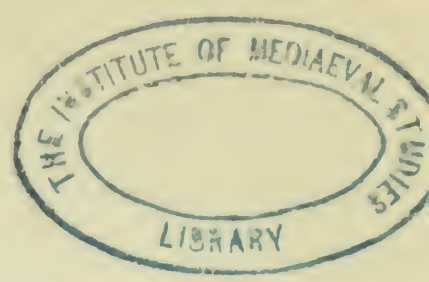






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RERUM BRITANNICARUM MEDII ÆVI  
SCRIPTORES,

OR

CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN  
AND IRELAND

DURING

THE MIDDLE AGES.



THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS  
OF  
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND  
DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER THE  
DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

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He proposed that each chronicle or historical document to be edited should be treated in the same way as if the editor were engaged on an *Editio Princeps*; and for this purpose the most correct text should be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

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BRUT Y TYWYSOGION;

OR

THE CHRONICLE OF THE PRINCES OF  
WALES.



BRUT Y TYWYSOGION;

OR,

THE CHRONICLE OF THE PRINCES.

EDITED

BY

THE REV. JOHN WILLIAMS AB ITHEL, M.A.,

RECTOR OF LLANYMOWDDWY, MERIONETHSHIRE.

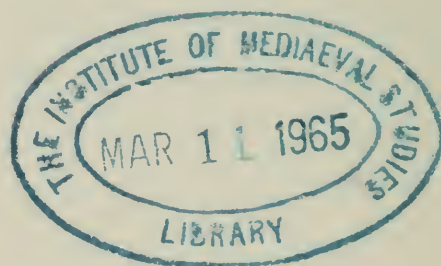
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## P R E F A C E.

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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,<sup>1</sup> 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."<sup>2</sup> Three such were

The primitive system of British chronology, and memorials.

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> "The voice conventional of the Bards of the Island of Britain," extracted from Meurug of Glamorgan's Book, at Rhaglan Castle, by Llywelyn John of Llangewydd, in Glamorgan, who flourished about A.D. 1580.

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 the system for the times.

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.<sup>1</sup>

Under the management and superintendence of the Bards.

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

<sup>1</sup> “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 Gutto 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 Cæsar 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,<sup>1</sup> 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 Chyv-riv,"<sup>2</sup> 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 Chyv-riv,"<sup>3</sup> or the periods of memorial and computation, gives it at eight hundred and sixty-three years; "Cyvar-wyddyd,"<sup>4</sup> or historical guide, nine hundred years; "Cov Cyvriv—Cov Gwlad,"<sup>5</sup> or the memorial of computation—the memorial of country, seven hundred years; and another manuscript, six hundred and fifty years.

Arrival of  
the Cymry  
in Britain.

<sup>1</sup> "Magnum ibi numerum versuum ediscere dicuntur; itaque annos nonnulli vicenos in disciplina permanent. Neque fas esse existimant, ea literis mandare, quum in reliquis fere rebus, publicis privatisque rationibus, Græcis utantur literis. Id mihi duabus de causis instituisse videntur; quod neque in vulgum disciplinam efferrî velint, neque eos, qui discant, literis confisos, minus memoriæ studere; quod fere pleris-

que accidit, ut præsidio literarum diligentiam in perdiscendo ac memoriâ remittant."—De Bell. Gall. Lib. vi. c. 14.

<sup>2</sup> Iolo MSS. p. 48. Copied by Meurug Davydd 1560–1600 from an old MS. in the Library of Rhaglan Castle.

<sup>3</sup> Iolo MSS. p. 36.

<sup>4</sup> Called also "Oes Lyvr," or Age Book. MS.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

Documents referring to the subject.

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:—

Conjecture and memory of country.

"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."

Memorial of computation.

"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."

Memorial and computation.

"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.”<sup>1</sup>

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 <sup>Memorial and com-  
 and com-  
 putation.</sup>  
 “ 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

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<sup>1</sup> 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 (*al.* nine) hundred years after God had created  
 “ this world.”

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

A record  
of Henry  
VII.'s time.

“ 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.”

Edict of  
Arthur.

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.

Summary  
of the pre-  
ceding  
authorities.

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-

<sup>1</sup> 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 coro-*  
 “ *nation 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<sup>1</sup>—and that 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.

How their language is to be understood.

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.<sup>2</sup>

The Historical Triads.

<sup>1</sup> It is not quite clear whether “dyfodiad ynghnawd,” here literally translated *coming in the flesh*, was meant by the chroniclers to express the Annunciation, or simply the Nativity.

<sup>2</sup> “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  
void of  
dates.

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 re-  
“ late of persons and events from  
“ the earliest times to the begin-  
“ ning 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 greater ones, 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.<sup>1</sup> 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 Britanniae" 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,<sup>2</sup> 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

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See especially Sharon Turner's "Vindication of the Ancient British Poems."

<sup>2</sup> Cap. xxvi. According to *Annales Cambriae* 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.

First  
edition of  
Nennius.

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.<sup>1</sup> In this edition both the Nativity and the Passion are taken as points from which computations are made.

Second  
edition.

The date of the second edition is said to concur with the fourth year of Mervyn, king of Britain;<sup>2</sup> 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 Incarnatione autem  
“ ejus anni sunt 832,” intended probably for 823.  
Again:—“ A primo anno quo Saxones venerunt in  
“ Britanniam usque ad annum quartum Mervini regis  
“ supputantur anni ccccxxix.”

Third  
edition.

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

<sup>1</sup> Thus the “*Historia*” in the Vatican reads: “*Quando Gratianus Æquantius Consul fuit in Roma, quia tunc a consulibus Romanorum totus orbis regebatur, Saxones a Guorthegirno, anno post Domini Passionem trecentesimo quadregesimo septimo suscepti sunt: ad hunc quem (quo) nunc scribimus annum sexcentimum quadregesimum septimum numeramus.*”

<sup>2</sup> 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 ogload of another cycle, which make up 421 years; in all 858.

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

The current year of the fifth edition is thus indicated:—"Ita simul fiunt ab Adam usque ad Prædi-  
" 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 Chyvrviv;" 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  
periods of memorial and computation, according to

<sup>1</sup> The numerals vary in most manuscripts. Those here supplied are concurrent with the year of the world 6108, according to the Eusebian calculation.

<sup>2</sup> 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.”<sup>1</sup>

Chrono-  
 logy of the  
 document.

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

<sup>1</sup> 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,<sup>1</sup> 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 Aqu-

Mutual similarity of the several editions of Nennius in point of chronology.

The Welsh not uninfluenced by foreign authorities.

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According to the Welsh pedigrees, Asser was the son of Tudwal, the son of Rhodri the Great.

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.<sup>1</sup> 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.

Borrowed  
from an  
Irish  
chronicle.

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

Annales  
Cambriæ.

The "Annales Cambriæ" 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.

When  
compiled.

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

By whom.

The writer was evidently a partisan of Owain, son of Howel the Good, as he affixes the pedigree of that Prince to his chronicle.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "The three blessed Bards of  
" Baptism of the Isle of Britain;  
" Dewi, Teilo and Padarn." Triads  
of the Bards (unpublished).

<sup>2</sup> The oldest copy of this chronicle  
is a manuscript in the Harleian col-  
lection, 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.

An interval of two hundred years comparatively barren of Welsh literature.

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.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup>

Walter de Mapes's Chronicle.

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

Geoffrey of Monmouth commissions Caradog of Llancarvan to write a History of Wales.

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

<sup>2</sup> 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 Walter, Archdeacon of Oxford, translated 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 histories, in honour of the said princes."

The commission differently worded in other copies,

Two copies, which are printed in the *Myvyrian Archæology*, vol. ii., have their endings somewhat differently 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 afterwards 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 Malmesbury 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.

Caradog supposed to have been dead before Geoffrey.

It would appear from a comparison of these statements 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 Archæology*, but

that Caradog was now dead. "He *was* my contemporary," 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.<sup>1</sup>

The particulars of Caradog's life are very few, drawn from fragmentary sources of various degrees of credibility. He was the son of Llevoed,<sup>2</sup> 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 attention 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 allegiance to Gruffudd, the son of Rhys, son of Tewdwr, but that a misunderstanding ensuing between Rhys,

Life of  
Caradog.

Sides with  
Iestyn.

In favour  
with Rhys.  
Quarrels  
with him  
and retires  
into a mo-  
nastery.

Sides with  
Gruffudd,  
son of  
Rhys.

<sup>1</sup> Gwentian Chronicle apud Myv. Arch. v. ii.

<sup>2</sup> Llevoed Wynebglawr, or with the Flat Face. One of his compositions, 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."

the son of Gruffudd, and himself, he forsook him also, and became a monk. 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.<sup>1</sup>

Possesses a bad temper.

Death of Iestyn.

Gruffudd, son of Rhys.

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.

Rhys, son of Gruffudd.

Date of Caradog's death.

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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<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>1</sup>

Giraldus Cambrensis informs us that Caradog was buried in the north transept of St. David's Cathedral, near the altar of St. Stephen.<sup>2</sup> He was canonized by Innocent III., at the instance of Giraldus,<sup>3</sup> 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 Archæology*, 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

His burial place and canonization.

His poetical compositions.

Geoffrey's acquaintance with

<sup>1</sup> The learned editors of the *History and Antiquities of Saint David's*, referring to *Nova Legenda Angliæ*, fol. iv., as their authority, place the death of Caradog in 1124.

<sup>2</sup> "Et sic Meneviam corpus alatum crebra miracula tam præsentium quam sequentium quoque

"coruscatione, in ecclesiam Sancti Andreæ Sanctique David ala sinistra juxta altare Sancti protomartyris Stephani, debita est celebritate tumulatum."—*Giraldus Itin. Cambriæ I. c. ii.*

<sup>3</sup> *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.<sup>1</sup>

Considers  
him quali-  
fied to  
write a  
History  
of the  
Princes.

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 simili-  
“libus studiis deditus, uterque elegans Poeta, eloquens  
“Rhetor, Historicus non contemnendus;”<sup>2</sup> it is but

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Jo. Pitsius, de Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus, p. 215. ed. Paris. 1619. The author further enumerates the books which Caradog wrote;—“Nam scripsit de regibus Walliæ, qui regnare ultra montes cæperunt, postquam e reliqua Britannia per Anglos et Saxones expulsi fuerunt; incipiensque ab Idwalla primo post Cadwalladrum Venedotarium regulo, scripsit res gestas Britannorum per annos quadringentos circiter et sexaginta usque ad

suam ætatem. Juxta disticon, *Historiam Britonum doctus scripsit Historiam Britonum, librum unum.* MS. Cantabrigiæ in Collegio S. Benedicti. *De situ orbis, librum unum. Commentarios in prophetias Merlini, librum unum.* Nondum autem ad hunc locum. *Vitam Gildæ Albanii, librum unum.* Navus fit rex Pictorum nobil. Quem librum hoc sequente distico conclusisse perhibetur:

‘*Historiæ veteris Gildæ luculentus arator*

*Hæc retulit, parvo carmine plura notans.*’

Claruit Caradocus anno gratiæ 1150, sub perturbato in Anglia Steghan regno.”

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.

General agreement of the chronicles attributed to Caradog.

We are informed by Guttyn Owain, a bard and herald, who flourished in the fifteenth century,<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup>

Testimony of Guttyn Owain.

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.

Guides towards finding out the authorship of the Chronicle of the Princes.

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

The Gwentian Chronicle.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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."<sup>1</sup> 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."<sup>2</sup>

Want of  
uniformity  
in the man-  
ner of re-  
cording  
events.

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

<sup>1</sup> 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 Iorwerth, 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."

<sup>2</sup> "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.

The date at which the chronicle of Caradog ends.

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.

Different copies supposed to have ended at different times.

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 augmented by the inmates, there being no allusion whatsoever to either of those two establishments.

The Gwen-tian not one of the monastic Chronicles.

It seems then that the only conclusion which we are 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.

Inferred to be a revised edition of the work of Caradog, subsequently to 1196.

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."<sup>1</sup> It differs in some instances from the

The Chronicle of Ieuan Brechva.

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<sup>1</sup> "Out of the Book of Rhys Thomas, printer." Myv. Arch. vol. ii. p. 470. Ieuan Brechva was an eminent poet, historian, and herald of Caermarthenshire, who died about 1500.

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

Date of its  
termina-  
tion.

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.

Not the  
original or  
genuine  
work of  
Caradog.

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.

The Chro-  
nicle either  
of Strata  
Florida or  
of Aber-  
conway.

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 Cedi- “ vor, 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 Bri- “ tain by his power and authority, and who had “ subjugated many countries beyond sea under his “ rule, some by force and arms, others by innume- “ rable 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 Trahaiarn, 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, rendered 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 Fitzhamon,<sup>1</sup> 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.

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<sup>1</sup> The conquest of Glamorgan is detailed at considerable length in the Gwentian Chronicle.



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).

His apparent partiality for the Normans accounted for.

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;

Difference of sentiments.

“ 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).

Not incon-  
 sistent with  
 the idea of  
 Caradog  
 being the  
 author.

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 recon-  
 cile the order in which variations of this kind occur  
 with that of his life.<sup>1</sup>

Difference  
 in the  
 style of  
 composi-  
 tion.

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,)

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<sup>1</sup> Thus, one would have naturally expected, from what is stated in his life that the reproaching of Gruffudd, son of Rhys, would have followed, rather than, as in the Chronicle, 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*.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> 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*,<sup>1</sup> found in a later version of the *Annales*. Under 863, *Duta* seems to have been rendered "hono;" and under 1096, *Magnus* is translated "Mawrus."<sup>2</sup>

The Book of Conway quoted.

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;<sup>3</sup> 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.

Reasons for supposing our Chronicle to be that of Strata Florida.

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

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

<sup>2</sup> From "mawr," *great*. L. *magnus*.

<sup>3</sup> "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 witnesseth the Book of Conway, it [i.e. Strata Florida] was first covented." *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 convent 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 Rhedynog 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 Conway 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 Conway. The above have been selected as the most prominent, and elucidatory of the source of the work in its present form.

The Chronicle of Caradog of Llancarvan the basis of it.

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.

Source of Caradog's materials.

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 *Annales Cambriæ*;<sup>1</sup> indeed, there is every reason to believe that he did so; also of, "other old books of information," 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

<sup>1</sup> 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 Cambriæ*; an attempt having been made by the compiler to adapt the decenary 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.

Chrono-  
logy of the  
Strata  
Florida  
Chronicle.

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,<sup>1</sup> in the preface to his "Historie of Cambria," asserts the existence of upwards of a hundred copies.

Number of  
copies.

<sup>1</sup> 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,<sup>1</sup> the founder of it. The library of Glodd-

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*Cambriæ, scriptum per Sil. Giraldum Cambrensem.*" The same volume also contains "*Annotationes in Cambriæ descriptionem per S. Giraldum,*" and "*De Britannica Historica recte intelligenda Epistola.*" He likewise published in 1585, "*Historia Britannica,*" or the British History, written by Ponticus Virunius, in six books. Dr. Powel also rendered essential service to Dr. Morgan in the translation of the Holy Scriptures into Welsh,

which was completed and published in 1588. He died in 1598.

<sup>1</sup> Robert Vaughan was born in 1592 at Hengwrt, near Dolgelly, in Merionethshire. He entered the university as a commoner of Oriell 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 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 Councill 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 Pembroke-shire, 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.

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antiquities. To this end he was engaged in an extensive correspondence with persons of similar pursuits, 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,<sup>1</sup> of the same county,  
“ hath written concerning all Britain.

“ Sir Edward Mansel, of Glamorgan, knt., hath  
“ written concerning Great Britain.

“ Sir Edward Stradling, kt., hath written concern-  
“ ing 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.<sup>2</sup>

“ 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 Choronicke, 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 con-  
“ cerning the three provinces of Wales.

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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> This is probably the Chronicle of the Saxons, alluded to in note at page xlvi, *post*.

“ Hanmer, and hath written concerning the three  
“ provinces of Wales.

“ Gutto 'r Glynn, Poet Lawrel, Cheif Musician, one  
“ of the Bards or Poets that belong'd to W<sup>m</sup>. Herbert,  
“ sen., Earl of Pembroke, and he hath written con-  
“ cerning the three provinces.

“ David ap Howel ap Howel ap Evan Vaughan,  
“ Poet Lawrel, or Cheif Musician, hath written con-  
“ cerning the three Provinces.

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

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

“ W<sup>m</sup>. Llyn, Poet Lawrel; Owen Gwynedd, Poet  
“ Lawrel; Simon Vaughan, Cheif Poet; John Tudur,  
“ Cheif Poet; W<sup>m</sup>. Cynwal, Poet; and John Philip,  
“ Poet. And they all writt very industriously con-  
“ cerning Wales, as appeareth per their Bookes, to this  
“ very day.

“ Lewis Morganwg, Poet Lawrel, or Cheife Musician;  
“ he hath written concerning the three provinces,  
“ and Meurig David, and David Benwyn, Glamorgan-  
“ shire, Poets, had his Books, and they were fairly  
“ written.

“ John Brwywnog, Poet Lawrel, or Cheif Musician,  
“ of Anglesey, hath written concerning the 3 pro-  
“ vinces.

“ John Wynn ap D. David ap Griffri, of Mont-  
“ gomeryshire, gent., hath written concerning all  
“ Wales.

“ Robyn Achwr, of Northwales, hath written con-  
“ cerning 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.”<sup>1</sup>

The text  
 of our  
 Chronicle,  
 whence  
 taken.

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,”<sup>2</sup> 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.

Contents of  
 the Red  
 Book.

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

<sup>1</sup> The above list occurs at p. 91 of John Rhydderch’s MS., and is printed among the notes at p. 331

of Lewis Dwn’s “Heraldic Visitation of Wales,” vol. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Paris. Imprimerie Impériale. 1856.

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.

Descrip-  
tion of  
manuscript  
D.

The manuscript marked D.<sup>1</sup> 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.

Descrip-  
tion of  
manuscript  
E.

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,<sup>2</sup> and he considers it to be alto-

<sup>1</sup> 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 Aedd

the Great, until the time of the said Cadwalader, which was one thousand two hundred and fifty three 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.*

<sup>2</sup> 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 versions, 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. Various readings.

The mere verbal variations are referred to by a small numeral, thus (1); but such as form a second 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.

The trans-  
lation.

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.

Marginal  
chronology.

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.

The  
Editor's  
obligations.

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.

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## VARIOUS READINGS

REFERRED TO IN

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.<sup>1</sup>

Page	Line	<u>TEXT.</u>	<u>VARIOUS READINGS.</u>
4,	22,	Góarchmaelaóe	- Garthmaelawc, D.P. MS. Ll.
6,	5,	Maesydaóe	- Magedaóe, P. Maes Edawc, Ll. MS.
„	20,	Fferuaael	- Ffermael, D.P. Ffernael, Ll. MS.
8,	16,	Rei	- Run, D.P.
„	„	Dyued	- Dyfed, MS. Ll.
10,	10,	Tryffin	- Gruffyth, D.P.
„	„	Rein	- Run.
„	15,	Kynon	- Conan, D.P.
„	17,	Rywynyaó	- Rhyvonioc, D.P.
12,	3,	Satubin	- Saturbin, MS. Ll.
14,	3,	ymeith	- Ymddeith, MS. Ll.
„	7,	Nifer	- Nifer, D.P.
„	9,	Dubkynt	- Dubert, D.P.
„	24,	Dórngarth	- Dwngarth, Ll. MS. Dun- garth, D.P.
16,	7,	Dwy vlyned—Ruf- ein.	Ac yna y bu farw Cadweithen, MS. Ll. Ac y bu farw Hywel yn Rhufein.
18,	1,	un	- Rufein, Ib.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

	TEXT.		VARIOUS READINGS.
Page	Line		
18,	5, y Saesson	- -	Y Saeson, MS. Ll.
"	9, Ros Meilon	- -	Molerain, D.P.
"	15, Dumeirt	- -	Dinneir, MS. Ll. Dinerth, D.P.
"	19, Coruaðc	- -	Carmot, D.P.
"	20, Gulcuan	- -	Gulenan, MS. Ll. Cukeman, D.P.
"	21, Keruallt	- -	Kyrnalt, D.P.
"	" Langesy	- -	Lagmes, D.P.
"	" keugant	- -	Kengant, Ll. MS.
20,	7, Uereu	- -	Nercu, MS. Ll.
"	16, Henryrth	- -	Eunyth, D.P.
"	22, Arthual	- -	Arthfael, MS. Ll. Arthuael, D.P.
"	25, Lónbert	- -	Hubert, D.P.
"	26, Morcheis	- -	Morceis, MS. Ll. Marclois, D.P.
"	28, Chyngen	- -	Conan, D.P.
"	29, Eueurys	- -	Eneurys, MS. Ll.
22,	14, Llanrwst	- -	Llan Rwst, MS. Ll.
"	20, Hayardur	- -	Yarthyr, D.P.
24,	7, Tywyn <sup>1</sup>	- -	Tywyn, MS. Ll.
"	18, dellis	- -	Delis, MS. Ll.
26,	6, ac y—Idwal	"	Ac y bu farw Idwallawn fab Einiawn, MS. Ll.
"	18, gorescynnóys kyu- oeth.		Gorescynnóyt Cyfoeth, MS. Ll.
"	21, Custennhin	- -	Custenhin Ddu, MS. Ll.
28,	3, Llanwannaðc	- -	Llan Wenawe, MS. Ll.
"	24, diffeithóyt	- -	Sic in MS. Ll.
"	25, Gotbric <sup>2</sup>	- -	Gotbric.
"	26, Ynys	- -	Yn ynys, MS. Ll.
"	" dellit	- -	Delid, MS. Ll.
30,	3, holl	- -	Deest in MS. Ll.
32,	11, Arthmarcha	- -	Arthmarchan, MS. Ll.

<sup>1</sup> In the *Myvyrian* copy this is  
written ty Wyn.

<sup>2</sup> Gorbric in copy.

	TEXT.		VARIOUS READINGS.
Page	Line		
32,	23,	Talarchi - -	Talarchi, MS. Ll.
34,	4,	ydaeth - -	y doeth, MS. Ll.
„	6,	Eldryt - -	Etheldryd, MS. Ll.
„	12,	Ac yn - -	Yna yn, MS. Ll.
36,	3,	y lað ehun - -	alw, MS. Ll.
„	5,	a - -	ae, MS. Ll.
„	6,	goruchel - -	goruchaf, MS. Ll.
„	17,	aoryssant - -	oryssant, MS. Ll.
„	21,	y Góyndyt - -	or Góyndyt, MS. Ll.
„	24,	waradóydus <sup>1</sup> - -	war adwydus.
38,	23,	Lloeger - -	Lloeger a Skotland, MS. Ll.
„	„	Germania - -	Norwaye, Ib.
40,	3,	Y vlóydyn - -	Yn y vlóydyn, MS. Ll.
„	8,	Heurun - -	Hernun, D.P.
„	15,	honno - -	honno, MS. Ll.
„	24,	yna - -	yno, MS. Ll.
42,	1,	dóyll - -	brad, MS. Ll.
„	26,	tref - -	dref, MS. Ll.
46,	15,	Minbo - -	Nimbo.
„	17,	hynaós y - -	hynaós wrth y, MS. Ll.
„	21,	genedloed - -	kenedloed, MS. Ll.
48,	16,	róg Llywelyn - -	rhwng Gronw a Llywelyn meibon, MS. Ll.
50,	2,	doeth - -	doethion, MS. Ll.
52,	12,	oludoed - -	oludoed, ef a gladdwyd yn nhref lan yn Normandi, MS. Ll.
„	20,	Llych Crei - -	Llechryd, D.P.
56,	8,	brenhin - -	brenhin y Brytanieid, MS. Ll.
„	16,	amriethaó - -	amrheitheu, MS. Ll.
58,	16,	heb - -	a heb, MS. Ll.
60,	15,	Hu - -	Huw.
62,	2,	brenhin - -	frenhin.
„	27,	arall - -	ddyn arall, MS. Ll.
64,	5,	y - -	y am y, MS. Ll.
„	16,	ay—Gaer Wint - -	Ac e a gladdwyd yng Nhaer Wynt, MS. Ll.

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<sup>1</sup> war anwydus *in copy*.

	TEXT.		VARIOUS READINGS.
Page	Line		
64,	24,	gor - - -	goron, MS. Ll.
„	26,	Prydein - -	Picteit.
66,	20,	decem—gyntaf -	neu o bobtu hymny, MS. Ll.
68,	11,	ynbyn - -	yn erbyn, MS. Ll.
„	20,	urenhin <sup>1</sup> - -	urenhin.
„	26,	ac - - -	om., MS. Ll.
72,	10,	Môrchath - -	Mwrthach, MS. Ll.
„	15,	gûelet - -	gwybod, MS. Ll.
„	24,	gastell - -	castell i'r brenhin, MS. Ll.
74,	26,	Ac—y brenhin <sup>2</sup> -	Ac yna y gelwit Iorwoerth uab Bledyn y Amwythie drwy dwyll i cyghor y bren- hin, MS. Ll.
76,	6,	kedernit - -	gedernid, MS. Ll.
„	„	ae hechyt - -	a iechyd, MS. Ll.
„	16,	gychwynnaôd -	gylchynawdd, MS. Ll.
„	9,	Gadûgaôn - -	Gwgawn, MS. Ll.
„	12,	nos - - -	om., MS. Ll.
„	20,	meint - - -	faint, MS. Ll.
„	„	idi - - -	iddaw, Ib.
„	21,	llaô - - -	llaô. Ac ychydic amser wedi hynny y gweled dwy lêuad, y naill yn y dwyrein ar llall yn y gorllewin, MS. Ll.
80,	10,	darestygôys - -	ddodes, MS. Ll.
„	„	diwed - - -	niwedd, MS. Ll.
„	12,	ac - - -	gan, MS. Ll.
„	24,	eu - - -	om., MS. Ll.
„	26,	gôlat - - -	wlad, MS. Ll.
82,	11,	hedio - - -	heddyw, MS. Ll.
84,	8,	yndaô - - -	ynddi, MS. Ll.
„	12,	hi - - -	om., Ib.
„	„	kanys - - -	yng nghylech, MS. Ll.
„	17,	ôrthaô - - -	wrth.
„	„	yssyd - - -	a oeddynt, MS. Ll.
„	29,	y - - -	yn, MS. Ll.

<sup>1</sup> This word is omitted in copy.| <sup>2</sup> Omitted in copy.

	<u>TEXT.</u>		<u>VARIOUS READINGS.</u>
88,	22, Cornnee	- -	Corunee, MS. Ll.
„	26, reig <sup>1</sup>	- -	reig.
90,	9, ymgerydu	- -	ymgredu, MS. Ll.
„	10, dywedut	- -	dyweddi, Ib.
„	„ y neb	- -	om., Ib.
„	„ ymgedymdeithock- au.	- -	ymgydymdeithaw, MS. Ll.
„	19, offeiraf	- -	offeiricrit, MS. Ll.
„	20, agkyweithas	- -	kyweithas, MS. Ll.
92,	4, M6rchath	- -	Murtarch, MS. Ll.
„	17, Ridit	- -	Riddid, MS. Ll.
94,	11, ac ny—brenhin	- -	ae ni lefasawdd neb arwein ei genadwri hyd at y bren- hin, MS. Ll.
„	18, daly	- -	talw, MS. Ll.
„	20, dala6d	- -	talawdd, Ib.
„	17, ytyghetuen	- -	dyngedfen, MS. Ll.
98,	15, mi <sup>2</sup>	- -	mi.
102,	5, oedynt	- -	a aethant, MS. Ll.
106,	27, ac ada6—tan	- -	ae ada6 Iorwoerth y tan, MS. Ll.
108,	11, hyrr6yd	- -	herwyd, MS. Ll.
110,	19, Madave <sup>3</sup>	- -	Madawc, MS. Ll.
„	25, yspiwyr yno	- -	anfon yspiwyr a wnaeth yno, MS. Ll.
„	27, a dala	- -	ae ddaly, Ib.
112,	2, Yna y deuth	- -	Yn i ddoeth.
„	8, Ri6	- -	Ri6. Ac yng nghylch yr am- ser yma y bu ddaear grynn mawr yn Amwythie o fore hyd hwyr. A hefyd yr amser hwnnw yr ymddang- oses seren gyffonnawe ac y bu aiaf caled yn ol hynny, a marwolaeth a phrinder, MS. Ll.

<sup>1</sup> Reing in copy.

<sup>2</sup> un in copy.

<sup>3</sup> Maredud in A.

		TEXT.			VARIOUS READINGS.
Page	Line				
112,	14,	tir	-	-	dir, Ib.
„	23,	Cýrnýw <sup>1</sup>	-	-	Kernýb.
„	„	Blataon	-	-	Blathaon.
114,	13,	Pennaeth	-	-	Pennant, D.P.
118,	15,	y Dyfet	-	-	i Ddyfed, MS. Ll.
„	24,	Góyned	-	-	gwydd, MS. Ll.
122,	4,	beuafyeit	-	-	hennafeid, Ib.
„	9,	aniben	-	-	am benn, MS. Ll.
124,	4,	dyn	-	-	dyn, MS. Ll.
126,	2,	Cafóy	-	-	Cofwy. Tofwy, Ib.
„	23,	Selyf	-	-	Selyf ddoeth, Ib.
„	„	aóna	-	-	aóna yr, MS. Ll.
„	24,	dyn	-	-	dyn, Ib.
„	26,	ynvydyon	-	-	deithiau, Ib.
„	28,	gyfyaónder	-	-	cyfiawnder, MS. Ll.
128,	2,	chyfaduab	-	-	chyfadnabod, MS. Ll. Ib.
„	3,	a dunnaó	-	-	addunaw, Ib.
„	„	arglóydiaetheu	-	-	arglwyddiaethu, Ib.
„	17,	y moscryn	-	-	ymystrin, MS. Ll.
„	22,	y deuth	-	-	yd oed, Ib.
„	23,	y drigyaó	-	-	yn trigaw, Ib.
130,	12,	Anafróyd	-	-	Anaddasróydd, Ib.
132,	28,	thynnu	-	-	thynnu attunt, MS. Ll.
134,	2,	yggóρθhallt	-	-	nghwr allt, Ib.
„	25,	coetir	-	-	ynial, Ib.
136,	2,	deuth	-	-	ddoethant, MS. Ll.
„	3,	wyr	-	-	lu, Ib.
140,	27,	Maóódy <sup>2</sup>	-	-	Mawddwy, MS. Ll.
142,	9,	y vrodyr	-	-	ae vrodyr, Ib.
144,	13,	luossogróyd	-	-	luoed, MS. Ll.
„	24,	debygynt	-	-	debygid, MS. Ll.
146,	21,	y foynt	-	-	o doynt, Ib.
148,	17,	góyr	-	-	gwr, MS. Ll.
154,	8,	Blen	-	-	Paine, D.P.
156,	7,	Kadógaón	-	-	Cadwallawn, MS. Ll.
160,	11,	geith	-	-	gyweith, MS. Ll.

<sup>1</sup> Iwerdon in A.| <sup>2</sup> Madaóc in A.

	TEXT.		VARIOUS READINGS.
Page	Line		
162,	14,	Idnerth	Iorwerth, Ib.
164,	2,	ac - -	ac nas, MS. Ll.
166,	2,	o Gymry	o Gymru, MS. Ll.
„	4,	Gemaron	Gemaeron, Ib.
„	6,	kastell Colbyn	Gastell Colwyn, Ib.
„	12,	Aberteiui	Aberteifi, MS. Ll.
„	25,	gyssegredigaeth	gyssegredic, Ib.
168,	1,	aghenn	angeu, Ib.
„	21,	yn arueu	ac arueu, MS. Ll.
170,	18,	dyat - -	dyfiad, Ib.
„	27,	chlaear	chlaer, Ib.
172,	2,	Yrŷydgruc	y Rwydgruc.
„	19,	Gŷiss <sup>1</sup> - -	Gwiss, MS. Ll.
174,	14,	ydeath <sup>2</sup>	y death.
„	16,	ae galŷ	a galw, MS. Ll.
„	23,	arŷdon	arwon, Ib.
„	31,	vrenhin	frenhin, MS. Ll.
176,	26,	y Geredigyaŷn	o Geredigyaŷn, Ib.
180,	18,	gŷrthladyr Catwal- adyr.	gwrthladwyd Cadwaladyr, MS. Ll.
182,	7,	Aberuyn	Aberavan, D.P.
184,	3,	ar offeren	a Rosser, MS. Ll.
„	10,	hytt - -	hyd, Ib.
„	22,	o - -	o.
186,	12,	amynet—Rudlan	a mynet hyt yn Rhuddlan, MS. Ll.
„	„	yn greulaŷn	om., Ib.
188,	9,	llogwyr	llongeu, MS. Ll.
190,	24,	Ac ny—hynny	Ac ni mynnawdd y brenhin beri iawn iddaŷ am hynny, MS. Ll.
192,	22,	ac - -	ydd, MS. Ll.
194,	16,	aghenn	angeu, Ib.
„	„	ŷylua - -	wyddfa, MS. Ll.
„	28,	Wiceŷ - -	Wicew Wiewm, Ib.
196,	26,	ab Owein	a Owein, MS. Ll.

<sup>1</sup> Gŷiff *in copy*.| <sup>2</sup> yd aeth *in copy*.

	TEXT.		VARIOUS READINGS.
Page	Line		
198,	14,	uuduchockau	- ufuddocau, Ib.
200,	14,	deuab <sup>1</sup>	- deu uab.
„	„	Idnerth <sup>2</sup>	- Idnerth.
„	15,	ef	- wynt, MS. Ll.
204,	4,	Diernut	- Diermit.
„	20,	dywetit	- dyweid, MS. Ll.
206,	10,	Diernut	- Diermit.
„	„	Mórchath	- Mwrtaeh, MS. Ll.
„	19,	ae—Kymry	- a dewredd y Cymry, MS. Ll.
208,	7,	achledýfeu	- a chleddyfeu, Ib.
„	8,	Terstig	- Trist. Strisling.
„	11,	Diernut	- Diermit.
214,	23,	daón	- daón ac urdas, MS. Ll.
216,	5,	dyuot gwil	- dyuot gwyl, MS. Ll.
211,	9,	6r	- wyr, MS. Ll.
222,	8,	o bei vyó	- a fei fwy, MS. Ll.
„	9,	o bei vyó	- a fei fwy, Ib.
224,	11,	wledychei — Caer Llion.	ac yna o ddeisyfyd gyrch y goresgyn y Ffreinc Gaer Llion, MS. Ll.
226,	28,	Reinys	- Remys.
228,	5,	gerd arwest	- genedloedd arwest.
234,	2,	Maelgón <sup>3</sup>	- Maelgŷn.
240,	15,	y Gamaron	- yng Nghamaron, MS. Ll.
„	18,	kymhydeu	- kymhydeu o bobtu, MS. Ll.
242,	12,	traethu	- saethu.
246,	2,	baed	- yn wherun, MS. Ll.
254,	16,	dróy dóyll <sup>4</sup>	- drwy dwyll, MS. Ll.
„	22,	Oóein	- Oóein Gwynedd, Ib.
„	29,	a llábed	- gan allwed.
260,	10,	meibon	- meibon Gruffudd, MS. Ll.
268,	29,	laó	- laóy brenhin, MS. Ll.
270,	22,	castell	- cestyll, MS. Ll.
272,	7,	ar Sarassinyeit	- ac or Sarasinieid, MS. Ll.
282,	5,	a ieirll	- ae ieirll, MS. Ll.

<sup>1</sup> Deunaó *in copy.*<sup>2</sup> Iorwoerth *in copy.*<sup>3</sup> Madaóe *in copy.*<sup>4</sup> Not *in copy.*



	<u>TEXT.</u>		<u>VARIOUS READINGS.</u>
Page	Line		
282,	16, idaó - -	-	om., MS. Ll.
290,	17, echrestyr - -	-	chiaster, MS. Ll.
292,	30, mlyned - -	-	mlyned o oedran, MS. Ll.
298,	16, kymu - -	-	cymododd, MS. Ll.
316,	12, Kori - -	-	Keri, D.P.
318,	3, Camtaón - -	-	Camtwm.
„	4, yn <sup>1</sup> - -	-	yn, MS. Ll.
320,	31, Bóleh - -	-	Bweh, MS. Ll.
322,	18, uarchogyon <sup>2</sup>	-	uarchogyon.
„	28, ygakabidyldy	-	senedd-dy, MS. Ll.
328,	2, yr brenhin - -	-	i Henri frenhin, MS. Ll.
„	24, vrenhin - -	-	frenhin, MS. Ll.
334,	20, Damieta <sup>3</sup> - -	-	Damieta.
342,	10, Rió - -	-	Riwyn, MS. Ll.
„	16, a rann <sup>4</sup> - -	-	Q. an. <i>a ran</i> .
344,	2, Toran - -	-	Coran.
„	7, kymmodes - -	-	cyfodes, MS. Ll.
„	22, kymydaóð - -	-	cymodawdd, Ib.
„	27, gan - -	-	dan, Ib.
350,	26, Leos - -	-	Lewes, MS. Ll.
370,	11, Etmónt <sup>5</sup> - -	-	Etmwnt.

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<sup>1</sup> Y *in copy*.

<sup>2</sup> dywysogyon *in copy*.

<sup>3</sup> Danneta *in copy*.

<sup>4</sup> Garan *in A*.

<sup>5</sup> Etwart *in copy*.

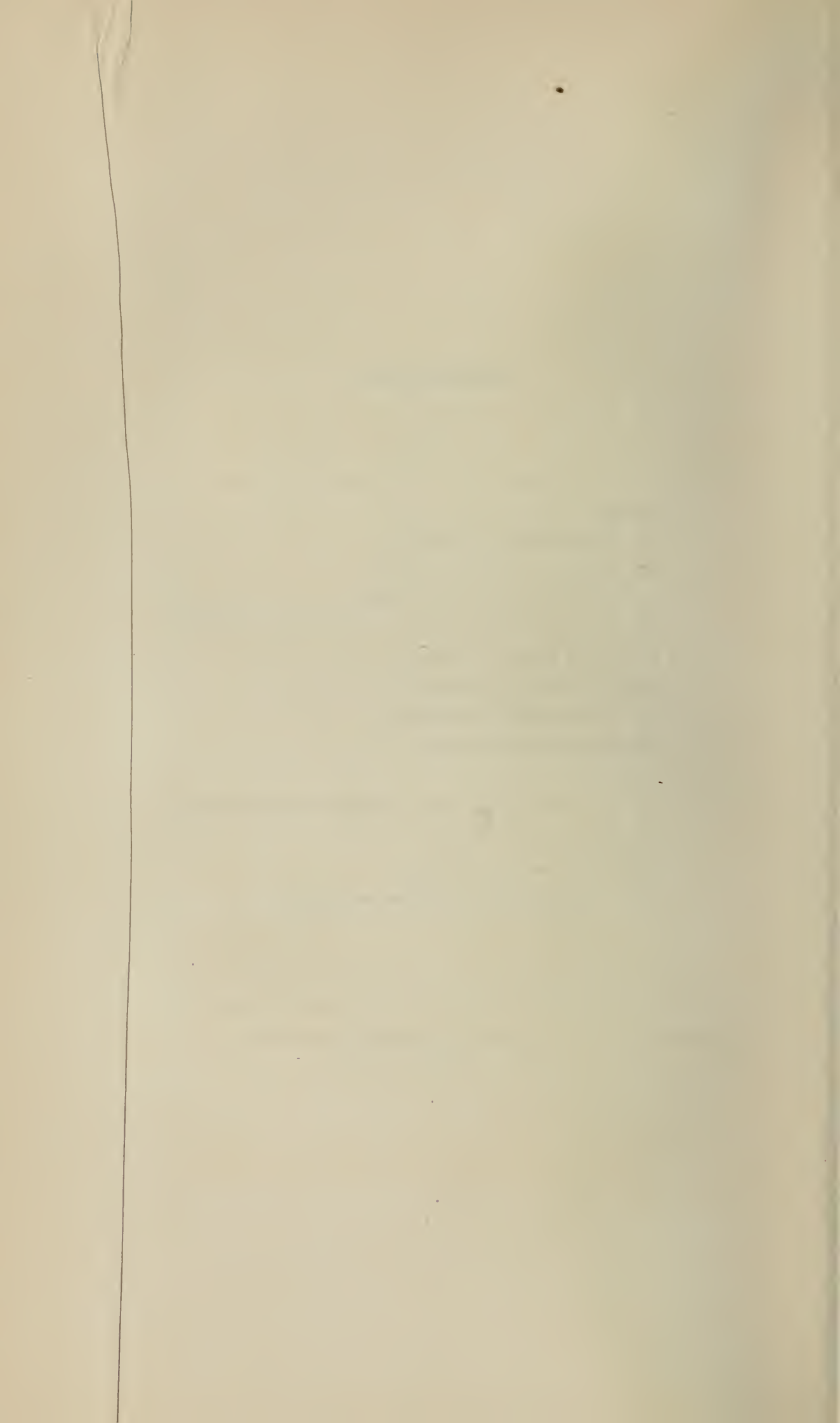


## CORRIGENDA.

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Page	Line	
41,	29,	<i>for</i> Llandav <i>read</i> Llandaf.
59,	23, 24,	<i>for</i> Uchtrud <i>read</i> Uchtryd.
74,	26, 27,	<i>dele</i> brackets and reference.
93,	32,	<i>after</i> Ceredigion <i>add</i> of the foreign nations to inhabit it.
95,	18,	<i>for</i> Rickart <i>read</i> Rickert.
120,	15,	<i>for</i> danyon <i>read</i> dynyon.
124,	3,	<i>for</i> anoeitheu <i>read</i> anreitheu.
146,	12,	<i>for</i> w eic <i>read</i> wreic.
148,	30,	<i>for</i> ac <i>read</i> ae.
167,	17,	<i>for</i> belonging to the son of Uchtryd <i>read</i> in Mabudrud.
192,	12,	<i>for</i> arneu <i>read</i> aruei.
239,	13, 14,	<i>for</i> Gwis <i>read</i> Gwys.
243,	6, and 283, l. 25,	<i>for</i> Hyvaidd <i>read</i> Hyveidd.

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

## BRUT Y TYWYSOGION.

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DCLXXXI. Petwar ugeint mlyned a whechant <sup>1</sup>[ac vn] oed oet Crist pan vu y uarólyaeth uar dróy holl ynys Prydein. <sup>2</sup>Ac o dechreu byt hyt yna yd oed blóydyn eissieu o petwar ugeint mlyned ac óyth cant aphum mil.'

Ac yny vlóydyn honno y bu uaró Kadóaladyr uendig-eit uab Kadwallaón uab Catuan brenhin y Brytanyeit yn Rufein y deudecuet dyd o Vei; megys y proffóydassei Vyrdin kyn no hynny órth órtheyrn górtneueu: ac o hynny allan y colles y Brytanyeit goron y teyrnas ac yd ennillaóð y Saeson hi.

DCLXXXIII. Ac yn ol Kadwaladyr y góledychaóð Iuor uab Alan vrenhin Llydaó, yr honn a elwir Brytaen uechan; ac nyt megys brenhin namyn megys pennaeth neu tywyssaó. A hónnó agynhellis llywodraeth ar y Brytanyeit óyth mlyned a deugein, ac yna y bu uaró. Ac yny ol ynteu y góledychaóð Rodri Maelóynaó.

DCLXXXV. Ac yn oes hónnó <sup>1</sup>[<sup>a</sup> dwy vlyned wedy hynny] y bu uarólyaeth yn Ióerdon.

DCLXXXVII. Ac yna <sup>1</sup>[<sup>b</sup><sup>s</sup>'r vlwydyn nessaf y honno] y crynaóð y dayar yn <sup>c</sup>Llydaó.

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<sup>a</sup>/<sup>4</sup> Ac ýn ýr eil vlwýdyn gwedy dýuot Iuor ýr ýnýs honn,

<sup>b</sup>/<sup>4</sup> petwýryd vlwýdyn gwedy dýuot Ivor ýr ýnýs honn, <sup>c</sup>/<sup>4</sup> Manaw.

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<sup>1</sup> C.

| <sup>2</sup> Not in C.

## THE CHRONICLE OF THE PRINCES.

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681. Six hundred and eighty <sup>1</sup>one was the year of Christ, when the great mortality took place through the whole island of Britain. <sup>2</sup>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 <sup>a</sup><sup>1</sup> two years subsequently, there was a mortality in Ireland.

687. And then, <sup>b</sup> the year following, there was an earthquake in <sup>c</sup> Armorica.

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>4</sup> And in the second year after Ivor came to this island,

<sup>b</sup> <sup>4</sup> the fourth year after Ivor came to this island,

<sup>c</sup> <sup>4</sup> Man.

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<sup>3</sup> *In MS.* ar, and the.

<sup>4</sup> *D. E.*

DCLXXXVIII. Ac yna <sup>1</sup> [a pedeir blyned wedy hynny] y bu y glaó gwaet yn ynys Prydein ac Iwerdon.

DCXC. <sup>2</sup> Deg mlyned a phedwar ugein a whechant oed oet Crist yna,' ac yna yd ymchoelaó y llaeth ar emenyn yn waet.

DCXCII. <sup>3</sup> [Dwy vlyned wedy hynny] ar lleuat aymchoelaó yn waetaó lió.

DCCIV. <sup>1</sup> [Pedeir blyned a] seith cant mlyned oed oet Crist pan vu uaró <sup>4</sup> Elffryt brenhin y Saeson, <sup>1</sup> [ac y kladpwyd yn Damnan.]

<sup>5</sup> DCCX. <sup>b</sup> Deg mlyned a seithgant oed oet Crist' pan vu varó Pipin vóyaf brenhin Ffreinc. Ac yna kyn oleuet oed y nos ar dyd.

DCCXVI. Ac yna <sup>1</sup> [blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu uaró <sup>6</sup> Osbric brenhin y Saeson.

DCCXVII. Ac <sup>1</sup> [blwydyn wedy hynny] y kyssegróyt eglóys Lan Vihagel.

DCCXX. Vgein mlyned a seithcant oed oet Crist pan vu yr haf tessaó.

DCCXXI. Ac yna <sup>1</sup> [blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu uaró Beli uab Elfin. Ac y bu vródyr <sup>7</sup> Heilin <sup>8</sup> [a Rhodri Malwýnawc] Ygkernyó, a góit <sup>9</sup> Góarchmaelaó, achat Pen <sup>10</sup> Coet yn Eheubarth. Ac yn y teir bródyr hynny y goruu y Brytanyeit.

DCCXXVIII. <sup>c</sup> Deg mlyned ar hugeint a seith cant oed oet Crist,' pan vu vródyr ym mynyd Carn.

DCCXXXV. <sup>d</sup> Deugeint mlyned' a seith cant oed oet Crist pan uu varó Beda offeirat.

a<sup>11</sup> blwýdýn gwedy hýnný

b'<sup>12</sup> Blwydyn wedy hynny

c'<sup>12</sup> Dwy vlyned wedy hynny

d'<sup>12</sup> Pymthec mlyned arhugeint

<sup>1</sup> C.

<sup>2</sup> Not in C. D. E.

<sup>3</sup> C. D. E.

<sup>4</sup> Elfric, C. Elfricus, D. E.

<sup>5</sup> DCCVIII. D.

<sup>6</sup> Osbrit, D. E.



688. And then, <sup>a</sup> <sup>1</sup> four years' after that,' it rained blood in the island of Britain, and in Ireland.

690. <sup>2</sup> Six hundred and ninety was then the year of Christ,' and then the milk and butter turned to blood.

692. <sup>3</sup> Two years after that,' and the moon turned of a bloody colour.

704. <sup>1</sup> Four years and' seven hundred was the year of Christ, when <sup>4</sup>Elfryt, king of the Saxons, died, <sup>1</sup>and was buried at Damnan.'

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, <sup>1</sup> a year after that,' <sup>6</sup>Osbric, king of the Saxons, died.

717. And, <sup>1</sup> 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, <sup>1</sup> a year after that,' Beli, son of Elfin, died. And the battle of <sup>7</sup>Heilin, <sup>8</sup> with Rhodri Molwynog,' took place in Cornwall; and the action of Garthmaelog, and the fight of Pencoed in South Wales. And in those three battles the Britons were victorious.

728. <sup>c</sup> Seven hundred and thirty was the year of Christ,' when there was a battle on Carn mountain.

735. Seven hundred and <sup>d</sup> forty' was the year of Christ, when Bede the priest died.

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>11</sup> A year after that

<sup>b</sup> <sup>12</sup> A year after that

<sup>c</sup> <sup>12</sup> Two years after that

<sup>d</sup> <sup>12</sup> Thirty-five years

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<sup>7</sup> Heil, *D.* Huail; *E.* Not in *C.*

<sup>8</sup> *D. E.*

<sup>9</sup> Garthmaelawe, *C. D. E.*

<sup>10</sup> *Kwn, C.*

<sup>11</sup> *D. E.*

<sup>12</sup> *C.*

DCCXXXVI. Ac yna <sup>1</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu uaró Owein brenhin y Pictait.

DCCL. Deg mlyned a deugeint a seith cant oed oet Crist pan vu y vródyr róg y Brytanyeit ar Pictait yg gŵeith <sup>2</sup>Maesydaŵc, ac y lladaŵd y Brytanyeit Talargan brenhin y Pictait. Ac yna y bu uaró Teódr uab Beli.

DCCLIV. Ac <sup>1</sup>[pedeir blyned wedy hynny] y bu uaró Rodri <sup>3</sup>[Maelwýnawc] brenhin y Brytanyeit;

DCCLVII. Ac <sup>1</sup>[teir blyned wedy hynny] Etbalt brenhin y Saeson.

DCCLX. Trugein mlyned a seith cant oed oet Crist pan vu bródyr y róg y Brytanyeit ar Saeson yg gŵeith Henfford. Ac y bu uaró Dyfynwal uab Tewdór.

DCCLXVIII. <sup>a</sup> Deg mlyned a thrugein a seith cant oed oet Crist' pan symudóyt Pasc y Brytanyeit dróy orchymyn Elbot gŵr y Duó.

DCCLXXIII. <sup>1</sup>[Teir blyned ardec athrugein a seith gant oed oed Krist,] ac yna y bu uaró <sup>4</sup>Ffernuail uab Idwal <sup>5</sup>[iwrch].

DCCLXXIV. <sup>6</sup>[Blwydyn wedi hynny y bu varw Kymoyd vrenhin y Pictaid;]

DCCLXXV. A Chubert abat <sup>6</sup>[y vlwydyn nessaf wedy hynny].

DCCLXXVI. Ac yna <sup>1</sup>[y vlwydyn nessaf y honno] <sup>b</sup>y bu distryó y Deheubarthwyr gan Offa vrenhin.'

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>7</sup> Wyth mlyned wedy hynny,

<sup>b</sup> <sup>8</sup> gwýr Debeubarth Kýmre a diffeithassant ýr ýnýt hýd ar Offa brenhin Mers.

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<sup>1</sup> *C.*

<sup>2</sup> Mictone, *C.* Metgetawe, *D.*  
Magedawe, *E.*

<sup>3</sup> *D. E.*

<sup>4</sup> Ffermael, *D. E.*

736. And then, <sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>2</sup> Maesydog, and the Britons killed Talargan, king of the Picts. And then Tewdwr, son of Beli, died.

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

757. And, <sup>1</sup> three years after that, Fdbalt, 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. <sup>a</sup> 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. <sup>1</sup> Seven hundred and seventy-three was the year of Christ, and then <sup>4</sup> Fernvail, son of Idwal <sup>5</sup> the Roe, died.

774. <sup>6</sup> A year after that Cemoyd, king of the Picts, died ;

775. And abbot Cubert, <sup>6</sup> the next year after that.

776. And then, <sup>1</sup> the next year to that, <sup>b</sup> the destruction of the South Wales men by king Offa took place.

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>7</sup> Eight years after that,

<sup>b</sup> <sup>8</sup> the men of the South part of Wales devastated the island as far as Offa, king of Mercia.

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<sup>b</sup> E.

<sup>c</sup> C. D. E.

<sup>7</sup> C.

<sup>8</sup> D.

DCCCLXXXIV. <sup>a</sup> Pedwar ugein mlyned a seith cant oed oet Crist pan diffeithaod Offa urenhin y Brytanyeit yn amser haf.'

DCCXCV. <sup>b</sup> Deg' mlyned a phedwar ugein a seith cant oed oet Crist pan deuth y Paganyeit gyntaf y Iwerdon, <sup>1</sup>[ac y distrywyd Rechrenn.]

DCCXCVI. Ac <sup>2</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu uaró Offa vrenhin; a Maredudd brenhin Dyfet <sup>c</sup>ac y bu' vróydyr yn Rudlan.

DCCXCVIII. <sup>d</sup> Wyth cant mlyned oed oet Crist' pan ladaod y Saeson Garadaoc brenhin Góyned.

DCCCVII. <sup>2</sup>[Seith mlyned ac wythgant oed oed Krist,] ac yna y bu uaró Arthen vrenhin Keredigyaon. Ac y bu diffyc ar yr heul.

DCCCVIII. Ac <sup>2</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu uaró Rei vrenhin <sup>1</sup>[Dyued] a Chadell brenhin Powys.

DCCXCIX. Ac <sup>2</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny y bu varw] Elbot archescob Góyned.

DCCCX. Deg mlyned ac byth cant oed oet Crist pan duaod y lleuat duó Nadolye. Ac y lloset Mynyó.

<sup>a' 3</sup> Teir blyned wedy hynny yr haf y distrywyd y Brytannyeid gyd ac Offa.

<sup>4</sup> Yr haf y diffeithws y Kýmre kýuoeth Offa, ac yna y peris Offa gwneuthur clawd yn deruyn rýngthaw a Chýmre ual y bei haws ydau gwrthnebu y ruthýr y elýnion, a hwnnw a elwit glawd Offa yr hýnný hýd hedýw.' <sup>5</sup> Ac ef y sydd yn estynnv or mor yr llall nid amgen or dehev yn enyl Brvsto tv ar gogledd gorvweh y Fflint y rwng mynachloc ddinas Basing a mynydd y Glo.'

<sup>b' 6</sup> Pump

<sup>c' 6</sup> yny

<sup>d' 6</sup> Dwy vlyned wedy hynny,

<sup>1</sup> C. D. E.

<sup>2</sup> C.

<sup>3'</sup> C.

<sup>4'</sup> D. E.

784. <sup>a</sup> 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, <sup>1</sup> and Raeline was destroyed.'

796. And, <sup>2</sup> a year after that,' king Offa died; and Maredudd, king of Dyved; <sup>c</sup> and a' battle took place at Ruddlan.

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

807. <sup>2</sup> 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, <sup>2</sup> a year after that,' Rein, king of <sup>1</sup> Dyved,' died; and Cadell, king of Powys.

809. And, <sup>2</sup> 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

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<sup>a/3</sup> Three years after that, in the summer, the Britons were destroyed with Offa.

<sup>4</sup> 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.' <sup>5</sup> 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.'

<sup>b/6</sup> Five <sup>c/6</sup> in the

<sup>d/6</sup> Two years after that,

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<sup>5</sup> E.

| <sup>6</sup> C.

Ac y bu uarŵolyaeth <sup>1</sup> [ar] yr anifeileit <sup>a</sup> ar hyt ynys Prydein.'

DCCCXI. Ac <sup>1</sup> [blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu uarŵ Owein uab Maredud. Ac y lloset Deganwy o tan myllt.

DCCCXII. Ac <sup>1</sup> [blwydyn wedi hynny] y bu vrŵydyr y rŵg Howel a Chynan, a Howel aoruu.

DCCCXV. Ac yna <sup>1</sup> [teir blyned wedi hynny] y bu daran uarŵ ac y gŵnaeth llawer o loscuaeu. Ac y bu uarŵ <sup>2</sup> Tryffin uab <sup>3</sup> Rein. Ac y llas Griffri uab Kyn-gen <sup>4</sup> [ap Kadell] o dŵyll Elisse y uraŵt. Ac y goruu Howel o ynys Uon. Ac y gyrraŵd Gynan y uraŵt o Von ymeith y gan lad llaŵer oe lu.

DCCCXVII. Ac <sup>1</sup> [dwy vlyned wedy hynny] <sup>b</sup> eilweith y gyrrŵyt Howel o Von.' Ac y bu uarŵ <sup>5</sup> Kynon urehin <sup>6</sup> [Gwyned]. Ac y diffeithaŵd y Saeson mynyded Eryri, ac y dugant urenhinyaeth Rywynyaŵc.

DCCCXVIII. Ac <sup>1</sup> [blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu <sup>7</sup> [ŷmlad ŷn Mon, ŷr hwn a elwit] weith Llan uaes.

DCCCXIX. Ac <sup>1</sup> [blwydyn wedy hynny] y diffeithaŵd Genŵlf brenhinyaetheu Dyfet.

DCCCXXIII. <sup>1</sup> [Teir blyned ar] ugein mlyned ac ŵyth cant oed oet Crist pan distrywyt castell Deganwy gan y Saeson. Ac yna y duc y Saeson urenhinyaeth Powys yn eu medyant.

DCCCXXV. Ac <sup>1</sup> [dwy vlyned wedy hynny] y bu uarŵ Hoŵel, <sup>7</sup> [brenhin Manaw.]

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<sup>a/8</sup> drwŷ holl Kŷmrŷ.

<sup>b/8</sup> ŷ deholet o Vanaw. <sup>9</sup> y deholet Howel i Vanaw.

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<sup>1</sup> C.

<sup>2</sup> Grufud, C. D. E.

<sup>3</sup> Run, C.

<sup>4</sup> E.

<sup>5</sup> Cynan, C. D. E.

Menevia was burnt; and there was a mortality among the cattle <sup>a</sup> over the island of Britain.'

811. And, <sup>1</sup> a year after that, 'Owain, son of Maredudd, died. And Dyganwy was burnt by lightning.

812. And, <sup>1</sup> a year after that, 'a battle took place between Howel and Cynan; and Howel conquered.

815. And then, <sup>1</sup> three years after that, 'there was a great thunder-storm, which caused many conflagrations; and <sup>2</sup> Tryffin, son of <sup>3</sup> Rein, died; and Griffri, son of Cyngeu, <sup>4</sup> son of Cadell, '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, <sup>1</sup> two years after that, ' <sup>b</sup>Howel was a second time driven from Mona; ' and <sup>5</sup> Cynon, king <sup>6</sup> of Gwynedd, 'died; and the Saxons ravaged the mountains of Eryri, and took the kingdom of Rhuvoniog.

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

819. And, <sup>1</sup> a year after that, 'Cenulf ravaged the kingdoms of Dyved.

823. <sup>1</sup> 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, <sup>1</sup> two years after that, 'Howel, <sup>7</sup> king of Man, 'died.

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>8</sup> through all Wales.

<sup>b</sup> <sup>8</sup> was driven from Man; <sup>9</sup> Howel was driven to Man;

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<sup>6</sup> E.  
<sup>7</sup> D. E.

| <sup>8</sup> D.  
<sup>9</sup> E.

DCCCXXXI. <sup>1</sup>[Vn mlyned ar] deg mlyned ar hugein ac byth cant oed oet Crist pan vu diffye ar y lleuat <sup>a</sup>yr bythuet dyd o vis Racuyr.' Ac y bu varó <sup>2</sup>Satubin escob Mynyó.

DCCCXL. Deugein mlyned ac byth cant oed oet Crist pan wledychaó d <sup>b</sup>Meuruc' escob ym Mynyó.

DCCCXLII. Ac <sup>1</sup>[dwy vlyned wedy hynny] y bu uaró Idwallaón.

DCCCXLIV. Ac <sup>1</sup>[dwy vlyned wedy hynny] y bu góeith <sup>3</sup>Ketyll. Ac y bu varó Meruyn <sup>4</sup>[urých].

DCCCXLVIII. Ac <sup>1</sup>[pedeir blyned wedy hynny] y bu weith Ffinant. Ac y llas <sup>5</sup>Ithel brenhin Góent ygan wyr Brecheinaó.

DCCCXLIX. <sup>c</sup>Deg mlyned a deugein ac bythcant oed oet Crist' pan las Meuruc y gan y Saeson.

DCCCL. <sup>1</sup>[Dec mlyned a deugeint ac wythgant oed oet Krist,] <sup>d</sup>ac y tagóyt Kyngen y gan y genedloed.'

DCCCLIII. Ac <sup>1</sup>[teir blyned wedy hynny] y diffeithcydt Mon y gan y kenhedloed duon.

DCCCLIV. Ac <sup>1</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu uaró Kyngen vrenhin Powys yn Rufein.

DCCCLVI. <sup>6</sup>[Dwy vlyned wedy hynny y bu varw Kemoyth vrenhin y Pictaid]. Ac y bu uaró Ionathal tywyssaó Abergeleu.

DCCCLX. <sup>7</sup>[Trugein mlyned ac wythgant oed oet Krist pan vv varw Maelsalacheu.

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a' <sup>8</sup> VIII. kł. Novembr.

b' <sup>9</sup> bonhedic

c' <sup>10</sup> Blwydyn wedy hynny,

d' <sup>11</sup> pan ladawd y Paganyeid Gyngen.

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<sup>1</sup> C.

<sup>2</sup> Saturbyn, C. D. E.

<sup>3</sup> Kadell, E.

<sup>4</sup> D. E.

<sup>5</sup> Ithael, C.

<sup>6</sup> C. D. E.



831. <sup>1</sup> One and ' thirty and eight hundred was the year of Christ, when the eclipse of the moon hap-  
pened on <sup>a</sup> the eighth day of the month of December.  
And <sup>2</sup> Satubin, bishop of Menevia, died.

840. Eight hundred and forty was the year of  
Christ, when <sup>b</sup> Meurug, the ' bishop, governed in Me-  
nevia.

842. And, <sup>1</sup> two years after that, ' Idwallon died.

844. And, <sup>1</sup> two years after that, ' the action of  
<sup>3</sup> Cetyll took place. And Mervyn <sup>4</sup> the Freckled, ' died.

848. And, <sup>1</sup> four years after that, ' the action of Fin-  
nant took place. And <sup>5</sup> Ithel, king of Gwent, was  
slain by the men of Brecheiniog.

849. <sup>c</sup> Eight hundred and fifty was the year of  
Christ, ' when Meurug was killed by the Saxons.

850. <sup>1</sup> Eight hundred and fifty was the year of  
Christ, ' <sup>d</sup> and Cyngen was strangled by the Pagans. '

853. And, <sup>1</sup> three years after that, ' Mona was ravaged  
by the black Pagans.

854. And, <sup>1</sup> a year after that, ' Cyngen, king of  
Powys, died in Rome.

856. <sup>e</sup> Two years after that Cemoyth, king of the  
Picts, died. ' And Ionathal, prince of Abergeleu, died.

860. <sup>7</sup> Eight hundred and sixty was the year of  
Christ, when Maelsalacheu died.

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>8</sup> the 8th of the calends of November.

<sup>b</sup> <sup>9</sup> a noble

<sup>c</sup> <sup>10</sup> A year after that,

<sup>d</sup> <sup>10</sup> when the Pagans killed Cyngen.

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<sup>7</sup> C. D.

<sup>8</sup> D. Not in C.

<sup>9</sup> C. Not in D. E.

<sup>10</sup> C.

DCCCLXII. Dwy vlyned wedy] trugein mlyned ac  
 byth cant oed oet Crist <sup>a</sup> pan yrróyt <sup>1</sup> Katweithen  
 ymeith.'

DCCCLXIV. <sup>2</sup> [b Dwy vlyned wedy hynny y diffeith-  
 yawd honno y Glyuyssic.']

DCCCLXV. Ac <sup>2</sup> [blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu uaró  
 Kynan <sup>c</sup> Uant Nifer.'

DCCCLXVI. Ac <sup>3</sup> [blwydyn wedy hynny] y diffeith-  
 wyt Kaer Efraóc <sup>d</sup> ygkat' Dubkynt.

DCCCLXIX. <sup>e</sup> Deg mlyned a thrugein ac byth cant  
 oed oet Crist' pan vu kat <sup>f</sup> Kryn Onnen.

DCCCLXX. <sup>3</sup> [Deg mlyned athrugeint ac wythgant  
 oed oed Krist,] ac y torret Kaer Alclut y gan y  
 Paganyeit.

DCCCLXXI. Ac <sup>3</sup> [blwydyn wedy hynny] y bodes Góg-  
 aón uab Meuruc brenhin Keredigyaón.

DCCCLXXIII. Ac <sup>3</sup> [dwy vlyned wedy hynny] y bu  
 weith Bangoleu <sup>4</sup> [ac yno y llas Kynan:] a gweith  
<sup>5</sup> Menegydy ym Mon. Ac y bu uaró Meuruc escob  
 bonhedic.

DCCCLXXIV. Ac <sup>3</sup> [blwydyn wedy hynny] y kymertth  
<sup>6</sup> Lómbert escobaót Vynyó.

DCCCLXXV. Ac <sup>3</sup> [blwydyn wedy hynny] y bodes  
 Dórngarth urenhin Kernyó.

DCCCLXXVI. Ac <sup>7</sup> [blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu  
 weith duó Sul ym Mon.

<sup>a/8</sup> ý bu cat Gweithen.

<sup>b/9</sup> ý diffeithwýt Glýwýsig ac ýd alltudwýd hwýnt.

<sup>c/10</sup> nawd nifer.

<sup>d/10</sup> y gan gad <sup>8</sup> ac ý bu cat

<sup>e/10</sup> Teir blyned wedy hynny, <sup>f/11</sup> brynn onnen.

<sup>1</sup> Katweithen, *C.*

<sup>2</sup> *C. D.*

<sup>3</sup> *C.*

<sup>4</sup> *E.*

<sup>5</sup> Ynegyd, *C. D. E.*

<sup>6</sup> Himbert, *C.* Lunberth, *D. E.*

862. Two years after ' eight hundred and sixty years was the year of Christ, <sup>a</sup> when Cadweithen was driven away.'

864. <sup>2b</sup> Two years after that, he ravaged Glywysig.'

865. And, <sup>2a</sup> a year after that, ' Cynan, <sup>c</sup> of Nant Nyver, ' died.

866. And, <sup>3a</sup> a year after that, ' Caer Evrog was devastated <sup>d</sup> in the battle ' of Dubkynt.

869. <sup>e</sup> Eight hundred and seventy was the year of Christ, ' when the battle of <sup>f</sup> Cryn Onen ' took place.

870. <sup>3</sup> Eight hundred and seventy was the year of Christ, ' and Caer Alclut was demolished by the Pagans.

871. And, <sup>3a</sup> a year after that, ' Gwgawn, son of Meurug, king of Ceredigion, was drowned.

873. And, <sup>3</sup> two years after that, ' the action of Bangoleu took place, <sup>4</sup> and there Cynan was slain : ' and the action of <sup>5</sup> Menegydd in Mona. And Meurug, a bishop of noble lineage, died.

874. And, <sup>3a</sup> a year after that, ' <sup>6</sup> Lwmbert assumed the bishopric of Menevia.

875. And, <sup>3a</sup> a year after that, ' Dwrngarth, king of Cornwall, was drowned.

876. And, <sup>7</sup> a year after that, ' the action on Sunday took place in Mona.

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<sup>a/8</sup> the battle of Gweithen took place.

<sup>b/9</sup> Glywysig was ravaged, and they were banished.

<sup>c/10</sup> the refuge of a multitude,

<sup>d/10</sup> by the battle <sup>8</sup> and the battle took place

<sup>e/10</sup> Three years after that, <sup>f/11</sup> Ash Hill.

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<sup>7</sup> D.

<sup>8</sup> D. E.

<sup>9</sup> D.

<sup>10</sup> C.

<sup>11</sup> C. D. E.

DCCCLXXVII. Ac <sup>1</sup> [blwydyn wedy hynny] y llas Rodri a Góryat y <sup>a</sup> vraót y gan y Saeson.

DCCCLXXVIII. Ac <sup>1</sup> [blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu varó Aed uab Mellt.

DCCCLXXX. Pedwar ugein mlyned ac gyth cant oed oet Crist pan vu weith Conóy y dial Rodri o Duó.

DCCCLXXXII. <sup>2</sup> [Dwy vlyned wedy hynny y bu <sup>b</sup> varw Kadweithen.]

DCCCLXXXV. Teir blyned wedy hynny y bu varw Hywel yn Rufein.

DCCCLXXXVII. Dwy vlyned wedy hynny y bu varw <sup>3</sup> Cerball.]

DCCCLXXXIX. <sup>c</sup> Deg mlyned a phedwar ugein ac gyth cant oed oet Crist' pan vu uaró Subin y doethaf or Yscotteit.

DCCCXC. <sup>1</sup> [Dec mlyned a phedwar ugein ac wyth gant oed oed Krist,] ac yna y deuth y Normanyeit duon <sup>d</sup> eilweith y gastell Baldwin.'

DCCCXCI. Ac <sup>1</sup> [blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu uaró <sup>4</sup> Heinuth vab Bledri.'

DCCCXCIII. Ac yna <sup>1</sup> [dwy vlyned wedy hynny] y deuth Anaraót y diffeithaó Keredigyaón ac ystrat Tywi.

DCCCXCIV. Ac yna <sup>1</sup> [blwydyn wedy hynny] y diff-eithaó y Normanyeit Loeger, a Brecheinaó, a Morganó, a Góent a <sup>5</sup> Buellt Gólló.

DCCCXCV. Ac yna <sup>1</sup> [blwydyn wedy hynny] y diff-yygaó bóyt yn Iwerdon ; kanys pryfet o nef a dygóyd-

a <sup>6</sup> vab

b' <sup>7</sup> cat Gweithen. <sup>8</sup> — Gwytherin.

c' <sup>9</sup> Dwy vlyned wedy hynny,

d' <sup>10</sup> drachevyn hýt ar Gwinn. <sup>11</sup> y Wyned.

<sup>1</sup> C.

<sup>2</sup> C. D. E.

<sup>3</sup> Kadell, E.

<sup>4</sup> Henweith vab Bledric, C.  
Hennech vab Bledric, D. E.

<sup>5</sup> Not in C. D. E.

877. And, <sup>1</sup>a year after that, Rhodri, and his <sup>a</sup>brother Gwriad, were killed by the Saxons.

878. And, <sup>1</sup>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. <sup>2</sup>Two years after that, <sup>b</sup>Cadweithen died.'

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

887. Two years after that, <sup>3</sup>Cerball died.'

889. <sup>c</sup>Eight hundred and ninety was the year of Christ, when Subin, the wisest of the Scots, died.

890. <sup>1</sup>Eight hundred and ninety was the year of Christ, and then the black Normans came <sup>d</sup>a second time to Castle Baldwin.'

891. And, <sup>1</sup>a year after that, <sup>4</sup>Heinuth, son of Bledri, died.

893. And then, <sup>1</sup>two years after that, Anarawd came to devastate Ceredigion and the Vale of Tywi.

894. And then, <sup>1</sup>a year after that, the Normans devastated England, Brecheiniog, Morganwg, Gwent, <sup>5</sup>Buallt, and Gwenllwg.

895. And then, <sup>1</sup>a year after that, provision failed in Ireland; for vermin of a mole-like form, each having

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>6</sup> son

<sup>b</sup> <sup>7</sup> was the battle of Gweithen. <sup>8</sup> — Gwytherin.

<sup>c</sup> <sup>9</sup> Two years after that,

<sup>d</sup> <sup>10</sup> again as far as Gwinn. <sup>11</sup> to Gwynedd.

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<sup>6</sup> E.

<sup>7</sup> D.

<sup>8</sup> E.

<sup>9</sup> C.

<sup>10</sup> D. E.

<sup>11</sup> C.

aúd ar weith gŵad a deu dant y bop un, ar rei hynny a vŷytaaúd yr holl ymborth, a thrŷy vnpryt a gŵedi y gŵrthladŷyt.

DCCCXCVII. Ac yna <sup>1</sup>[dwy vlyned wedy hynny] y bu uarŷ <sup>2</sup>Elstan brenhin <sup>3</sup>[y Saesson];

DCCCXCVIII. Ac <sup>1</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] <sup>4</sup>Alvryt urenhin <sup>5</sup>Iwys.

DCCCC. Naŷ cant mlyned oed oet <sup>6</sup>Crist pan deuth Igmŷnd y ynys Von, ac y kynhalyaúd maes <sup>7</sup>Ros Meilon.

DCCCCI. Ac yna y llas mab Meruyn y gan y genedyl. Ac y bu uarŷ Llywarch uab <sup>8</sup>Hennyth.

DCCCCII. Ac y llas penn <sup>9</sup>Ryderch uab <sup>10</sup>Hennyth <sup>11</sup>[yn Arwŷtli] duw Gŷyl Baŷl.

DCCCCIV. Ac y bu weith <sup>12</sup>Dumeirt ynyr hŷnn y llas Maelaŷc cam uab Peredur. Ac yna y dileŷyt Mynyŷ.

DCCCCV. Ac y bu uarŷ Gorchŷyl escob. Ac y bu varŷ <sup>13</sup>Coruaŷc brenhin ac escob holl Iwerdon gŵr maŷr y grefyd ae gardaŷt. <sup>14</sup>Mab y Guleuan <sup>1</sup>alas <sup>2</sup>oe vod y myŷn brŷdyr. <sup>15</sup>Ac y bu uarŷ Keruallŷt uab Muregan brenhin Langesy <sup>b</sup>o keugant diwed.'

DCCCCVI. Ac y bu uarŷ Asser archescob ynys Prydein;

DCCCCVII. A Chadell uab Rodri.

DCCCCXI. Deg mlyned a naŷ cant oed oet Crist pan deuth Other y ynys Prydein.

<sup>a'</sup> <sup>16</sup> ŷn ŷr ŷmlad hwnnw. <sup>17</sup> yn y vlwyddyn hwnnw.

<sup>b'</sup> <sup>16</sup> ŷn diwed ŷr ŷmlad.

<sup>1</sup> C.

<sup>2</sup> Edelstan, C.

<sup>3</sup> C. D. E.

<sup>4</sup> Aldryd, C. Albrŷt, D. E.

<sup>5</sup> Euwas, C. Gŷnoŷs, D. Gyn-dys, E.

<sup>6</sup> A leaf is here lost in C.

<sup>7</sup> Meleriaun, D. Meleriaum, E.

<sup>8</sup> Hŷveid, D. E.

two teeth, fell from heaven, which devoured all the food; and through fasting and prayer they were driven away.

897. And then, <sup>1</sup>two years after that,' Elstan, king <sup>3</sup>of the Saxons,' died;

898. And <sup>1</sup>a year after that,' <sup>4</sup>Alvryd, king of the Gewissi.

900. Nine hundred was the year of <sup>6</sup>Christ, when Igmund came to the isle of Mona, and fought the battle of <sup>7</sup>Rhos Meilon.'

901. And then the son of Mervyn was killed by the Pagans. And Llywarch, son of <sup>8</sup>Hennyth, died.

902. And <sup>9</sup>Rhydderch, son of <sup>10</sup>Hennyth, was beheaded <sup>11</sup>in Arwystli,' on the feast of St. Paul.

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

905. And bishop Gorchwyl died. And <sup>13</sup>Corvoc, king and bishop of all Ireland, died; a man eminent for faith and charity. <sup>14</sup>A son of Culeuan was slain <sup>a</sup>voluntarily in battle.' <sup>15</sup>And Cerwallt, son of Muregan, king of Leinster, died <sup>b</sup>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.

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<sup>a/16</sup> in that fight. <sup>17</sup> in that year.

<sup>b/16</sup> at the end of the fight.

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<sup>9</sup> Rodri, *D. E.*

<sup>10</sup> Huueith, *D.* Kyunerth, *E.*

<sup>11</sup> *D.*

<sup>12</sup> Duuneir, *D.* Dinevwr, *E.*

<sup>13</sup> Cormoc, *D.* Corinoc, *E.*

<sup>11</sup> Culennan, *D. E.*

<sup>17</sup> *Not in E.*

<sup>16</sup> *D.*

<sup>17</sup> *E.*

DCCCCXIII. Ac y bu uaró Anaraót uab Rodri brenhin y Brytanyeit.

DCCCCXIV. Ac y diffeithóyt Iwerdon a Mon y gan bobyl Dilyn. Ac y bu uaró Edelflet vrenhines.

DCCCCXVII. Ac y llas Clydaóc uab Cadell <sup>1</sup>[ap Rodri mawr] y gan Ueuruc y vraót.

DCCCCXVIII. Ac y bu uaró <sup>2</sup>Uercu escob <sup>1</sup>[da].

DCCCCXIX. Ac y bu weith y Dinas Neóyd.

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

DCCCCXXXIII. Deg mlyned arhugein a naócant oed oet Crist pan las Gruffud ap Owein y gan wyr Keredigyaón.

DCCCCXXXV. Ac y bu ryfel <sup>3</sup>Brun.

DCCCCXXXVI. Ac y bu uaró <sup>4</sup>Hennyrrth uab Clydaóc a Meuruc y vraót.

DCCCCXXXIX. Ac y bu uaró Edelstan brenhin y Saeson.

DCCCCXL. Deugein mlyned a naócant oed oet Crist pan vu uaró Abloyc vrenhin.

DCCCCXLI. A Chadell uab Arthuael a óenóynóyt, ac Idóal uab Rodri ac Elised y <sup>a</sup>vraót alas y gan y Saeson.

DCCCCXLII. Ac y bu uaró <sup>5</sup>Lónbert escob Mynyó.

DCCCCXLIII. Ac Ussa uab Llaór; a <sup>6</sup>Morcheis escob Bangor a vuant ueiró.

DCCCCXLIV. A Chyngen uab <sup>7</sup>Elised a wenóynóyt, ac <sup>8</sup>Eueurys escob Mynyó a vu uaró. Ystrat Clut adiffeithóyt y gan y Saeson.

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a<sup>9</sup> vab

<sup>1</sup> E.

<sup>2</sup> Nercu, *D. E.*

<sup>3</sup> Brune, *D.* Brynnev, *E.*

<sup>4</sup> Hýmeith, *D.* Kyfnerth, *E.*

<sup>5</sup> Lónberth, *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 Edelfled died.

917. And Clydog, son of Cadell, <sup>1</sup>son of Rhodri the Great, was killed by his brother Meurug.

918. And <sup>2</sup>Uercu, a <sup>1</sup>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 <sup>3</sup>Brun took place.

936. And <sup>4</sup>Hennyrrth, 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 Arthvael, was poisoned; and Idwal, son of Rhodri, and his <sup>a</sup>brother Elised, were killed by the Saxons.

942. And <sup>5</sup>Lwmbert, bishop of Menevia, died.

943. And Ussa, son of Llawr; and <sup>6</sup>Morcheis, bishop of Bangor, died.

944. And Cyngen, son of <sup>7</sup>Elised, was poisoned; and <sup>8</sup>Eueurys, bishop of Menevia, died. Strath Clyde was devastated by the Saxons.

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a <sup>9</sup> son

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<sup>6</sup> Morkleis, *D. E.*

<sup>7</sup> Elisse, *D. E.*

<sup>8</sup> Eneuris, *D. E.*

<sup>9</sup> *D. E.*

DCCCCXLVIII. A Howel da uab Kadell vrenhin penn a molyant yr holl Vrytanyeit a vu uaró. A Chadógaón uab Owein alas y gan y Saeson. Ac yna y bu weith Carno róg meibon <sup>1</sup>[Ywain ap] Howel <sup>2</sup> a meibon Idwal.

DCCCCCL. Deg mlyned adeugein a nawcant oed oet Crist pan diffeithaðd Iago a Ieuaf meibon Idwal Dyfet dóyweith, <sup>3</sup>[ac y llas Dungwallaun ýgan ev gwýr wýnt].

DCCCCLI. Ac yna y bu uaró <sup>a</sup>Dyfnóal a Rodri meibon' Howel.

DCCCCLII. Ac yna <sup>4</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu ladua uaró <sup>4</sup>[y] róg meibon Idwal a meibon Howel <sup>b</sup>yg gweith Conby yn Llanróst. Ac y llas Hirmaór ac Anaraót y gan y pobloed, meibon oed y rei hynny y Gryat.' A góedi hynny y diffeithóyt Keredigyaón y gan ueibon Idwal. Ac y bu uaró Etwin uab Howel <sup>1</sup>[dda].

DCCCCLIII. Ac <sup>4</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y bodes <sup>5</sup>Hayardur uab Mervyn.

DCCCCLIV. <sup>4</sup>[Blwydyn wedy hynny y bu varw Edwin vab Hywel.] Ac y llas Congalach brenhin Iwerdon.

DCCCCLV. A <sup>4</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny y llas] Gógaón uab Góryat <sup>1</sup>[ap Rodri mawr.] Ac y bu yr haf tessaóe.

DCCCCLVIII. <sup>3</sup>[Teir blyned wedy hynny y diffeithyawd Ywein y <sup>6</sup>Gorwyd.]

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<sup>a/7</sup> Rodri vab

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

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<sup>1</sup> E.

<sup>2</sup> Here C. resumes.

<sup>3</sup> C. D. E.

<sup>4</sup> C.

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 <sup>1</sup>Owain, son of 'Howel, <sup>2</sup>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; <sup>3</sup>and Dunwallon was slain by their men.'

951. And then <sup>a</sup>Dyvnwal and Rhodri, sons ' of Howel, died.

952. And then, <sup>4</sup>a year after that,' a great slaughter took place between the sons of Idwal and the sons of Howel, <sup>b</sup>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 <sup>1</sup>the Good,' died.

953. And, <sup>4</sup>a year after that,' <sup>5</sup>Hayarddur, son of Mervyn, was drowned.

954. <sup>4</sup>A year after that, Edwin, son of Howel, died.' And Congalach, king of Ireland, was slain.

955. And, <sup>4</sup>a year after that, was killed ' Gwgawn, son of Gwriad, <sup>1</sup>son of Rhodri the Great.' And the hot summer happened.

958. <sup>3</sup>Three years after that, Owain devastated the <sup>6</sup>Gorwennydd.'

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>7</sup> Rhodri, son.

<sup>b</sup> <sup>7</sup> in the place called Llanrwst the action of Conwy <sup>8</sup>long and great, and Anarawd, son of Gwry, was slain.

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<sup>5</sup> Yardur, *C.*

<sup>6</sup> Gorŷuŷd, *D. E.*

<sup>7</sup> *C. D. E.*

<sup>8</sup> *C. D.*

DCCCCLIX. Ac <sup>1</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] <sup>a</sup> y bu dir-  
uaŵr <sup>b</sup> eira vis Maŵrth. A meibon Idwal yn gŵledychu.  
Ac y diffeithaŵd meibon Abloec Gaer Gybi a Lleyn.

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

DCCCCLXI. Ac <sup>2</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y llas  
meibon Gŵynn. Ac y diffeithŵyt y Tywyn y gan y  
pobloed; ac y bu uarŵ Meuruc uab Catuan;

DCCCCLXII. A <sup>2</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] Ryderch  
escob;

DCCCCLXIV. A <sup>2</sup>[dwy vlyned wedy hynny] Chadŵall-  
aŵn uab Owein <sup>3</sup>[ap Howel dda.]

DCCCCLXV. Ac yna <sup>2</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y  
diffeithaŵd y Saeson, <sup>4</sup> ac <sup>5</sup>Aluryt yn tywysaŵc udunt  
vrenhinyaetheu meibon Idwal.

DCCCCLXVI. Ac <sup>2</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y llas  
Rodri uab Idwal, ac y diffeithŵyt Aberffraŵ.

DCCCCLXVII. A <sup>2</sup>[blwydyn] gŵedy hynny y <sup>c</sup>dellis  
Iago uab Idwal Ieuaf uab Idwal y vraŵt. Ac y car-  
charŵyt Ieuaf; <sup>6</sup> a gŵedy hynny y croget.'

DCCCCLXVIII. Ac yna <sup>2</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y  
diffeithŵyt Gŵhyr y gan Einaŵn uab Owein.

DCCCCLXIX. Ac <sup>2</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y diffeith-  
aŵd <sup>7</sup>Marc uab Herald Benmon.

DCCCCLXX. Deg mlyned a thrugein a naŵ cant oed  
oet Crist pan diffeithaŵd <sup>8</sup>Gotbriŵc uab <sup>9</sup>Herald Von,  
ac o uaŵr ystryŵ y darestygaŵd yr holl ynys.

<sup>a'</sup> <sup>10</sup> ŷ gwledýchaud meibion Idwal drwý nerth dir-  
uaur mis Maurth.

<sup>b</sup> <sup>11</sup> bla

<sup>c</sup> <sup>12</sup> delis

<sup>1</sup> *C. D. E.*

<sup>2</sup> *C.*

<sup>3</sup> *E.*

<sup>4</sup> *Not in D. E.*

<sup>5</sup> *Alfre, C.*

<sup>6</sup> *Not in C. D. E.*

959. And, <sup>1</sup> a year after that, <sup>a</sup> a great <sup>b</sup> 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, <sup>2</sup> a year after that, <sup>c</sup> the sons of Gwyn were killed. And Towyn was devastated by the Pagans; and Meurug, son of Cadvan, died;

962. And, <sup>2</sup> a year after that, <sup>d</sup> bishop Rhydderch;

964. And, <sup>2</sup> two years after that, <sup>e</sup> Cadwallon, son of Owain, <sup>3</sup> son of Howel the Good.'

965. And then, <sup>2</sup> a year after that, <sup>f</sup> the Saxons, headed by <sup>5</sup>Alvryd, ravaged the kingdoms of the sons of Idwal.

966. And, <sup>2</sup> a year after that, <sup>g</sup> Rhodri, son of Idwal, was slain, and Aberfraw was devastated.

967. And, <sup>2</sup> a year after that, <sup>h</sup> Iago, son of Idwal, <sup>c</sup> blinded his brother Ieuav, son of Idwal. And Ieuav was imprisoned; <sup>6</sup> and after that hanged.'

968. And then, <sup>2</sup> a year after that, <sup>i</sup> Gower was devastated by Eion, son of Owain.

969. And, <sup>2</sup> a year after that, <sup>7</sup> Mark, son of Harold, devastated Penmon.

970. Nine hundred and seventy was the year of Christ, when <sup>8</sup> Godfrey, son of <sup>9</sup> Harold, devastated Mona, and by great craft subjugated the whole island.

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<sup>a'</sup> <sup>10</sup> the sons of Idwal ruled through great power in the month of March.

<sup>b</sup> <sup>11</sup> plague

<sup>c</sup> <sup>12</sup> captured

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<sup>7</sup> Madoc, *C.* Mactus, *D. E.*

<sup>8</sup> Godfrid, *C.* Gotfrit, *D. E.*

<sup>9</sup> Harald, *C. D. E.*

<sup>10</sup> *D. E.*

<sup>11</sup> *C.*

<sup>12</sup> *C. D. E.*

DCCCCLXXI. Ac yna <sup>1</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y kynnullaóð <sup>2</sup>[Edgar] brenhin y Saeson diruaóð lyges hyt Ygkaer llion <sup>3</sup>ar Úyse.'

DCCCCLXXII. Ac <sup>1</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y góorth-ladóyt Iago oe gyfoeth, ac y góledyhaóð Howel dróy uudugolyaeth. Ac y <sup>a</sup>clefychóyt Meuruc uab Idwal. Ac y bu varó Morgan.

DCCCCLXXIV. Ac yna <sup>1</sup>[dwy vlyned wedy hynny] y bu uarw Edgar brenhin y Saeson. Ac ydaeth Dón-wallaón brenhin Ystrat Clut y Rufein. Ac y bu uaró Idwallaón uab <sup>4</sup>Einaón.

DCCCCLXXVI. Ac <sup>1</sup>[dwy vlyned wedy hynny] eilweith y diffeithaóð Einaón Úhyr.

DCCCCLXXVII. Ac <sup>1</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] <sup>b</sup>y diff-eithwyt <sup>c</sup>Llón Kelynaóð uaóð <sup>5</sup>[yr eil weith] y gan Howel uab Ieuaf ar Saeson.'

DCCCCLXXVIII. Ac yna <sup>1</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y delit Iago. Ac y goruu Howel uab Ieuaf ac y gores-cynnóys <sup>6</sup>[kyuoeth] Iago.

DCCCCLXXIX. Ac <sup>1</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y llas Idwal. A gwedy hynny y diffeithaóð Custennhin uab Iago a <sup>7</sup>Gotbric uab <sup>8</sup>Herald Llyn a Mon. A gwedy hynny y llas Custennhin uab Iago y gan Howel uab Ieuaf yn y vróydyr a elwir góeith <sup>9</sup>Hirbarth.

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>10</sup> dallwyd

<sup>b</sup> <sup>11</sup> y diffeithyawd Gwrmid eilweith Leyn, ac y diff-eithyawd Hywel vab Yeuaf ar Saesson Gyueilyawc vawr.

<sup>c</sup> <sup>12</sup> Lleyn a

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<sup>1</sup> C.

<sup>2</sup> C. D. E. Edward, A.

<sup>3</sup> Not in C.

<sup>4</sup> Oweyn, C. D. E.

<sup>5</sup> D. E.

<sup>6</sup> D.

971. And then, <sup>1</sup>a year after that, <sup>2</sup>Edgar, king of the Saxons, collected a very great fleet at Caerleon <sup>3</sup>upon Usk.'

972. And, <sup>1</sup>a year after that, Iago was expelled from his territory, and Howel ruled in consequence of his victory. And Meurug, son of Idwal, <sup>a</sup>fell sick. And Morgan died.

974. And then, <sup>1</sup>two years after that, Edgar, king of the Saxons, died. And Dunwallon, king of Strath Clyde, went to Rome. And Idwallon, son of <sup>4</sup>Einon, died.

976. And, <sup>1</sup>two years after that, Einon devastated Gower a second time.

977. And, <sup>1</sup>a year after that, <sup>b</sup>the <sup>c</sup>Grove of Celynog the Great was devastated <sup>5</sup>a second time' by Howel, son of Ieuav, and the Saxons.'

978. And then, <sup>1</sup>a year after that, Iago was captured. And Howel, son of Ieuav, had the victory, and conquered <sup>6</sup>the territory of Iago.

979. And, <sup>1</sup>a year after that, Idwal was slain. And after that Constantine, son of Iago, and <sup>7</sup>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 <sup>9</sup>Hirbarth.

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>10</sup> was blinded.

<sup>b</sup>/<sup>11</sup> Gwrnid a second time devastated Lleyn, and Howel, son of Ieuav, and the Saxons devastated Cyv-eiliog the Great.

<sup>c</sup> <sup>12</sup> Lleyn and

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<sup>7</sup> Godfrid, *C.* Gotfrit, *D. E.*

<sup>8</sup> Harald, *C. D. E.*

<sup>9</sup> Hirbarweh, *C. D. E.*

<sup>10</sup> *C. D. E.*

<sup>11</sup> *C.*

<sup>12</sup> *D. E.*

DCCCCLXXXI. <sup>1</sup>[Vn vlyned a] pedwar ugein mlyned a naó cant oed oet Crist pan diffeithaóð <sup>2</sup>Gotbriç uab <sup>3</sup>Herald Dyuet a Mynyó. <sup>a</sup>Ac y bu weith Llanwannaóç.'

DCCCCLXXXII. Ac yna <sup>1</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y diffeithóyt Brecheinaóç a holl gyfoeth Einaón uab Owein y gan y Saeson, ac <sup>4</sup>Aluryt yn dywyssaóç arnunt. A Howel uab Ieuaf ac Einaón aladaóð llawer oe lu.

DCCCCLXXXIII. Ac yna <sup>1</sup>[y vlwydyn nessaf y honno] y llas Einaón uab Owein dróy dóyll <sup>1</sup>[y] gan uchelwyr Góent. Ac y bu uaró <sup>1</sup>[eu] bonhedic escob.

DCCCCLXXXIV. Ac <sup>1</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y lladaóð y Saeson Howel uab Ieuaf dróy dóyll. Ac y llas Iouauaf uab Meuruc, a Chadóballaón uab Ieuaf ae lladaóð.

DCCCCLXXXV. <sup>5</sup>[Blwydyn wedy hynny y llas <sup>6</sup>Meyc vab Yeuaf, <sup>b</sup>a Maredud ap Ywein a ladawd] Kadwallaón ab Ieuaf dróy vudugolyaeth,' aoresgynnóys y gyfoeth, nyt amgen noc ynys Von a Meiryonnyd; a holl wladoed Góyned o diruaóç ystryó a challter a darestygaóð.

DCCCCLXXXVI. Ac yna <sup>1</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] yd yspeilóyt Llywarch ab Owein oe lygeit. Ac y diffeithóyt <sup>2</sup>Gotbriç uab <sup>3</sup>Herald ar llu du gantaó ac ef Ynys Von. Ac y <sup>c</sup>dellit dóy vil o dynyon, ar

<sup>a</sup> <sup>7</sup> a Llanweithenawc.

<sup>b</sup> <sup>8</sup> a Chatwallawn vab Ieuaf, ý gan Moredud vab Oweýn

<sup>c</sup> <sup>9</sup> delit

<sup>1</sup> C.

<sup>2</sup> Godfrid, C. Gotfrit, D. E.

<sup>3</sup> Harald, C. D. E.

<sup>4</sup> Alfred, C. D. Not in E.

<sup>5</sup> C. D. E.



981. <sup>1</sup> One year and ' nine hundred and eighty was the year of Christ, when <sup>2</sup> Godfrey, son of Harold, devastated Dyved and Menevia. <sup>3</sup> And the action of Llanwenog took place.'

982. And then, <sup>1</sup> a year after that, ' Brecheiniog, and all the territory of Einon, son of Owain, were devastated by the Saxons, <sup>4</sup> Alvryd being their leader. And Howel, son of Ieuav, and Einon killed many of his host.

983. And then, <sup>1</sup> the year next to that, ' Einon, son of Owain, was killed through treachery by the nobles of Gwent. And <sup>1</sup> their bishop of noble lineage died.

984. And, <sup>1</sup> a year after that, ' the Saxons killed Howel, son of Ieuav, through treachery. And Ionaval, son of Meurug, was killed, and Cadwallon, son of Ieuav, killed him.

985. <sup>5</sup> A year after that, Maig, son of Ieuav, was killed, <sup>b</sup> 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, <sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>c</sup> blinded; and

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<sup>a/7</sup> and Llanweithenog.

<sup>b/8</sup> and Cadwallon, son of Ieuav, by Maredudd, son of Owain.

<sup>c9</sup> captured;

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<sup>6</sup> Mevric, *E.*

<sup>7</sup> *C. D.* Not in *E.*

<sup>8</sup> *D. E.*

<sup>9</sup> *C. D. E.*

dryll arall o nadunt a duc Maredudd uab Owein y gyt ac ef y Geredigyaon a Dyfet. Ac yna y bu uarŵolyaeth ar yr holl aniueileit yn holl ynys Prydein.

DCCCCLXXXVII. Ac yna <sup>1</sup> [blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu uarŵ Ieuaf uab Idwal, ac Owein uab Hoŵel. Ac y diffeithaŵd y kenedloed Lanbadarn a Mynyŵ a Llanulltut <sup>2</sup> a Llangarban' a Llandydoch.

DCCCCLXXXVIII. Ac yna <sup>1</sup> [blwydyn wedy hynny] y llas <sup>3</sup> [Glwmayn] mab Abloyc. Ac y talaŵd Maredudd <sup>1</sup> [ap Ywein] yn deyrnget yr kenedloed duon geinaŵc o bop dyn. Ac y bu diruaŵr uarŵolyaeth ar y dynyon rac newyn.

DCCCCLXXXIX. Ac <sup>1</sup> [blwydyn wedy hynny] y llas Owein uab Dyfynwal.

DCCCXC. <sup>1</sup> [Dec mlyned aphedwar ugeint a naw kant oed oet Krist,] ac y diffeithaŵd Maredudd maes Hyfeid.

DCCCXCI. <sup>1</sup> [Blwydyn wedy hynny] deg mlyned a phedwar ugein a naŵ cant oed oet Crist pan diffeithaŵd Etwin uab Einaon, ac <sup>4</sup> Eclis uaŵr tywyssaŵc Seis y ar voroed y deheu' oll vrenhinyaetheu Maredudd, nyt amgen Dyfet, Acheredigaon, Agŵhyr, Achedweli; ac eilweith y kymmerth wystlon or holl gyfoeth; ar dryded weith y diffeithaŵd Vynyŵ. A Maredudd a huryaŵd y kenedloed adathoedynt yny ewyllys gyt ac ef, ac a diffeithaŵd gŵlat Uorgan; a Chadwallaon y uab a uu uarŵ.

DCCCXCII. Ac yna <sup>1</sup> [blwydyn wedy hynny] <sup>a</sup> y duc meibon Meuruc kyrch hyt Yggŵyned, ac y

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<sup>a/ 5</sup> y bu o veibyon Meuruc wystlon Yngwyned,

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<sup>1</sup> C.

<sup>2</sup> Not in E.

| <sup>3</sup> 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, <sup>1</sup>a year after that, Ieuav, son of Idwal, died, and Owain, son of Howel. And the Pagans devastated Llanbadarn, and Menevia, and Llanilltud, <sup>2</sup>and Llangarvan, and Llandydoch.

988. And then, <sup>1</sup>a year after that, <sup>3</sup>Glumaen, son of Abloec, was killed. And Maredudd, <sup>1</sup>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, <sup>1</sup>a year after that, Owain, son of Dyvnwal, was slain.

990. <sup>1</sup>Nine hundred and ninety was the year of Christ, and Maredudd devastated Maes Hyveidd.

991. <sup>1</sup>A year after that, nine hundred and ninety was the year of Christ, when Edwin, son of Einon, with <sup>4</sup>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, <sup>1</sup>a year after that, <sup>a</sup>the sons of Meurug made an inroad into Gwynedd, and the isle

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>5</sup> some of the sons of Meurug were hostages in Gwynedd,

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<sup>4</sup> Edylfi seis, C.

| <sup>5</sup> C.

diffeithóyt ynys Von y gan y kenedloed duó Ieu Kyrehael.

DCCCCXCIII. Ac yna <sup>1</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu diruaótr neóyn ygkyfoeth Maredud. Ac y bu vródyr y róg meibon Meuruc a Maredud yn ymyl Llangóm, ac y goruu ueibon Meuruc; ac yno y llas Teóótr uab Einaón.

DCCCCXCIV. Ac yna <sup>1</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y diff-eithóyt Manaó y gan <sup>2</sup>Yswein uab Herald.'

DCCCCXCV. Ac <sup>1</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y llas Idwal uab Meuruc. Ac y diffeithóyt <sup>3</sup>Arthmarcha ac y lloset.

DCCCCXCVIII. Ac <sup>1</sup>[teir blyned wedy hynny] y diboblet Mynyó y gan y kenedloet. Ac y llas Morgeneu escob y gantunt. Ac y bu varó Maredud uab Owein y clotuorussaf vrenhin y Brytanyeit.

DCCCCXCIX. <sup>a</sup>Mil o vlóynyded oed oet Crist' pan diffeithóyt Duly'n y gan yr Yscoteit. Ac y góledych-aóó Kynan uab Howel Yggóyned.

M. <sup>1</sup>[Mil o vlwydyned oed oet Krist,] ac y diffeithaóó y kenedloed Dyfet.

MI. Ac <sup>1</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu uaró <sup>4</sup>Mor uab Góyn, ac Iuor <sup>5</sup>Porth Talarthi.'

MIII. A <sup>1</sup>[blwydyn] gwedy hynny y llas Kynan uab Howel.

MIV. Ac <sup>1</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y dallwy't Gólfac ac <sup>6</sup>Vryat.

MV. <sup>7</sup>[Blwydyn wedy hynny y bu y vlwydyn gyntaf a elwid <sup>8</sup>decem nouennalis <sup>9</sup>cicli II.']

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a' <sup>10</sup> Blwydyn wedy hynny,

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<sup>1</sup> C.

<sup>2</sup> Ywein vab Harald, C

<sup>3</sup> Athmatha, C. D.

<sup>4</sup> Ivor, E.

<sup>5</sup> Porthalarchi, C. D. E.

<sup>6</sup> Vbiad, C. D. E.

of Mona was devastated by the Pagans on Ascension Thursday.

993. And then, <sup>1</sup>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 <sup>1</sup>year after that, the isle of Man was devastated by <sup>2</sup>Swain, son of Harold.

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

998. And, <sup>1</sup>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. <sup>a</sup>A thousand was the year of Christ, when Dublin was devastated by the Scots. And Cynan, son of Howel, reigned in Gwynedd.

1000. <sup>1</sup>A thousand was the year of Christ, and the Pagans devastated Dyved.

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

1003. And, <sup>1</sup>a year after that, Cynan, son of Howel, was killed.

1004. And, <sup>1</sup>a year after that, <sup>6</sup>Gwlvac and <sup>6</sup>Gwriad were blinded.

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

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a' <sup>10</sup>A year after that,

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<sup>7</sup> C. D. E.

<sup>8</sup> The cycle of 19 years began in  
1007.

<sup>9</sup> D.

<sup>10</sup> C.

MXI. <sup>1</sup>[Vn mlyned ar] mil adeg mlyned oed oet Crist pan diffeithóyt Mynyó y gan y Saeson <sup>2</sup>nyt amgen y gan Entris ac Vbis.' Ac y bu uaró <sup>a</sup>Hay-arndrut' mynach o Enlli.

MXII. Ac yna <sup>1</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] ydaeth <sup>3</sup>Yswein uab <sup>4</sup>Herald y Loeger, ac y gyrraóð <sup>5</sup>Eldryt uab Etgar oe deyrnas, ac y góledychaóð yny gyfoeth, ynyr hón y bu uaró yny vlóydyn honno.

MXIII. Ac yna y kyffroes Brian brenhin holl Iwerdon, a Mórchath y vab a lliáðs o vrenhined ereill yn erbyn Dulynd, y lle ydoed Sitruc vab Abloec yn vrenhin. Ac yn eu herbyn y deuth góyr Largines, a Mael Mordaf yn vrenhin arnadunt, ac ymaruoll aorugant yn erbyn Brian vrenhin. Ac y huryaóð Sitruc gant yn erbyn Brian vrenhin, ac yna y huryaóð Sitruc llogeu hiryon aruaóe yn gyflaón o wyr llurugaóe a <sup>6</sup>Derotyr yn tywyssaóe arnadunt. A góedy bot bróydyr y rygtunt agóneuthur aerua o bop tu y llas Brian ae vab or neilltu a thywyssaóe y llogeu <sup>7</sup>ae vraót,' a Mael Morda vrenhin or tu arall.

MXV. Ac yna <sup>1</sup>[dwy vlyned wedy hynny] y llas Owein uab Dyfynwal. Ac yna <sup>1</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y gorescynnaóð Cnut uab <sup>3</sup>Yswein vrenhinyaeth Loeger a Denmarc a Germania <sup>1</sup>[vawr].

MXVI. Ac yna <sup>1</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y llas Aedan uab Blegyóryt ae bedwarmeib y gan Lywelyn uab Seisyll.

MXIX. Ac <sup>1</sup>[teir blyned wedy hynny] y llas Meuruc uab Arthuael.

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a' <sup>8</sup>Vbis Haeardur <sup>9</sup>Yardur

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<sup>1</sup> C.

<sup>2</sup> Eutris ac Ubis, C.

<sup>3</sup> Ywein, C.

<sup>4</sup> Harald, C. D. E.

<sup>5</sup> Edelret, D. E.

1011. <sup>1</sup>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 <sup>a</sup>Hayarn-drud,' a monk of Bardsey, died.

1012. And then, <sup>1</sup>a year after that,' <sup>3</sup>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 Mwrchath, and many other kings, were stirred up against Dublin, where Sitruc, son of Abloec, 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 <sup>6</sup>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 <sup>7</sup>and his brother,' and king Mael Mordav, on the other side.

1015. And then, <sup>1</sup>two years after that,' Owain, son of Dyvnwal, was killed. And then, <sup>1</sup>a year after that,' Cnute, son of <sup>3</sup>Swain, took possession of the kingdom of England, and Denmark, and Germany <sup>1</sup>the Great.'

1016. And then, <sup>1</sup>a year after that,' Aeddán, son of Blegywryd, and his four sons, were killed by Llywelyn, son of Seisyll.

1019. And, <sup>1</sup>three years after that,' Meurug, son of Arthrael, was killed.

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a' <sup>8</sup> Vbis Haearddur      <sup>9</sup> Iarddur

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<sup>6</sup> Brodr, *C. D. E.*  
<sup>7</sup> Not in *C. D. E.*

| <sup>8</sup> *D. E.*  
| <sup>9</sup> *C.*

MXX. <sup>1</sup> [Vgein mlyned amil oed oet Krist,] ac yna y dechymygaðd neb un Yscot yngelôyd y uot yn vab y Varedud vrenhin, ac y mynnaðd y lað ehun yn vrenhin. Ac y kymerth gôyr y deheu ef yr arglôyd ac y deyrnas a henð un Rein. Ac yny erbyn yryfelaðd Llywelyn uab Seisyll goruchel vrenhin Gôyned 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 gyflaøn o amylder da a dynyon, hyt na thebygit bot na thlaðt nac eissiwedie yny holl wladoed na thref ðac na chyfle diffyc. Ac yna y duc Rein Yscot lu yn dilesc, a herwyd defaðt yr Yscoteit yn valch syberð, annoc awnaeth y wyr y ymlad, ac yn ymdiredus adað a wnaeth udunt mae ef aorvydei. Ac ymgyfaruot aoruc yn ehofyn ae elynyon, ac bynteu yn wastat diofyn aoryssant y chôydedie drahaus annogôr hønno. Ac ynteu yn hy diofyn agyrchaðd y vrôydyr, a gôedy gôeithað y vrôydyr a gôneuthur kyffredin aerua o bop tu, a gôastat ymlad, drôy leðder y Gôyndyt, yna y goruðyt Rein Yscot ae lu. A herôyd y dyðedir yny diareb. Annoc dy gi ac nac erlit. Ef agyrchaðd yn leð ehofyn, ac agilyaðd yn waraðyðus o lônogaðl defaðt. Ar Gôyndyt yn llidyabæ ae hymlynaðd drôy lad y lu a diffeithað y wlat, ac yspeilað pob mann, ae distryð hyt y Mars, ac nyt ymdangosses ynteu byth o hynny allan. Ar vrôydyr honno a vu yn Aber Gôyli. A gôedy hynny y deuth <sup>2</sup> Eilad a y ynys Prydein, ac y diffeithôyt Dyuet ac y torret Mynyð.

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a' <sup>3</sup> y dir Kymmre,

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<sup>1</sup> C.

| <sup>2</sup> Eilaf, C. D. E.



1020. <sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>2</sup> Eilad came <sup>a</sup> to the island of Britain, and Dyved was devastated, and Menevia was demolished.

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>3</sup> to the land of Wales,

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MXXI. Ac yna <sup>1</sup> [blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu uaró Llywelyn uab Seisyll. Ac y kynhalyaóð Ryderch uab Iestin llywodraeth y Deheu.

MXXIII. Ac yna <sup>1</sup> [dwy vlyned wedy hynny] y bu uaró <sup>2</sup> Morgeneu escob <sup>3</sup> [Mynyw.]

MXXIV. <sup>4</sup> [Blwydyn wedy hynny y bu y vlwydyn gyntaf aelwid <sup>5</sup> decem nouennalis.]

MXXV. Ac <sup>1</sup> [blwydyn wedy hynny] y llas Kynan uab Seisyll.

MXXXI. <sup>1</sup> [Vn mlyned ar] deg mlyned arhugeint a mil oed oet Crist pan las Ryderch uab Iestin y gan yr Yscottoeit. Ac yna y kynhalyaóð Iago uab Idwal llywodraeth Gyned wedy Llywelyn uab Seisyll. <sup>a</sup> A Howel a Maredud veibon Etwin' a gynhalassant llywodraeth y Deheu.

MXXXII. Ac yna <sup>1</sup> [blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu weith <sup>6</sup> Hiraethóy <sup>1</sup> [y] róg meibon Etwin <sup>4</sup> [a meibyon Ryderch.

MXXXIII. Blwydyn wedy hynny y llas Maredud ap Edwin] y gan ueibon Kynan. A Charadaóc uab Ryderch a las y gan y Saeson.

MXXXVI. Ac yna y bu uaró Cnut uab <sup>7</sup> Yswein vrenhin Lloeger a Denmare a Germania. A góedy y varó ef y foes Eilaf hyt yn Germania.

MXXXVII. Ac yna <sup>1</sup> [pedeir blyned wedy hynny] <sup>b</sup> y delis' y <sup>8</sup> kenedloed Ueuruc uab Howel. Ac y llas Iago vrenhin Góyned; ac yny le ynteu y góledychaóð Gruffud uab Llywelyn ab Seisyll, a hónnó oe dechreu hyt y diwed a ymlidyaóð y Saeson, ar kenedloed

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<sup>a' 9</sup> Ac Edwin a Howel meibion Moredud,

<sup>b' 9</sup> agýnhaliassant

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<sup>1</sup> C.

<sup>2</sup> Morgynnyd, C. D. E.

<sup>3</sup> E.

<sup>4</sup> C. D. E.

<sup>5</sup> This was in 1026.

1021. And then, <sup>1</sup> a year after that, Llywelyn, son of Seisyll, died. And Rhydderch, son of Iestin, assumed the government of the South.

1023. And then, <sup>1</sup> two years after that, <sup>2</sup> Morgeneu, bishop <sup>3</sup> of Menevia, died.

1024. <sup>4</sup> A year after that was the first year called <sup>5</sup> decem-novennalis.'

1025. And, <sup>1</sup> a year after that, Cynan, son of Seisyll, was killed.

1031. <sup>1</sup> One year and <sup>1</sup> 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. <sup>2</sup> And Howel and Maredudd, sons of Edwin, held the government of the South.

1032. And then, <sup>1</sup> a year after that, the action of <sup>6</sup> Hiraethwy took place between the sons of Edwin <sup>4</sup> 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 <sup>7</sup> Swain, king of England, and Denmark and Germany, died. And after his death Eilav fled into Germany.

1037. And then, <sup>1</sup> four years after that, the Pagans <sup>b</sup> 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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<sup>a/9</sup> And Edwin and Howel, sons of Maredudd,

<sup>b/9</sup> supported

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<sup>6</sup> Irathwy, *C. D. E.*

<sup>7</sup> Ywein, *C.*

<sup>8</sup> bonhedigyon, *C.*

<sup>9</sup> *D. E.*

ereill, ac ae lladaŵd, ac ae diuaaŵd, ac o luossogrŷd o ymladeu ac goruu. Y vrŷdyr gyntaf awnaeth yn Ryt <sup>1</sup>Groes ar Hafren, ac yno y goruu ef. Y vlŷdy yn honno y dibobles ef Lanbadarn, ac y kynhelis ef llywodraeth Deheubarth, ac y gŷrthladaŵd Howel uab Etwin oe gyfoeth.

MXXXVIII. Ac yna <sup>2</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu uarŵ <sup>3</sup>Heurun escob Mynyŵ.

MXXXIX. Ac yna <sup>2</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu weith Pen Cadeir, ac y goruu Rufud ar Howel, ac y delis y wreic, ac ae kymerth yn wreic idaŵ chun.

MXL. Deugein mlyned a mil oed oet Crist pan uu vrŷdyr Pŵll Dyfach, ac yno y goruu Hoŵel y kenedloed aoedynt yn diffeithaŵ Dyfet. Yny vlŷdyn <sup>2</sup>[honno] y delit Grufud y gan <sup>2</sup>genedloed Dulyn.'

MXLI. Ac yna <sup>2</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu varŵ Hoŵel uab <sup>4</sup>Etwin brenhin gŵlat Vorgan yny heneint.

MXLII. Ac yna <sup>2</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y medyllyaŵd Hoŵel uab Etwin diffeithaŵ Deheubarth a llyges o genedyl Iwerdon gyt ac ef, ac yny erbyn y gwrthŷynebaŵd idaŵ Rufud ab Llywelyn. Agŷedy bot creulaŵn vrŷdyr a diruaŵr aerua ar lu Howel ar Gŷydyl yn Aber Tywi y dygŷydaŵd Howel ac y llas, ac yna y goruu Rufud. <sup>5</sup>[Ac yna y bu varw Euilfre a Mactus vanach.]

MXLIII. Ac yna <sup>2</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu varŵ Iosef escob Teilaŵ yn Rufein. Ac y bu diruawr

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<sup>a/6</sup> wyr Deheubarth.

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<sup>1</sup> Groe, *C.*

<sup>2</sup> *C.*

<sup>3</sup> Hermini, *D.* Herinin, *E.*

<sup>4</sup> 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, <sup>2</sup>a year after that, <sup>3</sup>Heurun, bishop of Menevia, died.

1039. And then, <sup>2</sup>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 <sup>a</sup>the Pagans of Dublin.'

1041. And then, <sup>2</sup>a year after that, Howel, son of <sup>4</sup>Edwin, king of Glamorgan, died in his old age.

1042. And then, <sup>2</sup>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. <sup>5</sup>And then Evilfre, and Mactus the monk, died.'

1043. And then, <sup>2</sup>a year after that, Joseph, bishop of Llandav, died at Rome. And exceeding treachery

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a' <sup>6</sup> the men of South Wales.

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<sup>5</sup> C. D. E.

| <sup>6</sup> E.

dóyll gan Ruffud a Rys meibon Ryderch <sup>1</sup>[ap Iestin] yn erbyn Gruffud uab Llywelyn.

MXLV. Ac yna <sup>2</sup>[dwy vlyned wedy hynny] y dyg-  
ydaóð amgylch seith ugeinwyr o teulu Grufud dróy  
dóyll góyr Ystrat Tywi, ac y dial y rei hynny y  
diffeithaóð Grufud Ystrat Tywi a Dyfet. Ac yna y  
bu diruaóð eira duó kalan Ionaóð, ac y trigyaóð hyt  
<sup>3</sup>wyl Badric.

MXLVII. Ac <sup>2</sup>[dwy vlyned wedy hynny] y bu diff-  
eith holl Deheubarth.

ML. Deg mlyned a deugein a mil oed oet Crist  
<sup>a</sup>pan ballaóð llyges o Iwerdon yn <sup>4</sup>dyfot y Deheu-  
barth.'

MLIV. Ac yna <sup>2</sup>[pedeir blyned wedy hynny] y  
lladaóð Grufud uab Llywelyn Ruffud uab Ryderch.  
Agóedy hynny y kyffroes Grufud ab Llywelyn lu yn  
erbyn y Saeson a chóeiraó bydinoed yn Henford; ac  
yny erbyn y kyfodes y Saeson a diruaóð bu gantunt,  
a <sup>5</sup>Reinólf yn tyóyssaóð arnunt; ac ymgyfaruot aorug-  
ant, a chóeiraó bydinoed ac ymbarattoi y ymlad. Ae  
kyrchu aónaeth Grufud yndiannot, abydinoed kyóeir  
gantaó, agóedy bot bróydyr chwercóðost ar Saeson heb  
allell godef kynóróf y Brytanyeit, yd ymchoelassant  
ar ffo, ac o diruaóð ladua y dygóydassant. Ae hynlit  
ynlut awnaeth Gruffud yr gaer, ac y myón y doeth,  
a dibobli y gaer aónaeth ae thorri a llosci y tref; ac  
odyna gyt a diruaóð anreith ac yspeil yr ymchoelaóð  
y wlat yn hyfryt uudugaól.

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<sup>a/6</sup> y periglawd llynghes o Iwerdon Dehavbarth.

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<sup>1</sup> E.

<sup>2</sup> C.

<sup>3</sup> March 17.

<sup>4</sup> Not in C. D.

was practised by Gruffudd and Rhys, sons of Rhydderch, <sup>1</sup> son of Iestin,' against Gruffudd, son of Llywelyn.

1045. And then, <sup>2</sup> 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 <sup>3</sup> feast of St. Patrick.

1047. And, <sup>2</sup> two years after that,' all South Wales lay waste.

1050. One thousand and fifty was the year of Christ, <sup>a</sup> when a fleet failed coming from Ireland to South Wales.'

1054. And then, <sup>2</sup> 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, <sup>5</sup> 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.

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<sup>a' 6</sup> a fleet from Ireland endangered South Wales.

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<sup>5</sup> Randwlf, *C. D.*

| <sup>6</sup> *E.*

MLVI. Ac yna <sup>1</sup>[dwy vlyned wedy hynny] y deuth <sup>2</sup>Magnus uab <sup>3</sup>Heralt brenhin Germania y Loeger, ac y diffeithaodd vrenhinyaetheu y Saeson a Grufud vrenhin y Brytanyeit yn tybysaoc ac yn ganhorthoy idaó.

MLVII. Ac yna <sup>1</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu uaró Owein uab Grufud.

MLXI. <sup>1</sup>[Vn vlyned a] trugein mlyned a mil oed oet Crist pan dygýdaódd Grufud uab Llywelyn, penn atharyan ac amdiffynór y Brytanyeit dróy dóyll y wyr ehun; y gór a vuassei annorchyfedie kynno hynny, yr aór honn aedewit y myón glynneu diffeithon, wedy diruaóron anreitheu, adiuessuredigyon uudugolyaetheu, ac aneiryf oludoed eur ac aryant a gemneu a phorfforolyon wiscoed. Ac yna y bu uaró Iosef escob Mynyó.

MLXII. <sup>1</sup>[Blwydyn wedy hynny y <sup>4</sup>decem nouen-nalis gyntaf.]

MLXIV. Ac <sup>1</sup>[dwy vlyned wedy hynny] y bu uaró Dónchath uab Brian <sup>3</sup>yn mynet y Rufein.'

MLXVI. Ac yna <sup>1</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y med-  
ylyaódd <sup>3</sup>Heralt vrenhin Denmare darestóg y Saeson, yr hónn a gymerth <sup>3</sup>Heralt arall uab Gotwin iarll aoed vrenhin yna yn Lloeger yndirybud diaryf, ac o deissyfyt ymlad dróy <sup>5</sup>wladaódd dóyll ae trewis yr llaór nny vu uaró. Ar Heralt hónnó a uuassei iarll yn gyntaf, tróy greulonder góedy maró Edwart urenhin a ennillaódd yn andylyedus uchelder teyrnas Loeger, a hónnó a ýspeilóyt oe teyrnas ae wyóyt ygan Wilim bastard tybysaoc Normandi, kyt boesachei or uudug-

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a' <sup>6</sup> ý Ruvein ac ýno ý bu varw.

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<sup>1</sup> C.  
<sup>2</sup> Ródrí Mawr C.

<sup>3</sup> Harald, C. D. E.  
<sup>4</sup> A.D. 1064.



1056. And then, <sup>1</sup>two years after that, <sup>2</sup>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, <sup>1</sup>a year after that, Owain, son of Gruffudd, died.

1061. <sup>1</sup>One year and <sup>1</sup>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. <sup>1</sup>A year after that, the first <sup>4</sup>decem-novenalis.

1064. And, <sup>1</sup>two years after that, Dwuchath, son of Brian, <sup>2</sup>died on his way to Rome.

1066. And then, <sup>1</sup>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, unarmed and unarméd, 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

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<sup>3</sup><sup>6</sup> went to Rome, and there he died.

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<sup>5</sup> dadawl, C.

| <sup>6</sup> D. E.

olyaeth kynno hynny. Ar Góilim hónnó dróy diruaóir vróydyr a amdiffynnaóid teyrnas Loeger o anorchfygedic laó ae uonhedickaf lu.

MLXVIII. Ac yna y bu weith Mechen róg Bledyn a Ruallaón veibon Kynfun, a Maredud ac Ithel veibyon Grufud. Ac yna y dygóydaóid meibon Grufud. Ithel a las yny vróydyr a Maredud a uu varó o annóyt yn ffo; ac yno y llas Ruallaón uab Kynuy. Ac yna y kynhellis Bledyn uab Kynfun Góyned a Phowys, a Maredud uab Owein uab Etwin agynhelis Deheubarth.

MLXX. Deg mlyned athrugein a mil oed oet Crist pan las Maredud uab Owein y gan Garadaóc uab Grufud uab Ryderch ar Freinc ar lan avon <sup>1</sup>Rymhi. Ac yna y llas <sup>2</sup>Macmael Minbo clotuorussaf a chadarnaf urenhin y Gwydyl o deissyfyt vróydyr y góir a oed aruthur órth y elnyon a hynaós y gíótaótwyr, a góir órth pererinyon adieithreit.

MLXXI. Yna <sup>3</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y diffeithaóid y Freinc Geredigyaón a Dyuet, a Mynyó a Bangor a diffeithóyt y gan y genedloed. Ac yna y bu uaró Bleiddut escob Mynyó; ac y kymwerth <sup>4</sup>Sulien yr escobaót.

MLXXII. Yna <sup>3</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] yr eilweith y diffeithaóid y Ffreinc Geredigyaón.

MLXXIII. Ac yna <sup>3</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y llas Bledyn uab Kynuy y gan Rys <sup>5</sup>ab Owein dróy dóyll dryc ysprytolyon pennaetheu, ac uchelwyr Ystrat Tywi, y góir a oed góedy Grufud y uraót yn kynnaf yn arderchaóc holl deyrnas y Brytanyeit.

<sup>1</sup> Rympni, *D.*

<sup>2</sup> Deirmid, *C.*

<sup>3</sup> *C.*

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 <sup>1</sup>Rymney. And then <sup>2</sup>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, <sup>3</sup>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, <sup>3</sup>a year after that, a second time the French devastated Ceredigion.

1073. And then, <sup>3</sup>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

<sup>4</sup> Sulgenius, *D.*

| <sup>5</sup> uab, *D.*

Ac yny ol ynteu y gŵledychaŵd 'Trahayarn uab Karadaŵc y gefynderŵ ar teyrnas <sup>1</sup>y Gŵndyt,' a Rys <sup>2</sup>ab Owein a Ryderch uab Karadaŵc agynhalasant <sup>3</sup>Deheubarth. Ac yna yd ymladaŵd Grufud uab Kynan ŵyr Iago a <sup>a</sup>Mon, ac y lladaŵd y Gŵyndyt Kynŵric uab Ruallaŵn. Ac yna y bu vrŵdyr yg Kamdŵr rŵg Goronŵ a Llywelyn meibion Kadŵgaŵn a Charadaŵc uab Grufud gyt ac ŵynt, a Rys uab Owein a Ryderch uab Caradaŵc ygyt ar rei hynny hefyt. Yny vlŵdyd honno y bu vrŵdyr Bronn yr Erŵ rŵg Gruffud a Thrahayarn.

MLXXIV. Ac yna <sup>4</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y llas Ryderch uab Caradaŵc y gan Meirchaŵn uab Rys uab Ryderch y gefynderŵ drŵy dŵyll.

MLXXV. Ac yna <sup>4</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu vrŵdyr <sup>b</sup>Gŵennottyll rŵg Llywelyn a meibion Kadŵgaŵn a Rys uab Owein a Ryderch uab Karadaŵc, y rei aoruant eilweith.'

MLXXVI. Ac yna <sup>4</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu vrŵdyr Pŵll Gŵdyc, ac yna y goruu Trahayarn brenhin Gŵyned, ac y dialaŵd gŵaet Bledyn uab Kynuyn drŵy rat Duŵ, yr hŵnn a uu waraf a thrugaroccaf or brenhined; ac nyt argyŵedei y neb o ny chodit, a phan godit, oe anuod y dialei ynteu y godyant; gŵar

<sup>a/5</sup> Manaw,

<sup>b/6</sup> Gweun ŷ nŷgŷl rwng meibion Cadwgawn ŷr eil weith, a Rys vab Oweŷn, ac ŷ goruwŷt ar Rŷs ŷr eil weith. <sup>7</sup>y rei y gorvwyd eilweith arnunt.

<sup>1</sup> Wyned, C.  
<sup>2</sup> uab, D.

| <sup>3</sup> y deheu, C.  
<sup>4</sup> C.

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 <sup>a</sup> 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, <sup>4</sup> 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, <sup>4</sup> a year after that, <sup>b</sup> 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, <sup>4</sup> 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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<sup>a</sup> <sup>5</sup> the isle of Man,

<sup>b</sup> <sup>6</sup> 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. <sup>7</sup> who were overcome a second time.

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<sup>5</sup> D.

<sup>6</sup> D. E.

| <sup>7</sup> C.

oed 6rth y gereint, ac amdiffyn6r ymduieit a g6einon a g6edwon, a chedernyt y doeth, ac enryded a gr6ndwal yr egl6ysseu, a didan6ch y g6latoed, a hael 6rth ba6p, aruthur yn ryfel a hegar ar hed6ch, ac amdiffyn y ba6b. Ac yna y dyg6yda6d holl teulu Rys, ac ynteu yn ffoa6dyr, megys kar6 ofna6c ym blaen y milg6n dr6y y perthi ar creigeu. Ac yn diwed y vl6ydyn <sup>1</sup>[honno] yllas Rys <sup>2</sup>[a] Howel y vra6t y gan Garada6c ap Gruffud. Ac yna yd edewis <sup>3</sup>Sulyen y escoba6t, ac y kymerth y <sup>4</sup>Uraham.

MLXXVII. Ac yna <sup>5</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y dechreu6d Rys ab Te6d6r wledychu.

MLXXVIII. Ac <sup>5</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y diffeith6yt Myny6 yn druan y gan y kenedloed; ac y bu uar6 y <sup>4</sup>Vraham escob Myny6, ac y kymerth Sulyen yr escoba6t eilweith oe anuod.

MLXXIX. Ac yna <sup>5</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu vr6ydyr ym mynyd Carn, ac yna y llas Trahayarn uab Karada6c, <sup>a</sup>uab' Gruffud 6yr Iago, ar Yscotteit gyt ac ef yn ganhorth6y ida6. Ac y llas G6rgeneu uab Seissyll dr6y d6yll gan veibon Rys Seis. Ac yna <sup>5</sup>[yn y vlwydyn honno] y deuth Gwilim vastard vrenhin y Saeson ar Freinc ar Brytanyeit 6rth wedia6 dr6y bererinda6t y Vyny6.

MLXXX. <sup>6</sup>[Y dechrewt edeiliat Caer D6yf.]

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>6</sup> a meibion Riwallawn; Caradauc a Gruf6d a Meilir 6 gan R6s vab Teudwr, can6s

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<sup>1</sup> *D.*

<sup>2</sup> *C. D.* ap, *A.*

<sup>3</sup> Sulgenius, *C.*

<sup>4</sup> 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, <sup>2</sup>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, <sup>5</sup>a year after that, Rhys, son of Tewdwr, began to reign.

1078. And, <sup>5</sup>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, <sup>5</sup>a year after that, the battle on Carn mountain took place, when were slain Trahaiarn, son of Caradog, <sup>a</sup>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, <sup>5</sup>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. <sup>6</sup>The building of Cardiff began.'

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>6</sup> and the sons of Rhiwallon, Caradog and Gruffudd and Meilir, by Rhys, son of Tewdwr, for

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<sup>5</sup> C.

| <sup>6</sup> D.

MLXXXI. <sup>1</sup>[Un mlyned a phedwar ugeint a mil oed oet Krist pan oed y <sup>2</sup>decem nouennalis gyntaf.]

MLXXXIII. Pedwar ugein mlyned a mil oed oet Crist pan edewis <sup>3</sup>Sulyen y escobaot y dryded weith, ac y kymerth Wilffre.

MLXXXIV. <sup>4</sup>[Blwydyn wedy hynny y bu varw Terdelach brenhin Yscotteit nev y Gwydyl.]

<sup>5</sup>MLXXXV. Ac yna <sup>6</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y bu uaró Gwilim vastard, tywyssaoc y Normanyeit a brenhin y Saeson ar Brytanyeit ar Albanwyr, wedy digatn o ogonyant a chlot y llithredic vyt yma, a góedy gogoneduson vudugolyaetheu ac enryded o oludoed; a góedy ef y góledychaod Góilim Goch y uab.

MLXXXVII. Ac yna <sup>6</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y góρθladóyt Rys uab Teóóór oe gyfoeth ae teyrnas y gan veibon Bledyn uab Kynuyn, nyt amgen Madaoc a Chadógaon a <sup>7</sup>Ridit; ac ynteu a gilyaod y Iwerdon. Ac yny lle góedy hynny y kynhullaod <sup>8</sup>[or Gwyddyl] ac y ymchoelaod drachefyn. Ac yna y bu vródyr <sup>9</sup>Llych Crei, ac y llas <sup>a</sup>meibon' Bledyn, ac y rodes Rys ab Teóóór diruaor sóllt yr llygheswyr Yscotteit ar Góydyl a deuthant yn borth idaó.

MLXXXVIII. Ac yna <sup>6</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] y ducepóyt yscrin Dewi yn lledrat or eglóys ac yspeilóyt

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a' <sup>10</sup>wyrion <sup>11</sup>deu vab y Vledýnt vab Kýnvýn nyt amgen no Madoc a Ririt.

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<sup>1</sup> C. D.

<sup>2</sup> A.D. 1083.

<sup>3</sup> Sulgenius, C.

<sup>4</sup> C. D. E.

<sup>5</sup> MLXXXVII., D.

<sup>6</sup> C.



1081. <sup>1</sup> One thousand and eighty-one was the year of Christ, when the first <sup>2</sup> decem-novennalis occurred.'

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

1084. <sup>4</sup> A year after that, Terdelach, king of the Scots or Gwyddelians, died.'

1085. And then, <sup>6</sup> 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, <sup>6</sup> 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 <sup>8</sup> of the Gwyddelians,' and returned again. And then the battle of <sup>9</sup> Llych Crei' took place, and the <sup>a</sup> 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 then, <sup>6</sup> a year after that,' the shrine of St. David was taken by stealth out of the church,

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<sup>a/</sup> <sup>10</sup> grandsons      <sup>11</sup> two sons of Bleddyn, son of Cynvyn, to wit, Madog and Rhirid.

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<sup>7</sup> Ririt, *C. D.*

<sup>8</sup> *E.*

<sup>9</sup> Llech y Kreu, *C.* Llech Ryt, *D.*

<sup>10</sup> *E.*

<sup>11</sup> *C. D.*

yn llóyr yn ymyl y dinas. Ac yna y crynaóð y dayar yn diruawr <sup>a</sup> yn holl ynys Prydein.'

MLXXXIX. Ac yna <sup>1</sup> [dwy vlyned wedy hynny] y bu uaró <sup>2</sup> Sulyen escob Mynyó, y doethaf or Brytanyeit ac arderchaóe o grefydus uched, wedy clotuor-ussaf dysgedigaeth y disgyblon a chraffaf dysc y plóyfeu, y petwar ugeinuet vlóydyd oe oes, ar unvet eisseu o vgein oe gyssegredigaeth nos galan Ionaór. Ac yna y torret Mynyó y gan genedyl yr ynyssed. Ac y bu uarw Kediur uab Gollóyn. <sup>b</sup> A Llywelyn y vab' ae vrodyr a óahaódyssant Ruffud uab Maredud, ac yn y erbyn yd ymladaóð Rys ab Teóðór <sup>3</sup> [ac yn ymyl Llandydoch y bu ymlat ryngthunt, ac y goruu Rys] ac ae gyrraóð ar ffo, ac yny diwed y lladaóð.

MXCI. <sup>1</sup> [Un mlyned ar] deg mlyned a phedwar ugein a mil oed oet Crist pan las Rys ab Teóðór brenhin Deheubarth y gan y Ffreinc aoed yn pres-sóylaó Brecheinaóe. Ac yna y dygóydaóð teyrnas y Brytanyeit. Ac yna yd yspeilaóð Kadógaón uab Bledyn Dyuet <sup>c</sup>yr eildyd o Vei.' Ac odyndeuweis wedy hynny amgylch kalan Gorffena y deuth y Ffreinc y Dyuet a Cheredigyaón, y rei ae kynhallasant etwa, ac y gadarnhayssant y kestyll, a holl tir y Brytanyeit <sup>1</sup> [a achubasant.] Ac yna y llas y Moel Cólóm ab Dónchath brenin y Pictait ar Albanyeit y

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a' <sup>4</sup> dros wýneb Kýmre.

b' <sup>5</sup> ay veibyon ynteu Llywelyn

c' <sup>6</sup> ýchýdic kým kalan Mei.

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<sup>1</sup> C.

<sup>2</sup> Sulgenius, C.

| <sup>3</sup> C. D. E.

| <sup>4</sup> D.

and was completely despoiled close to the city. And then there was a dreadful earthquake <sup>a</sup>in all the island of Britain.'

1089. And then, <sup>1</sup>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. <sup>b</sup>And his son, Llywelyn,' and his brothers invited Gruffudd, son of Maredudd; and Rhys, son of Tewdwr, fought against him, <sup>3</sup>and near Llandydoch a battle took place between them, and Rhys was victorious,' and drove him to flight, and at last slew him.

1091. <sup>1</sup>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 <sup>c</sup>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 <sup>1</sup>seized upon' all the land of the Britons. And then Malcolm, son of Dwnchath, king of the Picts

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<sup>a</sup>' <sup>4</sup> over the face of Wales.

<sup>b</sup>' <sup>5</sup> and his sons, Llywelyn

<sup>c</sup>' <sup>6</sup> a little before the calends of May.

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<sup>5</sup> C. D. E.

| <sup>6</sup> D.

gan y Ffreinc, ac Edwart y vab. Ac yna y gŵediaŵd Margaret urenhines gŵreic y Moel Cŵlŵm ar Duŵ drŵy yndirect yndaŵ gŵedy clybot llad y gŵr ae mab hyt na bei vyŵ hi yny varŵaŵl uched yma; a gŵrandaŵ a oruc Duŵ y gŵedi, kanys erbyn y seithuet dyd y bu uarŵ.

MXCII. Ac yna <sup>1</sup>[blwydyn wedy hynny] yd aeth Gŵilim Goch brenhin yr hŵnn kyntaf aoruu ar y Saeson o glotuorussaf ryfel hyt yn Normandi y gadŵ ac y amdiffyn teyrnas Ropert yvraŵt, yr hŵnn aathoed hyt yg Kaerusalem y ymlad ar Sasinyeit a chenedloed ereill agkyfyeith, ac y amdiffyn <sup>2</sup>y Cristonogyon,' ac y haedu mŵy o glot. A Gŵylim yn trigyaŵ yn Normandi y gŵrthladaŵd y Brytanyeit lywodraeth y Ffreinc heb allel godef eu creulonder, athorri y kestyll Yggŵyned, a mynychu anreithaŵ a lladuaeu arnunt. Ac yna y duc y Ffreinc luoed hyt Yggŵyned; ae kyuerbynyeit aoruc Kadŵgaŵn uab Bledyn, ae kyrchu a goruot arnunt, ae gyrru ar ffo ae llad o diruaŵr ladua. Ar vrŵydyr honno aŵnaethpŵyt ygkoet <sup>2</sup>Yspŵys. Ac yn diwed y vlŵydyn honno y torres y Brytanyeit holl gestyll Keredigyaŵn a Dyuet, eithr deu, nyt amgen Penuro a Ryt y Gors. Ar bobyl a holl anifeileit Dyfet a dugant gantunt, ac adaŵ awnaethant Dyfet a Cheredigyaŵn yn diffeith.

MXCIII. Y vlŵydyn rac ŵyneb y diffeithaŵd y Ffreinc Gŵhyr a Chedweli ac Ystrat Tywi; ac y trig-

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a' <sup>3</sup> y Gristonogaeth

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<sup>1</sup> C.

| <sup>2</sup> Yspes, 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, <sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup> 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 <sup>2</sup> 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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<sup>a/3</sup> Christianity,

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<sup>3</sup> C.

yaôd y gôladoed yn diffeith. A hanher y cynhaeaf y kyffroes Gôilim vrenhin lu yn erbyn y Brytanyeit, a-gôedy kymryt or Brytanyeit eu hamdiffyn nny coetyd ar glynned yd ymchoelaôd Gwilim adref yn orôac heb ennill dim.

MXCIV. Y vlôydyn rac ôyneb y bu uarô Gôilim uab Baldwin, yr hônna a rôndôalaôd castell Ryt y Gors <sup>1</sup> [o arch brenhin Lloegy. A gwedy y varw ef yr edewis y gwercheidweid y kastell yn wac.] Ac yna y gôrthladaôd Brytanyeit Brecheinac a Gôent a Gôenllôc arglôydiaeth y Ffreinc. Ac yna y kyffroes y Ffreinc lu y Went, ac yn orôac heb ennill dim ydymchoelassant, ac y llas yn ymchoelut drachefyn y gan y Brytanyeit nny lle aelwir <sup>2</sup> Kelli Carnant. Gôedy hynny y Ffreinc a gyffroasant lu y <sup>a</sup> Brytanyeit; a medylaô diffeithaô yr holl wlat heb allu cuplau eu medôl yn ymchoelut drachefyn y llas gan veibon Idnerth ab Kadôgaôn, Grufud ac Iuor, nny lle aelôir Aber Llech. Ar kiôdaôtwyr a drigyassant yn eutei yn <sup>b</sup> diodef yn diofyn' yr bot y kestyll etwa yn gyfan ar kastellwyr yndunt. Yny vlôydyn honno y kyrchaôd Vchtrut uab Etwin a Howel uab Goronô a llawer o bennaetheu ereill gyt ac ôynt, ac ymlad <sup>3</sup> o teulu Kadôgaôn uab Bledyn y gastell Penuro ae hyspeilaô oe holl anifeileit, a diffeithaô yr holl wlat, achyt a diruaôr anreith ydymchoelassant adref.

MXCV. Y vlôydyn rac ôyneb y diffeithaôd Geralt ystiwart yr hônna y gorchymynassit idaô ystiwart-

a' <sup>4</sup> Vrycheinyawe;

b' <sup>5</sup> yn ergrýnedic

<sup>1</sup> C. D.

| <sup>2</sup> 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, <sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>2</sup> Celli Carnant. After that the French raised an army against <sup>3</sup> 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, <sup>b</sup> 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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<sup>a/4</sup> Brecheiniog,

<sup>b/5</sup> tremblingly,

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<sup>3</sup> a, C. D.

<sup>4</sup> C. D. E.

| <sup>5</sup> D.

aeth castell Penuro <sup>1</sup>teruyneu Mynyó. Ac yna yr eilweith y kyffroes Góilim vrenhin Lloeger anciryf o luoed a diruaó'r uedyant a gallu yn erbyn y Brytanyeit. Ac yna y gochelaó'd y Brytanyeit eu kynno'rf bynt, heb obeithaó yndunt e hunain namyn gan ossot gobeith yn Duó creaódyr pob peth dróy <sup>a</sup>ymprydiaó agóediaó' arodi kardodeu a chymryt garó bennyt ar eu kyrff. Kanny leuassei y Freinc kyrehu y creigeu ar coedyd, namyn góibyaó yg góastadyon veussyd. Yny diwed yn oróac yd ymchoelassant adref heb ennill dim; ar Brytanyeit yn hyfryt digrynedic a ymdiffynnassant eu gólat.

MXCVI. Y vlo'dyn rac óyneb y kyffroes y Ffreinc luoed y dryded weith yn erbyn Góyned, a deu dyóyssaóe yn eu blaen, a Hu <sup>2</sup>[vras] Iarll Amóythie yn bennaf arnunt. A phebyllyaó aorugant yn erbyn ynys Von <sup>2</sup>[ý lle ý gelwýt Aber Lliennauc, ac ý gwnaethant gastell ýno]. Ar <sup>3</sup>Brytanyeit góedy kilyaó yr lleoed kadarnaf udunt oe gnotaedic defaó't ac a gaóssant yn eu kyghor achubeit Mon. A góahaó'd attunt órth amdiffyn udunt llyges ar uor o Ióerdon dróy gymryt y rodyon ar gobreu y gan y Ffreinc. Ac yna yd edewis Kadógaón uab Bledyn a Grufud uab Kynan ynys Von, ac y kilyassant y Iwerdon rac ofyn tóyll y góyr e hunein. Ac yna y deuth y Ffreinc y myón yr ynys, ac y lladassant rei owyr yr ynys. Ac ual ydoedynt yntrigyaó yno y deuth <sup>4</sup>Magnus brenhin <sup>5</sup>Germania a rei oe logeu gantaó

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a' <sup>6</sup>imprytyeu a góedieu

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<sup>1</sup> The original word seems to have been *tremygu*; the other is written over it in another hand.

<sup>2</sup> *D.*

<sup>3</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup>fasting and praying,<sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>2</sup>the Fat,<sup>2</sup> earl of Shrewsbury, as chief over them; and they encamped against the isle of Mona, <sup>2</sup>in the place called Aber Lliennog, where they built a castle.<sup>3</sup> 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, <sup>4</sup>Magnus, king of <sup>5</sup>Germany, came, accompanied by

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a' <sup>6</sup>fasts and prayers,

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<sup>1</sup> Maurus, *C.*

<sup>2</sup> Norwei, *D.*

| <sup>6</sup> *C.*

hyt ym Mon drŷy obeithaŷ kaffel gorescyn ar wlatoed y Brytanyeit. A gŷedy clybot o <sup>1</sup>Vagnus brenhin y Ffreinc yn mynych vedylyaŷ diffeithaŷ yr holl wlat, ae dŷyn hyt ar dim, dyfryssyaŷ aoruc y eu kyrchu. Ac ual yd oedynt yn ymsaethu y neill rei or mor ar rei ereill or tir y brathŷyt Hu iarll yn y ŷyneb, ac o laŷ y brenhin ehun yny vrŷydyr y digŷydaŷd. Ac yna ydedewis Magnus vrenhin drŷy deissyfyt kyghor teruynau y wlat. A dŷyn aoruc y Freinc oll a maŷr a bychan hyt ar y Saeson. A gŷedy na allei y Gŷndyt godef kyfreitheu a barneu a threis y Freinc arnunt, kyfodi aorugant eilweith yn eu herbyn, ac Owein uab Edwin yn dywyssaŷc arnadunt y gŷr adugassei y Freinc gynt y Von.

MXCVII. Y vlŷydyn gŷedi hynny yd ymchoelaŷd Kadŷgaŷn uab Bledyn a Gruffud uab Kynan o Iwerdon. A gŷedy hedychu ar Ffreinc o nadunt ran or wlat a achubassant. Kadŷgaŷn uab Bledyn a gymerth Keredigyaŷn a chyfran o Bowys, a Gruffud agauas Mon. Ac yna y llas Llywelyn uab Kadŷgaŷn y gan wyr Brecheinaŷc. Ac ydaeth Howel uab Ithel y Iwerdon. Yny vlŷydyn honno y bu uarŷ <sup>2</sup>Rychmarch doeth mab <sup>3</sup>Sulyen escob, y doethaf <sup>a</sup>o doethon y Brytanyeit, y dryded vlŷydyn a deugein oe oes, y gŷr ny chyfodaŷd yn yr oessoed cael y gyffelyb kyn noc ef, ac nyt haŷd credu na thybygu cael y gyfryŷ gŷedy ef. Ac ni chaŷssei dysc gan arall eiryoet eithyr gan y dat

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a' <sup>4</sup> or Kymre,

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<sup>1</sup> Maurus, C.

| <sup>2</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup> 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

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>4</sup> of the Welsh,

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<sup>3</sup> Sulgenius, *C.*

| <sup>4</sup> *D.*

chun, gŵedy adassaf enryded y genedyl e hun, a gŵedy klotuorussaf ac atneŷydussaf ganmaŷl y gyfnes-savyon genedloed, nyt amgen Saeson a Freinc a chen-edloed eraill or tu draŷ y vor, a hynny drŷy gyff-redin gŷynuan paŷb yn doluryaŷ eu callonneu y bu uarŷ.

MXCVIII. Yny vlŷydyn rac ŷyneb y llas Gŷilim Goch brenhin y Saeson, yr hŷnn a ŷnaethpŷyt yn urenhin gŵedy Gŷilim y dat. Ac ual yd oed hŷnnŷ dydgcŷeith yn hela gyt a Henri y braŷt ieuaf idaŷ, a rei oe marchogyon gyt ac ŷynt y brathŷyt a saeth y gan <sup>1</sup> Wallter Turel' marchave idaŷ oe anuod, pan yttoed yn bŷrŷ karŷ y medraŷd y brenhin ac ae lladaŷd. A phan welas Henri y vraŷt ynteu hynny gorchymyn aoruc corf y vraŷt yr marchogyon aod yny lle, ac erchi udunt gŷneuthur brenhinaŷl arŷylant idaŷ <sup>2</sup> [aŷ dwŷn ŷ Gaer Wint.] Ac ynteu a gerdaŷd hyt yg Kaer Wynt yny lle yd oed ŷŷllt y brenhin ae vrenhinolyon oludoed. Ac achub yrei hynny a oruc. A galŷ ataŷ holl tylvyth y brenhin; a mynet odynd hyt yn Llundein ae gorescyn, yr honn y ssyd benhaf a choron ar holl vrenhinyaeth Loeger. Ac yna y kyt-redassant attaŷ Ffreinc a Saeson y gyt, ac o vrenhinaŷl gor y gossodassant ef yn vrenhin yn Lloeger. Ac yny lle y kymertth ynteu yn wreic briaŷt idaŷ <sup>3</sup> Vahalt uerch y Moel Cŷlŷm, brenhin <sup>a</sup> Prydein' o Vargaret urenhines y mam. A honno drŷy y phriodi a ansodes ef yn urenhines; kanys Gŷilim Goch y vraŷt ef yny vyŷyt a aruerassei o orderchadeu, ac

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a' <sup>4</sup> y Pictieit

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<sup>1</sup> Sir Walter Tirel, *D.*

| <sup>2</sup> *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, <sup>2</sup>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 <sup>a</sup>Prydyn, 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' <sup>4</sup> the Picts,

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<sup>2</sup> Mahald, C.

| <sup>4</sup> C. D.

ŵrth hynny y buassei uaró heb etifed. Ac yna yd ymhoelaóð Robert y braóð hynaf udunt yn uudugaól o Gaerussalem, ac y bu uaró Tomas archescob Kaer Efraó. Ac yn y ol ynteu ydenessaóð Gerrart a uuassei escob yn Herford kynno hynny ; ac y derchafaóð Henri urenhin ef, ar deilygdaóð a oed vch yn archescob yg Kaer Efraó. Ac yna y kymmerth <sup>1</sup>Ansel archescob Keint drachefyn y archescobaóð dróy Henri vrenhin yr hón a adaóssei yn amser Góilim Goch vrenhin o acháó enwired hónnó ae greulonder. Kany welei ef hónnó yn góneuthur dim yn gyfyaón o orchymmyneu Duó, nac o lywodraeth vrenhinaól teilygdaóð.

MXCIX. Blóydyn góedy hynny y bu uaró Hu Vras Iarll Kaer Llion <sup>2</sup>ar Wyse ;' ac yny ol y dynessaóð Roger y vab kyt bei bychan y oet. Ac eissoes y brenhin ae gossodes yn lle y dat a acháó meint y karei y dat. Ac yny vlóydyn honno y bu uaró Gronnó uab Kadógaón ac <sup>3</sup>Owein uab Grufud.

MC. Can mlyned a mil oed oet Crist, <sup>4</sup>[<sup>5</sup>decem nouenalis gyntaf] pan uu agkyttundeb róg Henri vrenhin a Robert Iarll Amóythic <sup>6</sup>[yr hwinn a elwid de Belen] ac Ernólf y vraóð, gó a gauas Dyfet yn rann idaó, <sup>4</sup>[o goelbren] ac awnaeth castell Penuro yn uaóruydu. A phan gígileu y brenhin eu bot yn góneuthur tóyll yn y erbyn megys y deuth y chwedyl arnunt y galóað attaó y wybot góiryoned am hynny ; ac óynteu heb allel ymdiret yr brenhin a geissasant acháó y vóro escus. Agóedy góybot o nadunt adnabot or brenhin eu tóyll ac eu brat, ny beidassant ymdangos ger bron y gendrycholder ef. Achub aorugant eu kedernit agaló porth o bob tu udunt, a góahaóð attunt y Brytanyeit aoedynt dares-

<sup>1</sup> Anselmus, *C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Not in C. D.*

<sup>3</sup> Gwynn, *C. D.*

<sup>4</sup> *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 <sup>2</sup> 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 <sup>3</sup> Owain, son of Gruffudd.

1100. One thousand and one hundred was the year of Christ, <sup>5</sup> the first decem-novennalis,' when dissension arose between king Henry and Robert, earl of Shrewsbury, <sup>6</sup> called de Belesme,' and Ernulf his brother, the person who had obtained Dyved for his share, <sup>4</sup> 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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<sup>5</sup> A.D. 1102.

| <sup>6</sup> C.

tygedigyon udunt yn eu medyant, ac eu pennaetheu, nyt amgen Kadogaŷn, Iorwoerth a Maredud veibon Bledyn vab Kynuyn yn borth udunt. Ac au haruoll yn vaŷrvrydic enrydedus udunt a orugant; ac adaŷ llawer o da udunt; a rodi rodyon, a llaŷenhau y gŷlat o rydit. Ac ygkyfrŷg hynny kadarnhau eu kestyllyl ae kylchynu o ffossyd a muroed, a pharattoi llaŷer o ymborth, a chynullaŷ marchogyon, a rodi rodyon udunt. Robert a achubaŷd pedwar castell, nyt amgen Arŷndel, a <sup>1</sup>Blif, a <sup>2</sup>Bryg <sup>3</sup>[ŷr hwnn ŷ bu rŷvel oe achos] ynbyn yr hŷn yd oed yr holl twyll yndaŷ yr hŷn a rŷndwallassei yn erbyn arch y brenhin, ac Amŷythic. Ernŷlf a achubaŷd Penuro e hun. A gŷedy hynny kynullaŷ lluoed aorugant, a galŷ y Brytanyeit y gyt, a gŷneuthur ysclŷfyetheu, ac ymhoelut yn llaŷen adref. A phan yttoedit yn gŷneuthur y petheu hynny y medŷlyaŷd Ernŷlf hedychu ar Gŷydyl ac erbyneyit nerth y gantunt. Ac anuon awnaeth kenadeu hyt yn Iwerdon, nyt amgen Geralt <sup>4</sup>ystiwart, a llawer o rei ereill, y erchi merch <sup>5</sup>Murtart urenhin <sup>3</sup>[Iwerdon] yn briaŷt idaŷ. A hynny a gafas yn haŷd; ar kenadeu adeuthant y eu gŷlat yn hyfryt. A Murtart a anuones y verch a llawer o logeu aruaŷc gyt a hi yn nerth idaŷ. A gŷedy ymdyrchauael or Ieirll y myŷn balchder o achas y petheu hynny, ac ny chymerassant dim hedŷch y gan y brenhin. Ac yna y kynnullaŷd Henri vrenhin llu bob ychydic, ac yngyntaf kylchynaŷd castell Arŷndel drŷy ymlad ahi. Ac odynd y kymerth castell <sup>6</sup>Blif, a hyt yg gastell <sup>7</sup>Brug: ac ympell y ŷrthaŷ y pebyllyaŷd. A chymryt kygor aoruc py vod y darestyghei ef y

<sup>1</sup> Blydense, *C. D.*<sup>2</sup> Brugge, *D.* Bruche, *C.*<sup>3</sup> *D.*<sup>4</sup> 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 mean while 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 <sup>1</sup>Bliv, and <sup>2</sup>Brygge, <sup>3</sup>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 bethought him 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 <sup>5</sup>Murtart, king <sup>3</sup>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 <sup>6</sup>Bliv, and proceeded to the castle of <sup>7</sup>Brygge, and encamped at a distance from it. There he took counsel, in what

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<sup>5</sup> Murcard, *C. D.*

<sup>6</sup> Blydense, *C. D.*

<sup>7</sup> Brugge, *D.* Brusys, *C.*

ieirll neu y lladedei, neu y gŵrthladei or holl deyrnas. Ac o hynny pennaf kyghor a gauas anuon kenadeu at y Brytanyeit, ac yn wahanredaol at Iorwoerth vab Bledyn, ae wahaod, ae aló ger y vronn, ac adaó móy idaó noc y gaffei y gan y ieirll, ar kyfran a berthyni y gael o tir y Brytanyeit. Hynny a rodes y brenhin ynryd y Iorwoerth uab Bledyn tra vei vyó y brenhin, heb tóng a heb tal. Sef oed hynny Powys a Cheredigyaón a hanner Dyuet, kanys y hanner arall arodassit y vab Baldwin<sup>1</sup>[git ac Ystrat Týwi] a Góhyr a Chedweli. A góedy mynet Iorwoerth uab Bledyn y gastell y brenhin anuon aoruc y anreithaó kyuoeth Robert y arglóyd. Ar anuonhedic lu hónnó gan Iorwoerth gan gyfleóni gorchymyn Iorwoerth aanreithasant gyfoeth Robert y arglóyd dróy gribdeilaó pob peth y gantunt a diffeithaó y wlat a chynullaó diruaór anreith gantunt or wlat. Kanys y iarll kyn no hynny aorchymynassei rodi cret yr Brytanyeit heb debygu caffel gŵrthóyneb y gantunt, ac anuon y holl hafodyd ae anifeileit ae oludoed y blith y Brytanyeit heb goffau y sarahedeu a gássei y Brytanyeit gynt y gan Rosser y dat ef, a<sup>2</sup>Hu vraót y dat. A hynny oed gudyedic gan y Brytanyeit yn vyuyr; Kadógaón uab Bledyn a Maredud y vraót aedynt ettwa y gyt ar iarll heb óybod dim o hynny. Agóedy clybot or iarll hynny anobeithaó aoruc, athebygu nat oed dim gallu gantaó o achasó mynet Iorwoerth y órthaó, kanys pennaf oed hónnó or Brytanyeit, a móyaf y allu, ac erchi kygreir aoruc

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<sup>1</sup> C. D.

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, <sup>1</sup> 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

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<sup>1</sup> Hvogyn, *D.*

ual y galloi y neill ae hedychu ar brenhin, ae adaó y deyrnas o góbyl. Ygkyfróg y petheu hynny yd athoed Ernólf ae wyr yn erbyn y wreic ar llyges aruaóc aoad yn dyfot yn borth idaó, ac yn hynny y deuth <sup>1</sup>Magnus vrenhin Germania eilweith y Von. A góedy torri llawer o wyd defnyd ymchoelut y Vanaó drachefyn. Ac yna heróyd y dywedir góneuthur aoruc tri chastell, <sup>2</sup>ae llenóí' eilweith oe wyr ehun, <sup>2</sup>yrei adiffeithassei kyn no hynny. <sup>3</sup>[Ac a anvones hýt yn Iwerdon] ac erchi merch <sup>4</sup>Mórchath oe vab, kanys pennaf oed hónnó or Góydyl a hynny a gafas yn llaóen; agossot aoruc ef y mab hónnó yn vrenhin ym Manaó; ac yno y trigyaud y gaeaf hónnó. A góedy clybot o Robert iarll hynny anuon kenadeu aoruc ar Vagnus, ac ny chauas dim oe negesseu. Agóedy góelet or iarll y vot yn warchaedic o bop parth idaó, keissaó kennat a fford y gan y brenhin y adaó y deyrnas. Ar brenhin ae kanhataó. Ac ynteu dróy adaó pob peth a vordóyaó hyt yn Normandi. Ac yna yd anuones y brenhin at Ernólf y erchi idaó un or deu peth, ae adaó y deyrnas a mynet yn ol y vraót, ae ynteu adelei yny ewyllys ef <sup>5</sup>[ay benn yny arffed]. A phan gogleu Ernólf hynny dewissaf vu gantaó vynet yn ol y vraót. A rodi y gastell aoruc yr brenhin, ar brenhin a dodes góercheitweit yndaó. Góedy hynny hedychu a oruc Iorwoerth <sup>3</sup>[vab Bledýn] ae vrodyr, a rannu y kyfoeth y rydunt. Agóedy ychydic o amser

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a' <sup>5</sup> a llenwi Manaw

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<sup>1</sup> Mawrus, C.

<sup>2</sup> honn, C.

<sup>3</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup> filled them' the second time with his own men. He then <sup>3</sup> sent over to Ireland,' and demanded the daughter of <sup>4</sup> Murchath 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 <sup>5</sup> 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, <sup>3</sup> son of Bleddyn,' made peace with his brother, and shared the dominion between them. A little time afterwards Iorwerth took

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<sup>a/ 5</sup> filled the isle of Man

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<sup>4</sup> Mwrcardi, *D.* Murcard, *C.*

| <sup>5</sup> *C.*

y delis Iorwoerth Varedud y vraót, ac y carcharaót ygkarchar y brenhin. A hedychu aónaeth a Chadóg-aón y vraót, ac y rodi Keredigyaón a ran o Póys. Ac odyndyn mynet aónaeth Iorwoerth at y brenhin, a thebygu yr brenhin cadó y edewit 6rthaót. Ar brenhin heb gadó amot ac ef aduc y gantaót Dyfet <sup>1</sup> [ar castell], ac ae rodes y neb un varchaót <sup>1</sup> [vrdaul] a elwit <sup>2</sup> Saer; ac Ystrat Tywi a Chedweli a Góbyr a rodes y <sup>3</sup> Howel <sup>a</sup> a Gronó. Ac y kyfróg hónnó y delit Gronó uab Rys <sup>1</sup> [o dwill] ac y bu uaró yny garchar.

MCI. Yny vlóydyndyn rac óyneb góedy dyrchael o Vagnus vrenhin Germania hóyleu ar ychydic o logeu, a diffeithaót aoruc tervyneu <sup>b</sup> Prydein. A phan welas y <sup>c</sup> Prydeinwyr hynny megys morgrugyon o dylleu y gogofeu y kyfodassant yn gadoed y ymlit eu hanreith. A phan welsant y brenhin ac ychydic o nifer y gyt ac ef, kyrchu yn ehofyn aorugant, a gossot bróydyr yny erbyn. A phan welas y brenhin hynny kyweiryaót bydin a oruc, heb edrych ar amylder y elynyon a bychanet y nifer ynteu, herwyd moes <sup>d</sup> yr Albanóyr' dróy goffau y anneiryf uudugolyaetheu gynt kyrchu a oruc yn agkyfleus. A góedy góneuthur y vróydyr, allad llaóer opob tu, yna o gyfarsagedigaeth lluoed ac amylder niferoed y elynyon y llas y brenhin. <sup>4</sup> [Ac yna y gelwit Iorwoerth uab Bledyn y Amóythic dróy dóyll kygor y brenhin.] Ac y dosparthóyt y

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>5</sup> vab

<sup>c</sup> <sup>6</sup> Llýchlynwyr

<sup>b</sup> <sup>6</sup> Llýchlyn

<sup>d</sup> <sup>7</sup> gwyr Denmare

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<sup>1</sup> D.

<sup>2</sup> Saer, D. *Not in E.*

<sup>3</sup> Hywel, C. D.

<sup>4</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup> and the castle <sup>2</sup> from him, and gave them to a certain cavalier called <sup>3</sup>Saer; and the Vale of Tywi, Cydweli, and Gower he granted to Howel <sup>4</sup> and Goronwy. And in that interval, Goronwy, son of Rhys, was taken <sup>5</sup> through treachery, <sup>6</sup> 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 <sup>b</sup> Britain; and when the <sup>c</sup> 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 <sup>d</sup> 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. <sup>4</sup> And at that time Iorwerth, son of Bleddyn, was cited to Shrewsbury, through the treachery of the

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>5</sup> son of

<sup>b</sup> <sup>6</sup> Scandinavia

<sup>c</sup> <sup>6</sup> Scandinavians

<sup>d</sup> <sup>7</sup> men of Denmark

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<sup>5</sup> C. D.

<sup>6</sup> D.

| <sup>7</sup> C.

dadleuoed ac negesseu; a phan doeth ef yna ydymchoelaôd yr holl dadleu yny erbyn e; ac ar hyt ydyd y dadleuôyt ac ef, ac yny diwed y barnôyd yn gamlyryus. A gôedy hynny y barnôyt y garchar y brenhin, nyt herôyd kyfreith, namyn herôyd medyant; ac yna y pallaôd y holl obeith ae kedernit ae hechyt ae didanôch yr holl Vrytanyeit.

MCII. Y vlôydyd rac ôyneb y bu uarô Owein uab Etwin drôy hir glefyt. Ac yna yd ystores <sup>1</sup> Rickart uab Baldwin gastell <sup>2</sup> Ryt y Gors, ac y gyrrôyt Howel uab Gronô ymeith oe gyfoeth, y gôr aorchymynassei Henri vrenhin keitwataeth Ystrad Tywi a <sup>3</sup> Ryt y Gors. <sup>a</sup> Ac ynteu a gynnullaôd anreitheu drôy losci tei a diffeithaô hayach yr holl ôladoed, allad llaôer or Ffreinc aoedynt yn ymchoelut adref.' Ac ynteu a gychwynnaôd y ôlat o bop tu, ac ae hachubaôd ar castell adrigyaôd yn digyffro ae wercheitweit yndaô. Ygkyfrôg hynny y gôrthladaôd Henri vrenhin <sup>3</sup> Saer marchaôc o Penuro, ac y rodes keitwataeth y kastell ae holl teruyneu y <sup>4</sup> Heralt Ystiwert, yr hônno a oed dan Ernôlf Ystiwert.

MCIII. <sup>5</sup> [Blwydyd wedy hynny] y vlôydyd honno y llas Howel uab Gronô drôy dôyll y gan y Ffreinc aoedynt yn kadô Ryt y Gors. Gôgaôn uab Meuruc, y gôr a oed yn meithryn mab y Howel <sup>6</sup> [a mwiaf gwr or bôt yd ymdiriedev idau] aônaeth y urat ual

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<sup>a/6</sup> A llosgi yr ydev ar tei, ac adau y tir yn diffeith, ac ymchwelut or Freinc adref drachevyn heb argywed arnadunt.

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<sup>1</sup> Ricard, *D.*

<sup>2</sup> Ryt Cors, *D.*

<sup>3</sup> Saer, *C. D. E.*

<sup>4</sup> 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. <sup>a</sup> 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 <sup>3</sup> 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. <sup>5</sup> 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, <sup>5</sup> and whom of all men he mostly trusted,' formed the

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>6</sup> 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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<sup>5</sup> C.

| <sup>6</sup> D.

hym. Galó a ónaeth Gógaón Howel y ty ae wahaó, ac anuon yr castell agaló a Ffreinc attaó, a menegi udunt eu teruynedic le, ac aros amser yny nos. Ac óynteu a deuthant amgylch pylgein, a chylchynu y dref ar ty yd oed Howel yndaó, a dodi gaór, ac aryr aór y duhunaó, Howel yn dilesc, a cheissaó y arueu, a duhunaó y gedymdeithon, a galw arnunt. Ar cledyf arydaroed idaó y dodi ar benn y wely ae wayw is y traet arydygassei Gadógaón tra yttoed yn kyseu. A Howel a geisaó y getymdeithon órth ymlad, a thebygu eu bot yn baraót. Ac neur daroed udunt ffo ar yr aór gyntaf or nos, ac yna y goruu arnaó ynteu fo. Agógaón ae hymlydyaó yngraff yn y delis megys y hedewis. A phan deuth kedymdeithon Kadógaón attaó tagu Hobel aorugant; ar tagedic yn uaró haeach y dugant at y Freinc. Ac óynteu góedy llad y benn a ymchoelassant yr kastell. Yny vlóydyn honno y góelat seren enryfed y góeletyat yn anuon paladyr o heni yn ol y chefyn, ac o braffter colofyn y meint, a diruaór oleuat idi yn darogan yr hynn avei rac llaó. Kanys Henri amheraódyr Rufein góedy diruaóryon uudugolyaetheu; a chrefydussaf vuched y Grist a orffowyssaó; ae vab góedy ynteu góedy cael llawer o enryded ac eistedua amherodraeth Rufein awnaethpóyt yn amheraódyr. Ac yna ydanuones Henri vrenhin Lloeger marchogyon i darestóg Normandi. A chyhórd ac óynt awnaeth <sup>1</sup> [Robert iarll ac Ernwlff y vraut a] Robert iarll <sup>2</sup> o Vethlem' <sup>1</sup> [a William o <sup>a</sup> Moretania y gevýnderw]; a

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a' <sup>3</sup> Vrytaen y ewythyr

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<sup>1</sup> D.

| <sup>2</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup> Robert the earl, with his brother Ernulf, and <sup>1</sup> Robert, earl <sup>2</sup> of Bethlehem, <sup>1</sup> and William of <sup>a</sup> Moretania, his cousin, met them, and having prevailed

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a' <sup>3</sup> Brittany, his uncle,

gŵedy gorfot arnunt eu gyrru ar ffo. A gwedy na rymheint dim anuon aorugant at y brenhin y geissaŵ nerth. Ac yna y brenhin ehun gyt ac amylder o varchogyon adiruaŵr lu a vordŵyaŵd drŵod. Ac yna y kyhyrdaŵd ar iarll yndilesc, ac ef ae ganhorthŵywyr ac yn gywarsagedic odra lluosogrŵyd y kymmerth y ffo, ae ymlit or brenhin yny delis ac ef <sup>1</sup> [a Gwilliam y <sup>a</sup> gevŵnderw] ae wyr. A gŵedy eu dala ae hanuones y Loeger y eu karcharu; a holl Normandi a darestygŵys ŵrth y vedyant e hun. Yn <sup>1</sup> [diwed] y vlŵydyn honno y llas Meuruc a Griffri veibon Trahaearn vab Karadaŵc <sup>b</sup> ac Owein uab Kadŵgaŵn.

MCIV. Y vlŵydyn rac wyneb y diegis Maredud uab Bledyn oe garchar ac y deuth y wlat. <sup>1</sup> [Ac y bu varw Herwald escop Llandaf: ac y doeth yny le yntev Worgan Ancellin archescob a y kyssegrwys yng Keint]. Ac yna y bu varŵ Edwart uab y Moel Cŵlŵm; ac yny le ef y kynhelis Alexander y vraŵt y deyrnas.

MCV. Y vlŵydyn gŵedy hynny ydanuonet neb un genedyl diadnabydus, herŵyd kenedlaeth a moesseu, ny wydit py le yd ymgudyssynt ynyr ynys dalym o vlŵynyded, y gan Henri vrenhin y wlat Dyfet. Ar genedyl honno aachubaŵd holl gantref Ros gyr llaŵ aber yr avon aelwir Cledyf, gŵedy eu gŵrthlad o gŵbyl. Ar genedyl honno, megys y dywedir, a hanoed o Fflandrys, y gŵlat yr honn yssyd ossodedic yn nessaf ger llaŵ mor y Brytanyeit. O achats achub or mor agorescyn eugŵlat hyt yny ymchoelet yr holl wlat

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<sup>2</sup> ewythyr

<sup>b 3</sup> y gan

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<sup>1</sup> D.

| <sup>2</sup> C.

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, <sup>1</sup> and William his <sup>a</sup> cousin, and his men. And having captured them he sent them to England, to be imprisoned; and he reduced the whole of Normandy into his own possession. Towards <sup>1</sup> the close of that year were killed Meurug and Griffri, sons of Trahaiarn, son of Caradog, <sup>b</sup> and Owain, son of Cadwgan.

1104. The ensuing year Maredudd, son of Bleddyn, escaped from his prison, and returned to his country; <sup>1</sup> and Herwald, bishop of Llandaf, died, and was succeeded by Worgan, who was consecrated in Kent by archbishop Ancellin. 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 unknown 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 completely. 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 encroachment of the sea on their country, the whole region having been reduced to disorder, and bearing

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<sup>2</sup> uncle,

<sup>b</sup> <sup>3</sup> by

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<sup>3</sup> C. D.

ar agkrynodeb heb dŷyn dim ffrŷyth gŷedy bŷrŷ o lanŷ or mor di ar tywot yr tir. Ac yny diwed gŷedy na cheffynt le y pressŷylyaŷ; kanys y mor a diueuassei ar draŷs yr aruordired ar mynyded yn gyflaŷn o dnyyon hyt na allei baŷp bressŷylyaŷ yno a achas amylder y dnyyon a bychanet y tir, y genedyl honno a deissyuaŷd Henri vrenhin, ac <sup>1</sup>a adolygassant' idaŷ kaffel lle y pressŷylynt yndaŷ; ac <sup>2</sup>[ŷna] yd anuonet <sup>2</sup>[ŷynt] hyt yn Ros drŷy ŷrthlad odyo y priodolyon giŷdaŷtwyr, y rei agollasant eu priaŷt wlat ae lle yr hynny hyt <sup>3</sup>[hedio]. <sup>a</sup>Ygkŷfrŷg hynny Geralt ystiwart Penuro a rŷndŷalaŷd kastell <sup>4</sup>Kenarch Bychan,' ac ansodi awnaeth yno, a llehau yno y holl oludoed, ae wreic ae etifedyon ae holl annwylyt, ae gadarnhau awnaeth o glaŷd a mur <sup>2</sup>[a phort achlo arnav].

MCVI. Y vlŷydyn rac ŷyneb y paratoes Kadŷgaŷn uab Bledyn wled y bennaduryeit y wlat, ac y gŷahodes yr wled awnathoed Owein y vab o Powys. Ar wled honno a wnaeth ef y Nadolic yr enryded y Duw. A gŷedy daruot y wled, a chlybot o Owein vot Nest uerch Rys ab Tewdŷr gŷreic Geralt ystiwart yny dywededic gastell vry, mynet aoruc y ymwelet abi ac ychydic o nifer y gyt ac ef megys <sup>b</sup>achares' idaŷ ac velly ydoedynt, <sup>5</sup>kanys Kadŷgaŷn uab Bledyn a Gŷladus uerch Riŷallaŷn mam Nest aoedynt gefynderŷ a chefnitherŷ, kanys Bledyn a Riŷallaŷn meibon Kynfyn aoedynt

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<sup>a/ 6</sup> Ac ŷna yr adeiliawd Gerald gwasanaethwr yr eil weith castell Penvro ŷn lle ŷ gelwit Kengarth vachan. <sup>b/ 7</sup> a chyueilles

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<sup>1</sup> aadolygaŷd, *B*.

<sup>2</sup> *D*.

<sup>3</sup> Supplied from other MSS.

<sup>4</sup> Keugarth Vachaw, *C*.

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 <sup>2</sup> then they were sent into Rhos, expelling from thence the proprietary inhabitants, who thus lost their own country and place from that time until <sup>3</sup> the present day.'  
<sup>a</sup> In the meanwhile Gerald, the steward of Pembroke, founded the castle of <sup>4</sup> 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, <sup>2</sup> 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 <sup>b</sup> 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

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<sup>a'</sup> <sup>6</sup> And then Gerald the minister built a second time the castle of Pembroke, in the place called Little Cengarth. <sup>b'</sup> <sup>7</sup> friend

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<sup>5</sup> a, B.

<sup>6</sup> D.

| <sup>7</sup> C.

vrodyr o y Agharat uerch Varedud vrenhin. A gŵedy hynny o annoc <sup>1a</sup> [kythreul] y doeth ef nossweith yr castell ac ychydic o nifer <sup>b</sup> y gyt ac ef' val amgylch pedwargŵyr ardec; a gŵedy gŵneuthur claŵd dan y trotheu yndirgel heb ŷybot y geitŵeit y castell. Ac yna y doethant <sup>1</sup> [dros y mur ar fos' <sup>2</sup> y mewn yn diarwybot] yr castell ydoed Geralt a Nest y wreic yn kysgu yndaŵ, a dodi gaŵr awnaethant ygkylch y castell, ac ennynu tan yn y tei ŵrth y lloggi. A dyhunaŵ a oruc Geralt pan gogleu yr aŵr <sup>1</sup> [hep ŷybot beth aŵnaei]. Ac yna y dyŵaŵt Nest ŵrthaŵ. Na dos allan heb hi yr drŵs, kanys yno y mae dy elynyon yth aros, namyn dyret ym ol i; a hynny a <sup>3</sup> wnaeth ef. A hi ae harwedaŵd ef hyt yggeudy aod gysylltedic ŵrth <sup>c</sup> y castell; ac yno megys y dywedir y dihegis. A phan ŷybu Nest y dianc ef llefein aoruc a dywedut ŵrthaŵ y gŵyr yssyd allan beth a lefwch <sup>4</sup> [chŵi] yn ofer, nyt yttiŵ yma y neb ageissŵch, neur dihegis. A gŵedy eu dyuot <sup>5</sup> ŷynteu y myŵn, y geissaŵ aorugant ym pob man; a gŵedy nas kaŵssant, dala Nest aŵnaethant ae deu vab ae merch a mab <sup>4</sup> [arall] idaŵ ynteu o garatwreic, ac yspeilaŵ y castell ae anreithaŵ. A gŵedy lloggi y castell a chynullaŵ anreith a chytyaŵ a <sup>6</sup> Nest ymchoelut <sup>7</sup> aŵnaeth y' wlat. Ac nyt yttoed Kadŵgaŵn y dat ef yn gedrychaŵl yna yny wlat, kanys ef aathoed y Powys ŵrth hedychu y rei aedynt yn anuhyn <sup>8</sup> ac aathoedynt y ŵrth Owein.' A phan gogleu Kadŵgaŵn y gŵeithret hŵnnŵ kymryt <sup>9</sup> y drŵc arnaŵ gan <sup>10</sup> sorri

a' <sup>11</sup> Duw <sup>12</sup> gŷthreulaeth

b' <sup>13</sup> yny getymdeithas

c' <sup>13</sup> yr ystauell;

<sup>1</sup> C.

<sup>2</sup> D.

<sup>3</sup> oruc, B.

<sup>4</sup> B.

<sup>5</sup> ŷy, B.

<sup>6</sup> hitheu, B.

<sup>7</sup> a oruc dracheuen yŵ, B.



brothers, from Angharad, daughter of king Maredudd. After that, instigated by <sup>1a</sup> the devil,' he came on a certain night to the castle, having <sup>b</sup> with him' a small number, about fourteen persons; and having privately excavated under the threshold, unknown to the keepers of the castle, they got <sup>1</sup> over the wall and the ditch' <sup>2</sup> 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, <sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>c</sup> 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 <sup>4</sup> 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

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a' <sup>11</sup> God,      <sup>12</sup> devilry,

b' <sup>13</sup> in his company

c' <sup>13</sup> the room,

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<sup>8</sup> ac Oóein, ac a athoedynt |  
yórthaó, *B.*

<sup>9</sup> yn, *B.*

<sup>10</sup> sorr, *B.*

<sup>11</sup> *A.*

<sup>12</sup> *D.*

<sup>13</sup> *B.*

aoruc ef hynny o achawt y treis kyt awnathoedit a Nest verch Rys. Ac <sup>1</sup>[heuyt] rac ofyn llidyab o Henri vrenhin am sarhaet y ystiwart, ac yna ymchoelut aoruc acheissaab talu y wreic ae anreith y Eralt ystiwart drachefyn y gan Owein, ac nys cafas. Ac yna o ystryb y wreic a oed yndywedut 6rth Owein ual hynn. O mynny uygkael i yn ffydlaabn ytt am kynnal <sup>1</sup>[y] gyt athi, hebróg vym plant att eu tat. Ac yna o dra serch a charyat y wreic, y gellygaab y a blant' yr ystiwart. A phan gicleu <sup>2</sup>Rickart escob Llundain hynny, y g6r a oed yna ystiwart y Henri vrenhin yn Am6ythic, medylyab a oruc dial ar O6ein sarhaet Geralt ystiwart; a gal6 attab <sup>3</sup>awnaeth Ithel a Mada6c meibon <sup>4</sup>Ridit uab Bledyn adywedut 6rthynt ual hynn. A vynn6ch chwi regi bod y Henri vrenhin achaffel y garyat ae gedymdeithas yn dragwyda6l, ac ef ach ma6rhaa <sup>1</sup>[ac ach dyrcheif ynn ych ac] yn bennach no neb och kyttirogyon, ac a gyghorvynna 6rthy6ch ych kyt teruynwyr och holl genedyl. Ac atdeb a6naethant mynnwn heb 6ynt. E6ch ch6itheu heb ef a del6ch Owein uab Kad6ga6n os gell6ch ac onys gell6ch g6rthled6ch or wlat ef ae dat; kanys ef awnaeth gam a sarhaet yn erbyn <sup>5</sup>y brenhin, a dirua6r gollet y Eralt ystiwart y wahanreda6l gyfeillt am y wreic ae blant ae gastell, ae yspeil ae anreith, a minheu <sup>6</sup>arodaf gyt ach6i fydlonnyon gedymdeithon nyt amgen Llywarch uab Trahaearn,

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a' <sup>7</sup> y deu vab ar verch

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<sup>1</sup> B.

<sup>2</sup> Richyard, C.

<sup>3</sup> a oruc, B.

<sup>4</sup> Ririt, C. D.

was sorry and displeased, because of the violation committed upon Nest, the daughter of Rhys, and <sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup> 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

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>7</sup> two sons and daughter

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<sup>5</sup> Henri, *B.*

<sup>6</sup> chwanneccaaf, *B.*

<sup>7</sup> *B. C. D.*

y gŵr a ladaŵd Owein y <sup>a</sup> vrodyr, ag Uchtryt uab Etwin. Ac <sup>1</sup> wynteu gŵedy credu yr edewidyon hynny a gynullasant lu, ac a <sup>2</sup> aethant y gyt ac agyrchassant y wlat. Ac Vchtryt a anuones kenadeu yr wlat y venegi yr <sup>3</sup> kiŵtaŵtwyr pŵy bynnac agilyei attaŵ ef y kaffei amdifffyn. A rei agilyassant attaŵ ef ereill y Arŵystli, ereill y Vaelenyd, ereill y Ystrat Tywi ar rann vŵyaf <sup>4</sup> [ohonunt] y Dyfet ydaethant <sup>5</sup> yr lle yd oed Geralt yn vedyanus. A phan yttoed ef yn mynnu eu diua ŵynt ef adamŵeinaŵd dyuot Gŵallter <sup>b</sup> ucheluaer Kaer Loyŵ y gŵr aorchymynnassei y brenhin idaŵ llywodraeth <sup>6</sup> [Kaerloyw] ac amdifffyn Lloeger hyt ygkaer Vyrdin. Aphan gibleu ef hynny eu hamdifffyn aoruc; a rei o nadunt a gilyaŵd y Arŵystli, ac y kehyrdaŵd gŵyr Maelenyd ac ŵynt ac y <sup>7</sup> lladassant; ar rei <sup>8</sup> agilyaŵd att Vchtryt adihagassant; ar rei <sup>9</sup> agilyaŵd y Ystrat Tywi Maredud uab Ryderch ae haruolles yn hegar. Kadŵgaŵn ac Owein a foassant y log aod yn Aber Dyfi adathoed o Iwerdon ychydic kynno hynny a chyfnewit yndi. Ac yna y deuth Madaŵc ae vraŵt <sup>c</sup> yn erbyn' Vchtrut hyt yn <sup>10</sup> Ryt Cornnec, ac yno pebylliaŵ aorugant. Ac yny diwed y doeth Vchtrut attunt; a gŵedy eu hymgynullaŵ ygyt kerdet hyt nos aorugant a diff-eithaŵ y gŵladoed yny <sup>11</sup> vu dyd. Ac yna ydywaŵt Vchtrut <sup>12</sup> [ŵrthunt], o reig bod y chŵi nyt reit

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a <sup>13</sup> vraut,

b' <sup>13</sup> escob

c' <sup>13</sup> ac

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<sup>1</sup> vyntŵy, *B.*

<sup>2</sup> daethant, *B.*

<sup>3</sup> giŵdaŵt, *B.*

<sup>4</sup> *B.*

<sup>5</sup> ynnny, *B.*

<sup>6</sup> *C.*

<sup>7</sup> lladyssant, *B.*

<sup>8</sup> a gilyassant, *B.*

‘ man whose <sup>a</sup>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 <sup>4</sup>of them’ went to Dyved, where Gerald was in possession. And when he was intent upon destroying them, Gwalter, the <sup>b</sup>high constable’ of Gloucester, the person to whom the king had committed the government <sup>6</sup>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 Maredudd, son of Rhydderch. Cadwgan and Owain fled to a ship that was in Aberdovey, which a little before had arrived with merchandize from Ireland. And then Madog and his brother came <sup>c</sup>to meet’ Uchtryd at Rhyd Cornec, 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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a <sup>13</sup> brother

b’ <sup>13</sup> bishop

c’ <sup>13</sup> and

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<sup>9</sup> a gilyóys, *B.*

<sup>10</sup> kastell Ryt Cornouet, *D.*

—Cornuec, *B.* *Not in E.*

<sup>11</sup> vei, *B. D.*

<sup>12</sup> *B.*

<sup>13</sup> *D.*

hynny, kany dylyir tremygu Kadógaón ac Owein, kanys góyr da grymus ynt a deóron, a medylyab llawer y maent, ac <sup>1</sup>agatuyd y mae porth udunt hyt nas gódam ni, ac órth hynny ny weda yni dyuot yn deissyfyt am <sup>2</sup>eu pen namyn yn eglur dyd gyt ac <sup>3</sup>urdassaóe gyóeirdeb nifer. Ac or geireu hynny bop ychydic yd hedychóyt óynt ual ygallei dynyon y wlat dianc. Athrannoeth ydaethant yr wlat, a góedy y góelet yn diffeith, ymgerydu ehunein awnaethant a dywedut llyma wenyeith Vchtrut; a chuhudaó Uchtrut awnaethant a dywedut y neb ymgedymdeithockau ae ystryó ef. A góedy góibiaó pob lle yny wlat ny chaóssant dim namyn gre y Gadógaón; a góedy <sup>4</sup>cael <sup>5</sup>honno a' llosgi y tei ar yscuboryeu ar ydeu awnaethant, ac ymchoelut aorugant y <sup>a</sup>eu pebylleu' drachefyn, a diua rei or dynyon a <sup>6</sup>ffoassynt y Lan Badarn, a gadel ereill heb eu diua. A phan yttoedynt uelly clybot awnaethant bot rei yn trigyaó yn nodua Dewi yn Llan Dewi Breui yn yr eglóys gyt ar <sup>b</sup>offeirát. Anuon awnaethant yno <sup>c</sup>drycysprytolyon agkyweithas' a llygru a ónaethant <sup>7</sup>[y vynnóent a] yr eglóys ae diffeithaó o góbyl. <sup>d</sup>Agóedy hynny yn orwac hayach yd ymchoelassant eithyr cael anuolyanus anreith o gyffloed

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a' <sup>8</sup> gastell Ryd Gors b' <sup>9</sup> offeireit.

c' <sup>10</sup> drycysprydolyaeth gyóeithas,

d' <sup>11</sup> A gwedy hynny ymchwelud aorugant wedy diffeithyaw ac anreithyaw y wlad oll eithyr kyffloed yseint ehunein Dewi a Phadern.

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<sup>1</sup> atuyd, *B.*

<sup>2</sup> y, *B.*

<sup>3</sup> urdassaól, *B.*

<sup>4</sup> kaffel, *B.*

<sup>5</sup> hónnó, *B.*

<sup>6</sup> ffoessynt, *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 com-  
 ‘ pleteness of numbers.’ And by those words they  
 gradually became pacified, so that the people of the  
 country were enabled to escape. The following morn-  
 ing 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 <sup>a</sup> 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 <sup>b</sup> priest. Then they  
 sent there certain <sup>c</sup> wicked and reckless spirits,’ who  
 defiled <sup>7</sup> the churchyard and <sup>7</sup> the church, and com-  
 pletely laid them waste ; <sup>d</sup> and afterwards they  
 returned almost empty, with only an ignominious

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>8</sup> the castle of Rhyd y Gors ;      <sup>b</sup> <sup>9</sup> priests.

<sup>c</sup> <sup>10</sup> wicked spirits of society,

<sup>d</sup> <sup>11</sup> and afterwards they returned, having devastated  
 and ravaged the whole country, except the precincts  
 of the saints themselves, Dewi and Padarn.

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<sup>7</sup> B.

<sup>8</sup> E.

<sup>9</sup> B. D.

<sup>10</sup> B.

<sup>11</sup> C.

seint Dewi a Phadarn.' Agŵedy hynny y mordŵyaŵd Owein y Iwerdon gyt ac ychydic o gedymdeithon, ar rei yd oed achawd udunt trigyaŵ yny ol kanys <sup>1</sup> buassynt ōrth losgedigaeth y castell, ac y gan Mŵrchath <sup>2</sup> [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 diffeithwyt Mon y gan y deu iarll, ac yd anuonyssit <sup>2</sup> [ef] y gan y vraŵt a rodyon y Murtart. Ac yna ydaeth Kadŵgaŵn yndirgel hyt Ympowys, ac anuon kenadeu <sup>3</sup> aŵnaeth y geissaŵ hedychu a Rickart ystiwart y brenhin, achael kygreir gantaŵ <sup>4</sup> awwnaeth y geissaŵ hedychu ar brenhin py ōed bynnac y gallei. Ae aruoll aoruc y brenhin a gadel idaŵ drigyaŵ <sup>2</sup> [y] myŵn tref a gaŵssei y gan y ōreic oed <sup>5</sup> Ffraggges merch <sup>6</sup> Pictot Sage.' Ac yna ydachubaŵd Madaŵc ac Ithel meibon Ridit <sup>7</sup> [ab Bleddyn] ran Gadŵgaŵn ac Owein y vab o Powys y rei a lywassant yn anuolyanus; ac ny buant hedychaŵl y rygthunt ehunein. Ygkyfrŵg hynny gŵedy hedychu o Gadŵgaŵn <sup>2</sup> [ar brenhin] y kafas y gyuoeth, nyt amgen Keredigyaŵn gŵedy y phrynu y gan y brenhin yr cant punt. A gŵedy clybot hynny ymchoelut a vnaeth paŵb or a <sup>8</sup> wascaryssit kylch o gylch; kanys gorchymyŵn y brenhin oed <sup>a</sup> na allei neb gynnal neb or rei

<sup>a</sup> <sup>9</sup> kynn no hynny na thrigei neb Yngheredigyawn na chiwdawdwyr gwyr dieithyr ac nachynnhalysi neb wynt. <sup>10</sup> Ac nat attalie neb or a doethassei y Keredigiawn kyn no hynnŵ y ev chyvanhedu o ystrawn genediloed; namŵn ev gellwng yn rŵd.

<sup>1</sup> buessynt, *B.*

<sup>2</sup> *B.*

<sup>3</sup> aoruc at, *B.*

<sup>4</sup> aoruc, *B.*

<sup>5</sup> 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 <sup>6</sup> Pictet Sage.' And then Madog and Ithel, the sons of Rhirid, <sup>7</sup> 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 <sup>2</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup> that no support was to be given to those who had

<sup>a'</sup> <sup>9</sup> previously, that none should dwell in Ceredigion, whether natives or strangers, and that nobody should support them. <sup>10</sup> And that he would not retain any of those who had come to Ceredigion previously; but let them go free.

<sup>6</sup> Piccot de Saii, *D.* Pigod o  
Saesis, *C.*

<sup>7</sup> *E.*

<sup>8</sup> Gesgeryset, *B.*

<sup>9</sup> *C.*

<sup>10</sup> *D.*

aoedynt ynpressóylaó Keredigyaón, kyn no hynny na gó'r or wlat na gó'r dieithyr vei.' A rodi aoruc y brenhin y Gadógaón drwy yr ammot hynn yma; hyt nabei na chedymdeithas na chyfeillach y rygtaó ac Owein y uab, ac na adei idaó dyuot yr wlat, ac na rodei idaó na chyghor na nerth. Ac odynd ydymchoelaó'd rei or gwyr aathoed gyt ac Owein y Iwerdon, a llechu yn dirgeledic awnaethant heb óneuthur dim argóywed. A gó'dedy hynny yd ymchoelaó'd Owein, ac nyt y Geredigyaón y doeth namyn y Bowys; a cheissaó anuon kenadeu at y brenhin <sup>1</sup>[aó'naeth] <sup>2</sup>[ac ny lyuassaó'd neb aróein y genadó'ri hyt at y brenhin]. Ygkyfróg hynny y bu annuundeb róg Madaóc ar Ffreinc, o achao's y lletradeu yd oed y Saesonn yn y wneuthur ar y tir, ac odynd yd oedynt yn gó'neuthwr cameu yn erbyn y brenhin ac yn dyuot at Vadaóc. Ac yna yd anuones Rickert ystiwart at Vadaóc y erchi <sup>1</sup>[idaó] <sup>a</sup>daly y gó'yr awnathoed y kam <sup>b</sup>yn erbyn y' brenhin; ac ynteu aó'rthó'ynebaó'd y hynny ac nys dalaó'd. Ac yn gamó'deabc heb wybot beth awnaei, namyn keissaó kyveillach gan Owein uab Kadógaón, a hynny a gavas; a gó'neuthur hedó'ch róg a rei a oedynt yn elynyon kyn no hynny, ac ymaruoll vch benn creireu aó'naethant hyt na hedychei vn ar brenhin heb y gilyd, ac na vtedychei vn o nadunt y gilyd. Ac yna y kerdynt y gyt py le bynnac y dycke ytyghetuen óynt; a llosci tref neb un órda aorugant, a phy beth bynnac a ellynt y dóyn gantunt nac yn veireh nac yn wiscoed óynt ae ducsant na neb ryó dim arall or a geffynt.

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>3</sup> talu

<sup>b</sup> <sup>3</sup> yr

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<sup>1</sup> B.

| <sup>2</sup> C.

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,<sup>2</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup>seize the men who had done the injury <sup>b</sup>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.

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a <sup>3</sup> pay

b <sup>3</sup> to

MCVII. Y vlóydyn rac óyneb y koffaaóð Henri vrenhin garchar Iorwoerth uab Bledyn, ac anuon kennat attaó y wybot beth arodei yr y ellóg oe garchar; kanys blin yó bot yn hirgarchar. Ac ynteu aedewis móy noc a allei <sup>1</sup>[y] dyuot idaó, adywedut <sup>1</sup>[aoruc ef] y rodei pob dim or <sup>1</sup>[aallei ac] a archei y brenhin; ac yn gyntaf <sup>2</sup>ynteu a' erchis góystlon <sup>1</sup>[y uap Ridit] o veibon goreugóyr y wlat; yr eilweith yd erchis <sup>a</sup>Ithel mab' Ridit y vraót a thrychant punt o aryant py fford bynnac y gallei dyuot udunt, nac o veirch, nac o ychen nac o neb ryó fford y gallei dyuot udunt. <sup>b</sup>Ac yna y rodet mab Kadógaón uab Bledyn yr hónn a anyssit or Ffranges yr hónn a elwit Henri ac y talóyt can more drostaó.' Ac yna y rodet y ólat idaw ef, a llaóer a dalaóð. Ac yna y <sup>3</sup>gellygóyt mab Kadógaón. Ac ygkyfróg y petheu hynny y gónaeth Owein a Madaóe <sup>4</sup>ac eu' kedymdeithon llaóer o drygeu yggólat y Ffreine ac yn Lloeger. A <sup>5</sup>pha beth bynnac a geffynt nac o ledrat nac o dreis, y dir Iorwoerth y dygynt. Ac yno y pressólynt. Ac yna anuon kenadóri a oruc Iorwoerth attunt yn garedic a dywedut órthynt ual hynn. Duó anrodes ni yn llaó <sup>6</sup>an gelynyon, ac an darestygaóð yn gymeint

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a' <sup>7</sup>Yorwerth ac Ithel meibyon

b' <sup>8</sup>Ac o hýnný ý rodes ý brenhin ý vab Cadogon or Frages a dýwedpwýt vhot, Henri oed ý henw, cant more.

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<sup>1</sup> *B.*

<sup>2</sup> yd, *B.*

<sup>3</sup> gollygaóð ef, *B.*

<sup>4</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>that he could, and <sup>1</sup>that the king might demand. And then he first demanded hostages from <sup>1</sup>his son Rhirid,<sup>1</sup> and from among the sons of the principal men of the country; and, secondly, he demanded <sup>a</sup>Ithel, son<sup>1</sup> 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. <sup>b</sup>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.<sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>delivered us into the hands of our enemies, and

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>7</sup> Iorwerth and Ithel, the sons

<sup>b</sup> <sup>8</sup> And thereupon the king gave to the son of Cadwgan by the French woman above mentioned, whose name was Henry, a hundred marks.

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<sup>5</sup> phy, *B.*

<sup>6</sup> yn, *B.*

<sup>7</sup> *C.* Not in *D.*

<sup>8</sup> *D.*

ac na allem gŵneuthur dim or auei ewyllys gennym. Gŵahardedic yŵ ynni baŵb or Brytanyeit hyt na chyffredino neb o honam ni a <sup>1</sup>chŵchŵi nac o vŵyt nac o diaŵt, nac o nerth, nac o ganhorthŵy, namyn <sup>2</sup>aŵch keissaŵ ach <sup>3</sup>hela ym pob lle, ach rodi yny diwed yn llaŵ y brenhin <sup>4</sup>oc aŵch' carcharu neu <sup>4</sup>oc aŵch' llad, neu <sup>4</sup>yeh <sup>5</sup>dihenydyaŵ neu yr hynn a vynnei a chŵi. Ac yn bennaf y gorchymynŵyt imi a Chadŵgaŵn nat ymgredem achŵi. Kanys ny digaŵn neb tebygu na damunaŵ tat neu ewythyr da <sup>6</sup>y eu' meibon ae nyeint. Kanys od <sup>7</sup>ymgedymdeithŵn' ni a chŵi, neu vynet haeach yn erbyn gorchymynneu y brenhin, ni a gollŵn <sup>8</sup>an kyfoeth, ac ankarcherir yny vom veirŵ neu anlledir. Ac ŵrth hynny mi aŵch gŵediaf megys <sup>a</sup>kyueillt, a mi aŵch' gorchymynnaf megys <sup>b</sup>arglŵyd, ac ach eirolaf megis <sup>c</sup>kar nad eloch' ford ym kyuoeth i na ford y gyfoeth Kadŵgaŵn mŵy noc y gyfoeth gŵyr ereill yn kylch. Kanys mŵy o <sup>9</sup>anuodedigaetheu a geissyr yn erbyn ni, noc yn erbyn ereill yn bot yn gylus. A thremygu hynny a ŵnaethant a mŵyvŵy eu kyfoeth a vynychynt, <sup>10</sup>a .breid y gochelynt kyndrycholder y gŵyr ehunein. A Iorwoerth a geissaŵd eu hymlit a chynnullaŵ llaŵer o wyr aoruc <sup>11</sup>ac eu <sup>12</sup>hela. Ac <sup>13</sup>ŵynteu ae gochelassant bob ychydic. Ac yn vn <sup>14</sup>dorof ygyt y kyrchassant

a' <sup>15</sup> kyueillon ac ach

b <sup>15</sup> arglŵydi,

c' <sup>15</sup> kereint nath trossŵch

<sup>1</sup> chŵi, *B.*

<sup>2</sup> y yeh, *B.*

<sup>3</sup> hely, *B.*

<sup>4</sup> y ŵch, *B.*

<sup>5</sup> diuetha, *B.*

<sup>6</sup> yŵ, *B.*

<sup>7</sup> ymgyffredinŵn dim, *B.*

<sup>8</sup> yn, *B.*

' brought us down so much, that we could accomplish  
 ' nothing of what might be our wish; it is inter-  
 ' dicted 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 com-  
 ' mand 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 <sup>a</sup>a friend,  
 ' and' command you, as <sup>b</sup>your lord,' and intercede  
 ' with you, as <sup>c</sup>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 Iorwerth 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-

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<sup>a'</sup> <sup>15</sup> friends, and

<sup>b'</sup> <sup>15</sup> lords,

<sup>c'</sup> <sup>15</sup> relatives that ye pass not over

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<sup>9</sup> annogedigaethu, *B.*

<sup>10</sup> ac a, *B.*

<sup>11</sup> y, *B.*

<sup>12</sup> hely, *B.*

<sup>13</sup> Gynt, *B.*

<sup>14</sup> Coryf, *B.*

<sup>15</sup> *B.*

gyfoeth Vchtrut <sup>1</sup>[ap Edwin] hyt yn Meiryonyd. A phan gogleu veibon Vchtrut hynny ae teulu <sup>2</sup>rei a ellygassant' Vchtrut y amdiffyn y tir, anuon a orugant y Veiryonyd y beri y baop dyuot attunt y 6rthlad y g6yr oc eu tir. Kanys yn gyntaf y dathoedynt y Gyfeila6c yny lle ydoed meibon Vchtrut. Ac ny allyssant <sup>3</sup>eu g6rthlad. Ac yna yd ymgynnulla6d g6yr Meiryonyd heb ohir ac y deuthant at veibon Vchtrut. Ac ual yd oed Owein a Mada6c yn <sup>4</sup>y lletyau' Ygkyfeila6c, trannoeth y boreu aruaethu' aorugant mynet y Veironnyd y <sup>5</sup>letya6 heb wneuthur dim dr6c amgen. Ac ual ydoedynt yn d6yn eu hynt, nachaf wyr Meiryonnyd ygkyfr6g mynyded ac <sup>6</sup>ynyal6ch yn' d6yn y bydin gyweir yn kyfaruot <sup>7</sup>[ac 6ynt], ac yn <sup>8</sup>eu ruthra6, ac yn dodu ga6r arnunt. Ac <sup>9</sup>6ynteu heb <sup>10</sup>dybya6 dim 6rthynt ar y kyrech kyntaf y ffoassant; ac y deuth Owein. <sup>a</sup>A phan g6elas g6yr Meiryonnyd ef yn kyrchu yn 6ra6l ac yn bara6t y ymlad, ffo yn deissyfeit aorugant. Ac <sup>9</sup>6ynteu ac hymlidyassant <sup>7</sup>[6ynt] hyt eu g6lat, a diffeitha6 y wlat aorugant, a lloggi y tei ar ydeu allad yr yserybyl kymeint ac a ga6ssant heb d6yn dim gantunt.' A g6edy hynny ydaeth Madave y Bowys.

<sup>a/ 11</sup> Agwed6y gwelet o Oweyn a Madoc 6 gw6yr yn ymlad mor wrawl ac wynt, k6ymr6t ev h6ynt ar fo a orugant, ac ev h6ymlit aoruc 6 gw6yr ereill h6yt ev kyvanhedev ac 6na lloggi 6 tei ar 6dev a llad 6r 6sgr6byl 6n llw6yr.

<sup>1</sup> E.<sup>2</sup> yrei aollygassei, B.<sup>3</sup> y, B.<sup>4</sup> llettyu, B.<sup>5</sup> lettyv, B.<sup>6</sup> ynn anyall6ch, ynn, B.



ceeded towards the territory of Uchtryd, <sup>1</sup>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 every body 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. <sup>a</sup>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;

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>11</sup> 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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<sup>7</sup> B.

<sup>8</sup> y, B.

<sup>9</sup> cy, B.

<sup>10</sup> tybygu, B.

<sup>11</sup> D E.

Ac Owein a ymchoelaðd ef ae wyr y Geredigyaðn y lle yd oed y dat yn gòledychu ac yn pressòylað; a thrigyað aoruc ef ae gedymdeithon yny lle y mynnaðd, achoffau dyuodyat y dat kynno hynny yr kyfoeth. Kanys y <sup>1</sup>gedymdeith oedynt' y Dyfet <sup>2</sup>y yspeilað y wlat <sup>3</sup>ac y dala' y dynyon, ac eudòyn yn ròm hyt y llogeu adathoed gan Owein o Iwerdon. Ac <sup>a</sup>yna ydoedynt' yn trigyað yn teruyneu y wlat. Ac eilweith yd aethant y galò ynvydyon <sup>4</sup>a chwanegi' eu rif, a chyrchu dros nos y <sup>b</sup>wlat ae lloggi, allad paðb or a gaðssant yndi, ac yspeilað ereill, a dòyn ereill gantunt ygkarchar, ac eu gòerthu y eu dynyon neu eu hanuon yn ròm yr llogeu. A gòedy lloggi y tei a llad kymeint ac agaðssant or annifeileit, a chymeint ac a gaðssant a <sup>5</sup>dugant gantunt, ac a ymchoelassant fford y Keredigyaðn òrth letyað a thrigyað a mynet a dyuot, heb edrych dim o achòysson Kadògaðn nac o wahard y brenhin. A rei o nadunt dreilgòeith a oedynt yn kadò fford yd oed <sup>6</sup>henafgòr or Flemhissieit yn dyuot idi, aelwit Wiliam o <sup>7</sup>Vreban, ae gyferbynieit a ònaethant ae lad. Ac yna mynet o Gadògaðn gyt a Iorwoerth y lys y brenhin y vynnu kael ymdidan ac ef. Ac ual <sup>8</sup>y buant' yna nachaf braðt yr gòr a <sup>9</sup>ladyssit yny lle yn menegi yr brenhin ry lad o Owein ae gedymeithon y vraðt. Pan gigneu y brenhin hynny gofyn a oruc y Gadòg-

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a' <sup>10</sup> etòa y mae

b' <sup>11</sup> dref o Dyued

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<sup>1</sup> getymdeithon aethant, *B.*

<sup>2</sup> ac, *B.*

<sup>3</sup> a daly, *B.*

<sup>4</sup> y chòanecau, *B.*

<sup>5</sup> ducant, *B.*

<sup>6</sup> henefgòyr, *B.* esgob, *C.* pri-  
mas, *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 <sup>a</sup> 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 <sup>b</sup> 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 <sup>7</sup> Brabant, was travelling, and they intercepted and killed him. And then, Cadwgan and Iorwerth 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,

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>10</sup> they are still

<sup>b</sup> <sup>11</sup> a town of Dyved

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<sup>7</sup> Brabawd, *C.* Vrebam, *B.*

<sup>8</sup> bydant, *B.*

<sup>9</sup> ledissit, *B.*

<sup>10</sup> *B.*

<sup>11</sup> *C. D. E.*

aón beth a dywedy am hynny. <sup>1</sup> Nis gónn i' arglóyd heb y Kadógaón. Yna ydyóáót y brenhin kany elly di kadó dygyfoeth rac kedymdeithon dy vab hyt naladon vyyggóyr eilweith mi a rodaf dy gyfoeth yr neb ae kattóo, a thitheu a drigy y gyt a mi dróy yr amot hónn yma na sethrych di dy briaót wlat, a mi ath borthaf di om hymborth i yn y gymeróyf gyghor <sup>2</sup> am danat. A rodi aoruc y brenhin pedeir ar hugein idaó peunyð ygkyfeir y dreul. Ac <sup>3</sup> yna y trigyaóð heb dodi <sup>4</sup> gefyn arnaó, namyn yn ryd y ford y mynnei eithyr ywlat e hun. A góedy clybot o Owein yspeilaó y dat oe gyfoeth, kyrchu Iwerdon aoruc ef a Madaóe uab Ridit. A góedy hynny anuon aoruc y brenhin at Gilbert uab Rickert yr hónn a oed deór molyannus <sup>5</sup> galluus, a chyfeillt yr brenhin, agór arderchaóe oed yny holl weithredoed <sup>6</sup> [y] erchi idaó dyuot attaó, ac ynteu y deuth. Ar brenhin a dywaót órthaó, yd oedut yn wastat yn keissaó ran o tir y Brytanyeit y genyf, mi arodaf itt <sup>7</sup> yr aór honn' tir Kadógaón <sup>8</sup> [vab Bledyn] dos a goreskyn ef. Ac yna y kymertth yn llaóen ygan y brenhin. Ac yna gan gynullaó llu gyt ae <sup>9</sup> gedymdeithon y deuth hyt yg Keredigyaón ac y gorescynnaóð. Ac yd ad-eilaóð deu gastell yndi, nyt amgen vn gyferbyn a Llan Badarn ynmyl aber yr auon aelwir Ystóyth, <sup>10</sup> ar llall geir' llaó Aber Teifi, yny lle aelwir Dingereint, y lle <sup>6</sup> [y] gróndwalassei Roger iarll kyn no hynny gastell. A góedy <sup>11</sup> ychydic o amser yd ymchoelaóð Madaóe ab Ridit o Iwerdon heb allel godef andynolyon voesseu y Góydyl. Ac Owein a

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<sup>1</sup> ny ón, *B.*

<sup>2</sup> ym, *B.*

<sup>3</sup> yno, *B.*

<sup>4</sup> gefynen, *B.*

<sup>5</sup> galluaó, *B.*

<sup>6</sup> *B.*

‘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, <sup>8</sup>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

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<sup>7</sup> yn aŵr, *B.*

<sup>8</sup> *D.*

<sup>9</sup> getymeithon, *B.*

<sup>10</sup> ac arall ger, *B.*

<sup>11</sup> Gychydic, *B.*

drigyaóð yno yn y ol dalym o amser. A Madaóc aeth y Powys; ac nyt aruollet nac yn hegar nac yn drugaróc y gan Iorwoerth y <sup>a</sup>ewythyр rac y gynnal yngylus y gan y brenhin heróyd kyfreith a drycweithret ot yngyffredinei ae nei o dim. Ac ynteu ynwibiaódyr a lechaóð hónt ac yma gan ochel kydryholder Iorwoerth. <sup>1</sup>[A] Iorwoerth aónaeth kyfreith hyt na bei <sup>1</sup>[neb] a veidei dywedut dim órthaó <sup>1</sup>[ef dim] am Vadawc, na menegi dim am danaó góelit na welit. Ygkyfróg hynny aruaethu a wnaeth Madaóc góneuthur brat Iorwoerth y <sup>a</sup>ewythyр. A <sup>2</sup>dala kyveillach aoruc a Llywarch uab Trahaearn. Ac ymaruoll y gyt awnaethant yn dirgeledic; ac eissoes yr teróyn hónnó <sup>3</sup>ydaethant.

MCVIII. Y vlóydyn rac <sup>4</sup>óyneb <sup>5</sup>[pan oed oet Crist mil achant ac wýth mlýned] y paratoes Madaóc vrat Ioróerth <sup>1</sup>[a uedólyassei kynn o hynny], acheissaó amser achyfle a <sup>6</sup>ónaeth y <sup>7</sup>gyflenwi y ewyllys. A phan ymchoelaóð Iorwoerth y <sup>8</sup>Gaer Einaón' y kyrchaóð Madaóc a chedymdeithon Llywarch ygyt ac ef ynborth idaó kyrch nos am benn Iorwoerth. Adodi gaór a orugant ygkylch yty lle ydoed Iorwoerth; a dyhunaó awnaeth Iorwoerth gan yr aór, achadó y ty arnaó ef ae <sup>9</sup>gedymdeithon <sup>5</sup>[yn gadarn]; a llosgi y ty a ónaeth Madaóc am ben Iorwoerth. A phan welas kedymdeithon Iorwoerth hynny kyrchu allan aorugant dróy y tan, <sup>1</sup>[ac adaó Iorwoeth yn y tan]. Ac yntau pan welas y ty yndygóydaó keissaó kyrchu allan aoruc ae elynyon ae kymmerth ar vlaen <sup>10</sup>góewyr, ac

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a <sup>11</sup> gevýnderw

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<sup>1</sup> B.

<sup>2</sup> daly, B.

<sup>3</sup> y deuthant, B.

<sup>4</sup> llaó, B.

<sup>5</sup> D.

<sup>6</sup> oruc, B.

remained there after him for some time. Then Madog proceeded to Powys; but was not received either kindly or mercifully by his <sup>a</sup>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 any thing 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 Trahaiarn, and they privately pledged each other, and came to that resolution.

1108. The ensuing year, <sup>5</sup>when the year of Christ was one thousand one hundred and eight,<sup>7</sup> Madog prepared the plot against Iorwerth, <sup>1</sup>which he had previously meditated,<sup>7</sup> and sought for time and opportunity to accomplish his design. When Iorwerth returned to <sup>8</sup>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 <sup>5</sup>bravely<sup>7</sup> 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, <sup>1</sup>and left Iorwerth in the fire.<sup>7</sup> And he, seeing the house falling, attempted to get out, and his enemies received him on the points of their spears,

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a <sup>11</sup> cousin

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<sup>7</sup> gyfuleóni, *B.*

<sup>8</sup> Ynkeredigion, *E.*

<sup>9</sup> getymeithon, *B.*

<sup>10</sup> gúaygar, *B.*

<sup>11</sup> *D.*

yn atlogedie y lad. A phan gogleu Henri vrenhin ry lad Iorwoerth rodi Powys a wnaeth y Gadogaon uab Bledyn. A hedychu ac Owein y vab. Ac erchi y Gadogaon anuon kenadeu yn ol Owein hyt yn Iwerdon. A gŵedy gŵybot a Vadaŵc ar rei aladyssynt Iorwoerth gyt ac ef rywneuthur agkyfreith o nadunt yn erbyn y brenhin llechu y myŵn coedyd aorugant, ac aruaethu gŵneuthur brat Kadogaon. A Chadogaon heb uynnu argŵedu y neb megys ydoed uoes gantaŵ adoeth hyt yn Trallŵg Llywelyn arvedyr trigyaŵ yno aphresŵylaŵ lle yd oed hyrrŵyd ac agos <sup>1</sup>[heuyt] y Vadaŵc. Ac yna anuon yspiwyr aoruc Madaŵc y ŵybot py le y bei Gadogaon. Ar rei hynny a doethant drachefyn ac a dywedassant y neb yd <sup>2</sup>oedynt yny geissaŵ, ym pell y mae hŵnnŵ ac yn agos. Ac ynteu ae wyr yny lle a gyrehaŵd Kadogaon. A Chadogaon heb tybyaŵ dim drŵc a ymŵnaeth yn llese heb vyny ffŵ, a heb allel ymlad, wedy ffŵ y wyr oll ae gael ynteu yn unic ae iad. A gwedy llad Kadogaon anuon kenadeu a <sup>3</sup>wnaeth Madaŵc at <sup>4</sup>Rickert escob Llundein y gŵr a oed yn kynhal lle y brenhin aŵ yn y lywyaŵ yn Amŵythie y erchi <sup>1</sup>[talŵ] idaŵ ef y tir y gŵnathoedit y kyflafaneu hynny ymdanaŵ. A gŵedy <sup>5</sup>rac vedylyaŵ' or escob yn gynnil y achŵysson ef heb rodi messur ar hynny y oedi aoruc, ac nyt yr y garyat <sup>6</sup>ef, namyn adnabot o honaŵ deuodeu gŵyr y wlat <sup>1</sup>[y] mae llad aŵnaei bop un o <sup>7</sup>nadunt y gilyd. Ac gyfran a vuassei <sup>8</sup>idaŵ ef ac y Ithel y ŵraŵt kyn no hynny a rodei idaŵ. A phan gogleu Varedud uab Bledyn hynny, kyrechu y brenhin aoruc y erchi idaŵ

<sup>1</sup> B.<sup>2</sup> oidem ni, B.<sup>3</sup> oruc, B.<sup>4</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>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 Rickert, 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

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<sup>5</sup> g6elet, *B.*

<sup>6</sup> arna6.

<sup>7</sup> honunt, *B.*

<sup>8</sup> eida6, *B.*

tir Iorwoerth uab Bledyn y vraót, ar brenhin arodes kadóryaeth y tir idaó, yny delei Owein uab Kadógaón yr wlat. Ygkyfróg hynny y deuth Owein ac yd aeth at y brenhin. A chymryt y tir <sup>1</sup>[y] gantaó tróy rodi góystlon, ac adaó llaóer o aryant. A Madaóe <sup>2</sup>[vab Ririt] aedewis llawer o aryant a góystlon ac amodeu ger bronn y brenhin. A góedy kymryt nodyeu ymoglyt aoruc pob vn rac y gilyd yny vlóydyn honno hyt y diwed.

MCIX. Yny vlóydyn rac óyneb <sup>2</sup>[pan oed oet Crist MC. a nav mlyned] 'y delit Robert iarll uab <sup>3</sup>Roser o Vedlehem' y gan Henri vrenhin, ac y carcharóyt. Ac yryvelaóð y uab yn erbyn y brenhin <sup>1</sup>[am yr achos hónnó].

MCX. Deg mlyned a chant a mil oed oet Crist pan anvones Maredud uab Bledyn y teulu y neb un gynhóryf y tir Llywarch uab Trahaearn y dóyn kyrch. Yna y damweinaóð val yd oedynt yn dóyn hynt dróy gyfoeth <sup>4</sup>[Madaóe] uab Ridit, nachaf ór yn kyuaruot ac óynt a <sup>5</sup>dala hónnó aorugant a gofyn idaó py le yd oed Vadaóe uab Ridit y nos honno yn trigyáo. A góadu yn gyntaf aónaeth y góer hyt nas góydat ef. Ac odyndy góedy y gystudyaó ae gymell adef aoruc y vot ynagos <sup>2</sup>[attadunt]. A góedy róymaó <sup>1</sup>[y góer] hónnó <sup>6</sup>yspiwyf a aroyssant' yno <sup>a</sup>a llechu aónaethant yny oed oleu <sup>1</sup>[y] dyd drannoeth.' Agóedy dyfot y bore o deissyfyf gónnóryf y <sup>7</sup>dugant kyrch idaó; a dala' a orugant <sup>1</sup>[idav] a llad llaóer oe wyr, ae dóyn

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<sup>a' 8</sup> ac ynteu yn llechu yn agos yny vei dyd.

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<sup>1</sup> B.

<sup>2</sup> D.

<sup>3</sup> Roger de Belem, D.

<sup>4</sup> B. Maredud, A.

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, <sup>2</sup>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, <sup>2</sup>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 <sup>1</sup>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 <sup>2</sup>them. After binding the man, they sent spies to the place, <sup>3</sup>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

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>8</sup> he lurking near until it was day.

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<sup>5</sup> daly, *B*.

<sup>6</sup> anuon yspiúr a ónaethant, *B*.

<sup>7</sup> kyrechassant ef, ae daly, *B*.

<sup>8</sup> *C*.

ygkarchar at Uaredud, ae gymryt yn llaen aoruc ae gadó y myón gefyneu. Yna y deuth Owein ab Kadógaón yr hón nyt yttoed gartref <sup>1</sup>[yna]. A phan gigleu Owein hynny ar vrys y deuth; ac y rodes Maredud ef yny laó, ae gymryt <sup>2</sup>a oruc' yn llaen <sup>a</sup>ae dallu.' A rannu <sup>1</sup>[y] rygtunt aónaethant y rann ef o Powys, sef oed hynny Kereinaón a thraean Deudór ac Aber Rió.

MCXI. Y vlóydyn rac óyneb <sup>3</sup>[pan oed oet Crist MCXI.] y kyffroes Henri vrenhin <sup>4</sup>llu yn erbyn Góyned, ae yn bennaf <sup>5</sup>y Powys. Agóedy barnu ar Owein góneuthur <sup>6</sup>agkyfreith, y guhudaó aoruc Gilbert uab Rickert órth y brenhin, a dywedut bod góyr Owein yn góneuthur lledrateu ar y wyr ef ae tir. Ar <sup>7</sup>drygeu aónelei ereill a dywedit ar <sup>8</sup>óyr Owein.' A chredu aoruc y brenhin bot pob peth or a <sup>9</sup>dyóáó y kyhudór ynwir. Ygkyfróg hynny kyhudaó a <sup>10</sup>wnaeth mab <sup>11</sup>Hu iarll Kaer Llion Gruffud uab Kynan, a Gronó uab Owein. Ac aruaethu o gyttundeb mynnu dileu yr holl Vrytanyeit o góbyl hyt na <sup>12</sup>cheffynt Vrytanaól enó yn dragyóydaól. Ac órth hynny y kynullaóó Henri vrenhin llu or holl ynys <sup>b</sup>o Penryn Pengóaed yn <sup>13</sup>[Cýrnýw] hyt ym Penryn Blataon yn y Gogled' yn erbyn Góyned a Phowys. A phan gigleu Varedud uab Bledyn hynny mynet awnaeth y

<sup>a/14</sup> ac aberýs ý dallu

<sup>b/14</sup> or van eithiaf o Gyrnýw lle gelwir Pengwaýd, hýt ý vann eithiaf o Brýdýn lle gelwir Penblathaon.

<sup>1</sup> *B.*

<sup>2</sup> orugant, *B.*

<sup>3</sup> *D.*

<sup>4</sup> luyd, *B.*

<sup>5</sup> ym, *B.*

<sup>6</sup> agkyureitheu, *B.*

<sup>7</sup> petheu, *B.*

<sup>8</sup> yóyr ef, *B.*

men, and brought him prisoner to Maredudd, who received him gladly, and kept him in fetters. Then Owain, son of Cadwgan, who was not at home, returned; 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, <sup>a</sup>and blinded him.' And they divided between them his share of Powys, which was Caereinion, and the third of Deuddwr and Aberrhiw.

1111. The ensuing year, <sup>3</sup>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 committing 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 purposed 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, <sup>b</sup>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-

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<sup>a/14</sup> caused him to be blinded.

<sup>b/14</sup> from the extreme point of Cornwall, a place called Pengwaed, to the extreme point of Prydyn, a place called Penblathaon.

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<sup>9</sup> dybat, *B.*

<sup>10</sup> oruc, *B.*

<sup>11</sup> Hywel, *E.*

<sup>12</sup> chaffeit, *B.*

<sup>13</sup> *D.* Iwerdon, *A.*

<sup>14</sup> *D.*

geissaó kyfeillach y gan y brenhin. Agóedy adnabot hynny o Owein kynullaó y holl wyr ac holl da a <sup>1</sup>ónaeth, a mudaó hyt ymnyded Eryri; kanys kadarnaf lle a diogelaf y gael amdifffyn yndaó rac y llu oed hónnó. Ygkyfróg hynny <sup>2</sup>yd anuones' y brenhin tri llu. Un gyt a Gilbert tywyssaóe o Gernyó, a Brytanyeit y Deheu, a Freinc a Saeson o Dyfet ar Deheu oll. Ar llu arall or Gogled ar Alban a deu tywyssaóe arnunt, nyt amgen <sup>3</sup>[noc] Alexander vab y Moel Cólóm, a mab Hu iarll Kaer Llion. Ar trydyd gyt ac ef ehun. Ac <sup>4</sup>yno y deuth y brenhin ac deulu y gyt ac ef, hyt y lle aelwir Mur Gastell. Ac Alexander ar iarll aaethant y <sup>5</sup>Pennaeth Bachóy. Ygkyfróg hynny ydanuones Owein genadeu at Rufud <sup>6</sup>ac Owein y vab' y erchi udunt góneuthur <sup>3</sup>[yn] kadarn hedóch y rygtunt yn erbyn y gelynyon yrei yd oedynt yn aruaeth y dileu yn góbyl neu <sup>6</sup>y góarchae yn y mor hyt nat enwit Brytanaól enó yn dragywydaól. Ac ymaruoll ygkyt awnaethant hyt na ónelei un heb y gilyd na thagnefed na chyfundeb ae gelynyon. Góedy hynny ydanuones Alexander uab y Moel Cólóm ar iarll <sup>3</sup>[y] gyt ac ef genadeu at Rufud, uab Kynan y erchi idaó dyuot y hedóch y brenhin; ac adaó llawer idaó ae dóyllaó y gyttuunaó ac óynt. Ar brenhin a anuones kenadeu at Owein y erchi idaó dyuot y hedóch ac adaó y góyr ny <sup>7</sup>aller gaffel na phorth na nerth y gantunt. Ac ny chyt-

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a' <sup>8</sup> ar Oronw vab Ywein <sup>9</sup> ueibon

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<sup>1</sup> oruc, *B.*

<sup>2</sup> ansodes, *B.*

<sup>3</sup> *B.*

<sup>4</sup> yna, *B.*

<sup>5</sup> Pennant, *C. D.*

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 <sup>5</sup> Pennaeth Bachwy. In that interval Owain sent messengers to Gruffudd <sup>a</sup> 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

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a' <sup>8</sup> and to Goronwy, son of Owain, <sup>9</sup> his sons,

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<sup>6</sup> eu, *B.*

<sup>7</sup> allei, *B.*

| <sup>8</sup> *C.*

| <sup>9</sup> *B.*

synyaóð Owein a hynny. Ac yny lle nachaf un yn dyvot attaó, ac yn dywedut órthaó byd ovalus agóna yn gall yr hyn aónelych. Llyma Rufud <sup>a</sup> ac Owein y uab' góedy kymryt hedóch gan uab y Moel Cólóm ar iarll góedy rodi idaó o nadunt kael y tir yn ryd heb na threth na chyllit na chastell yndaó hyt tra vei vyó y brenhin. Ac ettwa ny chytsynyaóð Owein a hynny. Ar eilweith yd <sup>1</sup> aruaethóys y brenhin anuon kenadeu at Owein, a chyt ac óynt Maredud uab Bledyn y <sup>b</sup> ewythyr yr hónn pan welas Owein a dywaót wrthaó edrych na hóyrheyech dyuot at y brenhin rac raculaenu o ereill kael kedymdeithas y brenhin; ac ynteu agredaóð hynny a dyfot a ónaeth at y brenhin. Ar brenhin ae haruolles yn llaóen dróy uaór garyat ac enryded <sup>2</sup> [ef ae lu]. Ae yna y dywaót y brenhin órth Owein <sup>3</sup> kan deuthost ti attaf i oth vod a <sup>3</sup> chan credeist <sup>c</sup> vygkenadeu' minheu ath vaórhaaf di ac ath dyrchavaf yn uchaf ac yn pennaf oth genedel di. A mi a dalaf it yn gymeint ac y kyghorvynho paóð oth genedyl órthyt. A mi a rodaf it dy holl tir yn ryd. A phan gogleu Grufud hynny <sup>2</sup> [hedychu o Ywein ar brenhin] anuon kenadeu aoruc at y brenhin y geissaó hedóch y gantaó. Ar brenhin ae kymmerth ef y hedóch dróy dalu o honaó dreth uaór idaó. Ac ymchoelut aoruc y brenhin y Loegyrr, ac erchi y Owein dyuot y gyt ac ef a dy-

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a' <sup>4</sup> a Goronw vab Ywein                      b <sup>5</sup> gevýnderw  
 c' <sup>6</sup> kennadóri vvg kennadi i              <sup>5</sup> geiriev vvgken-  
 nadev ii

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<sup>1</sup> aruaethaóð, B.

<sup>2</sup> B.

| <sup>3</sup> kanys, B.

| <sup>4</sup> C.



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<sup>a</sup> 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<sup>b</sup> 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,<sup>2</sup> him and his retinue.' Then the king said to Owain, 'Since thou hast willingly come to me, and since thou hast believed<sup>c</sup> 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<sup>2</sup> 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-

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>4</sup> and Goronwy, son of Owain

<sup>b</sup> <sup>5</sup> cousin

<sup>c</sup> <sup>6</sup> the message of my messengers, <sup>5</sup> the words of my messengers,

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<sup>5</sup> D.

| <sup>6</sup> B.

wedut <sup>1</sup>[idaw] y talaí idao a vei gyfyaón, a dywedut wrthaó hynn a dyóedaf yt. Mi a af y Normandi ac o deuy di y gyt a mi, mi a <sup>2</sup>gyweiraf itt bob peth or a edeweis it, a mi athl wnaſ yn uarchaóe urdaól. A chanlyn y brenhin aónaeth dróy y mor. Ar brenhin a gwiraóđ idao pob peth or a edewis idao.

MXXII. Y vlóydyn rac óyneb yd ymchoelaóđ y brenhin o Normandi, ac Owein uab Kadógaón <sup>1</sup>[y] gyt ac ef. Ac y bu varó <sup>3</sup>Ieffrei escob Mynyó, ac yny ol ynteu y deuth góſ o Normandi yr hónn aelwit Bernart yr hónn a dyrchafóyt yn escob ym Mynyó y gan Henri vrenhin o anuod holl ysolheigon y Brytanyeit gan eu tremygu. Yghyfróg hynny y deuth Grufud uab Rys Teóđór brenhin Deheubarth o Iwerdon <sup>1</sup>[y Dyfet] yr hónn aathoed yny vabaól oetran y gyt a rei oe gereint hyt yn Iwerdon. Ac yna y trigyaóđ yny bu ór aeduet. Ac yny diwed góedy diffygyaó o tra hir alltuded yd ymchoelaóđ y dref y dat. A hónnó a drigyaođ amgylch dóy vlyned góeitheu y gyt a Geralt, <sup>a</sup>ystiwart Castell' Penuro y daó gan y chóaer; a honno oed Nest uerch Rys uab Teóđór góreic <sup>1</sup>[y dyóededic] Geralt Ystiwart <sup>1</sup>[megys y racyóetpóyt uhot]: góeitheu ereill gyt ae gereint; góeitheu yg <sup>b</sup>Góyned; góeitheu yn absen o le y le. Yny diwed y cuhudóyt órth y brenhin. A dyóedut bot medól paób or Brytanyeit gyt ac ef, dróy <sup>4</sup>y ryuygu' o vrenhinaól vedyant Henri vrenhin. A phan gígley Gruffud y chwedleu hynny aruaethu awnaeth ar vynet at Ruffud uab Kynan y geissaó amdifſyn

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a' <sup>5</sup> arglwýd

b' <sup>6</sup> góyd

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<sup>1</sup> B.

<sup>2</sup> gywiraf, B.

<sup>3</sup> Geffrei, D.

<sup>4</sup> ebryuygu, 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 <sup>1</sup>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, <sup>a</sup>steward of Pembroke Castle,' his brother in law, who had married his sister, Nest, the daughter of Rhys, son of Tewdwr, wife to <sup>1</sup>the said' Gerald, the steward, <sup>1</sup>as before mentioned;' at other times with his kindred; sometimes <sup>b</sup>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

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>5</sup> lord of Pembroke,

<sup>b</sup> <sup>6</sup> present

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<sup>5</sup> D.

| <sup>6</sup> B.

y hoedel. A gŵedy anuon kenadeu ef aedewis <sup>1</sup> o deuci attab y aruolli' yn llaen <sup>2</sup>[iaŵn]. A gŵedy clybot o Rufud uab Rys hynny <sup>3</sup> ef a Hoŵel y vraŵt aethant' attab; yr Howel hŵnnŵ a vuassei ygkarchar Ernŵlf uab Roser iarll <sup>4</sup> Castell Baldwin' yr hŵnn y rodassei <sup>5</sup> Wilim vrenhin idaŵ kyfran o gyfoeth Rys uab Tewdŵr. Ac yny dŵed y diagassei yr Howel hŵnnŵ yn annafus gŵedy trychu y aelodeu or carchar. Ac yna ydaruollet <sup>6</sup> ŵynt ac ereill gyt ac ŵynt yn hegar y gan Rufud uab Kynan. Ac ygyfrŵg hynny gŵedy clybot or brenhin mynet Grufud ab Rys at Ruffud ab Kynan anuon kenadeu a wnaeth at Ruffud uab Kynan y erchi idaŵ dyuot attab. Ac ufud vu Ruffud y vynet <sup>7</sup> at y brenhin.' Ac megys y mae moes y Ffreinc twyllaŵ danyon trŵy edewidyon adaŵ llaŵer a <sup>8</sup> wnaeth Henri vrenhin idaŵ o chymerei arnaŵ <sup>9</sup> dala Grufud uab Rys ae anuon yn vyŵ attab ef, ac ony allei y <sup>9</sup> dala y lad ac anuon y benn idaŵ. Ac ynteu drŵy adaŵ hynny aymchoelaŵd y wlat. Ac yny lle gofyn a <sup>10</sup> wnaeth py' le ydoed Rufud uab Rys yn trigyaŵ. A menegi aŵnaethpŵyt y Ruffud uab Rys dyuot Grufud uab Kynan o lys y brenhin ae geissaŵ ynteu yn ewyllys. Ac yna y dywaŵt rei ŵrthaŵ aedynt yntrigyaŵ y gyt ac ef drŵy ewyllys da, gochel y gedrycholder yny <sup>11</sup> ŵyper py fford y kerdo y <sup>12</sup> chwedyl. Ac <sup>13</sup> ŵynteu yn dywedut hynny nachaf vn yn dyuot ac yn dywedut. Llyma varchogyon yn dyuot ar vrys. A breid yd athoed ef dros y drŵs nachaf y marchogyon yn dyuot y geissaŵ.

<sup>1</sup> yd aruollei, *B.*

<sup>2</sup> *B.*

<sup>3</sup> aeth ef a Hoŵel y vraut, *B.*

<sup>4</sup> Montgomeri, *D.*

<sup>5</sup> Gwilliam, *D.*

<sup>6</sup> ŵy, *B.*

<sup>7</sup> attab, *B.*

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 Ernulf, son of Roger, the lord of <sup>4</sup>Castle Baldwin,<sup>9</sup> 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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<sup>8</sup> oruc, *B.*

<sup>9</sup> daly, *B.*

<sup>10</sup> oruc pa, *B.*

<sup>11</sup> Gypych, *B.*

<sup>12</sup> whedleu, *B.*

<sup>13</sup> Gynt, *B.*

Ac ni allaðd amgen no chyrchu Eglwys Aber Daron arnaðd. A gŵedy clybot o Ruffud uab Kynan y dianc yr eglwys anuon gŵyr aoruc y tynnu ef or eglŵys allan. Ac ny adaðd <sup>1</sup>escyb a <sup>2</sup>[henafyeit] beuafyeit y wlat hynny rac llygru naðd yr eglŵys. A gŵedy y ellŵg or eglŵys ef a ffoes yr Deheu, ac a deuth y Ystrat Tywi. A gŵedy clybot <sup>2</sup>[y petheu] hynny llawer aymgynullaðd attað o bop tu; ac ynteu a duc kyrch anhegar <sup>3</sup>aniben y Ffreinc ar Fflemhisyeit yny daruu y vlŵydy honno.

MCXIII. Y vlŵydy rac ɔyneb y kyrchaðd y Grufud ab Rys a dywedassam ni uchot, yny vrŵydyr gyntaf y castell oed yn ymyl Arberth ac y llosges. Odyna ydaeth hyt yn Llan ym Dyfri lle yd oed gastell neb un tywyssaɔc aelwit Rickert <sup>4</sup>[vab y] Pŵnsŵn y gŵr y rodassei Henri vrenhin idað y Kantref Bychan, ac y profes y torri ae losgi, ac nys gallaðd kanys ymŵrthlad ac ef awnaeth keitweit y castell a chyt ac ɔynt Maredud uab Ryderch uab Cradaɔc y gŵr a oed yn kynnal ystiwerdaeth <sup>5</sup>[Kantref Bychan] y dan y dywededic Rickert: y rac castell eissoes a losges. Agŵedy ymsaethu or tŵr ac ef abrathu llawer oe wyr a saetheu, allad ereill ydymchoelaðd drachefyn. Agŵedy hynny y danuones y gedymdeithon y wneuthur kyrch a chynnŵrɔf ar gastell aod yn ymyl Aber Tawy; a hŵnnŵ bioed iarll aelwit Henri Bemŵnd. A gŵedy llosgi y rac castell, ac amdifffyn or keitweit y tŵr a llad rei <sup>6</sup>oe wyr ydymchoelaðd drachefyn.

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<sup>1</sup> preladeid, *C.*

<sup>2</sup> *B.*

<sup>3</sup> am benn, *B.*

<sup>4</sup> *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, <sup>4</sup>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 <sup>5</sup>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-

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<sup>5</sup> C.

| <sup>6</sup> o, B.

A gŵedy clybot hynny ac ymgynullaŵ attaw llauer o ynvydyon ieueinc o bob tu wedy y dŵyllaw o chwant anoeitheu, neu o geissaw <sup>1</sup>[atgybeiraw neu] atnebydu Brytanaŵl teyrnas. Ac ny thal ewyllys <sup>1</sup>[dyn] dim o ny byd Duŵ yn borth idaw. Gŵneuthur aoruc <sup>2</sup>ysclyfaetheu maŵr yn y gylch o gylch. Ar Ffreinc yna y gymerassant gyghor agalŵ pennaetheu y wlat attunt. Nyt amgen Owein <sup>3</sup>uab Cradaŵc' uab Ryderch y gŵr y rodassei Henri vrenhin idaw rann or Kantref Maŵr <sup>4</sup>[yn Ystrat Tyŵi]; a Mareduŵ uab Ryderch yr hŵnn a <sup>1</sup>[rac] dywedessam ni vry; a Ryderch uab Teŵdŵr ae veibon <sup>1</sup>[nyt amgen] Mareduŵ ac Owein. Mam y rei hynny gŵreic Ryderch ab Tewdŵr oed Hunyd uerch Bledyn ab Kynvyn y pennaf or Brytanyeit wedy Grufud ab Llywelyn yrei oedynt vrodyr vn vam. Kanys Ygharat verch Varedud <sup>5</sup>vrenhin y Brytanyeit oed y mam ell deu; ac Owein uab Karadaŵc uab Gŵenllian verch y dywededic Vledyn yrei <sup>1</sup>[hynn] a llaŵer o rei ereill a deuthant y gyt. A gofyn aoruc y Freinc udunt aoedynt oll fydlonyon y Henri vrenhin; ac ateb awnaethant eu bot. A dywedut awnaeth y Ffreinc ŵrthynt od ydyŵch ual y dywedŵch dagossŵch ar aŵch gŵeithretoed yr hynn yd yttyŵch yn y adaw ar aŵch tauawt; reit yŵ yŵch gadŵ castell Kaer Vyrdin, yr hŵn a bie y brenhin, pob un ohonawch yny ossodedic amser ual hynn. Cadŵ y castell o Owein uab Cradaŵc pythewnos; a Ryderch <sup>a</sup>uab Teŵdŵr' pythewnos arall; a Mareduŵ uab Ryderch <sup>b</sup>ab Tewdŵr' pythewnos <sup>1</sup>[trydyd]. A <sup>1</sup>[c y]

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a' <sup>6</sup> aŵ veibion

b' <sup>7</sup> vab Caradauc

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<sup>1</sup> B.

<sup>2</sup> yscoluetheu, B.

<sup>3</sup> Not in D.

<sup>4</sup> B. C.



ing this, many foolish young men from every part joined him, being deceived by the desire of spoils, or seeking to <sup>1</sup>repair and restore the British kingdom. But the will <sup>1</sup>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 Rhydderch, the person to whom king Henry had given a part of Cantrev Mawr <sup>4</sup>in the Vale of Tywi; and Maredudd, son of Rhydderch, whom we have mentioned above, and Rhydderch, son of Tewdwr, and his sons, <sup>1</sup>to wit, Maredudd and Owain. The mother of those, the wife of Rhydderch, son of Tewdwr, was Hunydd, daughter of Bleddyn, son of Cynvyn, 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 Rhydderch, <sup>a</sup>son of Tewdwr, another fortnight; and Maredudd, son of Rhydderch, <sup>b</sup>son of Tewdwr, a <sup>1</sup>third fortnight;

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<sup>a/ 6</sup> and his sons

<sup>b/ 7</sup> son of Caradog

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<sup>5</sup> vrenhines, *B.*

<sup>6</sup> *D.*

<sup>7</sup> *B. C. D.*

<sup>1</sup> Bledri uab Kediur y gorchymynnóyt castell Robert  
<sup>2</sup> Laógan yn Aber <sup>3</sup> Cafóy. A góedy ansodi y petheu  
hynny, Gruffud <sup>4</sup> ab Rys a bryderaó d am anuon disgóyl-  
eit am torri y castell neu y losgi. A phan gauas amser  
adas ual y gallei yn <sup>5</sup> haó d kyrehu y castell. Yna y  
damweinaó d uot Owein uab Cradaó c <sup>6</sup> yn cadó ygkylch'  
y castell. Ac yna y duc Gruffud ab Rys kyrech nos  
am ben y castell. A phan gigleu Owein ae gedym-  
deithon kynnró f y gwyr ae geó ri yn dyuot, kyfot yn  
ebró yd or ty lle ydoed ef ae gedymdeithon a wnaeth-  
ant. Ac yny lle y clywei yr aó r ef e hun a gyrch-  
aó d ymblaen y vydin a thebygu bot y gedymdeithon  
yny ol, wynteu góedy y adaó ef e hunan a <sup>7</sup> foassant,  
ac uelly y llas yna. A góedy llosgi y rac castell <sup>a</sup> heb  
vynet y myó n yr tó r' yd ymchoelaó d ac yspeileu  
gantaó yr notaedigyon goedyd. Odyna ydymgynnull-  
assant y ieueinc ynvydyon y ó lat o bop tu attaó o  
debygu goruot o honaó ar bop peth o achaó s y dam-  
wein hó nnó ; kanys castell a oed Yggó h yr a losges ef  
o gó byl allad llawer o wyr yndaó. Ac yna ydedeó is  
Gó ilim o Lundein y castell rac y ofyn ae holl ani-  
ueileit ae <sup>8</sup> [holl annó yl] oludoed. A góedy daruot  
hynny, <sup>9</sup> megys y dyweit Selyf drychafel aó na ý spryt  
yn erbyn kó ymp <sup>8</sup> [dyn]. Yna yd aruaethaó d <sup>8</sup> [ef]  
yn chó ydedic o valchder, ac o draha yr anosparthus  
bobyl ar ynvyt gí taó t kyweiraó <sup>8</sup> [hyntoed] ynvydyon  
o Dyfet y Geredigyaó. A chymryt <sup>10</sup> gó rthó ynebed yr  
gyfyaó nder. Góedy <sup>11</sup> galó o Gediur ab Gronó, a Howel

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a' <sup>12</sup> adiang y tyreu

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<sup>1</sup> Vledýn, *C. D.*  
<sup>2</sup> laó gam, *B. Courtemaýn, D.*  
<sup>3</sup> Cofó y, *B. Korram, C. Com-  
mýn, D. Comwyn, E.*

<sup>4</sup> uab, *B.*  
<sup>5</sup> haó s, *B.*  
<sup>6</sup> ar ygylch yn cadó, *B.*

‘ 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 burn-  
 ing the outer ward, <sup>a</sup> without entering the tower,’ 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 over-  
 come 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  
<sup>8</sup> expeditions from Dyved into Ceredigion, and to take  
 the part opposed to equity, being invited by Cedivor,

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a' <sup>12</sup> and escaping the towers,

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<sup>7</sup> ffoyssant, *B.*

<sup>8</sup> *B.*

<sup>9</sup> *Not in C.*

<sup>10</sup> gŵrthŷyneb hynt, *B.*

<sup>11</sup> y alŷ, *B.*

<sup>12</sup> *C.*

uab Idnerth, a Thrahayarn ab Ithel, y rei a odynt yn dynessau o gyfnessafrôyd gerennyd a <sup>1</sup> chyfaduab a dunnao arglôydiaetheu idaó. Ar rei hynny aoedynt <sup>2</sup> [y] gyt ac ef ymblaen hollwyr Keredigyaón; ac nyt oed dim aallei uot yndireitach nor <sup>a</sup> Kediur hōnnó yr ôlat agkyffredin kyn noc yt adaó Dyfet yn llaón o amryuaelon genedloed nyt amgen' Flemissyeit a Ffreinc a Saeson ae guvtaót genedyl ehun, y rei kyt beynt vn genedyl agóyr Keredigyaón eissoes gelynyon gallonneu oed gantunt o achas <sup>3</sup> eu hanesmóythdra ae hanundeb kyn no hynny. Ac yn vóy no hynny rac ofyn y tremye awnathoedynt y Henri vrenhin y gór a dofhaassei holl <sup>4</sup> bennaduryeit ynys Prydein oe allu ae vedyant, ac adarestygassei lawer o wladoed tramor órth y lywodraeth, rei o nerth <sup>2</sup> [ac] arueu ereill o aneiryf rodyon <sup>2</sup> [o] eur ac aryant; y gór nys dicháon neb ymoscryn ac ef eithyr Duó e hun y neb a rodes y <sup>2</sup> [ryó] medyant idaó. A góedy dyuot Grufud uab Rys yn gyntaf <sup>b</sup> y deuth y Is Coet.' Ac yna y kyrchaóð y lle a elwir blaen Porth <sup>5</sup> Hodnant, yr hwn a adeilassei neb un <sup>2</sup> [teóyssaó] Flemissór <sup>6</sup> [aelóit Gilbert vab Rickert]. Ac yno y deuth y Flemisseit <sup>7</sup> y drigyaó. A góedy ymlad dydgóeith ar hyt y dyd, allad llaóer o wyr y dref, a llad vn oe wyr ynteu, a llosgi y ran vóyaf or dref, heb gael dim amgen no hynny ydymchoelaóð drachefyn. Odyna y ruthraóð góyr y wlat attaó o diefllic annogedigaeth

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a' <sup>8</sup> kyghor hōnnó yr ôlat ac y gyffredin Kymry  
 Nyt amgen noc adaó y Dyuet amrauaelon genedloed  
 b' <sup>9</sup> kyrchu Keredigion ys goit a oruc.

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<sup>1</sup> chyfadnabot, *B.*

<sup>2</sup> *B.*

<sup>3</sup> *y, B.*

<sup>4</sup> penaetheu, *B.*

<sup>5</sup> Gwýdni, *D.*

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 <sup>a</sup>that Cedivor, to the country in general, before he left Dyved, as he did, full of various nations, such as <sup>7</sup>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 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. After the arrival of Gruffudd, son of Rhys, he first <sup>b</sup>proceeded to Iscoed,<sup>7</sup> and there he attacked a place called Blaen Porth Hodnant, which had been built by a certain Fleming <sup>2</sup> prince, <sup>6</sup>named Gilbert, son of Rickert,<sup>7</sup> 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,

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>8</sup>that counsel to the country and public of Wales, namely, to leave Dyved for the various nations,

<sup>b</sup> <sup>9</sup>proceeded to Ceredigion Iscoed;

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<sup>6</sup> *B. C.*  
<sup>7</sup> *yn, B.*

<sup>8</sup> *B.*  
<sup>9</sup> *D.*

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 <sup>a</sup>valch, adiffeithassant ac aladassant, ac <sup>1</sup>a yspeilassant, ac alos-gassant y tei. Ae hynt ae kynhóryf a dugant hyt Ymhenwedie. A chylchynu a orugant gastell <sup>2</sup>Razon Ystiwart <sup>3</sup>[y Gilbert] a oed ossodedic yn y lle <sup>4</sup>aelwir ystrad <sup>5</sup>Peithill, ac ymlad ac ef aorugant ae orchfygu. A gwedy llad llaóer yndaó y losgi awnaethant. A phan deuth y nos pebyllyaó a <sup>6</sup>wnaeth yn y lle a elwir <sup>7</sup>[y] Glasgruc, megys ar villtir y órth eglóys Badarn. <sup>8</sup>Anafróyd a ónaethant ynyr eglóys, dóyn yr yscrubyl yn vóyt udunt or <sup>b</sup>eglóys. <sup>9</sup>Ar bore drannoeth' ymaruaethu awnaethant ar castell aoed yn Aber Ystóyth gan debygu y oruot. Ac yna ydan-uones <sup>2</sup>Razon ystiwart góir aoed gastellór ar y castell hónnó. Ac alosgyssit y gastell ynteu kyn no hynny, ac y <sup>c</sup>lladyssit y wyr yn gyffroedic o dolur am y wyr ac am y gollet ac yn ergrynedic rac ofyn kenhadeu hyt nos y gastell Ystrat Meuruc yr hónn awnathoed Gilbert y arglóyd kyn no hynny y erchi yr castellwyr oed yno dyuot ar ffyse yn borth idaó. A gúercheit-óeit y kastell a anuonassant attaó kymeint ac a <sup>10</sup>all-yssant y gaffel; ac <sup>7</sup>[o] hyt nos y deuthant attaó. Trannoeth y kyuodes Gruffud uab Rys a Ryderch uab Teóóir y ewythyf a Maredud ac Owein y veibon yu ansynóyruis oc eu pebyll heb gyóeiraó eu bydin,

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a' <sup>11</sup> hayach ogóbyl

b <sup>12</sup> nawd.

c <sup>11</sup> dalassit

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<sup>1</sup> ae, *B.*

<sup>2</sup> Rawlf, *C.*

<sup>3</sup> *B. C.*

<sup>4</sup> a elóit, *B.*

<sup>5</sup> Pychyll, *C.*

<sup>6</sup> ónaethant, *B.*

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 <sup>a</sup> 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 <sup>2</sup> Razon, the steward <sup>3</sup> of Gilbert, situated in the place called Ystrad <sup>5</sup> 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 <sup>b</sup> 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 <sup>c</sup> 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

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>11</sup> almost entirely

<sup>b</sup> <sup>12</sup> sanctuary.

<sup>c</sup> <sup>11</sup> captured,

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<sup>7</sup> *B.*

<sup>8</sup> *Aadasrŷyd, B.*

<sup>9</sup> *Ac amtranoet y boreu, B.*

<sup>10</sup> *gallasant, B.*

<sup>11</sup> *B.*

<sup>12</sup> *C.*

<sup>a</sup> heb ossot arŷdon oc eu blaen namyn bileinllu, megys cyweithas o giwtaŷt bobyl digygor heb lywyaŷd-yr arnunt y kymerassant eu hynt parth a chastell Aber Ystŷyth, yn y lle yd oed <sup>1</sup>Razon ystiwart ac gymhortheit gyt ac ef, heb ŷybot o nadunt hŷy hynny nny deuthant hyt yn Ystrat Antarron aoed gyfarŷyneb ar castell. Ar castell a oed ossodedic ar benn mynyd aoed yn llithraŷ hyt yn avon Ystŷyth, ac ar yr avon ydoed pont. Ac ual yd oedynt yn seuyll yno megys yn gŷneuthur magneleu, ac yn medylyaŷ pa ffuryf y torrynt y castell y dyd <sup>2</sup>[a] lithraŷd haeach nny oed pryt naŷn. Ac yna ydanuones y castellwyr megys y mae moes gan y Ffreinc gŷneuthur pob peth drŷy <sup>b</sup>ystryŷ; <sup>c</sup>gyrru saethydyon' hyt y bont y vickre ac ŷynt megys o delynt hŷy yn ansynhŷyraŷl <sup>3</sup>dros y bont y gallei uarchogyon llurugaŷc eu kyrchu yn deissyfyt ae hachub. A phan welas y Brytanyeit y saethydyon mor leŷ yn kyrchu yr bont yn ansynhŷyrus y redassant yn y erbyn gan ryuedu paham mor andiredus y beidynt kyrchu y bont. Ac ual ydoed yneill rei yn kyrchu ar rei ereill yn saethu, yna y kyrchaŷd marchaŷc llurugaŷc yn gynhyruus y bont. A rei o wyr Gruffud ae kyferbynyaŷd ar y bont. Ac ynteu yn <sup>4</sup>aruaethu eu kyrchu <sup>5</sup>ŷynteu. Ac yna eis-soes y torres y march y vynŷgyl. A gŷedy brathu y march y dygŷydaŷd. Ac yna yd aruaethod paŷb a gŷeŷyr y lad ynteu, ae luryc ae hamdiffynnaŷd nny doeth neb un or vydin ae <sup>6</sup>thynnu. A phan gyfodes ynteu y ffoes. A phan welas y gedymdeithon ef yn

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>7</sup>eithyr dodi yr ystondardeu or blaen

<sup>b</sup> <sup>7</sup>astudrwyd achallder

<sup>c</sup> <sup>8</sup>saethu

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<sup>1</sup> Rawlf, C. Rys, D.

<sup>2</sup> B.

<sup>3</sup> drŷy, B.

<sup>4</sup> aruaethas gynhyruus yn, B.



their troops in array; <sup>a</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>b</sup> stratagem, <sup>c</sup> 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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<sup>a</sup> <sup>7</sup> but placing the standards in front,

<sup>b</sup> <sup>7</sup> study and prudence

<sup>c</sup> <sup>8</sup> shot

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<sup>5</sup> h6ynt, *B.*

<sup>6</sup> dynhu, *B.*

| <sup>7</sup> *C.*  
| <sup>8</sup> *B.*

ffo y ffoassant bynteu holl. Ar Brytanyeit ae hym-  
 lityaóð <sup>1</sup>[hayach] hyt yggóρθhallt y mynyd. <sup>a</sup>Y doryf  
 ol eissoes nys ymlityaóð, namyn heb geissaó na phont  
 na ryt kymryt eu ffo aónaethant.' A phan welas y  
 Ffreine o benn y mynyd y <sup>2</sup>rei hynny' ynffo kyrchu  
 y doryf vlaen aónaethant allad kymeint ac agaóssant  
 ac yna y gósgaróyt y gíótaóð bobyl ar draós y <sup>3</sup>wlat  
 o bop tu, rei ae hanifeileit gantunt rei ereill góedy  
 adaó pop peth namyn keissaó amdifffyn eu heneideu  
 yny edewit yr holl wlat yn diffeith. Yggyfróg hynny  
 ydanuones Henri vrenhin kenadeu at Owein uab  
 Kadógaón y erchi idaó dyuot attaó. Ac ynteu yny lle  
<sup>4</sup>y deuth.' A phan doeth y dywaóð y brenhin óρθhaó.  
 Vygkaredickaf Owein aatwaenost di y lleidryn gan  
 Ruffudd uab Rys yssyd megys yn <sup>b</sup>foedic yn erbyn'  
 vyn tywysogyon i. Achaós achanyis credaf i dyuot ti  
 yn gyóiraf góer ymi. Mi avynnaf dy uot ti yn dywys-  
 saóe llu gyt am mab i y óρθlad Grufud uab Rys. A  
 mi awnaf Lywarch uab Trahaearn yn gedymdeith it,  
 kanys ynaóch chóí aóch deu yd ymdiredaf i. A phan  
 ymchoelych drachefyn mi adalaf <sup>1</sup>[y] bóyth it yn  
 deilóg. A llaóenhau aoruc Owein or edeóidyon hynny,  
 a chynullaó llu a Llywarch gyt ac ef a mynet y  
 gyt hyt yn Ystrat Tywi <sup>1</sup>[y] lle y <sup>5</sup>tebygyd uot  
 Grufud uab Rys yn trigyaó, kanys coetir <sup>1</sup>[ynnyal]

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<sup>a/6</sup> Ac nyd ymlynawd y vydin ol eu kydymeithyon  
 namyn kadw y ryd ar bont arnadunt o delei ymlid  
 agatóyd arnunt wac yn borth ywy kydmeithyon.

<sup>b/7</sup> kyuodi yn erbyn

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<sup>1</sup> B.

<sup>2</sup> góyr ereill, B.

<sup>3</sup> góladoed ereill, B.

<sup>4</sup> aeth, B.

flee, they also all fled, and the Britons pursued them <sup>1</sup>almost to the declivity of the mountain. <sup>a</sup>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 <sup>b</sup>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

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<sup>a/ 6</sup> 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.

<sup>b' 7</sup> rises against

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<sup>5</sup> tebygynt, *B.*

<sup>6</sup> *C.*

| <sup>7</sup> *B.*

oed, ac yn anaóð y gerdet <sup>1</sup> ac yn' haóð ruthraó gelynyaón yndaó. A phan <sup>2</sup>[y] <sup>3</sup>deuth y tervyneu yr wlat, holl <sup>4</sup>wyr Owein a mab y brenhin ae kymhorthcit <sup>2</sup>[óynteu] a anuonassant <sup>5</sup>eu bydinoed yr coedyd, paóð <sup>2</sup>[yny dut y] dan yr amot hónn hyt nat arbedei neb y gledyf nac y ór nac y wreic nac y vab nac y verch; a phóy bynnag a delynt nas gochelynt heb y lad' neu y grogi neu drychu y aelodeu. A phan gogleu giótaót bobyl y wlat hynny keissaó awnaethant <sup>2</sup>[pa] ffuryf y <sup>2</sup>gellynt gaffel' amdiffyn; ac uelly y góasgaróyt óynt. Rei yn llechu yny coedyd, ereill yn ffo y wladoed ereill, ereill yn keissaó amdiffyn or keystyll nessaf y dathoedynt o <sup>7</sup>honunt; megys y dywedir y myón Brytanaól diaereb, Y ki a lyha <sup>8</sup>yr aryf' y brather ac ef. A góedy góasgaru yllu y dan y coedyd, ef adamweinaóð y Owein ac ychydic o nifer <sup>2</sup>[y] gyt ac ef kyrchu y coet o amgylch degwyr apethwar vgein. Ac yn edrych a welynt oleu dynyon <sup>2</sup>[yn ffo]. Nachaf y góelynt oleu dynyon <sup>9</sup>[ac ýsgrýbýl] yn kyrchu <sup>10</sup>parth achastell Kaer Vyrðin lle daroed udunt góneuthur eu hedóch. Ac eu hymlit aónaeth hyt yn agos yr castell. A góedy eu <sup>11</sup>dala yno ymchoelut <sup>2</sup>[hyt] at y gedymdeithon a oruc. Ygkyfróg hynny y damweinaóð dyuot llu or Fflemisseit o Ros y Gaer Vyrðin yn erbyn mab y brenhin, a Geralt <sup>12</sup>ystiwert gyt ac óynt. Nachaf y rei a <sup>13</sup>diaghyssei yn dyuot dan llef tu ar castell, ac yn menegi y <sup>2</sup>[ry] hyspeila o Owein uab Kadógaón ae hanreithaó. A phan gogleu y Fflemisseit hynny ennynnu awnaethant

<sup>1</sup> a, *B.*<sup>2</sup> *B.*<sup>3</sup> deuthant, *B.*<sup>4</sup> lu, *B.*<sup>5</sup> y, *B.*<sup>6</sup> gallynt cael eu, *B.*<sup>7</sup> honaó, *B.*

it was a <sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>2</sup> 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 <sup>3</sup> in flight,' lo! they discovered tracks of men <sup>4</sup> 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

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<sup>2</sup> y gŵaeyŵ, *B. C.*

<sup>3</sup> *D.*

<sup>4</sup> tu, *B.*

<sup>11</sup> daly, *B.*

<sup>12</sup> wasnaŷthwr, *D.*

<sup>13</sup> diagassei, *B.*

o gassaól gyghoruylnt yn erbyn Owein o achawb y mynych godyant awnathoed kedymdeithon Owein udunt kyn no hynny. Ac o annogedigaeth Geralt Ystiwert y gŵr y llogassei Owein y gastell ac adugassei y dreis Nest y wreic <sup>1</sup>[ae hysbeil] ae anreith. Y ymlit aorugant <sup>2</sup>heb debygu bot gŵrthŷnebed idaól. Owein' a gymerth y hynt yn araf. Ac ŷynteu gan y ymlit ef adoethant yn ebrŷyd hyt y lle yd oed ef ar anreith gantaól. A phan welas kedymdeithon Owein diruaól luossogrŷyd yn y hymlit, dyŷedut a ŷnaethant ŷrthaól, llyma luossogrŷyd yn ymlit heb allu o neb ym wrthlad ac ŷynt. <sup>1</sup>[Ac] ateb udunt a ŷnaeth nac ofynheŷch heb <sup>1</sup>[ef] achawb, bydinoed y Flemisseit ynt. A gŷedy dywedut hynny o neb vn gynnrŷyf eu kyrchu a wnaeth. A diodef y kynnrŷyf awnaethant yn ŷraól; gŷedy bŷrŷ saetheu o bop tu y dygŷydaól Owein yn vrathedic. A gŷedy y dygŷydaól ef <sup>a</sup>yd ymchoelaól y gedymdeithon ar ffo.' A phan gogleu Lywarch ab Trahaearn hynny ymchoelut ef ae wyr drachefyn awnaeth y wlat. A gŷedy y lad ef y <sup>3</sup>kynhalaól y vrodyr y rann ef o Powys eithyr yr hynn a dugassei Owein kyn no hynny gan Maredud uab Bledyn, nyt amgen <sup>4</sup>Kereinaŷc yr hŷnn oed eidaól Madaŷc uab Ridit kyn no hynny. Ac enweu y vrodyr yw y rei hynn <sup>1</sup>[nyt amgen], Madaŷc ab Cadŷgaŷn o Wenllian uerch Ruffud ab Kynan; ac Einaŷn uab Kadŷgaŷn o Sanan uerch <sup>5</sup>Dyfynwal; ar trydyd oed <sup>6</sup>ŷrgan uab Kadŷgaŷn o <sup>7</sup>Ellyŷ uerch Kediur uab Gollwyn <sup>b</sup>y gŵr a vu bennaf arglŷyd

<sup>a/ 8</sup> ychŷdic adiengŷs or a oed gŷt ac ef.

<sup>b/ 8</sup> tŷwŷssave Dŷvet.

<sup>1</sup> B.  
<sup>2</sup> ac Yŷein heb dybygu bot  
 gŵrthenebed idaól, B.

<sup>3</sup> kynhelis, B.  
<sup>4</sup> Kereinaŷn, 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, <sup>1</sup> 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.' <sup>1</sup> 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, <sup>a</sup> his companions fled away.' When Llywarch, son of Trahaiarn, 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 <sup>5</sup> Dyvnwal; and the third was <sup>6</sup> Gwrgant, son of Cadwgan, by Ellyw, daughter of Cedivor, son of Collwyn, <sup>b</sup> the man who was supreme lord over the country of

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<sup>a/ 8</sup> a few that were with him made their escape.

<sup>b/ 8</sup> prince of Dyved.

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<sup>5</sup> Dyfnaval, *D.*

<sup>6</sup> Morgant, *B. C. D.*

<sup>7</sup> Ello, *D.*

<sup>8</sup> *D.*

ar wlat Dyfet.' Petweryd uu Henri uab Kadŷgaŷn or Ffranges <sup>1</sup>[yŷreic] uerch <sup>2</sup>Pictot tywyssaŷc or Ffreinc, ac o honno y bu uab arall idaŷ a elwit Gruffud. Y whechet vu Maredyd o Euron uerch Hoedlyŷ ab Kadŷgaŷn ab Elstan. A gŷedy hynny yd ymaruolles Einaŷn uab Kadŷgaŷn uab Bledyn, a Gruffud uab Mareduŷ ab Bledyn y gyt y dŷyn kyrc h ambenn kastell Uchtrut uab Etwin a oed gefynderŷ y Vledyn vrenhin. Kanys Iweryd mam Owein ac Uchtrut ueibon Etwin <sup>3</sup>[vrenin Tegingl], a Bledyn uab Kynfyn oedynt vraŷt a chwaer un dat ac nyt vn vam. Kanys Agharat verch Varedud uab Owein oed vam Vledyn, a Chynvyn ab Gwerstan oed <sup>4</sup>y tat ell deu. Ar castell rydywedassam ni a oed yny lle aelwit Kymer ym Meironyd. Kanys Kadŷgaŷn uab Bledyn a rodassei Veironnyd a Chefeilaŷc y Uchtrut uab Etwin dan amot y uot yn gywir idaŷ ac y veibon ac yn ganhorthŷy ynerbyn y holl elynyon. Ac ynteu oed ŷrthŷynebŷr ac ymladgar ynerbyn Kadŷgaŷn ae veibon. A gŷedy colli Owein heb debygu gallu dim o veibon Kadŷgaŷn awnaeth ef y dywededic castell. Ac ŷynteu adywedassam ni vry drŷy sorr a gyrchassant y castell, ac ae llosgassant. A gŷedy fo rei or gŷercheitweit adyuot ereill attunt hŷynteu y hedŷch, <sup>1</sup>[ac] achub aŷnaethant Ueironnyd a Chefeilaŷc a Phenllyn ae rannu y rygtunt. Ac y Rufud uab Mareduŷ y deuth Kefeilaŷc, a <sup>5</sup>[Maŷdŷy] a hanner Penllyn. <sup>1</sup>[Meiryonnyd] <sup>6</sup>ar ranner arall y Penllyn' y veibon Kadŷgaŷn uab Bledyn. Ygkyfrŷg hynny y teruynaŷd y vlŷydyn yn vlin ac yn atcas y gan baŷp.

<sup>1</sup> B.<sup>2</sup> Picot de Sai, D.<sup>3</sup> E.<sup>4</sup> eu, B.



Dyved;’ the fourth was Henry, son of Cadwgan, by the French woman, <sup>1</sup> his wife,’ daughter of <sup>2</sup> 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, <sup>3</sup> 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 <sup>5</sup> Mawddwy and half of Penllyn; 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.

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<sup>5</sup> *B. C. E.* Machdwÿ, *D.* Ma-  
daŵc, *A.*

<sup>6</sup> *Not in D.*

MCXIV. Y vlóydyn rac óyneb y bu uaró Gilbert uab Rickert <sup>1</sup> [ohir nychdaót a chleuyt]. A Henri vrenhin a drigyaót yn Normandi o achas bot ryfel y rygtaó a brenhin Ffreinc. Ac velly y tervynaót y vlóydyn honno.

MCXV. Y vlóydyn rac óyneb y magóyt annundeb y róg Howel uab Ithel aoed arglóyd ar Ros a Rywynaóe a meibon Owein uab Edwin, <sup>2</sup> [nyt amgen], <sup>a</sup> Gronó a Ridit a Llywarch y vrodyr y rei ereill.' A Howel <sup>3</sup> [ap Ithel] aanuones kenadeu at Varedud uab Bledyn ameibon Kadógaón uab Bledyn <sup>2</sup> [nyt amgen] Madaóe ac Einaón y eruynneit udunt <sup>2</sup> [y] dyuot yn borth idaó. Kanys oe hamdiffyn óynteu ae kanhal-edigaeth yd oed ef yn kynhal <sup>2</sup> [yn] y gyfran or wlat <sup>4</sup> adathoed yn ran idaó. Ac óynteu pan glyóssant y órthrymu ef <sup>b</sup> o veibon Owein' a gynullassant <sup>5</sup> eu góyr ae kedymdeithon y gyt, kymeint ac a gaóssant yn baraót ual yn amgyleh pedwar can ór. Ac <sup>6</sup> yd áethant' yn y erbyn <sup>2</sup> [ef] y Dyffryn Clóyd yr hónn a oed wlat <sup>c</sup> udunt hóy.' Ac óynteu a gynnullassant y góyr gyt ac <sup>d</sup> Vchtrut eu hewythyry,' a dóyn y gyt ac óynt y Ffreinc o Gaer Llion yn borth udunt <sup>2</sup> [aorugant]. Ac óynteu agyfaruuant a Howel a Maredud a meibon Kadógaón ae kymhortheit: a góedy dechreu bróydyr ymlad o bop tu aónaethant

a' <sup>7</sup> Ririt a Llywarch ac ev brodyr. <sup>8</sup> y lleill  
meibyon Ywein ap Edwin ap Gronw.

b' <sup>9</sup> Gan Owein ap Edwin

c' <sup>10</sup> meibion Oweyn ap Edwyn

d' <sup>10</sup> meibion Vchtrýt ev kefynderw

<sup>1</sup> B. C.

<sup>2</sup> B.

<sup>3</sup> D.

<sup>4</sup> ae doeth, B.

<sup>5</sup> y, B.

<sup>6</sup> ydoethant, B.

1114. The ensuing year, Gilbert, son of Rickert, died <sup>1</sup> 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 Rhyvoniog, and the sons of Owain, son of Edwin, <sup>2</sup>namely,' <sup>a</sup> 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, <sup>2</sup>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 <sup>b</sup> 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 <sup>c</sup> to them.' And the others assembled their men along with <sup>d</sup> their uncle Uchtryd,' 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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<sup>a</sup> <sup>7</sup> Rhirid and Llywarch and their brothers. <sup>8</sup> the others, the sons of Owain, son of Edwin, son of Goronwy.

<sup>b</sup> <sup>8</sup> by Owain, son of Edwin,

<sup>c</sup> <sup>10</sup> to the son of Owain, son of Edwin.

<sup>d</sup> <sup>10</sup> the sons of Uchtrud their cousin,

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<sup>7</sup> C. D. E.

<sup>8</sup> C.

<sup>9</sup> E.

<sup>10</sup> D.

yn chŵeró. Ac yny diwed y kymerth meibon Owein ae kedymdeithon <sup>1</sup> [eu ffo], ŵedy llad Llywarch uab Owein a Iorwoerth uab Nud gŵr deŵr enwaŵc oed, a gŵedy llad llawer a brathu lliaws yd ymchoelassant yn orwac drachefyn. A gŵedy brathu Howel <sup>2</sup> [ap Ithel] yny vrŵydyr y ducpŵyt adref. Ac ympenn y <sup>3</sup> deugeinuet diwarnaŵt y bu uaró. Ac yna ydymchoel- aŵd Maredudd a meibon Kadŵgaŵn adref, heb lyuassu goresgyn y wlat rac y Ffreinc kyt <sup>4</sup> keffynt y vudug- olyaeth.

MCXVI. Y vlŵydyn rac ŵyneb y bu uaró <sup>5</sup> Mŵrcher- darch, y brenhin pennaf o Iwerdon yn gyflaŵn o <sup>6</sup> luossogrŵyd a budugolyaethu.

MCXVII. Y vlŵydyn arall gŵedy hynny yd aruaeth- aŵd Henri vrenhin ymchoelut y Loeger wedy hed- ychu y rygtaŵ abrenhin Freinc, a gorchymyn a oruc yr <sup>7</sup> mordŵywyr kyweiraŵ llogeu idaŵ. A gŵedy parattoi y llogeu anuon a wnaeth y deu uab yn un or llogeu, un o honunt aanyssit or vrenhines y wreic priaŵt. Ac o hŵnnŵ ydoed y tadaŵl obeith oe vot <sup>1</sup> [yn urenhin] yn gŵledychu yn ol y dat. A mab arall o orderch idaŵ, ae vn uerch a llawer o wyr maŵr gyt ac <sup>8</sup> ŵynteu. Ac o wraged arbennic amgylch deucant, y rei a <sup>9</sup> debygynt eu' bot yn deilygaf o garyat plant y brenhin. Ac ef a rodeut udunt y llog oreu adiogelaf aodefei y mor donneu ar mor- olyon dymhestloed. A gŵedy eu mynet yr llog dech- reu nos diruaŵr gyffroi aoruc y mor donneu drŵy eu kymell o dymhestlaŵl uordŵy a dryedrum; <sup>10</sup> ac yna y kyfaruu y llog a chreigaŵl garrec aod yn dirgel

<sup>1</sup> B.<sup>2</sup> D.<sup>3</sup> deugeint, B.<sup>4</sup> caffont, B.<sup>5</sup> Murcherdach, C. D.<sup>6</sup> oludoed, 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, <sup>2</sup>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 resolved 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 entertained the paternal hope that he would reign <sup>1</sup>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 affection 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, <sup>10</sup>and in consequence the ship met with a

<sup>7</sup> amheraódyr, *B.*

<sup>8</sup> Gynt, *B.*

<sup>9</sup> tybygit y, *B.*

<sup>10</sup> Not in *D.*

dan y tonneu heb gybot yr llogwyr, ac y torres y llog genti yn drylleu,' ac y bodes y meibon ar nifer aoed y gyt ac bynt hyt na diegis neb o nadunt. Ar brenhin aeskynassei y myŷn llog arall yn y hol. A chyt gyffroi o diruaŷryon dymhestleu y mordonneu, cissoes <sup>1</sup>ef a diegaŷd' yr tir. A phan gogleu ryfodi y veibon drŷc ydaeth arnaŷ. Ac ygkyfrŷg hynny y <sup>2</sup>teruynŷys y vlŷydyn honno.

MCXVIII. Y vlŷydyn rac byneb y priodes Henri vrenhin merch neb un <sup>3</sup>dywyssaŷc or Almaen kanys kyn no hynny <sup>a</sup>gŷedy marŷ merch y Moel Cŷlŷm y w eic <sup>4</sup>a aruerassei yn wastat o <sup>5</sup>orderchu.' A phan doeth yr haf rac byneb y kyffroes Henri diruaŷr greulaŷn lu yn erbyn gŷyr Powys, nyt amgen Maredud uab Bledyn ac Einaŷn <sup>b</sup>a Madaŷc a Morgan meibon Kadŷgaŷn uab Bledyn. A phan glywssant bynteu hynny, anuon kenadeu aorugant at Ruffud uab Kynan <sup>c</sup>aoed yn kynal ynys' Von, y eruynneit idaŷ vot yn gyt aruoll ac bynt yn erbyn y brenhin ual y gellynt warchadŷ yn diofyn ynyalŷch y gŷlat. - Ac ynteu drŷy gynhal hedŷch ar brenhin, adywaŷt <sup>6</sup>y foynt hŷy y deruyneu y gyfoeth ef, y parei y hyspeilaŷ ae hanreithaŷ ac y gŷrthŷynebai. A phan bybu Uaredud a meibon Kadŷgaŷn hynny, kymryt kygor

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>7</sup> ŷ buassei merch Moelculum yn orderch ydaw ac ŷ buassei varw.

<sup>b</sup> <sup>8</sup> ap

<sup>c</sup> <sup>7</sup> arglwid

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<sup>1</sup> efe a dienghis, *B.*

<sup>2</sup> teruynaŷd, *B.*

<sup>3</sup> duc, *D.*

<sup>4</sup> yd, *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, <sup>a</sup> 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, <sup>b</sup> and Madog, and Morgan, sons of Cadwgan, son of Bleddyn. And when they heard that, they sent messengers to Gruffudd, son of Cynan, <sup>c</sup> 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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<sup>a</sup> <sup>7</sup> the daughter of Malcolm had been his concubine, and had died.

<sup>b</sup> <sup>8</sup> son of

<sup>c</sup> <sup>7</sup> lord

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<sup>5</sup> orderchadeu, *B.*

<sup>6</sup> o, *B.*

<sup>7</sup> *D.*

<sup>8</sup> *B.*

awnaethant. Ac yn y kygor y kaóssant <sup>1</sup>[góarch] adaó teruyneu y gólat ehunein, a chymryt eu hamdiffyn yndunt. Ar brenhin ae luoed adynessayssant y deruyneu Powys. Ac yna ydanuones Maredud uab Bledyn ychydic o saethydyon <sup>2</sup>[o weisson] ieueinc y gyuerbynyeit y brenhin myón góρθhallt goedaóe ynyal fford ydoed yn dyuot, val y gellynt a saethu ac ergydyeu wneuthur kynnóryf ar y llu. Ac ef adamweinaóð ynyr aór ydaethoed y góyr ieueinc hynny yr óρθhallt <sup>2</sup>[ynyal] dyuot yno y brenhin ae lu. Ar góyr ieueinc hynny a erbynnnyassant yno y brenhin ae lu; <sup>3</sup>dróy diruaór gynnóryf' <sup>4</sup>gellóg saethu <sup>2</sup>[ac ergydyon] ym plith y llu a wnaethant. A góedy llad <sup>a</sup>llaóer a brathu ereill, vn or góyr ieueinc a dynnaóð y vóa ac a ellygaóð saeth ym plith y llu. A honno a dygóydaóð ygkedernit arueu y brenhiu gyferbyn ae gallon, heb óybot yr <sup>5</sup>góyr ae byryaóð ac nyt argywedaóð y saeth yr brenhin rac daet yr arueu, kanys llurygaóe oed namyn treillaó aoruc y saeth <sup>2</sup>[a datlamu] drachefyn <sup>2</sup>[yar] yr aruen. Ac ofynhau yn uaór a wnaeth y brenhin, a diruaór <sup>6</sup>aruthder a gymerth yndaó yn gymeint haeach a phei <sup>7</sup>brethit trwydaó. Ac erchi yr lluoed a ónaeth bebyllyaó, agofyn <sup>8</sup>aoruc py' rei a oedynt mor ehofyn ae gyrchu ef <sup>9</sup>yn gyn leóet' a hynny. A dywedut awnaethpóyt idaó mae rai o wyr ieueinc a anuonassit y gan Varedud uab Bledyn awnaethoed hynny. Ac anuon awnaeth attunt genadeu y erchi udunt dyuot attaó dróy gygreir. Ac óynteu a doethant. A gofyn a wnaeth udunt póy ac hanuonassei yno. A dywedut a ónaethant mae Maredud; a gofyn udunt

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a <sup>10</sup> rei or llu

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<sup>1</sup> C.

<sup>2</sup> B.

<sup>3</sup> athróy odórd achynnóryf, B.

<sup>4</sup> gollóg, B.

<sup>5</sup> góyr, B.

<sup>6</sup> aruthurder, B.



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 <sup>2</sup>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 <sup>2</sup>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 <sup>2</sup>and missiles' among the army. And after killing <sup>a</sup>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 goodness of his armour, for he was mailed, and the arrow turned <sup>2</sup>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

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a <sup>10</sup> some of the army,

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<sup>7</sup> brathassit, *B.*

<sup>8</sup> pe, *B.*

<sup>9</sup> mor le6, *B.*

<sup>10</sup> *B.*

aónaeth a wydynt <sup>1</sup>py le yd oed Uaredud yna. Ac ateb awnaethant y gódynt. Ac erchi awnaeth ynteu y Uaredud dyuot y hedóch. Ac yna y doeth Maredud a meibon Kadógaón y hedóch y brenhin. A góedy hedychu y rygtunt <sup>2</sup>yd ymchoelaód y brenhin y Loeger dróy adaó deg mil o warthee yn dreth ar Powys. Ac uelly y tervynaód y vlóydyn honno.

MCXX. Ugein mlyned a chant a mil oet oed Crist pan ladaód Gruffud ab Rys ab Teódór Ruffud uab <sup>3</sup>Trahaearn.

MCXXI. Y vlóydyn rac óyneb y bu uaró Einaón uab Kadógaón y gór aoed yn kynhal rann o Powys a Meironyd y wlat adugassei ef y gan Uchtrut uab Etwin. <sup>a</sup>Ac órth y agheu y kymynnaód y Varedud <sup>4</sup>[y vrawt, aphan doeth y wereskyn y ólat y górtlhadóyt ef y gan Varedud] uab Bledyn y ewythyr. Ac yna y gellygóyt Ithel uab Ridit o garchar Henri vrenhin. A phan doeth y geissaó ran o Powys ni chauas dim.' A phan gígileu Gruffud ab Kynan ry wrthlad Maredud ab Kadógaón o Varedud uab Bledyn y ewythyr, anuon a wnaeth <sup>5</sup>Kadwalladyr ac Owein y ueibon a diruaór lu gantunt hyt ym Meironnyd, a dóyn awnaethant holl dynyon y wlat <sup>6</sup>o honei' ae holl da gyt ac óynt hyt yn Llyyn. Ac ody na kynullaó llu awnaethant ac aruaethu all-dudaó holl wlat Powys. A heb allu <sup>7</sup>kyfleóni eu

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<sup>a'8</sup> Ac ý doeth Moredud ap Bledýn ý gevýnderw, ac Ithel ap Ririt ap Bledýn a ellýnghessit o garchar Henri vrenhýn.

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<sup>1</sup> pa, B.

<sup>2</sup> yr, B.

| <sup>3</sup> Sulhayarn, C. Talhayarn, D.

| <sup>4</sup> 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 <sup>3</sup> Trahaiarn.

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, <sup>a</sup> and which at his death he bequeathed to Maredudd, <sup>4</sup> his brother; and when he came to take possession of the country, he was expelled by Maredudd, <sup>6</sup> 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 <sup>5</sup> 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;

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>8</sup> And Maredudd, son of Bleddyn, his cousin, came; and Ithel, son of Rhirid, son of Bleddyn, was liberated from the prison of king Henry.

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<sup>5</sup> Catŵallaŵn, *B.*

<sup>6</sup> honno, *B.*

<sup>7</sup> kyflenwi, *B.*

<sup>8</sup> *D.*

haruedyt ydymchoelassant drachefyn. Ac yna ydymaruolles Maredudd uab Bledyn a meibon Kadogaon uab Bledyn y gyt ac y diffeithassant y rann vdyaf o gyfoeth Llywarch uab Trahaearn, o achaws nerthu o honaó veibon Grufud ab Kynan ac ymaruoll ac bynt.

MCXXII. Y vlóydyn rac byneb y lladaódd <sup>1</sup>Grufud uab' Maredudd ab Bledyn Ithel ab Riddit ab Bledyn y <sup>a</sup>gefynderó <sup>2</sup>yggóyd <sup>b</sup>Maredudd y dat.' Ac ynol ychydic o amser wedi hynny y lladaódd Catwallaon ab Grufud ab Kynan y tri ewythyr, nyt amgen Gronó a Riddit a Meilyr meibon Owein ab Edwin. Kanys Agharat uerch Owein ab Edwin oed wreic Ruffud ab Kynan, a honno oed vam Katwallaon ac Owein a Chatwaladyr, a llaóer o verchet. Yny vlóydyn honno y magóyt teruyse y róg Morgan a Maredudd meibon Katwgaon uab Bledyn. Ac yny teruyse hónnó y lladaódd Morgan ac laó ehunan Varedud y vraót.

MCXXIII. Y vlóydyn rac byneb <sup>3</sup>yd ymchoelaódd Henri vrenhin o Normandi wedy hedychu y rygtaó <sup>4</sup>ar neb y buassei tervyse ac <sup>5</sup>bynt kyn no hynny.

MCXXIV. Y vlóydyn rac byneb y góthladóyt Grufud uab Rys or kyfran o dir a rodassei y brenhin idaó wedy y gyhudaó yn wiryon heb y haedu o honaó or Ffreinc aedynt yn kyt bressóylaó ac ef. Yn diwed y vlóydyn honno y bu uaró Daniel uab Sulyen escob Mynyó, y góer a oed gymodredóer y róg Góyned

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>6</sup> nai

<sup>b</sup> <sup>7</sup> tat Ithael a oed vrowt y Varedud.

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<sup>1</sup> Not in C. D.

<sup>2</sup> Not in E.

<sup>3</sup> B.

<sup>4</sup> a rei, B.

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 Trahaiarn, because he had assisted the sons of Gruffudd, son of Cynan, and combined with them.

1122. The ensuing year, <sup>1</sup>Gruffudd, son of <sup>1</sup>Maredudd, son of Bleddyn, slew his <sup>a</sup>cousin Ithel, son of Rhirid, son of Bleddyn, <sup>2</sup>in the presence of <sup>b</sup>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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<sup>a</sup> <sup>6</sup> nephew

<sup>b</sup> <sup>7</sup> Ithel's father, who was brother to Maredudd.

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<sup>5</sup> *wynteu, B.*

<sup>6</sup> *E.*

<sup>7</sup> *C.*

a Phowys yny teruyse a<sup>1</sup> oed <sup>1</sup>[y] rygtunt. Ac nyt oed neb <sup>1</sup>[onadunt] a allei gael bei nac aglot arnab, kanys tangnefedus oed a charedic gan baŵp. Ac archdiagon Powys oed.

MCXXV. Y vlôydyn rac ōyneb y bu uarô Gruffud <sup>2</sup>[ap Moredud] uab Bledyn. Ac yna y dellit Llywelyn ab Owein y gan Varedud uab Bledyn y ewythyr urawt y hendat a hōnnô ae rodes yn llaô Blen uab Ieuan y gôr ae hanuones ygkarchar hyt ygkastell <sup>3</sup>Bruch. Yn diwed y vlôydyn <sup>1</sup>[honno] y bu uarô Morgan ab Kadôgaôn yn Cipris yn ymchoelut o Gaerussalem wedy mynet o honaô a chroes y Gaerussalem o achâs rylad o honaô kyn no hynny Varedud y vraôt.

MCXXVI. Y vlôydyn gôedy hynny <sup>a</sup>y gôrthladôyt Maredud uab Llywarch oe wlat, y gôr a ladaôd mab Meuruc y gefynderô. Ac a dalladôd meibon Griffri y deu gefynderô ereill.' A Ieuf uab Owein <sup>b</sup>ae gôrthladaôd ac yny diwed ae lladaôd.'

MCXXVII. Y vlôydyn rac ōyneb y llas Iorwoerth uab Llywarch <sup>1</sup>[y] gan Lyôelwyn uab Owein ym Powys. Ychydic ôedy hynny y dyspeilôyt Llywelyn uab Owein oe lygeit ae geilleu y gan Uaredud uab Bledyn. Yn y vlôydyn honno y llas Ieuf uab Owein

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>4</sup> y lladawd 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.

<sup>b</sup> <sup>5</sup> a dallawt y dev vroder ac a y deholas or wlat, ac y llas wynt.

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<sup>1</sup> B.

<sup>2</sup> D.

| <sup>3</sup> Brygge, D.

Powys, in the trouble between them; and there was none <sup>1</sup> 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, <sup>2</sup>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, <sup>3</sup>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, <sup>b</sup>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,

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<sup>a/ 4</sup> 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.

<sup>b/ 5</sup> who blinded his two brothers, and expelled them from the country, and killed them.

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<sup>1</sup> C.

1 <sup>5</sup> D.

y gan veibon Llywarch uab Owein y gefynderó. Yn diwed y vlóydyn honno <sup>a</sup> y llas Madabé uab Llywarch' y gan Ueuruc y gefynderó <sup>1</sup> uab Ridit.'

MCXXVIII. Yn diwed y vlóydyn rac óyneb ydyspeilóyt Meuruc uab Ridit oe deu lygat ae dóy geill.

MCXXIX. Y vlóydyn rac óyneb y llas Iorwoerth uab Owein. Yn y vlóydyn honno y llas <sup>2</sup> Kadógaón uab Gruffud ab Kynan <sup>3</sup> [Ymanheudóy] y gan Gadógaón uab Gronó ab Owein y gefynderó, <sup>b</sup> ac Einaón uab Owein. Ychydic wedy hynny y bu uaró Maredud ab Bledyn tegóch a diogelóch holl Powys ae handifyn wedy kymryt iachwyaól benyt ar y gorff, a gleindit ediuaróch yny yspryt, a chymyn corff Crist, ac oleó ae aghen.

MCXXX. <sup>4</sup> [Yny pedair blyned wedy hynny, nyt angen no] deg mlyned arhugein a chant a mil oed oet Crist pan vu bedeir blyned ar vn tu heb gahel neb ystorya or aellit y góarchadó <sup>5</sup> [y] dan gof.

MCXXXIV. Ar vlóydyn rac óyneb y bu uaró Henry uab Góilim bastard brenhin Lloegyr a Chymry ar holl ynys y am hynny yn Normandi <sup>6</sup> y trydyd dyd o vis Racuyr.' Ac yny ol ynteu y kymmerth Esteuyn o Blaes y nei goron y deyrnas y dreis, ac y darest-ygaól yn óraól idaó holl Deheu Lloegyr.

MCXXXV. Y vlóydyn rac óyneb y llas Rickert uab Gilbert y gan Uorgan ab Owein; góedy hynny y kyffroes Owein a Chatwaladyr veibon Gruffud uab

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>7</sup> a Llywarch alas a Madoc y vab

<sup>b</sup> <sup>8</sup> ap

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<sup>1</sup> ap Owain, *E.*

<sup>2</sup> Cadwallawn, *C. D.*

<sup>3</sup> *C.* yn nanhevdwy, *D.*

<sup>4</sup> *C.*



was killed by the sons of Llywarch, son of Owain, his cousin. In the end of that year, <sup>a</sup> Madog, son of Llywarch, was killed' by his cousin Meurug, <sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>3</sup>at Nanheudwy' by his cousin Cadwgan, son of Goronwy, son of Owain, <sup>b</sup>and Einon, son of Owain. A little after that Maredudd, 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. <sup>4</sup>Four years after that, that is to say,' 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 <sup>6</sup>the third day of the month of December.' 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,

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>7</sup> Llywarch was slain, and Madog his son,

<sup>b</sup> <sup>8</sup> son of

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<sup>5</sup> *B.*

<sup>6</sup> iii. d. Noueb., *D.*

<sup>7</sup> *D.*

<sup>8</sup> *E.*

Kynan diruaŵr greulaŵn lu y Geredigyaŵn y gŵyr a<sup>1</sup> oed degŵch yr holl Vrytanyeit ae diogelŵch ae rydit ae kedernit, y gŵyr a oedynt deu arderchaŵc<sup>2</sup> vrenhin a deu haelon. Deu diofyn deu leŵ deŵron deu detwydyon. Deu huodron. Deu doethon. Diogelwyr yr eglŵysseu ae<sup>3</sup> hardemylwyr. Ac amdiffynnwyr y tlodyon; llofrudyon y gelynyon, hedychwyr y rei ymladgar; dofyodron y gwrthwynebwyr; y diogelaf naŵd y baŵp or afoei attunt; y gŵyr a oedynt yn rac rymhau o nerthoed eneideu a chyrf. Ac yn kyt gynhal ynnv holl deyrnas y Brytanyeit. Y rei hynny ar yruthur gyntaf alogassant gastell Gŵallter<sup>4</sup> [de Bec]. Ac yna wedy kyffroi<sup>5</sup> eu hadaned<sup>6</sup> yd ymladayssant a chastell Aber Ystŵyth ac y llogassant. A chyt a Howel uab Mareduŵd a Madaŵc uab Idnerth, a deu uab Howel nyt amgen Mareduŵd a Rys a losgassant gastell Rickert Dylamar a chastell<sup>7</sup> Dinerth, a chastell Kaer Ŵedros. Ac<sup>8</sup> odyna yd' ymchoelassant adref. Yn diwed y vlŵdyd honno y doethant eilweith y Geredigyaŵn, a chyt ac ŵynt amylder lu o detholedigyon ymladwyr ual amgylch whemil o bedyt aduŵyn<sup>9</sup> [kant] a dŵy vil o varchogyon llurugaŵc. Ac yn borth udunt y deuth Gruffud uab Rys a Howel uab Mareduŵd o Vrechein-aŵc a Madaŵc uab<sup>10</sup> Idnerth, a deu uab Howel uab Mareduŵd. Ar rei hynny oll yn gyfun a gyweirassant y bydinoed y Aber<sup>11</sup> Dyui. Ac yn y herbyn y deuth Ysteuyn gŵnstabyl<sup>4</sup> [y dref] a Robert uab Martin, a meibon Geralt ystiwert<sup>12</sup> [a Gŵilym ap Ore] ar holl Flemisseit, ar holl uarchogyon ar holl Ffreine o

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<sup>1</sup> oedynt, *B.*

<sup>2</sup> urenhined, *B.*

<sup>3</sup> hardelŵyr, *B.*

<sup>4</sup> *D.*

<sup>5</sup> *y, B.*

<sup>6</sup> *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 <sup>4</sup> 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 <sup>9</sup> 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 <sup>10</sup> Idnerth, and the two sons of Howel, son of Maredudd. And all those conjointly drew up their troops at Aber <sup>11</sup> Dyvi. And to oppose them came Stephen the constable <sup>4</sup> of the town,' and Robert, son of Martin, and the sons of Gerald the steward, <sup>12</sup> and William son of Orc,' and all the Flemings, and all the marchers, and all the French from Aber Nedd

<sup>7</sup> Dinyrth, *B.* Dineyrth, *D.*

<sup>8</sup> odyno yr, *B.*

<sup>9</sup> *D.E.*

<sup>10</sup> Ior, *D.*

<sup>11</sup> Teivi, *B.C.D.*

<sup>12</sup> *B.*

Aber Ned hyt yn Aber <sup>1</sup>Dyfi. A gŵedy kyrchu y vrŷdyr ac ymlad yn greulaŵn o bop tu y kymert h y Fflemisseit ar Normanyeit eu ffo herŷyd eu harueredic defaŵt. A gŵedy llad rei o nadunt, a llosgi ereill, <sup>2</sup>a thrychu traet meirch ereill, a dŷyn ereill ygkeithiwet a bodi y ŷan vŷyaf megys ynvydyon yn yr avon. A gŵedy colli amgyleh teir mil oe gŷyr yn drist aflawen <sup>2</sup>yd ymchoelassant <sup>3</sup>y gŷlat. A gŵedy hynny yd ymchoelaŵd Owein a Chatwaladyr yŷ gŷlat yn hyfryt laben gŵedy <sup>4</sup>kaffel y uudugolyaeth <sup>5</sup>[yn anrydedus], a chael diruaŵr amylder o geith ac anreithu a gŷiscoed maŵrweirthaŵc ac arueu.

MCXXXVI. Y vlŷydyn rac ŷyneb y bu varŷ Gruffud uab Rys, lleuuer a chedernit ac aduŷynder y Deheuwyr. <sup>5</sup>[Yn] y vlŷydyn honno y bu uarŷ Gruffud ab Kynan brenhin a phennadur a thywyssaŵc ac amdiffynnŷr a hedychŷr holl Gymry. Gŵedy lliaws berigleu mor a thir. Gŵedy aneiryf anreithu a budugolyaetheu ryueloed. Gŵedy goludoed eur ac aryant a dillat maŵrweirthaŵc. Gŵedy kynhullaŵ Gŷyned y briaŵt wlat y rei a daroed y gŷasgaru kynno hynny y ymrauaelŷn wlatoed, y gan Normanyeit. Gŵedy adeilat llawer o eglŷysseu yny amser ac kyssegru y Duŷ. <sup>5</sup>[A] gŵedy gŷisgaŷ ymdanaŷ yn vynach, a chymryt cymun corff Crist, ac oleŷ, ac aghenn. Yny vlŷydyn honno y bu uarŷ Ieuan archoffeirat Llan Badarn y gŷr a oed doethaf or doethon. Gŵedy arwein y vuched yn grefydus heb pechaŵt marŷaŷl hyt aghu yny trydyd

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a' <sup>6</sup> ac yssigaw ereill dan draet meirch

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<sup>1</sup> Teivi, E.

<sup>2</sup> yr, B.

<sup>3</sup> yŷ, B.

<sup>4</sup> cael, B.

unto Aber <sup>1</sup>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, <sup>a</sup>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 <sup>b</sup>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 habiting 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

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>6</sup> and bruised others under the feet of horses,

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<sup>b</sup> B.

| <sup>c</sup> C.

dyd o galan Ebrill. Yny vlóydyn honno hefyt y doeth meibon Gruffud ab Kynan y <sup>a</sup>dryded weith' y Geredigyaón, ac y llogassant gastell Ystrat Meuruc, a chastell <sup>1</sup>Llan Ystyffan,' a chastell <sup>2</sup>[Hómfre] <sup>3</sup>[a] Kaer Vyrdin.

MCXXXVII. <sup>4</sup>[Yn] y vlóydyn rac óyneb y doeth yr amherodres y Loegyr yr darestóg brenhinyaeth Loegyr y Henri y mab. Kanys merch oed hi y Henri gyntaf uab Gólim vastard. Ac yna y bu dyffie ar yr heul y deudecuet dyd o galan Ebrill.

MCXXXVIII. Y vlóydyn rac óyneb y llas Cynwric <sup>5</sup>[ap] Owein y gan deulu Madaóc uab Maredud.

MCXXXIX. Y vlóydyn wedy hynny y bu uaró Madaóc uab Idnerth. Ac y llas Maredud uab Howel y gan ueibon Bledyn uab <sup>6</sup>Kynuyn <sup>4</sup>[y] Góyn.

MCXL. Y vlóydyn rac llaó y llas Howel uab Maredud uab Ryderch or Cantref Bychan dróy dychymic Rys uab Howel; ac ef e hun ae lladaód.

MCXLI. Deugein mlyned a chant a mil oed oet Crist pan las Howel uab Maredud ab Bledyn y gan <sup>b</sup>neb un heb wybot póy ae lladaód.' Ac yna y llas Howel ae vraót <sup>4</sup>[Chadógaón] meibon Madaóc uab Idnerth.

MCXLII. Y vlóydyn wedy hynny y llas Anaraót uab Grufud gobeith a chedernyt a gogonyant y Deheuwyr y gan deulu Kadwaladyr y gór yd <sup>7</sup>oedynt yn

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a' <sup>8</sup> eilweith

b' <sup>9</sup> y óyr ehun. <sup>10</sup> ýr eidaw ehvn.

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<sup>1</sup> Ystevyn, *D.*

<sup>2</sup> *B.* Sire Humfray, *D.*

<sup>3</sup> *C.*

<sup>4</sup> *B.*

<sup>5</sup> *B. C. D.* ac, *A.*

<sup>6</sup> *Not in C. D.*

of April. In that year also, the sons of Gruffudd, son of Cynan, came the <sup>a</sup>third time' into Ceredigion, and burned the castle of Ystrad Meurig, the castle of Llanstephan, the castle <sup>2</sup>of Humfrey,' <sup>3</sup>and Caermarthen.

1137. <sup>4</sup>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, <sup>5</sup>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 Cynvyn 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 <sup>b</sup>some one, without its being known who killed him.' And then Howel and his brother <sup>4</sup>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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<sup>a</sup> <sup>8</sup> second time

<sup>b</sup> <sup>9</sup> his own men. <sup>10</sup> his own.

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<sup>7</sup> oed, B.  
<sup>8</sup> D.

| <sup>9</sup> B. C.  
<sup>10</sup> D.

ymdiret idaó yn gymeint ac ofynhaei. A gúedy clybot o Owein y vraót hynny dróc uu gantaó. Kanys amot awnathoed rodi y verch y Annaraót. A mynnu Kadwaladyr y vraót awnaeth. Ac yna yd-achubaóð Howel uab Owein ran Cadwaladyr o <sup>1</sup>Geinaón, ac y lloges castell Cadwaladyr a oed yn Aber Ystóyth. Ac yna y llas Milo iarll Henfford asaeth neb un uarchaóc idaó e hua aod yn bóró karó <sup>2</sup>yn hela' y gyt ac ef.

MCXLIII. Y vlóydyr nac llaó pan welas Catwaladyr uot Owein y vraót yny órthlad oe holl gyfoeth kyn-ullaó llyges o Iwerdon aoruc, a dyuot y Abermenei yr tir. Ac yn dywyssogyon gyt ac ef ydoed <sup>3</sup>Otter,' a mab Turkyll a mab <sup>4</sup>Cherólf. Ygkyfróg hynny y kyttuunaóð Owein a Chatwaladyr megys y gúedei y vrodyr a thróy gyghor y góyr da y kymodassant. <sup>a</sup>A phan <sup>5</sup>glywyt' hynny y dellis <sup>6</sup>[y] Germanóyr Cadwaladyr. Ac ynteu a amódes udunt dóy vil o <sup>b</sup>geith ac velly yd ymrydhaaóð y órthunt.' A phan gígley Owein hynny a bot y vraót yn ryd teruysgus gynnórf awnaeth arnunt ae kyrchu yn diennic a oruc. A gúedy llad rei a dala ereill ae kaethiáó yn warat-

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>7</sup>A drwe oed gan y Gwýdýl hýnný canýs oed amot ýdunt dwý vil o vorkev ýr dývot gýt ac ef. A gwedy nas gavssant, wýnt adalyassant llawer ac a dugassant gantunt ýn attauel ev da.

<sup>b</sup> <sup>8</sup>warthec,

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<sup>1</sup> Geredigyaón, *B.C.*

<sup>2</sup> Órth hely, *B.*

<sup>3</sup> Otter vab Octer, *B.C.* Occer vab Occer, *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 <sup>3</sup> Otter, and the son of Turkyll, and the son of <sup>4</sup> 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. <sup>a</sup> And when that became known, the Germans blinded Cadwalader; and he agreed to give them two thousand <sup>b</sup> 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

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>7</sup> 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. <sup>b</sup> <sup>8</sup> cattle;

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<sup>4</sup> Yscherwlf, C.

<sup>5</sup> gicleu y Gwydyl, C.

<sup>6</sup> B.

<sup>7</sup> D.

<sup>8</sup> C.

wydus y diaghysant ar ffo hyt yn Dulyn. Y vlóydyn honno y bodes <sup>1</sup>[o Gymry] pererinyon ar vor Groec yn mynet achroes y Gaerussalem. Yny vlóydyn honno ydatgyweiraóð <sup>2</sup>Hu uab <sup>3</sup>Raólf gastell <sup>4</sup>Gemaron ac y goreskynnaóð eilweith Vaelenyd. Ac yna yd atgyweiróyt <sup>5</sup>[kastell] <sup>6</sup>Colóyn, ac y darestygóyt Eluael yr eilweith yr Ffreinc.

MCXLIV. Y vlóydyn rac óyneb y delis <sup>7</sup>[Sir Hýwe] o Mortemer Rys uab Howel ac y carcharaóð myón carchar, wedy llad rei oe wyr a <sup>8</sup>dala ereill. Ac yna y diffeithaóð Howel uab Owein a Chynan y vraót <sup>7</sup>[Aberteiui]. A góedy bot bróydyr aróðost, a chael o nadunt y vudugolyaeth yd ymchoelassant drachefynn a diruaór anreith gantunt. Ac yna ydeuth Gilbert iarll uab Gilbert arall y Dyfet. Ac y darestygaóð y wlat <sup>a</sup>ac ydadeilaóð Gastell Kaer Uyrdin, achastell arall ym Mab Udrut.'

MCXLV. Y vlóydyn rac óyneb y bu uaró <sup>9</sup>Sulyen <sup>1</sup>[vab] Richmarch mab y Seint Padarn mab maeth yr eglóys, a góedy hynny athro arbennic góer oed <sup>5</sup>[ac] aeduet y geluydyt, ymadrodór dros y genedyl, a dadleuór <sup>10</sup>kymedrodwyr, hedychór' amryuaelon genedloed, adurn o vrodyeu eglóyssolyon ar rei bydolyon y <sup>b</sup>decuet dyd o galan Hydref.' Góedy kymryt iachgóaól benyt ar y gyssegredigaeth gorff a chymyn corff

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<sup>a/ 11</sup> ac y goresgýnnassant castell Caer Výrdýn, ac edeiliat castell mab Vchtrýt.

<sup>b/ 12</sup> deu decuet dyd o galan mis Tachwed,

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<sup>1</sup> C. D.

<sup>2</sup> Hugýn, D.

<sup>3</sup> Randwlf, C.

<sup>4</sup> Gymaeron, B.

<sup>5</sup> B.

<sup>6</sup> Kolunwy, C.

flight to Dublin. In that year, some pilgrims <sup>1</sup> from Wales' were drowned on the sea of Greece, in going with the cross to Jerusalem. That same year, <sup>2</sup> Hugh, son of Raulf, repaired the castle of <sup>4</sup> Gemaron, and conquered Maelienydd the second time. And then <sup>5</sup> the castle of <sup>6</sup> Colwyn was repaired, and Elvael a second time was subjected to the French.

1144. The ensuing year, <sup>7</sup> 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 <sup>7</sup> 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, <sup>a</sup> and erected the castle of Caermarthen, and another castle belonging to the son of Uchtryd.'

1145. The ensuing year died <sup>9</sup> Sulien, <sup>1</sup> son of ' Rythmarch, 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 <sup>b</sup> the tenth day of the calends of October,' after undergoing salutary penance in his consecrated body, and taking the communion of the

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>11</sup> and conquered the castle of Caermarthen; and the castle of the son of Uchtryd was built.

<sup>b</sup> <sup>12</sup> the twelfth day of the calends of the month of November,

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<sup>7</sup> *D.*

<sup>8</sup> *daly, B.*

<sup>9</sup> *Sulgenius, C.*

<sup>10</sup> *kymrodedŵr hedychaŵl, B.*

<sup>11</sup> *D.*

<sup>12</sup> *C.*

Crist ac oleŵ ac aghenn. Ac yna y llas Meuruc uab Madaŵc uab Ridit <sup>1</sup> yr hŷnn aelwit Meuruc Tybodyat trŷy vrat y gan eu wyr e hun.' Ac yna y llas Maredud uab Madaŵc uab Idnerth y gan Hu o Mortymer. <sup>2</sup> [Yn] y vlŷydn honno y goresgynnaŵd Cadell uab Grufud gastell Dinŵeileir yr hŷnn a wnathoed Gilbert iarll. <sup>3</sup> Ychydic wedy hynny y goruu ef a Howel ab Owein <sup>4</sup> [gastell] Gaer Vyrđin drŷy gadarn <sup>5</sup> ymrysson wedy' llad llawer oe gelynyon abrathu ereill. Ychydic o dydyeu wedy hynny y doeth yn deissyfyt diruaŵr luossogrŷyd or Ffreinc ar Fflemissait y ymlad ar castell. Ac yn dywyssoogyon yn y blaen meibon Geralt ystiwert, a Gwilim ab Aed; a phan welas Maredud uab Gruffud y <sup>6</sup> [gŵr] y gorchymynnassit <sup>7</sup> udunt gadŵryaeth y castell ae amdifyn y elynyon yn dyuot mor deissyfyt a hynny gyrru callon yny gŵyr aoruc ae hannoc y ymlad, a bot yn drech gantaŵ y vryt noe oet. Kanys kyn bei bychan y oet eissoes yd oed gantaŵ weithret marchaŵc ac yn angrynedic dywysaŵc yn annoc y wyr y ymlad, ac yn <sup>8</sup> kyrchu e hun y elynyon yn arueu.' A phan

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<sup>a'7</sup> A chastell Caer Vyrđyn drwŷ Howel ap Oweŷn ar gwŷr a oed yngarchar gŷt ac ef. Ac ođyna ŷ doeth Cadell aŷ vrođyr Moredud a Rŷs ŷ gastell Llan Ystiphan ac ŷmlad ŷn gadarn ac wŷnt a <sup>8</sup> ac y rodassant eu heneidyeu yr karcharoryon a odynt yno, ychydic wedy hynny ygoresgynnawd Kadell aŷ vrođyr Maredud a Rys kastell Llan Ystyffant

<sup>b'9</sup> trychu e hun y elynyon ac arueu.

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<sup>1</sup> Not in C. D.

<sup>2</sup> B.

<sup>3</sup> C.

<sup>4</sup> amrysson, B.

<sup>5</sup> B. gŵyr, A.

Body of Christ, and extreme unction. And then Meurug, son of Madog, son of Rhirid, <sup>1</sup> 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. <sup>2</sup>A little while afterwards, he and Howel, son of Owain, overcame <sup>3</sup>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 <sup>b</sup> himself assaulted his enemies in arms.' And when

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>7</sup> 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, <sup>8</sup> 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,

<sup>b</sup> <sup>9</sup> himself mangled his enemies with arms.

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<sup>6</sup> idaó, B.

<sup>7</sup> D.

| <sup>8</sup> C.

| <sup>9</sup> B.

welas y elynyon bychanet oed y nifer yn amdiffyn o vyón y castell drychafael yscolyon 6rth y muroed <sup>1</sup>[o pop parth] aónaethant. Ac ynteu aodefaóð y elynyon y yskynnu tu ar bylcheu. Ac yn dilesc ef ae wyr a ymchoelassant yr yscolyon nny syrthaóð y gelynyon nny claóð gan yrru ffo ar yrei ereill, ac adaó lliáós o nadunt yn veiró ; ar hynn a dangosses idaó y detwyd dyghetuen rac llaó ar gaffel daón o honaó ar wledychu nny Deheu. Kanys goruu ac ef yn vab ar laóer owyr profedic yn ymladeu. Ac ynteu ac ychydic o nerth y gyt ac ef. Yn diwed y vlóydy honno y bu uaró Run uab Owein yn was ieuanc clotuorussaf o genedyl y Brytanyeit, yr hón a <sup>2</sup>uagyssei uoned yrieni yn arderchaóe. Kanys tec oed o ffuruf a drych, a hynaós o ymadrodyon, a huaódyr wrth baóe. Rac welaódyr yn rodyon. Vfund ymplith y dylóyth. Balch ymplith y estronyon, a theróyn garó urth y elynyon. Digrif 6rth y gyfeillon ; hir y dyat ; góynn y lió. Pengrych melyn y wallt ; hir y óyneb. <sup>3</sup>Goleisson y lygeit llydanyon a llawenyon. Mynógyl hir praff. Dóy vronn lydan. Ystlys hir. Mordódyd praffyon. Eskeired hiryon ; ac oduch y draet yn veinon. Traed <sup>4</sup>hiryon a byssed unyaón oed idaó. A phan doeth y chóedyl y irat agheu ef at y dat Owein ef a godet ac a dristaaóð yn gymeint ac na allei dim y hyfrytau ef na thegóch teyrnas na digrifóch, na chlaear didanóch góyr da nac edrychedigaeth maórwirthogyon betheu mamyn Duó rac welaódyr pob peth a drugaraaóð oe arueredic defaót a drugarhaaóð 6rth genedyl y Brytanyeit rac y cholli megys llog heb <sup>5</sup>lywyaódyr arnei <sup>1</sup>[ac] agedwis udunt Owein yn tywyssaóe arnunt. Kanys kyn kyrchassei anniodefedic dristit vedól y tywyssaóe, eissoes ef ae

<sup>1</sup> B.<sup>2</sup> vagassei, B.<sup>3</sup> 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

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<sup>4</sup> hirueinyon, *C*.

<sup>5</sup> lywyaŕ, *B*.

drychafaŵd, deissyfyt lewenyd drŷy racweledigaeth Duŵ. Kanys yd oed neb un gastell a elwit Yrŷydruc y buessit yn vynyeh yn ymlad ac ef heb dygyaŵ. A phan doeth gŷyr da Owein ae deulu y ymlad ac ef ny allad nac anyan y lle nae gedernit ymŵrthlad ac ŷynt yny losget y castell ac yny diffeithŷyt, gŷedy llad rei or kastellwyr a <sup>1</sup>dala ereill ae carcharu. A phan gigeu Owein yn tywyssaŵc ni hynny y gellygŷyt ef y gan bob dolur a phob medŵl cŷynuanus ac y doeth yn rymus <sup>2</sup>[yn] yr ansaŵd <sup>3</sup>a oed arnaŵ gynt.

MXXLVI. Y vlŷydyn rac ŷyneb <sup>2</sup>[y] daeth Lowys urenhin Freinc ac amheraŵdyr yr Almaen <sup>2</sup>[y] gyt ac ef a diruaŵr <sup>4</sup>luossogrŷyd o ieirll a barŵneit a thywyssogyon gyt ac ŷynt a chroes y Gaerusalem. <sup>a</sup><sup>2</sup>[Yn] y vlŷydyn honno y kyffroes Cadell ab Gruffud ae urodyr <sup>2</sup>[nyt amgen] Maredud a Rys. A Gŷilim ab Geralt ae urodyr gyt ac ŷynt lu amben castell Gŷiss. A gŷedy annobeithaŵ o nadunt yn y nerthoed e hunein, galŵ Howel ab Owein a orugant yn borth udunt. Kanys gobeithaŵ ydoedynt oe deŵrleŵ luossogrŷyd ef parottaŵ y ymladeu ae doethaf

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<sup>a</sup><sup>5</sup> Ynŷ vlwidŷn ŷd aeth Cadell ap Grufud aŷ vrodŷr Moredud a Rŷs am ben castell ŷ Wis; ac anvon ŷn ol Howel ap Owein ŷn borth ŷdunt. A gwedy klŷwet o Willam vap Geralt aŷ vrodŷr hŷynnŷ, anvon ŷ wahawd Howel a orugant o barthret ŷ brenhin ac adaw llawer o da idav ŷr dŷvot ŷn borth ŷdunt, ac ŷntev adoeth ac a ŷmdiffŷynnawt ŷ castell oŷ nerth ef.

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<sup>1</sup> daly, B.  
<sup>2</sup> B.

| <sup>3</sup> yd, 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. <sup>a</sup> 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,

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<sup>a/5</sup> 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.

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<sup>4</sup> luocessyd, *B*.

<sup>5</sup> *D*.

gyghor gaffel o nadunt y uudugolyaeth. A Howel megys ydoed chbannaoc yn wastat y glot agogonyant a beris kynullaó llu <sup>1</sup>[agóedy kynullaó y llu] glebaf apharottaf yn enryded y harglóyd; kymryt hynt aoruc tu ar dywededic gastell <sup>2</sup>[Góis]. A góedy y aruoll yn enrydedus or <sup>3</sup>dyódededigyon uaróneit yno pebyllyaó aónaeth. A holl negesseu y ryfel aóneit oe gygor ef ae dechymmlic. Ac uelly <sup>4</sup>yd oed' baób or aoed yno y oruchel ogonyant a budugolyaeth dróy oruot ar y castell oe gyghor ef gan diruaó ymrysson ac ymlad. Ac odyo yd ymchoelaó Howel yn uudugaó drachefyn; ny bu bell góedy hynny yn y bu teruyse y róg Howel a Chynan veibon Owein a Chatwaladyr <sup>1</sup>[y eóythy]. Ac odyo ydeuth Howel or neilltu, a Chynan or tu arall hyt ym Meironnyd <sup>1</sup>ae galó a ónaethant y laó góyr y wlat agilyassant y noduaeu eglóysseu gan gadó ac óynt y <sup>5</sup>noduaeu ac enryded yr eglóys. Ac odyo kyweiryá eu bydin awnaethant tu a Chynuael castell Cadwaladyr, yr hónn awnathoed Katwaladyr kynno hynny yny lle yd oed Moruran abat y ty Góyn yn ystióert yr hónn a órthodes rodi y órogaeth udunt, kyt ysprofit weitheu dróy <sup>6</sup>aróydon vegythyeu, góeitheu ereill dróy aneiryf <sup>7</sup>anregyon a' rodyon agynigyit idaó. Kanys góell oed gantaó <sup>1</sup>[y] uaró yn aduóyn no dóyn y vuched yn dóyllodrus. A phan welas Howel a Chynan hynny dóyn kyrch kynhyruus yr kastell aónaethant, ac ennill a orugant y dreis. Ac o vreid y diegis <sup>8</sup>ceitweit y castell dróy nerth y kyfeillon wedy llad rei oe kedymdeithon, a brathu ereill. Yny vlóydyn honno y bu uaró Robert iarll uab Henri <sup>2</sup>[vrenhin] góyr agynhalassei ryfel ynerbyn Esteuyn vrenhin

<sup>1</sup> B.<sup>2</sup> C.<sup>3</sup> dywededic, B.<sup>4</sup> y doeth, B.

that they should obtain the victory. And Howel, as he was always ambitious of fame and glory, caused to be assembled an army, <sup>1</sup>and after assembling an army, the bravest and most prepared in honour of his lord, he marched toward the said castle <sup>2</sup>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 <sup>1</sup>their uncle; and then Howel on one side, and Cynan 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 reputably 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 <sup>2</sup>king Henry, the man who had maintained a war against Stephen for twelve

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<sup>5</sup> nadyeu, *B.*

<sup>6</sup> aruon, *B.*

| <sup>7</sup> o, *B.*

| <sup>8</sup> keit(ot, *B.*

deudeg mlyned kyn no hynny. <sup>1</sup>[Yn] y vlóydyn honno y bu varó Gilbert iarll <sup>2</sup>[vab Gilbert arall.]

MCXLVII. Y vlóydyn rac óyneb y bu uaró Vêhtrut escob Llan Daf gŕr maŕr y volyant ac amdiffynnŕr yr eglóysseu, gŕrthóynebŕr y elnyon nny berfeith heneint. Ac nny ol ynteu y bu escob <sup>3</sup>Nicol uab Gŕrgant <sup>1</sup>[escob]. Yny vlóydyn honno y bu uaró Bernart escob Mynyŕr nny dryded vlóydyn ardec ar hugeint oe escobaŕt gŕr enryfed y <sup>4</sup>volyant a dyŕaŕlder a' santeidrŕyd oed, wedy diruaŕryon lafuryeu ar vor a thir, ŕrth beri y eglóys Vynyŕr y hen rydit. Ac nny ol ynteu y dynessaŕrd yn escob Dauyd uab Geralt archdiagaŕn Keredigyaŕn. Yny vlóydyn honno y bu uaró Robert escob Henford gŕr <sup>1</sup>[a] oed herŕyd yn barnŕryaeth ni grefydys achyflaŕn oweithredoed cardodeu a hegar borthŕr y tlodyon, ac arbennic degŕch yr eglóysseu yn gyflaŕn o dydyeu da hyt na lygrit cadeir <sup>5</sup>yr ueint' brelat hŕnnŕr o anheilŕg erlynyaŕdyr. Yna yd urdŕyt Gilbert abat Kaer Loyŕr yn escob yn Henford. Yn y vlóydyn honno y bu uarŕr uarŕolyaeth yn <sup>a</sup>ynys Prydein.'

MCXLVIII. Y vlóydyn rac óyneb ydadeilaŕd Owein uab Grufud ab Kynan gastell yn Ial. <sup>1</sup>[Yn] y vlóydyn honno yd adeilaŕd Kadwaladyr uab Grufud gastell <sup>2</sup>[yn] Llan Rystut o gŕbyl ac y rodes y rann ef <sup>6</sup>y Geredigyaŕn <sup>7</sup>a Chadŕgaŕn y vab. Ygkylch diwed y vlwydyn honno yd adeilaŕd Madaŕc uab Maredud gastell Croes Hyswallt, ac yrodes <sup>8</sup>Gyfeilaŕc y Owein a Meuruc veibyon Grufud ab Maredud' y nyeint.

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>9</sup> Gŕmre.

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<sup>1</sup> B.

<sup>2</sup> C.

<sup>3</sup> Kadwgawn, C.

<sup>4</sup> volyanŕryd a dŕyŕaŕl y, B.

<sup>5</sup> y veint, B.

years previously. In that same year died Gilbert, <sup>2</sup> 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 fullness of age. And after him came bishop <sup>3</sup>Nichol, son of <sup>1</sup>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 <sup>a</sup> 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.

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a' <sup>9</sup> Wales.

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<sup>6</sup> o, *B. D.*

<sup>7</sup> y, *B. C. D.*

| <sup>8</sup> *Not in D.*

| <sup>9</sup> *D.*

MCXLIX. Y vlóydyn rac óyneb ydatgyweiraóð Cadell ab Gruffud <sup>1</sup>gastell Caer Vyrðyn yr tegóch a chedernit <sup>2</sup>y deyrnas, ac y diffeithaóð' Kedweli. Yny ulóydyn honno y <sup>a</sup>carcharaóð Owein vrenhin Góyned Gynan y uab.' Yny ulóydyn honno y delis Howel uab Owein <sup>3</sup>Gatuan uab' Kadwaladyr y <sup>b</sup>gefynderó ac yd achubaóð y tir ae gastell. Ny bu bell wedy hynny yny doeth meibon Gruffud uab Rys <sup>4</sup>[nyt amgen], Cadell a Maredud a Rys a llu gantunt y Geredigyaón ae gorescyn hyt yn Aeron. Yny ulóydyn honno y darparaóð Madaóc uab Maredud vrenhin Powys dróy nerth Randólf iarll Kaer Lleon kyuodi yn erbyn Owein Góyned. A góedy llad <sup>4</sup>[y] pobyl y ganhorthóywyr <sup>5</sup>[yn Konsyllt] ef yd ymchoelaóð y rei eraill y kefyneu y ffo.

MCL. Deg mlyned a deugein a chant a mil oed oet Crist <sup>c</sup>pan duc Cadell a Maredud a Rys veibon Gruffud ab Rys Geredigyaón oll y gan' Howel ab Owein eithyr un castell aoed yn Penn Góern yn Llan Vihagel. A góedy hynny y goreskynnassant gastell Llan Rustut o hir ymlad ac ef. A góedy hynny y cauas Hótel uab Owein y castell hónnó y dreis ac y llosges <sup>6</sup>[wedy llad y castellyr] oll. Ny bu hayach

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>7</sup> carcharóyt Ywein vrenhin Góyned a Chynan y vab.

<sup>b</sup> <sup>8</sup> ewythyr

<sup>c</sup> <sup>9</sup> Cadell, Moredud, a Rýs, meibion Grufud aganatassant Keredigion y

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<sup>1</sup> Not in D. E.

<sup>2</sup> yr, B.

<sup>3</sup> Not in D.

<sup>4</sup> B.

<sup>5</sup> 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, <sup>a</sup> Owain, king of Gwynedd, imprisoned Cynan, his son.' In the same year, Howel, son of Owain, captured his <sup>b</sup> cousin, Cadvan, son of Cadwalader, and seized his land and castle. It was not long afterwards before the sons of Gruffudd, son of Rhys, <sup>4</sup> 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 Randolph, earl of Caerleon, prepared to rise against Owain Gwynedd; and after the people of his auxiliaries had been slain <sup>5</sup> at Consyllt, the others turned their backs to flee.

1150. One thousand one hundred and fifty was the year of Christ, <sup>c</sup> 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, <sup>6</sup> after killing the garrison wholly. It was but a short time after that when

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>7</sup> Owain, king of Gwynedd, and Cynan, his son, were imprisoned.

<sup>b</sup> <sup>8</sup> uncle

<sup>c</sup> <sup>9</sup> Cadell, Maredudd, and Rhys, sons of Gruffudd, granted Ceredigion to

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<sup>6</sup> *B. C.*  
<sup>7</sup> *B.*

| <sup>8</sup> *C.*  
| <sup>9</sup> *D.*

wedy hynny <sup>1</sup> [hyt] pan atgyweiraðd Cadell a Maredud <sup>2</sup> [a Rys] veibon Gruffud ab Rys gastell Ystrat Meuruc. A gŵedy hynny yd edewit Cadell uab Gruffud yn lletuarð wedy y yssigað yn greulawn o rei o wyr Dinbych ac ef yn hela. Ac ychydic wedy hynny gŵedy kynnullað o Varedud a Rys veibon Gruffud ab Rys y kedernit ac yn gyfun y kyrchasant Whyr ac ymlad aŵnaethant a chastell Aber Llychŵr ae losgi adiffeithað y wlat. Yn y vlŵydyd honno yd atgyŵeir-assant 6y <sup>3</sup> oll deu gastell <sup>4</sup> Dinŵeleir ac yd atgyweir-yaðd Howel ab Owein gastell <sup>1</sup> [vab] Hŵmffre yn nyffryn Clettŵr.

MCLI. Yn y vlŵydyd rac 6yneb <sup>2</sup> [blwydyd o oed Krist dec a deugein a chant a mil] yd yspeilaðd Owein <sup>5</sup> Gŵyned <sup>a</sup> Guneda uab Kadwallaŵn y nei uab y vrautŵt oe lygeit <sup>1</sup> [ae geilleu]. Yn y vlŵydyd honno y lladaðd <sup>6</sup> Llywelyn ab' Madaŵc ab Maredud Ystefyn uab Baldwin. Yn y vlŵydyd honno y gŵrthladyr <sup>7</sup> [Catwaladyr] o ynys Von, <sup>8</sup> [ygan Owein y vraut] ac y bu uarð <sup>9</sup> Simon archdiagon <sup>10</sup> Keueilaŵc gŵr maŵr y enryded ae deilygdaŵt.

MCLII. Yn y vlŵydyd rac 6yneb y kyweiraðd Maredud a Rys ueibon Gruffud uab Rys <sup>11</sup> [y bydinoed] y Penwedic. Ac ymlad aŵnaethant a chastell Howel ae <sup>b</sup> dorri. Ny bu uarð gŵedy hynny yny gyrehaðd

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<sup>a/12</sup> Cunedu y nei, a Chatwallawn y vraut oŵy lygeit aŵy geillieŵ rac bot etived ydunt.

<sup>b</sup> <sup>13</sup> darestŵg

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<sup>1</sup> *B.*

<sup>2</sup> *C.*

<sup>3</sup> yll, *B.*

<sup>4</sup> Dinevwr, *C. E.*

<sup>5</sup> ap Grufud, *C.*

<sup>6</sup> *Not in D.*

<sup>7</sup> *B. C. D.*



Cadell and Maredudd <sup>2</sup> and Rhys, ' 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 <sup>1</sup> the son of ' Humfrey in the vale of Calettwr.

1151. In the ensuing year, <sup>2</sup> the year of Christ one thousand one hundred and fifty, ' Owain <sup>5</sup> Gwynedd deprived <sup>a</sup> his nephew Cunedda, the son of his brother Cadwallon, of his eyes <sup>1</sup> and testicles.' ' In that year, <sup>6</sup> Llywelyn, son of ' Madog, son of Maredudd, killed Stephen, son of Baldwin. In the same year, <sup>7</sup> Cadwalader was expelled from the isle of Mona <sup>8</sup> by Owain his brother; ' and <sup>9</sup> Simon, archdeacon of <sup>10</sup> Cyveiliog, a man of great reputation and worth, died.

1152. The ensuing year, Maredudd and Rhys, sons of Gruffudd, son of Rhys, led <sup>11</sup> their forces ' to Penwedig, and fought against the castle of Howel, and <sup>b</sup> demolished it. There was not much time after-

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<sup>a/ 12</sup> his nephew Cunedda, and Cadwallon his brother, of their eyes and testicles lest they should have an heir.

<sup>b 13</sup> subdued

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<sup>8</sup> *C. D.*

<sup>9</sup> Symeon, *B. D.* Einion, *E.*

<sup>10</sup> Kelynnawc, *D. E.*

<sup>11</sup> *B. C.*

<sup>12</sup> *D.*

<sup>13</sup> *B.*

ueibon Rys gastell Dinbych; a thróy urat nos wedy torri y <sup>1</sup>porth y goreskynnassant y castell, ac y dodassant ef ygkadóryaeth Góilim ab Geralt; a góedy daruot hynny y diffeithaóð Rys uab Gruffud adiruaóð lu gyt ac ef gastell Ystrat Kyngen. A mis Mei wedy hynny y kyrchaóð Maredud a Rys veibon Gruffud y gyt y castell <sup>2</sup>Aberuyn, a góedy llad y castellwyr a llosgi y castell diruaóð anreith ac aneiryf <sup>3</sup>oludoed adugant gantunt; odyo eilóeith y diffeithaóð Rys Gefeilaóð drwy uudugolyaeth. <sup>3</sup>[Yn] y vlóydyd honno y bu uaró Davyd uab y Moel Cólóm brenhin Prydein. <sup>3</sup>[Yn] y vlóydyd honno y doeth Henri tywyssaóð y Loegyr <sup>4</sup>[a y góledychaóð holl Loegyr]. Y vlóydyd honno y bu uaró Randólf iarll Kaer Llion. <sup>3</sup>[Yn] y vlóydyd honno ydaeth Cadell uab Gruffud y bererindaóð, ac yd edewis y holl uedyant ae allu ygkatóryaeth Maredud a Rys y vrodyr yny delei ef.

MCLIII. <sup>5</sup>[Blwydyn wedy hynny] y vlóydyd honno y bu uaró Ystefyn urenhin y góðr a <sup>6</sup>gynhelaóð urenhin-yaeth Loegyr y dreis yn ol Henri uab Góilim bastard. A góedy hónnó y doeth Henri uab yr amherodres y Loegyr ac y <sup>7</sup>kynhalyaóð holl Loeger. <sup>3</sup>[Yn] y vlóydyd honno y bu óarw <sup>8</sup>Griffri ab Góynn.

MCLIV. Y vlóydyd rac wyneb y bu uaró Maredud uab Gruffud ab Rys brenhin Keredigiaón ac Ystrat Tyóí a Dyfet yn y bumet vlóydyd arhugeint oe oet góðr a oed diruaóð y drugared órth dlodyon, ac ard-

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a <sup>9</sup> o luoed

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<sup>1</sup> pyrth, B.

<sup>2</sup> Aber avyn, B. D. Aber  
auyn, C.

<sup>3</sup> B.

<sup>4</sup> B. C.

<sup>5</sup> 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 <sup>2</sup>Aberavan, and after killing the garrison and burning the castle, they brought from thence immense spoil and innumerable <sup>3</sup>riches. A second time Rhys victoriously ravaged Cyveiliog. <sup>3</sup>In that same year died David, son of Malcolm, king of Prydyn. <sup>3</sup>In that year prince Henry arrived in England, <sup>4</sup>and reigned over all England.' That year Randulf, earl of Caerleon, died. <sup>3</sup>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. <sup>5</sup>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. <sup>3</sup>In that year <sup>8</sup>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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<sup>a</sup> <sup>9</sup> forces

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<sup>6</sup> gynhelis, *B*.  
<sup>7</sup> kynhelis, *B*.

| <sup>8</sup> Grufud, *C. D*.  
<sup>9</sup> *B*.

erchafoc y gedernit orth y clynyon achyfoethafoc <sup>1</sup>y gyfyaónder. <sup>2</sup>[Yn] y ulódydn honno y bu uaró Geffrei escob Llan Daf ar offeren <sup>3</sup>[ac y bu varw Roger] iarll Henford.

MCLV. Y ulódydn rac óyneb pan gicleu Rys uab Gruffud uot Owein Góyned y ewythyr yn dyuot a llu gantaó y Geredigyaón yn dilesc y kynnullaó ynteu lu ac y doeth hyt yn Aber Dyfi; ac yno y gorffóyssaó ar uedyr ymlad arodi bródyr y Owein Góyned ae lu. Ac ny bu bell wedy hynny <sup>2</sup>[hytt] pan wnaeth yno gastell. <sup>2</sup>[Yn] y ulódydn honno y gónaeth Madaóc uab Maredud arglóyd Powys gastell Ygkaer Einaón yn ymyl Kymer. Yn y ulódydn honno y diegis Meuruc <sup>4</sup>uab Gruffud nei yr dywededic Uadaóc' oe garchar. Ny bu bell wedy hynny yny gyssegrwyt eglóys Veir Ymeiuot. <sup>2</sup>[Yn] y ulódydn honno y bu uarw Terdeilach vrenhin Conach.

MCLVI. Y ulódydn rac óyneb y duc Henri uab yr amherotres vrenhin Lloegyr, óyr oed hónnó y Henri uab Gólim bastard diruaór lu hyt ymaestir Kaer Leon aruedyr darestóg idaó holl Wyned; ac yno <sup>5</sup>pebyllyaó a ónaeth.' Ac yna góedy galw <sup>2</sup>[o] Owein tywyssaóc Góyned attaó, y ueibon ae <sup>6</sup>nerth ae lu' ae allu, <sup>7</sup>pebyllyaó aoruc yndinas Basin <sup>8</sup>y diruaór lu <sup>2</sup>[y] gyt ac ef. Ac yno gossot oet bródyr ar brenhin awnaeth. Apheri drychafel clodyeu aruedyr rodi kat ar uaes y brenhin. Agóedy clybot or brenhin hynny rannu y lu a oruc, ac anuon ieirll a <sup>2</sup>[llaer ac anneiryf o] baróneit gyt a chadarn luossogróyd o lu aruaóc ar hyt y traeth tu ar lle ydoed Owein; ar brenhin e hun yn diergrynedic ac aruaóc vydinoed

<sup>1</sup> o, B.<sup>2</sup> B.<sup>3</sup> C. D. a Rosser, B.<sup>4</sup> nei Madec, D.

the poor, and of noble prowess against his enemies, and rich in righteousness. <sup>2</sup>In that year died Jeffrey, bishop of Llandaf, at mass, <sup>3</sup>and died Roger, earl of Hereford.

1155. The ensuing year, when Rhys, son of Gruffudd, 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. <sup>2</sup>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 Gruffudd, 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. <sup>2</sup>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, <sup>2</sup>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,

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<sup>5</sup> gossot pebylleu aoruc, *B.*  
<sup>6</sup> nerthoed, *B.*

| <sup>7</sup> pe pebyllu, *B.*  
| <sup>8</sup> a, *B.*

parottaf y ymlad gyt ac ef a gyrechassant drôy y coet <sup>1</sup>[aelwit Koet Kennadlaoc] aoed y rygtunt ar lle yd oed Owein ae gyferbynyeit aoruc <sup>2</sup>Dauyd a Chynan' veibon Owein nny coet ynial, a rodi brôyd-yr chôerôdost yr brenhin. A gôedy llad llawer <sup>3</sup>oe wyr' breid y diegis yr maestir <sup>4</sup>[dracheven]. A phan gigleu Owein bot y brenhin yn dyuot idaô or tu dra <sup>5</sup>egefyn a gôelet o honaô y ieirll or tu arall yn dynessau adiruaôr lu <sup>6</sup>aruâc gantunt' adaô y lle a oruc, a chilyaô aoruc hyt y lle a <sup>7</sup>elwir Kil Owein. Ac yna kynullaô aoruc y brenhin y lu ygyt <sup>4</sup>[amynet hyt yn Rudlan] <sup>8</sup>yn greulaôn.' Ac yna y pebyllyaôd Owein yn Tal Llôyn <sup>a</sup>Pina. Ac odyno yd argywedei ef yr brenhin dyd a nos. <sup>b</sup>A Madaôc uab Maredud arglôyd Powys a <sup>c</sup>dewissaôd y le y bebyllyaô rôg' llu y brenhin a llu Owein ual y gallei erbynyeit y kyrcheu kyntaf awnelei y brenhin. Ygkyfrôg hynny y dyblygaôd llyges y brenhin y Von. A gôedy adaô nny llogeu y gôyr <sup>9</sup>noethon <sup>4</sup>[diaryf] ar gôassanaethwyr,' y kyrchaôd tywyssaôc y llogeu <sup>10</sup>ar penllogwyr <sup>4</sup>[y] gyt ac ef <sup>4</sup>[ar ieuectit adas y ymladeu] <sup>d</sup>y ynys Von,' ac

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>11</sup> Pennant y vessuraô castell.

<sup>b</sup> <sup>11</sup> Ac odýna ýdaeth Madoc týwýssauc Powýs a thalm o lu ý brenhin gýt ac ef ar longhev hýt yn Aber Menei, ac ýno

<sup>c</sup> <sup>12</sup> deissyuaôd lle idaô y bebyllu rac

<sup>d</sup> <sup>12</sup> yr ynys ymyôn

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<sup>1</sup> C.

<sup>2</sup> Kynan a Daud, B.

<sup>3</sup> oôyr y brenhin, B.

<sup>4</sup> B.

<sup>5</sup> cheuen, B.

<sup>6</sup> gantunt ynn aruaôc, B.

with armed troops, the most prepared for fighting, accompanying him, proceeded through the wood, <sup>1</sup>called the Wood of Cennadlog,' that lay between them and the place where Owain was; and <sup>2</sup>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 <sup>4</sup>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, <sup>4</sup>and proceeded to Rhuddlan' <sup>8</sup>in a rage.' Then Owain encamped in front of Llwyn <sup>a</sup>Pina; and from thence he harassed the king day and night. <sup>b</sup>And Madog, son of Maredudd, lord of Powys, <sup>c</sup>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 <sup>4</sup>unarmed men, and the servants,' the commander of the ships, with the head sailors, <sup>4</sup>and the youths fit for battles,' landed <sup>d</sup>in the isle of Mona,'

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>11</sup> Pennant, to measure a castle.

<sup>b</sup> <sup>11</sup> And then came Madog, prince of Powys, with a portion of the king's army, in ships to Abermenei; and there

<sup>c</sup> <sup>12</sup> requested a place for him to encamp in front of

<sup>d</sup> <sup>12</sup> within the isle

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<sup>7</sup> elgit, *B.*

<sup>8</sup> *Not in B.*

<sup>9</sup> noeth, *B.*

<sup>10</sup> a, *B.*

<sup>11</sup> *D.*

<sup>12</sup> *B.*

yspeilað a <sup>1</sup> wnaethant eglòys Ueir ac eglòys Bedyr <sup>2</sup> [yn Rossyr] a llaber o eglòysseu ereill, ac am hynny y gónaeth Duð dial arnunt. Kanys trannoeth y bu vróydyr y rygtunt a góyr Mon. Ac yny vróydyr honno y kilyaðd y Ffreinc herwyd <sup>3</sup> eu gnottaedic defaßt góedy llad llaber o nadunt a dala ereill a bodi ereill; a breid y diegis yehydic o nadunt yr llogeu wedy llad Henri uab Henri vrenhin a <sup>4</sup> chanmóyaf holl bennafdureyit y <sup>a</sup> llogwyr. A gwedy daruot hynny yd hedychaðd y brenhin ac Owein ac y kauas Kadwaladyr y gyfoeth drachefyn. Ac yna yd ymchoelaðd y brenhin y Loegyrr. Ac yna yd <sup>b</sup> ymchoelaðd Iorwoerth Goch uab Mareduð <sup>c</sup> y gastell Ial ac y lloges.

MCLVII. Y ulóydyr rac óyneb y llas Morgan ab Owein <sup>5</sup> [Gwynedd] dróy dóyll y gan óyr <sup>6</sup> Iuor uab Meuruc <sup>7</sup> a chyt ac ef y llas y prydyd goreu, a hónnó aelwit Górgan uab Rys.' Ac yna y gwledychaðd Ioróerth uab Owein uraßt Morgan dir Kaer Llion a holl gyfoeth Owein. A góedy gwneuthur hedóch o holl tywysogion Kymry ar brenhin Rys uab Gruffud ehunan adarparaðd góneuthur ryfel ac ef. A <sup>d</sup> duunaó a wnaeth' holl Deheubarth ae holl <sup>e</sup> annóyleit ae holl da gantunt hyt ygcoedyd Ystrat Tywi. A phan gogleu y brenhin hynny anuon kenadeu a <sup>8</sup> ónaeth at Rys y uenegi idaó uot yn gryno idaó

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>9</sup> llogeu.

<sup>d</sup> <sup>9</sup> mudaó a oruc

<sup>b</sup> <sup>9</sup> ymladaðd

<sup>e</sup> <sup>9</sup> annuieileit

<sup>c</sup> <sup>9</sup> a

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<sup>1</sup> orugant, *B.*

<sup>2</sup> *E.*

<sup>3</sup> *y, B.*

<sup>4</sup> *No in D.*

<sup>5</sup> *E. Gann, B.*



and pillaged the church of St. Mary, and the church of St. Peter, <sup>2</sup>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 <sup>4</sup>almost all the chief officers of the <sup>a</sup>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, <sup>b</sup>returned <sup>c</sup>to the castle of Yale, and burned it.

1157. The ensuing year, Morgan, son of Owain <sup>5</sup>Gwynedd, was killed through treachery by the men of <sup>6</sup>Ivor, son of Meurug; <sup>7</sup>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 <sup>d</sup>confederated all South Wales and all his <sup>e</sup>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,

<sup>a</sup> <sup>9</sup> ships,  
<sup>d</sup> <sup>9</sup> moved

<sup>b</sup> <sup>9</sup> fought  
<sup>e</sup> <sup>9</sup> cattle

<sup>c</sup> <sup>9</sup> with

<sup>6</sup> Ioruerth, *B.*  
<sup>7</sup> *Not in D. E.*

<sup>8</sup> oruc, *B.*  
<sup>9</sup> *B.*

vynet y lys y brenhin yn gynt noc y dygei Loegyr a Chymry a Ffreinc am y benn ae nat oed neb eithyr ef <sup>1</sup> ehunan yn <sup>2</sup> ymerbynyeit ar brenhin. A góedy mynet yny gyghor ef ae wyrda ef aaeth y lys y brenhin. Ac yno y goruu arnaó oe anuod hedychu ar brenhin, <sup>3</sup> dan amot idaó gaffel y Kantref Maó a chantref arall or auynhei y brenhin yrodi idaó yn gyfan heb y wasgaru. Ac ni chynhelis y brenhin ac ef hynny, namyn rodi dryll o dir <sup>4</sup> [idaó] yg kyfoeth pob barón o amryuaelon uaróneit. A chyt dyallei Rys y <sup>5</sup> dóyll honno' kymryt a <sup>6</sup> ónaeth y ranneu hynny ae kynnal yn hedychaól. Ac ygkyfróg hynny kyt dyfryssyei Rosser iarll Clar mynet y Geredigyaón; eissoes nys beidei kyn hedychu Rys ar brenhin. A góedy hynny <sup>a</sup> dydgweith kyn' kalan Mehevin y doeth y Ystrat Meuruc, a thrannoeth duó kalan Mehevin <sup>7</sup> yd ystorres y castell hónnó a chastell Hómfre, a chastell Aber Dyvi, a chastell Dineir, a chastell Rystut. Ygkyfróg hynny y duc Góallter Cliford anreith o gyfoeth Rys ab Gruffudd, ac y lladawd <sup>4</sup> [llaóer] oe wyr <sup>8</sup> y wlat nessaf idaó. Kanys ef bioed kastell Llan ym Dyfri. A góedy daruot hynny yd danuones Rys genadeu att y brenhin <sup>9</sup> [y venegi hynny. Ac ny mynnaó] y <sup>10</sup> [brenhin] beri iaón idaó am hynny. Ac yna yd <sup>b</sup> ymchoelaó teulu Rys. <sup>11</sup> Ac y' gastell Llan ym Dyfri <sup>4</sup> [ac] y doeth Rys attunt, ac y

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a' <sup>12</sup> ar uldyd o

b <sup>12</sup> ymladaó

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<sup>1</sup> ehun, *B.*

<sup>2</sup> ym erbyn, *B.*

<sup>3</sup> gann, *B.*

<sup>4</sup> *B.*

<sup>5</sup> tóyll hónnó, *B.*

<sup>6</sup> oruc, *B.*

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 <sup>4</sup>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, <sup>a</sup>on a certain day before' the calends of June, he came to Ystrad Meurug, 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 <sup>4</sup>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 <sup>9</sup>to inform him of that; but the king would not' cause satisfaction to be made to him for this. Then the family of Rhys <sup>b</sup>returned; and Rhys joined them at the castle of Llanymddyvri, and subdued the

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<sup>a</sup>' <sup>12</sup> on a muggy day of

<sup>b</sup> <sup>12</sup> fought

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<sup>7</sup> yr, *B.*

<sup>8</sup> or, *B.*

<sup>9</sup> *B. C.*

<sup>10</sup> *C.*

<sup>11'</sup> *A, B.*

<sup>12</sup> *B.*

goresgynnaðd y castell ; yna y kyrchaðd Einaðn uab Anaraðt <sup>1</sup>[nei ap y] braðt yr arglòyd Rys, ieuanc o oet a gòraðl o nerth. Ac achaws gòelet o honað bot Rys y ewythyr yn ryd or amot ac o bop llò <sup>1</sup>[or] a rodassei yr brenhin. Ac o achaws y uot ynteu yn dolyryað kyvarsagedigaeth y briaðt genedyl gan dòyll ygelynyon. Yna y kyrchaðd am benn castell Hòmfre ac y lladaðd y marchogyon dewraf a cheitweit y kastell o gòbyl. Ac duc holl anreith y castell ae holl yspeil oll gantað. Ac yna pan welas Rys uab Gruffud na allei ef gadò dim gantað or a <sup>2</sup>rodassei y brenhin' idað namyn yr hynn aennillei oe arneu, kyrchu a <sup>3</sup>wnaeth am benn y cestyll a darestygassei y ieirll ar baròneit yg Keredigyaðn ae llosgi. A gòedy clybot or brenhin hynny kyrchu Deheubarth a ðnaeth a llu gantað. <sup>a</sup>A gòedy mynych ðrthynebu o Rys ae wyr idað ymchoelud awnaeth y Loegyr.' Ac odyno yd aeth dròy y mor.

MCLVIII. Y ulòydyn rac ðyneb y darestygaðd yr arglòyd Rys uab Gruffudd y cestyll a <sup>4</sup>wnathoed y Freine ar draðs Dyfet ac y llosges <sup>1</sup>[òy]. Ygkyfròg hynny yd arwedaðd y lu y Gaer Vyrðin ac ymladaðd ac ef. Ac yna y doeth Reinalt uab Henri urenhin yny erbyn a chyt ac ef diruaðr luossogròyd o Freine a Normanyeit a Fflemisseit a Saeson a Chymry. Ac adað aoruc Rys y castell achynnullað y wyr y gyt hyt ym mynyd <sup>5</sup>Kefyn Restyr.' Ac <sup>6</sup>yno y pebyll-yaðd yg kastell <sup>7</sup>Dinòileir. Reinallt iarll <sup>1</sup>[a iarll]

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<sup>a/8</sup> A gwedy rodi o Rys ydaw wystlon ef aymchwelawd y Loegyr.

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<sup>1</sup> *B.*

<sup>2</sup> rossoedit, *B.*

<sup>3</sup> oruc, *B.*

<sup>4</sup> ryðnaeth, *B.*

<sup>5</sup> Kynen Rychter mein, *B.* —a

Rychter, *E.*

castle. Then Einon, son of Anarawd, <sup>1</sup> 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; <sup>a</sup> 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 <sup>5</sup> Cevn Rhestr.' And there encamped at the castle of <sup>7</sup> Dinweleir, earl Rheinallt, <sup>1</sup> the earl of' Bristol, the earl of Clare, two

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<sup>a/8</sup> and when Rhys had given him pledges, he returned to England,

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<sup>6</sup> yna, *B.*

<sup>7</sup> Dinefŵr, *B.* Cornwyllon, *E.*

<sup>8</sup> *C.*

Brustei a iarll Clar a deu iarll ereill, a Chatwaladyr uab Gruffud, a Hobel a Chynan veibon Owein Góyned, a diruaóir lu o uarchogyon a phedyt gyt ac óynt a heb ueidaó kyrehu y lle ydoed Rys, ymchoelut adref a <sup>1</sup> wnaethant yn <sup>2</sup> llaó segur.' Odyna kynnic kygreir y Rys a <sup>3</sup> ónaeth ymchoelut <sup>4</sup> y gólat.

MCLIX. Y ulódydn rac óyneb y bu uaró Madaóe uab Maredud arglóyd Powys, y góir a oed diruaóir y uolyanrwyd yr hónn a <sup>5</sup> ffuruaóid Duw <sup>6</sup> o gymmeredic' tegóch. Ac ae <sup>7</sup> kyflanwaóid o anhybygedic <sup>b</sup> hyder, ac ae hadurnaóid oleóder a molyanróyd vfud a hegar a hael órth y tlodyon; huaódyr órth <sup>8</sup> [yr] vfudyon. Garó ac ymladgar órth y <sup>9</sup> alon. Góedy góneuthur iachóyaóil benyt a chymryt kymmun corff Crist, ac oleó, ac aghenn, ac Ymeiuot yny lle yd oed y <sup>10</sup> óylua yn eglóys Tissiliaó sant y cladóyt yn enrydedus. Ni bu uaóir góedy hynny yny las Llyóel yn y uab, y góir a oed unic obeith y holl wyr Powys. <sup>c</sup> Ac yna y delis Cadwallaón uab Madaóe uab Idnerth Einaón Clut' y uraóit ac ydanuones ygkarchar Owein Góyned. Ac Owein ae rodes yr Ffreine a <sup>d</sup> thróy y gedymdeithon <sup>8</sup> [ae deulu]' y diegis hyt nos o <sup>11</sup> Wiceó yn ryd.

<sup>a</sup>' <sup>8</sup> óac laó.

<sup>b</sup>' <sup>8</sup> bruder,

<sup>c</sup>' <sup>12</sup> Ac ý dalpwýt Cadwallawn ap Madoc ap Idnerth ýgan Einaun Clut

<sup>d</sup>' <sup>12</sup> ogýghor ýwýr ay vrodyr maeth

<sup>1</sup> orugant, *B.*

<sup>2</sup> ónaethant, *B.*

<sup>3</sup> oruc, *B.*

<sup>4</sup> yó, *B.*

<sup>5</sup> phurueidaóid, *B.*

<sup>c</sup> ae agkymaredic, *B.*

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 <sup>b</sup>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. <sup>c</sup> 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 <sup>d</sup> by means of his friends and <sup>e</sup> his family,' he escaped by night from <sup>11</sup> Wiciew, and got his liberty.

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>8</sup> empty handed.

<sup>b</sup> <sup>8</sup> anxiety,

<sup>c</sup> <sup>12</sup> And Cadwallon, son of Madog, son of Idnerth, was seized by Einon Clud

<sup>d</sup> <sup>12</sup> by the advice of his men and his foster brothers,

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<sup>7</sup> kyflaónaóð, *B.*

<sup>8</sup> *B.*

<sup>9</sup> órthóymebedigyon, *B.*

<sup>10</sup> óydua, *B.*

<sup>11</sup> Weckóm, *B.*

<sup>12</sup> *D.*

MCLXI. Trugein mlyned a chant a mil oed oet Crist pan <sup>1</sup>[ny bu dim. Blwydyn wedy hynny] uu uarw Agharat góreic Ruffud uab Kynan. <sup>2</sup>[Yn] y ulóydyn honno y bu uaró Meuruc escob Bangor. Yn y vlóydyn honno y goreskynnaóð Howel uab Ieuaf <sup>3</sup>[ap Owain] o dóyll gastell <sup>4</sup>Dauwalwern Ygkeueilaóð. Ac o achaoð hynny y syrthaóð Owein Góyned ygkymeint o dolur ac na allei na thegúch teyrnas na didanóch neb ryó dim arall y arafhau nae dynnu oe gymeredic lit. Ac eissoes kyt kyrchei annioduedic dristit uedól Owein <sup>2</sup>[tyóyssaóð] deissyfyt lewenyd oracweledigaeth Duó ae kyfodes. Kanys yr un ryó Owein a gyffroes vn ryw lu y Aróystli hyt yn Llan Dinan; a góedy <sup>5</sup>kaffel diruaóð anreith o nadunt ymgynnullaó a oruc góyr Aróystli amgylch trychan ór y gyt a Howel uab <sup>6</sup>Ieuan y harglóyd y ymlit yr anreith <sup>7</sup>[hýt yngordwr Hafren]. A phan welas Owein y elnyon yndyuot yn deissyfyt, annoc y wyr y ymlad aoruc, ar gelynyon a ymchoelassant ar ffo gan y llad o Owein ae wyr yn y bu vroid y diegis <sup>8</sup>y traean adref ar ffo. A phan gyflenwis y llewenyd hónnó vedól <sup>a</sup>Owein, yna yd ymchoelaóð ar y gyssevin ansaóð wedy y rydhau oe gymeredeic dristit, ac atgyweiraó y castell a oruc.

MCLXII. Y ulóydyn rac óyneb y dygóydaóð <sup>9</sup>Kaer Offa' y gan Owein ab Gruffud ab Owein ab Madaóð, <sup>b</sup>a Maredud uab Howel.' <sup>2</sup>[Yn] y ulóydyn honno y

a' <sup>10</sup> a bryt y tyóyssaóð,

b' <sup>11</sup> a Moredud a Howel. <sup>12</sup> ap Moredud a Howel ap Madoc i vrawd.

<sup>1</sup> C.

<sup>2</sup> B.

<sup>3</sup> E.

<sup>4</sup> Walwern, C. D.

<sup>5</sup> cael, B.

<sup>6</sup> Ieuav, B.



1161. One thousand one hundred and sixty was the year of Christ, when <sup>1</sup> nothing happened. A year after that, Angharad, the wife of Gruffudd, son of Cynan, died. <sup>2</sup> In that year, Meurug, bishop of Bangor, died. In the same year, Howel, son of Ieuav, <sup>3</sup> son of Owain, got possession of the castle of <sup>4</sup> Tavalwern 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 any thing else, could assuage or draw him from his resentment. And nevertheless, though insupportable sorrow affected the mind of <sup>2</sup> 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 <sup>6</sup> Ieuan, their lord, to pursue after the booty <sup>7</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup> of Owain, he returned to his former state, having been released from his sorrow; and he repaired the castle.

1162. The ensuing year, <sup>9</sup> Caer Offa' fell before Owain, son of Gruffudd, son of Madog, <sup>b</sup> and Maredudd, son of Howel. <sup>2</sup> In the same year king Henry

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>10</sup> and thought of the prince,

<sup>b</sup> <sup>11</sup> and Maredudd and Howel. <sup>12</sup> son of Maredudd, and Howel son of Madog, his brother.

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<sup>7</sup> *D*

<sup>8</sup> *a, B.*

<sup>9</sup> Karrekgoua, *B. C. D. E.*

<sup>10</sup> *B.*

<sup>11</sup> *D.*

<sup>12</sup> *E.*

kyffroes Henri vrenhin Lloegyr lu yn erbyn Deheubarth. Ac y doeth hyt ym Penn Cadeir. A gŵedy rodi gŵystlon o Rys idaŵ ymchoelut y Loegyr a wnaeth. Ac yna y llas Einaŵn uab Anaraŵt yny <sup>1</sup>gŵsc y gan Wallter ab Llywarch y ōr ehun, ac y llas Cadŵgaŵn ab Maredud y gan Wallter uab <sup>2</sup>Ridit. Ac yna y kymwerth Rys ab Grufud y Kantref Maŵr a chastell Dinefŵr. <sup>3</sup>[Yn] y ulŵydyn honno y bu uarŵ Kediuror uab Daniel archdiagon Keredigyaŵn. Ac yna y bu uarŵ Henri ab Arthen goruchel athro ar holl gyffredin yr holl yscolheigon.

MCLXIII. Y ulŵydyn rac ŵyneb gŵedy gŵeled o Rys ab Gruffud nat yttoed y brenhin yn kywiraŵ <sup>4</sup>dim ōrthaŵ' or a adaŵssei, ac na allei ynteu <sup>5</sup>uuduchockau yn aduŵyn kyrchu <sup>6</sup>awnaeth yn wrawl' am benn cyfoeth Rosser iarll Clar y gŵr y lladyssit Einaŵn uab Anaraŵt y nei oe achaŵs, a thorri <sup>3</sup>[aoruc] castell Aber Reidawl, a chastell mab Wynyaŵn ae llosci, ac atoresgynn holl Geredigyaŵn <sup>7</sup>[ŵr eilweith] a mynychu lladuaeu a lloscuaeu ar y Fflemisse, a dŵyn mynych anreithu y gantunt. A gŵedy hynny yd ymaruolles yr holl Gymry ar ymŵrthlad a cheitweit y Ffreinc a hynny yn gyfun y gyt.

MCLXIV. Y ulŵydyn rac ŵyneb y diffeithaŵd Dauyd uab Owein Gŵyned Tegigyl, ac y mudaŵd y dnyon ae hanifeileit y gyt ac ef hyt yn dyffryn Clŵyt <sup>8</sup>[a oruc ef or holl wlad eithr dinas Basing y ty a seiliasai i dad]. A gŵedy tebygu or brenhin y bydei ymlad ar y <sup>a</sup>castell aoed' yn Thegygyl kyffroi llu

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a' <sup>9</sup>gestyll a oedynt

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<sup>1</sup> hun, *B.*

<sup>2</sup> Richard, *C.D.*

<sup>3</sup> *B.*

<sup>4</sup> idaŵ din, *B.*

<sup>5</sup> vuchodockau, *B. D.*

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 <sup>2</sup>Rhirid. Then Rhys, son of Gruffudd, took possession of Cantrev Mawr and the castle of Dinevwr. <sup>3</sup>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 <sup>7</sup>'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, <sup>8</sup>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 <sup>a</sup>castle which was' in Tegeingl, he moved

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<sup>a</sup>/<sup>9</sup> castles which were

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<sup>6</sup> ynn Graſl aoruc, *B*.

<sup>7</sup> *E*.

<sup>8</sup> *D*.

<sup>9</sup> *B*;

aoruc dróy diruaór vrys a dyuot hyt yn Rudlan <sup>1</sup>[a mýnnassu gwneithur castell ýno] a phebyllu yno deirnos. A góedy hynny ymchoelut y Loegyr, a chynnullaó diruaór lu y gyt ac ef a detholedigyon ymladwyr Lloegyr a Normandi a Fflandrys ac Angió a Gwasgóin a holl <sup>a</sup>Brydein a dyuot hyt y Groes Oswallt, gan darparu alltudaó a difetha yr holl Vryt-anyeit. Ac yny erbyn ynteu y deuth Owain Góyned, a Chatwaladyr ueibon Grufud ab Kynan a holl lu Góyned y gyt ac óynt. Ar arlgóyd Rys ab Gruffud a holl Deheubarth y gyt ac ef; ac Owain Keveilaóe a Iorwoerth Goch uab Mareduð <sup>2</sup>[o Voel-mant] a meibon Madaóe uab Mareduð a holl Powys y gyt ac óynt; a deuuab Madaóe uab Idnerth ae holl gyfoeth y gyt ac <sup>3</sup>ef. Ac ygyt yn gyfun diergrynedic y doethant hyt Yneideirnaón, a phebyllu a <sup>4</sup>wnaethant Yghoruaen. A góedy trigyaó yn hir yny pebylleu yno heb arueidaó o vn gyrchu at y gilyd y ymlad, llidiaó aoruc y brenhin yn diruaór, a chyffroi y lu hyt yghoet Dyffryn Keiriaóe; a pheri torri y koet ae bóró yr llaór. Ac yno yd ymerbynyaóð ac ef yn óraól ychydic o Gymry etholedigyon y rei ny wydynt odef y goruot yn absen y tywyssogyon. A llawer or rei kadarnaf a dygwydaóð o bop tu. <sup>5</sup>[Ac odena ýduc ý brenhin ý lu hýt ýn mýnýd Berwýn]. Ac yna y pebyllyaóð y brenhin ar bydinoed <sup>6</sup>[blaen] y gyt ac ef <sup>6</sup>[ymynyded Beróyn]. A góedy trigyaó yno ychydic odydyeu y kyfarsagóyt ef odiruaór dym-

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a <sup>7</sup> nerth ar Gogled

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<sup>1</sup> *D.*

<sup>2</sup> *E.*

<sup>3</sup> óynt, *B.*

<sup>4</sup> oruc, *B.*

an army with extreme haste, and came to Rhuddlan, <sup>1</sup>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, Gascony, and all <sup>a</sup>Prydyn, and came to Oswestry, purposing to transport and destroy the whole of the Britons. And against him there came Owain Gwynedd 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, <sup>2</sup>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 enraged, and moved his army into the woods of the Vale 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. <sup>5</sup>And from thence the king led his army into the mountain of Berwyn,' and there the king encamped, with his <sup>6</sup>advanced troops, <sup>6</sup>in the mountains of Berwyn.' And after remaining there a few days, he was overtaken by a dreadful tempest of the sky, and extra-

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>7</sup> the force of the North,

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<sup>5</sup> C. D.

<sup>6</sup> B.

| <sup>7</sup> C.

hestyl awyr a thra llifeireint glaögyd. A góedy pallu ymborth idaö yd ymchoelaöd y bebylleu ae lu y vaestir <sup>1</sup>[gúastatir] Lloegyr. Ac yn gyflaön odiruaörlit y peris dallu y góystlon a vuassei ygkarchar gantaö, yr ystalym o amser kyn no hynny. Nyt amgen deu uab Owein <sup>2</sup>Góyned Kadwallaön a Chynwric, <sup>2</sup>[a Howel] a Maredud uab yr arglöyd' Rys a <sup>3</sup>[llawer or] rei ereill. A góedy kymryt kyghor y symudaöd y lu hyt yg Kaer Lleon, ac yno pebyllyaö aoruc laöer o dydyeu yny doeth llogeu o Dulyn ac or dinassoed ereill <sup>4</sup>o Iwerdon attaö. A gwedy nat oed digaön gantaö hynny o logeu rodi rodyon aoruc y logeu Dulyn ae gellög drachefyn, ac ynteu ae lu a ymchoelaöd y Loeger. Y ulöydyn honno y kyrchaöd yr arglöyd Rys kaer Aber Teiui ae chastell, ac y torres, ac y llosges, adiruaörl anreith a duc. Ac achub castell Kil Gerran aoruc, a dala Robert <sup>3</sup>[vab] Ystefyn ae garcharu. <sup>1</sup>[Yn] y ulöydyn honno dróy gennat Duö ac annoc yr Yspryt Glan y doeth koueint o vyneich y Ystrat Fflur <sup>5</sup>[gyntaf]. Ac yna y bu uarö Llywelyn uab Owein Góyned y górl a ragores mod paöb o <sup>6</sup>deöred <sup>1</sup>[ar deöred] <sup>7</sup>a doethineb ar doethineb o ymadrod, ar ymadrod o voesseu.

MCLXV. Y ulöydyn rac öyneb y doeth y Ffreinc o Benuro ar Fflemisseit y ymlad yn gadarn a chastell Kil Gerran. A góedy llad llawer oe góyr ydymchoelassant adref yn llaö wac. Ac eilweith yd ymladassant

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<sup>2</sup> <sup>8</sup> vrenhin, Catwallawn, a Kýnwric a Moredud, meibion

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<sup>1</sup> B.<sup>2</sup> E.<sup>3</sup> D.<sup>4</sup> yn, B.

ordinary torrents of rain. And when provisions had failed him, he removed his tents and his army to the open <sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>2</sup> Gwynedd, Cadwallon and Cynvrig, <sup>2</sup> and Howel, and Maredudd, son of the lord Rhys, and <sup>3</sup> 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, <sup>3</sup> son of Stephen, and imprisoned him. <sup>1</sup> In that year, by the permission of God and the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, came a convent of monks <sup>5</sup> 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

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<sup>a' 8</sup> the king, Cadwallon, and Cynvrig, and Maredudd, the sons of

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<sup>5</sup> *B. D.*  
<sup>6</sup> *deorder, B.*

| <sup>7</sup> *o, B.*  
<sup>8</sup> *D.*

a Chilgerran yn over heb <sup>1</sup>gaffel y castell. <sup>2</sup>[Yn] y vlóydyn honno y distrywyd dinas Basin y gan Owein <sup>3</sup>Góyned. <sup>2</sup>[Ac yn] y vlóydyn honny y górtládóyt <sup>4</sup>Dieruut uab <sup>5</sup>Mórchath oe genedyl ac ydaeth hyt yn Normandi at vrenhin Lloeger y erfynieit idaó y doddi yny gyuoeth drachefyn wedy kóynaó wrthaó. Ac yn y vlóydyn honno y górtládóyt Ioróoerth Goch uab Maredud oe genedyl ac oe gyfoeth ym Mochnant y gan y deu Owein. Ar deu Owein hynny y rannassant Uochnant y rygtunt, ac ydeuth Mochnant vch Raeadyr y Owein Keueilaó, a Mochnant is Raeadyr y Owein Vychan.

MCLXVI. Y vlóydyn rac wyneb y kyfunaódd Owein a <sup>6</sup>[Chatwaladyr] meibon Gruffud ab Kynan o Wyned a Rys ab Gruffud ab Rys o Deheubarth yn erbyn <sup>7</sup>[a gýrru fo ar] Owein Kefeilaó, ac y dugant y gantaó <sup>8</sup>Gaer Einaón,' ac y rodassant y Owein Vychan uab Madaó uab Maredud <sup>7</sup>[o Walwern]. Odyna yd ennillasant Davalwern, a honno arodet yr arglóyd Rys kanys oe gyfoeth y dywetit y hanfot. Ny bu uaó wedy hynny yny doeth Owein Keueilaó a llu or Ffreinc y gyt ac ef am benn castell <sup>8</sup>Kaer Einaón' yr hón aónathoed Kymry kyn no hynny. A góedy ennill y castell y dorri a <sup>9</sup>ónaethant ae losgi a llad yr holl <sup>10</sup>gastellwyr. Yn díed y ulóydyn honno y kyrchaódd Owein a Chatwaladyr tywyssoygon Góyned, ar arglóyd Rys tywyssaó o Deheubarth ae lluoed <sup>2</sup>[y] gyt ac óynt am benn castell Rudlan yn Tegeigyl,

<sup>1</sup> gael, *B.*

<sup>2</sup> *B.*

<sup>3</sup> ab Grufud, *D.*

<sup>4</sup> Diermit, *B.* Diermid, *D.*

<sup>5</sup> Mwrchad, *D.*

<sup>6</sup> *B. C. D.*



handed. And a second time they fought against Cilgerran in vain, without getting the castle. <sup>2</sup> In that year, Basingwerk was destroyed by Owain Gwynedd. <sup>2</sup> And in' the same year, Diermid, son of Murchath, was expelled from his people, and went into Normandy, to the king of England, to request him to reinstate him in his dominion, having laid his complaints before him. And in that year, Iorwerth 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 Mōchnant below the cataract to Owain the Little.

1166. The ensuing year, Owain and <sup>6</sup> 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, <sup>7</sup> and put him to flight; and they took from him Caereinion, and gave it to Owain the Little, son of Madog, son of Maredudd, <sup>7</sup> 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 previously erected; and having gained the castle, they broke it down and burned it, and killed all the garrison. In the close of that year, Owain and Cadwalader, princes of Gwynedd, and the lord Rhys, prince of South Wales, accompanied by their armies, came against the castle of Rhuddlan in Tegeingl;

<sup>7</sup> *D.*<sup>8</sup> Kereinavn, *D.*<sup>9</sup> Gnaeth, *B.*<sup>10</sup> Garcheitgeit, *B.*

<sup>a</sup> ac eisted orthaó trimis aorugant. A góedy hynny cael y castell ae dorri, ae losgi, a chastell arall <sup>1</sup> [Pres-tattvn heuyt] y gyt ac ef yr <sup>2</sup> molyant y Gymry yn hyfryt uudugaól paób yó gólat.'

MCLXVII. <sup>1</sup> [Yn] y ulóydyn rac wyneb y llas Górgeneu abat a Llaóden y nei y gan Gynan <sup>b</sup> ac Owein <sup>3</sup> [Gwynedd].

MCLXVIII. Y ulóydyn rac óyneb y rydhaóyt Robert uab Ystefyn o garchar yr arglóyd Rys y gyveillt. Ac y duc <sup>4</sup> Diernut uab Mórchath ef hyt yn Iwerdon gyt ac ef. Ac yr tir y doethant y Lóch Garmon, ac ennill y kastell awnaethant.

MCLXIX. Y ulóydyn rac óyneb y llas Meuruc uab Adam <sup>5</sup> [o Buellt] dróy dóyll yn y gósc y gan Uaredud Bengoch y gefynderó. Yn diwed y ulóydyn honno mis Tachóed y bu uaró Owein Góyned uab Gruffud ab Kynan tywyssaóe Góyned, gór diruaór y uolyant ac anueidraól y brudder ae uoned ae gedernit, <sup>6</sup> ae deóred yg Kymry, <sup>1</sup> [ynn anoruodedic oe uebyt] wedy aneuryf uudugolyaetheu, heb omed <sup>7</sup> neb eiryóet or arch a geissei, wedy kymryt penyt a chyffes <sup>1</sup> [lan] ac ediuaróch a chymun rinwedeu corff Crist, ac oleó ac aghenn.

MCLXX. Deg mlyned athrugein achant a mil oed oet Crist pan ladaóed Dauyd ab Owein Howel uab Owein y braót hynaf idaó.

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<sup>a/8</sup> ac ýno ýbuant tri mis ýn adeiliat castell góedy torri ý castell ý gafsant ýno ay llosgi achastell Pres-tattvn ac ýmchwelut adref ý ev gwlat ýn hývrýt lawen.

<sup>b 9</sup> ap

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<sup>1</sup> B.

<sup>2</sup> ymchoelaóed, B.

<sup>3</sup> E.

<sup>4</sup> Diernyt, D.

<sup>5</sup> D.

<sup>a</sup> and they sat before it three months. And then they got the castle, broke it, and burned it, with another castle, <sup>1</sup> Prestatyn also,' to the glory of the Welsh; and then every one, happy and victorious, to his own country.'

1167. <sup>1</sup> In the ensuing year, Gurgeneu the abbot, and Llawdden, his nephew, were slain by Cynan <sup>b</sup> and Owain <sup>3</sup> 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 <sup>5</sup> 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, <sup>6</sup> invincible from his youth,' after numberless victories,—who never denied any one the request he made,—after undergoing penance and <sup>6</sup> 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.

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> <sup>9</sup> son of

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<sup>6</sup> a, B.

<sup>7</sup> dyn, B.

<sup>8</sup> D.

<sup>9</sup> B. C. D. E.

MCLXXI. Y vlóydyn rac uyneb y llas Thomas archescob <sup>1</sup> [Keint] góir maór y grefyd ae santeidróyd ae gyfyaónder, <sup>2</sup> ae gyghor, ac <sup>3</sup> [o] annoc Henri urenhin Lloegyr y pumhet dyd góedy duó Nadolic ger bronn allaór y Drindatt yny gapel ehun yg Gheint ae escobaól wise ymdanaó, a deló y groc yn y laó y llas <sup>1</sup> [achledýfeu] ar díbed yr efferen. Yn y vlóydyn honno y mordóyaóð Rickert iarll Terstig uab Gilbert <sup>4</sup> vóa kadarn' a chadarn varchaóclu <sup>3</sup> [y] gyt ac ef y Iwerdon. Ac yny kyrch kyntaf y kymmerth Porth Lachi. A góedy góneuthur kyveillach a Dieruut vrenhin <sup>a</sup> ac erchi y verch' yn briaóð, ac o nerth hónnó y cauas Dinas Dulynd dróy wneuthur diruaór aerua. Ac yny vlóydyn honno y bu uaró Ropert uab Llyóarch. Ac y bu uaró Dieruut vrenhin Largines, ac y cladóyt yn y dinas a elwit Fferna. Ac yny vlóydyn honno y magóyt teruyse y róg brenhin Lloegyr a brenhin Ffreinc amlad yr archescob. Kanys brenhin Lloegyr a rodassei yn veicheu y vrenhin Freinc Henri <sup>5</sup> tywyssaóe Bórgóin a <sup>6</sup> Thybaóð ieuanc y vrawt meibon oed y rei hynny <sup>7</sup> yr Tibaóð tywyssaóe Bórgóin, a iarll Fflandrys a llaóer o rei ereill pan wnaeth kymot ar archescob lýt na wnaei argyóed idaó byth. A góedy clybot o Alexander bap rylad yr archescob anuon <sup>3</sup> [y] llythyreu at urenhin Freinc a ónaeth, ac at y meicheu ereill. A gorchymyn udunt dróy yscymundaóð kymell brenhin Lloegyr y dyuot y lys Rufein y wneuthur iaón am ageu yr

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a' <sup>8</sup> y verch agymerth

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<sup>1</sup> D.

<sup>2</sup> o, B.

<sup>3</sup> B.

<sup>4</sup> Stragbow, D.

1171. The ensuing year, Thomas, archbishop <sup>1</sup> of Canterbury, was killed <sup>1</sup> 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, <sup>a</sup> 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 <sup>6</sup> 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

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a' <sup>8</sup> he took his daughter

<sup>5</sup> duc, *D.*

<sup>6</sup> Theobaldus, *D.*

<sup>7</sup> y, *B.*

<sup>8</sup> *B.*

archescob. Ac 6rth hynny anesm6ytha6 a 6naethant o bop aruaeth ar y <sup>1</sup> tremygu ef. A phan welas Henri vrenhin hynny dechreu g6adu aoruc hyt nat oe gyghor ef y llas yr archescob, ac anuon kenadeu a6naeth <sup>2</sup> at y pab' y venegi na allei ef vynet y Rufein dr6y yr ach6ysson hynny. Ygkyfr6g hynny y kilya6d ran ua6r or ul6ydyn. A thra yttoedit yn hynny tu dra6 yr mor y kynulla6d yr argl6yd Rys uab Gruffud lu am benn Owein Keueila6c y da6 <sup>3</sup> [gan y verch] ar vedyr y darest6g. Kanys y genifer g6eith y gallei Owein g6rth6ynebu yr arglwyd Rys y g6rth6ynebei <sup>4</sup> [ynteu]. A Rys ae kymhella6d y darest6g ita6. Ac y kymmerth seith 6ystyl ganta6. Ygkyfr6g hynny ofynhau a6naeth y brenhin yr ebostola6l ysgymunda6t ac ada6 g6ladoed Freinc ymchoelut y Loegyr, a dywedut y mynnei uynet y darest6g Iwerdon. Ac 6rth hynny ymgynnulla6 a oruc ata6 holl dy6yssogyon Lloegyr a Chymry. Ac yna y deuth atta6 yr argl6yd Rys, or lle ydoed yn Llwyn Danet amgylch yr6yl y ganet yr arglwydes Veir. Ac ymgyfeilla6 a <sup>5</sup> wnaeth ar brenhin dr6y ada6 <sup>4</sup> [ida6] drychan meirch; a phedeir mil o ychen a <sup>a</sup> phet6ar g6ystyl ar hugeint.' <sup>b</sup> A g6edy hynny y denessaa6d y brenhin y Deheubarth. Ac ynyr hynt honno ar auon. (ysc y duc ganta6' Iorwoerth uab Owein uab Crada6c uab Grufud. Ac o acha6s hynny y distrywa6d Iorwoerth <sup>4</sup> [ap Y6ein] ac deu uab

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a' <sup>6</sup> xiiii o w6stlon ar h6ynn6y.

b' <sup>7</sup> Od6no yd aeth y Gaerllion ar Wysc ac aduc ydinas yar

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<sup>1</sup> teruyscu, B.

<sup>2</sup> dat, B.

<sup>3</sup> D.

<sup>4</sup> 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 Cyveil-iog, his son in law, <sup>3</sup>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, <sup>a</sup>with twenty-four hostages.' <sup>b</sup>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, <sup>4</sup>son of Owain,' with his two sons, Owain

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<sup>a/6</sup> with fourteen hostages besides.

<sup>b/7</sup> From thence he proceeded to Caerleon upon Usk, and took the city from

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<sup>5</sup> oruc. *B.*

<sup>6</sup> *C. D.*

<sup>7</sup> *D.*

Owein a Howel a anyssit idaó o Agharat uerch <sup>1</sup> Uchtrut escob Llan Daf. A Morgan uab Seisyll uab Dyfynwal, o <sup>2</sup> Agharat uerch Owein chwaer <sup>3</sup> [y] Iorwoerth uab Owein gyt a llawer o rei ereill dref Gaer Llion ac y <sup>4</sup> llosget hyt y castell, ac y diff-eithaó y wlat hayach o góbyl. Ac yna y deuth y brenhin a diruaó lu gantaó hyt ym Penuro yr vnvet dyd ar dec <sup>5</sup> o galan Hydref, ac y rodes yr arglóyd Rys Geredigyaón ac Ystrat Tyóí ac <sup>6</sup> Ystlóyf ac <sup>7</sup> Euelfre. Ac ynyr haf hónnó yd adeilassei yr arglóyd Rys gastell Aber Teiui o vein a mortar yr hónn adistrywassei kyn no hynny pan y duc y ar iarll Clar ac y <sup>8</sup> dileaó Robert uab Ystefyn o Nest uerch Rys ab Teóó; ar Nest honno a oed vodrup y Rys a Robert yn gefynderó idaó. A brodyr Robert oed Dauyd escob Mynyó, a Góilim Bastard. Meibon oed y rei hynny y Erald ystiwert. Ac yna ydaeth Rys o gastell Aber Teiui hyt yggastell Penvro y ymdidan ar brenhin y deudecuet dyd o galan Hydref a duó Sadórn oed y dyd hónnó. Ac yd erchis Rys gynullaó y meirch oll aadaóssei yr brenhin y Aber Teifi ual y beynt baraóó órth eu hanuon yr brenhin. A thrannoeth duó Sul yd ymchoeles Rys <sup>8</sup> ac ethol a ónaeth' whe meirch a phetwar ugeint órth eu hanuon drannoeth yr brenhin. A góedy dyuot hyt y Ty Góynn clybot a <sup>9</sup> ónaeth ryvynet y brenhin y Vynyó y bererinaó ac offrymaó a <sup>9</sup> ónaeth y brenhin

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a <sup>10</sup> delhiis

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<sup>1</sup> Vchrit, *D.*

<sup>2</sup> Dudgu, *C. D.*

<sup>3</sup> *B.*

<sup>4</sup> lloscas, *B.*

<sup>5</sup> ar, *B.*

<sup>6</sup> Arwistli, *D.*



and Howel, who had been born to him of Angharad, daughter of <sup>1</sup> Uchtryd, bishop of Llandaf, and Morgan, son of Seisyll, son of Dyvnwal, by <sup>2</sup> 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 <sup>6</sup> Ystlwyv and <sup>7</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup> 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

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<sup>a 7</sup> captured

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<sup>7</sup> Elvael, *D.*

<sup>8</sup> adethol aoruc, *B.*

<sup>9</sup> oruc, *B.*

<sup>10</sup> *B. C. D.*

ym Mynyó deu <sup>1</sup>gappann cor' o bali ar vedyr cantoryeit y wassanaethu Duó <sup>2</sup>[a Deó]. Ac offrymaó hefyt a ónaeth <sup>3</sup>[dýrneit o arýant amgýlch] dec swllt. Ac ervynneit aoruc Dauyd uab Geralt y góir a oed escob ym Mynyó yna yr brenhin vóytta y gyt ac ef y dyd hónnó; a góirhot y góahaódd aoruc y brenhin, o acháós góeglyt gormod dreul yr escob. Dyuoet eissoes aoruc ef ar escob <sup>a</sup>athrychanóir' gyt ac óynt y ginaóa, a Rickert iarll, góir a <sup>4</sup>oed o Ióerdon, y ymgyfeillaó ar brenhin. Kanys o anuod y brenhin y <sup>b</sup>dathoed o Ióerdon;' a llaóer o rei ereill a ginaóssant oc eu seuyll. Ac yn ebróyd góedy <sup>5</sup>kinyaó ydysgkynnaódd y brenhin ar y veirch. <sup>6</sup>[A] glaó maóir oed yn y dyd hónnó, a duó góyl Vihagel oed. Ac yna ydymchoelaódd y Benuro. A phan gígileu Rys hynny anuon y meirch yr brenhin aoruc <sup>6</sup>[or blaen, val y gallei uynet at y brenhin yn ol kymryt y meirch]. A góedy dóyn y meirch rac bronn y brenhin kymryt aónaeth vn ar bymthec ar hugeint a etholes, a dywedut nat <sup>7</sup>y bot yn reit idaó órthunt y kymerassei óynt, namyn yr talu <sup>8</sup>diolóch y Rys a vei vóy no chynt. <sup>c</sup>A góedy regi bod uelly yr brenhin dyuoet aoruc Rys at y brenhin, a <sup>9</sup>chael daón awnaeth gyr bron y <sup>d</sup>brenhin, a' rydhau aoruc y brenhin idaó Howel y uab, a vuassei gantaó yggóystyl ynhir kyn no hynny <sup>10</sup>[ýn Lloegr], a rodi oet aoruc y brenhin idaó am y góystlon ereill adlyei Rys y dalu yr

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a' <sup>11</sup> a thri chanhonóir                      b' <sup>12</sup> daeth y Iwerdon;  
c' <sup>13</sup> Agwedý ev dýuoet hýt ý Tý Gwin ýgýt  
d' <sup>11</sup> lygeit,

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<sup>1</sup> cantelcop, *D.* cantel kop, *E.*

<sup>2</sup> *B. C.*

<sup>3</sup> *B. D. E.*

<sup>4</sup> dathoed, *B.*

<sup>5</sup> kinnaóha, *B.*

<sup>6</sup> *B.*

<sup>7</sup> yr, *B.*

offering of two choral caps of velvet, intended for the singers in serving God <sup>2</sup>and St. David;’ and he also offered <sup>3</sup>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 expence to the bishop. Nevertheless he came to the bishop to dinner, attended <sup>a</sup>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 <sup>b</sup>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, <sup>6</sup>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. <sup>c</sup>And after having thus pleased the king, Rhys repaired to him, and obtained grace before <sup>d</sup>the king;’ and’ the king released his son Howel, who had been long before with him <sup>10</sup>in England’ as hostage; and the king granted him time in respect of the other hostages, which Rhys was bound to deliver to the king;

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>11</sup> by three canons,      <sup>b</sup> <sup>12</sup> had he come to Ireland;  
<sup>c</sup> <sup>13</sup> And when they had come together to the White  
House,                              <sup>d</sup> <sup>11</sup> his eyes;

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<sup>8</sup> diolch, *B.*

<sup>9</sup> chaffel, *B.*

<sup>10</sup> *D.*

<sup>11</sup> *B.*

<sup>12</sup> *C. D.*

<sup>13</sup> *D.*

brenhin. Ac am y dreth a dywetpóyt ury yn y delei y brenhin o Iwerdon. Parattoi llyges aónaethpóyt ac nyt oed adas y góynt udunt. Kanys amser nyólae oed, a breid y keit yna yt aeduet yn un lle yg Kymry. A góedy dyuot <sup>1</sup>[gwil] Galixtus bap, erchi aónaeth y brenhin gyrru y llogeu or borthua yr mor. Ar dyd hónnó ysgynnu <sup>2</sup>y llogeu aorugant. Ac etto nyt oed gymóynassgar y góynt udunt. Ac achas hynny ymchoelut aónaeth drachefyn yr tir, ac yehydic o nifer y gyt ac ef. Ar nos gyntaf wedy hynny ydyskynnaó d y logeu gan <sup>3</sup>óylaó o honaó ef ehun ac o baó oe wyr; a thrannoeth duó Sul oed yr vnuet dyd ar bymthec o galan Racuyr dróy hyvróyd awel wynt y dyblygaó d y logeu y dir Iwerdon. <sup>4</sup>[Ac yno ytrigyaó d ef ygayaf hónnó hep óneuthur argyóed y óyr Ywerdon].

MCLXXII. Y ulóydyn rac óyneb y bu diruaó r varóol-yaeth ar y llu <sup>5</sup>[a] oed <sup>5</sup>[y] gyt ar brenhin yn Iwerdon o achas newydder y <sup>a</sup>diargrynedigyon wyn-oed,' ac o achas kyfygdó r o newyn. Am na allei y llogeu a newidyeu yndunt vordóyaó attunt y gayaf, dróy y dymestlaó l gandared mor Ióerdon. Y ulóydyn honno y bu uaró Katwaladyr ab Grufud ab Kynan vis Maó rth. Ac yny vlóydyn honno yd ymchoelaó d brenhin Lloegyr o Iwerdon, gan adaó yno uaróneit a marchogyon urdolyon drostaó o achas y kenadeu a dathoed attaó y gan y pab a Lowys urenhin Ffreinc. A duó Góener y Croglith y doeth <sup>5</sup>[hyt] ym Penuro, ac yno y trigyaó d y Pase hónnó; a duó Llun Pase

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a' <sup>5</sup>diarueredigyon uóydeu,

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<sup>1</sup> B. D.  
<sup>2</sup> yr, B.

| <sup>3</sup> hóylaó, 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 <sup>1</sup> 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. <sup>4</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup> 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.

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a' <sup>5</sup> unaccustomed meats,

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<sup>4</sup> B. C.

| <sup>5</sup> B.

yd ymdidanaŵd a Rys yn Talacharn ar y fford. Ac odynd yd aeth y Loeger. A gŵedy mynet y brenhin o Gaer Dyf hyt y Castell Newyd ar ŷysec anuon awnaeth y erchi y Iorwoerth uab Owein dyuot y ymwelet ac ef, ac y ymdidan am hedŵch. A rodi kadarn gygreir aoruc idaŵ ac oe veibon. A phan yttoed Owein uab Iorwoerth gŵas ieuanc grymus hegar yn parottoi o gyghor y dat ae wyrda y vynet <sup>1</sup>[y] gyt ae dat y lys y brenhin, y <sup>2</sup>kyfaruu ŵr iarll Bristaŵ ac ef ar y fford yn dyuot a Gaer Dyf' ac y <sup>2</sup>lladysant. A gŵedy y lad ef yna y diffeithaŵd y dat a Howel y vraŵt a llaŵer o rei ereill heb ymdiret or achawŵs hŵnnŵ yr brenhin o neb un mod cyuoeth y brenhin hyt yn Henfford a Chaer Loyŵ drŵy lad a llosgi ac anreithaŵ heb drugared. Ac yna heb odric ydaeth y brenhin y Ffreinc wedy gossot yr arglŵyd Rys yn Iustus yn holl Deheubarth. <sup>b</sup>Ygkyfrŵg hynny y delit Seisyll ab <sup>3</sup>Dyfywal a' Ieuan uab Dyfywal a Ridit drŵy dŵyll y gan wyr y brenhin, ac y carcharŵyt yg kastell Abergefenni.'

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<sup>a'</sup> <sup>4</sup> doeth gwŵyr iarll Brustov o Caer Dŵf ford y Castell Newŵd ar Wŵsg

<sup>b'</sup> <sup>4</sup> Yn hŵnnŵ mŵs Aust ŵcavas Seissell a Dŵvŵnwal a Ieuan ap Seissill ap Ririt castell Aber Gevennŵ odwŵll ŵgan wŵr ŵ brenhin. <sup>5</sup> A Ieuan vab Seissyll ap Riryt y mis Awst y gan wyr y brenhin drwy dwŵll yn Abergeuenni.

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<sup>1</sup> B.

<sup>2</sup> lladassant, B.

<sup>3</sup> Seissyll 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, <sup>a</sup> 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. <sup>b</sup> In that interval, Seisyll, son of <sup>3</sup> Dyvnwal, and Ieuan, son of Dyvnwal, and Rhirid were seized treacherously by the king's men, and were imprisoned in the castle of Abergavenny.

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>4</sup> the men of the earl of Bristol came from Cardiff, by way of New Castle upon Usk,

<sup>b</sup> <sup>4</sup> Then in the month of August, Seisyll, and Dyvnwal, and Ieuan, son of Seisyll, son of Rhirid, obtained the castle of Abergavenny through treachery from the men of the king. <sup>5</sup> And Ieuan, son of Seisyll, son of Rhirid, in the month of August, from the men of the king, through treachery, in Abergavenny.

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<sup>4</sup> D.

| <sup>5</sup> C.

MCLXXIII. Y ulbydyn rac cyneb y bu diruaŵr ar-dymer <sup>1</sup>ar hinda ar hyt y gayaf ar gŵannŵyn a mis Mei hyt dyŵ Ieu <sup>2</sup>kychavel. Ar dyd hŵnnŵ y kywodes diruaŵr dymystyl yn yr aŵyr o <sup>3</sup>daraneu a myllt' a chorwynt a chawadeu kenllyse, a <sup>4</sup>glab yrei adorres keigeu y gŵyd, ac a vyryaŵd y coedyd hyt y llaŵr; a ryŵ bryfet adoeth y ulbydyn honno y yssu deil y gŵyd, yny diffrythaŵd hayach pob ryŵ prenn. <sup>5</sup>[Yn] y vlŵydn honno ar ulbydyn kyn no hi y collet lliawŵ or dynyon ar anniueileit, ac nyt heb achawŵ. Kanys yn y ulbydyn honno y ganet <sup>6</sup>[Meuric] mab yr arglŵyd Rys <sup>6</sup>[ap Grufud] o uerch Uaredud uab Gruffud y nith verch y urawt. Ygkyfryŵg hynny pan yttoed Henri urenhin hynaf y tu draŵ yr mor ydeuth y uab Henri ieuaf urenhin neŵyd attaw, y ofyn idaw beth adlyei y wneuthur. Kanys kyt bei urenhin ef llaŵer oed idaw o uarchogyon, ac nyt oed gantaŵ ford y dalu kyuarŵsseu <sup>7</sup>a rodyon yr marchogyon o nys kymerei ynechŵyn y gan y dat. Ar amser hŵnnŵ oed Raŵys. Ae dat a dywaŵt ŵrthaŵ y rodei idaw ugein punt o vŵnei y wlat honno beunydn yn dreul ac na chaffeŵ mŵy. Ac ynteu a dywaŵt na chlyŵsseŵ ef eiryŵet bot brenhin yn ŵr pae <sup>5</sup>[nac dan baes] ac na bydei ynteu. A gŵedy kymryt or mab gygor ef a aeth y dinas Tŵrs y geissaŵ aryant echŵyn y gan vŵrdeisseit y dinas. A phan gŵyleu y brenhin hynny, anuon kenadeu aoruc y brenhin at y bŵrdeisseit, y wahard udunt dan been <sup>8</sup>y holl da, nat echwynynt dim oe uab ef. A heb ohir anuon aoruc wyr da y warchadŵ y uab rac y uynet odyno yn dirybud y un lle. A gŵedy adnabot

<sup>1</sup> a, B.<sup>2</sup> kyfarchauel, B.<sup>3</sup> taran a mellit, B.<sup>4</sup> olaŵogyd, 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. <sup>5</sup>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 <sup>6</sup>Meurug, son of the lord Rhys, <sup>6</sup>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, <sup>5</sup>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

<sup>5</sup> B.<sup>6</sup> D.| <sup>7</sup> o, B.| <sup>8</sup> eu, B.

or mab hynny peri aoruc medwi nossweith y gŵerch-  
 eitweit aoed arnao ollys y brenhin. A gŵedy eu hadaó  
 yn <sup>1</sup>vedwon 'yn kysgu dianc a <sup>2</sup>ŵnaeth ac ychydic  
 o nifer y gyt ac ef hyt yn llys brenhin Ffreinc y  
 whegrón. Ygkyfióg hynny yd anuones <sup>3</sup>[Rys ap  
 Grufud] Howel y uab hyt att yr hen vrenhin tu draó  
<sup>4</sup>yr mor ar vedyr trigyaó yny llys a gŵassanaethu ar  
 y brenhin ahaedu <sup>5</sup>y gedymdeithas o bei vyó, ac' ual  
 y gallei y brenhin ymdiret y Rys <sup>6</sup>o bei vyó;' ar bren-  
 hin a aruolles y mab yn enrydedus, a diruaó'r diolch  
 awnaeth y Rys. Ac yna aflonydu a oruc y brenhin  
 ieuanc ar gyuoeth y dat dróy nerth y whegrón, a  
<sup>7</sup>Thybaót iarll Bórgóyn, a <sup>a</sup>iarll Fflandrys. A thra  
 vyd y <sup>b</sup>brenhin yn ymrysson uelly tu draó yr mor  
 y dechreuaó'd Iorwoerth uab Owein o Góynllóg ymlad  
 a Chaer Llion, y pymthecuet dyd o galan Aóst duó  
 Merchyr. Ac a ostygaó'd y dreis oe rym ae nerth.  
 Duó Sadórn wedy hynny, gŵedy <sup>8</sup>dala duó Góener y  
 dyd kyn no hynny y góyr aoed yn kadó <sup>9</sup>y baeli.  
 A throstunt óynteu drannoeth y rodet y kastell. A  
 gŵedy hynny yr eilweith yr eildyd <sup>10</sup>[arbymthec] o  
 vis Medi y kyrchaó'd Howel uab Iorwoerth Went is  
 Coet. A thrannoeth duó Góener y darestygaó'd yr holl  
 wlat eithyr y <sup>c</sup>castell ac y kymertth wystlon o vhel-  
 wyr y wlat. <sup>11</sup>[Yn] y ulóydyn honno y goreskynnaó'd  
 Dauyd uab Owein Góyned idaó ehun ynys Von gŵedy  
 dehol o honaó Uaelgón uab Oóein y vraót hyt yn  
 Iwerdon.

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<sup>a 12</sup> chýghorwr

<sup>b 11</sup> brenhined

<sup>c 11</sup> kestyl

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<sup>1</sup> veddóeit, *B.*

<sup>2</sup> oruc, *B.*

<sup>3</sup> *D.*

<sup>4</sup> y, *B.*

<sup>5</sup> ketymeithas y brenhin a uei  
 uóy, *B.*

<sup>6</sup> a uei uóy, *B.*

<sup>7</sup> 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, <sup>2</sup> Rhys, son of Gruffudd,<sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>7</sup> Theobald, earl of Burgundy, and the <sup>a</sup> earl of Flanders. And whilst the <sup>b</sup> king 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 <sup>10</sup> after the fifteenth<sup>1</sup> of the month of September, Howel, son of Iorwerth, attacked Gwent Iscoed; and the day following, Friday, he subdued the whole country, except the <sup>c</sup> castle, and took hostages of the chief men of the country. <sup>11</sup> In 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 <sup>12</sup> counsellor

b <sup>11</sup> kings

c <sup>11</sup> castles,

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<sup>8</sup> daly, *B.*

<sup>9</sup> yr, *B.*

<sup>10</sup> *B. C.*

<sup>11</sup> *B.*

<sup>12</sup> *D.*

MCLXXIV. Y ulbŷdyn rac ŷyneb y goreskynnaŷd Dauyd uab Owein holl ŷyned gŷedy gŷrthlad o honaŷ y holl vrodyr ae holl ewythred. Y ulbŷdyn honno y delis Dauyd uab Owein Vaelgŷn y vraŷt ac y karcharaŷd. Yn y vlŷbŷdyn honno y bu uarŷ Kynan uab Owein Gŷyned.

MCLXXV. Yn y ulbŷdyn gŷedy hynny y delis Howel ab Iorwoerth o Gaer Llion, heb ŷybot oe dat Oŷein Penn Carŷn y <sup>a</sup>ewythyŷr. A gŷedy tynnu y lygeit oe benn y peris y yspadu rac meithrin etifed o honaŷ a wledychei <sup>1</sup>[canŷs ef oed wir etived ar] <sup>2</sup>[Caer Llion ŷedy hynny. Ac yna o deissyuyt gyŷch duw Sadwrn rac wyneb y goresgynnaŷd Yffreinc] Gaer Llion. Ac y gyrrasant ymeith odyno Iorwoerth a Howel y vab. Yny ulbŷdyn honno <sup>3</sup>y hedychaŷd Henri vrenhin hynaf a Henri ieuaf, gŷedy diruaŷr distryŷedigaeth Normandi ae chyfnessafyeit wledyd. Ac yna y delis Dauyd uab Owein drŷy dŷyll Rodri uab Owein y uraŷt un uam un dat ac ef, ac y carcharaŷd myŷn gefynneu <sup>4</sup>[kyuyg] am geissaŷ cyfran o dref y dat gantaŷ. Ac yna y priodes y brenhin Dauyd hŷnnŷ <sup>5</sup>Dam Em' chŷaer y vrenhin Lloeger drŷy debygu gallel o honaŷ kael y gyuoeth yn llonyd hedychaŷl or achaŷs hŷnnŷ. Ac yna y diegis Rodri o garchar Dauyd y vraŷt. A chyn diwed y ulbŷdyn y gŷrthladaŷd ef Dauyd o Von ac o ŷyned, <sup>b</sup>yny doeth drŷy auon' Gonŷy. Ac yna yd ymbarattoes yr arglŷyd Rys ab Gruffud ŷrth uynet y lys y brenhin <sup>6</sup>[duw gwŷl Iago apostol] hyt Ygkaer Loyŷ. Ac

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a <sup>7</sup> gevŷnderw

b' <sup>7</sup> ewch

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<sup>1</sup> D.

<sup>2</sup> C.

<sup>3</sup> yd, B.

<sup>4</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup>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, <sup>1</sup>for he would be the rightful heir to' <sup>2</sup>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 <sup>4</sup>strait fetters, for seeking to obtain from him a share of his father's patrimony. And then the same king David married <sup>5</sup>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 <sup>b</sup>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, <sup>6</sup>on the feast of St. James the Apostle.'

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a <sup>7</sup> cousin,

b' <sup>7</sup> above

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<sup>5</sup> Emme, *C. D.*

<sup>6</sup> *C. D.*

| <sup>7</sup> *D.*

yduc <sup>1</sup>[y] gyt ac ef drŷy gygor y brenhin holl dywysogyon y Deheu a uessynt yggŵrthwyneb yr brenhin. Nyt amgen Katŵallaŵn uab Madaŵc o Vaelenyd y gefynderŵ, ac Einaŵn Clut o Eluael y daŵ gan y uereh, ac Einaŵn uab Rys o Werthrynyon y daŵ y llall. A Morgan ab Cradaŵc ab Iestyn o wlat Vorgan o Wladus y chwaer <sup>2</sup>[a Grufud ap Iuor ap Meuryc o Seinhenyd ynei o Nest yhŵaer] a Iorwoerth uab Owein o Gaer Llion. A Seissyll uab Dyfynwal o Went uch Coet, y gŵr a oed yna yn briaŵt a Gŵladus chŵaer yr arglŵyd Rys. Hynny oll o dywysogyon a ymchoelassant yw gŵladoed yn hedychaŵl gyt ar arglŵyd Rys y gŵr aoed garedickaf gyfeillt gan y brenhin yn yr amser hŵnnŵ, drŷy ymchoelut Kaer Llion drachefyn y Iorwoerth ab Owein. Yny lle wedy hynny y llas Seissyll uab Dyffynwal drŷy dŵyll arglŵyd Brecheinaŵc <sup>3</sup>[yn castell Abergevenni] a chyt ac ef <sup>4</sup>Ruffud y uab a llawer o bennaduryeit Gŵent. Ac yna y kyrchaŵd y Ffreinc lys Seissyll uab Dyfynwal, a gŵedy dala Gŵladus y wreic y lladyssant Gadŵaladyr y uab. Ar dyd hŵnnŵ y bu y druanaf aerau ar wyrda Gŵent. A gŵedy ygyhoededicka danllyŵychedic dŵyll honno ny beidaŵd neb or Kymry ymdiret yr Ffreinc. Ac yna y bu uarŵ Cadell uab Gruffud drŷy orthrŵm glefyt, ac y cladŵyt yn Ystrat Fflur wedy kymryt abit yrefyd ymdanaŵ. Ac yna y llas <sup>5</sup>Rickert abat <sup>6</sup>Clerynaŵt myŵn manachlaŵc yn ymyl <sup>7</sup>Reinys y gan neb vn anfydlaŵn uynach o vrath kylllell.

MCLXXVI. Y ulŵydyn rac ŵyneb y bu uarŵ Kynan abat y Ty Gŵynn a Dauyd escob Mynyŵ. Ac yny

<sup>1</sup> B.

<sup>2</sup> B. C. E.

<sup>3</sup> D.

<sup>4</sup> 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; <sup>2</sup>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, <sup>3</sup>in the castle of Abergavenny, and with him <sup>4</sup>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 <sup>5</sup>Rickert, abbot of <sup>6</sup>Clerynaut, was killed in a monastery near <sup>7</sup>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

<sup>5</sup> Richard, *D.*

<sup>6</sup> Clerval, *D.* Cleryua6t, *B.*

<sup>7</sup> Remys, *B. C.* Ramson, *D.*

ol y denessaaðd <sup>1</sup>Pys ynescob. Ac yna y kynhalyaðd yr arglôyd Rys wled arbennic yn castell Aber Teiui, ac y gossodes deu ryð amrysson vn rôg y beird ar <sup>2</sup>prydydyon, ar llall' rôg <sup>3</sup>[y] telynoryon <sup>4</sup>a chrythoryon a phibydyon ac amryuaelon gerd arwest; a ddy gadeir a ossodes y vudugolyon yr amryssoneu. Ar rei hynny agyfoethoges ef o diruaðryon rodyon. Ac yna y cauas gbas ieuanc oe lys <sup>3</sup>[ef] e hunan <sup>5</sup>[mab i Cibon Grythwr] y uudugolyaeth o gerd arwest, a gôyr Gôyned agauas y uudugolyaeth o gerd dauaðt. A phaðb or kerdoryon ereill a gaðssant y gan yr arglôyd Rys kymeint ac a archyssant hyt na ðrthladôyt neb. Ar wled honno a gyhoedet vlôydyd kyn y gðneuthur ar hyt Kymry a Lloegyr a <sup>6</sup>Phrydein ac Iðerdon a llaðer o wladoed ereill. Yn y ulôydyd honno yny Graðys <sup>7</sup>yd ymgynullaðd kyghor hyt yn Llundain ðrth gadarnhau kyfreitheu yr eglôysseu yno geir bronn kardinal o Rufein a dathoed yno ðrth y neges honno. A gðedy meithryn cynnôryf y rôg archescob Keint ac archescob Iorc y teruysgôyt y kyghor. Kanys ydyd kyntaf or kygor <sup>a</sup>yd achubassei archescob Iorc eistedua y gadeir or tu deheu yr cardinal yny lle y <sup>8</sup>dylyer ac y gnottaei arch-

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<sup>a/9</sup> kyrchu aoruc archescop Keint lle delehe vot: athrannoeth yd achubawt archescob Caer Efrauc y lle hwnnw yngwýd y cardinaliet, <sup>10</sup>kanys archescob Keint a achubassei eistedua yn gyntaf ac val yr oed y deu esgob drannoeth yn ymrysson am eu teilyngdodau yggwyd y kardinal,

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<sup>1</sup> Perys, *D.*

<sup>2</sup> prydyon, ac arall, *B.*

<sup>3</sup> *B.*

<sup>4</sup> ar, *B.*

<sup>5</sup> *E.*

<sup>6</sup> Phryðyn, *D.*



whom <sup>1</sup> 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, <sup>5</sup> 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 <sup>6</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup> 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-

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<sup>a' 3</sup> 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, <sup>2</sup> 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,

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<sup>7</sup> yr, *B.*

<sup>8</sup> dylyei, *B.*

<sup>9</sup> *D.*

<sup>10</sup> *C.*

escob Keint eisted. A thrannoeth pan doethant ger bronn y cardinal wedy amrysson yggôyd yr holl lys am y teilygdodeu,' y deuth y rei or tu drachefyn y archescob Iorc ac ydymchoelassant y gadeir yny vyd gôgil yr archescob yr llaôr ar gadeir ar y vchaf ac ôynteu ar y draôs ef gan y sathru ae traet, ae ffustaô ae dyrneu <sup>1</sup>[yny vu]. A breid y dieghis yr archescob yn vyô odyno.

MCLXXVII. Y ulôydyn rac ôyneb y llas Einaôn Clut, ac y llas Morgan uab Maredud. Ac yna yd adeilaôd yr arglôyd Rys gastell Rayadyr Gôy.

MCLXXVIII. <sup>1</sup>[Yn] y ulôydyn rac uyneb y ryfelaôd meibon Kynan <sup>2</sup>[ap Owein Gwynedd] yn erbyn yr arglôyd Rys.

MCLXXIX. Ac yna y llas Kadwallaôn. Ac y dechreuôyt coueint y Manachlaôc Gaer Llion <sup>3</sup>[ar Wýsg] yr honn aelwir Deuma <sup>3</sup>[yn nant <sup>4</sup>Teýrnon].

MLXXX. 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 <sup>5</sup>Llanelyô yn Ryt ychen, ac y cladôyt y myôn manachlaôc <sup>6</sup>Osnei.

MCLXXXI. <sup>7</sup>[Ny bu dim or a dycket ar gof yny vlwydyn honno].

MCLXXXII. Y ulôydyn rac ôyneb y llas Randôlff <sup>8</sup>Depoyr a <sup>2</sup>llawer o varchogyon y gyt ac ef y gan ieuencitit <sup>9</sup>Caer Wynt.'

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a<sup>10</sup> ýchýdic

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<sup>1</sup> B.

<sup>2</sup> E.

<sup>3</sup> D.

<sup>4</sup> Thirnon, C.

<sup>5</sup> Llan elôy, B. Seint Assaph, D.

<sup>6</sup> Osýney, D.

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, <sup>1</sup> 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. <sup>1</sup>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 <sup>3</sup>upon Usk,' which is called Deuma, <sup>4</sup>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. <sup>7</sup>There was nothing, which was put on record, in that year.'

1182. The ensuing year, Randulf De Poer, and <sup>a</sup> many knights with him, were killed by the youths <sup>9</sup> of Winchester.'

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.a <sup>10</sup> a few

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<sup>7</sup> C.

<sup>8</sup> de Poer, D

<sup>9</sup> o Went, D:

<sup>10</sup> D.

MCLXXXIII. Y vluydyn rac byneb y bu uaró Henri <sup>1</sup>ieuaf urenhin Lloegyr.' Ac y bu uaró <sup>2</sup>Rickert archescob Keint.

MCLXXXIV. Y ulóydyn rac byneb y bu uaró Ryderch abat y Ty Góyn. A Meuruc abat y Cwm Hir.

MCLXXXV. Y ulóydyn rac byneb amgylch y Garaóys y doeth padriarch Caerussalem hyt yn Lloegyr y eruynieit nerth y gan y brenhin rac distryó or Ideóon ar Sarassinyeit holl Gaerussalem. A chyt ac amylder o varchogyon a phedyt ydymchoelaóð drachefyn y Gaerussalem. Yny ulóydyn honno duó calan Mei y symudaóð yr heul y llió, ac y dywaóð rei uot <sup>3</sup>erni diffyc. <sup>4</sup>[Yn] y vlóydyn honno y bu uaró Dauyd abat Ystrat Fflur. Ac y bu uaró Howel uab Ieuaf <sup>5</sup>[ap Owein] arglóyd Aróystli, ac y cladóyt yn enrydedus yn Ystrat Flur. Ac <sup>6</sup>yna y bu uaró Einaón uab Kynan.

MCLXXXVI. Y ulóydyn rac byneb y bu uaró Lucius bap. Ac yny le yd urdóyt y trydyd Vrbanus yn bap. Yny vlóydyn honno amgylch mis Gorffenna ydaeth cofeint Ystrat Flur y Redynaóe Velen Yg-góyned. Ac yna y bu uaró <sup>7</sup>Pedyr abat yn dyffryn Clóyt.' Ac yna y llas Katwaladyr uab Rys <sup>8</sup>[yn lledrat] yn Dyfet, ac y cladóyt yn y <sup>9</sup>ty Góynn <sup>8</sup>[ar Daf]. Yn y ulóydyn honno y bu uaró Ithel abat <sup>10</sup>Ystrat Marchell.' Ac yna y llas Owein uab Madaóe góir maóir y uolyant. Kanys cadarn oed athec, acharedic a hael, ac adurn o voesseu da <sup>8</sup>[yn Garrec Gova] y gan deu uab Owein Kyveilaóe, nyt amgen Góenóyn-gyn a <sup>11</sup>Chatwallaón, a hynny dróy nossaól urat athóyll. Ac yna y delit Llywelyn uab Katwallaón yn enwir y

<sup>1</sup> urenhin Lloegyr yr ieuaf, *B.*

<sup>2</sup> Richard, *D.*

<sup>3</sup> arnei, *B.*

<sup>4</sup> *B.*

<sup>5</sup> *E.*

<sup>6</sup> odyno, *B.*

1183. The ensuing year, Henry the younger, king of England, died; and <sup>2</sup>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. <sup>4</sup>In that year David, abbot of Strata Florida, died; and Howel, son of Ieuav, <sup>5</sup>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 <sup>7</sup>Peter, abbot, in the Vale of Clwyd. And then Cadwalader, son of Rhys, was <sup>8</sup>privately killed in Dyved, and was buried in <sup>9</sup>the White House' <sup>8</sup>upon Tav.' In that year Ithel, abbot <sup>10</sup>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—<sup>8</sup>at Careghova, by the two sons of Owain Cyveiliog, to wit, Gwenwynwyn and <sup>11</sup>Cadwallon, and that by nocturnal treachery and plot. And then Llywelyn, son

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<sup>7</sup> Perys abat Clervall, *D.*

<sup>8</sup> *D.*

<sup>9</sup> Ystrad Efur, *E.*

<sup>10</sup> or Trallwng, *D.*

<sup>11</sup> Chaswallawn, *D. C.*

gan y vrodyr, ac y tynnóyt y lygeit oe benn. Ac yna y diffeithaðd ac y llosges Maelgón uab Rys <sup>1</sup>[o deheubarth] Dinbych. Y gŵr a oed <sup>a</sup>daryan achedernit yr holl Deheu. Kanys egluraf oed y glot a thec a charedic oed gan baŵp, kyt bei kymhedraðl y ueint garó wrth y elnyon, hegar ōrth y gedymdeithon, paraðt y rodyon, budugaðl yn ryuel. Ar holl tyŵysogyon kyt amhinogyon ac ef ae hergrynynt, kyffelyb y leó yny weithredoed, ac megys keneu lleó aruthur yny helua, y gŵr a ladaðd llaŵer or Flandraswyr ac ae gyrraðd ar ffo.

MCLXXXVIII. Y ulŵydyn rac ōyneb y doeth y <sup>b</sup>Sarassinyeit ar Ideŵon' y Gaerussalem gan dŵyn y groc gantunt duó Merchur y Llundŵ agoresgyn Kaerussalem, a chymeint ac agaŵssant o Gristonogyon yndi llad rei aŵnaethant a dŵyn ereill ygkeithiwet. Ac o achaðs hynny y kymmerth Phylip vrenhin Ffreinc, a Henri urenhin Lloegyr, ac <sup>1</sup>[Baldewŷn] archescob Keint ac anneiryf o luossogrŵyd Cristonogyon ac arŵydon Croes Crist arnunt.

MCLXXXIX. <sup>2</sup>[Yn] y ulŵydyn rac ōyneb y bu naró Henri vrenhin, ac yny ol ynteu y coronet <sup>3</sup>Rickert y uab yn vrenhin y marchaŵc goreu a gleŵaf. Y ulŵydyn honno y goresgynnaðd yr arglŵyd Rys gastell <sup>4</sup>Seint Cler,' ac Aber Coran, a Llan Ystyffan. Yn y ulŵydyn honno y delit Maelgón uab Rys <sup>5</sup>[lleufer a thegwch ac adwyndra atharyan achdernyt holl deheubarth ay rydit

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>6</sup> trayan

<sup>b</sup>' <sup>7</sup> Paganyeit ar Sarassinyeit

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<sup>1</sup> *D.*

<sup>2</sup> *B.*

<sup>3</sup> Richard, *D.*

<sup>4</sup> Seinther, *D.*

of Cadwallon, was unjustly seized by his brothers, and his eyes were taken out of his head. And then Maelgwn, son of Rhys, <sup>1</sup>from the South' ravaged and burned Tenby;—the man who was the <sup>a</sup>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 <sup>b</sup>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 <sup>1</sup>Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, with an innumerable host of Christians, took upon them the signs of the cross of Christ.

1189. <sup>2</sup>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 <sup>4</sup>St. Clare' and Aber Corran and Llanstephan. In that year Maelgwn, son of Rhys, <sup>5</sup>the light and beauty and courtesy and shield and strength and liberty of all the South, and

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>6</sup> third part

<sup>b</sup> <sup>7</sup> Pagans and Saracens

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<sup>5</sup> C.  
<sup>6</sup> B.

| <sup>7</sup> C. D.

aruthder y Saesson ymarchoc goreu eil Gwalchmei] y gan y dat dróy gyghor Rys y uraót ac y carcharóyt.

MCXC. Deg mlyned a phedwar ugein achant amil oed oet Crist pan aeth Phylip vrenhin Ffreinc, a <sup>1</sup>Rickert vrenhin Lloegyr ac <sup>2</sup>[Baldewýn] archescob Keint a diruaór luossogróyd o ieirll abaróneit y gyt ac óynt y Gaerussalem. Y ulóydyn honno yd adeilaót yr arglóyd Rys gastell Ketweli. Ac y bu uaró Góenllian uerch Rys vlodeu a thegóch holl Gymry.

MCXCI. Y ulóydyn rac óyneb y bu uaró Gruffud Maelaór <sup>3</sup>[brenhin Powýs] yr haelaf o holl tywysogyon Kymry <sup>4</sup>[ac y Meivod y kladpwyd ef yn anrydeddus]. Y ulóydyn honno hefyt y bu uaró Góiaón escob Bangor góir maór y grefyd ae enryded ae deilygdaót. Ac y bu diffyc ar yr heul. Y ulóydyn honno y bu uaró <sup>5</sup>[Baldewyn] archescob Keint. Ac yna y llas Einaón or Porth y gan y vraót. Ac y goresgynnaót yr arglóyd Rys gastell <sup>6</sup>Niuer. Ac y bu uaró Owein <sup>7</sup>[ap Grufud] uab Rys yn Ystrat Flur.

MCXCII. Y ulóydyn rac óyneb y diehegis <sup>8</sup>Madaóc uab Rys o garchar <sup>4</sup>[Rys i dad] arglóyd Brecheinaóc. Ac y gorescynnaót yr arglóyd Rys gastell <sup>9</sup>Llan y Hadein.' Ac y bu uaró Gruffud uab Cadógaón.

MCXCIII. Y ulóydyn rac óyneb y delis neb un iarll <sup>1</sup>Rickert vrenhin Lloegyr ac ef yn dyuot o Gaerussalem, ac y dodet ygkarchar yr amheraódyr. A thros y ellygdaót ef y bu diruaór dreth dros óyneb holl Loegyr y gymeint ac nat oed <sup>10</sup>yn heló <sup>11</sup>eglóysswyr na chrefydwyr nac eur nac aryant hyt yn oet y

<sup>1</sup> Richard, *D.*

<sup>2</sup> *B. C. D.*

<sup>3</sup> *D.*

<sup>4</sup> *E.*

<sup>5</sup> *B. C. D. E.*

<sup>6</sup> Dýncinir, *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 <sup>2</sup> 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, <sup>3</sup> king of Powys,' died—the most generous of all the princes of Wales — <sup>4</sup>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 <sup>5</sup> Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, died. And then Einon of Porth was killed by his brother. And the lord Rhys took the castle of <sup>6</sup> Nyver. And Owain, <sup>7</sup>son of Gruffudd,' son of Rhys, died at Strata Florida.

1192. The ensuing year, <sup>8</sup> Madog, son of Rhys, escaped from the prison of <sup>4</sup> Rhys his father,' the lord of Brecheiniog. And the lord Rhys took the castle of <sup>9</sup> 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

<sup>7</sup> *D. E.*

<sup>8</sup> *Maelgwn, B. C. D.*

<sup>9</sup> *Llanmadein, D.*

<sup>10</sup> *ar, B.*

<sup>11</sup> *eglŷyssŵr, B.*

<sup>1</sup> carecleu adotrefyn yr eglŷsseu ar ny orffei y dodi oll ymedyant sŷdogyon y brenhin ar deyrnas ōrth y rodi drostaŷ <sup>2</sup>[ef]. Y ulŷdyn honno y darestygaŷd Rodri uab Owein ynys Von drŷy nerth <sup>3</sup>[mēibion] <sup>4</sup>Gōrthrych urenhin Manaŷ. A chyn penn y vlŷdyn y gōrtdadŷt y gan ueibon Kynan uab Owein <sup>5</sup>[Gwynedd i neiaint]. Y ulŷdyn honno nos Nadolic y doeth teulu Maelgŷn uab Rys abliuieu gantunt y dorri castell Ystrat Meuruc, ac <sup>a</sup>yd ennillassant' y castell. Y ulŷdyn honno y kauas Howel Seis ab yr arglŷd Rys gastell Gŷis drŷy urat. Ac ydelis Phylip uab Gŷis keitŷat y castell ae wreic ae deu uab. A gŷedy gŷelet or dywededic Howel na allei ef gaŷd y kestyll oll heb vrŷr rei yr llaŷr, ef a ganhadaŷd y deulu ac y deulu <sup>2</sup>[Maelgŷyn] y vraŷt torri castell Llan y Hadein ae distryŷ. A phan gŷleu y Fflandrassyeit hynny kynnullaŷ a <sup>6</sup>ŷnaethant yn dirybud yn erbyn y deu uroder, ae kyrchu, a llad llawer oe gŷyr, ae gyrru <sup>2</sup>[ŷynteu] ar ffo. Ac yny lle gŷedy hynny ymchoelut awnaeth y Kymry, ac ymgynnullaŷ ygkylch y castell, ac ōrth y hewyllys y <sup>7</sup>distryŷt hyt y llaŷr. Y ulŷdyn honno y delis <sup>8</sup>Anaraŷt <sup>9</sup>[vab Rys o chwant y bydawl gyfoeth] Vadaŷc a Howel y urodyr ac yd yspeilaŷd <sup>10</sup>ŷynt oc eu llygeit.'

MCXCIV. <sup>2</sup>[Yn] y ulŷdyn honno y rodes Maelgŷn uab Rys gastell Ystrat Meuruc <sup>11</sup>y vraŷt <sup>3</sup>[dros y

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a' <sup>12</sup> ydryllasant

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<sup>1</sup> caregyl, *B.*

<sup>2</sup> *B.*

<sup>3</sup> *D.*

<sup>4</sup> Godrich, *D.*

<sup>5</sup> *E.*

<sup>6</sup> 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 <sup>3</sup>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 <sup>5</sup>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 <sup>a</sup>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 <sup>2</sup>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, <sup>9</sup>son of Rhys, from a desire of worldly territory,' seized Madog and Howel, his brothers, and deprived them of their eyes.

1194. <sup>2</sup>In that year, Maelgwn, son of Rhys, gave the castle of Ystrad Meurug to his brothers, <sup>3</sup>for

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a' <sup>12</sup> they demolished

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<sup>7</sup> distryó, *B.*

<sup>8</sup> Aranaut, *D.*

<sup>9</sup> *C.*

<sup>10</sup> oe llygeit cynt, *B.*

<sup>11</sup> ac, *B.*

<sup>12</sup> *B.*

wystlon]. Ac yd adeilaóð yr arglóyd Rys yr eilweith gastell Rayadyr Góy. Y vlóydyn honno y delit yr <sup>1</sup>arglwyd Rys y gan y ueibon ac y carcharóyt. Ac y rydhaaóð Howel Seis y dat gan dóyllaó Maelgón uab Rys. <sup>2</sup>Ac yna y torres meibon Katgallaón gastell <sup>3</sup>[de Nýuer ýr hwn oed eidiaw Maelgwn a chastell] Rayadyr Góy.' Ac yd ymchoelaóð Rickert urenhin o Gaerusalem. Ac yna kyfun-aóð Llywelyn ab Ioróerth <sup>4</sup>a Rodri uab Owein, a deu uab Kynan ab Owein, yn erbyn Davyd uab Owein' <sup>5</sup>[Gwynedd]. Ac y górtladyssant óy holl gyfoeth Dauyd eithyr tri chastell.

MCXCV. Y ulóydyn rac óyneb y deuth Roser Mortymer a llu gantaó y Uaelenyd. A góedy górtlhad <sup>c</sup>meibon Kadwallaón yd adeilaóð' gastell y Gamaron. Ac yna y goreskynnaóð Rys a Maredud meibon yr arglóyd Rys dróy dóyll gastell Dinefór a chastell y Kantref Bychan dróy gytsynnedigaeth góyr y kymhydeu. Arrei hynny y delit yny vlóydyn honno dróy dóyll y gan y tat yn Ystrat Meuruc ac a garcharóyt.

MCXCVI. Y vlóydyn rac óyneb y bu uaró escob Bangor. Ac yny y kynnullaóð yr arglóyd Rys lu, ac y kyrehaóð Kaer Vyrdin. Ac y llosges hyt y <sup>d</sup>prið eithyr y castell ehun.' Ac od yna y kych-

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<sup>a' 4</sup> Ac y kymerth kastell Nyner aoed eidaw Vaelgwn ac y llosges meibyón Kadwallawn kastell Rayadyr Gwy.

<sup>b' 5</sup> a deu vab Kýnan Rodri ac Owein

<sup>c' 5</sup> deu uab Catwallawn o

<sup>d' 4</sup> llawr wedy diang kwnstabyl y kastell ehunan.

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<sup>1</sup> B. becomes imperfect here.

<sup>2</sup> D. E.

<sup>3</sup> 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. <sup>a</sup> And then the sons of Cadwallon demolished the castle <sup>2</sup> 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, <sup>b</sup> and Rhodri, son of Owain, and the two sons of Cynan, son of Owain, combined against David, son of Owain' <sup>3</sup> Gwynedd, 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 <sup>c</sup> 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 <sup>d</sup> earth, except the castle itself.' From thence he marched

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>4</sup> And took the castle of Nyner, which was the property of Maelgwn, and the sons of Cadwallon burned the castle of Rhaiadr Gwy.

<sup>b</sup> <sup>5</sup> and the two sons of Cynan, Rhodri and Owain

<sup>c</sup> <sup>5</sup> the two sons of Cadwallon from

<sup>d</sup> <sup>4</sup> ground, after the constable of the castle himself had escaped.

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<sup>4</sup> C.

| <sup>5</sup> D.

wynnaðd a diruaðr lu gantað oe wyr e hun ac o wyr arglôydi ereill a odynt gyfun ac ef y ymlad a chastell <sup>1</sup>Colbŷn, ae gymell y ymrodi. A gôedy y gael, ef ae llosges. Ac ynebrôyd odyno y kychôynnaðd ae lu hyt Maes Hyfeid ae losgi. A gôedy llosgi y dyd hônno yny dyffryn yn gyuagos y kyweiraðd Rosser Mortymer a <sup>2</sup>Hu Dysai' yn vydinoed aruaðc, o ueirch a llurugeu a helmeu a tharyaneu yn dirybud ynerbyn y Kymry. A phan welas y maðrurydus Rys hynny ymwisgað aðnaeth megys lleð dyfal o gallon a llað gadarn a chyrchu y elynyon yn wraðl ae hymchoelut ar ffo ae hymlit ae traethu yn dielð kyt bei gôraðl, yny gôynaðd y marswyr yn diruaðr yr ormod aerua or rei eidunt. Ac yny lle yd ymladadaðd a chastell Paen yn Eluael a blifieu a magneleu. Ac y kymellaðd y ymrodi. A gôedy y gael y bu gyfundeb y rygtað a Gôilim Breðys. Ac am hynny yd edewis y kastell hônno yn hedðch. Yny ulðydyd honno yd ymladaðd Henri archescob Keint iustus holl Loegyr, a hyt ac ef gynnulleitua o ieirll a barðneit Lloegyr a holl tywyssogyon Gôyned yn erbyn castell Gôennôynôyn yn Trallôg Llywelyn. <sup>3</sup>[Ac ný thýgiawd ýdunt dým, canýs val ý bwrieyn ermýgyon ý ben ý castell ýdyuot ý mewn; pan deleint hýt ý býlchev ý bwrit wýnt hýt ýn waelawt clawd ýný dorrýnt eu mýnýglev eraill bodi.] A gôedy llauurys ymlad ac ef ac amryuaelon peiranneu a dechymygyon ymladeu yny diðed o enryued geluydyt bynt aennillasant y castell drôy anuon môynwyr y gladu y danað, ac y wneuthur ffossyd dirgeledic y dan y dayar. Ac uelly y kymhellôyt

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<sup>1</sup> Colbŷn, C. Collwýnwý, D. | <sup>2</sup> Hýgýn o Saý, 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 <sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>2</sup> 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; <sup>3</sup> 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

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<sup>3</sup> D.

y kastellwyr y ymrodi. Ac eissoes bynt a diagysant oll yn ryd ac gwisgoed gantunt ac harueu eithyr vn allas. Ac odyndyn kyn diwed y ulbydyn honno y kynullaod Gwennwyn yn y wyr y gyt ac yd ymladaod yn wraod ar dywededic gastell ac ae kymhellaod y ymrodi idaod, drwy amot hefyd rodi rydit yr castellwyr y vynet yn iach ae dillat ae harueu gantunt. Y ulbydyn honno y bu uarod Gruffud abat 'Ystrat Marchell.'

MCCXCVII. Y ulbydyn rac byneb y bu diruaod dymhestyl o uarodlyaeth ar hyt ynys Prydein oll a theruynneu Ffreinc yny vu varod anneiryf or bobyl gyffredin, a diuesseded or bonedigyon ar tywysogyon. Ac yny ulbydyn dymhestlaod honno yd ymdangosses Antropos oe chworyd y rei aelod gynt yn ddywesseu y tyghetuennod ykygoruynnus wenwynic nerthod yn erbyn y veint arderhaod dywyssaod hyt na allei ystoriau Ystas ystoriaod na chathleu Fferyll uard menegi y veint gwynuan adolur a thrueni adoeth y holl genedyl y Brytanyeit pan dorres ageu yr emell-digedic ulbydyn honno olyn y teghetuennu y gymryt yr arglod Rys ab Gruffud <sup>2</sup> [y pedweryd dyd galan Mei] dan y hadaned dan darestygedic uedyant ageu y gor aod benn a tharyn a chedernit y Deheu a holl Gymry, a gobeith ac amdiffyn holl genedloed y Brytanyeit. Y gor hennod a hanoed o vonhedickaf lin brenhined. Ef a oed eglur o amylder kenedyl, a grymster y uedod a gyffelybaod orth y genedyl. Kyghorod y dyledogyon, ymladgar yn erbyn kedyn, diogelodch y darestygedigyon, ymladod ar gearyd. Ky-

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<sup>1</sup> y Trallwng, D.



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

ffrobr yn ryfeloed, kyweirbr yny bydinoed ae reolbr, ebympbr y toruoed, ac megys baed neu leó yn ruthraó uelly y dywalei y greulonder yn y elynyon. Och am ogonyant yr ymladeu, taryan y marchogyon, ym-diffynn y wlat, tegóch arueu, breich y kedernit, llaó yr haelon, llygat y dosparth, echtyóynnbr yr aduóynder, uchelder maóbrurytróyd, defnyd grymusder. Eil Achel-aróy o nerth eledyr y dóyuron, Nestor o hynaóster, Tideus o leóder, Samson o gedernit, Ector o brudder, Ercólf o wychter, Paris o vryt, Ulixes o lauar, Selyf o doethineb, Ajax o uedó; a gróndóal yr holl gampeu<sup>1</sup> [iiii. kl. Maii].<sup>2</sup> [A llyma y gwerseu mydyr Lladin a wnaethpwyt pan vv varw yr arglwyd Rys:—

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

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<sup>1</sup> D.

wars, the arranger and ruler of the troops, the overthrower 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, Hercules in gallantry, Paris in beauty, Ulysses in speech, Solomon in wisdom, Ajax in mind, and the foundation of all the excellencies—<sup>1</sup>on the fourth of the calends of May.’ <sup>2</sup>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 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.

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<sup>2</sup> C.

Omnis lingua canit Reso præconia nescit,  
 Laudes insignis lingua tacere ducis.  
 Ploratu plene vite laxantur habene,  
 Meta datur meri laus sine fine duci.  
 Non moritur sed subtrahitur quia semper habetur  
 Ipsius 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 wnaethpwyd 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 hac sed transvolat ultra  
 Nobilitas claudi nestia fune brevi  
 Wallia jam viduata dolet ruitur a dolore.]

Gŏedy marŏ yr arglŏyd Rys y dynessaad Gruffud y vab yny ol yn y llywodraeth y kyuoeth yr hŏnn adelis Maelgŏn y vraŏt pan doeth y dywededic Vaelgŏn wedy ryalltudaŏ kynno hynny oe gyfoeth ae wyr y

Omnis lingua canit Reso præconia, nescit  
 Laudes insignis lingua tacere ducis.  
 Ploratu plene vite laxantur habene,  
 Meta datur meri laus sine fine duci.  
 Non moritur sed subtrahitur, quia semper habetur  
 Ipsuis 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.

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.  
 Hic tegitur, sed detegitur, quia fama perhennis  
 Non sinit illustrem voce latere ducem.  
 Colligitur tumba cinis hac, sed transvolat ultra  
 Nobilitas claudi nestia fune brevi,  
 Wallia jam viduata dolet, ruitur 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 Gŏenŏynŏyn y gyt ac 6ynt hyt yn Aber Ystŏyth. A goreskyn y dref ar castell, a llad llaŏer oe bobyl, a dŏyn creill ygkeithiwet a goreskyn holl Geredigyaŏn ae chestyll. A gŏedy dala Gruffud y uraŏt ydanuones y garchar Gŏenŏynŏyn. A hŏnnŏ herŏyd y ewyllys ae hanuones y garchar Saeson. Ac yna y goresgynnaŏd Gŏenŏynŏyn Arŏystli, ac y delis Llywelyn uab Iorwoerth <sup>1</sup> a Dauyd ab Owein Gŏyned. Y vlŏydyn honno y bu uarŏ Owein Kefeilaŏc yn Ystrat Marchell <sup>2</sup> [y vynachloc a seiliodd ef e hun] wedy kymryt abit y crefyd ym danaŏ. Ac yna y bu uarŏ Owein ab Gruffud Maelaŏr, ac Owein or Brithdir, <sup>a</sup> a Hoŏel uab Ieuaf <sup>3</sup> [ap Owein] a Maelgŏn uab Katwallaŏn a Vaelenyd. Y ulŏydyn honno y delit Trahayarn Uychan o Vrecheinaŏc gŏr arderchaŏc bonhedic kadarn, <sup>b</sup> a nith yr arglŏyd Rys yn briaŏt idaŏ' pan yttoed yn dyuot drŏy Lan Gors y lys <sup>4</sup> Wilim Breŏys' y arglŏyd ac y gefynnŏyt yn greulaŏn. Ac yn Aber Hodni y llusgŏyt 6rth raŏn meirch drŏy yr heolŏd hyt y crocwyd, ac yno y llas y benn ac y croget herwyd y draet; ac ar ycrocwyd y bu tridieu: <sup>c</sup> wedy dianc y wreic ae vab ae vraŏt ar ffo.'

<sup>a</sup> <sup>3</sup> vab

<sup>b</sup> <sup>5</sup> a nith verch chwaer ŏ Rŏs ap Grufud ŏn wreic briawt <sup>6</sup> a nith yr arglwyd Rys verch y ŏhwaer yn wreic ydaw

<sup>c</sup> <sup>5</sup> Ac ŏ dial ŏ vraut aŏ vab aŏ wreic, pan ŏw ŏnŏ ford greulon ŏ divethawd.

<sup>1</sup> Not in C. D.

<sup>2</sup> E.

<sup>3</sup> C. D. E.

<sup>4</sup> William de Breusa, D.

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 <sup>1</sup> and David son of Owain Gwynedd. That year, Owain Cyveiliog died at Ystrad Marchell, <sup>2</sup> the monastery which he himself had founded, after putting on the habit of religion. And then died Owain, son of Gruffudd Maelor, and Owain of Brithdir, <sup>a</sup> and Howel, son of Ieuav, <sup>3</sup> son of Owain, and Maelgwn, son of Cadwalader of Maclienydd. The same year, Trahaiarn the Little of Brecheiniog, an illustrious, noble, and powerful man, <sup>b</sup> 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 scaffold; there his head was cut off, and he was hanged by his feet, and remained on the gallows three days, <sup>c</sup> after his wife, his son, and his brother had escaped by flight.'

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>3</sup> son of

<sup>b</sup> <sup>5</sup> whose wife was niece, sister's daughter, to Rhys, son of Gruffudd, <sup>6</sup> whose wife was niece to the lord Rhys, his sister's daughter,

<sup>c</sup> <sup>5</sup> and it was to take revenge upon his brother, his son, and his wife, that he was destroyed in that cruel way.

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<sup>5</sup> D.

| <sup>6</sup> C.

MCCXCVIII. Y vlóydyn rac wyneb y goreskynnaóð Maelgón ab Rys Aber Teiui, <sup>1</sup>a chastell Ystrat Meuruc wedy mynet Gruffud y uraót yg karchar Saesson. Ac yna ydaeth coueint y Cóm Hir y bressóylaó y Gymer <sup>2</sup>[y Nannav y Meirionydd]. Y vlóydyn honno y goresgynnaóð y meibon ieuaf yr arglóyd Rys gastell Dinefór. Y ulóydyn honno <sup>2</sup>[ar ael gwyl Vair Vadlen] yd aruaethaóð Góenóynóyn geissaó talu y hen deilygdaót yr Kymry, ae hen briodolder ae teruyneu. A góedy kytsynyaó ac ef ar hynny holl dywyssogyon Kymry kynullaó diruaór lu aoruc, a mynet y ymlad a chastell Paen. A góedy bot yn ymlad ac ef <sup>3</sup>[heb na bliviav na magneleu] deir óythnos hayach heb wybot y damwein rac llaó. A phan óybu y Saesson hynny gellóg awnaethant Rufud uab Rys aod ygkarchar y gantunt a chynullaó kedernit Lloegyr y gyt ac ef ar vedyr hedychu ar Kymry. Ac yna ny mynnaóð y Kymry hedóch y gan y Saeson namyn góedy caffael y castell, bygythyaó awnaethant losgi y dinassoed a dóyn y hanreitheu. A heb diodef or Saeson hynny óynt ae kyrchasant, ac yny vróydyr gyntaf ae kymellasant ar ffó dróy wneuthur diruaór aerua o nadunt. Ac yna y llas Anaraót <sup>2</sup>[ap Einiawn] <sup>a</sup>ab Owein ab Kadóallaón, a Ridit ab Iestyn, a <sup>4</sup>Rodri uab Howel, ac y delit Maredud uab Kynan ac y carcharóyt. Ac uelly y deuth y Saesson drachefyn dróy uudugolyaeth wedy y kyuoethogi o yspeil y Kymry. Y vlóydyn honno

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a <sup>2</sup> ac

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<sup>1</sup> *D. is imperfect here.*

| <sup>2</sup> *C. E.*



1198. The ensuing year, Maelgwn, son of Rhys, took Aberteivi <sup>1</sup> and the castle of Ystrad Meurig, after his brother Gruffudd had gone into an English prison. And then the convent of Cwm Hir removed, to settle at Cymmer, <sup>2</sup> in Nannau of Meirionydd.' That year, the youngest sons of the lord Rhys took possession of the castle of Dinevwr. The same year, <sup>2</sup> 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, <sup>3</sup> 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, <sup>2</sup> son of Eion,' <sup>a</sup> 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,

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a' <sup>2</sup> and

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<sup>3</sup> E.

| <sup>4</sup> Rotpert, C. E.

y goreskynnaðd Gruffud uab Rys yn 6raðl yran oe gyuoeth y gan Vaelgón y vraðt eithyr deu gastell nyt amgen Aber Teivi ac Ystrat Meuruc. Ar neill o nadunt nyt amgen Aber Teivi a tygaðd Maelgón uch benn amryvaelon greireu yggóyd myneich 6edy kymryt góystlon y gan Rufud dros hedóch y rodei y castell, ar góystlon y gyt yn oet dyd y Ruffud. Ar lló hónnó a dremygaðd ef heb rodi nar castell nar góystlon. Dóywaðl nerth eissoes a rydhaaðd y góystlon o garchar Góenóynóyn. Y ulóydyd honno y bu uaró Pys escob Mynyó.

MCXCIX. Y vlóydyd rac óyneb y goresgynnaðd Maelgón uab Rys gastell Dineirth a adeilassei Ruffud uab Rys, a chymeint ac a gauas yno o wyr llad rei awnaeth a charcharu ereill. Ac yna y goresgynnaðd Gruffud ab Rys dróy dóyll gastell Kil Gerran. Y vlóydyd honno ual yd oed Rickert urenhin Lloegyr yn ymlad achastell neb un uarón aoad órth óyneb idaó y brathóyt a chóarel, ac or brath hónnó y bu uaró. Ac yna y drychafóyt Ieuan y uraót yn vrenhin.

MCC. Deucant mlyned a mil oed oet Crist pan vu uaró Gruffud uab Kynan ab Obein yn Aber Conóy wedy kymryt abit y creuyd ymdanaó. <sup>1</sup>[Y gwr a oed atnabodedic gan bawb o ynys Brydein o achaws helaethrwyd y rodyon ag hynawster ay dayoni ac nyt ryued kanys tra vo byw y gwyr y syd yr awr honn wynt a goffhant y glot ay volyant ay weithredoed]. Y vlóydyd honno y góerthaðd Maelgón uab Rys Aber Teiui a llabed holl Gymry yr ychydic werth y Saeson rac ofyn ac o gas Gruffud y uraót. Y ulóydyd honno y gróndwalóyt <sup>2</sup>[Madoc ap Gruffydd

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<sup>1</sup>C.

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,—<sup>1</sup> 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, <sup>2</sup> Madog, son of Gruffudd

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\* E.

Maelor] manachlaŵc Lenegwestyl <sup>1</sup> [yn ol yr hen groes] yn Ial.

MCCI. Y ulŵydyn rac ŵyneb y goresgynnaŵd Llywelyn uab Iorwoerth gantref Llyyn wedy gŵrthlad Mareduŵ ab Kynan o achawŵs y dŵyll. Y ulŵydyn honno nos wyl Sulgŵyn ydaeth cofeint Ystrat Fflur yr eglŵys newyd a adeilyssit o aduŵynweith. Ychydic wedy hynny ygkylch gŵyl Bedyr a Phaŵl y llas Mareduŵ uab Rys gŵas ieuanc aduŵyn campus <sup>2</sup> [yn aruthder y wy elynyon karyat y gyueillyon megys lluchaden o dan y rwng toruoed aruawc gobeith y Deheuwyŵ ag-orouyn Lloegyr anryded y kaeroed athegwech y byt] Ygkarnywyllaŵn a <sup>2</sup>[Gruffud y vrawt aorysgynnawd] e gastell ynteu yn Llan ym Dyfri. Ar cantref yd oed yndaŵ a oresgynnaŵd Gruffud y uraŵt. Ac yny lle wedy hynny wyl Iago Ebostol y bu uarŵ Gruffud ab Rys yn Ystrat Fflur, wedy kymryt abit y crefyd ymdanaŵ, ac yno y cladŵyt. Y ulŵydyn honno y crynaŵd y dayar Ygkaerussalem.

MCCII. Y ulwydyn rac ŵyneb y gŵrthladŵyt Mareduŵ ab Kynan o Veironnyd y gan Howel ab Gruffud y nei ab y uraŵt ac yd yspeilŵyt yn llŵyr eithyr y varch. Y ulŵydyn honno yr ŵythuet dyd gŵedy Duŵ Gŵyl Bedyr a Phaŵl yd ymladaŵd y Kynny a chastell Gŵerthrynyaŵn aoed eidaŵ Rosser Mortymer ac y kymhellasant y castellwyr y rodi y castell kyn penn yr ŵythnos, ac y llosgassant ef hyt y prid. Y vlŵydyn honno amgylch gŵyl Ueir gyntaf yny kynhayaf y kyffroes Llywelyn uab Iorwoerth lu o Powys y

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<sup>1</sup> E.

Maelor,' founded the monastery of Llanegwestl, <sup>1</sup> near the old cross,' in Yale.

1201. The ensuing year, Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, subdued the cantrev of Lleyrn, 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, <sup>2</sup> 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 <sup>2</sup> 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,

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<sup>2</sup> C.

darestóg Gŵenŷnŷn idaŵ ac y oresgynn y ŵlat. Kanys kynm bei agos Gŵenŷnŷn idaŵ o gerennyd, gelyn oed idaŵ herŷyd gŵeithredoed. Ac ar hynt y gelŵis attaŵ y tyŷyssogyon ereill aoedynt gereint idaŵ y ymaruoll ar ryfelu y gyt yn erbyn Gŵenŷnŷn. A gŵedy gŵybot o Elisy ab Madawe <sup>1</sup> [ap Meredudd] hynny ymŵrthod aŵnaeth ar ymaruoll yggŷyd paŵb. Ac oe holl ynni aruaethu aŵnaeth wneuthwr hedŵch a Gŵenŷnŷn. Ac am hynny wedy hedychu o eglŷyssŷyr a chrefydwyr y rŵg Gŵenŷnŷn a Llyŵelyn a digyfoethet Elisy <sup>1</sup> [ap Madoc i ewythr]. Ac yn y diwed y rodet idaŵ ygkardaŵt y ymborth gastell <sup>2</sup> [Krogen] a seith tref bychein y gyt ac ef. Ac uelly gŵedy goresgyn castell y Bala yd ymchoelaŵd Llywelyn drachefyn yn hyfryt. Y ulŷydyn honno amgylch gŷyl Uihangel y goresgynaŵd teulu Rys ieuanc ab Gruffud ab yr arglŷyd Rys gastell Llan Ymdyfri.

MCCIII. Y ulŷydyn rac ŷyneŵ y goresgynnaŵd Rys ieuanc <sup>1</sup> [ap Gruffudd] gastell Llan Eglŵat. Ac yna y bu uarŵ Dauyd ab Owein yn Lloegyr wedy y dehol o Lywelyn ab Iorwoerth o Gymry. <sup>2</sup> Y ulŷydyn honno y goresgynnaŵd Gŵenŷnŷn a Maelgŵn ab Rys

<sup>3</sup> Yny vlwyddyn honn yr ynillwyd kastell Llan Ymdyfri a chastell Llan Gadoc i ar Vaelgwn ap Rys a Gwenwynwyn ap Owein Kyveilioc. Ynyr un amser y gorffennodd Maelgwn ap Rys gastell Dinerth.

<sup>1</sup> E.| <sup>2</sup> C. E.

raised an army from Powys, to bring Gwenwynwyn under his subjection, 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, <sup>1</sup>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, <sup>1</sup>son of Madog, his uncle,' was taken from him. And ultimately there was given him for maintenance, in charity, the castle <sup>2</sup>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, <sup>1</sup>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. <sup>a</sup>That year Gwenwynwyn, and Maelgwn, son of Rhys, by devices got possession of the castle of

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>3</sup> In that year, 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.

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<sup>3</sup> E.

drôy dychymygyon gastell Llan ym Dyfri, a chastell Llan Gadaŵc; ac y cōplōyt castell Dineirth.'

MCCIV. Y ulōydyn rac ōyneb y brathōyt Howel Seis ab yr arglwyd Rys yg Kemeis drōy dōyll y gan wyr Maelgōn y vraōt, ac or brath hōnnō y bu uarō, ac y cladōyt yn Ystrat Flur, yn unwed a Grufud y vraōt, wedy kymryt abit y crefyd ymdanaō. Y vlōydyn honno y colles Maelgōn ab Rys allwedeu y holl gyf-oeth. Nyt amgen Llan Ymdyfri a Dinefōr. Kanys meibon y vraōt ae hennillaōd arnaō yn ōraōd. Y ulōy-dyn honno y deuth Gōilim Marsgal adiruaōr lu gantaō y ymlad a Chil Gerran, ac y goresgynnaōd.

MCCV. Y ulōydyn rac ōyneb y bu uarō Hubert arch-escob Keint, y gōr aoed <sup>a</sup>lygat yr pab a phenn prelat holl Loegyr. Y ulōydyn honno y peris Maelgōn uab Rys <sup>b</sup>y dyd kyntaf or gōdieu yr haf' y neb un ōydel <sup>c</sup>Abōell lad Kediur ab <sup>1</sup>Griffri, gōr da aduōyn ae pedwar arderchogyon veibon gyt ac ef a hanhoed-ynt o dylvedaōc voned. Kanys y mam oed Susanna verch Howel <sup>2</sup>[ap Ievaf], o uerch Madaōc uab Mar-edud <sup>2</sup>[ap Bleddyn ap Kynvyn].

MCCVI. Y ulōydyn rac ōyneb y deuth Ieuan gar-dinal hyt yn Lloegyr, ac y kynnullaōd attaō holl escyb ac abadeu Lloegyr, ac aneiryf o eglōysōyr a chrefydwyr ōrth wneuthyr sened. Ac yny sened honno y kadarnhaaōd kyfreith yr eglōys drōy yr holl

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>3</sup> legat

<sup>b</sup> <sup>3</sup> duw Llun kynn difyeu Kyfarchael

<sup>c</sup> <sup>3</sup> abwyall

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<sup>1</sup> Gruffydd, C.

| <sup>2</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup> eye of the pope, and the head prelate of all England. That year, Maelgwn, son of Rhys, <sup>b</sup> on the first day of Rogations in the summer,' instigated a certain Irishman, <sup>c</sup> Abwell, to kill Cedivor, son of <sup>1</sup> Griffri, 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, <sup>2</sup> son of Ieuav,' by a daughter of Madog, son of Maredudd, <sup>2</sup> 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.

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>3</sup> legate

<sup>b</sup> <sup>3</sup> on the Monday before Ascension Thursday,

<sup>c</sup> <sup>3</sup> with an axe

deyrnas. Y ulbŷdyn honno y gŷnaeth Maelgŷn ab Rys gastell Aber Einaŷn. Ac yna y rodes Duŷ amyl-der o byscaŷt yn Aber Ystŷyth yn gymcint ac nabu y kyfryŷ kynno hynny.

MCCVII. Y ulbŷdyn rac ŷyneb y gŷahardŷyt y Gristonogaeth y gan y pab yn holl teyrnas Loeger o achas gŷrthŷynebu o Ieuan vrenhin etholedigaeth archescob Keint. Y ulbŷdyn honno y gŷrthladaŷd Ieuan vrenhin Wilim Breŷys a Gŷilim ieuanc y vab ae gŷraged ae hŷyron o gyghoruynt achas hyt yn Iwerdon drŷy amarch a chollet ar yr eidunt. Y ulbŷdyn honno y delis y brenhin Wenŷynŷyn yn Amŷythic. Ac y goresgynnaŷd Llywelyn uab Iorwoerth y holl gyfoeth ae gestyll ae lyssoed. A phan ŷybu Uaelgŷn ab Rys hynny rac ofyn Llywelyn ab Iorwoerth y byryaŷd gastell Ystrat Meuruc yr llaŷr a llosgi Dineirth ac Aber Ystŷyth. Ac nyt edewis eissoes Lywelyn y aruaeth namyn dyfot a ŷnaeth hyt yn Aber Ystŷyth ae hadeilat, achymryt cantref Penwedic idaŷ ehun, a rodi dryll arall o Geredigyaŷn vch Ayron y veibon Gruffud ab Rys y nyeint. Y vlŷdyn honno y goresgynnaŷd Rys Vychan uab yr arglŷyd Rys gastell Llan Gadaŷc, heb goffau yr aŷmot awnaethoed ae nyeint pan rodyssynt idaŷ gastell Dinefŷr.

MCCVIII. Y ulbŷdyn rac ŷyneb yd ymladaŷd Rys ac Owein meibon Gruffud a chastell Llan Gadaŷc ac y llosgassant gan lad rei or kastellwyr a charcharu ereill.

MCCIX. <sup>1</sup>[Blwydyn wedy hynny] y vlŷdyn honno ydaeth Ieuan urenhin a diruaŷr lu gantaŷ hyt yn Iwerdon, ac y duc y ar ueibon Hu Dylasai y tir

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. <sup>1</sup>A 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 <sup>a</sup>kestyll. A gŵedy kymryt gŵrogaeth y gan baŵb o Iwerdon, a dala gŵreic Wiliam Brewys a Gŵilim ieuanc y uab ae wreic ae vab ae verch yd ymchoelaŵd y Loegyr yn enrydedus. Ac yna y lladaŵd ef Wilim ieuanc ae uam o anrugaraŵc agheu ygkastell Windylsor. Y ulŵdyd honno yd adeilaŵd iarll Kaer Leon gastell Deganŵy, yr hŵnn a dorryssei Lywelyn uab Iorwoerth kynno hynny rac ofyn y brenhin. Ac yna hefyd yd adeilaŵd y iarll hŵnnŵ gastell <sup>1</sup>Terfynnaŵn, ac y diffeithaŵd Llywelyn ab Iorwoerth gyfoeth y iarll hŵnnŵ. Ac yna gŵedy hedychu o Rys <sup>b</sup>Gryc ar brenhin, drŵy nerth y brenhin y goresgynnaŵd gastell Llan Ymdyfri. Kanys y castellwyr wedy annobeithaŵ o bop ford a rodassant y castell, ac un amŵs ar bymthec yndaŵ duŵ gŵyl Ueir y Medi drŵy amot kael or castellwyr y kyrff a phob peth or eidynt yn iach. Y ulŵdyd honno amgylch gŵyl Andras y goresgynnaŵd Gŵenŵynŵyn y gyfoeth drachefyn drŵy nerth Ieuan urehin. O lewenyd hynny yd hedychaŵd Maelgŵn ab Rys ar brenhin heb goffau y llŵ ar aruoll a vuassei y rygtaŵ a Rys ac Owein meibon Gruffud ab Rys y nyeint, kynnullaŵ diruaŵr lu o Ffreinc a Chymry y rygtaŵ a Phenwedic ac y doeth hyt Ygkil Kennin, ac yno pebyllyaŵ aoruc. Ac yna y kynullaŵd Rys ac Owein meibon Gruffud trychanŵr o etholedigyon deuluoed a hyt nos kyrchu llu Maelgŵn aorugant a llad llawer a dala ereill agyrru y dryll arall ar ffo. Ac yny urŵdyd honno

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>2</sup> chastell.

<sup>b</sup> <sup>3</sup> Vychan

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<sup>1</sup> Terfynnaŵn, *E.*

| <sup>2</sup> *E.*

<sup>a</sup> 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 <sup>b</sup> 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,

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>2</sup> castle.

<sup>b</sup> <sup>3</sup> the Little

ydelit <sup>1</sup> Kynan ab' Howel nei Maelgŏn, a Gruffud ab <sup>2</sup> Kynan penn kyghorŏr Maelgŏn, ac y llas Einaŏn ab Cradaŏc ac aneiryf o rei ereill. Ac yna y diegis Maelgŏn ar y draet yn ffo yn waratwydus. Y vlŏy-dyn honno y cadarnhaaŏd <sup>3</sup> [Gelart] synyscal Kaer Loyŏ gastell Buellt, wedy llad or Kymry lawer oe wyr kyn no hynny. Y vlŏy-dyn honno <sup>3</sup> [gwyl Domas verthr] y bu uarŏ Mahallt y Brewys mam meibon Gruffudd uab Rys yn Llan Badarn Vaŏr, wedy kymryt kymun a chyffes a phenyt ac abit y crefyd ac y cladŏyt y gyt ae gŏr priaŏt yn Ystrat Fflur.

MCCX. Deg mlyned a deucant a mil oed oet Crist pan duc Llywelyn ab Iorwoerth greulonyon gyrcheu am benn y Saeson, ac am hynny y llidyaŏd Ieuan urenhin, ac aruaethu aŏnaeth digyfoethi Llywelyn o gŏbyl. A chynullaŏ diruaŏr lu aoruc tu a Gŏyned ar uedyr y distryŏ oll. A chyt ae lu ef y dyfynnaŏd attaŏ hyt Ygkaer Lleon hynn o dywyssogyon Kymry; Gŏenŏynŏyn o Powys, a Howel ab Gruffud ab Kynan <sup>4</sup> [o Wynedd], a Madaŏc ab Grufud Maelaŏr, a Maredud ab Rotbert o Gedewin, a Maelgŏn a Rys <sup>a</sup> Gryc meibon yr arglŏyd Rys. Ac yna y mudaŏd Llywelyn ae giwtaŏt y perued y ŏlat ae da hyt yn mynyd Eryri, a chiŏtaŏt Von ae da yn vnffunyt. Ac yna y daeth y brenhin ae lu hyt yg kastell Deganŏy. Ac yno y bu kymeint eisseu bŏyt ar y llu ac y

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a <sup>3</sup> Vychan

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<sup>1</sup> *Not in E.*

| <sup>2</sup> Kadwgon, *C. E.*

<sup>1</sup> Cynan, son of Howel, nephew to Maelgwn, and Gruffudd, son of <sup>2</sup> 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, <sup>3</sup> Gelart, seneschal of Gloucester, fortified the castle of Buellt, after the Welsh had previously killed many of his men. That year, <sup>3</sup> 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, <sup>4</sup> of Gwynedd, and Madog, son of Gruffudd Maelor, and Maredudd, son of Robert, of Cydewain, and Maelgwn, and Rhys <sup>a</sup> 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

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>3</sup> the Little

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<sup>3</sup> C. E.

| <sup>4</sup> E.

gŵerthit yr ŵy yr keinaŵc a dimei, a gŵled uoethus oed gantunt gael kic y meirch. Ac am hynny yd ymchoelaŵd y brenhin y Loegyr amgylch y Sulgŵyn ac neges yn amherffeith, wedy colli yn waradŵydus laŵer oe wyr ac oe da. A gŵedy hynny amgylch calan Aŵst yd ymchoelaŵd y brenhin y Gymry yn greulonach y vedŵl ac yn vŵy y lu. Ac adeilat llawer o gestyll Yggŵyned a wnaeth. A thrŵy auon Gonŵy ydaeth tu a mynyd Eryri. Ac annoc rei oe lu a wnaeth y losgi Bangor. Ac yno y delit Rotbert escob Bangor yny eglŵys, ac y gŵerthŵyt wedy hynny yr deu cant hebauc. Ac yna heb allel o Lywelyn diodef creulonder y brenhin drŵy gyghor y wyrda yd anuones y wreic at y brenhin yr honn oed verch yr brenhin y wneuthur hedŵch y rygtaŵ ar brenhin pa ffuryf bynhac y gallei. A gŵedy caffel o Lywelyn diogelrŵyd y uynet att y brenhin ac y dyuot ef aeth attaŵ ac ahedychaŵd ac ef drŵy rodi gŵystlon yr brenhin o vonhedigyon y wlat, ac vgein mil o warthec a deugein emys; a chanhattau hefyt yr brenhin y berued wlat yn dragywydaŵl. Ac yna yd hedychaŵd ar brenhin holl dywyssogyon Kymry, eithyr Rys ac Owein meibon Gruffud ab Rys, ac yd ymchoelaŵd y brenhin y Loegyr drŵy diruaŵr lewenyd yn uudugaŵl. Ac yna y gorchymynnaŵd ef yr tywysogyon hynny gymryt ygyt ac ŵynt holl lu Morgannŵc a Dyuet, a Rys Gryc, a Maelgŵn ab Rys ac lluoed, amynet am benn meibon Rys ab Gruffud ab Rys y gymell arnunt y dyuot y laŵ, neu gilyaŵ ar dehol or holl deyrnas. Ac yna y kymbellaŵd synyscal Kaer Dyf, gŵr a oed dywyssaŵc ar y llu, a Rys a Maelgŵn meibon yr arglŵyd Rys y lluoed ac kedernit achyrchu Pennwedic awnaethant. A gwedy na allei Rys ac Owein meibon Gruffud ymerbynyeit ar ueint allu hŵnnŵ, 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 idaó anuon kenadeu aorugant at Ffabón y wneuthur y hedóch. A hedychu ac ef awnaethant, a chanhattau awnaethant yr brenhin y kyfoeth róg Dyfi ac Aeron, ac adeilat aoruc Ffabón gastell yr brenhin yn Aber Ystóyth. Ac yna yd aeth Rys ac Owein meibon Gruffud ar góndit Ffabónn y lys y brenhin, ae kymryt aoruc y brenhin yn gyfeillon idaó. A thra yttoedynt hóy yn mynet y lys y brenhin, ediuarhau aoruc Maelgón uab Rys a Rys Gryc y uraót y hamodeu ar brenhin, a chyrrhu aónaethant am benn y castell newyd yn Aber Ystóyth ae dorri. A phan doeth Rys ac Owein veibon Gruffud ab Rys o lys y brenhin wedy hedychu ac ef kyrchu awnaethant Is Aeron cyuoeth Maelgón<sup>a</sup> uab Rys' a llad allosgi ac anreithaó y kyuoeth aónaethant. Ac yno y llas góas ieuanc da deúr oed hónnó<sup>1</sup> [Gruffydd ap Ivor, ac y bu varw Mredudd ap Karadoc].

MCCXI. Y ulóydyr rac óyneb wedy na allei Lywelyn ab Iorwoerth dywyssaó Góyned diodef y genifer sarhaet awnaei wyr y brenhin idaó a edewyssit yn y castell newyd<sup>2</sup> [yn Aber Konwy], ymaruoll aoruc a thywyssogyon Kymry nyt amgen Góenóynóyn a Maelgón ab Rys, a Madaó ab Gruffud Maelaór, a Maredud ab Rotbert; a chyfodi aoruc yn erbyn y brenhin, a goresgyn yr holl gestyll aónaethoed yg Góyned eithyr Deganóy a Rudlan Marthauual ym Powys a wnathoed Robert Vepónt hónnó aoreskynnassant. A phan oedynt yn goresgyn hónnó y doeth y brenhin a diruaór lu y gyt ac ef y góorth-

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>2</sup> a Rys Gryc

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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 king, 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, returned from the king's court, after making their peace with him, they entered Lower Aeron, the territory of Maelgwn, <sup>a</sup> son of Rhys,' and killed and burned and ravaged in the district. And there a good and brave young man was slain, <sup>1</sup> Gruffudd, son of Ivor; and Maredudd, son of Caradog, died.'

1211. The ensuing year, as Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, 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 <sup>2</sup>at Aberconway,' he confederated with the Welsh princes, namely, Gwenwynwyn, 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

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>2</sup> and Rhys the Hoarse

lad ac ef ehun athan ac llosges. Y ulôydyn honno y croges Robert Vepônt yn Amôythie Rys ab Maelgôn aocd yg gôystyl y gan y brenhin, heb y uot yn seith mlôyd etto. Ac yny ulôydyn honno y bu uarô Robert escob Bangor.

MCCXII. Y vlôydyn rac ôyneb y bu urôydyr ynyr Yspaen y rôg y Cristonogyon ar Sarassinyeit; yny vrôydyr honno y dyôedir dygôydaô deg mil o wyr a their mil o wraged. Y ulôydyn honno y croget yn Lloeger trywyr arderchaôc o genedyl a phrif tywyssogyon Kymry. Nyt amgen Howel ab Katwallaôn, a Madaôc uab Maelgôn, a Meuruc Barach. Y ulôydyn honno y rydhaaôd Innossens bap y tri thywyssaôc. Nyt amgen Llywelyn ab Iorwerth, a Gôenbrynôyn a Maelgôn ab Rys or llô ar ffydlonder a rodassynt y urenhin Lloegyr. A gorchymyn udunt aônaeth yn uadeueint or pechodeu doddi gofalus gar-edicrôyd y ryuelu yn erbyn enwired y brenhin. <sup>a</sup> A gôahard y Gristnogaeth a baryssei yr yspump mlyned kynno hynny yn Lloegyr a Chymry, y rydhaaôd y pab y tri thywyssaôc gynneu oe kyuoetheu' a phaôb ar a uei vn ac ôynt. Ac ôynteu yn gyfun agyuod-assant yn erbyn y brenhin. Ac a oreskynnassant ynôraôl <sup>1</sup> y arnaô y berued wlat, a dugassei ynteu kyn no hynny y ar Lywelyn ab Iorwoerth.

MCCXIII. Y ulôydyn rac ôyneb wedy gôeled o Rys ieuanc y uot yn dirran o gyfoeth anuon kenadeu

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<sup>a' 2</sup> Ac ef a wahardawd yr eglwysseu pump mlyned yn holl Loegyr a Chymry eithur kyfoeth ytri tywys-sawc hynny,

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<sup>1</sup> *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. <sup>a</sup> 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-

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<sup>a' 2</sup> And he had interdicted the churches five years in all England and Wales, except the territory of those three princes,

aoruc att y brenhin y eruynneit idaó dróy y nerth ef peri idaó rann o dref y dat. Ac yna ydanuones y brenhin att synyscal Henford, ac at <sup>1</sup> Ffaócn synyscal Kaer Dyf, a gorchymmyn <sup>2</sup> [vdunt] beri y Rys Gryc rodi castell Llan Ymdyfri ar wlat <sup>3</sup> [y veibyon Gruffudd vab Rys] neu ynteu a gilyei <sup>a</sup> o deruyneu y wlat' ar dehol. A góedy dyfynnu Rys Gryc y ateb orth <sup>4</sup> orchymmynneu y brenhin. A dywedut aoruc yn ateb na rannei ef un eró a Rys ieuanc. Ac yna lldiaó aoruc Rys ieuanc, a chynnullaó diruaó lu o Vrecheinaó, a dyfot y dreis aoruc y Ystrat Tywi, a phebyllyaó yny lle aelóir Trallóe Elgan, <sup>b</sup> <sup>2</sup> [dyó Ieu] wedy yr óythuet dyd o wyl Seint Ilar.' A thrannoeth duó Góener y doeth attaó Owein y vraót, a <sup>5</sup> Phaócn synysgal Kaerdyf ae lluoed. A thrannoeth kyrchu a orugant gyuoeth Rys Gryc a chyweiryaó y bydinoed, a dodi Rys ieuanc ae vydin yny blaen, a <sup>5</sup> Ffaócn ae vydin yn y canaól, ac Owein ab Gruffud ae vydin yn ol. Ac ny bu bell yny gyuarvu Rys <sup>c</sup> Gryc ae óynt. Ac yny vróydyr ar vydin gyntaf y goruóyt ar Rys Gryc ae wyr, ac y kilyaó d ar ffo wedy llad llaóer oe wyr a dala ereill. Ac yna yd aeth Rys ieuanc aruedyr ymlad

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>6</sup> or teyrnas oll

<sup>b</sup> <sup>7</sup> athrannoeth diuyeu nessaf wedy gwyl Seint Yllari.

<sup>c</sup> <sup>8</sup> Vychan

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<sup>1</sup> Faulk, B.

<sup>2</sup> B.

<sup>3</sup> C.

<sup>4</sup> orchymmyn, B.

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 <sup>2</sup> them to compel Rhys the Hoarse to deliver up the castle of Llanymddyvri and the district <sup>3</sup> to the sons of Gruffudd, son of Rhys, 'or to retire <sup>a</sup> 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 Trallwng Elgan <sup>b</sup> <sup>2</sup> 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 <sup>5</sup> 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 <sup>5</sup> 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 <sup>c</sup> 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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<sup>a</sup> <sup>6</sup> from all the kingdom

<sup>b</sup> <sup>7</sup> the following Thursday next after the feast of St. Hilary.

<sup>c</sup> <sup>8</sup> the Little

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<sup>5</sup> Faúcoc, B.

<sup>6</sup> B.

<sup>7</sup> C.

<sup>8</sup> C. E.

a chastell Dinefwr. Ac eissoes Rys <sup>a</sup> Gryc ae rac-  
 ulaenaðd ac a gadarnhaaðd y gastell owyr ac arfeu.  
 A gŵedy llosgi Llan Deilað <sup>1</sup> kilyað ymeith' aoruc Rys  
<sup>a</sup> Gryc. Ac eissoes Rys ieuanc a gyrchaðd y castell,  
 a thrannoeth dodi <sup>2</sup> [a oruc] peiranneu a dechymyg-  
 yon y ymlad ar castell. A gŵneuthur ystolyon ōrth  
 y muroed y wyr y drigað dros y muroed, ac uelly  
 y goresgynnaaðd ef y castell oll eithyr vn tŵr, ac yn  
 hŵnnð <sup>3</sup> yd ymgymertth y castellwyr ōrth ymlad ac  
 amdifffyn ac ergydyeu ac a pheiryanneu ereill; ac o  
 dy allan yd oed saethydyon, ac arblastwyr, a mŵyn-  
 wyr, a marchogyon yn ymlad ac ōynt. Ac uelly y  
 kymhellŵyt arnunt kynn y prynhaðn talu y castell a  
 rodi tri gŵystyl aŵnaethant <sup>4</sup> [arodi y castell onny  
 cheffynt nerth erbyn echŵyd trannoeth] drŵy amot  
 cael <sup>5</sup> y dillat ae harueu ae haelodeu yn iach. Ac  
 uelly y gŵnaethpŵyt. A gŵedy cael y castell <sup>6</sup> [ac  
 oresgyn tir y Kantrev Mawr] y kilyaðd Rys <sup>a</sup> Gryc  
 ae wreic ae veibon ae deulu att Vaelgŵn y vraðt,  
 wedy cadarnhau castell Llan Ymdyfri o wyr ac arueu  
<sup>2</sup> [a bŵyt, a pheiryannev] ac aghenreiteu ereill. Ac  
 eilweith ydaeth Rys ieuanc y Vrecheinaðc. Ac yna  
 kynullað diruaðr lu aoruc o Gymry a Ffreinc, achyr-  
 chu Llan Ymdyfri. A chynn pebyllu o nadunt ef a  
 rodes y castellwyr y castell idað drŵy amot cael y  
 heneideu ae haelodeu yn iach. Y ulŵydyn honno y  
 kymerth Ieuan urenhin benyt am y cameu aŵnath-  
 oed yn erbyn yr eglŵys, a galð drachefyn archescob

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a <sup>7</sup> Vychan

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<sup>1</sup> y kilyaðd ymdeith, *B.*  
<sup>2</sup> *B.*

| <sup>3</sup> yr, *B.*  
 | <sup>4</sup> *B. C.*



attacking the castle of Dinevwr; however, Rhys <sup>a</sup> the Hoarse' preceded him, and strengthened his castle with men and arms; and after burning Llandeilo, Rhys <sup>a</sup> 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, <sup>4</sup> 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, <sup>6</sup> and subdued the land of Cantrev Mawr,' Rhys <sup>a</sup> the Hoarse,' with his wife, his sons, and family, retired to his brother Maelgwn, having strengthened the castle of Llanymddyvri with men and arms, <sup>2</sup> 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

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a' <sup>7</sup> the Little

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<sup>5</sup> a, B.

<sup>6</sup> C.

<sup>7</sup> C. E.

Keint, ar esgyb ar yscolheigon a ymrodassynt y alltued o achaws gŵahard yr eglŷsseu. Ac o achaws y gŵrthrom goddyant aŵnathoed yr eglŷs yd ymrŷm-aŵd ef ae etiuedyon ae holl urenhinyaeth Lloegyr ac Iwerdon y Duŵ a Phedyr a Phaŵl, ar pab ar pabeu ereill yny ol yn dragywydaŵl. Ac ar hynny gŵneuthur gŵrogaeth gan tyghu talu y baŵp or eglŷsswyr y collet, a thalu mil o vorckeu bob blŷdyn y eglŷs Rufein <sup>1</sup> [dros bop goddyant a gŵasanaeth dylyedus]. Y ulŷdyn honno gwedy ymadaŵ o Rys Gryc ar Kymry a mynnu hedychu ac ŷynt eilweith herŷyd y dyweit. Yna y delit ef yg Kaer Vyrdin ac y dodet <sup>2</sup> [ef] ygarchar y brenhin. Y ulŷdyn honno y darestygaŵd Llywelyn uab Iorwoerth gastell Deganŷy a chastell Rudlan.

MCCXIV. Y vlŷdyn rac ŷyneb y mordŷyaŵd Ieuan urenhin ac <sup>2</sup> [diruaŵr] amylder o ryfelwyr aruaŵc y gyt ac ef hyt ym Pheitaŵ. Ac ymaruoll ac ef aoruc iarll Fflandrys a <sup>a</sup> Bar a Henaŵnt. Ac anuon attunt awnaeth ieirll Sarur y gyt ae vraŵt ac anneiryf a uarchogyon, a gŵahaŵd attaŵ Otho amheraŵdyr Rufein y nei, a chyfodi aoruc y ryfelu yn erbyn Philip brenhin Freinc. Ac yna y magŷyt diruaŵr ryfel y rygtunt. Otho amheraŵdyr Rufein ar iarll o parthret Flandrys yn ryfelu, ar Ffreinc a Ieuan urenhin, o parthret Peitaŵ yn aflonydu. Ac uelly o bop tu yd oedynt yn kymhurthaŵ y Ffreinc. Ac yna ydanuones Philip arderchaŵc urenhin Ffreinc Lowys y uab y Peitaŵ a llu y gyt ac ef y ymerbynyeit abrenhin Lloegyr. Ac ynteu ehun <sup>3</sup> ar Ffreinc y gyt ac ef a dynaŵd tu

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a <sup>4</sup> yarll Bolwynn

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<sup>1</sup> B. C.

| <sup>2</sup> 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, <sup>1</sup>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 <sup>2</sup>vast multitude of armed warriors, set sail for Poictou; and the earl of Flanders, and <sup>a</sup>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

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>4</sup> the earl of Boleyn

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<sup>3</sup> a, B.

| <sup>4</sup> C.

a Flandrys ynerbyn yr amheraódyr. A phan welas yr amheraódyr ar iarll hynny blóg uu gantunt llau-assu o vrenhin Freinc dynessau attunt, ae gyrchu yndic a <sup>1</sup>orugant. A góedy <sup>a</sup>yr ymlad ef a syrthyaóð y uudugolyaeth y urenhin Freinc, ac a yrróyt yr amheraódyr ar ieirll ar ffo <sup>b</sup>o Fflandrys a Bar a Henaónt.' A phan gígileu brenhin Lloegyr y damóein hónnó ofynhau a <sup>2</sup>wnaeth gynhal ryfel a vei vóy, agóneuthur kygreir seith mlyned aoruc a brenhin Ffreinc, ac ymchoelut y Loegyr, a thalu llawer oe colledeu yr eglóysswyr. Ac yna y bu gyffredin ellygdaót yr eglóysseu ar hyt Lloegyr a Chymry. Y ulóydyn honno y bu uaró Geffrei escob Mynyó.

MCCXV. Y ulóydyn rac óyneb y bu teruyse y róg Ieuan urenhin a Saesson y Gogled, a llaóer o ieirll ereill a baróneit Lloegyr, o achas na chatwei Ieuan urenhin ac óynt yr henn gyffreith, a deuodeu da a <sup>3</sup>gaóssynt gan Etwart a <sup>4</sup>Henri y brenhined kyntaf, a atygassei ynteu yr teyrnas pan rydhaaóð rodi udunt y kyfreitheu hynny. Ar teruyse hónnó a gerdaóð yn gymeint ac yd ymaruolles holl wyrda Lloegyr a holl dywyssogyon Kymry <sup>5</sup>[y gyt] yn erbyn y brenhin, hyt na mynnei neb o nadunt heb y gilyd y gan y brenhin na hedóch na chyfundeb na chygreir yny dalei ef yr eglóysseu y kyfreitheu ae <sup>6</sup>teilygdodeu, a

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a <sup>7</sup>hir

b' <sup>8</sup>adaly iarll Flandrys ayarll Bolwyn ayarll Sayrebus yn Vernwn.

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<sup>1</sup> ónaethant, *B.*

<sup>2</sup> oruc, *B.*

<sup>3</sup> gossodynt, *B.*

<sup>4</sup> Alvryd, *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 <sup>a</sup>the fight, the victory fell to the king of France; and the emperor and the earls were driven to flight, <sup>b</sup>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 <sup>4</sup>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 <sup>5</sup>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;

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>7</sup> a long

<sup>b</sup> <sup>8</sup> and the earl of Flanders, and the earl of Boleyn, and the earl of Sayrebus, were captured at Vernon.

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<sup>5</sup> *B.*

<sup>c</sup> teilygdaót, *B.*

| <sup>7</sup> *B.*

| <sup>8</sup> *C.*

dugassei ef aerienni kyn no hynny y gantunt ac yny<sup>1</sup> dalei hefyt y wyrda Lloegyr a Chymry y tired ar kestyll a gymerassei orth y ewylllys y gantunt heb na góir na chyfreith. A góedy<sup>2</sup> eu dysgu o archescob Keint ac esgyb Lloegyr a ieirll ae baróneit a gofyn idaó arodei yr hen gyfreitheu da yr teyrnas y gomed aoruc a heróyd<sup>3</sup> ryywespóyt rac y hofyn<sup>4</sup> óynt, kymryt croes aoruc ac ual kynt y kyuodes y Gogledwyr yn y erbyn<sup>5</sup> er neill tu, ar Kymry or tu arall. Ac yn y uródyr gyntaf y<sup>6</sup> duc y Gogledwyr y arnaó dinas Llundain. Ac yna y kyrchaóð Llywelyn ab Iorwoerth ar Kymry y Amóythic. A heb órthóynebed y rodet idaó y dref ar castell. Ac yna yd anuones Gilis o Breóys mab<sup>7</sup> [y] Góilim o Brewys Robert y uraó y Vrecheinaó. Ae gymryt yn enrydedus awnaeth gwyrda Brecheinaó idaó. A chynn penn y tri dieu y goreskynnaóð castell Penn Kelli, ac Aber Gevenhi ar castell Góyn ac ynys Gynóreid. Ar Gilis vry a oed escob yn Henford, ac auuassei vn or aruollwyr kyntaf yn erbyn y brenhin. A góedy hynny ydaeth ynteu Gilis e hun y Vrecheinaó. Ac y goresgynnaóð Aber Hodni a Maeshyfeid ar Gelli, a Blaen Llyfni, a chastell Buellt heb vn górthóynebed, castell Paen, a chastell Colbyn, a chantref Eluael órthunt aedewis ef y Wallter<sup>8</sup> [ap Gruffudd ap yr arglwydd Rys] uab Einaón Clut órth y goresgynn. A thra yttoedit yn hynny ym Brecheinaó yd hedychaóð Rys ieuanc<sup>9</sup> [i nai] a Maelgón uab Rys y ewythyf ac y kyrch-assant Dyuet y gyt. Ac y goresgynnassant Gymry

<sup>1</sup> talei, *B.*<sup>2</sup> y, *B.*<sup>3</sup> rydyóespóyt, *B.*<sup>4</sup> hóy, *B.*<sup>5</sup> 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 opposition 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, <sup>8</sup> son of Gruffudd, son of the lord Rhys, 'son of Einon Clud, who had subdued them. And whilst this was going on in Brecheiniog, young Rhys, <sup>9</sup> the nephew, and Maelgwn, son of Rhys, his uncle, became reconciled, and they proceeded to Dyved together. And the Welsh obtained posses-

<sup>6</sup> goresgynnaôd, *B.*

<sup>7</sup> *B.*

<sup>8</sup> *C. E.*

<sup>9</sup> *E.*

a Dyfet oll eithyr Kemeis a honno aanreithassant,  
<sup>1</sup>[ac Arberth] ar Maen Clochaŵc a <sup>2</sup>losgyssant. Ac  
<sup>3</sup>odyna yd aeth Maelgŵn ac Owein ab Gruffud y  
 Wyned att Lywelyn ab Iorwoerth, ac y kynnullaŵd  
 Rys ieuanc lu diruaŵr y veint, ac y goresgynnaŵd  
 Ketweli a Charnywyllaŵn, ac y llosges y castell, ac  
 odyno y tynaŵd y Gŵyr, ac yn gyntaf y goresgynnaŵd  
 gastell Llychŵr. Ac odyno yd ymladaŵd achastell Hu.  
 Ac yd aruaethaŵd y castellwyr gadŵ <sup>1</sup>[y castell] yny  
 erbyn. Ac ynteu Rys agauas y castell y dreis gan  
 ellŵg y castellwyr ar castell drŵy dan a haearn.  
 Trannoeth y kyrchaŵd tu a <sup>4</sup>[chastell Ystwm Llwyn-  
 iarth yn] Sein Henyd, ac rac y ofyn ef y llosges y  
 castellwyr y dref. Ac <sup>5</sup>ynteu heb dorri ar y haru-  
 aeth agyrchassant gastell Ystumllŵynarth, a <sup>6</sup>phebyllyaŵ  
 yny gylch y nos honno a oruc, a thrannoeth y cauas  
 y castell, ac y llosges ef ar dref. Ac erbyn penn y  
 tri dieu y goresgynnaŵd holl gestyll Gŵyr. Ac uelly  
 yd ymchoelaŵd drachefyn yn hyfryt uudugaŵl. Ac  
 yna y gellygŵyt Rys Gryc o garchar y brenhin gŵedy  
 rodi y vab a deu wystyl ereill drostaŵ. Y ulŵydyn  
 honno y gŵnaethpŵyt Iorŵoerth abat Tal y Llycheu yn  
 escob ym Mynyŵ, a Chadŵgaŵn <sup>a</sup>Llan Dyffei abat y  
 Ty Gŵynŵ' yn escob Ymangor. Yna yd hedychaŵd  
 Gilis escob Henford ar brenhin rac ofyn y pab, ac  
 ar y fford <sup>b</sup>ynmynet att y brenhin' y clefychaŵd.

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<sup>a/7</sup> abat Llann Defit,

<sup>b/8</sup> yn dyvod o lys y brenin <sup>1</sup> yn ymhoelut

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<sup>1</sup> B.

<sup>2</sup> losgassant, B.

<sup>3</sup> odyno, B.

<sup>4</sup> E.



sion of all Dyved, with the exception of Cemaes, and that they ravaged, <sup>1</sup>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 <sup>1</sup>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 <sup>4</sup>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 <sup>a</sup> 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, <sup>b</sup>going to the king,' he was taken ill; and

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>7</sup> abbot of Llandevid,

<sup>b</sup> <sup>8</sup> coming from the king's court, <sup>1</sup> returning

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<sup>5</sup> ynteu, *B.*

<sup>6</sup> phebyllu, *B.* Not in *E.*

| <sup>7</sup> *C.*

| <sup>8</sup> *C. E.*

Ac Ygkaer Loyó y bu uaró amgylch góyl Martin. <sup>1</sup>Ac dref tad' ef a gauas <sup>2</sup>Reinald y Breóys y uraót <sup>3</sup>[ef]. A hónnó agymerth yn wreic idaó merch Lywelyn ab Iorwoerth tywyssaóe Góyned. Y ulóydy honno y <sup>a</sup>kynhalyaóð y trydyd Innossens bap gyffredin gyghor or holl Gristonogaeth hyt yn eglóys <sup>4</sup>[Laterannis yn] Rufein. Ac yno yd atnewydyót kyfreitheu <sup>5</sup>[a gossodedigaetheu] yr eglóys, ac yd ymgyghoret am <sup>b</sup>rydhau Kaerussalem adaroed <sup>6</sup>yr Sarassinyeit y gywarsagu yr ysllawer o amseroed kynno hynny. Y ulóydy honno y kynnullaóð Llywelyn ab Iorwoerth a chyffredin tywyssogyon Kymry diruaór lu hyt Ygkaer Uyrdin. A chynn penn y pumhet dyd y cauas y castell ac y byryaóð yr llaór. Ac ody na y <sup>7</sup>torrysant gastell Llan Ystyffan, a Thalacharn a Seint Cler. Ac ody na nos óyl Thomas ebostol ydaethant y Geredigyaón, ac ymlad ar castell <sup>8</sup>[Emlyn] aorugant. Ac yna y górhaaóð góyr Kemeis y Lywelyn ab Iorwoerth, ac y rodet idaó gastell Trefdraeth. A hónnó o gyffredin gyghor a yssigóyt. A phan welas castellwyr Aber Teifi na ellynt gynhal y castell y rodi awnaethant y Lywelyn ab Iorwoerth duó góyl Ystyffan. A thrannoeth duó góyl Ieuan ebostol y rodet castell Kil Gerran idaó. Ac ody na yd ymchoelaóð Llywelyn ab Iorwoerth, a holl tywyssogyon Kymry a oed y gyt ac ef yn hyfryt lawen <sup>9</sup>y gólatoed drachefyn dróy uudugolyaeth. A llyma ennceu y tywyssogyon a vuant yn yr hynt honno o óyned; Llywelyn ab Iorwoerth tywyssaóe Góyned, a Howel ab Grufud

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>3</sup> kynnullaóð

<sup>b</sup> <sup>3</sup> nerthu

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<sup>1</sup> Athref y tat, *B*.

<sup>2</sup> Reinallt, *B*.

<sup>3</sup> *B*.

<sup>4</sup> *B. C*.

he died at Gloucester, about the feast of St. Martin; and his patrimony came to his brother Rheinallt de Bruse, who took for his wife the daughter of Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, prince of Gwynedd. That year, pope Innocent the third <sup>a</sup> held a general council of all Christendom at the <sup>4</sup> Lateran church in Rome. And there were the laws <sup>3</sup> and canons' of the church renewed; and it was resolved to <sup>b</sup> 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 <sup>7</sup> of Emlyn.' Then the men of Cemaes did homage to Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, and the castle of Trevedraeth 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

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>3</sup> assembled

<sup>b</sup> <sup>3</sup> fortify

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<sup>5</sup> y, B.

<sup>6</sup> torrassant, B.

| <sup>7</sup> C. E.

| <sup>8</sup> y6, B.

ab Kynan <sup>1</sup>[i ewythr], a Llybelyn ab Maredudd ab Kynan. Ac o Pobys Gŵenŷynŷyn ab Owein Kyueilaŷc, a Maredudd ab Rotbert o Gedewein, a theulu Madaŷc ab Gruffudd Madaŷc. A deu uab Maelgŷn ab Katwallaŷn. O Deheubarth Maelgŷn ab Rys a Rys Gryc y uraŷt, a Rys ieuanc ac Owein veibon Gruffudd ab Rys. A llyma enŷeu y keŷtyll a oresgynnŷyt ar yr hynt honno. Nyt amgen caŷtell Sein Henyd, caŷtell Ketweli Kaer Uyrdin, Llan Yŷtyffan, Seint Cler, Talacharn, Trefdraeth, Aber Teiui, Kil Gerran. Ac ar yr hynt <sup>2</sup>honno y bu <sup>a</sup>araf hedŷch, a thegŷch hinon y gayaf, hyt na ŷelat <sup>3</sup>[ac nachlyŷat] eiryŷoet kynno hynny y cyfryŷ hinda honno.

MCCXVI. <sup>4</sup>[Blwydyn wedy hynny] ac yna y bu cyfran o tir y rŷg Maelgŷn ab Rys a Rys Gryc y uraŷt, a Rys ac Owein meibon Gruffudd ab Rys, yn Aber Dyfi ger bron Llywelyn ab Iorwoerth gŷedy dyfynnu <sup>3</sup>[yna] ygyt holl twyŷsogyon Kymry <sup>3</sup>[gann mŷyhaf] a holl doethon Gŷyned. Ac y Uaelgŷn uab Rys y doeth tri chantref o Dyfet. Nyt amgen y cantref Gŷarthaf, a chantref Kemeis, a chantref Emlyn, a Phelunyaŷc, a chaŷtell Kil Gerran, ac o Yŷtrat Tywi caŷtell Llan Ymdyfri, a <sup>b</sup>deu gymŷt. Nyt amgen Hirfryn a Mallaen a Maenaŷr Vydfei. Ac o Gered-

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a <sup>3</sup> arauŷch o

b <sup>1</sup> thri

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<sup>1</sup> E.

| <sup>2</sup> hŷnnŷ, B.

Howel, son of Gruffudd, son of Cynan, <sup>1</sup>his uncle,' and Llywelyn, son of Maredudd, son of Cynan; out of Powys, Gwenwynwyn, son of Owain 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 Owain, 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 <sup>a</sup>gentle tranquillity, and fairness of winter atmosphere, such fine weather as had never been seen, <sup>3</sup>or heard of' before.

1216. <sup>4</sup>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 Owain, the sons of Gruffudd, son of Rhys, at Aberdovey, in the presence of Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, when all the Welsh princes, <sup>3</sup>for the most part,' and all the wise men of Gwynedd were summoned <sup>3</sup>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 <sup>b</sup>two comots, namely, Hirvryn and Mallaen, and the manor of Myddvai; and of Ceredigion, the two

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>3</sup> gentleness of

<sup>b</sup> <sup>1</sup> three

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<sup>3</sup> B.

| <sup>4</sup> C.

igyaón deu gymót, Góynyonyd a Mabwynyon. Ac y Rys ieuane ac y Owein y uraót meibon Gruffud ab Rys y deuth castell Aber Teifi, a chastell Nant yr Aryant, athri cantref o Geredigyaón. Ac y Rys Gryc y doeth <sup>1</sup> [ynn rann] y Cantref Maór oll eithyr Mallaen, ar Cantref Bychan eithyr Hirvryn a Myduei. Ac idaó y deuth Ketweli a <sup>2</sup> Charnywyllaón hefyd. Yn y vlóydyn honno <sup>3</sup> yd hedychaó Gwennóyn arglóyd Powys a Ieuan vrenhin Lloegyr, <sup>4</sup> wedy tremygu y lló ar aruoll a rodassei y dyóyssogyon Lloegyr a Chymry. A thorri yr órogaeth a <sup>5</sup> roessoed y Lywelyn ab Iorwoerth, a madeu y góystlon a rodassei ar hynny. <sup>1</sup> [A] góedy góybot o Lywelyn ab Iorwoerth hynny kymryt arnaó yn órthróm a <sup>6</sup> wnaeth, ac anvon attaó esgyb ac abadeu, a góyr ereill maór <sup>7</sup> y haódurdaót ar llythyreu ar syartrasseu gantunt, <sup>8</sup> ac echrestyr' yr aruoll ar ammot ar górogaeth a <sup>8</sup> ónathoed yndunt, o llauuryaó o bop medól acharyat a góeithret y aló drachefyn. A góedy nadygrynoei idaó hynny o dim, dygynnullaó llu aoruc, a galó canmóyhaf tywysogyon Kymry ygyt attaó, a chyrcu Powys y ryuelu <sup>9</sup> ar WENNÓYN, æ yrru arffo hyt yn sóyd Kaer Leon, a goresgyn y kyuoeth oll idaó e hun. Y ulóydyn honno y doeth Lowys y mab hynaf y vrenhin Freinc hyt yn Lloegyr <sup>1</sup> [tróy aruollóyr Lloeger] gyf a lluosogróyd maór amgylch Sul y

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a' <sup>10</sup> achraffter

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<sup>1</sup> B.

<sup>2</sup> Charnóallaón, B.

<sup>3</sup> y, B.

<sup>4</sup> dróy, B.

<sup>5</sup> rodassoed, B.

<sup>6</sup> oruc, 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 cantreys of Ceredigion. And to Rhys the Hoarse were allotted, <sup>1</sup>as his share,' the whole of Cantrev Mawr, except Mallaen, and the Cantrev Bychan, except Hirvryn and Myddvai; and to him likewise came Cydweli and <sup>2</sup>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. <sup>1</sup>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, <sup>2</sup>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, <sup>1</sup>by means of English confederates, with a great multitude, about Trinity Sunday; and

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<sup>a/ 10</sup> and the particulars

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<sup>7</sup> eu, *B.*

<sup>8</sup> Gnaeth, *B.*

<sup>9</sup> a, *B.*

<sup>10</sup> *B.*

Drindaŵt, ac ofynhau aoruc Ieuan urenhin y dyuotyaf ef, a chadŵ a oruc yr aberoed ar porthuaeu a diruaŵr gedernit o wyr aruaŵc <sup>1</sup>[y] gyt ac ef. A phan welas ef llyges Lowys yn dynessau yr tir, kymryt y ffo a oruc tu a Chaer Wynt a dyffryn Hafren. Ac <sup>2</sup>yna y tynnaŵd Lowys tu a Llundain. Ac yna yd aruollet yn enrydedus, a chymryt aoruc gŵrogaeth y ieirll ar barŵneit ae gŵahodassei, adechreu talu y kyfreitheu o baŵp o nadunt. A gŵedy ychydic o dydyeu wedy hynny yd aeth tu a Chaer Wynt. A phan <sup>3</sup>ŵybu Ieuan vrenhin hynny llosgi y dref aoruc, a gŵedy cadarnhau y castell kilyau <sup>4</sup>ymeith aŵnaeth. Ac ymlad aoruc Lowys ar castell, a chynn penn ychydic o dydyeu y <sup>5</sup>castell agauas.' A chyrrhu a <sup>6</sup>oruc Ieuan urenhin ardal Kymry, a dyfot aoruc y Henford a llawer o wyr aruaŵc gyt ac ef. A galŵ attaŵ aoruc Reinalt y Breŵys a thywyssogyon Kymry y erchi udunt ymaruoll ac ef a hedychu. A gŵedy na rymhaei <sup>1</sup>[dim] idaŵ hynny kyrrhu a <sup>7</sup>ŵnaeth y Gelli a Maes Hyfeid, a llosgi y trefyd a thorri y kestyl. Ac odyndna llosgi Croes Hyswallt ae diffeithaŵ ae distryŵ. Yn y ulŵdyn honno amgylch gŵyl <sup>1</sup>[y kyudet corff] Seint Benet y bu uarŵ y trydyd Innossens bap. Ac yn ol hŵnnŵ y bu bap y trydyd Honorius. Ac yna ygkylch gŵyl Luc euegylyŵr y bu uarŵ Ieuan vrenhin <sup>8</sup>[yn Nieŵart ac y ducŵyt odyndna hut Ygkaer Yraggon], ac y cladŵyt Ygkaer Wyragon yn ymyl bed Dŵnstan Sant yn enrydedus. Ac yny lle wedy brenhinaŵl arŵylant y drychafŵyt Henri y mab hynaf idaŵ <sup>9</sup>naŵ mlyned' yn urenhin ar lyŵodraeth y deyrnas. A thrŵy ganmaŵl rei o wyrda Lloegyrr ae hescyb y kyssegraŵd escob

<sup>1</sup> B.<sup>2</sup> yno, B.  
gigleu, B.<sup>4</sup> ymdeith, B.<sup>5</sup> 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 Rheinallt 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 <sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>8</sup> 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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<sup>6</sup> (naeth, *B.*

<sup>7</sup> oruc, *B.*

<sup>8</sup> *B. C.*

<sup>9</sup> yn vab na6 mlwyd, *C.*

Bad ef yn vrenhin drôy abdurdaŵt cardinal o Rufein a legat yr pab. Ac yna y coronet ac y kymertli y groes. Y ulôydyn honno y bu uarô Howel ab Gruffud ab Kynan, <sup>1</sup>[yn was ieuanc arderchawe karedic gan bawb] ac y cladôyt yn Aber Conôy.

MCCXVII. Y ulôydyn rac ôyneb y bu gyghor yn Ryt Ychen y gan gyt <sup>a</sup>uarchogyon Henri urenhin. Ac yno y traethôyt amhedôch a chygreir y rygtunt a Lowys uab brenhin Freinc, a gôyr y Gogled. A gôedy na dygrynoynt dim o hynny, mordôyaô aoruc Lowys y Freinc y geissaô kyghor y gan Phylip y dat am y gôeithretoed aônelei rac llaô yn Lloegyr. Ygkyfrôg hynny y kyfodes gôyr y brenhin yn erbyn y gyt aruollôyr ef, a dôyn llaôer o gyrcheu arnunt. Ac <sup>2</sup>odyno dyuot awnaethant y Gaer Wynt, a chymell y castellwyr y rodi y castell udunt, a goresgyn y kestyll ereill a rodyssit y Lowys <sup>3</sup>[athynnu attadunt laôer ogyt aruollôyr Leôys]. Ygkyfrôg hynny yd ymchoelaôd Lowys y Loeger ac ychydic o nifer ygyt ac ef. Ac <sup>4</sup>odyna o achawô y dyuotyat <sup>5</sup>[ef] y bu ehofnach y Gogledwyr ar Freinc, a chyrchu dinas Lincol aônaethant <sup>6</sup>ac oresgyn ac ymlad ar castellwyr. Ac eisoes y kastellwyr a ymdiffynnassant y castell yn gywir ôraôl ac anuon kenadeu aorugant at Wilim Varscal iarll Penuro y gôr a oed yna hyneif a phenkyghorôr y deyrnas a gôyrda ereill o Loegyr, <sup>7</sup>ac erchi anuon porth udunt. <sup>8</sup>Ar rei hynny ogyt

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a <sup>5</sup> aruollôyr

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<sup>1</sup> C.  
<sup>2</sup> odyna, B.

<sup>3</sup> B. C.  
<sup>4</sup> 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, <sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>2</sup> 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, <sup>3</sup> 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-

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<sup>2</sup> <sup>5</sup> entertainers

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<sup>5</sup> *B.*

<sup>6</sup> ac at, *B.*

<sup>7</sup> *y, B.*

<sup>8</sup> *Y, B.*

gyghor <sup>a</sup> a gynnullasant holl gedernit Lloegyr ygyt ac bynt y uynet y nerthockau' y castellwyr, kanys gbell oed gantunt teruynu <sup>1</sup> eu bywyt yn ganmoledic dros rydit <sup>1</sup> eu teyrnas no chyt odef ac <sup>b</sup> aghyfreitheu <sup>2</sup> [ac an ordyuynedic geithbet]' y Ffreinc. Ac yna tynnu aónaethant yn aruaóc uarchaóclu tu a Lincol. A cher bron y pyrth cyweiryaó <sup>1</sup> eu bydinoed ae gossot y ymlad ar gaer. Ac yna y Gogledwyr ar Freinc a ymwisgassant y órthóynebu udunt. Ac yscyennu y muroed ac amdiffyn yn óraól awnaethant. A góedy ymlad yn hir o bop tu, ef a <sup>3</sup> diasgellaó d bydin y órth y llu yr honn ydoed iarll Kaer <sup>4</sup> Loyó a Faócon Brebys yny haróein, a thróy drós dieithyr ar y castell y deuthant y myón, a chyrchu y dinas aónaethant a góneuthur diruaóer aerua <sup>5</sup> or Freinc ar Gogledwyr. Ac bynteu wedy <sup>1</sup> eu haruthraó agym-erassant eu ffo, <sup>6</sup> ac megys ynvydyon pob un o nadunt <sup>7</sup> a ymgudyei yn y lle kyntaf y kaffeí. Ac yna y kyrchaó d góyr Henri urenhin y pyrth, ac y torras-sant ac y deuthant y myón. Ac ymlit y ffoodron ae llad ae dala ae carcharu, ac yny vróydyr honno y delit iarll Caer Wynt a iarll Henford a Robert ab Góallter, ac y llas iarll <sup>8</sup> Perffi y bonhedickaf <sup>2</sup> [hayach] or Ffreinc, a Symónt <sup>9</sup> Dypessi, a Hu Dyroc, a Gilbert iarll Clar, a Robert Derupel, a Reinald Dy Cressi

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<sup>a/10</sup> agytssynyassant o vn vryt, ac vn eóyllys ar gynullaó holl gerdennyt ykytaruollóyr ygyt y vynet y nerthaó

<sup>b/11</sup> anyledussyon ac andiofededigyon dretheu a chyfreithyeu

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<sup>1</sup> y, *B.*

<sup>2</sup> *B.*

<sup>3</sup> diadellaó d, *B.*

<sup>4</sup> Llion, *B.*

<sup>5</sup> ary, *B.*

<sup>6</sup> a, *B.*

sent, <sup>a</sup> 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 <sup>b</sup> the unjust laws' <sup>2</sup> 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 <sup>4</sup> 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 <sup>8</sup> Percy, the noblest <sup>2</sup> almost of the French, and Simon <sup>9</sup> de Vescy,' and Hugh de Roch, and Gilbert, earl of Clare, and Robert

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<sup>a/10</sup> agreed unanimously, and with one will, upon assembling all the strength of his confederates to proceed to the support

<sup>b/11</sup> the unjust and unendurable taxations and laws

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<sup>7</sup> yr, *B*.

<sup>8</sup> Perssi, *B*. Persia, *E*.

<sup>9</sup> Depessi, *B*. de Persi, *E*.

<sup>10</sup> *B*.

<sup>11</sup> *C*.

gŏnstabyl Kaer Lleon, a Geralt <sup>1</sup> [Difŏrneuaŏs] iarll, a llaŏer o rei ereill <sup>2</sup> [pennaf]. Ac anneiryf o nadunt a vodes yn yr auon, ac uelly ydymchoelaŏd gŏyr y brenhin yn llaŏen <sup>2</sup> [dracheuen] drŏy uoli Duŏ y gŏr a <sup>3</sup> ŏnaeth rydit yr bobyl. Ac yna yn ofnaŏc y peidy- aŏd Lowys ac ymlad ar castell <sup>4</sup> [Kaunt], ac y bryssy- aŏd y Lundein. Ac anuon kenadeu aŏnaeth y Ffreinc yn ol nerth. Ac yna y kedŏis gŏyr y brenhin y porthueyd a diruaŏr lu gantunt. Ac yna y doeth y Ffreinc y hŏylaŏ y moroed a diuessur <sup>2</sup> [o] lyges gantunt; a chyrron bronn Aber auon Temys y bu ymlad llogeu y rŏg y Saesson ar Ffreinc, a gŏedy <sup>a</sup> llad llaŏer or Freinc y syrthaŏd y uudugolyaeth yr Saesson. Ac odyndyn yn hyfryt yd ymhoelassant drachefyn wedy gŏarchae Lowys yn Llundain. Ygkyfrŏg hynny o <sup>5</sup> damwein y <sup>6</sup> kymu Reinald y Breŏys ar brenhin. A phan welas Rys ieuanc ac Oŏein meibon Gruffud ab Rys <sup>7</sup> [vod] y hewythyrr yn mynet yn erbyn yr aruoll aŏnathoed ŏrth wyrda Lloegyrr a Chynry. Kyfodi yny erbyn a ŏnaethant a goresgyn Buellt oll y arnaŏ <sup>b</sup> eithyrr y <sup>8</sup> kestylly. Ac yna y lldiaŏd hefyt Llywelyn ab Iorwoerth <sup>2</sup> [tyŏyssaŏc Gwyned] yn erbyn Reinald y Breŏys, <sup>9</sup> a thŏrri yr' aruoll ac yd <sup>10</sup> aruaethaŏd y lu hyt ym Brecheinaŏc. Ac y <sup>c</sup> cychŏynnaŏd ŏrth ymlad ac Aber Hodni ac aruaethu y distryŏ oll. Ac yna <sup>11</sup> yd hedychaŏd <sup>d</sup> gŏyr y dref a

a <sup>2</sup> dala

c <sup>2</sup> kyŏeiraŏd y vydinoed

b <sup>7</sup> athri kastell.

d <sup>2</sup> bŏrdeisseit

<sup>1</sup> B. C.

<sup>2</sup> B.

<sup>3</sup> ŏnathoed, B.

<sup>4</sup> C. E.

<sup>5</sup> damŏeineu, B.

<sup>6</sup> kymodaŏd, B.

de Rupel and Rheinallt de Cressy, constable of Caerleon, and earl Gerald <sup>1</sup>de Furneuale,' with many other <sup>2</sup>chieftains, were killed; and a vast number of them were drowned in the river. And thus the king's men joyfully returned <sup>2</sup>back, praising God, Who had wrought freedom for the people. And then, being in fear, Louis desisted from attacking the castle <sup>4</sup>of Canterbury,' and hastened to London, from whence he despatched 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 <sup>a</sup>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 <sup>b</sup>the castles.' Then also Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, <sup>2</sup>prince of Gwynedd,' became angry with Rheinallt de Bruse; and, breaking the treaty, he directed his army towards Brecheiniog; and he <sup>c</sup>commenced by attacking Aberhodni, which he designed totally to destroy. And thereupon, the <sup>d</sup>men of the town made peace with

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>2</sup> captured,

<sup>c</sup> <sup>2</sup> directed his troops

<sup>b</sup> <sup>7</sup> three castles.

<sup>d</sup> <sup>2</sup> burgesses

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<sup>7</sup> *E.*

<sup>8</sup> castell, *B.*

<sup>9</sup> am dorri y, *B.*

<sup>10</sup> arŷedaŷd, *B.*

<sup>11</sup> y, *B.*

Llywelyn drŷy Rys ieuanc oed gymeredic gymodroddi y rygtunt gan rodi pum gŷystyl y Lybelyn o uonhedigyon y dref ar dalu can more idaŷ kan ny ellynt y ŷrthŷynebu. Ac odynd yd arwedaŷd y lu y Whyrdros y Mynydd Du, yny lle y periglaŷd llaŷer <sup>1</sup>o sŷmereu. Ac ynd y pebyllyaŷd yn Llan Gŷŷc. A gŷedy gŷelet o Reinald <sup>2</sup>[ac o Gŷiliam] y Brewys y diffeithŷch ydoed Lywelyn yny wneuthur <sup>3</sup>yn y gyfoeth ef agymerth whech marchaŷc urdaŷl y gyt ac ef ac adoeth y ymrodi y Lywelyn ŷrth y gyghor. Ac ynteu arodes castell Sein Henydd idaŷ a hŷnnŷ a orchymynnaŷd Llywelyn dan gadrŷyaeth Rys Gryc. A gŷedy trigyaŷ yno ychydic o dydyeu <sup>4</sup>arŷein y uydinoed a <sup>5</sup>oruc <sup>2</sup>[y] rygtaŷ a Dyfet yn erbyn y Fflandraswyr' yn eruyneit hedŷch y gantaŷ. Ac nyt edeŷis y tywyssaŷc y aruaeth namyn tynu y Haŷlfford a <sup>5</sup>wnaeth. A chyweiryŷ y vydinoed ygkylch y dref ar uedyr ymlad a hi. Ac ynd ydaeth Rys ieuanc a lleg o wyr y Deheu y gyt ac ef ydoed yn y harŷein drŷy avon Gledyf. A dynessau tu ar dref aŷnaeth ar niuer hŷnnŷ y gyt ac ef y ymlad yn gyntaf ar dref. Ac ynd <sup>6</sup>ydoeth Iorŷerth escob Mynyŷ a llaŷer o grefydŷyr ac eglŷyssaŷyr y gyt ac ef yn dyuoŷ att y tyŷyssaŷc, ac <sup>7</sup>yn aruaethu ffuryf <sup>8</sup>tagnefed ac ef. A llyma y ffuruf, nyt amgen rodi o nadunt yr tywyssaŷc ugein <sup>9</sup>[ŷystyl Oros Aphenuro o rei bonedhicca ar talu mil] o vorkeu <sup>2</sup>[idaŷ] erbyn gŷyl Vi-hagel nessaf, neu ŷynteu a ŷrheynt idaŷ erbyn hynny,

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<sup>a/10</sup> adyuot aoruc hyt Ygkeuen Kynuarchan, ac yno ykyuaruu kennadeu ac ef ygan Yfflandrassŷyr.

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<sup>1</sup> ae, *B.*

<sup>2</sup> *B.*

<sup>3</sup> ar, *B.*

<sup>4</sup> ŷnaeth, *B.*

<sup>5</sup> cruc, *B.*

<sup>6</sup> nachaf, *B.*



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 Llangiwig. When Rheinallt <sup>2</sup> 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, <sup>a</sup> 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 <sup>9</sup> hostages from Rhos and Pembroke, of the noblest, that they would pay him a thousand' marks by next Michaelmas; or otherwise they were to

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<sup>a/10</sup> he came to Cevn Cynwarchan, where messengers met him from the Flemings,

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<sup>7</sup> y, B.  
<sup>8</sup> tagnef, B.

| <sup>9</sup> C. E.  
 | <sup>10</sup> C.

ac y kynhelynt y danaó yn dragywydaól. A gŵedy hynny ydymchoelaóð paóð y wlat. Ac ygkyfróg hynny y traethóyt am dagnefed y róg Henri urehin Lloegyr a Lowys uab brenhin Ffreinc. Ac ual hynn y bu y dagneved y rygtunt, nyt amgen talu o Henri vrenhin y ieirll a baróneit y deyrnas y kyfreitheu <sup>1</sup>ae gossodeu' y buassei <sup>2</sup>yr afreol' oe hachaós y rygtunt a Ieuan urehin, a <sup>2</sup>gellóg paóð or carcharoryon a dalysst o achaoós y <sup>b</sup>ryfel hónnó,' a thalu diruaóð sómp o aryant y Loóys uab brenhin Ffreinc, dróy dyghu o honaó ynteu deyrnas Loegyr yn dragywydaól. Ac yna gŵedy cael sómp o aryant ac ellóg <sup>3</sup>[o] sentens yskym-undaóðt y mordóyaóð yn Ffreinc. Ac yna y bu kyffredyn ellygdaóðt o wahardedigaeth yr eglóysseu dróy holl deyrnas Loegyr a Chymry ac Ióerdon. Ygkyfróg hynny yd ymladaóð Góilim Marscal a Chaer Llion, ac y goreskynnaóð kany chytsynyassei y Kymry ar dagnefed uchot gan dybygu <sup>3</sup>[y] ebrygofi <sup>3</sup>[yn] y kymot <sup>3</sup>[neu ydielóí]. Ac yna y distrybaóð Rys Gryc gastell Sein Henyd a holl gestyll Góhyr <sup>3</sup>[ae kedernit]. Ac y deholes y gióaóð Saesson a oedynt yny wlat honno oll heb <sup>4</sup>obeithaó ymchoelut byth drachefyn gan gymryt kymeint ac afynaóð <sup>5</sup>o da, a dodí Kymry y bressóylaó yn y tired.

MCCXVIII. Y ulóydyn rac óyneb y rydhaaóð y Gristonogaeth y wyr y Deheu, ac y rodet Kaer Uyrdin ac Aber Teifi <sup>3</sup>[y] dan gadóryaeth Llywelyn uab Ior-

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a' <sup>3</sup> yryuel

b' <sup>3</sup> ryueloed hynny,

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<sup>1</sup> oe gossodedigaethau, *B.*

<sup>2</sup> gollóg, *B.*

| <sup>3</sup> *B.*

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 <sup>a</sup>the disturbance' had taken place between them and king John; and each party was to liberate the prisoners taken on account of <sup>b</sup>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 <sup>3</sup>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, <sup>3</sup>or disregarded.' And then Rhys the Hoarse destroyed the castle of Senghennydd, and all the castles of Gower, <sup>3</sup>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,

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>3</sup> the war

<sup>b</sup> <sup>3</sup> those wars,

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<sup>4</sup> obeith, *B.*

| <sup>5</sup> oe, *B.*

woerth. Ac yna ydaeth Rys ieuanc <sup>1</sup>e hunan' <sup>2</sup>[a holl dywysogion—drwy gyngor Llywelyn] y lys y brenhin o Deheubarth y wneuthur górogaeth idaó. Y ulóydy honno ydaeth llawer o groessogyon y Gaerusalem y róg y rei yd aeth iarll Kaer Lleon, a iarll Marscal <sup>3</sup>[a Brian o <sup>4</sup>Vilis], a llawer o wyrda ereill o Loegy. Y ulóydy honno y mordóyaóó llud y Cristonogyyn byt yn <sup>5</sup>Dametta. Ac yny blaen yn tywysogyon yd oed brenhin Kaerusalem a phadriarch Kaerusalem, a meistyr y demyl, a meistyr yr yspytty, a thywyssaóó Aóstria, ac ymlad ar dref a <sup>6</sup>orugant ae goresgyn; a chastell a oed ygkanaóó yr auon wedy adeilat ar logeu, hónnó a eskynnaóó y pererinyaóó ar yscolyon ac <sup>7</sup>ae torrassant wedy llad llaóer or Sarasinyeit a dala ereill.

MCCXIX. Y ulóydy rac óyneb y priodes Rys Gryc uerch iarll Clar, ac y priodes Ion y Breóys Vargaret verch Llywelyn uab Iorwoerth. Y ulóydy honno yrodes yr holl gyfoethaóó Duó dinas <sup>8</sup>Damiet yn yr Eiff a oed ar avon Nilus y lu y Cristonogyon a oed wedy blinaóó o hir ymlad ar dinas; kanys dóywaóó racweledigaeth aberis y veint uaróolyaeth <sup>3</sup>[ary bopyl] yny dinas hyt na allei y rei buó gladu y rei meiró. Kanys y dyd y cahat y dinas ydoed móy no theirmil o gyrrff y meiró ar hyt yr heolyd megys kón heb y cladu. Ar dyd hónnó yr molyant a gogonyant yr Creaódyr y creóyt archescob yny dinas.

MCCXX. Ugein mlyned a deu cant a mil oed oet Crist pan dyrchafóyt corff Thomas uerthyr y gan Ystyffan archescob Keint, a chardinal o Rufein, ac y dodet yn enrydedus y myón yscrin o gywreinweith

<sup>1</sup> ehun, *B.*  
<sup>2</sup> *C. E.*

<sup>3</sup> *B.*  
<sup>4</sup> Lile, *C.*

son of Iorwerth. And then young Rhys went himself, <sup>2</sup> 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, <sup>3</sup> and Bryan de <sup>4</sup> Ville, with many other good men from England. That same year, an armament of Christians sailed to <sup>5</sup> 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 Bruse married Margaret, the daughter of Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth. That year, the Almighty God delivered the city of <sup>6</sup> 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 <sup>7</sup> 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

<sup>5</sup> Dannetta, *B.*

<sup>6</sup> Gnaethant, *B.*

<sup>7</sup> a, *B.*

<sup>8</sup> Dannet, *B.*

eur ac aryant a mein gŵerthuaŵr yneglŵys y Drindaŵt Ygkeint. Y ulŵydyn honno <sup>1</sup>[gwyl Ievan y kols nesaf ar hynny] y gelwis Llywelyn ab Iorŵoerth attaŵ ganmŵyaf tywyssogyon Kymry oll, a chynullaŵ diruaŵr lu aoruc am benn Fflandrasswyr Ros a Phenuro, am dorri onadunt yr hedŵch ar gygreir aŵnathoed wyr Lloegyry y rŵg y Saeson ar Kymry, drŵy wneuthur mynych gyrcheu ar y Cymry ac aflonydu arnunt. Ar dyd kyntaf y cyrchaŵd gastell Arberth yr hŵnn aadeilassei y Flandrasswyr wedy y distryŵ or Kymry kynno hynny. A chael y castell y dreis aŵnaeth ae vŵrŵ yr llaŵr, wedy llad rei or castellwyr a llosgi ereill acharcharu ereill. A thrannoeth y distryŵaŵd gastell Gŵis ac y llosges y dref. Y trydyd dyd y doeth y Haŵlfford ac y llosges y dref ŵll hyt ymport y castell. Ac uelly y cylchynaŵd ef Ros a Deu Gledyf pump niŵarnaŵt drŵy wneuthur diruaŵr aerua ar bobyl y ŵlat. A gŵedy gŵneuthur kygreir ar Flandrasswyr hyt galan Mei yd ymchoelaŵd drachefyn yn llaŵen hyfryt.

MCCXXI. Y vlŵydyn rac ŵyneb ymagŵyt teruyse y rŵg Llyŵelyn ab Iorŵoerth a Gruffud y uab o achaŵs kantref Meironnyd a darestygassei Ruffud idaŵ. O achaŵs y sarhaadeu <sup>2</sup> a ŵnathoed y kantref hŵnnŵ idaŵ ac <sup>3</sup> y wyr. A llidyaŵc vu Lywelyn am hynny, a chynnullaŵ llu a chyrcu lle ydoed Ruffud drŵy <sup>4</sup>vygŵth y' dial yr hynt honno arnaŵ ac ar y wyr. Ac aros awnaeth Gruffud yn ehofyn dyuotyat y dat wedy kyweiryas y vydinoed ae lu. Ac yna ydedrych-

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<sup>1</sup> C. E.

| <sup>2</sup> 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, <sup>1</sup>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

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<sup>3</sup> oe, *B.*

| <sup>4</sup> vygythyaó, *B.*

aŵd doethon o bop tu meint y perigyl aoed yn dyuot. Ac annoc awnaethant y Ruffud ymrodi ef <sup>1</sup>ae da' yn ewyllys y dat, ac annoc <sup>2</sup>hefyt awnaethant y Lywelyn kymryt y uab yn hedŵch ac yn drugaraŵc amadeu idaŵ gŵbyl oe lit o ewyllys y gallon, ac uelly y gŵnaethpŵyt; ac yna yduc Llywelyn gantref Meironnyd y ar Ruffud, a chymŵt Ardudŵy. A dechreu adeilat castell <sup>2</sup>yndaŵ aŵnaeth idaŵ ehun. Ygkyfrŵg hynny yllidyaŵd Rys ieuanc ŵrth yr arglŵyd Lywelyn, ac yd ymedeŵis ac ef ac ydaeth att Wilim Marscal iarll Penuro, o achaŵs rodi o Lywelyn Gaer Uyrdin y Uaelgŵn ab Rys, ac na rodei idaŵ ynteu Aber Teifi aoed yny rann pan rannŵyt Deheubarth. Ac yna y deuth Llywelyn aelu hyt yn Aber Ystŵyth. Ac y goresgynnaŵd y castell ar kyuoeth aoed ŵrthaŵ, ac ae dodes dan y arglŵydiaeth ehun. Ac yna y kyrchaŵd Rys ieuanc lys y brenhin, a chŵynaŵ aoruc ŵrth y brenhin am y sarhaet awnathoed Lyŵelyn idaŵ. A <sup>3</sup>duunaŵ aŵnaeth y brenhin attaŵ Lyŵelyn a ieirll a barŵneit y Mars hyt yn Amŵythic. Ac yny kygor hŵnnŵ y <sup>3</sup>kymodrodet Rys ieuanc a Llywelyn ab Iorŵoerth, ac yd edewis Llywelyn idaŵ Aber Teiui megys y rodassei Gaer Vyrdin y Vaelgŵn ab Rys. Y ulŵydyn honno yd aeth llu y Cristonogyon <sup>4</sup>Damieit yn yr Eiffŵ tu a Babilon ŵrth ymlad a hi, ac nys gadaŵd dial Duŵ. Kanys llifaŵ aŵnaeth auon Nilus ar y fford <sup>5</sup>[yr wythuŵet dyd o wyl Veir diwoethaf or

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a<sup>6</sup> dyvynnu

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<sup>1</sup> ar eidaŵ, *B.*

<sup>2</sup> yno, *B.*

<sup>3</sup> kymydŵyt, *B.*

<sup>4</sup> Dannet, *B.*



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 Ardudwy, 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 Aberteivi 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 <sup>a</sup> 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 <sup>4</sup> 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, <sup>5</sup> the octave

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>6</sup> summoned

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<sup>3</sup> C.

| <sup>6</sup> B.

kynhayaf], ae gŵarchei rŵg dŵy afon yny vodes anneiryf o <sup>1</sup> nadunt. <sup>2</sup> Ac yna keithiwaŵ' ereill. Ac yna y goruu arnunt dalu <sup>3</sup> Damiet yr Sarassinyeit drachefyn dros y bowyt ac rydit y keith, a gŵneuthur kygreir ŵyth mlyned ac ŵynt. Ac <sup>4</sup> odyno y hebrygaŵd y Sarassinyeit ŵynt hyt yn Acrys lle ny wydit dim y ŵrth groes Grist, namyn trugared Duŵ e hun ae talaŵd udunt. Y ŵlŵydyn honno <sup>5</sup> [am gylch gwyl Nicolaws] y kyŵeiraŵd Ion y Breŵys gastell <sup>6</sup> [Aber Tawy a] <sup>7</sup> Sein Henyd drŵy gennat a chyghor Llywelyn ab Iorwoerth.

MCCXXII. Y ŵlŵydyn rac ŵyneb y bu uarŵ Rys ieuanc <sup>5</sup> [ap Gruffud ap yr arglwyd Rys yn was ieuang arderchawc y volyant ay huolder ay synnwyr ay brudder ay doethineb yn oleuat yr henyon yn haelder a chlot agem yr ieueing yn anryded agogonyant athegwch achedernyt anorchyuygedic yr marchogyon yn golofyn athwr atharyan y wlat yndat abugeil athatmaeth yr ysgolheigyon yn wastadrwyd abonhed ahedwch. Achannawl yr pobloed yn long a phorthloed ac amdiffynwr yrgweinyeit yn sathrwr ac aruthder ac ouyn y elynyon yn vn gobeith y holl Deheubarth a hynny drwy hir nychdawt heint a dolur y mis Awst], ac y cladŵyt yn Ystrat Fflur gŵedy kymryt penyt achymyn a chyffes ac abit <sup>8</sup> [y] crefyd ymdanaŵ. A gŵedy hynny y kauas Owein ab Gruffud y vn braŵt ran oe gyfoeth, a ran arall arodes Llywelyn ab Iorwerth y Vaelgŵn ab Rys. Y ŵlŵydyn honno y mordŵyaŵd Gŵilim Varscal iarll Penuro y Iwerdon.

<sup>1</sup> honunt, *B.*

<sup>2</sup> a cheithiaŵ, *B.*

<sup>3</sup> Dannet, *B.* Damacham, *E.*

<sup>4</sup> odyna, *B.*

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 <sup>3</sup>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, <sup>5</sup>about the feast of St. Nicholas,' John de Bruse repaired the castle of <sup>7</sup>Abertawy and' Senghenydd, by the permission and advice of Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth.

1222. The ensuing year, died young Rhys, <sup>5</sup>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 treacher 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.

<sup>5</sup> C.<sup>6</sup> E.<sup>7</sup> Not in C.<sup>8</sup> B.

MCCXXIII. Y vlóydyn rac byneb y doeth Góilim Varscal o Iwerdon, alluossogróyd o varchogyon a phedyt gantaó <sup>1</sup> a diruaóir lyges <sup>2</sup> [y vynut] yr tir amgylch Sul y Blodeu. A duó Llun <sup>3</sup> [Pasc] y kyrchaó d Aber Teiui, ar dyd hónnó y rodet y castell idaó; a duó Merchyr rac byneb y tynnaó d y Gaer Uyrdin, ac y kauas y castell hónnó hefyt. A phan gogleu Llywelyn uab Iorwoerth hynny y góir ydoed gadóryaeth y kestyl gantaó o blegyt y brenhin anuon Grufud y uab aoruc a diruaóir luossogróyd o lu gantaó y órthóynebu yr iarll. A phan gogleu Grufud uot bryt y iarll ar dyuot y Getweli, kyrchu <sup>4</sup> awnaeth adlyedogyon Kymry y gyt ac ef. <sup>a</sup> A choffau aónaeth' Rys Gryc rac brat y gan y bórgeisseit, a cheissaó kyffroi y Kymry y diogeltech y coedyd, ac nys <sup>5</sup> gadyssant namyn kyrchu y dref aónaethant, a llogi y dref ar eglóys hyt y prid. A phan gogleu y iarll hynny kyrchu dróy Tywi awnaeth y bont Gaer Vyrdin. Ac aros Gruffud ab Llywelyn yn ehofyn a <sup>6</sup> ónaeth. A góedy hir ymlad y rann vóyaf or dyd ymchoelut a wnaeth pob un or deu lu y órth y gilyd y <sup>7</sup> pebylleu wedy llad llawer o bop tu, a brathu ereill. Ac yna rac neóyn ydymchoelaó d Gruffud ab Llywelyn <sup>b</sup> y wlat drachefyn.' Ac yna y kyweiraó d y iarll gastell Kaer Vyrdin. Ac y dechreuaó d adeilat kastell Kil Gerran. Ny bu bell cedy dechreu y góeith yny doeth llythyreu attaó y gan y brenhin,

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<sup>a/8</sup> Ac ofynhau aoruc

<sup>b/8</sup> oe ólat.

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<sup>1</sup> myón, B.

<sup>2</sup> B; C.

<sup>3</sup> B.

<sup>4</sup> a oruc, B.

1223. The ensuing year, William Marshall returned from Ireland with a multitude of cavalry and infantry, and came <sup>2</sup> up to land with a vast fleet about Palm Sunday. And on <sup>3</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup> 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 <sup>b</sup> 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

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<sup>a</sup>'<sup>8</sup> was afraid

<sup>b</sup>'<sup>8</sup> from his country.

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<sup>5</sup> gadassant, *B.*

<sup>6</sup> oruc, *B.*

<sup>7</sup> bepyllu, *B.*

<sup>8</sup> *B.*

ac archescob Keint y erchi idaó dyuot yny briaót berson y atdeb ger y bron óyntóy ac y wneuthur iaón am aónathoed ac y gymryt iaón y gan y tywyssaóe am bop cam or aónathoed idaó. Ar iarll a ufudhaaóð yr <sup>a</sup>gorchymynneu a mordóyaó a <sup>1</sup>ónaeth y myón llog hyt yn Lloegyr gyt ac ychydic o nifer, ac adaó y lu Ygkilgerran y gynal y góeith dechreuedic ac y <sup>2</sup>nerthockau y lle y <sup>b</sup>góelynt berigyl. Ac ymdangos aónaethant y gyt yn Llótlaó y tywyssaóe <sup>3</sup>[ygyt] ar iarll gyr bron kyghor y brenhin ararchescob. A góedy naellit eu kymot aruaethu aónaeth y iarll dróy nerth iarll Ferór, a Henri <sup>4</sup>Pictot arglóyd Euas dyuot dróy gyuoeth <sup>c</sup>y tywyssaóe' tu ae wlat, ac nys gallaóð. Kanys Llywelyn ab Iorwoerth <sup>5</sup>a anuonassei' Ruffud y uab a diruaór lu y gyt ac ef, a Rys Gryc ae wyr hyt <sup>6</sup>Ygkarnywyllaón y ragot y iarll ae wyr <sup>7</sup>[ac yno y llas ef]. Ac ynteu Lyóelyn ae holl allu adeuth hyt ym mab Udrut. Ac yno aros chóedleu a wnaeth y órth y wyr, ac y órth dyuotedigaeth y iarll.

MCCXXIV. Y vlóydyn rac óyneb yd aeth kofeint or Ty Góyn y bressóylaó <sup>7</sup>[yr brynn wylovus] y Góyndir yn Iwerdon.

MCCXXV. Y vlóydyn arall rac llaó y bu uaró Kediuor abat Ystrat Fflur.

MCCXXVI. Y ulóydyn rac llaó y bu uaró Lowys vrenhin Ffreinc.

<sup>a</sup> <sup>3</sup> gorchymun

<sup>b</sup> <sup>3</sup> gellynt

<sup>c</sup> <sup>3</sup> hónnó

<sup>1</sup> oruc, *B.*

<sup>2</sup> nerthaó, *B.*

<sup>3</sup> *B.*

<sup>4</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup>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 <sup>b</sup>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 <sup>c</sup>'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, <sup>7</sup>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 <sup>7</sup>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.

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>3</sup> command,

<sup>b</sup> <sup>3</sup> be capable of

<sup>c</sup> <sup>3</sup> that person

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<sup>5</sup> <sup>7</sup> *anuones, B.*

<sup>6</sup> *YgkarnGallaon, B.*

<sup>7</sup> *E.*

MCCXXVII. Y ulódyd yn rac óyneb y delit Rys Gryc yn <sup>1</sup>Llanarthneu y gan Rys Vychan y vab, a thros gastell Llan Ymdyfri y gellygwyt. Y ulódyd honno y bu uaró Maredudd uab yr arglóyd Rys archdiagon Keredigyaón ym <sup>2</sup>[eglwys Veir yn Llanbedyr Tal] Pont Ystyffan, ac y duepóyt y gorff y Vynyó ac y cladóyt yn enrydedus y gan Iorwoerth escob Mynyó yn eglóys <sup>3</sup>[Deó] gyr llaó bed yr arglóyd Rys y dat.

MCCXXVIII. Y vlódyd yn rac óyneb y doeth Henri <sup>4</sup>[vrenhin] a chedernit Lloegyr y gyt ac ef y Gymry, ac aruaethu darestóg Llywelyn ab Iorwoerth a holl dywysogyon Kymry idaó. Ac yny lle aelwir <sup>5</sup>Kori y pebyllyaó; ac or tu arall yr coet yd ymgynullaó y Kymry y gyt a Llyóelyn ab Iorwoerth <sup>6</sup>eu tywysaó y órthóynebu yr brenhin. Ac yna kyrchu <sup>7</sup>y gelynyon awnaethant ac ymlad ac óynt yn duruig, a góneuthur diruaó aerua arnunt. Ac yno y delit Góilim Breóys ieuanc yn vrathedic, ac y carcharóyt; a thros y ellygdaó ef y rodet y Lywelyn ab Iorwoerth gastell Buellt ar wlat a diruaó sómp o aryant. Ac yna yd ymhoelaó y brenhin y Loegyr yn geóilydyus, eithyr cael górogaeth o honaó y gan y tyóysogyon aoedynt yno, a <sup>8</sup>ffuruaó tagnefed y rygtaó a Llywelyn ab Iorwoerth.

MCCXXIX. Y ulódyd yn rac óyneb y bu uaró Iorwoerth escob Mynyó.

MCXXX. Deg mlyned arhugeint adeucant a mil oed Crist pan <sup>9</sup>uordóyaó Henri urenhin a diruaó lu aruaó y gyt ac ef y Ffreinc ar uedyr enill y dylyet o Normandi ar Angió, a Pheittaó. Ac yn

<sup>1</sup> Llanarth, *E.*

<sup>2</sup> *C.* Llanbedr Tal, *E.*

<sup>3</sup> *B. C.*

<sup>4</sup> *B.*

<sup>5</sup> Keri, *B.*



1227. The ensuing year, Rhys the Hoarse was captured at <sup>1</sup> Llanarthneu by his son, Rhys the Little; and for the castle of Llanymddyvri was liberated. That year, Maredudd, son of the lord Rhys, arch-deacon of Ceredigion, died <sup>2</sup> 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 <sup>3</sup> of St. David, near the grave of the lord Rhys, his father.

1228. The ensuing year, <sup>4</sup> 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

<sup>6</sup> y, *B.*

<sup>7</sup> eu, *B.*

<sup>8</sup> phuruahu, *B.*

<sup>9</sup> vor6yda6d, *B.*

ebrôyd wedy hynny o achaws tymhestyl a marôlyaeth drôy y dôyllaô oe aruaeth yd ymchoelaôd y Loegyr. Y vlôydyn honno y bu varô Gôilim Camtaôn o Gemeis. Ac yna y bu uarô Llywelyn ab Maelgôn ieuanc yn gyuoeth Yggôyned, ac y cladôyt yn Aber Conôy yn enrydedus. Y vlôydyn honno y croget Gôilim Breôys ieuanc y gan Lywelyn ab Iorwoerth wedy y dala yn ystauell y tyôyssaôc gyt a <sup>1</sup>[dwysoges Sioned] merch Ieuean urenhin gôreic y tywyssaôc.

MCCXXXI. Y vlôydyn rac ôyneb y bu uarô Maelgôn uab Rys yn Llanerch Aeron, ac y cladôyt yn y cabidyldy yn Ystrat Fflur. Y vlôydyn honno yd adeilaôd Henri urenhin gastell Paen yn Eluael. Odyna <sup>2</sup>[o] achaws <sup>a</sup>teruysc a vuassei' y rôg Llywelyn ab Iorôerth ar brenhin y llosges Llyôelyn dref y castell Baldwin a Maeshyfeid ar Gelli ac Aber Hodni, ac a distryôaôd y kestylly hyt y llaôr. <sup>3</sup>Odyna y tynnaôd y Went ac y gônaeth Gaer Llion yn lludô kyt collit bonedigyon yno. Ac odyna y <sup>b</sup>kychôynnaôd y gestyll Ned a chastell Ketweli ac y byryaôd yr llaôr.' Y ulôydyn honno y llosges Maelgôn ieuanc <sup>4</sup>[ap] Maelgôn ab Rys Aber Teiui hyt ymporth y castell ac y lladaôd yr holl <sup>5</sup>vôrgeisseit, ac <sup>6</sup>a ymchoelaôd yn vudugaôl wedy cael diruaôr anreith ac amylder o yspeil. Ac odyna ydymchoelaôd ac y torres pont Aber Teiui. Ac <sup>3</sup>odyna y doeth <sup>2</sup>[ef] att Owein ab Gruffud <sup>1</sup>[ap yr arglwydd Rys i gefnderw] a gôyr

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<sup>a/7</sup> teruysgeu avagyssit

<sup>b/7</sup> kyfuchaôd kestylly Ned achastell Ketôeli ar llaôr.

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<sup>1</sup> E.

<sup>2</sup> B.

<sup>3</sup> Yna, B.

<sup>4</sup> B. 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, kaving been caught in the chamber of the prince, with <sup>1</sup> the princess Jannet,' daughter of king John, and wife of the prince.

1231. The ensuing year, Maelgwn, son of Rhys, died at Llanerch 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 <sup>a</sup> 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 <sup>b</sup> started for the castle of Nedd, and the castle of Cydweli, and cast them to the ground.' That year, young Maelgwn, <sup>4</sup> 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, <sup>1</sup> son of the lord Rhys, his cousin,' and the men of Llywelyn,

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>7</sup> disputes which had been fostered

<sup>b</sup> <sup>7</sup> levelled the castles of Nedd, and the castle of Cydweli, with the ground.

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<sup>5</sup> vórdeisseit, *B.*

<sup>6</sup> yd, *B.*

<sup>7</sup> *B.*

Llywelyn ab Iorwoerth y ymlad ar castell, a chyn penn ychydic o dydyeu y torrassant y castell amagneleu. Ac y goruu ar y castellwyr adaó y muroed arodi y castell.

MCCXXXII. Y ulódyn rac óyneb y bu uaró Ion <sup>1</sup>[y] Breóys o greulaón ageu wedy y essigaó oe varch. Ac yna y bu uaró iarll Kaer Llion. Ac y bu uaró <sup>2</sup>Ybrahim escob Llan <sup>3</sup>Elóy.

MCCXXXIII. Y ulódyn rac óyneb ydatgyweiryaó Rickert iarll <sup>4</sup>Penuro braót Henri urenhin gastell Maessyfeid yr hónn adistrywassei Lywelyn ab Iorwoerth yr ysdóy vlyned kyn no hynny. Y ulódyn honno a kyrchaó Llywelyn ab Iorwoerth Vrecheináó, ac y distrygaó holl gestyll athrefyd y wlat, dróy anreithaó ac yspeilaó pop lle. Ac ymlad achastell Aber Hodni vis a <sup>5</sup>ónaeth gyt a blifieu a magneleu, ac yny diwed <sup>6</sup>peidyaó dróy ymchoelut y dref <sup>1</sup>[oll] yn lludó. Ac <sup>7</sup>yna ar y ymhoel y llosges dref Golunóy ac y darostygaó Dyffryn <sup>8</sup>Teueityaó. Ac odyo <sup>9</sup>[llosgi y Trallwng] y kyrchaó y Castell Coch ac y byryaó yr llaó. Ac y llosges dref Croes Oswallt. Y ulódyn honno y bu teruyse róg Henri urenhin a Rickert Marscal iarll Penuro. Ac yna y kytaruolles y iarll a Llywelyn uab Iorwoerth ac athyóyssogyon Kymry. Ac yny lle kynullaó diruaó lu aoruc ef ac Owein ab Gruffud <sup>9</sup>[ap yr arglwyd Rys], a chyrcu am ben Aber <sup>10</sup>Mynyó aónaethant ae losgi a góneuthur aerua o wyr y brenhin aoedynt yno yn kadó. Odyo yn ebróyd y goresgynnassant hynn o <sup>9</sup>[drevi a] gestyll, <sup>1</sup>[nyt amgen] Kaer Dyf, ac Aber Gefenni, Penn Kelli, Blaen Llyfni, Bólch y

<sup>1</sup> B.

<sup>2</sup> Efream, B.

<sup>3</sup> Elyó, B.

<sup>4</sup> Kernyt, B.

<sup>5</sup> oruc, B.

<sup>6</sup> y peidaó, 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 <sup>1</sup> de Bruse died of a cruel death, having been bruised by his horse. Then the earl of Caerleon died. And <sup>2</sup> Abraham, bishop of Llanelwy, died.

1233. The ensuing year, Rickert, earl of <sup>4</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup> 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, <sup>9</sup> having burned 'Trallwng,' 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, <sup>9</sup> 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 <sup>9</sup> towns and castles, to wit, Cardiff and Abergavenny, Pen Gelli, Blaen Llyvni, and Bwlch y Dinas, and razed

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<sup>7</sup> odyne, *B.*

<sup>8</sup> Teueidat, *B.*

<sup>9</sup> *E.*

<sup>10</sup> Mynyby, *B.*

dinas, ac ac byryassant oll yr llaŵr <sup>1</sup>eithyr Kaer Dyf. Y ulŵydyd honno ydymgynullaŵd Maelgŵn Vychan ab Maelgŵn ab Rys, ac Owein ab Gruffud <sup>2</sup>[ap yr arglwydd Rys] <sup>3</sup>[a] Rys <sup>a</sup>Gryc <sup>4</sup>ac meibon hŵynteu, a llu Llywelyn ab Iorŵoerth, a llu iarll Penuro am benn Kaer Uyrddin. Ac ymlad a hi trimis agŵneuthur pont ar Tywi aorugant. Ac yna y doeth y llogwyr yn aruaŵc y gyt ar llaŵr y dorri y bont. A gŵedy gŵelet or Kymry na ffrŵythei y hynt udunt ymchoelut aŵnaethant y gŵlatoed. Y vlŵydyd honno y bu uarŵ Rys Gryc yn Llann Deilaŵ vaŵr, ac y cladŵyt ym Mynyŵ yn ymyl bed y dat. Y ulŵydyd honno y gorffennaŵd Maelgŵn Vychan <sup>5</sup>[ap Maelgwn ap Rys] adeilat castell Tref Ilan yr hŵnn a dechreuassei Uaelgŵn y dat kynno hynny.

MCCXXXIV. Y vlŵydyd rac ŵyneb y brathŵyt Rickert iarll Penuro y myŵn brŵydyr yn <sup>6</sup>[y] Iwerdon wedy y adaŵ oe uarchogyon yn dŵyllodrus, a chyn penn y pytheŵnos y bu uarŵ. Y vlŵydyd honno y gellygŵyt Grufud ab Llyŵelyn ab Iorwoeth wedy y vot ygkarchar whe blyned. Y vlŵydyd honno y bu uarŵ Katwallaŵn uab Maelgŵn o Vaelenyd yny Cwm Hir.

MCCXXXV. Y vlŵydyd rac wyneb y bu uarŵ Owein ab Gruffud <sup>2</sup>[ap yr arglwydd Rys] <sup>7</sup>gwr bonhedig o genedyl ac adwyn o deuodeu doeth a hael a chlod-uawr] yn Ystrat Fflur duŵ Merchyr wedy yr ŵythuet dyd o Ystŵyll, ac ycladŵyt ygyt a Rys <sup>2</sup>[ap yr arglwydd Rys] y vraŵt ygkabidyldy y myneich. Y

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a <sup>6</sup> Vychan

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<sup>1</sup> namyn, B.

<sup>2</sup> E.

<sup>3</sup> B. ab, A.

<sup>4</sup> 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, <sup>2</sup>son of the lord Rhys, <sup>3</sup>and Rhys <sup>a</sup>the Hoarse, with their sons, and the army of Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, and the army of the earl of Pembroke, assembled against Caermarthen. 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 Llandeilo the Great, and was buried in Menevia, near the grave of his father. The same year, Maelgwn the Little, <sup>5</sup>son of Maelgwn, son of Rhys, completed the building of the castle of Trev Ilan, 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 Maelienydd, died at Cwm Hir.

1235. The ensuing year, Owain, son of Gruffudd, <sup>2</sup>son of the lord Rhys, <sup>7</sup>a gentleman by race, and courteous in manners, wise, generous, and praiseworthy, died at Strata Florida, on the Wednesday after the octave of the Epiphany, and was buried with Rhys, <sup>2</sup>son of the lord Rhys, his brother, in

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a' <sup>6</sup> the Little,

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<sup>5</sup> C. E.

<sup>6</sup> B.

| <sup>7</sup> C.

ulbydyn honno y priodes Henri vrenhin verch iarll Prouins, ac y gónaeth y neithaór yn Llundain y Nadolic góedy <sup>1</sup>[ym] kynnullaó escyb a chanmóyaf ieirll a baróneit Lloeger y gyt.

MCCXXXVI. Y ulbydyn rac óyneb y bu uaró Madaóc ab Gruffud Maelaór <sup>2</sup>[y gwr a ragorei rac pawb o volyanrwyd y deuodeu ahaelyoni a chreuyd, kanys ef aoed grwndwalwr gwahanredawl y manachlogoed, ef a oed kynnheilyat yr anghanogyon ar tlodyon ar essewydyon], ac y cladóyt yn enrydedus ymanachlaóc Llanegóestyl yr hon aróndwalassei <sup>1</sup>[ef] kyn no hynny. Y ulbydyn honno y bu uaró Owein ab Maredud ab Rotbert o Gedewein. Ac yna y bu uaró escob Llundain, ac escob Caer Wyragon, ac escob Lincol. Ac un nos kyn nos Nadolic y kyudes diaerebus wynt y torri aneiryf o dei ac eglóysseu ac essigaó y koetyd a <sup>2</sup>[llad] llaóer o dynyon ac anifeil-eit. Y ulbydyn honno y gellygaó d y naóvet Gregori bap Gadógaón escob Bangor oe escobaót, ac y kymeryt yn enrydedus yny crefyd góynn ymanachlaóc Dor, ac yno y bu uaró ac y cladóyt. Ac yna y cauas Gilbert iarll Penvro dróy dóyll gastell Morgan ab Howel <sup>3</sup>Ymachein. A góedy y gadarnhau ydatueraót drachefyn rac ofyn Llywelyn ab Iorwoerth.

MCCXXXVII. Y ulbydyn rac óyneb y bu uaró <sup>1</sup>[dam] <sup>4</sup>Giwan uerch Ieuan urenlin góreic Lywelyn ab Iorwoerth vis Whefraór yn llys Aber, ac y cladóyt myón <sup>a</sup>mynóent newyd' ar lan y traeth, a gyssegrassei Howel escob Llan Elyó. Ac y henryded hi ydadeilaót

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a' <sup>2</sup> gard gyssegredic,

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<sup>1</sup> B.

| <sup>2</sup> 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—<sup>2</sup>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,<sup>1</sup> 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 Cydwain, 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 <sup>2</sup>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, <sup>1</sup>Dame <sup>4</sup>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 <sup>a</sup>new cemetery,<sup>3</sup> on the side of the strand, which Howel, bishop of

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>2</sup> consecrated garden,

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<sup>3</sup> Ymeichein, *B.*

| <sup>4</sup> Siwan, *B.* Sioned, *E.*

Llywelyn ab Iorwoerth yno vanachlaŵc troetnoeth aelwis Llan Vaes ym Mon. Ac yna y bu uarŵ Ieuan iarll Kaer Lleon a Chynwric uab yr arglŵyd Rys. Y ulŵydyd hono ydeuth attaw gardinal o Rufein y Loegyrr yn legat y gan y nabuet Gregori bap.

MCCXXXVIII. Y ulŵydyd rac ŵyneb tranhoeth <sup>1</sup>o duŵ' gŵyl Luc euegylyŵr y tygaŵd holl tywyssogyon Kymry ffydlonder y Dauyd ab Llywelyn ab Iorwoerth yn Ystrat Fflur. Ac yna y duc ef y gan y urawt <sup>2</sup>[Grufud] Arbystli a Cheri a Chyfeilaŵc, a Maŵdŵy a Mochmant, a Chaer Einaŵn; ac <sup>3</sup>ny adaŵd idaŵ dim namyn kantref Llyyn e hun. Ac yna y lladaŵd Maredudd ab Madaŵc ab Gruffud Maelawr Ruffud y urawt. Ac yny lle y digyfoethes Llywelyn ab Iorwoerth ef am hynny.

MCCXXXIX. Y ulŵydyd rac ŵyneb y bu uarŵ Maredudd <sup>a</sup>dall ab yr arglwyd Rys, ac y cladŵyt yny Ty Gŵynn. Ac yna y bu uarŵ escob Kaer Wynt, ac y ganet mab y Henri urenhin aelwit Etwart, ac y delis Dauyd ab Llywelyn Ruffud y vraŵt gan dorri aruoll ac ef, ac y carcharaŵd ef aeuab Ygrugyeith.

MCCXL. Deugein mlyned a deucant a mil oed oet Crist pan uu uarŵ Llywelyn ab Iorwoerth tywyssaŵc Kymry gŵr a oed anaŵd menegi y weithredoed da, ac y cladŵyt yn Aber Conŵy, wedy kymryt abit <sup>2</sup>[y] crefyd ymdanaŵ; ac yny ol ynteu y gŵledychaŵd Dauyd y uab o Siwan uerch Ieuan urenhin y uam. Mis

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a<sup>4</sup> goec

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<sup>v</sup> Gedy, B.

| <sup>2</sup> B.

Llanelwy, 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 swore fidelity to David, son of Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, at Strata Florida. And then he took, from his brother <sup>2</sup>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 <sup>a</sup>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

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<sup>a</sup>' <sup>1</sup> the Empty

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<sup>3</sup> nyt, *B.*

! <sup>4</sup> *C. E.*

Mei rac byneb ydaeth Dauyd ab Llywelyn a baroneit Kymry y gyt ac ef byt yg Kaer Loyó y 6rhau a yr brenhin y ewythyr, ac ygymryt y gantaó y gyfoeth yn gyfreithaól. Ac yna yd anuones y Saeson Wallter Marscal a llu y gyt ac ef y gadarnhau Aber Teiui.

MCCXLI. Y ulóydyn rac byneb ydaeth Otto gardinal o Loeger, ac y delit ef allawer o archescyb ac escyb ac abadeu ac eglóysóyr ereill ygyt ac ef y gan Ffrederic amheraódyr g6r a oed yn yskymun yn ryuelu yn erbyn Gregori bab. A góedy mynet y cardinal o Loegyrr y kynnullaó d y brenhin lu, ac y doeth y darestóg tywyssogyon Kymry, ac y kadarnhaaó d gastell y Garrec yn ymyl y Disserth yn Tegeygyl, ac y kymerth 6ystlon y gan Dauyd ab Llywelyn y nei dros 6yned, ar talu o Dauyd y Ruffud ab Góen6yn6yn y holl dylyet ym Powys, ac y veibon Maredud ab Kynan y holl dylyet ym Meironnyd, a chan dyfynnu Dauyd y Lundein yr cónsli, a d6yn ygyt ac ef Ruffud y uraó t, ar holl garcharoryon aoed y gyt ac ef ygkarchar y brenhin y Lundein. Ac yna y bu uaró y nabuet Gregori bab.

MCCXLII. Y ulóydyn rac byneb ychydic wedy <sup>1</sup> y Pasc y <sup>2</sup> mord6yaó d Henri urenhin y Peitaó y geissaó <sup>3</sup> gan y' <sup>4</sup> [vrenhin] Ffreinc y dylyet ar ydired adugassei urenhin Ffreinc y gantaó kyn no hynny ac nys cauas y ulóydyn honno, namyn góedy gellóg y ieirll drachefyn y trigyaó d ef ar urenhines Ymm6rddy6s. Y vlóydyn honno y kadarnhaóyt hynn o gestyll Ygkymry, y gan Vaelgón Uychan Garthgrugyn, y gan

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a <sup>4</sup> y Henri

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<sup>1</sup> yr, B.

| <sup>2</sup> mor6ydaó d, B.

May following, David, son of Llywelyn, having with him the barons of Wales, went to Gloucester, to do homage to <sup>a</sup>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 <sup>4</sup>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,

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>4</sup> Henry

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<sup>3</sup> y gann, *B*.

| <sup>4</sup> *B*.

Ion <sup>1</sup>Mynyó <sup>2</sup>[a] Buellt, y gan Roser Mortymer Maelenyd. Ac <sup>2</sup>[yna] y bu uaró Gruffud ab Maredud ab yr arglôyd Rys archdiagon Keredigyaón.

MCCXLIII. Y vlôydyn rac óyneb ydymchoelaóð Henri urenhin o Vórdyós, ac y <sup>3</sup>kyfarsagóyt y Kymry a llaóer orrei ereill yn agkyfreithaól.

MCCXLIV. Y vlôydyn rac óyneb y bu uaró Rys Mechyll uab Rys Gryc <sup>4</sup>[ap yr arglwydd Rys]. Y vlôydyn honno y keissaóð Gruffud ab Llywelyn dianc o garechar y brenhin yn Llundain wedy bóró raff dróy ffenestyr y tór allan a diskynnu arhyt y raff, a thorri y raf, ac syrthaó 'ynteu yny dorres y vynógyl. Ac yna y llidyaóð Dauyd ab Llywelyn a dyuynnu aoruc holl wyrda y gyt, a ruthraó y elynyon <sup>2</sup>[gurru] oe holl deruyneu eithyr aoedynt y myón kestyl. Ac anuon kenadeu allythyreu a <sup>5</sup>ónaeth a dyuynnu attaó holl dywysogyon Kymry, a phaóð a gyuunaóð ac ef eithyr Gruffud ab Madaóc a Gruffud ab Góenóynóyn, a Morgan ab Howel, a llaóer o golledeu awnaeth efe yr rei hynny, ac kymhell ac hanuod y darestóg idaó. Y ulóydyn honno y bu uaró Maredud ab Rotbert penn kyghorór Kymry wedy kymryt abit crefyd yn Ystrat Fflur.

MCCXLV. Y ulóydyn rac óyneb <sup>6</sup>[y kauas etuedyon Gwilyam Marscal eu tref tat yn hedwch] y kynnullaóð Henri urenhin gedernit Lloeger ac Iwerdon ar uedyr darestóg holl Gymry idaó, ac y doeth hyt yn Teganóy. A góedy kadarnhau y kastell ac adaó marchogyon yndaó yd ymchoelaóð y Loegyr gan adaó aneirif oe lu yn galaned heb y cladu wedy llad rei a bodi ereill.

<sup>1</sup> Mynóy, *B.* Mynw, *E.*

<sup>2</sup> *B.*

<sup>3</sup> kyóarssagaóð, *B.*

<sup>4</sup> *E.*

Menevia <sup>2</sup> and Buellt by John, Maclienydd by Roger Mortimer. And <sup>2</sup> 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, <sup>4</sup>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, <sup>2</sup>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 Gwenwynwyn, 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, <sup>6</sup>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.

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<sup>5</sup> oruc, *B.*

| <sup>6</sup> *C.*

MCCXLVI. Y ulóydyr nac byneb <sup>1</sup> [blwydyn glawawe oed] y bu uaró Dauyd ab Llywelyn yn Aber vis Maórh, ac y cladóyt gyt ae dat yn Aber Conóy. A góedy nat oed <sup>2</sup> etiued o gorff idaó y góledychaóð Owein Goch a Llywelyn y nyeint meibon Gruffud ab Llywelyn y vraót yny ol. Y rei hynny o gyghor góyr da a ranassant y kyuoeth yn deu hanner <sup>3</sup> [y rygthunt]. Y ulóydyr honno ydanuones Henri urenhin Nicolas dy Mulus <sup>4</sup> [vstus Kaer Vyrddin] a Maredud ab Rys <sup>5</sup> [Gryc], a Maredud uab Owein y digyuoethi Maelgón Vychan. Ac yna y goruu ar Vaelgón ae eidaó ffo hyt Yggóyned, ac Owein a Llywelyn veibon Gruffud ab Llywelyn gan adaó y kyuoeth y estronyon. Ac o achas bot brenhinaól allu yndyynnu paób or a vei gyfun ar brenhin yn erbyn Owein a Llywelyn, a Maelgón <sup>4</sup> [Vychan] a Howel ab Maredud owlat Uorgan aoed yna y gyt ac bynt Yggóyned wedy y digyuoethi <sup>6</sup> yn góbyl o iarll Clar. A góedy góybod o nadunt hynny yd ymgadwassant yny mynydoed ar ynyalóch. Y vlóydyr honno y bu uaró <sup>7</sup> Raólf Mortymer, ac yny le y kyuoedes Roser y uab.

MCCXLVII. Y ulóydyr nac byneb y bu uaró Howel escob Llan Elyó yn Ryt Ychen ac yno y cladóyt. Ac yna y bu uaró <sup>8</sup> [Anseul Vras] escob Mynyó. Y ulóydyr honno yr ugeinuet dyd o vis Whefraór <sup>1</sup> [y deudecvet dyd o brif y lleuat ar llythyren honn F yn kadw y Sul am gylch pryt gosper] y crynaóð y dayar yn aruthur yn gyffredin ar draós yr holl deyrnas.

MCCXLVIII. Y ulóydyr nac byneb y kymertth arderchaóð vrenhin Ffreinc ae dri broder ac anneiryf o luoed

<sup>1</sup> C.<sup>2</sup> oe gorff idaó etiued, B.<sup>3</sup> B.<sup>4</sup> E.



1246. The ensuing year <sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>3</sup> between them' into two halves. That year, king Henry sent Nicholas de Myles, <sup>4</sup> justice of Caermarthen,' and Maredudd, son of Rhys <sup>5</sup> 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 <sup>4</sup> 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 <sup>7</sup> Ralph Mortimer died, and in his stead arose Roger his son.

1247. The ensuing year, Howel, bishop of Llanelyw, died at Oxford; and was there buried. And then <sup>8</sup> Anselm the Fat,' bishop of Menevia, died. The same year, the twentieth day of the month of February, <sup>1</sup> 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

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<sup>5</sup> C. E.  
<sup>6</sup> o, B.

| <sup>7</sup> Randwlff, E.  
<sup>8</sup> B. C.

Cristonogyon <sup>1</sup> [y] gyt ac bynt eu hynt hyt Ygkaerus-salem. Ac am diwed y ulóydyn y mordóyssant y mor maór. Y ulóydyn honno vis Gorfennaf y gónaeth Grufud abat Ystrat Fflur hedóch a Henri vrenhin am dylyet a <sup>2</sup> dylynt yr uanachlaóe yr ys <sup>3</sup> llaóer o anser kyn no hynny gan uadeu yr abat ar cofeint <sup>4</sup> [hanner y dylyet nyt amgen] deg more adeugein more, a thrychan more a dalaóó, a thalu y gymeint arall myón teruynau gossodedic herwyd <sup>1</sup> [val] y keffir <sup>5</sup> ynyaelaes y vanachlaóe. Y ulóydyn honno y kauas Owein ab Rotbert Gedewein y dylyet, ac y cauas Rys Vychan ab Rys Mechyll gastell Karrec Kennen drachefyn a rodassei <sup>a</sup> y vam' yn dóyllodrus ym medyant y Ffreine o gas ar y mab. Y ulóydyn honno y kanhataóó Henri vrenhin y abat Ystrat Fflur ac abat Aber Conóy gorff Gruffud ab Llywelyn, ac y dugant gantunt o Lundain y Aber Conóy yny lle y mae yn gorwed.

MCCXLIX. Y vlóydyn rac óyneb ydaeth Lowys vrenhin ae dri broder ar urenhines hyt yn dinas Damietta, ac y rodes Duó idaó yn rúyd wedy adaó or Sarassinyeit. Yrhaf rac óyneb yd ymchoelaóó y dyghetfen yny góρθóyneb, ac y delit y brenhin y gan y Sarassinyeit wedy llad Robert y uraóó, ac amgylch degmil arhugaint <sup>6</sup> or Cristonogyon, a thros y ellygdaóó ef ae hebrygyat ef ae wyr hyt yn Acris y goruu arnaóó rodi Damietta drachefyn yr Sarassinyeit a <sup>7</sup> [diruaóó sómp o aryant y gyt a hynny ac ychydic] góedy hynny y

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a' <sup>1</sup> Ieuan

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<sup>1</sup> B.

<sup>2</sup> dylyit, B.

<sup>3</sup> hir, B.

<sup>4</sup> C.

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 <sup>4</sup>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 <sup>a</sup>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 <sup>7</sup>to pay an immense sum of money besides, and shortly'

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a' <sup>1</sup> John

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<sup>5</sup> ynyr annyales, *B.*

<sup>6</sup> o, *B.*

<sup>7</sup> *B. C.*

rodes Duó idaó ynteu uudugolyaeth y dial ar elynyon Crist y sarhaet. Kanys ef a anuones y deu uroder hyt yn Ffreinc y gynnullaó nerth idaó o sóllt a góyr aruacé tra <sup>1</sup>drickyeyi ynteu' ar urenhines yn Acrys. Ac odynd ydennillaó ef dinas Damieta <sup>2</sup>[dracheuen] gan lad anneiryf or Sarassinyeit.

MCCL. Dec mlyned a deugein a <sup>2</sup>[deu] chant a mil oed oet Crist pan uu uaró brenhin <sup>3</sup>Prydein wedy adaó y vn mab yn etiued idaó.

MCCLI. Y vlóydyn rac óyneb y bu uaró Góladus Du uerch Llywelyn ab Iorwoerth <sup>4</sup>[Drwyndwn gwraic briod syr Randwlff Mortimer]. Ac yn diwed y vlóydyn honno y bu uaró Morgan ab yr arglóyd Rys, wedy kymryt abit crefyd ymdanaó yn Ystrat Fflur.

MCCLII. Y ulóydyn rac óyneb y bu gymeint góres yr heul ac y <sup>5</sup>dissyhaó y holl dayar gantho hyt na thyfaó dim fróyth ar y coet <sup>6</sup>na maes, ac na <sup>7</sup>chabat pysgaót mor nac auonyd. Ac yndiwed y kynhayaf <sup>8</sup>y vlóydyn honno' y bu gymeint y glaóogyd ac y kudyaó llifdyfred óyneb y dayar hyt na allei <sup>9</sup>or mod sychdó' y dayar lygku y dyfred. Ac y llifhaaó yr auonyd yny dorres y pynt ar melineu ar tei kyfagos yr afonyt achribdeilaó y coedyd ar perllanneu a góneuthur llaóer o golledeu ereill yn yr haf. Y ulóydyn honno yduc Gólim ab Górwaret y

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a' <sup>9</sup> drasychedoed

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<sup>1</sup> drigyaó ef, *B.*

<sup>2</sup> *B.*

<sup>3</sup> Prydyn, *E.*

<sup>4</sup> *E.*

<sup>5</sup> sychaó, *B.*

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 <sup>2</sup> again, killing an immense number of the Saracens.

1250. One thousand <sup>2</sup>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 <sup>4</sup>the Broken-nosed, and wife of Sir Randulph Mortimer,' 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 <sup>a</sup>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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a' <sup>9</sup> excessive thirsts

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<sup>c</sup> nar, *B.*

<sup>7</sup> chaffat, *B.*

<sup>8</sup> hōnnó, *B.*

<sup>9</sup> *B.*

gŵr a oed synysgal y brenhin ar dir Maelgŵn ieuanc drŷy orchymynn y brenhin y ar wyr Eluael anreith am <sup>1</sup>eu bot yn keissaŵ aruer o boreyd Maelenyd megys o vrent.

Y ulŷydyn rac ŷyneb y <sup>2</sup>mordŷyaŵd Henri urenhin y Vŵrŷyŵs a diruaŵr lu gantaŵ, a gorchymyn y vrenhinyaeth <sup>3</sup>[aŵnaeth] y Etwart y uab <sup>4</sup>a Rickert iarll Kernyŵ y uraŵt ar vrenhines. Y ulŷydyn honno y Grawys yd ymchoelaŵd Thomas escob Mynyŵ o lys Rufein.

MCCLIII. Y ulŷydyn rac ŷyneb ydymchoelaŵd Loŷys urenhin Freinc oe bererindaŵt wedy y vot whe blyned yn ymlad ar Sarassinyeit. Y vlŷydyn <sup>3</sup>[rac ŷyneb] honno yd ymchoelaŵd Henri vrenhin o Wasgŵin gŵedy adaŵ yno Etwart y vab yn kadŵ a diruaŵr lu y gyt ac ef. Ac yna y bu uarŵ Gŵenllian uerch Vaelgŵn ieuanc yn Llan Vihagel Gelynrot, ac y cladŷyt <sup>5</sup>[ygkabidyldy ymyneich] yn Ystrat Fflur.

MCCLIV. Y ulŷydyn rac ŷyneb y bu uarŵ Maredu ab Llywelyn o Veironyd, gan adaŵ vn mab yn etiued idaŵ o Wenllian uerch Vaelgŵn. Ac ynebrŷyd gŵedy gŵyl Ieuan y bu uarŵ Rys vn mab Maelgŵn ieuanc wedy kymryt abit crevyd yn Ystrat Flur ac yno y cladŷyt <sup>5</sup>[yn emyl y chŵaer ygkabidyldy y mynyneich]. Yn y dydyeu hynny o annoc <sup>a</sup>y kythreul' y magŷyt teruysc <sup>3</sup>[maŵr] y rŵg meibon Gruffud ab Llywelyn, nyt amgen Owein Goch a Dauyd <sup>6</sup>or neill tu, a Llywelyn

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a' <sup>3</sup> kyureith

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<sup>1</sup> y, *B*.  
<sup>2</sup> morŷyaŵd, *B*.

<sup>3</sup> *B*.  
<sup>4</sup> ac y, *B*.

neschal 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 <sup>3</sup> 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 Gelynrod, and was buried <sup>5</sup> 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, <sup>5</sup> near his sister, in the chapter house of the monks. In those days, by the instigation of <sup>a</sup> the devil, <sup>3</sup> a great dis-sension 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,

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a' <sup>3</sup> fate,

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<sup>5</sup> B. C.

| <sup>6</sup> o, B.

or tu arall. Ac yna yd aruolles Llywelyn ae wyr yn diofyn ym Bryn Derbin drôy ymdiret y Duó creulaón dyuotyat y vrodyr a diruaór lu gantunt, a chyn penn vn aór y delit Owein Goch, ac y foes Dauyd wedy llad llaóer <sup>1</sup> or llu a dala ereill a ffo y dryll arall. Ac yna y carcharóyt Owein Goch, ac y goresgynnaóð Llywelyn gyfoeth Owein a Dauyd <sup>2</sup> [hep órthóynep idaó]. Y vlóydyn honno y bu uaró <sup>3</sup> Mararet uerch Vaelgón, gwreic Owein ab Rotbert <sup>4</sup> [ap Mredudd o Gydeuain]. Ac y prynóyt y gloch uaór yn Ystrat Fflur yr <sup>a</sup> trugein a dóy vorc ar bymthec arhugeint' a dóy vu. Ac yny lle y drychafóyt ac y kyssegróyt ygan escob Bangor. Ac yna amgylch díbed <sup>2</sup> [yr] haf y bu uaró Thomas Walis escob Mynyó.

MCCLV. Y vlóydyn rac óyneb ydoeth Etwart uab Henri urenhin iarll Kaer Llion <sup>4</sup> [Awst nessaf ar hynny] y edrych y gestyll ae dired Yggóyned. Ac yna <sup>5</sup> [val amgylch Awst agwedy y ymchwelut ef y Loegyr] y doeth dylyedogyon Kymry att Lywelyn ab Gruffud wedy y hyspeilaó oe rydit ae keithiwaó, a menegi <sup>2</sup> [idaó] yn góynuanus bot yn well gantunt eu llad yn ryfel dros y rydit, no godef y sathru gan estronyon dróy geithiwet. A chyffroi aoruc Llywelyn órth y dagreuoed, am eu hannoc <sup>6</sup> óynt ae kyghor kyrchu y beruedwlat ae goreskynn oll kynn penn yr óythnos, achyt ac ef Maredud uab Rys Gryc. Ac odyne y

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a' <sup>4</sup> saith merk ar hugain

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<sup>1</sup> oe, B.

<sup>2</sup> B.

<sup>3</sup> Margret, B.

<sup>4</sup> 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, <sup>2</sup>without any opposition.' That year, Margaret, daughter of Maelgwn, and wife of Owain, son of Robert, <sup>4</sup>son of Maredudd of Cydwain, died. And the great bell at Strata Florida was bought for <sup>a</sup>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, <sup>4</sup>in August next after that, to take a survey of his castles and lands in Gwynedd. And then, <sup>5</sup>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 <sup>2</sup>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

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<sup>a/4</sup> twenty-seven marks,

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<sup>5</sup> C.

| <sup>6</sup> Gy, B.

kymmerth Veironnyd idaó ehun. Ar rann a oed eidaó Etwart o Geredigyaón ef ae rodes y Varedud ab Owein <sup>1</sup>[ap Gruffydd ap yr arglwydd], a Buellt gyt a hynny. A thalu y Uaredud ab Rys Gryc y gyfoeth gan órtlad Rys y nei oe gyfoeth, <sup>a</sup> a rodi y kyfoeth' y Uaredud uab Rys heb gynhal dim idaó e hun or tired goreskynn <sup>b</sup> oll eithyr clot agobrúy. Ac odyna y goresgynnaóð Werthrynyon y gan Roser Mortymer yny laó e hun. Ac yna y kyssegrúyt yr athro <sup>c</sup> Rys o Gaer' Rió y gan y pab yn escob Mynyó.

MCCLVI. Y ulódyd rac óyneb y kyrchaóð Llywelyn ab Grufud, a Maredud uab Rys <sup>1</sup>[Gryc], a Maredud uab Owein, a llawer o dylyedogyon ereill y gyt ac ef y gyuoeth Gruffud ab Góennóynóyn, ac y goresgynnaóð oll eithyr castell y Trallóg <sup>2</sup>[a rann] o dyffryn Hafren ac ychydic o Gaereinaón. A distryó aónaeth gastell <sup>3</sup> Bydydon. Ygkyfróg hynny y kynnullaóð Rys Uychan uab Rys Mechyll aod yn Lloegyr ar dehol diruaóð borth achedernit o varóneit a marchogyon <sup>4</sup>[o] Lloegyr ygyt ac ef. Ac y doeth hyt Ygkaer Vyrdin. Ac <sup>5</sup> odyna yn óythnos y Sulgóyn y duc hynt y Dinefór. A góedy <sup>4</sup>[y] dyuot y myón yr castell y delis y castellóyr ef, a chyrchu aónaethant y llu a dala y baróneit ar marchogyon urdolyon, a llad móy no dóy vil or llu <sup>4</sup>[pann llas ygóyr yny kymereu oed hynny]. Ac yna y kyrch-

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<sup>a'</sup> <sup>4</sup> ae rodi

<sup>b</sup> <sup>4</sup> hynni

<sup>c'</sup> <sup>6</sup> meistyr Richard de Kaerin

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<sup>1</sup> E.

<sup>2</sup> B. Garan, A.

<sup>3</sup> Vydydon, B.

<sup>4</sup> B.

Meirionydd to himself; and that part of Ceredigion, which belonged to Edward, he gave to Maredudd, son of Owain, <sup>1</sup>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, <sup>2</sup>and gave the territory' to Maredudd, retaining nothing to himself of <sup>b</sup>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 <sup>c</sup>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 <sup>1</sup>'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, <sup>2</sup>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 <sup>4</sup>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, <sup>4</sup>that was, when the men were slain in mutual engagement.' And then the

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>4</sup> and gave it

<sup>b</sup> <sup>4</sup> these

<sup>c</sup> <sup>6</sup> master Richard de Caerin

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<sup>5</sup> odyno, *B.*

| <sup>6</sup> *C.*

aóð y tywysogyon <sup>1</sup>[y] Dyfet, a distryó awnaethant gastell Aber Toran, a Llan Ystyffan, ac Arberth, ar Maen Clochaó, a llosgi y dref ar trefyd.

MCCLVII. Y ulódyd yn rac óyneb y goresgynnaóð Llywelyn ab Gruffud Gemeis. <sup>2</sup>[A gwedy hynny ef a doeth Llywelyn uab Gruffud y Deheubarth amgylch gwyl Ieuan Vedydwr]. Ac y <sup>3</sup>kymnodes Varedud <sup>3</sup>[ap Rys] a Rys Vychan <sup>4</sup>[Mechyll] y nei. Ac odyd yn gyfun y kyrchasant Drefdraeth, ac y briwasant y castell. Ac odyd y kymerasant Uaredud ab Owein y gyt ac óynt. Ac y kyrchasant Ros, ac y llosgasant y wlat oll eithyr Haólford. Ac odyd yd hóylasant y wlat Vorgan. A góedy <sup>1</sup>[y] goresgyn a chael <sup>1</sup>[y] castell Llan <sup>5</sup>Geneu ydymhoelasant adref, wedy llad llaóer a dala ereill. Ac yna ybu uaró Maelgón ieuanc ac y cladóyt <sup>6</sup>[ygekabyldy ymyneich] yn Ystrat Flur. Y ulódyd honno amgylch góyl Ueir yn Aóst y deuth Henri urenhin a llu maóer gantaó hyt yn Teganóy. Ac yno y trigyaóð hyt óyl Veir Ymedi. Ac yna ydymchoelaóð y Loegy. Yn yr amser hónnó y llosges eglóys Lan Badarn Vaóer. Ac y kymydaóð Llywelyn ab Gruffud a Gruffud ab Madaó <sup>4</sup>[ap Gruffydd Maelor], ac y gyrraóð Gruffud ab Góennóyn ar dehol oe gyfoeth.

MCCLVIII. Y vlódyd yn rac óyneb y rodes kynnulleitua o dylyedogyon <sup>1</sup>[Kymry] ló ffydlonder y Lywelyn ab Grufud gan boen ysgymundaóð. Ac ni chetóis Maredud

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a<sup>1</sup> gónaeth gymot r(ó)

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<sup>1</sup> B.  
<sup>2</sup> C.

| <sup>3</sup> B. C. E.  
<sup>4</sup> 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. <sup>2</sup>And after that, Llywelyn, son of Gruffudd, came to South Wales about the feast of St. John the Baptist.' And Maredudd, <sup>3</sup>son of Rhys' <sup>a</sup> was reconciled to' Rhys <sup>4</sup>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 <sup>5</sup>Geneu, they returned home, having killed many, and captured others. And then young Maelgwn died, and was buried <sup>6</sup>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, <sup>4</sup>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 <sup>1</sup>of Wales' made an oath of fidelity to Llywelyn, son of Gruffudd, under pain of excommunication; Maredudd,

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a' <sup>1</sup> made reconciliation with

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<sup>3</sup> Gynen, *E.*

| <sup>6</sup> *B. C.*

ab Rys y lló hōnnó, namyn mynet yny erbyn yn agkywir. Y ulóydyd honno y bu teruyse yn Lloegyr y róg yr estronyon amgylch góyl Ieuan Vedydyór. Y ulóydyd honno ydaeth Dauyd ab Grufud a Maredud ab Owein a Rys Vychan, <sup>a</sup> a Rys Mechyll y ymdidan a Maredud ab Rys <sup>1</sup>[Gryc], ac a Phadric <sup>b</sup>Dysaes synysgal y brenhin Ygkaer Vyrddin hyt yn Emlyn, pan welas Maredud a Phadric y góyr ereill torri kygreir aónaethant ae hachub. Ac yna y llas Padric a llaer o varchogyon a phedyt y gyt ac ef. Yn diwed y vlóydyd honno y <sup>2</sup>mordóyaóð Henri vrenhin y ymdidan a brenhin Ffreinc.

MCCCLX. Trugein mlyned a deu cant a mil oed oet Crist pan aeth Llywelyn ab Gruffud y Vuellt, a dóyn Buellt oll y gan Roser Mortymer eithyr y castell. Ac odyndy dróy ymdeith ar draós Deheubarth heb wneuthur dróc y neb yd ymchoelaóð y óyned. Ac <sup>3</sup>[góedy hynny] <sup>c</sup>y ny lle y kauas góyr Llywelyn o gyrch nos heb un ergyt ymlad gastell Buellt. A góedy dala y castellóyr achael y meirch ar arueu ar dotrefyn ar yspeil oll y distryóassant y castell. Ac yna ydoeth Owein ab Maredud o Eluael y hedóch yr arglóyd Lywelyn.

<sup>a</sup> <sup>4</sup> ap

<sup>b</sup> <sup>5</sup> dwysoc

<sup>c</sup> <sup>6</sup> val yr oed wyr or kastell yn egori ypyrth yr rei ereill aoedynt allan yn ychaf wyr Llywelyn yn neittyaw ymywn o hyt nos.

<sup>1</sup> E.

<sup>2</sup> moróydaóð, B.

<sup>3</sup> B. C.

<sup>4</sup> B. E.

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, <sup>a</sup> and Rhys Mechyll, went as far as Emlyn to speak with Maredudd, son of Rhys <sup>1</sup> 'the Hoarse,' and with Patrick <sup>b</sup> 'de Sayes,' the seneschal of the king at Caermarthen. 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 <sup>3</sup> 'after that' <sup>c</sup> '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.

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>4</sup> son of

<sup>b</sup> <sup>5</sup> prince

<sup>c</sup> <sup>6</sup> as men from the castle were opening the gates to the others, who were without, lo, the men of Llywelyn leaped in by night.

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<sup>5</sup> E.

| <sup>6</sup> C.

MCCLXI. Y vlóydyn rac óyneb y bu uaró Góladus verch Rufud ab Llywelyn gwreic <sup>1</sup>a yr arglóyd Rys' ab Rys Mechyll. Ac yna amgalan gayaf y bu uaró Owein uab Maredud arglóyd Kedewein.

MCCLXII. Y vlóydyn rac óyneb y bu uaró <sup>2</sup> [Rikert] iarll Clar. Y ulóydyn honno amgylch góyl Andras y doeth rei o gyghor góyr Maelenyd yr castell newyd aod y Roser Mortymer ym Maelenyd. A góedy dyuot y myón <sup>3</sup> [dróy] dóyll y lladassant y porthoryon, ac y dalysant Howel ab Meuruc a oed gónstabil yno, ae wreic ae veibon, ae verchet, a menegi hynny aónaethant y synysgal a chónstabil yr arglóyd Lywelyn. A bryssyaó aoruc y rei hynny yno y losgi y castell. A phan gigleu y dywededic Rosser hynny dyuot a <sup>4</sup> ónaeth a diruaó'r gedernit <sup>3</sup> [y gyt ac ef] yn borth idaó hyt <sup>3</sup> [yn lle] y dywededic gastell, a phebyllyaw o vyón y muroed ychydic o dydyeu. A phan óybu Lywelyn hynny kynnullaó llu aoruc adyuot hyt ym Maelenyd a chymryt górogaeth góyr Maelenyd. A góedy ennill deu gastell ereill rodi kennat awnaeth y Roser Mortymer y ymchoelut drachefyn. Ac ynteu dróy arch góyr da Brecheinaóe aeth y Vrecheinaóe, a góedy kymryt górogaeth y wlat ydymchoelaó'd y óyned

MCCLXIII. Y ulóydyn rac óyneb <sup>5</sup> [ychydic y kynn y Pasc] y kyrchaó'd Ion <sup>6</sup> Ystrog ieuanc aod vaeli <sup>3</sup> [yna] ygkastell Baldwin gyreh nos a diruaó'r lu

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a'7 Rys ieuangk

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<sup>1</sup> yr Rys arglóyd.

<sup>2</sup> C. E.

<sup>3</sup> B.

<sup>4</sup> oruc, B.



1261. The ensuing year, died Gwladus, the daughter of Gruffudd, son of Llywelyn, the wife of <sup>a</sup>the lord Rhys,' son of Rhys Mechyll. And then, about the calends of winter, Owain, son of Maredudd, lord of Cydwain, died.

1262. The ensuing year, <sup>2</sup>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 <sup>3</sup>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, <sup>5</sup>a little before Easter,' John <sup>6</sup>Strange the younger, who was <sup>3</sup>then bailiff of Castle Baldwin, made a night attack with a vast

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>7</sup> young Rhys,

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<sup>5</sup> C.

<sup>6</sup> Ystrans, B. Ystrains, C. E.

<sup>7</sup> B. C.

gantaó ar draós Keri <sup>a</sup> a Chedewein.' A góedy kynnullaó diruaóir anreith o honaó ymchoelut aoruc drachefyn <sup>1</sup> [yóuert' <sup>2</sup> ford Gedewein Ydanad]. A phan gogleu y Kymry hynny y ymlit aónaethant, a llad y dyd hónnó or Saeson móy no <sup>b</sup> deudec kant y róg ar y meyssyd, ac yn yscubaóir Aber Miól. Ac yny lle wedy hynny y llosges Ion <sup>3</sup> Ystrog yr yscubaóir <sup>1</sup> [o] achaós y lladua honno, ac ychydic wedy hynny y llas y Kymry yn ymyl Colunóy. Yr amser hónnó ydoed Edwart yn ymdeith ardal Góyned, ac yn llosgi rei or trefyd. A góedy hynny yd ymchoelaóid y Loeger. Ac yna o annoc y kythreul yd ymedewis Dauyd a chedymdeithas Llywelyn y vraót. Ac yd aeth y Loegyr arei oe aruollwyr y gyt ac ef. Ar amser hónnó y kyfodes baróneit Lloegyr a rei o ieirll y gyt ar Kymry yn erbyn Etwart ar estronyon, ac aruaethu <sup>4</sup> eu góρθlad <sup>5</sup> oc eu' plith ac o holl Loegyr a darestóg y <sup>6</sup> dinassoed <sup>c</sup> kedyrn o nadunt o distryó y kestyl, a llosgi y llysoed. Ac yna y distrywaóid Llywelyn y kestyl aod Yggóyned yny gyfoeth. Nyt amgen Deganóy a <sup>7</sup> Chaer Faelan.' A Gruffudd ab Góennóynyn a distrybaóid castell yr óydgruc.

MCCCLXIV. Y ulóydyd rac óyneb y bu gouadóy deruyse y róg Henri urenhin ac Etwart y uab. Ae kyñhorthóy or neilltu. Ar ieirll ar baróneit or tu arall. Ac yn hynny y doeth hyt ym maes Leos brenhin Lloegyr <sup>1</sup> [ae deu vap] a brenhin yr Almaen ae deu vab wedy ymmaruoll y gyt ar dala y ieirll ar barwn-

a' <sup>1</sup> hyt Ygkedóein. . b <sup>8</sup> ddav.

c <sup>1</sup> kadarnnhaf

<sup>1</sup> B.

<sup>2</sup> C.

<sup>3</sup> Ystrans, B.

<sup>4</sup> y, B.

<sup>5</sup> oe, B.

<sup>6</sup> dinessyd, B.

force upon Ceri <sup>a</sup> and Cydewain ;' and after collecting immense spoil, he returned back, <sup>1</sup> down <sup>2</sup> 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 <sup>b</sup> twelve hundred, including those on the fields and in the barn of Aber Miwl. And immediately after that, John <sup>3</sup> 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 <sup>c</sup> strong cities, and to destroy the castles that were in Gwynedd, in his territory ; to wit, Dyganwy and <sup>7</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup> and his two sons,' and the king of Germany, and his two sons, came to the plain of Lewes, having agreed together upon seizing

<sup>a</sup> <sup>1</sup> as far as Cydewain ;

<sup>b</sup> <sup>8</sup> two

<sup>c</sup> <sup>1</sup> strongest

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<sup>7</sup> Karec Ffaelan, *E.* Charrec | <sup>8</sup> *C. E.*  
 —, *B*

eit aoedynt yn mynnu kyfreitheu a deuodeu da Lloegyr. Ac eissoes y dyghetuen aymchoelaðd 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 pennaf aoed y gyt ac bynt, a llawer or marchogyon bonhedickaf o nadunt, wedy llad mby no deg mil o wyr y brenhined, herwyd y dywaðt rei or gôyr a vu yny vrôydyr. A gôedy hynny o gyghor y gellygaðd y ieirll vrenhin Lloegyr gan garcharu yrei ereill. Y vlôydyn honno y trigyaðd y Kymry yn hedôch y gan Ysaeson, a Llywelyn ab Gruffud yn dywyssaðc ar holl Gymry. Ac yna y bu uarô Llybelyn ab Rys ab Maelgôn <sup>1</sup>[ap yr arglwydd Rys ap Gruffydd ap Rys ap Tewdwr] yr ôythuet dyd or Ystôyll.

MCCCLXV. Y ulôydyn rac ôyneb duô Ieu kyn gôyl y Drindaðt y diegis Etwart uab Henri vrenhin o garchar Simônt Mônford o gastell Henford drôy ystryô Roser Mortymer. A gôedy hynny y kynnullaðd Edwart diruaðr lu o ieirll a barôneit a marchogyon aruaðc yn erbyn Simônt Mônford ae gyt aruollôyr, a duô Maôrth nessaf wedy Aðst y doethant y gyt hyt ym maes Efsam. A gôedy bot <sup>a</sup>darestôg y' vrôydyr y rygtunt a llad llaðer o bop tu y dygôydaðd Simônt Mônford ae vab, a lluosogrôyd or rei ereill. Y ulôydyn honno vis Maôrth y bu uarô Maredud ab Oweinr <sup>2</sup>[ap Gruffudd ap yr arglwydd Rys, <sup>3</sup>amdiffynwr holl Deheubarth achynghorwr holl Gymry] yn Llan

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a' <sup>4</sup> garô dost

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<sup>1</sup> E.

| <sup>2</sup> E.

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, <sup>1</sup>son of the lord Rhys, son of Gruffudd, son of Rhys, son of Tewdwr,<sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>2</sup>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, <sup>2</sup>son of Gruffudd, son of the lord Rhys, the defender of all South Wales, and counsellor

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<sup>2</sup> <sup>4</sup> been severely sharp,

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<sup>3</sup> C.

| <sup>4</sup> B.

Badarn Vab ac y cladwyd <sup>1</sup>[ygekabyldy ymyneich] yn Ystrat Fflur. Ac yna ydetholet <sup>2</sup>y pedwryd Clemens' yn bap.

MCCLXVI. Y vlóydyn rac byneb y dihegis deu vab Simónt Mönford o garchar y brenhin. A góedy kadarnhau castell Kelli Orda o wyr ac arueu ac ymborth <sup>3</sup>mordyaó aónaeth' y Freinc y geissaó nerth y gan y kereint ae <sup>4</sup>kedymdeithon. A phan gogleu Henri urenhin hynny kynnullaó diruaó lu aoruc o holl Loegy y ymlad ar castell wedy góyl Ieuan Vedydyó. Ar castellwyr yn óraó a gynhalassant y castell hyt nos óyl Thomas ebostol. Ac yna <sup>5</sup>o eisseu ymborth y rodassant y castell dróy gael o honunt <sup>6</sup>[yn yach] y heneideu ae haelodeu ae harueu yn ryd.

MCCLXVII. Y ulóydyn rac byneb yd ymaruolles Llywelyn ab Grufud a iarll Clar. Ac yna y <sup>a</sup>kyrch-aó d y iarll Lundein a diruaó lu gantaó,' a thróy dóyll y bórgesseit y goresgynnaó d y dref. A phan gogleu Henri vrenhin ac Etwart y vab hynny kynnullaó diruaó lu aorugant achyrchu Llundain ac ymlad ahi, a thróy amodeu kymell y iarll ar bórgesseit y ymrodi udunt. A góedy hynny duó góyl Galixto bab y ffuryhaóyt hedóch y ró g Henri vrenhin a Llywelyn ab Gruffud dróy Octo Bonus legat y pab yn <sup>7</sup>gymodrodó y rygtunt yg kastell Baldwin, a thros y kyfundeb hónnó yd edewis Llywelyn ab Gruffud yr

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a' <sup>8</sup> kynnyllaó d yiarll diruaó lu,

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<sup>1</sup> B. C.

<sup>2</sup> Clemens pedóeryd, B.

<sup>3</sup> moróyaó aónaethant, B.

<sup>4</sup> ketymeithon, B.

of all Wales,' died at Llanbadarn the Great, and was buried <sup>1</sup>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 <sup>6</sup>safe, and retaining their arms.

1267. The ensuing year, Llywelyn, son of Gruffudd, confederated with earl Clare. And then <sup>a</sup>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

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<sup>a/8</sup> the earl collected an immense army,

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<sup>5</sup> rac, *B.*

<sup>6</sup> *B.*

<sup>7</sup> gymeruedyr, *B.*

<sup>8</sup> *B.*

brenhin <sup>a</sup> deg mil arhugent o uorceu o ysterligot. Ar brenhin agenhataaôd idaô ynteu gôrogaeth holl varôn-eit Kymry, ac ymgynhal or barônait <sup>1</sup>yr eidunt y danaô ynteu byth, ac eu galô yn dywyssogyon Kymry o hynny allan. Ac yn tystyolaeth ar hynny y <sup>b</sup>kynhalyaôd y brenhin y siartyr ef y Llywelyn o gytsynnedigaeth ac y etiuedyon yn rôymedic oe inseil ef, ac inseil y dywededic legat, a hynny a gadarnhaôyt o awdurdaôt y pap. Yny vlôydyn honno y lladaôd Charles vrenhin Cisil Coradin wyr <sup>2</sup>[y] Ffredric amheraôdyr a mab Ffredric y myôn brôydyr ar Uaes <sup>3</sup>y Pôyl. Y ulôydyn honno y darestygaôd Sôdan Babilon dinas Antiochia gôdy llad y gôyr ar gôraged a diffeithaô golat Armenia ac eu dôyn y geithiwet.

M.CCLXVIII. <sup>2</sup>[Yn] y ulôydyn rac ôyneb y bu uarô Gronô ab Eidnyuet <sup>4</sup>[distein yr tywyssawe noswyl Luc' <sup>5</sup>euengylwr gwr arderchawe yn arueu a hael o rodyon doeth y gyngor achywir y weithret adigrif y eiryau] a Ioab abat Ystrat Flur.

MCCLXIX. Y ulôydyn rac ôyneb <sup>6</sup>[y vii dydd] ym mis Racuyr y bu uarô Grufud ab <sup>2c</sup>[Madoc arglôyd Maelaôr a] Madaôc Uychan y uraôt' ac y cladôyt yn Llan Egôestyl.

MCCLXX. Deg mlyned athrugeint a deu cant a mil oed oet Crist pan uu varô Maredudd ab Grufud arglôyt

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<sup>a7</sup> dair

<sup>b2</sup> canhadaôd

<sup>c9</sup> Gruffydd ap Maredudd ap Gruffydd Maelor a Maredudd Vychan i vrawd

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<sup>1</sup> or, B.

<sup>2</sup> B.

<sup>3</sup> yn, C.

<sup>4</sup> E.



<sup>a</sup> 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 <sup>b</sup> 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 sultan 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. <sup>2</sup> In the ensuing year died Goronwy, son of Ednyved, <sup>4</sup> steward of the prince's household, on the eve of St. Luke' <sup>5</sup> 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, <sup>6</sup> the seventh day' of the month of December, Gruffudd, son of <sup>2 c</sup> Madog, lord of Maelor, and' Madog the Little, his brother' died, and were buried at Llanegwestl.

1270. One thousand two hundred and seventy was the year of Christ, when Maredudd, son of Gruffudd,

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<sup>a 7</sup> three

<sup>b 2</sup> granted

<sup>c 9</sup> Gruffudd, son of Maredudd, son of Gruffudd Maelor, and Maredudd the Little, his brother,

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<sup>5</sup> C.

<sup>6</sup> C. E.

| <sup>7</sup> E.

| <sup>8</sup> C. E.

Hirvryn trannoeth o duó góyl <sup>1</sup>Lucy wryy ygkastell Llan Ymdyfri, ac y cladóyt <sup>2</sup>[ygakabidyldy y myneich] yn Ystrat Flur. Y ulóydy honno <sup>3</sup>[mis Hydref] y goresgynnaóð Llywelyn ab Gruffud gastell Gaer Filii. Yn y ulóydy honno y bu uaró Lowys vrenhin Freinc ae vab, alegat <sup>4</sup>[ypab] y gyt ac ef ar y ford yn mynet Ygaerussalem, ar Lowys hónnó yssyd sant enrydedus yny nef.

MCCLXXI. <sup>4</sup>[Yn] y vlóydy rac óyneb y whechet dyd óedy Aóst y bu varó <sup>5</sup>Maredud ab' Rys Gryc ygkastell <sup>4</sup>[yn] y Dryslóyn, ac y cladóyt yn y Ty Góynn <sup>6</sup>[yn yr eglwys vawr ar y gradeu] rac bron yr allaóv vabr. Ym penn <sup>4</sup>[y] teir óythnos góedy hynny <sup>7</sup>[yr wythved dydd wedy gwyl Sain Lowrans] y bu uaró Rys ieuanc uab Rys Mecyll <sup>3</sup>[ap Rys Gryc] ygkastell Dinefór, ac y cladóyt yn Tal y Llycheu.

MCCLXXII. <sup>4</sup>[Yn] y ulóydy rac óyneb y bu uaró Henri vrenhin duó góyl <sup>8</sup>Filie wryy góedy góledychu wythnos amis ac vn vlóydy arbymthec adeugein, ac ycladóyt yny vanachlaóe neóyd yn Llundain. A góedy ef y góledychaóð y mab hynaf idaó <sup>4</sup>[ef], a góeith-redoed hónnó yssyd <sup>4</sup>[yn] yscriuenedic ynystoryaeu y brenhined. Y ulóydy honno góyl Sein Denis yd etholet y decuet Gregori bap.

MCCLXXIII. Y vlóydy rac óyneb yd atueraóð Owein a Grufud veibon Maredud ab Owein <sup>3</sup>[ap Gruffydd ap yr arglwydd Rys] y kymót perued y Gynan <sup>9</sup>y braót amgylch góyl Veir y canhóylleu.

MCCLXXIV. Y vlóydy rac óyneb amgylch y Pase bychan y gofóyaóð Llyóelwyn ab Gruffud gastell Dol Voróyn. A dyvynu attaó aoruc Ruffud ab Góenóyn-

<sup>1</sup> Luc, B.<sup>2</sup> B. C.<sup>3</sup> E.<sup>4</sup> B.<sup>5</sup> Not in C. E.

lord of Hirvryn, died, on the morrow of the feast of St. <sup>1</sup> Lucy, Virgin, in the castle of Llanymddyvri, and was buried <sup>2</sup> in the chapter house of the monks, at Strata Florida. That year, <sup>3</sup> 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 <sup>6</sup> the pope's legate with him, on the road going to Jerusalem; and that Louis is an honourable saint in heaven.

1271. <sup>4</sup> In the ensuing year, the sixth day after August, died <sup>5</sup> Maredudd, son of Rhys the Hoarse, in the castle at Dyryslwyn, and was buried at Whitland, <sup>6</sup> in the great church, on the steps in front of the high altar. At the end of three weeks afterwards, <sup>7</sup> on the octave of the feast of St. Laurence, young Rhys, son of Rhys Mechyll, <sup>3</sup> son of Rhys the Hoarse, died in the castle of Dinevwr, and was buried at Tal y Llychau.

1272. <sup>4</sup> 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, <sup>3</sup> son of Gruffudd, son of the lord Rhys, restored the middle comot to their brother Cyнан, 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

<sup>6</sup> C.  
<sup>7</sup> C. E.

<sup>5</sup> Cicilie, B. Sissil, C. E.  
<sup>3</sup> ev, P.

byn, ac ymlío ac ef amy tóyll ar agkyóirdeb aónath-  
oed idaó, a dóyn y arnaó Aróystli <sup>a</sup>atheir tref ar  
dec o Gefeilatc yssyd tu draó Ydyfi yn Rió Helyc,  
a dala Owein y mab hynaf idaó ae dóyn y gyt ac ef  
hyt Yggóyned. Y ulóydyn honno y gónaeth y decuet  
Gregori bap kyffredin gónsli yn <sup>1</sup>Lión duó kalan Mei.  
Y ulóydyn honno duó Sul góedy duó góyl Veir yn  
Aóst y kyssegróyt yn Llundain Etwart uab y trydyd  
Henri yn vrenhin yn Lloegyr. Yn y ulóydyn honno  
amgylch góyl Andras ydanuones Llywelyn genadeu at  
Ruffud ab Góennóynnóyn hyt ygkastell y Trallóg. Ac  
ynteu ae haruolles <sup>2</sup>óynt yn llaóen ac aeduc yr castell,  
ac ae porthes yn anhóyl. <sup>3</sup>Ar nos honno ydaeth ef  
y Amóythic ac y gorchymynnaó y castellwyr attal  
y kenadeu ygkarchar. A phan gígley y tywyssaóe  
hynny kynnullaó holl Gymry aónaeth y ymlad ar  
castell. A góedy dyuot yno <sup>4</sup>[ef] ae lu y rodes y  
castellwyr idaó y castell. A góedy rydhau ohonaó y  
kastellwyr ar kenadeu y llosges y castell <sup>4</sup>[ac y dis-  
tryóad] hyt y llaó. Ac odyne y goresgynnaó holl  
gyuoeth Grufud ab Góentóynnóyn heb <sup>5</sup>órbóynebed, ac  
y gossodes y sóydogyon e hun ynyr holl gyfoeth.  
Yny vlóydyn honno y bu gyfnewit deu gymót y  
róg Kynan <sup>6</sup>[ap Mredudd ap Owein] a Rys <sup>b</sup>ieuanc  
<sup>6</sup>[i vrawd] ac y deuth <sup>7</sup>Pennard y Gynan, ar kymót  
perued y Rys Vychan.

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\* a<sup>8</sup> ac vn kantref ar ddec rwng Riw a Helygi a  
rann o Gyveilioc,  
b<sup>4</sup> Vychan.

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<sup>1</sup> Liúón, B.

<sup>2</sup> hóy, B.

| <sup>3</sup> Ac y, B.

<sup>4</sup> B.

Gwenwynwyn, whom he upbraided for the deceit and disloyalty he experienced from him; and he took from him Arwystli, <sup>a</sup> and thirteen townships of Cyveiliog, which are on the further side of the Dyvi, in Rhiw Helyg,<sup>1</sup> 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 M̄ay. 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 Trallwng; 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,<sup>4</sup> 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, <sup>6</sup>son of Maredudd, son of Owain,<sup>7</sup> and <sup>b</sup>young Rhys <sup>6</sup>his brother;<sup>8</sup> and thus Penardd came to Cynan, and the middle comot to Rhys the Little.

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>8</sup> and eleven cantreys between Rhiw and Helygi, and a portion of Cyveiliog,

<sup>b</sup> <sup>4</sup> little

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<sup>b</sup> 6rth6ynep, *B.*

<sup>c</sup> *E.*

<sup>1</sup> Pennarth, *B.*

<sup>8</sup> *C. E.*

MCCLXXV. <sup>1</sup>[Yn] y vlóydyr rac óyneb ychydic <sup>2</sup>ar Ieu <sup>3</sup>Kychafel y gossodes Etwart vrenhin gónsli yn Llundain. Ac yna y gossodes <sup>4</sup>ef gossodeu' neóyd <sup>5</sup>ar yr holl deyrnas. Yny ulóydyr honno yny pymthecuet dyd o Aóst y bu uaró <sup>6</sup>[Yóein] ab Maredud ab Owein <sup>7</sup>[ap Gruffydd ap yr arglwydd Rys] ac y cladóyt yn Ystrat Fflur <sup>8</sup>[yny cabidyldy ymyneich] geir llab y dat. Y ulóydyr honno amgylch góyl Veir Ymedi y deuth Etwart urenhin o Lundain hyt Ygkaer Leon, ac <sup>9</sup>a dyunnaóbd attab Lywelyn ab Gruffud tywyssaóbc Kymry y wneuthur idab górogaeth. Ar tyóyssaóbc a dyfynnaóbd attab ynteu holl varóneit Kymry, ac o gyffredin gyghor nyt aeth ef at y brenhin o achabó vot y brenhin yn kynhal y ffoodron ef, nyt amgen Dauyd ab Gruffud, a Gruffud ab Góennóynóyn. Ac or achabó hónnó yd ymchoelaóbd y brenhin yn llidyaóbc y Loegyr, ac yd ymchoelaóbd Llyóbelyn y Gymry. <sup>1</sup>[Yn] y ulóydyr honno yr óythuet dyd o óyl Veir Ymedi y crynaóbd y daear Ygkymry amgylch abó echóyd. Y ulóydyr honno <sup>7</sup>[wedy gwyl Vilhangel] y <sup>10</sup>mordwyaóbd Emri uab Simónt Mónford, ac Elianor ychwaer tu a Góyned. Ac ar yr hynt <sup>11</sup>honno y delit <sup>12</sup>óynt y gan porthmyn <sup>13</sup>Haóllford. Ac y hanuónet ygkarchar Etbart urenhin. Ar Elianor honno a gym-erassei Lyóbelyn yn óreic priaóbt idab dróy eireu kyn-drychaóbd. A honno dróy wedieu ac annoc Innosens bap a bonhedigyon Lloegyr a rydhaóyt. Ac yna <sup>14</sup>[gwyl Saint Edwart] y gónaethpóyt priodas Llywelyn ac Elianor Ygkaer Wynt, ac Etwart vrenhin Lloegyr yn costi y wled ar neithabó ehun yn ehelaeth. Ac or

<sup>1</sup> B.<sup>2</sup> kynn, B.<sup>3</sup> kyfachael, B.<sup>4</sup> gossodedigaethu, B.<sup>5</sup> yn, B.<sup>6</sup> C.<sup>7</sup> E.<sup>8</sup> B. C.

1255. <sup>1</sup>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, <sup>6</sup>Owain, son of Maredudd, son of Owain, <sup>7</sup>son of Gruffudd, son of the lord Rhys, died, and was buried at Strata Florida, <sup>8</sup>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. <sup>1</sup>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, <sup>7</sup>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, <sup>14</sup>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

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<sup>9</sup> y, *B.*

<sup>10</sup> moróydaóð, *B.*

<sup>11</sup> hónnó, *B.*

<sup>12</sup> hóy, *B.*

<sup>13</sup> Haórrfforth, *B.*

<sup>14</sup> *C. E.*

Eilianor honno y bu y Lywelyn verch aelwit Gŕenllian. <sup>a</sup> Ac Eilianor a vu uarŕ y ar etiued, ac y <sup>1</sup> cladŕyt <sup>2</sup> [ymanacheloc y brodyr troetnoeth] yn Llan Vaes Ymmon. Ar dywededic Wenllian wedy marŕ y that a ducpŕyt ygkeithiwet y Loegyr, a chyn <sup>b</sup> bot yn' oet y gŕnaethpŕyt yn uanaches oe hanuod. Ac Emri a rydhaŕyt o garchar y brenhin, ac aduc hynt y lys Rufein.

MCCCLXXVI. Y vlŕydyr rac ŕyneb yd anuones yr arglŕydyr Lywelyn mynych genadeu y lys y brenhin wrth furfaŕ tagnefed y rygtunt, ac ny rymhaad idaŕ. Ac yny diwed amgylch gŕyl <sup>c</sup> Ueir y kanŕyllleu' y gosodes y brenhin gŕnslu Ygkaer Wyragon. Ac <sup>3</sup> yno yd ansodes trillu yn erbyn Kymry. Vn y Gaer Leon ac ef ehun yn y blaen, arall y gastell Baldwin, ac yny blaen iarll Lincol, a Roser Mortymer. <sup>d</sup> Y rei hynny adodes Gruffud ab Gŕenŕynŕyn <sup>4</sup> y goreskyn oe gyfoeth agollassei kynno hynny, gan attal yr brenhin Gedewein a Cheri a Gŕerthrynyon a Buellt.' Ac yno y goresgynnaad iarll Henford Vrecheinacc. Y trydyd llu a anuones y Gaer Vyrdin a Cheredigyaŕn, ac yn y blaen Paen <sup>5</sup> uab Padric Dysaŕs.

MCCCLXXVII. Y ulŕydyr rac ŕyneb y kylchynaad iarll Lincol a Roser Mortymer gastell Dol Vorŕyn ac

<sup>a</sup> <sup>6</sup> Ar dybededic

<sup>b</sup> <sup>6</sup> amser

<sup>c</sup> <sup>7</sup> Sanffraid,

<sup>d</sup> <sup>8</sup> Ar llu hwnnw a oresgynnodd Powys i Ruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn. A Chydewain Acheri a Gwerthrynyon a Bullt i Rocher Mortmer.

<sup>1</sup> hagkladŕyt, *B.*

<sup>2</sup> *C.*

<sup>3</sup> odyro, *B.*

<sup>4</sup> yn, *B.*



festivities liberally. And of that Eleanor there was a daughter to Llywelyn, called Gwenllian; <sup>a</sup> and Eleanor died in childbirth, and was buried <sup>2</sup> 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 <sup>b</sup> 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 <sup>c</sup> 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. <sup>d</sup> 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 Sais.

1277. The ensuing year, the earl of Lincoln and Roger Mortimer besieged the castle of Dolvorwyn,

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>6</sup> and the said

<sup>b</sup> <sup>6</sup> the time

<sup>c</sup> <sup>7</sup> St. Bridget,

<sup>d</sup> <sup>8</sup> which host subdued Powys for Gruffudd, son of Gwenwynwyn, and Cydewain and Ceri and Gwerthrynion and Buellt for Roger Mortimer.

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<sup>5</sup> ap, B.

<sup>6</sup> B.

| <sup>7</sup> E.

| <sup>8</sup> C. E.

ympenn y pytheŏnos y kaŏssant ef o eisseu dyfŏr. Yna y kyfunaŏd Rys ab Mareduŏ <sup>1</sup>[ap Owain ap Gruffydd ap yr arglwydd Rys], a Rys Wyndaŏt <sup>1</sup>[ap Rys ievangk ap Rys Mechell ap Rys Gryc ap yr arglwydd Rys] nei <sup>1</sup>[ap chwaer] y tywysaŏc, a Phaen <sup>2</sup>uab Padric <sup>a</sup>Llyŏtelyn y vraŏt a Howel, <sup>2</sup>a Rys Gryc' aadaŏssant <sup>3</sup>y kyuoeth ac a aethant y Wyned at Lywelyn. Rys ab Maelgŏn <sup>1</sup>[ap yr arglwydd Rys] a aeth at Roser Mortymer ac arodes darestygedigaeth yr brenhin yn llaŏ Roser. Ac yn diwethaf oll o Deheubarth y kyfunaŏd Gruffud a Chynan veibon Mareduŏ ab Owein <sup>1</sup>[ap Gruffydd ap yr arglwydd Rys a Llywelyn ab Owein y nei ar brenhin. Ac uelly y darestygyŏt holl Deheubarth yr brenhin. Ac yna y darestygaŏd Paen uab Padric yr brenhin tri chymŏt o Vch Aeron; <sup>5</sup>Anhunyaŏc a Meuenyd ar kymŏt Perued. Ac ydaeth Rys uab Mareduŏ, a Rys Wyndaŏt, a deu uab Varedud ab Owein <sup>1</sup>[ap Gruffydd ap yr arglwydd Rys <sup>4</sup>o Geredigyawn] ylys y brenhin y hebrŏg gŏrogaeth a llŏ kywirdeb idaŏ. Ar brenhin aodes gymryt y gŏrogaeth hyt y kŏnslï nessaf gan ellŏg adref Rys ab Mareduŏ a Grufud ab Mareduŏ ac attal y gyŏt ac ef Gynan ab Mareduŏ <sup>1</sup>[ap Owain] a Rys Wyndaŏt. Ac yna y <sup>6</sup>dodes Paen Lywelyn ab Owein yn uab

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<sup>a' 7</sup> a Llywelyn brawd Rys Wyndawd a Howel ap Rys Gryc,

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<sup>1</sup> E.<sup>2</sup> ap, B.<sup>3</sup> eu, B.<sup>4</sup> C.

and at the end of a fortnight they obtained it, through want of water. Then Rhys, son of Maredudd, <sup>1</sup> son of Owain, son of Gruffudd, son of the lord Rhys,' and Rhys Wyndod, <sup>1</sup> son of young Rhys, son of Rhys Mechell, son of Rhys the Hoarse, son of the lord Rhys,' nephew, <sup>1</sup> sister's son,' to the prince, became reconciled to Pain, son of Patrick. <sup>a</sup> Llywelyn, his brother, and Howel, and Rhys the Hoarse,' quitted their territory, and went to Gwynedd, to Llywelyn; Rhys, son of Maelgwn, <sup>1</sup> 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, <sup>1</sup> 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—<sup>5</sup> Anhunog, and Mevenydd, and the middle comot. And Rhys, son of Maredudd, and Rhys Wyndod, and the two sons of Maredudd, son of Owain, <sup>1</sup> son of Gruffudd, son of the lord Rhys,' <sup>4</sup> 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, <sup>1</sup> son of Owain,' and Rhys Wyndod. And then Pain placed Llywelyn, son of Owain, as a youth in guardianship,

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<sup>a/7</sup> and Llywelyn, brother of Rhys Wyndod, and Howel, son of Rhys the Hoarse,

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<sup>5</sup> Nanhvniawc, *C. E.*

<sup>6</sup> rodes, *B.*

<sup>7</sup> *C. E.*

ygkadoryaeth o achaws diffyc oet. Gŵedy hynny yr  
 bythuet dyd o byl Ieuan y gŵnaeth Rys ab Mael-  
 gŵn ar pedwar barŵn vry ōrogaeth yr brenhin yny  
 kŵnslī Ygkaer Wyragon. Y vlŵydyŵ honno byl  
 Iago ebostol ydeuth Etmŵnt braŵt y brenhin allu  
 gantaŵ hyt yn Llan Badarn, a dechreu adeilat  
 castell Aber Ystwyth aŵnaeth. Ac yna y deuth y  
 brenhin <sup>a</sup>ae gedernit' gantaŵ yr Beruedwlat, a chad-  
 arnhau <sup>b</sup>llys idaŵ a <sup>1</sup>ŵnaeth yny Ffint o diruaŵr  
 glodyeu yny chyleh. Odyŵo y doeth hyt yn Rudlan  
 ae chadarnhau hefyt o glodyeu yny chyleh, a thrigyaŵ  
 yno dalym o amser a ŵnaeth. Y ulŵydyŵ honno duŵ  
 Sadŵrn wedy Aŵst yd enkilyaŵd Rys ab Maelgŵn <sup>2</sup>[ap  
 yr arglwydd Rys] y ŵyned at Lywelyn rac ofyn y  
 dala or Saeson <sup>3</sup>[a] oed yn Llan Badarn. Ac yna y  
 goresgynnaŵd y Saeson y holl gyfoeth. A chyt ac ef  
 yd enkilyaŵd gŵyr Geneu yr Glyn oll y ŵyned, ac  
 adaŵ y tir ae hydeu oll yn diffeith. A nos wyl  
 Vatheu yd aeth Etmŵnt a Phaen y Loegyr, ac adaŵ  
 Rosser Mulus yn gŵnstabyl yn Aber Ystŵyth ac y  
 ōarchadŵ y ŵlat. A thrannoeth gŵedy gŵyl Seint Ynys  
 yd ymchoelaŵd Rys ŵyndaŵt a Chynan ab Maredud o  
 lys y brenhin <sup>4</sup>y eu gŵlat. Y ulŵydyŵ honno <sup>5</sup>yn  
 dechreu y kynhayaf ydanuones y brenhin rann uaŵr  
 oe lu y Von y losgi llawer or wlat <sup>6</sup>a dwyn llater  
 oe hydeu. A <sup>7</sup>[chalan gaiaf] gŵedy hynny y deuth  
 Llywelyn at y brenhin y Rudlan, ac yd hedychaŵd

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<sup>a/3</sup> a diruaŵr lu

<sup>b8</sup> kastell

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<sup>1</sup> oruc, *B.*

<sup>2</sup> *E.*

<sup>3</sup> *B.*

<sup>4</sup> yŵ, *B.*

<sup>5</sup> ygkyleh, *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 <sup>a</sup>his force' with him, came to the Midland District, and fortified a <sup>b</sup>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, <sup>2</sup>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 <sup>7</sup>on the calends of winter' after that, Llywelyn came to the king at Rhuddlan, and made his peace

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<sup>a</sup> <sup>3</sup> an immense army

<sup>b</sup> <sup>8</sup> castle

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<sup>6</sup> ac y, B.

<sup>7</sup> C. E.

<sup>8</sup> E.

ac ef. Ac yna y gŵahodes y brenhin ef y Nadolic y Lundein, ac <sup>1</sup>ynteu aaeth yno. Ac yno y rodes y wrogaeth yr brenhin. A gŵedy y drigyaŵ pyth-eŵnos yn Llundein yd ymchoelaŵd y Gymry. Ac ygkylch gŵyl Andras y gollygŵyt Owein Goch ac Owein ab Gruffud <sup>2</sup>[ap Llywelyn ap Iorwerth a Gruffydd] ab Gŵenŵynŵyn o garchar Llywelyn drŵy orchymyn y brenhin. Ac yna y cauas Owein Goch y gan Lywelyn y vraŵt oe gŵyl uod gantref Llyyn.

MCCLXXVIII. Y ulŵdyn rac ŵyneb gŵyl Etwart urenhin y rodes Etwart urenhin ac Etmŵnt y uraŵt Elianor y kefnitherŵ merch Simŵnt Mŵnford <sup>2</sup>[kanis Elenor verch Ievan vrenin oedd vam Simwnt Mwnffordd] y Lywelyn ar drŵs yr eglŵys vaŵr Ygkaer ŵyragon, ac yno y priodes, ar nos honno y gŵnaethpŵyt y neithaŵr. A thrannoeth yd ymchoelaŵd Llywelyn ac Elianor yn llaŵen y Gymry.

MCCLXXIX. Y vlŵdyn rac ŵyneb y peris Etwart vrenhin ffuruaŵ mŵnei newyd, a gŵneuthur y dimeiot ar ffyrlligot yn grynyon. Ac uelly y cŵplaŵyt prophŵytolyaeth Vyrdin pan dywaŵt. Ffuryf y gyfnewit aholltir, ar hanner a vyd crŵn.

MCCLXXX. Petwar ugeint mlyned adeucant amil oed oet Crist pann uu uarŵ Rickert o Gaer Riŵ escob Mynyŵ <sup>a</sup>duŵ kalan Ebrill.' Ac yny le ynteu ydurdŵyt Thomas Beg yn escob. Y ulŵdyn honno y bu uarŵ

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<sup>a/3</sup> duw Llun nessaf kynn gwyl Seint Ambros kalan Ebrill.

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<sup>1</sup> ef, B.

| <sup>2</sup> 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, <sup>2</sup> son of Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, and Gruffudd, <sup>1</sup> son of Gwenwynwyn 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, <sup>2</sup> for Eleanor daughter of king John was the mother of Simon Montford, <sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup> on the calends of April; and in his stead Thomas Beck was consecrated bishop.

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<sup>a/3</sup> on the Monday next before the feast of St. Ambrose, the calends of April;

Phylip Goch y trydyd abat ardec o Ystrat Fflur. A gŵedy ef y bu abat Einaón Seis. Ac yn oes hōnnó y llosges y vanachlaó. Gŵedy hynny nos gyl <sup>a</sup> Veir y kanhŵylleu' y cant escob. Mynyó offeren yn Ystrat Fflur, a honno vu yr offeren gyntaf a ganaó d yn yr escobaót, a duó gŵyl Dewi rac gŵneb yd eistedaó d nny gadeir yn eglŵys Vynyó.

MCCLXXXI. Y vlŵy dyn rac gŵneb y goresgynnaó d Dauyd ab Grufud gastell <sup>1</sup> Penhardlech gyl Seint Benet abat, ac y lladaó d y kastellwyr oll eithyr Rosser Clifort arglŵy d y castell a Phaen <sup>2</sup> Gameis. Y rei hynny a delis ac agarcharaó d.

MCCLXXXII. Y vlŵy dyn rac gŵneb gŵyl Ueir y gehyded y goresgynnaó d Gruffud ab Maredu d <sup>3</sup> [ap Owein ap Gruffydd ap yr arglwydd Rys], a Rys ab Maelgŵn <sup>3</sup> [Vychan ap Maelgwn ap yr arglwydd Rys] dref Aber Ystŵy th arcastell, ac y llosgassant y dref ar castell, ac y distryó assant y gaer aoed ygkylch y castell ar dref drŵy arbet y heneideu yr castellwyr, o achawó s dydyeu y diodeueint aoedynt yn agos. Ar dyd hōnnó y goresgynnaó d Rys ab Maelgŵn gantref Penwedic, a Gruffud ab Maredu d gymó t Meuenyd.

Benedicamus Domino. Deo gracia.

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a' <sup>3</sup> Sanffraid

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<sup>1</sup> Pennardd alave, *E.*

| <sup>2</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup> 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, <sup>3</sup> son of Owain, son of Gruffudd, son of the lord Rhys, and Rhys, son of Maelgwn <sup>3</sup> 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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<sup>a 3</sup> St. Bridget,

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<sup>3</sup> E.



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GLOSSARY.

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## INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

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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

Welsh MSS. Society. As to mutable consonants, the subjoined table will show their modifications at one view.

		<i>Radical.</i>	<i>Soft.</i>	<i>Nasal.</i>	<i>Aspirate.</i>
1st Class	{ C	Câr	Gâr	Nghâr	Châr.
	{ P	Pen	Ben	Mhen	Phen.
	{ T	Tad	Dâd	Nhâd	Thâd.
2nd Class	{ B	Brawd	Frawd	Mrawd.	
	{ D	Dant	Ddant	Nant.	
	{ G	Gwr	Wr	Ngwr.	
3rd Class	{ Ll	Llaw	Law.		
	{ M	Mam	Fam.		
	{ Rh	Rhaw	Raw.		

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.

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## GLOSSARY.

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### A.

- A.** And ; with ; who ; which.
- AB** (ap). A son.
- 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.
- AC** = 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** (adeiliaó ; ad-ail). To wattle ; to build.
- ADEN** (ad-en). A wing.
- ADFERU** (atueru ; admer). To restore.
- ADGAS** (atcas ; ad-cas). Odious ; hateful ; unlucky.
- ADGYWEIRIAW** (atgybeiraó ; ad-cywair). To repair.
- ADLOGGEDIG** (atloscedic ; adlog). re-scorched ; burning again.
- ADNABOD** (adnabot ; ad-nabot). To know ; to recognize.
- ADNABODEDIG** (atnabodedic ; adnabod). Known ; recognized.
- ADNEWYDDU** (atneóydu ; adnewydd). To renew.
- ADNEWYDDUS** (atneóyduss ; adnewydd). Renewed.
- ADDORESGYN** (atorescyn, atoreskyn ; ad-goresgyn). To reconquer ; to repossess.
- ADREF** (at-tref). Homewards ; home ; back again.
- ADDAS** (adas ; a-das). Meet ; suitable.
- ADDAW** (adaó ; a-daw). To promise ; to engage.
- ADDEF** (adef ; a-def). To acknowledge ; to confess.
- ADDEWID** (edeóid ; addaw). A promise.
- ADDFED** (aeduet ; add-med). Ripe ; mature.
- ADDFWYN** (aduóyn ; add-mwyn). Meek ; gentle ; courteous.
- ADDFWYNDER** (aduóynder ; addfwyn). Meekness ; courtesy.
- ADDURN** (adurn ; add-gurn). Ornament.
- ADDURNAW** (adurnaó ; adurn ; L. *adorno*). To adorn ; to ornament.
- ADDWYNDRA** (aduóyndra ; addfwyn). Meekness ; courtesy.

- ADDWYNWAITH (adbynweith; addwyn-gwaith). Elegant workmanship.
- ÆEL. A brow; a skirt, or border.
- ÆELAWD (aelot; ael-awd); a limb.
- AERFA (aerua; aer). A slaughter; place of slaughter.
- AFLAWEN (an-llawen). Not merry; exceedingly.
- AFLONYDDU (aflonydu; aflonydd). 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.
- ANGENRHAIÐ (aghenreit; angenrhaid). Necessity.
- ANGEU (agheu; ageu; ang). Liberation; death.
- ANGILOD (aglot; an-clod). Dispraise; dishonour.
- ANGHRYNEDIG (angrynedic, agkrynedic; anghryn). Intrepid.
- ANGHRYNODEB (agkrynodeb; anghryno). Incompactness; diffuseness.
- ANGHYFIAITH (agkyfyeith; an-cyf-iaith.) Of different speech.
- ANGHYFRAITH (agkyfreith; an-cyfraith.) Lawlessness; lawless.
- ANGHYTTUNDEB (agkyttundeb; an-cyttundeb). Disagreement.
- ANGHYWEITHAS (agkyweithas; an-cywaith.). Untoward; uncivil.
- ANGHYWIR (agkywir; an-cywir). Incorrect; unjust.
- ANGHYWIRDEB (agkywirdeb; an-cywirdeb). Incorrectness; dishonesty.
- AIL (eil). Second; like.
- ALBRYSIWR (arblastwr; albrysgwr). A cross-bow-man.
- ALLAN (all). Out; without.
- ALLAWR (a-llawr). An altar.
- ALLTUDAW (alltud). To banish; to alienate, or reduce to the state of a stranger.
- ALLWEDD (allbed; all-gwedd). A key.
- AM. Round; for.
- AMDDIFFYN (amdiffyn; am-diffyn). Defence; protection.
- AMDDIFFYNU (amdiffynu; amddiffyn). To defend; to protect.
- AMDDIFFYNWR (amdiffynwr; amddiffyn-gwr). A defender; a protector.
- AMDDIRIEDUS (amdiredus; amddiried). Confiding; trusting.
- ANGEN (can). Otherwise; on the contrary; different; also; but.
- AMGYLCH (am-cylch). Around; about.
- AMHERAWDR (amherawdyr; L. *imperator*). Emperor.
- AMHERODRAETH. Empire.
- AMHERODRES (amherotres). Empress.
- AMLDER (amylder; aml). Frequency; multitude.
- AMMHARCH (amarch; an-parch). Disrespect; disgrace; reproach.
- AMMINAWG (amhinaog; ammin). Abutting upon; conjoining; bordering.



- AMMOD (amot ; an-bod). A covenant, or contract.
- AMMODI (ammod). To covenant.
- AMRAFAEL (amrauael ; ymrauael ; amry-mal). Several.
- AMRYFAL (amryuael ; amryw-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.
- ANAFRWYDD (anafróyd ; anaf-rhwydd). Indecency.
- ANAFUS (annafus ; annaf). Maimed ; mangled ; hurt.
- ANAMLLER (anamylder ; anaml). Paucity ; fewness.
- ANEIRIF (aneiryf ; anneuryf ; an-eirif). Innumerable ; numberless.
- ANESMWITHAW (anesmwyth). To become uneasy ; to disturb.
- ANFEIDRAWL (anueidraól ; an-meidrawl). Immense ; infinite.
- ANFODD (anuod ; an-bodd). Against one's will.
- ANFOLIANNUS (anuolyanus ; anfoliant). Void of praise ; ignominious.
- ANFON (anuon ; an-mon). To send.
- ANFONEDIG (anuonhedic). Sent.
- ANFYN (anuhyn ; an-myn.) Without gentleness ; morose.
- ANHAWDD (anaóð ; an-hawdd). Not easy ; difficult.
- ANHEILWNG (anheilóg ; an-teilwng). Unworthy.
- ANHWYL (an-hwyl). Out of order.
- ANIAL (ynyal ; an-ial). Wild ; uncultivated ; a desert.
- ANIALWCH (ynyalóch ; anial). Wilderness.
- ANIAN (anyan ; an). Nature ; natural instinct.
- ANIFAIL (anifeil ; aniuail ; L. *animal*). Animal.
- ANNHEBYGEDIG (anhybygedic ; an-hebyg). Unlike ; dissimilar.
- ANNHRUGARAWG (anrugaraóç ; an-trugarawg). Unmerciful.
- ANNIODEFEDIG (anniofedic ; anniodeuedic ; annioddef). Insufferable.
- ANNOG (annoc ; an-dog ; Gr., ἀνώγω). To incite ; to provoke ; to exhort.
- ANNOGEDIGAETH (annogedig). Incitement ; exhortation.
- ANNOSPARTHUS (annosparth). Unruly ; void of system.
- ANNWYD (annóyt ; an-nwyd). A cold ; a chillness.
- ANNYLEDUS (annyled). Undue.
- ANNYNAWL (andynol ; an-dynawl). Inhuman ; unmanly.
- ANOBEITHAW (anobeithaó ; anobaith). To despair.
- ANORCHFYGEDIG (annorchfygedic ; an-gorchfygedig). Unconquered ; invincible.
- ANORFODEDIG (anoruodedic ; an-gorfodedig). Unconquered ; invincible.
- ANRHAITH (anreith ; an-rhaith). Spoil ; pillage ; illegal property.
- ANRHEITHAW (anreithaó ; an-rhaith). To spoil ; to plunder ; to act illegally.
- ANRHYDEDD (enryded ; an-rhydedd). Honour.
- ANRHYDEDDUS (enrydedus ; anrhydedd). Honourable.

- ANRHYFEDD** (enryfed; an-rhyfedd).  
 Without wonder; wonderful.  
**ANSAWDD** (ansaŵd; an-sawdd).  
 State; quality; condition.  
**ANSODDI** (ansodi; ansawdd). To  
 place; to establish.  
**ANSYNWYRAWL** = **ANSYNWYRUS**  
 (ansynwyr). Indiscreet; unrea-  
 sonable.  
**ANUNDEB** (annundeb; an-undeb).  
 Disunion; disagreement.  
**ANWIREDD** (enŵired; an-gwiredd).  
 Falsehood; iniquity.  
**ANWYL** (an-gwyl). Dear.  
**APOSTOL** (ebostol; L. *apostolus*).  
 An apostle.  
**APOSTOLAWL** (ebostolaŵl; 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** (arbennic; arben). Prin-  
 cipal; special.  
**ARCHDIACON** (archdiagon; arch=  
 diacon). Archdeacon.  
**ARCHESGOB** (archescob; archescop;  
 arch-esgob). Archbishop; pri-  
 mate.  
**ARCHESGOBAWD** (archescobaŵt;  
 arch-escobawd). Archbishopric.  
**ARCHOFFEIRIAD** (arch-offeiriad).  
 High priest.
- ARDDERCHAWG** (arderchaŵc; ar-  
 ddereh). Excellent; exalted;  
 illustrious.  
**ARDYMHIER** (ardymher; ar-tymher).  
 Temperature.  
**ARF** (aryf). A weapon; a tool.  
**ARFAETH** (aruæth; ar-mæth). A  
 design; a purpose.  
**ARFAETHU** (aruæthu; arfaeth). To  
 design, or purpose.  
**ARFAWG** (arfaŵc, aruaŵc; arf).  
 Armed.  
**ARFEIDDIAW** (arueidaŵ; arfaidd).  
 To adventure; to dare.  
**ARFER** (aruer; ar-mer). Use;  
 custom.  
**ARFEREDIG** (arueredic; arfer). Ac-  
 customed; usual.  
**ARFERU** (arueru; arfer). To use;  
 to habituate.  
**ARFOLL** (aruoll; ar-moll). Enter-  
 tainment; a reception; a welcome;  
 a contract.  
**ARFOLLI** (aruolli; arfoll). To en-  
 tertain hospitably; to welcome;  
 to make a contract.  
**ARFOLLWR** (aruollŵr; arfoll-gwr).  
 A confederate, or one who unites  
 himself to another.  
**ARFORDIR** (aruordir; arfor-tir).  
 Maritime land.  
**ARFFED** (ar-ffed). The lap.  
**ARGLWYDD** (arglŵyd; ar-clwyd).  
 Lord, governor; master.  
**ARGLWYDDES** (arglŵydes; ar-  
 glwydd). Lady.  
**ARGLWYDDIAETH** (arglŵydyæth;  
 arglwydd). Lordship, dominion.  
**ARGYWEDDU** (argyŵedu; argy-  
 wedd). To oppress; to hurt.  
**ARIANT** (aryant). Silver.

ARNADUNT (ar-nadunt). On, or upon them.

ARNAF, ARNO, ARNYNT (arn). Upon me, him, them.

ARUTHDER (aruthr). Amazement; terror.

ARUTHR (aruthur; ar-uthr). Marvellous; prodigious; dire.

ARWAIN (arwein; ar-gwain). To lead; to conduct; to bear.

ARWEDDU (arweddu; arwedd). To bear; to lead.

ARWEST (ar-gwest). Music.

ARWYDD (arwydd; ar-gwydd). Sign; ensign.

ARWYLIANT (arwylant; arwyl). Funeral solemnities; a funeral.

ASTUDRWYDD (astudrwydd; 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.

ATTEB (at-ebu). To answer.

ATTUNT (at-hwynt), To them.

ATHRAW (athro; ad-traw). Teacher; master.

ATHU (ath). To go.

AUR (eur). Gold.

AWDURDAWD (awdurdaŵt; awdur; L. *auctoritas*). Authority.

AWEL (aw-el). A gale; a current of air.

AWR. An hour.

AWST (L. *Augustus*). August.

AWYR (aw-yr; Gr. *αἴρ*, L. *aer*). Air; sky.

## B.

BAEDD (baed; aedd). 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 (barnwryaeth; barnwr). Judgment.

BARON (baron; bar). A baron.

BASTARDD (bastard; bas-tar-dd). A bastard.

BEDD (bed; edd). A grave, or sepulchre.

BEIDDIAW (beidaŵ; baidd). To dare; to adventure.

BEILI (baeli; bal; L. *ballium*). An outlet; a mound; a bailey.

BENDIGAID (L. *benedictus*). Blessed.

BICRA (bickre; bice). To skirmish; to bicker.

BILEINLLU (bilain-llu). A villain host.

BLAEN (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.

- BLWNG (blŷg ; bal - wng). A frown ; frowning ; angry ; obdurate.
- BLWYDDYN (blŷdyn ; 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 ; gentle ; 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 *unfrait*, of one dignity.
- BRAS (bar). Fat ; thick ; large.
- BRATH (bar-ath). A bite ; a stab.
- BRATHEDIG (brathedic ; brath). Bitten ; stung ; stabbed.
- BRATHU (brath). To bite ; to sting ; to stab.
- BRAWD (braŵt ; rhawd). A brother ; a friar.
- BREHNIN (braint). A king.
- BREHNINAWL (brenhin). Royal ; kingly.
- BREHNINES (brenhin). A queen.
- BREHNINIAETH (brenhinyaeth ; brenhin). A kingdom.
- BRIWAW (briw). To bruise ; to hurt.
- BRON (bar). A breast. *Ger bron, rhag bron* ; in presence.
- BRUD (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 *Amsar Brut* ;" that is called the chronology of Brut. *MS.*
- BRWYDYR (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.
- BRYSIAW (brys). To make haste ; to hasten ; to shoot with a cross-bow.
- BRYTANAWL (Prydain). British.
- BU. A being ; a cow.
- BUCHEDD (buched ; buch). Life ; manner of living ; condition of life.
- BUCHEDDOCAU (buchedockau ; buchedd). To lead a life.
- BUDDUGAWL (budugaŵl ; buddug). Victorious.
- BUDDUGOLIAETH (budugolyaeth ; buddugawl). Victory.
- BUGAIL (bugeil ; bu-cail). A herdsman ; a shepherd.

BWA (bw). A bow ; an arch.  
 BWGWTII (begóth ; bw-gwth). A threat ; to threaten.  
 BWLCH (bwl). A breach ; a gap ; a defile ; a notch.  
 BWRDAIS (bórdeis ; bwr-tais). A burgess ; a freeman ; a citizen.  
 BWRGAIS (búrgeis ; bwr-cais)= Bwrdaís.  
 BWRW (bwr). To cast ; to thrust ; to suppose.  
 BWYD (bóyt, byw). Meat ; food.  
 BWYTTA (bwyd). To eat.  
 BYCHAN (bach). Little, small.  
 BYD (byt ; bod). A world.  
 BYDAWL (byd). Worldly ; secular.  
 BYDDIN (bydin ; bydd). A snare ; a party for an ambuscade, or secret enterprize ; now a band, or troop, drawn up in array ; an army.  
 BYS (ys). A finger.  
 BYW (yw). To live ; alive.  
 BYWYD (byóyt ; byw). Life, existence ; animation.

## C.

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 (kadú ; cad). To keep ; to guard.  
 CADWRAETH (kadóryaeth ; cadw). Keeping ; guardianship.  
 CAEL (kael ; cac). 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 (keithiúab ; caeth). To enslave ; to lead into captivity.  
 CAETHIWED (keithiúet ; caethiw). Bondage ; captivity.  
 CAFFAEL (kaffel)= Cael.  
 CAILL (keill ; cai). A testicle.  
 CAINC (keig ; cang). A branch.  
 CALAN (kalan ; L. *calendæ*). Calends ; the first of each month.  
 CALON (kalon ; cal). The heart ; the middle ; the womb.  
 CALLDER (kallter ; call). Prudence ; circumspection.  
 CAM (kam). Crooked ; wrong ; injury.  
 CAMLYRYUS (kamlyryus ; camlwrw). Incurring a penalty.  
 CAMPUS (kampus ; camp). Excellent.  
 CAMWEDDAWG (kamúedaúe ; camwedd). Iniquitous.  
 CAN (kan). For ; since.  
 CANIATTAU (kanatau ; caniad). To permit ; to consent ; to concede.  
 CANMAWL (kanmaúl ; can-mawl). Commendation ; recommendation ; to commend ; to praise.  
 CANMOLEDIG (kanmoledic ; can-mawl). Commended ; praised ; praiseworthy.  
 CANMWYAF (kanmúyaf ; can= mwyaf). For the most part.

- CANOL (kanaól ; cant-ol). Middle.
- CANONWR (kanhonŵr ; canon-gwr).  
A canon.
- CANT. A circle ; a hundred.
- CANTREF (kantref ; cant-tref). A canton, or hundred. "The number of acres in a cantref is "twenty-five thousand six hundred, not more, not less."—*Welsh Laws.*
- CANTWR (kantor ; can-gwr). A singer.
- CANWYLL (kanhŵyll ; can-gwyll). A candle. *Gwyl Fair y Canhwyllau* ; the Feast of St. Mary of the Candles, Candlemas, Feb. 2.
- CANYS (kanys ; can-ys). For, because ; since.
- CAPAN (kappan ; cap). A cap.  
*Capan cor* ; a canonical cap.
- CARCHAR (karchar ; carch ; L. *carcer*). A prison.
- CARCHARU (karcharu ; carchar). To imprison.
- CARCHARWR (karcharŵr ; carchar=gwr). A prisoner.
- CARDAWD (kardaŵt ; car-dawd). Charity ; alms.
- CARDINAL (kardinal ; L. *cardinalis*). A cardinal ; an ecclesiastical prince in the Romish church.
- CAREDIG (karedie ; car). Beloved ; kind.
- CAREDIGRWYDD (karedicŵyd ; caredig.) Kindness.
- CAREGL (karecyl ; car). A sacred vessel.
- CARENNYDD (kerennyd ; carant). Friendship ; alliance of kindred.
- CARES (kares ; car). Kinswoman.
- CARIAD (karyat ; car). Attachment ; love ; charity.
- CARIADWRAIG (karatŵreic ; cariad=gwraig). A love-wife ; a concubine.
- CARREG (karrec ; car). A stone.
- CARU (karu ; car). To love.
- CARW (karŵ ; car). A stag.
- CAS (kas). Hatred ; hateful.
- CASAWL (kassaól ; cas). Hateful.
- CASTELL (kastell ; cae-asdell ; L. *castellum*). A castle.
- CASTELLWR (kastellŵr ; castell-gwr). A castellan.
- CATHL (kathyl ; ca-tyl). A song or hymn ; melody.
- CAWAWD (kaŵad ; caw). A shower.
- CEFN (kefyn ; caf). The back ; a ridge ; the upper side.
- CEFNDERW (kefynderŵ ; cefn-derw). A cousin.
- CEIDWAD (keitŵat ; cadw). Keeper ; guardian.
- CEIDWADAETH (keitŵataeth ; ceidwad). Keeping ; guardianship.
- CEINIAWG (keinaŵg ; ÷ant). A penny ; ring money.
- CEISLAW (keissaŵ ; cais), To seek.
- CELANEDD (kelaned ; celan). A heap of dead carcasses ; a carnage.
- CELFYDDYD (keluydyt ; celfydd). Art.
- CELWYDD (kelŵyd ; cel-gwydd). Falsehood.
- CENAD (kenad ; kennat ; can). A mission ; a messenger ; an ambassador.
- CENADU (kanhadu ; cenad). To permit ; to bear tidings.
- CENADWRI (kenadŵri ; cenad). Embassy ; mission.

- CENAU (kenau; can). A cub or whelp.
- CENEDL (kenedyl; can). A kindred; clan or tribe; a nation.
- CENHEDLAETH (kenedlaeth; cenedl). Race; generation.
- CENLLUSG (kenllysc; can-llusg). Hail.
- CERAINT (kereint; ear). Kindred; relatives.
- CERDD (kerd; cer). A song.
- CERDDAWR (kerdor; cerdd). A songster; a minstrel.
- CERDDED (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 (kie). Flesh.
- CILIAW (kilyaó; cil). To retreat; retire; to withdraw; to go away.
- CINIAW (kinyaó; cin). A meal; a dinner.
- CINIAWA (kinyaóa; ciniaw). To dine.
- CIWDODWR (kiótaótor; ciwdawd=gwr). A citizen; a member of society.
- CIWED (kióaó; ciw). A multitude, or rabble.
- CLADDU (kladu; cladd). To bury.
- CLAUAR (klaear; clau). Luke-warm; temperate; gentle; mild.
- CLAWDD (claó; cy-llawdd). A dyke; an embankment.
- CLEDDYF (kledyf; cledd). A sword.
- CLEFYCHU (kleuyehu; clafweh). 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.
- CLYWED (klyóet; 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 (couadóy; 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 Ieuan 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 (korff; L. *corpus*). A body.

- CORON (cor). A crown.  
 CORONI (koroni ; coron). To crown.  
 CORWYNT (korbynt ; cor-gwynt). A whirlwind.  
 CRAFF (kraff ; craf). Fast ; keen.  
 CRAIG (kreic ; crai). A rock.  
 CRAIR (kreir ; cra). A relic.  
 CREAWDWR (kreaðdyr ; creawd=gwr). Creator.  
 CRED (kret ; cre). Belief ; credence.  
 CREDU (kredu ; cred). To believe ; to trust.  
 CREFYDD (kreuyd ; cref). Religion.  
 CREFYDDUS (krenydus ; crefydd). Religious.  
 CREFYDDWR (krefyddwr ; crefydd=gwr). A religious man ; a devotee.  
 CREIGIAWL (kreigaðl ; craig). Rocky.  
 CREU (kreu ; cre). To create ; to make.  
 CREULAWN (kreulaðn ; crau-llawn). Cruel.  
 CREULONDER (krelonder ; creulawn). Cruelty.  
 CRIBDDEILIAW (cribdeilað ; cribddail). To extort.  
 CRIST (Gr. ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ). Christ.  
 CRISTIONOGAETH (kristonogaeth ; criston). Christianity.  
 CROES (kroes ; cro). A cross ; adversity ; contrary.  
 CROESAWG (kroessaðc ; croes). Crusader.  
 CROGI (krogi ; crog). To hang.  
 CROGLITH (kroglith ; crog-llith). The service of the cross.  
 CROGWYDD (krocwyd ; crog-gwydd). Gallows.  
 CRWN (krwn). Round, circular.
- CRYNNO (kryno ; erwn). Compact ; compendious ; neat ; well-set.  
 CRYNU (kryn). To quake ; to tremble.  
 CRYTHWR (krythor ; erwth-gwr). One who plays on a crwth ; a crowder ; a violinist.  
 CUDDIAW (kudyað ; cudd). To hide or conceal.  
 CUDDIEDIG (kudyedie ; cudd). Hidden, concealed ; secret.  
 CWBL (kòbyl ; cwbl). A whole ; entire, all.  
 CWBLHAU (kuplau ; cwbl). To fulfil ; to finish.  
 CWMWD (kymòt ; cwm). A subdivision of a cantrev or hundred ; a comot ; a wapentake. "Twelve manors and two hamlets there are in a comot."—*Welsh Laws*.  
 CWNDDIT (kòndit ; cwn ; L. *conductus*). Conduct.  
 CWNSLI (kònsli ; L. *consilium*). Council.  
 CWNSTABL (kònstabyl ; L. *constabularius*). A constable.  
 CWSG (kòsc). Sleep.  
 CWYMP (kòymp ; cy-gwymp). A fall.  
 CWYMPWR (kòympwr ; cwyp-gwr). Feller ; overthrower,  
 CWYNAW (kòynaw ; cwyn). To complain.  
 CWYNFAN (kòynuan ; cwyn-ban). A lamentation.  
 CWYNFANUS (kòynuanus ; cwynfan). Complaining ; wailing.  
 CYCHWYN (kychòyn ; cy-cwyn). To start ; to commence a journey.  
 CYD (kyt). Joint ; while ; forasmuch.



- CYDARFOLLI (kytaruolli; cyd-arfoll).  
To confederate.
- CYDARFOLLWR (kytaruollwr; cyd=arfollwr). A confederate.
- CYDIAW (kytyaw; cyd). To join; to copulate.
- CYDSYNAW (kytsynyaŵ; cyd-synyaw). To consent.
- CYDSYNIEDIGAETH (kytsynmedigaeth; cydsynied). Concurrence, or mutual accordance.
- CYDYMDAITH (kedyndeith; 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 (kyuan; cyfa). Whole, entire, complete.
- CYFANNEDD (kyuanned; cyd-annedd). Habitation, abode.
- CYFANNEDDU (kyuanedu; cyfannedd). To inhabit.
- CYFARFOD (kyuaruot; cyd-arf). To meet.
- CYFARSANGEDIG (kyuarsagedic; cyfarsang). Mutually trodden, oppressed.
- CYFARSANGEDIGAETH (kyuarsagedigaeth; cyd-arsang). A mutually treading; a being oppressed or subdued.
- CYFARSANGU (kyuarsagu; cyd=arsang). To mutually tread; to oppress.
- CYFARWYS (kyuarŵys; cywar=gwys). A gift, grant, or favour, 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.
- CYFERBYN (kyuerbyn; cyd-erbyn). Opposite.
- CYFERBYNU (kyuerbynu; cyd=erbyn). To oppose.
- CYFIAWN (kyfyaŵn; cyd-iawn). Just.
- CYFIAWNDER (kyfiaŵnder; cyf-iawn). Justice; equity.
- CYFLAFAN (kyflauan; cyd-llafan). A heinous deed; felony; also, massacre or slaughter.
- CYFLAWN (kyulaŵn; cyd-llawn). Full, complete.
- CYFLAWNI (kyfleŵni; cyflawn; cyd-llawn). To fulfil.
- CYFLE (kyfle; cyd-lle). Place; convenience; opportunity.
- CYFLENWI (kyflenŵi; cyd-llenwi). To fulfil.
- CYFNESAFIAD (kyfnessafiad; cyfnesaf). The next of kin; a near relation.
- CYFNESAFRWYDD (kyfnessafrŵydd; cyfnesaf). Nearness.
- CYFNEWID (kefneŵit; cyd-newid). To exchange.
- CYFNITHERW (kefnitherŵ; cyf=nith; cefn-nith). A female cousin-german.
- CYFODI (kyuodi; cyd-bod). To arise.
- CYFOETH (kyuoeth; cy-moeth). Power; dominion; wealth.

- CYFOETHAWG (kyuoethawc ; cyfoeth). Mighty ; rich.
- CYFOETHOGI (kyuoethogi ; cyfoethawg). To enrich ; to grow rich.
- CYFRAITH (kyureith ; cyd-rhaith). Law.
- CYFRAN (kyuran ; cyd-rhan). A portion.
- CYFREITHIAWL (kyureithawl ; cyfraith). Legitimate.
- CYFRWNG (kyfrŵg ; cyd-rhwng). An interval ; between.
- CYFRYW (kyfryw ; cyd-rhyw). Similar ; such.
- CYFUCHAW (kyfuchaŵ ; cyfuwch). To level.
- CYFUN (kyun ; cyd-un). United, accordant.
- CYFUNAW (kyuunaŵ ; cyfun). To unite, to join.
- CYFUNDEB (kyundeb ; cyd-undeb). Unity ; confederacy.
- CYFYNG (kyuyg ; cyfwng). Narrow, straight.
- CYFFELYB (kyffelyb ; cyfal). Like, or similar.
- CYFFES (kyffes ; L. *confessio*). A confession.
- CYFFREDIN (kyffredin ; cyd-rhed). Universal, common. *Y cyffredin*; the commonalty.
- CYFFREDINAW (kyffredinaŵ ; cyffredin). To make common ; to have intercourse.
- CYFFROEDIG (kyffroedic ; cyffro). Moved, roused.
- CYFFROI (kyffroi ; cyffraw). To agitate, to move or stir.
- CYFFROWR (kyffroŵr ; cyffro). Agitator.
- CYGLYU (kigleu ; cy-cly). To hear.
- CYNGHOR (kyghor ; cyd-cor). Counsel, advice.
- CYNGHORFYNNUS (kygoruynnus ; cynghorfynt). Malicious ; envious.
- CYNGHORFYNT (kyghoruynnt ; cynghor-myn). Malice ; envy.
- CYNGHORFYNU (kyghorvynnu ; cynghor-mynu). To bear malice ; to envy.
- CYNGHORWR (kyghorŵr ; cynghor=gwr). Counsellor.
- CYNGRAIR (kygreir ; cy-crair). A covenant or agreement by oath ; a treaty ; a truce ; an alliance.
- CYHOEDDEDIG (kyhoededic ; cyhoedd). Public ; open.
- CYHOEDDI (kyhoedi ; cyhoedd). To publish ; to proclaim.
- CYHUDDAW (kuhudaŵ ; cy-hudd). To accuse ; to impeach.
- CYHUDDWR (kyhudŵr ; cyhudd). Accuser.
- CYHWRDD (kyhŵrd ; kehŵrd ; cy=hwrdd). To come in contact, to meet.
- CYLCH (kylch ; cyl). A circle ; a circuit ; a course or turn ; about ; concerning. *Cylch o gylech*; round about.
- CYLCHYNU (kylchynu ; cylch). To surround.
- CYLUS (kylus ; cwl). Culpable ; blameworthy.
- CYLLELL (kyllell ; cwll). A knife.
- CYLLID (kyllit ; cwll). A contribution of provision ; income, rent, or tax.
- CYMDEITHAS (ketymdeithas ; cyd=ymdaith). Society.

- CYMEDRAWL (kymhedraól; cymedr).  
Moderate.
- CYMEDRODDWR (kymedrodór; cymedr-rhodd-gwr). A moderator, an arbitrator.
- CYMIELL (kymell; cyd-pell). To compel.
- CYMHORTHAW (kymhorthaó; cymhorth). To support.
- CYMHORTHAD (kymhorthat; cyd=porth). A succouring; assistance; assistant.
- CYMHORTHWR (kymhorthór; cymhorth-gwr). An assistant.
- CYMMAIN (kymeint; cyd-maint). So much; so many.
- CYMMEREDIG (kymeredic; cymmer). Accepted.
- CYMMERYD (kymeryd; cyd-mer). To take; to accept.
- CYMMODI (kymodi; cymod). To reconcile.
- CYMMODRODDI (kymodrodi; cymmod-rhoddi). To reconcile.
- CYMMODRODDWR (kymodrodór; cymmod-rhodd-gwr). A reconciler, or mediator.
- CYMMUN (kymun; cyd-un). Communion.
- CYMWYNASGAR (kymóynasgar; cymwynas-car). Good natured; courteous.
- CYMYNU (kymynu; cymyn). To commend; to bequeath.
- CYN (kyn). Before; as.
- CYNDRYCHIAWL (kedrychaól; cynddrych). Present, face to face.
- CYNHAL (kynhal; kynnal; cyd-dal). To sustain; to support; to maintain.
- CYNHALEDIGAETH (kanhaledigaeth; cynhal). Maintenance; preservation.
- CYNHAUAF (kynhayaf; kynhaeaf; cyn-gauaf). Autumn; harvest.
- CYNHWRF (kynórf; kynnýrf; cy-twrf). Commotion; tumult; trouble.
- CYNHYRFUS (kynhyruus; cynhwrf). Provocation; agitated.
- CYNNIFER (keniuer; cyd-nifer). Of even number; so many, or as many.
- CYNNIL (kynnil; cyn-dil). Skilful; frugal.
- CYNNORTHWY (kanhorthóy; cynnorth). Succour; help; support.
- CYNNRYCHIAWL (kyndrychaól; cynrych). Present.
- CYNNRYCHOLDER (kendrycholder; cynrych). Presence.
- CYNNULL (kynhull; cyd-dull). To collect, to gather.
- CYNNULLEIDFA (kynulleitua; cynnull). An assembly; a congregation.
- CYNNYG (kynig; cyn-dyg). To offer; to tender, propose, or make an overture; to attempt.
- CYNTAF (kyntaf; kynt). First.
- CYRCH (kyrch; cwr). A centre; tendency towards a centre; an inroad or invasion; an onset.
- CYRCHAFÆL (kyrchael; 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; cyssegr). Consecrated.

CYSEGREDDIGAETH (kyssegredig-aeth; cyssegr). Consecration; a consecrated state.

CYSEGRU (kyssegru; cysegr). To consecrate.

CYSSYLLTIEDIG (kyssylltedic; cy-swllt). Conjoined.

CYSTUDDIAW (kystudyab; cystudd). To afflict; to distress.

CYTTIRAWG (kyttirað; cyd-tir). A partner that hath a share of land in common with another; a borderer, one that dwelleth hard by, a near neighbour.

CYTTUNAW (kyttunað; cyttun). To coincide; to agree; to assent to; to become pacified.

CYTTUNDEB (kyttundeb; eyd-undeb). Unity; confederacy.

CYTHRAUL (kythreul; cyd-traul). The devil.

CYWAIR (kyðeir; cy-gwair). Orderly.

CYWEIRDEB (kyðeirdeb; cywair). Correctness; completeness; good order.

CYWEIRIAW (kyðeirab; cywair). To put in order; to correct; to equip; to prepare.

CYWEIRIWR (kyðeirðr; cywair). One who puts in order; an arranger.

CYWEITHAS (kyðeithas; cywaith). Society, fellowship, or alliance; commerce or dealing; courteous.

CYWIR (kyðir; cy-gwir). Sincere; true; faithful.

CYWIRAW (kyðirað; cy-gwir). To perfect; to fulfil a promise or trust; to be sincere.

CYWIRDEB (kyðirdeb; cywir). Perfection; sincerity; uprightness.

CYWREINWEITH (kyðreinðeith; cy-wrain-gwaith). Curious workmanship.

## CH.

CHWAER. Sister.

CHWANEGU (chwaneg). To increase; to add.

CHWANNAWG (chðannaðc; chwant). Desirous, ambitious, covetous.

CHWANT (chwan). Desire, longing, appetite, lust.

CHWAREL (chwar). A dart or javelin.

CHWECH (ðhech). Six.

CHWECHANT (ðhechant; chwech=cant). Six hundred.

CHWECHED (ðhechet; chwech). Sixth.

CHWEDL (chðedyl; chwed). A saying; a fable; a tale or story; report.

CHWEFRAWR (ðhefraðr; chwefr). February.

CHWEGRWN (ðhegrðn; chwegr). A father-in-law.

CHWEMIL (ðhemil; chwech-mil). Six thousand.

CHWERW (chwar). Bitter; sharp, or severe.

CHWERWDOST (chwerw-tost). Exceedingly severe.

CHWI. You.

CHWYDDEDIG (chðydedic; chwydd). Swollen; pompous.

## D.

DA. A produce; a good; wealth, goods, or chattels; good.

DADLAMU (datlamu; dad-llamu). To rebound.

- 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.
- DAMWAIN (dambein ; dam-gwain). An accident ; chance.
- DAMWEINIAW (damwain). To happen.
- DANFON (danuon ; dy-anfon). To send ; to convey.
- DANT (dan). A tooth ; a tusk.
- DARFOD (daruot ; dar-bod). To cease ; to conclude.
- DAROGAN (dar-gogan). A foreboding ; to predict ; to forebode.
- DAROSTWNG (darestwng ; 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.
- DAW (da). A son-in-law.
- 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 (dechre). A beginning ; to begin.
- DEDWYDD (detdyd ; dad-gwydd). Recovery of intelligence ; bliss ; happy.
- DEFAWD (deuafwt ; def). Usage ; manner ; custom, or established rule.
- DEFNYDD (deunydyd ; defn). Matter, or substance of which anything is made ; material ; element.
- DEG (dec). Ten.
- DEGFED (decuet ; deg). Tenth.
- DEGWYR (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.
- DEISYFU (deissyuu ; 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.
- DEUFIS (deuvis ; dau-mis). Two months.
- DEUGAIN (deugein ; deugeint ; dau=ugain). Forty.
- DEUGEINFED (deugeinuet ; deugain). Fortieth.
- DEWIS (dew). A choice ; choice ; to choose.
- DEWR (dew). Valiant, brave.
- DEWREDD (deured ; dewr). Valour.
- DEWRLEW (dewr-glew). Brave and valiant.
- DIAL (dy-al). Vengeance ; punishment ; revenge ; to avenge ; 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 (diareb). Proverbial.
- DIARF (diaryf ; di-arf). Weaponless ; unarmed.
- DIARFEREDIG (diarueredic ; diarfer). Unhabituated.
- DIARGRYNEDIG (diargrynedic ; diargryn). Intrepid ; unfermented.
- DIARWYBOD (diarwybot ; 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.
- DIDDANWCH (didanoch ; diddan). Consolation.
- DIEFLIG (dieulic ; diafl). Devilish ; diabolical.
- DIETHR (dieithyr ; di-eithr). Without exception ; strange.
- DIELW (di-clw). Worthless ; vile.
- DIELWI (dielw). To contemn ; to despise.
- DIENIG (diennic ; dien). Deadly.
- DIENYDDIAW (dihenydyaot ; dienydd). To disanimate ; to execute.
- DIERGRYNEDIG (diergrynedic ; diergryn). Intrepid ; undaunted.
- DIFA (diua ; dif). To consume ; to destroy ; to devour ; to waste.
- DIFESUR (diuessur ; di-mesur). Immense ; without measure.
- DIFESUREDD (diuessured ; difesur). Immensity.
- DIFESUREDIG (diuessuredig ; difesur). Unmeasured ; immense.
- DIFFAITH (di-ffaith). Wilderness ; wild.
- DIFFEITHIAW (diffaith). To devastate ; to lay waste.
- DIFFEITHWCH (diffaith). Wilderness.
- DIFFYG (diffyc ; diff ; L. *defectus*). A defect ; a want ; an eclipse.
- DIFFYGIAW (diffygyaot ; diffyg). To fail ; to be wearied.
- DIGAWN (dig). Enough ; sufficient.
- DIGRIF (crif). Amusing ; merry.
- DIGRIFWCH (digrif). Amusement ; mirth.

- DIGRYNEDIG (digrynedic ; digryn).  
Intrepid, undaunted.
- DIGWYDDAW (dygwydað; digwydd).  
To fall ; to befall, to happen.
- DIGYFOETHI (digyfoeth). To spoil  
of wealth.
- DIGYFFRAW (digyffro ; di-cyffraw).  
Undisturbed, composed.
- DIHUNAW (dylhunað; dihun). To  
wake ; to awake.
- DILESG (dilesc ; di-llesg). Not  
weak, unfeeble.
- DILEU (dile). To divest of place ;  
to abolish ; to exterminate.
- DILLAD (dillat ; dill). Apparel or  
clothes.
- DIM. Nothing ; anything
- DIMAI (dimeir ; dim). A halfpenny.
- DINAS (din-as). A fortress ; a for-  
tified town ; a city.
- DIOED (dioet ; di-oed). Without  
delay.
- DIOFN (diofyn ; di-ofn). Fearless.
- DIOGEL (di-gogel) Unexposed ;  
secure.
- DIOGELRWYDD (diogelrôyd ; diogel).  
Security ; safe conduct.
- DIOGELWCH (diogel). Security,  
safety.
- DIOGELWR (diogel-gwr). A securer ;  
a protector.
- DIRAID (direit ; di-rhaid). Useless.
- DIRAN (di-rhan). Portionless.
- DIRFAWR (diruaðr ; dir-mawr).  
Very large, vast.
- DIRGEL (dir-cel). Secret.
- DIRGELEDIG (dirgeledic ; dirgel).  
Concealed.
- DIRYBUDD (dirybud ; di-rhybydd).  
Without warning ; sudden.
- DISGYBL (L. *discipulus*). A disciple.
- DISGYNU (diskynnu ; disgyn). To  
descend ; to dismount.
- DISTRYW (dy-ystryw). Destruction.
- DISTRYWEDIGAETH (distryw). De-  
struction.
- DISTRYWIAW (distryw). To destroy.
- DISYFYD (deissyuit ; di-syfyd). Void  
of stay ; sudden.
- DIWARNOD (diðarnaðt ; diw-arnod).  
A day.
- DIWEDD (diðed ; di-gwedd). Com-  
pletion ; end.
- DODI (dawd). To put ; to appoint ;  
to give.
- DODREFN (dotrefn ; dy-godrefn).  
Furniture.
- DOETH (dy-oeth). Wise ; prudent ;  
eloquent.
- DOETHINEB (doeth). Wisdom.
- DOFHAU (dof). To tame.
- DOFIAWDR (dofyaðdyr ; dof). Tamer.
- DOL (dy-ol). A dale ; a mead.
- DOLUR (dy-golur). Anguish, pain ;  
sorrow.
- DOLURIAW (doluryað ; dolur). To  
ache ; to be in pain ; to cause  
anguish or pain.
- DOS ; *v. imper.* Go thou.
- DOSBARTHU (dosparthu ; dosbarth).  
To distribute ; to distinguish ; to  
analyse.
- DRINGAW (drigað, dring). To climb.
- DRWG (drúc ; dy-rhwg). Evil ; bad.
- DRWS (dy-rhws). A passage ; a  
doorway ; a door.
- DRYCH (dry). Aspect, form.
- DRYGDRUM (drycdrum ; drwg-trum).  
Bad ridge, or surge.
- DRYGWEITHRED (drycêithret ;  
drwg-gweithred). Evil deed.

- DRYGYSPRYDOL (dryeysprytol ; drwg-yspryd). Evil-spirited.  
 DRYLL (dy-rhyll). 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 (dŷyŷes; duw). A goddess.  
 DUWIOLDER (dyŷawlder ; duwiol). Godliness.  
 DWFR (dwfyr; dwf). Water.  
 DWRN (dy-gwrn). A fist.  
 DWY (dy-wy). Two.  
 DWYFAWL (dŷyuaŷl ; dwyf). Divine, godly.  
 DWYFRON (dŷyuron ; dwy-bron). The breast. *Cledr y ddwyfron* ; the chest.  
 DWYN (dy-gwyn). To bring ; to take away; to steal.  
 DWYWAITH (dŷyŷeith; dwy-gwaith). Twice.  
 DYBLYGU (dyblyg). To double ; to fold.  
 DYCHMYG (dechymic ; dy-cymyg). Invention; imagination.  
 DYCHMYGU (dechymygu ; dy-chymyg). To devise ; to conjecture.  
 DYDD (dyd; dy-ydd). A day.  
 DYDDGWAITH (dydgŷeith ; dydd=gwaith). A certain day.  
 DYFAL (dyual; dy-bal). Sedulous; diligent.  
 DYFETHA (difetha ; dyfeth). To destroy, to waste.  
 DYFOD (dyuot; dy-bod). To be, to exist; to come to pass; to come.  
 DYFODEDIGAETH (dyuotedigaeth ; dyfodedig). Arrival.  
 DYFODIAD (dyuodyat ; dyfod). A coming ; arrival; advent.  
 DYFRYSLAW (dyfryssyaŷ ; dyfrys). To hasten.  
 DYFU (dyuu; dwf). To glide, or to move forward; to come.  
 DYFYNU (dyfyn). To draw to ; to cite.  
 DYFFRYN (dwfr-hynt). A vale through which a river flows.  
 DYGYNNULLAW (dygynnull). To assemble ; to collect.  
 DYLYED (dylyet ; dyly). Duty ; debt ; claim.  
 DYLYEDAWG (dylyedaŷc ; 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.  
 DYODDEF (diodef; dy-goddef). To suffer, to endure, to allow.  
 DYODDEF AINT (diodeuaint ; dyoddef). Suffering, passion.  
 DYOLWCH (diolŷch ; dy-golwch). Gratitude.  
 DYRCHAF AEL (dyrchael; dyrchaf). To elevate ; to ascend.  
 DYRCHAFU (derchafu ; dyrchaf). To raise ; to ascend.  
 DYRNAID (dyrneit; dwrn). A handful.  
 DYSG (dyse, dy-ysg). Learning.



DYSGEDIGAETH (dysgedig). Learning.  
 DYSGU (dysg). To learn; to teach.  
 DYSGWYL (disgŷyl; dys-gwyl). To look for, to expect, to wait for.  
 DYSYCHU (dissychu; dysych). To dry; to become dry.  
 DYUNAW (duunaŷ; dyun). To agree; to unite.  
 DYWALU (dywal). To become furious.  
 DYWEDEDIG (dyŷededic; dywed). Said.  
 DYWEDYD (dyŷedut; dy-gwedyd). To speak, to say.

## E.

EBARGOFI (ebrygofi; ebargof). To forget.  
 EBRILL (eb-rhill; L. *Aprilis*). April.  
 EBRWYDD (ebrŷyd; eb-rhwydd). Quick; hasty; soon.  
 ECHRESTR (ech-rhestr). A register.  
 ECHTYWYNWR (ech-tywynwr). An illustrator.  
 ECHWYDD (echŷyd; ech-cwydd). The evening.  
 ECHWYN (e-cwyn). What is taken or given for use; a loan.  
 ECHWYNAW (echwyn). To borrow; to lend.  
 EDIFARHAU (ediuarhau; edifar). To repent.  
 EDIFARWCH (ediuarŷch; edifar). Penitence.  
 EDRYCH (e-drych). To look; to see.  
 EDRYCHEDIGAETH (edrychedig). The act or state of looking; appearance; sight.  
 EF. Him.

EFENGYLWR (euegylyŷwr; efengyl-gwr). Evangelist.  
 EGLUR (eg-llur). Clear; plain; visible.  
 EGLWYS (glwys; L. *ecclesia*). A church.  
 EGLWYSAWL (eglwys). Ecclesiastical; belonging to the church.  
 EGLWYSWR (eglwys-gwr). A churchman; an ecclesiastic; a clergyman.  
 EHELAETH (helaeth). Extensive; large; abundant.  
 EIDDAW (eidaw; aidd). One's own; possession; chattel.  
 EILDYDD (eildyd; ail-dydd). The second day.  
 EILWAITH (eilŷeith; ail-gwaith). Twice.  
 EIRA (air). Snow.  
 EIRIAWL (eiryol; eiraŷl; air-iawl). To entreat; to intercede; to persuade.  
 EISEWYDD (esseŷyd; eisiw). Want; indigent.  
 EISIEU (es). Want.  
 EISIWEDIG (eissioedic; 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 (eistedua; eistedd-ma). A sitting place; a seat; a station.  
 EITHR (eithyr; aith). Except; besides; but.  
 ELW (el). Property; profit, gain.  
 EMELLDIGEDIG (emelldigetic; melldigedig). Accused.

- ENAIÐ (eneit ; en-aid). A soul ; life.
- ENCILIAW (enkilyaw ; encil). To retreat ; to retire ; to withdraw.
- ENNILL (en-nill). Gain ; profit ; to gain.
- ENNYNU (ennyn). To kindle ; to inflame ; to be inflamed.
- ENW (nw). A name.
- ENWAWG (enwawc ; enw). Having a name ; renowned.
- ENWI (enw). To name.
- EOFN (ehofyn ; e-ofn). Fearless ; bold ; daring ; confident.
- ERAILL (ereill ; arall). Others.
- ERBYN (pyn). Against ; opposite ; to receive.
- ERBYNIAD (erbyneyit ; erbyn). To receive.
- ERCHI (arch). To ask ; to demand.
- ERFYNIED (eruyneit ; erfyn). To request ; to entreat.
- ERGRYNEDIG (ergrynedic ; ergryn). Made to tremble ; trembling.
- ERGRYNU (ergryn). To tremble ; to fear.
- ERGYD (er-cyd). A throw ; a shot ; a charge ; a stroke.
- 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 (erlynyaóðwr ; erlyn). One who pursues ; a persecutor ; a prosecutor.
- ERMIG (ermyg ; 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.
- ESGAIR (eskeir ; esg). A shank ; a leg ; a limb.
- ESGOB (escob ; L. *episcopus*). A bishop.
- ESGOBAWD (escobaówt ; esgob.) A bishopric ; a diocese.
- ESGYN (eskyn ; es-cyn ; L. *ascendo*). To ascend ; to mount ; to rise.
- ESTRAWN (es-trawn). One of a separate community ; a stranger ; a foreigner.
- ESTYN (es-tyñ). To extend ; to reach ; to hold out.
- ETIFEDD (etiued ; 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 (ffoaódyr ; ffoad). A fugitive.
- FFOEDIG (ffoedic ; ffoi). Fled.
- FFOI (ffo). To flee.
- FFORDD (fford ; ffor). A passage ; a road, a way.

FFOS (ffy-os). A fosse, a ditch.  
 FFRWYTH (ffrwy ; L. *fructus*).  
 Fruit.  
 FFRWYTHAW (ffrwyth). To fructify,  
 to bear fruit.  
 FFURF (ffuryf ; ffur ; L. *forma*).  
 Form ; manner.  
 FFRUFIAW (ffuruaf ; ffurf). To  
 form, to shape.  
 FFUSTIAW (ffustaaf ; ffust). To  
 thresh, to beat.  
 FFYDDLAWN (ffydlon ; ffydd-llawn).  
 Faithful.  
 FFYDDLONDER (ffydlonder ; ffydd-  
 lawn). Fidelity.  
 FFYSG (ffyse). A quick course ;  
 impetuosity ; sudden ; quick ; im-  
 petuous.

## 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.  
 GALLUUS (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.  
 GEFYN (geuyn ; gaf). A fether, a  
 gyve ; a shackle.

GEFYNU (geuynu ; gefyn). To  
 fether, 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, va-  
 liant ; sharp, acute.  
 GLEWDER (glew). Bravery ; sharp-  
 ness.  
 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 (gobeithaf ; gobaith).  
 To hope.  
 GOCHEL (go-cel). To avoid ; to be-  
 ware.  
 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 in-  
 quire.  
 GOGELU (gogelgu ; gogel). To es-  
 chew ; to shelter ; to protect.  
 GOGLEDD (gogled ; go-cledd). The

- north, which is to the left (cledd) of a person looking eastward.
- GOGOF (ogof). A cave, a cavern.
- GOGONEDDUS (gogonedus; gogonedd). Glorious; illustrious.
- GOGONIAN (gogonyant; co-coniant). Glory.
- GOHIR (go-hir). A delay.
- GOLAS (go-glas.) Of a faint blue, bluish.
- GOLEU (gawl). Light.
- GOLEUAD (goleuat; goleu). Light.
- GOLUD (golud; go-llud). Wealth, or riches.
- GOLLWNG (gellŭg; go-llwng). To loosen; to dismiss; to absolve.
- GOLLYNGDAWD (gellygdaŭt; gollwng). Dismissal; release; absolution.
- GOMMEDD (gomed; gom-medd). To refuse; to deny.
- GORCHFYGU (gorchfyg). To overcome, to conquer.
- GORCHYMMYN (gor-cymmyn). A command; to command.
- GORDDERCH (gorderch; gordd-erch). A paramour; a concubine.
- GORDDERCHAD (gorderchat; gordd-erch). A concubine.
- GORDDERCHU (gorderchu; gordd-erch). To woo; to play the wanton.
- GORESGYN (goreskyn; gor-esgyn). To super-ascend; to come upon; to take possession; to subdue.
- GOREU (gor). Best.
- GOREUGWR (goreu-gwr). Best man; principal man.
- GORFOD (goruot; gor-bod). To get superior; to cause submission; to overcome.
- GORMOD (gorm). Excess; too much.
- GORPHEN (gorffen; gor-pen). To finish.
- GORPHOWYSAW (gorffobysab; gor=powys). To rest, to repose.
- GORPHWYSAW (gorffobysab; gorphwys)=Gorphowys.
- GORTHRWM (gor-trwm). Very heavy; depressive.
- GORTHRYMU (gorthrymu; gorthrwm.) To oppress.
- GORU (gor). To cause; to accomplish.
- GORUCHEL (gor-uchel). Supreme; very high.
- GORUWCH (gor-uwch). Above.
- GORWAG (gorbac; gor-gwag). Supremely empty; vain; pompous.
- GOSAWD (gosot, gosabŭt; go-sawd). A statute, or ordinance; to place; to appoint; to set upon.
- GOSODEDIG (gosodedic; gosawd). Placed; appointed.
- GOSODEDIGAETH (gosodedig). A position; an ordinance; a constitution.
- GOSTWNG (gestŭg; gos-twng). To lower; to humble; to descend; to become low.
- GRADD (grad; L. *gradus*). A step; a degree.
- GRAWYS (gra-gwys). Lent.
- GRE (rhe). A flock; a herd; a stud, which consisted of fifty mares and a stallion.
- GRWNDWAL (grwnd-gwal; S. groundwall). A foundation.
- GRWNDWALU (grwndwal). To found.
- GRWNDWALWR (grwndwal-gwr). A founder.

- GRYMHAU (grym). To avail ; to be powerful ; to strengthen.
- GRYMUS (grym). Powerful ; energetic.
- GRYMUSDER (grymuster ; grymus). Strength ; mightiness.
- GWADU (gwad). To deny.
- GWADD (gbad ; gwa). A mole.
- GWAED (gbaet ; gwa-ed). Blood.
- GWAEDAWL (gbaetabl ; gwaed). Bloody.
- GWAERED (gbaeret ; gwaer). The bottom of a descent, or declivity. *I waered* ; downward.
- GWAEW (gbayb ; gwa). Pang, agony ; a lance, or spear.
- GWAG (gbac ; gwa ; L. *vacuum*). Empty.
- GWAHANREDAWL (gwahanred). Distinctive ; particular.
- GWAHARDD (gbahard ; gwa-hardd) To forbid ; to prohibit.
- GWAHARDDDEDIG (gbahardedic ; gwahardd). Forbidden.
- GWAHAWDD (gbahaod ; gwa-hawdd). To invite.
- GWAITH (gbeith ; gwai). Action ; work ; course, turn, or time.
- GWALLT (gwall). The hair of the head.
- GWAN (gwa). Weak ; faint ; poor.
- GWANWYN (gwan-gwyn). Spring.
- GWAR (gwa-ar). Placid ; gentle ; mild, or tame.
- GWARADWYDDUS (gbaratbydus ; gwaradwydd). Scandalous ; disgraceful.
- GWARCHADW (gwar-cadw). To keep ; to ward ; to look after.
- GWARCHIAE (gwar-cae). A siege ; a hemming in ; to hem in ; to besiege ; to pound.
- GWARCHAEDIG (gbarchaedic ; gwarchae). Hemmed in ; confined ; besieged.
- GWARCHEIDWAD (gbercheitbad ; gwarchadw). A guardian.
- GWARTHEG (gbarthee ; 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 (gbostat ; gwast). A plain ; even ; level, continued ; constant.
- GWASTADTIR (gbostatir ; gwastadtir). Level ground ; plain.
- GWEDI (gbedy ; gwed). After, later than.
- GWEDDI (gbedi ; gwedd). A prayer, a supplication.
- GWEDDIAW (gbediaob ; gweddi). To pray, to supplicate.
- GWEDDU (gbedu ; gwedd). To render orderly ; to submit ; to yoke ; to wed ; to become orderly ; to befit.
- GWEGIL (gwe-cil). The hinder part of the head ; the bottom of the back part of the skull.
- GWETHIAW (gbeithaob ; gwaith). To work ; to labour.

- GWEITHRED (gbeithret ; gwaith).  
 An act.
- GWELADWR (gbelabdyr ; gwel). A  
 seer, a beholder.
- GWELED (gbelet ; gwel). To see,  
 to behold.
- GWELEDIAD (gblediat ; gweled). A  
 seeing ; vision, sight.
- GWELY (gwal). A bed, or couch ;  
 a family.
- GWELL (gwe-ell). Better.
- GWENER (gwen). Venus. *Dydd*  
*Gwener* ; dies Veneris, Friday.
- GWENIAITH (gbenyeith ; gwen-  
 iaith). Flattery.
- GWENYNAW (gwenwyn). To  
 poison ; to fret ; to feel envious.
- GWENWYNIG (gbenwynic ; gwen-  
 wyn). Poisonous.
- GWERS (gwer ; L. *versus*). A les-  
 son ; a verse.
- GWERTH (gwer). Value, worth,  
 price ; sale.
- GWERTHFAWR (gberthuaŵr ; gwerth=  
 mawr). Precious ; valuable.
- GWERTHU (gwerth). To sell ; to  
 traffic.
- GWEWYR (gwew). What is pun-  
 gent ; what causeth pain ; a spear.
- GWIBIAW (gbibyaŵ ; gwib). To  
 wander ; to hover.
- GWIN (gbyn ; gw-in ; L. *vinum*).  
 Wine.
- GWIR (gw-ir ; L. *verum*). Truth ;  
 true.
- GWIRIONEDD (gbiryoned ; gwiri-  
 awn). Verity, truth.
- GWISG (gwise ; gw-isg). A gar-  
 ment.
- GWISGAW (gwisg). To dress ; to  
 wear.
- GWLAD (glat ; gw-llad). A coun-  
 try.
- GWLADAWL (glataŵl ; gwlad). Be-  
 longing to a country ; national.
- GWLAW (gwl-aw). Rain.
- GWLAWIAWG (gwlaw). Rainy.
- GWLEDYCHU (gwledwch). To ex-  
 ercise dominion ; to reign.
- GWLEDD (gled ; gw-lledd). A  
 banquet.
- GWNAETH (*pret.* of GWN). Has  
 made ; has done.
- GWOBR (gobr ; gobr). A reward ;  
 a fee ; a bribe.
- GWOBRWY (gwobr). A reward.
- GWR (gw-wr ; L. *vir*). A being  
 endowed with power, will, or  
 liberty ; a man ; a husband.
- GWRAIG (gbreic ; gwr). A woman ;  
 a wife.
- GWRANDAW (gwr-andaw). To  
 listen, to hearken, to hear.
- GWRAWL (gwr). Manly ; valiant.
- GWRDA (gwr-da). A man of qua-  
 lity ; a gentleman.
- GWRHAU (gwr). To render homage ;  
 to be manly.
- GWRIOGAETH (gbrogaeth ; gwr-  
 iawg). Homage.
- GWRTHALLT (gwrth-gallt). A cliff  
 running contrary to another.
- GWRTHENAU (gbrtheneu ; gwrth=  
 genau). Repulsive lips.
- GWRTHLADD (gbrthlad ; gwrth=  
 lladd). To oppugn ; to prevent ;  
 to drive off.
- GWRTHOD (gbrthot ; gwrth). To  
 refuse ; to object.
- GWRTHWYNEB (gwrth-wyneb). A  
 contrary face ; opposition ; con-  
 trary ; adverse.

- GWRTHWYNEBEDD (gŵrthŵnebed ; gwrthwyneb). Contrariety ; opposition.
- GWRTHWYNEBU (gwrthwyneb). To confront ; to oppose.
- GWRTHWYNEBWR (gwrthwyneb=gwr). An adversary.
- GWYBOD (gŵybot ; gwydd-bod). Knowledge ; to know.
- GWYDD (gwyd ; gwy-ydd). Trees ; shrubs ; wood ; presence.
- GWYDDAW (gŵydaŵ ; gwydd). To give knowledge ; to know.
- GWYDDFA (gŵydua ; 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.
- GWYLFA (gwyl-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 (gŵystyl ; gwyst). A pledge ; surety ; hostage.
- GYD (mutate of CYD). With.
- GYRRU (gyr). To drive ; to enforce ; to send.
- HAELIONI (haelyoni ; haelion). Generosity, liberality.
- HAF (ha). What spreads out ; summer.
- HAFOD (hafot ; haf-bod). A summer dwelling ; a dairy.
- HAIACH (hayach ; hai). An instant ; instantly ; almost.
- HAIARN (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 (haŵd ; hy-awdd). Feasible, easy.
- HEB (hy-eb). Without.
- HEBOG (hebauc ; heb). A hawk.
- HEBRWNG (hebrŵg ; heb-rhwng). To go with ; to conduct ; to accompany ; to send onward.
- HEDDWCH (hedŵch ; hedd). Peace.
- HEDDYCHAWL (hedychaŵl ; hedd-wch). Peaceable.
- HEDDYCHU (hedychu ; hedd-wch). To make peace ; to pacify.
- HEDDYCHWR (hedychŵr ; hedd-wch=gwr). A peacemaker, a pacifier.
- HEDDYW (hedyŵ ; hedd). To day.
- HEFYD (heuyt ; haf). Also, likewise.
- HELA (hel). To gather ; to hunt.
- HELAETH (hel). Extensive, abundant.
- HELAETHRWYDD (helaethrŵydd ; helaeth). Extensiveness, abundance.
- HELFA (helua ; hel). A collected heap ; a hunt.

## H.

HAEDDU (haedu ; haedd). To deserve.

HAEL (hy-ael). Generous, liberal.

- HEN (hy-en; L. *senex*.) Age; aged, old.
- HENAFGWR (henaf-gwr). The eldest man, the chief man; an elder.
- HENAFIAD (henafyat; henaf). Ancestor; elder.
- HENAINT (henain). Old age.
- HENDAD (hendat; hen-tad). A grandfather.
- HEOL (he-ol). A course; a street; a road.
- HERWYDD (herŷyd; her-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.
- HIRGARCHAR (hir-carchar). Long imprisoned.
- HIRMAWR (hir-mawr). Long and great.
- HOEDL (hoedel; hoed). Life, the duration of life.
- HOLL (oll). All, the whole of.
- HOLLI (hollt). To split.
- HON (hy-on). This, *fem.*
- HONOF, HONOT, HONAW, HONEI (honi), HONOM, HONOCI, HONYNT; following the preposition O. of. Me, thee, him, her, us, you, them.
- HONNO (*fem.* of HWNNW). That one.
- HUAWR (huodr, huaŷdyr; hu=awdr). A guide; affable; eloquent.
- HUN (hy-un). Self, the same person.
- HURIAW (huryaŷ; hur). To hire; to take hire.
- IWN (hy-wn). This one, *mas.*
- IWNNW (hwn). That one.
- HWY (ŷy; hy-wy). They; them.
- HWYL (hwy). A course; order; progress; a sail.
- HWYLIAW (hwylaŷ; hwyl). To direct; to progress; to sail.
- HWYNT (ŷynt)=Hwy.
- HWYNTAU (ŷynteu; 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 (hyurŷyd; hyf-rhwydd). Unimpeded.
- HYFRYD (hyfryt; hy-bryd). Having the mind at liberty; happy; cheerful; delightful.
- HYFRYDHAU (hyfrytau; hyfryd). To delight; to cheer.
- HYGAR (hegar; hy-car). Amiable, lovely; pleasing.
- HYN. This.
- HYNAF (hyn). Ancestor; an elder, a senator.
- HYNAWS (hy-naws). Good natured; kind; gentle.
- HYNAWSDER (hynaŷster; hynaws). Good nature; gentleness.
- HYNNY (hyn). That.
- HYNT (hwnt). A way; a career; a journey.
- HYOLDER (huolder; hyawl). Boldness; bravery.
- HYRWYDD (hyrŷyd; hy-rhwydd)=Hyfrwydd.



## I.

- I. I.  
 I. To.  
 IACH (ia-ach). Same, sound, healthy; unhurt.  
 IAR (i-ar). From off; off the top; off.  
 IARLL (iar). An earl; a noble.  
 IAU (Ieu; au). Jupiter. *Dydd Iau*; dies Jovis, Thursday.  
 IAWN (awn). Right; satisfaction; just, very.  
 IDDAW, IDDI, IDDYNT (idaó, idi, idynt). To him, her, them.  
 IECHYD (iechyt; iach). Soundness; health.  
 IEUANGC (ieuanc; iau-anc). Young.  
 IEUENCTID (ieuegtit; ieuange). 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 (llad; lly-ad). To cut; to slay.  
 LLADDEFA (lladua; lladd). Slaughter.

- LLAETH (lly-aeth; L. *lac*.) Milk.  
 LLAFASU (llauassu; llafas). To venture, to dare.  
 LLAFUR (llaur; llaf; L. *labor*). Labour; husbandry.  
 LLAFURIAW (llauryaó; llafur). To labour.  
 LLAFURUS (llaururus; llafur). Laborious.  
 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.  
 LLAW (lly-aw). A hand. *Rhag llaw*; henceforth. *Ger llaw*; near, at hand.  
 LLAWEN (lla-gwen). Merry, joyful.  
 LLAWENHAU (llawen). To gladden; to rejoice.  
 LLAWENYDD (llaóenyd; llawen). Joy; mirth; pleasure.  
 LLAWER (lla-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 (lletuaró; lled-marw). Half dead, partly dead.  
 LLEDRAD (lledrat; lled-rhad). Stealth, or theft.  
 LLEF (lly-ef). A voice, a cry.  
 LLEFAIN (llefein; llef). A loud cry; to cry aloud; to weep.  
 LLEHAU (lle). To make a place; to place.  
 LLEIDRYN (lleidr). A petty thief.  
 LLENWI (llanw). To fill; to become full; to flow, as the tide.

- LLESG (llesc ; lly-esg). Feeble, faint.  
 LLETTYAW = LLETTYU (lletty). To lodge.  
 LLEUAD (lleuat ; lleu). The moon.  
 LLEUFER (lleuuer ; lleu-mer). Splendour.  
 LLEW (lly-ew). A lion.  
 LLIAWS (lli-aws). A multitude.  
 LLID (llit ; lly-id). Wrath ; anger ; inflammation.  
 LLIDIAW (llidyað ; llid). To raise anger, to inflame ; to be angry, to be enraged ; to be inflamed.  
 LLIDIAWG (llidyaðc ; llid). Wrathful, angry ; inflamed.  
 LLIFAW (lliuað ; llif). To flow.  
 LLIFDDWFR (llifðŕ ; llif-dur). A stream of water, a torrent.  
 LLIFEIRIANT (llifeireint ; lifer). 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 (llogŕ ; llong-gwr). A ship-man ; a sailor.  
 LLONYDD (llonyd ; llawn). Tranquil, calm.  
 LLOSGEDIGAETH (llosgedig). A burning, conflagration.  
 LLOSGFA (llosgua ; llosg). A burnt or burning place.  
 LLOSGI (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 (llu-un). The moon. *Dydd Llun* ; dies Lunæ, Monday.  
 LLUOSGRWYDD (lluossogrŷd ; lluosawg). Multitude.  
 LLURYGAWG (llurugaðc ; lluryg). Wearing a coat of mail, mailed.  
 LLUSGAW (llusg). To drag, to pull.  
 LLW. An oath.  
 LLWYNOGAWL (llwynog). Like a fox, foxy.  
 LLWYR (llw-yr). Quite, complete. *Yn llwyr* ; utterly.  
 LLYDAN (lly-tan). Broad, wide.  
 LLYFASU (llyuassu ; llyfas). To dare, or to attempt.  
 LLYFU (llyuu ; llyf). To lick with the tongue.  
 LLYGAD (llygat ; llwg). The eye.  
 LLYGRU (llwgr). To corrupt, to pollute, to spoil.  
 LLYNGCU (llygku ; llwngc). To swallow.  
 LLYNGES (llyges ; llong). A fleet, a navy.  
 LLYNGHESWR (llyghesŕ ; llynges=gwr). A navigator, a sailor.  
 LLYMA (lly-ma). Lo here, behold.  
 LLYS (lly-ys). A court ; a palace.  
 LLYTHYR (llyth-yr ; L. *litera.*) A letter.  
 LLYWIAW (llyŷað ; llyw). To guide ; to rule, to govern.  
 LLYWIAWDR (llyŷyaððŕ ; llywiawd). A director ; a ruler.  
 LLYWODRAETH (llywawdr). Government.

## 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.  
MADDEUANT (madeuant ; maddau). Forgiveness.  
MAEN (ma-en). A stone.  
MAES (ma-es). A plain, a field.  
MAESDIR (maes-tir). Champaign land.  
MAETH (my-aeth). Cherishment ; fosterage. *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 (marchaŵc ; march). A horseman, a knight.  
MARCHAWGLU (marchaŵclu ; marchawg-llu). A mounted host ; cavalry.  
MARSWR (mars-gwr). Marcher.  
MARW (mar). A dead one ; dead ; to die.  
MARWOL (marw). Deadly ; mortal.  
MARWOLAETH (marwol). Death ; mortality.
- MAWR (my-awr). Great, large ; greatly.  
MAWRFRYDIG (maŵrurydic ; mawrfryd). Magnanimous.  
MAWRFRYDRWYDD (maŵrurydrŵyd ; mawrfryd). Magnanimity.  
MAWRFRYDUS (maŵrurydus ; mawrfryd) = Mawrfrydig.  
MAWRHAU (mawr). To magnify.  
MAWRTH (mawr ; L. *Mars*). March.  
MAWRWERTHIAWG (maŵrŵeirthaŵc ; mawr-gwerthawg). Of great value.  
MEBYD (mebyt ; mab). Childhood.  
MEDI (med). A reaping ; September.  
MEDR (medyr ; med). Skill ; capability.  
MEDRU (medr). To be able ; to accomplish ; to take aim ; to hit.  
MEDDIANNUS (medyannus ; meddiant). Possessive.  
MEDDIANT (medyant ; medd). Possession ; authority.  
MEDDWI (meddi ; meddw). To get drunk ; to make drunk.  
MEDDWL (meddi ; medd). Mind ; to think ; to intend.  
MEDDYLIAW (meddyliaw ; meddwl). = *v.* Meddwl.  
MEGYS (meg-ys). As, like as.  
MEISTR (meistr ; maist). A master.  
MEITHRIN (maeth-trin). To nourish, to rear.  
MELIN (mal). A mill.  
MELYN (mel). Yellow.  
MELLTEN (mellt). A lightning.  
MELLDIGEDIG (emelldigedic ; melltith. L. *maledictus*). Accursed.  
MERCH (my-erch). A woman ; a daughter.

- 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.
- MOLIANNUS (molyannus ; moliant). Commendable.
- MOLIANRWYDD (molyanrwydd ; moli-ant). Celebrity ; praiseworthiness.
- 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 (morddwyd ; mordd=gwyd). A thigh.
- MORGRUG (morgruc ; mor-crug). 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 (mŵnwgyl ; mwnwgl). The neck.
- MWYNWR (mwyn-gwr). A miner.
- MYDR (mydyr ; myd). A metre.
- MYFYR (myuyr ; myr). Contemplation ; contemplative.
- MYNACH (manach ; mwn ; L. *monachus*). A monk.
- MYNACHLOG (manachlog ; mynach=llog). A monastery.
- MYNED (mwn-ed). To go ; to depart.
- MYNEGI (menegi ; mynag). 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 (mwn). Frequent.
- MYNYCHU (mynych). To frequent.
- MYNYDD (mynydd ; 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.

- NAI (nei ; na). A nephew.  
 NAMYN (nam). Except ; but.  
 NANT (nan). A hollow formed by water ; a ravine ; a brook.  
 NAW (ny-aw). Nine.  
 NAWCANT (naw-cant). Nine hundred.  
 NAWDD (nawd ; naw). Refuge ; patronage ; privilege.  
 NAWFED (nawet ; naw-med). Ninth.  
 NEGES (neg-es). An errand ; business.  
 NEIDIAW (neidyab ; naid). To leap.  
 NEILLDU (naill-tu.) One of two sides ; one side.  
 NERTH (ner). Might ; strength ; aid.  
 NERTHOCCAU (nerthockau ; nerthawg). To strengthen.  
 NERTHU (nerth). To strengthen.  
 NESAF (nes). Nearest.  
 NEWID (new). A change ; cheapness.  
 NEWYDD (nebyd ; new). New.  
 NEWYDDER (nebyder ; newydd). Newness.  
 NEWYN (ne-gwyn). Hunger ; famine.  
 NID (nyt ; ny-id). Not.  
 NIFER (niuer ; nif). A number ; a host.  
 NITH (ny-ith). A niece.  
 NIWLLAWG (nyblaoc ; niwl). Misty.  
 NO=NOC ; the former being used before consonant initials, the latter before vowel initials. Than.  
 NODDFA (nodua ; nawdd-ma). A place of refuge ; a sanctuary.  
 NOETH (ny-oeth). Naked.  
 NOS (ny-os). Night.  
 NOSAWL (nos). Nightly ; nocturnal.  
 NOSWAITH (nosweith ; nos-gwaith). A certain night.  
 NOSWYL (nos-gwyl). Eve ; a vigil.  
 NOTAEDIG (notaedic ; nawd). Usual ; accustomed.  
 NOVENNALIS. See DECEM.  
 NYCHA (nachaf ; na-ycha). Behold ! lo !  
 NYCHDAWD (nychdaot ; nych). A lingering disorder ; a pining away ; a consumption.
- O.
- O. From ; of, out of ; by.  
 ODDIYNA (odyna ; oddi-yna). From there ; from thence.  
 ODDIYNO (odyno ; oddi-yno). From there ; from thence—speaking of a distant place or time.  
 OED (oet ; o-ed). Age ; a delay ; a day of assignation.  
 OEDRAN (oetran ; oed). Age.  
 OES (o-es). A period of time ; an age ; life.  
 OFER (of-er). Vain ; useless.  
 OFN (ofyn ; of-yn). Fear, or dread.  
 OFNAWG (ofnawc ; ofn). Timid ; fearful.  
 OFNHIAU (ofynhau ; ofn). To become fearful ; to render fearful.  
 OFFEIRIAD (offeirad ; offer). A priest.  
 OFFEREN (offeren ; offer). Mass.  
 OFFRYMU (offrymao ; offrwm). To offer ; to sacrifice.  
 OL. A mark, trace ; the rear.

OLEW (ol-ew; 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-yn). When; whence; since; for which cause.

PARAWD (paraðt; par). Ready; prepared.

PAROTTOI (parawd). To prepare.

PARTH (par). A part; a division; a division; a region.

PARTHRED (parthret; parth). Distinction; a side; a party.

PASG (pasc; H. פסח). The pass-over, Easter.

PE. If.

PEBYLLIAW (pabell). To pitch tents.

PEBYLLU=Pebyllaw.

PECHAWD (pechaðt; pech; L. *peccatum*.) Sin.

PEDWAR (petðar; ped-gwar). Four.

PEDWARGWR (petwargðr; pedwar=gwr). Four men.

PEDWERYDD (petðeryd; pedwar). Fourth.

PEDYD (pedyt; ped; L. *pedes*). The foot; the infantry.

PEIDIAW (peidyað; paid). To cease, to desist.

PEIRIANT (par). An instrument, or tool.

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.

PENCYNGHORWR (penkyghorðr; pen-cynghorwr). Chief counselor.

PENGOCH (pen-coch). Red-headed.

PENGRYCH (pen-crych.) Rough-headed; curly-headed.

PENLLONGWR (penllogðr; pen=llong-gwr). Head sailor; captain of a ship.

PENYD (penyt; pan). Penance.

PERERIN (per-er). A pilgrim.

PERERINDAWD (pererindaðt; perer-in). Pilgrimage.

PERERINIAW (pererinað; perer-in). To go on a pilgrimage.

PERFEDD (perued; per-medd). The middle region; the bowels.

PERFFAITH (perffeith; per-ffaith; L. *perfectus*). Perfect.

PERI (par). To cause; to bid.

PERLLAN (per-llan). An orchard.

PERSON (per-son; L. *persona*). A person.

PERTH (py-erth). A thorn bush.

PERYGL (perigl; perig; L. *periculum*). Peril, danger.

- 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.
- PIEUFOD (pieuot ; piau-bod). To be possessed of.
- PLA (py-lla). A plague.
- PLANT (plan). Children.
- PLITH (py-llith). The state of being blended or amongst.
- PLWYF (plwy ; L. *plebs*). A complete body of people ; a parish ; a diocese.
- POB (po). Each, every.
- POBL (pobyl ; pawb). A people.
- PONT (pon). A bridge.
- PORFA (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.
- PORTHU (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.
- PREN (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.
- PRIODI (priawd). To marry.
- PRIODOLDER (priodawl). Appropriateness ; property ; the right or title to a thing.
- PROFEDIG (prouedic ; prawf). Proved, approved.
- PROFI (prawf). To prove ; to try.
- PROPHWYDAW (proffŷydao ; prophwyd). To prophesy.
- PROPHWYDOLIAETH (proffŷytol-yaeth ; prophwydawl). A prophecy.
- PRUDDIDD (pruded ; prudd). Discreetness ; sadness.
- PRYD (pryt). Time ; the favour of the countenance ; an aspect ; also comeliness, beauty.
- PRYDER (prw). Anxiety, solicitude.
- PRYDERU (pryder). To be anxious ; to consider.
- PRYDNEWN (prytnewn ; pryd-nawn). Afternoon.
- PRYDYDD (prydyd ; pryd). A poet.
- PRYF (pry). A worm ; a vermin.
- PRYNU (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.

PYLGAIN (pylgein; pwl-cain). The morning twilight; matins.  
 PYMTHEG (pymthec; pump-deg). Fifteen.  
 PYMTHEGFED (pymthecuet; pymtheg-med). Fifteenth.  
 PYNAG (pynac; py nag). Soever.  
 PYSGAWD (pyscaot; pysg). Fish.  
 PYTHEFNOS (pythefnos; pymtheg=nos). A fortnight.

## R.

RHAD (rat; rha-ad). Grace, favour; a blessing; free; gratuitous; cheap.  
 RHAG (rac). A front; a van; before; from; for; lest.  
 RHAGAWD (ragot; rhag). To go before; to prevent; to go against; to stop, to hinder.  
 RHAGDDYWEDYD (racdybedyt; rhag-dywedyd). To predict.  
 RHAGFLAENU (raculaenu; rhag-flaen). To anticipate.  
 RHAGFYR (racuyr; rhag-byr). December.  
 RHAGORI (ragori; rhagor). To surpass, to excel.  
 RHAGWELEDIGAETH (racbeledigaeth; rhagweled). Foresight; providence.  
 RHAI (rei; rha). Some.  
 RHAIID (reit; rha-id). Necessity; it is necessary.  
 RHAN (ran; rha). A part; division.  
 RHANU (ranu; rhan). To part, to divide; to distribute.  
 RHAWN (raun; rhy-awn). The hair of a horse's tail.  
 RHEDEG (redec; rhed). To run.  
 RHEOLWR (reolwr; rheol). A ruler.  
 RHIENI (rieni; rhiant). Parents.  
 RHIF (rif; rhi-if). A number.  
 RHINWEDD (rinbed; rhin). Virtue; a sacrament.  
 RHODD (rod; rho). A gift.  
 RHODDI (rodi; rhodd). To give.  
 RHUTHR (ruthyr; rhuth). A rush; an assault.  
 RHUTHRAW (ruthrao; rhuthr). To rush; to attack.  
 RHWNG (r6g; rhy-wng). Between.  
 RHWYMEDIG (r6ymedic; 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; rhydd). To free, to set at liberty.  
 RHYDDID (rydit; rhydd). Liberty; immunity; licence.  
 RHYFEDD (ryued; rhy-medd). Wonderful, strange.  
 RHYFEDDU (ryuedu; rhyfedd). To wonder.  
 RHYFEL (ryuel; rhy-bel). War, or warfare.  
 RHYFELA (ryuela; rhyfel). To war, to wage war.  
 RHYFELWR (ryuelwr; rhyfel-gwr). A warrior.  
 RHYFYGU (ryuygu; rhyfyg). To presume; to act arrogantly.  
 RHYNGU (rygu, regi; rhwng). To intervene; to content.  
 RHYW (ry6; rhy-yw). A kind; a sex; some.



## S.

SADWRN (sad-gwrn ; L. *Saturnus*).  
Saturn. *Dydd Sadwrn* ; dies Sa-  
turni, Saturday.  
SAETH (sa-aeth). An arrow.  
SAETHYDD (saethyd ; saeth). An  
archer.  
SAITH (seith ; sa-ith). Seven.  
SANT (san ; L. *sanctus*). A saint.  
SANTEIDDRWYDD (sancteidrŷyd ;  
santaidd). Holiness.  
SARHAD (saraat ; sarhau). An in-  
sult ; a reproach.  
SARIAU (sar). To insult ; to affront.  
SATHRU (sathr). To tread ; to  
trample.  
SATHRWR (sathr-gwr). A treader ;  
a trampler.  
SEFYLL (seuyll ; saf). A standing ;  
to stand.  
SEGUR (cur ; L. *securus*). Void of  
trouble ; idle.  
SEILIAW (sail). To found ; to lay  
a foundation.  
SEITHFED (seithuet ; saith-med).  
Seventh.  
SENEDD (sened ; sen ; L. *senatus*).  
A senate ; a synod.  
SENEGAL (synyseal). A seneschal.  
SENTENS (L. *sententia*). A sentence.  
SEREN (ser). 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 (sŷmp ; sw-wm.) A sum.  
SWMER (swm). A sumpter horse.  
SWYDD (sŷyd ; swy). Office ; shire.  
SWYDDAWG (sŷydaŷc ; swydd). An  
officer.  
SYBERW (syber). Stately ; cour-  
teous ; haughty ; elegant.  
SYCHDWR (sych). Drought.  
SYMMUD (sy-mud). To move ; to  
remove.  
SYMMUDAW = Symmud.  
SYNWYR (syn-gwyr). Sense.  
SYRTHIAW (syrthyaŷ ; syrth). To  
fall.

## T.

TACHWEDD (tachŷed ; tach-gwedd).  
November.  
TAD (tat ; ta-ad). A father.  
TADAWL (tad). Fatherly.  
TADMAETH (tad-maeth). A foster  
father.  
TAFAWD (tauaŷt ; taf). A tongue.  
TAGEDIG (tagedic ; tag). Stran-  
gled, choked.  
TAGU (tag). To strangle, to choke.  
TANGNEFEDD (tagneued ; tangnef).  
Celestial tranquillity ; peace.  
TANGNEFEDDUS (tagneuedus).  
Tranquil.  
TAIR (ta-ir). Three, *of the femi-  
nine 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.

- TARAN (tar). A thunder.
- TARAW (tar). To strike.
- TARIAN (tar). A shield.
- TEBYGU (tebyg). To render similar; to compare; to presume; to conjecture.
- TEG (tec; te-eg). Fair; beautiful.
- TEGWCH (teg). Fairness; beauty; fine weather.
- TEILWNG (teilŏg; tal-wng). Worthy; merited.
- TEILYNGDAWD (teilygdaŏt; teilwng). Merit, worthiness.
- TEIRMIL (tair-mil). Three thousand.
- TEIRNOS (tair-nos). Three nights.
- TELYNAWR (telyn). A harpist.
- TEML (temyl; tem; L. *templum*). A temple.
- TERFYN (teruyn; terf; L. *terminus*). An extremity; a limit.
- TERFYNEDIG (teruynedic; terfyn). Limited; ended.
- TERFYNU (teruynu; terfyn). To determine, to end.
- TERFYNWR (teruynŏr; terfyn-gwr). One who concludes; a boundary man.
- TERFYSG (teruyse; ter-mysg). Confusion; tumult.
- TERFYSGU (teruyscu; terfysg). To raise a tumult; to become tumultuous.
- TERFYSGUS (teruysgus; terfysg). Tumultuous.
- TERWYN (ter-gwyn). Ardent; strong.
- TESAWG (tesaŏc; tes). Sunny; hot.
- TEULU (tau-llu). A family; a clan.
- TEYRNAS (teyrn). A kingdom.
- TEYRNGED (teyrnget; teyrn-ced). A tribute.
- TIR (ty-ir). Land; earth.
- TLAWD (tlaŏt; tylawd). 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.
- TRACHEFN (tracheuyn; tra-cefn). Behind the back; again.
- TRAETH (tra-eth; L. *tractus*). A tract; shore, strand.
- TRAETHU (traeth). To treat, to relate.
- TRAGYWYDDAWL (tragyŏydaŏl; tragwydd). Eternal.
- TRAHAUS (traha). Arrogant; haughty.
- TRAIAN (traean; tri). The third part.
- TRAIS (treis; tra-is). Violence; oppression.
- TRAMOR (tra-mor). Transmarine; foreign.
- TRANOETH (tra-noeth). The day after; the next morning.
- TRASYCHED (tra-syched). Extreme drought.
- TRAUL (treul; tra-ul). Waste; expense, charge, or disbursement.
- TRAWS (tra). Adverse; cross.
- TRECH (tre-ech). Of superior power.
- TREF (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 (tremyc ; tram). Contempt ; disparagement.
- TREMYGU (tremyg). To contemn ; to slight.
- TRETH (tre-eth). Rate, or tax ; tribute.
- TREULGWÀITH (treilgŵeith ; traulgwaith). A certain day.
- TRI (ty-rhi). Three.
- TRICHANT (trychant ; tri-cant). Three hundred.
- TRIDIAU (tridieu ; tri-diau). Three days.
- TRIGAW (trig). To stay ; to tarry ; to starve.
- TRIST (ty-rhist ; L. *tristis*). Sad ; sorrowful.
- TRISTHAU (trist). To become sad ; to sadden.
- TRISTYD (tristyt ; trist). Sadness, or sorrow.
- TROED (troet ; tro). A foot.
- TROEDNOETH (troed-noeth). Bare-footed.
- TROS (tro-os). Over ; for ; instead of.
- TROSI (tros). To turn out ; to send over ; to move onward.
- TROTHWY (troth). A threshold.
- TRUAN (tru). Wretched, miserable.
- TRUENI (truan). Misery.
- TRUGAIN (trugein ; tri-ugain). Sixty.
- TRUGARAWG (trugar). Merciful.
- TRUGAREDD (trugared ; trugar). Mercy.
- TRUGARHAU (trugar). To be merciful, to commiserate.
- TRWY (trw). Through ; by.
- TRYCHU (trwch). To cut ; to lop.
- TRYDYDD (trydyd ; tryd-ydd). Third.
- TU. A side, a part.
- TWLL (tw-wll). A hole, a pit.
- TWNG (tŵg ; ty-wng). A plight, an oath ; a pledge of homage ; a yearly acknowledgment due to the lord of the soil, according to the Welsh laws. Also a certain ration of corn due from the tenant to the landlord.
- TWR (tw-wr). A heap ; a tower.
- TWYLL (twy). Deceit, fraud.
- TWYLLAW (twyll). To deceive ; to cheat.
- TWYLLODRUS (twyllawdr). Deceitful ; fraudulent ; crafty.
- TY. A house.
- TYBIAW (tybyaŵ ; tyb). To suppose.
- TYCIAW (twg). To prosper, to succeed.
- TYFU (twf). To grow ; to cause to grow.
- TYNGEDFEN (tyghetuen ; tynged=men). Fate, destiny.
- TYNGU (tygu ; twng). To swear, to adjure.
- TYLWYTH (ty-llwyth). A household, a family ; a tribe.
- TYMHESTL (tymhestyl ; tymhest ; L. *tempestas*). A storm, a tempest.
- TYMHESTLAWL (tymhestl). Stormy, tempestuous.
- TYNNU (tyu). To pull ; to draw.
- TYSTIOLAETH (tystyolaeth ; tyst-iawl). Testimony.
- TYWOD (tyŵaŵt ; tyw). Sand.
- TYWYSAWG (tyŵyssaŵc ; tywys). A prince, a leader.

## U.

- UCH (ych). Higher.  
 UCHELDER (uchel). Loftiness, height.  
 UCHELWR (uchel-gwr). A gentleman; a freeholder.  
 UCHOD (uchot; uch). Above.  
 UFUDD (ufud; uf-ydd). Humble, obedient.  
 UFUDDHAU (ufudhau; ufudd). To obey.  
 UGAIN (ugein; ug). Twenty.  
 UGAINT (ugeint) = Ugain.  
 UGEINFED (ugain-med). Twentieth.  
 UN. One.  
 UNFED (unuet; un-med). First.  
 UNIAWN (un-iawn). Right; just.  
 UNWEDDUN (ued; un-gwedd). Similar; alike.  
 URDDAW (urdaó; urdd). To ordain; to graduate.  
 URDDASAWG (urdassawc; urddas). A dignitary.  
 URDDAWL (urdaól; urdd). Dignified; honourable.

## W.

- WEDI (wedy; gwedi). After; afterwards.  
 WRTH (wr). Close to; by; with; compared with; while.  
 WYLAW (wyl). To wail, to weep.  
 WYLOFUS (wylof). Wailing; doleful.  
 WYNEB (wyn-eb). A face.  
 WYR (wy-yr). A grandson.  
 WYTH (wy yth). Eight.  
 WYTHFED (wyth-med). Eighth.  
 WYTHNOS (wyth-nos). A week.

## Y.

- Y. The, being used before consonant initials. It is also a verbal particle.  
 YCH. An ox.  
 YCHYDIG (ychydig; cyd). A little; a few.  
 YD. A verbal particle, answering to *it, that, doth*.  
 YD. Corn.  
 YMADAW (gadaw). To depart; mutually to leave.  
 YMADRAWDD (ymadrawd; adrawd). Discourse; a sentence.  
 YMADRODDWR (ymadrodwr; ymadrawd-gwr). A discourser.  
 YMAITH (ymeith; maith). Hence, away.  
 YMARFAETHU (ymaruaethu; ymarfaeth). To form a design.  
 YMARFOLL (ymaruoll; arfoll). To receive one another; to confederate.  
 YMARFOLLI = Ymarfoll.  
 YMBAROTTOI (parottoi). To prepare one's self.  
 YMBORTH (porth). Sustenance, support.  
 YMCHWELYD (ymchwel). To return.  
 YMDAITH (ymdeith; taith). A journey.  
 YMDDANGOS (ymdagos; dangos). To appear.  
 YMDDIDDAN (ymdidan; diddan). To converse.  
 YMDDIFAD (ymdiuat; difad). Destitute; fatherless or motherless.  
 YMDDIFFYN (ymdiffyn; diffyn). A defence; to defend, to protect.

- YMDDIRIED (ymdiret ; diried). Mutual dependence ; confidence ; to trust.
- YMDDIRIEDUS (ymdiredus ; ymddiried). Confiding.
- YMDDYRCHAFÆL (ymdyrchauael ; dyrchafael). A self-exalting ; to exalt one's self ; to exalt mutually.
- YMENYN (ymen). Butter.
- YMERBYNU (erbynu). To be in opposition ; to receive mutually.
- YMGADW (cadw). To keep one's self ; to refrain, to forbear.
- YMGERYDDU (ymgerydu ; ymgerydd). To self rebuke ; to reprehend mutually.
- YMGREDU (ymgred). To enter into mutual belief ; to give mutual pledge.
- YMGUDDIAW (ymgudyaó ; ymgudd). To hide one's self ; to hide mutually.
- YMGYDYMDEITHOCCAU (ymgedymdeithockau ; ymgydymaith). To accompany, to participate.
- YMGYFARFOD (ymgyuaruot ; cyfarfod). To meet.
- YMGYFEILLIAW (ymgyueillaó ; ymgyfail). To enter into friendship.
- YMGYFFREDINAW (ymgyffredin). To intercommunicate.
- YMGYNGHORI (ymgyghori ; cynggori). To consult mutually ; to consult one's self.
- YMGYDYMDEITHIAW (ymgedymdeithaó ; ymgydymaeth). To associate.
- YMGYNNAL (cynnal). Self support ; to support one's self.
- YMLADD (ymlad ; lladd). A battle ; to fight.
- YMLADDGAR (ymladgar ; ymladd=car). Addicted to fighting ; pugnacious.
- YMLADDWR (ymladó ; ymladd-gwr). A fighter.
- YMLID (ymlit ; llid). A pursuit ; to pursue.
- YMLIW (lliw). A reproach ; to reproach, to find fault, to expostulate.
- YMLYNU (glynu). To cling ; to adhere.
- YMOGRYN (yмосcryn ; gosgryn). To concuss mutually ; to give a shock.
- YMOGRYNU = Ymosgryn.
- YMPRYD (ympryt ; pryd). A fast.
- YMPRYDIAW (ymprydyaó ; ympryd). To fast.
- YMRODDI (ymrodi ; rhoddi). To resign one's self ; to surrender.
- YMRWYMAW (rhwymaw). To bind one's self, to engage.
- YMRYDDIAU (ymrydhau ; rhyddhau). To liberate one's self.
- YMRYSON (rhyson). Mutual dispute ; contention ; to dispute.
- YMSAETHU (saethu). To shoot mutually.
- YMWELED (ymóelet ; gweled). A visitation ; to visit.
- YMWISGAW (gwisgaw). To dress one's self.
- YMWNEUD (ymóneut ; gwneud). To have to do ; to interfere.
- YMWRTLADD (ymórtlhad ; gwrthladd). Self opposition ; to oppose one's self.
- YMWRTHOD (ymóρθhot ; gwrthod). To renounce.

- YMYL (byl). Side ; a margin ; a  
brim.  
 YN. In, at ; in the way of ; for,  
for the use of ; into.  
 YNA (yn-a). There ; then.  
 YNFYD (ynuyt ; yn-mydd). A fool ;  
foolish.  
 YNNI (wn). Energy ; vigour.  
 YNTAU (ynteu ; wn-tau). Him also.  
 YNYS (wn-ys). An island.  
 YR. The. Used before vowel  
initials.  
 YSBYTTY (ysbyd-ty ; L. *hospitium*).  
A hospital.  
 YSGLYFAETH (ysclyuaeth ; ysglyf).  
Depredation.  
 YSGOL (col). A ladder ; a school.  
 YSGOLHAIG (ysgolheic ; ysgol). A  
scholar.  
 YSGRIFENEDIG (yscriuenedic ; ys-  
grifen). Written.  
 YSGRIN (ys-crin). A shrine.  
 YSGRUBL (yscrybyl ; crubl). A  
beast.  
 YSGUBAWR (yscubaŵr ; ysgub). A  
barn.  
 YSGYMMUN (ys-cymmun). Excom-  
municate ; accursed.  
 YSGYMMUNDAWD (yscymundaŵt ;  
ysgymmun). Excommunication.  
 YSGYNU (ysgyn). To ascend, to  
mount.  
 YSIGAW (ysig). To bruise.  
 YSPAIL (yspeil ; ys-pail ; L. *spo-  
lium*). A spoil, or prey.  
 YSPEILIAW (yspeilaŵ ; yspail). To  
spoil ; to ravage.  
 YSPIWR (yspio-gwr). A spy.  
 YSPRYD (yspryt ; ys-pryd ; L. *spi-  
ritus*). A spirit, a ghost.  
 YSPRYDAWL (ysprytaŵl ; yspryd).  
Spiritual.  
 YSTAFELL (ystauell ; ystaf). A  
chamber, a room.  
 YSTAWL (tawl). A stool.  
 YSTERLING (ysterlig ; S. *sterling*).  
Sterling.  
 YSTIWARD (ystiŵart ; S. *steward*).  
A steward.  
 YSTIWARDAETH (ystiŵerdaeth ; ys-  
tiward). Stewardship.  
 YSTLYS (ystyl). A side, a flank.  
 YSTONDARD (S. *standard*). A stan-  
dard.  
 YSTORIA (ystorya ; ysdawr ; L.  
*historia*). A story, history.  
 YSTORIAW (ystor). To store, to  
treasure up.  
 YSTRAD (ystrat ; ys-trad̄). A flat,  
a vale formed by the course of a  
river.  
 YSTRYW (ys-tryw). Subtilty ;  
stratagem ; a trick.  
 YSTWYLL (ys-twyll). Epiphany.
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I N D E X.

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- Cynan, son of Maredudd, obtains Penardd, 360.  
 is reconciled to king Edward I., 366.  
 goes to the king to offer his homage and oath of allegiance, 366.  
 is retained at the king's court, 366.  
 returns from the king's court, 368.
- Cynan, of Nant Nyver, dies, 14.
- Cynan, son of Owain, ravages Aberteivi, 166.  
 a dispute between him and his uncle Cadwalader, 174.  
 attacks and takes Cynvael, the castle of Cadwalader, 174.  
 is imprisoned, 178.  
 fights against king Henry II. in the wood of Cennadlog, 186.  
 encamps at the castle of Dinweleir, 192.  
 slays Gurgeneu, the abbot, 206.  
 dies, 224.
- Cynan, son of Owain—*cont.*  
 his sons war against Rhys, son of Gruffudd, 230.  
 they expel Rhodri, son of Owain, 238.  
 the two sons of, combine with Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, and Rhodri, son of Owain, against David, son of Owain Gwynedd, 240.
- Cynan, son of Seisyll, is killed, 38.
- Cynan, Maredudd, son of Edwin, killed by the sons of, 38.
- Cynan, abbot of the White House, dies, 226.
- Cyngen, is strangled by the Pagans, 12.
- Cyngen, son of Elised, is poisoned, 20.
- Cyngen, king of Powys, dies in Rome, 12.
- Cynon, king of Gwynedd, dies, 10.
- Cynvael, Howel and Cynan, sons of Owain, attack the castle of, 174.
- Cynvrig, son of Owain, killed by the family of Madog, son of Maredudd, 162.
- Cynvrig, son of Owain Gwynedd, ordered to be deprived of his sight by king Henry II., 202.
- Cynvrig, son of Rhiwallon, killed by the Gwyneddians, 48.
- Cynvrig, son of Rhys, son of Gruffudd, dies, 326.
- Cynwraid, Robert de Bruse takes possession of the isle of, 282.
- Cyveiliog, devastated by the Saxons, 26.  
 obtained by Einon, son of Cadwgan, and Gruffudd, son of Maredudd, 140.  
 granted by Madog, son of Maredudd, to his nephews, Owain and Meurug, the sons of Gruffudd, 176.  
 ravaged a second time by Rhys, son of Gruffudd, 182.  
 taken by David, son of Llywelyn, from his brother Gruffudd, 326.  
 thirteen townships of, taken by Llywelyn, son of Gruffudd, from Gruffudd, son of Gwenwynwyn, 360.

## D.

- Damietta, an armament of Christians sails to, 304.  
 is delivered up to the Christians, 304.  
 an archbishop consecrated in, 304.  
 the Christian army of, proceeds to attack Babylon, 308.  
 restored to the Saracens, 310.  
 given up to Louis, king of France, 334.  
 restored to the Saracens, 334.  
 regained by Louis, king of France, 336.
- Damnan, Elfryt, king of the Saxons, buried at, 4.
- Daniel, son of Sulien, bishop of Menevia, dies, 152.
- David, son of Gerald, archdeacon of Ceredigion, is appointed bishop of Menevia, 176.  
 his death, 226.
- David, son of Gruffudd, disputes with his brother Llywelyn, 338.  
 takes to flight, 340.  
 proceeds to Emlyn to speak with Maredudd, son of Rhys the Hoarse, and with Patrick de Sayes, 346.  
 forsakes the society of his brother Llywelyn, and goes to England, 350.  
 reduces the castle of Penharddlech, 372.
- David, son of Llywelyn, receives the homage of all the princes of Wales, 326.  
 takes Arwystli, Ceri, Cyveiliog, Mawddwy, Mochnant, and Caereinion from his brother Gruffudd, 326.  
 succeeds his father, 326.  
 goes to Gloucester to do homage to king Henry III., 328.  
 gives hostages to the king, 328.  
 is cited before a council in London, 328.  
 summons to him all the princes of Wales, 330.  
 causes many losses to Gruffudd, son of Madog, Gruffudd, son of Gwen-
- David, son of Llywelyn—*cont.*  
 wynwyn, and Morgan, son of Howel, who had disregarded his summons, 330.  
 dies at Aber, 332.
- David, son of Malcolm, king of Prydyn, dies, 182.
- David, bishop of Menevia, dies, 226.
- David, son of Owain, fights against king Henry II. in the wood of Cennadlog, 186.  
 ravages Tegeingl, and removes the inhabitants and their cattle to the Vale of Clwyd, 198.  
 kills his eldest brother, Howel, 206.  
 subdues the isle of Mona, having banished his brother Maelgwn to Ireland, 222.  
 gets possession of all Gwynedd, having expelled his brothers and uncles, 224.  
 takes his brother Maelgwn and imprisons him, 224.  
 takes his brother Rhodri and confines him in fetters, 224.  
 marries Emma, sister of the king of England, 224.  
 expelled from Mona and Gwynedd by his brother Rhodri, who had escaped from prison, 224.  
 combined against by Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, Rhodri, son of Owain, and the two sons of Cynan, son of Owain, 240.  
 captured by Gwenwynwyn, 250.  
 dies in England, 258.
- David, abbot of Strata Florida, dies, 232.
- Decem-novennalis, 32, 38, 44, 52, 66.
- Denmark, Cnute, son of Swain, takes possession of the kingdom of, 34.  
 Harold, king of, meditates the subjection of the Saxons, 44.
- Deroty, commands a fleet under Sitruc, son of Abloec, 34.
- Deuddwr, the third of, divided between Maredudd, son of Bleddyn, and Owain, son of Cadwgan, 112.

- Deugleddyv, Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, puts many to the sword in, 306.
- Deuma, the religious society of, established, 230.
- Dewi, certain persons take refuge in the sanctuary of, 90.
- Diermid, king, forms a friendship with Rickert, earl of Terstig, son of Gilbert Strongbow, 208.
- Diermid, king of Leinster, dies, 208.
- Diermid, son of Murchath, is banished from his people, 204.  
gains the castle of Lough Garmon, 206.
- Dinas Newydd, the battle of, 20.
- Dineir (Dinerth, Dineirth), the battle of, 18.  
the castle of, burnt by Owain and Cadwalader, the sons of Gruffudd, son of Cynan, and their auxiliaries, 158.  
Roger, earl of Clare, stores the castle of, 190.  
Maelgwn, son of Rhys, gets possession of the castle of, 254.  
Maelgwn, son of Rhys, completes the castle of, 258.  
burnt by him, 262.
- Dinevwr, Rhys, son of Gruffudd, takes possession of the castle of, 198.  
Rhys and Maredudd, the sons of the lord Rhys, reduce the castle of, 240.  
the youngest sons of the lord Rhys take possession of the castle of, 252.  
won by Gruffudd, son of Rhys, from his brother Maelgwn, 260.  
young Rhys invests the castle of, 276.  
Rhys the Little, son of Rhys Mechyll, proceeds to, 342.  
young Rhys dies in the castle of, 358.
- Dingeraint, Gilbert, son of Rickert, builds a castle at, 104.
- Dinweleir (Dinweileir), Cadell, son of Gruffudd, reduces the castle of, 168.  
Maredudd and Rhys, the sons of Gruffudd, son of Rhys, repair the castle of, 180.  
earl Rheinallt, the earl of Bristol, the earl of Clare, two other earls, Cadwalader, son of Gruffudd, Howel and Cynan, encamp at the castle of, 194.
- Diserth in Tegeingl, king Henry III. fortifies the castle of Carreg, near, 328.
- Dolvorwyn, Llywelyn, son of Gruffudd, visits the castle of, 358.  
the earl of Lincoln and Roger Mortimer besiege the castle of, 364.
- Dor, the bishop of Bangor received into the monastery of, 324.
- Drought, excessive, 336.
- Dubkynt, the battle of, 14.
- Dublin, the people of, devastate Ireland and Mona, 20.  
devastated by the Scots, 32.  
Brian, king of all Ireland, and other kings, are stirred up against, 34.  
the Pagans of, capture Gruffudd, son of Llywelyn, 40.  
certain Germans make their escape from Owain, son of Gruffudd, to, 166.  
king Henry II. awaits the arrival of ships from, 202.  
Rickert, earl of Terstig, son of Gilbert Strongbow, gets possession of, 208.
- Dunwallon, is slain by the men of Iago and Ieuav, sons of Idwal, 22.
- Dunwallon, king of Strath Clyde, goes to Rome, 26.
- Dwnchath, son of Brian, dies on his way to Rome, 44.
- Dwrngarth, king of Cornwall, is drowned, 14.
- Dyganwy, is burnt by lightning, 10.  
the castle of, destroyed by the Saxons, 10.  
the earl of Caerleon builds the castle of, 264.  
Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, reduces the castle of, 278.  
king Henry III. comes to, 330, 344.  
the barons of England, siding with the Welsh against Edward I., purpose to destroy the castle of, 350.
- Dyryslwyn, Maredudd, son of Rhys the Hoarse, dies in the castle at, 358.
- Dyved, devastated by Godfrey, son of Harold, 28.

Dyved—*cont.*

- devastated by Edwin, son of Einon, and Eclis the Great, 30.  
 devastated by the Pagans, 32, 40.  
 devastated, 36.  
 devastated by Gruffudd, son of Llywelyn, 42.  
 ravaged by the French, 46.  
 seized by the French, 54.  
 the castles of, demolished by the Britons, 56.  
 left a desert, 56.  
 the half of, given by king Henry I. to Iorwerth, son of Bleddyn, 70.  
 taken by the king from Iorwerth, and given to a certain cavalier named Saer, 74.  
 king Henry I. sends the Flemings to inhabit, 80.  
 pillaged by the companions of Owain, son of Cadwgan, 102.  
 left by Cedivor, son of Goronwy, full of Flemings, French, and Saxons, 128.  
 Cadwalader, son of Rhys, killed in, 232.  
 the Welsh get possession of, 282, 284.  
 three cantreus of, allotted to Maelgwn, son of Rhys, 288.  
 Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, leads his army against the Flemings of, 300.
- Dyvi and Aeron, Rhys and Owain, the sons of Gruffudd, consent that king John should have the territory between, 270.
- Dyvnwal, obtains the castle of Abergavenny through treachery from the men of king Henry II., 218.
- Dyvnwal, son of Howel, dies, 22.
- Dyvnwal, son of Tewdwr, dies, 6.

## E.

- Earthquake, a great, 2, 54, 256, 332, 362
- Easter, the time of, as observed in the British church, altered by the command of Elbod, 6.

- Eclipse, of the moon, 8, 12.  
 of the sun, 8, 162, 232, 236.
- Eclis the Great, a Saxon prince, devastates the kingdoms of Maredudd, son of Owain, 30.
- Edbalt, king of the Saxons, dies, 6.
- Edelfled, queen, dies, 20.
- Edelred, son of Edgar, expelled from his kingdom by Swain, son of Harold, 34.
- Edelstan, king of the Saxons, dies, 20.
- Edeyrnion, Owain Gwynedd and Cadwalader, sons of Gruffudd, Rhys, son of Gruffudd, Owain Cyveiliog, Iorwerth the Red, the sons of Madog, son of Maredudd, and the two sons of Madog, son of Idnerth, move their armies to, 200.
- Edgar, king of the Saxons, collects a large fleet at Caerleon upon Usk, 26.  
 his death, 26.
- Edmund, son of king Henry III., seized by the earls and barons of England, who were seeking the restoration of the good laws and customs of the land, 352.  
 leads an army to Llanbadarn, and begins to build a castle at Aberystwyth, 368.  
 bestows his cousin Eleanor in marriage on Llywelyn, son of Gruffudd, 370.
- Edward, son of king Henry III., born, 326.  
 the kingdom of England entrusted to his care, 338.  
 left by his father in Gascony for the purpose of guarding it, 338.  
 goes to survey his castle and lands in Gwynedd, 340.  
 burns some of the towns in Gwynedd, 350.  
 falls out with the earls and barons of England, 350.  
 is seized by the earls and barons, 352.



- Edward, son of king Henry III.—*cont.*  
 collects a vast army of earls, barons,  
 and knights against Simon Montford,  
 352.  
 marches to London, and attacks it,  
 354.  
 reigns after his father, 358.  
 consecrated king of England, 360.  
 appoints a council in London, in  
 which new institutions are esta-  
 blished, 362.  
 summons Llywelyn, son of Gruffudd,  
 to do homage to him, 362.  
 bears the charge of Llywelyn's nuptial  
 festivities, 362.  
 appoints a council at Worcester, in  
 which he designs an expedition  
 against Wales, 364.  
 is reconciled to Gruffudd and Cynan,  
 sons of Maredudd, and Llywelyn,  
 son of Owain, 366.  
 retains Cynan, son of Maredudd, and  
 Rhys Wyndod with him at court,  
 366.  
 receives the homage of Rhys, son of  
 Maredudd, Rhys Wyndod, Gruffudd  
 and Cynan, sons of Maredudd, and  
 Rhys, son of Maelgwn, 368.  
 leads an army to the midland district,  
 and fortifies a castle at Flint, 368.  
 proceeds to Rhuddlan, and fortifies it,  
 368.  
 sends a part of his army to Mona,  
 368.  
 makes peace with Llywelyn, son of  
 Gruffudd, and receives his homage,  
 368, 370.  
 orders Owain the Red, Owain, son  
 of Gruffudd, and Gruffudd, son of  
 Gwenwynwyn, to be released from  
 prison, 370.  
 bestows his cousin Eleanor in mar-  
 riage on Llywelyn, 370.  
 orders a new coinage, 370.
- Edward, son of Malcolm, killed by the  
 French, 56.
- Edward, son of Malcolm, dies, 80.
- Edwin, son of Einon, devastates the king-  
 doms of Maredudd, son of Owain,  
 30.  
 Edwin, son of Howel, dies, 22.  
 Edwin, son of Maredudd, is killed by the  
 sons of Cynan, 38.  
 Egg, an, in a time of dearth, sold for three  
 halfpence, 268.  
 Eilad, arrives in Britain, 36.  
 Einon, son of Anarawd, makes an attack  
 upon the castle of Humfrey, 192.  
 is slain in his sleep by Walter, son of  
 Llywarch, his own man, 198.  
 Einon, son of Cadwgan, holds a portion of  
 his brother Owain's share of Powys,  
 after the death of the said Owain,  
 138.  
 makes an attack upon the castle of  
 Uchtryd, 140.  
 requested to come to the assistance of  
 Howel, son of Ithel, against the sons  
 of Owain, son of Edwin, 142.  
 is made war upon by king Henry I.,  
 146.  
 his death, 150.  
 Einon, son of Caradog, is slain, 266.  
 Einon Clud, seized by his brother Cad-  
 wallon, son of Madog, 194.  
 goes with Rhys, son of Gruffudd, to  
 the court of king Henry II. at  
 Gloucester, 224.  
 is slain, 230.  
 Einon, son of Cynan, dies, 232.  
 Einon, son of Howel, devastates Gower,  
 24, 26.  
 his territory devastated by the Saxons  
 under the command of Alvryd, 28.  
 is treacherously killed by the nobles  
 of Gwent, 28.  
 Einon, son of Owain, kills Cadwgan, son  
 of Gruffudd, 156.  
 Einon, of Porth, is killed by his brother,  
 236.  
 Einon, son of Rhys, of Gwerthrynion, goes  
 to the court of king Henry II. at  
 Gloucester, 226.  
 Einon the Saxon, made abbot of Strata  
 Florida, 372.

- Elbod, archbishop of Gwynedd, alters the time of Easter, 6.  
his death, 8.
- Eleanor, who had been betrothed to Llywelyn, son of Gruffudd, sails for Gwynedd, 362.  
is married to Llywelyn at Worcester, 370.  
gives birth to a daughter, who was named Gwenllian, 364.  
dies in childbirth, and is buried at Llanvaes in Mona, 364.
- Elen, wife of Howel the Good, dies, 20.
- Elfryt, king of the Saxons, dies and is buried at Damnan, 4.
- Elise, son of Madog, endeavours to bring about a peace with Gwenwynwyn, 258.
- Elisse, son of Cyngen, acts treacherously towards his brother Griffri, 10.
- Elstan, king of the Saxons, dies, 18.
- Elvael, subjected a second time by the French, 166.  
the cantrev of, left by Giles de Bruse, for Walter, son of Gruffudd, who had subdued it, 282.  
king Henry III. builds Pain's castle in, 318.  
the men of, plundered by William, son of Gwrward, 338.
- Emlyn, Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, fights against the castle of, 286.  
the cantrev of, allotted to Maelgwn, son of Rhys, 288.
- Emma, dame, sister of the king of England, is married to David, son of Owain, 224.
- Empress, the, daughter of Henry I., arrives in England for the purpose of subduing the kingdom for Henry, her son, 162.
- Emri, son of Simon Montford, sails, with Eleanor his sister, for Gwynedd, 362.  
is seized and imprisoned by the gate keepers of Haverford, 362.  
is released from the king's prison, and takes a journey to Rome, 364.
- England, devastated by the Normans, 16.
- England—*cont.*  
Cnute, son of Swain, takes possession of the kingdom of, 34.  
William the Bastard gets possession of the kingdom of, 44.  
the south of, brought under the sway of Stephen of Blois, 156.  
prince Henry, grandson of Henry I., succeeds to the throne of, 182.  
Christianity interdicted in the whole kingdom of, 262.  
king John makes the kingdom of, tributary to the pope, 278.
- English, the, attack the Welsh, and put them to flight, 252.
- Maelgwn, son of Rhys, sells Aberteivi, the key of all Wales, for a trifling value, to the, 254.  
of the North, quarrel with king John, 280.  
a naval fight between them and the French, 298.  
upwards of twelve hundred killed by the Welsh in one day, 350.  
take possession of the territory of Rhys, son of Maelgwn, son of the lord Rhys, 368.
- Entris, devastates Menevia, 34.
- Ernulf, a disturbance between him and king Henry I., 66.  
tries to make peace with the Gwyddelians, 68.  
demands the daughter of Murtart, king of Ireland, in marriage, 68.  
goes with his men to receive his wife, 72.  
delivers up his castle to the king, and quits the kingdom, 72.  
puts to flight the knights sent by king Henry I. to subdue Normandy, 78.
- Eryri, the mountains of, ravaged by the Saxons, 10.  
Owain, son of Cadwgan, retires to the mountains of, 114.  
Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, removes his property to the mountain of, 266.  
king John proceeds towards the mountain of, 268.

Esham (or Evesham), the battle of, 352.  
 Euelvre, granted by king Henry II. to Rhys, son of Gruffudd, 212.  
 Euerys, bishop of Menevia, dies, 20.  
 Evilfre, death of, 40.  
 Extreme unction, 156, 160, 168, 206.

## F.

F, a Sunday letter, 332.  
 Failure of provision, in Ireland, 16.  
   in the camp of Henry II. on the Berwyn mountains, 200.  
   compels Gruffudd, son of Llywelyn, to return home after he had gone to meet William Marshall near Caermarthen, 312.  
 Famine, 32.  
   in the territory of Maredudd, son of Owain, 32.  
   in Ireland, 316.  
 Farthings, to be made round, by order of Edward I., 370.  
 Fasting and prayer, the mole-like vermin in Ireland driven away by means of, 18.  
   the Britons, when threatened by William Rufus, turn to God in, 60.  
 Fat, Anselm the, bishop of Menevia, dies, 332.  
   Hugh the, commands French troops against Gwynedd, 60.  
   Hugh the, dies, 66.  
 Ferers, earl, 314.  
 Ferna, Diermid, king of Leinster, buried in the city of, 208.  
 Fernvail, son of Idwal, dies, 6.  
 Feryll the bard, 244.  
 Festival, a grand, given by the lord Rhys at the castle of Aberteivi, 228.  
 Fiddler, a son to Cibon the, obtains the victory in instrumental song at the said festival, 228.  
 Finant, the battle of, 12.  
 Fine weather, extraordinary, 288.  
 Fineable, Iorwerth, son of Bleddyn, adjudged to be, 76.  
 Fish, abundance of, at Aberystwyth, 262.  
 Fitz Walter, Robert, taken in battle, 296.  
 Flanders, a nation from, sent to inhabit Dyved by king Henry I., 80.  
   king Henry II. collects a vast army of the choice warriors of, 200.  
   the earl of, delivered by the king of England to the king of France as a pledge in respect of Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, 208.  
   the earl of, assists young Henry, son of Henry II., to harrass his father's territory, 222.  
   the earl of, accompanies king John on his voyage to Poictou, 278.  
   a terrible war breaks out between it and Poictou, 278.  
   Otho, emperor of Rome, driven to flight from, 280.  
   the earl of, captured at Vernon, 280.  
 Fleet, a, fails coming from Ireland to South Wales, 42.  
   from Ireland, endangers South Wales, 42.  
 Flemings, William Brabant, an old man of the, killed by some companions of Owain, son of Cadwgan, 102.  
   attacked by Gruffudd, son of Rhys, 122.  
   dwelling in Dyved, 121.  
   dwelling in Blaen Porth Hodnant, 128.  
   pursue Owain, son of Cadwgan, and kill him, 138.  
   oppose Owain and Cadwalader, sons of Gruffudd, and their confederates, in Ceredigion, 158.  
   take to flight, according to their usual custom, 160.  
   attack the castle of Caermarthen, 168.  
   spoiled and slaughtered, 198.  
   attack the castle of Cilgerran, 202.  
   attack Howel and Maelgwn, the sons of Rhys, killing some of their men and putting others to flight, 238.  
   opposed by Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, 300.  
   send messengers to Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, to sue for peace, 300.  
   Llywelyn concludes a truce with them, 306.

Flesh, horse, considered a dainty by the army of king John, when short of provisions at Dyganwy, 266.

Flint, king Edward I. fortifies a castle at, 368.

Flood, a, in the Nile, which prevents the Christians from going to Babylon, 308.  
a destructive, 336.

Foolish young men from all parts of the country join Gruffudd, son of Rhys, 124, 126.

Foulke, builds a castle for king John at Aberystwyth, 270.  
seneschal of Cardiff, is ordered by the king 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 into exile, 274.  
joins young Rhys, 274.

Foulke Bruse, a flank movement made from the army commanded by, 296.

France, Pepin the Elder, king of, dies, 4.  
a war between the king of, and Henry I., king of England, 142.  
peace concluded between them, 144.  
Louis, king of, goes to the holy war, 172.  
a contention between the king of, and Henry II., on account of the murder of Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, 208.  
the king of, sends messengers to Henry II., 216.  
king Henry II. proceeds to, 218.  
Philip, king of, goes to the holy war, 234.  
war between Phillip, king of, and king John, 278.  
the former obtains the victory, 280.  
a truce concluded between the two kings, 280.  
Louis, son of Phillip, sends for assistance from, 298.  
peace concluded between Henry III. and Louis, son of the king of, 302.  
Louis sails for, 302.  
Louis, king of, dies, 314.

France—*cont.*

Henry III. sails for, 316, 328.  
the king of, proceeds to Jerusalem, 334.  
Henry III. sails for, to confer with the king, 346.  
Simon Montford sails for, to seek aid from his relations and friends, 354.  
Louis, king of, and his son, die, 358.

Frederick, the emperor, seizes cardinal Otto, and several other ecclesiastics, 328.

French, the, kill Maredudd, son of Owain, 46.  
ravage Ceredigion and Dyved, 46.  
kill Rhys, son of Tewdwr, 56.  
take possession of Dyved, 56.  
kill Malcolm, son of Dwnchath, king of the Scots, and Edward, his son, 54, 56.  
go against Dyved, and are slain by the Britons at Celli Carnant, 58.  
lead their forces against Gwynedd for the third time, 60.  
enter the isle of Mona, 60.  
attacked by Magnus, king of Germany, on the coast of Mona, 62.  
reduce the country, 62.  
are opposed a second time by the Gwyneddians, under the command of Owain, son of Edwin, 62.  
flock to Henry, brother of William Rufus, and in conjunction with the Saxons appoint him king in England, 64.  
many of them killed by Howel, son of Goronwy, 76.  
treacherously kill Howel, son of Goronwy, 76.  
a discord between them and Madog, son of Rhirid, 94.  
Owain, son of Cadwgan, and Madog, son of Rhirid, commit many crimes in the country of the, 96.  
an army of, under Gilbert, a prince of Cornwall, sent against the Welsh, 114.  
the manner of, to deceive people, 120.  
attacked by Gruffudd, son of Rhys, 122.

French, the—*cont.*

- summon to them Owain, son of Caradog, Maredudd, son of Rhydderch, and his sons Maredudd and Owain, and test their fidelity to king Henry I., 124.
- left in Dyved by Cedivor, son of Goronwy, 128.
- the manner of, to do every thing by stratagem, 132.
- attack a portion of the army that followed Gruffudd, son of Rhys, his uncle Rhydderch, son of Tewdwr, and his sons, Maredudd and Owain, 134.
- from Caerleon assist the sons of Owain, son of Edwin, against Howel, son of Ithel, 142.
- undeservedly accuse Gruffudd, son of Rhys, who is consequently driven from the land given to him by the king, 152.
- from Aber Nedd to Aber Dyvi, oppose Owain and Cadwalader, sons of Gruffudd, 158.
- attack the castle of Caermarthen, 168.
- a battle between them and the men of Mona, who are victorious, 188.
- a large number of the, join Rheinallt against Rhys, son of Gruffudd, 192.
- Einon Clud delivered to the, 194.
- garrison in Ceredigion expelled by the Welsh, 198.
- from Pembroke attack the castle of Cilgerran, 202.
- an army of, under Owain Cyveiliog, attack the castle of Caereinion, 204.
- get possession of Caerleon, and drive away from there Iorwerth and Howel his son, 224.
- seize Gwladus, the wife of Seisyll, and kill his son Cadwalader, 226.
- an army of, collected by Maelgwn, son of Rhys, which is defeated by Rhys and Owain, sons of Gruffudd, 264.
- an army of, collected by young Rhys, with which he gains the castle of Llanymddyvri, 276.

French, the—*cont.*

- get possession of the city of Lincoln, 294.
- are put to flight, 296.
- a naval fight between them and the English near the efflux of the Thames, in which the English are victorious, 298.
- Fruit, great scarcity of, 336.
- Furneuale, Gerald de, killed in battle, 298.

## G.

- Gamage, Pain, taken and imprisoned by David, son of Gruffudd, 372.
- Garthgrugyn, the castle of, fortified by Maelgwn the Little, 328.
- Garthmaelog, the battle of, 4.
- Gascony, furnishes choice warriors for the army of Henry II., 200.
- Henry III. returns from, leaving his son Edward to guard it, 338.
- Gelart, seneschal of Gloucester, fortifies the castle of Buellt, 366.
- Gelli, taken by Giles de Bruse, 282.
- king John proceeds to, 292.
- burnt by Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, 318.
- Gemaron, the castle of, repaired by Hugh, son of Raulf, 166.
- Genau y Glyn, the men of, retire to Gwynedd with Rhys, son of Maelgwn, 368.
- Gerald de Furneuale, killed in battle, 298.
- Gerald, the steward of Pembroke, ravages the boundaries of Menevia, 58, 60.
- sent to Ireland to demand the daughter of king Murtart in marriage for Ernulf, 68.
- the custody of the castle of Pembroke granted to him, 76.
- founds the castle of Little Cenarch, 82.
- his castle burnt, and his wife carried away by Owain, son of Cadwgan, 84.
- incites an army of Flemings to pursue after Owain, 138.

- Gerald, the steward of Pembroke—*cont.*  
 his sons fight against Owain and Cadwalader, the sons of Gruffudd, 158.  
 they command a large army of French and Flemings in their attack upon the castle of Caermarthen, 168.
- Gerard, bishop of Hereford, succeeds to the archiepiscopal see of York, 66.
- Germans, the, blind Cadwalader, son of Gruffudd, 164.
- Germany, Cnute, son of Swain, takes possession of, 34.  
 Eilav flees into, 38.  
 Magnus, king of, comes as far as Mona, with the view of gaining the country, 62, 72.  
 he makes depredations on the shores of Britain, 74.  
 Henry I. marries the daughter of a prince of, 146.  
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 the king of, and his two sons, support king Henry III. and his son Edward on the plains of Lewes, 350.
- Gewissi, death of Alvyrd, king of the, 18.
- Gilbert, earl of Clare, is killed in battle, 296.
- Gilbert, a prince of Cornwall, commands an army against the Welsh, 114.
- Gilbert, son of Gilbert, subdues Dyved, and erects the castle of Caermarthen and the castle of Mabudrut, 166.  
 his death, 176.
- Gilbert, abbot of Gloucester, consecrated bishop of Hereford, 176.
- Gibert, earl of Pembroke, obtains through treachery the castle of Morgan, son of Howel, in Mechain, 324.  
 restores it, for fear of Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, 324.
- Gilbert, son of Rickert, his character, 104.  
 Henry I. gives him the land of Cadwgan, son of Bleddyn, 104.  
 takes possession of the said land, 104.  
 builds a castle near the efflux of the river Ystwyth, and another near Aberteivi, 104.
- Gilbert, son of Rickert—*cont.*  
 accuses Owain, son of Cadwgan, before the king, 112.  
 his death, 142.
- Giles de Bruse, sends his brother Robert to Brecheiniog, 282.  
 goes there himself, and obtains possession of Aberhodni, Maes Hyveidd, Gelli, Blaenllyvni, and the castle of Buellt, without any opposition, 282.  
 makes peace with the king, 284.  
 his death, 286.
- Glamorgan, devastated by Maredudd, son of Owain, 30.
- Glasygrug, the followers of Gruffudd, son of Rhys, encamp at, 130.
- Glen of Teyrnnon, a religious society established in the, 230.
- Gloucester, Gwalter, the high constable of, protects the people who fled before Ithel and Madog, sons of Rhirid, and Llywarch, son of Trahaiarn, 88.  
 Rhys, son of Gruffudd, and other chieftains, go to the court of king Henry II. at, 224.
- Gelart, seneschal of, fortifies the castle of Buellt, 266.
- Giles, bishop of Hereford, dies at, 286.  
 David, son of Llywelyn, goes to, to do homage to Henry III., 328.
- Glumaen, son of Abloec, killed, 30.
- Glywysig, ravaged by Cadweithen, 14.
- Godfrey, son of Harold, devastates Mona, and by great craft subjugates the whole island, 24.  
 devastates Lleyn and Mona, 26.  
 devastates Dyved and Menevia, 28.  
 at the head of the black host devastates Mona, 28.
- Godrich, king of Man, his sons aid Rhodri, son of Owain, in the subjugation of the isle of Mona, 238.
- Gorchwyl, death of bishop, 18.
- Goronwy, son of Cadwgan, engaged in the battle of Camddwr, 48.  
 his death, 66.
- Goronwy, son of Ednyved, death of, 356.  
 his character, 356.

- Goronwy and (father of, according to *C. D.*) Howel, receive a grant of the Vale of Tywi, Cydweli, and Gower from king Henry I., 74.
- Goronwy, son of Owain, accused by the son of Hugh, earl of Caerleon, 112.  
is requested by Owain, son of Cadwgan, to combine with Gruffudd, son of Cynan, against their enemies, 114.  
killed by his nephew Cadwallon, son of Gruffudd, 152.
- Goronwy, son of Rhys, taken through treachery, and dies in prison, 74.
- Gorwennydd, devastated by Owain, 22.
- Gower, devastated by Eion, son of Owain, 24.  
devastated by Edwin, son of Eion and Eclis the Great, 30.  
devastated by the French, 56.  
granted by king Henry I. to Iorwerth, son of Bleddyn, 70.  
is taken from Iorwerth, and given to Howel and (son of, *C.D.*) Goronwy, 74.  
a castle in, burnt by Gruffudd, son of Rhys, 126.  
devastated by Maredudd and Rhys, the sons of Gruffudd, 180.  
all its castles reduced by young Rhys, 284.  
Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, leads an army to, 300.  
all its castles destroyed by Rhys the Hoarse, 302.
- Greece, pilgrims from Wales drowned on the sea of, 166.
- Gregory IX., pope, releases the bishop of Bangor from his diocese, 324.  
sends a legate to England, 326.  
the emperor Frederick makes war against, 328.
- Gregory X., pope, holds a general council in Lyons, 360.
- Griffri, son of Cyngen, slain through the treachery of his brother Elisse, 10.
- Griffri, son of Gwyn, death of, 182.
- Griffri, son of Trahaiarn, killed, 80.
- Grove of Celynog (*Cyveiliog, C.*) the Great, the, devastated by Howel, son of Ieuav, and the Saxons, 26.
- Gruffudd, son of Cadwgan, attacks the castle of Uehtryd, son of Edwin, 140.  
his death, 236.
- Gruffudd, son of Cynan, fights against the men of Iago and of Mona, 48.  
retreats to Ireland, for fear of the treachery of his own men, 60.  
returns from Ireland, 62.  
obtains Mona, 62.  
accused by the son of Hugh, earl of Caerleon, 112.  
enters into a mutual agreement with Goronwy, son of Owain, that no one should make reconciliation with their enemies without the other, 114.  
is desired by Alexander, son of Malcolm, and the earl of Caerleon, to make peace with king Henry I., 114.  
sends messengers to the king, to seek peace from him, 116.  
is sent for by the king, and desired to bring to him Gruffudd, son of Rhys, alive or dead, 120.  
sends men to force Gruffudd, son of Rhys, out of the church of Aberdaron, whither he had fled for sanctuary, but is prevented by the bishops, 122.  
requested by the men of Powys to join them against the king, 146.  
sends his sons Cadwalader and Owain with a large army into Meirionydd, 150.  
his death, 160.  
his power and greatness, 160.
- Gruffudd, son of Cynan, son of Owain, dies at Aberconway, 254.  
his renown, 254.
- Gruffudd, son of Cynan, captured in battle, 266.
- Gruffudd, son of Gwenwynwyn, refuses to unite with David, son of Llywelyn, 330.

Gruffudd, son of Gwenwynwyn—*cont.*

- the whole of his territory, except the castle of Trallwng, and part of the Vale of Severn, with a little of Caereinion, subdued by Llywelyn, son of Gruffudd, and his confederates, 342.
- is driven from his territory into banishment, 344.
- destroys the castle of Gwyddgrug, 350.
- acts treacherously towards the messengers of Llywelyn, 360.
- all his territory subdued by Llywelyn, 360.
- seeks to reconquer his territory by the help of the earl of Lincoln and Roger Mortimer, 364.
- released from the prison of Llywelyn, by the command of the king, 370.
- Gruffudd, son of Idnerth, cuts off the French at Aber Llech, 58.
- Gruffudd, son of Ivor, son of Meurug, goes to the court of king Henry II., at Gloucester, 226.
- Gruffudd, son of Ivor, is slain, 270.
- his character, 270.
- Gruffudd, son of Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, a dispute between him and his father, 306.
- having disposed his army in battle array, awaits the coming of his father, 306.
- is exhorted to deliver himself and his property up to the will of his father, 308.
- deprived by his father of the cantrev of Meirionydd, and comot of Ardudwy, 308.
- sent by his father with a large army to oppose William Marshall, 312.
- fights against William Marshall near Caermarthen, 312.
- lack of provision compels him to return home, 312.
- is sent by his father to intercept William Marshall at Carnwyllon, 314.
- is liberated, having been six years in prison, 322.

Gruffudd, son of Llywelyn—*cont.*

- deprived of Arwystli, Ceri, Cyveiliog, Mawddwy, Mochmant, and Caereinion by his brother David, 326.
- attempts to escape from the king's prison in London, 330.
- falls and breaks his neck, 330.
- his body removed from London to Aberconway, and buried there, 334.
- Gruffudd, son of Llywelyn, son of Seisyll, governs after Iago, king of Gwynedd, 38.
- overcomes the Saxons and other nations in many battles, 38, 40.
- his victory at Rhyd y Groes, 40.
- depopulates Llanbadarn, 40.
- obtains the government of South Wales, and dispossesses Howel, son of Edwin, of his territory, 40.
- overcomes Howel, and captures his wife in the battle of Pen Cadeir, 40.
- is himself captured by the Pagans of Dublin, 40.
- again opposes and defeats Howel, son of Edwin, 40.
- Gruffudd and Rhys, sons of Rhydderech, act treacherously towards him, 42.
- revenge himself upon the men of the Vale of Tywi, 42.
- kills Gruffudd, son of Rhydderech, 42.
- defeats the Saxons under Reinolf at Hereford, 42.
- destroys their fortress and burns the town, 42.
- allies himself with Magnus, king of Germany, and ravages the dominions of the Saxons, 44.
- slain through the treachery of his own men, 44.
- his character for bravery, 44.
- Gruffudd, son of Madog, son of Gruffudd Maelor, slain by his brother Maredudd, 326.
- Gruffudd, son of Madog, declines joining David, son of Llywelyn, 330.
- is reconciled to Llywelyn, son of Gruffudd, 344.
- his death and burial, 356.



- Gruffudd Maclor, king of Powys, dies and is buried, 236.  
his character, 236.
- Gruffudd, son of Maredudd, son of Bleddyn, attacks the castle of Uchtryd, 140.  
obtains Cyveiliog, with Mawddwy and half of Penllyn, 140.  
kills his cousin Ithel, son of Rhirid, 152.  
his death, 154.
- Gruffudd, son of Maredudd, son of the lord Rhys, archdeacon of Ceredigion, dies, 330.
- Gruffudd, son of Maredudd, son of Owain, restores the middle comot to his brother Cynan, 358.  
is reconciled to king Edward I., 366.  
takes the town and castle of Aberystwyth, 372.
- Gruffudd, son of Owain, slain by the men of Ceredigion, 20.
- Gruffudd, son of Rhiwallon, slain by Rhys, son of Tewdwr, 50.
- Gruffudd, son of Rhydderch, acts treacherously towards Gruffudd, son of Llywelyn, 42.  
is slain by him, 42.
- Gruffudd, son of Rhys, son of Gruffudd, succeeds his father in the government of his dominions, 248.  
is seized by his brother Maelgwn, and sent to the prison of Gwenwynwyn, who sends him to an English prison, 250.  
liberated by the English, 252.  
gets possession of his share of his territory, except the castles of Aber-teivi and Ystrad Meurug, 254.  
possesses himself through treachery of the castle of Cilgerran, 254.  
his death and burial, 256.  
his sons win Llanymddyvri and Dinevwr from their uncle Maelgwn, 260.  
they receive a portion of Ceredigion above Aeron from their uncle Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, 262.
- Gruffudd, son of Rhys, son of Tewdwr, arrives in Dyved from Ireland, 118.  
is accused to king Henry I., 118.  
goes to Gruffudd, son of Cynan, with the view of saving his life, 118.  
flees for sanctuary to the church of Aberdaron, 122.  
makes an attack upon a castle near Arberth, and burns it, 122.  
burns the outwork of the castle of Llanymddyvri, 122.  
sends his companions to attack a castle near Aberteivy, who having burnt the outworks and killed a few men, are compelled to retreat, 122.  
is joined by young men from all parts of the country, 124.  
commits great depredations on every side, 124.  
attacks the castle of Caermarthen, and burns the outer ward, 126.  
burns a castle in Gower, 126.  
attacks Blaen Porth Hodnant, but without much success, 128.  
prepares to attack the castle of Aberystwyth, but is defeated by the French, 132, 134.  
Owain, son of Cadwgan, pursues after him, 136.  
kills Gruffudd, son of Trahaiarn, 150.  
having been unjustly accused by the French, is expelled from the land which the king had given him, 152.  
assists Owain and Cadwalader, the sons of Gruffudd, in their expedition, 158.  
his death, 160.  
his character, 160.
- Gruffudd, son of Seisyll, slain, 226.
- Gruffudd, abbot of Strata Florida, settles with king Henry III. in respect of a debt which the monastery owed, 334.
- Gruffudd, son of Trahaiarn, killed by Gruffudd, son of Rhys, 150.
- Gruffudd, abbot of Ystrad Marchell, death of, 244.
- Gwrgeneu, the abbot, death of, 206.

- Gwrgeneu, son of Seisyll, treacherously killed by the sons of Rhys the Saxon, 50.
- Gwalchmai, Maelgwn, son of Rhys, compared to, 236.
- Gwalter, high constable of Gloucester, affords his protection to the country people, when Ithel and Madog, sons of Rhirid, Llywarch, son of Trahaiarn, and Uchtryd, son of Edwin, were hunting after Owain and Cadwgan his father, 88.
- Gwarthav, the cantrev of, allotted to Maelgwn, son of Rhys, 288.
- Gweithen, the battle of, 14, 16.
- Gwenllian, daughter of Llywelyn, birth of, 364.  
taken prisoner to England, 364.  
made a nun against her own will, 364.
- Gwenllian, daughter of young Maelgwn, death and burial of, 338.
- Gwenllian, daughter of Rhys, son of Gruffudd, death of, 236.  
her character, 236.
- Gwenllwg, devastated by the Normans, 16.  
the Britons of, resist the domination of the French, 58.  
Iorwerth, son of Owain, of, attacks Caerleon, 222.
- Gwennottyll, the battle of, 48.
- Gwent, devastated by the Normans, 16.  
the Britons of, resist the domination of the French, 58.  
many of the chieftains of, are slain, 226.  
a great slaughter of the good people of, 226.
- Gwent Iscoed, attacked by Howel, son of Iorwerth, 222.
- Gwenwynwyn, son of Owain Cyveiliog, kills Owain, son of Madog, 232.  
his castle in Trallwng Llywelyn attacked by Henry, archbishop of Canterbury and justice of all England, 242.  
regains the castle, 244.
- Gwenwynwyn, son of Owain Cyveiliog—  
*cont.*  
his family accompany Maelgwn, son of Rhys, to Aberystwyth, and subjugate the town and castle, 250.  
sends Gruffudd, son of Rhys, to an English prison, 250.  
meditates the restoration of their ancient rights to the Welsh, 252.  
certain hostages released from the prison of, 254.  
is opposed by Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, 258.  
Elise, son of Madog, endeavours to bring about a peace with him, 258.  
terms of peace concluded between him and Llywelyn, 258.  
wins (loses, *E.*) the castle of Llanymddyvri and the castle of Llan-gadog, 258, 260.  
seized by king John at Shrewsbury, 262.  
repossesses himself of his dominion by the assistance of king John, 264.  
is summoned by the king to aid him against Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, 266.  
joins Llywelyn against the English, 270.  
absolved by pope Innocent from his oath of fidelity to the king of England, 272.  
accompanies Llywelyn on his expedition, 288.  
makes peace with the king, 290.
- Gwerthrynion, the Welsh fight against the castle of, 256.  
wrested from Roger Mortimer by Llywelyn, son of Gruffudd, 342.
- Gweun y Nygyl, battle of, 48.
- Gwgawn, son of Gwriad, is slain, 22.
- Gwgawn, son of Meurug, is drowned, 14.
- Gwgawn, son of Meurug, forms a plot against Howel, son of Goronwy, 76.  
takes him, 78.
- Gwin, the black Normans come to, 16.

- Gwion, bishop of Bangor, dies, 236.  
his character, 236.
- Gwladus the Dark, daughter of Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, and wife of Sir Randolph Mortimer, dies, 336.
- Gwladus, daughter of Gruffudd, son of Llywelyn, and wife of the lord (young, *B.C.*) Rhys, dies, 348.
- Gwladus, daughter of Rhiwallon, 82.
- Gwladus, wife of Seisyll, is captured by the French, 226.
- Gwlvac, deprived of his eyesight, 32.
- Gwrgant, son of Cadwgan, 138.
- Gwrgant, son of Rhys, a poet, slain by the men of Ivor, son of Meurug, 188.
- Gwriad, killed by the Saxons, 16.
- Gwriad, deprived of his eyesight, 32.
- Gwrmid, devastates Lleyn, 26.
- Gwyddelians, Rhys, son of Tewdwr, collects a fleet of the, 52.  
gives to them a large sum of money, 52.  
Ernulf seeks assistance from them, 68.  
their savage manners compel Madog, son of Rhirid, to quit Ireland, 104.  
being disappointed of their hire, they make many captures, 164.
- Gwyddgrug, the castle of, destroyed by the men of Owain, son of Gruffudd, 172.  
the castle of, destroyed by Gruffudd, son of Gwenwynwyn, 350.
- Gwyn, the sons of, killed, 24.
- Gwynedd, the black Normans come to, 16.  
subdued by Maredudd, son of Owain, 28.  
the sons of Meurug make an inroad into, 30.  
Cynan, son of Howel, reigns in, 32.  
Iago, son of Idwal, succeeds to the government of, 38.  
held by Bleddyn, son of Cynvyn, 46.  
the Britons demolish the castles of the French in, 56.
- Gwynedd—*cont.*  
the French lead their armies into, 56, 60.  
king Henry I. collects an army against, 112.  
falls into the possession of David, son of Owain, 224.  
his brother Rhodri expels David out of, 224.  
the men of, obtain the victory in vocal song at the festival in the castle of Aberteivi, 228.  
a religious society from Strata Florida removes to Rhedynog Velen in, 232.  
king John builds many castles in, 268.  
these are destroyed by Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, except Dyganwy and Rhuddlan, 270.  
all the wise men of, summoned to Aberdovey about the partition of land, 288.  
Llywelyn, son of Maelgwn, dies on his estate in, 318.  
king Henry III. takes hostages from David, son of Llywelyn, on account of, 328.  
Maelgwn the Little flees into, 331.  
Edward, son of king Henry III., takes a survey of his castles and lands in, 340.  
Llywelyn, son of Gruffudd, returns from South Wales to, 346, 348.  
traversed by Edward, who burns some of the towns, 350.  
Emri, son of Simon Montford, and Eleanor his sister, sail for, 362.  
Llywelyn, brother of Rhys Wyndod, and Howel and (son of, *C.D.*) Rhys the Hoarse, quit their territories and retire into, 366.  
Rhys, son of Maelgwn, retires into, 368.
- Gwyneddians, bravery of the, 36.  
pursue Rein the Scot, 36.  
their kingdom ruled over by Trahaiarn, son of Caradog, 48.  
kill Cynvrig, son of Rhiwallon, 48.  
rise against the French, 62.

- Gwynion, Rhys, son of Gruffudd, dismantles and burns the castle of the son of, 198.  
 the comot of the son of (Mabwynion) allotted to Maelgwn, son of Rhys, 288, 290.
- Gwynionydd, the comot of, allotted to Maelgwn, son of Rhys, 288, 290.
- Gwys, Cadell, son of Gruffudd, and his brothers, with William, son of Gerald, and his brothers, raise an army against the castle of, 172.  
 the castle of, obtained through treachery by Howel the Saxon, 238.  
 the castle of, destroyed, and the town burnt, by Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, 306.
- Gwytherin, the battle of, 16.
- H.**
- Hainault, the earl of, joins king John on his expedition to Poictou, 278.  
 Otho, emperor of Rome, driven from, 280.
- Harold, king of Denmark, meditates the subjection of the Saxons, 44.
- Harold, son of earl Godwin, puts him to death, 44.  
 deprived of his kingdom and life by William the Bastard, 44.
- Haverford, invested by Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, 300.  
 burnt by him, 306.  
 the gate keepers of, seize and imprison Emri, son of Simon Montford, and his sister Eleanor, 362.
- Hayandrud, a monk of Bardsey, death of, 34.
- Hayarddur, son of Mervyn, drowned, 22.
- Hector, the lord Rhys compared to, 246.
- Heilin, the battle of, 4.
- Heinuth, son of Bledri, death of, 16.
- Helygi, 360.
- Hennyrrth, son of Clydog, death of, 20.
- Henry, son of Arthen, an eminent teacher, dies, 198.
- Henry Beaumont, his castle near Abertawy attacked by the men of Gruffudd, son of Rhys, 122.
- Henry, duke of Burgundy, delivered as a pledge by Henry II. to the king of France in respect of the archbishop of Canterbury, 208.
- Henry, son of Cadwgan, receives a hundred marks from king Henry I., 96.
- Henry I., king of England, succeeds to the throne, 64.  
 marries Mahalt, daughter of Malcolm, king of Prydyn or Scotland, 64.  
 raises Gerard, bishop of Hereford, to the archbishopric of York, 66.  
 reinstates Anselm in the see of Canterbury, 66.  
 dissension between him and Robert, earl of Shrewsbury, and his brother Ernulf, 66.  
 assembles an army and invests the castle of Arundel, 68.  
 takes the castle of Bliv, 68.  
 proceeds to the castle of Brygge, 68.  
 invites the Welsh princes to his assistance against the earls, 70.  
 makes grants of territory to Iorwerth, son of Bleddyn, 70.  
 permits earl Robert to quit the kingdom, 72.  
 breaks his engagement with Iorwerth, and takes from him Dyved, which he gives to the cavalier Saer, and the Vale of Tywi, Cydweli, and Gower, which he gives to Howel and (son of, *C.D.*) Goronwy, 74.  
 expels the cavalier Saer from Pembroke, and grants the custody of the castle to Gerald the steward, 76.  
 sends knights to subdue Normandy, 78.  
 himself sails over, 80.  
 captures earl Robert and his cousin William, 80.  
 reduces the whole of Normandy, 80.  
 sends a certain nation from Flanders to occupy Dyved, 80.  
 receives Cadwgan, son of Bleddyn, and suffers him to dwell in a hamlet

Henry I.—*cont.*

- which he had obtained with his wife, 92.  
restores Ceredigion to Cadwgan, upon the payment of a hundred pounds, 92.  
offers on certain conditions to liberate Iorwerth, son of Bleddyn, from prison, 96.  
gives the land of Cadwgan, son of Bleddyn, to Gilbert, son of Rickert, 104.  
retains Cadwgan at his court, and allows him twenty-four pence towards his expenditure, 104.  
gives Powys to Cadwgan, and is reconciled to Owain his son, 108.  
grants to Maredudd, son of Bleddyn, the custody of the land of his brother Iorwerth, until Owain should return to the country, 110.  
gives the land to Owain on receiving pledges and the promise of much money, 110.  
seizes and imprisons earl Robert, 110.  
leads an army against Gwynedd and Powys, 112.  
sends out three different armies, commanded respectively by himself, Alexander, son of Malcolm, and the son of Hugh, earl of Caerleon, 114.  
arrives with his retinue at Mur Castell, 114.  
sends messengers to Owain, requiring him to make peace, 114.  
goes to Normandy, 118.  
returns from Normandy, 118.  
summons Gruffudd, son of Cynan, to him, and induces him with many promises to endeavour to secure Gruffudd, son of Rhys, 120.  
his great power and success, 128.  
sends for Owain, son of Cadwgan, and persuades him to expel Gruffudd, son of Rhys, 134.  
remains in Normandy, because of the war between him and the king of France, 142.

Henry I.—*cont.*

- having made peace with the king of France, he sets sail for England, 144.  
encounters a dreadful storm at sea, in which his children and retinue are shipwrecked and drowned, 146.  
marries the daughter of a prince of Germany, 146.  
raises an immense army against the men of Powys, 146.  
is struck by an arrow, 148.  
is alarmed, and proposes to enter into terms of peace with Maredudd, son of Bleddyn, and the sons of Cadwgan, 148, 150.  
returns from Normandy, having made peace with his enemies, 152.  
his death in Normandy, 156.  
Henry II., king of England, obtains the throne, 182.  
leads an immense army to the plains of Caerleon, or Chester, against Gwynedd, 184.  
proceeds through the wood of Cennadlog to meet Owain, prince of Gwynedd, 186.  
a battle fought between him and the sons of Owain, 186.  
marches to Rhuddlan, 186.  
many of his warriors land in Mona, and pillage several of the churches, 188.  
makes peace with Owain, 188.  
is opposed by Rhys, son of Gruffudd, alone, 188.  
summons Rhys to him, and receives him into peace, 190.  
deceives Rhys as to his promises, 190.  
disregards Rhys's complaints, 190.  
proceeds to South Wales against Rhys, 192.  
returns to England, 192.  
proceeds beyond sea, 192.  
moves an army against South Wales, 198.  
having received hostages from Rhys, he returns to England, 198.  
leads his army back into Wales, 200.

Henry II.—*cont.*

- encamps for three days at Rhuddlan, 200.
- returns to England, and collects a vast army of the choice warriors of England, Normandy, Flanders, Anjou, Gascony, and Scotland, against the Welsh, 200.
- proceeds to Oswestry, 200.
- moves his army to the woods of the Vale of Ceiriog, 200.
- encamps on the Berwyn mountains, 200.
- overtaken by a dreadful storm, 200, 202.
- moves to the open plains of England, 202.
- orders the hostages that had been previously delivered up to him to be blinded, 202.
- moves his army to Caerleon or Chester, and encamps there for several days, 202.
- returns to England, 202.
- instigates the murder of Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, 208.
- contention between him and the king of France on that account, 208.
- denies that it was by his counsel the murder was perpetrated, and refuses to go to Rome, 210.
- is alarmed on account of the apostolical excommunication, and returns to England, 210.
- summons to him all the princes of England and Wales under the pretext of subduing Ireland, 210.
- receives the lord Rhys into his friendship, 210.
- proceeds to South Wales, 210.
- captures Iorwerth, son of Owain, upon the river Usk, 210.
- proceeds with a large army into Pembroke, 212.
- gives Ceredigion, the Vale of Tywi, Ystlwyv, and Euelvre to the lord Rhys, 212.
- goes on a pilgrimage to Menevia, 212.

Henry II.—*cont.*

- makes there an offering of two choral caps for the singers, and a handful of silver, 214.
- dines with David, the bishop, 214.
- receives some horses from Rhys, 214.
- releases Howel, son of Rhys, who had been with him as hostage, 214.
- sets sail for Ireland, 216.
- remains there during the winter, 216.
- returns from Ireland, 216.
- arrives at Pembroke, where he remains during Easter, 216.
- has an interview with Rhys, 218.
- returns to England, 218.
- sends for Iorwerth, son of Owain, to come and speak to him about peace, 218.
- promises a certain sum of money to his son Henry for his private expenses, 220.
- appoints men to watch his son, 220.
- receives Howel, son of Rhys, honourably, whom his father had sent with the view of serving the king, 222.
- goes to the holy war, 234.
- his death, 234.
- Henry, son of Henry II., slain in a battle with the men of Mona, 188.
- Henry, son of Henry II., desires a loan from his father, to meet his personal expenses, 220.
- is reconciled to his father, 224.
- his death, 232.
- Henry III., king of England, succeeds to the throne, 292.
- is consecrated king by the bishop of Bath, 294.
- his knights hold a council at Oxford to treat of peace with Louis, son of the king of France, and the men of the North, 294.
- having come to no agreement, his men attack his allies, 294.
- they prevail against the French and the North men at Lincoln, 296.
- is reconciled with Rheinallt de Bruse, 298.

Henry III—*cont.*

peace declared between him and Louis of France, 302.  
 the terms of the peace, 302.  
 leads a powerful army against Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, and his confederates, 316,  
 encamps at Ceri, 316.  
 fights against the Welsh, 316.  
 returns to England, having received the homage of some of the princes, and concluded terms of peace with Llywelyn, 316.  
 sails for France with the view of asserting his right as to Normandy, Anjou, and Poictou, 316.  
 returns to England, 318.  
 builds Pain's Castle in Elvael, 318.  
 a dispute between him and Rickert Marshall, earl of Pembroke, 320.  
 marries the daughter of the earl of Provence, 324.  
 a son is born to him, who is named Edward, 326.  
 receives the homage of David, son of Llywelyn, at Gloucester, 328.  
 assembles an army with a view of subduing the princes of Wales, 328.  
 fortifies the castle of Carreg, near Diserth, 328.  
 takes hostages from David, son of Llywelyn, on account of Gwynedd, 328.  
 cites him to London, 328.  
 sails for Poictou, with the view of obtaining from the king of France his right as to his lands, 328.  
 tarries with his queen at Bourdeaux, 328.  
 returns from Bourdeaux, 330.  
 assembles the power of England and Ireland for the purpose of conquering Wales, 330.  
 comes to Dyganwy, and fortifies the castle, 330.  
 returns to England, having lost a vast portion of his army, 330.

Henry III—*cont.*

sends Nicholas de Myles, Maredudd, son of Rhys the Hoarse, and Maredudd, son of Owain, to dispossess Maelgwn the Little, 332.  
 settles with Gruffudd, abbot of Strata Florida, in respect of a debt which the monastery owed, 334.  
 permits the abbot of Strata Florida and the abbot of Aberconway to remove the body of Gruffudd, son of Llywelyn, from London to the latter place, 334.  
 sails for Bourdeaux, having commended the kingdom to the care of Edward his son, Rickert earl of Cornwall, his brother, and the queen, 338.  
 returns from Gascony, having left Edward there to guard it, 338.  
 brings a large army to Dyganwy, 344.  
 returns to England, 344.  
 sails for France to confer with the king, 346.  
 a disturbance between him and his son Edward on the one side and the earls and barons on the other, 350.  
 arrives on the plains of Lewes with the view of seizing the earls and barons, 350.  
 he himself and his two sons are seized by them, 352.  
 is set at liberty, 352.  
 collects a large army from England for the purpose of attacking the castle of Celli Wrda, occupied by Simon Montford, 354.  
 marches to London against Llywelyn, son of Gruffudd, who had taken possession of the city, 354.  
 peace confirmed between him and Llywelyn, 354.  
 the terms and conditions of peace, 356.  
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 Henry Pictot, lord of Ewias, 314.  
 Henry, emperor of Rome, character and death of, 78.  
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- Hereford, the battle of, 6.  
 Gruffudd, son of Llywelyn, marshals his troops at, 42.  
 Gerard, bishop of, succeeds to the see of York, 66.  
 Milo, earl of, slain, 164.  
 Gilbert, abbot of Gloucester, consecrated bishop of, 176.  
 Roger, earl of, dies, 184.  
 the seneschal of, commanded by king John 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 quit the country, 274.  
 king John comes to, 292.  
 Giles, bishop of, makes peace with king John, 284.  
 the earl of, slain in battle, 296.  
 the earl of, gets possession of Brecheiniog, 364.
- Herwald, bishop of Llandaf, death of, 80.  
 Heurun, bishop of Menevia, death of, 40.  
 Hiraethwy, the battle of, 38.  
 Hirbarth, Constantine, son of Iago, killed in the battle of, 28.  
 Hirmawr, killed by the Pagans, 22.  
 Hirvryn, the comot of, allotted to Maelgwn, son of Rhys, 288.  
 Hoedlyw, son of Cadwgan, the son of Elstan, 140.  
 Holywell, the earl of Caerleon builds the castle of, 264.  
 Honorius III., succeeds as pope, 292.  
 Horses, Rhys, son of Gruffudd, stipulates to give three hundred, to king Henry II., 210.  
 he sends him eighty-six, of which the king selects thirty-six, 212, 214.
- Hospital, master of the, leads an army of Christians to Damietta, 304.  
 Hot summer, 4, 22.
- Howel, defeats his brother Cynan in battle, 10.  
 subdues the isle of Mona, expelling his brother Cynan therefrom, 10.  
 driven from Mona, (*Man, D.*), 10.  
 driven to Man, 10.  
 dies at Rome, 16.
- Howel, slain by Caradog, son of Gruffudd, 50.
- Howel, son of Cadwalader, hanged in England, 272.
- Howel, son of Edwin, holds the government of South Wales, 38.  
 dispossessed of his territory by Gruffudd, son of Llywelyn, 40.  
 conquered by Gruffudd in the battle of Pen Cadeir, 40.  
 his wife captured, 40.  
 vanquishes the Pagans who were ravaging Dyved, 40.  
 meditates the devastation of South Wales, 40.  
 is slain, 40.
- Howel, son of Edwin (*Owain, C. D. E.*), king of Glamorgan, death of, 40.
- Howel the Good, goes to Rome, 20.  
 death of, 22.
- Howel, son of Goronwy, fights against the castle of Pembroke, 58.  
 (*C. D.*) receives the Vale of Tywi, Cydweli, and Gower from king Henry I., 74.  
 driven from his dominions, 76.  
 commits depredations and kills many of the French, 76.  
 is killed through treachery by the French, 76.  
 manner of his death, 78.
- Howel, son of Gruffudd, expels his uncle, Maredudd, son of Cynan, from Meirionydd, 256.  
 summoned by Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, to join him against the English, 266.  
 takes a part in Llywelyn's expedition, 286.  
 his death and burial, 294.  
 his character, 294.
- Howel, son of Idnerth, urges Gruffudd, son of Rhys, to undertake an expedition against Ceredigion, 126, 128.
- Howel, son of Ieuav, devastates the grove of Celynog (*Cyveiliog, C.*) the Great, 26.



- Howel, son of Ieuav—*cont.*  
 conquers the territory of Iago, son of Idwal, 26.  
 kills Constantine, son of Iago, in the battle of Hirbarth, 26.  
 devastates Cyveiliog the Great, 26.  
 kills many of Alvryd's men, 28.  
 killed by the Saxons, 28.
- Howel, son of Ieuav, or Ieuau, son of Owain, gets possession of the castle of Tavalwern in Cyveiliog, through treachery, 196.  
 commands the men of Arwystli in pursuit of Owain Gwynedd, 196.  
 his death and burial, 232.  
 his (son's, *C.D.E.*) death, 250.
- Howel, son of Iorwerth, destroys the town of Caerleon, and devastates the country, 212.  
 destroys the territory of king Henry II. as far as Hereford and Gloucester, 218.  
 attacks Gwent Isoed, subdues the whole country, except the castle, and takes hostages of the chief men of the country, 222.  
 seizes Owen Pencarwn, his uncle, blinds and castrates him, 224.  
 is driven out of Caerleon by the French, 224.
- Howel, son of Ithel, goes to Ireland, 62.  
 a dissension between him and the sons of Owain, son of Edwin, 142.  
 death of, 144.
- Howel, bishop of Llanelwy, death and burial of, 332.
- Howel, son of Madog, slain, 162.
- Howel, king of Man, death of, 10.
- Howel, son of Maredudd, governs in South Wales, 38.
- Howel, son of Maredudd, son of Bleddyn, killed by some one unknown, 162.
- Howel, son of Maredudd of Brecheiniog, joins the expedition of Owain and Cadwalader, the sons of Gruffudd, 158.
- Howel, son of Maredudd of Glamorgan, a fugitive among the mountains, 332.
- Howel, son of Maredudd, son of Rhydderech, slain by the machination of Rhys, son of Howel, 162.
- Howel, son of Meurug, constable of Roger Mortimer's new castle in Maelienydd, slain, with his wife, sons, and daughters, 348.
- Howel, son of Owain, seizes Cadwalader, son of Gruffudd's, share of Ceredigion, and burns his castle at Aberystwyth, 164.  
 ravages Aberteivi, 166.  
 takes the castle of Caermarthen, 168.  
 is invited to aid Cadell, Maredudd, and Rhys, sons of Gruffudd, and William, son of Gerald, and his brothers, in their attack upon the castle of Gwys, 172.  
 invited under the promise of a reward to fight for the king, (*D.*), 172.  
 defends the castle, (*D.*), 172.  
 is successful in his attack upon the castle, 174.  
 a dissension between him and his uncle Cadwalader, 174.  
 calls out the men of Meirionydd, 174.  
 attacks the castle of Cadwalader in Cynvael, and takes it, 174.  
 captures his cousin Cadvan, son of Cadwalader, and seizes his land and castle, 178.  
 the whole of Ceredigion, except one castle, taken from him (given to him, *D.*) by Cadell, Maredudd, and Rhys, the sons of Gruffudd, 178.  
 obtains by force the castle of Llanrhystud, and burns it, killing the garrison, 178.  
 repairs the castle of the son of Humfrey in the Vale of Calettwr, 180.  
 encamps at the castle of Dinweleir, 194.  
 ordered by king Henry II. to be blinded, 202.  
 killed by his brother David, 206.

- Howel, son of Rhys, goes with his brother Gruffudd to Gruffudd, son of Cynan, for protection from Henry II., 120.  
his former imprisonment and subsequent escape, 120.
- Howel, son of Rhys the Hoarse, quits his territory, and proceeds to Gwynedd to Llywelyn, son of Gruffudd, 366.
- Howel the Saxon, son of Rhys, released by king Henry II., having been previously retained by him as hostage, 214.  
sent by his father to serve the king beyond sea, 222.  
is honourably received by the king, 222.  
obtains the castle of Gwys through treachery, 238.  
captures Philip, son of Gwys, the keeper of the castle, with his wife and two sons, 238.  
permits his family and the family of Maelgwn, his brother, to demolish the castle of Llanuhadein, 238.  
releases his father from prison, 240.  
stabbed at Cemaes by the men of Maelgwn, his brother, 260.  
his death and burial, 260.
- Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, dies, 260.  
his dignity, 260.
- Hugh, his injuries to the Britons, 70.
- Hugh, the castle of, taken by young Rhys, 284.
- Hugh, earl of Caerleon, the son of, accuses Gruffudd, son of Cynan, and Gronwy, son of Owain, 112.  
purposes to exterminate all the Britons, 112.  
commands an army under king Henry I., 114.
- Hugh the Fat, leads a troop of French against Gwynedd, 60.  
is wounded in the face by Magnus, king of Germany, 62.  
his death, 66.
- Hugh de Lacy, king John takes their land and castles from the sons of, 262, 264.
- Hugh de Mortimer, seizes Rhys, son of Howel, and puts him in prison, 166.
- Hugh, son of Raulf, repairs the castle of Gemaron, and conquers Maelienydd, 166.
- Hugh de Say, marshals his cavalry against the Welsh, 242.
- Humfrey, the castle of, burnt by the sons of Gruffudd, son of Cynan, 162.  
the castle of the son of, repaired by Howel, son of Owain, 180.  
the castle of, stored by Roger, earl of Clare, 190.  
the castle of, attacked by Einon, son of Anarawd, 192.

## I.

- Jago, Gruffudd, son of Cynan, fights against the men of, 48.
- Jago, son of Idwal, ravages Dyved, 22.  
deprives his brother Ieuav of his eyes, 24.  
expelled from his territory, 26.  
is captured and his territory conquered, 26.
- Jago, son of Idwal, holds the government of Gwynedd, 38.  
is slain, 38.
- Idwal, the sons of, fight against the sons of Owain, son of Howel, in the battle of Carno, 22.  
his sons fight against the sons of Howel, in the battle of Conwy, 22.  
they devastate Ceredigion, 22.  
they reign at the time when the great snow happened, 24.  
their kingdoms ravaged by the Saxons 24.
- Idwal, is slain, 26.
- Idwal, son of Meurug, is slain, 32.
- Idwal, son of Rhodri, killed by the Saxons 20.
- Idwal, son of Rhodri, killed, 24.
- Idwallon, death of, 12.
- Idwallon, son of Einon, death of, 26.

- Ieuan, earl of Caerleon, death of, 326.
- Ieuan, son of Dyvnwal, imprisoned in the castle of Abergavenny, 218.
- Ieuan, high priest of Llanbadarn, dies, 160.
- Ieuan, son of Owain, expels Maredudd, son of Llywarch, from his country, 154.  
slain by the sons of Llywarch, son of Owain, his cousin, 154, 156.
- Ieuan, son of Seisyll, obtains the castle of Abergavenny, through treachery, from the men of king Henry II., 218.
- Ieuav, son of Idwal, ravages Dyved, 22.  
blinded by his brother Iago, 24.  
imprisoned and hanged, 24.
- Igmond, comes to the isle of Mona, and fights the battle of Rhos Meilon, 18.
- Innocent III., pope, absolves Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, Gwenwynwyn, and Maelgwn, son of Rhys, from their oath of fidelity to the king of England, 272.  
releases the interdict of the kingdom, 280.  
his death, 292.
- Innocent, pope, intercedes for the liberation of Eleanor, 362.
- Insects, a destructive swarm of, 220.
- Ionathal, prince of Abergelen, dies, 12.
- Ionaval, son of Meurug, killed by Cadwallon, son of Ieuav, 28.
- Iorwerth, son of Bleddyn, invited by Robert, earl of Shrewsbury, and Ernulf, his brother, to aid them against Henry I., 68.  
invited by the promise of a larger reward to join the king, 70.  
receives from the king a grant of Powys, Ceredigion, and the half of Dyved, 70.  
despoils the territory of earl Robert, 70.  
makes peace with his brothers, and shares the dominion between them, 72.  
confines his brother Maredudd in the king's prison, 74.
- Iorwerth, son of Bleddyn—*cont.*  
gives his brother Cadwgan the territory of Ceredigion, and a part of Powys, 74.  
is disappointed by the king, who departs from his engagement with him, 74.  
cited to Shrewsbury, fined, and cast into prison, 76.  
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stipulates with the king for his release, 96.  
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repairs to the court of the king, 102.  
is plotted against by Madog, with the assistance of Llywarch's accomplices, and killed, 106, 108.
- Iorwerth, son of Llywarch, killed by Llywelyn, son of Owain, in Powys, 154.
- Iorwerth, bishop of Menevia, proposes terms of peace to Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, 300.  
buries the body of Maredudd, son of Rhys, 316.
- Iorwerth, son of Nudd, killed in battle, 144.
- Iorwerth, son of Owain, killed, 156.
- Iorwerth, son of Owain, governs the land of Caerleon, 188.  
taken by king Henry II. on the river Usk, 210.  
destroys the town of Caerleon, and devastates the country, 210, 212.  
sent for by the king to confer with him on the subject of peace, 218.  
destroys the territory of the king as far as Hereford and Gloucester, 218.  
attacks Caerleon, 222.  
attacks Gwent Iscoed, 222.  
subdues the whole country, 222.  
driven by the French from Caerleon, 224.  
recovers Caerleon, 226.
- Iorwerth the Red, son of Maredudd, burns the castle of Yale, 188.  
leads an army against Henry II., 200.  
driven from his people and his territory in Mochnant, 204.

- Iorwerth, abbot of Tal y Llycheu, made bishop of Menevia, 284.
- Ireland, a mortality in, 2.  
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a fleet fails coming from, to South Wales, 42.  
a fleet from, endangers South Wales, 42.  
Rhys, son of Twdwr, retreats into, 52.  
Cadwgan, son of Bleddyn, and Gruffudd, son of Cynan, retreat into, 60.  
Howel, son of Ithel, goes to, 62.  
Cadwalader, son of Gruffudd, collects a fleet from, and lands at Abermenai, 164.  
Rickert, earl of Terstig, sails for, 208.  
king Henry II. goes to, 216.  
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king John goes to, 262.  
William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, sails for, 310.
- Irish, a slaughter of the, at Aber Tywi, 40.
- Iseoed, Gruffudd, son of Rhys, proceeds to, 128.
- Isles, the Pagans of the, demolish Menevia, 54.
- Ithel, son of Gruffudd, killed in the battle of Mechain, 46.
- Ithel, king of Gwent, slain by the men of Brecheiniog, 12.
- Ithel, son of Rhirid, incited by Rickert, bishop of London, to seize Owain, son of Cadwgan, 86.  
seizes the portion of Powys belonging to Cadwgan and his son Owain, 92.  
demanded by king Henry I. as hostage in respect of the release of Iorwerth, son of Bleddyn, 96.  
liberated from the king's prison, 150.  
slain by his cousin Gruffudd, son of Maredudd, 152.
- Ithel, abbot of Ystrad Marchell, death of, 232.
- Ivor, son of Alan, king of Armorica, reigns as chief or prince in Britain, 2.  
his death, 2.
- Ivor, son of Idnerth, cuts off the French at Aber Llech, 58.
- Ivor, son of Meurug, the men of, treacherously kill Morgan, son of Owain Gwynedd, 188.
- Ivor, of Porth Talarthi, dies, 32.
- Uweryd, mother of Owain and Uchtryd, the sons of Edwin, king of Tegeingl, 140.

## J.

- Jeffrey, bishop of Llandaf, death of, 184.
- Jeffrey, bishop of Menevia, death of, 118.
- Jeffrey, bishop of Menevia, death of, 280.
- Jerusalem, Robert, brother of Henry I., returns victoriously from, 64.  
Morgan, son of Cadwgan, dies on his return from, 154.  
pilgrims to, are drowned, 166.
- Louis, king of France, proceeds to, 172.  
subdued by the Saracens and the Jews, 234.
- Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, goes to, 236.  
an earthquake at, 256.  
several crusaders go to, 304.
- Jerusalem, king of, leads the Christians to Damietta, 304.
- Jerusalem, patriarch of, comes to England to request aid from king Henry II. against the Jews and Saracens, 232.  
leads the Christians to Damietta, 304.
- Jews and Saracens, threaten the destruction of Jerusalem, 232.  
take possession of the Cross, and subdue Jerusalem, 234.
- Joan, dame, daughter of king John, and wife of Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, dies at Aber, 324.  
is buried in a new cemetery on the side of the strand, 324.

- John, fortifies the castles of Menevia and Buellt, 330.
- John, cardinal, arrives in England, and holds a council, 260.
- John, king of England, succeeds to the throne, 254.
- banishes William Bruse, his son William, and their wives and grandsons, to Ireland, 262.
- seizes Gwenwynwyn at Shrewsbury, 262.
- goes with an immense army to Ireland, 262.
- dispossesses the sons of Hugh de Lacy of their land and castles, 262, 264.
- having received homage of all in Ireland, and captured the wife of William Bruse, and young William, and his wife, son, and daughter, he returns to England, 264.
- makes preparations for the subjugation of Gwynedd, 266.
- comes to Dyganwy, 266.
- having suffered great privations and losses, he returns to England, 268.
- is deprived of the Midland district by Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, Gwenwynwyn, and Maelgwn, son of Rhys, 272.
- commands the seneschal of Hereford, and Foulke, the seneschal of Cardiff, 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 quit the country, 274.
- does penance for the wrongs which he had committed against the church, 276.
- recalls the archbishop of Canterbury and the other bishops and scholars from exile, 278.
- makes his kingdom a tributary of the Roman see, 278.
- sails for Poitou with a large army, 278.
- makes a truce of seven years with the king of France, 280.
- John, king of England—*cont.*
- returns to England, 280.
- pays many of their losses to the clergy, 280.
- a disturbance between him and his barons, 280.
- the Welsh rise against him, 282.
- loses London into the hands of the men of the North, 282.
- makes peace with Gwenwynwyn, 290.
- secures the rivers and harbours against the approach of Louis, the son of the French king, 292.
- flees towards Winchester and the Vale of the Severn, 292.
- burns the town of Winchester lest it should fall into the hands of Louis, and fortifies the castle, 292.
- proceeds to Hereford, 292.
- requires the Welsh princes to enter into terms of peace with him, 292.
- proceeds to Gelli and Maes Hyveidd, burns the towns, and demolishes the castles, 292.
- ravages and destroys Oswestry, 292.
- dies at Newark, 292.
- his body conveyed to Worcester, where it is buried, near the grave of St. Dunstan, 292.
- Joseph, bishop of Llandaf, death of, 40.
- Joseph, bishop of Menevia, death of, 44.

## K.

- Kent, Worgan consecrated in, by archbishop Ancellin, 80.

## L.

- Lacy, Hugh de, his sons dispossessed of their land and castles by king John, 262.
- Lateran church, a general council held at, 286.

- Leinster, the men of, oppose Brian, king of all Ireland, and his allies, 34.  
 Diernid, king of, dies, 208.
- Lewes, the king of England and the king of Germany meet on the plains of, 350.
- Lincoln, the North men and the French under Louis, take possession of the city of, 294.  
 it is retaken by the English under William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, and others, 296.
- Lincoln, the bishop of, dies, 324.
- Lincoln, the earl of, with Roger Mortimer, leads an army to Castle Baldwin, 364.  
 they besiege the castle of Dolvorwyn, and gain it, 364, 366.
- Little Cenarch (Cengarth, *D.*), founded by Gerald, the steward of Pembroke, 82.
- Llanarthneu, capture of Rhys the Hoarse at, 316.
- Llanbadarn, devastated by the Pagans, 30.  
 depopulated by Gruffudd, son of Llywelyn, son of Seisyll, 40.  
 Ieuan, the high priest of, dies, 160.  
 Mahalt de Bruse dies at, 266.  
 Maredudd, son of Owain, dies at, 252.
- Llanbadarn the Great, the church of, burnt, 344.
- Llandaf, Joseph, bishop of, dies at Rome, 40.  
 Herwald, bishop of, dies, 80.  
 Uchtryd, bishop of, dies, 176.  
 Jeffrey, bishop of, dies, 184.
- Llandeilo, burnt by Rhys the Hoarse, 276.
- Llandeilo the Great, Rhys the Hoarse dies at, 320.
- Llandinam, Owain Gwynedd moves an army as far as, 196.
- Llandydoch, devastated by the Pagans, 30.  
 a battle near, between Rhys, son of Tewdwr, and Gruffudd, son of Maredudd, 54.
- Llanddewi Brevi, the sanctuary of Dewi at, defiled and laid waste, 90.
- Llanegwad, the castle of, subdued by young Rhys, 258.
- Llanegwestl, the monastery of, founded by Madog, son of Gruffudd Maelor, 256.  
 Gruffudd, son of Madog, buried at, 356.
- Llanelwy, Adam, bishop of, dies, 230.  
 Abraham, bishop of, dies, 320.  
 Howel, bishop of, dies, 332.
- Llanerch Aeron, death of Maelgwn, son of Rhys, at, 318.
- Llangadog, the castle of, won by (from, *E.*) Maelgwn, son of Rhys, and Gwynwyn, son of Owain Cyveiliog, 258.  
 taken possession of by Rhys the Little, 262.  
 burnt by Rhys and Owain, sons of Gruffudd, 262.
- Llangarvan, devastated by the Pagans, 30.
- Llan Geneu, the castle of, reduced and taken, 344.
- Llangiwg, Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, encamps at, 300.
- Llangors, Trahaiarn the Little seized on his passage through, 250.
- Llangwm, battle near, between the sons of Meurug and Maredudd, 32.
- Llanilltud, devastated by the Pagans, 30.
- Llanrhystud, a castle at, constructed by Cadwalader, son of Gruffudd, 176.  
 the castle conquered by the sons of Gruffudd, son of Rhys, 178.
- Llanrwst, the action of Conwy at, between the sons of Idwal and the sons of Howel, 22.
- Llanstephan, the castle of, burnt by the sons of Gruffudd, son of Cynan, 162.  
 conquered by the sons of Gruffudd, son of Rhys, 168.  
 taken possession of by Rhys, son of Gruffudd, 234.  
 demolished by Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, 286.

Llanstephan—*cont.*

destroyed by Llywelyn, son of Gruffudd, and his associates, 344.

Llanuhadein, the castle of, taken by Rhys, son of Gruffudd, 236.

demolished by permission of Howel the Saxon, son of Rhys, son of Gruffudd, 238.

Llanvaes, the battle of, in Mona, 10.

the monastery of, built by Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, in honour of his wife Joan, 326.

Llanvihangel Gelyurod, death of Gwenllian, daughter of young Maelgwn, at, 338.

Llanweithenog, devastated by Godfrey, son of Harold, 28.

Llanwenog, the battle of, 28.

Llanymddyvri, the castle of, attacked by Gruffudd, son of Rhys, 122.

subdued by Rhys, son of Gruffudd, 190.

taken possession of by Gruffudd, son of Rhys, 256.

obtained by the family of young Rhys, son of Gruffudd, 258.

obtained through devices, by Gwenwynwyn and Maelgwn, son of Rhys, 258.

won from Maelgwn, son of Rhys, 258, 260.

taken possession of by Rhys the Hoarse, 264.

strengthened by Rhys the Hoarse, 276.

yielded to young Rhys, 276.

allotted to Maelgwn, son of Rhys, 288.

Maredudd, son of Gruffudd, dies in, 358.

Llawdden, nephew of Gurgeneu the abbot, slain by Cynan and Owain Gwynedd, 206.

Lleyn, devastated by the sons of Abloec, 24, devastated by Gwrmid, 26.

devastated by Constantine, son of Iago, and Godfrey, son of Harold, 26.

Lleyn—*cont.*

Cadwalader and Owain, sons of Gruffudd, remove all their property from Meirionydd into, 150.

subdued by Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, 256.

the cantrev of, conceded to Owain the Red, 370.

Llwyn Pina, Owain, prince of Gwynedd, encamps in front of, 186.

Llych Crei, the battle of, 52.

Llychwr, the castle of, reduced by young Rhys, 284.

Llywarch, son of Hennyth, dies, 18.

Llywarch, son of Owain, deprived of his eyes, 28.

Llywarch, son of Owain, son of Edwin, a dissension between him with his brothers, and Howel, son of Ithel, 142.

slaughtered in battle with Howel and his allies, 144.

Llywarch, son of Trahaiarn, his aid promised to Ithel and Madog, sons of Rhirid, against Owain, son of Cadwgan, by Rickert, bishop of London, 86.

plots with Madog, son of Rhirid, against Iorwerth, son of Bleddyn, 106.

his land invaded by the family of Maredudd, son of Bleddyn, 110.

joined by king Henry I., with Owain, son of Cadwgan, in an expedition against Gruffudd, son of Rhys, 134.

his territory ravaged by Maredudd, son of Bleddyn, and others, 152.

Llywelyn, son of Cadwallon, unjustly seized and blinded by his brothers, 232, 234.

Llywelyn, son of Cadwgan, takes part in a battle at Camddwr, 48.

and in the battle of Gwennottyll, 48.

killed by the men of Brecheiniog, 62.

Llywelyn, son of Cedivor, defeated and slain by Rhys, son of Tewdwr, 54.

Llywelyn, son of Gruffudd, awaits the hostile arrival of his brothers, 340.  
 captures and imprisons Owain the Red, 340.  
 takes possession of the territory of Owain and David, 340.  
 listens to the complaints of the Welsh nobles, 340.  
 in company with Maredudd, son of Rhys the Hoarse, invades the Midland country, 340.  
 takes Meirionydd to himself, 342.  
 gives the part of Ceredigion, which belonged to Edward, with Buellt, to Maredudd, son of Owain, 342.  
 restores his territory to Maredudd, son of Rhys the Hoarse, 342.  
 wrests Gwerthrynion from Roger Mortimer, 342.  
 in company with Maredudd, son of Rhys the Hoarse, and Maredudd, son of Owain, invades the territory of Gruffudd, son of Gwenwynwyn, 342.  
 destroys the castle of Bydydon, 342.  
 destroys the castle of Aber Torran, Llanstephan, Arberth, and Maenclochog, 344.  
 subdues Cemaes, 344.  
 is reconciled to Gruffudd, son of Madog, 344.  
 enters Buellt, 346.  
 takes it, with the exception of the castle, from Roger Mortimer, 346.  
 returns to Gwynedd, 346.  
 his men gain the castle of Buellt by a night onset, and destroy it, 346.  
 receives Owain, son of Maredudd of Elvael, into peace, 346.  
 comes with a large army to Maelienydd, 348.  
 receives the homage of the men of Maelienydd, 348.  
 permits Roger Mortimer to return back, 348.  
 goes to Brecheiniog, 348.  
 returns to Gwynedd, 348.

Llywelyn, son of Gruffudd—*cont.*  
 becomes prince of all Wales, 352.  
 confederates with earl Clare, 354.  
 peace formed between him and king Henry III., 354.  
 terms of the compact, 356.  
 visits the castle of Dolvorwyn, 358.  
 upbraids Gruffudd, son of Gwenwynwyn, with his deceit and disloyalty, 360.  
 takes from him Arwystli and thirteen townships of Cyveiliog, and carries his eldest son Owain with him to Gwynedd, 360.  
 sends messengers to Gruffudd, son of Gwenwynwyn, who orders them to be imprisoned, 360.  
 fights against the castle of Trallwng, and subdues all the territory of Gruffudd, 360.  
 summoned by the king to do homage to him, 362.  
 refuses to go to the king, 362.  
 returns to Wales, 362.  
 espouses Eleanor, daughter of Simon Montford, 362.  
 sends messengers in vain to the court of the king about forming peace, 364.  
 comes to the king at Rhuddlan, and makes his peace with him, 370.  
 is invited to London, 370.  
 does homage to the king, 370.  
 having remained a fortnight in London, returns home, 370.  
 marries Eleanor in the great church at Worcester, 370.  
 returns with his wife to Wales, 370.  
 Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, combines with Rhodri, son of Owain, and the sons of Cynan, against David, son of Owain Gwynedd, 240.  
 captured by Gwenwynwyn, 250.  
 subdues the cantrev of Lleyrn, 256.  
 raises an army from Powys, against Gwenwynwyn, 258.  
 peace concluded between him and Gwenwynwyn, 258.



Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth—*cont.*

returns happily after conquering the castle of Bala, 258.  
 David, son of Owain, banished out of Wales by him, 258.  
 takes possession of Gwenwynwyn's territory, castles, and courts, 262.  
 repairs Aberystwyth, and takes to himself the cantrev of Penwedig, 262.  
 gives the rest of Ceredigion above Aeron to the sons of Gruffudd, son of Rhys, 262.  
 the castle of Dyganwy demolished by him, 264.  
 ravages the territory of the earl of Caerleon, 264.  
 makes cruel attacks upon the English, 266.  
 king John is enraged against him, 266.  
 disposes his army and property for the campaign with John, 266.  
 sends his wife to make peace with the king, 268.  
 confederates with the Welsh princes against the king, 270.  
 is absolved by pope Innocent from the oath of fidelity to the king, 272.  
 reduces the castles of Dyganwy and Rhuddlan, 278.  
 invests Shrewsbury, and receives possession of the town and castle, 282.  
 is joined by Maelgwn, and Owain, son of Gruffudd, in Gwynedd, 284.  
 his daughter married to Rheinallt de Bruse, 286.  
 collects a vast army to Caermarthen, 286.  
 razes its castle to the ground, 286.  
 demolishes the castles of Llanstephan, and Talacharn and St. Clare, 286.  
 fights against the castle of Emlyn in Ceredigion, 286.  
 receives the homage of the men of Cemaes, 286.  
 the castle of Trevdraeth is delivered to him, 286.

Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth—*cont.*

and the castles of Aberystwyth and Cilgerran, 286.  
 returns victorious, with the confederate princes, 286.  
 witnesses a partition of land between Maelgwn, son of Rhys, and Rhys the Hoarse and others, 288.  
 strives to recal Gwenwynwyn to his allegiance to him, 290.  
 enters Powys, and makes war on Gwenwynwyn, 290.  
 becomes angry with Rheinallt de Bruse, 298.  
 invades Brecheiniog, and attacks Aberhodni, 298.  
 makes peace with the men of Aberhodni, and takes five hostages from them, 300.  
 conducts his army to Gower, over the Black Mountain, 300.  
 encamps at Llangiwig, 300.  
 gives the castle of Senghenydd to Rheinallt de Bruse, who had surrendered to him, 300.  
 leads his army towards Dyved, against the Flemings, 300.  
 met at Cevn Cynwarchan, by messengers from the Flemings, 300.  
 invests Haverford, 300.  
 receives terms of peace from Iorwerth, bishop of Menevia, 300.  
 Caermarthen and Aberteivi put under his custody, 302.  
 advises young Rhys, and all the princes, to do homage to the king, 304.  
 his daughter Margaret married to John de Bruse, 304.  
 summons the princes of Wales, 306.  
 collects a vast army against the Flemings of Rhos and Pembroke, 306.  
 attacks the castle of Arberth, 306.  
 obtains it by force, 306.  
 destroys the castle of Gwys, and burns the town, 306.  
 comes to Haverford, and burns the town, 306.

Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth—*cont.*

- goes round Rhos and Deugleddyv, 306.
- makes a truce with the Flemings, 306.
- returns home joyful and happy, 306.
- a dispute engendered between him and his son Gruffudd, 306.
- collects an army against Gruffudd, 306.
- threatens to take revenge upon him and his men, 306.
- is exhorted to receive his son in peace, 308.
- is reconciled to him, 308.
- takes from him the cantrev of Meirionydd and comot of Ardudwy, 308.
- begins to build a castle therein, 308.
- goes to Aberystwyth, 308.
- obtains possession of the castle and the territory attached to it, 308.
- is, with the earls and barons of the marches, summoned by the king to Shrewsbury, 308.
- is reconciled to young Rhys, 308.
- relinquishes Aberteivi in his favour, 308.
- gives a part of young Rhys's territory to Maelgwn, son of Rhys, 310.
- sends Gruffudd, his son, with a large army to oppose William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, 312.
- proceeds to Mabudrud, 314.
- prepares to oppose the king, 316.
- attacks his enemies, 316.
- receives the castle of Buellt and a large sum of money for the liberation of young William Bruse, 316.
- peace formed between him and the king, 316.
- hangs William Bruse, 318.
- burns the town and castle of Baldwin, Maes Hyveidd, Gelli, and Aberhodni, 318.
- reduces Caerleon to ashes, 318.
- casts the castles of Nedd and Cydweli to the ground, 318.
- proceeds to Brecheiniog, 320.

Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth—*cont.*

- destroys all the castles and towns, 320.
- fights against the castle of Aberhodni for a month, 320.
- burns the town of Colunwy, 320.
- subjugates the Vale of Teveidiog, 320.
- burns Trallwng and Oswestry, and razes the Red Castle to the ground, 320.
- builds a monastery at Llanvaes, in honour of his wife, 326.
- divests Maredudd, son of Madog, of his territory, 326.
- dies, and is buried at Aberconway, 326.
- his good works, 326.
- Llywelyn, son of Madog, kills Stephen, son of Baldwin, 180.
- is killed, 194.
- Llywelyn, son of Maelgwn, dies, 318.
- is buried at Aberconway, 318.
- Llywelyn, son of Maredudd, a confederate prince with Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, in his expedition to South Wales, 288.
- Llywelyn, son of Owain, blinded by his uncle, Maredudd, son of Bleddyn, 154, *bis*.
- kills Iorwerth, son of Llywarch, 154.
- kills Maredudd, son of Llywarch, 154.
- his death, 202.
- his character, 202.
- Llywelyn, son of Owain, reconciled to the king, 366.
- placed by Pain as a youth in ward, 366, 368.
- Llywelyn, son of young Rhys, and Howel, son of Rhys the Hoarse, go to Gwynedd, 366.
- Llywelyn, son of Seisyll, kills Aeddan, son of Blegywryd, and his four sons, 34.
- makes war against Rein the Scot, 36.
- signally defeats him at Aber Gwyli, 36.
- extent of his dominion, and prosperity of his reign, 36.

- London, taken possession of by Henry I. on the death of William Rufus, 64.  
 a council held in, for the purpose of confirming the laws of the churches 228.  
 taken by the North men from king John, 282.  
 the bishop of, dies, 324.  
 David, son of Llywelyn, cited to, by king Henry III., 328.  
 earl Clare marches with a vast army to, 354.  
 takes it through the treachery of the burgesses, 354.  
 is attacked by king Henry III., 354.  
 king Henry III. interred in the new monastery in, 358.  
 king Edward I. appoints a council in, 362.
- Lough Garmon, the castle at, gained by Robert, son of Stephen, and Diermid, son of Murchath, 206.
- Louis, king of France, joins a crusade to Jerusalem, 172.  
 messengers from, come to king Henry II., 216.
- Louis, son of Phillip, king of France, is sent by his father to Poictou, to meet king John, 278.  
 comes to England with a great multitude, 290.  
 receives homage from the earls and barons, at London, 292.  
 takes the castle of Winchester, 292.  
 a treaty of peace and compact with him discussed in a council at Oxford, 294.  
 sails for France, 294.  
 returns to England with a small retinue, 294.  
 desists from attacking the castle of Canterbury, 298.  
 comes to London, and sends to France for help, 298.  
 pacification declared between him and Henry, king of England, 302.  
 its terms, 302.  
 sails for France, 302.
- Louis (supra), king of France, and his three brothers, proceed with an immense army towards Jerusalem, 334.  
 proceeds to the city of Damietta, 334.  
 that city is given up to him, 334.  
 taken by the Saracens, 334.  
 compelled to restore Damietta to them, 334.  
 regains it, 336.  
 returns from his pilgrimage, 338
- Lucius, succeeds Alexander in the papacy, 230.  
 his death, 232.
- Ludlow, Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, and William Marshall, appear before the council of the king and archbishop at, 314.
- Lwmbert, assumes the bishopric of Menevia, 14.  
 his death, 20.

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- Mabudrud, Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, proceeds with his army to, 314.
- Mabwynion, (son of Gwynion), the castle of, dismantled and burnt by Rhys, son of Gruffudd, 198.  
 the comot of, allotted to Maelgwn, son of Rhys, 290.
- Macmael Minbo, slain in a sudden onset, 46.  
 his fame and power, 46.
- Mactus the monk, death of, 40.
- Madog, son of Bleddyn, assists his brothers in expelling Rhys, son of Tewdwr, from his territory and kingdom, 52.  
 slain, with his brothers, in the battle of Llych Crei, 52.
- Madog, son of Cadwgan, holds a share of Powys after his brother Owen's death, 138.  
 invited by Howel, son of Ithel, to assist him against the sons of Owain, son of Edwin, 142.

- Madog, son of Cadwgan—*cont.*  
 aids in the defeat of the latter, 144.  
 is opposed by king Henry I., 146.
- Madog, son of Gruffudd Maelor, founds the monastery of Llanegwestl in Yale, 254, 256.  
 summoned by king John to Caerleon, to join his army against Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, 266.  
 confederates with Llywelyn against the king, 270.  
 his death and burial, 324.  
 his character, 324.
- Madog, son of Idnerth, joins the expedition of Owain and Cadwalader, sons of Gruffudd, 158.  
 his death, 162.  
 his two sons join Owain Gwynedd against Henry II., 200.
- Madog, son of Llywarch, killed by his cousin Meurug, son of Rhirid, 156.
- Madog, son of Maelgwn, hanged in England, 272.
- Madog, son of Maredudd, builds the castle of Oswestry, and gives Cyveiliog to his nephews, Owain and Meurug, the sons of Gruffudd, 176.  
 prepares to rise against Owain Gwynedd, 178.  
 constructs a castle at Caereinion in the vicinity of Cymmer, 184.  
 encamps between the army of king Henry II. and the army of Owain Gwynedd, 186.  
 his death, 194.  
 his character, 194.  
 his sons assist Owain Gwynedd against Henry II., 200.
- Madog, son of Rhirid, requested by Ricket, bishop of London, to secure Owain, son of Cadwgan, or to expel him and his father out of the country, 86.  
 encamps at Rhyd Cornnee, 88.  
 seizes the portion of Powys which belonged to Cadwgan and Owain, 92.
- Madog, son of Rhirid—*cont.*  
 a discord between him and the French, 94.  
 seeks and obtains the friendship of Owain, son of Cadwgan, 94.  
 with Owain, commit many crimes, 96.  
 remonstrated with by Iorwerth, son of Bleddyn, 98.  
 set upon by the men of Meirionydd, 100.  
 goes into Powys, 100.  
 goes to Ireland with Owain, 104.  
 returns from Ireland, not being able to endure the savage manners of the Gwyddelians, 104.  
 proceeds to Powys, but is not received kindly by his uncle Iorwerth, 106.  
 forms a plot against his uncle, and makes a night attack upon him, 106.  
 plots against Cadwgan, son of Bleddyn, and slays him, 108.  
 taken prisoner by the family of Maredudd, son of Bleddyn, 110.  
 blinded by Owain, son of Cadwgan, 112.
- Madog, son of Rhys, escapes from his father's prison, 236.  
 blinded by Anarawd, his brother, 238.
- Mael Mordav, heads the men of Leinster against Brian, king of Ireland, 34.
- Maelgwn, son of Cadwalader, death of, 250.
- Maelgwn, son of Cadwallon, the sons of, take part in the expedition of Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, to South Wales, 288.
- Maelgwn the Little, son of Maelgwn, fights against Caermarthen, 322.  
 completes the castle of Trev Ilan, 322.  
 fortifies the castle of Garthrugyn, 328.  
 compelled to flee into Gwynedd, 332.  
 retires into the mountains and wilds, 332.
- Maelgwn, son of Maelgwn, son of Rhys, burns Aberteivi, and slays the burgesses, 318.  
 breaks down the bridge, 318.

Maelgwn, son of Maelgwn, son of Rhys—*cont.*

comes to Owain, son of Gruffudd, and the men of Llywelyn, 318.

accompanied by them, breaks the castle with engines, 318.

dies, and is buried at Strata Florida, 344.

Maelgwn, son of Owain, banished into Ireland by his brother David, 222.

taken and imprisoned by the same, 224.

Maelgwn, son of Rhys, ravages and burns Tenby, 234.

his character, 234.

seized by his father, and imprisoned, 236.

escapes from prison, 236.

his family gain the castle of Ystrad Meurug, 238.

and demolish the castle of Llanuhad-ein, 238.

are attacked and put to flight by the Flemings, 238.

gives the castle of Ystrad Meurug to his brothers, 238.

assists his brothers in imprisoning his father, 240.

deceived by his brother Howel, who releases his father, 240.

his castle of Nyver demolished by the sons of Cadwallon, 240.

subjugates, with the family of Gwenwynwyn, the town and castle of Aberystwyth, 248, 250.

imprisons his brother Gruffudd, 250.

takes Aberteivi and the castle of Ystrad Meurug, after his brother Gruffudd had gone into an English prison, 252.

swears to deliver Aberteivi castle to Gruffudd, 254.

disregards his oath, 254.

gets possession of the castle of Dineirth, 254.

sells Aberteivi for a trifling value to the English, 254.

Maelgwn, son of Rhys—*cont.*

wins (loses, *E.*) the castle of Llanymddyvri and the castle of Llangadog, 258, 260.

completes the castle of Dineirth, 258.

his men treacherously stab his brother Howel, 260.

loses Llanymddyvri and Dinevwr, the keys of all his dominions, 260.

instigates an Irishman to kill Cedivor, son of Griffri, 260.

constructs the castle of Abereinion, 262.

razes the castle of Ystrad Meurug to the ground, and burns Dineirth and Aberystwyth, for fear of Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, 262.

makes peace with king John, 264.

encamps at Cilcenin with a vast army of French and Welsh, 264.

his army attacked and put to flight by Rhys and Owain, the sons of Gruffudd, 264.

disgracefully flies on foot, 266.

joins the army of the king, 266.

is sent against the sons of Rhys, son of Gruffudd, 268.

repairs to Penwedig, 268.

repents of his terms with the king, and demolishes the new castle at Aberystwyth, 270.

his territory ravaged by Rhys and Owain, 270.

is absolved by pope Innocent of his oath of fidelity to the king of England, 272.

becomes reconciled with his nephew, young Rhys, and proceeds with him to Dyved, 282.

proceeds to Gwynedd, to Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, 284.

joins the expedition of Llywelyn to South Wales, 288.

a partition of land between him and his brother Rhys the Hoarse and Rhys and Owain, sons of Gruffudd, at Aberdovey, 288.

his allotments enumerated, 288.

- Maelgwn, son of Rhys—*cont.*  
 obtains from Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, a part of the territory of Rhys, son of Gruffudd, deceased, 310.  
 dies at Llanerch Aeron, and is buried at Strata Florida, 318.
- Maelienydd, the men of, kill some persons who were fleeing to Arwystli, 88.  
 conquered the second time by Hugh, son of Raulf, 166.  
 Roger Mortimer leads an army to, 240.  
 the castle of, fortified by Roger Mortimer, 330.  
 the men of, pay homage to Llywelyn, son of Gruffudd, 348.
- Maelog the Crooked, slain in the battle of Dincirth, 18.
- Maelsalacheu, death of, (A.D. 860), 12.
- Maenclochog, burnt by the Welsh, 284.  
 burnt by Llywelyn, son of Gruffudd, and his companions, 344.
- Maes Hyveidd, devastated by Maredudd, (A.D. 990), 30.  
 burnt by the lord Rhys, 242.  
 obtained possession of by Giles de Bruse, 282.  
 king John proceeds to, burns the town, and demolishes the castle, 292.  
 burnt by Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, 318.  
 the castle of, repaired by Rickert, earl of Pembroke, 320.
- Maesydog, the battle of, between the Britons and Picts, 6.
- Magnus, son of Harold, king of Germany, comes to England, and ravages the dominions of the Saxons, 44.  
 comes as far as Mona, with the view of possessing himself of the countries of the Britons, 62.  
 attacks the French, and then leaves the borders of the country, 62.  
 comes a second time to Mona, and cuts down much timber, 72.  
 returns to the isle of Man, and builds there three castles, which he fills with his own men, 72.
- Magnus, son of Harold—*cont.*  
 sends to Ireland to demand the daughter of Murchath for his son, 72.  
 commits depredations on the coasts of Britain, 74.  
 fights against the Britons, and is killed in battle, 74.
- Mahalt de Bruse, mother of the sons of Gruffudd, dies at Llanbadarn the Great, 266.
- Mahalt, daughter of Malcolm, king of Prydyn, married to Henry I., 64.
- Maig, son of Ieuav, killed, 28.
- Malcolm, son of Dwnchath, king of the Picts and Albanians, or Scots, killed by the French, 54, 56.
- Mallaen, the comot of, allotted to Maelgwn, son of Rhys, 288.
- Man, isle of, an earthquake in, 2.  
 Howel driven from (to, *E.*) Man, 10.  
 Howel, king of, dies, 10.  
 devastated by Swain, son of Harold, 32.  
 Gruffudd, son of Cynan, fights against the men of, 48.  
 Magnus, king of Germany, builds castles in, 72.  
 his son set up as king in, 72.
- March, a great snow in the month of, 24.
- Maredudd, son of Bleddyn, invited to the assistance of Robert, earl of Shrewsbury, and his brother, against king Henry I., 68.  
 confined by his brother Iorwerth in the king's prison, 74.  
 escapes from prison, and returns to his country, 80.  
 requests the king to give him the land of his brother Iorwerth, 110.  
 sends his family on an expedition to the land of Llywarch, son of Trahaiarn, 110.  
 delivers Madog, son of Rhirid, into the hands of Owain, son of Cadwgan, 112.  
 seeks the friendship of the king, 114.  
 counsels Owain to repair to the king, 116.

- Maredudd, son of Bleddyn—*cont.*  
 is requested by Howel, son of Ithel to come to his assistance, 142.  
 after a battle with the sons of Owain, son of Edwin, returns home, 144.  
 opposed by king Henry I., 146.  
 sends archers to intercept the king, 148.  
 is reconciled to the king, 150.  
 expels his nephew Maredudd, son of Cadwgan, 150.  
 ravages the territory of Llywarch, son of Trahaiarn, 152.  
 mutilates his nephew Llywelyn, son of Owain, 154.  
 his death, 156.  
 his character, 156.
- Maredudd, son of Cadwgan, expelled by his uncle Maredudd, son of Bleddyn, 150.  
 killed by his brother Morgan, 152.
- Maredudd, son of Caradog, dies, 270.
- Maredudd, son of Cynan, taken and imprisoned, 252.  
 expelled by Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, 256.  
 expelled from Meirionydd, by his nephew Howel, son of Gruffudd, 256.
- Maredudd, king of Dyved, dies, 8.
- Maredudd, son of Edwin, holds the government of the South, 38.  
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 capture Meurug, son of Howel, 38.  
 vanquished by Howel, son of Edwin, while they were devastating Dyved, 40.  
 of Dublin, capture Gruffudd, son of Llywelyn, 40.  
 devastate Menevia and Bangor, 46, 50.  
 of the Isles, demolish Menevia, 54.
- Pain, son of Patrick de Says, leads an army to Caermarthen and Ceredigion, 364.  
 is reconciled to Rhys, son of Maredudd, and Rhys Wyndod, 366.  
 subjugates to king Edward I. the comots of Anhunog, Mevenydd, and the middle comot in Upper Aeron, 366.  
 places Llywelyn, son of Owain, as a youth in guardianship, 366.  
 goes to England, 368.

- Pain's Castle, attacked and compelled to surrender by Rhys, son of Gruffudd, 242.  
 fought against for nearly three weeks by Gwenwynwyn, 252.  
 left by Giles de Bruse for Walter, son of Gruffudd, who had subdued it, 282.  
 built by king Henry III., 318.
- Paris, Rhys, son of Gruffudd, compared to, 246.
- Patrick de Sayes, the seneschal of king Henry III. at Caermarthen, breaks the truce, and seizes the men who had gone to speak with him, 346.  
 is slain, 346.
- Pembroke, Uchtryd, son of Edwin, and others, fight against the castle of, 58.  
 the builder of the castle of, 66.  
 seized upon by Ernulf, 68.  
 built a second time by Gerald the steward, 82.  
 king Henry II. proceeds to, 212.
- Penardd, falls to the share of Cynan, son of Maredudd, 360.
- Pencader (Pen Cadeir), the battle of, 40.  
 king Henry II. arrives at, 198.
- Pencelli (Pen Gelli), Robert de Bruse takes possession of the castle of, 282.  
 Owain, son of Gruffudd, and others, reduce the castle of, 320.
- Pencoed, the fight of, 4.
- Penharddlech, the castle of, reduced by David, son of Gruffudd, 372.
- Penllwynog, allotted to Maelgwn, son of Rhys, 288.
- Penllyn, half of it allotted to Gruffudd, son of Maredudd, and the other half to the sons of Cadwgan, son of Bleddyn, 140.
- Penmon, devastated by Mark, son of Harold, 24.
- Pennaeth Bachwy, Alexander, son of Malcolm, and the son of Hugh, earl of Caerleon, arrive at, 114.
- Penwedig, Maredudd and Rhys, sons of Gruffudd, lead their forces to, 180.  
 the cantrev of, taken by Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, for himself, 262.  
 the seneschal of Cardiff, and Rhys and Maelgwn, sons of the lord Rhys, move their armies to, 268.  
 the cantrev of, conquered by Rhys, son of Maelgwn, 372.
- Pepin, the elder, king of France, dies, 4.
- Perey, earl, killed in the battle of Lincoln, 296.
- Peter, abbot, death of, 232.
- Philip, king of France, takes the cross, 234, 236.  
 Otho, emperor of Rome, makes war upon, 278.  
 sends his son Louis to Poictou, with an army to meet the king of England, 278.  
 forms a truce for seven years with king John, 280.
- Philip, son of Gwys, keeper of the castle of Gwys, with his wife and two sons, captured by Howel the Saxon, 238.
- Philip the Red, the thirteenth abbot of Strata Florida, dies, 372.
- Pictot, Henry, lord of Ewias, 314.
- Pilgrimage, William the Bastard goes to Menevia on a, 50.  
 king Henry II. goes to Menevia on a, 212.  
 Louis, king of France, returns from his, 338.
- Pilgrims from Wales, drowned on the sea of Greece in going with the cross to Jerusalem, 166.
- Plague, a great, in the month of March, 24.
- Poer, Randolph de, killed by the youths of Winchester, 230.
- Poictou, king John sails for, 278.  
 king Henry III. sails for France to assert his right to, 316.  
 king Henry III. sails for, to obtain from the king of France his right as to the lands which he had taken from him, 328.



- Port Lachi, taken in the first attack by Rickert, earl of Terstig, 208.
- Powys, the kingdom of, taken by the Saxons into their possession, 10.  
held by Bleddyn, son of Cynvyn, 46.  
a portion of, taken by Cadwgan, son of Bleddyn, 62.  
given by king Henry I. to Iorwerth, son of Bleddyn, during the king's life, 70.  
a part of it given by Iorwerth to his brother Cadwgan, 74.  
given by the king, on the death of Iorwerth, to Cadwgan, son of Bleddyn, 108.  
king Henry I. raises an immense army against the men of, 146.  
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Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, raises an army against Gwenwynwyn from, 258.
- Prestatyn, the castle of, burnt by Owain and Cadwalader, and the lord Rhys, 206.
- Prodigies, raining blood, 4.  
milk and butter turned to blood, 4.  
the moon turns of a bloody colour, 4.  
the night becomes as light as day, 4.  
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a wonderful star, of immense light, emitting a beam behind as thick as a column, 78.
- Proverbs, British, 36, 136.
- Prydyn (or North Britain), men from, in the army of Henry II., 200.  
the grand festival at Aberteivi proclaimed a year beforehand throughout Wales, England, Ireland, and, 228.  
the king of, dies, 336.  
his only son succeeds to the dominion of, 336.
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Pwll Gwdyg, the battle of, 48.
- Fyrs, succeeds David in the see of Menevia, 228.  
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- Raeline, destroyed, 8.
- Rain of blood in Britain and Ireland, 4.
- Ralph Mortimer, death of, 332.
- Randulf, earl of Caerleon, prepares to rise against Owain Gwynedd, 178.  
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- Randulf (or Randolph) de Poer, killed by the youths of Winchester, 230.
- Razon the steward, his castle in Ystrad Peithyll burnt, 130.  
solicits aid from the garrison of Ystrad Meurug, to enable him to defend the castle of Aberystwyth, against Gruffudd, son of Rhys, 130.
- Red Castle, razed to the ground by Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, 320.
- Rein, king of Dyved, dies, 8.
- Rein the Scot, pretends to be the son of king Maredudd, and causes himself to be named king, 36.  
is received by the men of the South as their lord, 36.  
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defeated by the Gwyneddians at Aber Gwyli, 36.
- Reinolf, commands a Saxon army against Gruffudd, son of Llywelyn, 42.  
is defeated, 42.
- Remission, a general, to the churches of England and Wales, 280, 302.
- Rhaiadr Gwy, a castle erected at, by the lord Rhys, 230.  
a second time, 240.  
demolished by the sons of Cadwallon, 240.
- Rhedynog Velen, the convent of Strata Florida removed to, 232.
- Rheims, Rickert, abbot of Clerynaut, killed in a monastery near, 226.

- Rheinallt, son of king Henry II., encamps at Dinweleir against the lord Rhys, 192.
- Rheinallt de Bruse. *See* Bruse, Rheinallt de.
- Rheinallt de Cressy, killed in the battle of Lincoln, 298.
- Rhirid, imprisoned in the castle of Ahergavenny, 218.
- Rhirid, son of Bleddyn, with his brothers, Madog and Cadwgan, expel Rhys, son of Tewdwr, from his kingdom, 52.  
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- Rhirid, son of Iestin, slain, 252.
- Rhirid, son of Iorwerth, king Henry I. demands hostages from, in respect of the liberation of his father Iorwerth, 96.
- Rhirid, son of Owain, a dissension between him and Howel, son of Ithel, 142.  
slain by his nephew Cadwallon, son of Gruffudd, 152.
- Rhiwallon, son of Cynvyn, slain in the battle of Mechain, 46.
- Rhodri (the Great), killed by the Saxons, 16.  
avenged in the battle of Conwy, 16.
- Rhodri, son of Howel, dies, 22.
- Rhodri, son of Howel, slain, 252.
- Rhodri, son of Idwal, slain, 24.
- Rhodri Molwynog, succeeds to the British throne after Ivor, son of Alan, 2.  
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his death, 6.
- Rhodri, son of Owain, taken and confined in fetters by his brother David, for seeking to obtain from him a share of his father's patrimony, 224.  
escapes from prison, and expels David out of Mona and Gwynedd, 224.  
subjugates the isle of Mona, 238.  
is expelled by the sons of Cynan, son of Owain Gwynedd, 238.  
(son of Cynan, *D.*) joins Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, and others, against David, son of Owain Gwynedd, 240.
- Rhos, the cantrev of, seized by the Flemings, 80.  
the proprietary inhabitants of, expelled by them, 82.  
invaded by Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, 306.
- Rhoshir, a church in, pillaged by king Henry II.'s men, 188.
- Rhos Meilon in Mona, the battle of, 18.
- Rhuddlan, a battle at, 8.  
king Henry II. proceeds to, 186.  
he purposes to erect a castle there, and encamps there three nights, 200.
- Owain and Cadwalader, princes of Gwynedd, and the lord Rhys, prince of South Wales, proceed against the castle of, which they demolish, 204, 206.  
the castle of, reduced by Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, 278.  
king Edward proceeds to, and fortifies, 368.
- Llywelyn, son of Gruffudd, makes peace with the king at, 368.
- Rhun, son of Owain, dies, 170.  
his character and appearance, 170.
- Rhuvoniog, the kingdom of, taken by the Saxons, 10.
- Rhyd Cornnec, Madog and Ithel, sons of Rhirid, encamp at, 88.
- Rhyd y Gors, the founder of the castle of, 58.  
the castle of, stored by Rickert, son of Baldwin, 76.  
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- Rhyd y Groes, a battle at, fought by Llywelyn, son of Seisyll, 38.
- Rhydderch, bishop, death of, 24.
- Rhydderch, son of Caradog, rules over South Wales, 48.  
joins in the battle of Camddwr, 48.  
killed by his cousin Meirchion, 48.
- Rhydderch, son of Hennyth, beheaded in Arwystli, 18.

- Rhydderch, son of Iestin, assumes the government of South Wales, 38.  
killed by the Scots, 38.  
his sons take part in the battle of Hiraethwy, 38.
- Rhydderch, son of Tewdwr, his fidelity to king Henry I. put to the test, 124.  
makes an indiscreet sally, 130.
- Rhydderch, abbot of the White House, dies, 232.
- Rhys, doctor, of Caer Rhiw, (Richard de Caerin, *C.*), consecrated by the pope bishop of Menevia, 342.
- Rhys, son of Gruffudd, (called frequently in the Chronicle the lord Rhys), fights against the castle of Llanstephan, and conquers it, 168.  
raises an army against the castle of Gwys, 172.  
subdues Ceredigion as far as Aeron, 178.  
takes the whole of Ceredigion, except the castle of Pengwern, from Howel, son of Owain, 178.  
conquers the castle of Llanrhystud, 178.  
repairs the castle of Ystrad Meurug, 180.  
enters Gower, burns the castle of Aberllychwr, and devastates the country, 180.  
repairs the castle of Dinweileir, 180.  
invades Penwedig, and demolishes the castle of Howel, 180.  
his sons attack the castle of Tenby, and deliver it to the keeping of William, son of Gerald, 182.  
lays waste the castle of Ystrad Cyngen, 182.  
attacks and burns the castle of Aberavan, 182.  
ravages Cyveiliog, 182.  
holds, in trust with Maredudd, the possessions of his brother Cadell, 182.  
leads an army to Aberdovey with the intention of fighting against Owain Gwynedd, 184.
- Rhys, son of Gruffudd—*cont.*  
makes a castle there, 184.  
prepares alone to wage war with king Henry II., 188.  
confederates all South Wales and his friends as far as the woods of the Vale of Tywi, 188.  
repairs to the king's court, and unwillingly makes peace with him, 190.  
Walter Clifford carries a booty out of his territory, 190.  
he is refused satisfaction by the king, 190.  
subdues the castle of Llanymddyvri, 190.  
makes an attack upon certain castles in Ceredigion, and burns them, 192.  
frequently opposes the king, 192.  
subdues and burns the castles which the French had built across Dyved, 192.  
fights against Caermarthen, 192.  
is opposed by Rheinallt, son of king Henry, 192.  
assembles his men on the mountain of Cevn Rhestr, 192.  
concludes a truce with his enemies, 194.  
delivers hostages to the king, 198.  
takes possession of Cantrev Mawr and the castle of Dinevwr, 198.  
enters the territory of Roger, earl of Clare, 198.  
dismantles and burns the castle of Aber Rheidol and the castle of Mabwynion, and reconquers the whole of Ceredigion, 198.  
spoils the Flemings, 198.  
joins the allied princes against the king at Oswestry, 200.  
encamps at Corweu, 200.  
attacks the walls of Aberteivi and its castle, 202.  
seizes the castle of Cilgerran, and imprisons Robert, son of Stephen, 202.

Rhys, son of Gruffudd—*cont.*

- vanquishes Owain Cyveiliog, 204.
- recovers Tavalwern, 204.
- besieges the castle of Rhuddlan, 204.
- burns it, and the castle of Prestatyn, 206.
- assembles an army against Owain Cyveiliog, 210.
- compels him to submit and to deliver hostages, 210.
- enters into friendship with the king, 210.
- the king gives him Ceredigion, the Vale of Tywi, Ystlwyv, and Eulv-re, 212.
- builds the castle of Aberteivi with stone and mortar, 212.
- gives to the king several horses, 212, 214.
- obtains favour with the king, 214.
- has an interview with him at Talacharn, 218.
- appointed justice over the whole of South Wales, 218.
- sends his son Howel to the king beyond sea, to abide at his court and to serve him, 222.
- goes to the court of the king at Gloucester, 226.
- takes with him all the princes of South Wales who had been in opposition to the king, 226.
- holds a grand festival in the castle of Aberteivi, 228.
- erects the castle of Rhaiadr Gwy, 230.
- made war against by the sons of Cynan, son of Owain Gwynedd, 230.
- takes possession of the castles of St. Clare and Aber Corran and Llanstephan, 234.
- seizes and imprisons his son Maelgwn, 236.
- builds the castle of Cydweli, 236.
- builds the castle of Rhaiadr Gwy the second time, 240.
- seized by his sons and imprisoned, 240.
- released by his son, Howel the Saxon, 240.

Rhys, son of Gruffudd—*cont.*

- collects an army and attacks Caermarthen, which he burns to the ground, except the castle, 240.
  - marches against the castle of Colwyn, subdues, and burns it, 242.
  - moves his army to Maes Hyveidd, and burns it, 242.
  - gains a signal victory over Roger Mortimer and Hugh de Say, 242.
  - attacks Pain's castle in Elvael, and compels it to surrender, 242.
  - relinquishes it by an agreement with William Bruse, 242.
  - his death, 244.
  - his character, 244, 246.
  - Latin verses composed upon his death, 246.
  - Latin verses on his tomb, 248.
  - his youngest sons take possession of the castle of Dinevwr, 252.
- Rhys (young), son of Gruffudd, son of Rhys, subdues the castle of Llanegwad, 258.
- attacks the castle of Llangadog, and burns it, 262.
  - attacks the army of Maelgwn victoriously, 264.
  - refuses to make peace with the king, 268.
  - the consequences thereof, 268.
  - makes peace, and gives up to the king the territory between the Dyvi and Aeron, 270.
  - repairs to the court of king John, who receives him as a friend, 270.
  - ravages Lower Aeron, the territory of Maelgwn, son of Rhys, 270.
  - petitions the king for a share of his father's inheritance, 274.
  - fails to obtain satisfaction from Rhys the Hoarse, in compliance with the king's command, 274.
  - collects a vast army out of Brechein-iog against Rhys the Hoarse, 274.
  - encamps at Trallwng Elgan, 274.
  - obtains a victory over him, 274.

- Rhys (young), son of Gruffudd, son of Rhys—*cont.*
- proceeds to attack the castle of Dinevwr, invests, and wins it, except one tower, 276.
  - moves his army to Llanymddyvri, and obtains the castle, 276.
  - is reconciled to his uncle Maelgwn, 282.
  - collects an immense army, obtains possession of Cydweli and Carnwyllon, and burns the castle, 284.
  - reduces the castle of Llychwr, 284.
  - also the castle of Hugh, 284.
  - proceeds to the castle of Ystum Llwynarth in Senghenydd, which he obtains, 284.
  - having reduced all the castles of Gower, he returns home, 284.
  - joins the expedition of Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, 288.
  - a partition of land between him and others at Aberdovey, 288.
  - his allotment, 290.
  - rises with his brother Owain against their uncle, and wrests from him the whole of Buellt, except the castle, 298.
  - arbitrates between Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, and the men of Aberhodni, 300.
  - leads a body of men through the river Cleddyv, with the view of attacking the town of Haverford, 300.
  - goes to the court of the king to render him homage, 304.
  - falls out with Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, 308.
  - separates from him, and joins William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, 308.
  - repairs to the court of the king, and complains of the insult offered to him by Llywelyn, 308.
  - is reconciled to Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, 308.
  - dies, and is buried in Strata Florida, 310.
  - his character, 310.
- Rhys the Hoarse, takes possession of the castle of Llangadog, 262.
- obtains possession of the castle of Llanymddyvri, 264.
  - summoned by king John to join his army against Gwynedd, 266.
  - commanded by the king to go against the sons of Rhys, son of Gruffudd, son of Rhys, to compel them to surrender, or to retire out of the kingdom, 268.
  - repents of his terms with the king, and demolishes the new castle at Aberystwyth, 270.
  - refuses to obey the king's commands, 274.
  - fights with Rhys and Owain, sons of Gruffudd, and Foulke, the seneschal of Cardiff, and is defeated, 274.
  - strengthens the castle of Dinevwr with men and arms, 276.
  - burns Llandeilo, 276.
  - strengthens the castle of Llanymddyvri and retires to his brother Maelgwn, 276.
  - is seized at Caermarthen, and put into the king's prison, 278.
  - liberated upon giving hostages, 284.
  - is one of the princes who took a part in Llywelyn's expedition, 288.
  - a partition of land between him and others at Aberdovey, 288.
  - his allotment, 290.
  - entrusted by Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, with the custody of the castle of Senghenydd, 300.
  - destroys the castle of Senghenydd, and all the castles of Gower, 302.
  - expels the English out of that country, and replaces them with Welshmen, 302.
  - marries the daughter of the earl of Clare, 304.
  - warns Gruffudd, son of Llywelyn, against the treachery of the burgesses of Cydweli, 312.
  - sent by Llywelyn to Carnwyllon to intercept William Marshall, 314.

- Rhys the Hoarse—*cont.*  
 captured at Llanarthneu by his son Rhys the Little, 316.  
 is liberated for the castle of Llanymddyvri, 316.  
 dies at Llandeilo the Great, 322.  
 buried in Menevia, 322.
- Rhys, son of Howel, co-operates with Owain and Cadwalader, sons of Gruffudd, in burning the several castles of Rickert de la Mere, Dinerth, and Caerwedros, 158.  
 slays Howel, son of Maredudd, son of Rhydderch, 162.  
 seized and imprisoned by Sir Hugh de Mortimer, 166.
- Rhys the Little, son of Rhys Mechyll, recovers the castle of Carreg Cennen, 334.  
 aided by the barons and knights of England, goes to Caermarthen, 342.  
 enters the castle of Dinevwr, and is seized by the garrison, 342.  
 goes to Emlyn to speak with Maredudd, son of Rhys the Hoarse, and Patriek de Sayes, 346.  
 dies in the castle of Dinevwr, 358.  
 is buried at Tal y Llycheu, 358.
- Rhys, son of Maelgwn, hanged at Shrewsbury by Robert Vepont, 272.
- Rhys, son of Maelgwn, dies, and is buried at Strata Florida, 338.
- Rhys, son of Maelgwn, makes his submission to king Edward I. by the hand of Roger Mortimer, 366.  
 in company with four others, pays homage to the king at Worcester, 368.  
 retires to Gwynedd, to Llywelyn, for fear of being taken by the English at Llanbadarn, 368.  
 his territory taken possession of by the English, 368.  
 takes possession of the town and castle of Aberystwyth, 372.  
 conquers the cantrev of Penwedig, 372.
- Rhys, son of Maredudd, exchanges comots with his brother Cynan, and obtains Penardd for himself, 360.  
 reconciled to Pain, son of Patrick, 366.  
 goes to the court of king Edward to offer his homage and oath of allegiance, 366.
- Rhys Mechyll the Little, reconciled to his uncle Maredudd, son of Rhys, 344.  
 attacks Trevdraeth, and demolishes the castle, 344.  
 invades Rhos, 344.  
 marches to Glamorgan, and reduces the castle of Llan Geneu, 344.
- Rhys, son of Owain, kills Bleddyn, son of Cynvyn, 46.  
 holds the government of South Wales, 48.  
 is engaged in the battle of Camddwr, 48.  
 also in the battle of Gwennottyll, 48.  
 becomes a fugitive, 50.  
 slain by Caradog, son of Gruffudd, 50.
- Rhys, son of Rhydderch, acts treacherously towards Gruffudd, son of Llywelyn, 42.
- Rhys, son of Rhys, advises his father to imprison his brother Maelgwn, 236.  
 subjects the castles of Dinevwr and Cantrev Bychan, 240.  
 imprisoned with Maredudd, by his father, at Ystrad Meurig, 240.  
 joins the expedition against Rhys and Owain, sons of Gruffudd, 268.
- Rhys the Saxon, treacherously kills Gurgeneu, son of Seisyll, 50.
- Rhys, son of Tewdwr, slays Caradog, Gruffudd, and Meilir, the sons of Rhiwallon, in the battle on Carn mountain, 50.  
 expelled from his territory and kingdom by the sons of Bleddyn, son of Cynvyn, 52.  
 is victorious at the battle of Llych Crei, 52.  
 pays a vast sum of money to the Scottish and Irish mariners who had come to his assistance, 52.  
 killed by the French of Brecheiniog, 54.

- Rhys Wyndod, reconciled to Pain, son of Patrick, 366.  
 goes to offer his homage to king Edward I., 366.  
 retained by the king, 366.  
 returns from the court of the king, 368.
- Rhystud, the castle of, stored by Roger, earl of Clare, 190.
- Richard I., crowned king of England, 234.  
 seized and put in prison by a certain earl as he was returning from Jerusalem, 236.  
 an extensive tax levied for his ransom, 236.  
 wounded and killed, 254.
- Rickert, son of Baldwin, stores the castle of Rhyd y Gors, 76.
- Rickert, of Caer Rhiw, bishop of Menevia, dies, 370.
- Rickert, archbishop of Canterbury, dies, 232.
- Rickert, earl of Clare, dies, 348.
- Rickert, abbot of Clerynaut, killed in a monastery near Rheims, 226.
- Rickert, earl of Cornwall, entrusted with the care of the kingdom by king Henry III., 338.
- Rickert, bishop of London, steward of the king at Shrewsbury, seeks to revenge an insult done to Gerald the steward, 86.  
 counsels Ithel and Madog, sons of Rhirid, to seize or expel Owain, son of Cadwgan, 86.  
 Cadwgan seeks to make peace with the king through, 92.  
 desires Madog to seize the men who had committed wrongs against the king, 94.  
 is requested by Madog to give him certain lands, 108.
- Rickert Marshall. *See* Marshall, Rickert.
- Rickert de la Mere, the castle of, burnt by Owain and Cadwalader, the sons of Gruffudd, and others, 158.
- Rickert, earl of Pembroke, repairs the castle of Maes Hyveidd, 320.  
 stabbed in battle, and dies, 322.
- Rickert, son of Ponson, Gruffudd, son of Rhys, burns the outwork of the castle of, 122.
- Rickert, earl of Terstig, son of Gilbert Strongbow, sails for Ireland, 208.  
 attends king Henry II. at Menevia, 214.
- Rites of the Church administered to the dying, 156, 160, 166, 194, 206, 266, 310.
- Robert, bishop of Bangor, seized in his church, 268.  
 ransomed for two hundred hawks, 268.
- Robert, earl of Bethlehem, encounters the knights sent by Henry I. to subdue Normandy, 78.  
 seized by the king, and imprisoned, 110.  
 his son makes war against the king, 110.
- Robert the Crookhanded, Bledri, son of Cedivor, appointed to keep the castle of, 126.
- Robert Fitz Walter, taken in the battle of Lincoln, 296.
- Robert, son of king Henry I., dies, 174.
- Robert, brother of king Henry III., killed, 334.
- Robert, bishop of Hereford, dies, 176.  
 his character, 176.
- Robert, son of Llywarch, dies, 208.
- Robert, son of Martin, opposes Owain and Cadwalader, sons of Gruffudd, and their auxiliaries, 158.
- Robert de Rupel, killed in the battle of Lincoln, 296.
- Robert, earl of Shrewsbury, dissension between him and king Henry I., 66.  
 seizes upon the castles of Arundel, Bliv, Brygge, and Shrewsbury, 68.  
 his territory spoiled, 70.  
 obtains permission from the king to quit the kingdom, 72.  
 opposes the knights sent by the king to subdue Normandy, 78.
- Robert, son of Stephen, taken and imprisoned by the lord Rhys, 202.  
 released from prison, 206.  
 taken to Ireland by Diermid, son of Murchath, 206.

- Robert Vepont, hangs Rhys, son of Maelgwn, at Shrewsbury, 272.
- Robert, son of William the Bastard, his kingdom in Normandy defended by William Rufus during his absence in Jerusalem, 56.  
returns victorious from Jerusalem, 66.
- Roch, Hugh de, killed in the battle of Lincoln, 296.
- Roger, earl of Clare, his hostile expedition to Ceredigion, 190.  
his territory invaded by Rhys, son of Gruffudd, 198.
- Roger Clifford, lord of the castle of Penharddlech, taken and imprisoned by David, son of Gruffudd, 372.
- Roger, earl of Hereford, dies, 184.
- Roger, son of Hugh the Fat, succeeds his father as earl of Caerleon, 66.
- Roger Mortimer. *See* Mortimer, Roger.
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