son of Rhydderch, was killed by the Saxons.

1036. And then, Cnute, son of Swain, king of England, and Denmark and Germany, died. And after his death Eilav fled into Germany.

1037. And then, 'four years after that,' the Pagans captured Meurug, son of Howel. And Iago, king of Gwynedd, was slain; and Gruffudd, son of Llywelyn, son of Seisyll, governed in his stead: and he, from beginning to end, pursued the Saxons, and the other

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a/ 9 And Edwin and Howel, sons of Maredudd,

b/ 9 supported

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6 Irathwy, C. D. E.
7 Ywein, C.
8 bonhedigyon, C.
9 D. E.
ereill, ac ae lladaed, ac ae dinnaed, ac o luossgroed o ymladeu ac goruu. Y vrôdyr gyntaf awnaeth yn Ryt 1 Groes ar Hafren, ac yno y goruu ef. Y vloyd-yn honno y dibobles ef Lanbadarn, ac y kynhelis ef llywodraeth Deheubarth, ac y gôrhladaed Howel uab Etwin oe gyfoeth.

mXXXVIII. Ac yna 2[blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu uarô 3 Heurin escob Mynyô.

mXXXIX. Ac yna 2[blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu weith Pen Cadeir, ac y goruu Rufud ar Howel, ac y delis y wreic, ac ae kymrth yn wreic idaô chun.

mxl. Deugein mlyned a mil oed oet Crist pan uu vrôdyr Poll Dyfach, ac yno y goruu Howel y kenedloed acodynt yn diffeithaô Dyfet. Yny vloydyn 2[honno] y delit Grufud y gan a genedloed Duly."n

mxlI. Ac yna 2[blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu varô Howel uab 4Etwin brenhin gôdat Vorgan yny heneint.

mxlII. Ac yna 2[blwydyn wedy hynny] y meddyllaed Howel uab Etwin diffeithaô Deheubarth a llyges o genedyl Iwerdon gyt ac ef, ac yny erbyn y gwrtbônebaô idaô Rufud ab Llywelyn. Agôdy bot creulaen vrôdyr a diruaer aerau ar lu Howel ar Gôdydl yn Aber Tywi y dygôydadaid Howel ac y llas, ac yna y goruu Rufud. 5 [Ac yna y bu varw Euilfre a Mactus vanach.]

mxlIII. Ac yna 2[blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu varô Iosef escob Teilaô yn Rufin. Ac y bu diruawr

a/ 6 wyn Deheubarth.

1 Groe, C. 3 Hermini, D. Herinin, E.
2 * Ywein, C. D. E.
nations, and killed and destroyed them, and overcame them in a multitude of battles. The first battle he fought at Rhyd y Groes on the Severn, where he was victorious. That year he depopulated Llanbadarn, and obtained the government of South Wales, and dispossessed Howel, son of Edwin, of his territory.

1038. And then, "a year after that," Heurun, bishop of Menevia, died.

1039. And then, "a year after that," the action of Pen Cadeir took place, and Gruffudd overcame Howel, and captured his wife, and took her to be his own wife.

1040. One thousand and forty was the year of Christ, when the battle of Pwll Dyvach took place, and there Howel vanquished the Pagans who were ravaging Dyved. In that year Gruffudd was captured by the Pagans of Dublin."

1041. And then, "a year after that," Howel, son of Edwin, king of Glamorgan, died in his old age.

1042. And then, "a year after that," Howel, son of Edwin, meditated the devastation of South Wales, accompanied by a fleet of the people of Ireland, and against him was opposed Gruffudd, son of Llywelyn. And after a cruel battle, and a vast slaughter of the army of Howel and of the Irish at Aber Tywi, Howel fell and was slain, and Gruffudd was victorious. "And then Evilfre, and Mactus the monk, died."

1043. And then, "a year after that," Joseph, bishop of Llandav, died at Rome. And exceeding treachery

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"a" the men of South Wales.

C. D. E. | E.
dowyll gan Ruffud a Rys meibon Ryderch 1[ap Iestin] yn erbyn Gruffud uab Llywelyn.

**Mxl.** Ac yna 2[dwy vlyned wedy hynny] y dygleuddodd amgylch seith ugeinwyr o teulu Gruffud drwy doyll goyr Ystrat Tywi, ac y dial y rei hynny y diffethaod Gruffud Ystrat Tywi a Dyfet. Ac yna y bu diruaor eira du kalan Ionaer, ac y triguald byt 3wyl Badric.

**Mxlv.** Ac 2[dwy vlyned wedy hynny] y bu diff-eith holl Deheubarth.

**Ml.** Deg mlyned a deugein a mil oed eug Crist a span hallaod llyges o Iwerdon yn 4dyfot y Deheubarth.'

**Mlv.** Ac yna 2[pedeir blyned wedy hynny] y lladdodd Gruffud uab Llywelyn Ruffud uab Ryderch. Ageddy hynny y kyffroes Gruffud ab Llywelyn lu yn erbyn y Saeson a chheiriod bydinoed yn Henford; ac yny erbyn y kyfodes y Saeson a diruaor bu gantunt, a 5Reinolf yn tywyssaod arnunt; ac ymgyfarot aorug-ant, a chheiraod bydinoed ac ymbarattoi y ymlad. Ae kyrchu aonaeth Gruffud yndiannot, abydinoed kyseir gantaol, ageddy bot brwydr chweroidost ar Saeson heb allel godef kymerof y Brytanieit, yd ymchoellassant ar ffo, ac o diruaor ladua y dygeydassant. Ae hymliot ynhut awnaeth Gruffud yr gaer, ac y myen y doeth, a diboli y gaer aonaeth ac thorri a lloci y tref; ac odyna gyt a diruaor anreith ac yspeil yr ymchoeladd y wlat yn hyfryt uundugael.

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* a/6 y periglawd llynghes o Iwerdon Dehavbarth.

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1 E. 2 C. 3 March 17. 4 Not in C. D.
was practised by Gruffudd and Rhys, sons of Rhydderch, 1 son of Iestyn, against Gruffudd, son of Llywelyn.

1045. And then, 2 two years after that, about seven score men of the family of Gruffudd fell, through the treachery of the men of the Vale of Tywi, and to avenge them, Gruffudd devastated the Vale of Tywi and Dyved. And then there fell a great snow on the calends of January, which remained until the 3 feast of St. Patrick.

1047. And, 4 two years after that, all South Wales lay waste.

1050. One thousand and fifty was the year of Christ, 5 when a fleet failed coming from Ireland to South Wales.

1054. And then, 6 four years after that, Gruffudd, son of Llywelyn, killed Gruffudd, son of Rhydderch. And after that Gruffudd, son of Llywelyn, raised an army against the Saxons, and arrayed his forces at Hereford; and against him the Saxons rose with a very great host, 6 Reinolf being commander over them; and they met together, arranged their armies, and prepared to fight. Gruffudd attacked them immediately with well-ordered troops, and after a severely hard battle, the Saxons, unable to bear the assault of the Britons, took to flight, and fell with a very great slaughter. Gruffudd closely pursued them to the fortress, which he entered, and depopulated and demolished the fortress, and burned the town; and from thence, with very great booty, he returned happily and victoriously to his own country.

6 A fleet from Ireland endangered South Wales.
MLVI. Ac yna ¹ [dwy vlyned wedy hynny] y deuth ² Magnus uab ³ Harald brenhin Germania y Loeger, ac y diffethaöd vrenhinyaethu y Saeson a Grufad vrenhin y Brytanyeit yn tywyssaöc ac yn ganhorthöd idaö.

MLVII. Ac yna ¹ [blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu uarö Owein uab Grufad.

MLXI. ¹ [Yn vlyned a] trugein mlyned a mily oed oet Crist pan dygëldaöd Grufad uab Llywelyn, penn atharyan ac andiffynör y Brytanyeit dröy döyll y wyrf chun; y gør a vuassey annorchyfegedie kynno hynny, yr aör honn aedewit y myön glinneu diffethon, wedy dirunöron anreitheu, adieusséredigyon unudog-yaethen, ac aneiryf oludoed eur ac aryang a gemmeu a phorfforolyon wisocoed. Ac yna y bu uarö Iosef escob Mynyö.

MLXII. ¹ [Blwydyn wedy hynny y i‘decem nouen-nalis gyntaf.]

MLXIV. Ac ¹ [dwy vlyned wedy hynny] y bu uarö Döchnagh uab Brian a‘yn mynet y Ruvein.

MLXVI. Ac yna ¹ [blwydyn wedy hynny] y medi-lyadö ³ Harald vrenhin Denmarc darestöög y Saeson, yr hönö a gymrëth ³ Harald arall uab Gotwin iarll aœd vrenhin yna yn Lloeger yndirybud diaryf, ac o deisseyfyt ymlad dröy ³ wladadö döyll ac trewis yr laöör yny vu uarö. Ar Harald hönö a vuassey iarll yn gyntaf, tröy greulonder gëody marö Edwart urenhin a ennilladö yn andylingedus uchelder teyrnas Loeger, a hönö a yseilloët oe teyrnas ae wyöyt ygan Wilim bastard tywyssaöc Normandi, kyt boesachei or uudug-

aÖ ⁶ y Ruvein ac ëno ë bu varw.

¹ C. ² Rodri Mawr C. ³ Harald, C. D. E. ¹ A.D. 1064.
1056. And then, 'two years after that,' Magnus, son of Harold, king of Germany, came to England, and ravaged the dominions of the Saxons, Gruffudd, king of the Britons, being conductor and auxiliary to him.

1057. And then, 'a year after that,' Owain, son of Gruffudd, died.

1061. 'One year and' one thousand and sixty was the year of Christ, when Gruffudd, son of Llywelyn, the head and shield, and defender of the Britons, fell through the treachery of his own men. The man who had been hitherto invincible, was now left in the glens of desolation, after taking immense spoils, and after innumerable victories, and countless treasures of gold and silver, and jewels and purple vestures. And then Joseph, bishop of Menevia, died.

1062. 'A year after that, the first 'decem-noven-nalis.'

1064. And, 'two years after that,' Dwnchath, son of Brian, * died on his way to Rome.'

1066. And then, 'a year after that,' Harold, king of Denmark, meditated the subjection of the Saxons; whom another Harold, the son of earl Godwin, who was then king in England, surprised, unwarmed and unarmed, and by sudden attack, aided by national treachery, struck to the ground, and caused his death. That Harold who, at first earl, through cruelty after the death of king Edward unduly acquired the sovereignty of the kingdom of England, was despoiled of his kingdom and life by William the Bastard, duke of Normandy, though previously

* went to Rome, and there he died.

*dadawl, C. | * D. E.
olyaeth kynno hynny. Ar Gölím hónno drwy diruaeth vroedyr a amdifffyngiad teyrnas Loeger a anorch-fygedic laó ac o unheddickaf in.

MLXVIII. Ac yna y bu weith Mechen ròg Bledyn a Ruallaeth veibon Kynfun, a Maredud ac Ithel veibon Grufud. Ac yna y dygyvdaeth meibon Grufud. Ithel a las yny vroedyr a Maredud a uu varo o annibìt ym ffo; ac yno y llas Ruallaeth uab Kynuyn. Ac yna y kynhelliws Bledyn uab Kynfun Gwñed a Phowys, a Maredud uab Owein uab Etwin agynheis Deheubarth.

MLXX. Deg mlyned athrugein a mil oed oet Crist pan las Maredud uab Owein y gan Garadac uab Grufud uab Ryderch ar Freine ar lan avon 1 Rymhi. Ac yna y llas 2 Macmael Minbo clotuorussaf a chadarnaf urenhin y Gwydyl o deissyfyt vroedyr y gær a oed aruthur òrth y elynyon a hymnac y giostaotwyr, a gær òrth pererinion adieithreit.

MLXXX. Yna 3 [blwydyn wedi hynny] y diffeithiod y Freine Geredigyaen a Dyuet, a Mynyô a Bangor a diffeithôd y gan y genedloed. Ac yna y bu uarô Blediddu escob Mynyô; ac y kymertb 4 Sulien yr escobalô.

MLXXXI. Yna 5 [blwydyn wedi hynny] yr eilweith y diffeithiod y Freine Geredigyâen.

MLXXXII. Ac yna 6 [blwydyn wedi hynny] y llas Bledyn uab Kynuyn y gan Rys 7 ab Owein drwy dôylly dryc ysprytolion pennañtheu, ac uchelwyr Ys-trat Tywi, y gær a oed gëdëd Grufud y urad ym kynnal ym arderchaoc boll deyrnas y Brytanyeit.

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1 Rymphi, D. 2 Deirmid, C. 3 C. 4 Sulien yr escobalô 5"blwydyn wedi hynny" 6"blwydyn wedi hynny" 7"blwydyn wedi hynny"
vauntingly victorious. And that William defended the kingdom of England in a great battle, with an invincible hand, and his most noble army.

1068. And then the action of Mechain took place between Bleddyn and Rhiwallon, sons of Cynvyn, and Maredudd and Ithel, sons of Gruffudd; when the sons of Gruffudd fell. Ithel was killed in the battle, and Maredudd died of cold, in his flight; and there Rhiwallon, son of Cynvyn, was slain. And then Bleddyn, son of Cynvyn, held Gwynedd and Powys; and Maredudd, son of Owain, son of Edwin, held South Wales.

1070. One thousand and seventy was the year of Christ, when Maredudd, son of Owain, was killed by Caradog, son of Gruffudd, son of Rhydderch, and the French, on the banks of the river Rynney. And then Macmael Minbo, the most renowned and most powerful king of the Gwyddelians, was slain in a sudden onset;—the man who was terrible to his foes, friendly to his countrymen, and gentle towards pilgrims and strangers.

1071. Then, a year after that, the French ravaged Ceredigion and Dyved, and Menevia and Bangor were laid waste by the Pagans. And then Bleiddud, bishop of Menevia, died; and Sulien assumed the bishopric.

1072. Then, a year after that, a second time the French devastated Ceredigion.

1073. And then, a year after that, Bleddyn, son of Cynvyn, was killed by Rhys, son of Owain, through the deceit of evil-minded chieftains and the noblemen of the Vale of Tywi—the man, who after Gruffudd his brother nobly supported the whole kingdom

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4 Sulgenius, D.  |  5 uab, D.

MLXXIV. Ac yna ⁴ [blwydyn wedy hynny] y llas Ryderch uab Carada вла y gan Meircha тож uab Rys uab Ryderch y gelyenderô drôy dôyll.
MLXXV. Ac yna ⁴ [blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu vrôydyr b Gônnött yol rôg Llywelyyn a meibôn Kadôga тож a Rys uab Owein a Ryderch uab Karada вла, y rei aoruuant eilweith.'
MLXXVI. Ac yna ⁴ [blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu vrôydyr Pôl Gôdc, ac yna y goruu Trahayarn brenhin Gônyden, ac y diałaوذ grææt Bledyn uab Kyuyn drôy rat Duô, yr hôn a uu waraf a thruguroeacf or brenhined; ac nyt argyôdei y neb o ny chodit, a phan godit, oe anuod y dialeí ynteu y godyant; gôar

⁴⁵ Manaw,
⁴⁶ Gweun y nûgyl rwng meibion Cadwgawn yr eil weith, a Rys vab Oweyn, ac y goruuwyt ar Rys yr eil weith. "y rei y gorûvwyd eilweith amnunt.
of the Britons. And after him Trahaiarn, son of Caradog, his cousin, ruled over the kingdom of the Gwyneddians; and Rhys, son of Owain, and Rhydderch, son of Caradog, held South Wales. And then Gruffudd, son of Cynan, fought against the men of Iago and of Mona, and the Gwyneddians killed Cynvrig, son of Rhiwallon. And then, a battle took place at Camddwr, between Goronwy and Llywelyn, sons of Cadwgan, and Caradog, son of Gruffudd, on the one side, and Rhys, son of Owain, and Rhydderch, son of Caradog, also on the other side. In that year the battle of Bron yr Erw took place between Gruffudd and Trahaiarn.

1074. And then, "a year after that," Rhydderch, son of Caradog, was killed by his cousin, Meirchion, son of Rhys, son of Rhydderch, through treachery.

1075. And then, "a year after that," the battle of Gwennottyll took place between Llywelyn and the sons of Cadwgan, and Rhys, son of Owain, and Rhydderch, son of Caradog, who prevailed a second time.

1076. And then, "a year after that," the battle of Pwll Gwdyg took place, when Trahaiarn, king of Gwynedd, prevailed, and, by the grace of God, avenged the blood of Bleddyn, son of Cynvyn, who was the mildest and most merciful of the kings, and who would injure no one unless offended, and when offended, it was against his will that he then avenged

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5 the isle of Man,
6 the fight of Gweun y Nygyl took place between the sons of Cadwgan, the second time, and Rhys, son of Owain; and Rhys was overcome the second time. 7 who were overcome a second time.
oed òrth y gereint, ac amdiffynór ymdieuit a gòeinon a gòedwón, a chedernyt y doeth, ac enryded a gránd-wal yr egłôysseu, a didanôch y gôlatoed, a hael òrth baoph, aruthur yn rystel a hegar ar hedôch, ac amdiffyn y baôb. Ac yna y dygôydaed holl teulu Rys, ac ynteu yn ffôaôdwr, megys karô ofnaôc ym blaen y milgôn drôy y perthi ar creiég. Ac yn diwed y vîôydyn [honno] yllas Rys [a] Howel y vraôt y gan Garadaôc ap Grufûd. Ac yna yd edewis Sulyen y escobaôt, ac y kymerth y [a] Uraham.

MLXXVII. Ac yna [blwydyn wedy hynny] y de-chreuaôd Rys ab Teôdôr wledychu.
MLXXVIII. Ac [blwydyn wedy hynny] y diifeithôyt Mynôo yn druân y gan y kenedloed; ac y bu uarô y [a] Uraham escob Mynôo, ac y kymerth Sulyen yr escobaôt eilweith oe anuoed.
MLXXX. [Y dechrewt edeiliat Caer Dyôf]

a'6 a meibion Riwallawn; Caradauc a Grufyôd a Meilir y gan Rûs vab Teudwr, canys

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1 D. | 8 Sulgenius, C.
2 C. D. ap, A. | 9 Abraham, D. Euream, C.
the offence. He was gentle to his relations, and was defender of the orphans, the helpless, and the widows; was the supporter of the wise, the honour and stay of the churches, and the comfort of the countries; generous to all, terrible in war, and amiable in peace, and a defence to every one. And there all the family of Rhys fell, and himself became a fugitive, like a timid stag before the hounds, through the thickets and rocks. And at the end of that year Rhys, and Howel, his brother, were killed by Caradog, son of Gruffudd. And then Sulien resigned his bishopric, and it was assumed by Abraham.

1077. And then, a year after that, Rhys, son of Tewdwr, began to reign.

1078. And, a year after that, Menevia was miserably devastated by the Pagans; and Abraham, bishop of Menevia, died; and Sulien took the bishopric the second time against his inclination.

1079. And then, a year after that, the battle on Carn mountain took place, when were slain Trahaiarn, son of Caradog, the son of Gruffudd, grandson of Iago, and with him the Scots, his auxiliaries. And Gurgeneu, son of Seisyll, was treacherously killed by the sons of Rhys the Saxon. And then, in that year, William the Bastard, king of the Saxons and the French and the Britons, came for prayer on a pilgrimage to Menevia.

1080. The building of Cardiff began.

α' and the sons of Rhiwallon, Caradog and Gruffudd and Meilir, by Rhys, son of Tewdwr, for
MLXXXI. [Un mlyned a phedwar ugeint a mil oed oet Krist pan oed y 2 decem nouennalis gyntaf]

MLXXXIII. Pedwar ugeint mlyned a mil oed oet Crist pan edewis 3 Sulyen y escobaot y dryded weith, ac y kymerth Willfre.

MLXXXIV. 4 [Blwydyn wedy hynny y bu varw Tcred ylach brenhin Yscottieit nev y Gwydyll]

MLXXXV. Ac yna 5 [blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu uar Gwillim vastard, tywyssace y Normanyeit a brenhin y Saeon ar Bryptanyeit ar Albanwyr, wedy digaen o ogonyant a chlot y llihredic vyt yma, a goedy ggoneduson vundugolyaethen ac enryded o olued; a goedy ef y goledychao Gwillim Goch y uab.

MLXXXVII. Ac yna 5[blwydyn wedy hynny] y garthladyo Rys uab Teodor oc gyfoeth ac terynas y gan veibon Bledyn uab Knuyn, nyt amgen Madae a Chadogadn a 7 ridit; ac ynteu a gilyaod y Iwerdon. Ac yny lle goedy hynny y kynhullaid 8 [or Gwyddyl] ac y ymchoelaod drachefyyn. Ac yna y bu vrtodyr 9 Llych Crei, ac y llas 2 meibon' Bledyn, ac y rodes Rys ab Teodor diruaod sollt yr llygheswyr Yscottieit ar Gwydyll a deuthant yn borth idaod.

MLXXXVIII. Ac yna 6 [blwydyn wedy hynny] y ducspo yscrin Dewi yn lledrat or eglgyys ac yspelloyt

a' 10 wyrion 11 deu yb y Vledynt uab Kynwyn nyt amgen no Madoc a Ririt.

1 C.D. 7
2 A.D. 1083.
3 Sulgenius, C.
4 C. D. E.
5 MLXXXVII, D.
6 C.
1081. 'One thousand and eighty-one was the year of Christ, when the first decem-novennalis occurred.'

1083. One thousand and eighty was the year of Christ, when Sulien resigned his bishopric the third time, and Wilffre took it.

1084. 'A year after that, Terdelach, king of the Scots or Gwyddelians, died.'

1085. And then, 'a year after that,' died William the Bastard, prince of the Normans, and king of the Saxons, the Britons, and the Albanians, after a sufficiency of the glory and fame of this transient world, and after glorious victories, and the honour acquired by riches; and after him William Rufus, his son, reigned.

1087. And then, 'a year after that,' Rhys, son of Tewdwr, was expelled from his territory and his kingdom by the sons of Bleddyn, sons of Cynvyn, to wit, Madog, and Cadwgan, and Rhirid, and he himself retreated into Ireland. And immediately afterwards he collected a fleet of the Gwyddelians, and returned again. And then the battle of Llych Crei took place, and the sons of Bleddyn were slain. And Rhys, son of Tewdwr, gave an immense sum of money to the mariners, Scots and Gwyddelians, who had come to assist him.

1088. And 'a year after that,' the shrine of St. David was taken by stealth out of the church,

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\textsuperscript{a} \textsuperscript{10} grandsons \textsuperscript{11} two sons of Bleddyn, son of Cynvyn, to wit, Madog and Rhirid.

\textsuperscript{7} Ririt, C.D. \hspace{1cm} \textsuperscript{10} E.
\textsuperscript{8} E. \hspace{1cm} \textsuperscript{11} C.D.
\textsuperscript{9} Llech y Kreu, C. Llech Ryt, D.
yn llöyr yn ymyl y dinas. Ac yna y cryndaød y dayar yn diruawr *yn holl ymysg Prydein.*

MLXXXIX. Ac yna 1 [dwy vlyned wedy hynny] y bu uar 2 3 Sulyen escob Myñyô, y doethaf or Brytanyeit ac arderchaoc o grefydu uuched, wedy clotuor-ussaef dysgedigaeth y disgyblon a chraffaf dyse y plôyfeu, y petwar ugeiñuet vloýd yn ce oes, ar unvet eisen o vgein o e gyssegredigaeth nos galan Ionaôr. Ac yna y torret Myñyô y gan genedyl yr ynyssed. Ac y bu uarw Kediuor uab Gollkyn. 1 A Llywelyn y vab 2 ae vrodyr a taháodysant Ruffad uab Maredud, ac yna y erbyn yd ymladaød Rys ab Teôdôr 3 [ac yn ymmyl Llandydoch y bu ymlat rynghunt, ac y goruu Rys] ac ae gyrraad ar ffo, ac ymy diwed y lladaød.

MXCI. 2 Un mlyned ar] deg mlyned a phedwar ugein a mil oed oet Crist pan las Rys ab Teôdôr brenhin Deheubarth y gan y Ffreinc acod yn presóylaô Brecheinaô. Ac yna y dyggydaed teyrnas y Brytanyeit. Ac yna yd yspeilaød Kadôgàun uab Bledyn Dyuet 3yr eildyd o Veî. 4 Ac odyna deuvis wedy hynny amyglech kalan Gorffena y deuth y Ffreinc y Dyuet a Cheredigyaôn, y rei ae kynhallasant etwa, ac y gadañhayssant y kestyll, a holl tir y Brytanyeit 5 [a achubasant.] Ac yna y llas y Moel Côlôm ab Dônchath brenin y Pictëit ar Albaneyit y

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1 4 dros wýneb Kyrmec.
2 5 ay veibyon ynteu Llywelyn
3 6 ýchýdic kyn kalan Mei.

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1 C.
2 Sulgenius, C. | 3 C. D. E.
4 D.
and was completely despoiled close to the city. And then there was a dreadful earthquake in all the island of Britain.'

1089. And then, 1 two years after that,' Sulien, bishop of Menevia, the wisest of the Britons, and illustrious for his religious life, died,—after the most praiseworthy instruction of his disciples, and the most vigilant teaching of his parishes,—in the eightieth year of his age, and the twentieth but one of his consecration, on the eve of the calends of January. And then Menevia was demolished by the Pagans of the Isles. And Cedivor, son of Collwyn, died. 2 And his son, Llywelyn, 3 and his brothers invited Gruffudd, son of Maredudd; and Rhys, son of Tewdwr, fought against him, 4 and near Llandydoch a battle took place between them, and Rhys was victorious; and drove him to flight, and at last slew him.

1091. 5 One year and' one thousand and ninety was the year of Christ, when Rhys, son of Tewdwr, king of South Wales, was killed by the French, who inhabited Brecheiniog; and then fell the kingdom of the Britons. And then Cadwgan, son of Bleddyn, despoiled Dyved on the second day of May.' And then, two months after that, about the calends of July, the French came into Dyved and Ceredigion, which they have still retained, and fortified the castles, and seized upon all the land of the Britons. And then Malcolm, son of Dwnchath, king of the Picts

\[ a' \]
\[ b' \]
\[ c' \]

\[ C.D.E. \]

\[ 6^D. \]
gan y Freinc, ac Edward y vab. Ac yna y göediaodd Margaret urenhines görec y Moel Colôn ar Duô drô ymdiret yndâo göedy clybot llad y gôr ac mab hyt na bei vyô hi yny varsaôl uached yma; a gorandaô a oruc Duô y göedi, kanys erbyn y seithuet dyd y bu uarô.

MXCII. Ac yna 1[blwydyn wedy hynny] yd aeth Göylim Goch brenhin yr hônûn kynraf aorru ar y Saeson o glotuorussaf rysel hyt yn Normandi y gâdo ac y amdiffyn teyrnas Rôpert yvraôt, yr hônûn aathoed hyt yg Kaerusalem y ymlad ar Sasinyeit a chenedloed ereill agkyfyeith, ac y amdiffyn "y Cristonogyon, 'ac y haedu môy o glot. A Göylim yn trigiaô yn Normandi y gorthladaô y Brytanyeit lywodraeth y Ffreinc heb allel godef eu creulonder, athorri y kestyll Yggôyned, a mynychu anreithaô a lladaeu arnunt. Ac yna y due y Ffreinc luoced hyt Yggôyned; ae kynerbyneytei aoruc Kadigaôn uab Bledyn, ae kyrchu a goruot arnunt, ac gyrru ar fîo ac llad o dirnûr larûa. Ar vrôydyrn honno aphaethpôyt ygkoet 2Yspôys. Ac yn diwed y vloydyn honno y torres y Brytanyeit holl gestyll Keredygaôn a Dyuet, eithr deu, nyt amgen Penuro a Ryt y Gors. Ar bobyll a holl anifeileit Dyfet a dugant gantunt, ac adaô awnaethant Dyfet a Cheredigyôân yn diffith.

MXCIII. Y vloydyn rac 6yneb y diffethaôd y Ffreine Gôhyr a Chedweli ac Ystrat Tywi; ac y trig-

\[a^3\] y Cristonogaeth

1 C. | 2 Yspôs, D. Yspys, E.
and Albanians, and Edward his son, were killed by the French. And then queen Margaret, the wife of Malcolm, prayed to God, trusting in Him, after she had heard that her husband and son were killed, that she might not survive in this mortal state; and God hearkened unto her prayer, for by the seventh day she was dead.

1092. And then, a year after that, king William Rufus, who first by a most glorious war prevailed over the Saxons, went to Normandy to keep and defend the kingdom of Robert his brother, who had gone to Jerusalem to fight against the Saracens and other barbarous nations, and to protect the Christians, and to acquire greater fame. Whilst William remained in Normandy, the Britons resisted the domination of the French, not being able to bear their cruelty, and demolished their castles in Gwynedd, and iterated their depredations and slaughters among them. And then the French led their armies into Gwynedd; and Cadwgan, son of Bleddyn, went against them, and attacked and prevailed over them, putting them to flight, and killing them with immense slaughter. And that battle was fought in the wood of Yspwys. And towards the close of that year the Britons demolished all the castles of Ceredigion and Dyved, except two, to wit, Pembroke and Rhyd y Gors. And the people and all the cattle of Dyved they brought away with them, leaving Dyved and Ceredigion a desert.

1093. The ensuing year, the French devastated Gower, Cydweli, and the Vale of Tywi; and the coun-

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\[^{a'}^{3}\text{Christianity,}\]

\[^{2}\text{C.}\]
yaed y goladoed yn diffeith. A hanher y cynhæaf y kyffroes Gôlim vrenhin lu yn erbyn y Brytanyeit, a-göedy kymryt or Brytanyeit eu hamdiffyn yny coetyd ar glynned yd ymchoelaod Gwilim adref yn orïac heb ennill dim.

MXCIV. Y vloïdlyn rac tyneb y bu uarö Gôlim uab Baldwin, yr hônyn a rondelaod castell Ryt y Gors [o arch brenhin Lloegyr. A gwedy y varw ef yr edewis y gwereheidweid y kastell yn wac.] Ac yna y gorðladaod Brytanyeit Brecheinaed a Gêent a Gœnllôc arglloydiaeth y Ffreinc. Ac yna y kyffroes y Ffreinc lu y Went, ac yn orïac heb ennill dim ydymchoellassant, ac y llas yn ymchoelut drachefyn y gan y Brytanyeit yny lle aelwir a Kelli Carnant. Göedy hynny y Ffreinc a gyffroasant lu y 3Brytanyeit; a medyllo diffeithaö yr holl wlat heb allu cuplau eu medel yn ymchoelut drachefyn y llas gan veibon Idnerth aô Kadagaën, Grufud ac Ior, yny lle aelwr Aber Liech. Ar kiðlætwwyr a digassyant yn eutei yn 4diodef yn diofyn yr bot y kestyli etwawyn gyfan ar kastellwyr yndunt. Yny vloïdlyn honno y kyrchaod Vchtrut uab Etwin a Howel uab Goronó a llawer o bennaetheu ereill gyt ac eñt, ac ym Lad aô teulu Kadagaën uab Bledyn y gastell Penuuro ac hyspeilâo oe holl anifeileit, a diffeithaö yr holl wlat, achyt a diruaor anreith ydymchoellassant adref.

MXCV. Y vloïdlyn rac tyneb y diffeithaö Geralit ystiwart yr hônyn y gorchymynassit idaö ystiward-

a’ 4 Vrycheinyawc;  b’6 yn ergrynedig

1 C. D. * 2 Kelli Caruawc, C. Carnawc, D. Gravoc, E.
tries remained a desert. And about the middle of harvest king William raised an army against the Britons; and after the Britons had taken to their fastnesses in the woods and glens, William returned home empty, without having gained anything.

1094. The ensuing year William, son of Baldwin, died, who founded the castle of Rhyd y Gors, by the command of the king of England. And after his death the custodians left the castle empty. And then the Britons of Brecheiniog, Gwent, and Gwenllwg resisted the domination of the French. And then the French directed an army against Gwent, but empty, and without having gained anything, they retreated; and in returning back they were slain by the Britons, in the place called Celli Carnant. After that the French raised an army against the Britons; meditating the devastation of the whole country; without being able to fulfil their intention, on returning back, they were cut off by the sons of Idnerth, son of Cadwgan, Gruffudd and Ivor, in the place called Aber Llech. And the inhabitants remained in their houses, confiding fearlessly, though the castles were yet entire, and the garrisons in them. In that year, Uchtrud, son of Edwin, and Howel, son of Goronwy, with many other chieftains of the family of Cadwgan, son of Bleddyn, marched and fought against the castle of Pembroke, despoiled it of all its cattle, ravaged the whole country, and with an immense booty returned home.

1095. The ensuing year, Gerald the steward, to whom had been assigned the stewardship of the castle

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\[ a^{4} \] Brecheiniog, \[ b^{5} \] tremulously.

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\[ a, C.D. \]  \[ b, D. \]  \[ 4 C.D.E. \]
aeth castell Penuro 1 teruyneu Mynydd. Ac yna yr eilweith y kyffroes Gōlim vrenhin Lloegyr aneiryf o luoed a diruaeth uedyant a galleu yn erbyn y Brytanyeit. Ac yna y gochelaed y Brytanyeit eu kynnOr gynt, heb obeitha6 yndunt e hunain namyn gan ossot gobeith yn DuO eraedynt pob peth drō agymytydu a rodynt a chymryt garo bennyt ar eu kyrff. Kanny leuassei y Freince kyruh y creigeu ar coedyd, namyn go6yba6 yg glastadyon veussyd. Yny diwed yn or6ac yd ymchaellassant adref heb ennill dim; ar Brytanyeit yn hyfryt digrynedic a ymdiffynnassant eu gólat.

MXCVI. Y vlOydyn rac Cyneb y kyffroes y Ffreinc luoed y dryded weith yn erbyn GOyned, a deu dyoyssa6c yn eu blaen, a Hu 2[vras] iarll Am-oThic yn bennaf arnunt. A phebyllya6 aorugant yn erbyn ynys Von 2[ý lle y gelwyt Aber Liennauc, ac ý gwnaethant castell ýno]. Ar 3 Brytanyeit go6ydy kilya6 yr lloed kadarnaf udunt oe gnotaedic defaOt ac a gaOssant yn eu kyghor achubeit Mon. A gOediu attunt orth amdiffyn udunt llyges ar nor o Iwerdon drō gyrmryt y rodyon ar gobreu y gan y Freince. Ac yna yd edewis Kādegān nab Bledyn a Grufud uab Kynan ynys Von, ac y kilyassant y Iwerdon rac ofyn tēyll y ge6r e huncin. Ac yna y deuth y Freince y my6n yr ynys, ac y lladassant rei owyr yr ynys. Ac ual ydoedynt yntriydua yno y deuth 4Magnus brenhin 5Germania a rei oe logeu ganta6

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1 The original word seems to have been tremygu; the other is written over it in another hand.
2 D.
3 Gwindyd, C.D.
of Pembroke, ravaged the boundaries of Menevia. And then, the second time, William, king of England, assembled innumerable hosts, with immense means and power, against the Britons. And then the Britons avoided their impulse, not confiding in themselves, but placing their hope in God, the Creator of all things, by fasting and praying, and giving alms, and undergoing severe bodily penance. For the French dared not penetrate the rocks and the woods, but hovered about the level plains. At length they returned home empty, without having gained anything; and the Britons, happy and unintimidated, defended their country.

1096. The ensuing year the French, for the third time, assembled their troops against Gwynedd, conducted by two leaders, with Hugh the Fat, earl of Shrewsbury, as chief over them; and they encamped against the isle of Mona, in the place called Aber Lliennog, where they built a castle. And the Britons, having retreated to their strongest places, according to their usual custom, agreed in council to save Mona. And they invited to their defence a fleet that was at sea from Ireland, which had accepted gifts and rewards from the French. And then Cadwgan, son of Bleddyn, and Gruffudd, son of Cynan, left the isle of Mona, and retreated into Ireland, for fear of the treachery of their own men. And then the French entered the island, and killed some of the men of the island. And whilst they tarried there, Magnus, king of Germany, came, accompanied by

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a' fasts and prayers,
hyt ym Mon dróy obeithaöl kaffel gorescyn ar wlateod y Bryanyeit. A goedy clybot o Vagnus brenhini y Ffreinc yn mynych vedylaöl diffeithaöl yr holl wlat, ae döyn hyt ar dim, dyfryssyaöl aoruc y eu kyrchu. Ac ual yd y edynt yn ymsaethu y neill rei or mor ar rei ereill or tir y brathóy Hú iarill yn y 6ynеб, ac o laöl y brenhini ehun yny vröydylr y digóydaöl. Ac yna ydedewis Magnus vrenhini dróy deissýfyt kyghor teruyneu y wlat. A döyn aoruc y Freinc oll a maoer a bychdan hyt ar y Saeson. A goedy na allei y Gñdñyt godef kyfreithen a barneu a threis y Freinc arnumt, kyfodi aorugant eilweith yn eu herbyn, ac Owein uab Edwin yn dywyssaöl arnanunt y gor adugassei y Freinc gynt y Von.

MXCVII. Y vloöydyn goëdi hynny yd ymchoelaöl Kadógaöl uab Bledyn a Gruffud uab Kynan o Iwerdon. A goedy hedychu ar Ffreinc o nadunt ran or wlat a achubassant. Kadógaöl uab Bledyn a gynemer Keredigyøan a chyfran o Bowyés, a Gruffud agaumas Mon. Ac yna y llas Llywelyn uab Kadógaöl y gan wyr Brecheinac. Ac ydaeth Howel uab Ithel y Iwerdon. Yny vloöydyn honno y bu uaró Rythemarch doeth mab 3Sulyen escob, y doethaf a o doethon y Bryanyeit,’ y dryded vloöydyn a deugein oe oes, y gor ny chyfodaöl yn yr eessoed cael y gyffelyb kyn noe ef, ac nyt haöl credu na thybygu cael y gyfryñ goëdy ef. Ac ni chaossei dyse gan arall eiryoet eithyr gan y dat

a or Kymre,

1 Maurus, C. | 2 Rythemarch, C.
some of his ships, as far as Mona, hoping to be enabled to take possession of the countries of the Britons. And when king Magnus had heard of the frequent designs of the French to devastate the whole country, and to reduce it to nothing, he hastened to attack them. And as they were mutually shooting, the one party from the sea, and the other party from the land, earl Hugh was wounded in the face, by the hand of the king himself. And then king Magnus, with sudden determination, left the borders of the country. So the French reduced all, as well great as small, to be Saxons. And when the Gwyneddians could not bear the laws and judgments and violence of the French over them, they rose up a second time against them, having, as their commander, Owain, son of Edwin, the man who had originally brought the French into Mona.

1097. The year after that, Cadwgan, son of Bleddyn, and Gruffudd, son of Cynan, returned from Ireland. And after they had made peace with the French, they retained part of the country; Cadwgan, son of Bleddyn, took Ceredigion and a portion of Powys; and Gruffudd obtained Mona. And then Llywelyn, son of Cadwgan, was killed by the men of Brecheiniog; and Howel, son of Ithel, went to Ireland. In that year died Rythmarch the Wise, son of bishop Sulien, the wisest of the wise among the Britons, in the forty-third year of his age; the man whose like had not appeared before for ages, and it is not easy to believe or to imagine that one similar shall be found after him; and who had never received

\[a^4\] of the Welsh,
chun, gôedy adassaf enryded y genedyl e hun, a gôedy klotuorussaf ac atneýydussaf ganmaød y gysnes-savyon genedloed, nyt amgen Saeson a Freinc a chenc-edloed eraill or tu draød y vor, a hynny drêy gyff-redin gôynuan paâb yn doluryâb eu callonneu y bu uarô.

MXCVIII. Yny vlysddyn rae otifyeb y llas Geôlim Goch brenhin y Saeson, yr hên a ònaethpûty yn urenhin gôedy Geôlim y dat. Ac ual yd oed hùnnô dydgweith yn hela gyt a Henri y braût ieuaif idaê, a rei. oe marchogyon gyt ac ònt y brathûty y saeth y gan 'Wallter Tirel' marchavc idaê oe anuod, pan yttóed yn bôrê karô y medraød y brenhin ac ae lladaôd. A phan welas Henri y vraût ynteu hynny gorchymyn aoruc corf y vraût yr marchogyon aod yny lle, ac erchi udunt gômenthur brenhinaôl arôylant idaê [aû dwyn y Gaer Wint.] Ac ynteu a gerdadô hyt yg Kaer Wynt yny lle yd oed sûlt y brenhin ac ae vrenhina6lon oludoed. Ac aech u yrei hynny a oruc. A galô ataaê holl tylvyth y brenhin; a mynet odyna hyt yn Llundein ac gorescyn, yr hôn y ssyd benhaf a choron ar holl vrenhinyaeth Lloeger. Ac yna y kyt-redassant ataaê Freinc a Saeson y gyt, ac o vrenhinaôl gor y gossodassant ef yn y vrenhin yn Lloeger. Ac yny lle y kymërth ynteu yn wreic braéd idaê a Vahalt uerch y Moel Coelôn, brenhin a Prydein o Vargaret urenhines y mam. A honno drêy y phriodi a ansodes ef yn urenhines; kany Šôlim Goch y vraût ef yny vyôyt a aruerassei o orderchadeu, ac

a'’y Pictieit

1 Sir Walter Tirel, D. | 2 D.
instruction from any other but his own father,—after the meetest honour of his own kindred, and after the highest praise and renewed commendation of the neighbouring nations, to wit, of the Saxons, the French, and other nations beyond the sea—with universal lamentation, all being grieved in their hearts that he died.

1098. In the ensuing year, William Rufus, king of the Saxons, who had been made king after William, his father, was killed; for, as he was on a certain day hunting, along with Henry, his youngest brother, accompanied by some of his knights, he was wounded with an arrow by Walter Tyrell, a knight of his own, who, unwittingly, as he was shooting at a stag, hit the king and killed him. And when his brother Henry saw that, he commended the body of his brother to the charge of the knights who were present, and ordered them to make a royal funeral for him, and to convey it to Winchester; and he himself proceeded to Winchester, where the treasure and royal riches of the king were deposited, which he secured; and he called to him all the family of the king. And from thence he went to London, and took possession of it, which is the chiefest and crown of the whole kingdom of England. Then the French and Saxons all flocked together to him, and by royal council appointed him king in England. And immediately he took for his wife Mahalt, daughter of Malcolm, king of Picts, by queen Margaret her mother. And she, by his marrying her, was raised to the rank of queen; for William Rufus, his brother, in his life time, had

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[a] the Picts,

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Mahald, C. | C. D.
orth hynny y buassei uaró heb etifed. Ac yna yd ymhoelaed Robert y braot hynaf uudunt yn uudug-aol o Gaerussalem, ac y bu uaró Tomas archescob Kaer Efraoc. Ac yn y ol ynteu ydenessad Gerrart a uuassei escob yn Herford kynno hynny; ac y derchafaed Henri vrenhin ef, ar deilygdaeth a oed vch yn archescob yg Kaer Efraoc. Ac yna y kymerth Ansel archescob Keint drachefyn y archescobaot dróy Henri vrenhin yr hón a adaóseei yn amser Gōlim Goch vrenhin o achaes enwired hónno ae greulonder. Kany welei ef hónno yn gēneuthur dim yn gyfyaén o orchymmyneu Duō, nac o lywodraeth vrenhinaed teilygdaeth.

MXCIX. Blōydyn gōedy hynny y bu uaró Hu Vras Iarll Kaer Llion 2 ar Wyse; ac yny ol y dynessad Roger y vab kyt bei bychan y oet. Ac eissoes y brenhin ae gossodes yn lle y dat a achaes meint y karei y dat. Ac yny blōydyn hónno y bu uaró Gronnó uab Kadgaon ac 3 Owein uab Grufud.

MC. Can mlyned a mil oed oet Crist, 4 [5 decem nouenalis gyntaf] pan uu agkyttundeb róg Henri vrenhin a Robert Iarll Améythic 6 [yr hwnn a elwid de Belen] ac Ernůf y vraot, gōr a gauas Dyfet yn rann idaó, 4 [o goelbren] ac awnaeth castell Penuro yn uaóruydyus. A phan gigleu y brenhin eu bot yn gēneuthur tōyll yn y erbyn megy y deuth ychwedyl arnunt y galadod attaō y wybot gōryoned am hynny; ac ynteu heb allel ymddir yr brenhin a geissassant achaes y vērō escus. Agōedy gōybot o nadunt adnabot or brenhin eu tōyll ac eu brat, ny beidaissant ymdangos ger bron y genedyholder ef. Achub aorugant eu kedernit agalō porth o bob tu uudunt, a gōahaed attunt y Brytanyeit aeddent daes-

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1 Anselmus, C. 2 Not in C. D. 3 Gwynn, C. D. 4 D.
consorted with concubines, and on that account had died without an heir. And then Robert, their eldest brother, returned victoriously from Jerusalem. And Thomas, archbishop of York, died, and Gerard succeeded him, who had been previously bishop of Hereford, and king Henry raised him to the higher dignity of archbishop of York. And then Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, received back his archbishopric from king Henry, which he vacated in the time of king William Rufus, on account of the iniquity and cruelty of that monarch, for he could not see that he observed any of the commandments of God justly, nor the royal obligations of government.

1099. A year after that, died Hugh the Fat, earl of Caerleon upon Usk; and to him succeeded Roger, his son; though he was but young of age, the king appointed him in the place of his father, for so greatly he loved his father. And in that year died Goronwy, son of Cadwgan, and Owain, son of Gruffudd.

1100. One thousand and one hundred was the year of Christ, the first decem-novennalis, when dissension arose between king Henry and Robert, earl of Shrewsbury, called de Belesme, and Ernulf his brother, the person who had obtained Dyved for his share, by ballot, and who magnificently built the castle of Pembroke. And when the king understood that they were practising deceit against him, as the report had come concerning them, he called them to him to know the truth of it. And they, not being able to trust to the king, sought for an occasion to make an excuse. And when they knew that the king was acquainted with their deceit and treachery, they dared not appear in his presence. They had recourse to their strong hold, and sought for assistance on every side; and invited

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5 A.D. 1102.  6 C.
tygedigyon udunt yn eu medyant, ac eu pennaeithu, nyt amgen Kadogafn, Iorwoerth a Maredud veibon Bledyn vab Kynuyn yn borth udunt. Ac au haruoll yn vaerwrydic enrydedus udunt a orugant; ac adaol llawer o da udunt; a rodi rodyon, a llæchenhau y golat o rydit. Ac ygkyfræg hymny kadayndhau eu kestyll ac kylchynu o ffossyd a muroed, a pharatoi llæcer o ymborth, a chynnallæ marchogyon, a rodi rodyon udunt. Robert a achubaæd pedwar castell, nyt amgen Arondel, a 1 Blif, a 2 Bryg 3 [yr hwnn y bu rývel oe acho] ynbyn yr hên yd oed yr holl twyll yndaol yr hên a röndwallæse yn erbyn arch y brein, ac Amæthic. Ernolf a achubaæd Penuro e hun. A gæedy hymny kynnallæ llæoed aorugant, a galæ y Bryt-anæcit y gytt, a gæenethur ysefyfaethu, ac ymhoelut yn llæen adref. A phan yttædut yn gæenuthur y pethen hymny y medylyæd Ernolfe hedychu ar Gæydaæ ac erbyneyit nertæ y gantunt. Ac anuon awnaeth kenadæu hyt yn Iwerdon, nyt amgen Geralt 4 ystiwart, a llæwer o rei ereill, y erchi merch 5 Murtart urenhin 5 [Iwerdon] yn briaæit idaæ. A hymny a gafæs yn haæd; ar kenadæu adeuthant y eu golat yn hyfryt. A Murtart a anuones y verch a llæwer o logeu aruæc gytt a hi yn nertæ idaæ. A gæedy ymdyreachaæal or Iërll y myôn balchder o achaes y petheu hymny, ac ny chymerassant dim hedoch y gan y brein. Ac yna y kynnallæd Henri vrenhin llu bob ychydyic, ac yngyntæf kylchynæd castell Arøndel dróy ymlad ahi. Ac odyna y kymæth castell 6 Blif, a hyt yg gastell 7 Brug: ac ympell y orthaæ y pehyllyædæ. A chymryt kygor aoruc py vod y darestyghei ef y

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1 Blydense, C. D. 2 Brugge, D. Bruche, C. 3 D. 4 dapifer, D.
the Britons, who were subject to them, in respect of their possessions and titles, that is to say, Cadwgan, Iorwerth, and Maredudd, sons of Bleddyn, son of Cynvyn, to their assistance. And they received them magnificently and honourably, and promised them much property, and gave them gifts, and gladdened their country with liberty. In the meantime they fortified their castles, surrounding them with ditches and walls, prepared abundance of provisions, and assembled cavaliers, giving them gifts. Robert seized upon four castles, to wit, Arundel, and Bliv, and Brygge, concerning which there had been war, against which the whole deceit was perpetrated, and which he had founded contrary to the order of the king, and Shrewsbury. Ernulf seized upon Pembroke alone. Afterwards they collected troops, and called the Britons together, and collected spoils, and joyfully returned home. And whilst these things were being acted, Ernulf betook himself of making peace with the Gwyddelians, so as to receive assistance from them; and he sent messengers to Ireland, namely Gerald the steward and many others, to demand the daughter of Murtart, king of Ireland, in marriage, which was easily obtained; and the messengers returned delighted to their country. Murtart sent his daughter and many armed ships with her to his assistance. After the earls had buoyed themselves up in pride on account of those things, they would accept no peace from the king. And then king Henry gradually assembled an army, and in the first place invested the castle of Arundel, fighting against her, and then took the castle of Bliv, and proceeded to the castle of Brygge, and encamped at a distance from it. There he took counsel, in what

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5 Murcard, C.D. 7 Brugge, D. Brusys, C.
6 Blydense, C.D.
ieirll neu y lладedai, neu y gôrthladei or holl deyrnas. Ac o hynny pennaf kyghor a gaus anuon kenadou at y Brytanyeit, ac yn wahanredaol at Iorwoerth vab Bledyn, aeb wahâød, aebât ger y vronn, aeb aðaò móy idaò nod y gaffei y gan y ieirll, ar kyfran a borthyn ei y gael o tir y Brytanyeit. Hynny a rodes y brenhin ynryd y Iorwoerth uab Bledyn tra vei vyô y brenhin, heb tông a heb tal. Sef oed hynny Powys a Cheredigyaen a hanner Dyuet, kanys y hanner arall arodassit y vab Baldwin ¹[git ac Ystrat Tŷwi] a Gôhûr a Chedweli. A gôedy mynet Iorwoerth uab Bledyn y gastell y brenhin anuon aorc y anreithaô kyuoeth Robert y argloyd. Ar anuonhedic lu hênnô gan Iorwoerth gan gyfeiri gorchymyn Iorwoerth anreithasant gyfoeth Robert y argloyd drôy gribdeiôn pob peth y gantunt a diifeithaô y wlat a chynullô diruâr anreith gantunt or wlat. Kanys y iarll kyn no hynny aorchymynassei rodi cret yr Brytanyeit heb debygu caffer gôrhôynêb y gantunt, ac anuon y holl hafodyd ae anifeileit ae o ludoed y blith y Brytanyeit heb gosfau y sarahedu a gâôssêi y Brytanyeit gynt y gan Rosser y dat ef, a ²Hu vraôt y dat. A hynny oed gudyedic gan y Brytanyeit yn vyuyr; Kadogàon uab Bledyn a Mareddu y vraôt aed+ynt ettwa y gyt ar iarll heb oýbod dim o hynny. Agôedy clybot or iarll hynny anobeithaô aorc, athebygu nat oed dim gallu gantau o achês mynet Iorwoerth yôrthaô, kanys pennaf oed hênnô or Brytanyeit, a môyaf y allu, ac erchi kygreir aorc
manner he should overcome the earls or kill them, or expel them from the whole kingdom; and the result of the principal advice he obtained was, to send messengers to the Britons, and particularly to Iorwerth, son of Bleddyn, and invite and call him to his presence, and promise him more than he should obtain from the earls, and the portion he ought to have of the land of the Britons. The same the king gave to Iorwerth, son of Bleddyn, whilst the king should live, free, without homage and without payment; and that was Powys and Ceredigion, and the half of Dyved, as the other half had been given to the son of Baldwin, with the Vale of Tywi’ and Gower and Cydweli. And when Iorwerth, son of Bleddyn, had repaired to the castle of the king, he sent orders to despoil the territory of Robert his lord. And the army thus sent by Iorwerth, in fulfilling the command of Iorwerth, despoiled the territory of Robert his lord, carrying every thing away with them, ravaging the country, and collecting an immense booty. For the earl had previously commanded trust to be put in the Britons, not imagining he should experience any opposition from them; and so he had sent all his dairies and cattle and riches amongst the Britons, without reflecting upon the insults the Britons had received from his father Roger, and from Hugh, his father’s brother, and which the Britons kept in mind. Cadwgan, son of Bleddyn, and his brother Maredudd, were still with the earl, without knowing any thing of what was passing. And when the earl had heard of the matter, he despaired, and thought he had no power left, since Iorwerth had gone from him; for he was the principal among the Britons, and the greatest in power; and requested

1 Hvogyn, D.
ual y gallei y neill ae hedychu ar brenhin, ae adaö y deyrnas o göbyn. Ygkyfrëg y petheu hynny yd athoed Ernôlf ae wyr yn erbyn y wreic ar llyges aruadæ aoed yn dyfot yn borth idaö, ac yn hynny y deuth 1 Magnus vrenhin Germania cilweith y Von. A goëdy torri llawer o wyd defnyd ymchoelut y Vanaö drachefyn. Ac yna heröyd y dywedir gôneuthur aoruc tri chastell, a’ae llenôi’ ciilweith oe wyr ehun, 2 yrei adiffethassei kyn no hynny. 3 [Ac a anoves hyt yn Iwerdon] ac erchi merch 4 Môrchath oe vab, kanys pennaf oed hînö or Gôydyl a hynny a gafas yn llaên; agossot aoruc ef y mab hînö yn vrenhin ym Manaö; ac yno y trigyauad y gaeaf hînö. A goëdy elybot o Robert iarll hynny anony kenadeu aoruc ar Vagnus, ac ny chauas dim oe negesseu. Agôedy gôelet or iarll y vot yn warchaedic o bop parth-idaö, keissat kennat a fford y gan y brenhin y adaö y deyrnas. Ar brenhin ae kanhataöd. Ac ynteu dröy adaö pob peth a vor-deyaöd hyt yn Normandi. Ac yna yd anoues y brenhin at Ernôlf y erchi idaö un or deu peth, ae adaö y deyrnas a mynet yn ol y vraöt, ac ynteu adelei yny ewyllys ef 5 [ay benn yny arffëd]. A phan gigleu Ernôlf hynny dewissaf vu gantaö vyenet yn ol y vraöt. A rodi y gastell aoruc yr brenhin, ar brenhin a dodes goercheitweid yndaö. Gôedy hynny hedychu a oruc Iorwoerth 3 [vab Bledyn] ae vrodyr, a rannu y kyfoeth y rydunt. Agôedy ychydic o amser

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\[a^5\] a llenwi Manaw

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1 Mawrus, C.  
2 honn, C.  
3 D.
a truce, that he might be enabled either to make peace with the king, or leave the kingdom altogether. In the midst of these things, Ernulf went with his men to receive his wife, and the armed fleet that was coming to his assistance; and in the mean while Magnus, king of Germany, came a second time to Mona. And after cutting down much building timber he returned back to the isle of Man; and there, according to the report, he built three castles, which theretofore he had demolished, and he filled them the second time with his own men. He then sent over to Ireland, and demanded the daughter of Murcath for his son; for that person was the chiefest of the Gwyddelians; which he joyfully obtained; and he set up that son to be king in the isle of Man; and there he remained during that winter. When earl Robert had heard of this, he despatched messengers to Magnus, but his missions were unavailing. And when the earl perceived himself hemmed in on every side, he sought permission and way from the king to quit the kingdom; and the king granted them. And he, leaving every thing, went by sea into Normandy. And then the king sent to Ernulf, requiring of him one of two things, either to quit the kingdom and follow his brother, or else to be at his will with his head in his lap. When Ernulf heard that, he was most desirous of going after his brother; so he delivered his castle to the king, and the king placed a garrison in it. After that Iorwerth, son of Bleddyn, made peace with his brother, and shared the dominion between them. A little time afterwards Iorwerth took

\[ a^5 \text{ filled the isle of Man} \]

4 Mwrcardi, D. Murcard, C. 5 C.
y delis Iorwoerth Varedud y vraôt, ac y carcharaôd ygkarchar y brenhin. A hedychu âômaeth a Chadóg-aôn y vraôt, ac y rodi Keredgyâen a ran o Poços. Ac odyna mynet âômaeth Iorwoerth at y brenhin, a thebygu yr brenhin cadô y edewit órthaô. Ar brenhin heb gadô anot ac ef aduc y gantaô Dyfé 1 [ar castell], ac ac rodes y neb un varchaôc 1 [vruadl] a elwit 2 Saer; ac Ystrat Tywi a Chedweli a Gôhyr a rodes y 3 Howel 4 a Gronô. Ac y kyrôg hônnô y delit Gronô uab Rys 1 [o dwill] ac y bu uarô yny garchar.

**MCI.** Yny vloydyn rac ôynenô gôedy dyrchael o Vagnus vrenhin Germania hûyleu ar ychydic o logeu, a diffeithaô aoruc tervyneu b Prydein. A phan welas y c Prydeinwyr hynny megys morgrugyon o dylleu y gogofeu y kydodassant yn gadoed y ymlit eu hanreith. A phan welsant y brenhin ac ychydic o nifer y gyf ac ef, kyrchu yn ehofyn aorugant, a gossot brôydyr yny erbyn. A phan welas y brenhin hynny kyweiryaô bydîn a oruc, heb edrych ar amylder y elynyon a bychanet y nifer ynteu, herwyd moes d yr Albanôyr 3 drôy goffau y anneiryf uudugolaethu gynt kyrchu a oruc yn agkyfleus. A gôedy gônethur y vrôydyr, allad llaer opob tu, yna o gyfarsagedigaeth lluoed ac amylder nîfereod y elynyon y llas y brenhin. 4 [Ae yna y gelwit Iorwoerth uab Bledyn y Amôthythic drôy dôyll kygor y brenhin.] Ae y dospârthôyt y

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a 5 vab  

c 6 Lîîchlîînwynyr  

d 7 gwyrr Denmarc

1 D.  
2 Saher, D. _Not in E._  
3 Hywel, C. D.  
4 C.
his brother Maredudd, and confined him in the king's prison; but made peace with his brother Cadwgan, and gave him Ceredigion and a part of Powys. Subsequently Iorwerth repaired to the king, supposing the king would keep his promise to him; but the king departing from his engagement with him, took Dyved and the castle from him, and gave them to a certain cavalier called Saer; and the Vale of Tywi, Cydweli, and Gower he granted to Howel and Goronwy. And in that interval, Goronwy, son of Rhys, was taken through treachery, and died in his prison.

1101. In the ensuing year, when Magnus, king of Germany, had hoisted sails on a few ships, he made depredations on the shores of Britain; and when the Britons saw that, they arose from the mouths of the caves in multitudes like ants in pursuit of their spoils. And when they saw the king had so few in number with him, they advanced boldly, and arranged in order of battle against him. And when the king observed that, he prepared his army, without looking upon the multitude of his enemies, and the smallness of his own number, according to the manner of the Albanians; recollecting his innumerable victories of former times, he made a disadvantageous attack. And after the battle had proceeded, and many been killed on both sides; owing to the pressure and overpowering numbers of his foes, the king was killed. And at that time Iorwerth, son of Bleddyn, was cited to Shrewsbury, through the treachery of the

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\(^{a}\) son of

\(^{b}\) Scandinavia

\(^{c}\) Scandinavians

\(^{d}\) men of Denmark

\(^{5}\) C. D.

\(^{6}\) D.
dadleuod ac negesseu; a phan doeth ef yna yd-
ymchoelad yr holl dadleu yny erbyn e; ac ar hyt ydyd y dadleuod  

mcII. Y volydyn rae ôyyn y bu uaró Owein uab  

Etwin drô y hir glefyd. Ac yna yd ystôres 1 Rickart  

uab Baldwin gastell 2 Ryt y Gors, ac y gyrrôyt Howel  

uab Gronô ymeith o o gyfoeth, y gor aarchymynassei  

Henri vrenhin keitwataeth Ystrad Tywi a 2 Ryt y  

Gors. a Ac ynteu a gymnullaød anreithu drôy losci  

tei a diffeithaød hayach yr holl òladoed, allad llæer  

or Freince aoedyn yn ymchoelut adref? Ac ynteu a  
gychwynaød y òlat o bop tu, ac ae hachubaød ar  
castell adrigyaød yn digyffro ae wercheitweit yndaö.  

Ygyfrôg hymny y gorladaød Henri vrenhin 3 Saer  

marchaö o Penuro, ac y rodes keitwataeth y kastell  

ae holl teruyneu y 4 Heralt Ystiwert, yr hønn aoed  
dan Ernôlf Ystiwert.  

mcIII. 5 [Blwydyn wedy hynny] y volydyn honno  

y llas Howel uab Gronô drôy diöyll y gan y Freince  
aoedyn yn kadô Ryt y Gors. Gõgaen uab Meuruc,  
y gor a oed yn meithryn mab y Howel 6 [a mwiaf  
gwr or byt yd òmdiriedev idau] aönaeth y urat ual  

a6 A llosgi yr òdev ar tei, ac adau y tir yñ diffeith,  
a ymchwelut or Freince adref drachevyn heb argywed  
arnadunt.  

1 Ricard, D.  

2 Ryt Cors, D.  

3 Saher, C. D. E.  

4 Gerald, D.  

king's council. And his pleadings and claims were arranged; and on his having come, all the pleadings were turned against him, and the pleading continued through the day; and at last he was adjudged to be fineable, and was afterwards cast into the king's prison, not according to law, but according to power. Then failed all the hope, and the fortitude, and the strength, and the happiness, of all the Britons.

1102. The ensuing year Owain, son of Edwin, died after a long illness. And then Rickart, son of Baldwin, stored the castle of Rhyd y Gors; and Howel, son of Goronwy, was driven from his dominion,—the man to whom king Henry had deputed the conservancy of the Vale of Tywi and Rhyd y Gors.

Upon which he collected spoils, by burning houses and laying waste nearly all the districts, and killing many of the French who were returning home. He also raised the country on every side, and repossessed it, and the castle remained undisturbed, and its garrison within it. In that interval king Henry expelled the cavalier Saer from Pembroke, and granted the custody of the castle with all its boundaries to Gerald the steward, who had been under Ernulf the steward.

1103. A year after that, that year Howel, son of Goronwy, was killed, through treachery, by the French, who had the custody of Rhyd y Gors. Gwgawn, son of Meurug, the person who was nurturing a son of Howel, and whom of all men he mostly trusted, formed the

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And he burnt the crops and houses, and left the land desolate; and the French returned home again without being molested.

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5 C. 6 D.
hynn. Galó a ęnaeth Gégaön Howel y ty ac wahaød, ac anuon yr castell agaló a Efreinc attaød, a menegi udunt eu teruynedic le, ac aros anser yny nos. Ac ęnynteu a deuthant amgyleh pylgJeín, a chylehynn y dref ar ty yd oed Howel yndaød, a dodi gæor, ac ayr ądr y duhunaød Howel yn dïlše, a cheissau y arueu, a duhunaød y gedymdeithon, a galw aruNt. Ar cledyf arydaroeid idaød y dodi ar benn y wely ac wayw is y traet ardygassei Gadogaein tra yttoed yn kyscu. A Howel a geisaød y getymdeithon òrôth ymlad, a thebygu en bot yn baraôt. Ac neur daroed udunt ąr yr ądr gyntaf or nos, ac yna y goruu aruNt ynteu fo. Agogaein ac hymlidyaød yngraflf yn y delis megys y hedewis. A phan deuth kedymdeithon Kadogaein aRt tagu Hotel aorugant; ar tagedíc yn uarô haeach y dugant at y Freinc. Ac ęnynteu gęedy llað y benn a ymchaelasant yr kastell. Yny vloyd yn honno y gęelat seren enryfed y gęelat ynt y anuon paladyr o henì yn ol y chefyn, ac o braffter colofyn y mënt, a diruaôr olenat idi yn darog an yr hymn aevi rac llað. Kanys Henri amheraôdýr Rufein gęedy diruateron uudugolyaethu; a chrefydussaf vuched y Grist a orffowyssaød; ac vab gęedy ynteu gęedy cael lawner o enryfed yna amherodraeth Rufein awnaethpoyt yn amheraôdýr. Ac yna ydanunoes Henri vrenhin Lloeger marchogyon i darestog Normandi. A chyhôrd ac ęnyt awnaeth 1 [Robert iarll ac Ernwlf y vraut a] Robert iarll 2 o Vethlem 3 [a William o a Moretania y gevynnderw]; a

1 D. | 2 de Belem, D.
plot in this wise: Gwgawn called Howel, and invited him into his house, and sent to the castle and called the French to him, and shewed them their appointed place, to wait till a certain time in the night. So they came about daybreak, and surrounded the hamlet and the house in which Howel was, and gave a shout; and with that shout Howel promptly awaked, and sought for his arms, and waked and called his companions. And the sword which he had placed on the top of his bed, and the spear at his feet, had been taken away by Cadwgan, whilst he was asleep. Howel sought for his companions to fight, supposing them to be ready; but they had fled, probably at the first hour of the night; and then he also was compelled to flee. And Gwgawn pursued him warily, till he had taken him, as he had promised. And when Gwgawn's companions came to him, they strangled Howel; and brought him, strangled and almost dead, to the French, who, after cutting off his head, returned to the castle. In that year there was seen a star of wonderful appearance, emitting a beam behind, and of the thickness of a column, of immense light, foreboding what would be in future. For Henry, emperor of Rome, after extraordinary victories, and a most religious life in Christ, went to his rest; and his son succeeding him, after having obtained much honour and the seat of the Roman empire, was made emperor. And then Henry, king of England, sent knights to subdue Normandy, and Robert the earl, with his brother Ernulf, and Robert, earl of Bethlehem, 1 and William of Moretania, his cousin, met them, and having prevailed

\[a\] Brittany, his uncle,

\[b\] C.
80 BRUT Y TYWYSOGION.

gwêdy gorfot arnunt eu gyrru ar ffo. A gwêdy na
rymheint dim anuon aorugant at y brenhin y geissâb
nerth. Ac yna y brenhin elun gyt ac anylder o
varchogyon adiruaâr lu a vordôyâd drôd. Ac yna
y kyhyrdaâd ar iarill yndilese, ac ef ae ganhorthëwywr
ac yn gywarsagedic odra lluosogrôyd y kymrith y
ffo, ae ymlit or brenhin yny delis ac ef 1 [a Gwilliam
ý a gevynnderw] ae wyr. A gwêdy eu dala ae hanuon-
es y Loeger y eu karcharu; a holl Normandi a
darestygyês ârth y vedyant e hun. Yn 1 [diwed] y
vloêdyyn honno y llas Meuruc a Griffri veibon Tra-
haearn vab Karadaesc b ac Owein uab Kadôgaen.

MCIV. Y vloêdyyn rac wyneb y diegis Maredud uab
Bledyn oe garchar ac y deuth y wlat. 1 [Ac ý bu warw
Herwald escop Llandaf: ac ý doeth ýný le ýntev
Worgan Ancellin archescob aþ kýssegrwys yng Keint].
Ac yna y bu varò Edwart uab y Moel Colm; ac
yny le ef y kynhelis Alexander y vraÔt y deyrnas.

MCV. Y vloêdyyn gwêdy hynny ydanuonet neb un
genedyl diadnabydus, herôyd kenedlaeth a moesseu,
y wydit py le ñd ymgydyssynt ynyr ynyys dalym
o vloynyded, y gan Henri vrenhin y wlat Dyfet. Ar
genedyl honno aachubaâd holl gantref Ros gyr liaó
aber yr avon aelwir Cledyf, gwêdy eu gôrthlad o göbyl.
Ar genedyl honno, megys y dywedir, a hanoed o
Fflandrys, y ñolat yr honn yssyd oesoedetic yn nessaf
ger liaó mor y Brytanyeit. O achats achub or mor
agorescyn eugôлат hyt yny ymchleolet yr holl wlat

1 D. | 2 C.

9 ewythyr | b 3 y gan
over them, put them to flight. And since they could
offer no resistance, they sent to the king to procure
aid. And then the king himself, with a multitude of
knights, and an immense army, sailed over; and then
he met with the earl promptly, him and his abettors,
who, overpowered by excess of numbers, took to
flight, the king pursuing, until he secured him, ¹ and
William his ² cousin, ³ and his men. And having cap-
tured them he sent them to England, to be imprisoned;
and he reduced the whole of Normandy into his own
possession. Towards ¹ the close of ¹ that year were
killed Meurug and Griffri, sons of Trahaiarn, son of
Caradog, ⁴ and Owain, son of Cadwgan.

1104. The ensuing year Maredudd, son of Bleddyn,
escaped from his prison, and returned to his coun-
try; ¹ and Herwald, bishop of Llandaf, died, and was
succeeded by Worgan, who was consecrated in Kent
by archbishop Ancellin. ³ Then died Edward, son of
Malcolm; and Alexander, his brother, possessed the
kingdom in his stead.

1105. The year after that, a certain nation, not
recognised in respect of origin and manners, and un-
known as to where it had been concealed in the
island for a number of years, was sent by king Henry
into the country of Dyved. And that nation seized
the whole cantred of Rhos, near the efflux of the
river called Cleddyv, having driven off the people com-
pletely. That nation, as it is said, was derived from
Flanders, the country which is situated nearest to the
sea of the Britons. This was on account of the en-
croachment of the sea on their country, the whole
region having been reduced to disorder, and bearing

² uncle,
³ by

¹ C. D.
ar agkrnnodeb heb dwyn dim ffrthyth gyda'r lân o mor di ar tywot yr tir. Ac y ny diwed gyda'r lân o mor di ar tywot yr tir. Ac yny diwed gyda'r lle o bressgylynt; kanys y mor a diuoassei ar draès yr arornadoed ar myndydd yn gyslaen o dynyon hyn na allei bâp bressgylynt yno a achaes amlyder y dynyon a bychanet y tir, y genedyl honno a deisgyllad Henri vrenhin; ac 'a adolygassant' ida kaffel lle o bressgylynt ynd'd; ac [yna] yd annuonet [tyn] hyn yn Ros drty ôrthlad odyno y pridolyon gyda'wtwyr, y rei agollassant eu priadw lwt ac lle yr hynny hyn 3[nedi'. a Yg-kôfrôg hynny Geralt ystiwart Penuro a rôndalaed kastell 'Kenarch Bychan,' ac ansodi awnaeth yno, a llehau yno y holl oludoed, ac wreic ac etifedyon ac holl annwylyt, ac gadarhau awnaeth o glaod a mur 2[a phort achlo arnav].

MCVI. Y vloodyn røc gyneb y paratoes Kadegăon uab Bledyn wled y bennadurcyt y wlat, ac y gwrehodes yr wled awnathoed Owein y vab o Powys. Ar wled honno a wnaeth ef y Nadolic yr enryded y Duw. A goedy daruot y wled, a chlybot o Owein vot Nest uerch Rys ab Tewdor gôreic Geralt ystiwart yny dyweded gastell vry, mynet aoruc y ymwelet ahi ac ychydio o nifer y gyf ac ef megys bachares' ida6 ac velly ydoedynt, 5kanys Kadegăon uab Bledyn a Gêladus uerch Riûallânon mam Nest ac eddynt gefynder6 a chefnithër6, kanys Bledyn a Riûallânon melbon Kynfyn ac eddynt

Ac ña yr adeiliawd Gerald gwasanaethwr yr cîl weith castell Penvro yn lle ñ gelwit Kengarth vachan.

1 adolygad, B.
2 D.

[1] Supplied from other MSS.
no produce, owing to the sand cast into the land by the tide of the sea. At last, when they could get no space to inhabit, as the sea had poured over the maritime land, and the mountains were full of people, so that all could not dwell there on account of the multitude of men, and the scantiness of the land, that nation craved of king Henry, and besought him to assign a place where they might dwell. And then they were sent into Rhos, expelling from thence the proprietary inhabitants, who thus lost their own country and place from that time until the present day. In the meanwhile Gerald, the steward of Pembroke, founded the castle of Little Cenarch, where he settled; and there he deposited all his riches, with his wife, his heirs, and all dear to him; and he fortified it with a ditch and wall, and a gateway with a lock on it.

1106. The ensuing year, Cadwgan, son of Bleddyn, prepared a feast for the chieftains of his country; and he invited to the feast, which he made, his son Owain from Powys. And that feast he made at Christmas in honour of God. And when the feast was ended, Owain hearing that Nest, daughter of Rhys, son of Tewdwr, and wife of Gerald the steward, was in the castle above mentioned, went, accompanied by a small retinue, to visit her as his kinswoman, and so she was; for Cadwgan, son of Bleddyn, and Gwladus, daughter of Rhiwallon, the mother of Nest, were cousins; as Bleddyn and Rhiwallon, sons of Cynvyn, were

And then Gerald the minister built a second time the castle of Pembroke, in the place called Little Cengarth. friend
vrodyr o y Agharat uerch Varedud vrenhin. A gôedy hynny o annoc 1\([\text{kythreul}]\) y doeth ef nossweith yr castell ac ychydig o nifer y gyf ac ef' val amgylch pedwargôyr ardec; a gôdy gôneuthur claôd dan y trothen yndirgel heb Ôybot y geitôcît y kastell. Ac yna y doethant 2\([\text{dros} y \text{mur ar fos}^{2} y \text{mewn} yn \text{diarwybot}]\) yr castell ydoed Geralt a Nest y wreciyn kysgu yndaô, a dodi gaôr awnaethant ygkylch y castell, ac ennynu tan yn y tei ôrth y llosgi. A dyhunaô a oruc Geralt pan giglen yr aôr 3[hep Ôybot beth âônaei]. Ac yna y dyônt Nest ôrthaô. Na dos allan heb hi yr drôs, kany yno y mae dy elynyon yth aros, namyn dyret yn ol i; a hynny a 4wnaeth ef. A hi ae harwedaôd ef hyt yggendu aoc gedysylltedic ôrth â castell; ac yno megys y dywedir y dihegis. A phan Ôybu Nest y dianc ef llefein aoruc a dywedut ôrthaô y gôyr yssyd allan beth a lefwch 4[chû]; yn ofer, nyt yttîo yna y neb ageissôc, neur dihegis. A gôedy en dynot 5tûnteu y myûn, y geissaô aorungant ym pob man; a gôedy nas kaôssant, dala Nest âônaethant ae deu vab ac merch a mab 4[arall] idaô ynten o garatwreic, ac yspeilaô y castell ae anreithâô. A gôedy llosgi y kastell a chynullâô anrefth a chytâô a 6Nest ymhoelut 7âônaeth y' wlat. Ac nyt ytoed Kadôgaâm y dat ef yn gedrychaôd yna yny wlat, kany ef aathoed y Powys ôrth hedychu y rei aocdynt yn anhyn 8ac aathoedynt y ôrth Owein. A phan gigleu Kadôgaâm y geitôhret hûnno kymryt 9y drôc arnaô gan 10sorri

\[\text{a}^{11} \text{Duw} \quad \text{12 gythreulaeth} \]
\[\text{b}^{12} \text{yny getymdeithas} \quad \text{c}^{13} \text{yr ystauell};\]

1 C. 5 ôy, B.
2 D. 6 hithen, B.
3 oruc, B. 7 a oruc dracheuen y6, B.
4 B.
brothers, from Angharad, daughter of king Maredudd. After that, instigated by the devil, he came on a certain night to the castle, having with him a small number, about fourteen persons; and having privately excavated under the threshold, unknown to the keepers of the castle, they got over the wall and the ditch unawares into the castle, where Gerald and Nest were sleeping; and they set up a shout about the castle, and kindled a fire in the surrounding houses to burn them. Gerald awoke on hearing the shout, not knowing what to do; and then Nest said to him, 'Go not out to the door, for there thy enemies wait for thee; but come and follow me.' And that he did, and she conducted him to a privy, adjoining the castle, whence, it is said, he escaped. And when Nest knew that he had escaped, she cried and said to the men outside, 'Why call ye out in vain? he is not here, whom ye seek; he surely has escaped.' And when they had entered, they searched for him everywhere; and not having found him, they took Nest, with her two sons and daughter, and also another son that he had by a concubine; and spoiled and laid waste the castle. And after burning the castle, and collecting a booty, and having connexion with Nest, Owain returned to his country. But Cadwgan, his father, was not then in the country; for he had gone to Powys, to pacify those that were at variance, and had separated from Owain. And when Cadwgan became acquainted with that deed, he

\[\text{\textsuperscript{a}}\text{ 11 God,}\]
\[\text{\textsuperscript{b}}\text{ 18 devilry,}\]
\[\text{\textsuperscript{c}}\text{ 13 the room,}\]

\[\text{\textsuperscript{8}}\text{ ac Oilein, ac a thoedyn}\]
\[\text{\textsuperscript{9}}\text{ yorthad, B.}\]
\[\text{\textsuperscript{10}}\text{ yn, B.}\]
\[\text{\textsuperscript{11}}\text{ D.}\]
\[\text{\textsuperscript{12}}\text{ B.}\]
\[\text{\textsuperscript{13}}\text{ B.}\]
86  
BRUT Y TYWYSOGION.

aoruc ef hynny o achaős y treis kyt aewnathoedit a Nest verch Rys. Ac 1[henuy] rac ofyn lilidyaö o Henri vrenhin am sarhaet y ystiwart, ac yna ym-
choelut aoruc acheissæo talu y wreic ae anreith y Eralt ystiwart drachefn y gan Owein, ac nys cafas. Ac yna o ystryö y wreic a oed yndywedu òrth Owein ual hymn. O mynny uygkael i yn ffdlaöen ytt am kynnal 1[y] gyt athi, hebrög vym plant att eu tat. Ac yna o dra sereh a charyaët y wreic, y gellygaöd y a'blant' yr ystiwart. A phan gigleu 2Rickart escob Llundein hynny, y gôr a oed yna ystiwart y Henri vrenhin yn Amôythie, medylyaö a oruc dial ar Owein sarhaet Geralt ystiwart; a galô attaö 3awnæth Ithel a Madaöc meibon 4Ridit uab Bledyn adywedu òrthynyl ual hymn. A vynnöch chwi regi bod y Henri vrenhin achaëfel y garëat ae gedymdeithas yn dra-
gwydaö, ac ef ach maorhaa 1[ac ach dyrcheif ynn ych ac] yn bennach no neb och kyttirogyon, ac a gyghorvynna òrthytöch ych kyt teruynwyر och höll genedyl. Ac atteb aonaethant mynnyn heb òynt. Ëch chûithëu heb ef a deëch Owein uab Kadögaon os gellööch ac onys gellööch gørthdedöch or wlat ef ac dat; kanys ef awnaeth gam a sarhaet yn erbyn 5y brenhin, a dirnuæ gollet y Eralt ystïcart y wahan-
redaö gøyeîlt am y wreic ae blant ae gastell, ae yspel ae anreith, a minhëu 6àroðaf gyt achöî fydlonnyon gedymdeithon nyt amgen Llywarch uab Trahaern,

a' 7 y deu vab ar verch

1 B.  
2 Richyard, C.  
3 a oruc, B.  
4 Ririt, C. D.
was sorry and displeased, because of the violation committed upon Nest, the daughter of Rhys, and also for fear king Henry should be enraged at the insult to his steward. Thereupon he returned, and endeavoured to prevail on Owain to restore to Gerald the steward, his wife and spoil; but he did not succeed. Then, through the finesse of the wife, who spoke thus to Owain, 'If thou wilt have me faithful to thee, and remain with thee, send my children to their father,' he then, from excess of love towards the wife, suffered the children to be returned to the steward. And when Rickart, bishop of London, who was steward to king Henry at Shrewsbury, heard of that affair, he thought of revenging upon Owain the insult done to Gerald the steward, and he called to him Ithel and Madog, the sons of Rhirid, son of Bleddyn, and addressed them thus: 'Would ye that you should please king Henry, and obtain his love and support for ever, and that he should magnify and exalt you higher than, and above every one of your neighbours, and that your neighbours of your whole nation should envy you?' And they answered, 'We would.' 'Go ye then,' said he, and seize Owain, son of Cadwgan, if you can; and if you cannot, expel him and his father from the country; for he has committed wrong and insult against the king, and immense loss to Gerald the steward, his particular friend, in respect of his wife and children and his cattle, and the spoil and booty; and I will also procure you faithful accomplices, to wit, Llywarch, son of Trahaiarn, the

\textsuperscript{a} two sons and daughter

\textsuperscript{1} Henri, B.\textsuperscript{2} chwanneccaf, B.\textsuperscript{3} B. C. D.
y gôr a laudaod Owain y "vrodyr, ag Uchtryt uab Etwin. Ac 1 wynet eu gôedy credu yr edewidyon hynny a gynullassant lu, ac a 2 aethant y gyf ac agyrchas sant y wlat. Ac Vchtryt a anuones kenadeu yr wlat y venegi yr 3 kiotaotwywr pla hyynnac agilyeir attaef ef y kafer amdifiyn. A rei agilyassant attaef ef ereill y Arôystli, ereill y Vaelenyd, ereill y Ystrat Tywi ar rann vôyaf 4 [ohonunt] y Dyfet ydaethant 5 yr lle yd oed Geralt yn vedyranus. A phan ytoed ef yn mwynnu eu diua (ynt ef adamgêinaod dyuot Glôllter 6 ucheluaer Kaer Loyô y gôr aorchymynnasseei y brenhin idaB llywodraeth 6 [Kaerloyw] ac amdifynn Lloeger hyt ygkaer Vyrdin. Aphan gigleu ef hynny eu hamdiffyn aoruc; a rei o nadunt a gilyaod y Arôystli, ac y kehyrdaod gôyr Maelenyd ac âynt ac y 7 lladassant; ar rei 8 agilyaod att Vchtryt adihagas sant; ar rei 9 agilyaod y Ystrat Tywi Maredud uab Ryderch ae haruoles yn hegur. Kadedganac Owain a foassant y log aoed yn Aber Dyfi adathoed o Iwerdon ychydic kynno hynny a chyfnewit yndi. Ac yna y deuth Madacæ aee vraot 6 yn erbyn' Vchtrut hyt yn 10 Ryt Cornnec, ac yno pebllyyaô aorugant. Ac yna diwed y doeth Vchtrut attunt; a gôdy eu hymgynullaô ygyst kerdet hyt nos aorugant a diff eithaô y gôladoed yny 11 vu dyd. Ac yna ydywaât Vchtrut 12 [orthunt], o reig bod y chôi nyt reit

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\[\begin{array}{l}
1\text{ vynn}t\text{ôy, }B. \\
2\text{ ydaethant, }B. \\
3\text{ giôdaôô, }B. \\
4\text{ yynn, }B. \\
5\text{ yynn, }B. \\
6\text{ C.} \\
7\text{ lladassant, }B. \\
8\text{ a gilyassant, }B. \\
9\text{ a} \\
10\text{ a} \\
11\text{ a} \\
12\text{ a} \\
\end{array}\]
'man whose brothers' were killed by Owain, and Uchtryd, son of Edwin.' And they, confiding in those promises, collected an army, and proceeded together and entered the country; and Uchtryd sent messengers about the country, to inform the inhabitants that whoever receded to him would find protection. Some did recede to him; others to Arwystli; others to Maelienydd; others to the Vale of Tywi; and the greater number of them went to Dyved, where Gerald was in possession. And when he was intent upon destroying them, Gwalter, the high constable of Gloucester, the person to whom the king had committed the government of Gloucester and defence of England, happened to come to Caermarthen, who, hearing of that, protected them. Some of them withdrew to Arwystli, and were met by the men of Maelienydd, who killed them, and those who retreated to Uchtryd escaped, and those who retreated to the Vale of Tywi were kindly received by Mareddud, son of Rhydderch. Cadwgan and Owain fled to a ship that was in Aberdovey, which a little before had arrived with merchandise from Ireland. And then Madog and his brother came to meet Uchtryd at Rhyd Cornuc, and there they encamped; and at length Uchtryd came to them; and after they had collected themselves together, they proceeded by night, and ravaged the countries until it was day. Then Uchtryd addressed them, saying, 'If it be your will, that is not necessary; since

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13 brother
18 bishop
19 and

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a B.
b B.
c D.
v B. D.
17 D.
hynny, kany dylir tremygau Kadogaôn ac Owein, kany gôyr da grumus ynt a deórón, a medylyaô llawer y maent, ac agatuyd y mae porth udom hyt nas gôdam ni, ac órth hynny ny weda yni dyuoù yn deissffyt am eu pen namyn yn eglur dyd gyta urdassaäc gyôeirdeb nïfer. Ac or geiren hynny bop ychydic yd hedychoûtynt ual ygalley dynyon y wâl diânc. Athrannoeth ydaethant yr wâl, a gôedy y gôelet yn diffeith, ymgerydu ehunein awnaethant a dywedut llyma weneyth Vechtrut; a chuhudaô Uchtrut awnaethant a dywedut y neb ymgedymdeithockau ac ystryô ef. A gôedy gôibiaô pob lle yny wâl ny chaössant dim namyn gre y Cadôg-aôn; a gôedy 'cael 'honno a llosgi y tei ar ysceboryeu ar ydeu awnaethant, ac ymchoelut aorugant y eu pebyllev drachefyn, a diua rei or dynyon a ffoassyt y Lan Badarn, a gadel ereill heb eu diua. A phan ytoedent uelly clybot awnaethant bot rei yn trigyaô yn nodua Dewi yn Llan Dewi Breuï yn yr eglôys gyta b offeirit. Anunu awnaethant yno cDryysprysplyyon agkyweithas' a llygru a ônaethant 'yy vynnôent a] yr eglôys ac diffeithaô o gôyl. A gôedy hynny yn orwac hayach yd ymchoellassant eithyr cael anuolyanus anreith o gyfleod

\[\text{\textsuperscript{1}}\text{ atuyd, B.} \quad \text{\textsuperscript{4}}\text{kaffel, B.} \\
\text{\textsuperscript{2}}\text{y, B.} \quad \text{\textsuperscript{5}}\text{hônno, B.} \\
\text{\textsuperscript{3}}\text{urdassaôl, B.} \quad \text{\textsuperscript{6}}\text{ffoassyt, B.} \]
'Cadwgan and Owain ought not to be slighted; for they are good and powerful men, and brave withal, and meditate much; and perhaps they may have assistance of which we are ignorant; and, therefore, it will not be prudent for us to come upon them suddenly, but in open day, with dignified completeness of numbers.' And by those words they gradually became pacified, so that the people of the country were enabled to escape. The following morning they came into the country; and seeing it laid waste, they blamed themselves, saying, 'Lo, the flattery of Uchtryd!' So they accused Uchtryd, and said, 'Who would have any participation in his cunning?' And when they had traversed every spot in the country, they found nothing except a stud belonging to Cadwgan; and having found that, they burned the houses, barns, and corn, and returned back to their tents, and then they destroyed some of the people who had fled to Llanbadarn, and others they left without being destroyed. And whilst they were thus engaged, they heard that some men were staying in the sanctuary of Dewi, at Llanddewi Brevi, in the church with the priest. Then they sent there certain wicked and reckless spirits, who defiled the churchyard and the church, and completely laid them, waste; and afterwards they returned almost empty, with only an ignominious

\[ \text{a}^8 \text{ the castle of Rhyd y Gors; } \quad \text{b}^9 \text{ priests.} \\
\text{c}^{10} \text{ wicked spirits of society,} \\
\text{d}^{11} \text{ and afterwards they returned, having devastated and ravaged the whole country, except the precincts of the saints themselves, Dewi and Padarn.} \]
seint Dewi a Phadarn. ' Agweddy hynny y mordewad Owein y Iwerdon gyt ac ychydio o gedymdeithon, ar rei yd oed achas os udunt trigyad yny ol kanys
1buassant òrth losgedigaeth y castell, ac y gan Morchath 2[y] brenhin pennaf yn Iwerdon yd aruollet ef yn hegar, kanys ef a vuassei gynt y gyt ac ef, a chyt ac ef y magyssit yn yr ryuel y diffithwyt
Mon y gan y deu iarll, ac yd anuonyssit 3[ef] y gan y vrao't a rodyon y Murtart. Ac yna ydaeth Kadegadn yndirgel hyt Ympowys, ac anuon kenadeu
3aonaeth y geissa Hedychu a Rickart ystiwart y brenhin, achael kygreir ganta òawneth y geissad hedychu ar brenhin py oed bynnac y gallei. Ae aruoll aoruc y brenhin a gadel ida òdriyad 4[y] myôn tref a geossei y gan y òreic oed 5Ffragges merch
6Pictot Sage.' Ac yna ydachubad Madera ac Ithel meibon Ridit 7[ab Bleddyn] ran Gadegadn ac Owein y vab o Powys y rei a lywassant yn anuolyanus; ac ny buant hedychad y ryghunt ehunein. Ygkyfrég hynny goedy hedychu o Gadegadn 2[ar brenhin] y kafas y gywoeth, nyt amgên Keredigadn goedy y phrynu y gan y brenhin yr cant punt. A goedy clybot hynny ymchoelut a vnaeth paôb or a 3wasearyssit kylch o gylech; kanys gorchymyn y brenhin oed 3na allei neb gynnal neb or rei

92 BRUT Y TWYSGION.

a'9 kynn no hynny na thrigei neb Yngheredyawn na chidawdwyry gwyrdiethr acNachynnhalieyi nebywynt. 10Ac nat attallic neb or a doethassei y Keredyawn kyn no hynnì y ev chyvanhedu o òystrawn genediloed; namyn ev gellwng yn rîd.

1 buassant, B. 2 Morchath, B. 3 aoruc at, B. 4 aoruc, B. 5 Ffranges, B.
booty from the precincts of St. Dewi and St. Padarn. And after that, Owain went on a voyage to Ireland, with a few companions, and those who found it necessary to follow him; for they had been at the burning of the castle; and was kindly received by Murchath, the supreme king in Ireland; for he had been formerly with him, and had been educated with him during the war in which Mona was ravaged by the two earls, and had been sent by his brother, with presents to Murtart. And then Cadwgan went privately to Powys, and despatched messengers to endeavour to make peace with Rickart, the steward of the king, and obtained his consent to try to make his peace with the king in whatever way he could. And the king received him, and suffered him to dwell in a hamlet he had obtained with his wife, who was a Frenchwoman, the daughter of Pictet Sage. And then Madog and Ithel, the sons of Rhirid, son of Bleddyn, seized the portion of Powys belonging to Cadwgan and his son Owain, who had unworthily governed, and who had not been at peace between themselves. In that interval, after Cadwgan had made his peace with the king, he obtained his territory, that is to say, Ceredigion, after purchasing it from the king for a hundred pounds. And when that became known, all those who had been dispersed round about returned, for it was the command of the king that no support was to be given to those who had previously, that none should dwell in Ceredigion, whether natives or strangers, and that nobody should support them. And that he would not retain any of those who had come to Ceredigion previously; but let them go free.
aoedynt ynpresseolwch Kerediogyawn, kyn no hynny na gôr or wlat na gôr dieithyr vei. A rodi aoruc y brenhin y Gadogaon dryw yr ammot hynn yna; hyt nabei na chedymdeithas na chyfeillach y rytgtao ac Owein y uab, ac na adei ido dywuot yr wlat, ac na rodei ida o chwyghor na nerth. Ac odyna ydmchaelaod rei or gwyrr aathoed gyf ac Owein y Iwerdon, a llechu yn dirgeledic awnaethant heb ôneuthur dim arglwyd. A gôedy hynny yd ymchaelaod Owein, ac nyt y Geredigyaon y doeth namyn y Bowys; a cheissad anuon kenadeu at y brenhin '[aomnaeth] [ac ny lyaussaod neb arsein y genadori hyt at y brenhin]. Ygkyfrög hynny y bu anuundeb rôg Madaoc ar Ffreine, o achaos y lletradeu yd oed y Saesonn yn y wneuthur ar y tir, ac odyno yd oedynt yn gôneuthwr cameu yn erbain y brenhin ac yn dyuot at Vadaoc. Ac yna yd anuones Rickert ystwart at Vadaoc y erchi '[idao] adaly y gôyr awnathoed y kam b yn erbain y' brenhin; ac ynteu aethhynebad y hynny ac nys dalaod. Ac yn gamedasoc heb wybot beth awnaci, namyn keissaod kyveillach gan Owein uab Kadogawen, a hynny a gavas; a gôneuthur hedoch rôg a rei a oedynt yn elynyon kyn no hynny, ac ymaruoll vch benn creireu aomnaethant hyt na hedychei vn ar brenhin heb y gilyd, ac na vredychei vn o nadunt y gilyd. Ac yna y kerdynt y gyf py le bynnac y dygei ytygheyten bynt; a llosci tref neb un orda aorugant, a phy beth bynnac a ellynt y doyn gantunt nac yn veirch nac yn wiscoed bynt ac ducsant na neb ryô dim arall or a geffynt.
been heretofore dwelling in Ceredigion, whether a man of the country or a stranger.' And the king made the grant to Cadwgan, on condition that there should be neither communion nor friendship between him and his son Owain, and that he should not allow him to enter the country, and that he should not afford him advice nor assistance. From that time, some of the men, who had gone with Owain into Ireland, returned, and concealed themselves, without committing any injury. And after that, Owain also returned, not to Ceredigion, but to Powys; and endeavoured to send messages to the king, and none dared to forward his business to the king. Whilst that was passing, a discord arose between Madog and the French, on account of the robberies that the Saxons were committing upon the land; and thence they were committing wrongs against the king, and coming to Madog. And then Rickart the steward sent to Madog, desiring him to seize the men who had done the injury against the king; and he objected to it, and did not seize them. And thus criminal, he knew not what he could do, other than seek the friendship of Owain, son of Cadwgan; and this he obtained; and so peace was made between those who before were enemies. And they mutually pledged upon the relics that neither should be reconciled to the king without the other, and that neither of them would betray the other. Then they wandered together wherever their destiny might lead them; and burned the hamlet of some gentleman, and carried off whatsoever they could with them, whether horses or clothes, or anything else they could find.

a pay  b to

*E.
MCVII. Y vloedyyn rae dyneb y koffaaf Henri vrenhin garchar Iorwoerth uab Bledyn, ac anuon kennis attaë y wybot beth arodei yr y elllôg oe garchar; kanys blin yô bot yn hirgarchar. Ac ynteu aedewis môy noe a allei 1 [y] dyuot idaê, adywedut 1 [aorc ef] y rodei pob dim or 1 [allei ac] a archei y brenhin; ac yn gyntaf 2 ynteu a’ erchis gîyftlon 1 [y uap Ridit] o veibon goreugôyr y wlat; yr eilweith yd erchis a Ithel mab’ Ridit yr vraêt a thrychant punt o aryannt py fford bynnac y gallei dyuot udunt, nac o veirch, nac o ychen nac o neb ryô fford y gallei dyuot udunt. 3 Ac yna y rodet mab Kadôgaôn uab Bledyn yr hôn a anyssit or Ffranges yr hôn a elwit Henri ac y talôt can morc drostâe. Ac yna y rodet y âl t idaw ef, a llâfôr a dalawôd. Ac yna y 3 gellygôyt mab Kadôgaôn. Ac ygkyfróg y petheu hynny y gônaeth Owein a Madaac 4 ac eu’ kedymdeithon llâfôr o drygeu yggôltyt y Ffreinc ac yn Lloeger. Ac yna anuon kenadori a oruc Iorwoerth attunt yn garedic a dywedut thrynant ual hynn. Duô anrodes ni yn llaô 6 an gelynyn, ac an darestygaôd yn gymeint

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a v Yorwerth ac Ithel meibyon
b yd, B.

1 B.
2 yd, B. | 3 gellygôd ef, B.
4 ae, B.
1107. The ensuing year king Henry remembered the imprisonment of Iorwerth, son of Bleddyn, and sent a message to him to know what he would give for liberating him out of his prison; for it is wearisome to be long in prison. And he promised more than he could compass, saying that he would give every thing that he could, and that the king might demand. And then he first demanded hostages from his son Rhirid, and from among the sons of the principal men of the country; and, secondly, he demanded a Ithel, son of Rhirid, his brother, and three hundred pounds of silver, in whatsoever way he might obtain it, whether in horses, or in oxen, or in any way he could procure it. b And then, the son of Cadwgan, son of Bleddyn, who had been born of the French woman, and whose name was Henry, was to be given up to him, and for him a hundred marks were paid. And then his country was delivered up to him, for which he paid a great deal; and then the son of Cadwgan was set at liberty. And whilst these things were passing, Owain and Madog, with their companions, committed many crimes, in the country of the French, and in England; and whatsoever they obtained, whether by robbery or by force, they conveyed to the land of Iorwerth, and there they took up their abode. And then Iorwerth sent a kindly message to them, speaking to them thus, 'God has delivered us into the hands of our enemies, and

a Iorwerth and Ithel, the sons
b And thereupon the king gave to the son of Cadwgan by the French woman above mentioned, whose name was Henry, a hundred marks.
ac na allem gônethur dim or auei ewyllys gennym. Geâbadedic yô ynni baôb or Brytanyeit hyt na chyffredino neb o honam ni a 1chôchôi nac o véyt nac o diaôt, nac o nerth, nac o ganhorthôy, nanyn 2aôch keissedôch hela ym pob lle, ach rodi yny diwed yn llâô y brenhin 4oc aôch' carcharu neu 4oc aôch' llad, neu 4yêch 5dihenydaô neu yr hynn a vynnnei a chôi. Ac yn bennaf y gorochymnôynt imi a Chadôgaon nat ymgredem achôi. Kanys ny digaôn neb tebygu na damunaô tat neu ewythyr da 6'eu' meiben ae nyeint. Kanys od 'ymgedymdeithôn' ni a chôi, neu vynet laeac'h yn erbyn gorochymynnue y brenhin, ni a gollôn 8an kyoeth, ac ankarcherir yny vom veirô neu anllledir. Ac uth hynny mi aôch gôediaf megys 'akynneillt, a mi aôch' gorochymynnaf megys 'argloyd, ac ach eirolaf megis 'kar nad eloô' ford ym kyoeth i na ford y gyroeth Kadôgaon môy noc y gyroeth gôyr ereill yn kyloch. Kanys môy o 9anuotedigaetheu a geissyr yn erbyn ni, noc yn erbyn ereill yn bot yn gylus. A thremygu hynny a ônaeth-ant a mëyyô eu kyoeth a vynychynt, 10a breid y gochelynt kyndrycholder y gôyr chhâmoein. A Ior-woerth a geissaôd eu hymlit a chynnullaô llaôer o wyr aoruc 11ac eu 12hela. Ac 13eynteu ae gochelassant bob ychydic. Ac yn vn 14dorof ygyt y kychassant

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a' 15 kyueillon ac ach  b' 15 argloydî,
c' 15 kereint nath trossôch

1 chôi, B.  
2 y yêch, B.  
3 hely, B.  
4 y bêch, B.  
5 diaethô, B.  
6 yôch, B.  
7 wyôch, B.  
8 ymgyffredînôn dim, B.  
9 yn, B.
brought us down so much, that we could accomplish nothing of what might be our wish; it is interdicted to all of us Britons, to hold any intercourse with you, in respect of victuals, or drink, or aid, or support; but we must search and hunt for you in every place, and ultimately deliver you into the hands of the king, to imprison you, or to kill you, or to execute you, or to do unto you whatever he would wish. And specially has it been commanded me and Cadwgan, that we should have no fellowship with you; for no one can suppose but that a father, or an uncle, must desire the welfare of his sons and his nephews. Therefore, if we have communication with you, or in the least go contrary to the command of the king, we shall lose our territory, and shall be imprisoned so that we die, or we shall be killed. Wherefore, I pray you, as a friend, and command you, as your lord, and intercede with you, as a relative, that you go not into my territory, nor into the territory of Cadwgan any more, nor into the territory of other men about us; because more causes of displeasure will be sought for against us, as being blameable, than against others.

This they treated with contempt, and frequented their territories the more; and scarcely would they avoid even the presence of their men. And Lorwerth took measures to pursue them, and collected many men, and hunted after them; and the others step by step avoided them, and in one combined body they pro-

\[a'\] 15 friends, and \[b'\] 15 lords, \[c'\] 15 relatives that ye pass not over
gyfoeth Vchtrut [ap Edwin] hyt yr Myrryonyd. A phan gigleu veibon Vchtrut hynny a teulu 2 rei a ellygassant' Vchtrut y amdifynn y tir, anuon a orugant y Veiryonyd y beri y baöp dyuot attunt y őrthlad y gôyr oc eu tir. Kanys yn gyntaf y datheudant y Gyfillaöc yny lle ydoed meibon Vchtrut. Ac ny allyssant 3 eu gôrthlad. Ac yna’ yd ymgynnu llôd gôyr Meiryonyd heb oibir ac y deuthant at veibon Vchtrut. Ac ual yd oed Owein a Madaöc yn 4 y llety eu’ Ygkyfillaöc, tramnoeth y boreu aruæthu aorugant mynet y Veironydd y 5 lletyaöc heb wynæthur dim drêc amgen. Ac ual ydoedant yn dôyn eu hynt, nachf wyr Meiryonnyd ygkyfrôg mynyded ac 6 ynyal-öch yn’ dôyn y bydin gyweir yn kyfaruot 7[ac (oynt)], ac yn 8 eu ruthraöc, ac yn dodi gaöc arnunt. Ac 9 gynteu heb 10 dybyaöc dim őrthant ar y kyrch kyntaf y ffoassant; ac y deuth Owein. A phan gôelas gôyr Meiryonynd ef yn kyrchu yn ôrtaöc ac yn baraöc y ymlad, ffo yn deissyeitho aorugant. Ac 9 gynteu ac hylmlyddassant 7[oynt] hyt eu gôdat, a diffeithaöc y wlat aorugant, a llosgi y tei ar ydeu allad yr yscrybyd kymient ac a gaössant heb dôyn dim gantunt.’ A gôedy hynny ydaeth Madave y Bowys.

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1 BRUT Y TYWYSOGION.

11 Agweddy gwelet o Oweyn a Madoc ų gwyr ųn ymlad mor wrawl ac wynt, kymryt ev hynt ar fo a orugant, ac ev hêmliit aoruc ų gwyr cæill hyt ev kûvanheded ev yna llôsgi ų tei ar ųdev a llad yr ysgrybyd ųn llwyr.

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1 E.
2 rei nollygas, B.
3 y, B.

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1 llety, B.
2 lyet, B.
3 ym anyallëch, ym, B.
ceeded towards the territory of Uchtryd, son of Edwin, in Meirionydd. And when that became known to the sons of Uchtryd and their tribe, who were left by Uchtryd to defend their land, they sent to Meirionydd, ordering everybody to join them to expel the men out of their land. For they had first come into Cyveiliog, where the sons of Uchtryd were stationed, who were not able to expel them; and thereupon the men of Meirionydd assembled without delay, and came to aid the sons of Uchtryd. And, as Owain and Madog were at their lodgings in Cyveiliog, they, early on the following day, purposed going into Meirionydd to take their quarters, without doing any mischief. And as they were pursuing their journey, behold the men of Meirionydd were, among the mountains and fastnesses, in well ordered array, coming to meet them, rushing upon them, and setting up a shout. And the others not suspecting any thing about them, fled on the first onset; and then Owain advanced. When the men of Meirionydd saw him coming bravely forward, and prepared to fight, they suddenly took to flight, and the others pursued them into their country; and they ravaged the country, and burned the houses and the corn, and killed all the cattle they could find, without taking any thing away with them. After that Madog went into Powys;

And when Owain and Madog saw the men fighting so bravely with them, they took to flight, and the other men pursued them as far as their abodes, where they burned the houses and crops, and killed all the cattle.

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7 B.
8 y, B.
9 by, B.
10 tybygu, B.
11 D E.
Ac Owein a ymchoelad ef ac wyr y Geredigyaôn y lle yd oed y dat yn goledychu ac yn pressôyla; a thrigyaôn aoruc ef ac gedymdeithon yny lle y mynnaôn, achofau dyoduât y dat kynno hynny yr kyfoeth. Kanys y'gedymdeith oedynt' y Dyfet y yspeilia wlat ac y dala' y dynyon, ac eudod ynmrûm hyt y llogeu adathoed gan Owein o Iwerdon. Ac a'nya ydoedyn't yn thrigyaôn yn teruyneu y wlat. Ac eilweith yd aethant y gâl ynvydion 'a chwanegi' eu rif, a chyrchu dros nos y lwlat ac llhosgi, allad paô or a gaâssant yndi, ac yspeiliaereill, a doyn ereill gantunt ygkarùchar, ac eu gôerthu y eu dynyon neu eu hanuôn yn rûm yr llogeu. A goedy llосgi y tei a llad kymeint ac agaâssant or annifeileit, a chymeint ac a gaâssant a'â' ductant gantunt, ac a ymchoellasant fford y Keredigyaôn òrth letyaô a thrigyaôn a mynet a dyuot, heb edrych dim o achôysson Kadôgaôn nac o wahard y brenhin. A ro'i nadunt dreilgeith a oedyn yn kadô ffordyd oed 6henafôr or Flemhissieit yn dyuot idi, aelwit William o'Vrebœ, ac gyferbyniet ac o Mae thant ac eled. Ac yna mynet o Gadôgaôn gyt a Iorwoerth y lys y brenhin y vynnu kael ymdidan ac ef. Ac ual 8'eu buant' yna nachaf braôt yr gôr a 9ladyssit yny lle y menegi yr brenhin ry lad o Owein ac gedymeithon y vraût. Pan gigleu y brenhin hynny gofyn a oruc y Gôdô-

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\(a^{10}\) etta y mae \(b^{11}\) dref o Dyued

\(a^{11}\) gedymdeithon aethant, B.  
\(a^{12}\) ac, B.  
\(a^{13}\) a daly, B.

\(a^{14}\) y chwanegau, B.  
\(a^{15}\) ducant, B.  
\(a^{16}\) hennafôr, B. esgob, C. primas, D.
and Owain with his own men returned to Ceredigion, where his father was reigning and dwelling; and he and his companions remained where he thought proper, calling to mind the coming of his father into the territory before; for his companions had gone into Dyved, to pillage the country and seize the people, and take them bound to the ships that had come with Owain from Ireland. And then they were dwelling about the borders of the country. And they went a second time to invite simpletons to augment their number, and entered the country by night, and burned it, and killed every body they found therein, and pillaged others, and took others with them as prisoners, and sold them to their people, or sent them bound to their ships. After burning the houses, and killing as many as they found of the cattle, and taking all they could bring with them, they returned to Ceredigion to lodge and abide, going and coming without at all minding the affairs of Cadwgan, or the interdiction of the king. And some of them, on a time, were watching the road along which an old man of the Flemings, called William of Brabant, was travelling, and they intercepted and killed him. And then, Cadwgan and Lorwerth repaired to the court of the king, to obtain some conversation with him; and while they were there, behold the brother of the person that had been killed was present, informing the king how Owain and his companions had slain his brother. When the king heard that, he questioned Cadwgan,

a' they are still 19 a town of Dyved

* Brabawd, C. Vrebam, B.
* bydant, B.
* ledissit, B.

10 B.
11 C. D. E.
aeth a dyweddyd am hynny. 1 Nis gwnn i' arglyd heb y Kadogaon. Yna ydyddwyd y brenhin kany elly di kadw dygyfoeth rae kedymdeithon dy vab hyn naladon vyggdyr eilweith mi a rodaf dy gyfoeth yr neb ae kattod, a thithen a drigy y gyt a mi drwy yr amot hwnn yna na sethrhou di dy briaeth wlat, a mi ath borthaf di om hymborth i yn y gymerdyf gyghor 2 am danat. A rodi auruc y brenhin pedir ar hugein idaeth pennyd ygyfeir y dreul. Ae 3 yna y trigyaeth heb dodi 4 gefyn arnaeth, namyn yn ryd y ford y mynneth eithyr ywlat e hun. A goedy dlybot o Owain yspeilaeth y dat oc gyfoeth, kyrchu Iwerdon auruc ef a Madac naeb Bidit. A goedy hynny anuon auruc y brenhin at Gilbert uab Rickert yr hwnn a oed deor molyannus 5 gallusus, a chyfeillt yr brenhin, agor arderchaeth oed yny holl weithredoed 6 [y] erchi idaeth dynot attaeth, ac ynteu y deuth. Ar brenhin a dywaeth orthaeth, yd oedut yn wastat yn keissaeth ran o tir y Brytanyeit y genyst, mi arodaf itt 7 yr aor hwnn' tir Kadogaon 8 [vab Bledyn] dos a goreskyn ef. Ae yna y kymorth yn llasen ygan y brenhin. Ac yna gan gynullaeth llu gyt ae 9 gedymdeithon y deuth hyyt yg Kerediahaeth ac y gorescynnaf. Ac yd adefaelod deu gastell yndi, nyt amgen yn gyferbynn y fan Badarn ynymyl aber yr anun eilwir Ystwyth, 10 ar llall geir' llan Aber Teifi, yny lle eilwir Dingereint, y lle [y] grondwallasei Roger iarll kyn no hynny gastell. A goedy 11ychydic o amser yd ymchoeladd Madac ab Bidit o Iwerdon heb alllel godef andynolyon voesseu y Gwydyr. Ac Owain a
‘What sayest thou concerning that?’ ‘I know not, my lord,’ replied Cadwgan. Then said the king, ‘Since thou canst not protect thy territory against the companions of thy son, to prevent them from killing my men a second time, I shall give thy territory to such as will protect it, and thou shalt remain with me under this condition, that thou tread not thy native soil; and I will support thee from my table, until I take counsel concerning thee.’ And the king allowed him daily twenty-four pence towards his expenditure; and there he continued, without being put in fetters, having his liberty to go where he pleased, except to his own country. And when Owain heard how his father had been deprived of his territory, he, with Madog, son of Rhirid, went to Ireland. After that, the king sent to Gilbert, son of Rickert, who was brave, renowned, and powerful, and a friend of the king, and an honourable man in all his actions, desiring that he would come to him; and he came accordingly. The king said to him, ‘Thou wert continually seeking for a portion of the land of the Britons from me, I will now give thee the land of Cadwgan, son of Bleddyn; go and possess it.’ And he accepted it with pleasure from the king; and, having collected an army in concert with his companions, he proceeded to Ceredigion, and took possession of it; and built therein two castles, one opposite to Llanbadarn, near the efflux of the river called Ystwyth, and the other contiguous to Aberteivi, at the place called Dingeraint, where earl Robert had before then founded a castle. After a little time Madog, son of Rhirid, returned from Ireland, not being able to endure the savage manners of the Gwyddelians; but Owain
digyfuodd yno yn y ol dalym o amser. A Madać aeth y Powys; ac nyt arulloedd nac yn hegar nac yn drugarad y gan Íorwoerth y aewythyr rac y gynnal yngylus y gan y brenhin hertyd kryfreith a drycweithret ot ymgyffredinei ae ne i o dim. Ac ynty eu ynwibiaidd yr lechaed hent ac yma gan ochel kydrycholder Íorwoerth. [A] Íorwoerth aeth kryfreith hyt na bei [neb] a veidei dywedut dim arthaö [ef dim] am Vadawc, na menegi dim am danaö goelit na welit. Ygkyfrg hynn arwaeth y aeth Madać gwentlhyth brat Íorwoerth y aewythyr. A dala kyveillach aoruc a Llywarch uab Trahaearn. Ac ym- aruoll y gyf aethaith yn dirgeledic; ac eisoes yr terfyn llunö 8 ydaethant.

MCVIII. Y dloedyn rac 6[yneb 5[pan oed oet Crist mil achant ac wyth mlyned] y paratoes Madać vrat Íorwoerth [a nedolyasei kynn o hynny], acheissad amser achyfle a 6[oæth y 7gyfenwi y ewyllys. A phan ymchaelaö Íorwoerth y 8Gaer Einaen ö kyveilad Madać a chedymdeithon Llywarch ygyt ac ef yn- borth idaö kyreh nos am benn Íorwoerth. Adodi gaö a orugant ygkylla yty lle ydoed Íorwoerth; a dyhumad awnaeth Íorwoerth gan yr aor, achado y ty arnaö ef ae 6gedymdeithon ö[yn gadarn]; a lluosgi y ty a oæth Madać am ben Íorwoerth. A phan welas kedymdeithon Íorwoerth hynny kyrchu allan aorugant dröy y tan, [ac adaö Íorwoerth yn y tan]. Ac yntau pan welas y ty yndygtydaö keissadö kyrchu allan aoruc ac elynyon ac kymerth ar vlaen 10gæwyr, ac

11 gevnderw

1 B. 11laö, B. 4 D.
2 daly, B. 2 D. 5 oruc, B.
3 y deuthant, B. 6 oruc, B.
remained there after him for some time. Then Madog proceeded to Powys; but was not received either kindly or mercifully by his uncle Iorwerth, lest he should be deemed culpable by the king, according to law, for the misdeed, if he connected himself with his nephew in any thing; and the other, a fugitive, skulked here and there, avoiding the presence of Iorwerth. A law was made by the king that none should dare say anything to him about Madog, or speak about him, seen or not seen. Meanwhile, Madog formed a design of laying a plot against his uncle Iorwerth; and kept up an intimacy with Llywarch, son of Trahaire, and they privately pledged each other, and came to that resolution.

1108. The ensuing year, when the year of Christ was one thousand one hundred and eight, Madog prepared the plot against Iorwerth, which he had previously meditated, and sought for time and opportunity to accomplish his design. When Iorwerth returned to Caereinion, Madog, with the assistance of Llywarch's accomplices, made a night attack upon Iorwerth. They set up a shout about the house, where Iorwerth resided; and Iorwerth awoke by the shout, and bravely defended the house, aided by his companions. Then Madog set fire to the house about Iorwerth; and when the companions of Iorwerth saw that, they sallied out through the fire, and left Iorwerth in the fire. And he, seeing the house falling, attempted to get out, and his enemies received him on the points of their spears,

\[a\] cousin

\[7\] gyfuleval, B.  
\[8\] Ynkeredigion, E.  
\[9\] getymeithon, B.

\[10\] glaycar, B.  
\[11\] D.
yn atlosgedic y lad. A phan gigleu Henri vrenhin by lad Iorwoerth rodi Powys a wnaeth y Gadogawan uab Bledyn. A hedychu ac Owein y vab. Ac erchi y Gadogawan anuon kenadeu yn ol Owein hyt yn Iwerdon. A goedy goybot a Vadaec ar rei aladysson Iorwoerth gyt ac ef rywneuthur agkyfreith o nadunt yn erbyn y brenhin llechu y myôn coed yd aorugant, ac aruaethu gôneuthur brat Kadogawan. A Chadogawan heb uynnu argôedu y neb megys ydoed uoes gantaô adoeth hyt yn Trallôg Llywelyn arvedyr trigyaeth yno apheòyslaeth lle yd oed hyrôyd ac agos 1 [heuyt] y Vadaec. Ac yna anuon yspiwyrr aoruc Madaec y goybot py le y bei Gadogawan. Ar rei hynny a doethant drachefyn ac a dywedassant y neb yd 2 oedynt yny geissâd, ym pell y mae hônô ac yn agos. Ac ynteu ac wyr yny lle a gychathô Kadogawan. A Chadogawan heb tybydô dim drôc a ymnaeth yn lle â hynny ffo, a heb allel ymlad, wedy ffo y wyr oll ac gael ynteu yn unie ac iyd. A gwedy llad Kadogawan anuon kenadeu a 3 wnaeth Madaec at 4 Rickert escob Llundain y glôr a oed yn kynhal lle y brenhin ac yn y bywyd yno Amwythic y erchi 1 [talau] idaô ef y tir y gônathoedit y kyflafaneu hynny ymdanâd. A goedy 5 rae vedylwaô or escob yn wynnil y achdysonn ef heb rodi messur ar hynny y oedi aoruc, ac nyt yr y garyat 6 ef, namyn adnabot o honaô deuodeu gôyr y wlat 1 [y] mae llad ânæl bop un o 7 nadunt y gilyd. Ac gyfran a vuassei 8 idaô ef ac y Ithel y cræt kyn no hynny a rodei idaô. A phan gigleu Varedud uab Bledyn hynny, kyrechu y brenhin aoruc y erchi idaô.

1 B. 2 oldem ni, B. 3 aoruc, B. 4 Richart, D.
greatly burnt, and killed him. And when king Henry heard that Iorwerth had been slain, he gave Powys to Cadwgan, son of Bleddyn, and was reconciled to Owain his son, and requested Cadwgan to send messengers after Owain to Ireland. Madog, and those who had joined him in killing Iorwerth, understanding that they had committed a breach of law against the king, lurked in the woods, intending to plot against Cadwgan. And Cadwgan, without intending to injure any one, as was his disposition, came to Trallwng Llywelyn, with the design of staying there, and dwelling where it was convenient, and near also to Madog. Thereupon Madog sent spies to learn where Cadwgan might be found; and they returned and said, that the person they were in search of was far and near. And he, with his men, immediately came upon Cadwgan; and Cadwgan, not imagining any mischief, conducted himself weakly, and would not flee, and without being able to fight, all his men having fled, he being found alone was put to death. After Cadwgan had been slain, Madog sent messengers to Bickert, bishop of London, the man who supplied the king’s place, and was governing at Shrewsbury, to request that the land should be paid to him for which the crimes had been committed. And when the bishop had maturely considered the matter, he, without making a determination, delayed answering, not out of any love to him, but knowing the manners of the people of the country, that they would all be killing one another. But the portion that had been possessed by him and Ithel his brother before was given to him. When Maredudd, son of Bleddyn, became acquainted with this, he went to the king, to

* gdeolet, B.  
* arna6,  
* honunt, B.  
* eida6, B.  
* eida6, B.

MCIX. Yny vloydyn rac 6yneb 2[pan oed oet Crist mc. a nav mlyned] y delit Robert iarll uab 3Roser o Veillehem' y gan Henri vrenhin, ac y carcharôyt. Ac yrynvelâo'd y uab yn erbyn y brenhin 1[am yr achos hûnô].

MCX. Deg mlyned a chant a mil oed oet Crist pan anvones Maredud uab Bledyn y teulu y neb un gynhôryf y tir Llywarch uab Trahaearn y dûyn kyrrh. Yna y damweinaed val yd oedyn ynh dôyn hynt drôy gyfoeth 4[Madæc] uab Ridît, nachaf 'or yn kyuarnot ac dynt a 5dala hûnô aorugant a gofyn idaê py le yd oed Vadaãc uab Ridît y nos honno yn trîgyâh. A goedua ynh gynynt aûmaeth y gôr hyt nas gôydat ef. Ac odynt goedy y gystudyâo' ac gynell adef aoruc y vot ynagos 2[attadunt]. A goedy rûymâo 5[y gôr] hûnô 6yspiwyr a avyssant' yno 3a llechu aûmaethant yny oed olen 5[y] dyd drannoeth.' Agoedy dyfot y bore o deissyfyt gônûrûf y 7dugant kyrrh idaê; a dala' a orugant 1[idav] a llad llaâser oo wyr, ac dûyn

a' 3ac ynteu yn llechu yn agos yny vei dyd.
request that he would give him the land of his brother Iorwerth, son of Bleddyn; and the king granted him custody of the land, until Owain, son of Cadwgan, should return to the country. In that interval Owain came, and repaired to the king, and received the land from him, by giving pledges and promising much money; and Madog, son of Rhirid, also promised much money and pledges, with conditions, in the presence of the king. And after taking securities, each of them avoided the other, unto the end of that year.

1109. The ensuing year, when the year of Christ was a thousand one hundred and nine, earl Robert, son of Roger of Bethlehem, was seized by king Henry, and imprisoned; and his son made war against the king on that account.

1110. One thousand one hundred and ten was the year of Christ, when Maredudd, son of Bleddyn, sent his family on some enterprise to the land of Llywarch, son of Trahaiarn, to make an incursion. Then it happened, as they were taking their course through the territory of Madog, son of Rhirid, behold a man meeting them, whom they seized, and they questioned him where Madog, son of Rhirid, was abiding that night; and the man at first denied that he knew; and then, after torturing and urging him, he acknowledged that he was near them. After binding the man, they sent spies to the place, and lurked till it was light the following morning. And when the morning was come, by a sudden enterprise they made an attack upon him, caught him, killed many of his

\[a^8\] he lurking near until it was day.

\[a\] daly, B.  
\[w\] anuon yspior a (nachthant, B.  
\[w\] kyrhostant ef, ae daly, B.  
\[a\] C.
ygkarchar at Uaredud, ac gymryt yn llaen aoruc ac gadô y myôn gefyneu. Yna y deuth Owein ab Kadog-aôn yr hên nyt yttod gartref [yn]a. A phan gigleu Owein hynny ar vry's y deuth; ac y rodes Maredud ef yny laû, ae gymryt 2a oruc' yn llaên aae dallu.' A rannu [y] rygtunt aônaethant y rann ef o Powys, sef oed hynny Kereinaôn a thræan Deudor ac Aber Rîô.

MCXI. Y vloëdyn rae óyneb 3[pan oed oet Crist MCXI.] y kyffroes Henri vrenhin 4llu yn erbyn Gôyned, ac yn bennaf 5y Powys. Agjedy barnu ar Owein gôneuthur 6agkyfreith, y guhudad aoruc Gilbert uab Rickert òrth y brenhin, a dywedut bôd gôyr Owein yn gôneuthur llepartial ar y wy'r yr ef ac tir. Ar 7drygeu aônelei ereill a dywedid yr ôyr Owein. A chredu aoruc y brenhin bot pob peth or a 9dywedyt y kyhudo'r ynwir. Ygkyfrôg hynny kyhudaô a 10wnaeth mab 11Hu iarll Kaei Lion Gruffud uab Kyan, a Gronô uab Owein. Ac arnuethu o gyttundeb mynnu dileu yr holl Vrytanyeit o gôbyl hyt na 12chefFynt Vrytanôl enô yr hygôdydôl. Ac òrth hynny y kyynullaôd Henri vrenhin llu or holl ynyrs 13 o Penryn Pengôaêd yn 14[CôRLFw] hyt yrn Penryn Blataon yn y Gogledô yr erbyn Gôyned a Phowys. A phan gig-leu Varedud uab Bledyn hynny mynet aônaeth y

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a'14 ac aberês y dallu
b't4 or van eithiaf o Gyrrŵw lîle gelwir Pengwaûd, hyt y vann eithiaf o Brûdın lîle gelwir Penblathaon.

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1 B.
2' orugant, B.
3 D.
4 luyôd, B.
5 ym, B.
6 agkyfreithu, B.
7 pethu, B.
8 yôyr ef, B.
men, and brought him prisoner to Maredudd, who re-
ceived him gladly, and kept him in fetters. Then
Owain, son of Cadwgan, who was not at home, re-
turned; and when Owain became acquainted with
the affair, he came in haste, and Maredudd delivered
him into his hand; and he took him with pleasure,
and blinded him.' And they divided between them
his share of Powys, which was Caereinion, and the
third of Deudwr and Aberrhiw.

1111. The ensuing year, when the year of Christ
was a thousand one hundred and eleven,' king Henry
led an army against Gwynedd, and principally to
Powys. After Owain had been condemned of a breach
of law, Gilbert, son of Rickert, accused him before
the king, saying that the men of Owain were com-
mitting robberies upon his people and his land; and
the crimes committed by others were charged to the
men of Owain. And the king believed that every
thing spoken by the accuser was true. Meanwhile,
the son of Hugh, earl of Caerleon, accused Gruffudd,
son of Cynan, and Goronwy, son of Owain, and pur-
poused by a combination to exterminate all the Britons
entirely, so that they should never more bear the
British name. Accordingly, king Henry collected an
army out of the whole island, from the promontory
of Pengwaed in Cornwall to the promontory of
Blathaon in the North,' against Gwynedd and Powys.
And when Maredudd, son of Bleddyn, became ac-

a/14 caused him to be blinded.
b/14 from the extreme point of Cornwall, a place
called Pengwaed, to the extreme point of Prydyn, a
d place called Penblathaon.

9 dyfalt, B. 10 oruc, B. 11 Hywel, E. 12 chaffeit, B. 13 D. Iwerdon, A. 14 D.
geislaeth y gan y brenhin. Agweddy adnabot hynny o Owein kynullaeth y holl wyr a holl da a 1'ynueth, a mudaeth ymynyded Eryri; kanyseen kaddarnaf lle a diogalaf y gaeld amdilyn ynddo rac y llu oed bronol. Ygkyfroed hynny 2'yd anuones y brenhin tri llu. Un gyta Gilbert tywyssal o Gernyd, a Brytanyeit y Deheu, a Freine a Saeson o Dyfet ar Deheu oll. Ar llu arall or Gogled ar Alban a deu tywyssal arnunt, nyt amgen 3[noc] Alexander vab y Moel Colom, a mab Hu iarll Kaer Llion. Ar trydyd gyta ac efeu. Ac 4yno y deuth y brenhin ae deulwyo gyta ac ef, hyt y lle aelwir Mur Gastell. Ac Alexander ar iarll aethant y 5Pennaeth Bachwy. Ygkyfrwyd hynny ydanuones Owein genadeu at Rufud 6ac Owein y vab' y erchidu arnunt gwneuthur [yn] kaddarn hedoch y rygtunt un erbyn y gelynion yrei yd oedyn yn arueth y dileu un gobyln neu 6'y garchar y mwr hyt nat enwit Brytanaid eno ym dragwydaol. Ac ymnauoll ygkyt awnaethant hyt na onelw un heb y gilyd na thagnewad na chyfundeb ae gelynion. Gweddy hynny ydanuones Alexander uab y Moel Colom ar iarll 3[y] gyta ac ef genadeu at Rufud, uab Kynan y erchididaeth dynoedd y hedoch y brenhin; ac adaeth llawer idaeth ac dyllysao gytuumaeth ac 6ynt. Ar brenhin a anuones kenadeu at Owein y erchididaeth dynoedd y hedoch ac adaeth gwyrr ny 7aller gaffel na phorth na neryth y gantunt. Ac ny chyt-
quainted with that, he went to seek the friendship of the king. This having been made known to Owain, he collected together all his people, and all his property, and removed into the mountains of Eryri, for that was the strongest and safest place to make a defence against an army. In that interval the king sent out three armies; one under Gilbert, a prince of Cornwall, with the Britons of the South, and the French and English out of Dyved and all the South; and the other army was from the North and Alban, with two princes over them, to wit, Alexander, the son of Malcolm, and the son of Hugh, earl of Caerleon; and the third with himself. Then the king, with his retinue, came to the place called Mur Castell; and Alexander and the earl proceeded to Pennaeth Bachwy. In that interval Owain sent messengers to Gruffudd and his son Owain, requesting of them to make a firm peace among themselves, against their enemies, who intended utterly to destroy them, or to hem them in by the sea, so that the British name should never more be uttered. They accordingly entered into a mutual agreement that no one should make any reconciliation or union with their enemies without the other. After that Alexander, son of Malcolm, in conjunction with the earl, sent messengers to Gruffudd, son of Cynan, to request him to make peace with the king, promising him a great deal; and cajoled him to enter into terms with them. The king also sent messengers to Owain, requiring him to make peace, and to quit the men from whom neither aid nor strength could be obtained; but

\[ a^3 \text{ and to Goronwy, son of Owain, } b \text{ his sons,} \]
synyad Owain a hynny. Ac yny lle nachaf un yn dywot attaf, ac yn dywedut òrtha byd ovalus agma yn gall yr hyn aônelych. Llyma Rufud a ac Owain y uab' goedy kymryt hedych gan uab y Moel Cîlom ar iarll goedy rodi idaeth o nadunt kael y tir yn rhyd heb na threth na chyllit na chastell yndaeth hyt tra vei vyô y brehin. Ac ettwa ny chytysynych Owain a hynny. Ar eiweith yd 'aruaethaethys y brehin anuon kenadeu at Owain, a chyt ae òntu Maredu y uab Bledyn y òb wyth yr hûn pan welas Owain a dywastwrtha o drych na hârheych dyuot at y brehin ran raucaelu o ercill kael kedyndeithas y brehin; ac ynteu agredad hynny a dyfot a ònaeth at y brehin. Ar brehin ac haruolles yn laenen drwy uâr garyat ac enrydod [ef ae lu]. Ac yna y dywast y brehin òrth Owain [kan deuthost ti attaf i oth vod a chan credeist ovykenadu' minheu ath vaørhaaf di ac ath dyrcheravaf yn uchaef ac yn pennaf oth genedel di. A mi a dalaf it yn gymeint ac y kyghorvych paob oth genedyl òrthyt. A mi a rodaf it dy holl tir yn rhyd. A phan gigleu Grufud hynny [hedychu o Ywein ar brehin] anuon kenadeu aoruc at y brehin y geissah hedych y gantaeth. Ar brehin ac kymerth ef y hedych drwy dalu o honað dreth uâr idaeth. Ac ymchaelut aoruc y brehin y Loëgy, ac erchi y Owain dyuot y gyt ac ef a dy-

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a Goronw vab Ywein b gevynderw
c' kennadori vyt kennadi i geiriev vykenadac i

1 aruaethaeth, B. 2 B.
3 kanyis, B. 4 C.
5 b.
Owain did not consent to that. And at the instant behold, there comes to him one, who says, 'Be careful, and what thou doest, do it discreetly. Here Gruffudd and his son have accepted terms of peace from the son of Malcolm and the earl, they having granted him his land free, without either tribute, or duty, or erection of a castle in it, so long as the king may live.' And yet Owain did not consent to it. And the second time did the king resolve to send messengers to Owain, and with them his uncle Maredudd, son of Bleddyn, who, when he saw Owain, said unto him, 'See that thou delay not coming to the king, lest others should be first to obtain the favour of the king.' He then believed that, and so came to the king. And the king received him gladly, with great courtesy and honour, him and his retinue. Then the king said to Owain, 'Since thou hast willingly come to me, and since thou hast believed my messengers, I will dignify thee, and exalt thee to be the highest and the chiefest of thy nation; and I will pay thee so much that every one of thy nation shall envy thee; and I will give thee all thy land free.' When Gruffudd became acquainted with the circumstance that Owain had made his peace with the king, he sent messengers to the king, to seek peace from him; and the king received him into terms of peace, upon payment of a large tribute. Then the king returned to England, requiring Owain to come with him, say-

\[a^4\] and Goronwy, son of Owain \[b^5\] cousin \[c^6\] cousin of my messengers, \[d^5\] the message of my messengers, \[e^5\] the words of my messengers,
wedut [idaw] y talei idaö a vei gyfysawn, a dywedut wrthaö hyynn a dyöedaf yt. Mi a af y Normandi ac o deuy di y gyt a mi, mi a 2gywiraf itt bob peth or a edeweis it, a mi ath wnaf yn uarchaö urdaö. A chanlyn y brenhin aömaeth dröf y mor. Ar brenhin a gywiraf idaö pob peth or a edewis idaö.

MCXII. Y vlydyyn rac dyneb yd ymchoelaöd y brenhin o Normandi, ac Owain uab Kadégaöni 1[y] gyt ac ef. Ac y bu varô 3Ifeffri escob Mynyö, ac yny ol yntenu y deuuth gôr o Normandi yr hônñ aelwit Bernart yr hônñ a dyrchaföyt yn escob ym Mynyö y gan Henri vrenhin a anuod holl ysolheigon y Brytanwyet gan eu tremygyu. Yghyrfrög hynny y deuuth Grufud uab Rys Teôdör brenhin Deheubarth o Iwerdon 1[y Dyfet] yr hônñ aathoed yny vabaö oetran y gyt a rei ce gereint hyt yn Iwerdon. Ac yna y trigyaoöd yny bu ôr aeduet. Ac yny diwed goedydiffygaö o tra hiir alltuded yd ymchoelaöd y dref y dat. A hônñ a drigyaoöd amgylch dôy vlyned gœitheu y gyt a Geralt, 2ystiwart Castell' Penuro y daö gan y chô aer; a honno oed Nest uerch Rys uab Teôdör gôreic 1[y dyôedetic] Geralt Ystiwart 1[megys y racdyôetpôyt uoch]: gœitheu ereill gyt ac gereint; gœitheu yg 3Goëned; gœitheu yn absen o le y le. Yny diwed y cuhudöyt ôrth y brenhin. A dyöedut bot medôl paôb or Brytanwyet gyt ac ef, dröf 'y ryuyguy' o vrenhinaöd vedyant Henri vrenhin. A phan gigleu Gruffud y chwedleu hynny aðaueth awaeth ar vynet at Ruffud uab Kynan y geissao amdiffyn

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1 B. 2 gywiraf, B. 3 Ifeffri, D. 4 Ebryuyguy, B.
ing that he would pay him what might be just, and saying to him, 'This I tell thee, I am going to Normandy, and if thou wilt accompany me, I will fulfil every thing I have promised thee; and I will make thee an honourable knight.' He accordingly accompanied the king over the sea; and the king fulfilled every thing he had promised him.

1112. The ensuing year the king returned from Normandy, and Owain, son of Cadwgan, along with him. Then died Jeffrey, bishop of Menevia; and after him came a man from Normandy, called Bernard, who was advanced to be bishop of Menevia by king Henry, against the will and in contempt of all the scholars of the Britons. In that interval Gruffudd, son of Rhys, son of Tewdwr, king of South Wales, came from Ireland to Dyved, who, in his youth, had gone with some of his kindred to Ireland, where he remained until he arrived at maturity; and in the end, wearied with long estrangement, he returned to his patrimony. And he passed about two years, sometimes with Gerald, a steward of Pembroke Castle, his brother in law, who had married his sister, Nest, the daughter of Rhys, son of Tewdwr, wife to the said Gerald, the steward, at other times with his kindred; sometimes in Gwynedd; sometimes absent from place to place. At length he was accused to the king, and it was represented that the minds of all the Britons were with him, in contempt of the royal title of king Henry. And when Gruffudd heard of those reports he determined on going to Gruffudd, son of Cynan, to

\[5\] lord of Pembroke, \[6\] present

\[5D.\] \[6B.\]
y hoedel. A goedy anuon kenadeu ef aedewis 1 o deuei attaö y aruoli' yn llaen 2[iaôn]. A goedy clybot o Rufud uab Rys hynny 3 ef a Hoöel y vraut aethant' attaö; yr Howel hönno a vuassei ygkarchar Ernölf uab Roser iarll 4 Castell Baldwin' yr hönno y rodassei 5 Willim vrenhin idaö kyfran o gyfoeth Rys uab Tewdor. Ac yny diöed y diagassei yr Howel hönno yn annafus goedy trychu y aelodeu o carchar. Ac yna ydaruollet 6 öynt ac creill gy tyc ac öynt yn hegar y gan Rufud uab Kynan. Ac yg-hyfrög hynny goedy clybot o brenhin mynet Grufud ab Rys at Rufud ab Kynan anuon kenadeu a wnaeth at Rufud uab Kynan yr erchi idaö dyuot attaö. Ac ufed vu Rufud y vynet 'at y brenhin.' Ac megys y mae moes y Ffreinc twyllaö dañyon tröy edewidion adaö llæer a 8 wnaeth Henri vrenhin idaö o chymerai arnaö 9 dala Grufud uab Rys ae anuon yn vyö attaö ef, ac ony allei y 9 dala y lad ac anuon y benn idaö. Ac ynteú droö adaö hynny aymchoelaö y wlat. Ac yny lle gofyn a 10 wnaeth py' le ydoed Rufud uab Rys yn trigyaö. A menegi aethapóyt y Rufud uab Rys dyuot Grufud uab Kynan o lys y brenhin ac geissabö ynteú yn ewyllys. Ac yna y dywaöt rei öthabö aedyt yntrigyaö y gy tyc ac ef droö ewylyys da, gochel y gedrycholder yny 11 öyper py fford y kerdö y 12 chwedyl. Ac 13 öynteú yn dywedut hynny nachaf vn yn dyuot ac yn dywedut. Llyma varchogyon yn dyuot ar vrys. A breid yd athoed ef dros y drös nachaf y marchogyon yn dyuot y geissabö.

1' yd arhollei, B. 5' Gwilliam, D.
2 B. 6' ly, B.
aeth ef a Hoöel y vraut, B. 7' attaö, B.
* Montgomeri, D.
endeavour to save his life; and having sent messengers, the other promised that he would with great pleasure receive him if he came. After Gruffudd, son of Rhys, heard that, he and Howel, his brother, went to him. This same Howel had been in the prison of Ermulf, son of Roger, the lord of *Castle Baldwin,* to whom king William had given a part of the territory of Rhys, son of Tewdwr; and subsequently this Howel had escaped, in a maimed state, with broken limbs, out of the prison. Thereupon, they and others along with them, were kindly received by Gruffudd, son of Cynan. And in that interval, when the king had heard that Gruffudd, son of Rhys, had gone to Gruffudd, son of Cynan, he sent messengers to Gruffudd, son of Cynan, requesting that he would come to him; and Gruffudd obeyed, and repaired to the king. And, as is the manner of the French to deceive people by promises, king Henry promised him much if he would undertake to secure Gruffudd, son of Rhys, and send him alive to him, and if he could not secure him, to kill him, and send his head to him; and he, promising that, returned to his country. And immediately he enquired where Gruffudd, son of Rhys, resided. And it was told Gruffudd, son of Rhys, that Gruffudd, son of Cynan, had come from the king's court, and was seeking to get him at his disposal. Then some who were dwelling with him, and wished him well, said, 'Do thou avoid his presence, until it be known which way the report travels.' And whilst they were telling this, behold, there comes one, saying: 'Here are horsemen coming in haste.' And he had scarcely passed the door, when the horsemen

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* oruc, B.  
9 daly, B.  
10 oruc pa, B.  
11 6yppych, B.  
12 whedleu, B.  
13 6ynt, B.  
14 6ynt, B.
Ac ni allad amgen no chyrchu Eglwys Aber Daron arnaed. A gôedy clybot o Ruffud uab Kynan y dianc yr eglwys anuon glwyd aoruc y tynn eu ef or eglwys allan. Ac ny adaod 'esycb a 2[henafyeit] beuafeit y blwynt hynny rac llygru naed yr eglwys. A gôedy y ellog or egloes ef a fioes yr Deheu, ac a deuth y Ystrat Tywi. A gôedy clybot 2[y petheu] blwynt llawer aymgynnullaod attaod o bop tó; ac ynteu a due kyrch anhegar 2aniben y Ffreine ar Flemhisyeit yny darun y blôydyn honno.

MCXIII. Y blôydyn rac oyneb y kyrchaod y Grufud ab Rys a dywedassam ni uchot, yn blwyd yr gynaf y castell oed yn ymyl Arberth ac y llosges. Odyna ydaeth byt yn Llin ym Dyfrí lle yd oed gastell neb un tywyssaoc aelwit Rickert 4[vab y] Ponsén y gôr y rodassei Henri vrenhin idaod y Kantref Bychan, ac y profes y torri ae losgi, ac nys gallaod kany ymôrthlad ac ef awnaeth keitweid y kastell a chyt ac óynt Mareddud uab Ryderch uab Cradaoc y gôr y oed yn kynnal ystiewrdaeth 5[Kantref Bychan] y dan y dywededic Rickert: y rac castell eisoes a losges. Agôedy ymsaethu or tór ac ef abrathu llawer oe wyr a saethu, allad ereill ydymchoelaod drachefyn. Agôedy hynny y danunes y gedymdeithon y wneuthur kyrch a chynnórôf ar gastell aod yn ymyl Aber Tawwy; a hénno bioed iarll aelwit Henri Bemônd. A gôedy llosgi y rac castell, ac amdiyfyn or keitweid y tór a llad rei 6oe wyr ydymchoelaod drachefyn.

1 preladyeid, C. 
2 am benn, B. 
*B. D.
came in search of him; and he could do no more than flee to the church of Aberdaron for sanctuary. And when Gruffudd, son of Cynan, heard of his escaping to the church, he sent men to force him out of the church; but the bishops and the elders who owned that country, would not permit that, lest the sanctuary of the church should be violated. After he had been set at large from the church, he fled into the South, and came to the Vale of Tywi. And when those things became known, many collected to him from every side; and he made an untoward, pointless attack upon the French and the Flemings until the close of that year.

1113. The ensuing year, the Gruffudd, son of Rhys, whom we have mentioned above, made an attack, in the first battle, upon the castle that was near Arberth, and burned it. From thence he proceeded to Llanymddyvri, where there was a castle of a certain leader, called Rickert, ‘son of’ Ponson, the person to whom king Henry had given Cantrev Bychan; and he essayed to breach and burn it, but was not able, for the garrison of the castle withstood him, with the aid of Maredudd, son of Rhydderch, son of Caradog, the person who held the stewardship of ‘Cantrev Bychan’ under the said Rickert; the outwork of the castle, however, he burned. And after those on the tower and himself had been shooting at each other, and many of his men had been wounded with arrows, and others killed, he returned back. Afterwards he sent his companions to attack and to alarm a castle that was near Abertawy; and which belonged to an earl named Henry Beaumont. And after burning the outworks, the garrison defending the tower, and killing a few of his men, he retreated again. Hear-

\[C\] \[o, B\]
A goedy clybot hynny ac ymgynullaf atta bicylau o ynywqy'dyon ieneinc o bob tu wedy y dọylla cyhant anoeitheu, neu o geisso 1 atgypheira neu] atnefydu Brytana'il teyrnas. Ac ny thal ewylllys 1 [dyn] dim o hyd Daw yn borth ida. Gwneuthur aoruc 2 ysclyfaethu mawr yn y gylch o gylch. Ar Freineyna y gymerassant gyghor agadô pennath eu ylaf attunt. Nyt amgen Owein 3 uab Cradac uab Ryderch y gôr y rodassei Henri vrenhin idâr rann or Kantref Maôr 4 [yn Ystrat Tyoli]; a Maredud uab Ryderch yr hôn a 1 [rac] dywedessed ni vry; a Ryderch uab Teôdôr ac veibon 1 [nyt amgen] Maredud ac Owein. Mam y rei hynny gôreic Ryderch a ewglod uab Tewdôr oed Hunyd uerch Bledyn ab Kynyn y pennaf or Brytaneg teyd wedy Grufud ab Llywelyn yrei oednt vrodyr yn vam. Kanys Ygharat verch Varedud 5 vrenhin y Brytaneg teyd oed y mam ell deu; ac Owein uab Karadac uab Gwennilian verch y dywededi Vledyn yrei 1 [hynn] a lâder o rei ereill a deuthant y gyf. A gofyn aoruc y Freiney udunt aedynyl oll fydlonyn y Henri vrenhin; ac ateb awnaeth eu bot. A dywedut awnaeth y Freiney ërthyn y ëdyqch ual y dywededi dagoqstec ar aedh gêithretoed yr hynn yd ëttyqch yn y ida'r ar uelq tahq; reit yu yqch gaoq castell Kaer Vyrqdin, yr hôn a bie y brechion, min un ohanach yny ossodedic amser ual hynn. Câdo y castell o Owein uab Cradac pythwenos; a' Ryderch a uab Teôdôr pythÆnos arall; a Maredud uab Ryderch a' uab Tewdôr pythÆnos 1 [trydyd]. A' [c y]

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\( a^6 \) a'y veibion \( b^7 \) vab Caradauc

1 B.
2 ysclyfaethu, B.

\( ^6 \) Not in D.
4 B. C.
ing this, many foolish young men from every part joined him, being deceived by the desire of spoils, or seeking to 'repair and' restore the British kingdom. But the will 'of man' does not avail any thing unless God assists him. He committed great depredations round about him. Then the French took counsel and summoned the chieftains of the country to them, that is to say, Owain, son of Caradog, son of Rhuddderch, the person to whom king Henry had given a part of Cantrev Mawr in the Vale of Tywi; and Maredudd, son of Rhuddderch, whom we have mentioned above, and Rhuddderch, son of Tewdwr, and his sons, to wit,' Maredudd and Owain. The mother of those, the wife of Rhuddderch, son of Tewdwr, was Hunydd, daughter of Bleddyn, son of Cynwyn, the chiefest of the Britons, after Gruffudd, son of Llywelyn, and who were brothers by the same mother; for Angharad, daughter of Meredudd, king of the Britons, was the mother of both; and Owain, son of Caradog, by Gwenllian, daughter of the said Bleddyn. These, and many others, assembled together. The French asked them whether they were faithful to king Henry; and they answered that they were. Then the French said to them, 'If you be as you say, show by your deeds that which you promise by your tongue: you must keep the castle of Caermarthen, which belongs to the king, each one of you in his appointed time, in this manner: Owain, son of Caradog, is to keep the castle for a fortnight, and Rhuddderch, a son of Tewdwr,' another fortnight; and Maredudd, son of Rhuddderch, b son of Tewdwr,' a third fortnight;

a 6 and his sons  b 7 son of Caradog

vrenhines, B.  B. C. D.

D.
1 Bledri uab Kediuor y gorchymynnwyd castell Robert 
Laogafn yn Aber ³ Caify. A godwy ansodi y petheu 
hynn, Gruffud ab Rys a bryderaeth am anuon disgyl-
beit am torri y castell neu y losgi. A phan gauas amser 
adas ual y gallei yn ⁴ haeth kyrchu y castell. Yna y 
damweinaeth uot Owein uab Cradaf ayn kadô ygylch' 
y castell. Ac yna y duc Gruffud ab Rys kyrch nos 
am ben y castell. A phan gigleu Owein ae gedym-
deithon kymnôr y gywyr ae gesori yn dyuot, kyfot yn 
ebrôd or ty lle ydoed ef a ae gedymdeithon a wnaeth-
ant. Ac yny lle y clywei yr aôr ef e hun a gyrch-
awd ymlaen y wydin a thebygu bot y gedymdeithon 
yn ol, wynteu godwy y adaô ef e hunan a ⁷ foassant, 
acnelly y llas yna. A godwy losgi y rae castell ⁸ heb 
vynet y myôn yr tôr' yd ymhoelasod ac ysgieilen 
gantac yr notaedigion godyd. Odyna ydyngynnull-
assant y ieneinc ynynyd yn ôl o bop tu atad o 
debygu gornuot o honaô ar bop peth o achaês y dam-
wein hûnô; kanya castell a oed Yggôyr a losges ef 
o gôbly allad llawer o wyr yndaô. Ac yna ydedeños 
Geûlim o Lundeyn y castell rae y ofyn ae holl inu-
ucileit ae ⁹[holl annôyl] oludoed. A godwy daruot 
hynn, ¹⁰ megys y dyweit Selyf drychafel aña yspryt 
yn erbym kômp ¹¹[dyn]. Yna yd aruaethaeth ¹²[ef] 
yn chôpdedic o valchder, ac o draha yr anospardus 
bobyl ar ynynt gîotaô kwyweirô ¹³[hyncoed] ynnydion 
o Dyfet y Geredigyn. A chyrryt ¹⁰ gôrthhuconoed yr 
gyfyaônder. Godwy ¹¹ galô o Gediuor ab Gronô, a Howel

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¹ Vledyn, C. D.
² Laôgam, B. Courtemayn, D.
³ Caify, B. Korram, C. Com-
mûn, D. Comwyn, E.
¹¹ ubô, B.
¹² haôs, B.
¹³ ar ygylch ym cadô, B.

a' ¹² adiang y tyreu
and Bledri, son of Cedivor, is appointed to keep the castle of Robert, the Crook-handed, at Aber Cavwy. After settling these things, Gruffudd, son of Rhys, bethought him of sending scouts to see how to break the castle or burn it. And when he found a good opportunity of approaching the castle easily, it chanced that Owain, son of Caradog, was guarding about the castle. Then Gruffudd, son of Rhys, made a night attack upon the castle. And when Owain and his companions heard the noise and shouting of the men coming near, he and his companions suddenly arose from the house they were in, and towards the place where he heard the shout, advanced forward himself before the troop, supposing his companions to be close behind him; but they, leaving him alone, had fled, and thus he was slain there. After burning the outer ward, \(^{9}\) without entering the tower, \(^{7}\) he returned with his spoils to the accustomed woods. Thereupon the foolish youths of the country on every side collected to him, imagining that he was to overcome every thing, because of that event; for there was a castle in Gower which he burned entirely, killing many men therein. And then William of London, through fear of him left his castle and all his cattle and fond riches. When that was over, as Solomon says, 'The spirit becomes elevated against the fall of man,' so he prepared, being swollen with pride and with the presumption of the unruly rabble, and the silly inhabitants, to arrange foolish expeditions from Dyved into Ceredigion, and to take the part opposed to equity, being invited by Cedivor, \(^{a} 12\) and escaping the towers,

\(^{7}\) ffôysant, B.

\(^{8}\) B.

\(^{9}\) Not in C.

\(^{10}\) go'rôthôyneg hynt, B.

\(^{11}\) y sîl, B.

\(^{12}\) C.
uab Idnerth, a Thrahayrn a b Ithel, y Rei a odytynyn dynessau o gyfnessafr Modern yr enynnolydd yr dynod y 3 chyfadnabot, a dunnaf arglwydiaeth eu idaeth. Ar Rei hynny aodynet
2 [y] gyt ac ef ymblaen hollwyr Keredigyaon; ac nyt oed dim ailei ut yndireitaech nor 4 Kediuor henn y 6 olet agkyffredin kyn noc yr adaeth Dyfod yr llaw o amryualon genedloed nyt amgen' Flemisyeit a Pfreine a Saeon ac guvtaeth genedyl ehun, y rei kyt beynyn yr genedyl agyfryd Keredigyaon eisoes geliwyn y gallonnew oed gantunt o achaeth eu hanesmwythdra ec hanun eeb cyn no hynny. Ac yn vwy no hynny rac ofyn y tremyc awnathoedyn y Henri vrenhyn y goer a dofhaascei holl 4 bennaduryt ynys Prydein ec allu ec vedyant, ac adarestygassei lawer o wlaedod tramor uth y lywodraeth, Rei o nerth 2 [ac] arweu ereill o aneiryf rodyon 2 [o] eur ec aryawnt; y goer nys dichaen neb ymosocryn ac ef eithyr Ddu e hwn y neb a rodes y 2 [ry] medyant idaeth. A goedy dyuot Grufud uab Rys yr gynnt y dy deth y Is Coet. Ac yna y kyrchau'd y lle a elwir blaen Porth 5 Hodnau, yr hwn a adelassei neb un 2 [toesysaeth] Flemissei 6 [aeloit Gilbert vab Rickert]. Ac yno yr deth y Flemisseeit 7 y drigyadaeth. A goedy ymlad dydgoeth ar hyt yr dyd, allad llawer o wyr yr dref, a llad yr oc wyr ynteu, a llosgi y ran vowy y dref, heb gael dim amgen no hynny ydymchoelaed drachefyyn. Odyna y ruthraed goer y wlat attaeth o dieflie annogedigaeth

a’ 8 kyghor henn y 6 olet ac y gyyffredin Kymry
Nyt amgen noc adaeth Dyuet amryualon genedloed
b’ 9 kyrchu Keredigion ys goit a oruc.

1 chyfadnabot, B. 4 penaethu, B.
2 B. 5 Gwydai, D.
3 y, B.
son of Goronwy, and Howel, son of Idnerth, and Trahaiarn, son of Ithel, who were near in proximity of kindred and acquaintance, and who agreed that he should have dominion. And those were with him before all the men of Ceredigion; and none could be more mischievous than that Cedivor, to the country in general, before he left Dyved, as he did, full of various nations, such as Flemings, and French, and Saxons, and his own native tribe; who, though they were one nation with the men of Ceredigion, nevertheless, had hostile hearts, on account of their disquietude and discord formerly; and more than that, being in fear of offending king Henry, the man who had subdued all the sovereigns of the isle of Britain by his power and authority, and who had subdued many countries beyond sea under his rule, some by force and arms, others by innumerable gifts of gold and silver; the man with whom no one could strive but God alone, from Whom he obtained the power. After the arrival of Gruffudd, son of Rhys, he first proceeded to Iscoed, and there he attacked a place called Blaen Porth Hodnant, which had been built by a certain Fleming prince, named Gilbert, son of Rickert, and where the Flemings were dwelling. And after fighting through the whole of a certain day, many of the men of the town being killed, and one of his own men being killed also, and the greatest part of the town burned, without effecting any thing more, he returned back. After this the men of the country,
yn gyfun megys yn deissyfyt. Ar Saesson a dugassei Gilbert kynno hynny y gyflenwi y wlat yr honn kyn no hynny o anamylder pobloed aoed wac a valch, adifeithassant ac aladassant, ac a yspeillassant, ac alos-gassant y tei. Ac hynt ac kynhôryf a dugant hyt Ymhenwedic. A chylchynu a orugant gastell 2 Razon Ystiwart 3 [y Gilbert] a oed ossodedic yn y lle 4 aelwir ystrad 5 Peithill, ac ymlad ac ef aorugant ac archfygu. A gwedy llad llaôer yndaô y losgi awnaethant. A phan deuth y nos pebylliaô a 6 wnaeth yn y lle a elwir 7 [y] Glasgruc, megys ar villir y 6rth eglûys Badarn. 8 Anafrôyd a ônaethant ynyr eglûys, dôyn yr yscrubyl yn vôyt udunt or b EGLûYS. 9 Ar bore drannoeth' ymaruacu thw naethant ar castell aoed yn Aber Ystwyth gan debygu y oruot. Ac yna ydan- uones 2 Razon ystiwart gôr aoed gastellôr ar y castell hônô. Ac alosgyssit y gastell ynteu kyn no hynny, ac yolladysit y wyr yn gyffroedic o dolur am y wyr ac am y gollet ac yn ergrunedic rac ofyn kenhaedu hyt nos y gastell Ystrat Meuruc yr hôn awnathoed Gilbert y arglôyd kyn no hynny y erchi yr castellwyr oed yno dynot ar ffysic yn borth idaô. A gôrcheitôeit y kastell a anuonassant attaô kymeint ac a 10 all- yssant y gaffel; ac 7[ô] hyt nos y deuthant attaô. Trannoeth y kynodes Gruffud uab Rys a Ryderch uab Teôdôr y ewythyr a Maredud ac Owein y veibon yu ansynôrys oc eu pebyll heb gyseiraô eu bydin,

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11 hayach ogôbyl
12 dalassit

1 ae, B.
2 Rawif, C.
3 B. C.
instigated by the devil, flocked to him suddenly, and as it were of one accord. And the Saxons, who had formerly been brought by Gilbert to fill the country, which previously, from paucity of inhabitants, was a proudly empty, they ravaged and killed, and the houses they pillaged and burned. And they extended their course and tumult as far as Penwedig, and surrounded the castle of 2 Razon, the steward 3 of Gilbert, situated in the place called Ystrad 5 Peithyll, and they fought against it and overpowered it; and after killing many therein, they burned it. When night came, they encamped at the place called Glasygrug, about a mile from the church of St. Padarn; and committed indecencies in the church, and took the cattle for food for themselves out of the b church.

The following morning they formed a design against a castle that was at Aberystwyth, imagining that they could subdue it; and thereupon Razon the steward, who was castellaine of that castle, and whose own castle had been burned, and his men c killed, moved with sorrow for his men and his loss, and trembling with fear, sent messengers by night to the castle of Ystrad Meurug, which had been before erected by Gilbert his lord, requesting the garrison there to come in haste to his assistance. And the defenders of the castle sent him as many as they could procure; and they came to him by night. The following day Gruffudd, son of Rhys, and his uncle Rhydderch, son of Tewdwr, and his sons Maredudd and Owain, indiscreetly sallied from their tents, without putting

\[\textit{almost entirely}\]

\[\textit{sanctuary.}\]

\[\textit{captured,}\]

\[\textit{gallant,}\]

\[\textit{B.}\]

\[\textit{Aadasrhed, B.}\]

\[\textit{Ac amtranoc t y boren, B.}\]

\[\textit{B.}\]

\[\textit{C.}\]
a heb ossot artýdon oc eu blaen namyn bileinlu,' 

megys cyweithas o giwtaít bobyl digygor heb lywyaéd-
yr arnunt y kymcrassant eu hynt parth a chastell 
Aber Ystôyth, yn y lle yd oed ¹ Razon ystiwart ac 
gymhorthiet gyty ac ef, heb óybot o nadunt hóy hynny 
yny deuthant hyt yn Ystrat Antarron aoed gyfaróyneb 
ar castell. Ar castell a oed ossedetic ar benn mynyd 
aoc yn llithraéd hyt yn avon Ystôyth, ac ar yr avon 
ydoed pont. Ac ual yd oedynt yn seuyll yno megys 
yn gôneuthur magneleu, ac yn medylywâ pa ffuryf y 
torrynt y castell y dyd ²[a] llithraéd haeach yny oed 
pryt naén. Ac yna ydanuones y castellwyr megys 
y mae moes gan y Efreinc gôneuthur pob peth drwy 
ystârwô; e gyrru saethydyon' hyt y bont y vickre ac 
6tynt megy o delynt hóy yn ansynhôyradâl ³dros y 
bont y gallei uarchogyon llurugaé eu kyrchu yn 
deissyfyt ae hachub. A phan welas y Brytanyeit y 
saethydyon mor leô yn kyrchu yr bont yn ansynhôyrus 
y redassant yn y erbyn gan ryedu paham mor 
amdiredus y beidynt kyrchu y bont. Ac ual ydoed 
yneill rei yn kyrchu ar rei ereill yn saethu, yna y 
kyrchaêd marchaêd llurugaé eu gynhyruus y bont. 
A rei o wyr Gruffud ae kyferbynyaêd ar y bont. Ac 
ynteu yn ⁴aruaethu eu kyrchu ⁵cynteu. Ac yna eis- 
soes y torres y march y wynëgyl. A geddy brathu y 
march y dygôydaêd. Ac yna yd aruaethod paôb a 
geddyr y lad ynteu, ae luryc ae hamdiffynnodaêd yny 
doeth neb un or vydin ae ⁶thynnu. A phan gyfodes 
ynteu y sfoes. A phan welas y gedymdeithon ef yn 

¹ Eawlf, C. Rys, D. ⁵ aruaethas gynhyruus yn, B. 
² B. ⁶ drêy, B. 
³ astudrwyd achallder ⁷ eithyr dodi yr ystondardeu or blaen 
⁴ saethu
their troops in array; and without setting up ensigns, a villain host, like a company of people without counsel, and without a commander, they took their course towards the castle of Aberystwyth, where Razon the steward was with his supporters, they not knowing it, until they came to Ystrad Antarron, which was opposite the castle. The castle was situated upon the top of a hill that shelved down to the river Ystwyth, and over the river was a bridge. And as they were standing there, making engines, and devising by what means they might make a breach in the castle, the day glided away until it was afternoon. Then the garrison, as is the manner of the French to do every thing by stratagem, sent some archers along the bridge to skirmish with them, that, in case they came imprudently over the bridge, the mailed cavalry might attack them suddenly and cut them off. And when the Britons saw the archers approaching the bridge so boldly, they indiscreetly ran to meet them, wondering that they should so confidently dare to come to the bridge. And as the one party was pressing on, and the other shooting, a mailed knight rushed violently to the bridge; and some of Gruffudd's men came to oppose him on the bridge. He essaying to attack them, his horse broke his neck, and the horse, being wounded fell down; and then every body with spears endeavoured to kill him, but his coat of mail protected him, until some of his party came and dragged him away. And when he got up, he fled; and when his companions saw him

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\(^a\) but placing the standards in front,  
\(^b\) study and prudence  
\(^c\) shot

---
ffo y ffaissant eunt eu holl. Ar Brytaniceit ae hym- 

lidyaod [hayach] hyt yggorfhalt y mynyd. a'Y doryf 
oi eisoes nys ymlidyada, namyn heb geissao na phont 
na ryt kyrmryt eu ff o aonaethant.' A phan welas y 

Ffreinc o benn y mynyd y 2 rei hynny'ynffo kyrchu 
y doryf vlaen aonaethant allad kymaint ac agatseant 
ac yna y gosgarwy ty y giotaot bobyl ar drae af 3 wlat 
o bop tu, rei ae hanifeileit gantunt rei ereill gydy 
adao pop peti namyn keissao am difgyn eu heneideu 
yn edewit yr holl wlat yn diffeith. Yggyfrug hynny 
ydanuones Henri vrenhin kenadeu at Owein uab 
Kadogaen y erchi idaol dyuuto attaol. Ac ynteu yny lle 
'Y deuth.' A phan doeth y dywaot y brenhin orthaol. 
Vykaredickaf Owein aatwaenost di y lleidryn gan 
Ruffudd uab Rys yssyd megys yn bfoedic yn erbyn' 
yn tywyssogion i. Achaol achanyss credaf i dyuot ti 
yn gydiraf gor ymi. Mi avynnaf dy uoit ti yn dywys-

saol llu gyt am mab i y orthlad Grufud uab Rys. A 

mi awnaf Lywarch uab Trahaearn yn gedymdeith it, 
kanys ynaoeh chi\ a\ e\ deu yd ymdiredaf i. A phan 
ymchoelych drachefyn mi adaolaf [y] bo\ th ti yn 
deilug. A llaenau aorue Owein or ededion ysyn, 
a chynullah llu a Llywarch gyt ac ef a mynet y 
hyt hyt yn Ystrat Tywi [y] lle y 5 tebygyd uot 
Grufud uab Rys yn trigyaol, kanys coetir [ynnyal]

---

56 Ac nyd ymlynawd y ydyin ol eu kydmieithyon 
namyn kadw y ryd ar bont arnadunt o delei ymlid 
agat\ yd arnunt wac yn borth ywy kydmieithyon.

b7 kyuo\ i\ en y erby

1 B. 2 g\ lad\ oed \ r\ e\ i\ ll, B. 
2 gy\ yr \ e\ r\ e\ i\ ll, B. 
v naeth, B.
flee, they also all fled, and the Britons pursued them almost to the declivity of the mountain. The rear body, however, did not pursue, but without seeking either bridge or ford, they took to flight. When the French, from the top of the mountain, observed these fleeing, they attacked the advanced body, and killed as many as they could find; and the throng of people was scattered about the country on every side, some having their cattle with them, others having left every thing, endeavouring to save their lives; so that the whole country was left a desert. In that interval, king Henry sent messengers to Owain, son of Cadwgan, desiring that he would come to him; and he immediately came. When he was arrived, the king said to him, 'My most beloved Owain, art thou acquainted with that thief Gruffudd, son of Rhys, who is like a fugitive before my commanders? for and because I believe thee to be a most loyal man to me, I will that thou be commander of an army, with my son, to expel Gruffudd, son of Rhys; and I will make Llywarch, son of Trahaiarn, thy companion, because I place confidence in you two; and when thou returnest back, I will properly reward thee.' And Owain rejoiced because of those promises. So he collected an army, jointly with Llywarch, and they proceeded together to the Vale of Tywi, where it was supposed that Gruffudd, son of Rhys, was staying, as

\[a/\] But the rear army did not follow their companions, but kept the ford and bridge, in case pursuit and distress should come upon them, clear, so as to be a support for their companions.

\[b/\] rises against

\[^*\] tebygyn, B.  |  \[^*\] B.

\[^*\] C.
136 BRUT Y TYWYSOGION.

oed, ac yn anaed y gerdet 1 ac yn' haed ruthraed gelynynau yndaed. A phan 2[1] 3deuth y tervyneu yr wlat, holl 4wyr Owein a mab y brenhin ac kymhorth-eit 2[1tynteu] ac anuonassant 5 eu bydinoed yr coedyd, paob 2[yny dut y] dan yr amot hwmn hyt nat arbedei neb y gledyf nac y 6r nac y wreci nac y vab nac y verch; a phy bynnag a delynt nas gochelynt heb y lad neu y grogi neu drychu y aelodeu. A phan gigleu giotaed bobyl y wlat hynny keissaed awnaethant 2[pa] ffuryf y 2gellynt gaifal amdifynn; ac uelly y glas-garter ytynt. Rei yn llechu yny coedyd, ereill yn ffo y wlaedod ereill, ereill yn keissaed amdifynn or kestyll nessaf y dathoedlynt o 7honunt; megys y dywedir y mywn Brytanaol diaereb, Y ki a lyha 8yr aryf' y brather ac ef. A gdey glasgaru yllu y dan y coedyd, ef adamweinaed y Owein ac ychydic o nifer 2[y] gyt ac ef kyrchu y coet o amgylech degwyr aphetwar vgein. Ac yn edrych a welynt oleu dynyon 2[yn ffo]. Nachaf y gellynt oleu dynyon 8[ac ýsgrybyl] yn kyrchu 10parth achastell Kaer Vyrdin lle daroed udunt gêneuthur eu hedch. Ac eu hylmli aônath hyt yn agos yr castell. A gdey eu 11dala yno ym-choelut 2[hyt] at y gedymdeithon a orac. Ygkyfrg hynny y damweinaed dyuot llu or Ffilmesiseit o Ros y Gaer Vyrdin yn erbyn mab y brenhin, a Geral 12ystiwert gyt ac 6tynt. Nachaf y rei a 13diaghyssei yn dyuot dan llef tu ar castell, ac yn menegi y 2[ry] hyseila o. Owein uab Kadegaen ac hanreithaed. A phan gigleu y Ffilmesiset hynny ennynnau awnaethant

1' a, B. 2 B. 3 deuthant, B. 4 la, B. 5 y, B. 6 gellynt cael eu, B. 7 honat, B.
it was a wild woodland, and difficult to be traversed, and in which it was easy to rush upon enemies. When they had come to the borders of the country, all the men of Owain, and the king's son, with their abettors, sent their troops into the woods, every one to his own spot, under this agreement, that no one was to spare his sword, either as to man, or woman, or boy, or girl; and that whomsoever they should lay hold of, they were not to refrain from slaying, or hanging, or cutting off his limbs. And when the common people of the country heard that, they sought in what manner they could obtain safety; and so they became scattered, some lurking in the woods, others fleeing to other countries; others seeking protection from the nearest castles, out of which they had come, as it is said in a British proverb, 'The dog will lick the weapon with which he is wounded.' After the army had been dispersed amid the woods, it happened that Owain, and with him a small number, about ninety men, entered the woods, and looking if they could see tracks of people in flight, lo! they discovered tracks of men and cattle in the direction of the castle of Caermarthen, where they had made their peace. And he pursued them to the vicinity of the castle; and having taken them there, he returned to his companions. In the mean while it happened that an army of Flemings was coming from Rhos to Caermarthen, to meet the son of the king, and Gerald the steward with them; when those who had fled were seen coming with a cry to the castle, and relating their having been pillaged and robbed by Owain, son of Cadwgan. When the Flemings heard that, they were kindled with hateful

\[
\begin{align*}
1 & \ y \ glaeyle, \ B. \ C. \\
2 & \ D. \\
3 & \ tu, \ B. \\
11 & \ daly, \ B. \\
12 & \ wasnaythwr, \ D. \\
13 & \ diagassei, \ B. 
\end{align*}
\]
o gassaul gyghoruynt yn erbyn Owain o achaes y mynych godyant awnathoed kedyndeithon Owain udunt kyn no hynny. Ac o annogedigaeth Geralt Ystiwert y gors y llosgassei Owain y gastell ac adugassei y dreis Nest y wrerie [ae hysbeili] ae anreith. Y ymlit aorugant 2 heb debygu bot gorthoneybed ida6. Owain’ a gymeryth y hynt yn araf. Ac bynt eu gan y ymlit ef adoethant yn ebrwyd hyt y lle yd oed ef ar anreith ganta6. A phan welas kedyndeithon Owain diruad luossogrwyd yn y hynlil, dywedut a snaethant ortha6, llyma luossogrwyd yn ymlit heb allu o neb ym wrthlad ac bynt. 1 [Ac] atteb udunt a snaeth na sainheoch heb 1[ef] achaes, bydinoed y Flemisseat ynt. A gaeedy dywedut hynny o neb wn gynnoryf eu kyrchu a wnaeth. A diodef y kynnorwyf awnaethant yn orawl; gaeedy betho saethu o hop tu y dygwydyd Owain yn vrahedic. A gaeedy y dygwydyd-ael ef a yd ymchocla6d y gedyndeithon ar ffo. A phan gigleu Lywarch ab Trhaearn hynny ymchoelut ef ac eyr drachefn awnaeth y wlat. A gaeedy y lad ef y kynhalad y vrodyr y ram ef o Powys eithyr yr hyyn a dugassei Owain kyn no hynny gan Maredud uab Bledyn, nyt amgen 4 Kereinauc yr henn oed ciada6 Madoc uab Ridit kyn no hynny. Ac enweu y vrodyr yw y rei hyyn 1[nyt amgen], Madoc ab Cadogauon o Wennliuen uerch Ruffud ab Kynan; ac Einan uab Kadogauon o Sanan uerch 5 Dyfynwali; ar trydyd oed 6 ‘rgan uab Kadogauon o Elly6 uerch Kedinor uab Gollwyn 5y gor a vu bennaf arglloyd

* a’* ychydic aediengys or a oed gyth ac ef.
* b*’ twywyssave Dývet.

1 B.
2 ac Owain heb dybygu bot
3 kynhelis, B.
4 Kereinmôn, B.
gorthenebed ida6, B.
grudge against Owain, on account of the frequent vexations formerly caused to them by the friends of Owain; and incited by Gerald the steward, the man whose castle had been burned by Owain, and whose wife Nest had been violently carried away, with spoils and booty, they went in pursuit. Not expecting any opposition, Owain took his course slowly; and they, in pursuing him, came speedily to the spot where he was with his booty. When the companions of Owain saw an immense multitude pursuing them, they said to him, 'Behold a multitude pursuing us, without our being able to oppose them.' And he replied to them, 'Fear not,' said he, 'for they are the troops of the Flemings.' And after he had said that, being in no way disturbed, he attacked them; and they bore the assault bravely. After discharging arrows on both sides, Owain fell wounded, and when he had fallen, his companions fled away. When Llywarch, son of Trahaian, heard that, he returned with his men to his own country. After his death his brothers held his share of Powys, except what Owain had formerly taken from Maredudd, son of Bleddyn; to wit, Caereinion, which before then was the property of Madog, son of Rhirid. And these are the names of his brothers, to wit, Madog, son of Cadwgan, by Gwenllian, daughter of Gruffudd, son of Cynan; and Einon, son of Cadwgan, by Sanan, daughter of Dyfnwal; and the third was Gwrgant, son of Cadwgan, by Ellyw, daughter of Cedivor, son of Collwyn, the man who was supreme lord over the country of

a/8 a few that were with him made their escape.
b/8 prince of Dyved.

5 Dyfnwal, D. 7 Ello, D.
6 Morgant, B. C. D. 8 D.
ar wlat Dyfet.' Petweryd uu Henri uab Kadogasun or Ffranges 1[yureic] uerch 2Pictot twywyssact or Ffreinc, ac o honno y bu uab arall ida a elwit Gruffud. Y whechet vu Maredyd o Euron uerch Hoedlyw ab Kadogasun ab Elstan. A gædy hynny yd ymaruolles Einaon uab Kadogasun uab Bledyn, a Gruffud uab Maredud ab Bledyn y gyf y ðyn kyrc ambenn kastell Uchtrut uab Etwin ac oed gefynderd y Vledyn vrenhin. Kanys Iweryd mam Owein ac Uchtrut uerch Etwin 3[vrenin Tegingl], a Bledyn uab Kynlyn uedynt vraet a chwaer un dat ac nyt vn vam. Kanys Agharat verch Varedud uab Owein oed vam Vledyn, a Chynvyn ab Gwerstan oed 4y tat ell deu. Ar castell rydyweddassam ni a oed yny lle aelwit Kymer ym Meinroyd. Kanys Kadogasun uab Bledyn a rodassei Veironnyd a Chefiailce y Uchtrut uab Etwin dan amot y yot yn gywir ida ac y veibon ac yn ganhorthog ynerbyn y holl elynyon. Ac ynteu oed ðrthwynebo ac ymladgar ynerbyn Kadogasun ae veibon. A gædy colli Owein heb debygu gallu dim o veibon Kadogasun aunaeth ef y dywededic castell. Ac ðynteu adywedassam ni a vry drôi sorr a gyrechassant y castell, ac ae llosgassant. A gædy fo rei or gêrenchaithwet adyuet ereill attunt ðynteu y hedoc, 1[ac] achub aonathant Veironnyd a Chefiailce a Phenllyn ae rannu y rygtunt. Ac y Rufud uab Maredud y deuth Kefiailce, a 5[Maoduy] a hanner Penllyn. 2[Meirironnyd] 6ar ranner arall y Penllyn y veibon Kadogasun uab Bledyn. Ygkyfrôg hynny y teruynod y vledyn yn vlin ac yn atcas y gan baôp.

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1 B.
2 Picot de Sai, D.
3 E.
Dyved; the fourth was Henry, son of Cadwgan, by the French woman, his wife, daughter of Pictot, a French prince, and by her he had another son named Gruffudd; the sixth was Maredudd, by Euron, daughter of Hoedlyw, son of Cadwgan, the son of Elstan. After that, Einon, son of Cadwgan, son of Bleddyn, and Gruffudd, son of Maredudd, son of Bleddyn, joined together to make an attack upon the castle of Uchtryd, son of Edwin, who was cousin to king Bleddyn, for Iweryd, the mother of Owain and Uchtryd, the sons of Edwin, king of Tegeingl, and Bleddyn, son of Cynvyn, were sister and brother, by the same father, but not by the same mother; as Angharad, daughter of Maredudd, son of Owain, was the mother of Bleddyn; and Cynvyn, son of Gwerystan, was the father of both. And the castle, of which we have spoken, was at Cymmer in Meirionydd; for Cadwgan, son of Bleddyn, had given Meirionydd and Cyveiliog to Uchtryd, son of Edwin, under an agreement that he should be faithful to him and to his sons, and come to his assistance against all his enemies; but he was an adversary and hostile to Cadwgan and his sons. It was when he lost Owain, not supposing that the sons of Cadwgan could accomplish any thing, that he made the said castle; and the others, mentioned by us above, in a pique, attacked the castle and burned it. And after some of the garrison had fled, and some had come to them in peace, they obtained Meirionydd, Cyveiliog, and Penllyn, and divided them among them; Cyveiliog came to Gruffudd, son of Maredudd, with Mawddwy and half of Penllwyn; Meirionydd, and the other half of Penllyn, to the sons of Cadwgan, son of Bleddyn. In the mean while the year terminated vexatiously and untowardly to every body.

* B. C. E. Machdwy, D. Ma- |

\* Not in D.
MCXIV. Y vloydyn rac óyneb y bu uaró Gilbert uab Rickert [och nychdaót a chleuyt]. A Henri vren-hin a drigys òd yn Normandi o achaint o bot ryfel y rygtaó a brenhin Ffreinc. Ac velly y tervynaód y vloydyn homno.

MCXV. Y vloydyn rac óyneb y magóty annundeb y róg Howel uab Ithel aoed arglóyd ar Ros a Rywynaó a meibon Owain uab Edwin, [nyt amgen], Gronó a Ridit a Llywarch y vrodyr y rei ereill. A Howel [ap Ithel] aannones kenadéu at Varedud uab Bledyn a防护 Owain uab Edwin [nyt amgen] Madow a Einaén y eryméith udunt [y] dyuot yn borth ñdaó. Kanys ce hamdifyn òntyen aé kahnhal-edigaeth yd oed ef yn kynhal [yn] y gyfian or wlat adathoed y daf ñd o. Ac òntyen pan glyfysant y òrthrymu ef bo veibon Owain a gynnallant eu gyfer y kiedyndeth y daf y doeth, kymeint aé a gaféynt ynh baraot ual yn amgylech pedwar can ãr. Ac òd yr aethant' yn y erbyn [ef] y Dyffryn Clóyd yr hynn a oed wlat [y] udunt hó. Ac òntyen a gynnallant y gyro gyfer ac òd Veitrut eu hewhyth, a doyn y gyro ac ònty y Ffreinc o Gaer Llion yn borth udunt [aorugant]. Ac òntyen agyfaruuant a Howel a Maredud a meibon Kadegaon ac kymhorthet: a gôedy dechreu brôydyr ymlad o bop tu aõnaethant

n/7 Ririt a Llywarch ac ev brodyr. 8 y lleill meibyon Ywein ap Edwin ap Gronó.

b/9 Gan Owain ap Edwin

c/10 meibion Oweýn ap Edwyn

d/10 meibion Veitrut ev kephynderw

1 B. C.  
2 B.  
3 D.  
4 ac doeth, B.  
5 y, B.  
6 ydoethant, B.  
7 ðeð, B.  
8 ylell  
9 y ðeð, B.  
10 y ðeð, B.
1114. The ensuing year, Gilbert, son of Rickert, died of a long languishment and illness. And king Henry remained in Normandy, because a war existed between him and the king of France. And thus ended that year.

1115. The ensuing year a dissension arose between Howel, son of Ithel, who was lord of Rhos and Rhyvonioig, and the sons of Owain, son of Edwin, namely, Goronwy, Rhirid, and Llywarch, and the other brothers. And Howel sent messengers to Maredudd, son of Bleddyn, and to the sons of Cadwgan, son of Bleddyn, namely, Madog and Einon, requesting them to come to his assistance, because by their protection and support he held that portion of the country, which had come to his share. They, when they heard that he was oppressed by the sons of Owain, collected their men and their friends together, as many as they found prepared, about four hundred men; and went against him to the vale of Clwyd, which was a district belonging to them. And the others assembled their men along with their uncle Uchtrud, bringing with them the French from Caerleon to aid them; and they met Howel and Maredudd, and the sons of Cadwgan, with their auxiliaries. When the battle had commenced, they fought bitterly on

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a' 7 Rhirid and Llywarch and their brothers. 8 the others, the sons of Owain, son of Edwin, son of Goronwy.

b' 8 by Owain, son of Edwin,

c' 10 to the son of Owain, son of Edwin.

d' 10 the sons of Uchtrud their cousin,

yn chæer. Ac yny diwed y kymërth meibon Owain ac kedymdeithon \[eu ffo\], òedy llad Llywarch uab Owain a Iorwerth uab Nud gër deôr enwaæ eod, a òedy llad llawer a brathu lliaæs yd ymcholassant yn orwac drachefyn. A òedy brathu Howel \[ap Ithel\] yny wrôôdyr y ducôyt adref. Ac ympenn y ð deugeinuuet diwarnaêt y by uarô. Ac yna ydymchæel-\[a\d Maredud a meibon Kadogæn adref, heb luyasu goresgyyn y wlat rac y Ffreinc kyt keffynt y vudugolyæth.

MCXVI. Y vloydyn rac ôynæb y by uarô \[Mercher- darch, y brenhin pennaf o Iwerdon yn gylfaen o luossogryd a budugolyæth.\]

MCXVII. Y vloydyn arall òedy hynny yd aruæth-\[a\d Henri vrenhin ymchæelut y Loeger wedy hed-\ychu y rygtaæ abrenhin Freinc, a gorchemyn a oruc yr mordôwyur kyweiraæ lloegu idæ. A òedy parattoi y lloegu anuon a wnaeth y deu uab yn un or lloegu, un o honunt aanyssit or vrenhines y wrec priæt. Ac o hænæ ydod y tadaæl obeith oe vot \[yn urenhin\] yn gæledychu ynh ol y dat. A mab arall o orderch idæ, ae yn uerch a llawer o wyr maær gyt a òynæu. Ac o wraed arbænic amgylch deucant, y rei a ð debygynt eu' bot yn deilygaf o garyat plant y brenhin. Ac ef a rodeut udunt y llog oreu adiogæf nodæfey y mor donnæ ar moryon ymhaetloed. A òedy eu mynet yr llog dech-\[reu nos diruaær gyffroï aoruc y mor donnæ dryy eu kymell o dymhaetlaæl wrodô a dryedrub; ¹\[ac yna y kyfaruu y llog a chreigaæl garrec aoed yn dirgel

\[1\] B. ¹caffont, B.
\[2\] D. ²Mercherdach, C. D.
\[3\] deugeint, B. ³oludoed, B.
both sides; and in the end, the sons of Owain and
their friends took to flight, after the slaughter of
Llywarch, son of Owain, and Iorwerth, son of
Nudd, a brave and renowned man; and after killing
many, and wounding numbers, they returned back
empty. Howel, son of Ithel, having been wounded
in the battle, was carried home, and at the end of
the fortieth day he died. And thereupon Maredudd,
and the sons of Cadwgan, returned home without
daring to subdue the country, because of the French,
though they had obtained the victory.

1116. The ensuing year died Murcherdach, the
supreme king of Ireland, abounding in prosperity and
victories.

1117. The next year after that, king Henry re-
solved upon returning to England, after peace had
been made between him and the king of France; and
he commanded the seamen to prepare ships for him.
And after the ships had been made ready, he sent
his two sons in one of the ships;—one of them born
of the queen, his married wife, of whom he enter-
tained the paternal hope that he would reign as
king after his father; the other son was by his
concubine; also one daughter, and many great men
along with them, and about two hundred principal
women, who were deemed most worthy of the af-
faction of the king's children. The best ship was
assigned to them, and one which would most safely
bear the sea-waves, and the maritime storms. After
they had gone on board the ship at the beginning
of night, the sea breakers were dreadfully agitated,
being driven by the tempestuous current and broken
surge, and in consequence the ship met with a
dan y toneu heb o' ybot yr logwyw, ac y torres y llog genti yn drylleu, ac y bodes y meibon ar nifer aoded y gyt ac æynt hyt na diegis neb o nadunt. Ar brenhin aeskynassei y myôn llog arall yn y hol. A chyt gyffroi o diruaôryon dymhestleu y mordonneu, eisoes ¹ef a diegâd' yr tir. A phan gigleu ryfodi y veibon drôc ydaeth arnaô. Ac ygkyfrôg hynny y ²teruynôys y vloýdyn honno.

MCXVIII. Y vlôydyn rac oyneb y priodes Henri vrenhin merch neb un ³dywyssaôc or Almaen kynys kyn no hynny ⁴géddy marô merch y Moel Côlom y w eic ⁴a aruerassei yn wastat o ⁵orderchu.' A phan doeth yr haf rac oyneb y kyffroes Henri diruaô greulaôn lu yn erbyn goyr Powys, nyt amgen Maredud uab Bledyn ac Einaôn ⁶a Madâc a Morgan meibon Kadôgaôn uab Bledyn. A phan glywsson ynteu hynny, anuon kenadeu aorugant at Ruffud uab Kynan ⁷a oed yn kynal ynys' Von, y erwynneit idaô vot yn gyt aruoll ac ëynt yn erbyn y brenhin ual y gelynnt warchadô yn diofyn ynyalôch y gôl. Ac ynteu drôty gynhal hedôch ar brenhin, adwyat ⁸y foënt hûy y deruyneu y gyfoeth ef, y parei y hyspeilaô ac hanreithaô ac y gôrthôynebai. A phan oyuUaredud a meibon Kadôgaôn hynny, kymryt kygor

"7 y baussi merch Moelcolum y'n orderch ydaw ac y baussi varw.
"8 ap.

²' efe a dienghis, B.
²teruynôd, B.
²duc, D.
²yd, B.
rocky stone, that was concealed under the waves, unknown to the sailors, whereby the ship was broken in pieces; and the children, with the retinue that accompanied them, were drowned, so that not one escaped. The king had embarked in another ship in its rear; and though the sea-breakers were agitated by dreadful tempests, nevertheless he escaped to land; and when he understood that his sons were drowned, he was grieved. And in the mean while that year terminated.

1118. The ensuing year, king Henry married the daughter of a certain prince of Germany, as before then, after the death of his wife, the daughter of Malcolm, he had constantly accustomed himself to concubinage. When the ensuing summer came, king Henry raised an immense and cruel army against the men of Powys, namely, Maredudd, son of Bleddyn, and Einon, and Madog, and Morgan, sons of Cadwgan, son of Bleddyn. And when they heard that, they sent messengers to Gruffudd, son of Cynan, who held the isle of Mona, requesting that he would become confederate with them against the king, that they might be enabled, without fear, to guard the fastnesses of the country. Then he, to maintain peace with the king, said that, if they came to the borders of his dominion, he would cause them to be despoiled and plundered, and would oppose them. And when Maredudd, and the sons of Cadwgan, were made acquainted with that, they took

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a' 7 the daughter of Malcolm had been his concubine, and had died.

b 8 son of

c 7 lord

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5 orderchadeu, B.
6 o, B.
7 D.
8 B.
awnawethant. Ac yn y kygor y kaössant [gêarch] adaö teruyneu y gôlat elumein, a chymryt eu hamdiffyn yndunt. Ar brenhin ae luoed adynessassant y deruyneu Powys. Ac yna ydamonones Maredud uab Bledyn ychydic o saethydyon [o weisson] ieueine y gyuerbnyeit y brenhin myôn gorôthallt goedaëc ynyal ffôrd ydoed yn dyuot, val y gelliyn t a saethu ac ergydyeu wneuthur kynnôryf ar y llu. Ac ef adamweinaöd ynyr aôr ydaethod y gôyr ieueine hynny yr gorôthallt 2[ynyal] dyuot yno y brenhin ae llu. Ar gôyr ieueine hynny a erbynnyassant yno y brenhin ae llu; 3droy diruaör gynôryf ' 4gollôg saethen [ac ergydyon] ym plith y llu a wnaethant. A gôedy llad alässer a brathu eriill, vn or gôyr ieueine a dynnaöd y vôa ae a ellygôd saeth ym plith y llu. A honno a dygoëd yôgkedernit arueu y brenhin gyferbyyn ae gallon, heb ôybot yr 6gôyr ae byrysaöd ac nyt argwywedaöd y saeth yr brenhin rac daet yr arueu, kanys llurrygaöd oed namin treillô aoruc y saeth 2[a datlannu] drachefyn 2[yar] yr arueu. Ac ofynhau yn uatr a wnaeth y brenhin, a diruaö 6aruthder a gymerth yndaö ym gymeint haech a phei 7breithit trwydaö. Ac erchi yr lluoed a ònaeth bebylyyaö, agofyn 8aoruc py‘ rei a oedynt mor ehôfyn ae gyrchu ef 9yn ym le<u>e’ a hynnny. A dywedut awnaethpôyt idaö mac rai o wyr ieueine a anuon-assisit y gan Varedud uab Bledyn awnaethod hynnny. Ac anuon awnaeth attunt genadeu y erchi udunt dyuot attaö droy gygreir. Ac òysten a doethant. A gôfyn a wnaeth udunt pôy ac hanuonassei yno. A dywedut a ònaethant mac Maredud; a gôfyn udunt

...a10 rei or llu...

1 C. 4gollôg, B.
2 B. 5gôr, B.
3 athrûy oôrîd accynôryf, B. 6aruthder, B.

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counsel; and in their counsel they resolved to guard
the boundaries of their own country, and take up
their defence within them. And the king with his
hosts drew near to the boundaries of Powys. Then
Maredudd, son of Bleddyn, sent a few archers, young
men, to intercept the king, in a wild woody and
steep cliff, the way he was to come, so as with
arrows and missiles, to cause a disturbance in the
army. And it happened, at the time when these
young men had come to the wild cliff, that the king
and his army arrived there; and these young men
received the king and his army there; and with very
great tumult they discharged arrows and missiles
among the army. And after killing many, and
wounding others, one of the young men drew his
bow, and discharged an arrow among the army,
which struck the armour of the king opposite his
heart, unknown to the man who discharged it; but
the arrow did no harm to the king, from the good-
ness of his armour, for he was mailed, and the arrow
turned and rebounded back from the armour. And
the king became greatly frightened, and was almost
as much astounded, as if he had been shot through.
He then ordered the troops to encamp; and enquired
who were those so bold as to attack him thus gallantly.
They informed him, they were some young men, who
had been sent by Maredudd, son of Bleddyn, that
did it. He then despatched messengers to them,
requesting them to come to him under a truce; and
they came. He asked, who had sent them there;
and they replied that it was Maredudd. He asked

\[a^{10}\] some of the army,

\(^{7}\) brathassit, B.
\(^{8}\) pe, B.
\(^{9}\) mor leb, B.
\(^{10}\) B.
aônæth a wydynt 1py le yd oed Uaredud yna. Ac atteb awnaethant y gôdynt. Ac erchi awnaeth ynteu y Uaredud dyuot y hedoch. Ac yna y doeth Maredu a meibon Kadogawôn y hedoch y brenhin. A gôdy hedychu y rygtunt 2yd ymchaelaeth y brenhin y Lloegr drwy adad deg mil o warthec yn dreth ar Powys. Ac uelly y tervynaeth y vloedyd honno.

MCXX. Ugein mlyned a chant a mil oet oed Crist pan ladaeth Gruffud ab Rys ab Tedor Ruffud uab 3Trahæarn.

MCXXI. Y vloedyd rac cyneb y bu uarlo Einaôn uab Kadogawôn y gôr aed yn kynhal rann o Powys a Meironyd y wlat adugasæi ef y gan Uchtrut uab Etwin. 4Ac òth y agheu y kymynnaeth y Varedud [y vrawt, aphan doeth y wereskyn y òlat y gôrhladogyt ef y gan Varedud] uab Bledyn y ewythyr. Ac yna y gellygyt Ithel uab Ridit o garchar Henri vrenhin. A phan doeth y geissaeth ran o Powys ni chauas dim. A phan gigleu Gruffud ab Kynan ry wrthlad Maredu ab Kadogawôn o Varedud uab Bledyn y ewythyr, annon a wnaeth 5Kadwalladyr ac Owain y uelbon a diruaeth lu gantunt hyt ym Meironnyd, a deyn awnaethant holl dynyon y wlat o honei' ac holl da gyf ac òynt hyt ym Llyyn. Ac odyna kynullaeth lu awnaethant ac araethu all-dudaeth honi' aeth Powys. A heb allu 7kyfleñi eu

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1 pa, B.
2 yr, B.
3 Sulhaçarn, C. Talhaçarn, D.
4 "C.
them if they knew where Maredudd then was; and they answered that they did know. He then requested that Maredudd would come to make peace. Thereupon Maredudd and the sons of Cadwgan came under the king’s peace. After peace had been made between them, the king returned to England, levying ten thousand head of cattle as a tribute upon Powys. And thus that year ended.

1120. One thousand one hundred and twenty was the year of Christ, when Gruffudd, son of Rhys, son of Tewdwr, killed Gruffudd, son of Trhaiaarn.

1121. The ensuing year, Einon, son of Cadwgan, died,—the person who held a part of Powys and Meirionydd, the country which he had taken from Uchtryd, son of Edwin, and which at his death he bequeathed to Maredudd, his brother; and when he came to take possession of the country, he was expelled by Maredudd, son of Bleddyn, his uncle. And then Ithel, son of Rhirid, was liberated from the prison of king Henry; and when he came to claim a part of Powys, he obtained nothing. When Gruffudd, son of Cynan, heard that Maredudd, son of Cadwgan, had been expelled by his uncle Maredudd, son of Bleddyn, he sent Cadwalader and Owain, his sons, with a very large army into Meirionydd, and they took out of it all the men of the country, and all their property with them into Lleyn. And from thence they collected an army, intending to carry off the inhabitants of the whole country of Powys;

\[ a^8 \] And Maredudd, son of Bleddyn, his cousin, came; and Ithel, son of Rhirid, son of Bleddyn, was liberated from the prison of king Henry.
haruedyt ydymchoelassant drachesyn. Ac yna yd- ymaruolles Maredud uab Bledyn a meibon Kadogawd uab Bledyn y gyt ac y diffeithassant y rann vloya o gyfoeth Llywarch uab Trahaearn, o achaos nerthu o honaö veibon Grufad ab Kynan ac ymaruoll ac 6ynt.

MCXXII. Y vloedyd rac 6yneb y lladaöd 'Grufad uab' Maredud ab Bledyn Ithel ab Ridit ab Bledyn y 2gyfnderor 3yggoyd bMaredud y dat.' Ac yno1 ychydic o amser wedi hynny y lladaöd Catwallaöd ab Grufad ab Kynan y tri ewythyr, nyt amgen Gronö a Ridit a Meilyr meibon Owein ab Edwin. Kanys Agharat uerch Owein ab Edwin oed wreic Ruffud ab Kynan, a honno oed vam Katwallaöd ac Owein a Chatwaladyr, a llaer o verchet. Yny vloedyd honno y mag6yt teruysc y röG Morgan a Maredud meibon Katwgaöd uab Bledyn. Ac yny teruysc honno y lladaöd Morgan ac laö chunan Varedud y vraöt.

MCXXIII. Y vloedyd rac 6yneb 3yd ymchoelaöd Henri vrenhin o Normandi wedy hedychu y rygtaö 4ar neb y buasseei teruysc ac 56ynt kyn no hynny.

MCXXIV. Y vloedyd rac 6yneb y gérthlaöyt Grufad uab Rys or kyrfran o dir a rodassei y brenhin idaö weddy y gyhudaö yn wiryon heb y haedu o honaö or Ffreinc aoedyn yn kyt bress6ylaö ac ef. Yn diwed y vloedyd honno y bu uarö Daniel uab Sulyen escob Mynyö, y gör a oed gymodred(r y röG Gwyned

Not in C.D.
*Not in E.
1v' tat Ithael a oed vrowt y Varedud.
but without being able to fulfil their purpose, they returned back. And then Maredudd, son of Bleddyn, and the sons of Cadwgan, son of Bleddyn, combined together, and ravaged the greatest part of the territory of Llywarch, son of Trahairem, because he had assisted the sons of Gruffudd, son of Cynan, and combined with them.

1122. The ensuing year, ¹Gruffudd, son of Maredudd, son of Bleddyn, slew his cousin Ithel, son of Rhirid, son of Bleddyn, in the presence of his father Maredudd.' And, a little time afterwards, Cadwallon, son of Gruffudd, son of Cynan, slew his three uncles, to wit, Goronwy, Rhirid, and Meilyr, the sons of Owain, son of Edwin. For, Angharad, daughter of Owain, son of Edwin, was the wife of Gruffudd, son of Cynan; and she was the mother of Cadwallon and Owain and Cadwalader, and of many daughters. In that year, a disturbance arose between Morgan and Maredudd, the sons of Cadwgan, son of Bleddyn; and in that disturbance, Morgan killed Maredudd, his brother, with his own hands.

1123. The ensuing year, king Henry returned from Normandy, having made peace with those with whom he had had dissension previously.

1124. The ensuing year, Gruffudd, son of Rhys, was expelled from the portion of land which the king had given him, after he had been innocently and undeservedly accused by the French, who were jointly dwelling with him. In the end of that year died Daniel, son of Sulien, bishop of Menevia, the man who had been arbitrator between Gwynedd and

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¹ WYNKL, B.  ² C.
² E.


MCXXVI. Y vloedy'n goedy hynny a y gôrthladoît Maredud uab Llywarch oe wlat, y gôr a ladaôd mab Meuruc y gefynderô. Ac a dallaôd meibon Griffri y deu gefynderô ereill.' A Ieuaf uab Owein 3[a e gôrthladaôd ac y ny diwed ae llaðaôd.]

MCXXVII. Y vloedy'n rac 6yneb y llas Iorwoeth uab Llywarch 1[y] gan Llywelyn uab Owein ym Powys. Ychydic 6edy hynny y dyspeilôt Llywelyn uab Owein oe lygeit ac geilleu y gan Uaredud uab Bledyn. Yn y vloedy' honno y llas Ieuaf uab Owein

4' 4 y lladaðd Lliwelyn ap Ywein Varedud ap Llywarch wedy y dehol vy wlat y gwr aladassei Meuryc y geuynderw, ac a dynnassei lygeit Maredud a Griffri y deu geuyndyrw, ac adallasse y deu vroder.

5' 5 a dallawt ý dev vroder ac a y deholas or wlat, ac ý llas wynt.
Powys, in the trouble between them; and there was none of them who could find blame or dispraise in him, for he was peaceful, and beloved by all; he was likewise the archdeacon of Powys.

1125. The ensuing year, Gruffudd, son of Maredudd, son of Bleddyn, died. And then Llywelyn, son of Owain, was blinded by his uncle, Maredudd, son of Bleddyn, brother to his grandfather, who delivered him into the hands of Blen, son of Ieuan, the man who sent him to prison to the castle of Brygge. At the end of that year, Morgan, son of Cadwgan, died at Cyprus, in returning from Jerusalem, after having taken the cross and gone to Jerusalem, on account of his having killed his brother Maredudd.

1126. The ensuing year, Maredudd, son of Llywarch, was expelled from his country; the man who killed his cousin, the son of Meurug, and who blinded his two other cousins, the sons of Griffri. It was Ieuan, son of Owain, who expelled him, and ultimately killed him.

1127. The ensuing year, Iorwerth, son of Llywarch, was killed by Llywelyn, son of Owain, in Powys. A little while afterwards, Llywelyn, son of Owain, was deprived of his eyes and testicles, by Maredudd, son of Bleddyn. In that year, Ieuav, son of Owain,

\[a/\] Llywelyn, son of Owain, slew Maredudd, son of Llywarch, after driving him to his country—the man who had killed his cousin Meurug, and had put out the eyes of his two other cousins, Maredudd and Griffri, and had blinded his two brothers.

\[b/\] who blinded his two brothers, and expelled them from the country, and killed them.
y gan veibon Llywarch uab Owein y gefyndero. Yn 
diwed y vloydyn honno a y llas Madae uab Llyw-
arch' y gan Ueuruc y gefyndero 1 uab Ridit.

mcxxviii. Yn diwed y vloydyn rac 6yneb ydyseipl-
Oyt Meuruc uab Ridit oe deu lygat ac dey gell.

mcxxix. Y vloydyn rac 6yneb y llas lorwoerth uab 
Owein. Yn y vloydyn honno y llas 2 Kadegaon uab 
Gruffud a Kynan 3 [Ymanheidwy] y gan Gadegaon 
uab Grono ab Owein y gefyndero, b ac Einaen uab 
Owein. Ychydic wed y hynny y bu uar6 Maredud ab 
Bledyn tegoch a diogeloch holl Powys ae handifyn 
wedy kymryt iachwyad benyt ar y gorf, a gleindit 
ediurech yny yspryt, a chymyn, corff Crist, ac oleb 
a ghe hin.

mcxxx. 4 [Yny pedair blyned wedy hynny, nyt 
amgen no] deg mlyned arhugain a chant a mil oed 
oet Crist pan vub bedeir blyned ar vn tu heb gahel 
neb ystorya or aellit y garchad 5 [y] dan gof.

mcxxxiv. Ar vloydyn rac 6yneb y bu uar7 Henry 
uab Gilim bastard brenhin Lloegyr a Chymry ar 
holl ynyss y am hynny yn Normandy 6 y trydyd dyd 
o vis Racuyr.' Ac yny ol ynteu y kymrth Esteunyn 
o Bles y nei goron y deyarnas y dreis, ac y darest-ygaid yn traol ida6 holl Deheu Lloegyr.

mcxxxv. Y vloydyn rac 6yneb y llas Rickert uab 
Gilbert y gan Uorgan ab Owein; gledy hynny y 
kyfffoes Owein a Chatwaladyr veibon Gruuffud uab

a 7 a Llywarch alas a Madoc yvab
b 8 ap

1 ap Owain, E.
2 Cadwallawn, C. D.
3 C. 'yn nanhevdwy, D.
4 C.
was killed by the sons of Llywarch, son of Owain, his cousin. In the end of that year, a Madog, son of Llywarch, was killed by his cousin Meurug, b son of Rhirid.'

1128. In the close of the ensuing year, Meurug, son of Rhirid, was deprived of both his eyes, and both his testicles.

1129. The ensuing year, Iorwerth, son of Owain, was killed. In that year Cadwgan, son of Gruffudd, son of Cynan, was killed a at Nanheudwy by his cousin Cadwgan, son of Goronwy, son of Owain, and Einon, son of Owain. A little after that Mareudd, son of Bleddyn, died—the ornament and safety and defence of all Powys, after undergoing salvatory penance of his body, and sanctity of repentance in his spirit, and the communion of the Body of Christ, and extreme unction.

1130. 4 Four years after that, that is to say, 5 one thousand one hundred and thirty was the year of Christ, when there were four successive years without any story to be found, that could be preserved in memory.

1134. And the ensuing year, Henry, son of William the Bastard, king of England and Wales, and of all the island besides, died in Normandy, on the third day of the month of December. 6 And after him his nephew, Stephen of Blois, took the crown of the kingdom by force, and bravely brought all the South of England under his sway.

1135. The ensuing year, Rickert, son of Gilbert, was slain by Morgan, son of Owain. After that, Owain and Cadwalader, the sons of Gruffudd, son of Cynan,
Kynan dirnaér greulafon lu y Geredigfaen y goyr a oed degoch yr holl Vrytanyeit ae diogeloch ae rydít ae kedernit, y goyr a oedynt deu arderchaé vren-hin a deu haelon. Deu diofn deu leó déron deu detwydyon. Deu hydron. Deu doethon. Diogelwyr yr eglisyseu ae hardemyllwr. Ac amdiffynnwyr y tlodyon; llofrudyon y gelynyny, hedychwyr yr rei ymladgar; dofyodron y gwwrthwynebwywr; y diogelaf naéd y baéd or afei attunt; y goyr a oedynt yn rac rynhau o nerroed eneideu a chyrf. Ac yn kyt gynhal ymyn holl deyrnas y Brytanyeit. Y rei hynny ar yruthur gyntaf alosgassant gastell Géaltèr [de Bec]. Ac yna wedy kyllfroí eu hadaned yd ymladysasant a chastell Aber Ystóyth ac y llosgassant. A chyt a Howel uab Maredud a Madaóc uab Idnerth, a deu uab Howel nyt amgen Maredud a Rys a llosgassant gastell Rickert Dylaman a chastell Dinerth, a chastell Kaer (jedros. Ac oedyna yd’ ymchosellassant adref. Yn diwed y vloedyon honno y doethant eilweith y Geredigfaen, a chyt ac oyny amylner lu o detholedig yon ymladwy ual amgylch whemil o bedyt adant. Ac yn borth udunt y deuth Gruffud uab Rys a Howel uab Maredud o Vrèechinaòc a Madaóc uab Idnerth, a deu uab Howel uab Maredud. Ar rei hynny oll yn gyfun a gyweirassant y bydinoed y Aber Dyui. Ac yn y herbyn y deuth. Ysteuyn gûnstably [y dref] a Robert uab Martin, a meibon Geralt ystiwert a Gölym ap Orc] ar holl Flemisseit, ar holl uarchogyon ar holl Ffreinc o

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1 oedynt, B.  
2 urenhined, B.  
3 hardelwyrm, B.  
D.  
5 yr, B.  
6 yd, B.
led a large and cruel army into Ceredigion;—the men who were the ornament of all the Britons, their safety, their liberty, and their strength; the men who were two noble and two generous kings; two dauntless ones; two brave lions; two blessed ones; two eloquent ones; two wise ones; protectors of the churches, and their champions; the defenders of the poor; the slayers of the foes; the pacifiers of the quarrelsome; the tamers of antagonists; the safest refuge to all who should flee to them; the men who were pre-eminent in energies of souls and bodies; and jointly upholding in unity the whole kingdom of the Britons. They on the first onset burned the castle of Walter de Bec; and then, having moved their wings, they fought against the castle of Aberystwyth and burned it; and along with Howel, son of Maredudd, and Madog, son of Idnerth, and the two sons of Howel, to wit, Maredudd and Rhys, they burned the castle of Rickert de la Mere, and the castle of Dinerth, and the castle of Caerwedros; and afterwards they returned home. In the close of that year they came a second time into Ceredigion, having with them a numerous army of choice combatants, about six thousand fine infantry, and two thousand one hundred cavalry in armour. And to their aid came Gruffudd, son of Rhys, and Howel, son of Maredudd of Brecheiniog, and Madog, son of Idnerth, and the two sons of Howel, son of Maredudd. And all those conjointly drew up their troops at Aber Dyvi. And to oppose them came Stephen the constable of the town, and Robert, son of Martin, and the sons of Gerald the steward, and William son of Ore, and all the Flemings, and all the marchers, and all the French from Aber Nedd.
Aber Ned hyt yn Aber Dyfi. A gôedy kyrchu y wôydyr ac ymlad yn greulaen o bop tu y kymrtheyr y Fflemisseit ar Nornanyeit eu ffo herôyd eu harueredic defaot. A gôedy llad rei o nadunt, a llosgi ereill, a thrychu traet meirch ereill,' a dêyn ereill ygkeithiwiwet a bodi y ran wôyaf megys ynvwydyon yn yr avon. A gôedy colli amgylch teir mil oe goyr yn drist aflawen yd ynchaellassant y gôlat. A gôedy hynny yd ymchaelod Owein a Chatwaladyr yô gôlat ym hyfryt lâden gôedy kaffel y uuddugolyæath [yn anrydedus], a chael diruaor amylder o geith ac anreitheu a gôiscoed maôrweirthaoc ac arueu.

MCXXXVI. Y vloëdyn rac ônyeb y bu varô Gruffud uab Rys, lleuwer a chedernit ac adaûwynder y Deheuwyrr. [Yn] y vloëdyn honno y bu varô Gruffud ab Kynan breñhin a phennadur a thwyssaaoc ac amdiffynnûr a hedychôr holl Gymry. Gôedy lliâs berigleu mor a thir. Gôedy aneiryf anreitheu a budugolyæth ruveloed. Gôedy goludoed eur ac aryant a dillat maôrweirthaoc. Gôedy kynhullaogloyd y briaist wlat y rei a daroed y gisgaru kynno hynny y ymrauæelopeyd y gan Nornanyeit. Gôedy adeilat llawer o eglyssseu yny amser ac kyssegru y Duô. [A] gôedy gwisgaô ymdanaô yn wynach, a chymryt cymyn corff Crist, ac oleô, ac aghenn. Yny vloëdyn honno y bu uarô Ieuan archoffeirat Llan Badarn y gor a oed doethaf or .doethon. Gôedy arwein y vuched yn grefydus heb pechaot marcaôl hyt agheu yny trydyd

aô6 ac yssigaww ereill dan draet meirch

1 Teivi, E.  2 yr, B.  3 yrô, B.  4 cael, B.
unto Aber Dyvi. And after joining battle, with cruel fighting on every side, the Flemings and the Normans took to flight, according to their usual custom. And after some of them had been killed, and others burned, and the limbs of the horses of others broken, and others taken captive, and the greater part, like fools, drowned in the river, and after losing about three thousand of their men, they returned exceedingly sorrowful to their country. After that, Owain and Cadwalader returned, happy and rejoicing, to their country, having obtained the victory honourably, with an immense number of prisoners, and spoils, and costly garments and arms.

1136. The ensuing year, Gruffudd, son of Rhys, died—the light and strength and gentleness of the men of South Wales. In the same year Gruffudd, son of Cynan, died—the king and sovereign and prince and defender and pacifier of all the Welsh, after many dangers by sea and land, after innumerable spoils and victories in war, after riches of gold and silver and costly garments, after collecting together into Gwynedd, his own country, those who had been before scattered into various countries by the Normans, after building in his time many churches, and consecrating them to God, and after habitating himself as a monk, and receiving the communion of the Body of Christ, and extreme unction. In that year Ieuan, high priest of Llanbadarn, died—the man who was the wisest of the wise, after leading his life religiously, without committing mortal sin unto his dissolution, on the third day of the calends

\[\text{and bruised others under the feet of horses,}\]

\[\text{E.
\text{C.}\]
dyd o galan Ebrill. Yny vloýdyn honno hefyt y doeth meibon Gruffud ab Kynan y a dryded weith y Geredigyaen, ac y llosgassant gastell Ystrat Meurac, a chastell 1 Llan Ystffan, a chastell 2 [Humphre] 3 a] Kaer Vyrdin.

MCXXXVII. 4 [Yn] y vloýdyn rac 6yneb y doeth yr amherodres y Loegyr yr darestog brenhinyaeth Loegyr y Heni y mab. Kanys merch oed hi y Heni gyntaf uba G6ilim vastard. Ac yna y bu dyffic ar yr heul y deudeuet dyd o galan Ebrill.

MCXXXVIII. Y vloýdyn rac 6yneb y llas Cynwric 5 [ap] Owein y gan deulu Madaoc uba Maredud.

MCXXXIX. Y vloýdyn wedy hynny y bu uaré Madaoc uba Idnerth. Ac y llas Maredud uba Howel y gan eiubon Bledyn uba 6 Kynuyn 4 [y] G0yn.

MCXL. Y vloýdyn rac llaoc y llas Howel uba Maredud uba Ryderch or Cantref Bychan dr0y dyhcymic Rys uba Howel; ac ef e hun ae lladaoc.

MCXLI. Deugein mlyned a chant a mil oed oet Crist pan las Howel uba Maredud ab Bledyn y gan 1 neb un heb wybot p0y ae lladaoc. Ac yna y llas Howel ae vraot 4 [Chadogaen] meibon Madaoc uba Idnerth.

MCXLII. Y vloýdyn wedy hynny y llas Anaraoc uba Grufud gobeith a chedernyt a gogonyant y Deheuwyr y gan deulu Kadwaladyr y gor yd 7 oedynt yn

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8 cilweith
9 y 6yr ehun. 10 yr eidaw ehvn.

---

1 Ystevyn, D.
2 B. Sire Humfraj, D.
3 C. 4 B.
5 B. C. D. ac, A.
6 Not in C. D.
of April. In that year also, the sons of Gruffudd, son of Cynan, came the second time into Ceredigion, and burned the castle of Ystrad Meurug, the castle of Llanstephan, the castle of Humfrey, and Caermarthen.

1137. In the ensuing year, the empress arrived in England, for the purpose of subduing the kingdom of England for Henry her son; for she was a daughter to Henry the first, son of William the Bastard. And then there was an eclipse of the sun on the twelfth day of the calends of April.

1138. The ensuing year, Cynvrig, son of Owain, was killed by the family of Madog, son of Maredudd.

1139. The year after that, Madog, son of Idnerth, died; and Maredudd, son of Howel, was slain by the sons of Bleddyn, son of Cynwyn Gwyn.

1140. The forthcoming year, Howel, son of Maredudd, son of Rhydderch, of Cantrev Bychan, was slain by the machination of Rhys, son of Howel, and he himself slew him.

1141. One thousand one hundred and forty was the year of Christ, when Howel, son of Maredudd, son of Bleddyn, was killed by some one, without its being known who killed him. And then Howel and his brother Cadwgan, the sons of Madog, son of Idnerth, were slain.

1142. The year after that, Anarawd, son of Gruffudd, the hope, and strength, and glory of the men of South Wales, was killed by the family of Cadwalader—

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\( ^a^8 \) second time

\( ^b^9 \) his own men. \( ^o^10 \) his own.
ymdiret idaeth ym gymeint ac ofynhaci. A goedy clybot o Owein y vraeth hynny drac uu gant alo. Kanys amot awnathoed rodi y verch y Annaract. A mynnu Cadwaladyr y vraeth awnaeth. Ac yna ydachubad Howel uab Owein ran Cadwaladyr o’i Gein- aon, ac y llosges castell Cadwaladyr a oed yn Aber Ystwyth. Ac yna y llas Milo iarll Henfford asaeth neb un uarchaeth idaeth e hun aed yn bort kar 2 yn hela’i gyth ac ef.

MCXLIII. Y viydyn rac llas pan welas Catwaladyr uot Owein y vraeth yny rthlad oe holl gyfoeth kyn- ellaeth llyges o Iwerdon aoruc, a dyuot y Abermenei yr tir. Ac yn dwywysgyon gyth ac ef ydod 3 Otter, a mab Turkyll a mab 4 Cherol. Ygkyfrad hynny y kyttauaoed Owein a Chatwaladyr megys y goedei y vrodyr a thrwy gyghor y gwyd yr da y kymodassant. A phan 5 glywyth hy nth y dellis 6 y Germanwyr Cadwaladyr. Ac ynteu a amodes udunt doly vil o bgeith ac velly yd ymrydhaeod y rthunt. A phan gigleu Owein hynny a bot y vraeth yn rwyd teruysegus gymnorh fawnaeth arnunt ac kyrcbu ym diennic a oruc. A goedy llad rei a dala ereill ac kaethiaw ym warat-

a’7 A drwe oed gan y Gwydyl hynny canys oed amot ydant dwy vil o vorkev yr dhyot gyt ac ef. A gweddy nas gavssant, wynt adalylassant llawer ac a dugassant gantunt yn attanel ev da.

b 8 warthecc,

1 Geredigyaon, B.C. 2’ Orth hely, B. 3’ Otter vab Octer, B.C. Occer vab Oceer, D.
the man in whom they reposed as much confidence as he required. And when his brother Owain heard of it, he was sorry; for he had made a contract to give his daughter to Anarawd. And she would have his brother Cadwalader. Then Howel, son of Owain, seized Cadwalader's share of Ceredigion, and burned a castle of Cadwalader which was at Aberystwyth. At that time Milo, earl of Hereford, was killed by an arrow from a certain knight attached to himself, who was shooting a stag in hunting with him.

1143. The forthcoming year, when Cadwalader saw that his brother Owain was expelling him from all his territory, he collected a fleet from Ireland, and landed at Abermenai; and as leaders with him were Otter, and the son of Turkyll, and the son of Cherulf. In the meanwhile Owain and Cadwalader were reconciled, as became brothers, and it was through the advice of the good men that they were pacified. And when that became known, the Germans blinded Cadwalader; and he agreed to give them two thousand bondmen; and thus did he liberate himself from them. And when Owain heard it, and that his brother was free, he became outrageous against them, and attacked them without mercy; and when some were killed, and others taken and confined, they ignominiously escaped by

And the Gwyddelians were sorry because of that, for there was an agreement that they should have two thousand marks for accompanying him. And when they did not receive them, they captured many, and took them away with them in pledge for their property.

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4 Yschwerlif, C. 7 D. 5 gigleu y Gwydyl, C. 8 C.
wydus y diaghlyssant ar ffo hyt yn Dulyzn. Y vloedyd honno y bodes [o Gymry] pererinyon ar vor Groee yn mynet achroes y Gaerussalem. Yny vloedyd honno ydatgywyraod Hu uab Raolf gastell Gymaeron ac y goreskynnaed eilweith Vaelenyd. Ac yna y datgywyraed y kastell Colowyn, ac y darestygod Eluael yr eilweith yr Ffreine.

MCXLIV. Y vloedyd rac oynes buy delis [Sir Hwe] o Mortemer Rys uab Howel ac y carcharaed myyn carchar, wedy llad rei oc wyr a 8 dala ereill. Ac yna y diffeithaed Howel uab Owein a Chynan y vroh 7 [Aberteii]. A goedy bot bruydwr arwyst, a chael o nadunt y vuɭgyoloeth yd ymchaellassant drachefynn a diruab anreith gantunt. Ac yna ydeuth Gilbert iarll uab Gilbert arall y Dyfet. Ac y darestygodd y wlat a ac ydadeilaed Gastell Kaer Uyrdin, achastell arall ym Mab Udrut.

MCXLV. Y vloedyd rac oynes b y bu uar 9 Sulyen [vab] Richmarch mab y Seint Padarn mab maeth yr eglwys, a goedy hynny athro arbennie gôr oed 5 [ac] aeduet y geluydyt, ymadrodor dros y genedyl, a dadlenur 10 kymedrodywyr, hedycher amrynaelon genedloed, adurn o vrodyeu eglwysolion ar rei bydolyon y decuet dyd o galan Hydref. Goedy kymryt iach-oeiad benyt ar y gyssegredigaeth gorff a chymyn corff

a 11 ac y goresgynnassant castell Caer Vyrddyn, ac edeiliat castell mab Vehtryt.

b 12 deu decuet dyd o galan mis Tachwed,

1 C. D. 2 Hakyn, D. 3 Randwlf, C. 4 Gymaeron, B. 5 B. 6 Koluwry, C.
flight to Dublin. In that year, some pilgrims from Wales were drowned on the sea of Greece, in going with the cross to Jerusalem. That same year, Hugh, son of Raulf, repaired the castle of Gemaron, and conquered Maelienydd the second time. And then the castle of Colwyn was repaired, and Elvael a second time was subjected to the French.

1144. The ensuing year, Sir Hugh de Mortimer seized Rhys, son of Howel, and confined him in prison, after killing some of his men, and taking others. And then, Howel, son of Owain, and his brother, Cynan, ravaged Aberteivi; and after there had been a most severe battle, and they had obtained the victory, they returned back, with an immense booty. And then earl Gilbert, son of another Gilbert, came into Dyved, and subdued the country, and erected the castle of Caermarthen, and another castle belonging to the son of Uchtryd.'

1145. The ensuing year died Sulien, son of Rythemarch, son to St. Padarn, adopted son of the church, and afterwards an especial teacher, a man whose science was mature, a speaker in behalf of his nation, a pleader among arbitrators, the peace-maker of several nations, the ornament of ecclesiastical and civil decisions, on the tenth day of the calends of October, after undergoing salutary penance in his consecrated body, and taking the communion of the

...and conquered the castle of Caermarthen; and the castle of the son of Uchtryd was built.

The twelfth day of the calends of the month of November,

\[ a^{11} \]

\[ b^{12} \]
Crist ac oleń ac aghenn. Ac yna y llas Meuruc uab Madaćc uab Ridit yr hên aelwít Meuruc Tybodyat tróy vrat y gan eu wyr e hun. Ac yna y llas Maredud uab Madaćc uab Idnerth y gan Hu o Mor-
tymer. [Yn] y vloydyn honno y goresgynnawd Cadell uab Gruffud gastell Dinéileir yr hên a wnaithoed Gilbert iarll. Ychydic wedy hynny y goruu ef a Howel ab Owein [gastell] Gaer Vyrddin dróy gadarn ymrysson wedy' llad llawer oe gelynnon abratlu ereill. Ychydic o dydyeu wedy hynny y doeth yn deissyfyd diruaor hossogróyd or Ffreince ar Fflmisseit y ymlad ar castell. Ac yn dywyssogyon yn y blaen meibon Geralt ystiwert, a Gwilim ab Aed; a phan welas Maredud uab Gruffud y [gàr] y gorchymyn-
nasit udunt gadoryaeth y castell ae amdifyn y elynyon yn dyno'r mor deissyfyd a hynny gyrru
callon yny gôyr aoruc ae hannoc y ymlad, a bot yn
drech gantàb y vryt noe oet. Kanys kyn bei bychan
y oet eissoes yd oed gantàb weithret marchað ac yn
angrynedic dywyssac yn annoc y wyr y ymlad, ac
yn 'kyrchu e hun y elynyon yn arneu.' A phan

A chastell Caer Vyrddin drwy Howel ap Oweyn
ar gwyr a oed yngarchar gyt ac ef. Ac odyna y doeth Cadell aŷ vrodyr Moredud a Rŷs aŷ gastell Llan
Ystiphan ac ymlad ynh gadarn ac wînt a ac y rodassant eu heneidyeu yr karcharoryon a odyt yno,
ychydic wedy hynny ygoresgynnað Kadell aŷ vrodyr
Maredud a Rys kastell Llan Ystiffant

ntyno y ymlad, a bot yn
drech gantaB y vryt noe oet. Kanys kyn bei bychan
y oet eissoes yd oed gantàb weithret marchað ac yn
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Ystiphan ac ymlad ynh gadarn ac wînt a ac y rodassant eu heneidyeu yr karcharoryon a odyt yno,
ychydic wedy hynny ygoresgynnað Kadell aŷ vrodyr
Maredud a Rys kastell Llan Ystiffant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B.</th>
<th>2. B. gyôr, A.</th>
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<td>C.</td>
<td>3. amrysson, B.</td>
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Body of Christ, and extreme unction. And then Meurug, son of Madog, son of Rhirid, who was called Meurug Tybodiad, was killed through the treachery of his own men. And then Maredudd, son of Madog, son of Idnerth, was killed by Hugh de Mortimer. In that year Cadell, son of Gruffudd, reduced the castle of Dinweileir, which had been erected by earl Gilbert. A little while afterwards, he and Howel, son of Owain, overcame the castle of Caermarthen in a severe struggle, after killing many of their enemies, and wounding others. A few days after that, an immense multitude of the French and Flemings came suddenly to attack the castle; and their commanders to lead them were the sons of Gerald the steward, and William, son of Aed. When Maredudd, son of Gruffudd, the man to whom was assigned the custody of the castle and its defence, saw his enemies coming so suddenly, he encouraged the men, and urged them to fight, his mind being superior to his age; for though he was young of age, nevertheless, he had the achievement of a knight, and as an undaunted leader, he incited his men to fight, and himself assaulted his enemies in arms. And when

a/7 and the castle of Caermarthen by the aid of Howel, son of Owain, and the men who were in prison with him. And from thence Cadell and his brothers Maredudd and Rhys went to the castle of Llanstephan and fought fiercely with them, and gave their lives to the prisoners who were there. A little after that Cadell, and his brothers Maredudd and Rhys, conquered the castle of Llanstephan, himself mangled his enemies with arms.
170

BRUT Y TYWYSOGION.

welas y eilynôd bychainet oed y niwer yn amdîffyn o
vyôn y castell drychafael yscolyon òrth y muroed 1 [o
pop parth] aðnaethant. Ac ñnteu aodefað y eilynôd y
yskynnu tu ar bylchen. Ac yn dilese ef ae
wyr a ymchaellassant yr yscolyon yny syrthað y
gelynyon yny elân gan yr ñry ño ar yrei erell, ac
aðað ñllað o nadun ñn veiró; am ñyn a dangosses
idað y ñetwyd dyghetuen rae llað ar gaffel daðn o
honad ar wledychu yny Deheu. Kanys goruu ae ef
yn vab ar laðer owyr profedic yn ymladeu. Ac ñnteu
ac ychydic o ñerth ñn gytt ac ef. ñn diwed y vledyn
yn honno yu barò Run uab Owein yn was ieuanc
dotuorassaf o genedyl y Brytanyeit, yr hón a 2 uag-
ysséi uoned yrieni yn arderchað. Kanys tec oed o
ffyruf a drych, a ñnað o ymadrodyon, a hunadýr
wrth baðb. Rae weladýðr yn rodón. Vfud ymplith
y dylyyth. Balch ymplith y estronyon, a therðyn garó
urðth y eilynôd. Ðigrif ñrth y gyfeilon; hir y dyat;
gëynn y liõ. Ñngych melyn y wallt; hir y ñynëb.
3 Goleisson y lygeit llydanyon a llawenyon. Mynogyl
hir praff. Dûy vronn lydan. Ystlys hir. Mordhydyd
praffyon. Eskeired hiryon; ac oduch y draet yn
veinon. Traed 4 bêryon a byssed unyaðn oed idað. A
plan doeth y chëdyly y irat agheu ef at y dat Owein
ef a godet ac a dristassen y gymeint ac na allei
dim y hyfrytau ef na thegolh teyrnas na digriðfo,
nac chlaear didanóch ñygr da nac edrychedigaeth
maðweirthogyon betheu mamyn Dwô rað weladýðr
pob þeth a drugaraðd oæ aruervedic deñeat a drug-
arhaðd ñrth genedyl y Brytanyeit raæ cñholl megys
llog heb 5 lywyaðdyr arnei 1 [æc] agedwis udunt
Owein yn tywyssaðc arnunt. Kanys kyn kyrchaññei
anniodedic dristit vedôl y tywyssaðc, cïsoes ef ae

1 B.
2 vagassei, B.
3 rudleissyon, C.
his enemies observed how small was the number within defending the castle, they raised ladders against the walls 'on every side.' He suffered his enemies to ascend towards the embrasures, and then he and his men energetically pushed back the ladders, so that the foes fell into the ditch, putting the others to flight, many being left dead. In this was demonstrated his happy destiny in future of possessing merit for reigning in the South; for he, though a youth, overcame many tried men in combats, having with him only a small force. In the end of that year died Rhun, son of Owain, being the most praiseworthy young man of the British nation, whom his noble parents had honourably reared. For he was fair of form and aspect, kind in conversation, and affable to all; seen foremost in gifts; courteous among his family; high bearing among strangers, and fierce towards his enemies; entertaining to his friends; tall of stature, and fair of complexion, with curly yellow hair, long countenance; with eyes somewhat blue, full and playful; he had a long and thick neck, broad breast, long waist, large thighs, long legs, which were slender above his feet; his feet were long, and his toes were straight. When the report of his lamentable death came to his father Owain, he was afflicted and dejected so much, that nothing could cheer him, neither the splendour of a kingdom, nor amusement, nor the sprightly converse of good men, nor the exhibition of valuable things; but God, Who foreseeth all things in His accustomed manner, commiserated the British nation, lest it should perish like a ship without a pilot, and preserved Owain as a prince over it. For before insufferable sorrow had affected the mind of

hirucinyon, C. lywysaf, B.
drychafaod, deisfytyd lewenyd dròg racweledigaeth Duô. Kanys yd oed neb un gastell a elwit Yrëydgruc y buesit yn vynych yn ymlad ac ef heb dygyâ ô. A phan doeth gôyr da Owein aeu deulu y ymlad ac ef ny allaod nac anyan y lle nae gedernit ymûrthlad ac oînt yny losget y castell ac yn yny diffeithôôyt, goedy llad reî or kastellwyr a 1dala ereill ac carcharu. A phan gigleu Owein yn tywyssaac ni hynny y gellygôôyt ef y gan bob dolor a phob medôl oyn- uanus ac y doeth yn rymus 2[yn] yr ansâô 3a oed arnaô gynt.

MCXLVI. Y vî6ydyn rac ôynêb 2[y] daeth Lowys urenhin Freinc ac amhersôôyr yr Almaen 2[y] gyt ac ef a diruaôô 4luossogrôyd o ierîl a bârûneit a thwyysogyon gyt ac ôynêt a chroes y Gaerussalem. a 2[Ya] y vîldyn honno y kyffroes Cadell ab Gruffud aeu urodyr 2[ynt amgen] Maredud a Rys. A Gôlim ab Geralt aeu urodyr gyt ac ôynêt lu amben castell Gôiss. A goedy annobeithâô o nadunt yn y nerthoed e hunein, galô Howel ab Owein a orugant yn borth udunt. Kanys gobeithâô ydoedynyt oe deôrleô luossogrôyd ef parottaf y ymladeu aeu doethaf

a 5 Ynô vîlwidûn yd aeth Cadell ap Grufud aô vrodôyr Moredud a Rys am ben castell ôy Wis; ac anvon yô ol Howel aeu Owein ôy borth ãydunt. A gwedô klîwet o Willam vap Geralt aô vrodôyr hîynnô, anvon yô wahawd Howel a orugant o borthret ôy brenhin ac adaw llawer o da idaw yr dîvot ôy borth ãydunt, ac yntev adoeth aeu a ôymdîffynnawt ôy castell oô y nerth ef.

1 daly, B. 2 B. 2 yr, B.
the prince, he was restored to sudden joy, through the providence of God. There was a certain castle called Gwyddgrug, which had been frequently attacked, without its falling; and when the liege men of Owain and his family came to fight against it, neither the nature of the place nor its strength could resist them, till the castle was burned and destroyed, after killing some of the garrison, and taking others, and putting them in prison. And when Owain, our prince, heard of that, he became relieved from all pain, and from every sorrowing thought, and recovered his accustomed energy.

1146. The ensuing year, Louis, king of France, and the emperor of Germany, accompanied by an immense multitude of earls and barons and princes, took the cross and proceeded to Jerusalem. In that same year, Cadell, son of Gruffudd, and his brothers, namely, Maredudd and Rhys, and William, son of Gerald, and his brothers with them, raised an army against the castle of Gwys. And after despairing of their own strength, they called Howel, son of Owain, to their aid; for they trusted from his courageous forces, who was the readiest in conflicts, and the wisest in council,

\footnote{During the year Cadell, son of Gruffudd, and his brothers Maredudd and Rhys, went against the castle of Gwys; and sent for Howel, son of Owain, to their assistance. And when William, son of Gerald, and his brothers, heard that, they sent to invite Howel on the part of the king, promising him much property if he came to their aid, and he came and defended the castle with his own force.}

\footnote{\textit{lucessyd}, \textit{B.} | \textit{D.}
gyghor gaffel o nadunt y uudugolyaeth. A Howel megys ydoed chwaonac yn wastat y glot agogonyant a beris kynuyla llu 1 [agædy kynulla o llu] glestaf aphaorottaf yn enryded y harglOyd; kymryt hynt aoruc tu ar dywededieg gastell 2 [Géis]. A gædy y aruoll yn enrydedus or 3 dywedediwyon uaroneit yno peblylaæ aâmaeth. A holl negesseu y ryfel aâneit oe gygor ef aæ dechymmic. Ac uelly 4 'yd oed' baâb or aoed yno y oruchel ogonyant a budugolyaeth drôy oruot ar y castell oe gyghor ef gan diruaæ ymyrsson ac ymlad. Ac odyna yd ymchoelad Howel yn uudugaæ drarchefyn; ny bu bell gædy hynny yn y bu teruysc y ræg Howel a Chynan veibon Owein a Chatwaladyr 1 [y eðythyr]. Ac odyna ydeuth Howel or neilltu, a Chynan or tu arall hyt ym Meironnyd 1 ac galæ a tmaethant y laæ gôr y wlat agilyassant y noduaæ eglêsseu gan gadæ ac tynæ y 5 noduaæ ac enryded yr eglês. Ac odyna kyweiryaæ eu bydín awnaethant tu a Chynuael castell Cadwaladyr, yr hönno awnathoed Katwaladyr kynno hynny yny lle yd oed Moruran abat y ty Gœyn yn ystïçrt yr hönno aorthoed rodî y togaæth udunt, kyt ysprofit weithen drôy 6 aroden vegthyen, gæithen ereill drôy anneiryf 7 anregyon a' rodyon agynigït iðad. Kanys gœell oed gantaæ 1 [y] uarô yn adudyn no ðöyn y vuched yn døyloedrus. A phan welas Howel a Chynan hynny ðöyn kyrch kynhyruus yr kastell æmaethant, ac ennill a orugant y dreis. Ac o vreid y diegis 8 eitweit y castell drôy nerth y kyfialon wedy llad rei oe kedymdeithon, a brathu ereill. Yny ðöydyn honno y bu uarô Robert iarll nab Henri 2 [vrenhin] gôr agynhalascei ryfel ynerbyn Esteuyn vrenhin

1 B. 2 C. 3 dywededic, B. 4 'y deeth, B.
that they should obtain the victory. And Howel, as he was always ambitious of fame and glory, caused to be assembled an army, and after assembling an army, the bravest and most prepared in honour of his lord, he marched toward the said castle of Gwys; and after being honourably received there by the before mentioned barons, he encamped; and all the concerns of the war were executed from his counsel and design. In that manner every body there aspired to supreme glory and victory by overcoming the castle, through his advice, with extreme emulation and fighting. And from thence Howel returned back victorious. It was not long afterwards before there was a commotion between Howel and Cynan, sons of Owain, and Cadwalader their uncle; and then Howel on one side, and Cynaa on the other side, proceeded into Meirionydd, and called out the men of the country who had retired to the sanctuaries of the churches, preserving the sanctuaries and honour of the church. From thence they directed their force towards Cynvael, the castle of Cadwalader, which Cadwalader had formerly erected, in the place where Morvran, abbot of Whitland, was steward, who refused to do homage to them, though he was sometimes tried by severe threatenings, at other times by numberless presents and gifts offered to him; for he deemed it better to die reputedly than to lead his life dishonourably. When Howel and Cynan found that, they made a violent attack upon the castle, and gained it by force; and hardly did the defenders of the castle escape through the aid of their friends, after some of their companions were killed, and others wounded. In that year died Robert, son of king Henry, the man who had maintained a war against Stephen for twelve
deudeg mlyned kyn no hynny. ¹[yn] y vloedyd honno y bu varô Gilbert iarll ²[vab Gilbert arall.]

mcxlvii. Y vloedyd rac oyneb y bu uarô Vechtret escob Llan Daf gôr maŵr y volyant ac amdifynnôr yr egloûssee, gorfoynnebôr y elynyon yny ber-feith heneint. Ac yny ol ynteu y bu escob ³Nicol uab Gôrgant ¹[escob]. Yny vloedyd honno y bu uaro Bernart escob Mynyô yny dryded vloedyd ardecd ar hufeint oe escobaet gôr enryfed y 'volyant a dybâlder a' santeidrêyd oed, wedy dirauôryn lafur-yeu ar vor a thir, òrth beri y egloys Vynyô y hen rydit. Ac yny ol ynteu y dynesseael yn escob Dauyd uab Geralt archdiagaen Keredygiân. Yny vloedyd honno y bu uaro Robert escob Henford gôr ¹[a] oed herlyd yn barnôryaeth ni grefydys achyflaen oweithredoed cardodeu a hegar borthôr y tlodyon, ac arbennig degôch yr egloûssee yn gyfllaen o dydyeu da hyt na lygrit cadeir ⁴yr veint, 'brelat hennô o anheilig erlynyaedr." Yna yd urleit Gilbert abat Kaer Loyô yn escob yn Henford. Yn y vloedyd honno y bu uarô uarôlyaeth yn aynys Prydein.'


a' ⁹Gymre.

¹ B.
² C.
⁳ Kadwgawn, C.

"volyanrêyd a dêgâol y, B.
"y veint, B.
years previously. In that same year died Gilbert, 
son of another Gilbert.'

1147. The ensuing year died Uchtryd, bishop of Llandaf, a man of high praise, the defender of the churches, and the opposer of his enemies, in the fulness of age. And after him came bishop Nichol, son of bishop Gwrgant. In that year Bernard, bishop of Menevia, died, in the thirty-third year of his episcopacy,—a man of extraordinary praise and piety and holiness,—after extreme exertions, upon sea and land, towards procuring for the church of Menevia its ancient liberty. And after him David, son of Gerald, archdeacon of Ceredigion, succeeded as bishop. In that year died Robert, bishop of Hereford; a man who was, according to our judgment, pious and abounding in works of charity, and the kind feeder of the poor, and the especial ornament of the churches,—full of good days, so that the chair of such a prelate was not polluted by an unworthy persecutor. Then Gilbert, abbot of Gloucester, was ordained bishop of Hereford. In the same year there was a great mortality in the isle of Britain.'

1148. The ensuing year, Owain, son of Gruffudd, son of Cynan, built a castle in Yale. In that same year, Cadwalader, son of Gruffudd, constructed a castle at Llanrhystud entirely, and gave his share of Ceredigion to his son Cadwgan. About the close of that year, Madog, son of Maredudd, built the castle of Oswestry, and gave Cyveiliog to his nephews, Owain and Meurug, the sons of Gruffudd, son of Maredudd.

**Wales.**

McI. Deg mlyned a deugein a chant a mil ced oet Crist c pan du Cadell a Maredud a Rys veibon Gruffud ab Rys Geredigyaën oll y gan’ Howel ab Owein eithyr un castell acod yn Penn Gœern yn Llan Vihagel. A gøedy hynny y goreskynnassant gastell Llan Rustut o hir ymlad ac ef. A gøedy hynny y cauas Howel uab Owein y castell honnó y dreis ac y llosges 6 [wedy llad y castellyr] oll. Ny bu hayach

a’s 7 carcharaød Ywein vrenhín Gwyned a Chynan y vab.

b 8 ewythyr

c’s 9 Cadell, Moredud, a Rys, meibion Grufud aganat-assant Keredigion y

7 Not in D. E.
8 yr, B.
9 Not in D.

4 B.
5 B. C. D.
1149. The ensuing year, Cadell, son of Gruffudd, repaired the castle of Caermarthen, for the ornament and strength of his kingdom; and ravaged Cydweli. In that year, a Owain, king of Gwynedd, imprisoned Cynan, his son. In the same year, Howel, son of Owain, captured his b cousin, Cadvan, son of Cadwalader, and seized his land and castle. It was not long afterwards before the sons of Gruffudd, son of Rhys, c to wit, Cadell, and Maredudd, and Rhys, came with an army into Ceredigion, and subdued it as far as Aeron. In the same year, Madog, son of Maredudd, king of Powys, through the assistance of Randulf, earl of Caerleon, prepared to rise against Owain Gwynedd; and after the people of his auxiliaries had been slain at Consyllt, the others turned their backs to flee.

1150. One thousand one hundred and fifty was the year of Christ, when Cadell and Maredudd and Rhys, the sons of Gruffudd, son of Rhys, took the whole of Ceredigion from Howel, son of Owain, except one castle that was at Pengwern in Llanvihangel. And after that they conquered the castle of Llanrhystud, after long fighting with it. And subsequently Howel, son of Owain, obtained that castle by force, and burned it, after killing the garrison wholly. It was but a short time after that when

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a/ Owain, king of Gwynedd, and Cynan, his son, were imprisoned.

b/ uncle

c/ Cadell, Maredudd, and Rhys, sons of Gruffudd, granted Ceredigion to
wedy hynny 1 [hyt] pan atgyweiraeth Cadell a Maredud 2 [a Rys] veibon Gruffud ab Rys gastell Ystrat Meuruc. A goeddy hynny yd edewit Cadell ubab Gruffud yn lleuenaeth wedyn y ysgigaf yn greulawn o rei o wyr Dinbych ac ef yna hela. Ac ychydig wedyn hynny goedy kynnullaeth o Varedud a Rys veibon Gruffud ab Rys y kedernit ac yna gyfun y kyrchassant Whyr ac ymlad a'mnaethant a chastell Aber Llychër ac losgi adiffeithaeth y wlat. Yn y vloedyhonno yd atgyteirassin by 3 oll den gastell 4 Dinfeleir ac yd atgyweiraeth Howel ab Owein gastell 1 [vab] Hêmifre yna nyffryn Clettór.

MCLI. Yn y vloedyronno yn blwydyn o oed Krist dec a deuginein a chant a mil yd yspeilad Owein 5 Gôyned 6 Gunnedab Kadwallaeth ni yni ubab y vraeth oe lygein 1 [ae geilleu]. Yn y vloedyhonno y lladaeth 6 Llywelyn ab’ Madace ab Maredud Ystefyn ubab Baldwin. Yn y vloedyhonno yn gorthladyr 7 [Catwaladyr] o ynys Von, 8 [fag Owein y vraeth] ac y bu uar 6 Simon archdiagon 10 Keneilase gor mawr y enryded ae deilygdaeth.

MCLII. Yn y vloedyronno yn blwydyn o oed y kyweiraeth Maredud a Rys veibon Gruffud ubab Rys 11 [y bydinodei] y Penwedig. Ac ymlad a’mnaethant a chastell Howel ab 5 dorri. Ny bu uar goedy hynny yny gyrrhaeth

aq 12 Cuneda yni, a Chatwallawn y vraeth o’r lwyth a’r geilliech ynao bot etived ydunt.

bq 12 darestog

1 B.
2 C.
3 yll, B.
4 Dinevwr, C. E.
5 ap Grufud, C.
6 Not in D.
7 B. C. D.
Cadell and Maredudd, sons of Gruffudd, son of Rhys, repaired the castle of Ystrad Meurug. And subsequently Cadell, son of Gruffudd, was left half dead, having been cruelly bruised by some of the men of Tenby, whilst he was hunting. A little after that, Maredudd and Rhys, the sons of Gruffudd, son of Rhys, having collected their strength, conjointly entered Gower, and fought against the castle of Aberllychwr, burning it, and devastating the country. In the same year, both of them repaired the castle of Dinweileir; and Howel, son of Owain, repaired the castle of the son of Humfrey in the vale of Calettwr.

1151. In the ensuing year, the year of Christ one thousand one hundred and fifty, Owain Gwynedd deprived his nephew Cunedda, the son of his brother Cadwallon, of his eyes and testicles. In that year, Llywelyn, son of Madog, son of Maredudd, killed Stephen, son of Baldwin. In the same year, Cadwalader was expelled from the isle of Mona by Owain his brother; and Simon, archdeacon of Cyveiliog, a man of great reputation and worth, died.

1152. The ensuing year, Maredudd and Rhys, sons of Gruffudd, son of Rhys, led their forces to Penwedig, and fought against the castle of Howel, and demolished it. There was not much time after-

a 12 his nephew Cunedda, and Cadwallon his brother, of their eyes and testicles lest they should have an heir.

b 13 subdued
ueibon Rys gastell Dinbych; a thrý urat nos wedy torri y 1 porth y goreskynnassant y castell, ac y dodassant ef ygkadroyaeth Gôlim ab Geralt; a goedy daruot hynny y diffeithaød Rys uab Gruffud adiruaór lu gyt ac ef castell Ystrat Kyngen. A mis Mei wedy hynny y kyrchaöd Maredud a Rys veibon Gruffud y gyt y castell 2 Aberuyn, a goedy llad y castellwyr a lløsgí y castell diruaór anreith ac aneiryf ° oludoed adugant gantunt; odno eilœith y diff-eithaød Rys Gefeilaœc drwy uudugolyaeth. 3 [Yn] y vloëdyn honno y bu uarö Davyd uab y Moel Gôlim brenhin Prydein. 4 [Yn] y vloëdyn honno y doeth Henri tywyssacöc y Loegyr 4[a y goledychaød holl Loegyr]. Y vloëdyn honno y bu uarö Randall iarll Kaer Llion. 5 [Yn] y vloëdyn honno ydaeth Cadell uab Gruffud y bererindaöt, ac yd edewis y holl uedynant ac allu ygkatöryaeth Maredud a Rys y vrodyr yny delei ef.

MCLIII. 6 [Blwydyn wedy hynny] y ulöydyn honno y bu uarö Ystefyn urenhin y gôr a 6 gynhelaöd urenhin-yaeth Loegyr y dreis yn ol Henri uab Gôlim bastard. A goedy hônno y doeth Henri uab yr amherodres y Loegyr ac y 7 kynhalyaød holl Loegyr. 8 [Yn] y ulöydyn honno y bu earw 8 Griffri ab Gôynn.

MCLIV. Y vloëdyn rac wyneb y bu uarö Maredud uab Gruffud ab Rys brenhin Keredigiaön ac Ystrat Tyëi a Dyfet yn y bumet ulöydyn arbugeint oe oet gôr a oed diruaër y drugared òrth dlodyon, ac ard-

1 pyrth, B. 2 Aber avyn, B. D. Aber 3 B. 4 B. C. ayn, C. 5 B. C.
wards before the sons of Rhys attacked the castle of Tenby, and by a night plot, after breaking the gate, they got possession of the castle, and delivered it into the custody of William, son of Gerald. And when that was accomplished, Rhys, son of Gruffudd, with an immense host, laid waste the castle of Ystrad Cyngen. And the month of May following, Maredudd and Rhys, sons of Gruffudd, jointly attacked the castle of Aberavan, and after killing the garrison and burning the castle, they brought from thence immense spoil and innumerable riches. A second time Rhys victoriously ravaged Cyveiliog. In that same year died David, son of Malcolm, king of Prydyn. In that year prince Henry arrived in England, and reigned over all England.' That year Randulf, earl of Caerleon, died. In that year Cadell, son of Gruffudd, went on a pilgrimage, and left all his possessions and power in the keeping of his brothers, Maredudd and Rhys, until he should return. 1153. A year after that, that same year, king Stephen died,—the man who held the kingdom of England through usurpation, after Henry, the son of William the Bastard. And after him Henry, the son of the empress, came into England, and possessed the whole of England. In that year Griffri, son of Gwyn, died. 1154. The ensuing year, Maredudd, son of Gruffudd, son of Rhys, the king of Ceredigion and the Vale of Tywi and Dyved, died, in the twenty-fifth year of his age,—a man who was extremely compassionate to

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\(^a\) forces

\(^g\) gynhelis, B. \(^G\) Grufud, C.D.

\(^k\) kynhelis, B. \(^B\) B.
ercha sophisticated craft or ely party of the authors 1 y
gymnastics. 2 [YN] y ulodyn honno y bu uar Geoffrey
escob Llyan Daf ar offeren 3 [ac y bu varw Roger]
 iarll Henford.

MCLV. Y ulodyn rac 6yneb pan gileu Rys uab
Gruffudd uot Owein Gwynedd y ewythr yn dyuot a
llu gantaed y Geredigystan yn dilese y kynnullaeth
ynteu lu ac y deeth hyt yn Aber Dyfi; ac yno y
gorfwyssaed ar uedyr ymlad arodi brwydyr y Owein
Gwynedd ac lu. Ac ny bu bell wedy hynny 2 [bytt] pan
wnaeth yno gastell. 2 [YN] y ulodyn honno y gonaeth
Madaec uab Mareduarglyyd Powys gastell Ygkaer
Einasyn yn ymyll Kymer. Yn y ulodyn honno y
degis Meuruc 4 uab Gruffudd nei yr dywewedig Uadaec'
oe garchar. Ny bu bell wedy hynny yny gyssegrwyty
eglyys Veir Ymeynot. 2 [YN] y ulodyn honno y bu
uarw Terdeilach vrenhin Conach.

MCLVI. Y ulodyn rac 6yneb y dua Henri uab yr
amherotres vrenhin Lloegyr, 6yr oed honno y Henri
uab Gwallim bastard diruaor lu hyt ymaestir Kaer
Leon aruedyr darestog idaeth holl Wyned; ac yno
5 peblyllaeth a smaeth.' Ac yna gowyd galw 2 [o] Owein
twywysaeth Gwynedd attaeth y euibon ac 6Derth ac lu'
ac allu, 7 peblyllaeth aoruc yndinas Basin a diruaor
lu 2 [y] gyth ac ef. Ac yno gosot oet brwydyr ar
brenhin awnaeth. Apheri drychafel clodyu aruedyr
rodi kat ar uaes y brenhin. Agdeeped chybot or brenhin
hynny rannu y lu a oruc, ac anuon ieirll a 2 [later
ac anneiryf o] barncit gyth a chadarn luoosogrydyd o lu
aruaeth ar hyt y traeth tu ar lle ydoed Owein; ar
brenhin e hun yn diergynedig ac aruaeth ydinoed

1 o, B.
2 B.
3 C. D. a Rossen, B.
4 nei Madoc, D.
the poor, and of noble prowess against his enemies, and rich in righteousness. In that year died Jeffrey, bishop of Llandaf, at mass, and died Roger, earl of Hereford.

1155. The ensuing year, when Rhys, son of Gruffydd, understood that his uncle, Owain Gwynedd, was leading an army into Ceredigion, he also collected an army without delay, and came as far as Aberdovey; and there he rested, with the intention of fighting and giving battle to Owain Gwynedd and his army. And it was not long afterwards before he made a castle there. In that year, Madog, son of Maredudd, lord of Powys, made a castle at Caereinion, in the vicinity of Cymmer. In that year, Meurug, son of Gruffydd, nephew to the said Madog, escaped from his prison. It was not long after that before the church of St. Mary was consecrated at Meivod. In that same year Terdeilach, king of Conach, died.

1156. The ensuing year, Henry, son of the empress, king of England, who was grandson of Henry, son of William the Bastard, brought an immense army into the champaign land of Caerleon, with the design of subjecting all Gwynedd to himself; and there he encamped. And then after Owain, prince of Gwynedd, had called to him his sons and his strength and his army and his power, he encamped at Basingwerk, having with him an immense host. And there he fixed an appointment for battle with the king, causing dykes to be raised, with the design of fighting a pitched battle with the king. When the king heard of that, he divided his army, and sent earls, many and innumerable barons, with a powerful number of armed troops along the strand towards the place where Owain was. And the king himself undauntedly,
parottonaf y ymlad gyt ac ef a gyrhassant drwy y coet [aelwit Koet Kennadlaoc] aed y ryghtnt ar lle yd oed Owein ae gyferbrynheit aoruc Dauyd a Chynan veibon Owein yny coet ynyal, a rodi brwydr yr chwerdod yr brenhin. A goedy llad llawer oe wyr' breid y diegis yr maestir [dracheven]. A phan gigleu Owein bot y brenhin yn dyuo ida o tu dra egefyn a goelet o homa y ieirill or tu arall yn dynessau adiruaf lu aruaoc gantunt adao y lle a oruc, a chilyaoc aoruc hyt y lle a Selwir Kil Owein. Ac yna kynullaoc aoruc y brenhin y lu ygyt [amynet htyt yn Rudlan] yn greulaen. Ac yna y pebhlyaoc Owein yn Tal Lloyn a Pina. Ac odyn o yr argwywed ei ef yr brenhin dyd a nos. A Madoc uab Maredud arglwyd Powys a coddwaoc y le y bebhlyaoc rog llu y brenhin a llu Owein ual y gallei erbynyw eyr y kyrcheu kynaf awnele y brenhin. Ygkyfrfg hynny y dyblygaod llwy g y brenhin y Von. A goedy adao yny llogeu y goyr noethon [diaryf] ar glassanaethwyr, y kyrchaed tywyssasoc y llogeu ar penllogwyr [y] gyt ac ef [ar ieuectit adas y ymladeu] dy ynys Von,' ac

Pennant y vessuraoc castell.

Ac odyna ydaeth Madoc tywyssauc Powys a thalm o lu y brenhin gyt ac ef ar longheu hyt yn Aber Menei, ac yno
deisswaoc lle idao y beyllu rac
yr ynys ymylon
with armed troops, the most prepared for fighting, accompanying him, proceeded through the wood, called the Wood of Cannadlog, that lay between them and the place where Owain was; and David and Cynan, sons of Owain, intercepted them in the trackless wood, and fought a severe battle with the king; who after having many of his men killed, scarcely escaped into the champaign land again. And when Owain understood that the king was coming upon him from behind, and saw the earls from the other side approaching with an immense armed host, he left the place and retreated into the place called Cil Owain. And then the king collected his army together, and proceeded to Rhuddlan in a rage. Then Owain encamped in front of Llwyn Pina; and from thence he harassed the king day and night. And Madog, son of Maredudd, lord of Powys, selected his position for encamping between the army of the king and the army of Owain, so as to enable him to meet the first attack made by the king. In that interval the fleet of the king tacked towards Mona; and after leaving in the ships the naked unarmed men, and the servants, the commander of the ships, with the head sailors, and the youths fit for battles, landed in the isle of Mona.

\[a\] 11 Pennant, to measure a castle.
\[b\] 11 And then came Madog, prince of Powys, with a portion of the king's army, in ships to Abermenei; and there
\[c\] 12 requested a place for him to encamp in front of
\[d\] 12 within the isle

\[e\] elôit, B.
\[f\] Not in B.
\[g\] noeth, B.
\[h\] a, B.
\[i\] D.
\[j\] B.
yspeilaeth a wnaethant eglêsys Ueir ac eglêsys Bedyr
[yn Rossyr] a llaer o eglêsysseu ereill, ac am hynny y gônaeth Duô dial arnunt. Kanys trannoeth y bu wrôdyr y rytunt a getr Mon. Ac yny
wrôdyr honno y kilyaød y Ffreinc herwyd eu gnotaedig defaOt gôdry Had llaer o nadunt a dala ereill a bodi ereill; a breid y diegis ychydic o nadunt yr llogeu wedy llad Henri uab Henri
vrenhin a chanmôyaf holl bennafdur yseit y llogwydr. A gwedy daruot hynny yd hedychaød y brenhin ac Owein a y kauas Kadwaladyr y gyfoeth drachesyn. Ac yna
yd ymchoelaeth y brenhin y Loegyr. Ac yna
yd ymchoelaeth Iorwoerth Goch uab Maredud y
gastell Ial ac y llosges.

MCLVII. Y ulôydyn rac oyneb y llas Morgan ab
Owein [Gwynedd] drôy dôyll y gan ôyr uab Meurue a chyt ac ef y llas y prydyd goreu, a hônno aelwit Gôrgan uab Rys.' Ac yna y gwledychaød Iorwoerth uab Owein uraOt Morgan dir Kaer Lilion a holl gyfoeth Owein. A gôedy gwneuthur hedsôch o holl twyysogion Kymry ar brenhin Rys uab Gruffud ehunan adarparaOt gônueuthur ryfel ac ef. A duunaô a wnaeth'holl Deheubarth ac holl annuieileit ac holl da gantunt hłyt ygoedd y Ystrat Tywi. A phan gigleu y breinhyn hynny anuon kenad eu a wnaeth at Rys y uenegi idaô uot yn gryno idaô
and pillaged the church of St. Mary, and the church of St. Peter, in Rhoshir, and many other churches; and because of that, God brought vengeance upon them, for on the following day there was a battle between them and the men of Mona. And in that battle the French, according to their accustomed manner, retreated, after many of them were killed, and others taken, and others drowned; and scarcely a few of them escaped to the ships, Henry, son of king Henry, and almost all the chief officers of the seamen, having been slain. When that was accomplished, the king made peace with Owain; and Cadwalader had his territory restored to him; and then the king returned to England. Then Iorwerth the Red, son of Maredudd, returned to the castle of Yale, and burned it.

1157. The ensuing year, Morgan, son of Owain Gwynedd, was killed through treachery by the men of Ivor, son of Meurug; and along with him was slain the best poet, who was called Gwrgant, son of Rhys.' Then Iorwerth, son of Owain, the brother of Morgan, governed the land of Caerleon, and all the territory of Owain. After peace had been made by all the Welsh princes with the king, Rhys, son of Gruffudd, alone prepared to wage war with him. And he conferred all South Wales and all his friends, with the whole of their property, as far as the woods of the Vale of Tywi. And when the king heard of this, he sent messengers to Rhys, to inform him that it would be well for him to repair to the court of the king,

\[a^9\] ships, \[b^9\] fought \[c^9\] with
\[d^9\] moved \[e^9\] cattle

\[^9\] Iorwerth, B. \[^7\] Not in D. E. \[^6\] oruc, B. \[^5\] B.
vynet y lys y brenhin yn gynt noc y dygei Loegyr a Chymry a Ffreinc am y benn ac nat oed neb eithyr ef 1 elun yn 2 ymerbynyeit ar brenhin. A gôedy mynet yny gyghor ef ae wyrd a ef aeth y lys y brenhin. Ac yno y gorun arna o anuod hedychau ar brenhin, 3 dan amot idaö gaffel y Kantref Maor a chantref arall or aynheu y brenhin yrod òi idaö yn gyfan heb y wasgaru. Ac ni chynheli y brenhin ac ef hynny, namyn rodi dryll o dir 4 [idaö] yg kyfoeth pob barin o amryuaelon uartneit. A chyt dyallei Rys y 5 døyll honno’ kymryt a 6 oaneth y ran neu hynny ae kynnal yn hedychaöl. Ac ygkyfrôg hynny kyt dyfryssyei Rosser iarll Clar mynet y Geredigywm; eisoes nys beidei kyn hedychau Rys ar brenhin. A gôedy hynny 3 dydgweith kyn’ kalân Mehevin y doeth y Ystrat Meuruc, a thrannoeth dù kalân Mehevin 7 yd ystorres y castell honna a chastell Hômfre, a chastell Aber Dyvi, a chastell Dineir, a chastell Rystut. Ygkyfrôg hynny y duc Gôallter Clifford anreith o gyfoeth Rys ab Gruffudd, ac y lladawd 4 [llaöer] oe wyr 4 y wlat nessaf idaö. Kanys ef bioed kastell Llan ym Dyfri. A gôedy daruot hynny yd danuones Rys genadeu att y brenhin 9 [y venegi hynny. Ac ny mynnaöl] y 10 [brenhin] beri iaôn idaö am hynny. Ac yna yd b ymchoelad teulu Rys. 11 Ac y’ gastell Llan ym Dyfri 4 [ac] y doeth Rys attunt, ac y
before he brought England and Wales and France about his head; and that there was none excepting himself in opposition to the king. After having taken counsel with his good men, he went to the king's court, and there he was compelled, against his will, to make peace with the king, under the stipulation of receiving the Cantrev Mawr, and such other cantrev as the king should be pleased to give him, whole and not scattered. Yet the king did not adhere to this, but gave him a piece of land in the territories of each out of several barons. And though Rhys understood that deceit, he accepted those portions, and held them peaceably. And in that interval, though Roger, earl of Clare, was intent upon entering Ceredigion, nevertheless, he dared not, before Rhys had made peace with the king. Afterwards, on a certain day before the calends of June, he came to Ystrad Meurgug, and the day following the calends of June, he stored that castle, the castle of Humfrey, the castle of Aberdovey, the castle of Dineir, and the castle of Rhystud. In the meanwhile Walter Clifford carried a booty out of the territory of Rhys, son of Gruffudd, and killed many of the men of the country nearest to him; for the castle of Llanymddyvri was his property. When that was done, Rhys despatched messengers to the king to inform him of that; but the king would not cause satisfaction to be made to him for this. Then the family of Rhys returned; and Rhys joined them at the castle of Llanymddyvri, and subdued the

\[a^{12}\text{ on a muggy day of } b^{12}\text{ fought}\]
goresgymnad y castell; yna y kyrchafodd Einaeth uab Anarâd [nei ap y] brau't yr arglwyd Rys, ieuanc o oet a gôrâd o nerth. Ac achaîs gêlet o honâd bot Rys y ewythr yn ryd or amot ac o 'bop llô [or] a rodassei yr brenhin. Ac o achaîs y not ynteu yn dolyrynâd kyvarsagedigaeth y brai't genedyl gan doyll ygelynyon. Yna y kyrchafodd am benn castell Hômfre ac y lladaid y marchogion dewraf a cheitweit y castell o gôbyl. Ac duc holl anreith y castell ac holl yspêl oll gantaô. Ac yna pan welas Rys uab Gruffudd na allei ef gadô dim gantaô or a 2 rodassei y brenhin' idaô namyn yr hynn aennilleï oe arneu, kyrcu a 3 wnaeth am benn y cestyll a darestyggassei y ieirll ar barôneit yg Keredigâd ac llolô. A ghwyd clybot or brenhin hynny kyrcu Deheubarth a 6naeth a llu gantaô. A ghwyd mynych 1thynnebô o Rys ac wyr idaô ymchoelud awnaeth y Loegyr. Ac odyno yd aeth drôy y mor.

MCLVIII. Y ullydyn rac òyneb y darestygaêd yr arglwyd Rys uab Gruffudd y cestyll a 4 wnaeth y Freinc ar draôs Dyfet ac y lloses 1[iy]. Ygkyfrôg hynny yd arwedaôd y lu y Gaer Vyrôd ac ymladaôd ac ef. Ac yna y doeth Reinael uab Henri urenhin yny erbyn a chyt ac ef diruador luossogtryd o Freinc a Normanveit a Fflemisseit a Saeson a Cymry. Ac adaô aoruc Rys y castell achymnullaô y wyr y gyt hyt ym mynyd 5 Kefyn Restyr. Ac 6 yno y peyll-yâd yg kastell 7 Dinûileir. Reinaël iarll 1[a iarll] 6 A ghwyd rodi o Rys ydaw ystlôn ef aym-chwelawd y Loegyr.

1 B. 2 rossoeit, B. 3 orec, B. 4 rywâneith, B. 5 Kynen Rychter mein, B. —a Rychter, E.
castle. Then Einon, son of Anarawd, nephew, son of his brother, to the lord Rhys, who was young of age, and manly in strength, seeing that his uncle Rhys was released from the agreement, and from every oath he had given to the king, also lamenting the subjection of his own nation, through the deceit of enemies, made an attack upon the castle of Humfrey, and slew the bravest knights, and all the garrison of the castle, and carried away with him the whole booty and spoil of the castle. And then, when Rhys, son of Gruffudd, perceived that he could not preserve any thing of what the king had given him, except what he could gain by his arms, he made an attack upon the castles that had been subdued by the earls and the barons in Ceredigion, and burned them. And when the king heard of this, he entered South Wales with an army; and after Rhys and his men had often opposed him, he returned to England; and thence he proceeded beyond sea.

1158. The ensuing year, the lord Rhys, son of Gruffudd, subdued and burned the castles which the French had erected across Dyved. In the meanwhile, he conducted his army to Caermarthen, and fought against it; and thereupon Rheinallt, son of king Henry, came against him, with a vast multitude of French and Normans and Flemings and English and Welsh. And Rhys quitted the castle, and assembled his men together upon the mountain of Cevn Rhesr. And there encamped at the castle of Dinweleir, earl Rheinallt, the earl of Bristol, the earl of Clare, two

and when Rhys had given him pledges, he returned to England,
Brustei a iarll Clar a deu iarll ereill, a Chatwaladyr uab Gruffud, a Hoöel a Chynan veibon Owein Gòyned, a diruair â o uarchogyon a phedyt gyt ac ³ynt a heb uieidó kyrchu y lle ydoed Rys, ymcheolut adref a 'wnaethant yn alláo segur.' Odyna kynn nic kygreír y Rys a ²orousant ac ynteu ac kymeth. A chenattau y wyr a ³onnaeth ymcheolut ⁴y gôl.

MCLIX. Y ulóydyn raé õyned y bu uaró Madaó uab Maredud argloyd Powys, y gôr a oed diruair y uolyanrwyd yr hónn a ⁶ffuruaéd Duw ⁷o gymmeredic' tegich. Ac ae ⁸kyffanwaéd o anhybygedic ⁹hyder, ac ae hadurná oleder a molyanrwyd vfu d a hegar a hael órth y tlodyon; huaédyr órth ⁸[yr] vfu ydon. Garó ac ymladgar órth y ⁹alon. Gôedy géneuthur iachóyaél benyt a chymryt kymmun corff Crist, ac oté, ac aghemn, ac Ymeiuot yny lle yd oed y ¹⁰cylha ynn eglóys Tissiliaó sant y cladoyt yn enrydedus. Ni bu uaró gôedy hynny yny las Llyóelyn y uab, y gôr a oed unie obei ð y holl wyr Powys. ³Ac yna y delis CadwallaOn uab Madaó uab Idnerth EinaOn Clut' y uraó ac yddanones ygkarchar Owein Gòyned. Ac Owein ae rodes yr Freine a ⁴thróy y gedym-deithon ⁵[æ deulu] y diegis hyt nos o ¹¹Wiceó yn ryd.

\[a^{8} \text{ac laó.} \quad b^{8} \text{bruder,} \]
\[c^{12} \text{Ac y dalpwyt Cadwallawn ap Madoc ap Idnerth ýgan Einaun Clut} \]
\[d^{12} \text{ogóghor õywr ay vrodýr maeth} \]
other earls, and Cadwalader, son of Gruffudd, and Howel and Cynan, with an immense host of cavalry and infantry; but not daring to approach the place where Rhys was, they returned home with unemployed hands. After that they offered a truce to Rhys, which he accepted; and he permitted his men to return to their country.

1159. The ensuing year died Madog, son of Maredudd, lord of Powys, the man who was of extraordinary celebrity, and whom God had endowed with acknowledged beauty, and filled with unmatched confidence, and adorned with bravery and fame; being humble and kind, and generous to the poor; affable to the humble; and terrible and warlike towards his foes;—after undergoing salutary penance, and receiving the communion of the Body of Christ, and extreme unction; and at Meivod, where his burial place was, he was honourably interred. It was but shortly afterwards that his son Llywelyn was killed,—the person who was the only hope of all the men of Powys. And then Cadwallon, son of Madog, son of Idnerth, seized Einon Clud his brother, and sent him to the prison of Owain Gwynedd; and Owain delivered him to the French; and by means of his friends and his family, he escaped by night from Wiciew, and got his liberty.

\[^a/\] empty handed.  
\[^b/\] anxiety, 

\[^c/\] And Cadwallon, son of Madog, son of Idnerth, was seized by Einon Clud 

\[^d/\] by the advice of his men and his foster brothers,
MCLXI. Trugein mlyned a chant a mil oed oet Crist pan ¹[ny bu dim. Blwydyn wedy hynny] uu uarw Agharat gøreic Ruffud uab Kynan. ²[Yn] y ulédyn honno y bu uaró Meuruc escob Bangor. Yn y vloédyn honno y goreskynnaød Howel uab Ieuaf ³[ap Owain] o dôll gastell ⁴Danalwern Ygkeuilaød. Ac o achaês hynny y syrthaød Owein Gôyneyd yg-kymeint o dolur ac na allei na thegôc teyrnas na didanôc heb ryô dim arall y arafhau nae dynnu oe gymeredic lit. Ac eisoes kyt kyrchei anniod-ecuedic drisit uedûl Owein ²[tyôysaща] deissyfyt lewenyd oracwelêdaeth Duô ac kyfodes. Kanys yr un ryô Owein a gyffroes vn ryw lu y Arôystli byt yn Llan Dinan; a gôdy ⁵kaffel diruacr anreith o nadunt ymgynnullaød a oruc gôyr Arôystli amgylch trychan' or y gytt a Howel uab ⁶Ieuân y harglôyd y ymlit yr anreith ⁷[hêt yngordwr Hafren]. A phan welas Owein y elynyon yndyuot yn deissyfyt, annoc y wyr y ymlad aeruc, ar gelynnyon a ymchoellassant ar ffo gan y llad o Owein ae wyr yn y bu vreid y diegis ⁸y traean adref ar ffo. A phan gyflenwis y llewenyd hênno vedûl a Owein, yna yd ymchoelaød ar y gyssevin ansaød wedy y rydhau oe gymeredic drisit, ac atgyweiraød y castell a oruc.

MCLXII. Y ulédyn rac tyneb y dygôydaød ⁹Kaer Offa' y gan Owein ab Gruffud ab Owein ab Madac, ¹⁰a Maredud uab Howel.' ²[Yn] y ulédyn honno y

¹⁰ a bryt y tyôysaща,
¹¹ a Moredud a Howel. ¹²ap Moredud a Howel ap Madac i vrawd.
1161. One thousand one hundred and sixty was the year of Christ, when nothing happened. A year after that, Angharad, the wife of Gruffudd, son of Cynan, died. In that year, Meurug, bishop of Bangor, died. In the same year, Howel, son of Ieuav, son of Owain, got possession of the castle of Tal-awern in Cyveiliog through treachery; and on that account, Owain Gwynedd fell into such grief, that neither the splendour of a kingdom, nor the consolation of anything else, could assuage or draw him from his resentment. And nevertheless, though insupportable sorrow affected the mind of prince Owain, a sudden joy from the foreknowledge of God raised him up. For the same Owain moved an army into Arwystli, as far as Llandinam; and after they had obtained a vast booty, the men of Arwystli assembled together, being about three hundred men, under Howel, son of Ieuav, their lord, to pursue after the booty as far as the bank of the Severn. And when Owain observed his enemies coming suddenly on, he incited his men to fight; and the enemies took to flight, and were killed by Owain and his men, so that scarcely a third of them escaped home. And when that joy had filled the mind of Owain, he returned to his former state, having been released from his sorrow; and he repaired the castle.

1162. The ensuing year, Caer Offa fell before Owain, son of Gruffudd, son of Madog, and Maredudd, son of Howel. In the same year king Henry

\[ \text{\text{w}^{10} and thought of the prince,}\text{\text{v}^{11} and Maredudd and Howel.}\text{\text{\text{12 son of Maredudd,}}}
\text{\text{and Howel son of Madog, his brother.}}\]
kyffroes Henri vrenhin Lloegyr lu yn erbyn Deheubarth. Ac y doeth hyt yn Penn Cadeir. A gôedy rodi gôystlon o Rys idâd ymchoelut y Loeygr a wnaeth. Ac yna y llas Einaôn uab Anaraôt yny 1 gôs y gan Wallter ab Llywarch y ôr ehun, ac y llas Cadogasôn ab Maredud y gan Wallter uab ²Ridit. Ac yna y kymorth Rys ab Grufud y Kantref Môr a chastell Dinefwr. ³[Yn] y ulûdyn honno y bu uarô Kediuor uab Daniel archdiagon Keredigyaôn. Ac yna y bu uarô Henri ab Arthen goruchel athro ar holl gyffredin yr holl yscowieigon.

MCLXIII. Y ulûdyn rac âneb gôedy gêled o Rys ab Gruffud nat ytoed y brenhin yn kywirâd ⁴dim òrthoù or a adaossei, ac na allei ynteu ⁵udduchockau yn aduôyn kyrczhù ⁶awnaeth yn wrawl' am benn cyfoeth Rosser iarll Clar y gôr y lladyssit Einaôn uab Anarâd y nei oe achaâs, a thorri ⁷[aorc] castell Aber Reidawl, a chastell mab Wyynaôn ac llosci, ac atoresgynn holl Geredigyaôn ⁸[yr eilweith] a mynych lladuaeu a lloscaeu ar y Fflemisse, a dûyn mynych anreithen y gantunt. A gôedy hynny yd ymaruolles yr holl Gymry ar ymorthlad a cheitweit y Ffreinc a hynny yn gyfun y gyt.

MCLXIV. Y ulûdyn rac âneb y diffeithad Dauyd uab Owein Gwyned Tegigyl, ac y mudaed y dynyon ac hanifeileit y gyt ac ef hyt yn dyffryn Cloyt ⁹[a orue âf or holl wlad eithr dinas Basing y ty a seiliasai i dad]. A gôedy tebygu or brenhin y bydei ymlad ar y ¹⁰castell aoed' yn Thegygyl kyffroi llu

[^9] gestyll a oedynt

¹ hun, B.
² Richard, C.D.
³ idâd din, B.
⁴ vuchodockau, B. D.
⁵ B.
moved an army against South Wales; and he came to Pencader; and after Rhys had delivered hostages to him, he returned to England. And then, Einon, son of Anarawd, was slain in his sleep by Walter, son of Llywarch, his own man; and Cadwgan, son of Maredudd, was slain by Walter, son of Rhirid. Then Rhys, son of Gruffudd, took possession of Cantrev Mawr and the castle of Dinevwr. *In that year died Cedivor, son of Daniel, archdeacon of Ceredigion. And then died Henry, son of Arthen, the supreme teacher in general of all the scholars.

1163. The ensuing year, when Rhys, son of Gruffudd, saw that the king fulfilled nothing of what he had promised, and that he could not thus submit honourably, he manfully entered the territory of Roger, earl of Clare, the man on whose account his nephew Einon, son of Anarawd, had been slain; and dismantled and burned the castle of Aber Rheidiol, and the castle of the son of Gwynion, and reconquered a second time the whole of Ceredigion, iterating slaughters and conflagrations among the Flemings, and taking from them many spoils. And after that, all the Welsh combined to expel the garrison of the French altogether.

1164. The ensuing year, David, son of Owain Gwynedd, ravaged Tegeingl, and removed the people, with their cattle, along with him into the Vale of Clwyd, 8 from all the country, except Basingwerk, the house which his father had founded.' And when the king supposed that there would be an attack made upon the castle which was in Tegeingl, he moved

\[\text{\textsuperscript{a}}\text{\textsuperscript{b}}\text{ castles which were}\]

\[\text{\textsuperscript{5} ym 6ra61 aoruc, B.}\]
\[\text{\textsuperscript{7} E.}\]
\[\text{\textsuperscript{3} D.}\]
\[\text{\textsuperscript{9} B.}\]
aoruc drôy diruaör vrys a dyuot hyt yn Rudlan ¹[a mûynnau gwneithur castell yno] a phebyllu yno deirnos. A gêdy hynny ymchaelut y Loegyr, a chynnauô diruaôr lu y gyt ac ef a detholedygi ymladwyr Lloegyr a Normandi a Flandrys ac Angîô a Gwasgôin a holl a Brydein a dyuot hyt y Groes Oswalt, gan darparu alltudaô a difetha yr holl Vryt-anyeit. Ac yny erbyn ynteu y deuth Owein Gôyned, a Chatwaladyr uiebon Gruufud ab Kynan a holl lu Gôyned y gyt ac ôynt. Ar arlgôyd Rys ab Gruufud a holl Deheubarth y gyt ac ef; ac Owein Keveillaôc a Iorwoerth Goch uab Maredud ²[o Voelman] a meibon Madaôc uab Maredud a holl Powys y gyt ac ôynt; a deuab Madaôc uab Idnerth ac holl gyfoeth y gyt ac ³ef. Ac ygyt yn gyfun diergrynedig y doethant hyt Yneideirnaôn, a phebyllu a ⁴waethant Yghoruâen. A gêdy trigyâô yn hir yny pebylleu yno heb aruidaô o vn grychu at y gilyd y ymlad, llidiaô aoruc y brenhin yn diruaôr, a chyffroi y lu hyt yghoet Dyffryn Keirião; a pheri torri y koet ae bôrô yr llao. Ac yno yd ymerblynâôd ac ef yn oedu ychydig o Gymry etholedig y on rei ny wydnyt odef y goruot yn absen y tywyssogion. A llawer or rei kadarnaf a dygwydaô o bop tu. ⁵[Ac odena yduc y brenhin y lu hyt y mûnyd Berwûn]. Ac yna y pebillyâôd y brenhin ar hydnoed ⁶[blaen] y gyt ac ef ⁶[ymynyded Bertyn]. A gêdy trigyâô yno ychydig odydyceu y kyfarsagêt ef odiruaôr dym-

²aberth ar Gogled

¹D. ⁴oruc, B
²E. ⁵[blaen, B]
³ôynt, B.
an army with extreme haste, and came to Rhuddlan, 
and purposed to erect a castle there,' and encamped 
there three nights. After that he returned into 
England, and collected a vast army of the choice 
warriors of England, Normandy, Flanders, Anjou, Gas-
cony, and all a Prydyn, and came to Oswestry, pur-
posing to transport and destroy the whole of the 
Britons. And against him there came Owain Gwyn-
edd and Cadwalader, the sons of Gruffudd, son of 
Cynan, and the whole force of Gwynedd with them; 
also the lord Rhys, son of Gruffudd, accompanied by 
the whole of South Wales; and Owain Cyveiliog, and 
Iorwerth the Red, son of Maredudd, 9 of Moelmant,' 
and the sons of Madog, son of Maredudd, accompanied 
by the whole of Powys; also the two sons of Madog, 
son of Idnerth, and their whole country with them. 
And together, united and undaunted, they came into 
Edeyrnion, and encamped at Corwen. And after 
remaining there long in their tents, without one 

daring to attack the other, the king became extremely 
ennraged, and moved his army into the woods of the 
Valle of Ceiriog, and ordered the woods to be cut 
and thrown down. And there a few chosen Welshmen 
came bravely to oppose him, who knew not what it 
was to be restrained in the absence of the princes; 
and many of the mightiest fell on each side. 5 And 
from thence the king led his army into the mountain 
of Berwyn,' and there the king encamped, with his 
advanced troops, 6 in the mountains of Berwyn.' 
And after remaining there a few days, he was over-
taken by a dreadful tempest of the sky, and extra-

\*7 the force of the North,

\* C. D.  
\* B.  
\* C.
hestyl awyr a thra llifeireint glaçogyd. A goedy pellu ymborth idaeth yd ymchaelaeth y byblyeu ac eu y vaestir [gästatir] Lloegyr. Ac yn gyflaen odiruâd lit y peris dallu y göystlôn a vuassei ygkarchar gantaeth, yr ystalym o amser kyn no hynny. Nyt amgen deu uab Owein a Gôyned Kadwallaen a Chynwric, [a Howel] a Maredud uab yr arglwyd Ys a [llawer or] rei ereill. A goedy kymryt kyghor y symudaeth y lu hyt yg Kaer Lleon, ac yno peblyllytâu aoruc laoer o dydyon yn doeth Dulyon aoruc y Hamasod o amser kyn no hynny. Ystafyllon o amser kyn no hynny, a dala Robert a Moredud uab yr arglwyd Yys a Maredud nab yr arglwyd Rys a Moredud rei ereill. A goedy nat oed digaeth gantaeth hynny o logeu rodi rodyon aoruc y logeu Dulyon ac gellâd dracêfyn, ac ynteu ac eu ymchaelaeth y Lloegyr. Y ulôydyn honno y kyrchaeth yr arglwyd Rys kaer Aber Teiui ae chastell, ac y torres, ac y llosges, adiruâd anreich yna du. Ac achub castell Kil Grran aoruc, a dala Robert [vab] Ystefyn ae garhau. [Yn] y ulôydyn honno drô y gennat Duô ac annoc yr Yspryt Glan o doeth koueint o vyneich y Ystrat Fflur [gyntaf]. Ac yna y bu uarô Llywelyn uab Owein Gôyned y gôr a ragores mod paôb o 6 deôred 5 ar deôred a doethineb ar doethineb o ymadrod, ar ymadrod o voesseu.

MCLXV. Y ulôydyn rae oynneb y doeth y Ffreinc o Benuro ar Flemisseit y ymlad yn gadarn a chastell Kil Grran. A goedy llad llawer ooe goyr ydymchaellassant adref ymladd o ymadrod, ac eilweith yd ymladlassant

a' 8 vrenhin, Catwallawn, a Kynwric a Moredud, meibion
ordinary torrents of rain. And when provisions had failed him, he removed his tents and his army to the open plains of England; and, full of extreme rage, he ordered the hostages, who had been previously long imprisoned by him, to be blinded; to wit, the two sons of Owain Gwynedd, Cadwallon and Cynvrig, and Howel, and Maredudd, son of the lord Rhys, and many others. After taking counsel, he removed his army to Caerleon, and there he encamped many days, until there came ships from Dublin, and other cities in Ireland, to him. And when he found the number of ships insufficient for him, he gave presents to the ships of Dublin, and discharged them; and himself and his army returned to England. The same year, the lord Rhys attacked the walls of Aberteivi and its castle, which he broke down and burned, and carried off a vast booty; and he seized the castle of Cilgerran, and took Robert, son of Stephen, and imprisoned him. In that year, by the permission of God and the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, came a convent of monks first to Strata Florida. And then died Llywelyn, son of Owain Gwynedd, the man who excelled every body in respect of bravery upon bravery, of wisdom upon wisdom, of conversation upon conversation, and of manners.

1165. The ensuing year, the French from Pembroke and the Flemings came to make a powerful attack upon the castle of Cilgerran; and after many of their men had been killed, they returned home empty.

\[^{a'}\text{8\textsuperscript{a}}\] the king, Cadwallon, and Cynvrig, and Maredudd, the sons of

\[\text{\^{a}d\text{\textsuperscript{order}}, B., D.}\]
a Chilgerran yn over heb 1 gaffel y castell. 2 [Yn] y vloeydyu honno y distrywyt dinas Basin y gan Owein 3 Gwynedd. 4 [Ac yn] y vloeydyu honny y gorwladoyt
4 Diermit uab 5 Murchad oo genedyl ac ydadeith ynt yn Normandi at vrenhini Lloegyr y erfynieit idaeth y dodi yny gyroeth drachefyn wedyd kwyâw wrthaeth. Ac yn y vloeydyu honno y gorwladoyt Iorcoeth Goch uab Maredud oo genedyl ac oo gyroeth ym Mochnant y gan y deu Owein. Ar deu Owein hynny y ran-
nassant Uochnant y rygntunt, ac ydeth Mochnant vch Ræadyr y Owein Keueilaeth, a Mochnant is Ræadyr y Owein Vychan.

mclxvi. Y vloeydyu rae wyneb y kyfunael Owein a 6 [Chatwaladyr] melïon Gruffud ab Kynan o Wyned a Rys ab Gruffud ab Rys o Deheubarth yn erbyn 7 [a gyrru fo ar] Owein Keueilaeth, ac y dagant y gantaeth Gaer Einaeth, ac y rodassant y Owein Vychan uab Madaeth uab Maredud 7 [o Walwern]. Odyna yd ennilllassant Davalwern, a honno arodet yr argloed Rys kanys oo gyroeth y dywetit y hanfot. Ny bu uaf o weddy hynny yno doeth Owein Keueilaeth a llo or Ffreinç y gytt ac ef am benn castell 8 Kaer Einaeth yr hon anathoed Kymry kyn no hynnyn. A goedy ennill y castell y dorri a 9 onaethant ae losgi a llad yr holl 10 gastellwyr. Yn diwed y ulloeyd honno y kyrchaeth Owein a Chatwaladyr tywyssogyon Gwynedd, ar argloed Rys tywyssaeth o Deheubarth ac lluoed 9 [y] gytt ac olynt am benn castell Rudlan yn Tegeigyl,

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1 gael, B.  4 Diermit, B. Diermid, D.
2 B.  5 Murchad, D.
3 ab Grufud, D.  6 B. C. D.
handed. And a second time they fought against Cil-
gerran in vain, without getting the castle. 2 In that
year, Basingwerk was destroyed by Owain Gwynedd.
2 And in' the same year, Diermid, son of Murchath,
was expelled from his people, and went into Nor-
mandy, to the king of England, to request him to
reinstate him in his dominion, having laid his com-
plaints before him. And in that year, Forwerth the
Red, son of Maredudd, was driven from his people
and his territory in Mochnant by the two Owains.
And those two Owains divided Mochnant between
them; Mochnant above the cataract came to Owain
Cyveiliog, and Mochnant below the cataract to Owain
the Little.

1166. The ensuing year, Owain and 6 Cadwalader,
the sons of Gruffudd, son of Cynan, from Gwynedd,
and Rhys, son of Gruffudd, son of Rhys, from South
Wales, united against Owain Cyveiliog, 7 and put him
to flight;' and they took from him Caereinion, and
gave it to Owain the Little, son of Madog, son of
Maredudd, 7 of Walwern.' From thence they won
Tavalwern; and that was given to the lord Rhys, as
it was said to have appertained to his dominion.
It was not long afterwards before Owain Cyveiliog
came, having an army of the French with him, against
the castle of Caereinion, which the Welsh had pre-
viously erected; and having gained the castle, they
broke it down and burned it, and killed all the gar-
rison. In the close of that year, Owain and Cad-
walader, princes of Gwynedd, and the lord Rhys,
prince of South Wales, accompanied by their armies,
came against the castle of Rhuddlan in Tegeingl;

7 D.
Kereinavn, D.
9 Onaeth, B.
10 Carcheitfæt, B.
ac eisted ortha trimis aorugant. A gêdwy hynn cael y castell ac dorri, ac losgi, a chastell arall \[Pres-tattvyn heuht\] y gyt ac ef yr molyant y Gymry yn hyfryt uudugaol paob yô golat.'

MCLXVII. \[Yn\] y ulôdyn raec wyneb y llas Gôr-
genew abat a Llaemon y nei y gan Gynan bac Owein \[Gwynedd\].

MCLXVIII. Y ulôdyn raec gynesan y rydhaöyt Robert uab Ystefyn o garchar yr arglôd Rys y gyveilt. Ac y duc Diernut uab Môrachath ef hyt yn Iwerdon gyt ac ef. Ac yr tir y doethant y Lôch Garmon, ac ennill y castell awnaethant.

MCLXIX. Y ulôdyn raec gynesan y llas Meuruc uab Adam o Buellt drôd dôyll yn y geose y gan Uar-edud Bengoch y gefynderô. Yn diwed y ulôdyn honno mis Tachôed y bu uarô Owein Göyned uab Gruffyd ab Kynan tywyssaöc Göyned, gôr diruaöt y uolyant ac anueidraôl y brudder ae uoned ae gedernit, ac deôred yg Kymry. \[ynn anoruodedic oe usbyt\] wedy aneuryf uudugolaethu, heb omed neb eiryôt or arch a geissei, wedy kymryt penyt a chyfies \[Ian\] ac ediuarôch a chymun rinwedecu corff Crist, ac olet ac aghenn.

MCLXXX. Deg mlyned athrugain achant a mil oed oet Crist pan ladaô Dauyd ab Owein Howel uab Owein y braot hynaf idaô.

\[gnô\] b 8 ac ýno ýbuant tri mis ýn adeilioat castell gêdô torri ýy castell ý y fasaöt ýno aý losgi achatell Prest-ttvyn ac ýmchwelut adref ý ev gwlat ýn hyfryt lawen.

1 B. 4 Diernyt, D. 2 ýmchoelaôd, B. 5 D. 3 E.
and they sat before it three months. And then they got the castle, broke it, and burned it, with another castle, to the glory of the Welsh; and then every one, happy and victorious, to his own country.'

1167. In the ensuing year, Gurgeneu the abbot, and Llawdden, his nephew, were slain by Cynan and Owain Gwynedd.

1168. The ensuing year, Robert, son of Stephen, was released from the prison of the lord Rhys, his friend; and Diermid, son of Murchath, took him with him to Ireland, and they landed at Lough Garmon, where they gained the castle.

1169. The ensuing year, Meurug, son of Adam of Buellt, was killed, through treachery, in his sleep, by Maredudd Redhead, his cousin. In the end of that year, the month of November, died Owain Gwynedd, son of Gruffudd, son of Cynan, prince of Gwynedd, a man of great celebrity, and of the most extraordinary sagacity, nobleness, fortitude, and bravery in Wales, invincible from his youth, after numberless victories, —who never denied any one the request he made,— after undergoing penance and holy confession, and repentance, and the communion of the sacraments of the Body of Christ, and extreme unction.

1170. One thousand one hundred and seventy was the year of Christ, when David, son of Owain, killed his eldest brother Howel, son of Owain.

a and there they remained three months erecting a castle, after breaking down the castle which they found there, and burning it, with the castle of Prestatyn; and they returned happy and joyful to their country.

b son of
MCLXXI. Y vloydyn rač uyneb y llas Thomas archescob ¹[Keint] gør maor y grefyd ae santeiryd ae gwyfyaenser, ²ae gyghor, ac ³[o] annoc Henri urenhin Lloegyr y pumhet dyd gød y du Nadolic ger bronn allaer y Drindaot yny gapel ehun yg Gheint ae escobaol wise ymdanael, a delo y groc yn y lao y llas ¹[achledyfeu] ar diod yr eferyn. Yn y vloydyn honno y mordyaod Rickert iarll Terstig uab Gilbert ⁴vda kadarn' a chadarn varchaoln ⁵[y] gyt ac ef y Iwerdon. Ac yny kyrc'h kynetaf y kymerth Porth Lachi. A gød y guneuthur kyveilach a Dieruut vrenhin ⁴ac erci y verch' yn briaot, ac o nerty honno y caus Dinas Dulyñ drîy wneuthur diruaer aera. Ac yny vloydyn honno y bu uarô Ropert uab Llyôarch. Ac y bu uarô Dieruut vrenhin Largines, ac y cladot yn y dinas a elwit Fferna. Ac yny vloydyn honno y magot teruyse y rîg brenhin Lloegyr a brenhin Ffreinc amlad yr archescob. Kans brenhin Lloegyr a roddasei yn veicheu y vrenhin Freine Henri ⁵tywyssaoc Bêrgûin a ⁶Thybaot ieuanc y vrawt meibon oed y rei hynny ⁷yr Tibaot tywyssaoc Bêrgûin, a iarll Flandrysa a llawer o rei ereill pan wnaeth kymot ar archescob hyt na wnaei argyfed idâo byth. A gødly clybot o Alexander bap rylad yr archescob anuon ⁸[y] llythyren at urenhin Freinco amnaeth, ac at y meicheu ereill. A gorchymyn udunt drîy ysceymandât kymell brenhin Lloegyr y dynot y lys Rufein y wneuthur iawn am ageu yr

²⁴ y verch agymerth

¹ D.
² o, B.
⁴ Stragbow, D.
⁵ B.
1171. The ensuing year, Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, was killed with swords, at the instigation of Henry, king of England,—a man great for his piety, and his holiness, and his equity, and his counsel, on the fifth day after Christmas Day, in front of the altar of the Trinity, in his own chapel, at Canterbury, clothed in his episcopal robe, having the image of the cross in his hand, at the conclusion of the mass. In that year, Rickert, earl of Terstig, son of Gilbert Strongbow, having with him a powerful body of cavalry, sailed for Ireland. And in the first attack he took Port Lachi; and after having formed a friendship with king Diermid, and demanded his daughter in marriage, with his aid he got possession of the city of Dublin, through immense slaughter. In the same year, Robert, son of Llywarch, died; and Diermid, king of Leinster, died, and was buried in the city called Ferna. And in that year, a contention was engendered between the king of England and the king of France, on account of the murder of the archbishop; for the king of England had delivered, as pledges, to the king of France, Henry, duke of Burgundy, and his brother, Theobald the younger, who were sons of Theobald, duke of Burgundy, and earl of Flanders, with many others, when he made a compact with the archbishop, that he would never do him an injury. And after pope Alexander had heard that the archbishop had been put to death, he sent letters to the king of France, and the other pledges, commanding them, on pain of excommunication, to compel the king of England to appear at the court of Rome, to make satisfaction for the death

\[ a^8 \text{ he took his daughter} \]

\[ ^5 \text{ dac, } D. \]

\[ ^6 \text{ Theobaldus, } D. \]

\[ ^7 y, B. \]

\[ ^8 B. \]
archesob. Ac yrth hynny anesmùytha a ònaethant o bop arnaeth ar y 1 tremygu ef. A phan welas Henrî vrenhin hynny dechreu gôdau aoruc hyt nat oö gyghor ef y llas yr archesob, ac anuon kenadu ònaeth 2 at y pab' y venegi na allei ef vynet y Rufin drô yr achôysson hynny. Ygkyfrôg hynny y kilyaod ran uaor or ulôydyn. A thra yttiedoit yn hynny tu draô yr mor y kynullaod yr arglwyd Rys uab Gruffud lu am benn Owein Keueilaoc y daô 3 [gan ñ verch] ar vedyr y darestôg. Kanys y genifer gôeith y gallei Owein gorôthynebu yr arglwyd Rys y gorôthynebeii 4[ynteu]. A Rys ac kymhellaod y darestôg itaô. Ac y kymtherth seith gystyl gantaô. Ygkyfrôg hynny ofynhau ònaeth y brenhin yr ebostolaod ysgymundaott ac adad ôladoed Freinc ymchoelut y Loegyr, a dywedut y mynei uynet y darestôg Iwerdon. Ac yrth hynny ymgynnualô a oruc ataô holl dyôssogyon Lloegyr a Chymry. Ac yna y deuth attaô yr arglwyd Rys, or lle ydoed yn Llwyn Danet amgylch yr òstul y ganet yr arglwydies Veir. Ac ymgysallô a 5 wnaeth ar brenhin drôy adad 4[idad] drychan meirch; a phedeir mil o ychen a 6 phetôar gystyl ar hugeinte. 1 A gôedy hynny y denessaaôd y brenhin y Deheubarth. Ac ynyr hynt honno ar anuon òysc y duc gantaô' Iorwoerth uab Owein uab Cradaoc uab Gruffud. Ac o achaaô hynny y distrywaôd Iorwoerth 4[ap Yoein] ac deu uab

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1 termyseg, B. | 3 D. 
2 dat, B. | 4 B.
of the archbishop. Thereupon they became uneasy lest they should in any way treat him with contempt. And when king Henry perceived this, he began to deny that it was through his counsel the archbishop had been killed; and despatched messengers to the pope, declaring that he could not go to Rome because of those matters. In the meanwhile, a great part of the year had run out. During that transaction on the other side of the sea, the lord Rhys, son of Gruffudd, assembled an army against Owain Cyveiliog, his son in law, by his daughter, with the intention of subduing him; because as often as Owain could resist the lord Rhys, he also resisted him. And Rhys compelled him to submit; and he took seven hostages from him. In that interval, the king became alarmed at the apostolical excommunication, and left the French territories, and returned to England, giving out that he would go and subdue Ireland. Accordingly, he convoked to him all the princes of England and Wales. And then the lord Rhys came to him from the place where he was at Llwyn Danet, about the feast on which was born the lady Mary. And he entered into friendship with the king, by promising him three hundred horses, and four thousand oxen, with twenty-four hostages. After that the king proceeded to South Wales; and in this journey, upon the river Usk he took Iorwerth, son of Owain, son of Caradog, son of Gruffudd. And on that account Iorwerth, son of Owain, with his two sons, Owain

\[\text{a}^{6}\text{ with fourteen hostages besides.} \]
\[\text{b}^{7}\text{ From thence he proceeded to Caerleon upon Usk, and took the city from}\]
Owein a Howel a anyssit idaö o Agharat uerch
1 Uchtrut escob Llan Daf. A Morgan uab Seisyll
uab Dyfynwal, o 2 Agharat uerch Owein chwaer 3[y]
Iorwoerth uab Otein gyt a llawer o rei ereill dref
Gaer Llion ac y 4llosget hyt y castell, ac y diff-
eithaöd y wlat hayach o gôbyl. Ac yna y deuth y
brenhin a diruaör lu gantaö hyt ym Penuro yr ymvet
dyd ar dec 5 o galan Hydref, ac y rodes yr arglöyd
Rys Geredigyaöfn ac Ystrat Työi ac 6Ystlöyf ac
7 Euelfre. Ac ynyr haf hönöö yd adeilasseei yr arglöyd
Rys gastell Aber Teiui o vein a morter yr hönö
adistrywasseei kyn no hynny pan y duc y ar iarll
Clar ac y 8 dileööd Robert uab Ystefyn o Nest
uerch Rys ab Töödör; ar Nest hönöo a oed vodrup
y Rys a Robert yn gefynderö idaö. A brodyr
Robert oed Dauyd escob Mynyöö, a Gölölim Bastard.
Meibon oed y rei hynny y Erald ystiwert. Ac yna
ydaæth Rys o gastell Aber Teiui hyt yggastell Penvro
y ymdidan ar brenhin y deudecuet dyd o galan
Hydref a duö Sadorn oed y dyd hönöö. Ac yd echis
Rys gynllaöö y meirch oll aadedasseei yr brenhin y
Aber Teiif ual y beyn tri baraoö òrth eu hannon yr
brenhin. A thrannoeth duö Sul yd ymchoeles Rys
ac ethol a ònaeth’ whe meirch a phetwar ugeint
òrth eu hannon drannoeth yr brenhin. A gòëød dyuot
hyt y Ty Göynn cylobot a 9ònaeth ryyvenet y brenhin
y Vynyöö y bererinaöö ac offrymaöö a 9ònaeth y brenhin

a10 delhiis

1 Vchrit, D.
2 Dudgu, C. D.
3 B.
4 llesæes, B.
5 ar, B.
6 Arwistli, D.
and Howel, who had been born to him of Angharad, daughter of Uchtryd, bishop of Llandaf, and Morgan, son of Seisyll, son of Dyvnwal, by Angharad, daughter of Owain, and sister to Iorwerth, son of Owain, and many others, destroyed the town of Caerleon, and burned all to the castle, and laid the whole country nearly waste. Then the king proceeded with a vast army into Pembroke, on the eleventh day of the calends of October, and gave to the lord Rhys Ceredigion and the Vale of Tywi, and Ystlwyv and Euelvre. And in that summer the lord Rhys built the castle of Aberteivi, with stone and mortar, which he had previously demolished, when he took it from the earl of Clare, and removed Robert, son of Stephen by Nest, the daughter of Rhys, son of Tewdwr. That Nest was aunt to Rhys, and Robert was his cousin; and the brothers of Robert were David, bishop of Menevia, and William the Bastard; and those were sons to Gerald the steward. And then Rhys went from the castle of Aberteivi to the castle of Pembroke, to speak with the king, on the twelfth day of the calends of October, and that day was a Saturday. And Rhys ordered the horses, which he had promised the king, to be collected at Aberteivi, to be in readiness to be sent to the king. And on the following day, Sunday, Rhys returned; and he selected eighty-six horses, to be sent the following day to the king. And having come to the White House, he heard that the king had gone to Menevia, on a pilgrimage; and in Menevia the king made an
ym Mynydd deu ' gappann cor' o bali ar vedyr cantoryeit y wassanaethu Duw 2[a Dei]. Ac offrymaeth hefyd a 'maeth 3[dýrneit o ar'yanu amgýlch] dec swlwt. Ac ervynneit aoruc Dauyd uab Geralt y gër aoeid escob ym Mynydd yna yr brenhin vóytta y gyt ac ef y dyd hónno; a gôrthot y glàhado aoruc y brenhin, o achau dgglyt gormod dreul yr escob. Dyuot eisoes aoruc ef ar escob 'athrychanór' gyt ac òñyt y glina, a Rickert iarll, gër a 4 oed o Íerdon, y ymgysillaod ar brenhin. Kanys o anuod y brenhin y b' bathoed o Íerdon; a llafer o rei ereill a ginaoasant oc eu seyll. Ac yn ebrôyd gôdyd 5 kinyaod ydyssgynnaod y brenhin ar y veirch. 6 [A] glaw maer oed yn y dyd hóno, a duô gôyl Viagel oed. Ac yna ydymchoealod y Benuru. A phan gigleu Rys hynny anuod yr brenhin aoruc 6[or blan, val y gallei uynet at y brenhin yn ol kymryt y meirch]. A gôdyd dôn y meirch rac bron y brenhin kymryt a'maeth vn ar bymthec ar huyceint a etholes, a dywedut nat 7 y bot yn reit idaô òrhunnt y kymrassen ònynt, namyn yr talu 8 diolch y Rys a vei vóy no chynt. A gôdyd regi bod uelly yr brenhin dyuot aoruc Rys at y brenhin, a 8 chael daên anmaeth yr bron y d' brenhin, a' rydhau aoruc y brenhin idaô Howel y uab, a vuassei gantaô yggystyl ynhir kyn no hynny 10 [yn Lloegr], a rodi oet aoruc y brenhin idaô am y góystlon ereill adylyci Rys y dalu yr

\[ a' 11 \text{ a thri chanhonór} \]
\[ b' 12 \text{ daeth y Iwerdon;} \]
\[ c' 13 \text{ Agwedý ev dyuot hýt y Ty Gwin ýgýt} \]
\[ d' 11 \text{ lygeit,} \]
offering of two choral caps of velvet, intended for
the singers in serving God and St. David; and he
also offered a handful of silver, about ten shillings.
Then David, son of Gerald, who at the time was
bishop of Menevia, besought the king to eat with him
on that day; but the king declined the invitation,
in order to avoid an excess of expense to the bishop.
Nevertheless he came to the bishop to dinner, at-
tended by three hundred men, and earl Rickert, a
man who came from Ireland to obtain the friendship
of the king, for without the consent of the king
had he come from Ireland; and many others also
dined there standing. Shortly after dinner the king
mounted his horses; and there was heavy rain on
that day, which was Michaelmas day; and he returned
to Pembroke. When Rhys heard of this, he sent the
horses to the king, before hand, that he might go
to the king after he had received the horses. And
on the horses being brought before the king, he took
thirty-six that he selected, saying, that it was not
from want of them they were accepted, but to express
his thanks to Rhys more than before. And after
having thus pleased the king, Rhys repaired to him,
and obtained grace before the king; and the
king released his son Howel, who had been long
before with him in England as hostage; and the
king granted him time in respect of the other host-
gages, which Rhys was bound to deliver to the king;

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a11 by three canons. b12 had he come to Ireland; c13 And when they had come together to the White
House, d11 his eyes;
brenhin. Ac am y dreth a dywetpôyt ury yn y delei y brenhin o Iwerdon. Paratloi llyges âônaethpôyt ac nyt oed adas y gyïnt udunt. Kanys amser nyôlaf oed, a breid y keit yna yt aeduet yn un lle yg Kymry. A gôedy dyuot [gwil] Galixtus bap, erchi âônaeth y brenhin gyrru y llogeu or borthu yr mor. Ar dyd hônô ysgynnau y llogeu aorugant. Ac etto nyt oed gymôynasgar y gyïnt udunt. Ac achâs hynny ymchôelut âônaeth drachefyn yr tir, ac ychydic o nifer y gyït ac ef. Ar nos gynfa wed y hynny ydyskynnâd y logeu gan ôylaô o honaô ef eu hun ac o bâôp oe wyr; a thrannoeth duô Sul oed yr vnuet dyd ar bymthec o galan Racuyr drôy hyrvûd awel wynt y dyblygaôd y logeu y dir Iwerdon. * [Ac yno ytrigyaôd ef ygâyaf hônô hep oenuthur argyôed y òyr Ywerdon].

MCLXXII. Y ulôydyn rac ôyneb y bu diruât yr varol-yaeth ar y lluô [a] oed ô[y] gyït ar brenhin yn Iwerdon a achâs newydder y diargrynawyôn wyn-oeôd,' ac o achâs kyfygdyr o newyn. Am na allei y llogeu a newidymu yndunt vordôyaô attunt y gayaf, drôy y dymysłaôl gandared mor òerdon. Y ulôydyn honno y bu uaro Katwaladýr ab Grufud ab Kynan vis Mâorth. Ac yny ulôydyn honno yd ymchôelaôd brenhin Lloegyr o Iwerdon, gan adaô yno uaroit a marchogyn urdolyon drostôô o achâs y kenadên a dathoed attaô y gan y pab a Lowys urenhin Ffreinc. A duô Gêener y Croglith y doeth [hyt] ym Penuro, ac yno y trigyôad y Pasc hônô; a duô Llun Pasc

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1 B. D.
2 yr, B.
3 hôylaô, B.
and also in respect of the tribute, that has been mentioned above, until the king should come from Ireland. A fleet was prepared, but the wind was not favourable for them; for it was a misty season, and then scarcely any ripe corn could be had in any part of Wales. And when the feast of pope Calixtus had come, the king ordered the ships out of the port to sea; and on that day they went on board the ships. But yet the wind was not favourable to them, and on that account he, with a small retinue, returned to land. And on the first night after that he ascended the ships, himself and all his men steering; and the following day, being Sunday, the sixteenth day of the calends of December, with a fair gale, the ships bent their course to the land of Ireland. And there he remained that winter, without doing any injury to the people of Ireland.

1172. The ensuing year, there was a dreadful mortality among the army that was with the king in Ireland, on account of the newness and unfermented state of wines, and because of the miseries of famine; the ships with merchandise not being able to sail to them during the winter, owing to the tempestuous violence of the Irish sea. That year Cadwalader, son of Gruffudd, son of Cynan, died, in the month of March. And in the same year the king of England returned from Ireland, leaving there barons and noble knights in his stead, and this on account of the messengers that came to him from the pope and Louis, king of France. And on Good Friday he arrived at Pembroke; and there he remained during that Easter.

\[a/5\] unaccustomed meats,
yd ymdidanaod a Rys yn Talacharn ar y fford. Ac odyno yd aeth y Loeger. A gledy mynet y brenhin o Gaer Dyf hyt y Castell Newyd ar Gyse anuon awnaeth y erchi y Iorwoerth uab Owein dyuot y ymwelet ac ef, ac y ymdidan am hedoch. A rodi kadarn gygreir aoruc idaö ac oe veibon. A phan yttod Owein uab Iorwoerth gwas ieuane grymus hegar yn parotti o gyghor y dat ae wyrda y vynet [y] gyt ae dat y lys y brenhin, y kyfaruu or iarll Bristaö ac ef ar y fford yn dyuot a Gaer Dyf’ ac y lladysant. A gledy y lad ef yna y diffithaød y dat a Howel y vraot a llaöer o rei ereill heb ymdiret or achafe honno yr brenhin o neb un mod cyuoth y brenhin hyt yn Hensford a Chaer Loyö dröy lad a llösgi ac anreithaö heb drugared. Ac yna heb odric ydaeth y brenhin y Ffreine wedy gossot yr arglöyd Rys yn Iustus yn holl Deheubarth. Yglyfrög hynny y delit Seisyll ab Seissill a’ leuan uab Dyfynwal a’ lleuan uab Dyfynwal a Ridit dröy doyll y gan wyr y brenhin, ac y carcharöyt yg kastell Abergefenni.’

\[ a^4 \] doeth gwyr iarll Brustov o Caer Döf ford y Castell Newyd ar Wysg
\[ b^4 \] Yn hynny mës Aust ¥cavas Seissell a Dëvynwal a lleuan ab Seissill ap Riryt castell Aber Gevenný odwyllyn ¥gan wyr ¥ brenhin. Æ A lleuan vab Seissillyl ap Riryt y mis Awst ¥ gan wyrr ¥ brenhin drwy dwyll yn Abergeuenii.

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1. B.
2. lladassant, B.
3. Seisyll ab, B.
On Easter Monday he had an interview with Rhys, on the road, at Talacharn; and from thence he went to England. After the king had gone from Cardiff as far as Newcastle upon Usk, he sent to require Iorwerth, son of Owain, to come to an interview with him, and to discourse about peace, giving a safe conduct to himself and to his sons. And as Owain, son of Iorwerth, a finely grown and amiable young man, was preparing, by the advice of his father, and liege men, to accompany his father to the court of the king, a man of the earl of Bristol met him upon the road coming from Cardiff, and killed him. And when he was killed, then his father, with his brother Howel, and many others, not trusting on that account to the king, destroyed by every means the territory of the king, as far as Hereford and Gloucester, by killing and burning and laying waste, without mercy. And then, without delay, the king proceeded to France, after appointing the lord Rhys to be justice over the whole of South Wales. In that interval, Seisyll, son of Dvynwal, and Ieuan, son of Dvynwal, and Rhirid were seized treacherously by the king's men, and were imprisoned in the castle of Abergavenny.

\[a\] the men of the earl of Bristol came from Cardiff, by way of New Castle upon Usk.
\[b\] Then in the month of August, Seisyll, and Dvynwal, and Ieuan, son of Seisyll, son of Rhirid, obtained the castle of Abergavenny through treachery from the men of the king. And Ieuan, son of Seisyll, son of Rhirid, in the month of August, from the men of the king, through treachery, in Abergavenny.
MCLXXIII. Y ulôydyn rac byneb y bu diruaeth ar-dymor 1 ar hinda ar hyt y gayaf ar gwaennôd y mis. Mei hyt dyô Ieu 2 kychavel. Ar dyd hênô y kyuodes diruaeth dynystyl yn yr aôyr o 3 daraneu a myllt' a chorwynt a chawadeu kenlllyse, a 4 glad yrei adorres keigeu y gôyd, ac a vyryâd y coedyd hyt y llâr; a ryô bryfet adoeth y ulôydyn honno y yssu deil y gôyd, yny diffrôythâd hayach pob ryô pren. 5 [Yn] y ulôydyn honno ar ulôydyn kyn no hi y collet liiaâs or dynyon ar anniueileit, ac nyt heb achâs. Kanys yn y ulôydyn honno y ganet 6 [Meuric] mab yr ar-glyôd Rys 6 [ap Grufud] o werch Uaredud uab Gruffud y nth verch y uraeth. Ygkyfrôg hymny pan yttâed Henri urenhin hynaf y tu drâo yr mor ydeuth y uab Henri ieuaf urenhin metud attaô, y oôyn idaô beth adlysei y wneuthur. Kanys kyt bei urenhin ef llaûer oed idaô o uarchogyon, ac nyt oed gantao ford y dalu kyuarterseu 7 a rodyon yr marchoyon o nys kynerei ynechôyn y gan y dat. Ar amser hênô oed Raôys. Ac dat a dywaeth òrthaô y rodei idaô ugein punt o vônêi y wlat honno beunyd yn dreul ac na chaffei moy. Ac ynteu a dywaeth na chlysseu ef eirioet bot brenhin yn Ôr pae 8 [nac dan baes] ac na bydei ynteu. A goedy kymryt or mab gygor ef a aeth y dinas Tors y geissaô aryaït echôyn y gan wârdeisseit y dinas. A phan gigleu y brenhin hymny, anuon kenadu aoruc y brenhin at y wârdeisseit, y wahard udunt dan boen 8 y holl da, nat echwynynt dim oe uab ef. A heb obir anuon aoruc wyr da y warhadô y uab rac y uynet odyno yn dirybud y un lle. A goedy adhabot

1 a, B. 2 kychavel, B. 3 olaôfgoed, B. 4 llywedd, B.
1173. The ensuing year, there was an extraordinary season of fine weather throughout the winter and spring, and the month of May, until Ascension Thursday. And on that day there arose a most violent storm in the sky, of thunder and lightning, and whirlwind, and showers of hail and rain, which broke the branches of the timber, and threw the trees to the ground. And that year, some insects came to devour the leaves of the woods, so that every kind of tree was almost withered. In that same year, and the year before it, many people and animals were lost, and not without a cause; for, in that year was born Meurug, son of the lord Rhys, son of Gruffudd, of the daughter of Maredudd, son of Gruffudd, his niece, the daughter of his brother. In that interval, when king Henry the eldest was beyond the sea, his son Henry the younger, the new king, came to him to enquire what he ought to do; for, since he was king, he had many knights, and he had no means of rewarding those knights with presents and gifts, unless he received a loan from his father; and this was in the time of Lent. And his father said to him that he would give him twenty pounds a day, of the money of that country, for expenditure, and that he should not have more. And he said that he had never heard of a king being a man on pay, or under wages, and that neither would he be. After the son had taken advice, he went to the city of Tours, to obtain money on loan from the burgesses of the city; and when the king heard that, he sent messengers to the burgesses, to forbid them, under pain of losing all their property, to lend any thing to his son. And without delay he sent trusty men to watch his son, lest he should go anywhere without notice. And
or mab hynny peri aoruc medwi noshweith y gêrch-eitwet aoed arna ôlys y brenhin. A gêdy eu hadaô yn \(^1\)vedwôn 'yn kysgu dianc a \(^2\)ônaeth ac ychydic o nifwr y gyth ac ef hyt yn llys brenhin Ffreinc y whegrôn. Ygkyfrôg hynny yd anuones \(^3\)[Rys ap Grufud] Howel y uab hyt att yr hen vrenhin tu draô \(^4\)yr mor ar vedyr trigyaô yny llys a gêlassanedh ar y brenhin ahaedu \(^5\)y gedymdeithas o beiri vytô, ac' ual y gallei y brenhin ymdiret y Rys \(^6\)o beiri vyô; a râ brenhin a aruolles y mab yn enrydedus, a diruaô diolch awnaeth y Rys. Ac yna asfonydu a oruc y brenhin ieuan ar gyuoth y dat drty nemth y whegrôn, a \(^7\)Thybaôt iarll Börgöyn, a \(^8\)iarll Filandrys. A thra vyd y bôr brenhin yn ymrysson uelly tu draô yr mor y dechreuad Iorwoerth uab Owein o Göynllôg ymlad a Chær Llion, y pymthecuet dyd o galan âst duô Merchyr. Ac a òstygaôd y dreis oe rym ac nemth. Duô Sàdôn wedy hynny, gêdy \(^9\)dala duô Gêener y dyd kyn no hynny y gôyr aoed yn kado \(^10\)y baël. A throstunt òntydu drannoeth y rodet y kastell. A gêdy hynny yr eiweith yr eldyd \(^11\)arbymthec] o vis Medi y kyrheaôd Howel uab Iorwoerth Went is Coët. A thrannoeth duô Gêener y darestygaôd yr holl wlat eiðhryr y òcastell ac y kymerth wystlon o vchelwyr y wlat. \(^12\)[Yn] y uñóydyn honno y goreskynnadaed Daudyd uab Owein Göyned idaô ehun ynys Von gôdy dehol o honaô Úaelgôn uab Oœin y vraôt hyt yn Iwerdon.

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\(^{a12}\) chûghorwr \(^{b11}\) brenhined \(^{c11}\) kestyll

\(^1\)veddôeit, B. \(^2\)orne, B. \(^3\)D. \(^4\)y, B.

\(^5\)ketymeithas y brenhin a uei uôy, B. \(^6\)a uei uôy, B. \(^7\)Theobaldus, D.
when the son became acquainted with this, he caused the guards that were over him from the palace to be made drunk on a certain night. Leaving them drunk and asleep, he escaped, accompanied by a small retinue, to the court of the king of France, his father in law. In that interval, 9Rhys, son of Gruffudd, sent his son Howel to the old king, beyond the sea, with the intention of abiding at the court, and serving the king, so as to merit his favour if he should live, and that the king might confide in Rhys, if he should live. The king received the son honourably, and was extremely thankful to Rhys. And then the young king harassed the territory of his father, through the aid of his father in law, and 7Theobald, earl of Burgundy, and the aearl of Flanders. And whilst the bking contended thus beyond the sea, Iorwerth, son of Owain, of Gwenllwg, began to attack Caerleon, the fifteenth day of the calends of August, being Wednesday; and he forcibly reduced it by his power and strength. The Saturday afterwards, after having, on the previous Friday, captured the men who kept the outer court, the castle was delivered for their ransom. And after that, a second time, on the second day 10after the fifteenth of the month of September, Howel, son of Iorwerth, attacked Gwent Iscoed; and the day following, Friday, he subdued the whole country, except the ccastle, and took hostages of the chief men of the country. 11In that year David, son of Owain Gwynedd, subdued for himself the isle of Mona, after he had banished his brother Maelgwn, son of Owain, to Ireland.

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a 12counsellor  b 11kings  c 11castles,

8daly, B.  9yr, B.  10B. C.
MCLXXIV. Y ulódyd yn rac byneb y goresgynnad Dauyd uab Owein holl byned goedy gónthlad o honaeth y holl vrodyr ac holl ewtred. Y ulódyd honno y delis Dauyd uab Owein Vaelgón y vraeth ac y karch- arthead. Yn y vloedyd honno y bu uaró Kynan uab Owein Góned.

MCLXXV. Yn y ulódyd goedy hynny y delis Howel ab Iorwoerth o Gaer Llion, heb bybot oe dat Owein Penn Carn y a ewythyr. A goedy tynnu y lygeit oe benn y peris y yspadu rac meithrin etifed o honaeth a wledychei [canys oed wir etived ar] [Gaer Llion gedy hynny. Ac yna o deissuyt gyrch duw Sadwrn rac wyneb y goresgynnad Yffreinc] Gaer Llion. A e y gyrassant ymeith odyno Iorwoerth a Howel y vag. Yn y ulódyd honno y hedychaeth Henrì vrenhin hynaf a Henrì ieuaf, goedy diruaeth distrythedigaeth Normandi ac chyfnessafyeit wledyd. Ac yna y delis Davyd uab Owein dróy dloyn Rodri uab Owein y vraeth un uam un dat ac ef, ac y karch- arthead mywn gefynnau am geissaeth cyfran o dref y dat gantaeth. Ac yna y priodes y brenhin Davyd hónno [Dam Em chatër y vrenhin Lloeger dróy debygu galleth o honaeth kael y gynoeth yn llonyd hedychaad or achates hónno. Ac yna y diegis Rodri o garchar Davyd y vraeth. A chyn diwed y ulódyd y gónthlad oed Davyd o Von ac o byned, byny doeth dróy auon' Gontyy. Ac yna yd ymbaratades yr arglloyd Bys ab Gruffud orth uynet y lys y brenhin [duw gwyl Iago apostol] hyt Ygkaer Loy. Ac

\[a \text{gevýnderw} \quad b'\text{ewch}\]

\[1\text{D.} \quad 2\text{C.} \quad 3\text{yd, B.} \quad 4\text{B.}\]
1174. The ensuing year, David, son of Owain, got possession of the whole of Gwynedd, after he had expelled all his brothers and all his uncles. The same year, David, son of Owain, took his brother Maelgwn, and imprisoned him. In the same year, Cynan, son of Owain Gwynedd, died.

1175. In the year after that, Howel, son of Iorwerth, of Caerleon, seized Owain Pencarwn, his uncle, unknown to his father; and after taking his eyes out of his head, he caused him to be castrated, lest he should beget issue to govern, for he would be the rightful heir to Caerleon after that. And then by a sudden attack, the Saturday following, the French got possession of Caerleon, and drove away from thence Iorwerth, and Howel his son. In that year, king Henry the elder was reconciled to Henry the younger, after vast destruction in Normandy, and its neighbouring countries. And then David, son of Owain, by treachery took Rhodri, son of Owain, his brother by the same mother and father, and confined him in strait fetters, for seeking to obtain from him a share of his father's patrimony. And then the same king David married dame Emma, the sister of the king of England, imagining that he should be able to obtain his dominion quietly and peaceably on that account. And then Rhodri escaped from the prison of his brother David; and before the end of the year, he expelled David out of Mona, and out of Gwynedd until he passed through the river Conway. And then, the lord Rhys, son of Gruffudd, prepared to go to the court of the king at Gloucester, on the feast of St. James the Apostle.

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a 7 cousin, b/7 above

⁷ Emme, C. D. ⁸ C. D. ⁷ D.
yduc \[\text{[y]}\] gyf ac ef drôt gygor y brenhin holl dywyssogyon y Deheu a uuessynt yggôrthwyneg yr brenhin. Nyt amgen Kâtâlaôn uab Madaôn o Vaelenyd y gefynderô, ac Einaôn Clut o Eulaë y daô gan y uerch, ac Einaôn uab Rys o Werthrynion y daô y llall. A Morgan ab Cradaôn ab Iestyn o wlat Vorgan o Wladus y chwaer \[\text{[a Grufud ap Iuor ap Meuryc o Seinhenyd ynei o Nest yhâer]}\] a Iorwoerth uab Owein o Gaer Llion. A Seissyll uab Dyffynwal o Went uch Coet, y gôr a oed yna yn briaot a Gôladius chôaer yr arglwyd Rys. Hynny oll o dywyssogyon a ymchollassant yw gôladoed yn hedywaöl gyf ar arglwyd Rys y gôr a oed garedickaf gyfeillt gan y brenhin yn yr yr amser hênnô, drôt ymcholud Kaer Llion drachefyn y Iorwoerth ab Owein. Yn lle wedy hynny y llas Seissyll uab Dyffynwal drôt dôyl arglwyd Brecheinac \[\text{[yn castell Abergevenni]}\] a chyt ac ef \[\text{4} \] Ruffud y uab a llawer o bennaduryeit Gôent. Ac yna y kyrcâôd y Ffreinca lys Seissyll uab Dyffynwal, a gôedy dala Gôladius y wrecie y lladysant Gadôladyr y uab. Ar dyd hênnô y bu y druanaf aerau ar wyrda Gôent. A gôedy ygyhoedickaf danllychchedic dôyl hwnno ny beidaôd neb or Kymry ymdiret yr Ffrein. Ac yna y bu uarô Cadell uab Gruffud drôt orthôn glefyt, ac y clôdyt yn Ystrat Fflur wedy kymryt abit ycrefyd ymdaonâ. Ac yna y llas \[\text{6} \] Rickert abat \[\text{6} \] Clerynaât myôn manachlân ynymyl \[\text{7} \] Reinys y gan neb yn anfydlaôn uynach o vrath kyllell.

MCLXXVI. Y ulôydyn rac cŷneb y bu uarô Kynan abat y Ty Gôynn a Dauyd escob Mynyô. Ac yny

\[\text{1 B.} \quad \text{2 B. C. E.} \quad \text{3 D.} \quad \text{4 Geffrei, C. D.} \]
And by the advice of the king he took with him all the princes of the South, who had been in opposition to the king; that is to say, Cadwallon, son of Madog, of Maelienydd, his cousin; and Einon Glud of Elvael, his son in law by his daughter; and Einon, son of Rhys of Gwerthrynion, his other son in law; and Morgan, son of Caradog, son of Iestin, by his sister Gwladus, of Glamorgan; * and Gruffudd, son of Ivor, son of Meurug, of Senghenydd, his nephew by his sister Nest; * and Iorwerth, son of Owain, of Caerleon; and Seisyll, son of Dyvnwal, of Gwent Uchcoed, the man who was then married to Gwladus, sister of the lord Rhys. All those princes returned peaceably to their countries, along with the lord Rhys, the man who was the most beloved friend of the king at that time, after restoring Caerleon back to Iorwerth, son of Owain. Immediately after that, Seisyll, son of Dyvnwal, was slain, through the treachery of the lord of Brecheiniog, * in the castle of Abergavenny, and with him Gruffudd his son, and many of the chieftains of Gwent. And then the French repaired to the court of Seisyll, son of Dyvnwal; and after seizing Gwladus his wife, they killed his son Cadwalader. And on that day there was the most miserable slaughter of the good people of Gwent. And after that most open and flagitious treachery, none of the Welsh dared trust to the French. And then Cadell, son of Gruffudd, died of a severe disease, and was buried at Strata Florida, after taking the religious habit. And then Rickert, abbot of Clerynaut, was killed in a monastery near Rheims, by the stab of a knife from a faithless monk.

1176. The ensuing year died Cynan, abbot of the White House, and David, bishop of Menevia, after
ol y denessaad 1Pyrs ynescob. Ac yna y kynhalyad yr arglwyd Rys wled arbennic yn castell Aber Teul, ac y gossodes deu ryd amrysson yn róg y beird ar 2 prydydion, ar llall róg 3 [y] telynoryon 4 a chrythoryon a phibydion ac amryualon gerd arwest; a dôy gadeir a ossodes y vudugolyon yr amryssoneu. Ar rei hynny agyfoethoges ef o diruoryon rodyn. Ac yna y cauas gôas ieuan oc lys 5 [ef] e hunan 6 [mab i Cibon Grythwr] y uudugolyaeth o gerd arwest, a gôyr Gôyned agana y uudugolyaeth o gerd dauaôt. A phâôb or kerdoryon ereill a gâôssant y gan yr arglwyd Rys kymeint ac a archyssant hyt na 6 othladdyt neb. Ar wled honno a gyhoedet vlydyn kyn y gôn euthur ar hyt Kymry a Lloegyr a 6 Phryd-ein ac Iserdon a llâer o wladoed ereill. Yn y uôydyn honno yny Grafsys 7yd ymgynullaed kyghor, hyt yn Llundain oth yd gôrthan kywfreithiu yr eglûys-seu yno geir bronw kardinal o Rufein a datheod yno oth y neges honno. A gôdy meithryn cynnôryf y róg archescob Keint ac archescob Iore y teruysgât y kyghor. Kanyys ydwyd kynôaf or kygor 8yd achubassei archescob Iore eistedua y gadeir or tu deheu yr cardinal yny lle y 8 dylyer ac y gnottaedi arch-

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9 kyrchu aoruc archescob Keint lle delehe vot: athrannoeth yd achubawt archescob Caer Efrauc y lle hwnnw yngwŷd y cardinaliet, 10 kanys archegob Keint a achubassei eistedua yng yntaf ac val yr oed y deu esgob drannoeth yd yrmysson am eu teilyn-godow y gôgwyd y kardinal,

1 Perys, D. 4 ar, B.
2 prydydion, ac arall, B. 5 E.
3 B. 6 Phrydûn, D.
whom 1 Pyrs succeeded as bishop. And the lord Rhys held a grand festival at the castle of Aberteivi, wherein he appointed two sorts of contention; one between the bards and poets, and the other between the harpers, fiddlers, pipers, and various performers of instrumental music; and he assigned two chairs for the victors in the contentions; and these he enriched with vast gifts. A young man of his own court, 5 son to Cibon the fiddler, obtained the victory in instrumental song; and the men of Gwynedd obtained the victory in vocal song; and all the other minstrels obtained from the lord Rhys as much as they asked for, so that there was no one excluded. And that festival was proclaimed a year before it was held, throughout Wales and England and 6 Prydyn and Ireland, and many other countries. In that year, in Lent, a council was assembled in London, for confirming the laws of the churches there, in the presence of a cardinal who had come from Rome on that business. And a dispute having been fostered between the archbishop of Canterbury and the archbishop of York, the council was thrown into confusion. For on the first day of the council 3 the archbishop of York had secured the seat in the chair, on the right side of the cardinal, where it was due and customary for the arch-

3 the archbishop of Canterbury proceeded to the place where he ought to be; and the following day the archbishop of York secured that place in the presence of the cardinals, 2 for the archbishop of Canterbury had first secured his seat, and as the two archbishops were the next day disputing for their privileges, in the presence of the cardinal,

1 yr, B.
2 dylyei, B.
3 D.
4 C.
escob Keint eisted. A thrannoeth pan doethant ger bron y cardinal wedy amrysson yggôyd yr holl lys am y teîlygdodeu,' y deuth y rei or tu drachefyn y archescob Iore ac ydymhoellassant y gadeir yny vyd gôegil yr archescob yr llaer ar gadeir ar y vchaf ac ôynyeu ar y draês ef gan y sathru ae tract, ae ffustâo ae dyrneu 1 [yny vu]. A breid y dieghis yr archescob yn vyô odyno.

MCLXXVII. Y ulôydyn rac ôyneb y llas Einân Clut, ac y llas Morgan uab Maredud. Ac yna yd adeiliaid yr arglloyd Rys gastell Rayadyr Gôy.


MCLXXX. Ac yna y llas Kaddwallaôn. Ac y dechreuoyt coueint y Manachlaoc Gaer Llion 3 [ar Wŷsg] yr honn aelwir Deuma 4 [yn nant 4 Têyrnon].

MLXXXI. Pedwar ugein mlyned a chant a mil oed oet Crist pan uu varô Alexander bap. Ac yn y ol ynteu y doeth yn bap Lucius. Ac yna y bu uarô Adaf escob 5 Llanelyô yn Ryt ychen, ac y cladôyt y myôn manachlaoc 6 Osnei.

MCLXXXII. Y ulôydyn rac ôyneb y llas Randolff 8 Depocyr a 8 llawer o varchogyon y gyt ac ef y gan ieuenctit 9 Caer Wynt.'

1 B.  
2 E.  
3 D.  
4 Thirnon, C.  
5 Llan elôy, B.  
6 Seint Assaph, D.  
7 Osynêy, D.  
8 D.  
9 C.
bishop of Canterbury to sit. The following day, when they came into the presence of the cardinal, after disputing before the whole court for their privileges, there came some persons behind the archbishop of York and overturned the chair, so that the back of the archbishop's head came upon the floor, with the chair upon him, and they across him, treading him with their feet, and cuffing him with their fists, while he was there, so that the archbishop scarcely escaped from thence alive.

1177. The ensuing year, Einon Clud was slain; and Morgan, son of Maredudd, was slain. And then the lord Rhys erected the castle of Rhaiadr Gwy.

1178. In the ensuing year, the sons of Cynan, son of Owain Gwynedd, warred against the lord Rhys.

1179. And then Cadwallon was killed. And the society was established in the monastery of Caerleon upon Usk, which is called Deuma, in the Glen of Teyrnon.

1180. One thousand one hundred and eighty was the year of Christ, when pope Alexander died; and after him Lucius became pope. And then Adam, bishop of Llanelwy, died at Oxford, and was buried in the monastery of Osney.

1181. There was nothing, which was put on record, in that year.

1182. The ensuing year, Randulf De Poer, and many knights with him, were killed by the youths of Winchester.

a10 a few

7 C.  
8 de Poer, D  
9 o Went, D.  
10 D.
MCLXXXIII. Y byd ydyn rac òyneb y bu arô Henri ichef urenhin Lloegyr. Ac y bu arô òRichard archescob Keint.

MCLXXXIV. Y byd ydyn rac òyneb y bu arô Ryderch abat y Ty Gôyn. A Meuruc abat y Cwm Hir.

MCLXXXV. Y byd ydyn rac òyneb amgylch y Garaôys y doeth padriarch Caerussalem hît yn Lloegyr y erynnief neth y gan y brenhin rac dîstryô or Idêeon ar Sarassynyeit holl Gaerussalem. A chyt ac amylider o varchogyon a phedyt ydymchwaeth dra-chanf y Gaerussalem. Yny byd ydyn honno duô calan Meî y symudaêd yr heul y llîc, ac y dywaeth rei not 3erni diffyc. 4[YN] y byd ydyn honno y bu arô Dauyd abat Ystrat Flîur. Ac y bu arô Howel uab òIeuaf 5[ap Owein] argloyd Ar Ôystli, ac y eladowt yn enrydedus yn Ystrat Flûr. Ac 6yna y bu arô ÒIeun uab Kynan.

MCLXXXVI. Y byd ydyn rac òyneb y bu arô Lucius bap. Ac yny le yd urdôyt y trydyd Vrbanus yn bap. Yny byd ydyn honno amgylch mis Gorffenna ydaeth cofeint Ystrat Flûr y RedynaÔc Velen Yggôyned. Ac yna y bu arô 7Pedryg abat yn dyfrîn Chôyt.' Ac yna y llas Katwaladyr uab Rys 8[yn lledrat] yn Dyfet, ac y cladowt yn y 9ty Gôynn 8[ar Daf]. Yn y byd ydyn honno y bu arô Ithel abat 10Ystrat Marchell.' Ac yna y llas Owein uab MadaÔc gôr maÔr y uolyant. Kanys cadarn oed athec, acharedic a hael, ac adurn o voesseu da 8[yn Garrec Gova] y gan deu uab Owein KyveîlaÔc, nyt amgen Gôenôyn-ôyn a 11Chatwallaûn, a hymny drôy nessaÔl urat athôyll. Ac yna y delit Llywelyn uab Katwallaûn yn enwr y

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1' urenhin Lloegyr yr ieuahaf, B.
2 Richard, B.
3 arnei, B.
4 B.
5 E.
6 òdyno, B.
1183. The ensuing year, Henry the younger, king of England, died; and Rickert, archbishop of Canterbury, died.

1184. The ensuing year died Rhydderch, abbot of the White House; and Meurug, abbot of Cwm Hir.

1185. The ensuing year, about Lent, the patriarch of Jerusalem came to England, to request aid from the king, lest the Jews and Saracens should destroy all Jerusalem; and with a multitude of cavalry and infantry he returned back to Jerusalem. In that year, on the calends of May, the sun changed its colour, and some said there was an eclipse of it. In that year David, abbot of Strata Florida, died; and Howel, son of Ieuav, son of Owain, lord of Arwystli, died, and was honourably buried at Strata Florida; and then Einon, son of Cynan, died.

1186. The ensuing year, pope Lucius died; and in his stead Urbanus the Third was consecrated pope. In the same year, about the month of July, the convent of Strata Florida removed to Rhedynog Velen in Gwynedd. And then died Peter, abbot, in the Vale of Clwyd. And then Cadwalader, son of Rhys, was privately killed in Dyved, and was buried in the White House upon Tav. In that year Ithel, abbot of Ystrad Marchell, died. And then Owain, son of Madog, was slain,—a man of great celebrity; for he was powerful and comely and amiable and generous, and a pattern of good manners—at Careghova, by the two sons of Owain Cyveilio, to wit, Gwenwynwyn and Cadwallon, and that by nocturnal treachery and plot. And then Llywelyn, son

17 Perys abat Clervall, D. 18 or Trallwn, D.
19 D. 19 Chaswallawn, D. C.
20 Ystrat Ffur, E.
gan y vrodyr, ac y tynnôbyt y lygeit oe benn. Ac yna y diffeithaød ac y llosges Maelgôn uab Rys [o deheubarth] Dinbych. Y gör a oed a daryan achedernit yr holl Deheu. Kanys egluraf oed y glot a the a charedic oed gan baép, kyt bei kymhedraöl y uenit garó wrth y elynyon, hegar orh y gedymdeithon, paraét y rodyon, buduagöl yn ryuel. Ar holl tyôys-sogyon kyt amhinogyon ac ef ae hergrynynt, kyyfelyb y leó yny weithredoed, ac megys keneu lleô aruthur yny helua, y gör a ladaød llaôer or Flandraswyr ac ae gyrraød ar ffo.

MCLXXXVIII. Y ulôydyn rac ôyneb y doeth y Sar-assinyeit ar Ideön' y Gærussalem gan döyn y groc gantunt duô Merchur y Lludô agoresgyn Kaerus-salem, a chymeint ac agaessant o Cristonogyon yndi llad rei aônaethant a döyn ereill ygkeithiwet. Ac o achaés hynny y kymerth Phylip vrenhin Ffreine, a Henri urenhin Lloegyr, ac [Baldewyn] archescob Keint ac anneiryf o lluossgróyd Cristonogyon ac arôydon Croes Crist arnunt.

MCLXXXIX. [Yn] y ulôydyn rac ôyneb y bu uarô Henri vrenhin, ac yny ol ynteu y coronet ² Rickei y uab yn vrenhin y marchéac goreu a gleâf. Y ulôydyn honno y goresgynnât yr arglôyd Rys gastell 'Seint Cler,' ac Aber Coran, a Llan Yystyffan. Yn y ulôydyn honno y delit Maelgôn uab Rys ³ lleufer a thegwch ac adwyndra atharyan achedernyt holl deheubarth ay rydit

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³ trayan

² Paganyeit ar Sarassinyeit

1 D.
2 E.
3 Richard, D.
4 Seinth, D.
of Cadwallon, was unjustly seized by his brothers, and his eyes were taken out of his head. And then Maelgwn, son of Rhys, from the South, ravaged and burned Tenby;—the man who was the shield and strength of all the South; for his fame was most manifest, and he was comely, and beloved by all; though of middling size, he was fierce towards his enemies, amiable towards his friends, ready of gifts, victorious in war. And all the princes bordering upon him dreaded him, being like a lion in his actions, and like a dreadful lion's whelp in the chase—the man who slew many of the Flemings, and put them to flight.

1188. The ensuing year, the Saracens and the Jews came to Jerusalem, took possession of the Cross, on Ash Wednesday, and subdued Jerusalem; and of as many Christians they found therein, they killed some, and took the others into captivity. And on that account Philip, king of France, and Henry, king of England, and Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, with an innumerable host of Christians, took upon them the signs of the cross of Christ.

1189. In the ensuing year king Henry died; and after him Richard his son was crowned king—the best and bravest knight. That year the lord Rhys took possession of the castles of St. Clare and Aber Corran and Llanstephan. In that year Maelgwn, son of Rhys, the light and beauty and courtesy and shield and strength and liberty of all the South, and

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a 6 third part
b 7 Pagans and Saracens
aruthder y Saesson ymarchoc goreu eil Gwalchmei y gan y dat drwy gyphgor Rys y uraeth ac y carcharbyt.

MCXC. Deg mlyned a phedwar ugein achant amil oed oet Crist pan aeth Phylip vrenhin Ffreinc, a Rickert vrenhin Lloegyr ac [Baldewyn] archesob Keint a diruaeth luossogroyd o ieiri llabarneth y gytt ac bynt y Gaerussalem. Y ulwydyn honno yd adellaeth yr arglwyd Rys gastell Ketweli. Ac y by uarô Gwennllian uerch Rys vloedau a thegïch holl Gymry.


MCXCII. Y ulwydyn rac òynyb y diehegis Madaoc uab Rys o garchar [Rys i dad] arglwyd Brecheinâ. Ac y goresgynnâd yr arglwyd Rys gastell Llan y Hadein. Ac y by uarô Gruffud uab Cadogâon.

MCXCIII. Y ulwydyn rac òynyb y delis neb un iarll Rickert vrenhin Lloegyr ac ef yn dyuot o Gaerussalem, ac y dodet ygkarchar yr amheradwy. A thros y ellygdaeth ef y by diruaeth dreth dros òynyb holl Lloegyr y gymiint ac, nat oed ynhêl eglwysswyr na chrefydwyr nac eur nac arant hyt yn oet y

1 Richard, D. 4 E.
2 B. C. D. 5 B. C. D. E.
3 D. 6 Dineinir, D. Dineuwr, E.
the terror of the Saxons, the best knight, second to Gwalchmai, was seized by his father, by the advice of his brother Rhys, and was imprisoned.

1190. One thousand one hundred and ninety was the year of Christ, when Philip, king of France, and Richard, king of England, and Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, with an immense multitude of earls and barons, went to Jerusalem. That year the lord Rhys built the castle of Cydweli. And Gwenllian, daughter of Rhys, died—the flower and ornament of all Wales.

1191. The ensuing year, Gruffudd Maelor, king of Powys, died—the most generous of all the princes of Wales—and was honourably buried in Meivod. That year also Gwion, bishop of Bangor, died—a man of great piety, and honour, and merit. And an eclipse of the sun occurred. The same year Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, died. And then Einon of Porth was killed by his brother. And the lord Rhys took the castle of Nyver. And Owain, son of Gruffudd, son of Rhys, died at Strata Florida.

1192. The ensuing year, Madog, son of Rhys, escaped from the prison of Rhys his father, the lord of Brecheiniog. And the lord Rhys took the castle of Llanuhadein. And Gruffudd, son of Cadwgan, died.

1193. The ensuing year, a certain earl seized Richard, king of England, as he was returning from Jerusalem; and he was confined in the prison of the emperor. And for his liberation, there was an extensive tax over all England; and such was its extent that there was not in the possession of churchmen or religious professors, either gold or silver, not even the

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1 D.E.  
2 Maelgwn, B. C. D.  
3 Llanmadein, D.
Oareclu adotrefyn yr eglwys ar y bydol yr 8.[ef]. Y ulóydyn honno y darestygaeth Rodri uab Owein ynys Vorn drôd nérth 3[meibion]

MCXCIV. 2[yn] y ulóydyn honno y rodes Maelgón uab Rys gastell Ystrat Meuruc 11y vraot 3[dros y

a" 12ydrylllassant

1 caregyli, B.
2 B.
3 D.
4 Godrich, D.
5 E.
6 orugant, B.
sacred vessels and furniture of the churches, but was obliged to be all given into the hands of the officers of the king and the kingdom, to be applied for his ransom. That year, Rhodri, son of Owain, subjugated the isle of Mona, through the aid of the sons of Godrich, king of Man; but before the end of the year he was expelled by the sons of Cynan, son of Owain Gwynedd, his nephews. The same year, on Christmas eve, the family of Maelgwn, son of Rhys, brought missiles with them to break down the castle of Ystrad Meurug, and they gained the castle. That year, Howel the Saxon, son of the lord Rhys, obtained the castle of Gwis, through treachery; and he captured Philip, son of Gwis, the keeper of the castle, his wife, and two sons. And when the said Howel perceived he could not hold possession of all the castles, without throwing some of them down, he permitted his family, and the family of Maelgwn his brother, to demolish the castle of Llanuhadein. And when the Flemings heard of this, they assembled unexpectedly against the two brothers, attacked them, killed many of their men, and put them to flight. And immediately afterwards the Welsh returned and assembled about the castle, and, to their satisfaction, it was razed to the ground. That year, Anarawd, son of Rhys, from a desire of worldly territory, seized Madog and Howel, his brothers, and deprived them of their eyes.

1194. In that year, Maelgwn, son of Rhys, gave the castle of Ystrad Meurug to his brothers, for

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a/ 10 they demolished

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7 distyrο, B.
8 Aranaut, D.
C.

10 oe llygelt bynt, B.
11 ac, B.
12 B.
wystlon]. Ac yd adeilaed yr arglwyd Rys yr eiliweith gastell Rayadyr Gôy. Y vloedyn honno y delit yr 'arglwyd Rys y gan y meibion ac y carcharat. Ac y rydhaed Howel Seis y dat gan dôyllaö Maelgôn uab Rys. a Ac yna y torches meibon Katballatn gastell 2[de Nŷuer yr hwn oed eidiaw Maelgwn a chastell] Rayadyr Gôy.' Ac yd ymheolaed Rickert urenhin o Gaerusalem. Ac yna kyfunaed Llywelyn ab Iorserth b a Rodri uab Owein, a deu uab Kynan ab Owein, yn erbyn Davyd uab Owein' 3[Gwynedd]. Ac y gôrthladysaint by holl gyfoeth Danyd ei thyr tri chastell.

MCXCV. Y vloedyn rac byneb y deuth Roser Mor- tymer a llu gantâö y Uaelenyd. A goedy gorothladd meibon Kadwallaön yd adeilaed gastell y Gamaron. Ac yna y goreskynnaöd Rys a Maredud meibion yr arglwyd Rys drwy dôyll gastell Dinefwr a chastell y Kantref Bychan drwy gytsynnediageth gôyr y kym hydeu. Arrei hynny y delit yny vloedyn honno drôy dôyll y gan y tat yn Ystrat Meuruc ac a garcharat yd.

MCXCVI. Y vloedyn rac byneb y bu uarô escob Bangor. Ac yny y kynnulaed yr arglwyd Rys lu, ac y kyrehaed Kaer Vyrdin. Ac y llosges hyt y d'prid ei thyr y castell ehun.' Ac od yna y kych-

a' 4 Ac y kymerth kastell Nyner aed eidiaw Vaelgwn ac y llosges meibyon Kadwallawn kastell Rayadyr Gwy.

b' 5 a deu uab Kynan Rodri ac Owein
c' 5 deu uab Catwallawn o
d' 4 llawr wedi diang kwstabil y kastell ehunan.

1 B. becomes imperfect here. 2 E. 3 D.E.
his hostages. And the lord Rhys built the castle of Rhaiadr Gwy the second time. That year Rhys was seized by his sons and imprisoned; and Howel the Saxon released his father, by deceiving Maelgwn, son of Rhys. And then the sons of Cadwallon demolished the castle of Nyver, which was the property of Maelgwn, and the castle of Rhaiadr Gwy. And king Richard returned from Jerusalem. And then Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, and Rhodri, son of Owain, and the two sons of Cynan, son of Owain, combined against David, son of Owain, and oppugned all the territory of David, except three castles.

1195. The ensuing year, Roger Mortimer came with an army into Maelienydd; and having expelled the sons of Cadwallon, he built the castle of Camaron. And then Rhys and Maredudd, the sons of the lord Rhys, subjected the castle of Dinevwr, and the castle of Cantrev Bychan, through treachery, by the consent of the men of the comots. And those were seized, through treachery, in the same year, by their father at Ystrad Meurug, and were imprisoned.

1196. The ensuing year the bishop of Bangor died. And then the lord Rhys collected an army, and attacked Caermarthen, and burned it to the earth, except the castle itself. From thence he marched

\[a/4\] And took the castle of Nyner, which was the property of Maelgwn, and the sons of Cadwallon burned the castle of Rhaiadr Gwy.

\[b/5\] and the two sons of Cynan, Rhodri and Owain burned the castle of Rhaiadr Gwy.

\[c/5\] the two sons of Cadwallon from ground, after the constable of the castle himself had escaped.
wynnaød a diruaotr lu gantaød oe wyr e hun ac o wyr arglwydi ereill a odynt gyfun ac ef y ymlad a chastell 1Colöyn, ae gymell y ymrodi. A gëdëy y gael, ef ae llosges. Ac ynebrëyd odyno y kychëynn naød ae lu hyt Maes Hyfeid ae losgi. A gëdëy losgi y dyd hónno yny dyffryn yn gyuagos y kyw-eiraöd Rosser Mortymer a 2Hu Dysai' yn vyddoed aruaöc, o uirch a llurugeu a helmeu a tharyanëu yn dirybud ynerbyn y Kymry. A phan welas y màsurydus Rys hynny ymwisgaö aömaeth megys lleö dyfal o gallon a llæ gaddarn a chyruh y elynyon yn yraöl ae hymchoelut ar ffo ae hymlit ae traethu yn dielö kyt beí góraöd, yny gónynaöd y marswyr yn diruaör yr ormod aerua or rei eidunt. Ac yny lle yd ymladaðaad a chastell Paen ynh Eluael a blifieu a magneleu. Ac y kynellaöd y ymrodi. A gëdëy y gaël y bu gyfundeb y rygtaö a Goilim Breöys. Ac am hynny yd edewis y kastell hónno ynhedch. Yny uöldyn honno yd ymladað Heni archescob Keint iustus holl Loegyr, a hyt ae ef gynnulleitua o.ieirll a borâneít Lloegyr a holl tywyssogion Gbñed yn erbyn castell Gbönnoöyn yn Trallog Llywelyn. 8[Ac ných thygiawd ydunt dým, canys val y bwrïyn ermygyon y ben y castell ydyuot y mewn; pan de leint hyt y byldhev y bwrït wînt hyt yn wael-awt clawd yñy dorrïnt eu mýnýglev erail bodi.] A gëdëy llauurys ymlad ac ef ac amryuaëlon peiran- neu a dechymgygon ymladeu yny diöed o enryued geluydyt òynt aënnlassant y castell dróy anuon móynwyrr y gladu y danaö, ac y wneuthur flossyd dirgeledic y dan y dayar. Ac uelly y kymbelloët

1 Colônwys, C. Collwñwñw, D. | 2 Hygyn o Señ, D.
with a vast army of his own men, and of the men of other lords, who were joined with him, to attack the castle of Colwyn, and compel it to surrender; and having obtained it, he burned it. And from thence he speedily marched with his army to Maes Hyvaidd, which he burned; and after burning it, on the same day, Roger Mortimer and Hugh de Say marshalled their armed forces of cavalry, equipped with mails and helmets and shields, unawares against the Welsh, in an adjoining valley. And when the magnanimous Rhys observed this, he accoutred himself, like a lion of furious heart, with a mighty hand, and gallantly attacked his enemies, and turned them to flight, pursued them, and dealt with them as of no account, though in a manly way; so that the marchers regreted extremely the excessive slaughter of their men. And then immediately, he attacked Pain's castle in Elvael with missiles and engines, and compelled it to surrender. After obtaining it, there was an agreement made between him and William Bruse, in consequence of which he relinquished that castle in peace. In the same year, Henry, archbishop of Canterbury, justice of all England, having with him an assemblage of the earls and barons of England, with all the princes of Gwynedd, made an attack upon the castle of Gwenwynwyn in Trallwng Llywelyn; and it availed them not, for as they flung their engines to the top of the castle in order to get in, when they got to the breaches, they were hurled to the bottom of the fosse, so as to break their necks, and others were drowned. And after fighting severely against it with various instruments and devices of warfare, at length by wonderful science they gained the castle by sending miners to dig under it, and to make secret

*D.*

q 2
y kastellwyr y ymrodi. Ac eisoes oyn t a diagys- 
sant oll yn ryd ae g6isgoed gantunt ae harueu eithyr 
yn allas. Ac odyna kyn diwed y ulöydyn honno y 
kynulaed G6enn6yn6n y wyr y gyt ac yd ymladaed 
yn wraol ar dywededig gastell ac ae kymhellaed y 
ymrodi idaö, droy anot heyt rodi rydit yr castellöyr 
y vynet yn iach ae dillat ae harueu gantunt. Y 
ulöydyn honno y bu uarö Gruffud abat 'Ystrat 
Marchell.'

MCXCVII. Y ulöydyn rac oyneb y bu dirnaor dym- 
hestyl o uaröolyaeth ar hyt ynoys Prydein oll o 
theruyn eu Ffreinc yny vu varö anneiryf or bobyl 
gyffredin, a diuessured or bonedigyon ar tywyssogyon. 
Ac yny ulöydyn dymhestlaed honno yd ymdangosses 
Antropos oe chthioryd y rei aelöit gyn t yn dywweesu 
y tyghetuennoed ykygorynnus wenöynic nerthoed yn 
erbyn y veint arderchawg dywyssöwg hyt na allei 
ystoryau Ystas ystoryaor na cithaethu Fferyl paad 
menegi y veint goynnau adael a thrueni aeth y 
holl genedyl y Brytanyeit pan dorres ag eu yr emell- 
digedic ulöydyn honno oloyn y teghetuenneu y gwyrrt 
yr arlogyd Rys ab Gruffud ² [y pedweryd dyd galan 
Mei] dan y hadaned dan darestygedic uedyant ageu 
ygor aoed benn a tharyan a chedernit y Deheu a 
holl Gymry, a gobeith ac amdiffyn holl genedloed y 
Brytanyeit. Y gor h6noö a hanoed o vonheidackaf lin 
brenhined. Ef a oed eglur o amylder kenedyl, a 
grymuster y uedöö a gyffelybëd 6rth y genedyl. 
Kyghorör y dylyedogyon, ymladgar yn erbyn kedyn, 
diogelech y darestygedigyon, ymladör ar geryyd. Ky-
passages under ground. And thus the garrison was compelled to surrender; and, nevertheless, they all escaped at large, with their clothes and arms, except one, who was killed. And then before the end of that year, Gwenwynwyn collected his men together, and fought manfully against the said castle, and compelled it to surrender to him, under an agreement also of granting liberty to the garrison to depart in safety with their clothes and arms. That year, Gruffudd, abbot of Ystrad Marchell, died.

1197. The ensuing year there was a dreadful season of mortality over all the isle of Britain and the borders of France, so that innumerable of the common people died, and an immense number of the gentry and nobility. And in that troublous year did Atropos appear from among her sisters, who were formerly called the goddesses of destinies, with her maliciously malignant powers against that illustrious prince, in respect of whom neither the histories of Ystas the historian, nor the odes of Feryll the bard, could describe the extent of the lamentation and grief and misery that befel the whole nation of the Britons, when death, in that accursed year, broke the wheel of the destinies, to take the lord Rhys, son of Gruffudd, on the fourth day of the calends of May, beneath its wings, under the subjected possession of death—the man who was the head and shield and strength of the South and of all Wales, and the hope and defence of all the tribes of the Britons—that man who was descended from the noblest line of kings, who was conspicuous for the extent of his race, and the energy of whose mind was assimilated with his race—the counsellor of the nobility, hostile against tyrants, the safety of the subjects, combatant upon the walls, an inciter in the

²C.
Nobile Cambrensis cecidit dyadema decoris
Hoc est Resus obit Cambria tota gemit
Resus obit non foma perit sed gloria transit
Cambrensis transit gloria, Resus obit
Resus obit decus orbis abit laus quoque tepescit
Ingeniitum vivit Cambria Resus obit.
Semper Resus obit populo quo vivus amavit.
Lugent corda tacent corpora, Resus obit.
Resus obit vexilla cadunt regalia signa
Hoc jam nulla levat dextera Resus obit.
Resus obit ferrugo tegit galeam tegit ensem.
Arma rubigo tegit Cambria Resus obit.
Resus abest inimitus adest Resus quia non est
Jam t . . nil prodest Cambria Resus abest.
Resus obit populi plorant gaudent inimici.
Anglia stat cecidit Cambria Resus obit.
Ora rigant elegi cunctis mea fletibus isti.
Cor ferit omne ducis dira sagitta necis.

1 D.
wars, the arranger and ruler of the troops, the over-thrower of hosts; and as a boar or a lion rushes onward, so raged his cruelty among his foes. Alas! for the glory of battles, the shield of the knights, the defence of the country, the ornament of weapons, the arm of strength, the hand of the generous ones, the eye of discrimination, the illustrator of courtesy, the summit of magnanimity, the substance of energy; like Achilles in the strength of his breast, Nestor in kindness, Tydeus in bravery, Sampson in strength, Hector in prudence, Hercule in gallantry, Paris in beauty, Ulysses in speech, Solomon in wisdom, Ajax in mind, and the foundation of all the excellencies—\(^1\) on the fourth of the calends of May.\(^2\) And here are the Latin metrical verses, which were composed when the lord Rhys died:

Nobile Cambrensis cecidit dyadema decoris,  
Hoc est Resus obit, Cambria tota gemit,  
Resus obit, non foma perit, sed gloria transit,  
Cambrensis transit gloria, Resus obit,  
Resus obit, decus orbis abit, laus quoque tepescit  
Ingeniitum vivit Cambria, Resus obit.  
Semper Resus obit populo quo vivus amavit.  
Lugent corda, tacent corpora, Resus obit.  
Resus obit, vexilla cadunt regalia signa,  
Hoc jam, nulla levat dextera, Resus obit.  
Resus obit, ferrugo tegit galeam, tegit ense.  
Arma rubigo tegit Cambria, Resus obit.  
Resus abest, inimitus adest, Resus quia non est  
Jam t... nil prodest Cambria, Resus abest.  
Resus obit, populi plorant, gaudent inimici.  
Anglia stat, cecidit Cambria, Resus obit.  
Ora rigant elegi cunctis mea fletibus isti.  
Cor ferit omne ducis dira sagitta necis.

\(^2\) C.
Omnis lingua canit Reso præconia nescit,
Laudes insignis lingua tæcere ducis.
Ploratu plene vite laxantur habene,
Meta datur meri laus sine fine duci.
Non moritur sed subtraitur quia semper habetur
Ipsum egregium nomen in orbe novum.
Camber Locrinus Reso rex Albaquenactus
Nominis et laudis inferioris erant.
Cesar et Arthurus leo fortis uterque sub armis
Nil par vel similis Resus utrique fuit.
Resus Alexander duelli pari fuit alter
Mundum substerni glistit uterque sibi.
Occasus solis testus Resi fuit armis
Sensit Alexandri solis in orbe manum.
Laus canit . . . sancto cantet ab omni
Celi laus regis debita spiritui.
Penna madet lacrimis quia scribit thema doloris
Ne careat forma littera cesset ea.

Llyma wedy hynny y gwerseu mydyr o Ladin y
syd yn volyant ar y ved ef, ac a wnaethwyn wedy
daruot y gladu ef:—

Grande decus tenet iste locus si cernitur ortus,
Siquis sit finis queritur ecce cinis.
Laudis amator honoris odor dulcedinis auctor,
Resus in hoc tumulo conditur exiguo.
Cesaries qui congeries solis radiorum
Principis et facies vertitur in cineres.
Hic tegitur sed detegitur quia fama perhennis
Non sinit illustrem voce latere ducem.
Colligitur tumba cinis hae sed transvolat ultra
Nobilitas claudi nestia fune brevi
Wallia jam viduata dolet ruitur a dolore.

Goed y marø yr arglloyd Rys y dynnessaæd Gruffud
y vab yny ol yn y llywedraeth y kyyueth yr hön
adelis Maelgôn y vraoth pan doeth y dyweddëd Vaelgôn
wedy ryalltudaæ kynno hynny oe gyfoeth æe wyr y
Omnis lingua canit Reso praeconia, nescit
   Laudes insignis lingua tacere ducis.
Ploratu plene vite laxantur habene,
   Meta datur meri laus sine fine duci.
Non moritur sed subtrairitur, quia semper habetur
   Ipsuis egregium nomen in orbe novum.
Camber Loerinus Reso rex Albaquenactus
   Nominis et laudis inferioris erant.
Cesar et Arthurus, leo fortis uterque sub armis,
   Nil par vel similis Resus utrique fuit.
Resus Alexander duelli pari fuit alter,
   Mundum substerni glistit uterque sibi.
Occasus solis testus Resi fuit armis,
   Sensit Alexandri solis in orbe manum.
Laus canit ... sancto cantet ab omni
   Celi laus regis debita spiritui.
Penna madet lacrimis quia scribit thema doloris
   Ne careat forma littera cesset ea.

Here after that are the Latin metrical verses, which
are in his praise on his tomb, and which were made
after he had been buried:—

Grande decus tenet iste locus, si cernitur ortus,
   Siquis sit finis queritur ecce cinis.
Laudis amator honoris odor dulcedinis auctor,
   Resus in hoc tumulo conditur exiguo.
Cesaries qui congeries solis radiorum
   Principis et facies vertitur in cineres.
Hie tegitur, sed detegitur, quia fama perhennis
   Non sinit illustrem voce latere ducem.
Colligitur tumba cinis hae, sed transvolat ultra
   Nobilitas claudi nestia fune brevi,
   Wallia jam viduata dolet, ruetur a dolore.

After the death of the lord Rhys, his son Gruffudd
succeeded him in the government of the dominion,
which was held by Maelgwn his brother, when the
said Maelgwn, after being banished before from his
gyt ac ef, a theulu Gwênôgyn ôn gyt ac ôlnt hyt yn Aber Ystwyth. A goreskyn y dref ar castell, a llad llasûr oe bobyl, a dîyn ereill ygkeithiwet a goreskyn holl Geredigyaen ac chestyll. A goedy dala Gruffud y uraeth y danuones y garth Gwênôgyn. A honnô her-tûd y ewylllys ac hanaiones y garth Saeon. Ac yna y goresgynnadað Gwênôgyn Arôystli, ac y delis Llywelyn uab Iorwoerth 1 a Dauyd ab Owein Gwynded. Y vlôydyn honno y bu uarô Owein Kefeliac yn Ystrat Marchell 2 [y vynachloc a seiliodd ef e hun] wedy kymryt abit y crefydd yr dâna. Ac yna y bu uarô Owein ab Gruffud Maelâdr, ac Owein or Brithdir, a a Hôcel uab Ienaf 3 [ap Owein] a Maelgôn ub Kat-wallaen a Vaelenyd. Y vlôydyn honno y delit Tra-hayarn Uyched o Vrechimaen âr arderchac bonhedic kadm, b a nith yr arglôyd Rys yn briaeth idaeth pan yttoed yn dyuot drôy Lan Gors y lys 4 Wîlîm Breůys’ y arglôyd ac y gefynnûd yn greulâeth. Ac yn Aber Hodni y llusgoed oth ram meirch drôy yr heolyd hyt y crocwyd, ac yno y llas y benn ac y croget herwyd y draeth; ac ar ycroçwyd y bu tridieu: 5 weddy dîn y wrec yvab ac yr vraut ar ffo.’

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1 Not in C.D.  
2 E.  
3 a nith verch chwaer y Rys ap Grufud ych yreic briawt  
4 a nith yr arglwyd Rys verch y chwaer yn yreic ydaw  
5 Ac yth dial y vraut a’th yvab a’th yreic, pan yw ynh’r ford greulon y dividerdud.
territory, came, accompanied by his men, and also by
the family of Gwenwynwyn, to Aberystwyth, and
subjugated the town and castle, killing many of the
people, and carrying others into bondage, and taking
possession of the whole of Ceredigion with its castles.
And after seizing his brother Gruffudd, he sent him
to the prison of Gwenwynwyn, who agreeably to his
desire sent him to an English prison. And then
Gwenwynwyn subjugated Arwystli, and captured
Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth ¹ and David son of Owain
Gwynedd. That year, Owain Cyveiliog died at Ystrad
Marchell, ² the monastery which he himself had found-
ed, after putting on the habit of religion. And then
died Owain, son of Gruffudd Maelor, and Owain of
Brithdir, ³ and Howel, son of Ieuav, ⁴ son of Owain, and
Maelgwn, son of Cadwalader of Maelienydd. The
same year, Trahaiarn the Little of Brecheiniog, an illus-
trious, noble, and powerful man, ⁵ whose wife was niece
of the lord Rhys, was seized, when he was passing
through Llangors to the court of William Bruse, and
was cruelly fettered. And at Aberhodni he was dragged
at the tails of horses through the streets to the scaf-
fold; there his head was cut off, and he was hanged
by his feet, and remained on the gallows three days,
after his wife, his son, and his brother had escaped
by flight.

  ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵

  a ³ son of
  b ⁵ whose wife was niece, sister’s daughter, to Rhys,
  whose wife was niece, sister’s daughter, to Rhys,
  whose wife was niece to the lord
  and it was to take revenge upon his brother,
his son, and his wife, that he was destroyed in that
  cruel way.

  ⁵ D. |
  ² ⁶ C.
MCCXVIII. Y vlöydyn rac wyneb y goreskynnaöd Mælgon ab Rys Aber Teiiui, 1a chastell Ystrat Meuruc wedy mynet Gruffud y uraót yg karchar Saësson. Ac yna ydaeth coueint y Cym Hir y bressǒylaò y Gymer ²[y Nannav y Meirionydd]. Y vlöydyn honno y goresgynnaöd y meibon ieuaf yr arglöyd Rys gastell Dinefor. Y ulöydyn honno ²[ar ael gwyl Vair Vadlen] yd aruaethaöd Gwênyngyn geissàò talu y hen deilygdaòt yr Kymry, ae hen briodolder ae ternityeu. A gôedy kytysyaò ãe ef ar hynny holl dywyssogyon Kymry kynomlaò diruaòr lu aorue, a mynet y ymlad a chastell Paen. A gôedy bot yn ymlad ac ef ³[heb na bliviaw na magneleu] deir ôythnos hayach heb wybot y damwein rac llaò. A phan ôybu y Saësson hynny gellig awnaethant Rufud uab Rys aoed ygkarchar y gantunt a chynn-ullaò kedernit Lloegyr y gyt ac ef ar vedyr hedychu ar Kymry. Ac yna ny mynnnaöd y Kymry hedích y gan y Saësson namyn gôedy caffael y castell, bygyth-yaò awnaethant losgi y dinassoed a dön y hanreitheu. A heb diodef or Saësson hynny ôynt ac kychassant, ac yny vràydyr gyntaf âe kymelllassant ar ão droï wyneuthur diruaòr aërùa o nadunt. Ac yna y llas Anaraòt ²[ap Einiawn] ³ab Owein ab Kadallàom, a Ridit ab Iestyn, a ⁴Rodri uab Howel, ac y delit Maredud uab Kynan ac y carharchyt. Ac uelly y deuth y Saësson drachefyn droï uudugolyaeth wedy y kyuoethogi ã yspeil y Kymry. Y vlöydyn honno

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² ac

¹ D. is imperfect here. ² C. E.
1198. The ensuing year, Maelgwn, son of Rhys, took Aberteivi and the castle of Ystrad Meurug, after his brother Gruffudd had gone into an English prison. And then the convent of Cwm Hir removed, to settle at Cymmer, in Nannau of Meirionydd. That year, the youngest sons of the lord Rhys took possession of the castle of Dinevwr. The same year, near the feast of St. Mary Magdalen, Gwenwynwyn meditated endeavouring the restoration of their ancient rights to the Welsh, their original property, and their boundaries. And when all the princes of Wales had agreed with him thereon, he collected a vast army, and proceeded to attack Pain's castle; and after he had fought against it, without projectiles and engines of war, for nearly three weeks, he was ignorant of the future issue. When the English had intelligence of that, they liberated Gruffudd, son of Rhys, whom they had in prison, and collected the strength of England to accompany him, with the intention of pacifying the Welsh. And then the Welsh would not accept peace of the English, but, after obtaining the castle, they threatened to burn the towns, and carry off their spoils; and the English, not brooking that, attacked them, and in the first battle put them to flight, making a vast slaughter of them. And then Anarawd, son of Einon, a son of Owain, son of Cadwallon, and Rhirid, son of Iestin, and Rhodri, son of Howel, were slain, and Maredudd, son of Cynan, was taken and imprisoned. And thus the English returned again victoriously, after being enriched with the spoils of the Welsh. That year,

a² and

¹ E. | ⁴ Rotpert, C. E.
255

BRUT Y TYWYSOGION.

y goreswynnaf Gruffud uab Rys yn ór aeth yr lan o egl y gwylfed y gan Maelgón y vraot eithyr deu gastell nyt amgen Aber Teivi ac Ystrat Meuruc. Ar neill o nadunt nyt amgen Aber Teivi a tygaf Maelgón uch benn amryvaelon greireu yggoyd myneich òedy kymryt gyöstlon y gan Ruffud dros hedd y rodei y castell, ar gyöstlon y gyt yn oet dyd y Ruffud. Ar ll ô hónnõ a dremygan ò ef heb rodi nar castell nar gyöstlon. Déwyddi nerth eisoes a rydhaad ò y gyöstlon o garchar Cyntlyfôn. Y ulûydyn honno y bu uarô Pyrs escob Mynyô.

MCXCIX. Y ulûydyn rac syn y goresgwynnaod Maelgôn uab Rys gastell Dineirth a adeilssei Ruffud uab Rys, a chymeint ac a gauas yno o wyr llad rei awnaeth a charcharu ereill. Ac yna y goresgwynnaod Gruffud ab Rys drôy dôyll gastell Kil Gerran. Y ulûydyn honno ual yd yd Rickert urenhin Lloegyr yn ymlad acharastell neb un uarôn aoed orl syn ybrth ò syneb idaô y brathloyd a chôarel, ac or brath hônô y bu uarô. Ac yna y drychaâlot Ieuan y uraôt yn vrenhin.

MC. Deucant mlyned a mil oed oet Crist pan vu uarô Gruffud uab Kynan ab òeîn yn Aber Conô dy wedi kymryt abit y creudyd ýmdanaô. ¹[Y òwr a oed atnabodedic gan bawb o ynys Brydein o achaws hellauwroyd y rodyon ag hynawster ay dayoni ac nyt ryued kanys tra vo byw y gwyry syd yr awr honn wynt a goffhant y glot ay volyant ay weithredoed.] Y ulûydyn honno y goerthaod Maelgôn uab Rys Aber Teivi a llæed holl Gymry yr ychydwerth y Saeson rac ofyn ac o gas Gruffud y uraôt. Y ulûydyn honno y grûndwalôyt ²[Madoc ap Gruffydd

¹C.
Gruffudd, son of Rhys, manfully got possession of his share of his territory from Maelgwn his brother, excepting two castles, namely, Aberteivi and Ystrad Meurug. As to one of them, namely, Aberteivi, Maelgwn swore upon several relics, in the presence of monks, after taking hostages for peace from Gruffudd, that he would deliver up the castle and hostages together to Gruffudd on a fixed day. And that oath he disregarded, giving up neither the castle nor the hostages; divine power, nevertheless, set the hostages free from the prison of Gwenwynwyn. That year, Pyrs, bishop of Menevia, died.

1199. The ensuing year, Maelgwn, son of Rhys, got possession of the castle of Dineirth, which Gruffudd, son of Rhys, had built; and of the men he found there some he slew, and others he imprisoned. And then Gruffudd, son of Rhys, possessed himself, through treachery, of the castle of Cilgerran. That year, as Richard, king of England, was fighting against the castle of a certain baron, who was opposed to him, he was wounded by an arrow, and of that wound he died; and then his brother John was advanced to be king.

1200. One thousand two hundred was the year of Christ, when Gruffudd, son of Cynan, son of Owain, died, after taking upon him the religious habit, at Aberconway,—¹ the man who was known by all in the isle of Britain for the extent of his gifts, and his kindness and goodness; and no wonder, for as long as the men who are now shall live, they will remember his renown, and his praise, and his deeds. In that year, Maelgwn, son of Rhys, sold Aberteivi, the key of all Wales, for a trifling value, to the English, for fear of and out of hatred to his brother Gruffudd. The same year, *Madog, son of Gruffudd

¹ E.
Maelor manachlae Lenegwestyl [yn ol yr hen groes] yn Ial.


MCCII. Y ulwydyn rac ôyneb y gôrthladôyt Maredud ab Kynan o Veironnyd y gan Howel ab Gruffud y neî ab y uraôt ac yd yspêlôyt yn lloyr eithyr y varch. Y ulwydyn honno yr ôythuet dyd gêdy Duô Gôyl Bedyr a Phaël yd ymladaôd y Kynry a chastell Gêrthrynyaen aoed eidaô Rosser Mortymer ac y kymhellassant y castellwyr y rodi y castell kyn penn yr ôythenos, ac y llosgassant ef hyt y prid. Y vlwydyn honno amgylch gôyl Ueir gyntaf yny kynhayaf y kyffroes Llywelyn uab Iorwoeth lu o Powys y
Maelor, founded the monastery of Llanegwestl, near the old cross, in Yale.

1201. The ensuing year, Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, subdued the cantrev of Lleyn, having expelled Maredudd, son of Cynan, on account of his treachery. That year, on the eve of Whitsunday, the monks of Strata Florida came to the new church; which had been erected of splendid workmanship. A little while afterwards, about the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, Maredudd, son of Rhys, an extremely courteous young man, the terror of his enemies, the love of his friends, being like a lightning of fire between armed hosts, the hope of the South Wales men, the dread of England, the honour of the cities, and the ornament of the world, was slain at Carnwyllon; and Gruffudd, his brother, took possession of his castle at Llanymddyvri. And the cantrev, in which it was situated, was taken possession of by Gruffudd, his brother. And immediately afterwards, on the feast of St. James the Apostle, Gruffudd, son of Rhys, died at Strata Florida, after having taken upon him the religious habit; and there he was buried. That year, there was an earthquake at Jerusalem.

1202. The ensuing year, Maredudd, son of Cynan, was expelled from Meirionydd, by Howel, son of Gruffudd, his nephew, son of his brother, and was despoiled of every thing but his horse. That year, the eighth day after the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, the Welsh fought against the castle of Gwerthrynion, which was the property of Roger Mortimer, and compelled the garrison to deliver up the castle, before the end of a fortnight, and they burned it to the ground. That year, about the first feast of St. Mary in the autumn, Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth,
darestog Gâelonysôn idaö ac y orsesgynn y ôlât. Kanys kynn bei agos Gâelonysôn idaö o gerennyd, gelyn œd idaö hervyd gweithredoed. Ac ar hynt y gelölis attaö y tyôûssogyon ereill aocedynt gereint idaö y ymaruoll ar ryeôl y gyt yn erbyn Gâelonysôn. A gôedy gôybôt o Elisy ab Madawe ¹ [ap Meredudd] hynny ymôrthod ânaeth ar ymaruoll yggôyd paôb. Ac oe holl ynni arwaethu ânaeth wneuthwr hedôch a Gâelonysôn. Ac am hynny weddy hedychu o egloëssôyr a chrefydwyr y rôg Gâelonysôn a Lïlyselyn a digyfoethet Elisy ¹ [ap Madoc i ewythyr]. Ac yn y diwed y rodet idaö yggkardaôt y ymborth castell ² [Krogen] a seith tref bychein y gyt ac ef. Ac uelly gôedy goresgyn castell y Bala yd ymchoelaõd Lïywelyn drachefyn yn hyfryt. Y ulôydyn honno amgylch gôyl Uihangel y goresgynnaôd teulu Rys ieuanc ab Gruffud ab yr arglôyd Rys gastell Llan Ymdyfri.

**MCCCIII. Y ulôydyn rac òynëôb y goresgynnaôd Rys ieuanc ¹** [ap Gruffudd] gastell Llan Egôat. Ac yna y bu uarô Dauyd ab Owein yn Lloegyr weddy y dehol o Lywelyn ab Iorwoerth o Gymry. ² Y ulôydyn honno y goresgynnaôd Gâelonysôn a Maelgôn ab Rys

²³ Yny viwyddyn honn yr ynillwyd kastell Llan Ymdyfri a castell Llan Gadoce i ar Vaelgwn ap Rys a Gwenwynwyn ap Owein Kyveilioc. Ynyr un amser y gorffennodd Maelgwn ap Rys gastell Dinerth.

¹ E. | ² C. E.
raised an army from Powys, to bring Gwenwynwyn under his sujedion, and to possess the country. For though Gwenwynwyn was near to him as to kindred, he was a foe to him as to deeds. And on his march he called to him all the other princes, who were related to him, to combine in making war together against Gwenwynwyn. And when Elise, son of Madog, son of Maredudd, became acquainted therewith, he refused to combine in the presence of all; and with all his energy he endeavoured to bring about a peace with Gwenwynwyn. And therefore, after the clergy and the religious had concluded a peace between Gwenwynwyn and Llywelyn, the territory of Elise, son of Madog, his uncle, was taken from him. And ultimately there was given him for maintenance, in charity, the castle of Crogen, with seven small townships. And thus, after conquering the castle of Bala, Llywelyn returned back happily. That year, about the feast of St. Michael, the family of young Rhys, son of Gruffudd, son of the lord Rhys, obtained possession of the castle of Llanymddyvri.

1203. The ensuing year, young Rhys, son of Gruffudd, subdued the castle of Llanegwad. And then died David, son of Owain, in England, after having been banished out of Wales by Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth. That year Gwenwynwyn, and Maelgwn, son of Rhys, by devices got possession of the castle of Llanymddyvri and the castle of Llangadog were won from Maelgwn, son of Rhys, and Gwenwynwyn, son of Owain Cyveiliog. At the same time Maelgwn, son of Rhys, completed the castle of Dinerth.
droy dychymygyon gastell Llan ym Dyfri, a chasteall Llan Gadac; ac y cÍplaod castell Dineirth.

MCCIV. Y ulóydyn rac óyneb y brathóýt Howel Seis ab yr arglwyd Rys yg Kemeis droy dôyll y gan wyn Maelgón y vraût, ac or brath hênó y bu uaró, ac y cladóyt yn Ystrat Flur, yn unwed a Gruwfud y vraût, wedy kymryt abit y crefyd ymdanaó. Y ulóydyn honno y colles Maelgón ab Rys allwedeu y holl gyfoeth. Nyt amgen Llan Ymdyfri a Dinefór. Kanys meibon y vraût ac hennlaód arnaó yn òrâw. Y ulóydyn honno y deuth Góilm Marsgal adiruár lii gantau y ymlad a Chil Gerran, ac y goresgynnauó.

MCCV. Y ulóydyn rac óyneb y bu uaró Hubert archesob Keint, y gôr aoed alygyt yr pab a phenn prelat holl Loegyr. Y ulóydyn honno y peris Maelgón ub Rys by dyd kynfafr or goédieu yr hafr y neb un òydol oAbóell lad Kediuor ab 1Gríffri, gôr da aduóyn ac pedwar arderchogyon veibon gyt ac ef a hanhoedynt o dylyedaó voned. Kanys y mam oed Susanna verch Howel 2[ap Ieuvf], o verch Madaoc ub Mar- edud 2[ap Bleddyn ap Kynvyn].

MCCVI. Y ulóydyn rac óyneb y deuth Ieuan gar- dinal hyt yn Lloegyr, ac y kynnullaód attaó holl escyb ac abadeg Lloegyr, ac aneirif o eglóysbýfr a chrefydwr yr òrth wneuthyr sened. Ac yny sened honno y kadarnhaaód kyrfeith yr eglóys drôy yr holl

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a ³ legat
b³ duw Llun kynn difyeu Kyfarchanél
c³ abwyall

1 Gruffydd, C. | 2 E.
Llanymddyvri, and the castle of Llangadog; and the castle of Dineirth was completed.

1204. The ensuing year, Howel the Saxon, son of the lord Rhys, was stabbed at Cemaes, through treachery, by the men of Maelgwn, his brother, of which stab he died, and was buried at Strata Florida, in the same manner as his brother Gruffudd, after having taken upon him the habit of religion. That year, Maelgwn, son of Rhys, lost the keys of all his dominion, to wit, Llanymddyvri and Dinevwr; for the sons of his brother Gruffudd manfully won them from him. The same year, William Marshall came with a vast army to fight against Cilgerran, which he subdued.

1205. The ensuing year, Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, died,—the man who was the eye of the pope, and the head prelate of all England. That year, Maelgwn, son of Rhys, on the first day of Rogations in the summer, instigated a certain Irishman, Abwell, to kill Cedivor, son of Griffin, a good benign man, and his four noble sons with him, who were descended of honourable lineage; for his mother was Susannah, daughter of Howel, son of Ieuav, by a daughter of Madog, son of Maredudd, son of Bleddyn, son of Cynvyn.

1206. The ensuing year, cardinal John arrived in England, and collected all the bishops and abbots of England, with innumerable churchmen and religious persons, to hold a senate; and in that senate he confirmed the church law through the whole kingdom.

\[a\] legate
\[b\] on the Monday before Ascension Thursday,
\[c\] with an axe

\[C\]

MCCVII. Y ulòydyn ræc òyneb y gêahardôyt y Gristonogaeth y gan y pab yn holl teyrnas Loeger o achâs gôrthôynebu o Ieuan vrenhin etholedigaeth archescob Keint. Y ulòydyn honno y gôrthladaôd Ieuan vrenhin Wilim Breôys a Gôlim ieuanc y vab ac gôraged ac hêyrôn o gyghoruynt achas hyt yn Iwerdon drôy ar merch a chollet ar yr yr eidlunt. Y ulòydyn honno y delis y breñhin Wenôynôyn yn Amôthyth. Ac y goresgynaôd Llywelwyn uab Iorwoerth y holl gyfoeth ac gestyll ac lyssued. A phan ôybu Uaelgôn ab Rys hynny ræc ofyn Llywelwyn ab Iorwoerth y byryaôd gastell Ystrat Meuric yr llafr a llosgi Dîneithrh ac Aber Ystôyth. Ac nyt edewis eissoes Llywelwyn y aruaeth namyn dyfot a ônaeth hyt yn Aber Ystôyth ac hadeilat, achnywyrt cantref Penwardd idaô ehun, a rodi dryll arall o Geredigyaôn vch Ayron y veibon Gruffud ab Rys y nyeyint. Y vleôydyn honno y goresgynaôd Rys Vychan uab yr arglôyd Rys gastell Llan Gadaôc, heb gôfaw yr amot awnaethoed ac nyeint pan rodyssynt idaô gastell Dinethr.

MCCVIII. Y ulòydyn ræc òyneb yd ymladaôd Rys ac Owein meibon Gruffud a chastell Llan Gadaôc ac y llosgassant gan lad rei or kastellwyr a charcharu ereill.

MCCIX. ¹[Blwydyn wedy hynny] y vleôydyn honno ydaeth Ieuan urenhin a diruaôr lu gantaô hyt yn Iwerdon, ac y duc y ar veibon Hu Dylasai y tir

¹C.
That year, Maelgwn, son of Rhys, constructed the castle of Abereinion. And then God bestowed an abundance of fish at Aberystwyth, so much that the like had not been before.

1207. The ensuing year, Christianity was interdicted by the pope in the whole kingdom of England, because king John had opposed the election of the archbishop of Canterbury. That year, king John banished William Bruse, and young William, his son, with their wives and grandsons, to Ireland, out of jealousy and hatred, to their disrespect and loss of property. The same year, the king seized Gwenwynwyn at Shrewsbury; and Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, took possession of all his territory, his castles, and his courts. And when Maelgwn, son of Rhys, became acquainted therewith, from fear of Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, he razed the castle of Ystrad Meurug to the ground, and burned Dineirth and Aberystwyth. But Llywelyn did not desist from his purpose; for he came to Aberystwyth and repaired it, and took the cantrev of Penwedig to himself, giving the other portion of Ceredigion above Aeron to his nephews, the sons of Gruffudd, son of Rhys. That year, Rhys the Little, son of the lord Rhys, took possession of the castle of Llangadog, without regarding the agreement which he had made with his nephews, when they delivered to him the castle of Dinevwr.

1208. The ensuing year, Rhys and Owain, sons of Gruffudd, attacked the castle of Llangadog, which they burned, killing some of the garrison, and imprisoning others.

1209. ¹A year after that, the same year, king John went with an immense army into Ireland; and he took from the sons of Hugh de Lacy their land and their
ae a kestyll. A glywyd y kymryt y gan baob o Iwerdon, a dala gweric Wiliam Brewys a Geilim ieuanc y uab ae wrec ym-choelad y Loegyr yn enrydedus. Ac yna y lladaidd ef Wiliam ieuanc ae uam o annurgarad agheu yg-kastell Windyisor. Y ulbydun honno yd adeilaed iarll Kaer Lleon gastell Deganowy, yr honn a dorressei Lywelyn uab Iorwerth kynno hymn y werth y brenhin. Ac yna hefyd yd adeilaed y iarll honno gastell 1 Terfynana, ac y diffethaod Llywelyn ab Iorwerth gyfoeth y iarll honno. Ac yna glywyd hedychn o Rys b Gryc ar brenhin, drwy nerth y brenhin y goresgynnaod gastell Ttlan Ymddyfr. Ei bens y castellwyr wedy annbeithaod o bop ford a rodasant y castell, ac un amets bymthec ynaed du a glyl Ueyr y Medi drwy amot kael or castellwyr y kyrff a phob peth or eidyon ym iach. Y ulbydun honno amgyrlech glyl Andras y goresgynnaod Ceinthywyn y gyfoeth drachefyn drwy nerth feun y brenhin. O lewenyd hynny yd hedychaod Maelgwn ab Rys ar brenhin heb goffau y ll o aruoll a vuassei y rygtaod a Rys ac Owein meibon Gruffud ab Rys y nyaint, kynnulaod diruaer lu o Ffreinc a Chymry y rygtaod a Phenwetic ac y doeth hyt Ygkil Kennin, ac yno pebylliaod aoruc. Ac yna y kynnulaod Rys ac Owein meibon Gruffud trychaner o etholedigyon deuluoed a hyt nos kyrchu llu Maelgwn aorugant a llaed lawer a dala ereill aghrru y dryll arall ar ffo. Ac yna urbyd yr honno

\[ \text{\textsuperscript{a}}\text{\textsuperscript{2} chastell.} \quad \text{\textsuperscript{b}}\text{\textsuperscript{3} Vychan} \]

1 Terfynana, E. \quad 2 E.
a castles. After receiving homage of all in Ireland, and capturing the wife of William Bruse, and young William, his son, with his wife and his son and daughter, he returned with honour to England. He then put young William and his mother unmercifully to death in the castle of Windsor. That year, the earl of Caerleon built the castle of Dyganwy, which Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, had previously demolished, for fear of the king. And then also, that earl built the castle of Holywell; and Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, ravaged the territory of that earl. And then, after Rhys the Hoarse had made his peace with the king, he by the king's assistance obtained possession of the castle of Llanymddyvri; for the garrison, after despairing in every way, surrendered the castle, with sixteen steeds in it, on the feast day of St. Mary in September, under an agreement that the garrison should have their bodies safe, with every thing belonging to them. That year, about the feast of St. Andrew, Gwenwynwyn repossessed himself of his dominion, by the assistance of king John. Out of joy thereat, Maelgwn, son of Rhys, made peace with the king, without regarding the oath and engagement that existed between him and Rhys, and Owain, his nephews, the sons of Gruffudd, son of Rhys; and he collected a vast army of French and Welsh, directing his course towards Penwedig, and came to Cilcenin, where he encamped. And then, Rhys and Owain, the sons of Gruffudd, collected three hundred men out of select families, who by night attacked the army of Maelgwn, killed many, captured others, and put the remainder to flight. And in that battle,

a ² castle.  
b ³ the Little

C.E.
ydelit 1Kynan ab’ Howel nei Maelgön, a Gruffud ab 2Kynan penn kyghoror Maelgön, ac y llas Einaôn ab Cradac ac aneiryf o rei ereill. Ac yna y diegis Maelgön ar y draet yn ffo yn waratwydus. Y ulóy-dyn honno y cadarnhaed 3[Gelart] synyscal Kaer Loyô gastell Buellt, wedy llad or Kymry lawer oe wyr kyn no hynny. Y vlóy-dyn honno 3[gwyl Domas verthr] y bu uarô Mahallt y Brewys mam meibon Gruffudd uab Rys yn Llan Badarn Vaer, wedy kymrwt kymun a chyffes a phenyt ac abit y crefyd ac y cladôyt y gyf ae gér priâst yn Ystrat Ffur.

mòcx. Deg mlyned a deucant a mil oed oet Crist pan duce Llywelyn ab Iorwerth greulonyon grycheu am benn y Saeson, ac am hynny y llydawd Ieuau unrehin, ac arnaethu aonæoth digyfoethi Llywelyn o göyl. A chynullao diruafl lu aoruc tu a Gwyned ar uedyr y distryô oll. A chyt ae lu ef y dyfynaód atataô hyt Ygkaer Lleon hynn o dywyssogion Kymry; Gênoñynsyn o Powys, a Howel ab Gruffud ab Kynan 4[o Wynedd], a Madaac ab Gruffud Maelog, a Mareud ab Rotbert o Gedewin, a Maelgön a Rys a5Gryc meibon yr argloyd Rys. Ac yna y mudaœd Llywelyn ae giwtaod y perued y dat ae da hyt yn mynyd Eryri, a chiotaôt Von ae da yn vnffunyt. Ac yna y daeth y brenhin ae lu hyt yg kastell Deganty. Ac yno y bu kymeint eisseu bôyt ar y llu ac y

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a 3 Vychan

1 Not in E. | 2 Kadwgon, C.E.
Cynan, son of Howel, nephew to Maelgwn, and Gruffudd, son of Cynan, Maelgwn’s chief counsellor, were captured; and Einon, son of Caradog, and an immense number of others, were slain. And then, Maelgwn disgracefully fled, escaping on foot. That year, Gelart, seneschal of Gloucester, fortified the castle of Buellt, after the Welsh had previously killed many of his men. That year, on the feast of St. Thomas the Martyr, Mahalt de Bruse, the mother of the sons of Gruffudd, son of Rhys, died at Llanbadarn the Great, after receiving the communion, and confession, and penance, and the habit of religion, and was buried with her husband at Strata Florida.

1210. One thousand two hundred and ten was the year of Christ, when Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, made cruel attacks upon the English; and on that account king John became enraged, and formed a design of entirely divesting Llywelyn of his dominion. And he collected a vast army towards Gwynedd, with the view of utterly destroying it. And to join his army, he summoned to him at Caerleon these princes of Wales; —Gwenwynwyn of Powys, and Howel, son of Gruffudd, son of Cynan, of Gwynedd, and Madog, son of Gruffudd Maelor, and Maredudd, son of Robert, of Cydewain, and Maelgwn, and Rhys the Hoarse, the sons of the lord Rhys. And thereupon, Llywelyn moved with his forces into the middle of the country, and his property to the mountain of Eryri; and the forces of Mona, with their property, in the same manner. Then the king with his army came to the castle of Dyganwy. And there the army was in so great a want of provisions, that an egg was sold

s*3 the Little

*C.E.
gwerthit yr by yr keinao a dimei, a goled uoethus oed gantunt gael kic y meirch. Ac am hynny yd ymchoelad y brenhin y Loegyr amgylch y Sulgoyn ae neges yn amherfifith, wedy collu yn waradwydu lwcwr oe wyr ac oe da. A gyd y hynny amgylch calan Aost yd ymchoelad y brenhin y Gymry yn greulonach y vedol ac yn vdy y lu. Ac adeilat llawer o gestyll Yggyned a wnaeth. A thrwy anon Gonagy ydaeth tu a mynyd Eryri. Ac annoc rei oe lu a wnaeth y losg Bangor. Ac yno y delit Rottbert escob Bangor yny eglyys, ac y gwerthiwt wedy hynny yr deu cant hebauc. Ac yna heb allel o Lywelyn diodef creulonder y brenhin drwy gyghor y wyrda yd anuones y wreci at y brenhin yr honn oed verch yr brenhin y wneuthur hedoch y rygtaaw ar brenhin pa ffuryf bynhac y gallei. A gyd y caffel o Lywelyn diol relayd y uynet att y brenhin ac y dyuot ef aaeth atatao ac ahedychaaw ac ef drwy rodi goystion yr brenhin o vonbedigyon y wlat, ac ygein mil o warthech a deugein enys; a chanhattau hefyd yr brenhin y beruol wlat yn dragywdaol. Ac yna yd hedychaaw ar brenhin holl dywyssogyon Kymry, eithyr Rys ac Owein meibon Gruffud ab Rys, ac yd ymchoelad y brenhin y Loegyr drwy diruaw ar lwyddiant. Ac yna egor yfymynnaaw ef yr tywysogyon hynny gymryt ygyt ac tyynt holl lu Morgan-noc a Dyuet, a Rys Gryn, a Maelgyn ab Rys ac lluoed, amynet am benn meibon Rys ab Gruffud ab Rys y gynyll arnunt y dyuot y lau, neu gilyaw ar dehol o holl deyrnas. Ac yna y kymhellad synysca Kaer Dyf, gwr a oed dywysaoc ar y llu, a Rys a Maelgyn meibon yr argloed Rys y lluoed ac kedernit achyrchu Pennwedig amnaethant. A gwedy na allel Rys ac Owein meibon Gruffud ymerbmanyw iar uesint alju hwnnw, ac nat oed le ryd udunt yg
for a penny halfpenny; and it was a delicious feast to them to get horse flesh; and on that account the king returned to England about Whitsuntide, with his errand imperfect, after disgracefully losing many of his men and much property. After that, about the calends of August, the king returned to Wales, his mind being more cruel and his army larger, and he built many castles in Gwynedd. And he proceeded over the river Conway towards the mountain of Eryri, and incited some of his troops to burn Bangor. And there, Robert, bishop of Bangor, was seized in his church, and was afterwards ransomed for two hundred hawks. Then Llywelyn, being unable to bear the cruelty of the king, by the advice of his liege men, sent his wife, who was daughter of the king, to the king, to make peace between him and the king, in any manner she might be able. After Llywelyn had obtained safe conduct to go to and from the king, he went to him and made his peace with him, by delivering hostages to the king of the nobles of the country, with twenty thousand cattle, and forty steeds, and consigning also the midland district to the king for ever. And thereupon all the Welsh princes, except Rhys and Owain, the sons of Gruffudd, son of Rhys, made peace with the king; and the king returned victoriously, and with extreme joy, to England. And then, the king commanded those princes to take with them all the troops of Morganwg and Dyved, with Rhys the Hoarse, and Maelgwn, son of Rhys, and their forces, and to go against the sons of Rhys, son of Gruffudd, son of Rhys, to compel them to surrender themselves into his hands, or to retire into banishment out of all the kingdom. And then the seneschal of Cardiff, the man who was the leader of the army, and Rhys, and Maelgwn, sons of the lord Rhys, urged their troops and their strength, and repaired to Penwedig. And since Rhys and Owain, the sons of Gruffudd, could not withstand a power of that magnitude, and there
Kymry y gyrchu idaö anuon kenadeu aorugant at Ffaölôn y wneuthur y hedoch. A hedychu ac ef awnaethant, a chanhattau awnaethant yr brenhin y kyfoeth ríg Dyfi ac Aeron, ac adeilat aoruc Ffaölôn gastell yr brenhin yn Aber Ystôyth. Ac yna yd aeth Rys ac Owein meibon Gruffud ar gôndit Ffaölôn à llys y brenhin, ac kymryt aoruc y brenhin yn gyfeilllon idaö. A thra yttedyn hot yn mynet y lys y brenhin, ediuarhau aoruc Maelgôn uab Rys à Rys Gryc y uraö y hamoed ar brenhin, a chyrchu aônaethant am benn y castell newyd yn Aber Ystôyth ac dorri. A phan doeth Rys ac Owein veibon Gruffud ab Rys o llys y brenhin wedy hedychu ac ef kyrchu awnaethant Is Aeron cyuoeth Maelgôn à lab Rys' a llad allosgi ac anreithaö y kyuoeth aônaethant. Ac yno y llas gías ieuanc da defr oed hûnô ¹[Gruffydd ap Ivor, ac y bu varw Mredudd ap Karadoc].

MCCXI. Y ulôdyyn rac ònody wedi na allei Lywelwyn ab Iorwoorth dywyssaö Gôyned diodef y genifer sarhaet awnaae wyò y brenhin idaö a edewysit yn y castell newyd ²[yn Aber Konwy], ymaruoll aoruc a thywyssog fferm Kymry nyt amgen Gênedfrwyd a Maelgôn ab Rys, a Madaöc ab Gruffud Maelaö, a Maredud ab Robbert; a chyfodi aoruc yn erbyn y brenhin, a goresgyn yr holl gestyll aônaethoed yg Gôyned eithyr Deganôd y Rudlan Môrlwâl ym Powys a wnoethoed Robert Vepant hûnô aoreskyn-nassant. A phan oedynt 'yn goresgyn hûnô y doeth y brenhin a diruôr lu y gytt ac ef y gôrth-

¹ C.

² Rys Gryc
was not a place open for them in Wales to repair to, 
they sent messengers to Foulke, to bring about a peace. 
And they made peace with him; and they consented 
that the king should have the territory between the 
Dyvi and Aeron; and Foulke built a castle for the 
king at Aberystwyth. And then, Rhys and Owain, 
the sons of Gruffudd, went, under the safe conduct of 
Foulke, to the court of the king; and the king received 
them as friends. And whilst they were repairing to 
the king's court, Maelgwn, son of Rhys, and his brother 
Rhys the Hoarse, repented of their terms with the 
knight, and made an attack upon the new castle at 
Aberystwyth, and demolished it. And when Rhys 
and Owain, the sons of Gruffudd, son of Rhys, re-
turned from the king's court, after making their peace 
with him, they entered Lower Aeron, the territory of 
Maelgwn, *son of Rhys,* and killed and burned and 
ravaged in the district. And there a good and brave 
young man was slain, *Gruffudd, son of Ivor;* and 
Maredudd, son of Caradog, died. *

1211. The ensuing year, as Llywelyn, son of Ior-
werth, prince of Gwynedd, could not brook the many 
insults done to him by the men of the king, who had 
been left in the new castle *at Aberconway,* he con-
federated with the Welsh princes, namely, Gwenwyn-
wyn, and Maelgwn, son of Rhys, and Madog, son of 
Gruffudd Maelor, and Maredudd, son of Robert; and 
rose against the king, subduing all the castles which 
he had made in Gwynedd, except Dyganwy and 
Rhuddlan; Mathraval, in Powys, made by Robert 
Vepont, they subdued, and whilst they were reducing 
that, the king, with a vast army, came to oppose

\[n^*\] and Rhys the Hoarse

\[2 E.\]
lad ac ef ehun athan ae llosges. Y ulôydyn honno y croges Robert Vepônt yn Amôythic Rys ab Maelgôn aed yg gôystyl y gan y brenhin, heb y not yn seith mlôyd etto. Ac yny ulôydyn honno y bu uarô Robert escob Bangor.

MCCXII. Y ulôydyn rac ôynes y bu urôydyr ynyr Ysbaen y rîg y Cristonogyn ar Sarassinyeit; yny vrôydyr honno y dyôdir dyôydad deg mil o wyr a their mil o wraged. Y ulôydyn honno y eroget yn Lloeger trywyr arderchaé o genedyl a phirf tywyssogygon Kymry. Nyt amgen Howel ab Katwallâm, a Madaôc uab Maëlgon, a Meuruc Barach. Y ulôydyn honno y rydhaad Innossens bap y tri thywyssaôc. Nyt amgen Llywelyn ab Iorwerth, a Goenôwynn a Maelgon ab Rys or llô ar sîfddloner a rodassyt y urenhin Lloegyr. A gorchymyn udunt amaeth yn uadeneint or pechodeu dodi gofalus gar-
ediroyd y rynelu yn erbyn enwired y brenhin. a A gôahard y Cristnoagaeth a baryssei yr yspump mlyned kynno hynny yn Lloegyr a Chymry, y rydhaad y pob y tri thywyssaôc gynneu oe kyoaethu' a phaôb ar a uei vn ac ôynt. Ac ôynt eu yn gyfun agyuod-
tassant yn erbyn y brenhin. Ac a oreskynnassant ymôraôl 'y arnaô y berued wlat, a dugassei ynteu kyn no hynny y ar Lywelyn ab Iorwoerth.

MCCXIII. Y ulôydyn rac ôyneb wedô gêled o Rys ieuanç y uot yn dirran o gyfoeth anuon kenadeu

Ac ef a wahardawd yr eglwysseu pump mlyned yn holl Lloegyr a Chymry eithur kyfoeth ytri tywys-
sawc hynny,

1 B. resumes here.
them, and he himself burned it with fire. That year, Robert Vepont hanged, at Shrewsbury, Rhys, son of Maelgwn, who was a hostage to the king, not being yet seven years old. And in the same year, Robert, bishop of Bangor, died.

1212. The ensuing year, there was a battle in Spain between the Christians and Saracens. In that battle, it is said, ten thousand men, and three thousand women, fell. That year, three illustrious men, of the nation and chief princes of Wales, were hanged in England; that is to say, Howel, son of Cadwalader, and Madog, son of Maelgwn, and Meurug Barach. That year, pope Innocent absolved the three princes, namely, Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, and Gwenwynwyn, and Maelgwn, son of Rhys, from the oath of fidelity which they had given to the king of England. And he commanded them, for the pardon of their sins, to give a sincere pledge of warring against the iniquity of the king. And the interdiction of Christianity, which he had ordered five years previously in England and Wales, was remitted by the pope to the three princes before mentioned, within their dominions, and to all who were united with them. And they, with one consent, rose against the king, and bravely wrested from him the midland district, which he had previously taken from Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth.

1213. The ensuing year, when young Rhys saw that he had no portion of territory, he sent mes-

\[2^\text{C.}\]  

\[2^\text{C.}\] And he had interdicted the churches five years in all England and Wales, except the territory of those three princes,
BRUT Y TYWYSOGION.

aoruc att y brenhin y erbynneit idaó dróy y nerth ef peri idaó rann o dref y dat. Ac yna ydannaes y brenhin att synyscal Henford, ac at ¹ Ffâscon synyscal Kaer Dyf, a gorchymynn ² [ydunt] beri y Rys Gryc rodi castell Llan Ymdyfri ar wlat ³ [y veibyon Gruff- udd vab Rys] neu ynteu a gilyei ⁴ o deruynnu y wlat' ar dehol. Aredo dyfynnu Rys Gryc y ateb órth ⁴ orchymynnau y brenhin. A dywedut aoruc yn ateb na rannei ef un eró a Rys ieuanc. Ac yna ilidiaó aoruc Rys ieuanc, a chynnullad diruaor lu o Vrecheinaoc, a dyfot y dreis aoruc y Ystrat Tywi, a phheiblyyaó yny lle aeloir Trallóc Elgan, ⁵ [ydó Ieu] wedy yr òythuet dyd o wyl Seint Ilar.' A thrannoeth duó Coener y doeth attaó Owein y vraot, a ⁶ Phâscon synysgal Kaerdyc a lluoed. A thrannoeth kyrciu a orugant gyuoeth Rys Gryc a chyweir-yaó y bydinoed, a dodí Rys ieuanc ae wydin yny blaen, a ⁷ Ffâscon ac wydin yn y canaol, ac Owein ab Gruffud ae wydin yn ol. Ac ny bu bell yny gyaaru Rys ⁸ Gryc ac òynt. Ac yny wrûydr ar wydin gyntaf y goruntýt ar Rys Gryc ae wyr, ac y kilyaod ar ffo wedy llad llaer oe wyr a dala ereill. Ac yna yd aeth Rys ieuanc aruedyr ymlad

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¹ Fauk, B.
² B.
³ C.
⁴ orchymynn, B.
⁵ Phâscon, B.
⁶ or teyrnas oll
⁷ athrannoeth diuys dewasaf wedy gwyl Seint Yllari.
⁸ Vychan
-sengers to the king, to beseech him, that through his power, he would cause him to have a share of his father's inheritance. And thereupon the king sent to the seneschal of Hereford, and to Foulke, seneschal of Cardiff, commanding them to compel Rhys the Hoarse to deliver up the castle of Llanymddyvri and the district to the sons of Gruffudd, son of Rhys, or to retire from the borders of the country into exile.

And after citing Rhys the Hoarse to answer to the king's commands, he said in his reply that he would not divide a single acre with young Rhys. Thereupon young Rhys became enraged, and collected a vast army out of Brecheiniog, and came in a hostile manner to the Vale of Tywi, and encamped in the place called Trailwng Elgan on the Thursday after the octave of the feast of St. Hilary. And the following morning, being Friday, his brother Owain came to him, and Foulke, the seneschal of Cardiff, with their forces. The following day, they entered the territory of Rhys the Hoarse, arrayed their troops, and placed young Rhys with his force in the van, and Foulke with his force in the centre, and Owain, son of Gruffudd, with his force in the rear. And it was not long before Rhys the Hoarse met them; and in the attack with the first division, Rhys the Hoarse and his men were overpowered, and he retreated and fled, after having many of his men killed, and others taken. And then young Rhys went, with the intention of

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\(^{a}\) from all the kingdom

\(^{b}\) the following Thursday next after the feast of St. Hilary.

\(^{c}\) the Little

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\(^{1}\) Fadoc, B.

\(^{6}\) B.

\(^{7}\) C.

\(^{8}\) C. E.
a chastell Dinefwr. Ac eisoes Rys a Gryc ae raculaenâd ac a gadarnhaed y castell owyr ac arfeu. A gôedy llosgi Llan Deilad 1 kilyâd ymeith’ aeruc Rys a Gryc. Ac eisoes Rys ieuanc a gyrchâd y castell, a thrannoeth dodi [a oruc] peiranneu a dechymyg-yon y ymlad ar castell. A gônethur ystolyon òrth y muroed y wyr y driga’d dros y muroed, ac uelly y goresgynnâd ef y castell oll eithyr yn tor, ac yn hônô 8yd yngymeth òrth castellwyr òrth ymlad ac amdifiyn ac ergydyeu ac a pheiryannauereill; ac o dy allan yd oed saethydyon, ac arblawstrwyr, a mōynwyr, a marchogyon yn ymlad ac óynt. Ac uelly y kymbellôyty arnunt kynn y prynhâen talu y castell a rodi tri gôystyl aônethant [a rodi y castell onny cheffynt nerth erbyn echôyd trannoeth] drôy amot cael 5y dillat ae harueu ae haelodeu yn iaich. Ac uelly y gônethpôytyt. A gôedy cael y castell 6[a oresgyn tir y Kantrev Mawr] y kilyâd Rys a Gryc ae wreic ae veibon ae deulu att Vaelgon y vraôt, wedy cadarnhau castell Llan Ymdyfri o wyr ac arueu [a bôyt, a pheiranneu] ac aghenreiteu ereill. Ac eilweith ydaeth Rys ieuanc y Vrêcheinaol. Ac yna kynullaeth diruaor lu aeruc o Gymry a Ffreinc, achrchu Llan Ymdyfri. A chynn pebyllu o nadunt ef a rodes y castellwyr y castell idâd drôy amot cael y heneidu ae haelodeu yn iaich. Y ulôydyn honno y kymeth Teuan urenhin benyt am y cameu aônath-oedd yn erbyn yr eglôys, a galô drachefyn archescob

a 7 Vychan

1’ y kilyâd ymeith, B. | 8’ yr, B.
2 B. | 9 B. C.
attacking the castle of Dinewr; however, Rhys a the Hoarse preceded him, and strengthened his castle with men and arms; and after burning Llandeilo, Rhys a the Hoarse retired hence. Nevertheless, young Rhys invested the castle; and the following day he placed engines and inventions for attacking the castle, and placed ladders against the walls, for men to climb over the walls, and thus did he possess himself of the castle altogether, save one tower; and in that the garrison secured themselves in fighting and defending, with missiles and other engines. And outside were the archers, and crossbowmen, and miners, and horsemen, fighting against them. And thus they were compelled, before the afternoon, to surrender the castle; and they delivered three hostages, and gave up the castle, unless they should receive support by the evening of next day, under an agreement to have their clothes and their arms, with the safety of their limbs; and thus it was concluded. And after they had got the castle, and subdued the land of Cantrev Mawr, Rhys a the Hoarse, with his wife, his sons, and family, retired to his brother Maelgwn, having strengthened the castle of Llanymddyvri with men and arms, and food and engines, and other necessaries. And a second time, young Rhys went to Brecheiniog; and there he collected a vast army of Welsh and French, and proceeded to Llanymddyvri; and before they had pitched their tents, the garrison gave up the castle, on condition of safety of lives and limbs. That year, king John did penance for the wrongs he committed against the church, and recalled

\[a^7\] the Little

\[^1\] a, B.  
\[^6\] C.  
\[^7\] C. E.
Keint, ar esgyb ar ysgolheigon a ymrodassynt y alltuded o achaós gêcharad yr eglûsseeu. Ac o achaós y gorôrhim godyant â'nathoed yr eglûs yd ymtrym-sâd ef ae etiuedyôn ae holl urenhiyaeth Lloegr ac Iwerdon y Duô a Phedyr a Phaol, ar pab ar pâbeu ereill yny ol yn dragwydaol. Ac ar hynny gêneuthur gorôgaeth gan tyglu talu y baôp or eglûsswyrr y collet, a thalu mil o vorceu bob blyody y eglûs Rufein 1 [dros bop goddyant a goharaeth dylyedus]. Y blyody honno gwedy ymdaô o Rys Gryc ar Kymry a mynnu hedychu ac ônt eilweith herôyd y dyweit. Yna y delit ef yg Kaer Vyrdin ac y dodet 2 [ef] ygarchar y brenhin. Y blyody honno y darestygaôd Lîywelyn uab Iorwoerth castell Deganû y chastell Rudlan.

mcccciv. Y blyody rac ôyneb y mordyaôd Leuan urenhin ac 2 [diruaôr] amylder o ryfelwyr aruaeth y gyt ac ef hyt ym Phêitaô. Ac ymaruoll ac ef aoruc iarll Flandrys a a Bar a Hênaônt. Ac anuon attunt awnaeth ierll Sarur y gyt ac vraôt ac anheiryf a uarchogyôn, a gôhâëd attaô Otho amheraôdyr Rufein y nei, a chyfôdi aoruc y ryfelu yn erbyn Phylip brenhin Frenic. Ac yna y magôyt diruaôf ryfel y rygtunt. Otho amheraôdyr Rufein ar iarll o parthret Flandrys yn ryfelu, ar Ffreinc a Leuan urenhin, o parthret Peitaô yn aflonydu. Ac uelly o bop tu yd oedynt yn kymhurthaô y Ffreinc. Ac yna ydanuones Phylip arderchaôc urenhin Ffreinc Lowys y uab y Peitaô a llu y gyt ac ef y ymerbnyeit abreñhin Lloegr. Ac ynteu ehun 3 ar Ffreinc y gyt ac ef a dynaôd tu ymaruoll ac ef aoruc iarll Flandrys a a Bar a Hênaônt. Ac anuon attunt awnaeth ierll Sarur y gyt ac vraôt ac anheiryf a uarchogyôn, a gôhâëd attaô Otho amheraôdyr Rufein y nei, a chyfôdi aoruc y ryfelu yn erbyn Phylip brenhin Frenic. Ac yna y magôyt diruaôf ryfel y rygtunt. Otho amheraôdyr Rufein ar iarll o parthret Flandrys yn ryfelu, ar Ffreinc a Leuan urenhin, o parthret Peitaô yn aflonydu. Ac uelly o bop tu yd oedynt yn kymhurthaô y Ffreinc. Ac yna ydanuones Phylip arderchaôc urenhin Ffreinc Lowys y uab y Peitaô a llu y gyt ac ef y ymerbnyeit abreñhin Lloegr. Ac ynteu ehun 3 ar Ffreinc y gyt ac ef a dynaôd tu ymaruoll ac ef aoruc iarll Flandrys a a Bar a Hênaônt. Ac anuon attunt awnaeth ierll Sarur y gyt ac vraôt ac anheiryf a uarchogyôn, a gôhâëd attaô Otho amheraôdyr Rufein y nei, a chyfôdi aoruc y ryfelu yn erbyn Phylip brenhin Frenic. Ac yna y magôyt diruaôf ryfel y rygtunt. Otho amheraôdyr Rufein ar iarll o parthret Flandrys yn ryfelu, ar Ffreinc a Leuan urenhin, o parthret Peitaô yn aflonydu. Ac uelly o bop tu yd oedynt yn kymhurthaô y Ffreinc. Ac yna ydanuones Phylip arderchaôc urenhin Ffreinc Lowys y uab y Peitaô a llu y gyt ac ef y ymerbnyeit abreñhin Lloegr. Ac ynteu ehun 3 ar Ffreinc y gyt ac ef a dynaôd tu

\[a^4\] yarll Bolwynn

1 B.C. 2 B.
the archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishops and scholars, who had gone into exile, on account of the interdiction of the churches. And because of the oppressive vexation he had caused to the church, he bound himself, and his heirs, with his whole dominion of England and Ireland, to God and St. Peter and St. Paul, and the pope, and other popes successively for ever. And thereupon he did homage, swearing to pay to all the churchmen their loss, and to pay a thousand marks yearly to the church of Rome, for all vexation, and for every due service. The same year, after Rhys the Hoarse had withdrawn himself from the Welsh, and sought a second time to make peace with them, as it is said, he was then seized at Caermarthen, and put in the king's prison. In that year, Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, reduced the castle of Dyganwy and the castle of Rhuddlan.

1214. The ensuing year, king John, with a vast multitude of armed warriors, set sail for Poictou; and the earl of Flanders, and Bar, and Hainault joined him. And the earl of Sarur, with his brother, and a great number of knights, sent to them, and invited to him Otho, emperor of Rome, his nephew; and he arose to make war against Phillip, king of France. And then a terrible war was kindled between them; Otho, emperor of Rome, and the earl warring on the part of Flanders, and the French and king John harrassing on the part of Poictou. And thus on every side they were distressing the French. Then Phillip, the noble king of France, sent his son Louis to Poictou, with an army to meet the king of England. And he himself, with the French, drew

| a 4 the earl of Boleyn

| a B. | C. |
a Flandrys ynerbyn yr amheraödyr. A phan welas yr amheraödyr ar iarll hynny blog uu gantunt llau-assu o vrenhin Freiné dyneasu attunt, ae gyrchu yndic a ³orugant. A goedy ²yr ymlad ef a syrth-yaoed y uudugolyaeth y urenhin Freine, ac a yrröyt yr amheraödyr ar ieirll ar ffo b o Flandrys a Bar a Henaönt. A phan gigleu brehinin Lloeogyr y dam-œein hœnnö ofynhau a ²wnaeth gynhal ryzel a vei vœy, agoneuthur kygreir seith mlyned aoruc a brehin Freiné, ac ymchoelut y Lloeogyr, a thalu llawer ce colledeu yr egleysswyrr. Ac yna y bu gyffredin ellygdaot yr egleyssyrr ar hyt Lloeogyr a Chymry. Y ulloydyn honno y bu uar Goffrein escob Mynrou.

MCCXV. Y ulloydyn rac oynel y bu teruysc y rög Ieuæn urenhini a Saæssen y Gogled, a llæer o ieirll ereill a barœneït Lloeogyr, oachaes na chatweï Ieuæn urenhini ac ²ynt yr henn gyffreith, a deuodeu da a ³gaexsynt gan Etwart a ⁴Henri y brehinied kyntaf, a atygasseï ynteï yr teyrmans pan rydhaæd rodi u던t y kyfreithew hynny. Ar teruysc hœnnö a gerdaæd yn gymeint ac yd ymaruolles holl wyrda Lloeogyr a holl dywyssogyon Kymry ⁵[y gyt] yn erbyn y brehinin, hyt na mynneï neb o nadunt heb y gilyd y gan y brehinin na hedœch na chyfuideb na chygreir yny daleï ef yr egleyssweç y kyfreithew au ⁶teilygdodeu, a

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¹ ⁶naæthant, B. ²oruc, B. ³gosssodynt, B. ⁴Alvryd, E.
towards Flanders, against the emperor. And when the emperor and the earl saw that, it was galling to them that the king of France should dare to approach them, and they angrily attacked him. And after the fight, the victory fell to the king of France; and the emperor and the earls were driven to flight, from Flanders and Bar and Hainault. And when the king of England heard of that event, he feared to carry on war any longer, and so made a truce of seven years with the king of France, and returned to England; and paid many of their losses to the clergy. And then there was a general remission to the churches over England and Wales. That year, Jeffrey, bishop of Menevia, died.

1215. The ensuing year, there was a disturbance between king John and the English of the North, and many others of the earls and barons of England, because that king John would not keep with them the old law and good customs which they had obtained from Edward and Henry, the first kings, and which he had withheld from the kingdom, when he had released himself from giving them those laws. And that disturbance extended so far that all the good men of England, and all the princes of Wales combined together against the king, so that none of them without the others would enter into peace or agreement or truce with the king, until he restored to the churches their laws and privileges, which he and his ancestors had afore time taken from them;

a long

and the earl of Flanders, and the earl of Boleyn, and the earl of Sayrebus, were captured at Vernon.
dugassei ef aerieni kyn no hynny y gantunt ac yny 
1 dalei hefyd y wyrd Lloegyr a Chymry y tîred ar 
kesteill a gymerassei òrth y ewylllys y gantunt heb na 
gûr na chyfreith. A gôedy 2 eu dysgu o archescob 
Keint ac esgyb Lloegyr a ieirll ac baromeit a gofyn idaò 
arodei yr hen gyfreith le y tîrmnas y gomedd aoruc 
a heîy 3 rywywespøyt rac y hofyn 4 cînt, kymryt 
croes aoruc ac ual kînt y kyuodes y Gogledwyd ym 
y y erbyn 5 er neill tu, ar Kymry or tu arall. Ac yn 
y urîdydyr gyntaf y 6duc y Gogledwyd yr arnaò dinas 
Llundein. Ac yna y kyrchassant Llywelyn ab Iorwoerth 
ar Kymry y Amôthic. A heb òrthûynebed y rodet 
idaò y dref ar castell. Ac yna yd anuones Gilis o 
Breôys mab [7[y] Gôlim o Brewys Robert y uraòt 
y Vrecheinaòc. Ac gîmyrt yn enrydedus awnaeth 
gwyrida Brecheinaòc idaò. A chynn penn y tri dieu 
y goreskynnaòd castell Penn Kelli, ac Aber Gevenhi 
ar castell Gôyn ac ynsys Gunstreid. Ar Gilis vry a 
oed escob a oed escob ar Henfôrd, ac anuasesi vn or 
aruollwyr kyntaf yn erbyn y brenhin. A gôedy hynny 
ydaeth ynteu Gilis e hun y Vrecheinaòc. Ac y goresgynnaòd 
Aber Hodni a Maeshyfeid ar Gelli, a Blaen Llyfni, a 
chastell Buellt heb vn òrthûynebed, castell Paen, a 
chastell Colôyn, a chantref Eluael òrthunt aedewis ef 
y Wallter 8[ap Gruffudd ap yr arglywydd Rys] uab 
Einaòn Clut òrth y goresgynn. A thra yttodeit yn 
hynny ym Brecheinaòc yd hedychaòd Rys ieuanc 
9 i nai] a Maelgôn uab Rys y ewythyr ac y kyrch- 
assant Dyuet y gyt. Ac y goresgynnassant Gymry 

 1 talei, B.  2 y, B.  3 rydywespøyt, B.  
 4 hîy, B.  5 or, B.  6 or, B.
and until he also restored to the good men of England and Wales their lands, and the castles, which
he at his will had taken from them, without either right or law. And after they had been instructed by
the archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishops of England, and his earls and his barons, they demanded
whether he would restore the good old laws to the kingdom, but he refused them, as has been said before,
from fear of them; and he took a cross; and, as before, the North men rose up against him, on one
side, and the Welsh on the other side. And in the first battle, the North men took from him the city
of London. And then Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, with the Welsh, invested Shrewsbury; and without oppo-
sition the town and the castle were delivered up to him. Then Giles de Bruse, a son to William de
Bruse, sent his brother Robert to Brecheiniog; and the good men of Brecheiniog received him honourably;
and before the end of three days he took possession of the castles of Pencelli and Abergavenny, and the
White Castle, and the isle of Cynwraid. The above Giles was bishop of Hereford, and had been one of
the first confederates against the king. And after that, Giles himself also went to Brecheiniog, and
obtained possession of Aberhodni, and Maes Hyvaidd, and Gelli, and Blaenllyvni, and the castle of Buellt,
without any opposition; Pain's castle, and the castle of Colwyn, and the cantrev of Elvael attached to
them, he left for Walter, 8 son of Gruffudd, son of the lord Rhys, 9 son of Einon Clud, who had subdued
them. And whilst this was going on in Brecheiniog, young Rhys, 9 the nephew, and Maelgwn, son of
Rhys, his uncle, became reconciled, and they proceeded to Dyved together. And the Welsh obtained posses-

\* goresgynnað, B.  
\* B.  
\* C. E.  
\* E.
a Dyfet oll eithyr Kemeis a honno aanreithassant, 1[ac Arberth] ar Maen Clochaöc a 2losergyssant. Ac 3odyna yd aeth Maelgôn ac Owein ab Gruffud y Wyned att Lywelyyn ab Iorwerth, ac y kynnulaethod Rys ieuanc tu diruasor y veint, ac y goresgynnaethod Ketweli a Charnywyllaen, ac y llosges y castell, ac odyno y tynaeth y Ghyr, ac yn gyntaf y goresgynnaethod gastell Llychôr. Ac odyno yd ymladaethod achastell Hu. Ac yd aruaethaethod y castellwyr gado 1[y castell]] yny erbyn. Ac ynteu Rys agaunus y castell y dreis gan ellog y castellwyr ar castell drôy dan a haearn. Trannoeth y kyrchaethod tu a 4[chastell Ystwm Llywny iarth yn] Sein Henyd, ac rac y ofyn ef y llosges y castellwyr y dref. Ac 5odynteu heb dorri ar y llosges y castellwyr y dref. Ac erbyn penn y tri dieu y goresgynnaethod holl gestyll Gâhyr. Ac uelly yd ymceholaeethod drachefyn yn hyfryt uudugaol. Ac yna y gellygyt Rys Gryc o garchar y brethin gswy rodi y vab a deu wistyl erell drostlaeth. Y ulâydyn honno y gonaethpâyt Iorîceth abat Tal y Llycheu yn escob ym Mynyb, a Chadogatwn a Llan Dyffei abat y Ty Gâynn’ yn escob Ymangor. Yna yd hedychaethod Gilis escob Henford ar brethin rac ofyn y pab, ac ar y fford 6ynymnet att y brethin’ y clefychaethod.

1/7 abat Llann Desit,
1/8 yn dyvod o lys y brethin 1 yn ymhoelut
sion of all Dyved, with the exception of Cemaes, and that they ravaged, 'and Arberth' and Maenclochog they burned. And from thence Maelgwn, and Owain, son of Gruffudd, proceeded to Gwynedd, to Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth. Young Rhys collected also an army of vast magnitude, and obtained possession of Cydweli, and Carnwyllon, and burned the castle. And from thence he drew to Gower; and he first reduced the castle of Llychwr, and afterwards he fought against the castle of Hugh, and the garrison essayed to keep the castle against him; but Rhys obtained the castle by force, passing the garrison and castle through fire and sword. The following day he marched towards the castle of Ystum Llwynarth in' Senghenydd; and from fear of him, the garrison burned the town. And they, without being diverted from their purpose, proceeded to the castle of Ystum Llwynarth, and he encamped about it that night; and the following day he obtained the castle, which, with the town, he burned. And by the end of three days he reduced all the castles of Gower; and thus, happy and victorious, he returned home. And then, Rhys the Hoarse was liberated from the king's prison, after having given his son, and two other hostages for him. That year, Iorwerth, abbot of Tal y Llycheu, was made bishop of Menevia; and Cadwgan of Llandyfai, abbot of Whitland, was made bishop of Bangor. Then Giles, bishop of Hereford, made peace with the king, from fear of the pope; and on the road, b going to the king, he was taken ill; and

\[\text{\textsuperscript{a'}}\text{\textsuperscript{7} abbot of Llandevid,}\\ \text{\textsuperscript{b'}}\text{\textsuperscript{8} coming from the king's court,} \text{\textsuperscript{1} returning}\]

\[\text{\textsuperscript{a} ynten, B.}\\ \text{\textsuperscript{b} phebyllu, B. \textit{Not in E.} } \mid \text{\textsuperscript{c} C.}\]

\[\text{\textsuperscript{c} C. E.}\]
Ac Ygkaer Loyô y bu uard amgylch gôyl Martin. ¹Ac dref tad’ ef a gauas ²Reinallt y Breôys y urâd ³[ef]. A hônô agymerth yn wreic idaô merch Lywelyn ab Iorwoerth tywyssacôd Gôyned. Y ulôydyn honno y a kynhalyaôd y trydyd Innossens bap gyffredin gyghor or holl Gristonogaeth hyt yn eglôys ⁴[Laterannis yn] Ruifein. Ac yno yd atneverdyôt kyfreitheu ⁵[a gossodedigaethu] yr eglôys, ac yd ymgyghoret am b rydhan Kaerussalem adaroed ⁶yr Sarassinyeit y gywarsagôr yr yslawer o amseroed kynno hynny. Y ulôydyn honno y kynnullaôd Llywelyn ab Iorwoerth a chyffredin tywyssogion Kymry diruôr lu hyt Ygkaer Uyrôd. A chynn penn y punhet dyd y cauas y castell ac y byrhaôd yr llôer. Ac odyna y ⁶torrys-sant gastell Llan Ystyffan, a Thalacharn a Seint Cler. Ac odyna nos ôyl Thomas ebostol ydaethant y Geredigyaôn, ac ymlad ar castell ⁷[Emlyn] aorugant. Ac yna y gorhaôd gôyr Kemeis y Lywelyn ab Iorwoerth, ac y rodet idaô gastell Trefdraeth. A hônô o gyff-redin gyghor a yssigôyt. A phan welas castellwyr Aber Teîîn na ellynt gynhal y castell y rodi awnaethant y Lywelyn ab Iorôerth duô gôyl Ystffan. A thrannoeth duô gôyl leuan ebostol y rodet castell Kil Geran idaô. Ac odyna yd ymchoelaôd Llywelyn ab Iorwoerth, a holl tywyssogion Kymry a oed y gyt ac ef yn hyfryt lawen ⁸y gôlatoed drachefyn dref uudugolyaeth. A llyma ennêu y tywyssogon a vuant ynyr hynt honno o ôyned; Llywelyn ab Iorôerth tywyssacôd Gôyned, a Howel ab Grufud

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ᵃ³ kynnullaôd ᵇ³ nerthu

¹ Athref y tat, B. ² Reinallt, B. ³ B. ⁴ B. C. 
he died at Gloucester, about the feast of St. Martin; and his patrimony came to his brother Rheinalt de Bruse, who took for his wife the daughter of Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, prince of Gwynedd. That year, pope Innocent the third held a general council of all Christendom at the Lateran church in Rome. And there were the laws and canons of the church renewed; and it was resolved to free Jerusalem, which the Saracens had oppressed for a long time before. That year, Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, and the Welsh princes in general, collected a vast army to Caermarthen; and before the end of five days, he obtained the castle, and razed it to the ground. And then they demolished the castles of Llanstephan and Talacharn and St. Clare. And from thence, on the eve of the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, they proceeded to Ceredigion, and fought against the castle of Emlyn. Then the men of Cemaes did homage to Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, and the castle of Trevdraeth was delivered to him; which, by general consent, was shattered. And when the garrison of Aberystwyth saw that they could not maintain the castle, they delivered it up to Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, on the feast of St. Stephen; and the following day, the feast of St. John the Apostle, the castle of Cilgerran was delivered to him. And then Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, and all the Welsh princes that were with him, returned to their countries, happy and joyful with victory. And here are the names of the princes who were on that expedition from Gwynedd:—Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, prince of Gwynedd, and

a 3 assembled  b 8 fortify

5 y, B.  6 torrassant, B.  7 C. E.  8 y6, B.

MCCXVI. [Blwydyn wedy hynny] ac yna y bu cyfran o tir y rîg Maelgôn ab Rys a Rys Gryc y urâot, a Rys ac Owein meibon Gruffudd ab Rys, yn Aber Dyfi ger bron Llywelyn ab Iorwoerth gæd dyfynnau [yna] ygyt holl twysogyn Kymry [gann moyhaf] a holl doethon Gtyned. Ac y Uaelgôn uab Rys y doeth tri chantref o Dyfet. Nyt amgen y chantref Gîarthaf, a chantref Kemeis, a chantref Emlyn, a Phelunyaâc, a chantref Kil Gerran, ac o Ystrat Tywi castell Llan Ymdyfri, a deu gymôt. Nyt amgen Hirfryn a Mallaen a Maenaðr Vydfei. Ac o Gered-

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\[a^3\] arauôch o \[b^1\] thri

1 E. | 2 hênô, B.
Howel, son of Gruffudd, son of Cynan, his uncle, and Llywelyn, son of Maredudd, son of Cynan; out of Powys, Gwenwynwyn, son of Owan Cyveiliog, and Maredudd, son of Robert of Cydewain, and the family of Madog, son of Gruffudd Madog, and the two sons of Maelgwn, son of Cadwallon; and out of South Wales, Maelgwn, son of Rhys, and Rhys the Hoarse, his brother, and young Rhys, and Owan, the sons of Gruffudd, son of Rhys. And these are the names of the castles which were subjugated in that expedition; that is to say, the castle of Senghenydd, the castle of Cydweli, Caermarthen, Llanstephan, St. Clare, Talacharn, Trevdraeth, Aberteivi, and Cilgerran. And during that expedition there was a gentle tranquillity, and fairness of winter atmosphere, such fine weather as had never been seen, or heard of before.

1216. A year after that, and then there was a partition of land between Maelgwn, son of Rhys, and his brother, Rhys the Hoarse, and Rhys and Owan, the sons of Gruffudd, son of Rhys, at Aberdovey, in the presence of Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, when all the Welsh princes, for the most part, and all the wise men of Gwynedd were summoned thither together. And to Maelgwn, son of Rhys, were allotted three cantrevs of Dyved, that is to say, the cantrev of Gwarthav, the cantrev of Cemaes, and the cantrev of Emlyn, with Penllwynog and the castle of Cilgerran; and of the Vale of Tywi, the castle of Llanymddyvri, with two comots, namely, Hirvryn and Mallaen, and the manor of Myddvai; and of Ceredigion, the two

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\[ \text{gentleness of } 3 \quad \text{three} \]

* E. | ' C.  

T
igyao'n deu gymât, Gâynonîd a Mâbwnyon. Ac y Rys ieuanc ac y Owein y urât meibon Gruffud ab Rys y deuth castell Aber Teifi, a chastell Nant yr Aryan, athri cantref o Geredigyaôn. Ac y Rys Gryc y doeth \[1\] y Cantref Mâor oll eithyr Mallaen, ar Cantref Bychan eithyr Hirvryn a Myduei. Ac idaæ y deuth Ketylë a \[2\] Charnywyllaân hely. Yn y vlâydyn honno \[3\] yd hedychaðd Gwenôynôyn arglûyd Powys a Ieuân vrenhin Lloegyr, \[4\] wedy tremygu y lló ar aruoll a rodassei y dûyssogyon Lloegyr a Chymry. A thorri yr òrogaeth a \[5\] roessoed y Lywelyn ab Iorwoerth, a madeu y gâystlon a roddasei ar hynny. \[1\] [A] gôedy gôybot o Lywelyn ab Iorwoerth hynny kymyt arnað yn òrthôm a \[6\] wnaeth, ac anvon attað eisgb ac abadeu, a gôy erreill mäer \[7\] y haâdurað ar llythyreu ar syartrasseu gantunt, \[8\] ac echrestyr' yr aruoll ar ammot ar gôrogaeth a \[9\] ânathood yndunt, o llauuryað o bop medùl acharyat a gêithret y alâ drachefyn. A gôedy nadygrynæi idaæ hynn o diùm, dygynnullað llu aoruc, a galô canmôyhafl tywyssogyon Kymry ygyt attað, a chyruh Powys y ryuelu \[9\] ar Wenôynôyn, ae yrru arffo byt yn sôyd Kaer Lleon, a goresgyn y kyuoeth oll idaæ e hun. Y ulûydyn honno y doeth Lowys y mab hynaf y vrenhin Freinc byt yn Lloegyr \[10\] [trôy aruolîyr Lloegyr] gytext luossogrûyd mäor amgylch Sul y

5' \[10\] achrâffter

\[1\] B.  
\[2\] Charnywyllaân, B.  
\[3\] y, B.  
\[4\] drôy, B.  
\[5\] roessoed, B.  
\[6\] orne, B.
comots of Gwynionydd and Mabwynion. And to young Rhys, and his brother Owain, the sons of Gruffudd, son of Rhys, were allotted the castle of Aberteivi, and the castle of Nant yr Ariant, with three cantrevs of Ceredigion. And to Rhys the Hoarse were allotted, 1 as his share, 1 the whole of Cantrev Mawr, except Mallaen, and the Cantrev Bychan, except Hirvryn and Myddvai; and to him likewise came Cydweli and 2 Carnwyllon. In that year, Gwenwynwyn, lord of Powys, made peace with John, king of England, treating with contempt the oath and the engagement which he had plighted to the chieftains of England and Wales, and violating the homage which he had done to Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, and surrendering the hostages that he had given thereon. 1 And when Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, became acquainted with this, he took it heavily upon him, and sent to him bishops and abbots and other men of great authority, bearing with them the letters and charters, 3 and the registers of the compact and homage which he had made, and laboured by every thought and affection and deed to recal him back. And when that availed him nothing, he assembled an army, calling to him most of the princes of Wales, and entered Powys, to make war upon Gwenwynwyn, and compelled him to flee into the county of Caerleon, and took possession of his whole territory to himself. That year, Louis, the eldest son of the king of France, came to England, 1 by means of English confederates, with a great multitude, about Trinity Sunday; and

a" 10 and the particulars

1 en, B. 6 a, B. 2 Onaeth, B. 10 B.
Drindaeth, ac ofynhau aoruc Ienan urenhin y dynotyat ef, a chadh a oruc yr aberoed ar porthuau a diruadr gedernit o wyr aruads [1 y] gyt ac ef. A phan welas ef llyges Lowys yn dynessa yr tir, kymryt y fflo a oruc tu a Chaer Wynt a dyffryn Hafren. Ac yna y tynnaed Lowys tu a Llundein. Ac yna yd aruollet yn enrydedus, a chymryt aoruc gorogaeth y icirll ar baroneit ac goahodasei, adechreu talu y kyfreithen o baesp o nadunt. A goedy ychydic o dydyeu wedy hynny yd aeth tu a Chaer Wynt. A phan olybu Ienan vrenhin hynny llosgi y dref aoruc, a goedy cadarnhau y castell kilyau 4 ymeith a'onaeth. Ac ymlad aoruc Lowys ar castell, a chynn penn ychydic o dydyeu y castell agaunus.' A chyruch a oruc Ienan urenhin ardal Kymry, a dyfot aoruc y Henford a llawer o wyr aruads gyt ac ef. A galto atta aoruc ReinaALT y Bryois a thywyssogyon Kymry y erchi udunt ymaruol ac ef a hedychu. A goedy na rymhac [1 dim] ida hynny kyruch a 'onaeth y Gelli a Maes Hyfeid, a llosgi y trefyd a thorri y kestyll. Ac odyna llosgi Croes Hyswallt ac diffeithaod a distryd. Yn y uoliodon honno amgylch gyyl [y kynodet corff] Seint Benet y bu uaroy y trydyd Innossens bap. Ac yn ol honno y bu bap y trydyd Honorius. Ac yna ygykeilh gyyl Lue euegylyo'r y bu uaroy Ienan vrenhin [yn Nieart ac y duopyt odyna hut Ygkaer Yraggon], ac y cladoyt Ygkaer Wyraxon yn ymyl bed Dimetan Sant yn enrydedus. Ac yny lle wedy brenhinaol ardylant y drychaftyt Henri y mas hynaf ida 9 nao mlyned' yn urenhin ar lyodoeth y deyrnas. A thrwy gammael rei o wyrd Lloegyr ac hesyb y kyssegrado escob

1 B.
2 yno, B.
gigleu, B.

[1 ymddeith, B.
2 gaffel aoruc, B.]
king John dreaded his coming, and secured the rivers and harbours, with a vast force of armed men. And when he observed the fleet of Louis approaching the land, he took flight towards Winchester and the Vale of the Severn. Then Louis drew towards London, and there he was honourably received; and he took the homage of the earls and barons who had invited him, and began to award to all of them their legal claims. And at the end of a few days afterwards, he proceeded towards Winchester; and when king John knew this, he burned the town, and, having fortified the castle, he went away. And Louis attacked the castle, and before the end of a few days, he got the castle. And king John proceeded to the border of Wales, and came to Hereford, accompanied by many armed men. And he summoned to him Rheinaltt de Bruse, and the princes of Wales, requiring them to enter into compact with him, and make peace. And when that did not avail him anything, he proceeded to Gelli and Maes Hyveidd, and burned the towns, and demolished the castles; and after that, he burned, ravaged, and destroyed Oswestry. In that year, about the feast of the Translation of St. Benet, pope Innocent the Third died; and after him the third Honorius became pope. And then, about the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, king John died 'at Newark, and was conveyed hence to Worcester,' and was honourably buried at Worcester, near the grave of St. Dunstan. And immediately after the royal obsequies, his eldest son Henry, being nine years of age, was raised to the government of the kingdom; and through the commendation of some of the good people of England and its bishops, the
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BRUT Y TYWYSOGION.

Bad ef yn vrenhin dróy aðdurdañt cardinal o Rufein a legat yr pab. Ac yna y coronet ac y kymerton y groes. Y ulóydyn honno y bu uarô Howel ab Gruffud ab Kynan, 1[yn was ieuane arderchawc karedic gan bawb] ac y cladóyt yn Aber Conôy.

MCCXVII. Y ulóydyn rac óyneb y bu gyghor yn Ryt Ychen y gan gyr aðarchogyon Henri urenhin. Ac yno y traethóyt amhedoch a chygreir y rygtunt a Lowys uab brenhin Freine, a góyr y Gogled. A gêdý na dygrynóynt dim o hynny, mordéyaô aorn Lowys y Freine y geissáô kyghor y gan Phylip y dat am y géithretoed aðmeleí rac llaô yn Lloegyr. Ygkyfrôig hynny y kyfodes góyr y brenhin yn erbryn y gyf aruollóyr cf, a dôyn llaôer o gyrchau arnunt. Ac 2odyno dyuot awnaethant y Gaer Wynt, a chymell y castellwyr y rodi y castell udunt, a gôres-gyn y kestyll ereill a rodyssit y Lowys 3[athynnau attadunt lâier ogyt aruollóyr Leôys]. Ygkyfrôig hynny yd ymchoelaôd Lowys y Loeger ac ychydic o nifer ygyt ac ef. Ac 4odyna o achaôs y dyuotyat 5[ef] y bu chôfnach y Gogledwyr ar Freine, a chyrchu dînas Lincol aðnaethant 6ac oresgyn ac ymlad ar castelliwyr. Ac eissoes y castellwyr a ymddiffynassant y castell yn gywir ôraôl ac anuon kenadeu aorugant at Wilim Varscal iarll Penuro y gor a oed yna hynief a phenkyghôrû y deyrras a gôyra ereill o Loeger, 7ac erchi anuon porth udunt. 8Ar rei hynny ogyt

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2 aruollóyr

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1 C.  
2 odyna, B.  
3 B. C.  
4 yna, B.
bishop of Bath consecrated him king, by the authority of a cardinal from Rome, and the legate of the pope; and thereupon he was crowned, and received the cross. That year, Howel, son of Gruffudd, son of Cynan, being an excellent young man, and beloved by all, died, and was buried at Aberconway.

1217. The ensuing year, there was a council at Oxford, held by the co-knights of king Henry; and therein it was treated of peace and a compact between them and Louis, the son of the king of France, and the men of the North. And, since they came to no settlement, Louis sailed for France, to obtain advice of Phillip, his father, as to matters he might in future execute in England. In that interval, the men of the king rose against his allies, and made many attacks upon them. And from thence they proceeded to Winchester, and compelled the garrison to deliver the castle to them, and they took possession of the other castles, which had been delivered up to Louis, and drew to them many of the confederates of Louis. In that interval, Louis returned to England, accompanied by a small retinue. And then, on account of his coming, the North men and the French grew bolder, and proceeded to the city of Lincoln, which they got possession of, and fought against the garrison. However, the garrison defended the castle faithfully and bravely, and sent messengers to William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, the man who was then elder and chief counsellor of the kingdom, and to other good men of England, praying that assistance should be sent to them. And these, by common con-

\[^5\] entertainers

\[^2\] B.
\[^4\] ac at, B.  | \[^6\] y, B.
\[^8\] y, B.
gyghor a a gynnullassant holl gedernit Lloegr ygyt ac ſyne y uynet y nerthockau y castellwyr, kanys gôell oed gantunt terynnu eu bywyt yn ganmoledic drós rydit eu teyrnas no chyt odef ac baghyfreithen [æ an ordyuynedic geithoediting] y Ffreinc. Ac yna tynnau aðnaethant yn aruadac marchaiculo tu a Lincol. A cher bron y pyrth cyweiri's 1 eu bydinoed ac gosost y ymlad ar gaer. Ac yna y Gogledwyr ar Ffreinc a ymwisgassant y òrthòynëbu uđunt. Ac yscynnu y muroed ac amdisflun yn ún adultery awnaethant, A gôdy ymlad yn hir o bop tu, ef a 3 diasgellaed bydin y òrth y llu yr honn ydoed iarll Kaer 4 Loyô a Faâcon Breeys yny harsein, a thrôy drés dicethyr ar y castell y deuthant y myôn, a chyrchù y dinas aðnaethant a gôneuthur diruâfr aeru 5 or Ffreinc ar Gogledwyr. Ac ûnty eu wedy 1 eu haruthraoth agym- erassant eu ffo, 6 ac megys ynyvydön pob un o nadunt 7 a ymgudyei yn y lle kynaf y kaffei. Ac yna y kyrchâd gôyr Henri urenhin y pyrth, ac y torrassant ac y deuthant y myôn. Ac ymlit y ffoodron ac llad ac dala ac carchar, ac yny vrôdyr honno y delit iarll Caer Wynt a iarll Henford a Robert ab Gâllette, ac y llas iarll òér òër Fferi y bonhedickafr 9 [hayach] or Ffreinc, a Symônt ò Dypessi, a Hu Dyroc, a Gil- bert iarll Clar, a Robert Derupel, a Reinald Dy Cressi

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1 y, B. 2 B. 3 diadellaed, B. 4 Llion, B. 5 ary, B. 6 a, B.
sent, collected the whole strength of England, to proceed to the support of the garrison; for they deemed it better to terminate their lives worthily for the liberty of their country, than to bear with the unjust laws and unaccustomed bondage of the French. And thereupon they, as armed cavalry, drew towards Lincoln, and in front of the gates they arranged their forces, and placed them to fight against the city. And then the North men and the French arrayed themselves to oppose them, and ascended the walls, and made a gallant defence. And after long fighting on every side, a detachment made a flank movement from the army that was led by the earl of Caer Loyw and Foulke Bruse; and through an unfrequented door they came in upon the castle, and so attacked the city, and made immense slaughter of the French and the North men, who, being terrified, took to flight, and, like simpletons, every one of them hid himself in the first place he could find. And then the men of king Henry proceeded to the gates, which they broke, and came in, pursuing and killing and taking and capturing the fugitives. In that battle the earl of Winchester and the earl of Hereford, and Robert Fitz Walter were taken; and earl Percy, the noblest almost of the French, and Simon de Vescy, and Hugh de Roeh, and Gilbert, earl of Clare, and Robert

\[\text{\textquotedblleft un\textquotedblright} \]

agreed unanimously, and with one will, upon assembling all the strength of his confederates to proceed to the support

\[\text{\textquotedblright un\textquotedblright} \]

the unjust and unendurable taxations and laws
gónstabil Kaer Lleon, a Geralt [Diforneuâd] iarll, a 
llâber o rei ereill [pennaf]. Ac anneryf o nadunt 
a vodes yn yr auon, ac uelly ydymchoeiâd gor y 
brenhin yn llæcen [dracheuen] drêy uoli Duô y gor 
a 3 oâaeth rydit yr boñyl. Ac yna y ofnâo yeidya- 
âd Lowys ac ymlad ar castell [Kaunt], ac y brysy- 
aòd y Lundein. Ac anuon kenadeu aónaeth y Ffreinc 
yn ol nerth. Ac yna y kedôis gôyr y brenhin y 
porthuycyd a diruaòr lu gantunt. Ac yna y doeth y 
Ffreinc y hîylad y moroed a diuessur [o] lyges gan-
tunt; a chyr bronn Aber auon Temys y bu ymlad 
llogu y rîg y Saesson ar Ffreinc, ac gyâld 
llâber or Freinc y syrthaòd y undugolyaeth yr Saes-
son. Ac odyna yn hyfryt yd ymhollassant drachefyn 
wey giarchae Lowys yn Lludein. Ygkyfrâg hynny 
o 5 damwein y òkymu Reinald y Bresys ar brenhin. 
A phan welas Rys ieuanc ac òtein meibon Gruffud 
ab Rys [vod] y bewythyr yn mynet yn erbyn yr 
aroll aónaethod òrth wyrdâ Lloegyr a Chymry. 
Kyfodi yny erbyn y ònaethant a goresgyn Buellt 
yll y arnaò beithyr y òkestyll.' Ac yna y lliidiaòd 
hefyt Llywelyn ab òtorwoerth [tyôyssaò Gwyned] 
yn erbyn Reinald y Bresys, a thorri yr' aruoll ac 
y 10 aruaethaòd y lu hyt ym Brecheinaòc. Ac y 
cychhydwað òrth ymlad ac Aber Hodni ac aruaethu 
y distryð oll. Ac yna 11 yd ydychaòd d gôyr y dref a
de Rupel and Rheinallt de Cressy, constable of Caer-
leon, and earl Gerald ’de Furneuale,’ with many other
chieftains, were killed; and a vast number of them
were drowned in the river. And thus the king’s
men joyfully returned back, praising God, Who had
wrought freedom for the people. And then, being in
fear, Louis desisted from attacking the castle ’of
Canterbury,’ and hastened to London, from whence he
despached messengers to France for assistance. And
then the king’s men guarded the ports with a vast
army. And the French came and navigated the seas
with an immense fleet. And near the efflux of the
river Thames there was a naval fight between the
English and the French; and after many of the French
had been killed, the victory fell to the English, who
joyfully returned from thence, having shut up Louis
in London. In that interval, Rheinallt de Bruse and
the king by chance became reconciled. And when
young Rhys and Owain, the sons of Gruffudd, son of
Rhys, saw that their uncle was going against the
treaty which he had entered into with the good men
of England and Wales, they rose up against him, and
wrested the whole of Buellt from him, except the
castles.’ Then also Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, ’prince
of Gwynedd,’ became angry with Rheinallt de Bruse;
and, breaking the treaty, he directed his army to-
wards Brecheiniog; and he commenced by attacking
Aberhodni, which he designed totally to destroy. And
thereupon, the men of the town made peace with

\[\text{captured,} \quad \text{directed his troops}\]

\[\text{three castles.} \quad \text{burgesses}\]
Llywelyn drwy Rys ieuan h oed gymeredig y gymeredig y dref ar dafal credu ac mord iddo gan ny olynt y orthoynbu. Ac odyna yd arwedd y lu y Whdr dros y Mynydd Dd, ynn lle y perigllwd llaeder i o somereu. Ac yna y peblyldod yn Llan Gîc. A goedy gêlet o Reinald [ac o Gilliam] y Brewys y diffeithóc ydoed Lywelyn yny wneuthur y gyf oeth ef agymorth whech marchaod urdaol y gyt ac ef ac adoeth y ymrodi y Lywelyn òth y gyghor. Ac ynteu arodod castell Sein Henyd iddo a hônno a orchymynnad Llywelyn dan gadorraeth Rys Gryc. A goedy trigyaod yno ychydig o dydyeu arocin y uydinged a oruc [y] rygdao a Dyfet yn erbyn y Fflandraswyrf y eruyneith hedoch y gantaod. Ac nyt edebi y tywyssaod y araeth namyn tynu y Haûford a wnaeth. A vhyweiriaod y vydinged ygkyldch y dref ar uedod ymldod a hy. Ac yna ydaeth Rys ieuan a leg o wyr y Deheu y gyt ac ef ydoed yn y har dein droy avon Gledyf. A dynesau tu ar dref aónaeth ar niuer hônno y gyt ac ef y ymldod yn gyntaf ar dref. Ac yna ydoeth lórëth escob Mynydd a llaser o grefydod yr eglwysydr y gyt ac ef yn dyuoth att y tywyssaod, ac bynaethu ffuryf 8tagnefed ac ef. A llyma y ffuruf, nyt amgen rodi o nadunt yr tywyssaod ugein [gyystyl Oro Apethuro o rei bonedhicca ar talu mil] o vorkeu [iddo] erbyn goyl Vihagel nessaf, neu ynteu a orheuynt iddo erbyn hynny,
Llywelyn, through young Rhys, who became an accepted arbitrator between them, by delivering five hostages to Llywelyn, of the gentlemen of the town, that they would pay him a hundred marks, since they could not oppose him. And from thence he conducted his army to Gower, over the Black Mountain, where many sumpters were endangered; and then he encamped at Llangiwg. When Rheinallt and William de Bruse observed the devastation that Llywelyn was committing in his territory, he took six noble knights with him, and came to give himself up to the disposal of Llywelyn, who gave him the castle of Senghenydd, which Llywelyn had entrusted to the custody of Rhys the Hoarse. And after remaining there a few days, he led his army towards Dyved, against the Flemings, who were suing for peace from him. Yet the prince did not give up his purpose, but drew towards Haverford, and arranged his troops round the town, with the intention of fighting against it. And thereupon, young Rhys, at the head of a body of the men of the South, of whom he was leader, went through the river Cleddyv, and approached the town, having that retinue with him, in order to attack the town first. And then, Iorwerth, bishop of Menevia, accompanied by many of the religious and clergy, came to the prince, and proposed terms of peace to him. And these were the terms, namely, they were to give the prince twenty hostages from Rhos and Pembroke, of the noblest, that they would pay him a thousand marks by next Michaelmas; or otherwise they were to
ac y kynhelynt y danaö yn dragwydaöl. A gêdy hynny ydymchaelao paôb y wlat. Ac ygkyfrôg hynny y traethôyt am dagnefèd y rôg Henri urenhin Lloegyr a Lôwys uab brenhin Ffreînc. Ac ual hyn y bu y dagneved y ryghtunt, nyt amgen talu o Henri vrenhin y ieirll a bârnetit y deyrnas y kyfreithen 'ae gossodeuth' y buassei 'yr afreol' oe hachaâs y ryghtunt a Ieuan urenhin, a gellôg paôb or carcharoryon a dalysit o achaâs y bryfel hênnô, a thalu diruaor sômp o arant y Lôwys uab brenhin Ffreînc, drôy dyghu o honaö ynten deyrnas Loegyr yn dragwydaöl. Ac yna gêdy cael sômp o arant ac ellôg 2[o] sentens yskym- undaot y mordôyaot yn Ffreînc. Ac yna y bu kyff- redyn ellygdaot o wahardedigaeth yr eglôysseu drôy holl deyrnas Loegyr a Chymry ac Ierdon. Ygkyfrôg hynny yd ymlâdaot Gûlîm Marscaîl a Chaer Lîlon, ac y goreskynaot kany chytsynyassei y Kymry ar dagnefèd uchot gan dêrygu 3[y] ebrygofî 3[yn] y kymot 3[neu ydielôi]. Ac yna y distryoaot Rys Gryc gastell Sein Henyd a holl gestyll Gôhýr 3[ae kedernît]. Ac y deholes y giacât Saeson a oedynt yny wlat honno oll heb 4obeithaô ymchaelut byth drach- efyn gan gymryt kymeint ac afynaod 5o da, a dodi Kymry y bressoylaô yn y tired.

MCCXVIII. Y ulôydyn rac âyeu b y rydhaaôd y Grist- onogaeth y wyr y Deheu, ac y rodet Kaer Uyrûdin ac Aber Teifi 3[y] dan gadôryaeth Llywelyn uab Ior-
do homage to him by that time, and were to hold under him for ever. And after that every one returned to his country. And in that interval pacification was declared between Henry king of England, and Louis, son of the king of France. And the pacification was thus between them, namely, king Henry was to restore to the earls and barons of the kingdom the laws and institutions, on account of which the disturbance had taken place between them and king John; and each party was to liberate the prisoners taken on account of that war; and an immense sum of money was to be paid to Louis, the son of the king of France, he forswearing the kingdom of England for ever. Then, after obtaining the sum of money, and being absolved from the sentence of excommunication, he sailed for France. And then, there was an universal remission of the interdiction of the churches, through the whole kingdom of England and Wales and Ireland. In that interval, William Marshall fought against Caerleon, and took it; for the Welsh had not consented to the above pacification, supposing the agreement to have been forgotten, or disregarded. And then Rhys the Hoarse destroyed the castle of Senghenydd, and all the castles of Gower, and their strength. And he expelled the English population that were in that country entirely, so that they had no hope ever to return back, taking as much property as he chose, and placing Welshmen to dwell in the lands.

1218. The ensuing year, Christianity was rendered free to the men of the South; and Caermarthen and Aberteivi were put under the custody of Llywelyn,

\[a^\prime\] the war \[b^\prime\] those wars,

\[^4\text{obeith, R.}\]  \[^5\text{oe, R.}\]
woerth. Ac yna ydaeth Rys ieuane 'e hunan' [a holl dywyssogion—drwy gyngor Llywelyn] y lys y brenhin o Deheubarth y wneuthurgorogfaeth idaeth. Y ulîodyn honno ydaeth llawer o groessogion y Gaerussalem y rûg y rei yd aeth iarll Kær Lleon, a iarll Marseal [a Brian o ָVilis], a llawer o wyndaereill o Loegyr. Y ulîodyn honno y mordûyaod llud y Cristonogynnythyn y Dametta. Ac yny blaen yn tywyssogyon yd oed brenhin Kaerusssalem a phadriarch Kaerusssalem, a meistyr y demyl, a meistyr yr yspytty, a thwyyssece Östria, ac ymlad ar dref a dôrurgant ac goresgyon; a chastell a oed ygkanaad yr aunon wedyn adeilat ar logeu, hûnnô a eskynaad y pererinyaôn ar yscelyon ac ae torrassant wedyn llad llater or Sarassinyeit a dala ereill.

MCCCC X. Y ulîodyn rae (yn eb y priodes Rys Gryc uerch iarll Clar, ac y priodes Ion y Breôys Vargaret uerch Llywelyn uab Iorwoerth. Y ulîodyn honno yrodes yr holl gyfoethâc Duûdinas Damiet yn yr Eifft a oed ar avon Nilus y lu y Cristonogyon oed wedyn blinà o hir ymlad ar dinas; kañys dôw-waad racweledigaeth aberis y veint uarsôlyaeth [ary bopyl] yny dinas hyt na allei y rei buô gladu y rei meirô. Kañys y dyd y cahat y dinas ydoed mû yno theirmil o gyrrf y meirô ar hyt yr heolyd megys kûn heb y cladûn. Ar dyd hûnnô yr molyant a gogonyant yre Creadîyr y creotyt archescob yny dinas.

MCCCCX. Ugein mlyned a deu cant a mil oed oet Crist pan dyrchafyt corff Thomas uertheyr y gan Ystiffân archescob Keint, a chardinal o Ruefin, ac y dodet yn enrydedus y myôn yscerin o gywreinweith

\v ehun, B. 
\ 2 C. E. 
\ 4 Lile, C.
son of Iorwerth. And then young Rhys went himself, and all the princes,—by the advice of Llywelyn, to the court of the king, from South Wales, to do him homage. That year, many crusaders went to Jerusalem, among whom went the earl of Caerleon, and earl Marshall, and Bryan de 'Ville,' with many other good men from England. That same year, an armament of Christians sailed to Damietta, whose leaders were the king of Jerusalem, and the patriarch of Jerusalem, and the master of the Temple, and the master of the Hospital, and the prince of Austria. They attacked the town, and obtained possession of it; and there was a castle in the middle of the river, constructed upon ships; that was scaled by the pilgrims with ladders, and they demolished it, after killing many of the Saracens, and capturing others.

1219. The ensuing year, Rhys the Hoarse married the daughter of the earl of Clare; and John de Brus married Margaret, the daughter of Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth. That year, the Almighty God delivered the city of Damietta in Egypt, which was upon the river Nile, to the army of the Christians, who were wearied with long fighting against the city; for Divine providence caused such mortality among the people in the city, that the living could not bury the dead; as, on the day the city was obtained, more than three thousand dead bodies were found about the streets, like dogs, unburied. And on that day, to the praise and glory of the Creator, an archbishop was consecrated in the city.

1220. One thousand two hundred was the year of Christ, when the body of Thomas the Martyr was raised by Stephen, archbishop of Canterbury, and a cardinal from Rome, and was honourably deposited
eur ac ariant a mein goerthuadrynegloys y Drindasot Yrgeint. Y ulwyd y honno \[gwyf Ievan y kols nesaf ar hynny\] y gelwys Llywelyn ab Iorweth atta\breve{o} ganm\breve{y}af tywyssogion Kymry oll, a chynnula\breve{o} dirua\breve{o}r lu aeruc am benn Flandraswyr Ros a Phen-uro, am dorri onadunt yr hedd\breve{a}r ar gygreir a\breve{n}athoed wyr Lloegyr y r\breve{a}g y Saeoson ar Kymry, dr\breve{y} wneuthur mynych gyrchau ar y Cymry ac afonydu arnunt. Ar dyd kyntaf y cyrcha\breve{a}d gastell Arberth yr honn aadeilassei y Flandraswyr wedy y distry\breve{e} o Kymry kynno hynny. A chael y castell y dreis a\breve{n}aeth ac \breve{w}r yr lla\breve{r}, wedy llad rei or castellwyr a llosgi ereill acharcharu ereill. A thrannoeth y distry\breve{a}d gastell G\breve{u}s ac y llosges y dref. Y trydyd dyd y doeth y Ha\breve{a}lfrord ac y llosges y dref oll hyt ymporth y castell. A\ bre\breve{u}elly y cychhyn\breve{a}d ef Ros a Deu Gledyf pump ni\breve{a}rno\breve{a}t dr\breve{y} wneuthur dirua\breve{o}r aera\breve{u} ar bobyl y olat. A\ bre\breve{u}elly g\breve{a}neuthur kygreir ar Flandraswyr hyt galan Mei yd ymchoela\breve{a}d dra-choefyn yn lla\breve{e}n hyfryt.

Moccxii. Y ulwyd y rac byneb ymag\breve{o}yt teruyse y r\breve{a}g Llywelyn ab Iorweth a Gruffud y uab o acha\breve{a}s kantref Meironnyd a darestygassei Ruffud ida\breve{o}. O acha\breve{a}s y sarhaadeu a\breve{n}athoed y kantref honn\breve{a} ida\breve{o} ac 3y wyr. A\bre\breve{u}lya\breve{a}c vu Lywelyn am hynny, a chynnul\breve{a}o llu a chyrcu lle ydoed Ruffud dr\breve{y} vygo\breve{a}th y\breve{d}y\breve{d}ial yr hynt honno arna\breve{o} ac ar y wyr. A\bre\breve{u}aro awnaeth Gruffud yn ehoefyn dygwynt y dav wedy kyweir\breve{a}o y vydinoed ac lu. A\bre\breve{u} yna ydedrych-

1 C. E.  2 ry, B.
in a shrine of curious workmanship of gold and silver and precious stones, in the church of the Trinity, at Canterbury. That year, \(^1\) on the feast of S. Jean de Collaces next after that, Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, cited to him most of the princes of all Wales, and collected a vast army to go against the Flemings of Rhos and Pembroke, because of their breaking the peace and the treaty, which the men of England had made between the English and the Welsh, by their committing frequent depredations upon the Welsh, and harrassing them. On the first day he attacked the castle of Arberth, which the Flemings had built, after having been formerly destroyed by the Welsh; and he obtained the castle by force, and threw it to the ground, after killing some of the garrison, burning others, and capturing others. And the following day he destroyed the castle of Gwys, and burned the town. The third day he came to Haverford, and burned the whole of the town to the castle gate. And thus he went round Rhos and Deugleddyv in five days, making vast slaughter of the people of the country. And after making a truce with the Flemings until the calends of May, he returned back joyful and happy.

1221. The ensuing year, a dispute was engendered between Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, and his son Gruffudd, on account of the cantrev of Meirionydd, which had been subjected by Gruffudd, because of the insults offered to him and his men by that cantrev. And Llywelyn became angry on that account, and collected an army, and proceeded to where Gruffudd was, threatening to revenge that proceeding upon him and upon his men. And Gruffudd boldly awaited the coming of his father, having arranged his troops and

\(^1\) oe, B.

vgythyæ, B.
a’d doethon o bop tu meint y perigyl aod yn dyuot. Ac annoc awnaethant y Ruffud ymrodi ef ‘ae da’ yn ewyllys y dat, ac annoc ‘hefyd awnaethant y Lywelyn kymryt y uab yn hedâch ac yn drugaraoc amadeu ida’d gôbyl oe lit o ewyllys y gallon, ac uelly y gênaethpôyt; ac yna yduac Llywelyn gant-ref Meironnyd y ar Ruffud, a chymût Ardudwy. A dechreu adeilat castell ‘ynda’d âmaeth ida’d eun. Ygkyfrôg hynny yllidyaédd Rys ieuanc ôrth yr arglwyd Lywelyn, ac yd ymedêius ac ef ac ydaeth àt Wîlim Marscal iarll Penuro, o acacha’ro di o Lywelyn Gaer Vyrdin y Êselgôn ab Rys, ac na rodei ida’d ynteu Aber Teifi aod yny rann pan rannôyt Deheubarth. Ac yna y deuth Llywelyn aelu hyt yn ynteu Aber Ystwyth. Ac y goresgynnadd y castell ar kyuôeth aod ôrthâo, ac ac dodes dan y arglwydiaeth eun. Ac yna y kyrcha’d Rys ieuanc lys y brenhin, a chôynôc aoruc ôrth y brenhin am y sarhaet awnathoed Lywelyn ida’d. A ‘duunaô aônaeth y brenhin atta’d Lywelyn a iei’ll a baroneit y Mars hyt yn Amwythc. Ac yny kyr gor honno y ‘kymodrodet Rys ieuanc a Llywelyn ab Iorôoerth, ac yd edewis Llywelyn ida’d Aber Teiui megys y rodassei Gaer Vyrdin y Êselgôn ab Rys. Y ulôdyd honno yd aeth llu y Cristonogyon ‘Damieit yn yr Eis’t tu a Babilon ôrth ymlad a hi, ac nys gadaêd dial Duô. Kanys llifa’d ânaeth anun Nîlus ar y môr ^yr wythuet dyd o wyl Veir diwoethaf or

a’d dyvvynnu
his host. And thereupon, the wise on both sides observed the impending danger, and exhorted Gruffudd to deliver himself and his property up to the will of his father. And they likewise exhorted Llywelyn to receive his son in peace and pity, and, from the bottom of his heart, to forego the whole of his anger; and thus was it accomplished. And thereupon, Llywelyn took the cantrev of Meirionydd, and comot of Ardu-dwy, from Gruffudd; and commenced building a castle therein for himself. In that interval, young Rhys became angry with the lord Llywelyn, and separated from him, and went to William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, because Llywelyn had given Caermarthen to Maelgwn, son of Rhys, and would not give Aber-teivi to him, which fell to his share when South Wales was divided. Then Llywelyn, with his army, came to Aberystwyth, and obtained possession of the castle, with the territory attached to it, and placed it under his own dominion. And then young Rhys repaired to the court of the king, and complained to the king of the insult that Llywelyn had offered him. And the king assembled Llywelyn and the earls and barons of the marches to Shrewsbury. And in that council young Rhys and Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, were reconciled; and Llywelyn relinquished Aberteivi in his favour, as he had given Caermarthen to Maelgwn, son of Rhys. That year, the army of the Christians of Damietta in Egypt proceeded towards Babylon, with the view of attacking it; but the vengeance of God suffered it not; for the river Nile flooded over their way, the octave

\[ \text{a}^6 \text{ summoned} \]

\[ ^5 \text{C.} \quad | \quad ^6 \text{B.} \]
kynhayaf], ae gwerthei rôg dôy afon yny vodes
anneiryf o 'nadunt. Ac yna keithiwâ'd ereill. Ac
yna y goruu arnunt dalu 3 Damiet yr Sarassineit
drachefyn dros y bowyt ac rydit y keith, a gîneu-
thur kygreir ôtyth mlyned ac ôyt. Ac 4 odyno y
hebrygaed y Sarassineit ôynt hyt yn Acrys lle ny
wydit dim y ôrth groes Grist, namyn trugared Duô
e hun ae talad udunt. Y ulöydyyn honno 5'am gyleh
gwyl Nicolaws] y kyfeira'od Ion y Breôys gastell
6[Aber Tawy a] 7 Sein Henyd drôy gennat a chyghor
Llywelyn ab Iorwerth.

MCCXXII. Y ulöydyyn rac ôyneb y bu uarô Rys
ieuanc 5'ap Gruffud ap yr arglwyd Rys yn was
ieuang arderchawe y volvant ay huolder ay synnwy'r
ay brudder ay doethineb yn olenat yr henyon yn
haelder a chlot agen yr ieueing yn amryded agogon-
yant ategwch achedernyt anorchynygedic yr march-
ogyon yn golofyn athwr atharyan y wlat yndat
abugeil athatmaeth yr ysgolheigyon yn wastadrwyd
abonhed ahedwch. Aehannawl yr pobloed yn long
a phorthloed ac amdiffynwr yrgweineit yn sathwr
ac aruthder ac ouyn y elynyon yn vn gobeith y holl
Dehenbarth a hynny drwy hir nhychdawt heint a
dolur y mis Awst], ac y clâdyt yn Ystrat Fflur
gôedy kymryt penyt achymyn a chyffes ac abit 8[y]
crefyd ymdanaô. A gôedy hynny y kauas Owein ab
Gruffud y vn braôt ran oe gyfoeth, a ran arall arodes
Llywelyn ab Iorwerth y VaelgOn ab Rys. Y ulöydyyn
honno y mordôyaod Gôlim Varsca'i iarll Penuro y
Iwerdon.

1 honunt, B.
2' a cheithhiau, B.
3 Damnet, B. Damacham, E.
4 odyna, B.
5[am gyleh
gwyl Nicolaws] y kyfeira'od Ion y Breôys gastell
6[Aber Tawy a] 7 Sein Henyd drôy gennat a chyghor
Llywelyn ab Iorwerth.
of the feast of St. Mary, last in the autumn, and they were hemmed in between two rivers, so that an immense number were drowned; and then the others were captured. And then they were compelled to restore Damietta back to the Saracens, to save their lives, and be freed from bondage, and to enter into a truce with them for eight years. And from thence the Saracens conveyed them to Acre, where nothing was known of the cross of Christ; but the mercy of God Himself rewarded them. That year, about the feast of St. Nicholas, John de Bruse repaired the castle of Abertawy and Senghenydd, by the permission and advice of Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth.

1222. The ensuing year, died young Rhys, son of Gruffudd, son of the lord Rhys, being a young man famous for his praise and bravery and sense and wisdom—the light of the old—the liberality and fame and gem of the young—the honour and glory and beauty and invincible strength of the knights—the pillar and tower of his country—the father and shepherd and fosterfather of the scholars, constancy, gentility, and peace;—being a mediator for the people, a ship and harbour and a defender to the weak—the treader and admiration and terror of his enemies—the sole hope of all South Wales—and that after a long and lingering disorder, in the month of August; and was buried at Strata Florida, after taking penance and communion and confession and the habit of religion. And after that, Owain, son of Gruffudd, his only brother, obtained part of his territory, and another part Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, gave to Maelgwn, son of Rhys. That year, William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, sailed to Ireland.
MCCXXIII. Y vloedyyn rac dyneb y doeth Göllym Varscal o Iwerdon, alluossogryd o varchogyn a phedyt gantaö 1 a diruazt lyges 2 [y vynut] yr tir amgylech Sul y Blodeu. A duöl Llun 3 [Pasc] y kyrch-aöd Aber Teini, ar dyd hónno y rodet y castell idaö; a duöl Merchyr rac dyneb y tynnaöd y Gaer Uyrdin, ac y kaüas y castell hónno hefyt. A phan gigleu Llywelyn uab Iorwoerth hynny y gor ydoed gaderyaeth y kestyll gantaö o blegyt y brenhin annun Grufud y uab aoruc a diruazt luossogryd o lu gantaö y rîthoynenu yr iarll. A phan gigleu Grufud uot bryt y iarll ar dyuot y Getweli, kyrchu 4 awnaeth adlyedogyon Kymry y gytt ac ef. 5 A choñâu aônaeth’ Rys Gryc rac brat y gan y bôrgeisseit, a cheissau kyffroi y Kymry y diogelch y coeddy, ac nys 5 gaddyssant namyn kyrchu y dref aônaethant, a llesgî y dref ar eglys hyt y prid. A phan gigleu y iarll hynny kyrchu drô Tywi awnaeth y bont Gaer Vyrthin. Ac aros Grufud ab Llywelyn yn ehofyn a 6 aônaeth. A goedy hir ymlad y rann yöyafr or dyd ymchoelut a wnaeth pob un or deu lu y ôrth y gilyd y 7 pebyleu wedi llad llawer o bop tu, a brathu ereill. Ac yna rac néoyin yydymchoelad Grufud ab Llywelyn 8 y wlat dracheñyn.’ A un y kyrweiraöd y iarll gastell Kaer Vyrdin. Ac y dechreuad adeilat kastell Kil Gerran. Ny bu bell bôdy dechreu y gôeith yny doeth llythryeu attaö y gan y brenhin,

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1 myôn, B.
2 B. C.
3 B.
4 a oruc, B.
1223. The ensuing year, William Marshall returned from Ireland with a multitude of cavalry and infantry, and came up to land with a vast fleet about Palm Sunday. And on Easter Monday he approached Aber-teivi; and on that day the castle was delivered to him; and on the Wednesday following he drew to Caermarthen, and obtained that castle also. And when Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, heard that,—the person who had the custody of the castles, on the part of the king,—he sent Gruffudd his son with a very numerous army to oppose the earl. And when Gruffudd understood that it was the intention of the earl to come to Cydweli, he proceeded towards it, accompanied by the nobility of Wales. And Rhys the Hoarse reminded them that they were to guard against the treachery of the burgesses, and endeavoured to excite the Welsh to seek the safety of the woods; but they did not give way, for they proceeded to the town, and burned the town and the church to the ground. When the earl heard of this, he proceeded through the Tywi by the bridge of Caermarthen, and boldly awaited Gruffudd, son of Llywelyn. And after continued fighting for the greater part of the day, each of the two armies separated and returned to their tents, after killing many on both sides, and wounding others. And then, for lack of provision, Gruffudd, son of Llywelyn, returned back to his country. Then the earl repaired the castle of Caermarthen; and began to build the castle of Cilgerran. It was not long after the work was commenced, before there came letters to him from the

\[a\] was afraid
\[b\] from his country.

\[2\] gadassant, \(B.\)
\[4\] oruc, \(B.\)
\[7\] bepyllu, \(B.\)
\[8\] \(B.\)
ac archescob Keint y erchi idaö dyuot yny briaö berson y atteb ger y bron òynţôy ac y wneuthur iaôn am âñmathoed ac y gymyrt iaôn y gan y twyysaöc am hop cam or âñmathoed idaö. Ar iarll a ufhudhaød yr ògorchymynnæu a mordóyaö a 16naeth y myôn llog hyt yn Lloegyr gyt ac ychydic o nifer, ac adaö y lu Ygkilgerran y gynal y gõëith dechreu-edic ac y 2nerthockau y lle y bãgöelyn berigyl. Ac ymdangos ânaethant y gyt yn Llôltaö y tywyysaöc 3[gyyt] ar iarll gyr bron kyghor y breñhin ararchescob. A goëdy naellit eu kymot aruaeth âânaeth y iarll drôy nérh iarll Ferôr, a Henri 4Pictot argloid Euas dyuot drôy gyuoeth c y tywyysaöc' tu ae wlat, ac nys gallaöd. Kanys Llywelyn ab Iorwoerth 5a anuonassei' Ruffud y uab a diruaö lu y gyt ac ef, a Rys Gryc ae wyr hyt 6Ygkarnyyyllaön y rágot y iarll ae wyr 7[ac yno y llas ef]. Ac ynteu Lytelyn ae holl allu adeuth hyt ym mab Udrut. Ac yno aros chõedleu a wnaeth y õrth y wyr, ac y ôrth dyuotedigaeth y iarll.

MCCXXIV. Y vloydyn rac ôynëb yd aeth kofeint or Ty Óyn y bressôylaö 7[yr brynn wylovus] y Óynyndir yn Iwerdon.
MCCXXV. Y vloydyn arall rac laö y bu uarö Kednúr abat Ystrat Ffwrur.
MCCXXVI. Y uloodyn rac laö y bu uarö Lowys vrenhin Ffreinc.

a.8 gorchymun
b.3 gellynt
c.3 hónno

1 oruc, B. 2 nerthaö, B. 3 B. 4 Rigot, B.
king and the archbishop of Canterbury, requiring him to come in his proper person to answer before them, and to make satisfaction for what he had done, and to receive satisfaction from the prince for every wrong he had done him. And the earl obeyed the commands, and sailed with a small retinue in a ship for England, leaving his army at Cilgerran, to carry on the work commenced, and to strengthen the place where they might observe danger. And the prince and the earl appeared together at Ludlow before the council of the king and the archbishop. And since they could not be reconciled, the earl designed through the aid of earl Ferers and Henry Pictot, lord of Ewias, to proceed through the territory of the prince to his own country; but he was not able, because Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, had sent his son Gruffudd, and a large army with him, and Rhys the Hoarse, and his men, to Carnwyllon, to intercept the earl and his men, and there was he slain. And Llywelyn himself, with all his power, proceeded to Mabudrud; and there he waited for tidings from his men, and as to the advance of the earl.

1224. The ensuing year, a convent went from the White House to dwell on the hill of lamentation at Whitland in Ireland.

1225. The other forthcoming year, Cedivor, abbot of Strata Florida, died.

1226. The forthcoming year, Louis, king of France, died.

\[a^3\] command, \[b^3\] be capable of
\[c^3\] that person

\[v^6\] amones, B. \[Y^6\] Ygkarnacallaon, B. \[E^7\]
MCCXXVII. Y ulóydyn rac óyneb y delit Rys Gryc yn ¹Llanarthneu y gan Rys Vychan y vab, a thros gastell Llan Ymdyfri y gellygwyt. Y ulóydyn honno y bu uaró Mareduad ubr yr arglwyd Rys archdiagon Keredigyaôn ym ²[eglwys Veir yn Llanbedyr Tal] Pont Ystŷffan, ac y ducopyt y gorff y Vynô ac y claddyt yn enrydedus y gan Iorwoerth escob Mynyô yn eglwys ³[Deô] gyr llaô bed yr arglwyd Rys y dat.

MCCXXVIII. Y ulóydyn rac óyneb y doeth Henri ⁴[vrenhin] a chedernit Lloegrý y gyt ac ef y Gymry, ac aruæthu darestôg Llywelyn ab Iorwoerth a holl dywyssogygon Kymry idaô. Ac yny lle aelwir ⁵Kori y pebylluad; ac or tu arall yr coedd yr ymgynnauad y Kymry y gyt a Llywelyn ab Iorwoerth ⁶eu tywysaôc y òththoynêb yv rbrhynên. Ac yna kyrku ⁷y gelynyn awnaethant ac ymld ac ëynt yn duruiug, a gêneuthur diruaôr aerua arnunt. Ac yno y delit Gôlîm Breôys ieuane yn vrathedic, ac y careharôt; a thros y ellygdaôt ef y rodet y Lyawelyn ab Iorwoerth gastell Buellt ar wlat a diruaôr somp o arystant. Ac yna yd yr ymholoed y brendu y Lloegrý yn geôîlydyus, eithyr cael gôrorgaeth o honôw y gan y tyânsgygon aoedynt yno, a ⁸ffuruaô tagnedf y yrtylô y Llwelyn ab Iorwoerth.

MCCXXIX. Y ulóydyn rac óyneb y bu uarô Iorwoerth escob Mynyô.

MCCXXX. Deg mlyned arhugelint ad euthant a mil oed Crist pan ⁹uordîôuad Henri urenhin a diruaôr lu aruaôc y gyt ac ef y Ffirenc ar uedyr unill y dylyet o Normandi ar Angié, a Phéittaô. Ac yn

¹ Llanarth, E.
² C. Llanbedr Tal, E.
³ B. C.
⁴ B.
⁵ Keri, B.
⁶ B.
1227. The ensuing year, Rhys the Hoarse was captured at Llanarthneu by his son, Rhys the Little; and for the castle of Llanymddyvri was liberated. That year, Maredudd, son of the lord Rhys, archdeacon of Ceredigion, died in the church of St. Mary, at Llanbedr Tal Pont Stephan, and his body was conveyed to Menevia, where he was honourably buried by Iorwerth, bishop of Menevia, in the church of St. David, near the grave of the lord Rhys, his father.

1228. The ensuing year, king Henry, having with him the strength of England, came to Wales, intending to subjugate Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, and all the Welsh princes; and encamped in the place called Ceri; and on the other side of the wood, the Welsh, with Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, their prince, assembled to oppose the king. And there they attacked their enemies, and fought with them furiously, making vast slaughter of them. And there young William Bruse was taken wounded, and imprisoned; and for his liberation the castle of Buellt, with the district, and a vast sum of money, was given to Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth. And then the king returned to England with shame, only he obtained the homage of the princes, who were there, and formed a pacification between him and Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth.

1229. The ensuing year, Iorwerth, bishop of Menevia, died.

1230. One thousand two hundred and thirty was the year of Christ, when king Henry, having with him a vast armed host, sailed for France, with the intention of obtaining his right as to Normandy and Anjou and Poictou. And soon after that, on account...

MOCXXXI. Y vloydyn rac byneb y bu uaró Maelgón uab Rys yn Llanerch Aeron, ac y cladoyt yn y cabidyldy yn Ystrat Fflur. Y vloydyn honno yd adeilaöd Henri urenhin gastell Paen yn Eluæl. Odyna [o] achaös a teruysc a vuassei' y róg Llywelyn ab Iorwoerth ar brenhin y llosges Llywelyn dref y castell Baldwin a Maeshyfeid ar Gelli ac Aber Hodni, ac a distroyad y kestyll hyt y llàër. ³Odyna y tynnnaöd y Went ac y gónaeth Gaer Llion yn lludò kyt collit bonedigyon yno. Ac odyna y kykchóynnaöd y gestyl Ned a castell Ketwelî ac y byryad yd y llàër. Y ulöydyn honno y llosges Maelgón ieuanc [ap] Maelgón ab Rys Aber Tëui hyt ymporth y castell ac y ladaöd yr holl vorgesseït, ac ⁶a ymchoelad yn vudugad wedy cael diruaöd anreith ac amylder o yspeil. Ac odyna ydymchoelad ac y torres pont Aber Tëui. Ac ⁵odyna y doeth [ef] att Owein ab Gruffud [ap yr arglyyd Rys i gefnderw] a gôyr

a' ² teruysgeu avagyssit
b' ⁷ kyfuchaöd kestyll Ned achastell Kétöili ar llàër.

¹E. ²B. ³Yna, B. ⁴B. a, A.
of a storm and mortality, being disappointed of his purpose, he returned to England. That year, William Canton of Cemaes died. Then young Llywelyn, son of Maelgwn, died, on his estate in Gwynedd, and was honourably buried at Aberconway. That year, William Bruse was hanged by Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, having been caught in the chamber of the prince, with ¹ the princess Jannet, daughter of king John, and wife of the prince.

1231. The ensuing year, Maelgwn, son of Rhys, died at Llanerech Aeron, and was buried in the chapter house at Strata Florida. That year, king Henry built Pain’s Castle in Elvael. Then, on account of the dispute which had taken place between Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth and the king, Llywelyn burned the town and castle of Baldwin, and Maes Hyveidd, and Gelli, and Aberhodni, and razed the castles to the ground. From thence he drew into Gwent, and reduced Caerleon to ashes, whilst some gentlemen were lost there. And from thence he started for the castle of Nedd, and the castle of Cydweli, and cast them to the ground. That year, young Maelgwn, son of Maelgwn, son of Rhys, burned Aberteivi to the gate of the castle, and slew all the burgesses, and returned victoriously, after obtaining vast spoil and a profusion of booty. And then he returned, and broke down the bridge of Aberteivi. And from thence he came to Owain, son of Gruffudd, son of the lord Rhys, his cousin, and the men of Llywelyn, ³

³ disputes which had been fostered
⁴ levelled the castles of Nedd, and the castle of Cydweli, with the ground.
Llywelyn ab Iorwoerth y ymlad ar castell, a chyn penn ychydic o dydyeu y torrassant y castell amagneleu. Ac y goruu ar y castelliwr adaeth y muroed arodi y castell.

MCCXXII. Y uloydyn rac byneb y bu uar tu Ion [y] Bredyys o greulad agen wedy y essigaa oce varch. Ac yna y bu uar tu iarll Kaer Llion. Ac y bu uar tu Ybrahim escob Llan Elwy.


1 B.
2 Efream, B.
3 Elyt, B.
4 Kernyt, B.
5 oruc, B.
6 y peidaeth, B.
son of Iorwerth, to fight against the castle, and before the end of a few days, they broke the castle with engines; and the garrison was compelled to quit the walls, and to deliver up the castle.

1232. The ensuing year, John de Bruse died of a cruel death, having been bruised by his horse. Then the earl of Caerleon died. And Abraham, bishop of Llanelwy, died.

1233. The ensuing year, Rickert, earl of Pembroke, brother to king Henry, repaired the castle of Maes Hyveidd, which had been destroyed by Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, two years previously. That year, Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, proceeded to Brecheiniog, and destroyed all the castles and towns of the country, ravaging and despoiling every place. And he fought against the castle of Aberhodni for a month, with missiles and engines, and in the end desisted, after reducing all the town to ashes. And then, on his return, he burned the town of Colunwy, and subjugated the Vale of Teveidiog. And after that, having burned Trailwng, he proceeded to the Red Castle, and razed it to the ground, and burned the town of Oswestry. That year, there was a dispute between king Henry and Rickert Marshall, earl of Pembroke. And then the earl entered into treaty with Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, and the Welsh princes; and immediately he, and Owain, son of Gruffudd, son of the lord Rhys, assembled a vast army, and proceeded against Aber Mynyw, and burned it, and slaughtered the king's men, who were there in garrison. Afterwards, they soon reduced these towns and castles, to wit, Cardiff and Abergavenny, Pen Gelli, Blaen Llyvni, and Bwlch y Dinas, and razed

7 odyna, B.
8 Teueidat, B.
9 E.
10 Mynydy, B.

X
BRUT Y TYWYSOGION.

dinas, ac ae byrassant oll yr llaotr 'eithyr Kaer Dyf. Y llwgydd honno ydymgynullad Maelgôn Vychan ab Maelgôn ab Rys, ac Owein ab Gruffud 9[ap yr arglwydd Rys] 3[a] Rys a Gryc 4ae meibon hwynteu, a llu Llywelyn ab Iorðoeth, a llu iarll Penuro am benn Kaer Uyrdin. Ac ymlad a hi trimis agoneuthur pont ar Tywi aorugant. Ac yna y doeth y llogwyr yn aruaeth y gyta'r llanôd y dorri y bont. A goedy gwelet or Kymry na ffrwythau y hynt udant ymchoelut a'mfaethant y gôlatoed. Y llwgydd honno y bu uauró Rys Gryc yn Llann Deilaeth vaer, ac y cladwyd ym Myndôd yn ymyl bed y dat. Y llwgydd honno y gorffenæd Maelgôn Vychan 5[ap Maelgwn ap Rys] adeilat castell Tref Ilan yr hÎn y dechreuassei Uaelgon y dat kynno hynny.

MCCXXXIV. Y llwgydd rac Gyneb y brath Gyt Rickert iarll Penuro y myyn bródy'r yn 6[y] Iwerdon wedy y adaeth ce uarchogyonyn doylodrus, a chyn penn y pytheonos y bu uaró. Y llwgydd honno y gellygwyd Grufud ab Llywelyn ab Iorwoeth wedy y vot yg-karchar whe blyned. Y llwgydd honno y bu uaró Katwallaeth ub Maelgon o Vaelenyd yny Cwm Hir.

MCCXXXV. Y llwgydd rac wyneb y bu uaró Owein ab Gruffud 2[ap yr arglwydd Rys] 7gwr bonhedic o genedyl ac adwyn o deuodeu doeth a hael a chloduwwr] yn Ystrat Flur duw Merchyr wedy yr òthu ud ydd o Ystûyll, ac ycladwyd ygyt a Rys 2[ap yr arglwydd Rys] y vraeth ygkabidyldy y myneich. Y

a 6 Vychan

1 namyn, B.  
2 E.   
3 B. ab, A.   
4 eu, B.
them all to the ground, except Cardiff. That year, Maelgwn the Little, son of Maelgwn, son of Rhys, and Owain, son of Gruffudd, son of the lord Rhys, and Rhys the Hoarse, with their sons, and the army of Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, and the army of the earl of Pembroke, assembled against Caermarthens. They fought against it for three months, and made a bridge over the Tywi. And then the sailors came armed, with the flood tide, to break down the bridge. When the Welsh perceived that their expedition prospered not, they returned to their respective countries. That year, Rhys the Hoarse died at Llanedilo the Great, and was buried in Menevia, near the grave of his father. The same year, Maelgwn the Little, son of Maelgwn, son of Rhys, completed the building of the castle of Trev Ian, which had previously been commenced by his father Maelgwn.

1234. The ensuing year, Rickert, earl of Pembroke, was stabbed in a battle in Ireland, after having been treacherously deserted by his knights; and before the end of a fortnight he died. That year, Gruffudd, son of Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, was liberated, after having been six years in prison. The same year, Cadwallon, son of Maelgwn, of Maeilenydd, died at Cwm Hir.

1235. The ensuing year, Owain, son of Gruffudd, son of the lord Rhys, a gentleman by race, and courteous in manners, wise, generous, and praise-worthy, died at Strata Florida, on the Wednesday after the octave of the Epiphany, and was buried with Rhys, son of the lord Rhys, his brother, in...
uloydyn honno y priodes Henri vrenhin verch iarll Prōins, ac y gōnaeth y neithaor yn Llundein y Nadolic goedy ¹[ym] kynnulaeth escyb a chanmōyaif ieirll a baroniet Llœeger y gyt.

MCCXXXVI. Y uloydyn rac Gynęb y bu uar6 Madac hab Gruffud Maelor ²[y grw a ragorei rac pawb o volyanrwyd y deuodeu alaelyoni a chreuad, kanys cf. noed gwrdwalwr gwahanredawL y manachlogoed, ef a oed kynnheilyat yr anglanogyon ar tlodyon ar esseydyon], ac y cladyt yn enrydedus ymanachlaeth Llanegestyl yr hon aroedawlassei ¹[ef] kyn no hynny. Y uloydyn honno y by uar6 Owein ab Mar-edud ab Rōbert o Gedewein. Ac yna y by uar6 escob Llundein, ac escob Caer Wyragon, ac escob Lincol. Ac un nos kyn nos Nadolic y kyuodes diaerebus wynt y torri aneyriyf o dei ac eglyssseu ac essiga^o y koetyd a ²[llad] laiser o dynyon ac anifeil-eit. Y uloydyn honno y gellyga^d y naovet Gregori bap Gadogar escob Bangor oe escobaot, ac y kym-er^yt yn enrydedus yny crefyd gynn ymanachlaeth Dor, ac yno y by uar6 ac y cladyt. Ac yna y cauas Gilbert iarll Penvro dery dōyll gastell Morgan ab Howel ³Ymachein. A goedy y gadarnhau ydatuerad drachefyn rac ofyn Llywelyn ab Iorwoerth.

MCCXXXVII. Y uloydyn rac Gynęb y by uar6 ¹[dam] ⁴Giwan verch Ieuan urenhin gōreic Lywelyn ab Iorwoerth vis Whefrāor yn llys Aber, ac y cladyt mym ⁵mynœnt newyd’ ar lan y traeth, a gyssegredic Howel escob Llan Elyö. Ac y henryded hi ydatuerad

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¹ B. ³ C.

² C. ⁴ B. ⁵ C.
the chapter house of the monks. That year, king Henry married the daughter of the earl of Provence, and held his nuptial solemnities in London, at Christmas, after having assembled the bishops, and most of the earls and barons of England together.

1236. The ensuing year, Madog, son of Gruffudd Maelor—\(^8\) the man who surpassed all in the celebrity of his manners, his generosity, and religion, for he was the special founder of monasteries, and was the supporter of the needy and poor and indigent, died, and was honourably buried in the monastery of Llanegwestl, which he had previously founded. That year, Owain, son of Maredudd, son of Robert of Cydewain, died. And then the bishop of London, and the bishop of Worcester, and the bishop of Lincoln, died. And one night before Christmas Eve there arose a remarkable wind to break down an immense number of houses and churches, and to injure the trees, and \(^2\) kill many men and animals. That year, pope Gregory the ninth released the bishop of Bangor from his diocese, and he was honourably received into the white religious society in the monastery of Dor; and there he died and was buried. And then Gilbert, earl of Pembroke, obtained, through treachery, the castle of Morgan, son of Howel, in Mechain; and when he had fortified it, he restored it back, for fear of Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth.

1237. The ensuing year, \(^1\)Dame \(^4\) Joan, daughter of king John, and the wife of Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, died in the month of February, at the court of Aber, and was buried in a \(^a\) new cemetery, on the side of the strand, which Howel, bishop of

\(^a\) \(^2\) consecrated garden,

\(^8\) Ymelchein, B. \hspace{1em} \(^1\) Siwan, B. Signed, E.
Llywelyn ab Iorwoerth yno vansachlaeth troetnoeth aelwis Llan Vaes ym Mon. Ac yna, y bu uaró Ieuan iarll Kaer Lleon a Chynwric uab yr arglwyd Rys. Y ulóydyn hono ydeuth attaeth gardinal o Rufein y Loegyr yn legat y gan y naobet Gregori bap.

MCCXXXVIII. Y ulóydyn rac óyneb tranhoeth ¹ o duó' gôyl Luc euegływyór y tygaed holl tywyssogyon Kymry ffiglyonder y Dauyd ab Llywelyn ab Iorwoerth yn Ystrat Efylur. Ac yna y duc ef y gan y uraeth ² [Grufud] Aróystli a Cheri a Chysfillaé, a Mafaéy a Mochnant, a Chaer Einaén; ac ³ ny adad idaeth dim namyn kantref Liwy o hun. Ac yna y lladaeth Maredud ab Maedaf ab Gruffud Maelor Ruffud y uraeth. Ac yny lle y digyfoethes Llywelyn ab Iorwoerth ef am hynny.

MCCXXXIX. Y ulóydyn rac óyneb y bu uaró Maredud ⁴ dall ab yr arglwyd Rys, ac y cladoeth yny Ty Gćynn. Ac yna y bu uaró escob Kaer Wynt, ac y ganet mab y Henri urenhin aelwit Etwart, ac y delis Dauyd ab Llywelyn Ruffud y vraeth gan dorri aruoll ac ef, ac y carcharaid ef aeuab Ygrugyeith.

MCCXL. Deugein mlyned a deucant a mil oed oet Crist pan uu uaró Llywelyn ab Iorwoerth tywyssact Kymry gôr a oed anaeth meneg y weithredu da, ac y cladoeth yn Aber Conôy, wedy kymryt abit ⁵ [y] crefyd ymdanaeth; ac yny ol ynteu y goledychaeth Dauyd y uab o Siwan uerch Ieuan urenhin y uam. M's

⁴ goesc

Llandelwy, had consecrated. And in honour of her, Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, built there a monastery for barefooted monks, which is called Llanvaes in Mona. And then Ieuan, earl of Caerleon, and Cynvrig, son of the lord Rhys, died. That year, there came again a cardinal from Rome to England, sent, as his legate, by pope Gregory the ninth.

1238. The ensuing year, on the morrow after the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, all the princes of Wales sware fidelity to David, son of Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, at Strata Florida. And then he took, from his brother Gruffudd, Arwystli and Ceri and Cyveiliog and Mawddwy and Mochnant and Caereinion; leaving to him nothing but the cantrev of Lleyn itself. And then Maredudd, son of Madog, son of Gruffudd Maelor, slew his brother Gruffudd; and immediately Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, divested him of his territory on that account.

1239. The ensuing year, Maredudd 'the Blind,' son of the lord Rhys, died, and was buried at Whitland. Then also the bishop of Winchester died; and a son was born to king Henry, called Edward. And David, son of Llywelyn, seized his brother Gruffudd, breaking the compact with him, and imprisoned him and his son at Cricciaeth.

1240. One thousand two hundred and forty was the year of Christ, when Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, prince of Wales, died—the man whose good works it would be difficult to enumerate—and was buried at Aberconway, after taking the habit of religion. And after him David, his son, by Joan, the daughter of king John, his mother, reigned. The month of
Mei rac ūneb ydaeth Dauyd ab Llywelyn a baromeit Kymry y gyt ac ef hyt yg Kaer Loyô y órhau a yr brenhin y ewythyr, ac ygymryt y gantaô y gyfoeth yn gyfreithaol. Ac yna yd anuones y Saesón Wallter Marscal a llu y gyt ac ef y gadarnhau Aber Teiui.

MCCXLI. Y ulôydyn rac ūneb ydaeth Otto cardinal o Loeger, ac y delit ef allawer o archeseyb ac escyb aõ abadêu ac eglôysâyr ereill ygyt ac ef y gan Ffrederic amherasôyr gôr a oed yn yskymun yn ryuelu yn erbyn Gregori bab. A gôedy mynet y cardinal o Loegyr y kynnulaôd y brenhin lu, ac y doeth y darestôg tywyssoggyon Kymry, ac y kadarnhaad gastell y Garrec yn ymyl y Disserth yn Tegegyl, ac y kymrth ôystion y gan Dauyd ab Llywelyn y nei dros ôned, ar talu o Dauyd y Ruffud ab Gênôntôyn y holl dyllyt yn Powys, ac y veibon Maredud ab Kynan y holl dyllyt yn Meironnyd, a chan dyffynnu Dauyd y Lundein yr onsli, a òyn ygyt ac ef Ruffud y uarôt, ar holl garcharoryon aêd y gyt ac ef ygkarchar y brenhin y Lundein. Ac yna y bu uarô y naûet Gregori bab.

MCCXLII. Y ulôydyn rac ūneb ychydic wedy 1 y Pasc y 2 mordôyaôd Henri urenhin y Peitaô y geissâô 3 gan y 4 [urenhin] Ffreinc y dyllyt ar ydired adugassei urenhin Ffreinc y gantaô kyn no hynn ac nys cauas y ulôydyn honno, namyn gôedy gelleg y ieirll drachefyn y trigyôad ef ar urenhines Ymmârdîdys. Y ulôydyn honno y kadarnhaët yymn o gestyll Yg-kymry, y gan Vaelgôn Uychan Garthgrugyn, y gan a 4 y Henri

1 yr, B. | 2 mordôyaôd, B.
May following, David, son of Llywelyn, having with him the barons of Wales, went to Gloucester, to do homage to the king his uncle, and to receive from him his territory lawfully. And then the English sent Walter Marshall, and an army with him, to fortify Aberteivi.

1241. The ensuing year, Otto, the cardinal, went from England, and he and many archbishops and bishops and abbots, and other churchmen were seized by the emperor Frederick, a man who, being excommunicated, was making war against pope Gregory. And after the cardinal had left England, the king assembled an army, and came to subdue the princes of Wales; and he fortified the castle of Carreg, near Diserth in Tegeingl, and took hostages from David, son of Llywelyn, his nephew, on account of Gwynedd, that David should pay to Gruffudd, son of Gwenwynwyn, his whole claim to Powys; and to the sons of Maredudd, son of Cynan, their whole claim in Meirionydd. And he cited David to London before the council, and he was to bring with him his brother Gruffudd, and all the prisoners that were with him in the prison of the king, to London. And then pope Gregory the ninth died.

1242. The ensuing year, a little after Easter, king Henry sailed for Poictou, to obtain from the king of France his right as to his lands, which the king of France had taken from him previously. But he did not obtain it that year, but, after letting his earls return, he and the queen remained at Bourdeaux. That same year, these castles in Wales were strengthened; by Maelgwn the Little, Garthgrugyn, ———

a 4 Henry

v y gann, B. | 4 B.

MCCXLIII. Y vloýdyn rac óyneb ydymchoelad Henri urenhin o Vördýs, ac y 3[kyfarsagyt] y Kymry a llâser orrei ereill yn agkyfreithad.

MCCXLIV. Y vloýdyn rac óyneb y bu uaró Rys Mechyll uab Rys Gryc 4[ap yr arglwydd Rys]. Y vloýdyn honno y keissâd Gruffud ab Llwelyn diane o garchar y brenhin yn Llundain wedi bórò raff dröf ffenestyr y têr allan a diskynn arhyt y raff, a thorri y raf, ac syrthaò jynteu yny dorres y vynógyll. Ac yna y lîdyad Dauyd ab Llwelyn a dyynnau aoruc holl wyrda ã y gytt, a ruthraò ã elynyôn 2[gurr] ãe holl deruyn eu eithyr ac edynt y myôn kestyll. Ac anuon kenadeu allthyr ã 5[onaeth] a dyynnau aatô holl dywyssogion Kymry, a phaòb ã gyunnaô ac ef eithyr Gruffud ab Madac ã Gruffud ab Gwênôlyn, ã Morgan ab Howel, a llâser o golleu awnaeth efe yr rei hynny, ãe kymhell ãe hanuod y darestôg ãada. Y ulóydyn honno y bu uaró Maredud ab Rotbert penn kyghorôr Kymry wedi kymryt abit crefyd yn Ystrat Filur.

MCCXLV. Y ulóydyn rac óyneb 6[y kaus etuedyon Gwilyam Marscael eu tref tat yn hedwch] y kyn-nullaôd Henri urenhin gedermít Loeger ac Iwerdon ar uedyr darestôg holl Gwümry ãada, ac ãy doeth hyt yn Teganyô. A gâedy kadarnhau y kastell ac adaô marchogion yndaô ãe ymchoeladô y Loegyr gan adaô aneirif ce lu ym galaned heb ãy cladu wedi llad rei a bodi ereill.

1 Mynyôd, B. Mynw, E. 2[yn] 3[kyfarsagaôd, E. 4[a].
Menevia and Buellt by John, Maediaenydd by Roger Mortimer. And then, Gruffudd, son of Maredudd, son of the lord Rhys, archdeacon of Ceredigion, died.

1243. The ensuing year, king Henry returned from Bourdeaux; and the Welsh with many others, were unlawfully oppressed.

1244. The ensuing year, Rhys Mechyll, son of Rhys the Hoarse, son of the lord Rhys, died. That year, Gruffudd, son of Llywelyn, attempted to escape from the king's prison in London, by throwing a rope through the window of the tower, and descending along the rope, but the rope breaking, he fell, and broke his neck. And then David, son of Llywelyn, became enraged, and summoned all his good men to him, and attacked his foes, and drove them from all their borders, except such as were in castles. And he sent messengers with letters, summoning to him all the princes of Wales; and every body joined him, except Gruffudd, son of Madog, and Gruffudd, son of Gwenw Wynwyn, and Morgan, son of Howel; and to those he caused many losses, and compelled them against their will to submit to him. That year died Maredudd, son of Robert, the chief counsellor of Wales, after taking the religious habit at Strata Florida.

1245. The ensuing year, the heirs of William Marshall obtained their patrimony in peace. And king Henry assembled the power of England and Ireland, with the intention of subjecting all Wales to him, and came to Dyganwy. And after fortifying the castle, and leaving knights in it, he returned to England, having left an immense number of his army dead and unburied, some having been slain and others drowned.
MCCXLVI. Y ulóydyn rae θynęb [blwydyn glawawc oed] y bu uarō Dauyd ab Llywelyn yn Aber vis Maerth, ac y cládyt gyt ac dat yn Aber Conwy. A geedy nat oed 2 etiued o gorff idaό y géledychaél Owein Goch a Llywelyn y nyeint meibon Gruffud ab Llywelyn y vraόt yny ol. Y rei hynny o gyghor gōyr da a ranassant y kyuoeth yn deu hanner [y rygthhunt]. Y ulóydyn honno ydanuones Henri urenhin Nicolas dy Mulus 4 [vstus Kaer Vyrddin] a Maredud ab Rys 5 [Gryc], a Maredud uab Owein y digyuoethi Maelgon Vychan. Ac yna y goruu ar Vaelgōn ae eidaό ffo hyt Yggdyyned, ac Owein a Llywelyn veibon Gruffud ab Llywelyn gan adaό y kyuoeth y estronyon. Ac o achaόs bot brenhinaόl allu yndyuynnau paόb or a wei gyfun ar brenhin yn erbyn Owein a Llywelyn, a Maelgon 4 [Vychan] a Howel ab Maredud owlat Uorgan aed yna y gyt ac tynt Yggdyyned wedy y digyuoethi 6 yn göbyl o iarll Clar. A geedy gōybod o nadunt hynny yd ymgadwassant yny mynydoed ar ynyaltečh. Y vlóydyn honno y bu uarō 7 Ralff Mortymer, ac yny le y kyuoeth Roser y uab.

MCCXLVII. Y ulóydyn rae θynęb y bu uarō Howel escob Llan Elyó yn Ryt Ychen ac yno y cládyt. Ac yna y bu uarō 4 [Anseul Vras] escob Mynyó. Y ulóydyn honno yr ugeinuet dyd o vis Wherfrat 1 [y deudecuet dyd o brif y lleuat ar llythyren honn F yn kadw y Sul am gylch pryt gosper] y crynaόd y dayar yn aruthur yn gyffredin ar draόs yr holl deyrnas.

MCCXLVIII. Y ulóydyn rae θynęb y kymerth arderch-aόc vrenhin Ffreinc ac dri broder ac anneiryf o luoed

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1 C.  2 B.  3 B.  4 E.
1246. The ensuing year was a rainy year. David, son of Llywelyn, died at Aber, in the month of March, and was buried with his father at Aberconway. And since he had no issue of his body, his nephews Owain the Red, and Llywelyn, the sons of Gruffudd, son of Llywelyn, his brother, reigned after him. Those, by the advice of good men, divided their dominion between them into two halves. That year, king Henry sent Nicholas de Myles, justice of Carmarthens, and Maredudd, son of Rhys the Hoarse, and Maredudd, son of Owain, to dispossess Maelgwn the Little. And thereupon, Maelgwn, with his family, was compelled to flee into Gwynedd, and to Owain and Llywelyn, the sons of Gruffudd, son of Llywelyn, leaving his territory to strangers; because the royal power summoned all that joined with the king against Owain and Llywelyn, and Maelgwn the Little, and Howel, son of Maredudd of Glamorgan, who were then along with them in Gwynedd, being entirely dispossessed by the earl of Clare. And when they became acquainted with that, they kept themselves in the mountains and the wilds. That same year Ralph Mortimer died, and in his stead arose Roger his son.

1247. The ensuing year, Howel, bishop of Llanelwy, died at Oxford; and was there buried. And then Anselm the Fat, bishop of Menevia, died. The same year, the twentieth day of the month of February, the twelfth day of the prime of the moon, and this letter F. denoting Sunday, about the time of vespers, there was a dreadful earthquake generally throughout the whole kingdom.

1248. The ensuing year, the noble king of France, and his three brothers, having with them immense
Cristonogyon [y] gyt ac bînt eu hynt hyt Ygkaerus-salem..Ac am diwed y ulôd yn y mordlûsant y mor maer. Y ulôd yn honno vis Gorsennaf y gônaeth Grufud abat Ystrat Fflur hedôch a Henri vrenhin am dylyet a 2 dylynt yr uanachlâc yr ysg 3 lâser o amser kyn no hynny gan uadeu yr abat ar cofeint 4 [hanner y dylyet nyt amgen] deg moru adeugein moru, a thrychân moru a dalaed, a thalu y gymeint arall myôn teruyn eu gossodledig herwyd 1 [val] y keffir 5 ynyaelaes y vanachlâc. Y ulôd yn honno y kauas Owein ab Rotbert Gedewein y dylyet, ac y cauas Rys Vychan ab Rys Mechyll gastell Karrec Kennen drachefyn a rodassei "y vam" yn dîylodrus yn med- yant y Ffreine o gas ar y maen. Y ulôd yn honno y kanhataed Henri vrenhin y abat Ystrat Fflur ac abat Aber Conôy gorff Grufud ab Llywelwyn, ac y dugant gantant o Lundein y Aber Conôy yny lle y mae yn gorwed.

MCCXLIX. Y vloéd yn rae ânyeb ydaeth Lowys vrenhin ae dri broder ar urchnines h yt yn dinas Damiesta, ac y rodes Duô idâo yn rôyd wedy adaô or Sarassinyeit. Yrhaf rae ânyeb yd ymcoelaed y dîylhetfen yny gôrthoyn, ac y delit y brenhin y gan y Sarassinyeit wedy Ilad Robert yr uraet, ac amgylch degmil arhugain o Cristonogyon, a thros y ellygdaet ef ae hebrygyat ef ae wyr hyt yn Acris y gomu arnaô rodi Damiesta drachefyn yr Sarassinyeit a 7 [diruâd sêmp o aryn y git a hynny ac ychydic] gôdy hynny y

\[1\] Ieuan
armies of Christians, took their course towards Jerusalem; and about the end of the year they sailed over the great sea. That year, the month of July, Gruffudd, abbot of Strata Florida, made peace with king Henry, in respect of a debt which the monastery owed for a long time previously, he forgiving to the abbot and convent 'half the debt, namely,' fifty marks; and three hundred marks the other paid, and was to pay as much more, under settled limitations, as may be found in the Register of the monastery. That year Owain, son of Robert, obtained Cydewain his right; and Rhys the Little, son of Rhys Mechyll, obtained the castle of Carreg Cennen back again, which "his mother" had deceitfully given into the possession of the French, from hatred towards her son. That year, king Henry permitted the abbot of Strata Florida, and the abbot of Aberconway, to have the body of Gruffudd, son of Llywelyn; and they brought it with them from London to Aberconway, in which place he lies.

1249. The ensuing year, king Louis, with his three brothers, and the queen, went to the city of Damietta; and God easily granted it to him, the Saracens having left it. The ensuing summer, the fates became adverse, and the king was taken by the Saracens, after Robert his brother had been killed, with about thirty thousand of the Christians; and for his liberation, and transport of himself and men to Acre, he was constrained to restore Damietta to the Saracens, and to pay an immense sum of money besides, and shortly'

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1 John

\[\text{\textsuperscript{a}}\text{1 John}\]

\[\begin{array}{c}
\text{\textsuperscript{a}}\text{ynyr annyales, } B. \\
\text{\textsuperscript{b}}\text{o, } B. \\
\text{\textsuperscript{c}}\text{B. C. }
\end{array}\]
rodes Du6 ida6 ynteu uudugolyaeth y dial ar elynyon Crist y sarhaet. Kanys ef a anuones y deu uroder hyt yn Ffreinc y gymnula6 nerth ida6 o sölût a gôyr aruaac tra 1'drickyei ynteu' ar urenhines yn Acrys. Ac odyna ydennilla6d ef dinas Damieeta 2[dracheuen] gan lad anneiryf or Sarassinyeit.

MCCL. Dec mlyned a deguinein a 2[deu] chant a mil oed oet Crist pan uu uar6 brenhin 3Prydein wedy ada6 y yn mab yn etiued ida6.

MCCL. Y vlôydyr rae'nyeb y bu uar6 Gôladus Du uerch Llywelyn ab Iorwoe'reth 4[Drwyndwn gwraic briod syr Randwiff Mortimer]. Ac yn diwed y vlôyd-yn honno y bu uar6 Morgan ab yr argloyd Rys, wedy kymryt abit crefydy ymdana6 yn Ystrat Fflur.

MCCLI. Y ulôydyn rae'nyeb y bu gyment gôres yr heul ac y 5'dissycha6d yr holl dayar gantho hyt na thyfa6d dim frôythar y coe't 6na maes, ac na 7chahat pysga6t mor nac auonyd. Ac yndiwed y kynhaya6 8y vlôydyr honno' y bu gyment y glâw-ogyd ac y kudya6d lliðdyfred 6yneb y dayar hyt na allei 8or mod sychd6' y dayar lygku y dyfred. Ac y llifha6d yr auonyd yny dorres y pyt ar meliweu ar tei kyfagos yr afonyt achribdeilâd y coedyd ar perllannu a gimeuthur llâwer o golldeu ercill yn yr haf. Y ulôydyn honno yduc Gôilim ab Gorwaret y
after that, God granted to him victory to revenge his insult on the enemies of Christ, for he sent his two brothers to France, to collect for him strength in money and armed men, whilst he and the queen remained at Acre. And from thence he gained the city of Damietta 2 again, killing an immense number of the Saracens.

1250. One thousand two hundred and fifty was the year of Christ, when the king of Prydyn died, leaving one son as his heir.

1251. The ensuing year, Gwladus the Dark, the daughter of Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth 4 the Broken-nosed, and wife of Sir Randolph Mortimer, 5 6 died. And in the end of that year, Morgan, son of the lord Rhys, died, after taking the religious habit at Strata Florida.

1252. The ensuing year, the heat of the sun was so great, that all the earth became so dry therefrom, that no fruit grew on the trees or the fields, and neither fish of the sea nor of the rivers were obtained. And at the end of the harvest of that year, so great were the rains, that the water floods covered the face of the earth, since the excess of the dryness of the earth could not absorb the waters; and the rivers flooded so that the bridges and the mills and the houses adjoining the rivers were broken, and the woods and orchards were stripped, besides many other losses during the summer. That same year, William, son of Gwrward, the person who was se-

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9 excessive thirsts

a B.
chaffat, B.

9 B.
gor a oed synysgal y brenhin ar dir Maelgön ieuanc drëy orychymynn y brenhin y ar wyr Eluael anreith am 'eu bot yn keissaw aruer o boreyd Macelnyd megys o vreint.

Y uloñdyn rac óyneb y mendyamad Henri urenhin y Verdyls a dirnader lu gantaol, a gorchymyn y vrenhinyaeth [aönaeth] y Etwart y uab a Rickert iarll Kenýo y uraol ar vrenhines. Y uloñdyn honno y Grawys yd ymchaeladad Thomas escob Mynydd o lys Rufein.


MCCLIV. Y nlOydyn rac óyneb y bu uaró Maredud ab Llywelyn o Veironyd, gan adaol vn mab yn etiued idaol o Wenllian uerch Yaelgön. Ac ynebrôyd gôedy gôyl Ieuán y bu uaró Rys vn mab Maelgön ieuanc wedy kymrtyt abit crevyd yn Ystrat Flur ac yno y cladogyt [yn emyl y chwaer ygkabidyldy y mynyeich]. Yn y dydyeu hynny o annoc a kywreith y magôyt teruyse [maor] y rôg meibon Gruffud ab Llywelyn, ynt amgen Owein Goch a Dauyd or neill tu, a Llywelyn.

a'3 kyureith

1 y, B. 2 mordyamad, B. 3 B. 4 ac y, B.
neshal to the king over the land of young Maelgwn, by the command of the king, took spoil from the men of Elvael, because they sought the custom of the pasturage of Maelienydd as of privilege.

The ensuing year, king Henry sailed for Bourdeaux, having with him an immense army; and he commended the kingdom to the care of Edward his son, and Rickert, earl of Cornwall, his brother, and the queen. The same year, in Lent, Thomas, bishop of Menevia, returned from the court of Rome.

1253. The ensuing year, Louis, king of France, returned from his pilgrimage, after having been for six years fighting with the Saracens. That ensuing year, king Henry returned from Gascony, having left his son Edward there, to guard it, with an immense army along with him. And then Gwenllian, daughter of young Maelgwn, died at Llanvihangel Gelynroyd, and was buried in the chapter house of the monks, at Strata Florida.

1254. The ensuing year, Maredudd, son of Llywelyn, of Meirionydd, died, leaving one son as his heir, by Gwenllian, the daughter of Maelgwn. And soon after the feast of St. John, Rhys, only son of young Maelgwn, died, after taking the habit of religion at Strata Florida, and there he was buried near his sister, in the chapter house of the monks. In those days, by the instigation of the devil, a great dissection was engendered between the sons of Gruffudd, son of Llywelyn, namely, Owain the Red and David, on the one side, and Llywelyn on the other side,

\[a^3\] fate,
or tu arall. Ac yna yd arnolles Llywelyn ac wyr yn diofyn ym Bryn DerRen drwy ymadiret y DuO creulafon dyuotyat y vrodyr a diruAor lu gantunt, a chyn penn yn aor y delit Owein Goch, ac y foes Dauyd wedy llad llasOer 1 or llu a dala ereill a ffo y dryll arall. Ac yna y earcharOyt Owein Goch, ac y goresgynnad Llywelyn gyfoeth Owein a Dauyd 2 [hep 6rthOynip idaO]. Y vloedyd honno y bu uarO 3 Mararet nerc Vaelgen, gwreic Owein ab Rotbert 4 [ap Mredudd o Gydewain]. Ac y prynOyt y gloch uaOr yn Ystrat Fflur yr 5trugein a doO y vore ar hymthec arhugeni6 a doO vy. Ac yny lle y drychafOyt ac y kyssegrOyt ygan escob Bangor. Ac yna amgylech di6ed 2[yr] haf y bu uarO Thomas Walis escob Mynt6.

MClv. Y vloedyd rac 6yneb ydoeth Etwart uab Henri urenhin iarll Kaer Ll6ion 4 [Awst nessaf ar hynny] y edrych y gestyll ae direO YggOyned. Ac yna 5 [val amgyleh Awst agwedy y ymchwelut ef y Loegyr] y doeth dylyedogyon Kymry att Llywelyn ab Gruffud wedy y hyspeilaO ce rydit ae keithiwat, a men- egi 2[idaO] yn g6ynnanus bot yn well gantunt eu llad yn ryfel dros yr rydit, no godef y sathru gan estronyon drwy geithiwet. A chyffroir aoruc Llywelyn 6rth yr dagreuod, am eu hannoc 6clynt ae kyghor kyrcbu y berewedwlt ae goreskynn oll kynn penn yr 6ythnos, acyht ac ef Maredud uab Rys Gryc. Ac odyna y

u4 sauith mork ar hugain

1oc, B. 2 B. 3 Margret, B. 4 E.
And thereupon, Llywelyn and his men awaited, without fear, confiding in God, at Bryn Derwin, the cruel coming of his brothers, accompanied by a vast army; and before the end of one hour, Owain the Red was taken, and David fled, after many of the army were killed, and others captured, and the other part had taken to flight. And then Owain the Red was imprisoned; and Llywelyn took possession of the territory of Owain and David, "without any opposition." That year, Margaret, daughter of Maelgwn, and wife of Owain, son of Robert, son of Maredudd of Cydwain, died. And the great bell at Strata Florida was bought for "three score and thirty-seven marks," and two kine; and it was immediately put up, and consecrated by the bishop of Bangor. And then, about the end of the summer, died Thomas Wallis, bishop of Menevia.

1255. The ensuing year, Edward, son of king Henry, earl of Caerleon, came, "in August next after that," to take a survey of his castles and lands in Gwynedd. And then, "as it were about August, and after he had returned to England," the nobles of Wales came to Llywelyn, son of Gruffudd, having been robbed of their liberty, and made captives, and complainingly declared "to him" that they would rather be killed in war for their liberty, than suffer themselves to be trodden down by strangers in bondage. And Llywelyn was moved at their tears; and by their incitement and advice, he, with Maredudd, son of Rhys the Hoarse, invaded the midland country, and subdued it all before the end of the week. And then he took

\[27\text{ marks},\]

\[2\text{ by, B.}\]
kymerth Veironnyd idaeth ehn. Ar rann a oed eidaeth Ewwart o Geredigyaðn ef ac rodhes y Varedud ab Owein [ap Gruffydd ap yr arglwydd], a Buellt gyf a hynny. A thalu y Uaredud ab Rys Gryc y gyfoeth gan orddad Rys y ni ei gyfoeth, a rodi y kyfoeth’ y Uaredud ub Rys heb gynhal dim idaeth e hun or tured gooresentation boll ei rhedeg agobrwy. Ac odyna y goresgynnaeth Werthrynyon y gan Roder Mortymer yny laeth e hun. Ac yna y kyssegrwyf yr athro o Rys y Gaer Río y gan y pab yn escob Mynydd.

MCCCLVI. Y ulâydyn rac byneb y kyrrhaeth Llywelyn ab Grufud, a Maredud Uab Rys [Gryc], a Maredud Uab Owein, a llawer o dylyedogion erell y gyf ac ef y gywweed Graffud ab Gwennhwylyn, ac y goresgynnaeth oll ei rhedeg castell y Trallt [a rann] o dyffryn Hafren ac ychwic o Gaereinaeth. A distryth alsarneth castell Bydydon. Ygyfesoedd hynny y kynnullaeth Rys Uychan ab Rys Mecyll aoed yn Lloegyr ar dehol diruaeth borth achedernit o varneith a marchogion [o] Lloegyr ygyt ac ef. Ac y doeth hyt Ygkaer Vyrdin. Ac 5 dyyna yn eithysnos y Sulgyn y duc hynny Dinefwr. A gôedy 4[y] dduot y myon yr castell y delis y castelllyfr ef, a chyrhu aðaethant y llu a dala y barneith ar marchogion urdolyon, a llad mawr no ddy vil or llu [penn llas ygyt yny kymereu oed hynny]. Ac yna y kyrch-

\textsuperscript{a} 4 ac rodi
\textsuperscript{b} 4 hynn
\textsuperscript{c} 6 meistyr Richard de Kaerin

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{1} E.
\item \textsuperscript{2} B. Garan, A.
\item \textsuperscript{3} Vydydon, B.
\item \textsuperscript{4} B.
\end{itemize}
Meironydd to himself; and that part of Ceredigion, which belonged to Edward, he gave to Maredudd, son of Owain, son of Gruffudd, son of the lord, with Buellt in addition; and he restored to Maredudd, son of Rhys the Hoarse, his territory, by expelling his nephew Rhys from his territory, and gave the territory to Maredudd, retaining nothing to himself of all the conquered lands, other than fame and reward. And afterwards, he wrested Gwerthrynion from Roger Mortimer, and held it in his own hand. And then the doctor Rhys, of Caer Rhiw, was consecrated by the pope bishop of Menevia.

1256. The ensuing year, Llywelyn, son of Gruffudd, and Maredudd, son of Rhys the Hoarse, and Maredudd, son of Owain, accompanied by many other nobles, entered the territory of Gruffudd, son of Gwenwynwyn, and subdued the whole, except the castle of Trallwng, and part of the Vale of Severn, with a little of Caereinion; and he destroyed the castle of Bydydon. In that interval, Rhys the Little, son of Rhys Mechyll, who was under banishment in England, collected vast aid and strength of the barons and knights from England, and came to Caermarthen. And from thence, in Whitsun week, he took his course to Dinevwr; and when he had entered the castle, the garrison seized him; and then they proceeded with a body of men, and took the barons and the noble knights, and slew upwards of two thousand of the army, that was, when the men were slain in mutual engagement. And then the

\[a^4\] and gave it \[b^4\] these
\[c^6\] master Richard de Caerin

\[a^4\] odyno, B. \[c^6\] C.
aðd y tywyssogyon 1[y] Dyfet, a distryô awnaethant
gastell Aber Toran, a Llan Ystyffan, ac Arberth, ar
Maen Clochâc, a llosgi y dref ar trefyd.

MCCLVII. Y ulôdûn rac ôneyb y goresgymnaôd
Llywelyn ab Gruffud Gêmeis. 2[A gwedy hynny ef
a doeth Llywelyn uab Gruffud y Deheubarth amgych
gywl Ieuan Vedydwr]. Ac y 3[kymnodes Varedud
yngyfun y kyrrhassant Drefdraeth, ac y briwassant y
castell. Ac odyno y kymerassant Uaredud ab Owein
y gyt ac ônt. Ac y kyrrhassant Ros, ac y llosgas-
sant y wlat oll eiðh Haôlford. Ac odyno yd hêyl-
assant y wlat Vorgan. A gwedy 1[y] goresgyn a
chael 1[y] castell Llan 5Geneu ydyymhoelassant adref,
wedy llad ilaer a dala ereill. Ac yna ybu uarô
Maelgôn ieuan ac y cladbyt 6[ygkabidyly ymyneich]
yn Ystrat Flur. Y ulôdûn honno amgych gôyl
Ueir yn Aôst y deuth Henôi uренhin a lu maôr
gantaô hyt yn Teganôy. Ac yno y trigyânô byt gôyl
Veir Ymedi. Ac yna ydymhoelaôd y Loegyr. Yn
yr amser hónô y llosges eglôys Lan Badarn Vaôr.
Ac y kymydaôd Llywelyn ab Gruffud a Gruffud ab
Madaôc 4[ap Gruffydd Maelor], ac y gyrraôd Gruffud
ab Gönnôynôyn ar dehol oe gyfoeth.

MCCLVIII. Y ulôdûn rac ôneyb y rodes kynnulleita
o dylyedogyon 1[Kymry] leô fflydloled y Llywelyn ab
Gruffud gan boen ysgymundaôt. Ac ni chethôs Maredud

---

1 gônaeth gymot rîg

1 B.
2  B. C. E.
3 C.
4 E.
princes marched to Dyved; and destroyed the castle of Aber Torran, and Llanstephan, and Arberth, and Maenclochog, and burned the town and towns.

1257. The ensuing year, Llywelyn, son of Gruffudd, subdued Cemaes. And after that, Llywelyn, son of Gruffudd, came to South Wales about the feast of St. John the Baptist. And Maredudd, son of Rhys, was reconciled to Rhys Mechyll the Little, his nephew. And jointly from thence they attacked Trevdraeth, and demolished the castle. And then they took Maredudd, son of Owain, along with them, and invaded Rhos, and burned all the country, except Haverford. And from thence they marched to Glamorgan; and after reducing and taking the castle of Llan Geneu, they returned home, having killed many, and captured others. And then young Maelgwn died, and was buried in the chapter house of the monks, at Strata Florida. That year, about the feast of St. Mary in August, king Henry came, with a large army, to Dyganwy; and there he tarried until the feast of St. Mary in September; and then he returned to England. At that time the church of Llanbadarn the Great was burned; and Llywelyn, son of Gruffudd, was reconciled to Gruffudd, son of Madog, son of Gruffudd Maelor; and Gruffudd, son of Gwenwynwyn, was driven from his territory into banishment.

1258. The ensuing year, a body of the nobles of Wales made an oath of fidelity to Llywelyn, son of Gruffudd, under pain of excommunication; Maredudd,

\[\text{a'}\] made reconciliation with

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\[1\] Gwynen, E. | \[6\] B. C.
ab Rys y llw hwnnw, namyn mynet yny erbyn yn agkywir. Y ulowyd ynhon y byh teruysc ynh Lloegyr y rôg yr estronyon amgylch gôyl Ieuann Vedydyr. Y ulowyd honno ydaeth Davyd ab Grufud a Maredu a Owein a Rys Vychan, a Rys Mechyll y ymddan a Maredu a Rys [Garw], ac a Phadruc b Dysaes synysgal y brenhin Ygkaer Yr Din hyt ynh Emlyn, pan welas Maredu a Phadruc y gôyr eriill torri kyg-reir amnethant ae hachub. Ac yna y lla Phadruc a llader o varchogyn y phedyt gwy ac ef. Yn diwed y ulowyd honno y mordwyd Henri ymddan a brenhin Ffreinc.

MCCLX. Trugein mlyned a deu cant a mil oed oet Crist pan aeth Llywelyn ab Gruffud y Vuell, a dôyn Buellt oll y gan Roser Mortymer eithyr y castell. Ac odyna drô ymdeith ar draos Deheubarth heb wneuthur drôc y neb yd ymchoelad y tfynd. Ac 3[gôedy hynny] 3yny lle y kaus gôyr Llywelyn o grych nos heb un ergyt ymlad gastell Buellt. A gôedy dala y castelloyr achael y meirch ar armeu ar dotrefyn ar yspell oll y distreyfassant y castell. Ac yna ydóeth Owein ab Maredu o Eluacel y hedoch yr argloyd Llywelyn.
son of Rhys, however, did not keep that oath, but disloyally went against it. That year, there was a disturbance in England among the strangers, about the feast of St. John the Baptist. The same year, David, son of Gruffudd, and Maredudd, son of Owain, and Rhys the Little, and Rhys Mechyll, went as far as Emlyn to speak with Maredudd, son of Rhys the Hoarse, and with Patrick de Sayes, the seneschal of the king at Caermarthens. When Maredudd and Patrick saw the other men, they broke the truce, and seized them; and then Patrick was slain, and many knights and infantry along with him. In the close of that year, king Henry made a voyage so as to have a conference with the king of France.

1260. One thousand two hundred and sixty was the year of Christ, when Llywelyn, son of Gruffudd, entered Buellt, and took the whole of it from Roger Mortimer, except the castle. And from thence, proceeding across South Wales, without doing harm to any one, he returned to Gwynedd. And immediately the men of Llywelyn, by a night onset, without a single stroke of fighting, got the castle of Buellt; and after taking the garrison prisoners, and securing the horses and the arms and the furniture and all the spoil, they destroyed the castle. And then Owain, son of Maredudd of Elvael, made peace with the lord Llywelyn.

\[ a^4 \] son of \[ b^5 \] prince
\[ c^6 \] as men from the castle were opening the gates to the others, who were without, lo, the men of Llywelyn leaped in by night.

\[ e^7 \] E. \[ e^8 \] C.
348  **BRUT Y TYWYSOGION.**

**MCCLXI.** Y wlfödyyn rac ôynëb y bu uarô Gôladus verch Rufud ab Llywelyn gwreic ¹a yr arglôyd Rys' ab Rys Mechyll. Ac yna angalan gayaf y bu uarô Owein uab Maredud arglôyd Kedewein.

**MCCLXII.** Y wlfödyyn rac ôynëb y bu uarô ²[Rikert] iarll Clar. Y wlfödyyn honno amgylech gôyl Andras y doeth rei o gyghor gôyr Maelenyd yr castell newyd aed y Roser Mortymer ym Maelenyd. A goedy dynot y myôn ³[drôy] dôyll y lladassant y porthoryon, ac y dalyssant Howel ab Meuruc a oed gônstabyl yno, a e reic ae veibon, ae verchet, a menegi hynny âmAeth-ant y synysgal a chônstabyl yr arglôyd Lywelyn. A bryssyaô aoruc y rei hynny yno y losgi y castell. A phan gigleu y dywededic Rosser hynny dynot a ³ômaeth a diruaôr gedernit ⁴[y gy tae ef] yn borth idaô hyt ⁵[yn lle] y dywededic gastell, a phebylyyaw o vyôn y muroed ychydic o dydyeu. A phan òybu Lywelyn hynny kynnallaô llu aoruc adynot hyt ym Maelenyd a chymryt gôrogaeth gôyr Maelenyd. A goedy ennill deu gastell ereill rodi kennat awnaeth y Roser Mortymer y ymchoelut drachefyn. Ac ynteu drôy arch gôyr da Brecheinaéc aeth y Vrecheinaéc, a goedy kymryt gôrogaeth y wlat ydymchoelaôd y ôyned

**MCCLXIII.** Y wlfödyyn rac ôynëb ⁵[ychydic y kynn y Pase] y kyrehaôd Ion ⁶Ystrog ieuanc aed vaeli ⁸[yna] ygkastell Baldwin gyrch nos a diruaôr lu

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¹³ Rys ieuangk

" yr Rys arglôyd. ²C.E. ³B. ⁴oruc, B.
1261. The ensuing year, died Gwladus, the daughter of Gruffudd, son of Llywelyn, the wife of the lord Rhys, son of Rhys Mechyll. And then, about the calends of winter, Owain, son of Maredudd, lord of Cydewain, died.

1262. The ensuing year, Rickert, earl of Clare, died. The same year, about the feast of St. Andrew, some men, by the counsel of the people of Maelienydd, came to the new castle that Roger Mortimer had in Maelienydd. And after having entered, through treachery, they killed the porters, and seized Howel, son of Meurug, who was constable there, with his wife and his sons and his daughters. And they informed the seneschal and constable of the lord Llywelyn thereof; and those hastened there to burn the castle. And when the aforesaid Roger heard of that, he came with vast strength to support him to the place of the said castle, and pitched his tents within the walls for a few days. And when Llywelyn became acquainted with that, he collected an army, and came into Maelienydd, and received the homage of the men of Maelienydd. And after gaining two other castles, he gave permission to Roger Mortimer to return back; and he, by the request of the good men of Brecheiniog, went to Brecheiniog, and, after taking the homage of the country, he returned to Gwynedd.

1263. The ensuing year, a little before Easter, John Strange the younger, who was then bailiff of Castle Baldwin, made a night attack with a vast
gantaŵ ar draŷs Keri a Chedewein. A goedy kynnulaeth dirnawr anreith o honâd ymchoelut aoruc drachefyn [yseaeth aford Gedewein Ydanad]. A phan gigleu y Kymry hynny y ymlit aonaethant, a llad y dyd hónno or Sàeson mwy no deudec kant y róg ar y meyseyd, ac yn yscubaer Aber Miôl. Ac yny lle wedy hynny y lluosg Ion [ystrog yr yscubaer achaðs y lladua honno, ac ychydic wedy hynny y llas y Kymry yn ymyl Coluinôd. Yr amser hónno ydoed Edwart yn ymdeith ardal Gwyd, ac yn lluosg rei or trefyd. A goedy hynny yd ymchoelod y Loeger. Ac yna o annoc y kythereul yd ymedewis Daudyd a chedymdeithas Llywelyn y vraot. Ac yd aeth y Loegyr arei oe aruollwyr y gyt ac ef. Ar amser hónno y kyfodes baróneit Lloegyr a rei o ieirll y gyt or Kymry yn erbyn Edwart ar estronyon, ac aruachth eu gorthlad oc eu’u plith ac o holl Loegyr a daretseg y dinassoed a kedyn or nadunt o distyf y kestyll, a lluosg y llwysoed. Ac yna y distrywad Llywelyn y kestyll aod Yggôyned yny gyfoeth. Nyt amgen Deganôd a Chaer Faelan. A Gruffydd ab Gòennôyn a distrywaed castell yr òydgruc.

MCCLXIV. Y ulôdyyn rac ânneb y bu gouadôy deruyse y róg Henri urenhin ac Edwart y uab. Ac kymhorthûyr or neilltu. Ar ieirll ar barôneit or tu arall. Ac yna hynny y doeth hyt ym maes Leos brenhin Lloegyr [ae deu vap] a brenhin yr Almaen ac deu yab wedy ymmaruoll y gyt ar dala y ieirll ar barwn-

1 b' hyt Ygkededâen. b 8 ddav.
c 1 kadarnhaf

1 B. c' y, B. 2 C. 2 ye, B. 3 Ystrans, B. 6 dinessyd, B.
force upon Ceri and Cydewain; and after collecting immense spoil, he returned back, down by way of Cydewain to the Tanad. And when the Welsh got information of this, they pursued them, and slew on that day, of the English, upwards of twelve hundred, including those on the fields and in the barn of Aber Mowl. And immediately after that, John Strange burned the barn on account of that slaughter; and a little afterwards he killed the Welsh near Colunwy. At that time, Edward was traversing the region of Gwynedd, and burning some of the towns. And after that he returned to England. And then, by the instigation of the devil, David forsook the society of his brother Llywelyn, and went to England, with some of his confederates. At that time, the barons of England, and some earls, rose with the Welsh, against Edward and the strangers, purposing to expel them from amongst them, and out of all England, to subdue the strongest cities, and to destroy the castles that were in Gwynedd, in his territory; to wit, Dyganwy and Caer Vaelan. And Gruffudd, son of Gwenwynwyn, destroyed the castle of Gwyddgrug.

1264. The ensuing year, there was a memorable disturbance between king Henry and Edward his son, with their supporters on the one side, and the earls and barons on the other side. And upon that occasion, the king of England and his two sons, and the king of Germany, and his two sons, came to the plain of Lewes, having agreed together upon seizing

\[\text{a} \text{ as far as Cydewain;} \quad \text{b} \text{ as two strongest}\]
eit aoedynt yn mynnu kyfreitheu a deuodeu da Lloegyr. Ac eisoes y dyghetuen aymchoelaþ yny gôrthôyneb. Kanys y ieirll ar barôneit adelis yno y brenhined, a deu vab Henri vrenhin nyt amgen Etwart ac Etmwnt, a phump ar hugein or barôneit pennaþ y gyt ac âuyn, a llawer or marchogyon bonhedikaf o nadunt, wedy llad môy no deg mil o wyr y brenhined, herwyd y dywaþt rei or gôy a vu yny vrôydyr. A âuôdy hynny o gyghor y gellygaôd y ieirll vrenhin Lloegyr gan garcharu yrei ereill. Y vñôydyn honno y trigyaôd y Kymry yn hedoch y gan Ysæson, a Llywelyn ab Gruffûd yn dywyssåc ac holl Gymry. Ac yna y bu uarô Llyóelyn ab Rys ab Maelgôn ¹ [ap yr arglwydd Rys ap Gruffydd ap Rys ap Tewdwr] yr cытаuet dyd or Ystîyll.

MCCLXV. Y ulôydyn rac ôyneb duô Ieu kyn gôy y Drindaôt y diegis Etwart uab Henri vrenhin o garchar Simônt Mônford o gastell Henford drôy ystryô Roser Mortymer. A âuôdy hynny y kynnûllaôd Ewart diruaôr lu o ieirll a barôneit a marchogyon arunâc yn erbyn Simônt Mônford ae gyt aruollôyr, a duô Maôrth nessaf wedy Ast y doethant y gyt hyt ym maes Efôs. A âuôdy bot darestôg y’ vrôydyr y rygtunt a llad llårôr o bop tu y dyggôydau Simônt Mônford ae vab, a lloossogrôyd or rei ereill. Y ulôydyn honno vis Maôrth y bu uarô Maredud ab Owein ² [ap Gruffudd ap yr arglwydd Rys, ³ amdîfynwr holl Deheubarth achynghorwr holl Gymry] yn Lian

¹E. | ²E.
the earls and barons, who were seeking to obtain the good laws and customs of England. Yet, nevertheless, fate turned adverse; for the earls and barons there seized the kings and the two sons of king Henry, namely, Edward and Edmund, with twenty-five of the principal barons who were with them, and many of the noblest knights among them, after more than ten thousand men had been killed on the side of the kings, as some of the men who were in the battle say. And after that, by advice, the earls liberated the king of England, and imprisoned the others. That year, the Welsh enjoyed peace from the English; Llywelyn, son of Gruffudd, being prince of all Wales. And then, Llywelyn, son of Rhys, son of Maelgwn, son of the lord Rhys, son of Gruffudd, son of Rhys, son of Tewdwr, died on the octave of Epiphany.

1265. The ensuing year, the Thursday before the feast of the Trinity, Edward, son of king Henry, escaped out of the prison of Simon Montford, in the castle of Hereford, through the scheme of Roger Mortimer. And after that, Edward collected a vast army of earls and barons and armed knights, against Simon Montford and his confederates; and on the Tuesday next after August, they came together to the field of Esham. And when the battle between them had abated, and many been killed on both sides, Simon Montford and his son fell, with a multitude of others. That year, the month of March, Maredudd, son of Owain, son of Gruffudd, son of the lord Rhys, the defender of all South Wales, and counsellor

\[\text{been severely sharp,}\]
Badarn Vaēr ac y cladoyt [ygtkabidyldy ymyneich] yn Ystrat Fflur. Ac yna ydetholet 2y pedwyryd Clemens' yn bap.

MCCLXVI. Y vloëdun rac cyneb y dihegis deu vab Simōnt Monford o garchar y brenhin. A goedy kad-arhau castell Kelli (srd o wyr ac arueu ac ymborth mordēyda aðnaeth' y Freinc y geiassāt nerth y gan y kereint ae kedymeithon. A phan gigleu Henri urenhin hynny kynnllað diruādr lu aoruc o holl Loegyr y ymlad ar castell wedy goyl Leuan Vedydyôr. Ar castellwyr yn óraol a gynhalassant y castell hyt nos goyl Thomas eboistol. Ac yna o eissee ymborth y rodassant y castell drôy gael o honunt [yn yach] y hencideu ae haelodeu ae harueu yn ryd.

MCCLXVII. Y uløydun rac cyneb yd ymarulolles Llywelyn ab Grufud a iarll Clar. Ac yna y kyrch-að y iarll Lundesin a diruādr lu gantað, a thrôy dôyll y börgeisseit y goresgynnað y dref. A phan gigleu Henri vrenhin ac Etwart y vab hynny kynnullað diruādr lu aorugant achyruh Ludisin ac ymlad ahi, a thrôy amodeu kymell y iarll ar börgeisseit y ymrodi udunt. A goedy hynny duð goyl Galixto bab y ffuryfhað wyth y rôg Henri vrenhin a Llywelyn ab Gruffud drôy Octo Bonus legat y gab yn gym-odrodor y rygtunt yg kastell Baldwin, a thros y kyfundeb hennò yd edewis Llywelyn ab Gruffud yr

v 8 kynnyllað iarll diruādr lu,
of all Wales, died at Llanbadarn the Great, and was buried in the chapter house of the monks, at Strata Florida. Then the fourth Clement was elected pope.

1266. The ensuing year, the two sons of Simon Montford escaped from the prison of the king. And after fortifying the castle of Celli Wrda, and supplying it with men and arms and provisions, he sailed for France, to seek aid from his relations and friends. And when king Henry had information of that, he collected a vast army from all England to attack the castle, after the feast of St. John the Baptist; and the garrison manfully defended the castle until the eve of the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle. And then, for want of provision, they delivered up the castle on their having their lives and limbs safe, and retaining their arms.

1267. The ensuing year, Llywelyn, son of Gruffudd, confederated with earl Clare. And then the earl marched with an immense army to London; and through the treachery of the burgesses he possessed himself of the town. And when king Henry and his son Edward was informed of this, they collected an immense army, and marched to London, and attacked it; and upon conditions they compelled the earl and the burgesses to submit to them. After that, on the feast of pope Calixtus, peace was confirmed between king Henry and Llywelyn, son of Gruffudd, by Octobonus, the pope’s legate, as arbitrator between them at Castle Baldwin; and on account of that compact, Llywelyn, son of Gruffudd, promised the king

\[a \&^8\] the earl collected an immense army,
brenhin * deg mil arhugéint o uorceu o ysterligot. Ar brenhin agenhataed idaeth ynteu gorogeth holl varoneit Kymry, ac ymgynhal or baroneit 1 'yr eident y danaeth ynteu byth, ac eu galdo yn dywyssogion Kymry o hynny allan. Ac yn tystiolaeth ar hynny y b'kynhalyodaeth y brenhin y siartyr ef y Llywelyn ogytseynnedigaeth ac y etinedy o yn neuicde oe yneil ef, ac yneil y dywedeelegat, a hynny a gadarnaeth o awduredaeth y pap. Yny uleydynn honno y lladaeth Charles vrenhin Cisil Coradin wyr 2 [y] Ffredric amheradur a mab Ffredric y myfon brwyd y ar Uaes 3 y Poëyl. Y uleydynn honno y dareystygæd Sedan Babilon dinas Antiochia gley Had y gyry ar gwraged a diffethanad golat Armenia ac eu ddoen y geithiwyet.

M.CCLXVIII. 2 [Yn] y uleydynn rac 6yn 6 yn uar Grono ab Eidnyuet 4 [distein yr tywyssawc noswyl Lue' 5 suengylwr gwr arderchawe yn arneu a hael o rodyon doeth y gyngor achwyri y weithret adigrif y eiryeu] a Ioab abat Ystrat Flur.


M.CCLXX. Deg mlyned athrugeraint a deu cant a mil oed oet Crist pan uu uar Maredud ab Grufud argrlloyd

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\[a^7\] dair \[b^2\] canhadaeth
\[c^9\] Gruffydd ap Maredud ap Gruffydd Maelor a Maredud Vychan i vrawd

1 or, B. 2 B. | 3 yn, C. 4 E.
ten and twenty thousand sterling marks. And the king granted that he should have the homage of all the barons of Wales, and that the barons should hold under him their property for ever; and they were thenceforth to be called princes of Wales. And in testimony thereof, the king confirmed his charter to Llywelyn, with the consent of his heirs, bound by his seal, and the seal of the said legate, and that was established by the authority of the pope. In that year Charles, king of Sicily, killed Conradin, the grandson of the emperor Frederick, and the son of Frederick, in a battle on the plain of Poland. That year, the soldan of Babylon reduced the city of Antioch, after slaying the men and women, and ravaging the country of Armenia, and carrying the inhabitants into bondage.

1268. In the ensuing year died Goronwy, son of Ednyved, steward of the prince's household, on the eve of St. Luke the Evangelist, a man illustrious in arms, and generous in gifts, wise in council, and upright in deed, and humorous in words, and Joab, the abbot of Strata Florida.

1269. The ensuing year, the seventh day of the month of December, Gruffudd, son of Madog, lord of Maelor, and Madog the Little, his brother, died, and were buried at Llanegwest.

1270. One thousand two hundred and seventy was the year of Christ, when Maredudd, son of Gruffudd,
HIRVRYN TRANNOETH O DUÓ GÔYL


MCCLXXII. [Yn] y ulôydyn rac òyneb y bu uarô Henri vrenhin duô gôyl Filie wyry gôdy goledychu wythnos amis ac vn ulôydyn arbymtheac adeugein, ac y cladôyt yny vanachlase neôyd yn Llundein. A gôdy ef y goledychaad y mab hynaf idaô [ef], a gôeithredoed hônô yssyd [yn] yscriuenedic ynystoryaeu y brenhined. Y ulôydyn honno gôyl Sein Denis yd etholet y decuet Gregori bap.

MCCLXXIII. Y ulôydyn rac òyneb yd atueraôd Owein a Grufud veibon Maredud ab Owein [ap Gruffydd ap yr arglwydd Rys] y kymôt perued y Gynan y braôt amgylch gôyl Veir y canhûylleu.

MCCLXXIV. Y ulôydyn rac òyneb amgylch y Pasc bychan y gofôyaöd Llywelyn ab Gruffud gastell Dol Vorôyn. A dyvynu attaô aoruc Ruffud ab Gœntelyn-
lord of Hirvryn, died, on the morrow of the feast of St. Lucy, Virgin, in the castle of Llanymddyvri, and was buried in the chapter house of the monks, at Strata Florida. That year, in the month of October, Llywelyn, son of Gruffudd, possessed himself of the castle of Caerphili. The same year died Louis, king of France, and his son, and the pope's legate with him, on the road going to Jerusalem; and that Louis is an honourable saint in heaven.

1271. In the ensuing year, the sixth day after August, died Maredudd, son of Rhys the Hoarse, in the castle of Dyryslwyn, and was buried at Whitland, in the great church, on the steps in front of the high altar. At the end of three weeks afterwards, on the octave of the feast of St. Laurence, young Rhys, son of Rhys Mechyll, son of Rhys the Hoarse, died in the castle of Dinevwr, and was buried at Tal y Llychau.

1272. In the ensuing year, king Henry died, on the feast of St. Cicily, Virgin, after reigning fifty-six years, one month, and one week, and was buried in the new monastery in London. And after him his eldest son reigned; his acts are written in the histories of the kings. The same year, on the feast of St. Denis, the tenth Gregory was elected pope.

1273. The ensuing year, Owain and Gruffudd, sons of Maredudd, son of Owain, son of Gruffudd, son of the lord Rhys, restored the middle comot to their brother Cynan, about Candlemas day.

1274. The ensuing year, about Low Easter, Llywelyn, son of Gruffudd, visited the castle of Dolvorwyn. And he summoned to him Gruffudd, son of

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6 C. E. 7 C. E. 8 Cicilie, B. Sissil, C. E.
brut y tywysoGion.

360

6yn, ac ymliô ac ef amy tâyl ar agkyûrdeb aônath-oed idaö, a dîyn y arnaö Arôyslî a thêir tref ar deo o Gefeilâcc yssyd tu draö Ydyfi yn Rîô Helye,' a dala Owein y mab hynaf idaö a dîyn y gyt ac ef hyt Yggôyned. Y ulôydyn honno y gônæth y decuet Gregori bap kyffredin gônslî yn 1 Liôn duô kalan Meî. Y ulôydyn honno duô Sul gôedy duô gôyl Veîr yn Aost y kysségrôyt yn Llundein Ètwart nab y trydôd Henri yn vrenhin yn Lloegyr. Yn y ulôydyn honno amgylch gôyl Andras ydanuones Llywelyn genadeu at Ruffud ab Gôennôynnôyn hyt ygkastell y Trallôg. Ac ynteu ae haroilles 2ôyn ûn llaôen ac aeduc yr castell, ac ae porthes ûn anhôyl. 3Ar nos honno ydaeth ef y Amôythic ac y gorchymynnoed yr castellwyr attal y kenadeu ygkarchar. A phan gigleu y tywyssoac hynn y knynllaô holl Gynry aônæth y ymlad ar castell. A gôedy duout ûno 4[ef] ae lu y rodôs yr castellwyr idaö y castell. A gôedy rydhau ohonao y castellwyr ar kenadeu y llosges y castell 4[ac y distyrwaöd] hyt y llaôr. Ac odyna y goresgynnoed holl gywoeth Grufud ab Gôennôynnôyn heb 5ôrthôynebed, ac y gossodes y soydogyon e hun ynyr holl gyfoeth. Yny vlyôydyn honno y lu gyfnewit deu gynmôt y rôg Kynan 6[ap Mredudd ap Owein] a Rys b ieuane 6[i vrawd] ac y deuth 7Pennard y Gynan, ar kymôt perued y Rys Vychan.


Gwenwynwyn, whom he upbraided for the deceit and disloyalty he experienced from him; and he took from him Arwystli, and thirteen townships of Cyveiliog, which are on the further side of the Dyvi, in Rhiw Helyg, and took Owain, his eldest son, and carried him along with him to Gwynedd. That year, pope Gregory the tenth held a general council in Lyons, on the calends of May. That year, the Sunday after the feast of St. Mary in August, Edward, son of the third Henry, was consecrated king of England. In that year, about the feast of St. Andrew, Llywelyn sent messengers to Gruffudd, son of Gwenwynwyn, to the castle of Trallwyn; who on his part received them joyfully, brought them into the castle, and entertained them lavishly. And on that night he went to Shrewsbury, and commanded the garrison to detain the messengers in prison. And when the prince heard that, he assembled all Wales to fight against the castle. And when he had arrived there with his army, the garrison delivered up the castle to him; and when he had liberated the garrison and the messengers, he burned the castle, and destroyed it to the ground. After that he subdued all the territory of Gruffudd, son of Gwenwynwyn, without opposition, and placed his own officers in all the territory. In the same year, there was an exchange of comots between Cynan, son of Maredudd, son of Owain, and young Rhys his brother; and thus Penardd came to Cynan, and the middle comot to Rhys the Little.

\[a\] and eleven cantrevs between Rhiw and Helygi, and a portion of Cyveiliog,

\[b\] little

\[a\] orthoepy, B.

\[b\] E.

\[c\] Penarth, B.

\[d\] C. E.
MCCLXXV.  

[1] Yn y lloïdyn rac óyned ychydic  
2 ar Ieu  3 Kychafel y gossodes Etwart vrenhin gônslí yn Llundein. Ac yna y gossodes 'ef gossodeu' néolyd  
5 ar yr holl deyynas. Yny ulloïdyn honno yny pymthec-  
  uet dyd o Aóst y bu uaré  
6 [Yeoín] ab Maredud ab Owein  
7 [ap Gruffydd ap yr arglywydd Rys] ac y cladóyt yn Ystrat Fflur  
8 [yn cabidyllyd ymyneich]  
geir llâô y dat. Y ulloïdyn honno amglych gôf y  
Veir Ymêdi y deuth Etwart urenhin o Llundein hyt Ygkaer Llone,  
ac 9 a dynnaôd attaô Lywelyn ab Gruffud  
  tywyssâôc Kymry y wneuthur idaô gôregaeth. Ar  
  tywyssâôc a dyfynnaôd attaô ynteu holl vartneit  
  Kymry, ac o gyfrfedin gyghor nyt aeth ef at y  
  brenhin o achaôs vot y brenhin yn kynhal y ffoodron  
ef, nyt amgen Daudy ab Gruffud, a Gruffud ab Gêenn-  
  Gôynôd. Ac or achaôs honnaôyd ymchoelod y brenhin  
yn lîdyôsaôc y Loegyr, ac yd ymchoelod Llyôelyn y  
Gymry. 1 [Yn] y ulloïdyn honno yr cîthyuet dyd o  
ôî Veir Ymêdi y crynaôd y daer Ygkymry amglych  
  âôr echôyd. Y ulloïdyn honno 7 [wedy gwyli Vilhangel]  
y 10 mordwyôd Emri uab Sîmônt Mônford, ac Elianôr  
ychwaer tu a Gônêd. Ac ar yr hynt 11 honno y delit  
y 12 tynt y gan porthmyn Haôlford. Ac y hanuonet  
ygkaraerh EÔart urenhin. Ar Elianôr honno a gym-  
  erassie Lyôëlyn yn ôreôc priaôd idaô droy eireu kyn-  
drychaôd. A honno droy wedieu ac annoc Innoônsens  
bap a bonhedigyon Lloegyr a rydhaôt. Ac yna  
14 [gwyli Saint Edward] y gôenaethpôyt priodas Llywelyn  
ac Elianôr Ygkaer Wynt, ac Etwart vrenhin Lloegyr  
yn costi y wled ar neithaôr ehun yn ehelaeth. Ac or
1255. In the ensuing year, a little before Ascension Thursday, king Edward appointed a council in London; and then he established new institutions over the whole kingdom. In that year, on the fifteenth day of August, Owain, son of Maredudd, son of Owain, son of Gruffudd, son of the lord Rhys, died, and was buried at Strata Florida, in the chapter house of the monks, near his father. That year, about the feast of St. Mary in September, king Edward came from London to Caerleon, and summoned to him Llywelyn, son of Gruffudd, prince of Wales, to do homage to him. And the prince summoned unto him all the barons of Wales; and by general consent, he did not go to the king, because the king harboured his fugitives, namely, David, son of Gruffudd, and Gruffudd, son of Gwenwynwyn. And on that account the king returned to England in anger, and Llywelyn returned to Wales. In that year, the octave of the feast of St. Mary in September, there was an earthquake in Wales, about the hour of evening tide. That year, after the feast of St. Michael, Emri, son of Simon Montford, with Eleanor his sister, sailed for Gwynedd. And upon that journey they were seized by the gate keepers of Haverford, and conveyed to the prison of king Edward. And this Eleanor had been betrothed to Llywelyn for his wife by representative words. And she, through the intercession and advice of pope Innocent and the gentry of England, was set at liberty. And then, on the feast of St. Edward, the marriage of Llywelyn and Eleanor was solemnized at Winchester, Edward, king of England himself bearing the cost of the banquet and nuptial

9 y, B. 10 morfydâd, B. 11 hênnô, B. 12 hoy, B. 13 Haôrforth, B. 14 C. E.
Eilanor honno y bu y Lywelyn verch aelwit Gevnllian. Ac Eilanor a vu uaró y ar etiued, ac y cladóyt [ymanachelor y brodyr troetnoeth] ym Llan Vaes Ymmon. Ar dywededic Wenllian wedy maró y that a ducpóyt ygkeithiwet y Loegyr, a chyn bot yn' oet y g'náethpóyt yn uanaches oe hanuod. Ac Emri a rythalóyt o garchar y brenhin, ac aduc bynt y lys Rufein.

MCCLXXVI. Y vloýdyn rac óyneb yd anuones yr argloýd Lywelyn mynych genadeu y lys y brenhin wrth surfaé tagnfed y rygtunt, ac ny rymhaád idaé. Ac yny diwed amgylch goyl c'Uéir y kanóyllue' y gos-sodes y brenhin gónsli Ygkaer Wyragón. Ac òyno yd anodes trillu yn erbyn Kynry. Vn y Gaer Lleon ac ef ehun yn y blaen, arall y gastell Baldwin, ac yny blaen iarll Lincol, a Roser Mortymer. Y rei hynny adodes Gruffud ab Gwenvéyn â y goreskyn oe gyfoeth agollassei kynno hynny, gan attal yr brenhin Gedewein a Cheri a Gwerthrynion a Buellt. Ac òyno y goresgynnóad iarll Henford Vrecheinaó. Y trydyd liu a anuones y Gaer Vyrdin a Cheredigyaon, ac yn y blaen Paen ñab Padric Dysaòs.

MCCLXXVII. Y ulóydyn rac óyneb y kylchynaód iarll Lincol a Roser Mortymer gastell Dol Vortyn ac

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1 hagkladóyt, B. 2 odyno, B. 3 C.
festivities liberally. And of that Eleanor there was a daughter to Llywelyn, called Gwenllian; and Eleanor died in childbirth, and was buried in the chapter house of the barefooted friars, at Llanvaes in Mona. The said Gwenllian, after the death of her father, was taken as a prisoner to England, and before she was of age, she was made a nun against her consent. Emri was liberated from the king's prison, and he took a journey to the court of Rome.

1276. The ensuing year, the lord Llywelyn sent frequent messengers to the court of the king about forming a peace between them, but he did not succeed. And at length, about the feast of St. Candlemas, the king appointed a council at Worcester; and there he designed three armies against Wales; one for Caerleon, and himself to lead it; another for Castle Baldwin, led by the earl of Lincoln and Roger Mortimer. Gruffudd, son of Gwenwynwyn, had fixed upon them to reconquer his territory, which he had previously lost, by refusing Cydewain and Ceri and Gwerthrynion and Buellt to the king. And then the earl of Hereford got possession of Brecheiniog. The third army he sent to Caermarthen and Ceredigion, led by Pain, son of Patrick de Says.

1277. The ensuing year, the earl of Lincoln and Roger Mortimer besieged the castle of Dolvorwyn,

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a and the said b the time
c St. Bridget,
d which host subdued Powys for Gruffudd, son of Gwenwynwyn, and Cydewain and Ceri and Gwerthrynion and Buellt for Roger Mortimer.
ymPenn y pytheÖnos y kaâOssant ef o eisseu dyfJr. Yna y kyfmaâd Rys ab Maredud 1[ap Owain ap Gruffydd ap yr arglwydd Rys], a Rys Wyndaât 1[ap Rys ievangk ap Rys Mechell ap Rys Gryc ap yr arglwydd Rys] nei 1[ap ehwaer] y tywyssaè, a Phaen 2uab Padric 2Llywelyn y vraot a Howel, 2a Rys Gryc' aadaâssant 3y kyuoeth ac a aethant y Wyned at Lywelyn. Rys ab Maelg6n 1[ap yr arglwydd Rys] a aeth at Roser Mortymer ac arodes darestygedigaeth yr brenhin yn ilaâ Roser. Ac yn diwethaf oll o Deheubarth y kyfmaâd Gruffud a Chynan veibon Maredud ab Owein 1[ap Gruffydd ap yr arglwydd Rys a Llywelyn ab Owein y nei ar brenhin. Ac uelly y darestygoyt holl Deheubarth yr brenhin. Ac yna y darestygaâd Paen uab Padric yr brenhin tri chymât o Vch Aeron; 5Auhunyaâc a Meuenyd ar kymât Perued. Ac ydaeth Rys uab Maredud, a Rys Wyndaât, a deu uab Varedud ab Owein 1[ap Gruffydd ap yr arglwydd Rys 4o Geredigyawn] ylys y brenhin y hebr6g gOrogaeth a ll6 kywirdeb ilda. Ar brenhin acoedas gynyrt y g6rogaeth hyt y k6nslï nessaf gan ell6g adref Rys ab Maredud a Grufud ab Maredud ac attal y gyt ac ef Gynan ab Maredud 1[ap Owain] a Rys Wyndaât. Ac yna y 6dodes Paen Lywelyn ab Owein yn uab

\[a^7\] a Llywelyn brawd Rys Wyndawd a Howel ap Rys Gryc,
and at the end of a fortnight they obtained it, through want of water. Then Rhys, son of Maredudd, 1 son of Owain, son of Gruffudd, son of the lord Rhys,’ and Rhys Wyndod, 1 son of young Rhys, son of Rhys Mechell, son of Rhys the Hoarse, son of the lord Rhys,’ nephew, 1 sister’s son,’ to the prince, became reconciled to Pain, son of Patrick. a Llywelyn, his brother, and Howel, and Rhys the Hoarse,’ quitted their territory, and went to Gwynedd, to Llywelyn; Rhys, son of Maelgwn, 1 son of the lord Rhys,’ went to Roger Mortimer, and made submission to the king, by the hand of Roger. And last of all, from South Wales, Gruffudd, and Cynan, the sons of Maredudd, son of Owain, 1 son of Gruffudd, son of the lord Rhys,’ and Llywelyn, son of Owain, his nephew, became reconciled to the king. And thus all South Wales became subjected to the king. Then Pain, son of Patrick, subjugated to the king three comots of Upper Aeron— 5 Anhunog, and Mevenydd, and the middle comot. And Rhys, son of Maredudd, and Rhys Wyndod, and the two sons of Maredudd, son of Owain, 1 son of Gruffudd, son of the lord Rhys,’ 4 from Ceredigion,’ went to the court of the king, to offer their homage and oath of allegiance to him. But the king delayed accepting their homage until the next council; sending Rhys, son of Maredudd, and Gruffudd, son of Maredudd, home, and retaining with him Cynan, son of Maredudd, 1 son of Owain,’ and Rhys Wyndod. And then Pain placed Llywelyn, son of Owain, as a youth in guardianship,

Nauhvnacw, C.E. | 7 C.E.
rodes, B.
ygkadóryaeth o achâu diffrf oct. Gydy hynny yr 
othyuet dyd o oyl Ieuan y gónaeth Rys ab Mael-
gón ar pedwar barâm vry trogaeth yr brenhin yny 
kónsli Ygkaer Wyraguon. Y vilydyyn honno oyl 
Iago ebostol ydeuth Térmont braót y brenhin allu 
gantaö hyt yn Llan Badarn, a dechreu aedilat 
castell Aber Ystwyth aónaeth. Ac yna y deuth y 
brenhin aæ gedernit’ gantaö yr Beruedwlat, a chad-
arnhau blyys idaö a ınaeth yny Ffint o diruadr 
glodyeu yny chylch. Odyno y deoth hyt yn Rudlan 
ae chadarnhau hefyt o glodyeu yny chylch, a thrígyoö 
yno dalym o amser a onaeth. Y ulwydyn honno duö 
Sadorn wedy Aëst yd enkilyawd Rys ab Maelgón 1[ap 
yr arglwydd Rys] y (ynced at Lywelyn rac ofyn y 
dala or Sæson 2[a] oed yn Llan Badarn. Ac yna y 
goresgymnad y Sæson y holl gyfoeth. A chyt ac ef 
yd enkilyawd goyr Geneur yr Glyn oll y (ynced, ac 
adaö y tir ae hydeu oll yn diffeith. A nos wyl 
Vatheu yd aeth Étmont a Phaen y Loegyr, ac adaö 
Rosser Mulus yn gônstablyn yn Aber Ystwyth ac y 
tarchadö y òlat. A thrannoeth gydy goyr Seint Ynys 
yd ymchoelatö Rys (yndätt a Chynan ab Maredud o 
lys y brenhin 3y eu òlat. Y ulwydyn honno 4yn 
dechreu y kynhayafl ydanuones y brenhin rann uaö 
će lu y Von y losgi llawer or wlat òa dwyn llater 
ce hydeu. A 7[chalan gaiaf] gydy hynny y deuth 
Lywelyn at y brenhin y Rudlan, ae yd hedycawd

a³ æ a diruadr lu 

b8 kastell

1 oruc, B. 
2 E. 
3 yö, B. 
4 ygkych, B. 
5 B.
because of a deficiency of age. After that, on the octave of the feast of St. John, Rhys, son of Maelgwn, and the four above named barons, did homage to the king in the council at Worcester. The same year, the feast of St. James the Apostle, Edmund, the king's brother, came with an army to Llanbadarn; and began to build a castle at Aberystwyth. And then the king, having his force with him, came to the Midland District, and fortified a court at Flint, surrounded with vast dykes. From thence he proceeded to Rhuddlan, and this he also fortified, by surrounding it with dykes; and there he tarried some time. That year, the Saturday after August, Rhys, son of Maelgwn, son of the lord Rhys, retired to Gwynedd, to Llywelyn, for fear of being taken by the English who were at Llanbadarn; and thereupon the English took possession of his whole territory. And along with him the men of Genau y Glyn all retreated to Gwynedd, leaving the whole of their corn and land waste. On the eve of St. Mathew, Edmund and Pain went to England, and left Roger Myles to be constable at Aberystwyth, and to protect the country. The day after the feast of St. Ynys, Rhys Wyndod, and Cynan, son of Maredudd, returned from the court of the king to their own country. That year, in the beginning of harvest, the king sent a great part of his army into Mona, which burned much of the country, and took away much of the corn. And on the calends of winter after that, Llywelyn came to the king at Rhuddlan, and made his peace

\[\text{\textsuperscript{a}}\textsuperscript{3} \text{an immense army} \quad \text{\textsuperscript{b}}\textsuperscript{3} \text{castle}\]

\[\text{\textsuperscript{a}}\text{as y, B.} \quad \text{\textsuperscript{b}}\text{E.} \quad \text{\textsuperscript{c}}\text{C. E.} \quad \text{\textsuperscript{d}}\text{A A}\]
ac ef. Ac yna y geahodes y brenhin ef y Nadolic y Lundein, ac 'ynteu aaeth yno. Ac yno y rodes y wrogaeth yr brenhin. A ge'ddy y drigyaeth pyth-einon y Lundein yd ymchoesaf y Gymry. Ac yngylech gobyd Andras y golegynt Owein Goch ac Owein ab Gruffudd [ap Llywelyn ap Iorwerth a Gruffydd] ab Gwennogewn o garchar Llywelyn drwy orchymyn y brenhin. Ac yna y cauas Owein Goch y gan Llywelyn y vrat o gobyd nod gantref Llyyn.

**MCCCLXXVII.** Y ulydyn raed gyned gyl Etwart urenhin y rodes Etwart urenhin ac Elmwn y vrat Elianor y kefnither merch Simont Menford [kanis Elenor verch Ieven vrenin eood vam Simwnt Mwnffordd] y Llywelyn ar drws yr eglos vaed Ygkaer (gyragon, ac yno y priodes, ar nos honno y geneth-pywt y neithac. A thrannoeth yd ymchoesaf Llywelyn ac Elianor yn llacen y Gymry.

**MCCCLXXIX.** Y ulydyn raed gyned y peris Etwart vrenhin ffuruad moed newyd, a genethbur y dimeiot ar fyfylligot yn grynion. Ac uelly y coflaeth prophytyohaeth Vyrddin pan dywad. Ffuryf y gyfnwet ahollthir, ar hanner a vyd crin.

**MCCCLXXX.** Petwar ugeint mlyned adeucant amil oed oet Crist pann uu uaré Rickert o Gaer Riö escob Myny 4 'du' kalan Ebrill. Ac yny le ynteu ydurdwytyt Thomas Beg yn escob. Y ulydyn honno y bu uaré

\[3/4\] duw Llun nessaf kynn gwy1 Seint Ambros kalan Ebrill.

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1. et, B.  
2. E.
with him; and then the king invited him to come to London at Christmas, and he went there, and there he made his homage to the king. And after he had remained in London a fortnight, he returned to Wales. About the feast of St. Andrew, Owain the Red, and Owain, son of Gruffudd, son of Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, and Gruffudd, son of Gwynwynwyn were released from the prison of Llywelyn, by the command of the king. And then Owain the Red obtained from his brother Llywelyn the cantrev of Lleyn, with his full consent.

1278. The ensuing year, the feast of St. Edward the king, king Edward and Edmund his brother, bestowed their cousin Eleanor, daughter of Simon Montford, for Eleanor daughter of king John was the mother of Simon Montford, on Llywelyn, at the door of the great church in Worcester, and there were they married; and on that night the nuptials were solemnized. And the next day Llywelyn and Eleanor joyfully returned to Wales.

1279. The ensuing year, Edward ordered the coining of new money; and that the halfpennies and farthings should be made round. And thus was fulfilled the prophecy of Myrddin, when he says, "The symbol of the exchange shall be split, and the half shall be round."

1280. One thousand two hundred and eighty was the year of Christ, when Rickert, of Caer Rhiw, bishop of Menevia, died on the calends of April, and in his stead Thomas Beck was consecrated bishop.

\[\text{on the Monday next before the feast of St. Ambrose, the calends of April;}
\]

\[\text{C.}
\]
Phylip Goch y trydyd abat ardec o Ystrat Fflur. Ac yn oes hónnô y llosges y vanachlaes. Góedy hynny nos 6yl a Veir y kannôbyleu’ y cant escob Mynyô offeren yn Ystrat Fflur, a hónno vu yr offeren gyntaf a ganâd ynyr escobaot, a duô 6yl Dewi rac óyneb yd eisteddôd yny gadeir yn eglôys Vynyô.

MCCLXXXI. Y vloydyn rac óyneb y goresgynaod Dauyd ab Grufud gastell 1 Penhardlech 6yl Seint Benet abat, ac y lladaôd y kastellwyr oll eithyr Rosser Clifort argloyd y castell a Phaen 2 Gameis. Y rei hynny a delis ac agarcharaôd.

MCCLXXXII. Y vloydyn rac óyneb 6yl Ueir y gehyded y goresgynaod Gruffud ab Maredud 3 [ap Owein ap Gruffydd ap yr arglwydd Rys], a Rys ab Maelgôn 3 [Vychan ap Maelgwn ap yr arglwydd Rys] dref Aber Ystôyth arcastell, ac y llosgassant y dref ar castell, ac y distryôassant y gaer aoed ygkylch y castell ar dref drôy arbet y heneideu yr castellwyr, o achaôs dydyeu y diodenuaint aoedynt yn agos. Ar dyd hónnô y goresgynaod Rys ab Maelgôn gantref Penwedic, a Gruffud ab Maredud gymôt Meuenyd.

Benedicamus Domino. Deo gracia.

a’3 Sanffraid

1 Pennardd alawc, E. | 2 Degomeres, E.
That year died Philip the Red, the thirteenth abbot of Strata Florida; and after him Einon the Saxon became abbot, and in his lifetime the monastery was burned. After that, on the eve of the feast of Candlemas, the bishop of Menevia sang mass in Strata Florida; and that was the first mass that he sang in the diocese; and on the feast of St. David ensuing he sat in the chair in the church of Menevia.

1281. The ensuing year, David, son of Gruffudd, reduced the castle of Penharddlech, on the feast of St. Benet the abbot, and slew the whole of the garrison, except Roger Clifford, the lord of the castle, and Pain Gamage; those he took and imprisoned.

1282. The ensuing year, the feast of St. Mary of the equinox, Gruffudd, son of Maredudd, son of Owain, son of Gruffudd, son of the lord Rhys, and Rhys, son of Maelgwn the Little, son of Maelgwn, son of the lord Rhys, possessed themselves of the town and castle of Aberystwyth; and they burned the town and the castle, and destroyed the rampart that was round the castle and the town; sparing the lives of the garrison, because the days of the passion were near. And on that day, Rhys, son of Maelgwn, conquered the cantrev of Penwedig, and Gruffudd, son of Maredudd, the comot of Mevenydd.

Benedicamus Domino. Deo gratia.

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a 3 St. Bridget,

E.
GLOSSARY.
INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

This Glossary may be useful to such as are desirous of satisfying themselves as to the correctness of the translation. The leading words are written in the orthographical style of the present day, followed, however, where any difference exists, by that form which they in general respectively assumed during the middle ages. This form, together with the etymological analysis of the particular word explained, is enclosed within brackets. In old Welsh documents it is not generally an easy task to discover the radical form of words, not only because of the mutation to which initial consonants, under certain circumstances, are subject, as well as of the changes of cases and tenses, but more especially because of the way in which prepositions and other particles are prefixed to them. This last mode is peculiar to old writings, and it would require no inconsiderable time and practice to get familiar therewith, so as to be able to distinguish and separate the words. The rule for the formation of numbers and tenses was formerly much more capricious than that which prevails in our own times. On this point the Editor begs to refer the reader to Dosparth Edeyrn Davod Aur, or the Ancient Grammar of Wales, which was recently published under the auspices of the
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Welsh MSS. Society. As to mutable consonants, the subjoined table will show their modifications at one view.

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Though this table is strictly applicable only to the present style of writing, nevertheless, as far as the orthographical capabilities of the ancients went, the tendency of their mutations was invariably in the same direction.
GLOSSARY.

A.

A. And; with; who; which.
Abad (abat). An abbot.
Aber (ab-er). A confluence of water; a junction of rivers; the fall of a lesser river into a greater, or into the sea.
Abit (L. habitus). Habit; dress.
Absen (ab-sen). Absent.
Acc = A (the former being used before a vowel, the latter before a consonant). And.
Achaws (a-caws). Cause; because.
Achub (a-cub; L. occupo). To save; to defend; to seize upon; to intercept.
Achwys (a-caws). A cause, or reason.
Adeilaw (adeiliaO; ad-ail). To wattle; to build.
Aderfu (atueru; admer). To restore.
Adegas (atcas; ad-cas). Odious; hateful; unlucky.
Adegweiriaw (atgyoehrO; adcewair). To repair.
Adlosgedig (atloscedic; adlosg). re-scourched; burning again.
Adnabod (adnabot; ad-nabot). To know; to recognize.
Adnabodedig (atnabodiedic; adnabo-
d). Known; recognized.
Adnewyddu (atnobydu; adnew-
wydd). To renew.
Adnewyddus (atnobyduss; adnew-
wydd). Renewed.
Adoresgyn (atoescyn; atoreskyn;
ad-goresgyn). To reconquer; to repossess.
Adref (at-tref). Homewards; home; back again.
Addas (adas; a-das). Meet; suitable.
Addaw (adaO; a-daw). To promise; to engage.
Addef (adef; a-def). To acknowledge; to confess.
Addewid (edecid; addaw). A promise.
Addfed (aduedet; add-med). Ripe; mature.
Addfwyn (aducyn; add-mwyn). Meek; gentle; courteous.
Addfwnder (aducynder; add-
fr). Meekness; courtesy.
Addurn (adurn; add-gurn). Or-
ament.
Addurnaw (adurnaO; adurn; L.
adorno). To adorn; to ornament.
Addwynдра (adwyndra; addfwyn). Meekness; courtesy.
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ADDDYNWAIITH (addynytheid; addwyn-gwaith). Elegant workmanship.

AEL. A brow; a skirt, or border.

AELAWD (aelot; ael-awd); a limb.

AERFA (aerua; aer). A slaughter; place of slaughter.

AFLOWEN (an-llawen). Not merry; exceedingly.

AFLOYDDU (afloydu; afloydd). To disquiet; to disturb.

AFON (auon; aw-on). A river.

AFREOL (an-rheol). Irregularity; disorder; misrule.

AGATFYDD (agatuyd; ag-at-bydd). Peradventure.

AGAWR (egor; ag). To open; to expand; to unfold.

AGOS (a-caws). Near.

ANGEN (aghen; an-geni). Necessity; extreme unction.

ANGENRHAI (aghenrhai; angenrhai). Necessity.

ANGEU (ageu; ang). Liberation; death.

ANGHLOD (aglot; an-clod). Dispraise; dishonour.

ANGHRYNEDIG (angrynedig, anghryn). Intrepid.

ANGHRYNODER (agnosted; anghryn). Incompactness; diffuseness.

ANGHYFIAITH (aghyfieith; an-cyfiaith). Of different speech.

ANGHYFRAITH (agkyfreith; an-cyfraith). Lawlessness; lawless.

ANGHYTTUNDEB (agkyttundeb; an-cyttundeb). Disagreement.

ANGHYWEIFHAS (agkywifhas; an-cywaith). Untoward; uncivil.

ANGHYWIR (agkywir; an-cywir). Incorrect; unjust.

ANGHYWIRDEB (agkywirdeb; an-cywirdeb). Incorrectness; dishonesty.

AIL (eil). Second; like.

ALBRYSWR (arblastor; albryswr). A cross-bow-man.

ALLAN (all). Out; without.

ALLAWR (a-lawr). An altar.

ALTUDAW (altud). To banish; to alienate, or reduce to the state of a stranger.

ALLWEDD (allfed; all-gwedd). A key.

AM. Round; for.

AMDIDFYNN (amdiffyn; am-diffyn). Defence; protection.

AMDIDFYNYU (amdiffyny; amdiffyn). To defend; to protect.

AMDIDFYNYWR (amdiffynywr; amdiffyn-gwr). A defender; a protector.

AMDIRIEDUS (amdiredus; amdrid). Confiding; trusting.

AMGEN (can). Otherwise; on the contrary; different; also; but.

AMGYFCH (am-cyfch). Around; about.

AMIERAWDR (amherawdyr; L. imperator). Emperor.

AMIERODRAETH. Empire.

AMHERODITES (amherotres). Empress.

AMLDER (amylde; aml). Frequency; multitude.

AMMIHARCH (amarch; an-parc). Disrespect; disgrace; reproach.

AMMINIAWG (amhiniag; ammin). Abutting upon; conjoining; bordering.
AMMOD (amat; an-bod). A covenant, or contract.
AMMODI (ammod). To covenant.
AMRAFAEL (amrafael; ymrafael; amry-mal). Several.
AMRFAL (amryfael; amrwy-mal). Divers; sundry.
AMRYSON (am-rhy-son). Contention; to contend.
AMSER (am-ser). A revolution of the stars; time; season.
AMWS (am-ws). A stallion; a steed.
ANAFRWTDD (anafroyd; anaf-rhywd). Indecency.
ANAFUS (annafus; annaf). Maimed; mangled; hurt.
ANAMLDER (anamylder; anam). Paucity; fewness.
ANEIRIF (aneiryf; ajineuryf; an-eirif). Innumerable; numberless.
ANESMWYTHAW (anesmwyth). To become uneasy; to disturb.
ANFEIDRAWL (anUeidrawl; an-meidrawl). Immense; infinite.
ANFODD (anuod; an-bodd). Against one's will.
ANFOLIANNUS (anuolyanus; anfoli-ant). Void of praise; ignominious.
ANFON (anuon; an-mon). To send.
ANNOGEDIG (anniodefedic; an-niodeuedic; annioddef). Insufferable.
ANNOT (anoc; an-dog; Gr., dvayw). To incite; to provoke; to exhort.
ANNHEBYGEDIG (anhbygedic; an-hebyg). Unlike; dissimilar.
ANNHRUGARAWG (anrugarae; an-trugarawg). Unmerciful.
ANNIODDEFDIG (anniodefedic; an-niodueedic; annioddef). Insufferable.
ANNOSPARTHUS (annosparth). Unruly; void of system.
ANNWYD (anwyd; an-nwyd). A cold; a chillness.
ANNYLAEDUS (annyled). Undue.
ANNYNAWL (andynol; an-dynawl). Inhuman; unnatural.
ANREITHIAW (anreitha6; anob-aith). To despair.
ANRHYDEDDUS (enrydedus; anrhyd-edd). Honourable.
GLOSSARY.

ANRHYFEDD (enryfed; an-rhyfedd). Without wonder; wonderful.

ANSAWDD (ansaod; an-sawdd). State; quality; condition.

ANSODDI (ansodi; ansawdd). To place; to establish.

ANSYNWYRAWL = ANSYNWYRUS (ansynwyr). Indiscreet; unreasonable.

ANUNDEB (annundeb; an-undeb). Disunion; disagreement.

ANWIREDD (ensired; an-gwiredd). Falsehood; iniquity.

ANWYL (an-gwyl). Dear.

APOSTOL (ebostol; L. apostolus). An apostle.

APOSTOLAWL (ebostolawl; apostol). Apostolic.

AR. On; upon.

A'R (ar; a yr). And the; with the.

ARAF (a-rhaf). Slow; soft; still.

ARAFHAU (araf-hau). To make slow; to assuage.

ARALL (ar-all). Another; other; not the same; different.

ARAWS (aros; ar-aws). To stay; to wait.

ARBED (ar-ped). To spare; to save.

ARBENIG (arbenniec; arben). Principal; special.

ARCHDIACON (archdiagon; arch-diason). Archdeacon.

ARCHESGOB (archescob; archescop; arch-esgob). Archbishop; prime.

ARCHESGOBAWD (archescoba6d; arch-escobawd). Archbishopric.

ARCHOFFEIRIAD (arch-offeiriad). High priest.

ARDDERCHAWG (arderchawe; ardderch). Excellent; exalted; illustrious.

ARDYMHER (ardymer; ar-ymher). Temperature.

ARF (aryf). A weapon; a tool.

ARFAETH (araeth; ar-maeth). A design; a purpose.

ARFAETHU (araethu; arfaeth). To design, or purpose.

ARFAWG (arfaGc, arua6c; arf). Armed.

ARFEIDDIAW (aruieidaO; arfaidd). To adventure; to dare.

ARFER (aruier; ar-mer). Use; custom.

ARFEREDIG (aruiveredic; arfer). Customed; usual.

ARFERU (aruerau; arfer). To use; to habituate.

ARFOLL (aruoll; ar-moll). Entertainment; a reception; a welcome; a contract.

ARFOLL (aruoll; arfoll). To entertain hospitably; to welcome; to make a contract.

ARFOLLWR (aruollwr; arfoll-gwr). A confederate, or one who unites himself to another.

ARFORDIR (aruordir; arfor-tir). Maritime land.

ARFFED (ar-ffed). The lap.

ARGLWYDD (arglOyd; ar-clwyd). Lord, governor; master.

ARGLWYDDES (arglOydes; arglwydd). Lady.

ARGLWYDDIAETH (arglGydyaeth; arglwydd). Lordship, dominion.

ARGYWEDDU (argyOedu; argywedd). To oppress; to hurt.

ARIANT (aryant). Silver.
ARNADUNT (ar-nadunt). On, or upon them.
ARNAF, ARNO, ARNTNT (arn). Upon me, him, them.
ARUTHDER (aruthr). Amazement; terror.
ARUTHR (aruthr; ar-uthr). Marvelous; prodigious; dire.
ARWAIN (arwein; ar-gwain). To lead; to conduct; to bear.
ARWEDDU (arwedu; arweddd). To bear; to lead.
ARWYDD (arwyd; ar-gwydd). Sign; ensign.
AWLANT (arylant; arwl). Funeral solemnities; a funeral.
ASTUDRWYDD (astudryd; astud- rhwydd). Studiousness; diligence.
AT. To.
ATTADUNT (at-at-hwynt). To them.
ATTAL (ad-dal). To stop; to restrain; to retain.
ATTAW (at-o) To him.
ATTEN (at-ebu). To answer.
ATTUNT (at-hwynt). To them.
ATHRAW (athro; ad-traw). Teacher; master.
ATHU (ath). To go.
AUR (eurr). Gold.
AWTERDAWD (auctoritas). Authority.
AWEL (aw-el). A gale; a current of air.
AWR. An hour.
AWST (L. Augustus). August.
AWYR (aw-yt; Gr. ayro, L. aer). Air; sky.

B.
BAEDD (baed; oedd). A boar.
BAELI. Bailiff.
BALCH (bal). Prominent; superb; proud.
BALCHDER (balch). Pride; pomp.
BARDD (bard; bar). A bard.
BARN (bar). Judgment; sentence.
BARNU (barn). To judge; to adjudicate.
BARNWRIAETH (barnoryaeth; barnrwt). Judgment.
BARON (baron; bar). A baron.
BASTARDD (bastard; bas-tardd). A bastard.
BEDD (bed; edd). A grave, or sepulchre.
BEIDDIAW (beida6; baid). To dare; to adventure.
BEILI (baeli; bal; L. ballium). An outlet; a mound; a bailey.
BENDIGAID (L. benedictus). Blessed.
BICRA (bickre; bicro). To skirmish; to bicker.
BILEINLLU (bilain-llu). A villain host.
BLAXEN (bal). A point; the extremity; the top; the foremost part; priority.
BLIF (bal-if). A warlike engine to throw stones, or other things; a catapult.
BLIN (bal). Troublesome; weary, tired.
BLINAW (blin). To trouble; to weary; to become fatigued.
BLODAU (blodeu; blawd). Flowers; blossoms.
GLOSSARY

BLWNG (blwg; bal-wng). A frown; frowning; angry; obdurate.

BLWYDDYN (bloydyn; blwydd). A year.

BLYNEDD (blyned; llynedd). = Blwyddyn.

BOCSACHU (boesach). To puff out the cheeks; to boast; to envy.

BOD (bot). Existence; residence; to be; to exist.

BODDI (bodi; bawdd). To drown; to immerse.

BONEDD (boned; bon). Stock; pedigree; nobleness of birth.

BONEDDIG (bonedic; bonedd). Having a stem, or origin; genteel; noble.

BRAD (brat; bar). Treachery; perfidy; treason.

BRADYCHU (bradwch). To betray; to deceive.

BRAICH (breich; bar; L. brachium). An arm.

BRAIDD (breid; bar). Near; scarcely.

BRAINT (breint; brai). Privilege; prerogative. In the Welsh Laws it is the rank, or condition of an individual; so peers were denominated unfrained, of one dignity.

BRAS (bar). Fat; thick; large.

BRATH (bar-ath). A bite; a stab.

BRATHEDIG (brathedie; brath). Bitten; stung; stabbed.

BRATHU (brath). To bite; to sting; to stab.

BRAWD (brat; rhawd). A brother; a friar.

BRENNHIN (braint). A king.

BRENNHINAWL (brenhin). Royal; kingly.

BRENNINES (brenhin). A queen.

BRENNHINIAETH (brenhinyaeth; brenhin). A kingdom.

BRIWAW (briw). To bruise; to hurt.

BRON (bar). A breast. Ger bron, rhag bron; in presence.

BRYD (brut; bar). A chronicle; also a prophecy. The word may have a reference to Prydain, Brut, or Brutus, from whose era the Britons formerly computed dates. "A hynny a elwir Amser Brut;" that is called the chronology of Brut. MS.

BRYWYDR (brwyd). A battle.

BRY (bar). High; above.

BRYCH (brwch). Brindled; freckled.

BRYD (bryt; rhyd). Mind; thought; purpose; resolution.

BRYN (rhyn). A hill.

Brys (rhys). Haste; quick, hasty.

BRYSLAW (brys). To make haste; to hasten; to shoot with a crossbow.

BRYTANAWL (Prydain). British.

BU. A being; a cow.

BUCHEDD (buced; buch). Life; manner of living; condition of life.

BUCHEDDOCAU (buckedockau; bucked). To lead a life.

BUDDUGawl (budugawl; buddug). Victorious.

BUDDUGOLIAETH (budugolyaeth; buddugawl). Victory.

BUGAIL (bugeil; bu-cail). A herdsman; a shepherd.
GLOSSARY.

**BWA (bw).** A bow; an arch.

**BROWTH (begôth ; bw-gwth).** A threat; to threaten.

**BWLCH (bwli).** A breach; a gap; a defile; a notch.

**BWRDAIS (bôrdeis ; bwr-tais).** A burgess; a freeman; a citizen.

**BWRGAIS (bôrgeis ; bwr-cais) = Bwrdais.**

**BWRW (bwr).** To cast; to thrust; to suppose.

**BWYD (bOyt, byw).** Meat; food.

**BWTTTA (bwyd).** To eat.

**BTCHAN (bach).** Little, small.

**BYD (byt ; bod).** A world.

**BYDAWL (byd).** Worldly; secular.

**BYDDIN (bydin ; bydd).** A square; a party for an ambuscade, or secret enterprise; now a band, or troop, drawn up in array; an army.

**BTS (ys).** A finger.

**BYW (yw^).** To live; alive.

**BYWYD (byOyt; byw).** Life, existence; animation.

**CABIDYLDY (kabidyldy; L. capitulum).** A chapter-house.

**Cad (cat).** A battle.

**CADAIR (kadair ; cad-gair).** A chair; a seat of authority.

**CADARN (kadarn; cad-arn).** Strong; compact.

**CADARNHAU (kadarnhau ; cadarn).** To strengthen; to fortify, to confirm.

**CADERNID (kedernyt ; cadarn).** Strength.

**CADW (kadô ; cad).** To keep; to guard.

**CADWRAETH (kadôryaeth ; cadw).** Keeping; guardianship.

**CAEL (kael ; cae).** To have; to obtain; to find.

**CAER (kaer ; cae).** A wall or mound for defence; a fortress; a city.

**CAETH (kaeth ; cae).** Bondman; a captive; bound, captive.

**CAETHIWAW (keithiôdo ; caeth).** To enslave; to lead into captivity.

**CAETHIWED (keithiôet ; caethiw).** Bondage; captivity.

**CAFFAEL (kaffel)=Cael.**

**CAILL (keill; cai).** A testicle.

**CAINC (keig ; cang).** A branch.

**CALAN (kalan; L. calendae).** Calends; the first of each month.

**CALON (kalon ; cal).** The heart; the middle; the womb.

**CALDER (kaller ; call).** Prudence; circumspection.

**CAM (kam).** Crooked; wrong; injury.

**CAMLYRYS (kamlyryus; camlwrw).** Incurring a penalty.

**CAMPUSS (kampus ; camp).** Excellent.

**CAMWEDDAWG (kamCedaOc ; camwedd).** Iniquitous.

**CAN (kan).** For; since.

**CANIATTAU (kanatau ; caniad).** To permit; to consent; to concede.

**CANMAWL (kamâl; can-mawl).** Commendation; recommendation; to commend; to praise.

**CANMOLEDIG (kamâlodic ; can-mawl).** Commended; praised; praiseworthy.

**CANMWYAf (kamôyaf ; can= mwyaf).** For the most part.
GLOSSARY.

CAND (kanaol; cant-ol). Middle.

CANDWR (kanhonor; canon-gwr).
A canon.

CANT. A circle; a hundred.

CANTREF (kantref; cant-tref). A canton, or hundred. "The number of acres in a cantrev is twenty-five thousand six hundred, not more, not less." — Welsh Laws.

CANTWR (kantor; can-gwr). A singer.

CAWYWLL (kanhoyll; can-gwyll). A candle. Gwyl Fair y Canwyllau; the Feast of St. Mary of the Candles, Candlemas, Feb. 2.

CANTS (kanys; can-ys). For, because; since.

CAPAN (kappan; cap). A cap. Capan cor; a canonical cap.

CARGER (karchar; kar). A prison.

CARGERWR (karcharw; car=gwr). A prisoner.

CARD (kardo; car). Charity; alms.

CARDINAL (kardinal; L. cardinalis). A cardinal; an ecclesiastical prince in the Roman church.

CAREDIG (karedic; car). Beloved; kind.

CAREDIGDWRDYDD (karedigdrydd; car-edig.) Kindness.

CAREGOL (karegyll; car). A sacred vessel.

CARENYDD (karennyd; carant). Friendship; alliance of kindred.

CARES (kares; car). Kinswoman.

CARIAD (karyat; car). Attachment; love; charity.

CARIADWRAIG (karafoereic; cariad-gwraig). A love-wife; a concubine.

CARREG (karrec; car). A stone.

CARU (karu; car). To love.

CARW (karw; car). A stag.

CAS (kas). Hatred; hateful.

CASAWL (kassawl; cas). Hateful.

CASTELL (kastell; ceu-asdell; L. castellum). A castle.

CASTELLWR (kastellwr; castell-gwr). A castellan.

CASTEL (kathyl; ca-tyl). A song or hymn; melody.

CAWWAD (kawad; caw). A shower.

CEFNYDD (kefnyn; caf). The back; a ridge; the upper side.

CEFNDERW (kefnenderw; cefn-derw). A cousin.

CEIDWAD (keithat; cadh). Keeper; guardian.

CEIDWADAETH (keithataeth; ceid-wad). Keeping; guardianship.

CEINIAWG (keinaug; cant). A penny; ring money.

CEISIAW (keissa6; cais). To seek.

CELANEDD (kelaned; eilan). A heap of dead carcases; a carnage.

CELFYDDYDD (keluhydydd; celyfyyd). Art.

CELWYDD (keloyd; cel-gwydd). Falsehood.

CENAD (kenad; kennat; can). A mission; a messenger; an ambassador.

CENADU (kanhadu; canad). To permit; to bear tidings.

CENADWR (kenadwri; canad). Embassy; mission.
CENAU (kenau; can). A cub or whelp.
CENEDL (kenedyl; can). A kindred; clan or tribe; a nation.
CENHEDLAETH (kedelaeth; cenedl). Race; generation.
CENLUSG (kenllusg; canllug). Hail.
CENRAINT (keraint; car). Kindred; relatives.
CERDD (kerd; cer). A song.
CERDDAWR (kerdor; cerdd). A songster; a minstrel.
CERDDCED (kerdet; cerdd). To walk; to go.
CEUGANT (keugant; cau-cant). An enclosing circle; vacuity; infinity; a term used by the Bards to denote the vast expanse where God alone exists; certain.
Ci (ki). A dog.
Cig (kic). Flesh.
CILIAW (kilyaO; cil). To retreat; retire; to withdraw; to go away.
CINIAW (kinyaO; cin). A meal; a dinner.
CINIAWA (kinyaOa; ciniaw). To dine.
CIWDODWB (kiOtaOtOr; ciwdawd-gwr). A citizen; a member of society.
CIWED (kiOaOt; ciw). A multitude, or rabble.
CLADDTJ (kladu; cladd). To bury.
CLAUAE (klaear; clau). Luke-warm; temperate; gentle; mild.
CLAWDD (claOd; cy-llawdd). A dyke; an embankment.
CLEDDYF (kledyf; cledd). A sword.
CLEFYCHU (kleuychu; clafwch). To fall sick.
CLEFYD (klefyt; claf). Sickness; disease.
CLO (klo). A lock.
CLOD (klot). Praise; commendation.
CLODFORUS (klotuorus; clodfawr). Commendable; praiseworthy.
CLYBOD (klybot; cly-bod). To hear.
CLYWAED (klyt); clyw). To hear.
CNOTAU (knotau; cnawd). To be accustomed, or used.
CODDI (kodi; cawdd). To straiten; to vex.
CODDIANT (kodyant; cawdd). Straitness; vexation.
COED (coet). Wood.
COEG (coec; co-oeg). Empty; vain; saucy.
COELBREN (koelbren; coel-pren). A piece of wood used in balloting, on which was cut the name of the candidate; a lot.
COETTIR (koetir; coed-tir). Woodland.
COFADWY (couadGy; cof). Memorable.
COFEINT (koueint; L. conventus). A convent; a religious assembly.
COFFHAU (koffhau; cof). To remind; to remember.
COLOFN (kolouyn; colof; L. columna). A column, or pillar.
COLS (kols; L. decollatio). A beheading. Gwyl Ieuau y Cols; the Feast of the beheading of St. John, August 29.
COLLED (kollet; koll). A loss.
COLLI (koll). To lose.
COR (kor). A choir.
CORFF (koff; L. corpus). A body.
GLOSSARY.

CORON (cor). A crown.
CORONI (koroni; coron). To crown.
CORWYNT (corbynt; cor-gwynt). A whirlwind.
CRAFF (kraff; craf). Fast; keen.
CRAIG (kreic; crai). A rock.
CRAIR (kreir; era). A relic.
CREAWDWR (kreawdwr; creawd=gwr). Creator.
CRED (kret; ere). Belief; credence.
CREDTJ (kredu; cred). To believe; to trust.
CREFYDD (krefydd; cref). Religion.
CREFYDDUS (kreuydus; crefydd). Religious.
CREU (kreu; ere). To create; to make.
CREULAWX (kreula6n; crau-llawn). Cruel.
CREULOJSTDER (kreulonder; creu-lawn). Cruelty.
CRIBDDEILIAW (cribdeilaO; crib-ddail). To extort.
CRIST (Gr. XPIZTOS). Christ.
CRISTIOXOGAETH (kristionogaeth; kristion). Christianity.
CROES (kroes; cro). A cross; adversity; contrary.
CROGAWG (kroesawg; croes). Crusader.
CROGI (krogi; crog). To hang.
CROGLITH (krogliith; crog-llith). The service of the cross.
CROGWYDD (crogydd; crog-gwydd). Gallows.
CWN (kwn). Round, circular.

CRYNO (kryno; crwn). Compact; compendious; neat; well-set.
CRYNU (kryn). To quake; to tremble.
CRYTHWR (krythor; crwth-gwr). One who plays on a crwth; a crowder; a violinist.
CUDDIAW (kudya6; cudd). To hide or conceal.
CUDDIEDIG (kudiedyd; cudd). Hidden, concealed; secret.
CWB (kwyb; cwb). A whole; entire, all.
CWBHAU (kupr); cwbl). To fulfill; to finish.
CWMWD (kymot; cwm). A subdivision of a cantrev or hundred; a comot; a wapentake. “Twelve “ “ manors and two hamlets there “ are in a comot.”—Welsh Laws.
CWN(YD (kondit; cwn; L. conductus). Conduct.
CWNSLI (konsli; L. consilium). Council.
CWWSTABL (konstabl; L. constabularius). A constable.
CWSS (kws). Sleep.
CWYMP (kwymp; cy-gwymp). A fall.
CWYMPYR (kwympyr; cywmp-gwr). Feller; overthrower.
CWYN (kwyw; cwn). To complain.
CWYNFAN (kwywfan); cwyn-ban). A lamentation.
CWYNFANUS (kwywfanus; cwynfa). Complaining; wailing.
CYCHWYN (kychryn; cy-cwyn). To start; to commence a journey.
CYD (kyt). Joint; while; forasmuch.
GLOSSARY.

CYDARFOLL (kytaraulli; cyd-arfoli). To confederate.
CYDARFOLLWR (kytaraullor; cyd-arfolwr). A confederate.
CYDIAW (kytyaw; cyd). To join; to copulate.
CYDSYNIAW (kytsyniyaw; cyd-syn-yaw). To consent.
CYDSYNIEDIGAETH (kytsyniedigaeth; cydsynied). Concurrence, or mutual accordance.
CYDMDAITH (kedymdeith; cyd-ymdaith). A companion, or fellow traveller.
CYFADNAB (kyfadnab; cyd-adnab). Acquaintance.
CYFAGOS (cyuagos; cyd-agos). Near; adjoining.
CYFAILL, CYFAILLT (kyueill; kyueillt; cyd-aill, aillt). A friend.
CYFAN (kyuam; cyfa). Whole, entire, complete.
CYFANNED (kyuanned; cyfauennd). Habitation, abode.
CYFANNEDDU (kyuannedu; cyflanned). To inhabit.
CYFARFOD (kyuarfod; cyd-arf). To meet.
CYFARSANGEGEDIG (kyuarsagedig; cyfarsang). Mutually trodden, oppressed.
CYFARSANGEGDAETH (kyuarsagedigaeth; cyd-arsang). A mutually treading; a being oppressed or subdued.
CYFARSANGU (kyuarsangu; cyd-arsang). To mutually tread; to oppress.

conferred on a public occasion; honorary reward; a present.
CYFEILLACH (kyueillach; cyfaill). Friendship; fellowship.
CYFEILLES (kyueilles; cyfaill). A female friend.
CYFER (kyuer; cyd-ar). An opposite situation.
CYFERRYN (kyuerbyn; cyd-erbyn). Opposite.
CYFERRYNU (kyuerbynu; cyd-erbyn). To oppose.

CYFLAWN (kyfyaOn; cyd-iawn). Just.

CYFWI (kyfwid; cyd-wid). Place; convenience; opportunity.

CYFNESAFIAD (kyfnessafiad; cyfnesaf). The next of kin; a near relation.

CYFNESAFRHYDD (kyfnessafrydyd; cyfnesaf). Nearness.

CYFNEDD (kyuanned; cyd-annd). Habitation, abode.

CYFLE (kyfle; cyd-yle). Place; convenience; opportunity.

CYFLE (kyfle; cyd-yle). Place; convenience; opportunity.

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CYFLE (kyfle; cyd-yle). Place; convenience; opportunity.

CYFLE (kyfle; cyd-yle). Place; convenience; opportunity.
GLOSSARY.

Cyoethawg (kyuoethawc ; cyf-oeth). Mighty; rich.
Cyoethhogi (kyuoethhogi ; cyfoeth-awg). To enrich; to grow rich.
Cycraith (kyureith ; cyd-raith). Law.
Cycfran (kyuran ; cyd-rhan). A portion.
Cycrithiawl (kyureithiafd ; cyf-raith). Legitimate.
Cycfrwng (kyfrOg ; cyd-rhwng). An interval; between.
Cycfrwy (kyfryO ; cyd-rhyw). Similar; such.
CycfucaW (kyfuchaO; cyfuwch). To level.
Cycfun (kyun ; cyd-un). United, accordant.
Cycfunaw (kyuuna6 ; cyfun). To unite, to join.
Cycfundeb (kyundeb ; cyd-undeb). Unity; confederacy.
Cycfynng (kyuyg; cyfwng). Narrow, straight.
Cycfellyb (kyffellyb; cyfal). Like, or similar.
Cycfes (kycyes ; L. confessio). A confession.
Cycfreedin (kyffredin ; cyd-rhed). Universal, common. Ycycfreedin; the commonalty.
Cycfredinaw (kyffredinaw ; cyffredin). To make common; to have intercourse.
Cycfreodig (kyffroedic ; cyffro). Moved, roused.
Cycfrroi (kyffroi ; cyffraw). To agitate, to move or stir.
Cycfrrowr (kyffrowr ; cyffro). Agitator.

Cglyu (kigleu ; cy-cly). To hear.
Cynghor (kyghor; cyd-cor). Counsel, advice.
Cynghorfynnus (kygoruyynnas; cynghorfynt). Malicious; envious.
Cynghorfynnt (kyghoruynt; cyng-hor-myn). Malice; envy.
Cynghorfynu (kyghorvynnu ; cynghor-myru). To bear malice; to envy.
Cynghorwr (kyghorur ; cynghor- grw). Counsellor.
Cyngraig (kygreig ; cy-craig). A covenant or agreement by oath; a treaty; a truce; an alliance.
Cynheudddig (kyhoedd) (cynthiaedic ; cyhoedd). Public; open.
Cynheuddi (kyhoedi; cyhoedd). To publish; to proclaim.
Cynhuddaw (kuhudaO; cy-hudd). To accuse; to impeach.
Cynhuddwr (kyhudur ; cyhudd). Accuser.
Cynhhwrd (kyhord ; kehord ; cyhwrdd). To come in contact, to meet.
Cylch (kyelah ; cyyl). A circle; a circuit; a course or turn; about; concerning. Cylch o gylich; round about.
Cylchynu (kyelahynu ; cyelah). To surround.
Cylus (kylus ; cwll). Culpable; blameworthy.
Cylllel (kylllel ; cwll). A knife.
Cyllid (kyllit ; cwll). A contribution of provision; income, rent, or tax.
Cymdeithas (ketymdeithas ; cydymdaith). Society.
Glossary.

Cymedrawl (kymhedraGl; cymedr). Moderate.

Cymedroddwr (kymedrodOr; cymedr-rhodd-gwr). A moderator, an arbitrator.

Cymhell (kymell; cyd-pell). To compel.

Cymhorthaw (kymhorthaGl; cymhorth). To support.

Cymhorthiad (kymhorthat; cyd-porth). A succouring; assistance; assistant.

Cymhorthwr (kymhorthbr; cymhorth-gwr). An assistant.

Cymmaint (kymeint; cyd-maint). So much; so many.

Cymmeredig (kymeredie; cymmer). Accepted.

Cymmodi (kymodi; cymmod). To reconcile.

Cymmodrodd (kymmodrodi; cymmod-rhoddi). To reconcile.

Cymmodroddwr (kymmodrodOr; cymmod-rhod-gwr). A reconciler, or mediator.

Cymmun (kymmun; cyd-un). Communion.

Cymwnasgar (kym8ynasgar; cymwynas-car). Good natured; courteous.

Cymnu (kymnu; cymyn). To commend; to bequeath.

Cyn (kyn). Before; as.

Cyndrychafl (kedychafl; cyn-drych). Present, face to face.

Cynhal (kynhal; kynnal; cyd-dal). To sustain; to support; to maintain.

Cynhaledigaeth (kanhaledigaeth; cynhal). Maintenance; preservation.

Cynhaaf (kynhayaf; kynhaeaf; cyn-gauaf). Autumn; harvest.

Cynhwrp (kynwrp; kynwyrp; cy-twrf). Commotion; tumult; trouble.

Cynhyrfas (kynhyruus; cynhwrf). Provocation; agitated.

Cyniffer (kennyfer; cyd-nifer). Of even number; so many, or as many.

Cynn (kynnil; cyn-dil). Skillful; frugal.

Cynnorthwy (kanorthbwy; cynnorth). Succour; help; support.

Cynnrychafl (kyndrychafl; cyn-rych). Present.

Cynnrychholder (kendrychholder; cynnrych). Presence.

Cynnull (kynhull; cyd-dull). To collect, to gather.

Cynnullleidfa (kynnullleitua; cynnull). An assembly; a congregation.

Cynnyg (kynig; cyn-dyg). To offer; to tender, propose, or make an overture; to attempt.

Cynstaf (kynsaf; kynst). First.

Cyrch (kyrch; cwr). A centre; tendency towards a centre; an inroad or invasion; an onset.

Cyrchfael (kyrchfael; cyrch). Ascension.

Cyrchu (kyrchu; cyrch). To approach; to resort to; to assault.

Cysgu (kysgu; cwsg). To sleep.

Cyssefin (kysseuin; cysaf). Primary; first, or primitive.

Cyssegredig (kyssegredic; cysseg). Consecrated.
GLOSSARY.

CYSSEGREDIGAETH (kyssegredig-aeth; cysegr). Consecration; a consecrated state.

CYSSEGRI (kyssegri; cysegr). To consecrate.

CYSSTYLLTIEDIG (kysylltiedic; cy-swllt). Conjoined.

CYSTUDDIAW (kystuddiaöl; cystudd). To afflict; to distress.

CYYTIRAWG (kytira6c; cyd-tir). A partner that hath a share of land in common with another; a borderer, one that dwelieth hard by, a near neighbour.

CYYTUNAW (kyttunael; cyttun). To coincide; to agree; to assent to; to become pacified.

CYYTTJNDEB (kyttunjdeb; cyd-un-deb). Unity; confederacy.

CYYTHRAUL (kythreul; cyd-traul). The devil.

CYYWAIR (kyGeir; cy-gwair). Orderly.

CYYWEIRDEB (kyOeirdeb; cywair). Correctness; completeness; good order.

CYYWEIRIAW (kyOeiraO; cywair). To put in order; to correct; to equip; to prepare.

CYYWEIWR (kyOeirwr; cywair). One who puts in order; an arranger.

CYYWEITHAS (kyGeithas; cywaith). Society, fellowship, or alliance; commerce or dealing; courteous.

CYYWIR (ky6ir; cy-gwir). Sincere; true; faithful.

CYYWIRAW (ky6iraöl; cy-gwir). To perfect; to fulfil a promise or trust; to be sincere.

CYYWIRDEB (ky6irdc; cywir). Perfection; sincerity; uprightness.

CYYWEINWEITH (ky6reinweith; cy-wrain-gwaith). Curious workmanship.

CHWAER. Sister.

CHWANGU (chwaneg). To increase; to add.

CHWANNAWG (ch6annaöl; chwan). Desirous, ambitious, covetous.

CHWANT (chwan). Desire, longing, appetite, lust.

CHWAREL (chwar). A dart or javelin.

CHWECH (6hech). Six.

CHWECHANT (6hechant; chwecheant). Six hundred.

CHWECHED (6hechet; chwech). Sixth.

CHWEDL (choedyl; chwed). A saying; a fable; a tale or story; report.

CHWEFRAWR (choefrawr; chwef). February.

CHWEGRWN (choegr6n; chwegr). A father-in-law.

CHWEMIL (6hemil; chwech-mil). Six thousand.

CHWERW (chwar). Bitter; sharp, or severe.

CHWERWDOST (choerw-tost). Exceedingly severe.

CHWI. You.

CHWYDDDEG (choydedic; chwydd). Swollen; pompous.

DA. A produce; a good; wealth, goods, or chattels; good.

DADLAMU (datlamu; dad-llamu). To rebound.
GLOSSARY.

DADLEU (dadl). A debate; a pleading; to argue; to plead.

DADLEUWR (dadleu-gwr). An advocate; a pleader.

DAEAR (dayar; daiar; dai-ar). Earth.

DAGR (dag). A tear.

DANGAWS (daghos; dan-caws). To give proximity; to show; to explain.

DAIONI (dayoni; da). Goodness.

DAL (dy-al). To hold; to detain; to catch.

DALL (all). Blind.

DALLU (dall). To blind; to become blind.

DAMUNAW (dam-unaw). To wish; to desire; to ask.

DAMWEINIAW (damwain). To happen.

DANFON (danuon; dy-anfon). To send; to convey.

DANT (dan). A tooth; a tusk.

DAROD (dar-ot; dar-bod). To cease; to conclude.

DARogan (dar-gogan). A foreboding; to predict; to forebode.

DAROSTWNG (darestwg; dar-gostwng). To subdue; to subjugate; to bring under.

DAROSTYNGEDIG (darestygedic; darostwng). Subject.

DAROSTYNGEDIGAETH (darestygedigaeth; darostwng). Subjection.

DARPARU (darpar). To prepare; to provide.

DAU (deu). Two.


DAWN (daw). A gift; virtue; grace.

DEALL (dyali; de-gall). To understand.

DECEM. Ten. Decem novennalis is a revolution of nineteen years, at the end of which time the various aspects of the moon are, within an hour, the same as they were on the same days of the month nineteen years before. This cycle was adopted on the 16th of July, B.C. 433.

DECHREU (dechro). A beginning; to begin.

DEDWYDD (detOyd; dad-gwydd). Recovery of intelligence; bliss; happy.

DEFAWD (deuabt; def). Usage; manner; custom, or established rule.

DEFNYDD (deuynyd; defn). Matter, or substance of which anything is made; material; element.

DEG (dec). Ten.

DEGFED (decuet; deg). Tenth.

DEGWR (deg-gwr). Ten men.

DEHEU (de-heu). The right; the south; because that quarter of the world is on the right hand to those that look towards the east, as the Bards used to do in their circles.

DEHEUBARTH (deheu-parth). The southern part; South Wales.

DEHEUBARTHWR (deheu-parth-gwr). A South Walian.

DEISFYU (deisyuu; deisyf). To request; to beseech; to desire.

DELW (del). An image; a form.

DEOL (dehol; de-ol). Exile; to separate; to banish.

DETHOL (dy-ethol). To select; to choose; to elect.
DETHOLEDIG (dethol). Select; chosen.
DEUDEG (deudec; dau-deg). Twelve.
DEUDEGFED (deudecuet; deuddeg). Twelfth.
DEUFSIS (deuvis; dau-mis). Two months.
DEUGAIN (deugein; deugeint; dau-ugain). Forty.
DEUGEINFED (deugeinuet; deugain). Fortieth.
DEWIS (dew). A choice; to choose.
DEWR (dew). Valiant, brave.
DEWREDD (destred; dewr). Valour.
DIAL (dy-al). Vengeance; punishment; revenge; to punish; to revenge.
DIANC (diag; di-anc). To escape; to avoid; to deliver; to be delivered; to retreat.
DIANNOD (diannot; di-annod). Without suspension or delay.
DIAREB (di-areb). What is incontrovertible; a proverb; unanswerable.
DIAREBUS (diaryf; di-arf). Weaponless; unarmed.
DIARREREDIG (diarueredic; diarfer). Unhabituated.
DIARGRYNEDIG (diargrynedic; diargryn). Intrepid; unfermented.
DIARYBOD (diarybod; di-arwybod). Unknowing; unknown.
DIASGELLU (diasgell). To divest of a wing or wings.

Diawd (diaot; dy-iawd). Drink; beverage.
DIBOBLI (dibobl). To depopulate.
DICHAWN (dig). To be able; to effectuate.
DIDDIWCH (didanoch; diddan). Consolation.
DIELIG (dieulig; diafl). Devilish; diabolical.
DIELTHIR (dieithyr; di-eithr). Without exception; strange.
DIELW (di-clw). Worthless; vile.
DIELWI (dielw). To contemn; to despise.
DIENG (diennie; dien). Deadly.
DIENYDDIAW (dihenydydd; dienydd). To disanimate; to execute.
DIERGYNEDIG (diergynedig; diergryn). Intrepid; undaunted.
DIFFA (diu; dif). To consume; to destroy; to devour; to waste.
DIFFESUR (diuessur; di-mesur). Immense; without measure.
DIFFESURED (diuessured; difesur). Immenseness.
DIFFESUREDIG (diuessuredig; difesur). Unmeasured; immense.
DIFFFAITH (di-ffaith). Wilderness; wild.
DIFFFEITHIAW (diffaith). To devastate; to lay waste.
DIFFFEITHWCH (diffaith). Wilderness.
DIFFYG (diffye; diff; L. defectus). A defect; a want; an eclipse.
DIFFYGIAW (diffygysod; diffyg). To fail; to be wearied.
DIGAWN (dig). Enough; sufficient.
DIGRIF (crif). Amusing; merry.
DIGRIFWCH (digrif). Amusement; mirth.
DIGRYNEDIG (digrynedic; digryn). Intrepid, undaunted.
DIGWYDDAW (dygwyddaw; digwydd). To fall; to befal, to happen.
DIGYFOETHI (digyfoeth). To spoil of wealth.
DIGYFRAW (digyffro; di-cyffraw). Undisturbed, composed.
DIHUNAW (dyhunaw; dihun). To wake; to awake.
DILEG (dileg; di-leeg). Not weak, un feeble.
DILEU (dile). To divest of place; to abolish; to exterminate.
DILLAD (dillat; dill). Apparel or clothes.
DIM. Nothing; anything.
DIMAI (dimei; dim). A halfpenny.
DINAS (din-as). A fortress; a fortified town; a city.
DIOED (dioed; di-oed). Without delay.
DIOFN (diofn; diofn). Fearless.
DIOGEL (di-gogel). Unexposed; secure.
DIOLRYDD (diolrhudd; diogel). Security; safe conduct.
DIOLWR (diogel-gwr). A securer; a protector.
DIRAID (direit; di-rhaid). Useless.
DIRAN (di-rhan). Portionless.
DIRFAWR (diruaOr; dir-mawr). Very large, vast.
DIRGEL (dir-gel). Secret.
DIRGELEDIG (dirgeledig; dirgel). Concealed.
DIRYBUDD (dirybud; di-rhybydd). Without warning; sudden.

DISGYBL (L. discipulus). A disciple.
DISGYNU (diskynn; digyn). To descend; to dismount.
DISTRYW (dy-strwy). Destruction.
DISTRYWEDIGAETH (distryw). Destruction.
DISTRYWLAW (distryw). To destroy.
DISTYD (disisyet; di-sylid). Void of stay; sudden.
DIWARE (ditaraot; diw-arnod). A day.
DIWEDD (diwed; digwed). Completion; end.
DODI (dawd). To put; to appoint; to give.
DODREEN (dotrefn; dy-godrefn). Furniture.
DOETH (dy-oeth). Wise; prudent; eloquent.
DOETHINEB (doeth). Wisdom.
DOFHAU (dof). To tame.
DOFIAWDR (dofiau; dof). Tamer.
DOL (dy-ol). A dale; a mead.
DOLUR (dy-golur). Anguish, pain; sorrow.
DOLUIAW (doluryaO; dolur). To ache; to be in pain; to cause anguish or pain.
DOS; v. imper. Go thou.
DOSBARTHU (dosbarthu; dosbarth). To distribute; to distinguish; to analyse.
DRINGAW (dringaw, dring). To climb.
DROG (droc; dy-rhwc). Evil; bad.
DRWS (dy-rhws). A passage; a doorway; a door.
DRYCH (dry). Aspect, form.
DRYGDRUM (drygdrum; drwg-trum). Bad ridge, or surge.
DRYGWEITHRED (drygeithret; drwg-gweithred). Evil deed.
GLOSSARY.

DRYGYSPYDOL (drycyspytol; drwg-yspyyd). Evil-spirited.

DYRLL (dyrryll). A piece; a fragment, a part.

Du. Black; dark.

DUAW (du). To blacken; to darken; to become black; to become dark.

DURFING (duruig; durf). Close; hard; austere.

Duw (dy-yw). God.

DUWIES (duyoes; duw). A goddess.

DUWIOLDER (duiwolder; duwiol). Godliness.

DWFR (dwfyr; dwf). Water.

DWRN (dy-gwrn). A fist.

DWY (dy-wy). Two.

DWYFAAVL (dwyf). Divine, godly.

DWYFRON (dwyuron; dwy-bron). The breast. Cledr y ddwyfron; the chest.

DWYN (dy-gwyn). To bring; to take away; to steal.

DYFODEDIGAETH (dyuotedigaeth; dyfodedig). Arrival.

DYFODIAD (dyuodyat; dyfod). A coming; arrival; advent.

DYFYSIAW (dyfrysyaO; dyfrys). To hasten.

DYFU (dywn; dwf). To glide, or to move forward; to come.

DYFYNU (dyfyn). To draw to; to cite.

DYFFYFHYN (dwfr-hynt). A vale through which a river flows.

DYGYNNULLAW (dygynnull). To assemble; to collect.

DYLYED (dylyet; dyly). Duty; debt; claim.

DYLYEDAWG (dylyedaOc; dylyed). Entitled to property; noble; a proprietor.

DYLYEDUS (dylyed). Due; obligatory.

DYLYU (dyl). To be bound in duty; to owe.

DYN (dy-yn). A person; a human being, a man or woman.

DYNESAU (denessu; dy-nesau). To approach, to draw near.

DYODYDED (diodydef; dy-goddef). To suffer, to endure, to allow.

DYODYDEFANT (diodyeufant; dyodafonef). Suffering, passion.

DYOLWCH (diolch; dy-golwch). Gratitude.

DYRCHAFPAEL (dyrchauel; dyrchaf). To elevate; to ascend.

DYRCHAFU (derchafu; dyrchaf). To raise; to ascend.

DYRHAID (dyrneit; dyrn). A handful.

DYSG (dyse, dy-ysg). Learning.
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DYSGEDIGAETH (dysgedig). Learning.
DYSGU (dysg). To learn; to teach.
DYSGWYL (disgwyll; dys-gwyl). To look for, to expect, to wait for.
DYSCHU (disychu; dysych). To dry; to become dry.
DYUNAW (dunnaw; dyun). To agree; to unite.
DYGAPALU (dywapalul). To become furious.
DYWEDAID (dywedaidd; dywed). Said.
DYWEDYD (dywedid; dywedi). To speak, to say.

E.
EBARGOFI (ebargof). To forget.
EBRILL (eb-rhill; L Aprilis). April.
EBRWYDD (ebrawd; eb-rhydd). Quick; hasty; soon.
ECHTYWYNWR (ech-twyynwr). An illustrator.
ECHYWD (echwyd; ech-owydd). The evening.
ECHWYN (echwyn). What is taken or given for use; a loan.
ECHWYNAW (echwynaw). To borrow; to lend.
EDIPARHAU (ediparhaud; edifar). To repent.
EDIPARWCH (ediparwich; edifar). Penitence.
EDRHYCH (e-drych). To look; to see.
EDRHYCHDIGAETH (edrhythdig). The act or state of looking; appearance; sight.
Ef. Him.

Efengylwr (enezylyfr; efengyl-gwrr). Evangelist.
EGLUR (eg-llur). Clear; plain; visible.
EGLWYS (glwys; L ecclesia). A church.
EGLWYSAWL (eglwyss). Ecclesiastical; belonging to the church.
EGLWYSWR (eglwyss-gwr). A churchman; an ecclesiastic; a clergyman.
EHELAETH (helaeth). Extensive; large; abundant.
EIDDW (eiddd; aiddd). One's own; possession; chattel.
EILDYDD (eildyd; ail-dydd). The second day.
EILWAAI (eildeith; ail-gwaith). Twice.
EIRA (air). Snow.
EIRIAWL (eiriol; eiriol; air-iawl). To entreat; to intercede; to persuade.
EISEYWDD (eiswydd; eisiw). Want; indigent.
EISIEU (es). Want.
EISIWEIDIG (eisuiwedig; eisiwed). Needy; indigent; poor.
EISOES (es-oes). Nevertheless; however; moreover; likewise; already.
EISTEDD (eisted; eiste). To sit. Eistedd wrth; to sit down by; to besiege.
EISTEDDFA (eisteddua; eistedd-ma). A sitting place; a seat; a station.
EITHR (eithyr; aith). Except; besides; but.
ELW (el). Property; profit, gain.
EMELLDIGEDIG (emelldigetic; melledig). Accursed.
ENAID (eneit; en-aid). A soul; life.

ENCILIAW (enkilyaw; encil). To retreat; to retire; to withdraw.

ENNILL (en-nill). Gain; profit; to gain.

ENNUN (ennyn). To kindle; to inflame; to be inflamed.

ENW (enw). A name.

ENWAEG (enwsæ; enw). Having a name; renowned.

ENWI (enw). To name.

EOYN (ehofyn; e-oyn). Fearless; bold; daring; confident.

ERAILL (ereill; arall). Others.

ERBYN (pyn). Against; opposite; to receive.

ERBYNIAED (erbynycit; erbyn). To receive.

ERCHI (arch). To ask; to demand.

ERFYNIED (erfonneid; erfyn). To request; to entreat.

ERGRYNEDIG (ergrynedig; ergryn). Made to tremble; trembling.

ERGRYNU (ergryn). To tremble; to fear.

ERIOED (eiryoet; er-oed). From the beginning; ever; never. It is used always of the time past.

ERLID (erlit; eryl). To pursue; to prosecute; to persecute; to chase.

ERLYNIAWDWR (erlynyaodwr; erlyn). One who pursues; a persecutor; a prosecutor.

ERMIG (ernyg; er-mig). An instrument.

ERW (ar-w). An acre; a measure applied exclusively to arable lands; it appears to have contained about 4,320 yards.

ESGAI (eskair; esg). A shank; a leg; a limb.

ESGEB (escob; L. episcopus). A bishop.

ESGEBAWD (escobaod; esgob). A bishopric; a diocese.

ESGYN (eskyn; es-cyn; L. ascend). To ascend; to mount; to rise.

ESTRAWN (es-trawn). One of a separate community; a stranger; a foreigner.

ESTYN (es-tyyn). To extend; to reach; to hold out.

ETIFEDD (etien; e-tifedd). A birth; an infant; an heir.

ETWA (ed-gwa). Yet; still; again.

ETHAWL (ethol; e-tawl). To elect; to choose; to select.

ETHOLEDIG (ethawl). Elect; chosen.

ETHOLEDIGAETH (etholedig). Election.

EU. Their; them.

EWCH; imperative mood, second person plural of MYNED. Go ye.

EWYLLYS (ewyll). Will; inclination; desire.

EWYTHR (ewythyr; e-gwythr). An uncle.

FF. FFO. A flight, or retreat; to flee. FFOADUR = FFOAWDR (ffoadyr; foad). A fugitive. FFOEIDIG (ffoedie; ffoi). Fled. FF01 (ffo). To flee. FFORDD (fford; ffor). A passage; a road, a way.
GLOSSARY.

FFOS (ffy-os). A fosse, a ditch.
FFRWYTH (ffrwy ; L. fructus). Fruit.
FFRWYTHAW (ffrwyth). To fructify; to bear fruit.
FFURF (ffuryf ; flur ; L. forma). Form; manner.
FFURFIAW (ffurfa6 ; flurf). To form, to shape.
FFUSTIAW (ffustaO ; ffust). To thresh, to beat.
FFYDDLAWN (fFydlon ; ffydd-lawn). Faithful.
FFYDDLONDER (ffydlonder ; ffydd-lawn). Fidelity.
FFYSG (ffysc). A quick course; impetuosity; sudden; quick; impetuous.

G.
GADAEL (gad). To part from, to leave; to forsake.
GADAW (gad). To leave.
GAIR (geir ; ga-ir). A word.
GAL (ga-al). An enemy.
GALW (gal). To call; to invoke; to name.
GALLEL (gall). To be able; to be possible.
GALLU (gall). Power; to be able.
GALLUS (gallu). Able; powerful.
GAN (can). With; by; because; since.
GARW (gar). Rough; severe.
GARWDOST (garw-tost). Sharply severe.
GAUAF (gau-af). Winter.
GAWR (awr). A shout; a tumult; a conflict.
GEFYR (geuyn ; gaf). A fetter, a gyve; a shackle.
GEFYNU (geuynu ; gefyn). To fetter, to shackle.
GELYN (gal). A foe, or enemy.
GEM (em; L. gemma). A gem, a jewel.
GENI (gan). To be born.
GER (cer). By, or at; near to.
GEUDY (gau-ty). A privy.
GILYDD (cil). Mutual selves; one another, each other.
GLAN (llan). The brink, side, or bank of a river, or any water.
GLEINDID (gleindit ; glan). Purity, holiness.
GLEW (llew). A hero; brave, valiant; sharp, acute.
GLEWDER (glew). Bravery; sharpness.
GLO. Coal.
GLYN (llyn). A deep vale through which a river runs; a glen.
GNOTAEDIG (gnotaedic ; gnawd). Accustomed, usual.
GOBAITH (gobeith ; go-paith). Hope; a common, or an open wild.
GOBEITHIAW (gobeithaO ; gobaith). To hope.
GOCHEL (go-cel). To avoid; to beware.
GODDEF (godef ; go-def). To bear; to suffer.
GODRIG (gotric ; go-trig). A delay.
GOFALUS (goualus ; gofal). Careful; solicitous; anxious.
GOFWYAW (gofwy). To visit.
GOFYN (go-myn). To ask, to inquire.
GOGELU (gogelu ; gogel). To eschew; to shelter; to protect.
GOGLEDD (gogled ; go-cledd). The
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Glossary</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>north</strong>, which is to the left (cledd) of a person looking eastward.</td>
<td>Gormod (gorm). Excess; too much.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gogonedds (gogonedus; gogonedd). Glorious; illustrious.</td>
<td>Gorphowsaw (gorffowsaO; gorphows) = Gorphowys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gohir (go-hir). A delay.</td>
<td>Gornymu (gorcerymu; gorthwm.) To oppress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golas (go-glas). Of a faint blue, bluish.</td>
<td>Goru (gor). To cause; to accomplish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golud (golot; go-llud). Wealth, or riches.</td>
<td>Gorwag (goruaC; gor-gwag). Supremely empty; vain; pompous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gollwng (gellOg; go-llwng). To loosen; to dismiss; to absolve.</td>
<td>Gosawd (gosot, gosabot; go-sawd). A statute, or ordinance; to place; to appoint; to set upon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gommedd (gomed; gom-medd). To refuse; to deny.</td>
<td>Gosodedig (gosodedic; gosawd). Placed; appointed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gorchpygu (gorchfyg). To overcome, to conquer.</td>
<td>Gosodedigaeth (gosodedig). A position; an ordinance; a constitution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gorchymyn (gor-cymyn). A command; to command.</td>
<td>Gostwng (gestOg; gos-twng). To lower; to humble; to descend; to become low.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordderch (gorderch; gordd-erch). A paramour; a concubine.</td>
<td>Grad (grad; L. gradus). A step; a degree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gorderchu (gorderchu; gordd-erch). To woo; to play the wanton.</td>
<td>Gre (rhe). A flock; a herd; a stud, which consisted of fifty mares and a stallion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goresgyn (goreskyn; gor-esgyn). To super-ascend; to come upon; to take possession; to subdue.</td>
<td>Grwndwal (grwnd-gwal; S. groundwall). A foundation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goreu (gor). Best.</td>
<td>Grwndwalu (grwndwal). To found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gorfwod (gorroot; gor-bod). To get superior; to cause submission; to overcome.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GLOSSARY.

Grymhau (grym). To avail; to be powerful; to strengthen.

Grymus (grym). Powerful; energetic.

Grymusder (grymuster; grymus). Strength; mightiness.

GWADU (gwad). To deny.

GWADD (gwa; gwa). A mole.

GWAED (gwaed; gwa-ed). Blood.

GWAEDAWL (gwaed). Bloody.

GWAERED (gwaeret; gwaer). The bottom of a descent, or declivity.

GWAEW (gwae; gwae). Pang, agony; a lance, or spear.

GWAG (gwa; gwa; L. vacuum). Empty.

GWAHANREDWL (gwahanred). Distinctive; particular.

GWAHARDD (gwaahard; gwa-hardd). To forbid; to prohibit.

GWAHARDDEDIG (gwaaharedig; gwaahard). Forbidden.

GWAHAWDD (gwaahawdd). To invite.

GWAIT (gwaith). Action; work; course, turn, or time.

GWAILT (gwall). The hair of the head.

GWAN (gwa). Weak; faint; poor.

GWANWYN (gwan-gwyn). Spring.

GWAR (gwa-ar). Placid; gentle; mild, or tame.

GWARADWYDDUS (gwaradwyddus; gwaradwydd). Scandalous; disgraceful.

GWARCADDW (gwar-cadw). To keep; to ward; to look after.

GWARCIAE (gwar-cae). A siege; a hemming in; to hem in; to besiege; to pound.

GWARCHAEDIG (gwarchaedic; war-chae). Hemmed in; confined; besieged.

GWARCHEIDWAD (gwarcheithad; gwarchedw). A guardian.

GWARTHEG (gwarthec; gwarth). A medium of exchange; cattle.

GWAS (gwa-as). What is of a smooth or even quality; a youth; a servant.

GWASANAETH (gwasan). Service.

GWASANAETHU (gwasanaeth). To serve.

GWASANAETHWR (gwasanaeth-gwr). A server; a minister.

GWASGARU (gwasgar). To scatter; to disperse.

GWASTAD (gwa-stat; gwaist). A plain; even; level, continued; constant.

GWASTADTIR (gwa-statir; gwa-stad-tir). Level ground; plain.

GWEDE (gweydi; gwey). After, later than.

GWEDEI (gweydi; gwedd). A prayer, a supplication.

GWEDEIACW (gweidac; gwedd). To pray, to supplicate.

GWEEDDU (gweedu; gwedd). To render orderly; to submit; to yoke; to wed; to become orderly; to befit.

GWEGIS (gwe-cil). The hinder part of the head; the bottom of the back part of the skull.

GWEITHIAW (gweitha; gwaith). To work; to labour.
GLOSSARY.

GWEITIIRED (gweithret; gwraith). An act.

GWELED (gwelet; gwel). To see, to behold.

GWELEDIAD (gwelediad; gweled). A seeing; vision, sight.

GWEWYR (gwew). What is pungent; what causeth pain; a spear.

GWS (gwer; L. versus). A lesson; a verse.

GWR (gw-wr; L. vir). A being endowed with power, will, or liberty; a man; a husband.

GWRDA (gwr-da). A man of quality; a gentleman.

GWRRAWL (gwr). Manly; valiant.

GWRTHALLT (gwrth-gallt). A cliff running contrary to another.

GWRTHLADD (gwrthladd). To oppose; to prevent; to drive off.

GWRTHOD (gwrthod). To refuse; to object.

GWRTHWYNEB (gwrth-wyneb). A contrary face; opposition; contrary; adverse.

GWIBIAW (gwib). To wander; to hover.

GWIL (gwl; gw-in; L. vinum). Wine.

GWIR (gw-ir; L. verum). Truth; true.

GWIRIONEDD (gwyonedd; gwirian). Verity, truth.

GWISG (gwisc; gw-isg). A garment.

GWISGATU (gwledwch). To exercise dominion; to reign.

GWLEDYCHU (gwledwech). To exercise dominion; to reign.

GWLED (gweled). To see, to behold.

GWEL (gwe-ell), Better.

GWENER (gwen). Venus.

Dydd Gwener; dies Veneris, Friday.

GWENIAITH (gweniath). Flattery.

GWENWYNAW (gwenwyn). To poison; to fret; to feel envious.

GWENWYNIG (gwenwynig). Poisonous.

GWERT (gwir). Value, worth; price; sale.

GWERTFAWB (gwrthfaeth; gwrr=mawr). Precious; valuable.

GWERTHU (gwerth). To sell; to traffic.

GWERTHYR (gwerth). What is pungent; what causeth pain; a spear.

GWR (gw-wr; L. vir). A being endowed with power, will, or liberty; a man; a husband.

GWRHAI (gwr-ha). A woman; a wife.

GWRHD (gwrhdd). A reward.

GWRHAI (gwr-ha). A reward.

GWRAIG (gwr). What is pungent; what causeth pain; a spear.

GWRTH (gwir). Value, worth; price; sale.

GWRET (gwir). Value, worth; price; sale.

GWRETFACH (gwrthfach). Precious; valuable.

GWRETHA (gwrtha). A woman; a wife.

GWRETHHAI (gwrthha). A reward.

GWRETHHAI (gwrthha). A reward.

GWRETHLADD (gwrthladd). To oppose; to prevent; to drive off.

GWRETHOD (gwrthod). To refuse; to object.

GWRETHWYNEB (gwrthwyneb). A contrary face; opposition; contrary; adverse. 
GLOSSARY.

GWORTHWYNEBEDD (gworthônebed; gworthwynêb). Contrariety; opposition.
GWORTHWYNEBU (gwirthwynêb). To confront; to oppose.
GWORTHWYNEBWWR (gwirthwynêb=gwr). An adversary.
GWYBOD (gôybôt; gwydd-bod). Knowledge; to know.
GWYDD (gwyd; gwy-yydd). Trees; shrubs; wood; presence.
GWYDDFA (gôyda; gwydd-ma). A place of presence; an eminence where Bardic meetings were held; an artificial mound, or tumulus, which served to teach the people from, and also as a sepulchre.
GWYL (gwel; L. vigil). A feast; or festival.
GWYLEFA (gôyl-ma). A watching place; a watch.
GWYN (gwy). White; fair; blessed.
GWYNEB (gwyn-eb). A face, aspect, or countenance.
GWYNT (gwyn; L.ventus). Wind.
GWYSTL (gôystyl; gwyst). A pledge; surety; hostage.
GYD (mutate of CYD). To drive; to enforce; to send.

H.

HAEDDU (haedu; haedd). To deserve.
HAEI (hy-âel). Generous, liberal.
HAELIONI (haelyoni; haelion). Generosity, liberality.
HAF (ha). What spreads out; summer.
HAFOD (hafot; haf-bod). A summer dwelling; a dairy.
HAICH (hayach; hai). An instant; instantly; almost.
HAIRN (hayarn; hai-arn). Iron.
HAINT (heint; hain). A disease, sickness; pestilence.
HANNER (han-der). A half; a moiety; half.
HANU (han). To proceed from, to emanate.
HAUL (heul; ha-ul). The sun.
HAWDD (haôd; hy-awdd). Feasible, easy.
HEB (hy-eb). Without.
HEBOG (hebauc; heb). A hawk.
HEBRWNG (hebrOg; heb-rhwng). To go with; to conduct; to accompany; to send onward.
HEDDWCH (hêdôch; hedd). Peace.
HEDDYCHAWL (hedychaOl; hedd-wch). Peaceable.
HEDDYCHU (hedychu; heddwch). To make peace; to pacify.
HEDDYCHWR (hedychwr; heddwch=gwr). A peacemaker, a pacifier.
HEDDYW (hedyô; hedd). To day.
HEFYD (heuyt; haf). Also, likewise.
HELA (hel). To gather; to hunt.
HELAETH (hel). Extensive, abundant.
HELAETHRWYDD (helaethrôyd; hel-aeth). Extensiveness, abundance.
HELFA (helua; hel). A collected heap; a hunt.
HEN (hy-en; L. senex.) Age; aged, old.
HENAFGWR (henaf-gwr). The eldest man, the chief man; an elder.
HENAFIAD (henafyats; henaf). Ancestor; elder.
HENAIN (henain). Old age.
HENDAD (hendat; hen-tad). A grandfather.
HEOL (he-ol). A course; a street; a road.
HERWTDD (herwOyd; ber-gwydd). Because, for, with respect to; according to; by, with.
Hi. She.
HINDDA (hinda; hin-da). Fair or calm weather.
HINON (hin). Serene weather, a clear atmosphere; the weather, the atmosphere.
HIR (hy-ir). Long; prolix; dilatory.
HIRMAWR (hir-mawr). Long and great.
HOEDL (hoedel; hoed). Life, the duration of life.
HOLL (oll). All, the whole of.
HOLTLI (holtl). To split.
HON (hy-on). This, fem.
HONOFE, HONOT, HONAW, HONEI (honI), HONOM, HONOCH, HONYNT; following the preposition O. of. Me, thec, him, her, us, you, them.
HONNO (fem. of HWNW). That one.
HUAWDR (huodr, huawdry; huwawdr). A guide; affable; eloquent.
HUN (hy-un). Self, the same person, HURIAW (huryaw; hur). To hire; to take hire.
HWN (hy-wn). This one, mas.
HWNW (hwn). That one.
HWY (hy; hy-wy). They; them.
HWYL (hywy). A course; order; progress; a sail.
HWYLIAW (hwylyaw; hwyl). To direct; to progress; to sail.
HWYNT (hwynt) = Hyw.
HWYNTAU (hwynteu; hwynt). They likewise; them also.
HWYRHAU (hwyR). To become late; to delay.
HYD (hyt; hy-yd). Length; as far as; until.
HYDER (hy). Confidence; trust.
HYFRWYDD (hyurwydd; hyf-rhydd). Unimpeded.
HYFRYD (hyfryt; hy-bryd). Having the mind at liberty; happy; cheerful; delightful.
HYFRYDIAU (hyfryaO; hyfryd). To delight; to cheer.
HYSAR (hysgar; hy-car). Amiable; lovely; pleasing.
HYN. This.
HYNAF (hyn). Ancestor; an elder, a senator.
HYNAWS (hy-naws). Good natured; kind; gentle.
HYNAWSDER (hynawster; hynaws). Good nature; gentleness.
HYNNY (hyn). That.
HYNT (hwnyt). A way; a career; a journey.
HYOLDER (huolder; hyawl). Boldness; bravery.
HYRHYDD (hyfrwydd; hy-rhydd) = Hyfrwydd.
Glossary

I.

I. I.
I. To.
LACH (ia-ach). Sane, sound, healthy; unhurt.
IAR (i-ar). From off; off the top; off.
IAREL (iar). An earl; a noble.
Iawn (awn). Right; satisfaction; just, very.
Iddaw, Iddi, Iddynt (idaG, idi, idynt). To him, her, them.
IECHTD (iechyt; iach). Soundness; health.
IEUANGC (ieuanc; iau-anc). Young.
IEUENCTID (ieuegtit; ieuangc). Youth.
INSEL (inseil; in-sel). A mark, a seal.
IRAD (irat; ir). Pungency; affliction; pungent, grievous, terrible.
Is. Lower; below; inferior to.
IWRCH (wrch). A roebuck.

L.

LEGAT (L. legatus). A legate; a cardinal or bishop, whom the pope sends as his ambassador to sovereign princes.

LL.

LLADD (lad; lly-ad). To cut; to slay.
LLADDEA (ladua; lladd). Slaughter.

LLAETH (lly-aeth; L. lac.) Milk.
LLAFASU (lauassu; llafas). To venture, to dare.
LLAFUR (lauur; llaf; L. labor). Labour; husbandry.
LLAFURIAW (lauuryaB; llafur). To labour.
LLAFURUS (lauurus; llafur). Labourious.
LLALL (lly-all). The other.
LLAN (lly-an). An inclosure; a village; a church.
LLANW (llan). Fulness; the flowing in of the tide; the tide.
LLAWEN (lly-gwen). Merry, joyful.
LLAWENHAU (llawen). To gladden; to rejoice.
LLAWENYDD (llyenyd; llawen). Joy; mirth; pleasure.
LLAWER (lly-gwer). Many; a diversity.
LLAWN (lly-awn). Full; complete.
LLAWR (lly-awr). A floor, the ground, the earth.
LLE. A place; where; stead.
LLECHU (llech). To lurk.
LLEDFARW (lletuarf; lled-marw). Half dead, partly dead.
LLEDRAD (lledrat; lled-rhad). Stealth, or theft.
LEF (lly-ef). A voice, a cry.
LEFAIN (lefein; llef). A loud cry; to cry aloud; to weep.
LEHAW (lle). To make a place; to place.
LEIDRYN (lleidr). A petty thief.
LENWI (llanw). To fill; to become full; to flow, as the tide.
GLOSSARY.

LLESG (llese; lly-esg). Feeble, faint.
LLETTYAW = LLETTYU (llety). To lodge.
LLEUAD (lleuath; lleu). The moon.
LLEUFER (lleuuer; lleu-mer). Splendour.
LLEW (lly-ew). A lion.
LLAWS (lli-aws). A multitude.
LLID (llicer; lly-id). Wrath; anger; inflammation.
LLIDIAW (llidyaO; Hid). To raise anger, to inflame; to be angry, to be enraged; to be inflamed.
LLIDIAWG (Ilidya6c; Hid). Wrathful, angry; inflamed.
LLIFAW (lliuaO; llif). To flow.
LLIFDDWFR (llifdOr; llif-gwr). A stream of water, a torrent.
LLIFEIRIANT (llifeireint; llifer). A torrent; an inundation.
LLIN (lly-in). A line, a lineage.
LLITHRAW (llithr). To glide away; to slip.
LLITHREDEG (llithredic; llithred). Slippery; gliding.
LLIW (lli). Colour; form.
LLONG (llog; llwng). A ship.
LLONGWR (llong6r; llong-gwr). A ship-man; a sailor.
LLONYDD (llonyd; llawn). Tranquil, calm.
LLOS GEDIGAETH (llosgedig). A burning, conflagration.
LLOS GFA (llosgua; llosg). A burnt or burning place.
LLOS G (llosg). To burn; to be burning.
LLU. A throng; an army; a host.

LLUcheden (lluchaden; lluched). A flash of lightning; a fit of fever.
LLUDW (llud). Ashes.
LLUN (llun-). The moon. Dydd Llun; dies Lune, Monday.
LLUosogrwdd (lluosogrovd; lluosawg). Multitude.
LLURyGAWG (llurugaO; lluryg). Wearing a coat of mail, mailed.
LLUSGAW (llusg). To drag, to pull.
LLW. An oath.
LLLynogaWl (llwynog). Like a fox, foxy.
L LWyr (llwyr). Quite, complete. Yn llwy; utterly.
LLLydAN (llty-tan). Broad, wide.
LLLypasu (llyuasa; lllyfas). To dare, or to attempt.
LLLyrU (llyu; llyf). To lick with the tongue.
LLLygAD (llygat; llwg). The eye.
LLLyrU (llwgr). To corrupt, to pollute, to spoil.
LLLynogou (llygku; llwngo). To swallow.
LLLynges (llyges; llong). A fleet, a navy.
LLLyngheswr (llygheser; llynesgwr). A navigator, a sailor.
LLLymA (llyma). Lo here, behold.
LLLys (llys). A court; a palace.
LLLythyr (llyth-yr; L. litera). A letter.
LLLwyiaW (llymbO; llwy). To guide; to rule, to govern.
LLLwyiaWdr (llymbOwdr; llwyiawd). A director; a ruler.
LLLywodraeth (llyawadr). Government.
GLOSSARY.

M.

MAB (ma-ab). A boy; a son.
MABAWL (mab). Like a child; filial.
MACH (ma-ach). A bail, a surety.
MADDAU (madeu; madda). To dismiss; to forgive.
MADDUANT (madeuanta; maddau). Forgiveness.
MAES (ma-es). A plain, a field.
MAESDIR (maestir). Champaign land.
MAETH (my-aeth). Cherishment; fostorage. Mab maeth; foster son.
MAGNEL (maen). A warlike engine, a battering ram.
MAGU (mag). To rear; to breed.
MAI (ma; L. Maius). May.
MAIN (mein; my-ain). Slender, thin.
MAINT (meint; main). Magnitude; quantity.
MAL (my-al). Like; as.
MAM (ma-am). A mother.
MAN (my-an). A place, a spot.
MARCH (my-arch). A horse.
MARCHAWG (marchawg; march). A horseman, a knight.
MARCHAWGLU (marchawglu; marchawglu). A mounted host; cavalry.
MARSWR (mars-swr). Marcher.
MARW (mar). A dead one; dead; to die.
MARWOL (marw). Deadly; mortal.
MARWOLAETH (marwolaeth). Death; mortality.

MAWR (my-awr). Great, large; greatly.
MAWRFRYD (my-awrfrydig; mawrfrwydd). Magnanimous.
 MAWRFRYDUS (my-awrfrydus; mawrfryd). Magnanimity.
MAWRFRYDUS (my-awrfrydus; mawrfryd). Magnanimity.
MAWRIAUS (my-awrfrwydd). Magnanimous.
MAWRRIAUS (my-awrfrwydd). Magnanimity.
MAWRWERTHIAWG (my-awrfrwydd). Of great value.
MEBYD (mebyd; mab). Childhood.
MEDI (med). A reaping; September.
MEDR (medyr; med). Skill; capability.
MEDRU (medyr). To be able; to accomplish; to take aim; to hit.
MEDIANNUS (medyannus; meddiant). Possessive.
MEDDIANT (mediant; medd). Possession; authority.
MEDBWIT (meddywt; meddwy). To get drunk; to make drunk.
MEDDwl (medol; medd). Mind; to think; to intend.
MEDDYLLAW (medyllaw; meddwl). = v. Meddwl.
MEGYS (meg-ys). As, like as.
MEISTR (meistyr; maist). A master.
MEITHRIN (maeth-trin). To nourish, to rear.
MELIN (mal). A mill.
MELYN (mel). Yellow.
MELLTEN (mellt). A lightening.
MRECH (my-erch). A woman; a daughter.
GLOSSARY.

**MERCHUR** (merchyr; march). Mercury. *Dydd Merchur; dies Mercurii, Wednesday.*

**MESUR** (mes-ur). A measure; a rule; a metre.

**MESURAW** (mesur). To measure.

**MEWN** (me-wn). Within, in.

**MIL** (my-il). A thousand.

**MILGI** (mil-ci). A grey-hound.

**MILLTIR** (mil-tir). A mile.

**MIS** (my-is). A month.

**MODRYB** (modrup; mod-rhyb). An aunt.

**MODD** (mod; my-od; L. modus). A mode; a form, or fashion.

**MOES** (my-oes). Civility; manner.

**MOETHUS** (moeth). Delicate; nice; dainty.

**MOLIANXUS** (molyannus; moliand). Commendable.

**MOLIANRWYDD** (molyanrOyd; moliand). Celebrity; praiseworthy.

**MOLIANT** (molyant; mawl). Praise; adoration.

**MOR** (mo-or). What is boundless; the sea.

**MOR** (my-or). How, so, as.

**MORC**. A mark.

**MORDON** (mor-ton). Sea wave.

**MORDWYAW** (mordwy). To sail.

**MORDWYWR** (mordwy-gwr). A sailor.

**MORDDWYD** (morddyt; mordd- gwyd). A thigh.

**MORGREG** (morgrue; mor-erug). Ants.

**MORTER** (S. mortar). Mortar, cement.

**MUDAW** (mud). To remove; to change an abode.

**MUR** (mu-ur; L. murus). A wall, a rampart.

**MWNAI** (mwnei; mwn). Money, coin.

**MWNWGL** (mônégyl; mwnwg). The neck.

**Mwynwr** (mwn-gwr). A miner.

**MYDR** (mydyr; myd). A metre.

**MYFIR** (mynyr; myr). Contemplation; contemplative.

**MYNACH** (manach; mwn; L. monachus). A monk.

**MYNACHLOG** (manachloeg; mynach- llog). A monastery.

**MYNED** (mwn-ed). To go; to depart.

**MYNEGIG** (menegi; myneg). To express, to tell.

**MYNU** (myn). To exercise the will; to seek; to insist; to will; to obtain.

**MYNWENT** (mynw; L. monumentum). A sepulchre; a churchyard.

**MYNYCH** (myn). Frequent.

**MYNCHU** (mynych). To frequent.

**MYNYYD** (mynyd; mwn). A mountain.

**N.**

**NA=NAC.** The former being used before consonant initials, the latter before vowel initials. Nor; neither; either.

**NAD** (na). A conditional negative. That; that not.

**NADOLIG** (L. natalis). Christmas; the Nativity.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NAI</td>
<td>nephew</td>
<td>A nephew.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAMYN</td>
<td>except but</td>
<td>Except; but</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NANT</td>
<td>a hollow formed by water; a ravine; a brook</td>
<td>A hollow formed by water; a ravine; a brook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAW</td>
<td>nine</td>
<td>Nine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAWCANT</td>
<td>nine hundred</td>
<td>Nine hundred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAWD</td>
<td>refuge; patronage; privilege</td>
<td>Refuge; patronage; privilege</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAWDD</td>
<td>refuge; patronage; privilege</td>
<td>Refuge; patronage; privilege</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAWFED</td>
<td>nine hundred</td>
<td>Nine hundred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAWFED</td>
<td>refuge; patronage; privilege</td>
<td>Refuge; patronage; privilege</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAWFFED</td>
<td>ninth</td>
<td>Ninth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEGES</td>
<td>an errand; business</td>
<td>An errand; business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEIDIAW</td>
<td>to leap</td>
<td>To leap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEILLDU</td>
<td>one of two sides; one side</td>
<td>One of two sides; one side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NERTH</td>
<td>might; strength; aid</td>
<td>Might; strength; aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NERTHOCCAU</td>
<td>to strengthen</td>
<td>To strengthen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NERTHU</td>
<td>might; strength; aid</td>
<td>To strengthen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NESAF</td>
<td>nearest</td>
<td>Nearest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEWID</td>
<td>a change; cheapness</td>
<td>A change; cheapness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEWYDD</td>
<td>new</td>
<td>New</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEWYDDER</td>
<td>new (new)</td>
<td>New (new)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEWYDDER</td>
<td>new (new)</td>
<td>New (new)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEWYN</td>
<td>hunger; famine</td>
<td>Hunger; famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NID</td>
<td>night</td>
<td>Night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIFER</td>
<td>a number; a host</td>
<td>A number; a host</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIFER</td>
<td>a number; a host</td>
<td>A number; a host</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIFERHAE</td>
<td>to become fearful; to render fearful</td>
<td>To become fearful; to render fearful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTHOCCAU</td>
<td>to strengthen</td>
<td>To strengthen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTHU</td>
<td>might; strength; aid</td>
<td>To strengthen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OED</td>
<td>age; a delay; a day of assignation</td>
<td>Age; a delay; a day of assignation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OEDJABAN</td>
<td>age</td>
<td>Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OES</td>
<td>a period of time; an age; life</td>
<td>A period of time; an age; life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFFERIAD</td>
<td>a priest</td>
<td>A priest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFFRIMU</td>
<td>to offer; to sacrifice</td>
<td>To offer; to sacrifice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLF</td>
<td>mark; trace; the rear</td>
<td>Mark; trace; the rear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOS</td>
<td>night</td>
<td>Night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOSAWL</td>
<td>nightly; nocturnal</td>
<td>Nightally; nocturnal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOSWAYT</td>
<td>a certain night</td>
<td>A certain night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOSGWAITH</td>
<td>a vigil</td>
<td>A vigil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOU</td>
<td>usual; accustomed</td>
<td>Usual; accustomed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOVYDDER</td>
<td>newness</td>
<td>Newness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYCHA</td>
<td>be held! lo!</td>
<td>Be held! lo!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYCHDAWD</td>
<td>a lingering disorder; a pining away; a consumption</td>
<td>A lingering disorder; a pining away; a consumption</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OLEW (oI-cw; L. oleum). Oil.
OLL. All; the whole of.
ONEN (on). An ash tree.

P.

PA. What; which.
PAB (pa-ab; L. papa). A father; the pope.
PABELL (pab-ell). A tent.
PAE (S. pay). A pay; wage.
PAGAN (L. paganus). A pagan.
PALADR (paladyr; palad). A ray; a shaft; a pole.
PALI (pal). Satin; velvet.
PALLU (pall). To fail; to cease; to perish.

PAN (pa-yin). When; whence; since; for which cause.
PARAWD (paraOt; par). Ready; prepared.
PAROTTOI (parawd). To prepare.
PARTH (par). A part; a division; a region.
PARTHERED (parthret; parth). Distinction; a side; a party.

PASG (pace; H. נְדַנִּד). The pass-over, Easter.

PE. If.

PEBYLLIAW (pabell). To pitch tents.
PEBYLLU = Pelyllaw.
Pechawd (pechaOt; pech; L. peccatum.) Sin.
Pedwar (petwar; ped-gwar). Four.
Pedwargwr (petwargor; pedwar-gwr). Four men.
Pedwerydd (petberyd; pedwar). Fourth.

PEDYD (pedyt; ped; L. pedes). The foot; the infantry.
PEIDIAW (poIdyaO; paid). To cease, to desist.
PERRIANT (par). An instrument, or fool.
PELL (py-ell). An extreme limit; far.

PEN (py-en). An extremity; end; the head; a chief; a summit; supreme.
PENADUR (penad). A sovereign.
PENAETH (pen). A chieftain.
PENAFDUR (penaf). Chief-officer.
PENCGYHORWR (penkyghorwr; pen-cynghorwr). Chief counsellor.
PENGOCH (pen-coch). Red-headed.
PENGRYCH (pen-crych.) Rough-headed; curly-headed.
PENLLONGWR (penllogor; pen=llong-gwr). Head sailor; captain of a ship.
PENYD (penyt; pan). Penance.
PERRIN (per-er). A pilgrim.
PERRINDAWD (perrindaOt; perer-in). Pilgrimage.
PERRINLAW (perrinaO; pererin). To go on a pilgrimage.
PERRFEDD (perued; per-medd). The middle region; the bowels.
PERRFAITH (perfeith; per-ffaith; L. perfectus). Perfect.
PERI (par). To cause; to bid.
PERLLAN (per-llan). An orchard.
PERSON (per-sen; L. persona). A person.
PERTH (py-erth). A thorn bush.
PERYGL (perig; perig; L. peculiarum). Peril, danger.
GLOSSARY.

PERYGLU (periglu; peryg). To endanger; to become dangerous.

PETH (py-eth). A thing.

PEUNYDD (peunyd; pae-dydd). Daily, every day.

PIAU (pieu; pi). To own, to possess.

PREFOD (pieuot; piau-bod). To be possessed of.

PFA (py-lha). A plague.

PLANT (pian). Children.

PLITH (py-llith). The state of being blended or amongst.

PLWYF (plwy; L. plebs). A complete body of people; a parish; a diocese.

PON (po). Each, every.

POBL (pobyl; pawb). A people.

PONT (pon). A bridge.

PORE (porua; pawr-ma). Pasture.

PORPHORAWL (porfforol; porphor). Purple.

PORTH (por). Support; provision; a passage; a porch, or gateway; a ferry.

PORTHAWR (porth). A porter.

PORTHFA (porthua; porth-ma). A port, a harbour.

PORTHI (porth). To aid; to provide with food.

PORTHMON (porth-mon). A dealer in provisions; a drover; a porter.

PORTHWR (porth-gwr). A supporter; a porter; a provisioner; a ferry-man.

PRAFF (pra). Large, thick.

PRELAD (prelat). A prelate, a bishop.

PRES (pre). A tree.

PRESWYLLAW (preswyl). To dwell, to reside.

PRIAWD (priaot; pri). Peculiar, proper; a married person.

PRIF (pri). The first day of the new moon; the golden number; prime; principal.

PRIODAWL (priawd). Appropriate; peculiar; legitimate; married.

PRIOD (priawd). To marry.

PRIODOLDER (priodawl). Appropriateness; property; the right or title to a thing.

PROFEDIG (prouedic; prawf). Proved, approved.

PROFI (pawaref). To prove; to try.

PROPHWYDAW (proffwyda6; prophwyd). To prophesy.

PROPHWYDOLLIAETH (proffytyl-yaeth; prophwydawl). A prophecy.

PRUDD (pruned; prudd). Discretion; sadness.

FYD (pryt). Time; the favour of the countenance; an aspect; also comeliness, beauty.

FYDER (prw). Anxiety, solicitude.

FYDERU (pryder). To be anxious; to consider.

FYDNAWN (prynna6; pryd-nawn). Afternoon.

FYDD (prydyd; prydyd). A poet.

FYF (pary). A worm; a vermin.

FYNU (pryn). To buy; to redeem.

PUMED (pumet; pump-med). Fifth.

PUMP (pum). Five.

PUNT (pun). A pound.

PWY (pw). Who, what.

PWYTH (pwy-yth). A point; a retaliation.

PY. What, which.
GLOSSARY.

PYLGAIN (pylgain; pwll-cain). The morning twilight; matins.
PYMTHEG (pymthec; pumtheg-deg). Fifteen.
PYMTHEGFED (pymthecuet; pymtheg-med). Fifteenth.
PYNAG (pynac; py nag). Soever.
PYSGAWD (pysead; pysg). Fish.
PYTHEFNOS (pythefnos; pymthegnos). A fortnight.

R.
RHAD (rat; rha-ad). Grace, favour; a blessing; free; gratuitous; cheap.
RHAG (rhec). A front; a van; before; from; for; lest.
RHAGAWD (ragot; rhag). To go before; to prevent; to go against; to stop, to hinder.
RHAGDDYWEDYD (ragdywedyd; rhag-dywedyd). To predict.
RHAGFLAENU (raculaenu; rhag-flaen). To anticipate.
RHAGFYR (racfytr; rhag-byr). December.
RHAGORI (ragori; rhagor). To surpass, to excel.
RHAGWELEDIGAETH (raceledig-aeth; rhagweled). Foresight; providence.
RHAI (rei; rha). Some.
RHAIN (reit; rha-id). Necessity; it is necessary.
RHAN (ran; rha). A part; division.
RHANU (ranu; rhan). To part, to divide; to distribute.
RHAWN (raon; rhy-awn). The hair of a horse's tail.
RHDEG (redec; rhed). To run.
RHEOLWR (roolor; rheol). A ruler.
RHIENI (rioni; rhiant). Parents.
RHIF (rif; rhi-if). A number.
RHINWEDD (rinbed; rhin). Virtue; a sacrament.
RHODD (rod; rho). A gift.
RHODDI (rodl; rhodd). To give.
RHUTHR (ruthyr; rhuth). A rush; an assault.
RHUTHRAW (ruthrao; rhuthhr). To rush; to attack.
RHWNG (rog; rhwyng). Between.
RHWYMEDIG (rhymedig; rhwym). Bound, obliged.
RHY. Excess; excessively. Also a verbal particle.
RHYD (ryt; rhy-yd). A passage; a ford.
RHYDD (ryd; rhy-ydd). Free.
RHYDDHAU (rydau; rhudd). To free, to set at liberty.
RHYDDID (rhydit; rhudd). Liberty; immunity; licence.
RHYFEDD (ryued; rhymedd). Wonderful, strange.
RHYFEDDU (ryuedu; rhymedd). To wonder.
RHYFEL (ryuel; rhy-bel). War, or warfare.
RHYFELA (ryuela; rhyfel). To war, to wage war.
RHYFELWK (ryuelGr; rhyfel-gwr). A warrior.
RHYFGU (ryuygu; rhynfg). To presume; to act arrogantly.
RHYNKGU (ryngu, regi; rhynkg). To intervene; to content.
RHYW (ryo; rhy-yw). A kind; a sex; some.
GLOSSARY.

S.

SADWRN (sad-gwrn ; L. Saturnus). Saturn. Dydd Sadwrn ; dies Saturni, Saturday.


SAITH (saith ; sa-ith). Seven. SANT (san ; L. sanctus). A saint.

SAITU (seith ; sa-ith). Seven. SANTIEDDRHYDD (santieigrwydd ; santiaidd). Holiness.

SARHAD (saraat ; sarhau). An insult; a reproach. SARHAU (sah). To insult; to affront.

SATIRU (sathr). To tread; to trample. SATRWR (sathr-gwr). A treader; a trampler.

SEFYLL (seuyll ; saf). A standing; to stand.

SEGIUR (cyr ; L. securus). Void of trouble; idle.

SEILIAW (sail). To found; to lay a foundation.

SEITHFED (seithuet ; saith-med). Seventh.

SENSOD (seched ; sen ; L. senatus). A senate; a synod.

SENSAEGAL (synyscal). A seneschal.

SENTENS (L. sententia). A sentence.

SEIR (scr). A star.

SIART (siartyr ; L. charta). A charter.

SOR (sy-or). Sullenness; sullen.

SORI (sor). To chafe; to displease; to become displeased; to grow sullen.

SUL (su-ul ; L. sol). The sun. Dydd Sul ; dies Solis, Sunday.

SULGWYN (sul-gwyn). Whitsunday.

SWLlt (swll). A shilling; money; treasure.

SWM (swmp ; sw-wm.). A sum.

SWMER (swm). A sumpter horse.

SWYDD (sôyd ; swy). Office; shire.

SWYDDAWG (sôydaf ; swydd). An officer.

SYBERW (syber). Stately; courteous; haughty; elegant.

SYCHDWR (sych). Drought.

SYMMUD (sy-mud). To move; to remove.

SYMMUDAW = Symmud.

SYNWYR (syn-gwy]. Sense.

SYRTHIAW (syrythaf ; syrth). To fall.

T.

TACHWEDD (tachOed ; tach-gwedd). November.

TAD (tat ; ta-ad). A father.

TADAWL (tad). Fatherly.

TADMAETH (tat-maeth). A foster father.

TAFAWD (tauaf ; taf). A tongue, Tagedig (tagedic ; tag). Strangled, choked.

TAGU (tag). To strangle, to choke.

TANGNEFEDD (tangnymet ; tangnef). Celestial tranquillity; peace.

TANGNEFEDDUS (tangnymetus). Tranquil.

TAIR (ta-ir). Three, of the feminine gender.

TAL (ta-al). Pay; reward.

TALM (talym ; tal). A while.

TALU (tal). To pay; to reward; to be worth.

TAN (ta-an). A fire.
GLOSSARY.

Taran (tar). A thunder.
Taraw (tar). To strike.
Tarian (tar). A shield.
Terygu (tebyg). To render similar; to compare; to presume; to conjecture.
Teg (tec; to-eg). Fair; beautiful.
Tegwch (teg). Fairness; beauty; fine weather.
Teilwng (teilog; tal-wng). Worthy; merited.
Teilingdawd (teilygdaot; teily-gwng). Merit, worthiness.
Teirmil (tain-mil). Three thousand.
Teirnos (tain-nos). Three nights.
Telyn (telyn). A harpist.
Tempt (temyl; tern; L. templum). A temple.
Terfyn (teruyn; terf; L. terminus). An extremity; a limit.
Terfynedig (terhythig; terfyn). Limited; ended.
Terfynu (teruynu; terfyn). To determine, to end.
Terfynwr (teruynor; terfyn-gwr). One who concludes; a boundary man.
Terfysg (teruysc; ter-mysg). Confusion; tumult.
Terfysgou (teruyscou; terfysg). To raise a tumult; to become tumultuous.
Terfysgus (teruysgus; terfysg). Tumultuous.
Terwyn (ter-gwyn). Ardent; strong.
Tesawg (tesalce; tes). Sunny; hot.
Teulu (tau-llu). A family; a clan.

Teyrnas (teyrn). A kingdom.
Teyrnged (teyrnged; teyrn). A tribute.
Tir (ty-ir). Land; earth.
Tlawd (ta-lat; tlawd). Poor.
Ton (fem. of Twn). A wave.
Torf (toryf, torof; tor). A crowd; a multitude; a host.
Torri (tor). To break; to cut; to become broken.
Tra (ty-rha). Beyond; whilst.
Trachfein (trachenyn; tra-cefn). Behind the back; again.
Traeth (tra-eth; L. tractus). A tract; shore, strand.
Traethu (traeth). To treat, to relate.
Tragwyddawl (tragywyddawl; tragywydd). Eternal.
Trahaus (traha). Arrogant; haughty.
Traian (traean; tri). The third part.
Trais (trois; tra-is). Violence; oppression.
Tramor (tra-mor). Transmarine; foreign.
Tranoeth (tra-noeth). The day after; the next morning.
Trastyched (tra-syched). Extreme drought.
Traul (treul; tra-ul). Waste; expense, charge, or disbursement.
Traws (tra). Adverse; cross.
Trech (tre-ech). Of superior power.
Treff (tre). A dwelling place; a homestead; a township; a town.
TREFTAD (tref-tad). Patrimony; heritage.
TREILLIAW (traill). To turn; to roll; to traverse; to dredge.
TREMYG (tremye; tram). Contempt; disparagement.
TREMYGU (tremyg). To contemn; to slight.
TRETH (tre-eth). Rate, or tax; tribute.
TREULGWAITH (treilgweth; traulgwaiith). A certain day.
TREULGWAITH (treilgweth; traulgwaiith). A certain day.
TREN (ty-rhen). Three.
TREMYG (tremye; tram). Contempt; disparagement.
TREMYGIT (tremyg). To contemn; to slight.
TREMYG (tremye; tram). Contempt; disparagement.
TREN (ty-rhen). Three.
TREMYG (tremye; tram). Contempt; disparagement.
TREMYGIT (tremyg). To contemn; to slight.
TREN (ty-rhen). Three.
TRETH (tre-eth). Rate, or tax; tribute.
TREOLGWAITH (treilgweth; traulgwaiith). A certain day.
TREN (ty-rhen). Three.
TREN (ty-rhen). Three.
TREELGWAITH (treilgweth; traulgwaiith). A certain day.
TREN (ty-rhen). Three.
TREMYG (tremye; tram). Contempt; disparagement.
TREMYGIT (tremyg). To contemn; to slight.
TREN (ty-rhen). Three.
TRETH (tre-eth). Rate, or tax; tribute.
TREOLGWAITH (treilgweth; traulgwaiith). A certain day.
TREN (ty-rhen). Three.
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TREELGWAITH (treilgweth; traulgwaiith). A certain day.
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### GLOSSARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>UCH</strong> (yeh). Higher</td>
<td><strong>Y.</strong> The, being used before consonant initials. It is also a verbal particle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UCHELDER</strong> (uchel). Loftiness, height.</td>
<td><strong>YCH.</strong> An ox.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UCHELWR</strong> (uchel-gwr). A gentleman; a freeholder.</td>
<td><strong>YCHYDIG</strong> (ychydic ; cyd). A little; a few.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UCHOD</strong> (uchot ; uch). Above.</td>
<td><strong>YD.</strong> A verbal particle, answering to <em>it, that, doth</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UFUDD</strong> (ufud ; uf-ydd). Humble, obedient.</td>
<td><strong>YD.</strong> Corn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UFUDDHAW</strong> (ufudhau ; ufudd). To obey.</td>
<td><strong>YMADAW</strong> (gadaw). To depart; mutually to leave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UGAIN</strong> (ugein ; ug). Twenty.</td>
<td><strong>YMADRAWDD</strong> (ymadrawd ; adrawdd). Discourse; a sentence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UGAINT</strong> (ugeint) — Ugain.</td>
<td><strong>YMADRODDWWR</strong> (ymadroddor ; ymadrawdd-gwr). A discourser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UGEINFED</strong> (ugain-med). Twentieth.</td>
<td><strong>YMATH</strong> (ymeith ; maith). Hence, away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UN.</strong> One.</td>
<td><strong>YMARFEATHU</strong> (ymaruacethu ; ymarfaeth). To form a design.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNFED</strong> (unuet ; un-med). First.</td>
<td><strong>YMARFOLL</strong> (ymarulor ; arfoll). To receive one another; to confederate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNIAWN</strong> (un-iawn). Right; just.</td>
<td><strong>YMARFOLLI=YMARFOLL.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**UNWEDDUU) Oed ; un-gwedd). Similar; alike.</td>
<td><strong>YMBAROTTOI</strong> (parottoi). To prepare one's self.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>URDDAAV</strong> (urdd ; urdd). To ordain; to graduate.</td>
<td><strong>YMBOR</strong> (porth). Sustenance, support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>URDDAYTL</strong> (urdd ; urdd). Dignified; honourable.</td>
<td><strong>YMDAITH</strong> (ymdeith ; taiith). A journey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>W.</strong></td>
<td><strong>YMDDANGOS</strong> (ymdagos ; dangos). To appear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WEID</strong> (wedy ; gwedi). After; afterwards.</td>
<td><strong>YMDDIDDAN</strong> (ymdidan ; diddan). To converse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WRT</strong> (wr). Close to; by; with; compared with; while.</td>
<td><strong>YMDDIFAD</strong> (ymdiuat ; difad). Destitute; fatherless or motherless.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WYLA</strong> (wyl). To wail, to weep.</td>
<td><strong>YMDDIFFYN</strong> (ymdifyn ; diffyn). A defence; to defend, to protect.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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**Ymddiried** (ymdiret; diried). Mutual dependence; confidence; to trust.

**Ymddiriedus** (ymdiredus; ymddiried). Confiding.

**Ymddyrchafael** (ymdyrhchauacl; dyrchafael). A self-exalting; to exalt one's self; to exalt mutually.

**Ymyn** (ymen). Butter.

**Ymerynu** (erynu). To be in opposition; to receive mutually.

**Ymgadw** (cadw). To keep one's self; to refrain, to forbear.

**Ymgeryddtj** (ymgerydu; ymgerydd). To self rebuke; to reprove mutually.

**Ymgred** (ymgred). To enter into mutual belief; to give mutual pledge.

**Ymguddiau** (ymgudyaO; ymgudd). To hide one's self; to hide mutually.

**Ymgystymdeithoccau** (ymgedymdeithockau; ymgydymaith). To accompany, to participate.

**Ymgylfarfod** (ymgyuaruot; cyfarfod). To meet.

**Ymgylliau** (ymgyueillaO; ymgyfaill). To enter into friendship.

**Ymgylfredinaw** (ymgyffredin). To intercommunicate.

**Ymgynghori** (ymgyghori; cy nghori). To consult mutually; to consult one's self.

**Ymgymdeithiau** (ymgedymdeithau; ymgydymaeth). To associate.

**Ymynnal** (ynnal). Self support; to support one's self.

**Ymladd** (ymlad; lladd). A battle; to fight.

**Ymladdgar** (ymladgar; ymladd= car). Addicted to fighting; pugnacious.

**Ymladdwr** (ymladór; ymladd-gwr). A fighter.

**Ymlid** (ymlit; llid). A pursuit; to pursue.

**Ymliw** (lliw). A reproach; to reproach, to find fault, to expostulate.

**Ymlyn** (glyn). To cling; to adhere.

**Ymosgryn** (ymosgryn; gosgryn). To concuss mutually; to give a shock.

**Ymosgryn** (ymosgryn).

**Ympryn** (ympryt; pyd). A fast.

**Ympydhiau** (ymprydyaO; ympryd). To fast.

**Ymrhodi** (ymrcdi; rhoddi). To resign one's self; to surrender.

**Ymrwyman** (rhwnymaw). To bind one's self, to engage.

**Ymrydhau** (ymrydhaau; rhyddhau). To liberate one's self.

**Ymryson** (rhyson). Mutual dispute; contention; to dispute.

**Ymsaelthu** (saethu). To shoot mutually.

**Ymweled** (ymwelet; gweled). A visitation; to visit.

**Ymwigaw** (gwigaw). To dress one's self.

**Ymwned** (ymwyneut; gwneud). To have to do; to interfere.

**Ymwrthladd** (ymórthlad; gwrthladd). Self opposition; to oppose one's self.

**Ymwrthiod** (ymórthot; gwrthod). To renounce.
GLOSSARY.

YMYL (byl). Side; a margin; a brim.
YN. In, at; in the way of; for, for the use of; into.
YNYD (ynuyt; yn-myd). A fool; foolish.
YN (yn-a). There; then.
YNFYD (ynuyt; yn-myd). A fool; foolish.
YNNI (wn). Energy; vigour.
YNTAU (yneu; wn-tau). Him also.
YNYS (wn-ys). An island.
YR. The. Used before vowel initials.
YSBTYTY (ysbyd-ty; L. hospitium). A hospital.
YSGLYFAETH (ysclyuaeth; ysglyf). Depredation.
YSGOL (col). A ladder; a school.
YSGOLHAIG (ysgolheic; ysgol). A scholar.
YSGRIFENEDIG (yscriuenedic; ysgrif). Written.
YSGRIN (ys-crin). A shrine.
YSGRUBL (yscry byl; crubl). A beast.
YSGUBAWR (yscubaor; ysgub). A barn.
YSGYMMUN (ys-cymmun). Excommunicate; accursed.
YSGYMMUNDAW (yscymundaft; ysgymmun). Excommunication.
YSGYN (ysgyn). To ascend, to mount.
YSIGAW (ysig). To bruise.
YSPIWL (yspeil; ys-pail; L. spoilium). A spoil, or prey.
YSPEILIWAII (yspeila6; yspail). To spoil; to ravage.
YSPIWR (yspio-gwr). A spy.
YSPRYD (yspryt; ys-pryd; L. spiritus). A spirit, a ghost.
YSPRYDAWL (ysprytaol; yspryd). Spiritual.
YSTAFELL (ystanell; ystaf). A chamber, a room.
YSTAWL (tawl). A stool.
YSTERLING (ysteregl; S. sterling). Sterling.
YSTIWARD (ystifart; S. steward). A steward.
YSTIWARDAETH (ysti6erdaeth; ystiward). Stewardship.
YSTLYS (ystyl). A side, a flank.
YSTORDAIW (ystor). To store, to treasure up.
YSTRAND (ystrat; ys-trad). A flat, a vale formed by the course of a river.
YSTRYW (ys-tryw). Subility; stratagem; a trick.
YSTWYLL (ys-twyll). Epiphany.
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