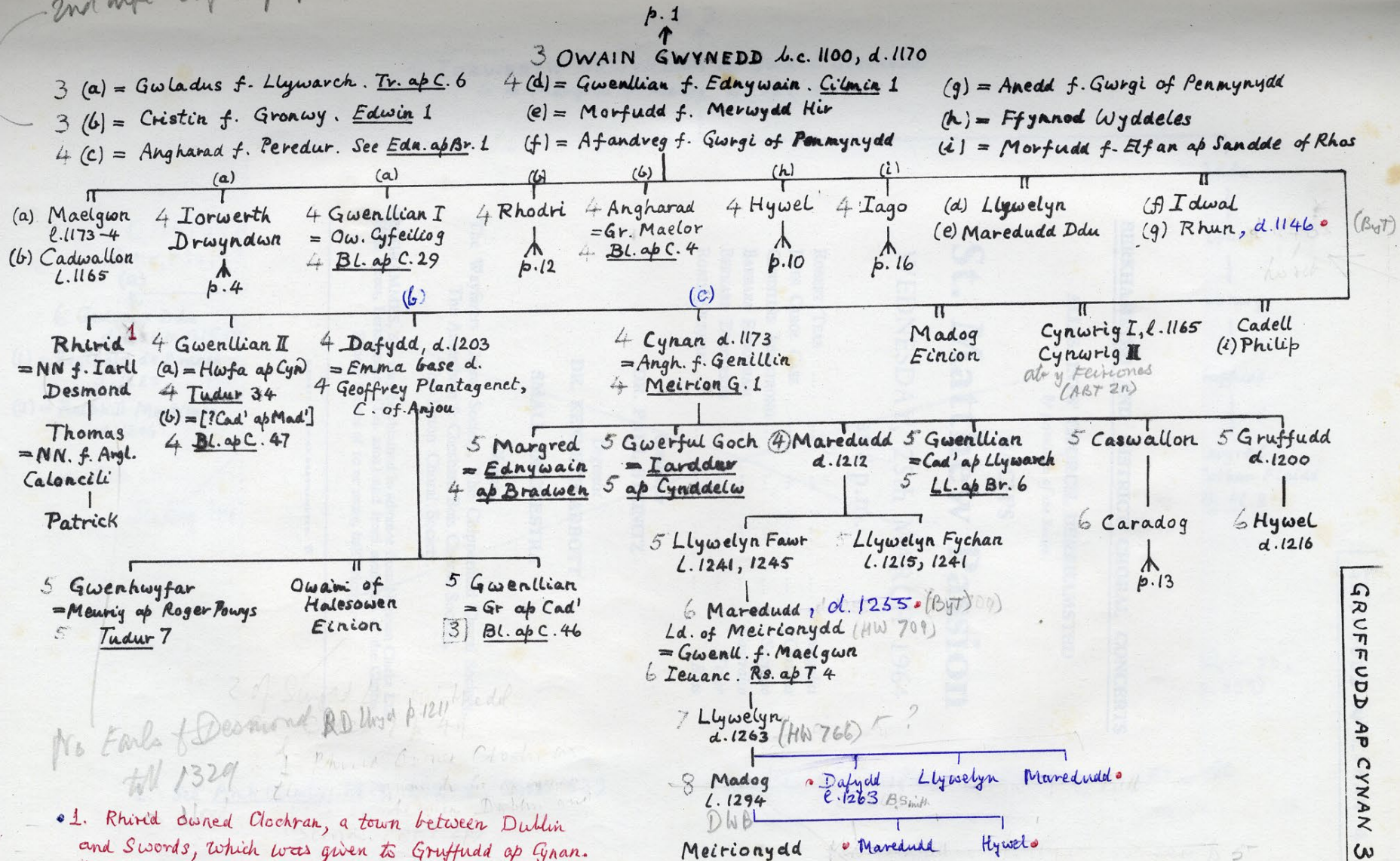


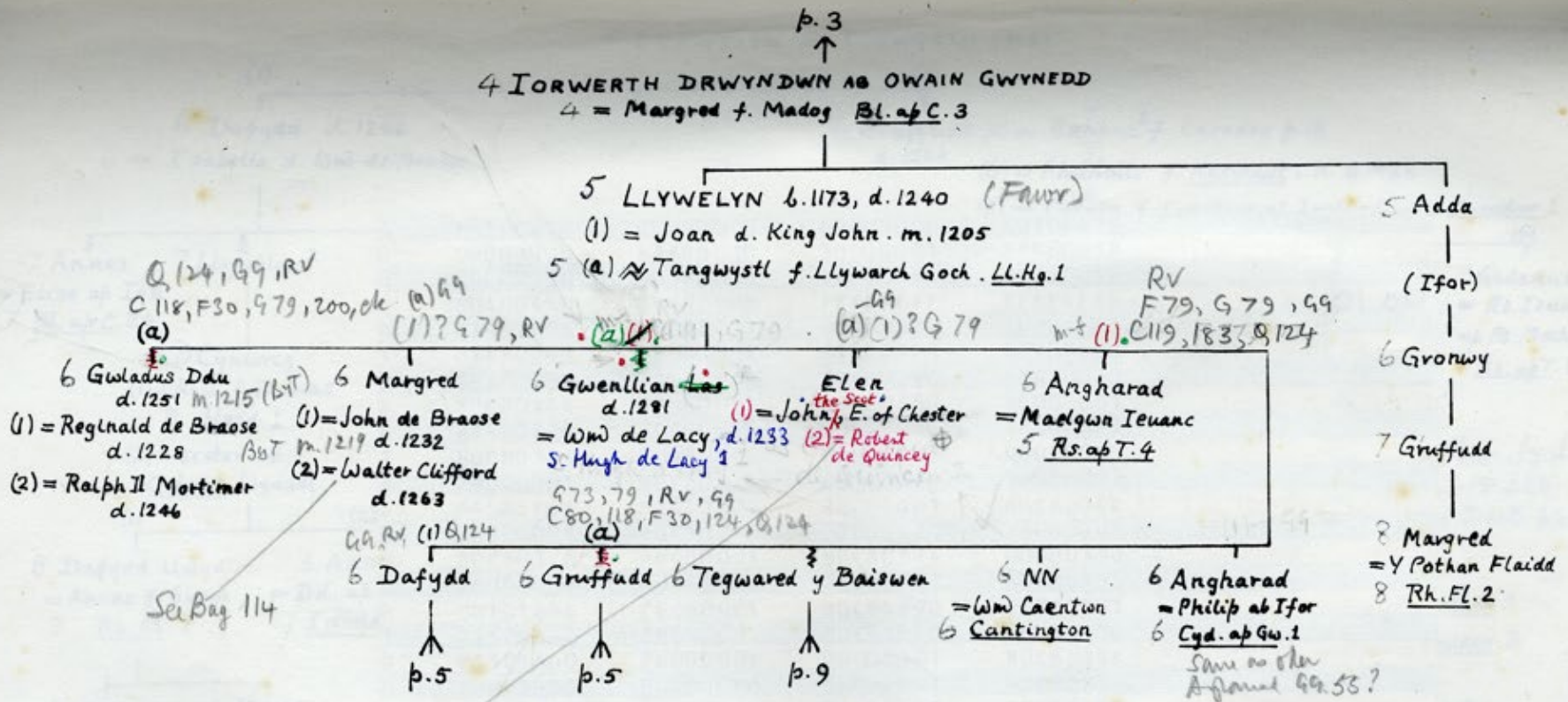
Llywelyn ap Gruffudd: his family (I)

2nd wife Owain Comp. p.574



GRUFFUDD AP CYNAN 3

His family (II)



John le Scot S. David, Earl of Huntingdon by Maud, d. 1171, f. Ranulf, E. of Chester (DWB 1941-70, p. 359)

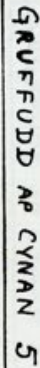
GRUFFUDD AP CYMAN 4

1. See Arch. Camb., 1919, 292-8, DWB 539

⊕ Thanks to
Walter Lee Sheppard, letter dated, 18-6-80.

2. Sheppard was with me in the library at the time of the discovery of the original manuscript of the 'Llywarch Goch' in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, in 1957. He was then a student of the Bodleian Library.

74



- <https://research.aber.ac.uk/en/datasets/bartrum-genealogical-project>

Llywelyn ap Gruffudd (d. 1282)

- Son of **Gruffudd ap Llywelyn** and his wife Senena.
- Llywelyn ab Iorwerth (d. 1240) wanted his legitimate son Dafydd, the grandson of King John, to succeed him as prince of Gwynedd.
- Gruffudd was resentful and was imprisoned for a while (1228-34), but later given lordship of Llŷn and control of part of Powys (after the death of Gwenwynwyn ab Owain Cyfeiliog).
- Shortly before Llywelyn died, Dafydd imprisoned his half-brother Gruffudd and Gruffudd's eldest son, **Owain Goch**, at Cricieth.
- Soon after Llywelyn's death, Dafydd was compelled to submit to Henry III's forces and Gruffudd and Owain were transferred to the Tower of London.
- Gruffudd was killed in 1244 when he fell, trying to escape. Owain swore loyalty to Henry.



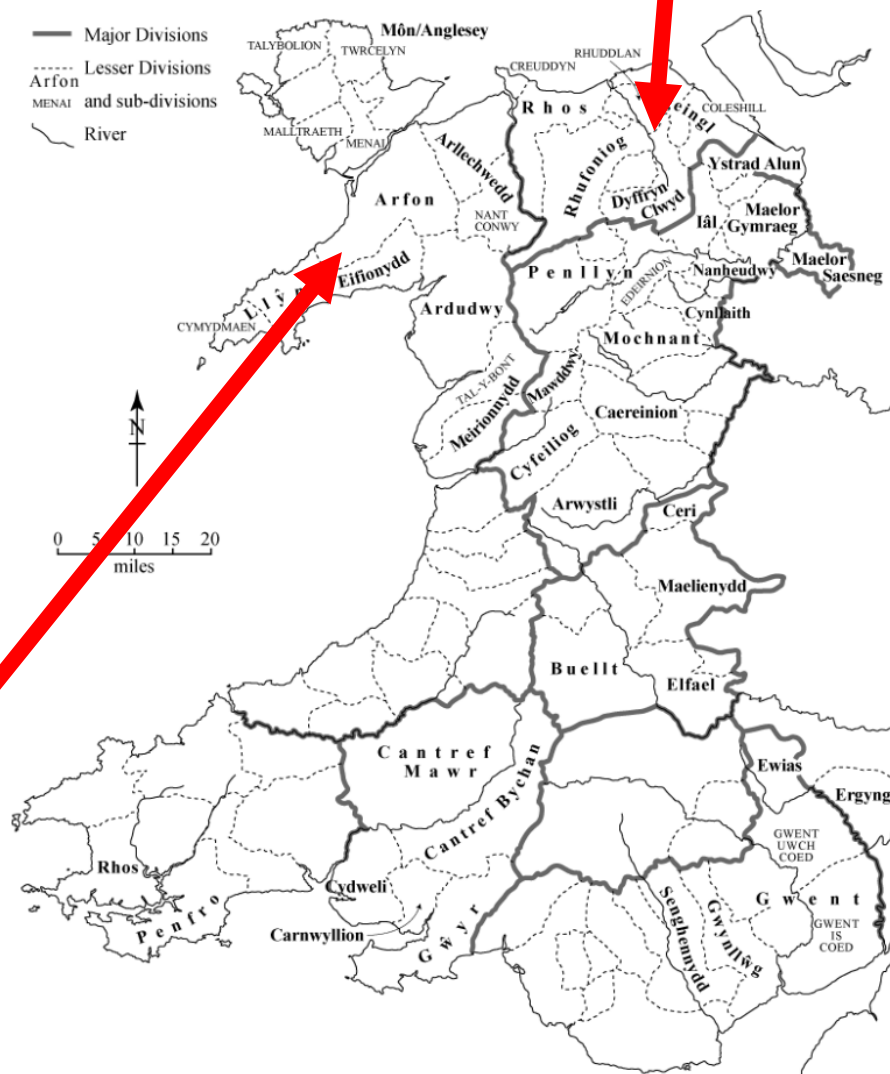
From the chronicle of Matthew Paris

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gruffudd_ap_Llywelyn_ab_Iorwerth#/;](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gruffudd_ap_Llywelyn_ab_Iorwerth#/)

Public Domain

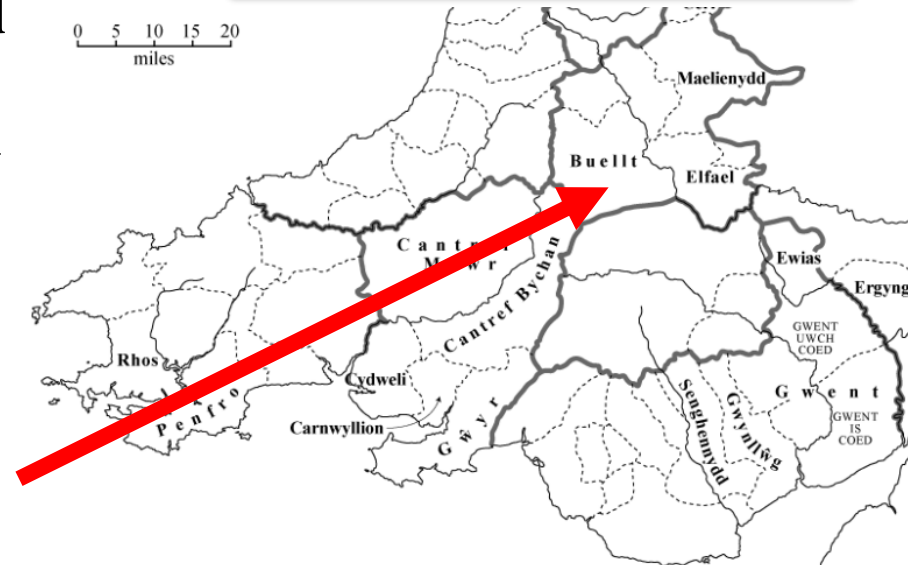
Llywelyn ap Gruffudd

- Dafydd was emboldened by Gruffudd's death and gathered an alliance of Welsh princes (except Powys) to retake lands in the north-east
- Had some successes on 1245 - Mold and Degannwy.
- But he died suddenly in 1246.
- During Dafydd's short reign, Llywelyn had been lord of part of Dyffryn Clwyd.
- After Dafydd's death, Gwynedd Uwch Conwy was divided between Llywelyn and his elder brother Owain Goch (**treaty of Woodstock, 1247**).
- Llywelyn defeated Owain Goch and his younger brother Dafydd at the battle of Bryn Derwin in 1255 (on the border between Arfon and Eifionydd)



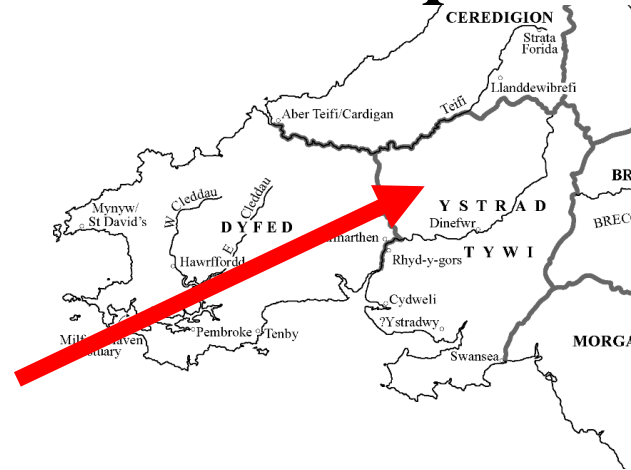
Llywelyn ap Gruffudd

- Regained Gwynedd Is Conwy over the next twenty years.
- Extended his influence over other Welsh rulers: recognised by Henry III as Prince of Wales through the **treaty of Montgomery (1267)**.
- Relations with the English Crown deteriorated.
- By 1276 Llywelyn and Edward I (crowned 1272) were preparing for war.
- Llywelyn's forces were defeated in 1277 and he lost all his lands except for Gwynedd Uwch Conwy (**treaty of Aberconwy**)
- Llywelyn's younger brother Dafydd began a revolt in 1282 which Llywelyn had to join and lead.
- He was killed at Cilmeri, near Builth Wells, on 11 December 1282 and his head taken to be displayed at the Tower of London. His body was buried at Cwm-hir abbey.



Llywelyn ap Gruffudd and the poets

- Two praise poems by Dafydd Benfras (had also praised Llywelyn ab Iorwerth, and his sons Gruffudd and Dafydd) (CBT VI poems 34 & 35)
 - his elegy suggests he was killed in battle and buried at Llangadog - may have died fighting for Llywelyn in the south (perhaps Ystrad Tywi) in 1257 or 1258
- A praise poem by Llygad Gŵr (CBT VII poem 24)
- Two poems by Hywel Foel petition for the freedom of Owain Goch (CBT VII poems 22 & 23)
 - imprisoned for a long time after the battle of Bryn Derwin
 - released 1277 and made lord of Llŷn,
 - died before 1282
- The elegy by Gruffudd ab yr Ynad Coch, and an *englyn* probably also relating to the death of Llywelyn (CBT VII poems 36 & 37)
- Two elegies by Bleddyn Fardd, and a third for Llywelyn and his brothers Dafydd and Owain Goch (CBT VII poems 50, 51 and 54)

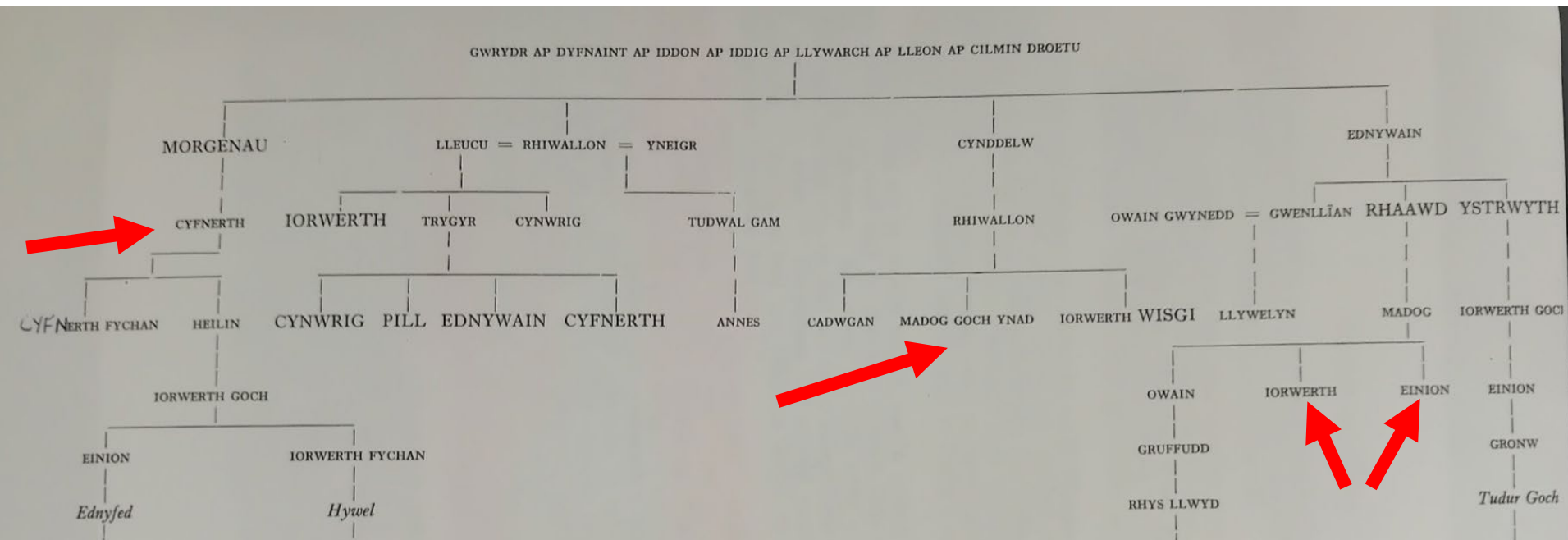


praises Llywelyn as *taleithiog* 'crowned one' of Aberffraw, Dinefwr and Mathrafal - promoting his authority across Wales

Gŵr ysydd yn nhŵr yn hir westi
'A warrior is in a tower in long imprisonment'

Ni fedd namyn Duw ddigyoethogi – dyn
'It is for God alone to deprive a man of his inheritance'

Gruffudd ab yr Ynad Coch



- probably the son of Madog Goch Ynad
- Einion ap Madog ap Rhahawd was also a poet (a single poem survives, praising Gruffudd ap Llywelyn)
- Iorwerth ap Madog ap Rhahawd and Cyfnerth ap Morgenau lent their names to two of the three major recensions of the Welsh Laws (Morgeneu was also a lawman).
- **an important family of poets and lawyers**

Gruffudd ab yr Ynad Coch

- The dynasty of Cilmin Droetu were associated with the commote of Uwch Gwyrfai in Arfon
- Gruffudd ab yr Ynad Coch held land in Llandyfnan, Anglesey (near Pentraeth).
- The favourable terms of the landholding suggest that his father Madog may have been the court justice.
- Gruffudd may also have been a lawyer, as well as a poet.
- Little is known of his life - but he is recorded as having received a payment of £20 from Edward I. Seems to have been one of many who abandoned Llywelyn before his defeat in 1277.



Gruffudd ab yr Ynad Coch

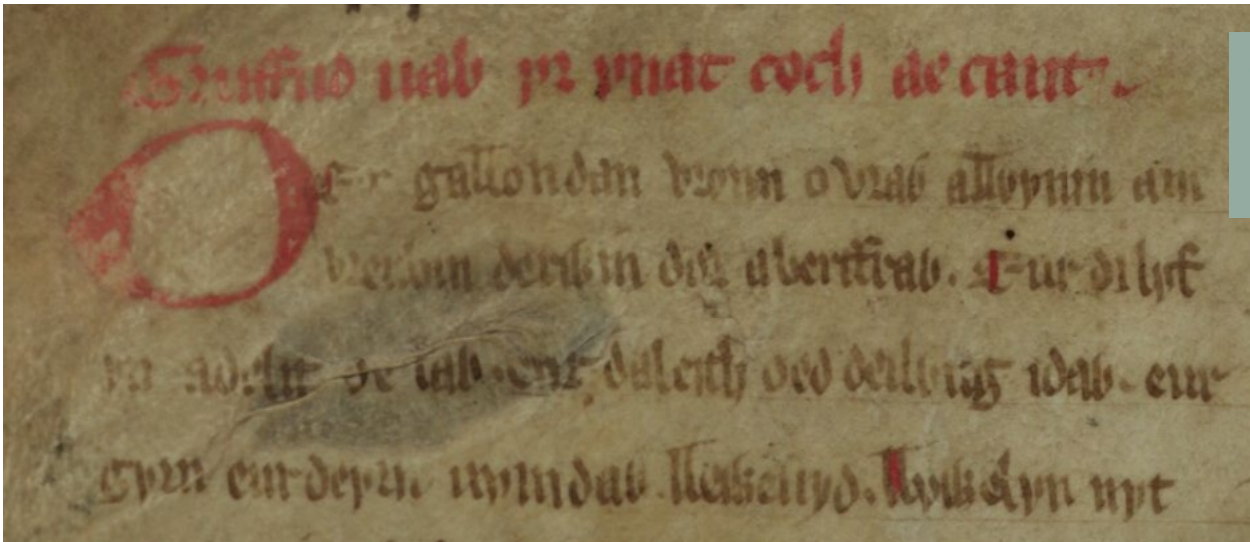
- elegy for Llywelyn ap Gruffudd
- a stray *englyn proest* (given as an example in a bardic grammar - see below)
- six religious poems

*Pai byw fy llyw, llew fflamddur,
Ysgwyd friwgalch, falch filwr,
Ni laddai gad goed Aber,
Ni byddym gaith na gweithwyr.*

‘Were my ruler alive, lion with flaming steel, / [bearing] a shield with battered linewash, proud warrior, / an army would not hew the trees of Aber*, / [and] we would not be bondmen nor labourers.

*Abergwyngregyn - one of the most prominent courts of the princes of Gwynedd

Marwnad Llywelyn ap Gruffudd



- An awdl with the main rhyme -aw (as in *Aberffraw*)
- Six different metres:
 - toddaid (double line of 10 & 9 syllables, first line has *gair cyrch*)
 - toddaid byr (double line of 10 & 6 syllables, first line has *gair cyrch*)
 - traeanog (a long or double line of three parts, 5, 5, 6 syllables) (lines 19-20)
 - cyhydedd hir (double line, 5, 5, 5, 4 syllables; end-rhyme only on second line)
 - cyhydedd naw ban (9 syllables)
 - cyhydedd fer (8 syllables)

The manuscript: **Llyfr Coch Hergest**, col. 1417-18 (and many later copies)

Written for Hopcyn ap Tomas of Ynysforan [d.c.1405] by three scribes; the main scribe is Hywel Fychan ap Hywel Goch

<https://digital.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/objects/9bf187bf-f862-4453-bc4f-851f6d3948af/>

Sources

- Rhian M. Andrews, N.G. Costigan (Bosco), Christine James, Peredur I. Lynch, Catherine McKenna, Morfydd E. Owen a Brynley F. Roberts (goln.), *Gwaith Bleddyn Fardd a Beirdd Eraill Ail Hanner y Drydedd Ganrif ar Ddeg* (Caerdydd: Gwasg Prifysgol Cymru, 1996) [=CBT VII]
- Costigan (Bosco), N.G., R. Geraint Gruffydd, Nerys Ann Jones, Peredur I. Lynch, Catherine McKenna, Morfydd E. Owen a Gruffydd Aled Williams (goln.), *Gwaith Dafydd Benfras ac Eraill o Feirdd Hanner Cyntaf y Drydedd Ganrif ar Ddeg* (Caerdydd: Gwasg Prifysgol Cymru, 1995)
- Dafydd Jenkins, 'Iorwerth ap Madog: gŵr cyfraith o'r drydedd ganrif ar ddeg', *National Library of Wales Journal*, 8 (1953-4), 163-70
- J. Beverley Smith, *Llywelyn ap Gruffudd: Prince of Wales*, new edition 2014 (Cardiff: University of Wales Press, 1998)**

Things to consider as we move on to the Poets of the Gentry....

- The role of the poets and their relationship with their patrons
- How did they see themselves? A new focus on their own status and profession in response to the loss of royal patronage (bardic grammars)?
- The content of the poems - are the same virtues being praised? Are the same tropes used? Do new ones appear?
- Stylistic features - syntax becomes more like conversation?
- *Cywyddwyr* like Dafydd ap Gwilym as opposed to later *gogynfeirdd*, e.g. Gruffudd ap Maredudd - some poets did continue to praise patrons in the old ways... (and Dafydd composed *awdlau* too!)