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JISC



## PEDIGREES OF THE WELSH TRIBAL PATRIARCHS

**M**OST of the important Welsh families of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and many of the minor 'gentry' can be grouped into a number of tribes, each of which had, or claimed, a common ancestor. These common ancestors, for want of a better term, I have called 'Patriarchs'. The manuscript codification of the family pedigrees, as far as they are extant, began towards the end of the fifteenth century and continued to the end of the sixteenth century. After the year 1600 or so, very little new information appears concerning the early ancestors, what does appear is under suspicion, and in the process of copying much of the earlier material often became corrupt.

The patriarchs themselves were generally provided with pedigrees which connected them with early royal lines or traditional heroes. In many cases these connecting links were probably fabrications, but even these are likely to have contained germs of tradition or legend. Before any proper study of such traditions can be made from the genealogies it is necessary to have the best possible texts on which to work, and the aim of this article is to provide such texts. In order to obtain the best versions I have worked through all the Welsh genealogical manuscripts known to me, from the earliest times up to the end of the sixteenth century, and many of those of later date. It became clear, that, as one would expect, the earlier versions were nearly always the best. By going through the manuscripts chronologically it has been possible to note the first extant appearance of any particular version (within rough limits). In the texts given below I have always listed such first appearances, although I have not always given them first priority, because, occasionally, later texts are better.

Owing to the loss of early manuscripts it is certain that many, if not all, versions are older than would seem from the extant first appearance.<sup>1</sup> They were doubtless kept as records by the families concerned long before they got into the genealogical collections which now survive. Examples which date in their original form from the thirteenth century have already appeared in ABT and HL. A fourteenth century pedigree which appears in its best form in an eighteenth century manuscript is given here (§ 25). References by the poets of the fourteenth century show that ancestral claims were being made, and probably pedigrees were being kept, by many families at that time.<sup>2</sup>

For the reasons stated above I have confined myself mainly to texts appearing up to the end of the sixteenth century. However, some families in Gwent, Brycheiniog and Morgannwg are not well represented in the earlier manuscripts and for these it has been necessary to quote from manuscripts of the seventeenth century. The lapse in style and accuracy of these is very noticeable.

The pedigrees of some of the patriarchs, based on texts going back to the thirteenth century, have already been given in ABT and HL. These include the patriarchs of the Five 'Royal Tribes', namely, Gruffudd ap Cynan (ABT 1, 6, 7), Rhys ap Tewdwr (ABT 7, 10), Bleddyn ap Cynfyn (ABT 1b, 8g, 12), Elystan Glodrydd (ABT 11) and Caradog ap Iestyn (ABT 15). Others are those of Trahaearn ap Caradog (ABT 2a, 13), Marchudd (ABT 9a, HL 7a, b), Tudur Trefor (ABT 9b, HL 12a), Cydifor ap Gollwyn (ABT 18b), Gwyn ap Gruffudd of Cegidfa (ABT 20), Cowryd ap Cadfan (ABT 21), Hwfa ap Cynddelw (HL 1a), Sandde Hardd of Bortun (HL 1c), Cadrod Hardd (HL 1m), Gwalchmai (HL 2a), Rhys Goch of Talybolion (HL 2h), Llywarch ap Brân (HL 4a), Llywelyn Eurdorchog (HL 5a), Geraint of Pentraeth (HL 6a), Gollwyn ap Tangno (HL 9a), Hedd ab Alunog (HL 10b), Braint Hir (HL 11) and Rhirid Flaidd (HL 13). These are not repeated here except in a few cases where there are significant variations or additions in later manuscripts.

There are several other tribes whose patriarchs are given no pedigree, for example, Aleth 'brenin Dyfed'; and there are tribes whose patriarchs have been wrongly, or doubtfully, affiliated to other better known tribes. These do not come within the scope of the present article.

In the notes I have given estimated dates of the Patriarchs and others. According to the data available these may vary in reliability from  $\pm 10$  to  $\pm 30$  years. Owing to considerations of space it has not been possible to go into detailed argument on these dates except in a few cases.

### EDITING

The method of editing is similar to that in ABT and HL. The manuscripts used for each section are listed below the text in order of priority. The basic text is taken from the manuscript of highest priority. If a word of the manuscript is changed or if a word is added for the basic text, it is printed in italics and the actual reading of the manuscript is shown in the 'variations'. The changed or added word is drawn from the manuscript of highest priority for which no variation is given. Round brackets are used for words which should be omitted; square brackets for editorial insertions. Variations are only noted if they are of interest. When several texts have similar variations, differing only in minor points, the printed version is to be taken as accurate for those texts whose letter is given in ordinary type, but approximate if the letter is italic.

In a few late texts the orthography is so barbarous that I have felt obliged to make it more orthodox. A few pedigrees, partly in tabular form, have been changed to be wholly narrative. All such cases are noted *in situ*.

Owing to the scattered nature of my sources, efficient checking has been difficult, and the chance of occurrence of minor inaccuracies is greater than usual.

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12. Braint Hir.
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26. Geraint of Pentraeth.

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- 30. Cilmin Droetu.

See also 17. Caradog Freichfras.

(c) *via Rhodri Mawr.*

- 31. Llywarch ap Brân.
- 32. Hedd ab Alunog.
- 33. Selyf of Dyfed.
- 34. Cydifor ap Dinawal and Rhun ap Dinawal.
- 35. Aron Fraich Hir.
- 36. Edwin of Tegeingl.
- 37. Rhydderch ap Iestyn.
- 38. Llowdden of Uwch Aeron.
- 39. Trahaearn Goch of Llŷn.
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- 44. Arthen of Meiriadog.
- 45. Mam Gwaithfoed Ceredigion.
- 46. Carwed of Twrcelyn.
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- 48. Maelog Crwm.
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- 51. Trahaearn of Emlyn.
- 52. Rhirid Flaidd.
- 53. Ednywain Bendew (II) of Tegeingl.
- 54. Rhun of Cibwr.
- 55. Hwefrig of Rhiw'rperrai.
- 56. Cynfelyn ap Dolffyn.

*Miscellaneous.*

57. Gwgon Goch of Llanarthne.
58. Egri of Talybolion.
59. Alo of Trefnant.
60. Llawr Grach of Meifod.
61. Randwlff of Ceri.
62. Gwynfardd Dyfed.
63. Llywelyn ap Gwrgan.
64. Cydifor Fawr.
65. Einion ap Gollwyn.
66. Ifor Bach.
67. Trahaearn Fawr of Cantref Selyf.
68. Eidio Wylt.
69. Gwilym ap Jenkin.
70. Godwin Iarll Cernyw.
71. Kemeys.

Appendix. Tribal Groupings.

MANUSCRIPTS QUOTED

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES

Additional 8 (1677-78).

Llanwrin 1 (c. 1582)

Mostyn 113 (1572)

Mostyn 114 (c. 1592)

Panton 17 by Evan Evans (1773).

Peniarth 50 (1415-56)

72 (1581)

74 by Simwnt Fychan (Second half of 16th century).

75 (Second half of 16th century).

118 by Dr. John David Rhys (last quarter of 16th century).

120 (c. 1700).

127 (pp. 1-256, c. 1510; pp. 257-288, 1531-44).

128 (chiefly before 1565).

129 (c. 1500)

131 pp. 71-138 by Gutun Owain (c. 1475), pp. 199-308  
by Ieuan Brechfa, (c. 1500).

132 (1540-77).

133 by Gruffudd Hiraethog (before 1550).

134 by Gruffudd Hiraethog (1550-62).

- Peniarth 135 by Gruffudd Hiraethog (1556-64).  
 136 (1564)  
 138 (c. 1562)  
 139 (1560-90).  
 140 by Wiliam Llŷn. (Mostly before 1569).  
 141 by Wiliam Llŷn. (d. 1580).  
 142 by Wiliam Llŷn (1569).  
 143 (second half of 16th century).  
 176 by Gruffudd Hiraethog (1545-53).  
 177 (1544-65).  
 178 part 1. (c. 1545).  
 181 (mid-sixteenth century).  
 234 by Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt. (d. 1667)  
 287 by Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt.
- Wrexham 1 (1590-1).

## CARDIFF PUBLIC LIBRARY

- Cardiff 10\* (second half of 16th century).  
 25\* by John Jones of Gelli Lyfdy (1640).  
 59\* (c. 1611).  
 2.30 by George Owen of Henllys (early 17th century).  
 4.265 by Simwnt Fychan (late 16th century).
- Baglan 3 part 1. (late 17th century?).
- \*Numbers used in RWM.

## BRITISH MUSEUM

- Additional 9865 } by Sir John Davies of Rhiwlas (late 17th century).  
 9867 }  
 14919 fos. 121v, 134v. This part 1493.  
 14949 by Lewis Morris (1760).  
 15017 by Owen Jones (Myvyr), (1799).  
 28033 by Peter Ellis (First half of 17th century).
- Harley 1935 (Late 16th century).  
 1969 by Griffith Hughes (Early 17th century).  
 1972 (c. 1600).  
 1975 (17th century).  
 1977 (c. 1700).  
 2414 by Llywelyn Siôn. (Late 16th century).  
 3525 (Late 16th century).  
 5835 (Late 16th century).

# PRINTED SOURCES

- Lewis Dwnn, *Heraldic Visitations of Wales*, edited by Sir S. R. Meyrick, 2 vols. Llandovery, 1846. (1586-1613).  
*Llyfr Baglan* by John Williams, edited by J. A. Bradney, London, 1910. = Baglan 2 at Cardiff Public Library. (1600-07).  
*The Dale Castle Manuscript*. Pedigrees of Carmarthenshire, Cardiganshire and Pembrokeshire, edited by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., privately printed, 1859. (Early 18th century).  
 Robert Vaughan, *British Antiquities Revived*, 1662, reprinted Bala, 1834.

## 1. CYNDELW AB EINION OF WIDIGADA

Llywelyn<sup>1</sup> ddu<sup>1</sup> ap Dafydd<sup>2</sup> ap Ieuan vchan ap Ieuan<sup>3</sup> ap Gwion<sup>4</sup> ap Einion<sup>4</sup> (ap Ieuan<sup>5</sup> ap Gwion ap Einion<sup>5</sup>) ap Karadog vchan<sup>6</sup> ap Kradoc ap Kynddelw ap Einion ap Elffin ap Gwyddno garanir.

To §  $\begin{cases} 9(3) & \text{Dwnn i. 27, ii. 25} \\ 9(4) & A_2B_1B_2 \\ 9(5) & \text{Dwnn ii. 49.} \end{cases}$

A. Pen 132 p. 254, Mostyn 114 fo. 18v.

B. Harl 3525 fo. 89v, Llyfr Baglan 32, Dwnn ii. 28.

1 — 1. — A<sub>2</sub>B. 2. — B<sub>2</sub>B<sub>3</sub>. 3. Owein B. 4 — 4. reversed B. 5 — 5. — B.  
 6. Karadog vchan A<sub>1</sub>.

Other variations of no particular interest occur in Dwnn i. 27, 207, ii. 25, 30, 49.

## 2. GWAITHFOED OF MEIRIONYDD

(1) Kydifor o Veirionnydd<sup>1</sup> (ap Gwilim)<sup>2</sup> ap Genillin ap Gwaithvoet ap Elffin ap Gwyddno garanir. To § 9(2) A<sub>4</sub>A<sub>5</sub>.

A. Pen 127 pp. 220, 34, Pen 131 p. 50, Pen 128 pp. 660, 846.

B. Pen 131 p. 49, Pen 176 p. 136.

1. only A<sub>2</sub>. 2. only B, Gwilym B<sub>1</sub>.

(2) Cadifor ap Genillin ap Gwaithvoed vawr llwyth Powys ap Gwyn ap Glyddien ap Gwybedydd ap Gwrydr ap Lles llawddiawc.  
 Wrexham 1 p. 81.

## 3. GWAITHFOED OF CEREDIGION

(1) Kadifor ap Gwaithfoed ap Evnydd<sup>1</sup> ap Kadifor<sup>2</sup> ap Predur peis-wyrdd.<sup>3</sup> To § 6(2) AC.



- A. Pen 132 p. 217, Pen 72 p. 229, Wrexham 1 p. 35.  
 B. Pen 140 p. 273.  
 C. Robert Vaughan, *British Antiquities Revived*, 1834, p. 72.  
 Attributed to Lewys Morgannwg.  
 1. only BC. 2. Pwyll B. 3. beiswerdd A<sub>3</sub>, peisswyn B.  
 (2) Kedivor ap Gwaithvoed ap Gwredyr ap Kariadoc ... as ABT 1b.  
 Pen 138 pp. 517, 520, Pen 118 p. 622.  
 (3) Kadifor ap Gwaithvoed ap Kloddien ap Gw[r]ydr hir ...  
 Pen 140 p. 347.

#### 4. CADWGON FANTACH

(1) Kadwgon vantach<sup>1</sup> ap Kadwgon<sup>2</sup> ap Llywelyn<sup>3</sup> ap Gruffudd<sup>4</sup> ap  
 Ridid<sup>5</sup> ap Edelvrych<sup>6</sup> ap Peredur peiswerdd<sup>7</sup> arglwydd<sup>8</sup> Keredigion<sup>8</sup>  
 uchaf.<sup>9</sup> To §  $\begin{cases} 6(1) & \text{EF} \\ 6(2) & \text{BCD} \end{cases}$

- A. Pen 131 p. 297, Pen 178(1) p. 38.  
 B. Pen 131 p. 306, Pen 133 p. 122, Pen 140 p. 11.  
 C. Pen 132 p. 124. D. Pen 132 p. 209, Pen 140 p. 205.  
 E. Pen 177 p. 39.  
 F. Pen 129 p. 52, Pen 127 p. 33, Pen 128 p. 175.  
 1. — EF<sub>2</sub>. 2. — EF. 3. — AEF. 4. — B. 5. Ririd B<sub>3</sub>EF, Maredudd D.  
 6. — AEF. 7. — F, paiswerdd A<sub>1</sub>, peis(s)wyn CDE. 8 — 8. — DF, ior  
 Keredigion B<sub>3</sub>. 9. only B.

(2) Kadwgon vantach o<sup>1</sup> Lannddewi vrevi<sup>1</sup> ap Gruffudd ap Maredudd  
 ap Einion ap Rys ap Karedic ap Klodrydd ap Gwallter<sup>2</sup> ap Pill ap Predyr  
 peisswyn ior<sup>3</sup> Karedigion.<sup>3</sup> (ends).

- A. Pen 140 p. 186, *similarly* p. 326. B. Pen 177 p. 352.  
 1 — 1. — B. 2. — B. 3 — 3. — B.

#### 5. RHYS CHWITH

Rys chwith ap Llywelyn vychan ap<sup>1</sup> Rys gam<sup>1</sup> ap Llywelyn vawr  
 ap Rys<sup>2</sup> ap Iorwerth<sup>2</sup> ap Kredic ap Gwallter<sup>3</sup> ap Pill<sup>4</sup> ap Predur peiss-  
 wyn.<sup>5</sup> To § 6(1) C<sub>2</sub>

- A. Pen 140 p. 277.  
 B. Pen 131 p. 258, Pen 140 p. 16. (end at Kyredic)  
 C. Pen 131 p. 223, Pen 139(2) p. 58.

1 — 1. only B. 2 — 2. Iorwerth ap Rys A. 3. Klodri C. 4. Gwylvyw C.  
 5. paiswynn arglwydd Keredigion C<sub>1</sub>.

# 6. PEREDUR BEISWYN or BEISWYRDD

- (1) Cadwgon Fantach<sup>1</sup> → } Peredur *peisswyn*<sup>3</sup> *arglwydd*<sup>4</sup>  
Rhys Chwith<sup>2</sup> → }  
*Kredigion*<sup>4</sup> *ap Ednyfed*<sup>5</sup> *Meirionydd*<sup>6</sup> *ap Einvdd bach*. To § 8. ABC.  
A. Pen 127 p. 33, Pen 129 p. 52, Pen 128 p. 175.  
B. Pen 177 p. 39. C. Pen 139(2) p. 58.  
1. AB. 2. C. 3. — A. 4 — 4. *only* B. 5. — A, Ednowain C.  
6. *only* B.

- (2) Cadwgon Fantach<sup>1</sup> → } Predur *peisswerdd*<sup>3</sup>  
Gwaithfoed of Ceredigion<sup>2</sup> → }  
*arglwydd*<sup>4</sup> *Keredigion*<sup>4</sup> *uchaf*<sup>5</sup> *ap Einion ap Ewydd*<sup>6</sup> *ap Pill ap Sanddef*  
*ap Gwyddno garanir*<sup>7</sup> *arglwydd*<sup>8</sup> *Keredigion*.<sup>8</sup> To § { 9(3) AB.  
{ 9(2) CE.  
A. Pen 131 p. 306, Pen 133 p. 122, Pen 140 p. 11.  
B. Pen 132 pp. 124–5, Pen 140 p. 59, Pen 133 p. 102.  
C. Pen 132 pp. 209–210. D. Pen 132 p. 217.  
E. Wrexham 1 p. 35, Pen 72 p. 229.  
1. ABC. 2. DE. 3. *illegible* A<sub>1</sub>, *peis(s)wyn* BC, *peiswyrdd* DE<sub>2</sub>, *beiswerdd* E<sub>1</sub>.  
4 — 4. — CD, *ior Kredigion* A<sub>2</sub>B<sub>2</sub>B<sub>3</sub>. 5. *only* A. 6. *Evfedd* A<sub>2</sub>, *Eufedd* A<sub>3</sub>,  
Einid B<sub>1</sub>, *Evydd* B<sub>2</sub>, *Kwnws* C, E. . . dd D, *Evnydd* E<sub>1</sub>, *Ewydd* E<sub>2</sub>. 7. *goronir* A<sub>1</sub>.  
8 — 8. — BCD, *ior Kredigion* A<sub>2</sub>A<sub>3</sub>, *arglwydd Kantref y Gwaelod* E.

# 7. SEISYLL OF MEIRIONYDD

- Seisyllt arglwydd*<sup>1</sup> *Meirionydd*<sup>1</sup> *ap Ednywain ap Evnydd*<sup>2</sup> *bach*.<sup>3</sup>  
To § 8.  
A. Pen 127 p. 146, Mostyn 113 p. 105.  
B. Pen 128 p. 660, Pen 140 p. 204.  
C. Pen 128 p. 832, Pen 139(2) p. 33, Pen 138 p. 537.  
D. Pen 129 p. 151 (c. 1562), Pen 138 p. 561, Pen 132 p. 284.  
1 — 1. — AB. 2. *Ednyfed* A. 3. — AB<sub>2</sub>C.

# 8. EINUDD BACH

- Peredur Beiswyn<sup>1</sup> (1) → } Einvdd<sup>3</sup> *bach*<sup>3</sup> *ap Brochwel ap Yswallt*<sup>4</sup>  
Seisyll<sup>2</sup> → }  
*ap Idris arw*<sup>5</sup> *ap Gwyddno*<sup>6</sup> *garanir*<sup>7</sup> *ap Klydno ap Ynyr varfdrwch*<sup>8</sup>  
*(ap Gwyddno garanir)*<sup>9</sup> *ap Kydwaladyr ap Meirion Meirionydd* . . . as  
ABT 23.  
A. Pen 129 p. 52. B. Pen 127 p. 146.  
C. Pen 139(2) p. 58. D. Pen 132 pp. 284–5.  
1. AC. 2. BD. 3 — 3. *Ednyfed* B. 4. *Iswald* B, *Iswalder* C, *Yswallder* D.  
5. *gawr* C. 6 — 7. — CD. 7. *granir* A. 8. *varfdrwrch* AB. 9. *only* CD.

There are many other examples. These four typical ones are sufficient to show the main variations, which can occur in almost any combination. Cf. ABT 23.

### 9. GWYDDNO GARANHIR

- (1) See Einudd Bach. (§ 8)
- (2) Peredur Beiswyn<sup>1</sup> (2)  $\rightarrow$  } *Gwyddno*<sup>3</sup> *garanir*  
       Gwaithfoed of Meirionydd<sup>2</sup>  $\rightarrow$  }  
*arglwydd*<sup>4</sup> *Kantref y Gwaelod*<sup>4</sup> ap *Cadwaladr*<sup>5</sup> ap Meirion Meirionydd.  
     A. Pen 132 p. 210, Wrexham 1 p. 35, Pen 72 p. 229.  
     B. Pen. 128 pp. 660, 846.  
     1. A.   2. B.   3. Gwrddno A<sub>1</sub>.   4 — 4. only A<sub>2</sub>A<sub>3</sub>.   5. Kadwaldr A<sub>1</sub>.
- (3) Peredur Beiswyn<sup>1</sup> (2)  $\rightarrow$  } *Gwyddno* *garanir*<sup>3</sup> *arglwydd*<sup>4</sup> *Keredigion*<sup>5</sup>  
       Cynddelw ab Einion<sup>2</sup>  $\rightarrow$  }  
*ap Geraint*<sup>6</sup> ap *Garanawc lawddigar*<sup>7</sup> ap *Kyhelynn*<sup>8</sup> *glodrydd* ap *Kadell*  
*dyrnlluc*.  
     A. Pen 131 p. 306, Pen 140 p. 11, Pen 133 p. 122.  
     B. Pen 132 p. 125.  
     C. Pen 133 p. 102, Pen 140 p. 59.  
     D. Dwnn i. 27, ii. 25 (names very corrupt).  
     1. ABC.   2. D.   3. goronir A<sub>1</sub>, goronaur D<sub>1</sub>.   4. ior A<sub>2</sub>A<sub>3</sub>.   4 — 5. — BCD.  
     6. — AD, Gerennic B.   6 — 7. Garanawc ap Geronoc ap Glewddigar C.  
     8. Kyhelyn A<sub>2</sub>A<sub>3</sub>, Kynon BC, Kynan D.
- (4) Cynddelw ab Einion  $\rightarrow$  *Gwyddno*<sup>1</sup> *garanir*<sup>2</sup> (*ap Garannog*<sup>3</sup> *lewddigar*<sup>4</sup>) ap *Drudwas*<sup>5</sup> ap *Dryffin*.<sup>6</sup>  
     A. Harl 3525 fo. 89v.   B. Llyfr Baglan 32.  
     C. Mostyn 114 fo. 18v.  
     1. Gwiddno A.   2. ap Gorony B, goronhir C.   3. — AB, Garnap C.  
     4. — AB, ap Lawdikar C.   5. Drydwys A, Drydwas BC.   6. Dryffin mab brenin  
     or gogledd AC. Dryffyn, king of the north part of Brittain B.
- (5) Cynddelw ab Einion  $\rightarrow$  *Gwyddno* *garanyr* ab *Drydwas* vab *Karamawg* vab *Dryffynn* brenin *Glogledd* vab *Klefyddgar* vab *Kynan* *glodrydd* vab *Cadell* vab *Deirullig* o *Gefeilog*. Dwnn ii. 49.
- (6) *Drudw[a]s* ap *Dryffin* *farfawc* ap *Orannoc* *glewddigar*.  
     Pen 136 p. 354, Pen 132 p. 129.

### 10. IARDDUR AP CYNDDELW

- (1) *Iarddur*<sup>1</sup> } ap *Kynddelw*<sup>3</sup> ap *Trahaiarn*<sup>3</sup> ap *Bod* ap *Kysgen*<sup>4</sup>  
       *Iorwerth*<sup>2</sup> }  
*ap Helic* ap *Glannoc*<sup>5</sup>. To § 13 A<sub>2</sub>BD.  
     A. Pen 131 p. 93, Pen 127 p. 152.

B. Pen 129 p. 86, Pen 127 p. 164.

C. Pen 129 p. 31, Pen 128 p. 60.

D. Pen 128 p. 86.

1. AC. 2. BD. 3 — 3. Trehaearn ap Kynddelw ap Ririd CD. 4. Kysgyn A<sub>1</sub>, Passgen D. 5. Glynowc A<sub>1</sub>.

(2) Iarddur ap Kynddel ap Trahayarn ap Bod ap Kysgen ap Helic ap Glynnoc ap Gwgon gleddyfrydd ap Kariadoc freichfras ap Llyr merini ap Einion yrth ap Kvnedda wledic. Yr Iarddur hwnn a briodes Elen verch Gynihwr brenin o Ewerddon, a thair merched a wnaeth i Gyniher yma ar vnwaith. Vn att Gruffudd ap Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, Katrin oedd i henw. Y 3dd verch Gynihwr, Katrin vechan gwraig Maredudd ddv ap Grono ap Maredudd ap Iorwerth ap Llowarch ap Bran. Ar Iarddur hwnn oedd debiti yn Ywerddon yn amser Llywelyn ap Iorwerth a chweddi ef yn amser Ed. Kwngkwerwr. Pen 134 p. 132.

(3) Gwervyl goch verch Gynan ap Owain Gwynedd, gwraig Iarddur ap Trahayarn ap Kynddelw ap Ririt ap Bod ap Kysgen, hon a wnaeth Bettws Gwerfyl goch, ai chladdv yNinmael.

Pen 138 p. 326, Pen 140 p. 19, Pen 74 p. 33. Cf. Dwnn ii. 17.

## II. LLYWARCH HOWLBWRCH

(1) Llywarch howlbwrch<sup>1</sup> ap Pill ap Kynan<sup>2</sup> ap Einion<sup>3</sup> ap Gwrydr goch ap Helic ap Glannoc. To § 13 AB<sub>2</sub>C.

A. Pen 127 pp. 42, 68, Pen 128 p. 655.

B. Pen 129 p. 87, Pen 128 p. 760, BM. Add. 14919 fo. 134v.

C. Pen 134 p. 162, Pen 142 p. 53.

1. howlbwch A<sub>3</sub>B<sub>2</sub>, holborch C<sub>2</sub>. 2. Kynan nev Kynin A<sub>2</sub>, Kynin B, Kynon C<sub>2</sub>. 3. only C.

(2) Llywarch<sup>1</sup> howlbwrch<sup>2</sup> ap Gwrydr<sup>3</sup> goch ap Rawt<sup>4</sup> ap Gwgawn ap Kyriadawc ap Meiriawn ap Aeddan<sup>5</sup> ap Maic<sup>6</sup> ap Gwaithvoet<sup>7</sup> ap Gwgon gleddyfrudd<sup>8</sup> (hwnw oedd vn or pedwar porthor ar Berllan Bangor Vawr yMaelor),<sup>9</sup> ap<sup>10</sup> Kriadoc vreichvras.<sup>10</sup> To § 17(1). C.

A. Pen 138 p. 90, Pen 181 p. 351.

B. Pen 138 p. 78.

C. Pen 128 p. 66.

1. Llowarch A<sub>1</sub>C. 2. olbwrch A<sub>2</sub>, holbwrch B, hwlbwrch C. 3. Grwydyr A<sub>1</sub>. 4. Bvnwyd B, R. . . n? C. 5. Addan A, Ayddan B. 6. only C. 7. — B. 8. — A<sub>1</sub>, gleddyddrvdd A<sub>2</sub>C, gleddyfrydd B. 9. only A. 10 — 10. — A<sub>1</sub>B, ap Helic ap Gylanoc A<sub>2</sub>.

(3) Llywarch olbwrch ap Gwrydr goch ap Helic ap Glanoc ap Gwaith[v]-oed ap Gwgon gleddyddrvdd ap Kyriadoc vreichvras.

Pen 181 p. 391, Pen 134 p. 86.

(4) Llowarch holbwch a fv yn amser Gruffudd ap Llywelyn ap Seyssyllt ac oedd wr pena o siambyr y twyssoc hwnw, a thressorer iddo, a Thanglwst oedd i wraig a chares i Gruffudd ap Kynan. Pen 138 p. 261.

(5) Llowarch holbwrc'h . . . ai wraic oedd Tangwystl. Kares oedd honno i Ruffydd ap Kynan. Modryb oedd Tangwystl vchod i Gruffydd ap Kynan, chwaer i dad vnvam vndad. Pen 139 (2) p. 88.

## 12. BRAINT HIR

Braint hir ap *Neuydd*<sup>1</sup> ap *Geraint*<sup>2</sup> ap Garanawc (ap)<sup>3</sup> Glewddigar ap Kynwas<sup>4</sup> ap Rychwin varfoc ap Helic<sup>5</sup> ap Glanawc. *To* § 13 AB.

A. Pen 139(2) p. 86. B. Card 4. 265 fo. 19r.

1. Meniad A. 2. Gerain A. 3. — B. 4. Kwnws B. 5. *added later*  
A, — B.

## 13. HELIG AP GLANNOG

Iarddur ap Cynddelw<sup>1</sup> → }  
Llywarch Howlbwrc'h<sup>2</sup> → } Helic ap Glannoc ap Gwgon  
Braint Hir<sup>3</sup> → }

gledddyfrudd ap Caradoc vreichfras. *To* § 17(1) AB.

A. Pen 127 p. 164, Pen 129 p. 86.

B. Pen 127 pp. 42, 68, BM. Add. 14919 fo. 134v.

C. Pen 139(2) p. 86.

1. A. 2. B. 3. C.

See also §§ 10(2), 11(3).

## 14. MAM TUDUR TREFOR

(1) Mam Tvdyr Trevor oedd Rieingar *verch* Llvddicka ap Kariadoc vreichfras iarll Henffordd ap y Keilioc myngrudd or gogledd ap Eidol darianlas ap Kenav ap Koel godeboc. Tri o veibion oedd i Dvdyr Trevor, nid amgen, Grono, Llvddicka, Dingad. I Rono y bv *verch* yr hon a elwid Gwen *verch* ac etifedd i Rono. Mam oedd hono i Elystan glodrydd, ac oddiwrth i vam i kavas Elystan iarllaeth Henffordd, ac oddiwrth i vam i kowsse Dvdyr Trevor yr vn iarllaeth achos i vam oedd *verch* ac etifedd Llvddicka ap Kariadoc vreichfras iarll Henffordd.

Pen 138 p. 359. *Similarly* Pen 142 p. 108. A slightly shorter version is in Pen 128 p. 69 (along left-hand margin), copied in Pen 74 p. 10. See further § 17(3).

(2) [a] Mam Tudur Trevor oedd Rieingar *verch* Lluddyka ap Kriadoc vreichfras.

[b] Mam Lluddyka ap Tudur Trevor oedd Angharad *verch* Howel ddaf ap Kadell.

[c] Mam Llowarch gam ap Lluddyka ap Tudur Trevor oedd [*space*] *verch* Iago ap Idwal ap Mevric.

[d] Mam Ednyfed ap Llowarch gam oedd Nest verch Gwrystan ap Gwaithvoed.

Pen 128 p. 66.

### 15. MAENYRCH

(1) Bleddyn ap Maenyrch ap Kynydd ap Elystan glodrydd.  
Pen 177 p. 120, Pen 140 p. 12, Harl 2414 fo. 50r.

(2) Bleddyn ap Maynarch ap Drem bennawc ap Tryffin ap Drem ap Kv ap Gwenkv ap Edvedd ap Sedd gyvedd ap Gwyngad ap Nos ap Hoyw ap Gloyw ap Caw ap Cowrda ap Caradoc vreichvras ap Llyr merini. To § 17(8) B.

A. Pen 127 pp. 103-4, Pen 128 p. 68.

B. Mostyn 113 p. 116.

(3) Bleddyn ap Maenyrch<sup>1</sup> (ap Drem)<sup>2</sup> ap Dryffin } ap Hoyw<sup>5</sup>  
Riwallon<sup>3</sup> Rwth<sup>4</sup> Vallec<sup>4</sup>

ap Gloyw<sup>5</sup> ap Ku<sup>6</sup> } ap Gwynkv<sup>8</sup> ap Anarawd<sup>9</sup> ap Tangwydd<sup>10</sup> ap  
§ 16(3) → Einion<sup>7</sup> }  
Tegid ap Teithwalch<sup>11</sup> ap Tathal<sup>12</sup> ap Keindec<sup>13</sup> ap Kynvarch<sup>14</sup> (ap<sup>15</sup>  
Hoyw ap Gloyw<sup>15</sup>) ap Kaw ap Kowrda ap Kradoc freichfras.

To § { 17(2) CDFG  
17(3) A<sub>1</sub>  
17(4) B

A. Pen 133 p. 186, Pen 178(1) p. 15.

B. Pen 131 p. 263, Pen 140 p. 136, Pen 133 p. 115, Pen 131 p. 222.

C. Harl 2414 fo. 55r.

D. Pen 132 p. 297, Mostyn 114 fo 21r.

E. Mostyn 212b p. 130. F. Llyfr Baglan 94.

G. Llyfr Baglan 215.

1. Mainyrch C, Maenarch DE, Maynarch F. 2. only D, Drym D<sub>2</sub>. 3. B begins here. 4 — 4. only B<sub>4</sub>. 5 — 5 only ABC. 6. — ABCF, Hudd E. 7. G begins here. Inon G. 8. — ABF, Gwyngydd C, Gwngudd E, Gwage G. 9. Amheraud. . . D<sub>1</sub>, Hanerawdr D<sub>2</sub>, Anherawdr E, Amherdor F. 10. — B<sub>4</sub>CEFG, Teithvalt A<sub>1</sub>, Taith A<sub>2</sub>, Taithi B<sub>1</sub>B<sub>2</sub>, Teithi B<sub>3</sub>. 11. — ABDG, Taithwalch C. 12. — EF, Teddwal G. 13. Kaindec A<sub>1</sub>. 14. Kynfarch ap Drym C. 15 — 15. — ABC.

(4) Bleddyn  
Drymbenoc<sup>1</sup> } ap Maenyrch<sup>2</sup> ap Drvm<sup>3</sup> ap Dryffin<sup>4</sup> } ap Hoyw<sup>7</sup>  
Riwallon<sup>5</sup> rwth<sup>6</sup> y vallec<sup>6</sup> }  
ap Gloyw<sup>7</sup> ap Kv<sup>8</sup> ap Gwynkv<sup>8</sup> (ap<sup>9</sup> Hoyw ap Gloyw<sup>9</sup>) ap Kaw ap Kowrda  
ap Kariadoc freichfras. To § { 17(2) CF  
17(3) DE  
17(5) B<sub>4</sub>

A. Pen 138 p. 449, Pen 128 p. 790a, Pen 140 p. 38.

B. Pen 132 pp. 126, 125, Pen 136 p. 350, Pen 140 p. 185, Mostyn 114 fo. 4v.

C. Pen 128 p. 791. D. Pen 176 p. 385.

E. Pen 128 p. 862. F. Harl 3525 fo. 4v, 19v.

1. *only* D. 2. Maenerch F. 3. — DE, Drymbenog F. 4. Dryffin varfoc D, — E. 5. B *begins here*. Ryallawn B<sub>1</sub>. 6 — 6. vrych vallet B<sub>2</sub>, rrwch ap y Fallawc B<sub>3</sub>, vrych ap Avallec B<sub>4</sub>, rwth y valed B<sub>5</sub>. 7 — 7. — AEF. 8 — 8. — C, Kydd ap Kwngyff (Gwngydd) F. 9 — 9 *only* EF.

(5) Bleddyn ap Maenyrch<sup>1</sup> *ap* Kv<sup>2</sup> *ap* Gwnkv<sup>2</sup> ap Hoyw ap Gloyw ap Trvm<sup>3</sup> ap Tryffin<sup>4</sup> (*ap* Kv<sup>5</sup> *ap* Gwynkv<sup>5</sup>) ap Kaw ap Kowrd[a] ap

Kariadoc vreichfras. To §  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 17(1) A_5 \\ 17(2) A_1 A_3 \\ 17(3) C \\ 17(6) A_4 \end{array} \right.$

A. Pen 128 p. 790b, Pen 138 p. 420, Mostyn 113 p. 73, Pen 132 p. 309, Card 4.265 fo. 58v.

B. Pen 138 p. 450. C. Pen 134 p. 408.

1. Maenyrch A<sub>2</sub>, Maenerch A<sub>3</sub>. 2 — 2. *only* C. 3. Trym A<sub>2</sub>B, Drem A<sub>3</sub>C, Trvm bannoc A<sub>4</sub>, Drvm bennawc A<sub>5</sub>. 4. Dolffin farfoc A<sub>4</sub>, Tryffin varvawc A<sub>5</sub>. 5 — 5. *only* B.

## 16. RHYS GOCH OF YSTRAD YW

(1) Genylllyn ap Rys goch ap Ivor ap Eignon vab arglwydd Kyrnyw. Harl 3525 fos. 81r, 82r.

(2) Kniwillyn<sup>1</sup> ap } Rys goch ap Meinyrch arglwydd Ystrad Yw.  
Gwladus<sup>2</sup> verch

A. Harl 2414 fo. 31r. B. Llyfr Baglan pp. 10, 141, 235, 257.

1. A. 2. B.

(3) Kenylllyn<sup>1</sup> ap Rys goch, kyff<sup>2</sup> kenedl Ystrad Yw,<sup>2</sup> *ap* Rricert<sup>3</sup> ap Einion ap Gwngudd<sup>4</sup> vel<sup>5</sup> or blaen.<sup>5</sup> To § 15 (3). (A)B<sub>2</sub>C.

A. Mostyn 212b p. 131. B. Llyfr Baglan 166, 215.

C. Card. 2.30 p. 63.

1. Kniwillin A, Kynwillyn C. 2 — 2. *only* A 3. *only* C. 4. Gwage B. 5 — 5. *only* A.

(4) Rvn ap Saisyllt ap Kynvyn [*ap* Genillin]<sup>1</sup> ap Rys [*goch*]<sup>1</sup> ap Rickart ap Einion ap Gloyw<sup>2</sup> ap Hoyw ap Hyfaidd henllyn<sup>3</sup> ap Kradog vraichvras arglwydd Maes Hyfaidd.

A. Pen 143 pp. 32-3. B. Harl 3525 fo. 92r.

1. — AB. 2. — B. 3. ap Henllyn B.

# 17. CARADOG FREICHFRAS

(1) Helig ap Glannog → Caradoc vreichvras ap Llyr merini ap Einion yrth ap Cvnedda wledic.

Pen 127 pp. 42, 68, 164, Pen 129 p. 86, BM. Add 14919 fo. 134v.

(2) Maenyrch → Kariadoc freichfras<sup>1</sup> ap Llyr meirini ap Meirchiawn gvl ap Grwst *ledlwm*<sup>2</sup> ap Kenav ap Koel godeboc.

A. Pen. 128 p. 791. B. Pen 132 p. 297.

1. iarll Hennffordd, marchog orr Vort Gronn, arglwydd Messyfaidd (*added*) B.  
2. gledlwg A.

(3) Maenyrch<sup>1</sup> → } Kariadoc freichfras iarll<sup>3</sup> Henffordd<sup>3</sup>  
Mam Tudur Trefor<sup>2</sup> → }  
ap Llyr<sup>4</sup> merini<sup>4</sup> ap y<sup>5</sup> Keilioc myngrvdd or gogledd<sup>5</sup> (ap Marinwy<sup>6</sup>)  
ap Ethrys<sup>7</sup> ap Eidion<sup>8</sup> darianlas ap Kenav ap Koel godeboc.

A. Pen. 132 p. 159, Pen 176 p. 367, Pen 140 p. 194, Pen 134 p. 117.

B. Pen 133 p. 186, Harl 3525 fo. 92r-v, Llyfr Baglan 316.

See also no 4 below.

C. Pen 176 p. 385.

D. Pen 128 p. 862, Pen 134 p. 408. See also no. 7 below.

E. Pen 138 p. 359, Pen 142 p. 108, Pen 128 p. 69, Pen 74 p. 10.

1. ABCD. 2. E. 3 — 3. *only* A<sub>1</sub>A<sub>2</sub>DE<sub>1</sub>E<sub>2</sub>, *added later* E<sub>3</sub>, arglwydd Maes Hyfaidd a iarll Henffordd B<sub>2</sub>. 4 — 4. Llyr meirini A<sub>3</sub>, — DE *but added later* E<sub>3</sub>.

5 — 5. — BC. 6. — CDE, Merinwch frenhin y gogledd B, (Mirchawn) B<sub>2</sub>.

7. — BCDE. 8. Idion A<sub>2</sub>C, Iddan B, Eidol D<sub>1</sub>E<sub>1</sub>E<sub>2</sub>E<sub>4</sub>, Eidiol D<sub>2</sub>, Edol E<sub>3</sub>.

(4) Maenyrch (3B) → Kradoc vraichvras ap Llyr merini ap Merinwch brenin y gogledd a iarll Kaer Ffawydd ac oi enw ef y gyrrwyd erni Kaer Gradoc, a heddiw y gelwir hi Henffordd.

Pen 131 p. 263, Pen 133 p. 115, Pen 140 p. 136.

(5) Maenyrch (4B) → Kariadoc vreichvras ap Llyr meirini ap Einion yrth ap Kvnedda wledic; medd rrai Kariadoc vreichvras yw hwnn ap Llyr meirinwch ap y Keilioc myngrvdd orr gogledd, a sikr yw bod dav Gariadoc vreichfras ac am hynny barner.

Pen 140 p. 185.

(6) Maenyrch (5A) → Karadoc freichfras iarll Henffordd ap Llyr meirini ap Einion yrth ap Kvnedda wledic. Yr ail Karadoc freichfras oedd yn myned ir Keilioc myngrudd or gogledd yr hwnn oedd dwyn y llew haneroc.

Pen 132 p. 309.

(7) Llywarch Howlbwrch → Helig ap Glannog → Gwgon gledlwydd ap Kariadoc freichfras iarll Henffordd ap y Keilioc myngrvdd



or gogledd ap Eidol darianlas ap Kenav ap Koel godeboc . . . Eraill a ddwaid yn y modd hwnn: ap Kariadoc freichfras ap Llyr mereni ap Einion yrth ap Cvnedda wledic . . . Edrych pa vu orav.

Pen 139 (2) p. 406.

(8) Maenyrch (2) → Caradoc vreichfras ab Llyr (ab) Meirini ab Echrys ab Iddon darianlas ab Meirchion ab Gorwst ab Kenau ab Koel godeboc.

Mostyn 113 p. 116.

### 18. MAREDUDD BENWYN

(1) *Maredudd benwyn* } ap Gruffudd<sup>2</sup> ap Grono ap Gwynn (ap)<sup>3</sup>  
*Llywelyn benwyn*<sup>1</sup> }  
 Gwaednerth ap Kvan<sup>4</sup> ap Kadian<sup>5</sup> ap Kadvael Llwydgoed ap Bod<sup>6</sup> hen ap Brochwel ysgithroc.

A. Pen 133 p. 208.

B. Pen 136 p. 316.

C. Pen 132 p. 285.

D. Pen 128 p. 832.

E. Pen 138 pp. 395-6.

F. Pen 138 p. 374.

1. *only F.*

2. — C.

3. *only AB.*

4. Kv C, Kian D.

5. Kadien B.

6. Pot A, Bot EF.

(2) Mareddydd benwyn ap Gruffudd ap Ivor ap Iddig ap Gwynwas ap Brochwel ap Aeddan ap Kyngen ap Elise . . . See ABT 20.

Harl 2414 fo. 27v, Pen 131 p. 284, Pen 133 p. 112, Mostyn 114 fo. 43r.

### 19. GRUFFUDD FRASLWYD

Gruffudd vraslwyd ap Gruffudd ap Meilir ap Selyf ap Brochwel ap Aeddan ap Kyngen ap Elisse . . . See ABT 20.

Pen 138 p. 359, Pen 128 p. 115, Pen 136 p. 322.

### 20. MEILIR GRYG

Meilir gryc ap Gruffudd ap Iorwerth ap Ywain ap Rodri ap Gwaeddan<sup>1</sup> ap Brochwel ap Ayddan ap Kyngen ap Elissev . . . see ABT 20.

A. Pen 127 p. 147, Pen 176 p. 227.

B. Pen 138 p. 595, Pen 128 p. 712.

C. Pen 128 p. 805, Pen 132 p. 284.

1. — A, Wayddan C<sub>1</sub>, Waeddan C<sub>2</sub>.

### 21. GWENWYS or CADWAGON WENWYS

(1) Madog ap Kadwgon<sup>1</sup> Wenwys<sup>1</sup> (ap Gwyn)<sup>2</sup> ap Gruffudd ap Beli ap Selyf ap Brochwel ap Aeddan ap Kyngen ap Elisse . . . see ABT 20.

A. Pen 176 p. 226, Pen 138 p. 125, Pen 74 p. 171, Wrexham i p. 20.

B. Pen 138 p. 510. C. Wrexham 1 p. 292.

D. Pen 128 p. 719.

1 — 1. Gwenwys BD. 2. *Only* CD.

(2) Madog ap Kadwgon wennwys ap Dafydd ap Einion ap Gryfri vychann ap Gwynn ap Gruffudd ap Peli . . .

Pen 131 p. 285.

(3) Madoc ap Gwynwys ap Einion ap Dafydd ap Einion ap Roger ap Einion [*ap*] Gwyn ap Gruffudd ab Beli.

Llanwrin 1 p. 91.

## 22. GOLLWYN AP TANGNO

(1) Gollwyn<sup>1</sup> ap Tangno<sup>2</sup> ap Kadvael ap Llvdd ap Llew<sup>3</sup> ap Llymi[n]od angel ap Pasgen ap Vrien Reged.

A. Pen 134 p. 158. B. Pen 139(2) pp. 88+86.

C. Card 4. 265 fo. 19r.

1. Kollwyn B. 2. Gellan *changed to* Tangno AB. 3. Llen A.

(2) Gollwyn ap Tangno ap Cadvael<sup>1</sup> ap Lludd ap Beli ap Rvn ap Maelgwn Gwynedd.

A. Pen 72 p. 209. B. Wrexham 1 pp. 45, 46.

1. Gadfael A.

## 23. MARCHWEITHIAN

(1) *Marchweithian*<sup>1</sup> ap Tangwel<sup>2</sup> ap Lludd ap Llew<sup>3</sup> ap Llyminod angel ap Pasgen (*ap Owain*)<sup>4</sup> ap Vrien Reged.

A. Pen 138 p. 169, Pen 139(2) p. 86, Pen 136 p. 265.

B. Pen 128 p. 257, Pen 134 p. 458, Pen 176 p. 314.

C. Pen 138 p. 226.

1. Marchweithien A<sub>1</sub>, Marchweithion B<sub>1</sub>C. 2. Tangno A<sub>2</sub>, i Dangwell B<sub>2</sub>, Tangwael C. 3. Llen BC. 4. *only* C.

(2) Trahayarn ap Tangwel<sup>1</sup> ap Llvdd ap Llen ap Llyminod angel ap *Pasgen*<sup>2</sup> (*ap Owain*)<sup>3</sup> ap Vrien Reged.

A. Pen 176 pp. 275-6. B. Pen 138 p. 339.

C. Pen 139(2) p. 409.

1. Kadvael B, Tangwel *or* Kadvael C. 2. Hasgen A. 3. *only* BC.

(3) Trahayarn . . . brawd Marchweithian. Pen 176 p. 307.

## 24. EINION AP LLYWARCH

(1) Einionn ap Llywarch ap *Rririd*<sup>1</sup> ap Mor<sup>2</sup> *ap Ynyr*<sup>3</sup> ap *Pasgen*<sup>4</sup> (*ap Ywain*)<sup>5</sup> ap Urien Reged, iarll<sup>6</sup> Reged ac wedy hynny i bu ef vrenin

yn Yssgottlo[n]d ac ef a bioedd Kydweli a Charnwllon ac Issgennen a holl Wyr ai fferthynau ac ef a wnaeth holl gestyll y tervynau hynny.<sup>6</sup>

A. Pen 131 p. 295, Pen 178(1) p. 35, Pen 138 p. 431.

B. Pen 129 p. 63, Pen 128 p. 851.

C. Pen 127 p. 152, Pen 138 p. 288. D. Pen 140 p. 259.

E. Pen 132 pp. 125-6, Pen 136 pp. 348-9.

1. Ridid A<sub>1</sub> — B. 2. — D. 2 — 3 *interchanged* C.

3. — AD, Lly[w]arch genemygrudd E. 4. Massegenn A<sub>1</sub>, Pasgen preidd lydan E. 5. *only* BD. 6 — 6. *only* A.

(2) Einion ap Llywarch ap *Kynhaethwy*<sup>1</sup> ap Gwrwared ap Ssaisyllt ap Rrvn ap *Llywarch*<sup>2</sup> ap Rriddyd<sup>3</sup> ap Mor ap Pasgen ap Urien Rreged.

A. Card 10 p. 119, Mostyn 212b p. 111, Dwnn i. 32.

B. Harl 5835 fo. 9v, Dwnn i. 131.

1. Gwnhaethwy A<sub>1</sub>, Kynhaythwv A<sub>2</sub>, Kwnhaethwen B<sub>1</sub>.

2. Llwarck A<sub>1</sub> A<sub>2</sub>, Llowarch A<sub>2</sub>B<sub>2</sub>, Llwarck B<sub>1</sub>. 3. — B.

## 25. EDNYWAIN AP BRADWEN

(1) Gwyn [*ap Peredur ap Ednywain*]<sup>1</sup> vab Bratwen vab Mael vab Bleydud<sup>2</sup> vab Morud vab Kyndelv vab Kyvnerth vab Kedyvor vab Rynn vab Morgynhor vab Kynvan<sup>3</sup> vab Hevan<sup>4</sup> vab Mael da hynaf vab Vnhwch unarchen vab Espwys vab Espwch.

A. Panton 17 fo. 8v, Pen 135 p. 377.

B. Pen 234 p. 30 (quoting Wiliam Llŷn). Begins at Bradwen.

1. See Pen 131 p. 288, Dwnn ii. 21, 284. 2. Bleddyn B. 3. Cynvawr B. 4. Hevan ap Cadifor B.

(2) Ednywain<sup>1</sup> ap *Bradwen*<sup>2</sup> ap Idnerth ap Edryd ap Nethan ... See ABT 9.

A. Pen 131 p. 288, Pen 74 p. 72. B. Pen 138 p. 169.

1. Owain B. 2. Bradwain A<sub>1</sub>.

(3) *Ednywain*<sup>1</sup> ap Bradwen ap Idnerth<sup>2</sup> ap *Vnwch*<sup>3</sup> (*ap*)<sup>4</sup> *Vnarchen*<sup>5</sup> ap Mael<sup>6</sup> ap Eliw<sup>7</sup> towarchen<sup>8</sup> ap *Dafydd*<sup>9</sup> *Esgvd*<sup>10</sup> avr ap Ywain<sup>11</sup> avrdorchoc ap *Llywelyn*<sup>12</sup> avrdorchoc.<sup>12</sup> To § 29(2) AB<sub>2</sub>CDE.

A. Pen 132 p. 174. B. Pen 138 pp. 415-6, 508.

C. Pen 128 p. 731. D. Pen 135 p. 370, Pen 118 p. 622.

E. Wrexham 1 p. 44.

1. Owain AE, Ednywain B, Edynowain C, Ednowain D<sub>1</sub>, Ednywein D<sub>2</sub>.

2. — BCD. 3. — AE, Vnwrch B<sub>1</sub>CD<sub>1</sub>, Vnwich D<sub>2</sub>. 4. *only* BD.

5. Vnarch hen A, — E. 6. — E. 7. Meiliw B, Evliw C, Eiliw D, — E.

8. towarch B, ap Tywarchen D<sub>1</sub>, — E. 9. *only* E. 10. Estid A, Egid

C, Esgid E. 11. Ednowain C. 12 — 12. — B.

26. GERAINT OF PENTRAETH

(1) See HL 6a.

(2) Geraint, y gwr pioedd Bettws Geraint ymlaen y Traeth Coch yMon,<sup>1</sup> ap Tegwared<sup>2</sup> ap Kynvawr<sup>3</sup> (nev Kyfnerth)<sup>4</sup> ap Madog<sup>5</sup> ap Nynio ap Idnerth ap Edryd.

A. Pen 127 p. 68. B. Pen 129 p. 103.

1. — B. 2. — B. 3. Kynvarch B. 4. — B. 5. — B.

27. DAFYDD AP LLYWARCH OF EGLWYS BACH

(1) Dafydd ap Llywarch ap Bleddyn ap Gwilym ap Mevric ap Edryt ap Grwst ap Inethan ap Kynvelyn<sup>1</sup> ap Iago ap Kynvelyn<sup>2</sup> ap Kynvelyn drwsgwl ap Kenav<sup>3</sup> ap Koel.

A. Pen 181 pp. 389, 390. B. Pen 138 p. 34.

1 — 2. — B. 2. — A<sub>2</sub>. 3. Kwnws B.

(2) Dafydd ap Llywarch ap Bleddyn ap Gwilym ap Mevryc ap Edryd ap Elvyw ap Elvan ap Vffelyn ap Kvhelyn ap Kynvelyn drwsgl ap Kynwyd Kynwydion ap Kynvelyn<sup>1</sup> ap<sup>1</sup> Athrwys ap Mar ap Kenav ap Koel godeboc.

Card 4. 265 fo. 333r.

1 — 1. *crossed out*.

28. LLYWELYN OF ISCERDIN

Llewelyn, Lord of Iscerdin<sup>1</sup> ap Hoedliw ap Llawr ap Assarn *or* Assur ap Dyfnfarch ap Morydd, king of Cardigan, Anno Domini 830,<sup>2</sup> ab Llywarch Llwyd ab Carwed ab Gwgan ab Meirchion gul ab Gorwst ledlwm ab Ceneu ab Coel godeboc.

A. Dale Castle MS. p. 26. B. Pen 120 p. 588. (*Both partly tabular*)

1. Yskennen B. 2. 330 A.

29. LLYWELYN EURDORCHOG

(1) See HL 5.

(2)  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Idris}^1 \text{ ap } \\ \text{Ednywain ap Bradwen (3)}^2 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \text{Llywelyn avrdorchoc ap Koel ap Gweirydd ap Kynddelw gam.}$

A. Pen 128 p. 186, Pen 133 p. 114, Pen 131 p. 286.

B. Pen 135 p. 370, Pen 132 p. 174.

1. A. 2. B.

## 30. CILMIN DROETU

Kilmin<sup>1</sup> troetv<sup>2</sup> ap Kadrod ap Gwriad ap Elidir ap Sandde ...  
See ABT 1 e.

A. Pen 134 p. 161, Pen 176 p. 265, Pen 138 p. 169.

B. Pen 128 p. 70, Pen 139(2) p. 88.

1. Gilmin B<sub>2</sub>. 2. troed du B<sub>1</sub>, troed tv B<sub>2</sub>.

## 31. LLYWARCH AP BRÂN

(1) See HL 4a.

(2) Llywarch ap Bran ap Dinawal ap Tudwal ap Einudd ap Alan ap Alser ap Tudwal ap Rodri mawr.

Pen 127 p. 68, Pen 129 p. 45, BM. Add. 14919 fo. 134v.

## 32. HEDD AB ALUNOG

Hedd molunoc<sup>1</sup> ap Greddf ap Tymyr ap Llawr<sup>2</sup> ap Llawfrodedd farfawc<sup>3</sup> ap Alan ap Alser ap Tudwal gloff<sup>4</sup> ap Rodri mawr.

A. Pen 142 p. 101.

B. Pen 177 p. 135.

C. Card 4.265 fo. 19r.

1. maelnoc B, molwynoc C. 2. only C. 3. varchoc C. 4. only C.

## 33. SELYF OF DYFED

(1) Meiric koch ap Gruffudd ap Kadifor ap Selyf brenin<sup>1</sup> Dyved<sup>1</sup> ap Irfelyn<sup>2</sup> arglwydd<sup>3</sup> Hwlfordd<sup>4</sup> ap Tegwas o Abergwavn arglwydd<sup>5</sup> Kemais<sup>5</sup> vab<sup>6</sup> Gwyn vab Aylaw vab Alsar vab Tudwal<sup>7</sup> ab Rodri mawr.<sup>8</sup>

A. Pen 140 p. 183, Pen 134 p. 135.

B. Pen 131 p. 299, Pen 133 p. 105.

C. Dwnn ii. 48 (twice).

1 — 1. — A. 2 — 8. — B. 2. Irre velyn C<sub>1</sub>, Ire velyn C<sub>2</sub>. 3 — 4. only C.

4. Hwlphordd C<sub>1</sub>. 5 — 5. only A. 6 — 8. only C. 7. Tydval C<sub>1</sub>, Tydwal C<sub>2</sub>.

(2) Meuric coch ap Gruffudd ap Rys ap Ivor ap Tegwas velyn arglwydd Howlfordd. Pen 127 p. 98, Pen 128 p. 60.

## 34. CYDIFOR AP DINAWAL and RHUN AP DINAWAL

(1) Kydivor ap Dinawal ap Eunydd ap Aelaw<sup>1</sup> ap Alsser<sup>2</sup> ap Tudwal ap Rrodri<sup>3</sup> mawr.

A. Pen 131 p. 257.

B. Pen 129 p. 52.

C. Pen 128 p. 72.

D. Pen 138 pp. 56–7, Pen 133 p. 126.

1. Alan C. 2. Alcer B. 3. Rodri A.

(2) Ithel ap Meilir ddv ap *Rhun*<sup>1</sup> ap *Dinawal*<sup>2</sup> ap Dyfric ap Rrvn ap Alun Dyfed.<sup>3</sup>

A. Pen 133 p. 112, Pen 131 p. 284. B. Harl 2414 fo. 27v.

1 — 3. *only* A. 1. Rrianol A. 2. Diuanol A.

(3) *Kydifor*<sup>1</sup>  
*Blegywryd*<sup>2</sup>  
Ithel ap Rhvn<sup>3</sup> } ap Dinawal<sup>4</sup> ap Gwynn ap Gwelw gwinffrwd  
ap *Dafydd*<sup>5</sup> dv taris<sup>6</sup> o Fon ap *Dafydd* ap Owain Gwynedd.

A. Pen 133 p. 98, Pen 132 p. 132.

B. Pen 133 p. 93, Pen 140 p. 49.

C. Pen 138 p. 366.

D. Pen 138 p. 463 (*ends at* Gwinfrwd).

E. Pen 133 p. 208.

F. Pen 138 pp. 379, 619.

1. ABC, *Kedifor* A<sub>1</sub>. 2. D, *Blewgewrydd* D. 3. EF. 4. *Dinafal* B,  
*Dinafawl* CDF. 5. — ABD. 6. *Tavrvs* CF<sub>2</sub>, *Taervs* F<sub>1</sub>.

### 35. ARON FRAICH HIR

Aronn vraychir ap Rys ap Meredydd ap Owain ap Howel dda.

Pen 140 p. 372 (this part 1573), Harl 2414 fo. 68v.

### 36. EDWIN OF TEGEINGL

(1) Edwin ap Gronwy ap *Einion*<sup>1</sup> ap Ywain<sup>2</sup> ap Howel dda. *Idelfflod*<sup>3</sup>  
*gwraic Edmawnt brenin Lloegyr oedd vram Edwin*.<sup>4</sup>

A. Pen 129 p. 53, Pen 127 p. 176, Pen 138 pp. 38, 58, Pen 181 p. 358.

B. Pen 129 p. 115, Pen 177 p. 43, Pen 128 p. 136.

C. Pen 129 p. 45, Pen 138 p. 39, Pen 75 p. 57, Pen 74 p. 151.

1. *only* B. 2. *Rodri* C<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub>, *Owain* ap *Rodri* C<sub>3</sub>. 3 — 4. *only* C. 3. *Edelfflod*  
C<sub>2</sub>C<sub>4</sub>, *Iedelfflod* C<sub>3</sub>.

(2) Meddai rai erraill: Edwin ap Osborn ap Elvet malwenydd or Gogledd.

Pen 181 p. 358, Pen 138 p. 38.

(3) Edwin ap Gronw ap Allwedd brenin Tegaingl.

Pen 129 p. 123.

(4) Edwin ap Anlleth vrenin ap Einion ap Gronwy ap Ywain ap Howel  
vychan ap Howel dda.

Pen 131 p. 284.

### 37. RHYDDERCH AP IESTYN

Rydderch ap Iestyn ap Owain ap Howel dda.

Dwnn i. 143, 144.

## 38. LLOWDDEN OF UWCH AERON

(1) Rrys ap Llowdden ap Iorwerth (ap<sup>1</sup> Gwrgenav ap Ierwerth<sup>1</sup>) ap Vchdrud ap Edwin.

A. Pen 129 p. 52, Pen 128 p. 175, Pen 138 p. 56.

B. Pen 132 pp. 193, 206, Pen 128 p. 124, Pen 136 p. 109, Pen 138 p. 353.

1 — 1. only A.

(2) Rys ap Llowdden ap Rys ap Llowdden hen llwyth Vwch Aeron. Pen 139(1) p. 240, Pen 176 p. 166.

(3) Rys ap Llowdden ap Ierwerth ap Uchdrud ap Alaeth<sup>1</sup> brenin Dyfed.

A. Dwnn i. 26. B. Dwnn i. 47.

1. Edwin changed to Aleth B.

(4) Rys ap Llawdden ap Iorwerth ap Gwrgenau ap Uchdrud vrenin Tegaingl ap Eleth vrenin Manaw ap Edwin vrenin Manaw ap Einion ap Gronwy ap Ywain ap Howel vychann ap Howel dda ap Kadell ap Rodri mawr.

Pen 131 p. 258.

## 39. TRAHAEARN GOCH OF LLŶN

(1) Trahayarn goch<sup>1</sup> o Lyn<sup>1</sup> ap Madog ap Rys gloff ap Rys vychan ap Gruffudd ap Rys ap Tewdwr.

A. Pen 127 p. 56, Pen 136 p. 367.

B. Pen 176 p. 221, Pen 128 p. 156.

1 — 1. — A.

(2) Trahaearn<sup>1</sup> goch o Llyn . . . mab oedd ev i Vadog ap Rhys glof arglwydd<sup>2</sup> Cymytmaen yn Llŷn<sup>2</sup> ab Gruffudd<sup>3</sup> ab yr Arglwydd Rys.

A. Dwnn ii. 280, 175. B. Harl 1972 fo. 127r.

1. Trahauarn A<sub>1</sub>, Trahaern A<sub>2</sub>. 2 — 2. only A<sub>1</sub>. 3. Rees vychan B.

## 40. MAEL MAELIENYDD

(1) Iorwerth hirvawr<sup>1</sup> o Halchdvn<sup>2</sup> ap Mael Maelienydd<sup>3</sup> ap Kadvael ap Klydawc<sup>4</sup> ap Kadell ap Rodri mawr.

A. Pen 131 p. 285, Pen 127 p. 148, Pen 129 p. 53.

B. Pen 128 p. 181, Pen 141 p. 60.

1. hilvawr A<sub>2</sub>B<sub>1</sub>. 2. only A<sub>2</sub>. 3. Meilienydd A<sub>2</sub>B. Melienydd A<sub>3</sub>. 4. only B.

(2) Iorwerth hirfawr ap Mael Melienydd ap Pasgen ap Gwyn ap Gruffudd ap Beli ap Selyf ap Brochwel ap Aeddan ap Elisau . . . See ABT 20.

Pen 131 p. 184, Pen 129 p. 84, Pen 177 p. 65.

41. GRUFFUDD GETHIN OF YNYS DAWE

(1) Hopgin (ap Gryffydd)<sup>1</sup> ap Gruffudd gethin ap Madog ap Rys (ap Madoc ap Rys)<sup>2</sup> ap Kynan ap Iago.

A. Harl 2414 fo. 42r, Harl 5835 fo. 84v.

B. Mostyn 114 fo. 30v. C. Harl 1935 fo. 68r.

1. only A. 2. only C.

(2) Hopkyn<sup>1</sup> ap Gruffudd gethin ap Syr Madog ap Rys ap Kynedda ap Iestyn ap Trethach trwhwlff vrenin Iwerddon.

Harl 2414 fo. 28r.

1. Hwlkyn in MS.

42. MEIRION GOCH OF LLŶN

Genillin varchoc gwehelyth Y Rriw yn Llyn ap Meirion goch ap Tryffin ap Mervyn ap Rodri mawr.

Pen 177 p. 118, Pen 134 p. 157, Pen 176 p. 306.

43. YNYR GWENT

Mairig ap Ynyr brenin Gwent, ar Ynyr hynn oedd yn dyvodd or ail mab i Gydwaladr vendigaid. Harl 2414 fo. 20v.

Innyr king of Gwent, paternally descended from Innyr second sonne to king Cadwalader. Harl 5835 fo. 29v, *similarly* Llyfr Baglan 141.

44. ARTHEN OF MEIRIADOG

Llywelyn ap Kynwrig<sup>1</sup> ap Dafydd ap Grono ap Tudur<sup>2</sup> ap Howel ap Iorwerth<sup>3</sup> ap Arthen ap Seyssyllt ap Klydawc ap Arthus<sup>4</sup> ap Anoden<sup>5</sup> ap Brothen<sup>6</sup> ap Seirioel ap Vssa ap Karedic ap Kynedda wledic.

A. Pen 138 p. 341. B. Pen 177 p. 279.

C. Dwnn ii. 339. D. BM. Add 28033 fo. 22r.

1. — C. 2. only D. 3. only B. 4. Arthen B, Arthwys C. 5. — B, Aeddau C. 6. — B, Rotham C.

45. MAM GWAITHFOED CEREDIGION

Gwraic Gwaithfoed Gredigion: Morfydd *verch* Ynyr Gwent.

Mam Gwaithfoed: Morfydd *verch* Odwin ap Teithwalch ap Owain ap Einion ap Mevric ap Kradoc ap Kloddien frych ap Llowarch ap Seisyll<sup>1</sup> ap Evddun<sup>2</sup> ddv ap Karedic ap Kynedda wledic.

A. Pen 140 pp. 348-9. B. Mostyn 212b pp. 91-2.

1. Heissyllt A, Seussyllt B. 2. Eiddyn B.



## 46. CARWED OF TWRCELYN

(1) Tegerin ap Karwet, ac velly y mae yn dyvot i Gyhelyn ap Kaw o Brydyn yr hwn oedd vn o dair gwelygordd Saint Ynys Brydain, ac eff bioedd Cymwt Twrkelyn yn i amser eff.

Pen 131 p. 57. *Similarly* Pen 127 p. 56.

(2) Tegerin<sup>1</sup>  
Bledrws<sup>2</sup> ap Griffri } ap Karwed ap Aelaw ap Greddf ap Kwnws  
dv . . . See HL 2a.

A. Pen 134 p. 452, Pen 177 p. 143.

B. Pen 176 p. 303.

1. A. 2. B.

## 47. MABON GLOCHYDD

(1) Mabon glochydd ap Gwynn var ap Gwynn veryw ap Pigyw<sup>1</sup> o Vynyw.

A. Pen 128 p. 599, Pen 134 p. 372, Pen 138 p. 151.

B. Pen 139(1) p. 387.

1. Pigyn hen B.

(2) Mabon ap Tegonwy yr hwnn a elwid Mabon glochydd.  
Pen 127 p. 15.

(3) Mabon ap Tegonwy ap Mor<sup>1</sup> ap Tegrin ap Aelaw<sup>2</sup> ap Greddf ap Kwnws ddv . . . See HL 2a.

A. Pen 136 p. 363.

B. Pen 176 p. 139.

1 — 2. — B.

## 48. MAELOG CRWM

Maeloc crwm ap Kwnws dv<sup>1</sup> ap Killin hen<sup>2</sup> ap Predvr teirnoe . . .  
See HL 1a.

A. Pen 139(2) p. 88.

B. Pen 138 p. 169, Card 4.265 fo. 19v, Wrexham 1 p. 45.

1. — A. 2. ynyd B<sub>1</sub>B<sub>2</sub>, ynyd B<sub>2</sub>.

## 49. NEFYDD HARDD

(1) Nefydd hardd ap Llvdd ap Llen<sup>1</sup> (ap) Lledchweithen prys<sup>1</sup> ap Llavinod<sup>2</sup> angel or Gogledd.

A. Pen 177 p. 157.

B. Pen 139(2) p. 88.

1 — 1. Llenllechweith. . . . prys B. 2. Lleminod B.

(2) Nefydd hardd ap Kariadoc ap Gwrydr ap Maeloc dda . . . See HL 1a.  
Pen 178(1) p. 51, Pen 138 p. 169, Wrexham 1 p. 45.

- (3) Nevydd hardd ap Ieuan ab Ysbwys y garthen ap Syr Iestyn ap Cadwgan ab Elystan glodrydd.

Pen 287 p. 799, Harl 1977 fo. 182r. (*tabular*).

#### 50. EINUDD OF DYFFRYN CLWYD

Evnydd ap Morien ap Morgenav ap Elystan<sup>1</sup> ap Gwaithvoed.

A. Pen 178(1) p. 61, Pen 134 p. 349, Pen 138 pp. 126, 169.

B. Dwnn ii. 83, 355.

1. Gwerystan B<sub>1</sub>, Gwrestan B<sub>2</sub>.

#### 51. TRAHAEARN OF EMLYN

Ririd ap Adda ap Ieva<sup>1</sup> ap Adda vawr ap Adda voel ap Llywelyn ap Bleddyn ap Maredudd ap Trahayarn o Emlyn is Kwch Kastell ap Gwerystan<sup>2</sup> ap Owain ap Mevric tryffrwydr<sup>3</sup> ap Tegonwy ap Teon ap Gwinav dav frevddwyd.

A. Pen 134 p. 179.

B. Pen 181 p. 356.

C. Pen 74 pp. 31, 80.

1. Iva A, Ievaf C. 2. Gwrstan A, Gwrystan B. 3. ap Tryvrwydr C<sub>1</sub>, Tryfrwydr C<sub>2</sub>.

#### 52. RHIRID FLAIDD

- (1) See HL 13a.

(2) Ridid vlaidd ap Kehylynn vlaidd ap Gwrgenau ap Gollwyn arglwydd Pennant Melangell ar Brynn yn Swydd Groes Osswallt ap Ednywain ap Bleddyn ap Pladrwst<sup>1</sup> ap Kaidio ap Korff . . . Cf. ABT 1b, 2a.

A. Pen 131 p. 287.

B. Pen 128 p. 70, Pen 131 p. 137.

1. Bletrws B, Bletrus B<sub>2</sub>.

(3) Da gweddai fod Gwrgenav ap Gollwyn yn arglwydd Y Brynn a Phennant, kanys i fam oedd [*space*] *verch* ac etifedd Gwrgenav ap Ednowain arglwydd Y Brynn ac medd rrai arglwydd Pennant hefyd.

Pen 139 (1) p. 39.

#### 53. EDNYWAIN BENDEW (II) OF TEGEINGL

- (1) Ririd [*ap Iorwerth ap Madog*] ap Ednywain bendew ap Kynon.  
Pen 129 p. 52.

(2) Madog ap Ednywain benndew ap Kynan<sup>1</sup> viniad<sup>2</sup> or<sup>3</sup> Gogledd<sup>3</sup> ac<sup>4</sup> i ach Kynvyn.<sup>4</sup>

A. Pen 131 p. 131.

B. Pen 129 p. 79

C. Pen 127 p. 179.

1. Kynon B. 2. veiniad B. 3 — 3. — A. 4 — 4. *only* A.

(3) *Llwyth*<sup>1</sup> *Tegaingyl*.<sup>1</sup> Ednywain bendew ap Kynon<sup>2</sup> veniad<sup>3</sup> *ap Gwaithvoed*<sup>4</sup> ap Gwrydr ap Karadawc ap Lles llawdeawc . . .

A. Pen 131 p. 77. B. Pen 129 p. 45. C. Pen 127 p. 109.

1 — 1. — A, Gwehelyth Tegeingl C. 2. Kynon nev Kynan C. 3. veiniad C.  
4. — A.

(4) *Madog* ap Edn[y]wain bendew ap Kynan viniad ap Gwaithvoed ap Gwrydr.

Pen 127 p. 184.

(5) Edynowain bendew ap Kynan feiniad ap Gwaithfoed fawr llwyth Powys ap Gwybedydd ap Gwlyddien ap Gwrydr . . .

Pen 72 p. 290.

#### 54. RHUN OF CIBWR

Rhun<sup>1</sup> ap Gronwy<sup>2</sup> fychan<sup>2</sup> ap Gronwy ap Llywarch<sup>3</sup> (*ap Gwrgan*)<sup>4</sup> ap Gwrgeneu fychan (*ap Gwrgeneu*)<sup>5</sup> ab *Einion*<sup>6</sup> ab Owain ap Cadwgon ap Bleddyn ap Cynfyn<sup>7</sup> *ap Gwerystan*.<sup>8</sup> (*standardised orthography*).

A. Harl 5835 fos. 21v-22r. (Tabular).

B. Harl 3525 fo. 91v, Harl 2414 fo. 52v, Mostyn 114 fo. 40r, Llyfr Baglan 32. C. Llyfr Baglan 127.

1. — A. 2 — 2. — B. 3. *brother of* Gronwy C. 4. — AC. 5. — B, or Gronwy C. 6. Ievan A. 6 — 7. — B. 7 — 8. — C. 8. — A.

#### 55. HWEFRIG OF RHIW'RPERRAI

(1) Hwefrig<sup>1</sup> ap *Einon*<sup>2</sup> *ap Owen*<sup>3</sup> ap Kadwgan ap Bleddyn.

A. Harl 2414 fo. 51v. B. Harl 5835 fos. 21v-22r.

C. Llyfr Baglan 127. D. NLW Add. MS 8 p. 95.

1. Wheverig BC, Cynfrig D. 2. Ynon A, Ievan B. 3. — AD.

(2) (Tabular) Kynrick<sup>1</sup> ap Cynon<sup>2</sup> ap Llewelin<sup>3</sup> ap Ririd<sup>4</sup> ap Blithin.

A. BM. Add. 9865 fo. 161v. B. Baglan 3(1) p. 82.

1. Gronefrig B. 2. Kynan B. 3 — 4. — B.

#### 56. CYNFELYN AP DOLFFYN

(1) Kynvelyn ap Dolffyn o<sup>1</sup> Arwystli<sup>1</sup> ap Riwallon ap Madog ap Cadwgon<sup>2</sup> ap Bleddyn ap Kynvyn.

A. Pen 127 p. 64, Pen 128 p. 60, Pen 136 p. 59, Pen 138 p. 590.

B. Pen 138 p. 333. C. Pen 176 p. 229.

1 — 1. only A<sub>1</sub>. 2. *Maredudd* B, — C.

(2) Kynvelyn ap Dolffin ap Gwgon gleddyfrudd (ap) iarll Gid llewell, brenin Tegeingl, vab brenin Manaw. Eraill a ddywaid mae mab oedd Gwgon gleddyfeyrth i Fleddyn ap Kynvyn, a mab oedd Vadoc ap *Maredudd*.

Pen 133 p. 61. (Cf. Dwnn ii. 61).

### 57. GWGON GOCH OF LLANARTHNE, ISCENNEN

Gwgon goch ap Gwgon vab brenin Manaw.

Pen 140 pp. 93, 111, 112.

### 58. EGRI OF TALYBOLION

Iarddur ap Egri ap Morien (ap) Mynac ap March ap Meirchion arglwydd ar dalm o Wynedd oedd hwnnw, yr hwnn a aeth i ryvela ar angred . . . [see RWM i. 837] . . . A chlustie march a oedd iddo . . . [see RWM i. 837] . . . [p. 132] . . . March ap Meirchion ap Kystenin ap Kynvarch ap Tudwal ap M[or]nawdd ap Kynan ap Eudaf ap Kariadoc ap Bran ap Llyr llorion ongr.

Pen 134 pp. 131-2.

### 59. ALO OF TREFNANT

(1) *Alo*<sup>1</sup> ap Riwallonn vychann ap Riwallon llwyd ap Ithel ap Rys ap Ifor o<sup>2</sup> Ganntref Selyf yNhervynau Brychainioc<sup>2</sup> ap *Howel* ap Morgan vychann o<sup>3</sup> Eueas<sup>3</sup> ap Morgann hir o dir Gwent ap *Iestin*<sup>4</sup> ap Gwrgant.

A. Pen 131 p. 286. B. Pen 129 pp. 50, 93, Pen 127 p. 198.

1. Aele A. 2 — 2. *only* A. 3 — 3. *only* A. 4. Ystynn A.

(2) Alon<sup>1</sup> yr hwn a elwid o<sup>2</sup> *iawon henw*<sup>2</sup> Riwallon ap Riwallon vychan . . .

A. Pen 138 p. 361. B. Pen 136 p. 37.

C. Pen 128 p. 142.

1. Alo B, Allon C. 2 — 2 *only* C.

### 60. LLAWR GRACH OF MEIFOD

Einionn ap Ednyfed ap Sulien ap Kradoc ap Gollwyn ap Llawr grach o *Veifod*<sup>1</sup> ap *Maredudd* ap Kynan,<sup>2</sup> twyssoc<sup>3</sup> Pywys.<sup>3</sup>

A. Pen 131 p. 285, Pen 133 p. 112, Pen 176 p. 211, Pen 128 p. 119.

B. Pen 128 p. 817. C. Pen 138 p. 356, Pen 128 p. 713.

D. Pen 138 p. 396.

1. Verinod A<sub>1</sub>. 2. Bleddyn ap Kynfyn *changed to* Kynan ap Kadwgon ap Elystan glodrydd B, Kynvyn C<sub>1</sub>, Kynfyn *changed to* Kynan C<sub>2</sub>, Bleddyn ap Kynvyn D. 3 — 3. *only* A<sub>1</sub>A<sub>2</sub>.

## 61. RANDWLFF OF CERI

*Randwlff*<sup>1</sup> ap *Iorwerth* ap *Trehayarn* ap *Golwc*<sup>2</sup> ap *Paen*<sup>3</sup> ap *Ioe*<sup>4</sup> ap *Meirchiawn* ap *Tanged* ap *Padriarc*<sup>5</sup> vrenhin da.<sup>6</sup>

A. Pen 127 p. 102, Pen 128 p. 61, Pen 138 p. 471, Pen 133 p. 111, Pen 131 p. 280. B. Llanwrin 1 p. 88.

1. Randwl A<sub>1</sub>, Rondwlff A<sub>2</sub>, Rwndwlff A<sub>4</sub>A<sub>5</sub>. 2. y Golwc hwnnw oedd o Blas yNghwm GolwcyNgheri added B. 3. i Baen hen o Gastell Paen yn Sir Vaesyved B. 4. only B. 5. Padriawc A<sub>3</sub>, Padriarch A<sub>4</sub>B, Padraiarch A<sub>5</sub>. 6. hen B.

## 62. GWYNFARDD DYFED

(1) Kyhelyn fardd ap Gwynfardd Dyfed ap<sup>1</sup> Kynan gerdd gemell<sup>1</sup> ap Gwrangon feindroed iarll Kaer Wrangon.

A. Pen 128 p. 733. B. Pen 135 p. 373, Pen 138 p. 357.  
1 — 1. ap Dyfed frenin B<sub>1</sub>, frenin B<sub>2</sub>.

(2) Kyhelyn vardd ap Gwynfardd Dyfed ap Alyn vrenin Dyfed tad Pwyll pendefig *Dyfed*<sup>1</sup>. Gwraig Kyhelvn vardd oedd Gwrangen veindroed merch iarll Kaer [Wr]angon.<sup>2</sup>

A. Mostyn 212b p. 110. B. Card 59 p. 40.  
1. — A. 2. Frangon B.

(3) Kyhelyn vardd ap Gwynfardd Dyfed ap Argoel llawir ap Pyr y Dwyrain ap Lliw hen tywysoc Prydain. Mam Gwynfardd Dyfed: Gwrangen veindroed *verch* iarll Kaer *Wrangon*.<sup>1</sup>

A. Pen 140 p. 122. B. Pen 132 p. 193.  
1. Loyw A, Frangon B.

## 63. LLYWELYN AP GWRGAN

*Llywelyn* (ap Ivor)<sup>1</sup> ap Gwrgann ap *Ifor*<sup>2</sup> ap Gwynn ap Gollwyn ap Llawrodd Dyfed ap Seissyllt ap Kynvynn ap Kynann *kanhysgwydd*<sup>3</sup> ap Sawyl<sup>4</sup> *velyn*<sup>5</sup> ap Mevric *brenin*<sup>6</sup> *Dyfed*<sup>6</sup> ap *Maredudd brenin*<sup>7</sup> *Dyfed*<sup>7</sup> ap Predri<sup>8</sup> ap Pliws<sup>9</sup> hen brenhin<sup>10</sup> Dyfed.<sup>10</sup>

A. Pen 178 (1) pp. 36–7, Pen 131 pp. 269, 296, Pen 128 p. 851, Pen 138 p. 616, Pen 139(2) p. 250.

B. Pen 140 p. 214, Pen 128 p. 859, Harl 2414 fo. 17r.

1. — A<sub>2</sub>B. 2. — A. 3. — A. 4. Sawl B<sub>3</sub>A<sub>6</sub>, Sawel B<sub>2</sub>. 5. — A. 6 — 6. — A, brenin Dyfed, vn or pedwar marchoc a fv'n 'dwyn vn or pedwar kleddyf aur o vlaen yr amherawdr Arth[ur] yn y wledd vawr yNghaer llion arr Dydd Sulgwyn B<sub>1</sub>, *similarly* B<sub>2</sub>B<sub>3</sub>. 7 — 7. — A. 8. Blitri A<sub>4</sub>, Bletri A<sub>5</sub>, Bledri A<sub>6</sub>, Bledri hir B<sub>1</sub>, Pledric B<sub>2</sub>, Pledri B<sub>3</sub>. 9. Bliws A<sub>6</sub>, Hiliws B<sub>1</sub>, Piliws B<sub>2</sub>, Pilinws B<sub>3</sub>. 10 — 10. — B<sub>2</sub>.

# 64. CYDIFOR FAWR

(1) See ABT 18b.

(2) Bledri<sup>1</sup> *latimer*<sup>2</sup> } ap Kydifor *ior*<sup>4</sup> *Dyfed*<sup>4</sup> ap Gwyn ap Gollwyn<sup>5</sup>  
       Trehacarn<sup>3</sup> }  
 ap Elgan gweflwch<sup>6</sup> (*ap Llŵch llawenfawr*)<sup>7</sup> *ap Kynan*<sup>8</sup> ap Arthanad<sup>9</sup> . . .  
 See ABT 18b.

A. Pen 132 p. 124, Pen 136 p. 348.

B. Pen 138 pp. 350, 355.

C. Pen 140 p. 182, Pen 134 p. 135.

D. Pen 131 p. 305, Pen 140 p. 10.

1. ABC.

2. *only* C.

3. *only* D.

4 — 4 *only* C.

5. Einion ap Gollwyn C.

6. Weffgoch B, Gwefslwch C, Gwefysflwch sef yw hynny Elgann gwefysdec D<sub>1</sub> D<sub>2</sub>.

7. *only* C.

8. *only* D<sub>1</sub>.

9. Arthfael B, Archenad C.

(3) Kynwric ap Kydifor vawr o Vlaen Kuch, un o hwech Breninllwyth Dyfed. Kydifor oedd ef y vab Rydderch<sup>1</sup> ap Ssaissyllt ap Kynan *kanhysgwyd*<sup>2</sup> ap *Maredudd* brenin Dyfed ap Mairic ap Predri<sup>3</sup> ap Pliws hen vrenin Dyfed.

A. Pen 131 p. 303.

B. Pen 133 p. 119, Pen 140 p. 140.

1. — B.

2. *kannhyssgwd* A.

3. Bledri B.

(4) Pledry [*ap Cydifor*] ap Gwyn ap Gollwyn ap Llawrodd Dyved ap Seisyllt ap Kynfyn ap Kynan gamyskwydd ap Sawyl velyn ap Pledry hir ap Meyrick ap Plewys vrenyn Dyfed.

Harl 3525 fos. 20r–20v.

# 65. EINION AP GOLLWYN

(1) Eynyon vab Gollwyn v. Tagno m. Kadawel m. Lludd (v.) [*Ei vam oedd*] Metlan verch Nynyaw m. Gweithuoet m. Gwrhydyr hir o ganawl talaith Vathrauel.

Pen 50 p. 85, Card 25 p. 107.

(2) Einion ap Gollwyn<sup>1</sup> ap Ednowain<sup>2</sup> ap Bleddyn<sup>3</sup> ap Bledrws<sup>4</sup> ap Kynawc mawr.

A. Pen 176 p. 180, Pen 178 (1) p. 41, Pen 134 p. 415, Pen 140 p. 264.

B. Pen 127 p. 105, Pen 128 p. 68.

C. Mostyn 212b p. 117, Harl 2414 fo. 3v.

D. Harl 3525 fo. 23r.

1. Gollwyn goec B, Kollwyn ap Tangno C, arglwydd Ardydwy (*added*) C<sub>1</sub>.

2. Edynowain bendew arglwydd Mon D. D *ends here*.

3. — B.

4. Paladrwist B<sub>1</sub>, Paladyr vrysk B<sub>2</sub>.

## 66. IFOR BACH

(1) *Howel velyn ap Gruffudd ap Ivor<sup>1</sup> peti<sup>2</sup> ap Kydifor<sup>3</sup> ap Kyndrych<sup>4</sup> ap Gwaithvoed.<sup>5</sup>*

- A. Pen 133 p. 189.  
 B. Pen 140 p. 248, Pen 134 p. 419, Harl 3525 fo. 119v.  
 C. Pen 131 pp. 224, 300.  
 D. Harl 2414 fo. 2v, Llyfr Baglan 122. E. Llyfr Baglan 109.  
 F. Harl 5835 fo. 15r.

1. — C. 2. — AC, added later D<sub>1</sub>. 3. Myric ap Cadivor E. Kydivor or Merik F. 4. Kidrich D<sub>2</sub>E, Kydryck F. 5. only DEF.

(2) *Howel velyn ap Gruffudd<sup>1</sup> } ap Ivor peti<sup>3</sup> ap Einon ap Riwallon  
       Llywelyn hagr<sup>2</sup> }*  
*ap Selyf ap Kaw ap<sup>4</sup> Keilioc myngrudd<sup>4</sup> or gogledd ap Howel ap Dafydd  
 ap Morgan ap Maglawn<sup>5</sup> brenin yr Albann.*

- A. Pen 133 p. 192, Pen 140 p. 81. B. Pen 140 p. 355.  
 C. Harl 2414 fos. 3r, 43v, Mostyn 212b p. 122.

1. A. 2. BC. 3. — BC. 4. — 4. ac or Keilioc myngrvdd. Llyfr Syr Edward Maunsel. (ends) B. 5. Maelgwn C.

## 67. TRAHAEARN FAWR OF CANTREF SELYF

(1) *Madog ap Trahaearn vawr ap Einion ap Madoc ap Riwallonn ap Maenyrch ap Dryffin ap Selyf ap Gruffudd ap Elisse arglwydd<sup>1</sup> Brecheinoc, yr hwn a rannawdd Brecheinoc ym chwech ran<sup>1</sup>, ap Gweloc<sup>2</sup> ap Tewdwr Brychainioc<sup>3</sup> ap Nauvedd<sup>4</sup> ap yr ail Nauvedd<sup>5</sup> ap Rain dremrudd ap (mab) Brychann Brychainioc.*

- A. Pen 131 p. 299. B. Pen 132 p. 126, Pen 136 p. 350.

1. — 1. — A. 2. Gwylwc B<sub>1</sub>, Gwylawc B<sub>2</sub>. 3. — B. 4. Neiniel B<sub>1</sub>, Ysteiniaid B<sub>2</sub>. 5. Nevved B<sub>1</sub>, Nevved B<sub>2</sub>.

(2) *Gwallter<sup>1</sup> }  
       Kadwgan<sup>2</sup> } ap Trahaiarn [fawr] ap Einion<sup>4</sup> }  
       Trehayarn vychan<sup>3</sup> }*  
*Elistan ap Madog ap Moreiddig<sup>5</sup> } ap Selyf<sup>6</sup>  
 ap Gruffudd<sup>7</sup> ap Elisse<sup>8</sup> ap Ysgorda<sup>9</sup> fawr<sup>10</sup> ap Ysgorda<sup>9</sup> vychan<sup>11</sup> ap  
 Elisse<sup>12</sup> ap Rain<sup>13</sup> ap Brychan Brycheiniawc.*

- A<sub>1</sub>. Pen 138 p. 426, Pen 128 p. 867.  
 A<sub>2</sub>. Pen 138 p. 448, Pen 128 p. 789, Pen 140 p. 36.  
 A<sub>3</sub>. Pen 178(1) p. 13, Pen 176 p. 189, Pen 128 p. 66. (These three begin at Einion).  
 B. Pen 140 p. 90, Pen 139(2) p. 101.  
 C. Harl 2414 fo. 58v (twice)  
 D. Pen 127 p. 103, Pen 128 p. 68.

E. Harl 3525 fo. 32r, Llyfr Baglan 146.

F. Dwnn ii. 31.

1. A<sub>1</sub>A<sub>2</sub>BE. 2. C. 3. D. 4. Eignon ap Gruffudd ap Eignon A<sub>2</sub>, Einion ap Iago A<sub>3</sub>, Einon ap Madog C<sub>1</sub>, Iago alwe C<sub>2</sub>, Madog vychan ap Madog yngnad D, Eignon arglwydd Kwmwd E<sub>1</sub>, [Einion] lord of the Kwmwd E<sub>2</sub>. 5. F. 6. — ABC. 7. — BCD, Gruffudd ap Eidde A<sub>3</sub>. 8. Elissev ap Maenerch D. 9. Ysgorte A<sub>1</sub> (Pen 138), Ysgorde A<sub>2</sub> (Pen 138), Ysgordan A<sub>1</sub> (Pen 128), A<sub>2</sub> (Pen 128), A<sub>3</sub>, Ysgorn C, Gruffudd D, Korne? E<sub>1</sub>, Isgordia E<sub>2</sub>F. 10. vychan CDE<sub>1</sub>F. 11. vechan A<sub>1</sub>, vawr CE<sub>1</sub>F, — D. 12. — ABC, Elisse ap Elay E<sub>1</sub>E<sub>2</sub>F. 13. Ryn B<sub>2</sub>C, Ryn E<sub>2</sub>.

(3) Kadwgan ap Trahayarn ap Ysbwys ap Iago ap Elisse ap Rain ap Brychan Brycheiniawc.

Pen 138 pp. 445–6, Pen 128 p. 788.

#### 68. EIDIO WYLLT

(1) Eidioc wyllt vrenhin Ywerddon. Pen 132 p. 125, Pen 136 p. 352.

(2) Eidio wyllt ap Gilamwri iarll Desmwnt.

Pen 134 pp. 136, 137, Pen 140 p. 185.

(3) As *Hanes Gruffudd ap Cynan*  
but very corrupt

↑  
Allrid<sup>1</sup> or Anloed, k. of Dublin<sup>1</sup> [*Olaf Arnald*]

Conan<sup>2</sup> ap Iago = Racvel<sup>2</sup> Sutrick<sup>3</sup> = Llin<sup>4</sup> dau. to Tewder,  
k. of South Wales.  
| |  
Gruffith<sup>2</sup> Eidio<sup>6</sup> wyllt<sup>6</sup>  
A. Harl 5835 fo. 2r. B. Dwnn i. 224.

1 — 1. Alured ne Aflaed, brenin Dulyn B. 2 — 2. *This part missing* B. 3. Swtrigk ne Wigen, brenin Dulun B. 4. Nest B. 5 — 5. *only* B. 6 — 6. Idio wilt A.

#### 69. GWILYM AP JENKYN

(1) Gwilim ap Jankyn ap Adam<sup>1</sup> ap Kynhaethwy<sup>2</sup> ap Herbart<sup>3</sup> ap Godwin iarll Kernyw a Dyfnaint.<sup>4</sup> To § { 70(1) A<sub>5</sub>  
70(2) D

A. Pen 176 p. 391, Pen 138 p. 444, Pen 128 p. 858, Pen 140 p. 21, Harl 2414 fo. 32r, Mostyn 212b p. 128.

B. Pen 131 p. 300, Pen 178 (1) p. 45.

C. Pen 176 p. 174. D. Pen 135 p. 369.



1. — B. 2. — BCD. 3. Herbert ap Jenkyn ap Herbert D. 4. *only* A<sub>2</sub>A<sub>3</sub>A<sub>4</sub>D. Ar Godwin hwnnw a las y vlwyddyn gynta o dernassiad y brenin Sion. *added* A<sub>6</sub>.

(2) Gwillim ap Jenkin ap Adam ap<sup>1</sup> Herbert ap Peter<sup>1</sup> ap Reignallt ap Peter ap Herbert son of Lord Herbert<sup>2</sup> son of Lord Henry Herbert, Chamberlain to King Henry I, son of Lord Herbert of Cornwall, son to Godwyn, duke of Cornwall *To* § 70(1). A.

A. Llyfr Baglan 79–80, 215, (*not literal*).

B. Harl 5835 fo. 31v.

1 — 1. — A<sub>2</sub>B. 2. Herbert fitzroye, base sonne to king Henry the first by Nest daughter to Rees ap Tewdor. (*ends*) B.

### 70. GODWIN IARLL KERNYW

(1) Gwilym ap Jenkyn → Ach<sup>1</sup> Godwin iarll Kernyw a dynnwyd o Lyfr Iolo Goch:<sup>1</sup> Godwin ap Elfryd<sup>2</sup> ap Wlfyn<sup>3</sup> beltharnsvs<sup>4</sup> ap Helin<sup>5</sup> ap Rol<sup>6</sup> ap Aedaf<sup>6</sup> ap Alanor ap Eliwd<sup>7</sup> ap Vernordin<sup>8</sup> ap Mordaf ap Iopin<sup>9</sup> ap Oswallt ap Kawrddoli<sup>10</sup> ap Dwfnwal<sup>11</sup> ap Eiddyn<sup>12</sup> ap Dwnggerth<sup>13</sup> ap Koilbin<sup>14</sup> *ap* Prohmaell<sup>15</sup> ap Petrawg *ap*<sup>16</sup> Klemens ap Bledrys ap Kystennin ap Kador ap Gwrloys ap Sartogys<sup>17</sup> ap Pandwlff<sup>18</sup> ap Gerdan<sup>19</sup> ap Selor<sup>20</sup> ap Mor (ap Sglepiado[s]<sup>21</sup>) ap Owen ap Maxen wledig amheradr Ryf[ain] ap Llywelyn iarll Kernyw.

A. Harl 2414 fo. 59r–v.

B. Llyfr Baglan 80, 215.

1 — 1. *only* A. 2. Alured B. 3. Vephyn(e) B. 4. — B. 5. Vortegyn B.  
6 — 6. Rolopedaph B. 7. Elnyd B. 8. Fferverdyn B. 9. Hopkin ap  
Hernam B<sub>1</sub>B<sub>2</sub>. 10. Canordoly(e) B. 11. Dyfnuall B<sub>1</sub>, Boifunall B<sub>2</sub>. 12. Ithel  
B<sub>1</sub>, Ithyn B<sub>2</sub>. 13. Dwn ap Caret B<sub>1</sub>B<sub>2</sub>. 14. Coilbye B<sub>1</sub>B<sub>2</sub>. 15. *only* B.  
16. — A. 17. Sortogus B. 18. Pendoff B<sub>1</sub>, Pendaff B<sub>2</sub>. 19. — B.  
20. Golor B<sub>1</sub>, Solor B<sub>2</sub>. 21. — B.

(2) Gwilym ap Jenkyn → Godwin iarll Kerniw a Dyfnaint ap Edwert konffessor.

Pen 135 p. 369. (Cf. Dwnn ii. 13).

### 71. KEMEYS

(1) Jankyn Kemeis ap Madoc ap Grono ap Gwallt[er] ap Vthrudd.

Pen 50 p. 85, Card 25 p. 106–7, Card 10 p. 116.

(2) (Tabular) [Jenkin Kemes] (ap John) ap Harry (ap William) ap Mirick ap Gronw ap Gwalter Kemes ap Vthryd Kemes ap Vlltyd Kemes.

BM. Add. 9865 fo. 167r.

(3) (Tabular) Jenkin Kemis ap Rynald ap Gwillim ap Gwrwarded Kemys son of Gwrwarded, lord of Kemys . . . descended . . . of Alyn, king of Deved.

Llyfr Baglan 53, Pen 120 p. 451.

# APPENDIX

## TRIBAL GROUPINGS

1. Pwmp brenhinllwyth Kymrv:
  - [1] Gruffudd ap Kynan yNgwynedd . . .
  - [2] Rys ap Tewdwr mawr yn Nehevbarth . . .
  - [3] Bleddyn ap Kynvyn yMhowys . . .
  - [4] Elystan glodrydd rwng Gwy a Hafren . . .
  - [5] Caradoc ap Iestin yMorgannwc . . .

Pen 127 p. 1, Pen 129 p. 47, BM. Add. 14919 fo. 121v.
2. Pymtheg llwyth Gwynedd. See *NLW Journal* XII pp. 230-2.
- 3 (1). Pwmp kostowglwyth Kymry:
 

Kyntaf yw Y Blaydd rvdd or Gest yn Evionydd;  
 yr ail yw Adda vawr yNeh[e]vbarth;  
 y drydydd yw Alon yMhowys;  
 y pedwerydd yw r Gwenwys yno;  
 y bmydd yw Heilin ysteilforch.<sup>1</sup>

A. Pen 127 p. 286.      B. Pen 75 p. 79.

1. steilfforch B.
- 3 (2). Pwmp kostowglwyth *Kymry*,<sup>1</sup> nid amgen:
 

yn Yvionnydd Y Blaidd rvdd or Gest,  
 yn Nehevbarth Adda vawr.  
 yMhowys tri, nid amgen,  
 Y<sup>2</sup> Gwenwys ac Allo a Heilin<sup>3</sup> ystilffwrch.<sup>3</sup>

A. Pen 177 p. 209.      B. Pen 138 p. 35.

1 — A.      2. — A.      3 — 3. Heilin ysteilfforch. Rai a ddwaid nad yw y Gwenwys,  
 may y Torddved y Melienydd sydd gostowglwyth. B.
- 4 (1). Tair beriach Gwynedd:
 

Kantelli Wyddel, Mabon Glochydd, ac O[s]bwrn Wyddel.  
 Pen 127 p. 286, Pen 75 p. 79.
- 4 (2). Tair beriach, nid amgen:
 

yn gynta Madog ap Mabon, ar ail Kantelli Wyddel; y trydydd yw  
 Ysbwrn Wyddel.  
 Pen 177 pp. 209-210, Pen 138 p. 35.
5. Llyma henwaf y trywyr a goded ar vonedd, nid amgen:
 

Y byrasgwrn, Tygwared ap Kynwric, a Moel y voxach.  
 Pen 177 p. 210, Pen 138 p. 35.
6. Chwech Brenhinllwyth Dyfed. See notes.

## NOTES

1. *Cynddelw ab Einion* was ancestor of a few families in Widiada. Llywelyn Ddu was born c.1370. For his few descendants, see Dwnn i. 27, 207, ii.25, 30, 33. Omitting the duplicated names 'Iauan ap Gwion ab Einion' we get a date of birth of about 1100 for Cynddelw ab Einion, but the evidence is insufficient. Another line from Cynddelw ab Einion, also in Widiada, is found in Pen 140 p. 115. (cf. Dwnn ii.141). This would put the birth of Cynddelw in about 1200.

According to a tract on the family of the Lord Rhys in Dwnn ii.99<sup>3</sup> the mother of Morgan ap Rhys was Nest ferch Caradog Fychan ap Caradog. These may well be the Caradog Fychan ap Caradog of this pedigree, in which case the date of birth of Cynddelw would be c. 1070.

2, 3. *Gwaithfoed*. There seem to have been several persons named Gwaithfoed all of whom were eventually combined into one 'Gwaithfoed Fawr'.

(a) Gwaithfoed of Powys (b. c. 940) ap Gwynnann, father of Gwyrystan and ancestor of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn. His correct pedigree, based on MG 3 with corrections from later versions, seems to have been Gwaithfoed ap Gwynnann ap Gwynnog Farfysch ap Lles Llawddeog ap Ceidio ap Corf ap Caenog ap Tegonwy.

(b) Gwaithfoed (b. c. 960) ap Gwrydr, father of Neiniad and grandfather of Ednywain Bendew I (b. c. 1020). See ABT 2d and note, 8h, HL 1b and note, 2i, 9a. From ABT 1b it seems that Gwrydr was the son of Caradog ap Lles Llawddeog, at which point the pedigree joins that of Gwaithfoed of Powys (above). This pedigree, with a change in the order of names, was early appropriated to Gwaithfoed of Powys, as in ABT 1b. Later on further names were added in some texts, viz. Gwlydd(i)en in ABT 12, Gwyn and Gwlydd(i)en in ABT 8g, and finally Gwybedydd in §§ 2(2) and 53(3) *infra*. These new names may have come from the pedigrees of Gwaithfoed of Ystrad Tywi or Gwaithfoed of Gwent, but there seems to be no definite evidence for this.

(c) Gwaithfoed of Ystrad Tywi (b. c. 980), father of Cydrych of Gwintai (now Gwynfe in the parish of Llangadog, 4 miles SSE of the town), whose grand-daughter was the wife of Bledri ap Cydifor. (Dwnn i.84, 114, 140, 218). See also § 66(1) below.

(d) Gwaithfoed of Ceredigion (b. c. 1070). See §§ 3, 45. He was father of Cydifor, from whom many families in Ceredigion were descended; and of Gwallog<sup>4</sup> (Pen 131 pp. 302-3, Dwnn i.96). He could also be the Gwaithfoed mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis as the father of Ednywain, Lay Abbot of Llanbadarn Fawr. (*Itin. Camb.* II. 4).

(e) Gwaithfoed of Meirionydd (b. c. 1100). See § 2. He was father of Gynillin, and ancestor of families in Ystumanner (Dwnn ii.241, 275).

(f) Gwaithfoed of Gwent (b. c. 1100-30) father of Aeddan, Y Bach, and Gwyn who were associated with three well-known castles in upper Gwent, namely Grosmont, Skenfrith and White Castle.

The composite Gwaithfoed was given the (incorrect) pedigree already ascribed to Gwaithfoed of Powys as in ABT 1b, 8g, 12. Signs of the fusion are seen, for example, in §§ 2(2), 3(2) and 3(3). Someone noticed the fusion beginning and wrote in Pen 132 p. 175:

Hefyd hwynt a ddoedant yNchevbarth mae yr vn Gwaithvoed oedd Waithfoed o Garedigion ac oedd daid Bleddyn ap Kynvyn, ac mae mam Gwaithfoed o Garedigion oedd verch Teithwalch ap Godwin<sup>5</sup> ior Karedigion ac mae gwraic i Waithfoed oedd ferch Mevric<sup>5</sup> o Went, a hynny sy wir, ond nid wyf kyd gordiaw mae yr vn Gwaithvoed yw.

The full-blown composite Gwaithfoed appears towards the end of the sixteenth century in Mostyn 212b pp. 91-6, and Wrexham 1 p. 225. The latter reads:

Gwaithvoed ap Cloddien, arglwydd Aberteivi, Powys, Gwent a Gwinway, a briodes Morvydd verch . . . Ynnyr brenin Gwent, ac a vy viij maib o veibion vddynt, nid amgen:

1. Cadivor arglwydd Aberteivi . . .
2. Gorustan . . . llwyth Powys.
3. Kynan . . . arglwydd Tegaingl(e).<sup>6</sup>
4. Kydrych . . . arglwydd Gwinway.
5. Ayddan . . . arglwydd Grismont.
6. Gwyn . . . arglwydd Castell Gwin.
7. Bach . . . arglwydd Kynvraieth.
8. Edynowin . . . Escob Llanbadarn Vawr.

Trigva ne yr tai penna Gwaithvoed ychod oedd Castell Odwin a Fforth y Ffynnon o vewn arglwyddieth Pennarth o vewn Sir Aberteivi, ar Gwaithvoed a fv marw yn y vlwyddyn o odran Crist vn vil a xxxviij o vlynnyddoedd ag a gladdwyd o vewn Porth y Ffynnon vchod.

The date 1038 for the death of Gwaithfoed can hardly apply to Gwaithfoed of Ceredigion. In Pen 138 p. 527 and Wrexham 1 p. 162 a story is told of Gwaithfoed which is full of anachronisms, but seems to apply fundamentally to Gwaithfoed of Ceredigion. He is said to have made a plundering expedition to Gwent and to have returned with Morfydd daughter of Ynnyr Gwent for wife. On his way back to Ystrad Fflur he killed a murderous hermit named Carwed. In Pen 118 p. 834 this Carwed appears as a giant who gave his name to Rhiw Garwed within four miles of Ystrad Fflur. But the above version is also referred to. (*Y Cymmrodor* 27 (1917) p. 139).

The epithet 'Mawr' appears to have been given originally to the 'composite' Gwaithfoed (see e.g. §§ 2(2) and 53(5)) so that later attempts to distinguish one or other by the epithet were vain. Thus in Harl 1143 (c. 1600) the arms of two Gwaithfoeds are distinguished by slight differences. Here they are called (fo. 13r):

73. Gwaythvoed Vawr, whence the men of Iscoed in S. Wales.
74. Gwaythvoed of Powys.

But Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt, when distinguishing between the Gwaithfoeds of Powys and Ceredigion, gives the epithet 'Mawr' to the former. (*British Antiquities Revived* (1662), 1834 ed. p. 72).

According to a later note by 'E. H.' in Pen 287 p. 271 'Gwaithfoed Fawr was wounded by Avis a Dane in defending the Cathedral church of St. David. He died about 1066 and was buried in the Parish of Cavan. Ubi est?'. This perhaps refers to the raid on Mynyw by Eilaf the Dane in 1022. (*Annales Cambriae* MS. B, ByT p. 23, HW p. 350). The tradition may refer to Gwaithfoed of Ystrad Tywi.

4. *Cadwgon Fantach*, of Llanddewi Brefi. Born c. 1200. The male line ended with his son Maredudd, who left three heiresses. See Dwnn i.82, 94, 222, etc. § 4(2) seems to show confusion with § 5.

5. *Rhys Chwith*. Born c. 1250. He was of Iscoed in southwest Ceredigion and his tribe is described as one of the *Prif lwythav o achodd Sir Aberteifi*. (Wrexham 1 p. 172). He is said to have been Esquire of the Body to Edward I. (*Dale Castle MS.* pp. 26, 34).

6. *Peredur Beiswyn* or *Beiswyrdd*. Peredur Beiswyn and Peredur Beiswyrdd were probably brothers, perhaps twins, but, if so, they have been so thoroughly confused that it would be hard now to distinguish them. Note that the older texts generally treat

*pais* as masculine. The dates of Gwaithfoed of Ceredigion, Rhys Chwith and Cadwgon Fantach point to a date of about 970 for the birth of Peredur. In Lhuyd's *Parochialia* i. 7 we find:

'Predyr Peiswyrdd, L<sup>d</sup> of higher Cardigan had a place or Pallace, called Kayro, vizt. Lhŷs Predyr ynghayro.'

According to E. Phillimore in Owen's *Pembrokeshire* ii.603, this must have been at or near Aber Caero in Llanfihangel Gneu'r Glyn.

In § 6(2) *Evydd* is probably a corrupt form of *Einudd*. (See the variations). See, further, note on § 8.

7. *Seisyll of Meirionydd*. Born c. 1170. His son, Einion, was living in the time of Llywelyn the Great. (Pen 236 p. 111 quoted RWM i.1061-2 and PF i.98-99). Einion was ancestor of the family of Pugh of Mathafarn (see DWB) and other families in Meirionydd. He is sometimes said to be the brother of Llywelyn (b. c. 970) ap Seisyll. (e.g. Dwnn i.295, ii.107). This is of course absurd, but it is possible that the pedigree given here properly belongs to Seisyll the father of Llywelyn; see note to § 8. There seems to be no definite information as to where Llywelyn ap Seisyll came from.

8. *Einudd Bach*. Working back from the date deduced above for Peredur Beiswyn (or Beiswyrdd) we get about 900 for the date of birth of Einudd Bach. It seems probable that *Evydd* in § 6(2) is a corrupt form of *Einudd*, and that § 6(2) gives a more genuine version of the pedigree of Einudd, although legendary. Einudd Bach was probably traditionally descended from Gwyddno Garanhir, and the fact that the name Gwyddno appeared in the genealogy of the kings of Meirionydd, as well as the name Einudd four generations later (see HG 18, JC 41, ABT 23), led to the identification of the latter with Einudd Bach and the former with Gwyddno Garanhir. Whence the version of § 8. In ABT 23 Einudd has already acquired the epithet 'Bach', though Gwyddno has not yet acquired that of 'Garanhir'. The date of birth of the Einudd in the Meirionydd pedigree was about 660.

Einudd Bach (b. c. 900) could not have been the grandfather of Seisyll of Meirionydd, but he *could* have been the grandfather of Seisyll the father of Llywelyn. See note to § 7.

'Ennydd Bach' appears in Ieuan Brechfa's list of *Pymtheg Llwyth Gwynedd*. See *NLW Journal* XII p. 232. This seems to be a mistake for Nefydd Hardd, but the name got into later lists, e.g. Pen 139(2) p. 88, Dwnn ii.83, and in a very corrupt version found in Pen 143 pp. 24-6, Harl 3525 fos. 50r-51v, Harl 1935 fo. 78r-v, *Llyfr Baglan* 47.

9. *Gwyddno Garanhir*, the legendary ruler of Maes Gwyddno or Cantre'r Gwaelod. The variety of versions recorded here suggests that he had no really traditional pedigree. It is surprising that the pedigree given in BGG 10 of Elffin ap Gwyddno has no echo in the present connection. § 9(2) is a corrupt form of § 8. § 9(3) should be compared with HL 11 and note, and § 12 below. If § (9)6 has any traditional basis it may be the reason for the insertion of the names Drudwas ap Dryffin into §§ 9(4) and 9(5), regarded as variants of § 9(3).

10. *Iarddur ap Cynddelw*, of Arllechwedd Uchaf, (Pen 129 p. 31). Born c. 1180? *nemus Eardur filii Kendelu* is mentioned in a charter of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth to the Abbey of Aberconwy. (Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, 1846 ed. V. 672, HW 601 n. 144). *Mad' ap Iarddur* and *Ior' ap Iarddur* are mentioned in RC 104 and 109-110 respectively, probably living in Anglesey in 1348-9. Although our Iarddur's two sons were Madog and Iorwerth, they could not have been living at this time. Hywel ap Gruffudd ap Dafydd [ap Tudur ap Madog ap Iarddur] was living in 1352-3 in Arllechwedd Uchaf (RC 12, Dwnn ii. 165-6). The traditions that Iarddur was a contemporary of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth are strongly supported by the genealogies of his descendants. That Iarddur had a

brother also named Iorwerth is confirmed by Pen 138 p. 77:—*Iarddur, Rodpert, Ieva, Iorwerth, meibion Kynddelw ap Trahaiarn ap Bod ap Kysgen ap Helic ap Glanoc*. This Iorwerth was ancestor of Gutun Owain. (Pen 128 p. 86).

Iarddur is described as ancestor of one of *Pymtheg Llwyth Gwynedd* in the list of Ieuan Brechfa (*NLW Journal*, XII. 232) but not in the commoner lists. He is also so described in some of the pedigrees, e.g. Pen 131 p. 292, Dwnn ii. 11, 73, 75, 154, 173, 340.

10(2). *Catrin Fechan*, the third daughter of Cynihwr, must have been the wife of Maredudd ap Iorwerth ap Llywarch ap Brân, not of his grandson Maredudd Ddu. But see Dwnn ii.207, 208.

11. *Llywarch Howlwrch*, born c. 1020?, was ancestor of a tribe in Denbighshire. He is presumably the Llywarch *Olbrach* mentioned in *Hanes Gruffudd ap Cynan* as chief chamberlain and treasurer to Gruffudd ap Llywelyn ap Seisyll (d. 1063). His wife, Tangwystl, described as a prophetess, greeted Gruffudd ap Cynan, her relation, on his arrival in Wales from Ireland in 1075. (Ed. Arthur Jones, pp. 113–5). Llywarch Goch, of this tribe, appears to have been born c. 1150. His daughter, Tangwystl, was the mistress of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, and mother of Gruffudd ap Llywelyn (b. c. 1195). (Pen 127 pp. 73, 79, Pen 129 p. 30, Dwnn i.309, ii.107). Other descendants agree with this date, but most genealogies make Llywarch Goch the son of Llywarch Howlwrch. This would lead one to suppose that there were two persons named Llywarch Howlwrch. However, a few authorities give 'Llywarch Goch ap Iorwerth ap Cynan ap Llywarch Howlwrch' (e.g. Pen 138 p. 78, Pen 181 p. 351, Pen 128 p. 66). One more intervening generation would have been preferable, but this version is possible.

11(2). The names *Kyriadawc ap Meiriawon* and *Aeddan ap Maic* appear to have been drawn from 'Gwehelyth Rhos'. See ABT 25. *Gwgon Glededyfrudd*. See note to § 13.

This tribe is sometimes described in the genealogies as one of *Pymtheg Llwyth Gwynedd* (e.g. Dwnn i.279, ii.178, 302). It does not seem to appear in any of the lists, but see note on § 13.

12. *Braint Hir*. This is an extension of HL 11. The extension is achieved by mis-identifying Rhychwyn Farfog of Bod Rhywchwyn in Rhos Is Dulas with Rhychwyn, the saint of Llanrhychwyn in Nant Conwy, who is made a son of Helig ap Glannog in some versions of *Bonedd y Saint* § 42. (e.g. Pen 27). See also §§ 9(3) and 9(5).

13. *Helig ap Glannog* is traditionally associated with lands inundated by the sea, see TYP p. xci and *Bonedd y Saint* § 42. He appears as ancestor of several saints in Arllechwedd. Preistholm or Puffin Island was known as Ynys Lannog as early as c. 1100. See *Annales Cambriae* s.a. 629. For the development of the legend see F. J. North, *Sunken Cities*. The pedigree given here does not occur in *Bonedd y Saint* as suggested by North (p. 35).

The tribe of *Helic ap Kelynnoc* appears in Ieuan Brechfa's list of *Pymtheg Llwyth Gwynedd*. See *NLW Journal* XII p. 232. This perhaps refers to the tribe of Llywarch Howlwrch. See note to § 11.

*Gwgon Glededyfrudd* was associated with Gwaith Perllan Fangor, i.e. the battle of Chester, 616, in TYP no. 60. See also § 11(2) above. An earlier pedigree derives him from Ceredig ap Cunedda, (See *Progenies Keredic* VSB 319) and he was traditionally associated with Ceredigion, see TYP pp. 389–390. See also §§ 56(2), 57 below.

14. *Mam Tudur Trefor*. Little confidence can be placed in these relationships although, surprisingly, they are all *chronologically* possible except for 'Mam Tudur Trefor' and 'Mam Llywarch Gam'. To the best of my knowledge 14(2) does not appear again until Lewys Dwnn who gives an expanded version (ii.307).



15. *Maenyrch* is described as *Distein o Vrecheinoc* (Pen 132 p. 128). He was father of Bleddyn, of whom it is said:

ar bedwredd vlwyddyn o wladychrwydd Wiliam goch vrenin Lloyger i lladded y Bleddyn hwnn gida Rys ap Tewdwr ymrw-wydyr y Battail garllaw glann Wysc trwy ryfel Barned Nywmark a Syr Reinallt Awbre ar marchogion Ffrengig erraill. (Mostyn 212b p. 129, similarly *Llyfr Baglan* pp. 120-1, 237, 268).

Battle is about 3 miles WNW of Brecon. This is an amplification of ByT p. 33 recording the death of Rhys ap Tewdwr. The corrected date is 1093. The wife of Bleddyn ap Maenyrch is said to have been Elen, the sister of Rhys ap Tewdwr. (Mostyn 212b p. 129, Harl 2414 fo. 32r, Dwnn i.42, 107). Other sons of Maenyrch were Trymbenog and Madog. The genealogies are consistent in putting the birth of Maenyrch in about 1010. Rhys Goch of Ystrad Yw is sometimes made a son of Maenyrch. See § 16(2).

§§ 15(1) and 15(2) gained no currency. The commonest versions were 15(3) and its shorter form 15(4). 15(5) contains names taken from 15(3) but in a different order.

*Rhiwallon Rwth y Falleg*. The correct epithet is open to question. He appears in one version of the pedigree of Rhydderch Ddu of Tal-y-llyn, Brycheiniog, (b. c. 1170), viz. 'Rhydderch Ddu ap Cadwgon Fawr ap Bleddyn ap Rhiwallon'. The later version, however, is 'Rhydderch Ddu ap Dafydd ap Cadwgon ap Trymbenog ap Maenyrch'. (e.g. Dwnn i. 151, 205).

16. *Rhys Goch of Ystrad Yw, Brycheiniog*. The genealogies point to a date of about 1070 for his birth. He could have been a son of Maenyrch as in § 16(2), but the best texts make him son or grandson of Einion.<sup>7</sup> In § 16(4) *Hyfaidd Henllyn* is presumably supposed to have given his name to Maes Hyfaidd (Radnor). The epithet seems to be a corruption of *Unllen*. Hyfaidd Unllen appears without parentage in *Culthoch ac Olwen* (WM 462, RM 107) and *Breuddwyd Rhonabwy* (RM 159).

17. *Caradog Freichfras*. It is clear that in the sixteenth century Caradog Freichfras was associated with Radnor and Hereford. This tradition may be ancient, for in the Life of St. Padarn (VSB 260-2) he is mentioned in connection with that saint, who had foundations in Maelienydd and Elfael. (The introduction of Brittany into this part of the Life is certainly an error. See Wade-Evans, *Welsh Christian Origins* pp. 113, 161-2). On the other hand none of the saints who were supposed to be his descendants, namely Cadfarch, Maethlu, Tangwn and Dyfnog (ByS 29, 51) are associated with this region. For more on Caradog Freichfras see TYP pp. 299-300.

Generally speaking the North Wales genealogies traced Caradog Freichfras to Cunedda Wledig, as § 17(1), while those of Powys and South Wales traced him to Coel Godebog, as §§ 17(2) and 17(3). There are exceptions in the later manuscripts, e.g. Card. 4.265 fo. 58v and Wrexham 1 p. 228 which trace Maenyrch to Caradog Freichfras and then to Cunedda. None of the versions deserve much credence. The alternative versions caused some perplexity, see §§ 17(5), (6) and (7) and some concluded that there were two persons of the name, as 17(5) and (6). This was reflected in the fact that the supposed arms of Caradog Freichfras appear in two entirely different versions, one for South Wales and one for North Wales. (Harl 1143, c. 1600, nos. 11 and 128, on fos. 2v and 22r respectively).

17(8) is an attempt to combine 17(2) and 17(3).

The wife of Caradog Freichfras is given as *Tec eurvonn verch brenin Pelavr* Pen 132 p. 299, *oedd Degay ayrvonn merch brenin Pelays* Mostyn 212b p. 35, *Tegav aurfron verch . . . vrenin Pelen aur* Harl 2414 fos. 21v, 32r; Similarly Mostyn 114 fo. 22v; *Tegav hirvonn d. . . to king Pelinor* Dwnn ii.57. King Peleur appears in the Welsh version of a Grail Romance, but not as father of Tegau Eurfron. On Tegau Eurfron see further TYP nos. 66, 71, 88, App. III. 14 and pp. 512-4.

*Y Ceiliog Myngrudd*, 'the red-maned cock', also appears in the pedigree of Ifor Bach, § 66(2). *Marinwy*, *Merinwoch* in 17(3) and (4) are apparently doublets of *Marini* the epithet of Llyr.

18-21. *Brochwel ab Aeddan*. See ABT 20 and note, HL 2f. He there appears as ancestor of Gwyn ap Gruffudd of Cegidfa, i.e. Guilsfield, in Ystrad Marchell. From HL 2f the date of birth of Gwyn ap Gruffudd would appear to be c. 1050, which would put the birth of Brochwel ab Aeddan in about 930. Later pedigrees trace many families in this part of Powys from Gwyn ap Gruffudd, mainly through a son Pasgen. They point, on the whole, to a date of about 1160 for the birth of Gwyn ap Gruffudd. (See e.g. Dwnn i.278, 279, 293, 330, ii.234, *Arch Camb.* 85 (1930) pp. 134-5). The pedigree of Meilir Gryg, § 20 below, points to about 970 for the birth of Brochwel ab Aeddan. A compromise of about 950 for Brochwel ab Aeddan would suit HL 2f and §§ 20, 21(3) below, but none of the other pedigrees. All these pedigrees going back to Brochwel Ysgithrog (b. c. 490) are deficient in one way or another.

18. *Maredudd Bentwyn* and his brother Llywelyn Bentwyn, born c. 1270, were ancestors of families in Arwystli. See e.g. Dwnn i.288, 303, 306.

18(1). *Bod Hen*. From the pedigree his birth would be about 1030. The alternative name, Mathew Hen, given by Dwnn (i.303, 319) does not appear in earlier authorities.

19. *Gruffudd Fraskwyd*, of Pwll Glas in Trefeglwys near Llanidloes, Arwystli. (PF ii. 202). His birth was c. 1300. The male line of his descendants seems to have died out after five generations. See Dwnn i.273, 310, 317, ii. 240.

20. *Meilir Gryg*, born c. 1170, is said to have lived at Llwyn Melyn near Gregynog, about nine miles west of Montgomery (Dwnn i. 283). He was ancestor of families in Cydwain, including Blayney of Gregynog. See DWB, Dwnn i. 284, 299.

21. *Gwenwys*. Ancestor of one of the *Pump Costowglwyth*. See Appendix § 3. Families belonging to his tribe were mostly in the neighbourhood of Cegidfa. Fourth in descent from Gwenwys was Sir Gruffudd Vaughan, (d. 1447). See DWB. The date of birth of Gwenwys must have been about 1270. He could not, therefore, have been the son of Gruffudd of Cegidfa or of Gwyn ap Gruffudd, but the longer version of § 21(2) is consistent with the *later* date found above for Gwyn ap Gruffudd, namely c. 1160, while 21(3) points to the *earlier* date for Gwyn ap Gruffudd, namely, c. 1050.

22-24. *Urien Rheged*. The claim by a South Wales family to be descended from Pasgen ab Urien Rheged is of respectable antiquity, for it is found in JC 33-4, where we are told that the wife of Llywelyn ap Cadwgon ap Elystan Glodrydd was Ellylw, seventh in descent from Pasgen. This family was associated with Abergwili in Ystrad Tywi, but no other descendants are recorded. However, later pedigrees give another tribe descended from Pasgen, that of Einion ap Llywarch, in the same area. See § 24 below. Two tribes in North Wales, those of Gollwyn ap Tangno (§ 22) and Marchweithian (§ 23) were also traced to Pasgen ab Urien.

All these four lines point to a date of birth about 850 for Pasgen. Is this accidental or does it point to a historical person named Pasgen who was mis-identified with Pasgen ab Urien of the sixth century? There also seems to have been a family in Iscennen claiming descent from Cadell ab Urien. (Pen 140 p. 111), but the male line evidently ended in about 1450 and the result is that the full pedigree has not been preserved.

22. *Gollwyn ap Tangno*. See HL 9 and notes. He was born c. 1025 and was ancestor of a tribe in Eifionydd and Ardudwy which was one of *Pymtheg Llwyth Gwynedd*. See *NLW Journal* XII. 230-2. In HL 9 his pedigree is only carried back to Lludd. It appears that some genealogist, not knowing the version of 22(1) mis-identified Lludd with Lludd ap Beli Mawr of *Brut y Brenhinedd*. We actually find this in BM. Add. 14,919



fo. 134v and Pen 128 p. 65. The next stage was to identify Beli with Beli ap Rhun of the royal line of Gwynedd, whence the version of 22(2).

23. *Marchweithian*. Born c. 1020. He was ancestor of a tribe in Rhufoniog, Is Aled, which was reckoned one of *Pymtheg Llwyth Gwynedd*. On this tribe see *Arch. Camb.* 80 (1925) pp. 294–6. The pedigrees make him first cousin of Tangno (§ 22) which is quite possible chronologically. Trahaearn, brother of Marchweithian, had relatively few descendants. Two marriages of his descendants are recorded in Dwnn ii. 103, 154, which agree with the statement that he was a brother of Marchweithian. The main body of his supposed descendants, however, are traced to Hoedlyw ap Rhirid ap Pasgen ap Trahaearn, and most of these pedigrees are deficient.

24. *Einion ap Llywarch*, born c. 1150, was ancestor of a tribe in Iscennen and Cydweli, Ystrad Tywi. The most important family of the tribe was that of Rice of Newton and Dynevor. See DWB and *Y Cymmrodor* 35 (1925) pp. 122–5. The shorter version, 24(1), is older than the longer one, 24(2), in the extant manuscripts, but it seems possible that the longer one is the more accurate of the two, the shorter one being derived by *homoeoteleuton*. The longer version gives the date c. 850 for the birth of Pasgen ab Urien. See note above to §§ 22–24.

25. *Ednywain ap Bradwen* was born c. 1130 and was ancestor of a tribe in Meirionydd, listed as one of *Pymtheg Llwyth Gwynedd*. See *NLW Journal* XII pp. 230–2. Among the families belonging to the tribe was that of Owen of Peniarth. See DWB. This family was descended from Llywelyn ap Tudur ap Gwyn ap Peredur ab Ednywain ap Bradwen, contemporary of Edward I (Dwnn ii. 257, 284). A copy of the Welsh Laws, the lost Llanforda MS., was apparently written for a son of this Llywelyn, named Iorwerth, and it was at the end of this copy that the scribe, Dafydd, wrote the pedigree of Iorwerth as given in § 25(1). This 14th century pedigree is of great interest because it is one of the earliest pedigrees of an ordinary Welsh family carried back to a legendary ancestor.<sup>8</sup> Although the pedigree was seen and copied by Gruffudd Hiraethog (Pen 135), it was never adopted by genealogists of the 15th century onwards, but two alternative pedigrees were concocted, 25(2) and 25(3), neither of which has anything to recommend it. 25(2) goes back to Marchudd, ancestor of one of the *Pymtheg Llwyth*, and although it is chronologically possible, the fact that it derives one of the Fifteen Tribes from another makes it highly improbable. 25(3) is quite impossible chronologically, see the date of Llywelyn Eurdorchog, below, § 29.

*Maelda Hynaf* is the person who appears in the Welsh Laws (ed. Aneurin Owen pp. 50, 412–3 = i. 104, ii 49–51) as a contemporary of Maelgwn Gwynedd and Rhun ap Iaelgwn.

26. *Geraint of Pentraeth*. Born c. 1200. See HL 6 and note. *Idnerth ab Edryd* belonged to the tribe of Marchudd, see ABT 9a, HL 7c. This incorrect version already appears as a variant in HL 6b.

27. *Dafydd ap Llywarch* of Eglwys Bach in Rhos Uwch Dulas, was born c. 1330 and was ancestor of two families in this area. See BM. Add. 28034 fo. 31r. His pedigree contains rare names found also in the tribe of Marchudd, e.g. Edryd, Inethan, Elfyw, and it seems possible that Dafydd ap Llywarch actually belonged to this tribe.

28. *Llywelyn of Iscerdin*, Ceredigion, was born c. 1200. His wife was Gwenllïan ferch Moreiddig Fychan of Caerwedros [ap Moreiddig ap Blegywryd ap Dinawal]. The manuscript authority is late, c. 1700. *Morydd ap Llywarch Llwyd brenin Ceredigion* is mentioned in the spurious *Brut Aberpergwm* and *Brut Ieuan Brechfa* as having died in 830. (*Myv. Arch.* ii. 477) If these chronicles were the composition of Iolo Morganwg he must have drawn the entry from this pedigree (or they both come from a common

source unknown to me). A later entry s.a. 870 mentions the death of Gwgon ap Morydd ap Llywarch Llwyd, which is an error for Gwgon ap Meurig ap Dyfnwallon. See *Annales Cambriae* s.a. 871 and HG 26.

29. *Llywelyn Eurdorchog* was born c. 1030 and was ancestor of families in Iâl and Ystrad Alun. See HL 5 and note, where I have suggested that the correct pedigree of Llywelyn can be obtained by combining the two versions, viz. Llywelyn Eurdorchog ap Coel ap Gweirydd ap Cynwrig ap Cynddelw Gam. There are many examples of 29(1) in later manuscripts.

30. *Cilmin Droetu* or *Droed-ddu*. See HL 8 and note. He was born c. 830 and was ancestor of one of *Pymtheg Llwyth Gwynedd*, in Arfon Uwch Gwyrfa. The chief family of the tribe was that of Glyn of Glynllifon. See DWB. The pedigree makes Cilmin first cousin to Rhodri Mawr which is chronologically possible. Like his uncle Merfyn Frych, he is said to have come from the Isle of Man. (Robert Vaughan in Pen 101 p. 4). The folk-tale explaining how Cilmin got his surname is told in Pennant's *Tours in Wales*, 1883 ed. ii.391.

Card 4. 265 fo. 19v says:

Ar Kilmyn hwnn oedd nai vab brawd i Verfyn vrych gwr priod Essyllt verch Gynan. Ac a ddoeth or Gogledd i Wynedd gyda Merfyn i ewythr pann ddoeth ef i briodi Essyllt.

31. *Llywarch ap Brân*. See HL 4a and note. He was born c. 1200 and was ancestor of a tribe in Cymwd Menai, Môn, which was reckoned one of *Pymtheg Llwyth Gwynedd* in some versions. 31(2) differs from 31(1) only in the additional name, Tudwal, between Dinawal and Einudd. Even with this additional name the pedigree is still a generation too short to be chronologically satisfactory.

32. *Hedd ab Alunog*. See HL 10 and note. He was born c. 1070 and was ancestor of a tribe in Rhufoniog Uwch Aled, one of *Pymtheg Llwyth Gwynedd*. This pedigree is an extension of that in HL 10b and is chronologically possible.

33. *Selyf of Dyfed* was ancestor of families in Caer, Ystrad Tywi. Date of birth probably about 1070. 33(1) is the commonest and most probable version, but the extension back to Tudwal ap Rhodri Mawr is probably a fabrication, although chronologically possible. The pedigree must have been known to the author of Mostyn 212b who says (p. 101):

Tudwal ap Rodri mawr oedd vrenin Dyfed ac yn dal dann i vrawd Kadell.  
... Eithr i enwedigol etifedd ef oedd Meyryg Koch arglwydd Kayo.

If this is true Tudwal must have had Dyfed after the death of Llywarch ap Hyfaidd of Dyfed in 904. But there is nothing to support the statement and it conflicts with ABT 7q where we are told that Tudwal received Uchelogoed Gwynedd.

34. *Cydifor ap Dinawal*. Mostyn 212b p. 97 says:

Y Kydifor hwnn oedd arweddwr ar wyr yr arglwydd Rys ap Gryffydd ap Rys ap Tewdwr ac am i ddaw vo enill Kastell Aberteifi trwy beirianav gwrawl ar Rissiart Klarens iarll y Klar i kafodd ef yr arfav pyrssennol a rydd-did gofr merch iddo vo ai etifeddion kyfreithlon yn dra gowydd.

The date of the capture of Cardigan Castle was 1165 (ByT p. 147, HW 519), and this is consistent with the genealogies which put the birth of Cydifor in about 1130. Cydifor is described as Lord of Castell Hywel in Gwionnydd, 6 miles NNE of Llandysul. (Dwnn i. 52, 143, 227). Cydifor ap Dinawal and Blegywryd ap Dinawal were probably brothers. At any rate it is chronologically possible. Blegywryd was ancestor of families in Caerweddros.

34(1) is the result of the mis-identification of Cydifor's father with the Dinawal of § 31. 34(3) is obviously impossible chronologically. Thus none of the pedigrees of Cydifor ap Dinawal can be accepted.

*Rhun ap Dinawal* was ancestor of a family in Cyfeiliog. (Pen 138 pp. 379–380, 619, Pen 133 p. 208). His birth was about 1170. He was probably not a brother of Cydifor and Blegywryd. 34(2) is unique, but is evidently his proper pedigree, even if it is legendary.

*Rhun ab Alun Dyfed* is mentioned in *Englynion y Beddau* in the *Black Book of Carmarthen*. A note about him appears in Pen 177 p. 129 but it is almost illegible. Later copies exist, however. For example Lewis Morris found a copy in a manuscript of Dr. Thomas Williams (d. c. 1620) and gives it in BM. Add. MS. 14,949 fo. 7r:

Rhun ap Alun Dyfed yr hwn a gladdwyd yn ymyl y rhyd galed yn y Gwynfynydd yMhenllyn, ac yno i llas ef pan giliodd o Gil Talgarth. (BM. Add. 28033 fo. 149r adds:) rhwng Llanfor ar Rhiwlas.

See also Pen 283 fo. i, partly quoted in RWM. There is nothing in this to show his date, but Dyfyr ab Alun Dyfed is mentioned in *Breuddwyd Rhonabwy* (RM 159) and *Gereint ac Enid* (WM 411, RM 265). An un-named son of Alun Dyfed also appears in *Culhwch ac Olwen* (WM 460, 484, RM 106, 125). These references suggest that Alun Dyfed and his sons were traditional heroes of the sixth century. The grave of Alun Dyfed himself is mentioned in *Englynion y Beddau*. It has been suggested that he gave his name to Pen Alun, now Penally, south-west of Tenby. (Owen's *Pembrokeshire* i. 106). In the tract *Pedwar brenin ar hogain a varnwyd yn gydarnaf* in Llanstephan MS. 28, by Gutun Owain (c. 1475), p. 218, we read: *Kaer Alun yw Hwlfordd*, i.e. Haverfordwest. *Alyn vrenin Dyfed*, presumably the same person, appears in §§ 62(2) and 71(3) below. The person generally known as *Aleth frenin Dyfed*, ancestor of families in Arwystli and Mechain, born c. 1030, is called *Aleth nev Alun* (Pen 127 p. 100), *Aelyn*, *Aelvn* (Pen 128 pp. 60, 71). No pedigree is given to *Aleth frenin Dyfed*.

35. *Aron Fraich Hir* was ancestor of the family of Madocks of Llangynwyd, Morgannwg, and some other families. His birth may be put somewhat doubtfully in about 1050. If so, about two more generations are required to make his pedigree chronologically satisfactory.

36. *Edwin of Tegeingl*, born c. 1020, was ancestor of one of *Pymtheg Llwyth Gwynedd*. The commonest version of his pedigree in the manuscripts is 36(1)A, i.e. omitting *Einion*. But *Einion* is necessary to make the pedigree chronologically reasonable, and in this form it was accepted by Sir John Lloyd (HW 407 n. 33 and in the table p. 767). But the variety of versions shows that there was considerable doubt. Pen 127 p. 80 says:

Rrai a ddywaid bod mab i Ywain ap Hywel Dda a elwid Gronw tad Edwin ap Gronw vrenhin Tegeingl, ac ni wn i oedd wir hynny.

In Pen 131 pp. 80, 86, Gutun Owain wrongly identified Edwin of Tegeingl with Edwin ap Hywel Dda. In Pen 127 p. 81 we read:

Rai a ddywaid bod mab i Howel dda ap Cadell a elwid Edwin o Elffled gwraic Ethelstan vrenhin i vam.

But it then goes on to identify him by implication with Edwin of Tegeingl. Edwin ap Hywel Dda died in 954 (ByT p. 13). There was also an Edwin ab Einion ab Owain ap Hywel Dda (ByT p. 19) and these evidently suggested to the genealogists that Edwin of Tegeingl was of the same family. The appearance of the name Edwin in the family of Hywel Dda suggests an English connection, which may be the origin of the reference to *Elffled gwraic Ethelstan*. Athelstan (924–940) was a contemporary of Hywel Dda, but no wife of the name Aethelflaed is recorded. On the other hand Athelstan's brother Edmund (940–946) had a wife of the name. (*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* s.a. 946). This may

have inspired the statement in 36(1)C, but here the *Edmunt brenin Lloegyr* must have been Edmund Ironside (d. 1016). This Edmund is not known to have had a wife named Aethelflaed. There is evidently much confusion here, but we may infer the possibility that Hywel Dda had an English wife or mistress. See also § 38(4).

37. *Rhydderch ap Iestyn*, born c. 970, d. 1033. No pedigree is given him in the few early references in genealogical manuscripts. Later manuscripts sometimes made him son of Iestyn ap Gwrgan (born c. 1040) in defiance of chronology. (e.g. Dwnn i. 107, 274). He appears in the *Book of Llandaf* pp. 264-5 as a witness to a grant of land at St. Maughan's near Monmouth, and the descendants of his son Gruffudd were mainly associated with Caerleon on Usk. According to Dwnn and later genealogists Caradog ap Rhydderch ap Iestyn was ancestor of families in Pembrokeshire, and it is stated that Iestyn gave his name to Iestyn-ton (now Eastington) in the parish of Rhoscrowther. (Dwnn i. 107, 133, ii. 99). It is these authorities that derive Rhydderch ap Iestyn from Hywel Dda. Although the pedigree is chronologically possible it is rather late to inspire confidence.

38. *Llowdden of Uwch Aeron*, Ceredigion. We find *Llawdden llwyd o Vwch Aeron yNeheubarth* (Pen 127 p. 56), *Llowdden y Gath* (Pen 128 pp. 684, 737), *Llowdden prifwytth Vwch Aeron* (Card. 4. 265 fo. 58v), *Llawdden yNghwmwd Perfedd* (Wrexham 1 p. 172).

The name Llowdden crops up several times in the tribe, and this has led to some confusion in the pedigrees. The earliest, Llowdden Hen, appears to have been born c. 1120. If this is correct then Llowdden Hen could be the son of Iorwerth ab Uchdrud ab Aleth, as in 38(3). Again, if Llowdden Hen was born c. 1120 he could be the Llawdden slain in 1168 at the same time as his uncle Gwrgeneu, an abbot. (ByT p. 149). Now Uchdrud ab Aleth had a son Gwrgeneu (see e.g. Dwnn i. 282, 294), who might have been a lay abbot. But it should be noted that the Pen 20 version of ByT describes Gwrgeneu as abbot of *Llwythlawr*, which is supposed to be Ludlow, far enough from Ceredigion, or Dyfed.

38(4) is a curiosity, included because it seems to be the earliest version, and because it illustrates an association between Tegeingl and Manaw found also in § 56(2). It seems to combine the two versions of 38(1) and 38(3). Cf. 36(4).

One of the Llowddens was probably associated with the cymwd of Creuddyn in Uwch Aeron. This is suggested by two Cwrtmawr deeds which mention 'a capital messuage heretofore called Neyadd Lowdden and now called Nant Eos,' and 'Noyadd Lawdden alias Nanteos'. (Cwrtmawr Deed no. 1620 of 12 Nov. 1689 and no. 1643 of 10 March 1684/5). Nanteos is a *plas* about three miles ESE of Aberystwyth. I am indebted to Mr. E. D. Jones for these references to Neuadd Lowdden.

39. *Trahaearn Goch of Llŷn*. He had a son Dafydd Goch who was living in 1324 and a grandson Ieuan Goch ap Dafydd Goch living in 1352. (Dwnn ii. 175 and note). This puts the birth of Trahaearn Goch in about 1250. These dates are consistent with the genealogies of the descendants of Dafydd Goch. In 39(1) Rhys Fychan would be a younger brother of the Lord Rhys, and appears in other genealogies. The pedigree is apparently short by a generation, but possible. 39(2) is chronologically satisfactory but of less authority. Another son ascribed to Trahaearn Goch is Ithel Dalfrith or 'Y Talfrith' whose descendants are found in Coed Llai (Leeswood) in the parish of Mold, Ystrad Alun. But the genealogies of his descendants point to a date of c. 1170 for the birth of Ithel Dalfrith, and he could not, therefore, be the son of Trahaearn Goch of Llŷn.

40. *Mael Maelienydd*. The genealogies of his descendants put his birth in about 970. In spite of his epithet his descendants are found mainly in Deuddwr, Mechain and Caereinion. His son Iorwerth Hirfawr or Hilfawr is described as Lord of Halchdun (in the parish of Llandysilio, Deuddwr). The full version of 40(1) is chronologically

possible. 40(2) is not consistent with either of the dates suggested for Gwyn ap Gruffudd in the note to §§ 18–21.

41. *Gruffudd Gethin of Ynys Dawe*, (in the parish of Llangyfelach, about six miles NNE of Swansea), was ancestor of the Popkins of Ynys Dawe and other families. Hopkin ap Gruffudd Gethin appears to have been born c. 1300. 41(1) is therefore impossible if this Cynan ap Iago was the father of Gruffudd ap Cynan as is generally supposed. 41(2) is evidently legendary.

42. *Meirion Goch of Llŷn*. According to ABT 70 Tryffin ap Merfyn was the ancestor of Gwehelyth Y Rhiw o Llŷn. But Angharad ferch Genillin ap Meurig Goch o Llŷn was the wife of Cynan ab Owain Gwynedd (HL 4d). This puts the birth of Meirion Goch in about 1050 which agrees with the statement in *Hanes Gruffudd ap Cynan* (ed. Arthur Jones p. 130) that he betrayed Gruffudd ap Cynan (about 1082). This date also agrees with the genealogies of most of his descendants. The pedigree of Meirion Goch given here is therefore impossible, and there can be little doubt that he is Meirion ap Merwydd (or Meurig) ap Tangno mentioned in HL 9c, 9e.

43. *Ynŷr Gwent*. Fifth in descent from Ynŷr Gwent was Seisyll ap Dyfnwal, d. 1175 (ByT) (*Llyfr Baglan* 10, 67–8). Ynŷr was also ancestor of the family of Carne of Nash. These genealogies suggest a date of birth of about 980 for Ynŷr Gwent.

44. *Arthen of Meiriadog*. Ancestor of a few families in and around Meiriadog, a township in the parish of Llanellwyr (St. Asaph). Llywelyn ap Cynwrig, from whom the genealogies branch, appears to have been born c. 1400. Thus the birth of Arthen was probably about 1200. His pedigree is formed by identifying him with Arthen, king of Ceredigion, who died in 807. See HG 26, ABT 6j.

45. *Morfydd ferch Ynŷr Gwent*. See above pp. 126, 127. One version makes her daughter of Meurig [ab Ynŷr Gwent]. Neither version is chronologically possible. *Morfydd ferch Odwin*. Her father's name was either Odwin or Godwin. The latter is found for example in the quotation on p. 126, but Odwin seems to be more likely. Gwaithfoed of Ceredigion is said to have lived at Castell Odwin (see above p. 127) which is in the parish of Llanbadarn Odwyn, three miles west of Tregaron, and the place-name is presumably supposed to be derived from Odwin ap Teithwalch. In Pen 118 p. 834 Castell Edwin or Caer Odwyn is said to be named after a giant named Odwyn Gawr. (*Y Cymmrodor* 27 p. 138). The pedigree of Odwin ap Teithwalch is hopelessly deficient in generations.

46–49. All these tribes are traced, in one of their versions, to Gwron ap Cunedda, as in HL 1a, 2a. But they are all chronologically defective and seem to be late inventions. In all cases except that of Maelog Crwm (§ 48) there are other versions which are probably more genuine.

46. *Carwed of Twrcelyn*. Born c. 1100. See note to HL 3 and note below to Appendix § 5.

47. *Mabon Glochydd* is said to have lived at Gloddaith in the parish of Eglwys Rhos, Creuddyn. (Dwnn ii. 264). His tribe is listed as one of the *Tair Beriach*. See Appendix § 4. Fifth in descent from him was Madog Gloddaith, High Sheriff of Caernarvonshire 1325–6 and living in 1352/3 (RC 2). This puts the birth of Mabon Glochydd in about 1130.

48. *Maelog Crwm* was ancestor of one of *Pymtheg Llwyth Gwynedd*, which is placed in Arllechwedd Isaf. The genealogies of the few families of his tribe put his birth in about 1000.



49. *Nefydd Hardd* was ancestor of one of *Pymtheg Llwyth Gwynedd*, which is placed in Nant Conwy. The centre of the tribe seems to have been Llanrwst on the Conwy. Of his son Rhufon, Pen 177 p. 157 says:

... *Rruddon, y gwr a roes y tir lle mae eglwys Lanrwst arno.*

Wrexham 1 p. 45 says:

*Nefydd hardd ... ac wnaithbwyd yn vab aillt am ladd i arglwydd Idwal yn lle i gelwyr Cwm Idwal, ac am hyny i mae meibion eillion Nankonwy yn foneddikach noc neb eraill o veibion aillion.* Similarly Harl 2414 fo. 12r.<sup>9</sup>

BM. Add. 15017 fo. 33v gives the same as the above, but adds: *Mab oedd Idwal i Owain Gwynedd.*

Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt, in Pen 101 p. 7, says that *Nefydd Hardd* had the fostering of *Idwal ab Owain Gwynedd*, but caused his son *Dunod* to kill the young prince. The identification of the victim as *Idwal ab Owain Gwynedd* (mentioned in ABT 2j) is chronologically possible, as the genealogies of his descendants put the birth of *Nefydd Hardd* in about 1100.

49(1) and 49(2) are chronologically defective. See notes to §§ 22, 23 and to §§ 46-49. 49(3) is chronologically possible but is late and seems improbable.

50. *Einudd of Dyffryn Clwyd* was ancestor of one of *Pymtheg Llwyth Gwynedd* according to most lists. His daughter, *Hunydd*, was the wife of *Maredudd ap Bleddyn* (ABT 1c) and his pedigree in the early authorities is only carried back through his mother, *Gwenllian*. (*ibid*). The genealogies of his descendants agree in putting his birth in about 1050. Thus the pedigree of his father, given here, is chronologically possible. Pen 178 part 1 p. 61 says further:

*Evnydd ... ai ddav vab oedd Heilin ac Ithel; ir Ithel hwnn i doeth o randir yMaelor, Gressffordd eNhref Alvn, yNhegaingl, Lleproc vawr a Lleproc vechan a Thref y nant. I Heilin i doeth saith dref a thir i fam yNyffryn Klwyd, Llan Aelhayarn a Llygadoc ac Vcheldref a Garthiaen a Llann Dderfael a Chaer Geilioc a Saeth Marchoc.*

*Einudd* was probably one of the invaders of Bromfield about the year 1094 (see HW 403-4). Cf T. P. Ellis, *The First Extent of Bromfield and Yale, A.D. 1315*, London, 1924, p. 12, where the invasion is attributed to his son *Ithel*.

The forms *Eunydd Gwerngwy*, *Eunydd ap Gwerngwy*, found in some manuscripts are mistakes arising from variant versions of the list of the Fifteen Tribes of *Gwynedd*. See *NLW Journal* XII p. 234.

51. *Trahaearn of Emlyn*. From his ancestors it would seem that *Trahaearn* was associated with *Powys*, while his descendants are found mainly around *Dyffryn Clwyd*. (See *Dwnn* ii. 351). *Rhirid ab Adda* (at which point the genealogy branches) is called *Rhirid of Dinmael* in *Dwnn* ii. 237. It is difficult to understand what *Trahaearn* was doing in *Emlyn* in the north of *Dyfed*. *Rhirid ab Adda* appears to have been born c. 1230, and by 'dead reckoning' this puts the birth of *Trahaearn* about 970. *Tegonwy* was born c. 730, so that the pedigree is defective.

52. *Rhirid Flaidd* of *Penllyn*, was ancestor of one of *Pymtheg Llwyth Gwynedd* according to some lists. His birth was probably about 1150-1160. See HL 13 note. His possessions are thus listed in Pen 138 p. 355:

*Y Ririt flaidd a fv vchel arglwydd ar bvm plwy Penllyn, a Llyn, ac Efionydd, a Ffenant Mylangell, ar Glyn [read Bryn] yMhowys, ar vndref ar ddec yn Swydd Ymwythic.*

The alternative pedigree given in 52(2) has nothing to recommend it. From *Cynddelw's* poetry we know that *Rhirid's* father was named *Gwrgeneu* and the insertion of *Kehelynn*

*Vlaidd* is evidently due to the legend that he was descended from Cillin, Y Blaidd Rhudd. See HL 3d, 3f and note, ABT 8b and note. 52(3) states that Rhirid's grandmother was of the family of Ithel of the Bryn, for which see HL 2b. This fits with the date given above for Rhirid Flaidd. In Harl 1977 fo. 245r the lady's name is given as *Aneiurodd*, and in Harl 2288 fo. 16v as *Anernrodd*. These suggest misreadings of *Arianrodd*.

53. *Ednywain Bendew of Tegeingl* was ancestor of one of *Pymtheg Llwyth Gwynedd*. His descendants through his sons Madog, Maredudd, Gruffudd and Gwyn point to a date of birth of about 1100 for Ednywain. He must therefore be distinguished from an earlier Ednywain Bendew, born c. 1020, who had two sons Bledrus and Rhotbert, and two daughters Morwyl and Ceinfryd. (ABT 2d, 8h, HL 1b, 2i). There is nothing to show where the earlier Ednywain Bendew lived. He was the son of Neiniad (or Miniad) ap Gwaithfoed ap Gwrydr, (See p. 126 above), while the later Ednywain seems to have been the son of Cynon, as in § 53(1). An attempt to reconcile the fathers of the two Ednywains led to the form Cynon Feiniad ap Gwaithfoed, as in 53(3), (4), while 53(5) shows a further modification after the fusion of the various Gwaithfoeds. See above pp. 126, 127.

54. *Rhun of Cibwr* was ancestor of the family of Williams of Whitchurch (3 miles north of Cardiff), whence came Oliver Cromwell in the male line. See e.g. *Llyfr Baglan* 127-8. According to *Llyfr Baglan* p. 127 Einion ab Owain ap Cadwgon served Robert [d. 1147], Earl of Gloucester and Lord of Glamorgan, base son of Henry I. This is chronologically possible on the basis of his ancestry. If the pedigree of Rhun has any basis in fact the bracketed names Gwrgan and Gwrgeneu must be omitted. (When a person had the surname *Bychan* it was often assumed without sufficient reason that his father had the same name). Rhun was born c. 1270. Two of his daughters were the wives of the brothers, Ifor Hael and Morgan ap Llywelyn of Tredegyr (*Llyfr Baglan*, 32, 127, 300).

55. *Hwefrig of Rhiw'rperrai*. This unusual name appears as *Chwoefric* in Pen 133 pp. 181-5, but five generations of his immediate descendants are omitted and he is given no pedigree. Rhiw'rperrai is now Ruperra, four miles east by south of Caerphilly, Glamorgan. From his descendants Hwefrig's birth would seem to be c. 1130 and this is consistent with either of the two pedigrees given here. The first version seems more probable.

56. *Cynfelyn ap Dolffyn* was ancestor of families in Arwystli and Cydwain. (Dwnn i. 285, 310, 317). He appears as *Chenvellni* (read -in) *filio Dolfino*, a lay witness to a charter of Owain Cyfeiliog (d. 1197) to the Abbey of Ystrad Marchell. (Dugdale, *Monasticon Anglicanum*, 1846 ed. V. 637). This agrees with the genealogies of his descendants in putting the birth of Cynfelyn c. 1150. 56(1) is too long by a generation, and perhaps the name Cadwgon should be dropped as in C. 56(2) is curious in that it connects Tegeingl with [Ynys] Manaw. Cf. §§ 38(4) and 57. On Gwgon Gledyfrudd see § 13 and note.

57. *Gwgon Goch* was ancestor of a few families in Llanarthne, Iscennen. (7 miles east of Carmarthen). See Pen. 140 pp. 93, 111-2, 156. His father, Gwgon is apparently the same as Gwgon (Gledyfrudd) of § 56(2). Hugh Thomas, apparently on his own initiative, derived this Gwgon from the kings of Man. (Harl 6831 fos. 12v, 120r, Harl 2300 fos. 78v-79r, 91v).

58. *Egri of Talybolion*. A list of his sons is given in ByA 4 and it is there said that Egri lived in the time of Maelgwn Gwynedd. Very few descendants are recorded. See Dwnn ii. 258, 262, 266, BM. Add. 28033 fo. 215r. Egri is said to have given his name to Bodegri in Llanrhuddlad. (Lewis Morris, *Celtic Remains*, s.v. Egri). An unsuspecting marriage recorded in Pen 134 p. 224 puts the birth of Egri in about 1100. In agreement

with this, Gwrgeneu ab Iddon, fifth in descent from Egri, is mentioned in the *Record of Caernarvon*, p. 107, as living at Bodegri in *Anno principatus E. principis sexto*, which I take to be 1348-9.

The parts omitted in § 58 tell two stories: (1) how March ap Meirchion escaped from his captor by being carried into the air in a chair by the birds of Llwch Gwin, and (2) how it was discovered that March had the ears of a horse.

*Mor(i)en Myna(w)c*, without parentage, appears in *Culhwch ac Olwen* (WM 460, RM 106) and *Breuddwyd Rhonabwy* (RM 159). The pedigree of March given here makes him first cousin to Arthur, a relationship which is stated in *Breuddwyd Rhonabwy* (RM 151).

59. *Alo of Trefnant* was ancestor of one of the *Pump Costwoglwyth*. See Appendix § 3. He was ancestor of families in Caereinion and Cydwain, and other branches are found further afield. He is said to have lived at Trefnant, in the parish of Castle Caereinion. (Dwnn i. 320). Dwnn says (ii. 220): *Alo, yr hwn a ddaeth i Bowys gwedi lladd Maer Ewas yn Sir Vynyw*. Similar stories are told of Celynin ap Rhirid, who went to Llwydiarth in Powys after slaying the Mayor of Carmarthen (Dwnn i. 294), and David Dwnn, who went to Powys after slaying the Mayor of Kidwelly (Dwnn i. 26).

The genealogies of his descendants point to about 1270 for the birth of Alo, and his pedigree is therefore too long. The statement that the wife of Alo was Efa daughter of Einion Ddistain (Pen 131 p. 102, Pen 129 p. 50 and much copied) is impossible as Einion Ddistain was born c. 1170.

60. *Llawr Grach of Meifod* was ancestor of families in Caereinion, the best known being the house of Neuaddwen (in the parish of Llanerfyl). See Dwnn i. 294, 314-6, ii. 23, 24. Einion ab Ednyfed, at which point the genealogy branches, appears to have been born c. 1200 and this puts the birth of Sulien ap Caradog c. 1130 and Llawr Grach c. 1030. It is clear therefore that the versions which alter Cynan to Cynfyn or Bleddyn ap Cynfyn are wrong. Nor is it possible, as stated in PF i. 96, that Maredudd ap Cynan was the son of Cynan ab Owain Gwynedd or, as stated in Dwnn i. 294 note 3, that Maredudd ap Cynan was the brother of Gruffudd ap Cynan. The version given by B, going back to Elystan Glodrydd, is chronologically possible but not supported elsewhere. It may well be that *Kynan, twyssoc Pytwys* is none other than Cynan Garwyn ap Brochwel Ysgithrog, as stated in BM. Add. 15017 fo. 119r, and that at this point the pedigree becomes a mere claim. Cf. § 18.

In a charter by Owain Cyfeiliog (d. 1197) to the Abbey of Ystrad Marchell, *Suglen filio Carodauc* appears as a clerical witness. (Dugdale, *Monasticon Anglicanum*, 1846 ed. V. 637). The date fits perfectly with the date suggested above for Sulien ap Caradog. Sulien had a brother, Gwynlliw, from whom a family in Towyn, Meirionydd, is traced. (Pen 138 p. 619). This genealogy confirms the date of birth of Sulien as c. 1130.

61. *Randwlff of Ceri* was ancestor of one family in Mochdre, Ceri (three miles SW of Newtown) which was apparently important enough to be listed as *Yr ail Gwehelyth o Geri* in Pen 131 p. 280. The little information I have found on the descendants of Randwlff suggests that he was born c. 1160. (See e.g. Harl 1969 pp. 156, 163). Also the daughter of Aron Paen ap Paen Hen ap Ioe ap Meirchion is said to have been the wife of Idnerth ap Cadwgon ab Elystan Glodrydd (Pen 287 p. 773, Dwnn i. 297). This unsuspecting marriage suggests a date of c. 1000 for the birth of Paen and c. 870 for that of 'Padriarc'.

62. *Gwynfardd Dyfed* was ancestor of a large and important tribe in Cemais, Dyfed, of which Dafydd ap Gwilym was a member. Gwilym ap Gwrwared ap Gwilym ap Gwrwared ap Cuhelyn ap Gwynfardd was constable of Cemais in 1241 and is mentioned in ByT as *synyscal y'r brenhin ar tir Maelgwn Ieuan* in 1252. These data put the birth of Gwynfardd in about 1030.



62(2) connects directly with legendary heroes of Dyfed. On Alun Dyfed see § 34(2) and note. 62(3) introduces an early historical king of Dyfed, Aergul Lawhir (HG 2, ABT 18a), but the other names are fictitious. I have suggested that *Pyr y Dwyrain* is derived by a series of corruptions from the Irish ancestry of Gruffudd ap Cynan. (*Trans. Cym.* 1948 p. 300).

63. *Llywelyn ap Gwrgan* was ancestor of families in Cydweli. He is often said to have been the brother of Iestyn ap Gwrgan (e.g. Pen 138 p. 452) which would be possible chronologically, but the pedigree given here is preferable. According to Harl. 1975 fo. 60r. Gruffudd ap Llywelyn ap Gwrgan

took part with Morris de Londres and was general of that Army which was fought near Kedweli against Gwenlian wiffe to Gruff ap Rees ap Tewdor . . . where the said Gwenlian was slayne with her 2 sonnes. The place where the battle was fought is called Maes Gwenllian to this day.

Similarly Pen 234 p. 41 and the Dale Castle MS. p. 6. See also *Trans. Cym.* 1946-7 p. 273. The date was 1136 (HW 470) and is consistent with the genealogies which put the birth of Gruffudd c. 1100 and of Llywelyn ap Gwrgan c. 1070.

This tribe seems to have been included in *Chwech Brenhinllwyth Dyfed*. See Appendix § 6.

*Meurig brenin Dyfed* was evidently a traditional king of Dyfed, for in *Brut y Brenhinedd* he takes the place of Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Stater* (HRB IX. 12), who is described as one of the four kings whose right it was to bear four golden swords before Arthur (HRB IX. 13). *Predri ap Pliws*. The alteration of *Predri* to the more familiar *Bledri* has obscured the origin of this pair of names which was almost certainly *Pryderi ap Pwyll*, traditional heroes of Dyfed. See also § 64(3).

64. *Cydifor Fawr*. *Kediuor ap Gollwyn*, *y gwr a uu penhaf arglwyd ar wlat Dyfet*, appears in ByT as father of Llywelyn and Ellylw, and his death is mentioned in 1091. (ByT 33, 99-101, HW 398, 417 n. 57). In ABT 18b *Cydifor ap Gollwyn* is the father of Bledri, who was living in 1116 (ByT 89). Later pedigrees nearly always write Gwyn ap Gollwyn, wrongly, for Gollwyn ap Gwyn, and make *Cydifor* the son of Gwyn. They often describe *Cydifor*, the father of Llywelyn, Trahaearn and Bledri, as *Cydifor Fawr* of Blaen Cuch, (e.g. Pen 140 p. 116) and there seems to be little reason for doubting this. Blaen Cuch is in the upper part of the valley of the river Cuch (now Cych) in the north of Dyfed. Ffwrn Cadifor is in the vicinity. (Owen's *Pembrokeshire* ii. 250).

64(3) and 64(4) attach *Cydifor* to the pedigree of Llywelyn ap Gwrgan (§ 63). 64(4) is chronologically consistent with 63, but the version of 64(1) has better authority. *Cynwrig* in 64(3) was probably a descendant, not son, of *Cydifor Fawr*. On *Chwech Brenhinllwyth Dyfed* see Appendix § 6.

Pen 132 p. 129 says (cf. RWM):

Tri meib a vu y Gedifor ap Gwyn, nyd amgen no: Bledri . . . a Llywelyn . . . a Th[rah]aeam. Ran Bledri . . . Gwidigada ac Elvesied [read Elfed], y tri Thrayan, Llanddyfrwr, Castell Toch ynn Talacharn, Penddin, Llan Deilo, a Chantref Wyn ar Penryn a Maenor Gein a thir Koed Raff ac Ystacbwll oddyar Ddinbych: Yr rann Llywelyn . . . Kymod Ystlwy: Rann T[rah]aeam o ffordd gefen Tref Lech hyd gefenffordd Llanwyo [read Llanwynio?].

*Llewch Llawenfawr*. According to Dwnn he was Lord of Cilsant (in the parish of Llanwinio, 10 miles WNW of Carmarthen), and his daughter, Elinor or Elen, was the wife of *Cydifor Fawr*, (i. 114, 140, 218).

65. *Einion ap Gollwyn* was ancestor of families in Senghenydd, Morgannwg, and elsewhere, and is sometimes described as Lord of Meisgyn. The tradition that *Einion* came from North Wales is confirmed by the poets Lewis Glyn Cothi and Gwilym Tew.<sup>10</sup>

Dwnn ii. 63 says: *Einion ap Gollwyn goeg y gwr a wleduchoedd yMorganwg ag a hanoedd o Wynedd*. In agreement with this the earliest version of his pedigree, given in 65(1), makes him son of Gollwyn ap Tangno of Ardudwy, with the same mother as the other sons of Gollwyn. (See HL 9a and § 22 above). HL 9 does not mention Einion as a son of Gollwyn ap Tangno, but it does mention an otherwise unknown *Kynon ap Gollwyn* who had a different mother, namely, *merch Ednyfet ap Engar o Fochnant*. (HL 9b). I suggest that this *Kynon* is an error for *Einion*, and that we have here the true pedigree of Einion ap Gollwyn.<sup>11</sup>

However, the pedigrees of Einion early went astray and misidentified Gollwyn ap Tangno with Gollwyn ab Ednywain in the pedigree of Trahaearn ap Caradog (ABT 2a). Thus we get the versions found in 65(2), some of which insert Tangno, but they are chronologically impossible. This error was referred to in Pen 132 p. 174:

... hefyd hwynt a ddoedant am Kollwyn o Ardudwy mae Kollwyn yw ef ap Kellan ap Tangno ap Ednowain arglwydd Mon ap Bleddyn ap Bledrws ap Kaenawc mawr ... ac am hynn barner iawn.

(Gellan appears as the father, instead of the son, of Gollwyn in the early lists of *Pymtheg Llwyth Gwynedd*. See also 22(1) above).

The genealogies are inconsistent, but some, at least, point to a date of birth of c. 1060 for Einion ap Gollwyn and this is quite consistent with his being a son of Gollwyn ap Tangno.

In the legend of the winning of Glamorgan by the Normans this Einion fills a somewhat treacherous role. The first appearance of the story seems to be that given by John Leland in his *Itinerary in Wales* (c. 1536-9):

Justine Lord of Glamorganshir had great troble of Theodore Prince of Wales. Justine desired help of Inon a Walsch man borderer onto hym, promising to hym his doughttter with greate landes. Inon got help of Haymo Erle of Glocestre, and had 12 or 13 knyghtes of his, and bette the Prince of Wales. Justine kept no promise with Inon. Wherefore Inon and the xii knyghtes drave Justine away and occupied his landes. Inon had al the Walscherie for his parte, as up into the mountaines by north in Glamorganshire, as Glin Rotheney, Miskin, Sighenith, Glin Neth, and other partes toward the Blake Montaines. (*The Itinerary of John Leland*, ed. Lucy Toulmin Smith, Vol. 3, London, 1906, p. 38).

Humphrey Llwyd told the story in Latin in 1572. It was translated by Thomas Twyne, *The Breuiary of Britayne*, 1573, fos. 79v-80r. Here the treacherous Einion is called *Aeneas sonne to Cediurus*. Humphrey Llwyd's version was also the basis of the account in David Powel's *The Historie of Cambria*, 1584, (reprinted 1811, pp. 88 ff.). Here he is *Eneon* son of *Cadiuor ap Colhoyn*. Humphrey Llwyd regarded the traitor, Einion, as one of the brothers of Llywelyn ap Cydifor ap Gollwyn who is mentioned in ByT (p. 33) as having fought with his brothers against Rhys ap Tewdwr in 1091. This goes contrary to the early genealogies and is probably wrong. The influence of Humphrey Llwyd and David Powel is found in genealogical MSS. of c. 1600 onwards which sometimes insert the name Cydifor into the pedigree between Einion and Gollwyn. (e.g. *Llyfr Baglan* 213, and the *Dale Castle MS.* p. 18 which quotes Dr. Powel for the insertion).

The family of Vaughan of Trawsgoed was apparently descended from Gruffudd ap Gollwyn (?) ap Cadrod ab Einion ap Gollwyn (Cf. Dwnn i. 26, 29, 49, Dale Castle MS. p. 18), not from a fictitious Gruffudd ap Gollwyn ap Tangno as often stated. Several late MSS. also confuse Einion ap Gollwyn with Eginir ap Gollwyn ap Tangno.

66. *Ifor Bach* of Senghenydd was born c. 1110. See DWB for an outline of his life. He is called *Ifor ap Meurig* in ByT 137, 165. In ABT 16 his father is called *Meurig Fychan*. Neither version of his pedigree given here inspires much confidence as they

both omit the name Meurig. However, 66(1) is chronologically possible if Meurig is inserted between Ifor and Cydifor as in E. See note on §§ 2, 3 for Cydrych ap Gwaithfoed of Ystrad Tywi.

*Ceiliog Myngrudd* occurs also in the pedigree of Caradog Freichfras. See §§ 17(3), (5), (6), (7).

*Morgan ap Maglawn* (recte *Margan ap Maglawn*) is a prehistoric British King found in *Brut y Brenhinedd* and HRB II. 15. He is there said to have given his name to Margan, now Margam.

67. *Trahaearn Fawr of Cantref Selyf*. According to the Ancient Divisions of Wales in Cotton MS. Domitian A. viii, Cantref Selyf in Brycheiniog was divided into Cymwd Cantref Selyf and Cymwd Trahaearn ab Einion. These reflect the names in the present pedigree of Selyf ap Gruffudd and Trahaearn Fawr ab Einion. In the same MS. a note occurs (fo. 125v) in a fifteenth century hand, as follows (Cf. RWM):

Nota quod olim quidam Eynon ab Gruffeth ap Elissa possidebat totam terram Brechonie siue dominium de Brechnok, qui habuit tres filios appellatos, Selyf, Tewdost, ac Eynon, inter quos diuidebat totam terram Brechonie in tres Centurias siue Cantredos, tribuens vnique vniam Centuriam siue Canntredum, et sic de eorum nominibus appellati sunt Cantref Selyf, Cantref Tewdost i. Theodosij et Cantref Talgarth qui cedebat Eynano.

It seems probable that in the first line we should omit the name Eynon, and that Selyf, Tewdws and Einion were intended to be sons of Gruffudd ab Elise, not of Einion ap Gruffudd ab Elise. Cf. 67(1) where the division of Brycheiniog into six parts is attributed to Elise the father of Gruffudd.

Gwallter ap Trahaearn Fawr was married to Gwennlian ferch Maredudd ap Gruffudd ap Rhys ap Tewdwr, a niece of the Lord Rhys. She was also a mistress of the Lord Rhys. (Pen 131 p. 210, Dwnn ii. 99). Trahaearn Fychan was also married to a niece of the Lord Rhys and died in 1197 (ByT 181). Thus the birth of Trahaearn Fawr was c. 1100. In 67(2) Elistan ap Madog is none other than Elystan Glodrydd, for whose correct pedigree see MH 4, JC 30, ABT 11. Assuming three generations between Trahaearn Fawr and Selyf, we get, rather uncertainly, c. 970 for the birth of Selyf, and c. 900 for the birth of Elise.

Both 67(1) and 67(2) are grossly deficient in generations between Elise and Rhain ap Brychan, whose birth was probably c. 460. Hugh Thomas sought to fill the genealogical gap by identifying Elise, the father of Gruffudd, with Elise ap Tewdwr ap Rhain of Brycheiniog, mentioned in JC 8, whom he also identified with Elise ap Tewdwr mentioned by Asser. (Harl 4181 fo. 78r). But neither of these identifications is possible. See *Y Cymmrodor* 43 (1932) p. 57 for the probable descent of the kings of Brycheiniog down to c. 950.

68. *Eidio Wyllt* is said to have been given the district of Llywel in Brycheiniog by Rhys ap Tewdwr, his uncle (Dwnn i. 224). This seems quite reasonable, for the genealogies of his descendants and the relationships given in 68(3) are consistent with a date of about 1050 for Eidio's birth. Eidio may well have been in the company of Rhys ap Tewdwr when he returned from Ireland in 1088. ByT p. 31 says 'and Rhys ap Tewdwr gave immense treasure to the seamen, Scots and Irish, who had come to his aid'.

According to *Llyfr Baglan* p. 89 Eidio Wyllt was Lord of Tre'r Castell (Trecastle) in Llywel, but he is there made the son of Gerald de Windsor, for which there is no authority, nor is it chronologically satisfactory. It goes on to say, however, what is perhaps possible, namely that Eidio built the castle in 1108.

The earlier generations of 68(3) are drawn from *Hanes Gruffudd ap Cynan*, (See *The History of Gruffydd ap Cynan* by Arthur Jones, 1910, pp. 104-8), but most of the

names have become very corrupt. *Racvel*, mother of Gruffudd ap Cynan, is for *Ragnell* of the *Hanes*.

69. *Gwilym ap Jenkyn* was ancestor of the Herberts of Raglan. He was born c. 1330, and is described as Lord of Gwernddu, a place in the parish of Llantilio Pertholey, two miles NNE of Abergavenny. Guto'r Glyn (1440-93) twice mentions Godwin as an ancestor of the Herberts in his poetry (*Gwaith* ed. Ifor Williams, pp. 137, 151). Similarly Lewis Glyn Cothi (fl. 1447-86) (*Gwaith* ed. E. D. Jones, I. no. 25 l. 32). If Godwin was slain in the first year of king John (1199-1200) as stated by Mostyn 212b, then the pedigree given in 69(1) is possible. The second version, 69(2) goes back to 'Henry Thesaurus' son of 'Herbertus Camerarius', a companion of William the Conqueror, of whom there are contemporary records (*Dictionary of National Biography* s.v. Sir William Herbert). The version given by Harl. 5835, tracing the Herberts to a natural son of Henry I, is said to come from a document of 1462 (Sir William Dugdale, *Baronage*, ii.256).<sup>12</sup> It omits two necessary generations and contradicts established facts (DNB). Hugh Thomas objected strongly to this version. See *Trans. Cym.* 1948 p. 426.

The author of *Llyfr Baglan* describes 'Herbertus Camerarius' as Lord Herbert of Cornwall son of Godwin of Cornwall, and Godwin, he says, was slain in 1013 in the last battle between Edmund Ironside and Cnut. (pp. 51, 291). The true date of the battle was 1016.

70. *Godwin Iarll Cernyw*. This remarkable pedigree is a patchwork of names traditionally associated with Cornwall, and many others of which nothing is known. *Dwngarth* is evidently *Dungarth rex Cerniu* mentioned in *Annales Cambriae* as having been drowned in 875 (= 876). He is supposed to be commemorated as DONIERT on a stone in the parish of St. Cleer (11 miles east of Bodmin). See Gough's *Camden*, 1789, I. 5. Between Godwin and Dwngarth the pedigree is therefore at least five generations too long if we suppose that Godwin died in 1199/1200, or ten generations too long if we suppose that Godwin died in 1016 (See note to § 69).

*Petrwog ap Klemens* is drawn from ByS 39. *Bledrys* is the Bledericus, Duke of Cornwall of HRB XI. 13. *Kystennin ap Kador ap Gwrllys*, see ByA 32. *Selor ap Mor ap Owen ap Maxen Wledig* [read *Solor ap Nor*] comes from the pedigree of Glywys, the grandfather of St. Cadog (VSB 118). Note that this Glywys is called *Glywys Cornubiensis* in *Cognatio Brychan* (VSB 317). *Sglepiados* (rightly omitted by B), is Asclepiodotus, Duke of Cornwall, of HRB V. 4-6, who lived long before Maximus.

There is probably some traditional Cornish lore in this pedigree which is now forgotten.

71. *Kemeys*. Jenkin Kemeys of Began in the parish of Cemais Bychan or Kemeys Inferior, (three miles ENE of Caerleon, Monmouthshire) was living in 1374. George T. Clark constructed a pedigree from documents which agrees with 71(2), omitting bracketed names, to Mirick (living 1306-36), but then diverges, making him son of Iorwerth, son of Stephen de Kemeys living 1234-41. (*Limbus Patrum Morganiae et Glamorganiae*, London, 1886, p. 407).

71(3) implies that the name Kemeys was derived from Cemais in Dyfed, and that the descent was to Gwynfardd Dyfed. See § 62(2).

Another fictitious pedigree appears in *Llyfr Baglan* 238-9, Card 59 p. 283, Harl 2291 fo. 78v.

## TRIBAL GROUPINGS

1. This list occurs in most of the genealogical manuscripts. It represents fairly accurately the relative importance and historical position of these tribes, although none of their members aspired to kingship. Harl 2414 fo. 36r calls them *Pump twysawglwyth Kymrv*, and Mostyn 212b p. 47 calls them *Pymp eyrbost Kymry*. In Dwnn ii. 63 we find five entirely different tribes, viz. Brochwel Ysgithrog, Cadrod Calchfynydd, Caradog Freichfras, Brychan Brycheiniog and Einion ap Gollwyn. This list deservedly received no acceptance.

3, 4, 5. Cf. TYP App. V nos. 1, 2, 10. According to Rachel Bromwich these triads were in the Book of Sir Richard Wynn of Gwydir, which she dates c. 1500, but she admits difficulties. (pp. xlii-xliv). According to Hugh Thomas this book was written by a learned priest called Thomas ap Ieuan ap David ap Kynrig ap Iorwerth, about the year 1500. (Harl 4181 fo. 9v). I strongly suspect that the manuscript referred to is Pen 127, the first part of which was written by Syr Thomas ap Ieuan ap Dafydd ap Kynwrig ap Iorwerth in 1510 as we learn from p. 110, and on p. 17 we find 'Richard Wynne his book, 1726'. The manuscript contains all the material included in TYP App. V except 'Trywyr a goded ar vonedd', and also contains the set of eight triads 'Pedwar marchog ar hugain Llys Arthur'. (TYP App. IV). It seems possible that in the course of transcription and arrangement of the triads, the various copyists lost track of what came from what. Alternatively it is possible that Pen 127 once contained more than it does now. It should be noted that nos. 3 and 4 (above) come from the *second* part of Pen 127, which is dated by RWM 1531-1544. Except for the rather suspect testimony of Hugh Thomas, there is no evidence known to me that nos. 3 and 4 are earlier than 1531, or that no. 5 is earlier than c. 1550 (Pen 177). Very little significance can be attached to nos. 3, 4 and 5, and in fact their very meaning remains obscure.

3. *Y Blaidd Rhudd*. See ABT 1d, 8b, HL 3d, f, 13b. *Adda Fawr*. In Wrexham 1 p. 172 we find: *Llyma brif lwythav o achoedd Sir Aberteifi ... Adda vawr yNgene[u]rglyn*. He is perhaps Adda Fawr ab Adda ap Gwrgan ap Rhys ap Tewdwr Mawr. (Pen 128 pp. 711, 719, Dwnn ii. 59).

*Alo*. See above § 59. *Gwentwys*. See above § 21. *Heilin Ysteilfforch*. In BM. Add 9867 fo. 160v we find:

Steddle Heilin stilbwrdd ydiw y Fron Goch yMoghnant vwch Raiad[r] yr hon a elwyr heddiw Kelynog. Heilin oedd ef ap Iefa ap Adda (ap Jon) ap Meirig ap Kynfrig ap Pasgen ap Gwynn ap Gruffudd arglwydd Kygidfa.

There is confusion here between Heilin o'r Fron Goch and Heilin ap Ieuan of Celynog, who were different persons, born c. 1150 and 1270 respectively. Both Heilins occur frequently in the genealogical manuscripts and are often confused. Only in this place have I found either of them identified as Heilin Ysteilfforch. It is probably Heilin o'r Fron Goch (b.c. 1150) who was known as Heilin Ysteilfforch. His grandson, Iorwerth ap Griffri ap Heilin, was living in 1276 (*History of the family of Mostyn*, p. 21), and left three daughters. (See e.g. Pen 131 pp. 131, 135, Pen 127 pp. 174, 179, Pen 129 p. 97).<sup>13</sup> *Torddved*. Not otherwise known to me.

4. *Kantelli Wyddel*. Not otherwise known to me. *Mabon Glochydd*. See § 47 above. *Osborn Wyddel*. See DWB.

5. *Y Byrasgwrn*. Grono vyr asgwrn ap Tegerin ap Carwed (of Twrcelyn). (Pen 134 p. 229, Pen 141 p. 119, Dwnn ii. 195, and often elsewhere with and without epithet). *Tegwared ap Cynwrig* ap Rhotbert Faer ab Alser ap Merwydd ap Tangno was the husband

of Gwladus daughter of Ednyfed Fychan. (Wrexham 1 p. 113, Harl 2414 fo. 16r, etc.). He was nephew of Tegwared ap Rhotbert of HL 9d. *Moel y Focsach*. Not otherwise known to me.

6. Another grouping, which does not seem to have survived in complete form, is *Chwech Brenhinllwyth Dyfed*, referred to in § 64(3) above. From this we learn that the tribe of Cydifor Fawr was one of the six. Another appears to have been the tribe of Llywelyn ap Gwrgan (§ 63), for in Pen 131 p. 250 (cf. Dwnn ii. 61) we find: *Llyma vonedd Gwyr Kydweli ac a henynt o Vreninllwythau Dyfed, nid amgenn plant Gruffudd ap Llywelyn ap Gwrgant*. It may be suggested that the other four were the tribes of Gwynfardd Dyfed (§ 62),<sup>14</sup> Rhydderch ap Tewdwr, Einion ap Llywarch (§ 65) and Selyf of Dyfed (§ 33). In Dwnn ii. 64 we find *Saith Brenhinll[w]yth y Deav*. It is difficult to make sense of the passage, but there is a reference to the *Chwech Brenhinllwyth*.

P. C. BARTRUM.

#### ABBREVIATIONS

- ABT 'Achau Brenhinoedd a Thywysogion Cymru' by P. C. Bartrum, *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies*, University of Wales, xix 201-225.
- Arch. Camb. *Archaeologia Cambrensis*.
- BBCS ... *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies*, University of Wales.
- BGG ... *Bonedd Gwŷr y Gogledd*, ed. A. W. Wade-Evans, *Arch. Camb.* 1930, pp. 339-40.
- BM ... British Museum.
- ByA ... 'Bonedd yr Arwyr' by P. C. Bartrum, *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies*, xviii, 229-52.
- ByS ... *Bonedd y Saint* as in VSB 320-3.
- ByT ... *Brut y Tywysogyon*, Red Book of Hergest version. Critical text and translation by Thomas Jones, Cardiff, 1955. References are to pages of the English text.
- Card ... Cardiff MS.
- Dale Castle MS. see p. 99.
- DWB ... *The Dictionary of Welsh Biography*, The Hon. Society of Cymmrodorion, London, 1959.
- Dwnn ... *Heraldic Visitations of Wales*. See p. 99.
- Harl ... British Museum, Harleian MS.
- HG ... Genealogies from Harleian MS. 3859, ed E. Phillimore, *Y Cymmrodor* ix. 169-83.
- HL ... 'Hen Lwythau Gwynedd a'r Mars' by P. C. Bartrum, *N.L.W. Journal* XII. 201-35.
- HRB ... *The 'Historia Regum Britanniae' of Geoffrey of Monmouth*, ed. Acton Griscom, New York and London, 1929.
- HW ... *A History of Wales* by Sir J. E. Lloyd, 2 vols., London, 1911. The paging of the two volumes is continuous.



- JC ... Pedigrees from Jesus College MS 20, ed. E. Phillimore, *Y Cymmrodor* viii. 83-92.
- Llyfr Baglan* See p. 99.
- MG ... Pedigrees appended to *Brut y Brenhinedd* in Mostyn MS. 117, ed. in RWM i. 63.
- Owen's Pembrokeshire. *The Description of Penbrokeshire (1603)* by George Owen, ed. Henry Owen, London, 1892-1906. References are to notes by E. Phillimore. The paging is as for two volumes.
- Pen ... Peniarth MS.
- PF ... *The History of the Princes . . . of Powys Fadog* by J. Y. W. Lloyd, 6 vols., London, 1881-7.
- RC ... *The Record of Caernarvon*, ed. Henry Ellis, Public Records Commission, London, 1838.
- RM ... *The Text of the Mabinogion* and other Welsh Tales from the Red Book of Hergest, ed. John Rhys and John Gwenogvryn Evans, Oxford, 1887.
- RWM ... *Report on manuscripts in the Welsh Language* by John Gwenogvryn Evans, London, 1898-1910. The paging is as for two volumes.
- Trans. Cym. Transactions of the Hon. Society of Cymmrodorion.
- TYP ... *Trioedd Ynys Prydein* by Rachel Bromwich, Cardiff 1961.
- VSB ... *Vitae Sanctorum Britanniae et Genealogiae* by A. W. Wade-Evans, Cardiff, 1944.
- WM ... *The White Book Mabinogion*, ed. John Gwenogvryn Evans, Pwllheli, 1907. Numbers refer to columns.

<sup>1</sup> Probably I have occasionally missed a first appearance, but not often I think.

<sup>2</sup> See Major Francis Jones in *Trans. Cym.* 1948 p. 343.

<sup>3</sup> Earlier versions of this tract do not give the mother of Morgan.

<sup>4</sup> Gwallog of Geneu'r Glyn, sometimes wrongly traced to Elystan Glodrydd (PF ii. 201). Cf Wallog on the coast, 2½ miles north of Aberystwyth.

<sup>5</sup> cf. § 45 below.

<sup>6</sup> i.e. the father of Ednywain Bendew (II) of Tegeingl (b. c. 1100) See § 53.

<sup>7</sup> But the introduction of Rhicart seems to be due to confusion with Rhys Goch ap Rhicart ab Einion ap Gollwyn in the (defective) pedigree of Lewis Morgannwg. (Pen 178(1) p. 41, Pen 140 p. 264).

<sup>8</sup> The full quotation from the MS. and a more detailed discussion will be found in BBCS 14 pp. 89-104 and BBCS 20 pp. 236-9.

<sup>9</sup> The first appearance is in Pen 177 at the foot of page 209, but it is too faded to be read with certainty.

<sup>10</sup> See G. J. Williams, *Traddodiad Llenyddol Morgannwg*, p. 34.

<sup>11</sup> This is confirmed by a corrupt reminiscence in the *Dale Castle MS.* p. 18, which gives the mother of Einion ap Gollwyn as Rhianwen daughter of Einion ap Morgan of Mochnant in Powys.

<sup>12</sup> A copy of this supposed document seems to be contained in Cardiff MS. 3.289 (1628), but the date is there given as 1460.

<sup>13</sup> Celynog was in the parish Llanrhaeadr y Mochnant, while Y Fron Goch seems to have been in Llanymynech (Pen 128 p. 142, Pen 287 p. 1037). Identification of the Heilins apparently led to identification of Celynog and Y Fron Goch.

<sup>14</sup> In Pen 120 p. 574 his son, Cuhelyn Fardd, is described as 'one of the peeres of Southwales.' Similarly *Dale Castle MS.* p. 41.



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JISC





## PEDIGREES OF THE WELSH TRIBAL PATRIARCHS, CONTINUED

**T**HE purpose of this article is to give some corrections and additions to my former article, 'Pedigrees of the Welsh Tribal Patriarchs' in Vol XIII pp. 93-146 of this *Journal*.

### MINOR CORRECTIONS

- p. 103 § 10(2) lines 4, 5, 6, for 'Gynihwr' and 'Gyniher' read 'Gynchwr' and 'Gyncher'.
- p. 113 § 63(3). for 'brenin' read 'vrenin'.
- p. 117 § 52(2) line 3, for 'Bleddyn' read 'Bleddynn'.
- line 5, for 'Bletrws B' read 'Bletrws B<sub>1</sub>'.
- p. 119 § 59(1) line 3 for '*Iestin*<sup>4</sup>' read 'Iestynn'.
- line 5, cancel '4. Ystynn A.'.
- p. 121 § 64(3) line 3, for 'Mairic' read 'Mauric'.
- p. 122 § 67(1) line 1, for 'Madog' read 'Madoc', for 'Riwallon' read 'Riallonn'.
- p. 126 line 6, for 'Dwnn ii.141' read 'Dwnn i.141'.
- p. 129 line 20 from foot, for 'Bod Rhywchwyn' read 'Bodrychwyn'.
- p. 139 line 20, for '102' read '103'.
- p. 143 line 10, for 'Thesaurus' read 'Thesaurarius'.
- line 14, cancel 'omits two necessary generations'.

### ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS PRINTED SOURCES

- p. 99 *The Dale Castle Manuscript* was written by Iaco ap Dewi, c.1709 and is now N.L.W. MS. 14214.

### §§ 2, 3. GWAITHFOED

- p. 127, l. 12 from foot.

*Cavan* is probably a misreading of *Caron*, i.e., Tregaron, the parish in which Porth-y-ffynnon (Fountain Gate) lies.

Lewis Dwnn listed the sons of the composite Gwaithfoed in Card. 2. 36 p. 295. He continued, in an atrocious hand, as follows:

ar Gwaithvoedd hwnn a las ynghweryl Teml Ddew[i] wrth ymladd ar ofissiaid (?) ar sytgians(?), oed Krist mil 181.

## § 10. IARDDUR AP CYNDDELW

p. 129. 10(2). Cancel the three lines and substitute:

Cynchwr = Conchobor = Connor, cf. *Cnychwr* of *Culhwch ac Olwen*, WM 460. It is probable that Maredudd Ddu married the daughter of an Irishman. Their son was named Ieuan Wyddel, living in 1352 (RC 78). This Irishman may well have been named 'Cynchwr' but he must have been much later than the Cynchwr (b.c. 1170) whose daughters were married to Iarddur ap Cynddelw and to Gruffudd ap Llywelyn. The later Cynchwr is said to have given his name to Porth Cynchwr in Ireland (Pen. 287 p. 948). Dwnn ii. 208 substitutes *Glyn Cyngar*.

## § 34. RHUN AP DINAWAL

p. 133. For 34(2) substitute the following:

(2) Ithel ap Meilir<sup>1</sup> ddv<sup>1</sup> ap Rvn<sup>2</sup> ap *Dinawal*<sup>3</sup> ap Dyfric<sup>4</sup> ap Rrvn<sup>5</sup> ap Alun Dyfed<sup>6</sup>.

A. Pen. 133 p. 112, Pen. 131. p. 284. B. Pen. 128 p. 663.

C. Harl. 2414 fo 27v.

1. — B. 2 — 6. — C. 2. Rrianol A. 3. Diuanol A. 4 — 5. — B.  
6. Aelvn brenin Dyfed. B.

## § 38. LLOWDDEN OF UWCH AERON

p. 114. Add the following:

(5) Rys ap Llawdden ap Rys ap Llawdden ap Ierwerth ap Uchdrud vrenin Tegaingl ap Adda vras.

Pen. 131 p. 229–230.

## § 50. EINUDD OF DYFFRYN CLWYD

p. 137.

I am grateful to Professor Melville Richards for pointing out to me that Gwerngwy is a placename found in Dyffryn Clwyd, near the junction of the Clywedog with the Clwyd. See his map in *Denbighshire Hist. Soc. Trans.*, 1965, p. 199. Thus 'Einudd Gwerngwy' is a possible combination and probably points to the original home of this tribe.

The lands inherited by Einudd through his mother, Gwenllïan ferch Rhys ap Marchan, may be inferred from the following statement in Pen. 134 p. 394:

Randir Rys ap Marchan: Tref Benn y koed, ar Vynechdid, Kil y groeslwyd, Pant Mevgan. (Similarly Pen. 128 p. 153, Pen. 176 p. 189).

These places are in the parishes of Efenechdyd and Llanfwrog.

## § 57

p. 119. Cancel the whole section and substitute:

## 57. GWGON DDU OF LLANARTHNE, ISCENNEN

(1) Gwgon ddv ap Maredudd ap Dafydd ap Dafydd llwyd ap Dafydd ap Gwrgenav ap Gwgon goch ap Gwgon vab brenhin Manaw.

Pen. 133 p. 81. Similarly Pen. 140 p. 111.

- (2) Gwgan ddy y Vaccwn ap Llwarch [ap] Cenhaethwy hir ap Ryn ap Ririd ap Mor ap Pasgen ap Irien Reged.

Mostyn 134 fo. 74v.

*Gwgon ddu.* Ieuan Brechfa calls him *Gwgan ddu o Vakwn*, *Gwgan ddu o Lannarthne* (Pen. 131 p. 232) and *Gwgan ddu* (p. 233). In three places, however, Pen. 133 substitutes *Gwgon goch ap Gwgon vab brenin Manaw* for *Gwgon ddu*. (pp. 52, 81, 140).

Gwilym ap Meurig ap Gwgon Ddu is probably the William ap Meurig of Llanarthne mentioned in BB 260, and therefore living in 1326. This puts the birth of Gwgon Ddu in about 1200. He could not therefore have been the brother of Einion ap Llywarch (see § 24(2)) as implied by the second version above. I should add here that the *specific* derivation of Gwgon Goch from the kings of Man goes back *at least* to David Edwardes. See Bodl. Add. C 178 p. 153. (Harl. 2300 part 1 is a fair copy of this manuscript, and does not seem to be in the hand of Hugh Thomas as stated by Edward Owen). Gwgon Goch is made the son of Godred, son of Olaf (*recte* Magnus?) son of Olaf, King of Man (d. 1237).

## § 62. GWYNFARDD DYFED

p. 120. Add the following:

- (4) Kyhelyn vardd ap Gwnvardd Dyved ap Yrien ap Alvn Dyfed ap Gwyrangyn veindroed iarll Kaer Frangon.

Pen. 177 across pp. 342-5.

(Gruffudd Hiraethog on these pages decided to give various lines of ascent through the mother, the grandmothers, etc., in parallel horizontal lines across several pages. A copyist (William Llŷn?), not realising this, copied page 342 as it stood with the most fantastic result. See Pen. 140 p. 271. It is not surprising that we occasionally get some rather corrupt pedigrees).

## § 66. IFOR BACH

p. 122 Add the following:

- (3) Ivor petti, lord of Sainhenydd, *ab*<sup>1</sup> *Meyrick ab Peli*<sup>2</sup> ap Kydivor ap Kyndrych ap Kyvelydd goch ap Reon riolwr ap Saul benfelyn ap Teon dewgledd ap Duiewyl ddoethiaeth ap Dynod ap Tybion ap Tenevan ap Tydwal ap Kaw ap Kawrda ap Kradog vrychvras.

A. Bodleian Add. A 281 fo. 38ov.

B. Harl. 2300 fo. 193r. (18th (?) century addition).

1 — 2. only B.

D. 141.

Ifor ab Einion ap Rhiwallon, who appears in 66(2) was a different person from Ifor Peti or Ifor Bach. The descendants of Ifor ab Einion, including Llywelyn Hagr, point to a date of about 1170 for his birth. The MSS. listed under A in 66(2) have misidentified the two Ifors.

66(3) is included here to complete the record. It does not inspire much confidence.

## 67. TRAHAEARN FAWR

Under (2) cancel A<sub>3</sub> and C. Cancel Kadwgan. Cancel section (3) and substitute:

(3) Meurig<sup>1</sup>  
Ieuan chwith<sup>2</sup> } ap Kadwgan ap Trahayarn ap Ysbwys<sup>3</sup> ap  
Einion<sup>4</sup> ap Iago<sup>5</sup> alwe<sup>6</sup> ap Gruffudd<sup>7</sup> ap Eidde<sup>8</sup> ap Elisse<sup>9</sup> ap<sup>10</sup> Ysgordan  
Fawr ap Ysgordan vychan<sup>10</sup> ap<sup>11</sup> Elissa ap Elay<sup>11</sup> ap Rain ap Brychan  
Brycheiniawc.

A. Pen 138 p. 445-6, Pen. 128 p. 788.

B. Pen. 178(1) p. 13, Pen. 176 p. 189, Pen. 128 p. 66.

(These three begin at Einion).

C. Harl. 2414 fo. 58v.

D. Bodleian Add. A. 281 fo. 308.

1. D. 2. AC. 3. Only A. 4. Only B. 5. — D. 6. Only C.  
7. Only BD. 8. Only BD. 9. Elissa ap Peloy D. 10—10. — A,  
Sgorn vychan ap Ysgorn vawr C. Iscordia vawr ap Iscordia vechan D. 11.  
— 11. Only D.

In 67(2) I attempted to combine too many different versions of what seemed to be the same pedigree. In this I was influenced by later genealogists such as David Edwardes and Hugh Thomas who prepared tabular pedigrees of the descendants of Trahaearn Fawr, using a variety of different sources. See e.g., Harl. 4181 p. 148. But it appears that the Trahaearn who was father of Cadwgan was different from the Trahaearn who was father of Gwallter in 67(2). This is suggested by two facts: (1) that Gwallter's birth seems to have been c.1130, while that of Cadwgan was c. 1200; (2) that the names Ysbwys, Iago and Eidde appear only in the pedigree of Cadwgan, at any rate in the earlier manuscripts.

I take Trahaearn Fawr to be the father of Gwallter and Madog (born c. 1130). This Madog was ancestor of a later Gwallter of Hirfryn (born c. 1200) ap Trahaearn. (Pen. 131 pp. 223, 299, Pen. 132, p. 126, Dwnn i. 95, etc.).

Another Trahaearn wrongly identified with Trahaearn Fawr was Trahaearn the father of Madog (born c. 1200) of Baelibrith in Merthyr Cynog and Castell Madog in Llanfihangel Fechan. His correct pedigree seems to be that given in Pen. 133 p. 187, viz. Trahaearn ab Einion ap Madog ap Maenyrch. This may explain the interloping names in 67(1).

## § 69. GWILYM AP JENKIN

p. 143. Add at the end:

The attempts to connect Gwilym ap Jenkin, ancestor of the Welsh Herberts, with the Anglo-Norman family descended from Herbert the Chamberlain are unsatisfactory and unsupported by contemporary evidence. There seem to have been two main stages in the fabrication. First it was said that Adam, the father of Gwilym, was the son of Reginald fitz Peter fitz Herbert, who was certainly descended from Herbert the Chamberlain. At a later stage the line was diverted to an illegitimate son of Henry I. This was the purpose of the supposed document mentioned by Dugdale (*Baronage* ii. 256) who says that it was dated 1462. The full text of the document is given in Cardiff MS. 3.289 (1628) where the year is given as 1460.

Copies are also given by William Coxe in *An Historical tour in Monmouthshire*, (1801), second edition 1904, pp. 333-4 and by Richard Fenton in *A Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire*, (1811), second edition, 1903, pp. 340-1, from which it is quoted in Dwnn i. 197 note. These also give the year as 1460. Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick showed in the same note that the document was a forgery and could not be earlier than the time of Henry VIII.

The affiliation of Adam to Reginald fitz Peter does not appear in Welsh genealogical manuscripts until the close of the sixteenth century, and there is little doubt that the older Welsh version given in 69(1) is nearer the truth. It is confirmed by a collateral line going back to Godwin, namely that of Madog Fychan ap Madog ap Cynhaethwy ap Herbert ap Godwin (Harl. 2414 fos. 6v, 7v, Harl. 5835 p. 42, *Llyfr Baglan* p. 127). It is said of this Madog Fychan that he was Steward of Tir Iarll in Glamorgan and lived at Nant-y-dulais in Llangynwyd. ('Golden Grove Book' p. 696, from David Edwardes' Glamorganshire Book p. 266). His birth was c. 1230 and the chronology is satisfactory.

Various attempts were made to combine the traditional with the fictitious pedigree. See e.g., *Llyfr Baglan* pp. 199, 323. Another 'mixed' version is found in Harl. 891 fo. 48v (c. 1566?). Here Herbert, the father of Peter, is thus described:

Herbert, lord of Cornwall, a nobleman and of y<sup>e</sup> bludd Ryall and because he w<sup>t</sup> other Barrons w<sup>t</sup>stood y<sup>e</sup> usurpation of Kinge John in y<sup>e</sup> behalfe of Kinge Richarde y<sup>e</sup> firste, y<sup>e</sup> firste yeare of K. Johns Raigne he persuwed Herbert to Glamorgan where he was slayne and buried A<sup>o</sup> 1199.

This passage is misquoted by Hugh Thomas in Harl. 6823 fo. 50<sup>r</sup> where he says (what the manuscript does not say) that this Herbert was the son of Godwin and that he was buried at Margam. (See *Trans. Cym.*, 1948, p. 426). What is said in Harl. 891 of Herbert (whose father is not named) probably really refers to Godwin, for Mostyn 212b p. 128 (See 69(1)), says that Godwin was killed in the first year of king John. Cynhaethwy ap Herbert lived in Glamorgan according to *Llyfr Baglan* pp. 199, 323. This is confirmed by the Margam charters where we find *Kenathuro filio Herberti filii Godwinet*, living c. 1183-9 (*Cartae Glam.* pp. 168, 227);<sup>1</sup> *Maddochus Vahhan filius Madoci ab Knaytho*, c. 1250 (*ibid.*, p. 582). *Madouc Vochan* is also mentioned in the Extent of Llangynwyd (1262?), (*ibid.* p. 660). Finally we find mention of the land of *Herberti filii Godwineth* (*ibid.*, p. 251) and the land of *Huberti filii Godwin* (1207), (*ibid.*, p. 308).

## 72. IORWERTH GOCH OF ARDUDWY

The following versions of his pedigree occur. Spelling has been standardized:

(1) Iorwerth goch<sup>1</sup> } ap Tyfid ab Asser ap Seisyll<sup>3</sup> ap Gwyn ab  
Ithel goch<sup>2</sup> }  
Ednywain<sup>4</sup> ap Bleddyn ap Bledrus.<sup>5</sup> > see ABT 2a, 13, 14.

A. Pen 287 p. 384.

B. BM Add. 9866 fo. 135.

C. Card. 46 p. 130.  
fo. 129.

D. Harl 1972 fo. 105v, Harl. 1977

1. BCD. 2. only A. 3. — BD. 4. C ends. 5. AB end. Bledrus ab Ednywain bendew D.

<sup>1</sup> Similarly also p. 128 in a document signed by Nicholas, bishop of Llandaf (1148-1183). The charter is dated by the editor 'c. 1151' but this seems too early.

- (2) Iorwerth goch ap Tyfid ab Asser ap Seisyll ab Einion ab Owain ab Uchdrud ab Edwin.

Pen. 287 p. 262, BM. Add. 14918 fo. 80.

- (3) Iorwerth goch ap Tyfid ab Asser ap Merwydd ap Gollwyn.

Pen. 287 p. 873 from Gruffudd Hiraethog.

Iorwerth Goch was ancestor of a small tribe in Trawsfynydd, Ardudwy. There were two branches, descended from Adda Goch and Maredudd Goch, sons of Ednyfed ap Maredudd ab Adda ap Iorwerth Goch. The line of descent from Maredudd Goch is two generations short by comparison with that from Adda Goch. Assuming the line of Adda Goch to be complete and that of Maredudd Goch deficient, the date of birth of Adda Goch comes to about 1270, and this would put the date of birth of Iorwerth Goch in about 1130. Adda Goch perhaps gave his name to *Gauell Atha goche* mentioned under Maentwrog in RC 286. Of the three pedigrees above (1) is perhaps correct as far as Ednywain, but the identification with Ednywain (b. c.900) ap Bleddyn ap Bledrus seems improbable; (2) is too long by three generations; (3) is chronologically possible but not confirmed by any other independent source known to me.

See further s.v. Maredudd Goch § 73.

The single line descended from Ithel Goch, brother of Iorwerth Goch, points to a date of c. 1130 for the birth of Ithel Goch, and therefore agrees with the above calculations.

### 73. MAREDUDD GOCH OF ARDUDWY

- (1) Adda ap Maredudd goch ap Gruffudd ap Llywelyn ap Seisyllt<sup>1</sup> ap Wyneb<sup>2</sup> Ardudwy<sup>2</sup>.

A. Pen. 128 p. 77.

B. Pen. 128 p. 83, Pen. 134 p. 399

C. Pen. 136 p. 376.

1. Seisyllt twyssoc Powys. C. 2 — 2. only A.

- (2) Adda ap Maredudd goch ap Gruffudd ap Howel<sup>1</sup> ap Sseissyll arglwydd<sup>2</sup> Meirionydd ac<sup>3</sup> Ardudwy.<sup>3</sup>

A. Pen. 128 pp. 142, 339.

B. Pen. 136 p. 37.

1. Llywelyn changed to Howel B. 2. ior B. 3 — 3. only A.

Maredudd Goch was ancestor of a family in Cynfal, Ffestiniog, Ardudwy (Cae Cyriog MS. 3 p. 143, Dwnn ii. 96). Another branch is found in Llangedwyn, Mochnant is Rhacadr. (Llyfr Silin, edited in *Arch. Camb.* 1888 p. 106). His son, Adda, is said to have been of Mur Castell in Ardudwy (Pen. 128 p. 339) and may have given his name to *Gauell Atha ap M'ed* mentioned under Maentwrog in RC 286. The birth of Maredudd Goch appears to have been c.1300 and he may perhaps be the same as the Maredudd Goch descended from Iorwerth Goch (see § 72), but in the sources known to me the identification is not made. A suggestion of the identification occurs in Pen. 131 p. 67, in a passage apparently referring to Iorwerth Goch, where the words *Wyneb Ardudwy* appear. But the page is unfortunately torn in a vital place.

In (1) above, Gruffudd ap Llywelyn ap Seisyll is presumably intended to be the prince who died in 1039. In (2) Seisyll of Meirionydd is evidently intended

to be the Seisyll of PP § 7 who was born c. 1170. Both of these versions of the ancestry of Maredudd Goch are therefore grossly deficient.

#### 74. ADDA FAWR OF GENEU'R GLYN

Adda vawr ap Addaf ap Gwrgan ap Rys ap Tewdwr mawr.

Pen. 128 p. 711, similarly pp. 106, 719.

This Adda Fawr was ancestor of one of the five *Costowglwyth*. See PP App. 3. and note. For his descendants through his son Ieuaf, see Pen. 128 pp. 106, 711, 719, 730, 732, 834-5, 845; Dwnn i. 272, ii. 59, 243. There are some obvious lacunae in some of the pedigrees, but allowing for these the birth of Adda Fawr may be put in about 1200. The pedigree is therefore deficient.

Another son of this Adda Fawr was Einion Felyn of Llanbadarn (Harl. 1969 p. 205) whose son Adda Foel is recorded as living in 1352 at Rhoscolyn, Môn (RC 83). His descendants are found in Llechlched, Bodedern and Llantrisant in Llifon. See Harl. 1969 pp. 205-6, Dwnn ii. 212, 266, BM. Add. 9865 fos. 115, 146, Card. 47 p. 64.

#### 75. LLYWELYN GAPLAN OF ANHUNIOG

- (1) Llywelyn gaplant ap Llywelyn llwyd ap Llywelyn<sup>1</sup> frychgoch.  
A. Pen. 138 p. 458. B. Pen. 132 p. 304.

1. Gruffudd B.

- (2) Llywelyn caplan of Aberaeron ap Llywelyn ap Cadwgan ap Iorwerth ap Uchdrud ab Edwin. (Spelling standardized).

Bodleian Add. C.177 p. 171.

Wrexham MS. 1 p. 172 includes among the *Prif lwythau o achoddd Sir Aberteifi* ... *Y Kaplan yn Anhunoc*. His recorded descendants are not numerous, see e.g., Dwnn i. 26, 27, 29, 31, 49, 228, 241, Pen. 138 p. 458, Pen. 140 p. 350, Bodleian Add. C. 177 pp. 171-2. There are some corruptions in these sources, but when put into order they suggest a date of c. 1270 for the birth of Llywelyn Gaplan. He could, perhaps, be the Lewelyn Capellanus mentioned in BB 210, 214, and therefore living in 1326, although he is recorded in Gwynionydd.

Lewis Dwnn (i. 31) says that Llywelyn Gaplan was descended from Edwin of Tegeingl, but nowhere supplies the pedigree. The affiliation to the tribe of Edwin is chronologically deficient and probably fictitious.

#### 76. GWLHAFED AP SEISYLL

Gwlhafed ap Seisyllt ap Llewelyn ap Mairig ap Einon ap Howel dda ap Kadell ap Rodri mawr. Harl. 2414 fo. 6.

Gwlhafed was ancestor of a few families in Glamorgan. Eighth in descent from him was Gruffudd Hagr who was living in 1339. His son Ieuan was living in 1368. (Card. 10 p. 86). This points to a date of about 1030 for the birth of Gwlhafed, and the pedigree is chronologically possible. Card. 10 gives his descendants on p. 72 but does not carry the pedigree further back than Seisyll, the father of Gwlhafed. The *Golden Grove Book* p. 543, copying David Edwardes' Glamorganshire Book p. 117, makes this Gwlhafed the son of Ieuan ap Seisyll ap Gwilym ab Aeddan ap Gwaithfoed. This pedigree is chronologically impossible.



Another descendant of Gwlhafed, Gruffudd Goch of Aberafan, who was evidently born c. 1370, is made only sixth in descent from Gwlhafed. (Harl. 2414 fo. 6, Card. 10 p. 72). Probably four generations have been omitted. His great-grand-daughter, Jane ferch Gruffudd, was the wife of Gruffudd Voss of Boverton in the parish of Llantwit Major, (*Golden Grove Book* p. 555, from David Edwardes' Glamorganshire Book p. 129A), born c. 1500.

The rare name, Gwlhafed, occurs also in the person of Gwlhafed ab Elidir ap Llywarch, nephew of Einion ap Llywarch of Iscennen (PP § 24). See e.g., Pen. 131 pp. 259-262, Dwnn i. 26, 92, 95, ii. 29. Lewys Morgannwg spells *Gwalhauet* (Pen. 132 p. 129). Sometimes he is wrongly made son of Einion ap Llywarch, e.g., Dwnn i. 33, ii. 60. His descendants were in Carnwyllion. Compare Gwalhafed of *Culhwch ac Olwen*, WM 469.

## 77. ADAM AB IFOR OF GWENT

Adam ap Ifor ap Aruris<sup>1</sup> ap Pithyon<sup>2</sup> ap Breavel arglwydd Saint Breavel.

A. Pen. 287 p. 1057 (quoting Llyfr Gwyn o Hergest). Similarly Pen. 134 p. 388.

B. Bodleian Add. C 179 p. 125. Similarly Harl. 2291 part 2 p. 81.

1. Auaris or Moris B. 2. Phythion or Peiton B.

In Pen. 133 p. 179 Gruffudd Hiraethog says:

Gwraic Howel Kaerllion oedd Wevrfvl verch Owain Kyfeilioc ac i Howel Kaerllion o Werfvl i bv vab a elwid Morgan Kaerllion ... a merch a elwid Golevddydd gwraic Adam ap Ifor arglwydd Llann Feiriafel yr hwnn i rhoed iddaw yn waddol Kymwd Adam yNgwenllwc. Ail verch i Howel Kaerllion a roed i Gynwric ap Korr mab Iarll Kerniw, achida hi y rroed yn gynysgeth gida hi Gwern y Korr ar Gelli Ber, lle mae Jhon Rys yn trigo ac yn eiddo. (Similarly Pen. 140 pp. 73-74).

For the descendants of Adam ab Ifor see, in addition to the references already given, Pen. 133 pp. 180, 185 = Pen. 140 pp. 74, 79. His date of birth would seem to be about 1170. The descendants of Cynwrig 'ap Korr' in Gelli Ber are given in Pen. 133 p. 180 = Pen. 140 p. 74. According to Pen. 134 p. 388 it was Adam Fychan ab Adam ab Ifor whose wife was the daughter of Hywel Caerllion, but this is less probable.

In 1246 (June 4) Henry III made 'A grant to Adam ap Yorworth, steward of Morgan of Karlywn, of all the land of Yorworth his father and Cradoc his grandfather, both in the marsh and in the upper land in Lethenith, as well in Karliwn as in Edelegon, with all the appurtenances, which land the said Adam has of the gift of the the said Morgan'. (*Calendar of the Charter Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office*, Vol. I, Henry III, p. 294). J. A. Bradney (following Wakeman) identified this Adam ap Iorwerth ap Caradog with Adam ab Ifor. He adds (presumably from the full charter) that Iorwerth ap Caradog was steward to Iorwerth ab Owain, grandfather of the above Morgan (d. 1248) ap Hywel of Caerllion. (*History of Monmouthshire*, iii. 218). I do not find the identification convincing. Adam was a very common name in Gwent at that time.



MANUSCRIPTS QUOTED

(in addition to those listed in PP pp. 97-98)

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES

Cae Cyriog 3 = N.L.W. 7008 E by John Griffith of Cae Cyriog, (c. 1697).

Llyfr Silin = N.L.W. 1666 B, (c. 1645-1728).

Mostyn 134 (early 17th century).

CARDIFF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Cardiff 2.36 by Lewis Dwnn (c. 1600).

Cardiff 46\* = 2.41 (1688).

Cardiff 47\* = 4.110 by the Rev. D. Ellis (d. 1795).

\* Numbers used in RWM.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Additional 9866 by John Davies of Rhiwlas (late 17th Century).

14918 (late 16th century?).

Harley 2291 by Hugh Thomas (c. 1700).

Harley 2300. See §§ 57, 66.

BODLEIAN LIBRARY

Additional A.281 (1644-45).

C.177)

C.178) by David Edwardes, (before 1689).

C.179)

LOST MANUSCRIPT

Llyfr Gwyn o Hergest is supposed to have been written by Lewis Glyn Cothi (late 15th century) but the part quoted in § 77 may well be a later addition. The manuscript was lost in a fire in London in 1810. See *Y Cymmrodor* 7 (1886), p. 104 n. 2 and p. 108 n. 1 and BBCS X p. 15 (1939).

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

The Golden Grove Book (Three volumes + index), transcribed c. 1765 from the work of William Lewes. The parts quoted in §§ 69, 76 were copied verbatim from the Glamorganshire Book of David Edwardes (d. c. 1690).

P. C. BARTRUM

*Berkhamsted*

## ABBREVIATIONS

(in addition to those listed in PP pp. 145-6)

- BB ... *The Black Book of St. David's*, edited by J. W. Willis-Bund, Cymmrodorion Record Series, No. 5, London, 1902.
- Cartae Glam.* *Cartae et alia munimenta quae ad Dominium de Glamorgan pertinent*, edited by G. T. Clark, second edition, 1910, 6 vols. Paging continuous.
- NLW ... National Library of Wales.
- PP 'Pedigrees of the Welsh Tribal Patriarchs' by P. C. Bartrum, *NLW Journal*, Vol. XIII pp. 93-146.
- SD ... *The Survey of the Honour of Denbigh, 1334*, edited by Paul Vinogradoff and Frank Morgan, London, 1914.