



[File:Llywelyn le Dernier.jpg - Wikimedia Commons](#)

The Last Prince of Wales?

Elegy to Llywelyn ap Gruffudd by Gruffudd ab yr Ynad Coch
'Cilmeri' and 'fy Ngwlad/My Country' Gerallt Lloyd Owen

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Poetry as historical source

- We're going to look at two poems one written in the C13 about a contemporary event and the other written in the C20 about the same event in the C13.
- How important a historical source is poetry?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of using poetry to shed light on historical characters, events and periods?
- What are the potential pitfalls? Whose voice/perspective does the poetry present? Does it betray any bias? Why was it composed and for whom? What does it tell us about the period in which it was written?
- What emotions are conveyed in the poem?
- Does the poem convey what you think the poet intended to convey? What else does it now convey to you (not necessarily perhaps what the poet intended)?



Don't confuse your Llewelyns!!

- Llywelyn ab Iorwerth (Llywelyn Fawr / The Great) d.1240



- Llywelyn ap Grufudd, his grandson (Llywelyn y Llyw Olaf / The Last)

d. 1282



Llywelyn ap Gruffydd (d. 1401)

Llywelyn ap Gruffydd Fychan of Caer (not to be confused with Llywelyn ap Gruffudd who was Prince of Wales).

A wealthy Carmarthenshire landowner who was married to Sioned one of the daughters of the Scudamores of Kentchurch.

Was executed at Llandovery for misleading Henry IV and reputedly sending his men off in the wrong direction when they asked for help finding Owain Glyndŵr. He is thought to have had two sons fighting in support of Glyndŵr in the rebellion.

Henry had him drawn, hung, eviscerated, beheaded and quartered before the gate of Llandovery castle on October 9, 1401 'in the presence of his eldest son'.

Now reputed to be a kind of Welsh 'Braveheart' who preferred death to treachery. 16ft stainless steel statue

Photo: Llywelyn2000, CC BY-SA 3.0 <<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/>>, via Wikimedia Commons



Llywelyn the Great c. 1173-1240

(Llywelyn ab Iorwerth)

Son of Iorwerth Drwyndwn and Owain Gwynedd's grandson;

By 1201 he was ruling Gwynedd and arranged the first legal agreement between the English crown and a Welsh leader;

c. 1205 He married Joan (Siwan) King John's daughter;

Tangwystl his first 'wife' (had several children by Tangwystl before he married Joan, including Gruffudd, Margred, Angharad, Tegwedd, Gwenllïan and possibly Gwladus Ddu) children by Joan (usually noted as two - Dafydd, Ellen)

1215 other leaders paid homage to him at Aberdyfi;

Llywelyn ab Iorwerth (2)

1230 hanged William de Breos
cf. *Siwan* a play by Saunders Lewis

Prince of Aberffraw and Lord of Snowdonia;

1237 Joan died and Llywelyn had a stroke;

1238 requested other Welsh leaders to pay homage to his son Dafydd (Joan's son) at Strata Florida (Ystrad Fflur), but many thought Gruffudd ap Llywelyn (Tangwystl's son) should be his heir (all children legal under Welsh law);

1240 Llywelyn died at the Cistercian Abbey of Aberconwy.

Llywelyn ab Iorwerth

c. 1173-1240



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Llywelyn_the_Great.JPG

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One of the most significant Welsh leaders;
His aim – to create one Welsh principality;
His success largely due to his personality?
Llywelyn ab Iorwerth was succeeded not
by his eldest son Gruffudd (son of
Tangwystl) but by his second son Dafydd
(son of Joan)
An inspiration to his grandson
Llywelyn ap Gruffudd.

The death of Llywelyn – Matthew Paris

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Llywelyn_the_Great.JPG

By User:Lampman [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons

Who was Llywelyn ap Gruffudd (Y Llyw Olaf/The Last Prince)?

Source: J. B. Smith, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*

Llywelyn ap Gruffudd (d. 1282), prince of Wales, was the second of four sons of [Gruffudd ap Llywelyn ab Iorwerth \(d. 1244\)](#) and his wife, Senana, and grandson of [Llywelyn ab Iorwerth \(c. 1173–1240\)](#).

Llywelyn ab Iorwerth (i.e. his grandfather) was succeeded as prince of Gwynedd by his younger and legitimate son [Dafydd ap Llywelyn](#) who, in response to the challenge presented by his elder and bastard brother, Gruffudd ap Llywelyn (i.e. Llywelyn y Llyw Olaf's father), immediately placed him in prison.

Senana, Gruffudd's wife, tried to negotiate with Henry III for the release of her husband from Dafydd's prison. It's not known on whose side Llywelyn ap Gruffudd was – at the time he was about 19.

Llywelyn ap Gruffudd 2

- When in 1244 war broke out between Dafydd ap Llywelyn and Henry III, Llywelyn soon identified himself with his uncle's cause. He was thus placed in a strong position when, on 25 February 1246, Dafydd died without an heir.
- 1246 his uncle Dafydd ap Llywelyn's lands divided between Llywelyn and his older brother Owain;
- Owain and Llywelyn were confined to Gwynedd Uwch Conwy, the land centred on Snowdonia west of the Conwy, yielding Perfeddwlad to Henry III; their brother Dafydd was asserting his right to some of the lands.
- 1255 defeated his two brothers (Owain and Dafydd) at the Battle of Bryn Derwin.
- Owain would spend another twenty years in confinement, but Dafydd, released before the advance into Perfeddwlad, was given an estate in that area, to be held as a tenant of his brother

Llywelyn ap Gruffudd 3

- Llywelyn moved without delay to establish a broad supremacy over the lands of other Welsh rulers, endeavouring to do so less by armed might than by drawing the rulers into a military alliance that he then sought to transform into a political association.
- Advancing southward to Deheubarth (south-west Wales) he won support in Ceredigion with the adherence of Maredudd ab Owain.
- 1257 ruled most of *Pura Wallia* (native Welsh Wales);
- The Welsh chronicle *Brut y Tywysogyon* records that early in 1258 Llywelyn held an assembly of the magnates of Wales who swore an oath of allegiance to him.
- In an agreement with a group of Scottish nobles in 1258 Llywelyn used the title 'prince of Wales', and although it would be some time before he used the title on a regular basis its use in that year reflects the emergence, from the initial military alliance, of a new political entity in the prince's lands.

Llywelyn ap Gruffudd 4

- By the end of 1262 he had resumed armed conflict with a series of forceful campaigns in the Welsh march calculated to promote his continuing quest for a definitive peace treaty with Henry.
- By the treaty of Montgomery (29 September 1267) Henry granted Llywelyn and his successors by hereditary right the principality of Wales and the right to be called prince of Wales.
- 1274 Henry III died and Llywelyn refused to pay homage to Edward I;
- Only ten years after Llywelyn won formal recognition as prince of Wales the principality was dismembered, leaving him to make peace with Edward I on humiliating terms.
- His brothers Dafydd and Gruffudd plotted to murder him and they were given sanctuary by Edward I in Chester. Llywelyn refused to pay homage to Edward in Chester as he felt unsafe there.

Llywelyn ap Gruffudd 5

- Llywelyn intended marrying Eleanor, daughter of Simon de Montford, but she was kidnapped on her way over from France;
- Finally he paid homage to Edward I and married Eleanor in 1278, but she died in childbirth in 1282;
- Llywelyn's decision to depart from Gwynedd and take an army to the march of Wales has left historians perplexed.
- The continuation of *Brut y Tywysogyon* records, in a statement that precedes its account of Llywelyn's departure, that 'then there was effected the betrayal of Llywelyn in the belfry at Bangor by his own men' (Brut: Peniarth MS 20, 120).
- The precise meaning of the statement is uncertain, but the circumstances in which he met his death strongly suggest that he was lured to Cilmeri, in the neighbourhood of Builth, by a ruse in which Edmund Mortimer played a key role.
- The Welsh chronicle and several English chronicles, among which that of the Premonstratensian house of Hagnaby is particularly informative, point to Llywelyn's coming at Mortimer's behest to take the homage of his men, and then a fierce and prolonged battle in which the prince was separated from his forces and killed.

Llywelyn ap Gruffudd



11 December 1282 Llywelyn killed at Cilmeri.

After Llywelyn's death his brother Dafydd ap Gruffudd assumed the title 'prince of Wales and lord of Snowdon', and maintained the struggle until his capture in the summer of 1283

after her father's death Gwenllïan, Llywelyn's daughter, (1282-1337) was sent to a nunnery in England (Sempringham);

Llywelyn's triumphs were celebrated by the poets Dafydd Benfras and Llygad Gŵr, and his death inspired elegies of great eloquence by Bleddyn Fardd and Gruffudd ab yr Ynad Coch.

The text of the chronicle *Brenhinedd y Saesson* relates that after the death of Llywelyn 'all Wales was cast to the ground' (p. 259)

[BBC The Story of Wales Episode 2 Power Struggles - Bing video](#)
(start at 38 mins)

Memorial to Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, Cilmeri

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File%3ALlewelyn's_Monument_at_Cilmeri_-_geograph.org.uk_-_1566729.jpg

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hTnzf2cwPD0>

Medieval Welsh Poetry

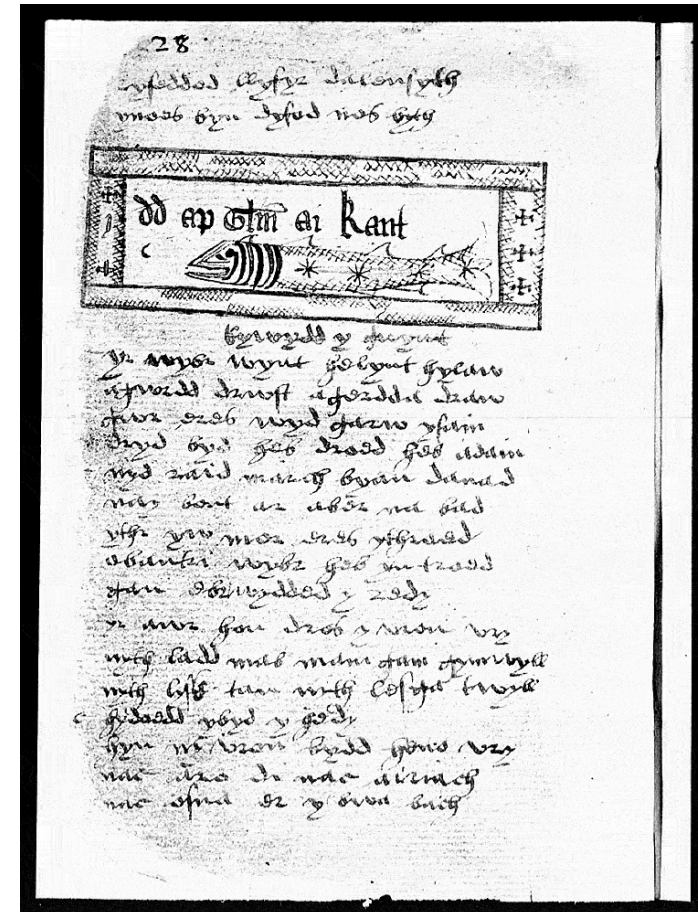
Photo Eisteddfod Chairs of Heddwyn Yr Ysgwrn. By Alan Fryer, CC BY-SA 2.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=43348216>

- C6th Y Cynfeirdd (Early Poets)
Taliesin and Aneirin (e.g. y Gododdin)
- Canu'r Bwlch – C9-11th looking back at heroic period, Canu Llywarch Hen and Heledd – often monologues lamenting loss of kingdom of Powys
- Eisteddfod – winning a chair
1176 Eisteddfod at Cardigan held by Lord Rhys (1132-1197).



Image: early sixteenth-century copy of poem by Dafydd ap Gwilym - <http://www.dafyddapgwilym.net/eng/3win.htm>, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=41553690>

- Y Gogynfeirdd (Fairly Early Poets) otherwise known as Beirdd y Tywysogion (The Poets of the Princes) 1000-1300, e.g. Meilyr Bryddd (fl. c. 1100-1137 = the earliest), Bleddyn Fardd (fl. c. 1258-1284), Cynddlew Brydydd Mawr (fl. 1155-1200), Gruffudd ab yr Ynad Coch (fl. 1277-83)
- Beirdd yr Uchelwyr (The Poets of the Nobility) C14 and C15th, e.g. Dafydd ap Gwilym (c. 1315/20 – c. 1350/1370), Iolo Goch (c. 1325 – c. 1398), Iolo Goch (c. 1325 – c. 1398), Tudur Aled (c. 1465 – c. 1525), Gwerful Mechain (fl. 1462-1500).



Gruffudd ab Yr Ynad Coch ‘Elegy for Llywelyn ap Gruffudd’ (select verses only, ed. Katherine McKenna and trans. Tony Conran)

Oer galon dan fron o fraw—allwynin
Am frenin, dderwin ddôr Aberffraw,
Aur dilyfn a delid o’i law,
Aur dalaith oedd deilwng iddaw,
Eurgyrn eurdëyrn, ni’m daw—
llewenydd:
Llywelyn nid rhydd i’m rhwydd
wisgaw.
Gwae fi am arglwydd, gwalch
diwaradwydd!

Cold heart under a breast of fear -
grieved
For a king, oak door of Aberffraw,
Whose hand dealt gold new-minted,
Whom the gold diadem befitted.
Gold cups of a golden king bring me
no joy –
Llywelyn is not free to robe me.
Woe for my lord, falcon
unblemished,

Gwasgarawdd alaf, gwisgawdd bob gaeaf
Gwisgoedd amdanaf i amdanaw,
Bucheslawn arglwydd (ni'n llwydd ein llaw),
Buchedd dragywydd a drig iddaw!
Ys mau llid wrth Sais am fy nhreisiaw,
Ys mau rhag angau angen gwynaw,
Ys mau, gan ddefnydd, ymddifanw â Duw
A'm edewis hebddaw;
Ys mau ei ganmawl heb dawl, heb daw,
Ys mau, fyth bellach, ei faith bwyllaw,
Ys mau, i'm dynoedl, amdanaw—afar,
Can ys mau alar, ys mau wylaw.
Arglwydd a gollais, gallaf hirfraw,
Arglwydd teyrnblas a las o law:
Arglwydd cywir gwir, gwarandaw—arnaf,
Uched y cwynaf, och o'r cwynaw!



He dealt out riches, and every winter

- His own apparel put about me.

That lord, rich in cattle, does not profit our hands

Eternal life awaits him!

Mine now to rage against Saxons who've wronged me,

Mine for this death bitterly to mourn.

Mine, with good cause, to cry protest to God

Who has left me without him.

Mine now his praise, without stint or silence,

Mine, henceforth, long to consider him.

Grief, for as long as I live, I shall have for him;

As I am full with it, so I must weep.



Pen pan las, ni bu gas gymraw,
Pen pan las, oedd lesach peidiaw;
Pen milwr, pen moliant rhag llaw,
Pen dragon, pen draig oedd arnaw,
Pen Llywelyn deg: dygn a fraw—i'r byd
Bod pawl haearn trwyddaw.
Pen f'arglwydd, poen dygngwydd a'm daw,
Pen f'enaïd heb fanag arnaw,
Pen a fu berchen ar barch naw—canwlad
A naw canwledd iddaw;
Pen teŷrn, hēŷrn hēïd o'i law,
Pen teŷrnwalch balch, bwlch edeïfnaw,
Pen teŷrnaidd, flaid flaengar, ganthaw:
Pen teŷrnedd nef, Ei nawdd arnaw!
Gwyndēŷrn (orthŷrn wrthaw—gwendorf Gorf)
Gorfynt hynt hyd Lydaw,
Gwir freiniawl frenin Aberffraw,
Gwenwlad nef boed addef iddaw!



When that head fell, men welcomed terror,
When that head fell, it were better to stop.
Soldier head, head praised hereafter,
Head of a dragon, a hero's head on him,
Fair head of Llywelyn, a harsh fear to the world
That an iron stake should rive it.
Head of my lord, the pain of his downfall,
Head of my soul, no name upon it,
A head that, once, nine hundred lands honoured,
Nine hundred feasts gave homage.
Head of a king, iron flew from his hand,
Proud head of a king hawk, he breached the war-line,
Head of a kingly and thrusting wolf –
O high king of heaven, be refuge for him!
High lord and blest prince, support of the host,
Ambitious even to Brittany,
The true and regal king of Aberffraw,
May heaven's white land now be his home!

- [trans. Conran, Anthony, *Welsh verse*]



Gerallt Lloyd Owen (1944-2014)

(alchetron.com)

[gerallt-lloyd-owen-fe0e2b03-739f-4165-820f-ccdaddcbdd4-resize-750.jpeg \(750x422\)](#)

- Gerallt Lloyd Owen was born at Tŷ Uchaf, a farm in the parish of Llandderfel, Meirionethshire, on 6 November 1944
- His father was a farmer and Pest Officer and his mother a teacher who also kept the village shop and post office at her original home.
- Gerallt's elder brother Geraint (born 1941) won the National Eisteddfod Crown in 2011 and was invested as Archdruid in 2016.
- Gerallt was educated in the village school and Bangor Normal College where he gained a teacher's certificate in 1966.
- It's said that he failed to achieve the grades to attend University because he spent so much time writing poetry.
- He was introduced to cyghanedd, a complex alliterative poetic technique found only in Welsh, by Bob Lloyd who was his first unofficial tutor, and the boy could compose correct *englynion* (four-line stanzas) by the age of twelve.



Gerallt Lloyd Owen 2

- After leaving college he became a teacher at Trawsfynydd Primary School and Bridgend
- Then Gerallt left the education system and established a publishing company, Gwasg Gwynedd.
- In the same year he married Alwena Jones from Deiniolen and settled in Llandwrog where they had three children, Mirain, Bedwyr and Nest.
- Gwasg Gwynedd published two of his volumes of poetry, *Cerddi'r Cywilydd* (The poems of shame) in 1972 and *Cilmeri a Cherddi Eraill* (Cilmeri and other poems) in 1991, also his autobiography *Fy Nghawl Fy Hun* (My Own Soup/Mess) in 1999.
- *Cerddi'r Cywilydd* went to three editions and was republished in 1990, whilst *Cilmeri a Cherddi Eraill* won him the Welsh Book of the Year award in 1992.

• [gerallt-lloyd-owen-fe0e2b03-739f-4165-820f-ccdaddcbdd4-resize-750.jpeg \(750x422\) \(alchetron.com\)](#)



- It was his literary skills with cynganedd and his poetry that made him a national figure.
- He was adjudicator for thirty years in the popular bardic contest *Ymryson y Beirdd* in the Literature Pavilion of the National Eisteddfod, and was adjudicator from 1979 to 2010 of the popular bardic contest broadcast as an annual series on BBC Radio Cymru, *Talwrn y Beirdd*, and he edited twelve collections of the poems produced in the series.
- The nation became familiar with his grating voice as well as his unique chuckle, his humour and solemnity, and his gift for reciting poetry as well as his fairness in adjudicating the works of the contesting poets.
- A complete master of cynganedd, he could recognise an error merely by hearing a line spoken once. He acted as one of the adjudicators for the Chair at the National Eisteddfod eight times between 1981 and 2013.
- It was the poems of 1969 which really brought him national recognition, and the irony of having composed the poem *Fy Ngwlad* (My Country) for the very Eisteddfod in which Charles the Prince of Wales made an appearance.
- In 1975 he won the Chair at the National Eisteddfod in Cricieth for his poem *Afon* (River) which describes his boyhood experiences playing on the banks of the river and also depicts the river as a symbol of life.
-

- In Swansea in 1982 he won again for his ode 'Cilmeri', about [Llywelyn ap Gruffudd](#) the last Prince of Wales in the year commemorating the seven hundredth anniversary of his death.
- According to the critic Branwen Jarvis the poem expressed more grief than bitterness, grief at the apathy of the Welsh, and it also reflects the sense of loss which the poet had expressed in many of his commemorative poems. 'Llywelyn the man is here as well as Llywelyn the prince and leader, and to me this is the secret of the strength of this unique poem.' (source: *Dictionary of Welsh Biography*)



‘Fy Ngwlad/My Country’ by Gerallt Lloyd Owen (written in 1969)

Wylit, wylit, Lywelyn
Wylit waed pe gwelit hyn.
Ein calon gan estron wr,
Ein coron gan goncwerwr,
A gwerin o ffafrgarwyr
Llariaidd eu gwên lle'r oedd gwyr.

Llywelyn, tears of blood you'd
weep,
If you should see this from your
sleep:
Our heart in a foreigner's hand,
Our ancient throne in a
conqueror's land;
A nation where the meek abound,
Where once were men who stood
their ground.

Verse 2

Fe rown wên i'r Frenhiniaeth,
Nid gwerin nad gwerin gaeth.
Byddwn daeog ddiogel
A dedwydd iawn, doed a ddêl,
Heb wraidd na chadwynau bro,
Heb ofal ond bihafio.

We smile beneath the Royalty,
Peasants are peasants, never free.
We'll carry on our slavish way
Content and happy come what
may;
Lost of roots, nothing to save,
Without a care but to behave.

Verse 3

Ni'n twyllir hyn hir gan au
Hanesion rhyw hen oesau.
Y ni o gymedrol nwyd
Yw'r dynion a Brydeiniwyd,
Ni yw'r claeaf wladgarwyr,
Eithafol ryngwladol wyr.

We shall not be deceived for long
By fables and historic song,
For we, who now just count to
ten,
Are Wales' Rule-Britannia men.
We are the patriots who lack fire,
The headstrong international
choir.

Verse 4

Fy ngwlad, fy ngwlad, cei fy
nghledd
Yn wridog dros d'anrhydedd.
O gallwn, gallwn golli
Y gwaed hwn o'th blegid di.

In honour of your name, my land,
I'll ride with reddened sword in
hand,
And nothing more than this is
true:
How I could spill this blood for
you.



Investiture of Prince Wales in Caernarfon castle 1 July 1969

- 500 million people watched the televised event (the largest ever audience for an event in Wales);
- Prince Charles had been sent to Aberystwyth to learn Welsh and study Welsh history. By 1971 though the Palace requested that his monthly bulletin on Welsh affairs be discontinued.
- While some felt it could promote Wales and attract tourism, others were opposed.
- Plaid Cymru: Gwynfor Evans welcome Charles and Dafydd Elis Thomas led protests and considered it was an insult to Wales and a sign of oppression.



Why did people protest?

Photo Geoff Charles, NLW 6 March 1969

Caernarfon castle was built by Edward I who had conquered Wales and ended Welsh succession (Llywelyn ap Gruffudd killed at Cilmeri and his head taken to be displayed on a spike outside the Tower of London).

Caernarfon castle seen as a symbol of Welsh oppression.

The idea that the monarch's eldest son should be made 'Prince of Wales' – Edward I

1960s period of great unrest and dissatisfaction at how the Welsh were being treated.

Many felt like second-class citizens in their own country; major protests, swinging open-minded 60s (an egalitarian society?) v old-fashioned and jaded image of the hierarchical monarchy?

Dafydd Iwan wrote a song called 'Carlo' (a common Welsh name for a dog).



- In 1965 seventy people were forced to leave their homes in the Welsh village of Capel Celyn and the village was flooded to create a reservoir for the people of Liverpool.
- The reservoir for the then Liverpool Corporation was agreed in a bill passed by Parliament - although not a single Welsh MP voted in favour. There were huge protests in the run up to this and people felt that the authorities would not listen and were not showing respect for local people.
- A modern novel by Eurig Salesbury, *Cai*, describes how people were torn between having the bodies of their dead relatives dug up and moved as they left the village or allowing them to remain in the flooded cemetery which was decommissioned and de-sanctified before the flooding.
- It was not the first time a Welsh community had been displaced to provide water for English cities - the Vyrnwy and Elan Valleys had been flooded in the late 19th Century to create reservoirs serving Liverpool and Birmingham respectively, forcing similar numbers of people to relocate.
- In 1963 when the dam at Tryweryn was under construction 3 young protestors blew up electricity pylons in protest.
- MP Gwynfor Evans was against the flooding and in 1966 he was elected as Plaid Cymru MP for Carmarthen.



Photo Geoff Charles, NLW 6 March 1969

- on the morning of the Investiture two members of Mudiad Amddiffyn Cymru (The Movement for the Defence of Wales) were killed at Abergele when the bomb they were carrying exploded as they were taking it to a railway line along which the royal train would run.
- Some days after the Investiture a young boy was disabled by a bomb left in the town but which hadn't exploded at the time.
- The 1960s sparked a period of dissatisfaction and disillusionment. It marked a growth in Welsh nationalism and a history of Welsh people from all walks of life taking to the streets to protest – may willing to go to prison to support the Welsh language and what they believed was the erosion of Welsh-speaking communities.



Saunders Lewis

- In 1936 Saunders Lewis (a lecturer, poet, and playwright), along with Lewis Valentine (a Baptist pastor and first leader of Plaid Cymru) and D. J. Williams (a short-story writers and Welsh minister) set fire to an RAF bombing school on the Lleyn Peninsula.
- They were tried at Caernarfon, where the jury failed to agree on a verdict. The case was then sent to be retried at the [Old Bailey](#) in London, where the "Three" were convicted, and sentenced to nine months imprisonment. On their release from [Wormwood Scrubs](#), they were greeted as heroes by 15,000 Welsh people at a pavilion in [Caernarfon](#).
- Saunders Lewis was sacked from his lecturing post at Swansea, but later became a lecturer in Cardiff University.
- In 1962 Lewis gave a radio speech entitled [Tynged yr iaith](#) ("The Fate of the Language") in which he predicted the extinction of the Welsh language unless action was taken. Lewis's intention was to motivate Plaid Cymru into more direct action promoting the language; however it led to the formation of [Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg](#) (*Welsh Language Society*).
- Source: Wikipedia Photo: Alan Fryer / Llosgi'r Ysgol Fomio - The Burning of the Bombing School / [CC BY-SA 2.0](#)



'Cilmeri' Gerallt Lloyd Owen
1982

(trans. Greg Hill)

Fin nos fan hyn

Lladdwyd Llywelyn.

Fyth nid anghofiwn hyn.

Right here we stepped into the
dark

Llywelyn got it in the neck

This I'll never forget.

Photo by John Illtud Daniel - Scans from J I Daniel collection, CC BY-SA
4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=64743955>



Y nant a welaf fan hyn
A welodd Llywelyn,
Camodd ar y cerrig hyn.

Right here in this stream
Llywelyn was seen.
He stepped on this stone.

Photo by John Illtud Daniel - Scans from J I Daniel collection, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=64743955>



Fin nos, fan hyn
O'r golwg nes i'r gelyn.
Fe wnaed y cyfan fan hyn.

The dark falls right here
The enemy creeping near
It all happened right here.

Photo by John Illtud Daniel - Scans from J I Daniel collection, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=64743955>



Rwyf fi'n awr fan hyn
Lle bu'i wallt ar welltyn,
A dafnau o'i waed fan hyn

Fan hyn yw ein cof ni,
Fan hyn sy'n anadl inni,
Fan hyn gynnau fu'n geni.

I'm here right now
Where his hair lay on straw
Drops of blood on this floor.

Here is our memory
Here our breath breaks free
Here, just now, was our nativity.

[Gerallt \(English Subtitles CC\) - YouTube](#)

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