

BASIC TEXTS FOR BRITTONIC HISTORY
6

The Brychan Tract:
an Edition of *De situ Brecheniauc*
and Related Texts

Edited and translated by
BEN GUY



DEPARTMENT OF ANGLO-SAXON, NORSE AND
CELTIC

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

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CONTENTS

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
Abbreviations	xi
Bibliography	xii
Maps	xvi
The Brychan Tract: Texts and Translations in Parallel	1
Index nominorum	32

FOREWORD

The edition in this pamphlet is based on the appendix to an article published in *Brycheiniog* 56 (2025). I am very grateful to Mike Williams, editor of *Brycheiniog*, and the Brecknock Society for permission to publish a version of that appendix in the present pamphlet series, so as to make the edition more readily available to a wider readership. I am also indebted to Professor Barry Lewis for his helpful comments on a draft of the edition, and for numerous fruitful conversations about the Brychan texts over many years. Thanks are owed too to Scott Lloyd for his assistance with the preparation of the maps.

Ben Guy
Summer 2025

INTRODUCTION

The 'Brychan Tract' is a convenient label for a complex of interrelated texts that all derive ultimately from the same source. Although none of the surviving versions reproduces that original source exactly, it is likely that *De situ Brecheniauc*, the earliest surviving version, presents a text that is closest to the source. The source underlying all the extant versions of the Brychan Tract was probably written in the late eleventh or early twelfth century.¹ It arguably represented the perspective of the native Welsh ecclesiastical community of Llan-gors on Brycheiniog's legendary past and the origins of its early ecclesiastical arrangements, written against a backdrop of Norman conquest and the arbitrary appropriation of Welsh ecclesiastical property and revenues.²

De situ Brecheniauc ('Concerning the Establishment of Brycheiniog', hereafter *DSB*) survives in a manuscript written in St Mary's Priory, Monmouth, in the last third of the twelfth century.³ The text comprises a Latin narrative that principally

¹ MWG 133–6.

² Ben Guy, 'Brychan: Fact and Fiction', *Brycheiniog* 56 (2025), 15–60.

³ London, British Library, Cotton Vespasian A. xiv, part i, fols 10v–11v. For the manuscript's origins in Monmouth, see Silas M. Harris, 'The Kalendar of the *Vitae Sanctorum Wallensium*', *Journal of the Historical Society of the Church in Wales* 3 (1953), 3–53. The dating of the manuscript was most recently established through a palaeographical assessment by Professor Teresa Webber: see Ben Guy, 'British Library, Cotton Vespasian A. xiv, part i', *Seintiau: Cwlt y Seintiau yng Nghymru / The Cult of Saints in Wales* (2025) <https://saints.wales/wp-content/uploads/VespasianAxiv.pdf> (accessed 11 December 2025). *De situ Brecheniauc* has previously been edited and translated by A. W. Wade-Evans in 'The Brychan Documents', *Y Cymmrodor* 19 (1906), 18–48 (24–7 and 31–4) and again in 'Brychan Brycheiniog', *The Transactions of the Brecknock Society* 1 (1930), 7–24. He also published an edited text without a translation in *Vitae Sanctorum Britanniae et Genealogiae* (Cardiff, 1944), pp. 313–15. The lists of Brychan's children, with extracts from the main narrative, were edited in EWGT 14–16. The main narrative, excluding the lists of children, was translated in Charles Thomas, *And Shall These Mute Stones Speak? Post-Roman Inscriptions in Western Britain* (Cardiff, 1994), pp. 137–9.

concerns the circumstances surrounding the birth and youth of Brychan, eponym of Brycheiniog, and the birth of his son St Cynog, patron of Merthyr Cynog. Following this narrative are lists of Brychan's sons and daughters, typically noting the churches with which they were associated as saints, as well as various other legendary connections. The text ends with a further list of the burial places of Brychan and several of his family members, and a list of Brychan's three wives. A second Latin text, *Cognacio Brychan* ('Brychan's Kindred', hereafter *CB*), was written in the sixteenth century by the antiquary and royal agent Sir John Prise (1502–55), who copied it onto some leaves that came to be bound at the end of a thirteenth-century manuscript written originally at St Davids, which Prise seems to have acquired by 1539.⁴ Prise had strong connections with Brycheiniog, and it is very likely that he copied *CB* from a manuscript that he found locally. Brecon Priory, which Prise began to lease in 1537 and subsequently bought in 1542, is a possible source for Prise's exemplar. *CB* largely mirrors the same structure as *DSB*, though certain aspects of the text have been rearranged and the Latin prose style was revised at some stage during transmission.⁵ In the manuscript, *CB* is followed by extracts from *DSB*, which Prise copied from Cotton Vespasian A. xiv, part i.

Versions of the lists of children, burial places and wives from the Brychan Tract were translated into Welsh and

⁴ London, British Library, Cotton Domitian A. i, part ii, fols 157v–158v. For the manuscript, see Daniel Huws, *A Repertory of Welsh Manuscripts and Scribes*, 3 vols (Aberystwyth, 2022) I, 667. For Prise's connection with the manuscript, see Neil R. Ker, 'Sir John Prise', *The Library*, 5th ser., 10 (1955), 1–24 (7, 10 and 21–2). *Cognacio Brychan* has previously been edited and translated by Wade-Evans in 'Brychan Documents', pp. 27–30 and 35–7 and again in 'Brychan Brycheiniog', pp. 16–18 and 22–3. He also published an edited text without a translation in *Vitae Sanctorum*, pp. 315–18. The lists of Brychan's children, with extracts from the main narrative, were edited in *EWGT* 17–19. The main narrative, excluding the lists of children, was translated in Thomas, *And Shall These Mute Stones Speak?*, pp. 139–41.

⁵ *MWG* 135.

circulated in Welsh genealogical collections without the accompanying narratives concerning Brychan and St Cynog. One version occurs in the 'Jesus College 20' genealogies (hereafter JC), which survive in a manuscript written in South Wales in c. 1400.⁶ This genealogical collection probably assumed its extant shape in the thirteenth century, though there is a hint that the translation of its Brychan material took place in the twelfth century.⁷ Another version, sometimes known as *Plant Brychan* ('Brychan's Children', hereafter *PB*), occurs in the 'Llywelyn ab Iorwerth' genealogies, which were assembled in Gwynedd between 1216 and c. 1223.⁸ This collection of genealogies survives in many manuscripts from the fifteenth century onwards, and during this period the version of the Brychan material that originated in this collection sometimes circulated as an independent tract. Related to *Plant Brychan* is a further, composite version of the lists, found in five manuscripts from the mid-sixteenth century onwards, known as *Llyma Frychan*

⁶ Oxford, Jesus College, 20, fols 33r–41r. For the manuscript and its genealogical collection, see *MWG*, chapter 3. This section of the Jesus College 20 genealogies (JC 1–3) has previously been edited in Egerton Phillimore, with J. Gwenogvryn Evans, 'Pedigrees from Jesus College MS. 20', *Y Cymmrodor* 8 (1887), 83–92 (83–4); Wade-Evans, 'Brychan Brycheiniog', pp. 18–19 (with a translation at p. 24); *idem*, *Vitae Sanctorum*, pp. 318–19; *EWGT* 42–4; *MWG* 339–40.

⁷ *MWG* 131 and 133.

⁸ For a full account of the Llywelyn ab Iorwerth genealogies, including their manuscript transmission, see *MWG*, chapter 4. Composite editions of *Plant Brychan*, based on multiple manuscript sources, may be found in *EWGT* 81–4 and *MWG* 354–6, but only the latter attempts to reconstruct the original text. See also the partial reconstructed text of *Plant Brychan* from the lost medieval manuscript 'Hengwrt 33' in Ben Guy, 'A Lost Medieval Manuscript from North Wales: Hengwrt 33, the *Hanesyn Hên*', *Studia Celtica* 50 (2016), 69–105 (93–4), and the distinctive version by the fifteenth-century poet and scholar Gutun Owain in *MWG* 393–4. Single copies of *Plant Brychan* have been published by Wade-Evans: Peniarth 127, part i in A. W. Wade-Evans, 'Bonedd y Saint, F; Bonedd y Saint, G; Bonedd y Saint, H', *Revue celtique* 50 (1933), 363–87 (374–8), and Peniarth 131, part iii in A. W. Wade-Evans, 'Bonedd y Saint, E', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 86 (1931), 158–75 (174).

Brycheiniog a'i Blant ('These are Brychan Brycheiniog and his Children', hereafter *LIFB*).⁹

The only extant Welsh version of the Brychan Tract's narrative occurs twice in the hand of Thomas Wiliems in a manuscript copied between 1578 and 1612.¹⁰ It begins with the heading *Sarth Marthin gynt, ynawr Brycheiniawc* ('*Sarth Marthin* formerly, now Brycheiniog'), where *Sarth Marthin* is a corruption of *Garth Matrwn* (*DSB*) or *Garthmathrim* (*CB*), as found in the two Latin narratives. It covers the key events of the Latin narratives, including Brychan being brought from Ireland to Benni, his time in Powys with King Banadl, the birth of St Cynog, and Cynog's baptism in Llyn Syfaddan (Llan-gors Lake) by St Gastyn. However, as this version is heavily abbreviated, it would not be appropriate to print it in parallel with the two Latin narratives below.

Scholarly discussion of the Brychan Tract as a whole, along with its historical context, remains fairly limited. The article from the appendix of which the present pamphlet derives presents a close commentary on the Latin narratives.¹¹ Elsewhere I have considered the relationships between the various texts mentioned above, including the varying order of the lists.¹² Successive acts of textual conflation have obscured the textual relationships between the extant versions. The dating and circumstances of the genesis of the Brychan Tract have occasioned more involved debate. In 1994, Charles Thomas offered the view that the original text was written by a priest of Llangasty Tal-y-Llyn in the sixth century, but there is no substantive evidence for this and the proposition has not won scholarly support.¹³ A more persuasive case was made by Patrick Sims-Williams, who suggested that the text was written down at Llan-gors,

⁹ This text was first identified, edited and discussed in *MWG* 421–6.

¹⁰ Aberystwyth, National Library of Wales, NLW 16962–3A, fols 276r and 397r. The text was first identified, edited, translated and discussed in *MWG* 292–3.

¹¹ Guy, 'Brychan'.

¹² *MWG* 131–4.

¹³ Thomas, *And Shall These Mute Stones Speak?*, chapter 8, esp. pp. 132–3 and 157, n. 11.

and who observed that no evidence would place the writing of the extant text before the Norman conquest of Brycheiniog in the late eleventh century.¹⁴ A more detailed review of the available evidence has indicated a date of the late eleventh or early twelfth century for the writing of the text underlying the extant versions.¹⁵ It has also emerged that the Welsh ecclesiastical community of Llancarfan probably played a key role in the transmission of the text.¹⁶

The Brychan Tract is a member of a corpus of texts from medieval Wales that emerged at the intersection of hagiography and secular genealogy. Aspects of the place of the Brychan Tract in this corpus have been explored by Barry Lewis in his studies of another such text, *Bonedd y Saint*.¹⁷ One feature of the Brychan Tract that distinguishes it from other such texts is the preponderance of daughters among Brychan's progeny. Many of these daughters are saints, whom Jane Cartwright has contextualised in relation to feminine sanctity in medieval Wales more broadly.¹⁸ It is clear that the concept of Brychan as a progenitor of saints was widespread and not confined to the milieu of the Welsh Brychan Tract. The concept prompted the emergence of other lists of saintly children attributed to Brychan, in both Ireland and Devon, which bear no direct relationship to the Welsh lists.¹⁹ This broader phenomenon awaits further study.

¹⁴ Patrick Sims-Williams, 'The Provenance of the Llywarch Hen Poems: a Case for Llan-gors, Brycheiniog', *Cambrian Medieval Celtic Studies* 26 (1993), 27–63 (54–63). The case for Llan-gors is extended in Guy, 'Brychan', pp. 32–5.

¹⁵ *MWG* 134–6.

¹⁶ *MWG* 129–57.

¹⁷ Barry J. Lewis, 'Approaching the Genealogies of the Welsh Saints', in *Seintiau Cymru, Sancti Cambrenses: Astudiaethau ar Seintiau Cymru / Studies in the Saints of Wales*, ed. David N. Parsons and Paul Russell (Aberystwyth, 2022), pp. 65–100 (82–4); cf. Barry J. Lewis, *Bonedd y Saint: an Edition and Study of the Genealogies of the Welsh Saints* (Dublin, 2023), pp. 99–120.

¹⁸ Jane Cartwright, *Feminine Sanctity and Spirituality in Medieval Wales* (Cardiff, 2008), pp. 70–1 and 88–92.

¹⁹ For the Irish list of Brychan's children, embedded in the 'Mothers of Irish Saints' tract, see Pádraig Ó Riain, *Corpus Genealogiarum*

Sanctorum Hiberniae (Dublin, 1985), pp. 178–9 and *EWGT* 32–4. For the list of Brychan’s children embedded in the Life of St Nectan from Hartland Abbey, Devon, see Paul Grosjean, ‘Vie de S. Rumon. Vie, invention et miracles de S. Nectan’, *Analecta Bollandiana* 71 (1953), 359–414 (397–8) and *EWGT* 29, with discussion in Nicholas Orme, *Nicholas Roscarrock’s Lives of the Saints: Cornwall and Devon* (Exeter, 1992), pp. 45–51.

ABBREVIATIONS

<i>EWGT</i>	Bartrum, <i>Early Welsh Genealogical Tracts</i>
<i>LL</i>	<i>Text of the Book of Llan Dâv</i> (ed. Evans)
<i>MWG</i>	Guy, <i>Medieval Welsh Genealogy</i>

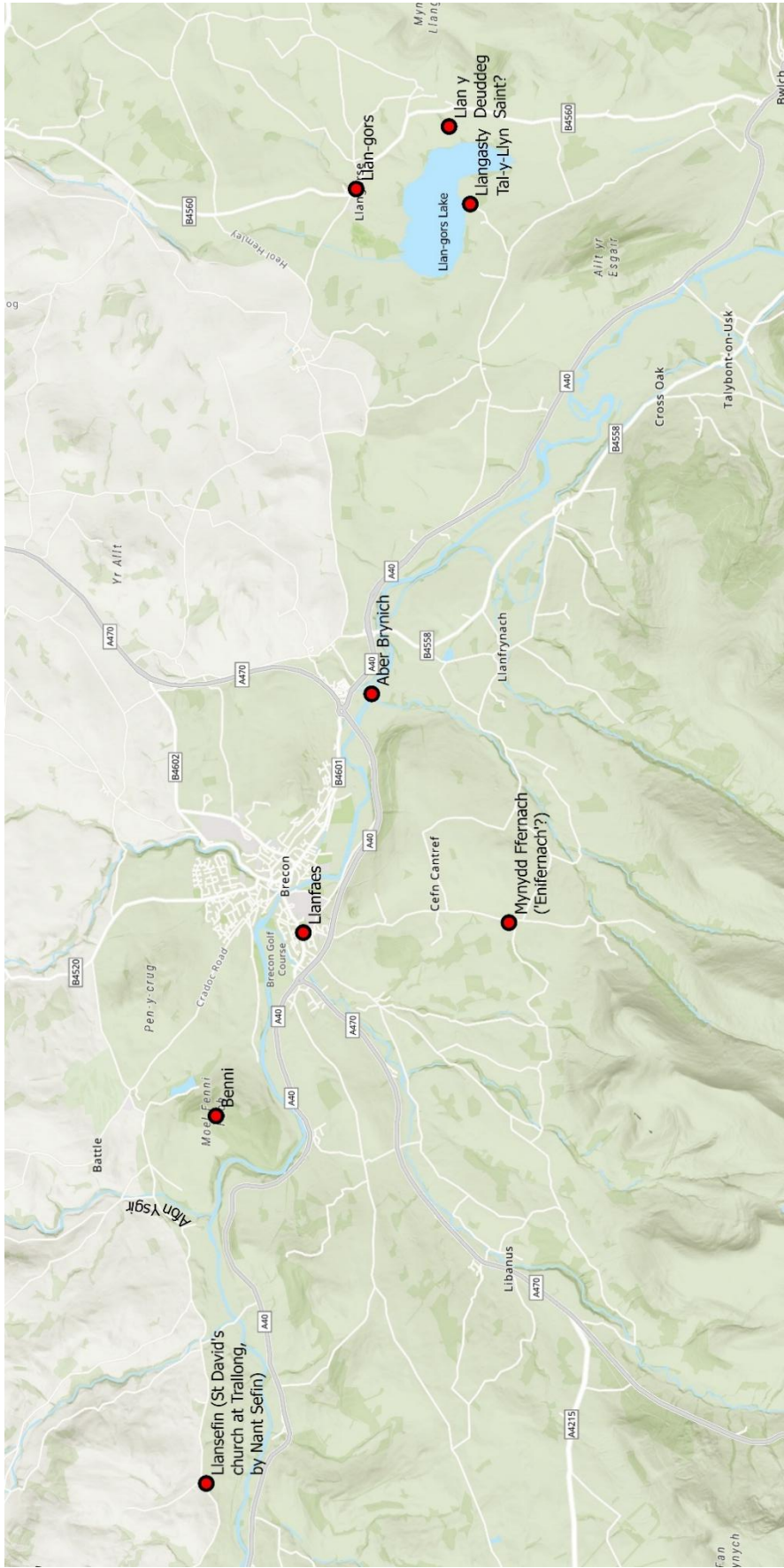
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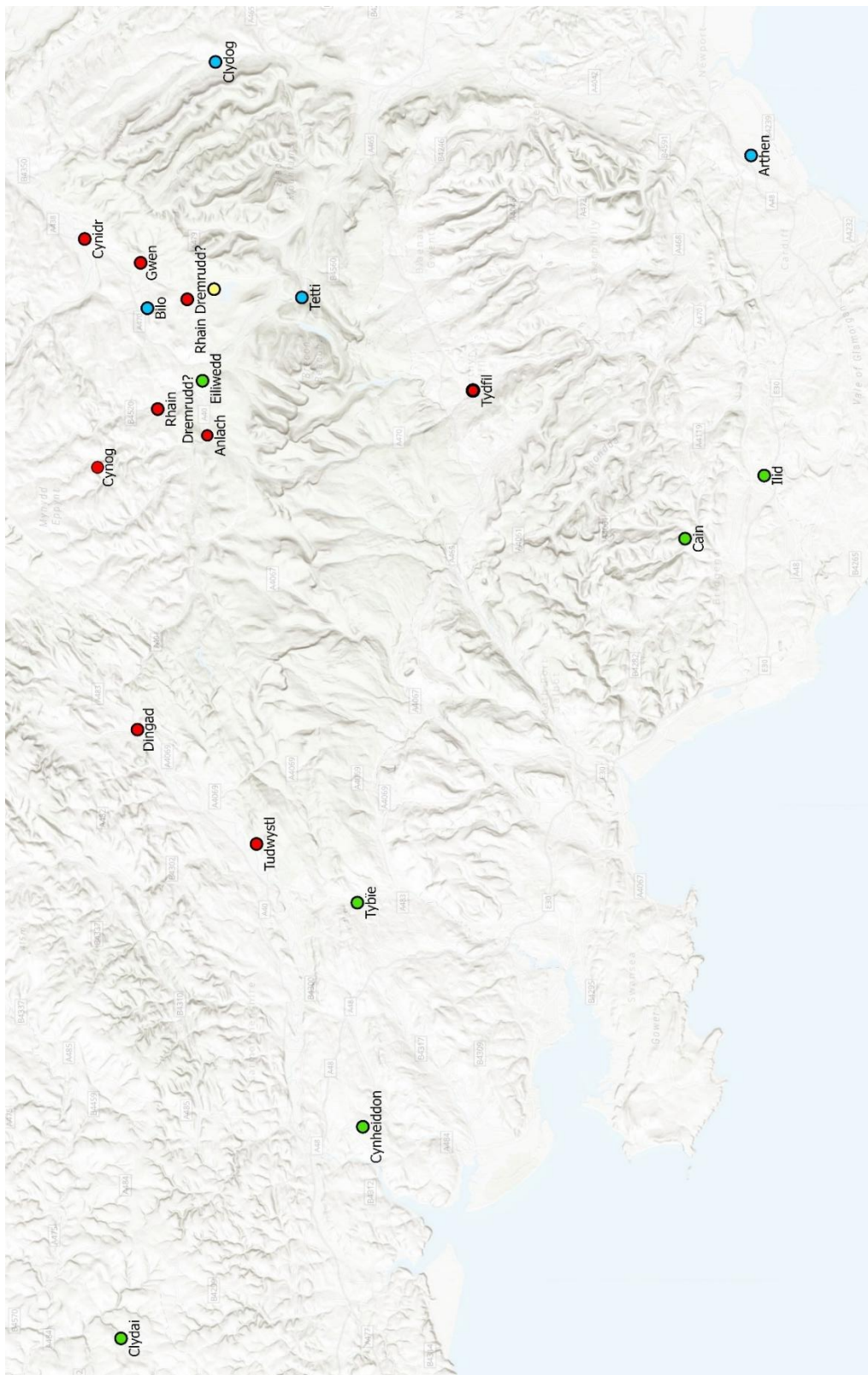
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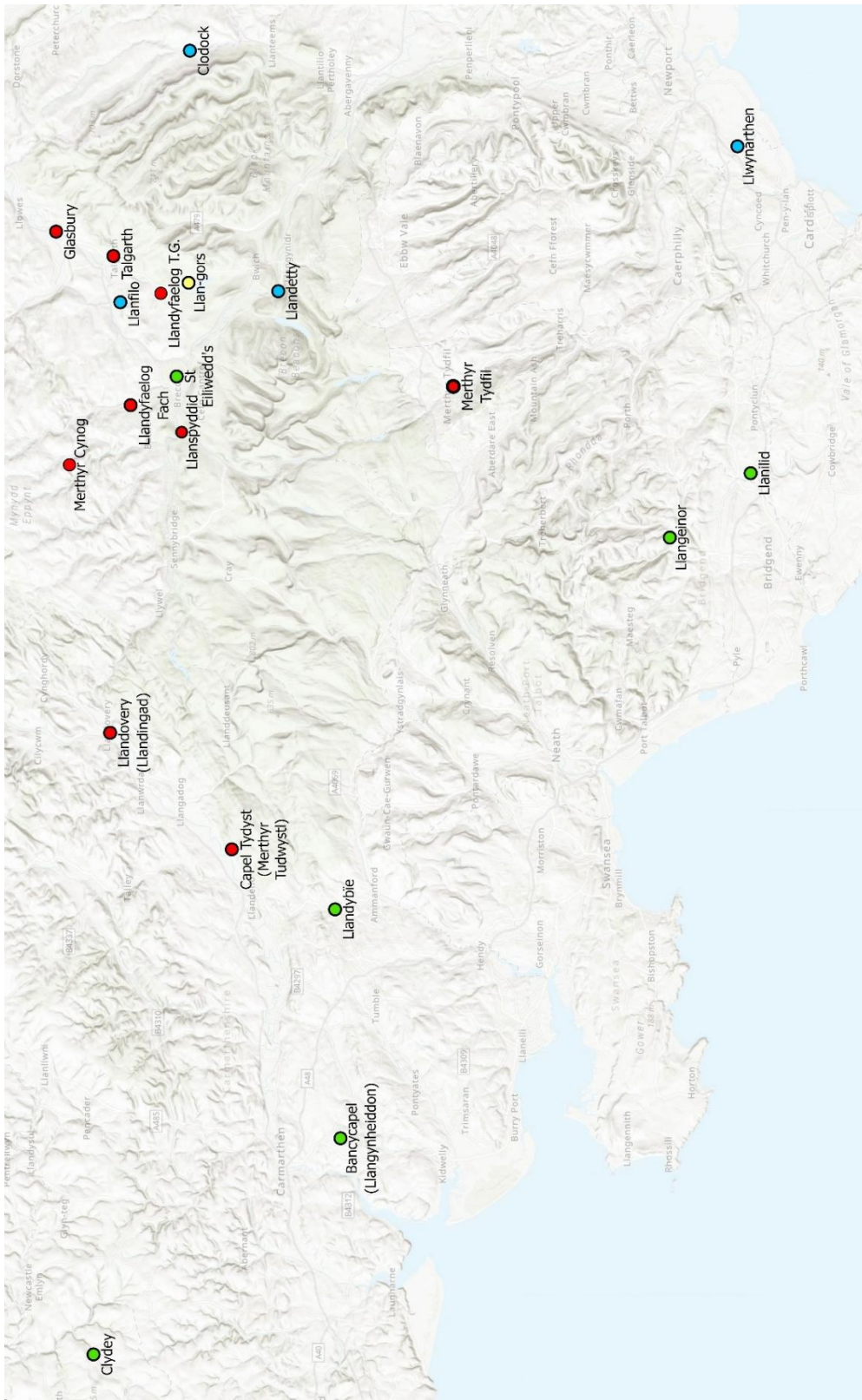
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Map 1: Places in Brycheiniog that are named or implicated in the narrative of the Brychan Tract.



Map 2: Brychan's family in the Brychan Tract. Red for places named in the texts; green for places described in the texts; blue for places implied by the texts.



Map 3: Places associated with Brychan’s family in the Brychan Tract. Red for places named in the texts; green for places described in the texts; blue for places implied by the texts.

THE BRYCHAN TRACT:

TEXTS AND TRANSLATIONS IN PARALLEL

Below is a parallel edition of the two main Latin narratives about Brychan, accompanied by translations. This is followed by a parallel edition of the main lists of the sons and daughters of Brychan from medieval Wales: the two that are appended to the Latin narratives, and three further Welsh vernacular versions. Each of these texts has been published individually before, but never in parallel. The parallel edition follows the order of *De situ Brecheniauc* (*DSB*); the orders of the other texts have thus been altered, especially in the lists of children, but in each case a text's section numbering indicates its internal order. Details about the manuscripts and previous editions and translations may be found in the footnotes to the introduction above. The texts printed below have been taken from the following sources:

- *DSB*: *De situ Brecheniauc* in London, British Library, Cotton Vespasian A. xiv, part i, fols 10v–11v.
- *CB*: *Cognacio Brychan* in London, British Library, Cotton Domitian A. i, part ii, fols 157v–158v.
- *JC*: The genealogical collection in Oxford, Jesus College, 20, fols 33r–41r, sections 1–3. The text below is based on my edition in *MWG* 339–40.
- *PB*: *Plant Brychan*. The text below is based on my composite edition, which attempts to reconstruct the original text: *MWG* 354–6. Selected variants from witnesses EBMFT, as well as a few others without alphabetic sigla, have been included in the footnotes below. See *MWG* for full details about all these witnesses.
- *LIFB*: *Llyma Frychan Brycheiniog a'i Blant*. The text below is based on my composite edition in *MWG* 421–6. Selected variant readings from witnesses PQU have been noted in the footnotes. See *MWG* for full details about these witnesses.

All abbreviations have been silently expanded except for *m.* and *v.*, the abbreviations for *mab* and *verch* used in *JC* and occasionally in *PB*. Several simple copying errors in *DSB* and *CB* have been corrected and the original readings are shown in the footnotes. Any editorial additions are shown in square brackets []. Punctuation has been modernised and regularised. The orthography of the manuscripts has been maintained. In the translations, names have been given in modern Welsh orthography when they are known and intelligible, but the manuscript orthography is retained in uncertain instances (un-italicised), or where the names vary substantially between the versions. I have followed the manuscripts with regard to the initial mutation of epithets, since it is clear in some instances that they were not supposed to be mutated.

DSB

1 Brecheniauc primum a Brachano nomen accepit.

Brycheiniog first took its name from Brychan.

2 In initio temporum erat Teuderic rex illius regionis. Qui quondam uenit in Garth Matrūn, indeque perrexit cum ducibus et senioribus necnon et omni familia sua, abiitque ad Bran Coyn iuxta Lann Maies. Teuderic uero dixit ad Marchel, filiam suam, 'Algoris uis aprime nos affligit. Quamobrem opere precium est, quatinus pelliciam uestem nate mee conquiramus, ne ipsa frigoris asperitate grauetur. Transmittam enim eam in Hiberniam cum trecentis hominibus ad Anlac filium Coronac, regem illius patrie, que sibi maritetur.'

At the beginning of time, Tewdrig was the king of that region. On one occasion, he came into Garth Madrun, and proceeded from there with the leaders and elders and also his entire

CB

1 Cognacio Brychan, vnde Brecheyniawc dicta est pars Demetie (.i. Suth Wallie).

The kindred of Brychan, from whom a part of Dyfed (that is, South Wales) is called Brycheiniog.

2 Teudric rex in Garthmathrim uenit vsque ad Bryncoyn iuxta Lanmaes cum ducibus et senioribus et omni familia sua, habens vnicam filiam, nomine Marchel, cui et dixit, 'Timeo de salute tua propter instantem pestilentiam, que aggrauat nos.' (Ad quam uitandam dicta Marchel habuit quasi perizoma de corio animalis, opinio enim erat quod quicumque circumdaret lumbos suos corio animalis quod vitaret interitum ex pestilencia.) 'Propterea proficiscere in Hiberniam, si forte respiciat Deus votum meum, vt queas viuere.'

King Tewdrig came into Garth Madrun as far as Bryncoyn next to Llanfaes with the leaders and elders and his entire familia.¹ He had only a single daughter, called Marchell, and he said to her, 'I

DSB

familia,¹ and went to Bran Coyn next to Llanfaes. Indeed, Tewdrig said to Marchell, his daughter, 'The vigour of the cold afflicts us exceedingly. For this reason, it is worthwhile that we seek out a skin garment for my daughter, lest she be oppressed by the harshness of the cold. I will thus send her across to Ireland with three hundred men to Anlach son of Cormac, the king of that country, to whom she will be married.'

3 Profecta est igitur Marchel cum trecentis hominibus in Lan Semin, ibidemque prima nocte per frigoris grauedine .c. homines mortui sunt. Secunda uero nocte uenit in Methrum, illoque totidem quot superius exspirauerunt. Tercia quidem nocte descendit in Portmaur, in loco scilicet apriciori. Deinceps autem cum .c. uiris sibi relictis ad Hiberniam transfretauit.

Therefore Marchell set out with three hundred men towards Llansefin,² and there on the first night a hundred men died from the oppression of the cold. And on the second night she came to Meidrim, and there just as many as

CB

fear for your health on account of the looming plague which oppresses us.' (In order to avoid that, the said Marchell had something like a girdle of animal skin, for there was a belief that whosoever girded themselves with the skin of an animal would avoid death from the plague.) 'On account of that, set out to Ireland, so that if by chance God takes heed of my wishes, you will be able to live.'

3 Et assignauit pater sibi trecentos homines et xii puellas, filias archit[r]iclini, vice pedissequarum, qui omnes conducerent eandem illuc. Pergens autem Marchell, prima nocte recepit hospicium apud Llansemyn, et mortui sunt ibi illa nocte centum homines. Que mane surrexit, execrans locum sedis illius, profecta est, anxia tam de periculo quam de verecundia, et secunda nocte peruenit in Madrum, et sicut prius mortui sunt ibi centum homines. Mane quantocius surgens, tertia nocte in Porthmaur, et, internicie hominum vitata, cum centum hominibus et pedissequis suis venit in Hiberniam.

And her father assigned to her three hundred men and twelve girls, daughters of the steward, as handmaidens, who all escorted her there. And Marchell set out, and on the first night she took lodgings in

¹ Here, *familia* could mean either 'family' or 'retinue'.

² Probably the church of St David at Trallong near Nant Sefin. Considering the antiquity of this church, its dedication to St David (like Meidrim), and its proximity to other places mentioned in the narrative, this identification seems likelier than the mansion name 'Glansefin' in Carmarthenshire, which is sometimes called 'Llansefin' in records from the sixteenth century onwards: Morgan, *Place-Names of Carmarthenshire*, p. 73. Sims-Williams does not clearly distinguish between these two places: 'Provenance', p. 57 and n. 128; cf. Thomas, *Enwau Afonydd*, pp. 212–13. For further discussion of this episode, see Guy, 'Brychan', pp. 24–6.

DSB

above died. But on the third night she came down to Porth Mawr, a place that was clearly sunnier. And then with the hundred men remaining to her she crossed the sea to Ireland.

4 Et ad Anlac regem eiusdem patrie cum suis incolumis peruenit. Qui, cum magno tripudio et leticia illam suscipiens, in legitimum coniugium eandem sibi desponsauit, illi iusiurandum prebens, si eidem filium peperisset, cum eadem Britanniam remearet, ne uidelicet puer patrio regno Britannie priuaretur. Idem uero Anlach dedit .xii. cubiculariis suis siue pedissequas uiris, unamquamque iuxta dignitatem natalium suorum.

And she came across unharmed with her people to Anlach, king of that country. He received her with great celebration and joy and betrothed her to himself in legitimate marriage, giving an oath to her that, if she should bear a son to him, he would go back with her to Britain, lest, of course, the boy should be deprived of his ancestral kingdom of Britain. Moreover, the same Anlach gave the handmaidens to his twelve chamber servants or men, each handmaiden according to the dignity of their birth.

CB

Llansefin,² and there on that night a hundred men died. In the morning she got up, cursing the place of that see,³ and set out, anxious as much from the danger as from the shame, and on the second night she arrived at Meidrim, and just as before a hundred men died there. Getting up as quickly as possible in the morning, on the third night [she was] in Porth Mawr, and, having avoided the death of her men, she came to Ireland with a hundred men and her handmaidens.

4 Cuius aduentu comperto, occurrit ei Anlach filius Gornuc, rex loci illius, cum multo⁴ apparatu, sicut decuit regem. Et causa adventus illius cognita, beatus est rex Anlach, et suscepit eam in coniugium tum propter pulcritudinem tum propter cognationem eius, quia filia regis. Et iurauit rex Anlach, quod cum ea rediret in Britanniam, si filium de ea posset suscipere. Et maritauit rex Anlach dictas xii^{cem} puellas, tradens unamquamque earum matrimonio.

Having learned of her arrival, Anlach son of Cormac, king of that place, went to meet her, with as much pomp as befitted a king. And once he had ascertained the reason for her arrival, King Anlach was happy, and took her in marriage both on account of her beauty and on account of her kindred, because [she was] a king's daughter. And King Anlach swore that he would return with her to Britain if he could acquire a son from her. And King Anlach married off the said twelve girls, delivering each of them into wedlock.

³ The precise sense of *sedes* here is uncertain. I interpret it as a reference to the see of St Davids, since the church at Llansefin (Trallong) was dedicated to St David and was located in an episcopal estate belonging to the bishop of St Davids: James, 'Geography', pp. 72–3.

⁴ MS *nulto*

DSB

5 Postea uero Marchel peperit filium, uocauitque eum Brachan.

Afterwards Marchell did indeed give birth to a son, and she called him Brychan.

6 Regressus est ergo Anlach cum Marchel regina et Brachan puero, et ducibus subscriptis: Kerniol; et alio Fernach, inde dicitur Enifernach; tercio, Lithmilich, inde dicitur Mainaur⁶ Oper Birnich; quarto, Lounoic. Natus est Brachan in Benni.

Thus Anlach returned with Queen Marchell and the boy Brychan, and the leaders written below: Kerniol; and another, Fernach, from whom Enifernach⁷ is named; a third, Lithmilich, from whom Maenor Aber Brynich⁸ is named; a fourth, Lounoic. Brychan was born in Benni.⁹

7 Directusque est ad Drichan, inde dicitur Din Drichan. Ipse autem Drichan educauit Brachan (inde ducitur 'Brachan Brecheniauc') cum .iiii.^{or} annos etatis haberet. In .uii.^o uero anno dixit Drichan ad Brachan, 'Affer mihi lanceam meam ad me.'¹⁰ Drichan autem in fine etatis sue cecus factus

CB

5 Et factum est per circulum dierum, vt Marchell conciperet,⁵ et peperit filium, cui pater imposuit nomen Brachan.

And it happened after a period of days that Marchell conceived, and she gave birth to a son, to whom the father gave the name Brychan.

6 Cum vero Brachan esset duorum annorum, adduxerunt eum parentes eius in Britanniam, et morati sunt in Benny.

Now, when Brychan was two years old, his parents brought him to Britain, and they stayed in Benni.⁹

7 Et suscepit puerum Drichan nutriendum, et fuit cum eo vii annis.

⁵ MS conaperet

⁶ MS Maiuaur

⁷ Probably a reference to an area of land around the house that was known as Mynydd Ffernach in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, now called Twyn, located a couple of miles south of Brecon (SO 039 256). More tenuously, John Prise in the sixteenth century, followed by Charles Thomas, identified *Enifernach* with Mynydd Frynych, further west: Thomas, *And Shall These Mute Stones Speak?*, p. 147.

⁸ The term *maenor* referred to an estate comprised of multiple *villae* or *trefi*: Charles-Edwards, *Wales*, pp. 282–92. This *maenor* was located around the mouth of the Brynich stream, which flows into the Usk from the north, a couple of miles east of Brecon (SO 069 274).

⁹ The hill of Y Fenni-fach.

¹⁰ *ad me* would seem to repeat the sense of *mihi*.

DSB

est. Et dum idem uigilans iacuisset, quidam aper uenit de silua stetitque iuxta ripam fluminis Ischir, ceruusque retrorsum erat in flumine, necnon sub uentre¹¹ cerui piscis erat, que tria portendebant Brachan opulentie copia felicem futurum. Adhuc etiam fagus secus fluminis predicti litus stabat, in qua mellificabant apes. Dixitque Drichan alumpno suo Brachan, 'Ecce hanc arborem de apibus et melle, auro quoque et argento plenam, do tibi, et gratia Dei eiusque dilectio tecum maneat semper, hic et in futuro.'

And he was sent to Drychan, from whom Din Drychan is named. And Drychan himself fostered Brychan (from whom [the phrase] 'Brychan Brycheiniog' is derived) when he was four years old. Moreover, in his seventh year, Drychan said to Brychan, 'Bring me my lance.' Drychan had been rendered blind at the end of his life. And when this man had been lying down keeping watch, a certain wild boar came from the forest and stood next to the bank of the river Ysgir,¹² and a stag was further back in the river, and also under the stag's belly was a fish: these three things foretold that Brychan would be blessed with an abundance of wealth. There was as yet even a beech tree standing on the bank of the aforesaid river, in which bees made honey. And Drychan said to his foster-son, Brychan, 'Behold this tree, full of bees and honey, and also gold and silver: I give it to you, and may the grace of God and His love remain with you always, now and in the future.'

8 Postea uero Anlach dedit filium suum Brachan regi Powis obsidem. Deinceps uero successu temporis Brachan

CB

And Drychan took the boy to foster him, and he was with him for seven years.

8 Postea, orta guerra inter reges, dedit eum pater suus obsidem regi de Powys, nomine Banadyl. Quo, dum moram

¹¹ MS uenire

¹² A river that flows into the Usk from the north, just west of Y Fenni-fach.

DSB

oppressit Banadlmet¹³ filiam Benadel.
Illa autem pregnans genuit filium
nomine Kynauc, qui deuectus ad
castra¹⁴ baptizatus est.

Indeed afterwards Anlach gave his son Brychan to the king of Powys as a hostage. Later, however, with the passage of time, Brychan raped Banadlwedd daughter of Banadl. And she, being pregnant, gave birth to a son named Cynog, who was carried to the castle and baptised.

9 Quo facto, Brachan accepta armilla a brachio suo dedit illam Kynauc filio suo. Iste sanctus Kynauc celebris est ualde in patria sua Brecheniauc, ipsaque armilla usque in presens perpreciosis reliquiis in predicta prouincia seruatur.

With that done, Brychan took a torc from his arm and gave it to his son Cynog. This Saint Cynog is much celebrated in his country Brycheiniog, and his torc is preserved up to the present with some very precious relics in the aforementioned province.¹⁷

CB

traheret, oppressit filiam dicti regis, vocatam Banadylued. Que concepit et peperit filium, quem fecit deportari ad sanctum Gastayn, cuius nunc ecclesia sita est iuxta Maram. Qui baptizauit eum vocatus nomen eius Kynaucum.

Afterwards, when war had arisen between the kings, his father gave him as a hostage to the king of Powys, named Banadl. While Brychan was residing there, he raped the said king's daughter, who was called Banadlwedd. She conceived and gave birth to a son, and she had him carried to Saint Gastyn, whose church is now located next to the Mere.¹⁵ He baptised him and called him Cynog.

9 Cognouerunt autem omnes ex peleo et armilla, quo erat indutus Kynauc, quod filius Brichan erat.¹⁶

And everyone knew from the cap and torc with which Cynog had been invested that he was the son of Brychan.

¹³ MS Banadlinet. Many female personal names that came to be pronounced as *-wedd* originally ended with *medd*: see Williams, *Pedeir Keinc*, pp. 283–4.

¹⁴ An error for *Castayn*.

¹⁵ A reference to the church of Llangasty Tal-y-Llyn. For *Mara* (a Latin term deriving from English *mere*) as an alternative Latinate name for Llan-gors Lake, see Morgan and Powell, *Study of Breconshire Place-Names*, p. 106.

¹⁶ The genealogy of Cynog follows immediately on from this section in *CB*, but appears in this edition below, adjacent to *DSB* §10.

¹⁷ Although it is now lost, Gerald of Wales described this torc in some detail in *Itinerarium Cambriae*, i.2 (ed. Dimock, pp. 25–6; trans. Thorpe, p. 86). It is also mentioned in two fifteenth-century poems in

DSB**CB**

11 Postea, succrescente Brachan virtutibus, quieuit bellum, et pax inter reges reformata est.

Afterwards, as Brychan increased in virtues, the war ended, and peace was restored again between the kings.

12 Aliquanto temporis interuallo, mortuus est pater eius Anlach. Qui, dum aspiraret ad regnum parentum, conuenit cum nobilioribus regni de hereditate sua habenda. Qui videntes industriam elegantiam generositatem tantam in eo fulgentem, sullimauerunt eum in regem.

Following a certain interval of time, his father Anlach died. Since he longed for the kingdom of his ancestors, he came to an agreement with the nobles of the kingdom concerning the holding of his inheritance. Seeing such diligence, elegance and generosity shining in him, they elevated him to the kingship.

DSB**CB****JC****PB****LIFB**

10 Hec est genealogia sancti Kynauc filii Brachan. Brachan filius Marchel, Marchel filia Teuderic, Teudiric filius Teudfall, Teudfall filius Teuder, filius Teudfal, Teudfal filius

10 Hec genealogia eius: Kynaucus filius Brachan, filii Anlach, filii Gornuc, filii Eurbre de Hibernia, et hoc ex parte patris. Ex parte matris, Brichan filius Marchel, filie Teudric, filii Teithphal, filii

1 Llyma'r mod y treythir o ach Kynaóc Sant: Kynaóc mab Brachan m. Chormuc m. Eurbre Góydel o Iwe[r]don. Mam Vrachan oed Marchell merch Teódríc m. Teidfallt m. Teidtheryn m. Thathal m. Annón Du

1.1 Brychan Brycheinawg mab¹⁸ Korvmawc vrenin Iwerdon, a Marchell verch Tewdrig mab Teithfalt m. Teithrin m. Tathal m. Annun Du vrenin Groeg y fam.

1 Brychan Brychainioc ap Evallach ap Korniw, a merch Dewdríc oedd i vam ef.

praise of St Cynog: Lewis, *Medieval Welsh Poems*, pp. 242–3 and 252 (poems 14 and 15).

¹⁸ Brychan's father Anlach was omitted from the version of the pedigree in the archetype of *Plant Brychan*, but he was restored in some witnesses.

DSB	CB	JC	PB	LIFB
Annhun rex Grecorum.	Teithrin, filii Tathal, filii Annun nigri regis Grecorum.	vrenhin Groec.		
<i>This is the genealogy of St Cynog son of Brychan. Brychan son of Marchell, Marchell daughter of Tewdrig [...] son of Annun king of the Greeks.¹⁹</i>	<i>This is his genealogy: Cynog son of Brychan, son of Anlach, son of Cormac, son of Corbre from Ireland, and that is on his father's side. On his mother's side, Brychan son of Marchell, daughter of Tewdrig [...] son of Annun the Black, king of the Greeks.</i>	<i>This is the way that the genealogy of St Cynog is set out: Cynog son of Brychan son of Cormac son of Corbre the Irishman from Ireland. Brychan's mother was Marchell daughter of Tewdrig [...] son of Annun the Black, king of the Greeks.</i>	<i>Brychan Brycheiniog son of Cormac king of Ireland, and Marchell daughter of Tewdrig [...] son of Annun the Black, king of the Greeks, was his mother.</i>	<i>Brychan Brycheiniog son of Afallach son of Cormac, and Tewdrig's daughter was his mother.</i>
11.1 Hec sunt nomina filiorum Brachan de Brecheniauc:	13 [...] vidilicet, xiii ^{cem} filios, quorum nomina sunt hec: ²⁰	2 Enweu y meibyon ereill y Vrachan:		2 Llyma henw meibion Brychann Brycheiniawg a'r lle maent yn gorwedd yn saint:
<i>These are the names of the sons of Brychan Brycheiniog:</i>	<i>[...] namely, thirteen sons, whose names are these:</i>	<i>The names of Brychan's other sons:</i>		<i>These are the names of Brychan Brycheiniog's sons and where they are lying as saints:</i>
	14.1 Kynauc.		1.2.1 Kynawg mab Brychan	2.5 Kynawc ap Brychan

¹⁹ For Annun the Black, king of the Greeks, see Guy, 'Manaw', pp. 154–8.

²⁰ This passage occurs at the end of the list of Brychan's three wives, which is placed between the narrative and the list of sons in *CB* but is at the very end of the text in *DSB*. The beginning of this passage is given below, adjacent to *DSB* §14.

DSB	CB	JC	PB	LIFB
			yMerthyr Kynawg, a Banhadlwedd ferch Vanadyl o Vanhadylfa ym Powys i vam.	ysydd yn sant yMerthyr Kynawc. ²¹
	<i>Cynog.</i>		<i>Cynog son of Brychan in Merthyr Cynog, and Banadlwedd daughter of Banadl of Banadlfa in Powys was his mother.</i>	<i>Cynog son of Brychan who is a saint in Merthyr Cynog.</i>
11.2 Rein filius Brachan.	14.2 Rein Vrem ²² Rud, qui post patrem suum regnauit.	2.2 Drein Dremrud m. Brachan.		2.1 Rain ap Brychan ysydd yn sant yn sswydd Linkol.
<i>Rhain²³ son of Brychan.</i>	<i>Rhain Dremrudd, who ruled after his father.</i>	<i>Rhain Dremrudd son of Brychan.</i>		<i>Rhain son of Brychan who is a saint in Lincolnshire.</i>
11.3 Clytguin filius Brachan, qui inuasit totam terram Sudgwalliae. Clydouc sanctus et Dedyu sanctus filii illius Clytguein.	14.3 Clytwyn, a oresgynnaud Deheubarth, qui pater erat sanctorum Clydauc et Dettu.	2.3 Clitwin m. Brachan. Clytaóc Sant he Dettu Sant meibyon Clytwin.	1.2.2 Kletwyn mab Brychan, a oresgynnwys Deheubarth Gymry.	2.2 Glewyn ap Brychan ysydd yn sant ac a orysgynawdd Ddyheóbarth. 2.3 Kyledawc ap Brychan ysydd yn sant yGhaer Gledawc yn Lloegr. ²⁴

²¹ QU add *a Manolwedd verch Manedyl oedd i vam* ('and *Manolwedd* daughter of *Manedyl* was his mother').

²² The letter *d* has been misread as *v* on three occasions in *CB*: *Vrem* (14.2), *Vingat* (14.8) and *Vndin* (15.23).

²³ The tenth-century kings of Brycheiniog claimed descent from this Rhain: see Guy, 'Earliest Welsh Genealogies', pp. 474–7.

²⁴ Q also has *Klydoc ap Brychan yn y dref hir yn Eyas* ('Clydog son of Brychan in Longtown in Ewias').

DSB	CB	JC	PB	LIFB
<i>Clydwyn</i> ²⁵ <i>son of Brychan, who seized the whole of South Wales. St Clydog</i> ²⁶ <i>and St Tetti were sons of that Clydwyn.</i> ²⁷	<i>Clydwyn, who conquered Deheubarth, who was father of saints Clydog and Tetti.</i>	<i>Clydwyn son of Brychan. St Clydog and St Tetti sons of Clydwyn.</i>	<i>Clydwyn son of Brychan, who conquered the Southern Part of Wales.</i>	<i>Clydwyn son of Brychan who is a saint and conquered Deheubarth. Clydog son of Brychan who is a saint in Caer Glydog yn England.</i>
11.4 Arthen ²⁸ filius Brachan.	14.4 Arthen [...]	2.4 [A]ttlien m. Brachan.	1.2.3 Arthen [...]	
11.5 Papay filius Brachan.	14.5 Papay.	2.5 Papai m. Brachan.	1.2.10 Pabal mab Brychan.	[see 2.7 below]
11.6 Kynon filius Brachan [...] ²⁹	14.4 [...] qui erat pater Kynon, qui est in Manan.	2.6 Kynon mab Brachan.	1.2.3 [...] mab Brychan yn Manaw.	
<i>Cynon son of Brychan [...]</i>	<i>[Arthen] who was father of Cynon, who is in Man.</i>	<i>Cynon son of Brychan.</i>	<i>[Arthen] son of Brychan in Man.</i>	
11.6 [...] qui sanctus est in occidentali parte	14.6 Run ipse sanctus ycallet in Manan.	2.7 Ruvann m. Brachan yssyd yn y [lle] a elwir Manaó.	1.2.6 Rein m. Brychan ym Manaw yng Galedyn. ³¹	2.4 Docvan a Rawin a Rón, meibion Brychan; ni wn i ple

²⁵ Clydwyn appears to have been added into the pedigree of the kings of Dyfed at some stage, probably because of his legendary associations: Guy, 'Earliest Welsh Genealogies', p. 485.

²⁶ For hagiographical material concerning St Clydog, see Guy, 'Vita Sancti Clitauri'.

²⁷ These are the patron saints of Clodock and Llandetty respectively.

²⁸ Possibly to be connected with the defunct chapel of Llanarthen in Marshfield parish in Gwent: Wade-Evans, 'Brychan Documents', p. 38; cf. Richards, *Welsh Administrative and Territorial Units*, p. 102. However, note that early modern spellings of this name suggest that it was originally 'Llwynarthen': Morgan, *Place-Names of Gwent*, p. 143.

²⁹ The scribe of *DSB* or an exemplar appears to have made an eyeskip between two notes of the form *qui est in Mannia*. Compare *DSB* §11.6 with *CB* §14.4 and §14.6.

³¹ Note that M has *yngkalled* instead of E's *yng Galedyn*; compare *ycallet* in *CB*.

DSB	CB	JC	PB	LIFB
predicte ³⁰ Mannie.				maent yn gorffowys.
<i>[Cynon] who is a saint in the western part of the aforesaid Man.</i>	<i>Runius,³² himself a saint ycallet[?]³³ in Man.</i>	<i>Runius son of Brychan who is in the place that is called Man.</i>	<i>Runius son of Brychan in Man in Galedyn[?].</i>	<i>Docvan and Rawin and Rón, sons of Brychan; I do not know where they are lying.</i>
			1.2.7 Dyfnan m. Brychan yMon.	2.10 Dyvynan ap Brychan yMon yn Llanddyfnan.
			<i>Dyfnan son of Brychan in Anglesey.</i>	<i>Dyfnan son of Brychan in Anglesey in Llanddyfnan.</i>
	14.7 Marthaerun apud Keueilauc.	2.8 Marchararhun yg Keueilya6c.	1.2.12 Mathayarn m. Brychan yGeredigyawn.	2.8 Marthin ap Brychan [...]
	<i>Marthaerun in Cyfeiliog.</i>	<i>Marchararhun in Cyfeiliog.</i>	<i>Mathayarn son of Brychan in Ceredigion.</i>	<i>Marthin son of Brychan [...]</i>
			1.2.13 Avallach mab Brychan.	2.9 Llechav ap Brychan ysydd yn sant yNhalyllechav.
			<i>Afallach son of Brychan.</i>	<i>Llechav son of Brychan who is a saint in Talylychau.</i>
11.7 Dynigat filius Brachan.	14.8 Vingat apud	2.9 Dindat m. Brachan yn Llanymdyfri.	1.2.4 Dyngat m. Brychan.	2.6 Dingad ap Brychan ysydd yn san[t]

³⁰ The use of the term *predicte* ('aforesaid') demonstrates that items about Cynon of Man and Runius of Man have been merged in *DSB*.

³² For the identification with St Runius or Rónán of Marown on the Isle of Man, see Guy, 'Manaw', p. 155.

³³ The mysterious form *ycallet*, apparently corresponding to *yng Galedyn* in *PB*, seems to equate to *predicte* in *DSB* and *a elwir* in *JC*. Perhaps *ycallet* represents Middle English 'called'. Compare the similar *jcaulyd* in a late-sixteenth-century copy of a fifteenth-century genealogical text that was written in English but using Welsh spelling: Bartrum, 'Ancestors', p. 242.

DSB	CB	JC	PB	LIFB
	Llandeuery [...]			yNgwent Is Koed.
<i>Dingad son of Brychan.</i>	<i>Dingad at Llandovery³⁴ [...]</i>	<i>Dingad son of Brychan in Llandovery.</i>	<i>Dingad son of Brychan.</i>	<i>Dingad son of Brychan who is a saint in Gwent Is Coed.³⁵</i>
11.8 Paschen filius Brachan.	14.8 [...] qui erat pater Pascent.	2.9 Paschen m. Dingat.	1.2.11 Pasken m. Brychan.	2.7 Pasgen a Neffi a Ffabiali, tri maib i Vrychan, a'r rai hyny aethant i'r Ysbaen ac a aethant yn saint ac yn benreithie yn yr Ysbaen.
<i>Pasgen son of Brychan.</i>	<i>[Dingad] who was father of Pasgen.</i>	<i>Pasgen son of Dingat.</i>	<i>Pasgen son of Brychan.</i>	<i>Pasgen and Neffi and Ffabiali, three sons of Brychan, and those ones went to Spain and became saints and lords in Spain.</i>
11.9 Chybliuer filius Brachan, inde dicitur Merthyr Chebliuer.	14.9 Kyfliuer; ab eo dicitur Merthyr Kyfliuer.	2.9 Cyblider m. Dingat.	1.2.5 Kyfliver m. Brychan yMerthyr Kyflevyr.	2.8 [...] ³⁶ a Gebliuer ap Brychan ysydd yn saint yNgredigiawn.
<i>Cyflifer son of Brychan, from whom Merthyr</i>	<i>Cyflifer; from him Merthyr Cyflifer is named.</i>	<i>Cyflifer son of Dingat.</i>	<i>Cyflifer son of Brychan in Merthyr Cyflifer.</i>	<i>[Marthin] and Cyflifer son of Brychan who are saints in Ceredigion.</i>

³⁴ The town of Llandovery lies within the parish of Llandingad. The local association with Dingad is attested already in Wrmonoc's Life of Paul Aurelian, written in 884, which calls this area the *regio* of *Brehant Dincat: Vita S. Pauli Aureliani*, §1 (ed. Cuissard, p. 418); cf. Doble, *Lives*, pp. 150–2.

³⁵ A reference to Dingestow/Llanddingad in Monmouthshire.

³⁶ For the first part of *LIFB* §2.8, see above.

DSB	CB	JC	PB	LIFB
<i>Cyflifer</i> ³⁷ is named.				
11.10 Berwin filius Brachan in Cor[n]wallia.	14.10 Berwyn apud Cornubiam.	2.10 Berwin m. Brachan yg Kerny6.	1.2.8 Berwyn mab Brychan yg Kernyw.	2.16 Berwyn ap Brychan ysydd yn sant yNgherniw.
<i>Berwyn son of Brychan in Cornwall.</i> ³⁸	<i>Berwyn in Cornwall.</i>	<i>Berwyn son of Brychan in Cornwall.</i>	<i>Berwyn son of Brychan in Cornwall.</i>	<i>Berwyn son of Brychan who is a saint in Cornwall.</i>
11.11 Rydoch ³⁹ filius Brachan in Francia, inde dicitur Ton Ridoch Windouith. ⁴⁰	14.11 Ridoc Gwindouut in Francia, inde dicitur collis Ridoc Gwindouut.	2.11 Reidoc m. Brachan yn Freink yn y lle a elwir T6mb Reidoc o'e en6 ef.	1.2.9 Rodawg mab Brychan yn Ffreink.	2.18 Ridorch a Rodoch, meibion Brychan, y rai aethant i Ffraingk ac amwisgasant yn y kredd yn y lle a elwir Tomrriwch yn Ffraink, ac yno y maent yn saint anrydedd6s.
<i>Rydoch son of Brychan in France, from whom Ton Ridoch Windouith is named.</i> ⁴¹	<i>Ridoc Gwindouut in France, from whom the hill of Ridoc Gwindouut is named.</i>	<i>Reidoc son of Brychan in France in the place that is called T6mb</i>	<i>Rodawg son of Brychan in France.</i>	<i>Ridorch and Rodoch, sons of Brychan, who went to France and clothed themselves in</i>

³⁷ The same place-name, Merthyr Cyflifer, occurs twice in the Book of Llandaf in two lists of places that were claimed to be episcopal properties of Llandaf: LL 32 and 44; cf. Coe, 'Place-Names', pp. 586–7; Parsons, 'Martyrs', pp. 63–5. The position of Merthyr Cyflifer in these lists implies that it was located in Glamorgan.

³⁸ Wade-Evans suggested that this Berwyn of Cornwall is supposed to be identified with St Barry of Fowey: Wade-Evans, 'Brychan Brycheiniog', p. 9; cf. Orme, *Nicholas Roscarrock's Lives of the Saints*, pp. 133–4.

³⁹ Glossed *.i. Iudoc* ('that is, Iudoc').

⁴⁰ Glossed *.i. eurus de vent* (see the next note).

⁴¹ The items about *Rydoch* are difficult to interpret. The original text apparently intended to refer to a saint commemorated in France, even if the same name is found in the place-name Lanreath in Cornwall (*Lanredoch* in Domesday Book: Wade-Evans, 'Brychan Brycheiniog', p.

DSB	CB	JC	PB	LIFB
		Reidoc from his name.		religion in the place that is called Tomrriwch in France, and there they are honoured saints.
12 De filiabus Brachan:	15 Et xxiiii ^{or} filias, quarum nomina sunt h[ec]:	3 Llyma enweu merchet Brachan weithon:		3 Bellach llyma henwe merched Brychan:
<i>Concerning the daughters of Brychan:</i>	<i>And twenty- four daughters, whose names are these:</i>	<i>Now here are the names of Brychan's daughters:</i>		<i>Now here are the names of Brychan's daughters:</i>
12.1 Gladus filia Brachan, mater sancti Cadoci.	15.1 Gluadus filia Brachan, vxor Gwenlluc filii Glywys Cornubiensis,	3.1 Góladus verch Vrachan, mam Cattóc Sant.	1.3.1 Gwladus ferch Brychan, gwreig Kynllug m. Gliwys Gorneu, mam Kadwg Sant.	3.1 Gwladós verch Vrychan a vó wraic i Wynlliw ap Gliwys a mam i Gadawc ap Gwynlliw a

10; Orme, *Nicholas Roscarrock's Lives of the Saints*, p. 167). We could interpret *Ton Ridoch Windouith* as 'the hill of *Ridoch*, blessed lord': *ton* appears as *collis* in *CB*, and so might be a misspelling of *twyn* (and cf. *Tómb* in *JC*), while *Windouith/Gwindouut* would be most readily explicable as *gwynddofydd*, as *Geiriadur Prifysgol Cymru* takes it (s.v. *gwynddofydd* (1976), <https://welsh-dictionary.ac.uk/gpc/gpc.html>). However, the glossator of *DSB* equated *Rydoch* with St Iudoc. Perhaps this was because the glossator understood *Windouith* as a reference to Quentavic, the great coastal emporium near Saint-Josse-sur-Mer, St Iudoc's most famous cult site; the other gloss, *eurus de vent*, might then refer to Winchester, where the relics of Iudoc were taken in about 901 following viking attacks along the Channel coast (as suggested by Phillimore in Wade-Evans, 'Brychan Brycheiniog', pp. 9–10; note that the tenth-century metrical *Vita S. Iudoci* from Winchester uses the form *urbs Wentana* for Winchester: Lapidge, 'Metrical *Vita S. Iudoci*', pp. 292–3). However, the phrase *eurus de vent* would be more readily interpreted as referring to an 'east wind' (Blom, 'Welsh Glosses', p. 38, n. 65). Wade-Evans understood this as a reference to the miraculous *chwyth gwynt* ('blowing of wind') in Gwent described in the ninth-century *Historia Brittonum*, but not for any particularly good reason: Wade-Evans, 'Brychan Documents', pp. 41–2.

DSB	CB	JC	PB	LIFB
	mater sancti Cadoci.			mam Glywys Kerniw i vrawt ynte, sant anrydeddós.
<i>Gwladus daughter of Brychan, mother of St Cadog.</i>	<i>Gwladus daughter of Brychan, wife of Gwynllyw⁴² the Cornishman, mother of St Cadog.</i>	<i>Gwladus daughter of Brychan, mother of St Cadog.</i>	<i>Gwladus daughter of Brychan, wife of Gwynllyw son of Glywys Gornau, mother of St Cadog.</i>	<i>Gwladus daughter of Brychan who was wife of Gwynllyw son of Glywys and mother of Cadog son of Gwynllyw and mother of Glywys Cernyw, the former's brother, an honoured saint.</i>
12.2 Tudeuel filia Brachan in Merthyr Euineil.	15.5 Tvtuil; ab ea dicitur Merthyr Tutuil.	3.14 Tutuel verch Vrachan ym Merthyr.		3.2 Euvail verch Brychan ysydd yn santes yn lle a elwir Merthyr Euvail. [see too 3.10 below]
<i>Tydfil daughter of Brychan in Merthyr Tydfil.</i>	<i>Tydfil; from her Merthyr Tydfil is named.</i>	<i>Tydfil daughter of Brychan in Merthyr.</i>		<i>Euvail daughter of Brychan who is a saint in a place that is called Merthyr Euvail.</i>
12.3 Goleu filia Brachan in Lan Eschin.	15.2 Gloyv yn Llann Heskyn.	3.15 Goleudyd [...]	1.3.12 Goleu ferch Brychan yn Llanhesgyn.	3.3 Goleóddydd verch Brychan ysydd yn santes [yn] lle a elwir Hasgen.

⁴² The story of Gwynllyw's abduction of Brychan's daughter Gwladus is told in the prologue to Lifris's Life of St Cadog: *Vita S. Cadoci*, prologus (ed. and trans. Wade-Evans, *Vitae Sanctorum*, pp. 24–9). Gwynllyw's own Life removes the abduction element from the story: *Vita S. Gundleii*, §2 (ed. and trans. Wade-Evans, *Vitae Sanctorum*, pp. 172–5).

DSB	CB	JC	PB	LIFB
<i>Golau[?] daughter of Brychan in Llanhesgyn.</i>	<i>Gloyw[?] in Llanhesgyn.</i>	<i>Goleuddydd[?] [...]</i>	<i>Golau[?] daughter of Brychan in Llanhesgyn.⁴³</i>	<i>Goleuddydd[?] daughter of Brychan who is a saint in a place that is called Hasgen.</i>
12.4 Hunyd filia Brachan, que iacet sub petra Meltheu, que fuit uxor Tudual flauī, mater Cunin Cof. ⁴⁴	15.3 Ninctis Tutwal Pefir, mater Cunin Cof.	3.15 [...] gwreic Tutwaōl Beper.	1.3.10 Neufyd ⁴⁵ ferch Brychan, gwreig Tutwal Pefyr. ⁴⁶	3.4 Nevydd verch Brychan ysydd yn santes yn lle a elwir Llech Gelyddon yMrydyn.
Hunyd daughter of Brychan, who lies under the rock of Melte, ⁴⁷ who was wife of Tudwal the Golden, mother of Cunin Cof.	Ninctis Tudwal Pefir, mother of Cunin Cof.	[Goleuddydd] wife of Tudwal Befr.	Neufyd daughter of Brychan, wife of Tudwal Pefyr.	Nevydd daughter of Brychan who is a saint in a place that is called the Stone of Calidonia in Pictland.
				3.5 Melltō verch Brychan a vō wraic i Dywallt pair llaw eiddōn a mam Gynvyn Kadwyl.

⁴³ MFT add *yNgwent* ('in Gwent'). Compare the place called *hescenn iudie* in a boundary clause in the Book of Llandaf for a place that has been identified with St Wormet's (Howick) in Gwent: LL 143; Coe, 'Place-Names', p. 370.

⁴⁴ Glossed *.i. memorie* ('that is, of memory').

⁴⁵ Thus E; cf. *Nenmydd* M; *Nevydd* FT.

⁴⁶ The copy in Peniarth 132, part i adds that *Nannyd* was *mam Cunin Cof* ('mother of Cunin Cof'), mirroring *DSB* §12.4 and *CB* §15.3.

⁴⁷ I interpret *Meltheu* as a reference to the River Mellte, which joins the Neath at Pontneddfechan. Perhaps *petra Meltheu* refers to Dinas Rock (Craig y Ddinas), upon which there are Iron Age earthworks.

DSB	CB	JC	PB	LIFB
				Mellt ⁴⁸ <i>daughter of Brychan who was wife of Tywallt of the cauldron of desirous authority[?] and mother of Cynfyn Cadwyl.</i>
12.5 Tudhistil filia Brachan, inde dicitur Merthir Tudhistil. <i>Tudwystl daughter of Brychan, from whom Merthyr Tudwystl⁵¹ is named.</i>	15.4 Tutbistyl; ab ea dicitur Merthyr Tutbystil. <i>Tudwystl; from her Merthyr Tudwystl is named.</i>	3.13 Taghóystyl. <i>Tangwystl.</i>	1.3.21 Tudwystyl ferch Brychan. ⁴⁹ <i>Tudwystl daughter of Brychan.</i>	3.6 Hawystl verch Brychan ysydd yn santes yNhaer Hawystyl. ⁵⁰ <i>Hawystl daughter of Brychan who is a saint in Caer Hawystl.</i>
12.6 Tibyei filia Brachan in Cantre Bochan.	15.6 Tebei apud Ystrayowy.	3.19 Tebieu verch Vrachan yn Estratewi.	1.3.14 Tidyei ferch Brychan yManaw. ⁵²	3.7 Tybie verch Brychan ysydd yn santes yn Ystrad Tywi.

⁴⁸ I have placed this item here on the supposition that it may have been inspired by the reference to *petra Meltheu* in an item like *DSB* §12.4.

⁴⁹ FT add *yn Ron yn Fraingk*, seemingly drawing on an item like *JC* §3.4. Other manuscripts of *Plant Brychan* (e.g. Peniarth 118, part ii) associate Tudwystl with Ystrad Tywi.

⁵⁰ Q preserves the item more closely: *Tytyst verch Brychan, santes o Estrad Tywi* ('Tydyst daughter of Brychan, a saint from Ystrad Tywi').

⁵¹ This name survives as Capel Tydyst in Llangadog parish: Richards, *Welsh Administrative and Territorial Units*, pp. 32 and 157; Parsons, *Martyrs*, pp. 96–7; Morgan, *Place-Names of Carmarthenshire*, pp. 28–9.

⁵² This item about Tybie was merged with that about *Bechan* in the archetype of *Plant Brychan*. Only Peniarth 132, part i supplies complete versions of both items: *Tydieu verch Vrycha[n] yn Ystrad Tywi. Bochan verch Vrychan ym Manaw* ('Tydieu daughter of Brychan in Ystrad Tywi. Bochan daughter of Brychan in Man').

DSB	CB	JC	PB	LIFB
<i>Tybïe</i> ⁵³ daughter of Brychan in Cantref Bychan.	<i>Tybïe in</i> <i>Ystrad Tywi.</i>	<i>Tybïe</i> daughter of Brychan in <i>Ystrad Tywi.</i>	Tidyei daughter of Brychan in Man.	<i>Tybïe</i> daughter of Brychan who is a saint in <i>Ystrad Tywi.</i>
12.7 Kehingayr filia Brachan, mater sancti Kenider de Glesbyri.	15.7 Keyngair mater ⁵⁴ Kenyder Sant.	3.6 Kyngar verch Vrachan. 3.7 Rinhidyr verch Vrachan.	1.3.11 Keyngar ferch Brychan, mam Kynedyr Sant.	3.8 Rianger verch Vrychan ysydd yn santes a mam i Gynydyr ⁵⁵ Sant o Vilienydd.
<i>Ceingar</i> daughter of Brychan, mother of St Cynidr of Glasbury.	<i>Ceingar</i> mother of St Cynidr.	<i>Ceingar</i> daughter of Brychan. Rinhidyr daughter of Brychan.	<i>Ceingar</i> daughter of Brychan, mother of St Cynidr.	<i>Ceingar</i> daughter of Brychan who is a saint and mother of St Cynidr of Maelienydd.
12.8 Meleri filia Brachan, uxor Keredic, et mater Sant. Sant autem pater fuit sancti Dauid.	15.8 Meleri, vxor Keretici patris sancti Dauit.	3.8 [M]eleri verch Vrachan, gwreic Keredic, ma[m] Sant tat Dewi.	1.3.8 Eleri ferch Brychan, gwreig Keredig mab Kuneda Wledig, mam Sant tad Dewi.	3.9 Eleri verch Brychan a vó wraic i Gyredic ap Konedda Wledic a mam i Sant ap Kredic, tad Tewi.
<i>Meleri</i> daughter of Brychan, wife of Ceredig, and mother of Sant. And Sant was father of St David.	<i>Meleri, wife of</i> <i>Ceredig father</i> <i>of St David.</i>	<i>Meleri</i> daughter of Brychan, wife of Ceredig, mother of Sant father of Dewi.	<i>Eleri daughter</i> <i>of Brychan,</i> <i>wife of Ceredig</i> <i>son of</i> <i>Cunedda</i> <i>Wledig,</i> <i>mother of Sant</i> <i>father of Dewi.</i>	<i>Eleri daughter</i> <i>of Brychan</i> <i>who was wife</i> <i>of Ceredig son</i> <i>of Cunedda</i> <i>Wledig and</i> <i>mother of</i> <i>Sant son of</i> <i>Ceredig,</i> <i>father of</i> <i>Dewi.</i>

⁵³ The patron saint of Llandybïe.

⁵⁴ *mater* is repeated twice in the manuscript.

⁵⁵ QU replace Cynidr with Cynllo, presumably referring to Llangynllo in Radnorshire.

DSB	CB	JC	PB	LIFB
<p>12.9 Tutglid filia Brachan, uxor Kenken filii Kenwaur Cadcathuc, mater Cadell et Brochuail Schitrauc,⁵⁶ et mater Ieuab, et mater Meigh, et mater Sanand; que Sanant fuit uxor Mahelgun regis Nordwalie.</p>	<p>15.9 Tuglit, vxor Kyngain, mater Cadell.</p>	<p>3.10 Gutuyl verch Vrachan, góreic Kynger mab Kynwaór, a mam Brochuael Yscithraóc, a mam Veic Mengórac, a ma[m] Sanant gwreic Vaelgón.</p>	<p>1.3.3 Tudwyl⁵⁷ ferch Brychan, gwraig Kyngen mab Kadell Deyrnllug, mam Brochwel Ysgythrawg, a mam Feig a Yeuf.</p>	<p>3.10 Tódvyl verch Brychan ysydd yn santes yMerthyr Tódvyl yMorganwc. 3.11 Gwenddydd verch Brychan a vó wraic i Gynvawr a mam i Gyngen ap Gynvawr a mam i Gynyr Kadgaddyc a mam i Gadell Dyhyrnllóc a mam i Vrochwel Ysgithroc a mam i Sanant verch Gynvawr, gwraig Vaelgwn Gwynedd, mam Eórgain verch Vaelgwn.</p>
<p><i>Tutglyd daughter of Brychan, wife of Cyngen son of Cynfawr Cadgaddug, mother of Cadell and Brochfael Ysgithrog, and mother of Ieuaf, and mother of Maig, and mother of Sanan; this Sanan was</i></p>	<p><i>Tutglyd, wife of Cyngen, mother of Cadell.</i></p>	<p><i>Gutuyl daughter of Brychan, wife of Cyngen son of Cynfawr, and mother of Brochfael Ysgithrog, and mother of Maig Myngfras, and mother of Sanan wife of Maelgwn.</i></p>	<p><i>Tudwyl daughter of Brychan, wife of Cyngen son of Cadell Deyrnllug, mother of Brochfael Ysgithrog, and mother of Maig and Ieuaf.</i></p>	<p><i>Tudfyl daughter of Brychan who is a saint in Merthyr Tydfil in Morgannwg. Gwenddydd daughter of Brychan who was wife of Cynfawr and mother of Cyngen son of Cynfawr and mother of Cynyr</i></p>

⁵⁶ Glossed *.i. cum dentibus* ('that is, with teeth').

⁵⁷ Note some of the variant readings here: *Tudwyl* E; *Tudwal* M; *Tódwystl* FT.

DSB	CB	JC	PB	LIFB
<i>wife of Maelgwn king of North Wales.</i>				<i>Cadgaddug and mother of Cadell Deyrnllug and mother of Brochfael Ysgithrog and mother of Sanan daughter of Cynfawr, wife of Maelgwn Gwynedd, mother of Eurgain daughter of Maelgwn.</i>
12.10 Aranwen filia Brachan in Powis, uxor Gereuerth regis de Powis, inde dicitur Ioruertiaun.	15.10 Arganwen apud Powys.	3.2 Ugrngen verch Brachan, góreic Ioroereth Hirblaut.	1.3.2 Arianwen ferch Brychan, gwreig Ierwerth Hirvlawt; o hwnnw Iorwerthiawn.	3.12 Rianwen verch Brychan a vó wraic Ierwerth Hirvlawdd o Bowys.
<i>Arianwen daughter of Brychan in Powys, wife of Iorwerth king of Powys, from whom the Iorwerthion⁵⁸ are named.</i>	<i>Arianwen in Powys.</i>	<i>Arianwen daughter of Brychan, wife of Iorwerth Hirflawdd.</i>	<i>Arianwen daughter of Brychan, wife of Iorwerth Hirflawdd; from him are the Iorwerthion.</i>	<i>Arianwen daughter of Brychan who was wife of Iorwerth Hirflawdd of Powys.</i>
12.11 Bethan filia Brachan in Mannia.	15.11 Bechan apud Manav.		[see 1.3.14 above, with note]	
<i>Bethan daughter of Brychan in Man.</i>	<i>Bechan in Man.</i>			
12.12 Luan filia Brachan,	15.12 Lluan, mater Aidan Grutauc et	3.16 [LI]van verch Vrachan; honno oed	1.3.9 Lleian ferch Brychan, gwreig Gauran, mam	3.18 Gwenllian verch Brychan,

⁵⁸ The Iorwerthion were a dynasty that was prominent in Wales in the late eleventh and early twelfth centuries (*MWG* 136).

DSB	CB	JC	PB	LIFB
mater Haidani Bradouc. ⁵⁹	mater Gafran Vradavc.	vam Aidan mab Gwauream Vreda6c	Aedan Vradawc.	gwraic Aeddau [V]awd Vilwr.
<i>Lluan daughter of Brychan, mother of Aeddau Fradog.</i>	<i>Lluan, mother of Aeddau Grutauc and mother of Gafran Fradog.</i>	<i>Lluan daughter of Brychan; she was mother of Aeddau son of Gafran Fradog.</i>	<i>Lleian daughter of Brychan, wife of Gafran, mother of Aeddau Fradog.</i>	<i>Gwenllian daughter of Brychan, wife of Aeddau Fawd Filwr.</i>
12.13 Kerdych filia Brachan, que iacet in Thywin in Merioneth.	15.13 Kerdech apud Llandegwin.	3.12 [K]erdech verch Vrachan yssyd yGlan Tywi yMeiryonyd.	1.3.13 Gweurdyt ⁶⁰ ferch Brychan yn Llantewyn.	3.19 Gwawrddydd verch Brychan, santes yMeirionydd.
Kerdych daughter of Brychan, who lies in Tywyn in Meirionydd.	Kerdech at Llandywyn.	Kerdech daughter of Brychan who is in Glan Tywi ⁶¹ in Meirionydd.	Gweurddydd daughter of Brychan in Llandywyn.	Gwawrddydd daughter of Brychan, a saint in Meirionydd.
12.14 Nyuein filia Brachan, uxor Kenuarch Cul filii Meirchiaun: mater Vruoni, matris ⁶² Euerdil ⁶³ matris Estedich, uxor Elidir Coscoruaur, ⁶⁴ et mater Gurgi et Peredur.	15.14 Nyuen, vxor Kynuarch filius Meirchyavn.	3.5 Drynwin verch Vrachan, mam Vryen [ac] Erduduyl, g6ynn dorl[ui]d. Owein m. Vryen a Morud verch Vryen. G6rgi a Pheredur ac Arthur Penuchel a Tonlut a Hortuan a Dyrnell, trydyth gwyn dorl[ui]d.	1.3.5 Nefyn ferch Brychan, gwraig Kynfarch m. Meirchiawn, mam Urien, a mam Eurdyl, y wraig a vu y Elifer Gosgordfawr.	3.13 Nevyn verch Brychan a v6 wraig i Gynvarch ap Meirchiawn a mam 6rien Reged.

⁵⁹ Glossed *.i. insidiosi* ('that is, treacherous').

⁶⁰ Thus BM; cf. *Gwenydyd* E; *Gwenddydd* FT.

⁶¹ Probably a corrupt spelling either of 'Tywyn' or of the river 'Dyfi'.

⁶² Error for *mater*?

⁶³ The manuscript repeats *matris Euerdil* twice.

⁶⁴ Glossed *.i. magne familie* ('that is, of the great retinue').

DSB	CB	JC	PB	LIFB
<i>Nyfain daughter of Brychan, wife of Cynfarch Cul son of Meirchion, mother of Urien [and] mother of Efrddyl, [who was] mother of Estedich, wife of Elidyr Cosgorfawr, and mother of Gwrgi and Peredur.</i>	<i>Nyfain, wife of Cynfarch son of Meirchion.</i>	<i>Drynwin daughter of Brychan, mother of Urien and Efrddyl, a fair womb-burden. Owain son of Urien and Morudd daughter of Urien. Gwrgi and Peredur and Arthur Penuchel and Tonllwyd and Cornan and Dyrnell, one of the three fair womb-burdens.⁶⁵</i>	<i>Nefyn daughter of Brychan, wife of Cynfarch son of Meirchion, mother of Urien, and mother of Efrddyl, the wife of Eliffer Gosgorddfawr.</i>	<i>Nefyn daughter of Brychan who was wife of Cynfarch son of Meirchion and mother of Urien Rheged.</i>
12.15 Guaur filia Brachan, uxor Lidanwen et mater Loarch Hen. ⁶⁶	15.15 Gwawr, vxor Lledanwyn, mater Llywarth Henn.	3.9 Gwaŵr verch Vrachan.	1.3.6 Gwawr ferch Brychan, gwraig Elidir Llydanwyn, mam Lywarch Hen.	3.21 Gwenefydd verch Brychan, gwraig Elidir Lydanwyn, mam Lowarch Hen.
<i>Gwawr daughter of Brychan, wife of Llydanwen and mother of Llywarch Hen.</i>	<i>Gwawr, wife of Llydanwyn, mother of Llywarch Hen.</i>	<i>Gwawr daughter of Brychan.</i>	<i>Gwawr daughter of Brychan, wife of Elidyr Llydanwyn, mother of Llywarch Hen.</i>	<i>Gwenefydd daughter of Brychan, wife of Elidyr Lydanwyn, mother of Llywarch Hen.</i>

⁶⁵ This is a slightly garbled version of the triad of the three 'womb-burdens': *Trioedd Ynys Prydein*, no. 70 (ed. and trans. Bromwich, pp. 195–8). The point of the triad is to list three instances where a mother carried multiple children: the first was Nyfain ferch Brychan carrying Urien and his sister Efrddyl; the second was Modron ferch Afallach, wife of Urien, carrying Owain and Morudd; and the third was Efrddyl carrying Gwrgi and Peredur and their sister Arddun (here wrongly called Arthur Penuchel), who were seemingly born at the same time as three animals: Tonllwyd their cow, Cornan their horse, and Dyrnell (of uncertain species).

⁶⁶ Glossed *.i. ueteris* ('that is, the old').

DSB	CB	JC	PB	LIFB
12.16 Gurycon Godheu filia Brachan, uxor Cathraut Calchuynid.	15.16 Grucon Guedu, vxor Cradauc Calchuenit.	3.11 [G]rugon verch Vrachan, gwreic Katraŵt vrenhin.	1.3.7 Grwgon ferch Brychan, gwreig Kadrot Kalc[h]fynydd, y wraig a dreissiws Tynwaed Vaglawg ar Rydeu Tynwaed.	3.14 Grwgon verch Brychan, gwraic Kadrod Kalchvynydd, mam Dynwaedd Bagloc.
<i>Gwrygon Goddau daughter of Brychan, wife of Cadrod Calchfynydd.</i>	<i>Grwgon Guedu, wife of Caradog Calchfynydd.</i>	<i>Grwgon daughter of Brychan, wife of King Cadrod.</i>	<i>Grwgon daughter of Brychan, wife of Cadrod Calchfynydd, the woman who overcame⁶⁷ Tynwaedd Faglog⁶⁸ on Tynwaedd's Fords.</i>	<i>Grwgon daughter of Brychan, wife of Cadrod Calchfynydd, mother of Tynwaedd Baglog.</i>
12.17 Marchel filia Brachan, uxor Gurind Barmbruch ⁶⁹ de Merionyth.	15.17 Marchell, vxor Gurgeynt.	3.3 Marchell verch Brachan, gwreic Górhynt Bramdrut.	1.3.4 Marchell ⁷⁰ ferch Brychan, gwreig	3.20 Mechyll verch Brychan a vó wraig i Wrgant Mairionnydd.

⁶⁷ There is no way to tell whether Grwgon or Tynwaedd is the subject of the verb; if the latter, then it should be translated 'the woman whom Tynwaedd Faglog overcame [i.e. raped]'. However, the link with Walter Map's story (see the following note), and the occurrence of this incident at a ford named after Tynwaedd, suggest that this is a reference to a daughter of Brychan defeating Tynwaedd during an invasion.

⁶⁸ This *Tynwaed Vaglawg* should probably be equated with *Dinaŵt Vaglaŵc* in the triad of the three powerful shepherds, who is called *Dinwaed* in Peniarth 45: *Trioedd Ynys Prydein*, no. 16 (ed. and trans. Bromwich, p. 31). Perhaps *PB* refers to the story told by Walter Map about *Triunein Uagelauc*, son of St Gastyn and a fairy woman, who led an attack from Deheubarth against Brychan of Brycheiniog: Walter Map, *De nugis curialium* 2.11 (ed. and trans. James, Brooke and Mynors, pp. 148–55); cf. Smith, *Walter Map*, pp. 126–37; Roberts, 'Melusina'.

⁶⁹ Glossed *.i. truncate barbe* ('that is, with a shaved beard').

⁷⁰ This reading has been taken from Peniarth 118, part ii; most other witnesses to *PB* (including EMFT) have *Mechyll*, like *LIFB*.

DSB	CB	JC	PB	LIFB
			Wynnir ⁷¹ Varyfdrwch.	
<i>Marchell daughter of Brychan, wife of Gwrin Barfdrwch of Meirionydd.</i>	<i>Marchell, wife of Gwrin.</i>	<i>Marchell daughter of Brychan, wife of Gwrin Barfdrwch.</i>	<i>Marchell daughter of Brychan, wife of Gwynnir Farfdrwch.</i>	<i>Mechyll daughter of Brychan who was wife of Gwrgan Meirionydd.</i>
12.18 Guen filia Brachan in Talgarth.	15.19 Gwenn apud Talgarth.	3.17 Gwenn verch Vrachan yn Talgard.	1.3.17 Gwenn ferch Brychan yn Talgarth.	3.16 Elionor verch Brychan sydd santes yNhalgarth.
<i>Gwen daughter of Brychan in Talgarth.</i>	<i>Gwen at Talgarth.</i>	<i>Gwen daughter of Brychan in Talgarth.</i>	<i>Gwen daughter of Brychan in Talgarth.</i>	<i>Elinor daughter of Brychan who is a saint in Talgarth.</i>
12.19 Belyau filia Brachan.		3.18 Felis verch Vrachan.		
<i>Bilo⁷² daughter of Brychan.</i>		<i>Felis daughter of Brychan.</i>		
12.20 Eiliueth filia Brachan ygrugc Gors auail. ⁷³	15.18 Elyuet in monte Gorsauael, que pro amore castitatis martirizata est.		1.3.15 Elived ferch Vrychan ygrug Gorsabawl.	3.22 Goleūvedd verch Brychan sydd santes yng Kraic Orseddol.
<i>Eliwedd daughter of Brychan on the hillock of Gorsafael [the grasping swamp].</i>	<i>Eliwedd on the hill of Gorsafael, who was martyred for the love of chastity.⁷⁴</i>		<i>Eliwedd daughter of Brychan on the hillock of Gorsafael.</i>	<i>Goleuwedd daughter of Brychan who is a saint on the rock of Gorseddol.</i>

⁷¹ Thus EM; cf. *Gynyr FT*.

⁷² Patron saint of Llanfilo.

⁷³ Glossed *.i. in agere lacus caltionis* [read *captionis*] ('that is, on the heap of the lake of taking'). See Guy, 'Misunderstanding Old Welsh Orthography', pp. 65–6.

⁷⁴ This story is also mentioned by Gerald of Wales in his *Itinerarium Kambriae* I.2 (ed. Dimock, pp. 32–3; trans. Thorpe, pp. 91–3); cf. Cartwright, *Feminine Sanctity*, p. 71.

DSB	CB	JC	PB	LIFB
12.21 Kein filia Brachan ythr auil Ogmor. ⁷⁵	15.21 Kein breit apud Teraslogur. ⁷⁶	3.20 [K]einóreith verch Vrachan.	1.3.16 Ceinddrec ferch Vrychan yn Trigabaelognar.	3.23 Keinddrych verch Brychan, gwraic i Gynyr Varfdrwch o Bowys.
<i>Cain</i> ⁷⁷ daughter of Brychan within the fork of the Ogmore.	<i>Cain Braith at</i> Teraslogur.	<i>Cain Fraith</i> daughter of Brychan.	<i>Ceinddrych</i> daughter of Brychan in Trigabaelognar.	<i>Ceinddrych</i> daughter of Brychan, wife of Gynyr Farfdrwch of Powys.
12.22 Keneython filia Brachan in y minid Cheuor in Kedweli.	15.20 Koneidon apud Kydwely in monte Kyfor.	3.21 Ryneidon verch Vrachan yg Kitweli yMynydd Kyuor.	1.3.18 Kenodlon ferch Brychan yMynydd Kymorth.	
<i>Cynheiddon</i> daughter of Brychan in Mynydd Cyfor in Cydweli. ⁷⁸	<i>Cynheiddon in</i> Cydweli in Cyfor mountain.	<i>Cynheiddon</i> daughter of Brychan in Cydweli in Mynydd Cyfor.	<i>Cynheiddon</i> daughter of Brychan in Mynydd Cyfor.	
	15.24 Kenedlon apud Mynydd Kymorth.			
	<i>Cynheiddon in</i> Mynydd Cyfor. ⁷⁹			

⁷⁵ Glossed *.i. in bifurgatione illius fluuii* ('that is, at the fork of that river').

⁷⁶ For the various corruptions of the phrase *ythr auil Ogmor* in the versions of this item about Cain, see Guy, 'Misunderstanding Old Welsh Orthography', pp. 65–6; Sims-Williams, 'Welsh *yr Eifl*', pp. 261–2 and n. 2.

⁷⁷ For an abridged version of the Life of St Cain, daughter of Brychan, see Marzella, 'Vita Sancte Keyna'.

⁷⁸ This refers to the chapel formerly called Llangynheiddon in what is now Bancycapel near Carmarthen, which is south-west of Mynydd Cyfor: Morgan, *Place-Names of Carmarthenshire*, p. 103.

⁷⁹ This item is placed here because it is a doublet of CB §15.20.

DSB	CB	JC	PB	LIFB
12.23 Clydei filia Brachan est in Emelin.	15.22 Cledei apud Emlyn.	3.22 Cledei verch Vrachan yn Emlyn.	1.3.19 Klydei ferch Brychan yn Emlyn.	3.15 Klodvaith verch Brychan, santes ysydd yn Emlyn.
<i>Clydai</i> ⁸⁰ daughter of Brychan is in Emlyn.	<i>Clydai in Emlyn.</i>	<i>Clydai daughter of Brychan in Emlyn.</i>	<i>Clydai daughter of Brychan in Emlyn.</i>	<i>Klodvaith daughter of Brychan, a saint who is in Emlyn.</i>
12.24 Duyn filia Brachan est in Monia. ⁸¹	15.23 Vndin apud Moniam insulam.	3.23 Gwenn verch Vrachan yMon vam Gymry.	1.3.20 Keinwen ferch Brychan a Dwyn ferch Brychan yMon. ⁸²	3.24 Dwynwen a Cheinwen, merched Brychan sydd santessav yMon.
<i>Dwyn</i> ⁸³ daughter of Brychan is in Anglesey.	<i>Vndin in the island of Anglesey.</i>	<i>Gwen daughter of Brychan in Anglesey the mother of Wales.</i>	<i>Ceinwen daughter of Brychan and Dwyn daughter of Brychan in Anglesey.</i>	<i>Dwynwen and Ceinwen, daughters of Brychan who are saints in Anglesey.</i>
12.25 Ilud filia Brachan.		3.24 Llud verch Vrachan yn Ruthun		3.17 Dyganwen verch Brychan sydd santes yManaw. <i>Dwynwen daughter of Brychan who is a saint in Man.</i> ⁸⁴

⁸⁰ Patron saint of Clydai (Clydey) in the north-east of Pembrokeshire: cf. James, 'Geography', p. 59.

⁸¹ Glossed *.i. in Anglese* ('that is, in Anglesey').

⁸² Some copies of *Plant Brychan* (Peniarth 127, part i; Peniarth 131, part iii) name Dwynwen's church at Llanddwyn.

⁸³ This is St Dwyn or Dwynwen of Llanddwyn.

⁸⁴ This item has been placed here because it is a slightly corrupt version of the item about Dwynwen.

DSB*Ilid daughter
of Brychan.***CB****JC**yGólat
Vorgant.*Ilid daughter
of Brychan in
Ruthin in
Glamorgan.⁸⁵***PB****3.4** Tutlith
verch Vrachan
yn Llys Ronóy
yGwlat
Vorgan.[see 1.3.21
above, with
note]*Tutlith
daughter of
Brychan in
Llys Ronwy⁸⁶
in Glamorgan.***LIFB****4** Brychan
Brycheinioc
arglwydd
Brycheinioc a
iarll Kaer
Lleon a barwn
Ystaffart.*Brychan
Brycheiniog
lord of
Brycheiniog
and earl of
Chester and
baron of
Stafford.*

⁸⁵ A reference to Llanilid, east of Pencoed.

⁸⁶ 'Llys Ronwy' was a bardic name for Llyswyrny (Llysworney) in Glamorgan: Williams, *Traddodiad Llenyddol Morgannwg*, p. 149, n. 19; MWG 102.

DSB	CB	PB⁸⁷
<p>13.1 Sepulchrum Brachan est in insula que uocatur Enys Brachan, que est iuxta Manniam.</p> <p><i>The grave of Brychan is in an island that is called Ynys Frychan, which is next to Man.</i></p>	<p>16.1 Grichan iacet in Mynav in valle que dicitur vall Brchan.</p> <p><i>Brychan lies in Man in a valley that is called Brychan's valley.⁸⁸</i></p>	<p>[1. Bedd Brychan yssudd yManaw yn ynus Vrychan.]</p> <p><i>The grave of Brychan is in Man in Brychan's island.</i></p>
<p>13.2 Sepulchrum Rein filii Brachan in Landeuailac.</p> <p><i>The grave of Rhain son of Brychan in Llandyfaelog.⁸⁹</i></p>	<p>16.3 Reyn filius Brichan iacet apud Llanvayloc.</p> <p><i>Rhain son of Brychan lies in Llanfaelog.</i></p>	<p>[3. Bedd Rein ap Brychan: yn Llandyvaeloc y mae.]</p> <p><i>The grave of Rhain son of Brychan: it is in Llandyfaelog.</i></p>
<p>13.3 Sepulchrum Kanauc: Merthir in Brecheniauc.</p> <p><i>The grave of Cynog: Merthyr in Brycheiniog.</i></p>	<p>16.4 Sepulchrum Kynauc in Merthyr Kynauc in Brecheiniawc.</p> <p><i>The grave of Cynog in Merthyr Cynog in Brycheiniog.</i></p>	
<p>13.4 Sepulchrum Anlauch ante hostium ecclesie de Lanespetit.</p>	<p>16.2 Anllach iacet ante hostium ecclesie Llanyspydyt.</p>	<p>[2. Bedd Anlla[ch] tat Brychan: geir llaw Llan borth yspydit y mae.]</p>

⁸⁷ The section on the graves of Brychan, Rhain, Cynog, and Anlach, corresponding to *DSB* §13 and *CB* §16, was omitted from the archetype of *Plant Brychan*, but it was added again from an unknown source to the version copied into Peniarth 132, part i. The text from that copy is printed here in three parts. Another copy, including only Brychan and Rhain (misspelled *Kain*), was added interlineally to Cardiff 4.265.

⁸⁸ In the Book of Llandaf, there are several references to *vallis Brachan* and its vernacular equivalent *Nant Brychan*, where *nant* has the sense 'valley' (*LL* 217 and 263). This *vallis Brachan* has been identified with the valley containing St Bride's-super-Ely, west of Cardiff, suggesting that *Nant Brachan* was an earlier name for the stream now called Nant Rhych (Coe, 'Place-Names', pp. 626–7). However, it is unclear whether this is relevant for the present item, all versions of which seem to locate Brychan's grave in or near the Isle of Man.

⁸⁹ Either Llandyfaelog Fach or Llandyfaelog Tre'r-graig. The former option is supported by the presence of a tenth-century inscribed stone cross-slab at the site, implying that it was a significant ecclesiastical centre in the early Middle Ages: Redknap and Lewis, *Corpus*, pp. 185–90 (inscription B16); cf. p. 190 (inscription B17).

DSB

*The grave of Anlach before the doorway of the church of Llanspyddid.*⁹⁰

14 Tres uxores habuit Brachan: Praust, scilicet, et Ribraust et Proestri.

Brychan had three wives: namely, Prawst and Rhybrawst and Proestri.

CB

Anlach lies before the doorway of the church of Llanspyddid.

13 [Brachan] Qui, cum nobilitate rexisset et summo moderamine regnum adeptum disposuisset, copulauit sibi tres vxores successiue, quarum nomina sunt hec: Eurbraust, Rybraust, et Proestri. De quibus magnam sobolem procreauit [...] ⁹¹

When he had ruled with nobility and had set in order the kingdom that he had acquired with perfect governance, he joined to himself three wives in turn, whose names are these: Eurbrawst, Rhybrawst, and Proestri. From them he begot a large progeny [...]

PB⁸⁷

The grave of Anlach, father of Brychan: it is beside the doorway of Llanspyddid.

1.4 Teir gwraged a vu y Vrychan: Eurbraust a Rybrawst a Phroestri.

Brychan had three wives: Eurbrawst and Rhybrawst and Proestri.

⁹⁰ The church of Llanspyddid is dedicated to St Cadog, and its foundation features in Lifris's Life of that saint: *Vita S. Cadoci*, §11 (ed. and trans. Wade-Evans, *Vitae Sanctorum*, pp. 50–1).

⁹¹ This passage occurs in *CB* at the end of the narrative section and immediately precedes the list of sons. The end of the passage is given above, adjacent to *DSB* §11.1.

Additional sons of Brychan in *Llyma Frychan Brycheiniog a'i Blant*:

2.11 Kayan ap Brychan ysydd yn sant yn Llangayan.⁹²

*Kaeon son of Brychan who is a saint in Llangaeon.*⁹³

2.12 Kymbryd ap Brychan ysydd yn sant yn Llanddólas⁹⁴ yn Ros.

Cynbryd son of Brychan who is a saint in Llanddulas in Rhos.

2.13 Kynvran ap Brychan ysydd yn sant yn Llysfaen yn Ros.

Cynfran son of Brychan who is a saint in Llysfaen in Rhos.

2.14 Hychan ap Brychan ysydd yn sant yNyffryn Klwyd.

*Hychan*⁹⁵ *son of Brychan who is a saint in Dyffryn Clwyd.*

2.15 Dyvric ap Brychan ysydd yn sant yNgredigiawn.

*Tyfriog[?]*⁹⁶ *son of Brychan who is a saint in Ceredigion.*

2.17 Kynin ap Brychan ysydd yn sant yngwlad Ddyved yn y lle a elwir Llangynin a'i weission neó a'i veibion.

*Cynin son of Brychan who is a saint in the land of Dyfed in the place that is called 'Llangynin a'i weision' ['the church of Cynin and his servants'] or 'a'i feibion' ['and his sons'].*⁹⁷

2.19 Llyma henwav púmaib arr ógain o veibion Brychan Brycheinioc.

These are the names of the twenty-five sons of Brychan Brycheiniog.

⁹² QU call the same place *Merthyr Kaeon*.

⁹³ Tregaeon.

⁹⁴ P notes the alternative name *Llangymbryd*.

⁹⁵ Patron saint of the parish of Llanychan.

⁹⁶ Seemingly a reference of Tyfriog of Llandyfriog.

⁹⁷ This is Llangynin in Carmarthenshire, north-west of St Clears.

INDEX NOMINORUM

There are four indices of names below:

- Names of Brychan's sons and male-line grandsons
- Names of Brychan's daughters
- Other personal names
- Place-names

Only the names in the main parallel edition have been indexed, excluding Brychan. Generally, the standardised spellings adopted in the translation have been favoured, including the English forms of certain place-names (e.g. France, the river Ogmore). Italics indicate original forms. Sections that are presented in parallel above are separated by commas, whereas unrelated sections are separated by semi-colons. The order of references adheres to the order of the parallel edition; thus, for Anlach, there is a reference to *CB* 12 before a reference to *CB* 10. Variant or alternative names for the same individual are generally listed in a single entry, assisted by a limited system of cross-referencing for less obvious instances.

BRYCHAN'S SONS AND MALE- LINE GRANDSONS	Clydwyn <i>DSB</i> 11.3, <i>CB</i> 14.3, <i>JC</i> 2.3, <i>PB</i> 1.2.2, <i>LIFB</i> 2.2
Afallach <i>PB</i> 1.2.13 <i>see</i> <i>also</i> Llechau	Cyflifer <i>DSB</i> 11.9, <i>CB</i> 14.9, <i>JC</i> 2.9, <i>PB</i> 1.2.5, <i>LIFB</i> 2.8
Arthen <i>DSB</i> 11.4, <i>CB</i> 14.4, <i>JC</i> 2.4, <i>PB</i> 1.2.3	Cynbryd <i>LIFB</i> 2.12
Berwyn <i>DSB</i> 11.10, <i>CB</i> 14.10, <i>JC</i> 2.10, <i>PB</i> 1.2.8, <i>LIFB</i> 2.16	Cynfran <i>LIFB</i> 2.13
Caean <i>LIFB</i> 2.11	Cynin <i>LIFB</i> 2.17
Clydog <i>DSB</i> 11.3, <i>CB</i> 14.3, <i>JC</i> 2.3, <i>LIFB</i> 2.3	Cynog <i>DSB</i> 8, <i>CB</i> 8; <i>DSB</i> 9, <i>CB</i> 9; <i>DSB</i> 10, <i>CB</i> 10, <i>JC</i> 1; <i>CB</i> 14.1, <i>PB</i> 1.2.1, <i>LIFB</i> 2.5; <i>DSB</i> 13.3, <i>CB</i> 16.4

- Cynon *DSB* 11.6, *CB* 14.4, *JC* 2.6
- Dingad *DSB* 11.7, *CB* 14.8, *JC* 2.9, *PB* 1.2.4, *LIFB* 2.6
- Docvan *LIFB* 2.4
- Dyfnan *PB* 1.2.7; *LIFB* 2.10
- Ffabiali *LIFB* 2.7
- Hychan *LIFB* 2.14
- Llechau *LIFB* 2.9 *see also* Afallach
- Marthaerun, Marchararhun, Mathayarn, Marthin *CB* 14.7; *JC* 2.8; *PB* 1.2.12; *LIFB* 2.8
- Neffi *LIFB* 2.7
- Papay *DSB* 11.5, *CB* 14.5, *JC* 2.5, *PB* 1.2.10
- Pasgen *DSB* 11.8, *CB* 14.8, *JC* 2.9, *PB* 1.2.11, *LIFB* 2.7
- Rawin *LIFB* 2.4
- Rhain Dremrudd *DSB* 11.2, *CB* 14.2, *JC* 2.2, *LIFB* 2.1; *DSB* 13.2, *CB* 16.3, *PB* [3]
- Runius, Rein *CB* 14.6, *JC* 2.7, *PB* 1.2.6
- Rón *LIFB* 2.4 *see also* Runius
- Rydoch, Ridoc, Reidoc, Rodawg, Ridorch, Rodoch *DSB* 11.11, *CB* 14.11, *JC* 2.11, *PB* 1.2.9, *LIFB* 2.18
- Tetti *DSB* 11.3, *CB* 14.3, *JC* 2.3
- Tyfriög *LIFB* 2.15
- BRYCHAN'S DAUGHTERS
- Arianwen, Rianwen *DSB* 12.10, *CB* 15.10, *JC* 3.2, *PB* 1.3.2, *LIFB* 3.12
- Bethan, Bechan *DSB* 12.11, *CB* 15.11
- Bilo, Felis *DSB* 12.19, *JC* 3.18
- Cain Fraith, Ceinddrych *DSB* 12.21, *CB* 15.21, *JC* 3.20, *PB* 1.3.16, *LIFB* 3.23
- Ceingar, Rianger *DSB* 12.7, *CB* 15.7, *JC* 3.6, *PB* 1.3.11, *LIFB* 3.8
- Ceinwen *PB* 1.3.20, *LIFB* 3.24
- Clydai, Klodvaith *DSB* 12.23, *CB* 15.22, *JC* 3.22, *PB* 1.3.19, *LIFB* 3.15
- Cynheiddon *DSB* 12.22, *CB* 15.20, *JC* 3.21, *PB* 1.3.18; *CB* 15.24
- Dwyn, Dwynwen, Vndin, Gwen *DSB* 12.24, *CB* 15.23, *JC* 3.23, *PB* 1.3.20, *LIFB* 3.24; *LIFB* 3.17
- Eiliwedd, Goleuwedd *DSB* 12.20, *CB* 15.18, *PB* 1.3.15, *LIFB* 3.22
- Eleri *see* Meleri
- Elinor *see* Gwen

- Gloyw *see* Golau 12.13, *CB* 15.13, *JC* 3.12, *PB* 1.3.13, *LIFB* 3.19
- Golau, Gloyw, Goleuddydd *DSB* 12.3, *CB* 15.2, *JC* 3.15, *PB* 1.3.12, *LIFB* 3.3
- Goleuddydd *see* Golau
- Goleuwedd *see* Eiliwedd
- Gwawr, Gwenefydd *DSB* 12.15, *CB* 15.15, *JC* 3.9, *PB* 1.3.6, *LIFB* 3.21
- Gwawrddydd *see* *Kerdych*
- Gwen, Elinor *DSB* 12.18, *CB* 15.19, *JC* 3.17, *PB* 1.3.17, *LIFB* 3.16 *see also* Dwyn
- Gwenddydd *LIFB* 3.11 *see also* Tutglyd
- Gwenefydd *see* Gwawr
- Gwenllian *see* Lluan
- Gweurddydd *see* *Kerdych*
- Gwladus *DSB* 12.1, *CB* 15.1, *JC* 3.1, *PB* 1.3.1, *LIFB* 3.1
- Gwrygon Goddau, Grwgon *Guedu*, Gwrgon *DSB* 12.16, *CB* 15.16, *JC* 3.11, *PB* 1.3.7, *LIFB* 3.14
- Hawystl *see* Tudwystl
- Hunyd, Ninctis, Neufyd, Nevydd *DSB* 12.4, *CB* 15.3, *PB* 1.3.10, *LIFB* 3.4
- Ilid *DSB* 12.25, *JC* 3.24
- Kerdych*, *Kerdech*, Gweurddydd, Gwawrddydd *DSB* 12.13, *CB* 15.13, *JC* 3.12, *PB* 1.3.13, *LIFB* 3.19
- Lluan, Lleian, Gwenllian *DSB* 12.12, *CB* 15.12, *JC* 3.16, *PB* 1.3.9, *LIFB* 3.18
- Marchell, Mechydd *DSB* 12.17, *CB* 15.17, *JC* 3.3, *PB* 1.3.4, *LIFB* 3.20
- Meleri, Eleri *DSB* 12.8, *CB* 15.8, *JC* 3.8, *PB* 1.3.8, *LIFB* 3.9
- Melltó *LIFB* 3.5
- Neufyd, Nevydd *see* Hunyd
- Nyfain, Drynwin, Nefyn *DSB* 12.14, *CB* 15.14, *JC* 3.5, *PB* 1.3.5, *LIFB* 3.13
- Tudwystl, Tangwystl, Hawystl *DSB* 12.5, *CB* 15.4, *JC* 3.13, *PB* 1.3.21, *LIFB* 3.6
- Tutglyd, Gutuyl, Tudwyl *DSB* 12.9, *CB* 15.9, *JC* 3.10, *PB* 1.3.3
- Tutlith *JC* 3.4
- Tybïe, Tidyeyi *DSB* 12.6, *CB* 15.6, *JC* 3.19, *PB* 1.3.14, *LIFB* 3.7
- Tydfil, Euvail *DSB* 12.2, *CB* 15.5, *JC* 3.4, *LIFB* 3.2; *LIFB* 3.10

OTHER PERSONAL NAMES

- Afallach, father of Brychan
LIFB 1 *see also* Anlach
- Aeddan Fradog, Aeddan
Grutauc, Aeddan
Fawd Filwr *DSB*
12.12, *CB* 15.12, *JC*
3.16, *PB* 1.3.9, *LIFB*
3.18
- Anlach *DSB* 2; *DSB* 4, *CB*
4; *DSB* 6; *DSB* 8; *CB*
12; *CB* 10; *DSB* 13.4,
CB 16.2, *PB* [2]
- Annun the Black, king of
the Greeks *DSB* 10,
CB 10, *JC* 1, *PB* 1.1
- Arthur Penuchel *JC* 3.5
- Banadl *DSB* 8, *CB* 8; *PB*
1.2.1
- Banadlwedd *DSB* 8, *CB* 8;
PB 1.2.1
- Brochfael Ysgithrog *DSB*
12.9, *JC* 3.10, *PB*
1.3.3, *LIFB* 3.11
- Cadell son of Tutglyd *DSB*
12.9, *CB* 15.9, *LIFB*
3.11 *see also* Cadell
Deyrnllug
- Cadell Deyrnllug father of
Cyngen *PB* 1.3.3 *see*
also Cadell son of
Tutglyd
- Cadog *DSB* 12.1, *CB*
15.1, *JC* 3.1, *PB*
1.3.1, *LIFB* 3.1
- Cadrodd Calchfynydd,
Caradog Calchfynydd
DSB 12.16, *CB* 15.16,
JC 3.11, *PB* 1.3.7,
LIFB 3.14
- Ceredig *DSB* 12.8; *CB*
15.8, *JC* 3.8, *PB*
1.3.8, *LIFB* 3.9
- Corbre *CB* 10, *JC* 1
- Cormac *DSB* 2; *CB* 4; *CB*
10, *JC* 1, *PB* 1.1, *LIFB*
1
- Cornan *JC* 3.5
- Cunedda Wledig *PB* 1.3.8,
LIFB 3.9
- Cunin Cof *DSB* 12.4, *CB*
15.3
- Cynfarch Cul *DSB* 12.14,
CB 15.14, *PB* 1.3.5,
LIFB 3.13
- Cynfawr Cadgaddug *DSB*
12.9, *JC* 3.10, *LIFB*
3.11
- Cynfyn Cadwyl *LIFB* 3.5
- Cyngen *DSB* 12.9, *CB*
15.9, *JC* 3.10, *PB*
1.3.3, *LIFB* 3.11
- Cynidr, *Rinhidyr* *DSB*
12.7, *CB* 15.7, *JC* 3.7,
PB 1.3.11, *LIFB* 3.8
- Cynyr Cadgaddug *LIFB*
3.11 *see also* Cynfawr
Cadgaddug
- Cynyr Farfdrwch *LIFB*
3.23
- David, Dewi *DSB* 12.8,
CB 15.8, *JC* 3.8, *PB*
1.3.8, *LIFB* 3.9
- Drychan *DSB* 7, *CB* 7
- Dyrnell *JC* 3.5

- Efrddyl *DSB* 12.14, *JC* 3.5, *PB* 1.3.5
- Elidyr Cosgorfawr, Eliffer Gosgorddfawr *DSB* 12.14, *PB* 1.3.5
- Elidyr Llydanwyn *see* Llydanwyn
- Eliffer Gosgorddfawr *see* Elidyr Cosgorfawr
- Estedich* *DSB* 12.14
- Eurbrawst *CB* 13, *PB* 1.4 *see also* Prawst
- Eurgain *LIFB* 3.11
- Fernach* *DSB* 6
- Gafran Fradog *CB* 15.12, *JC* 3.16, *PB* 1.3.9
- Gastyn *CB* 8
- Glywys Gorneu *CB* 15.1, *PB* 1.3.1, *LIFB* 3.1
- Gwrgan Meirionydd *see* Gwrin Barfdrwch
- Gwrgi *DSB* 12.14, *JC* 3.5
- Gwrin Barfdrwch, *Gwynnir* Farfdrwch, Gwrgan Meirionydd *DSB* 12.17, *CB* 15.17, *JC* 3.3, *PB* 1.3.4, *LIFB* 3.20
- Gwynllyw *CB* 15.1, *PB* 1.3.1
- Ieufaf *DSB* 12.9, *PB* 1.3.3
- Iorwerth Hirflawdd *DSB* 12.10, *JC* 3.2, *PB* 1.3.2, *LIFB* 3.12
- Kerniol* *DSB* 6
- Lithmilich* *DSB* 6
- Lounoic* *DSB* 6
- Llydanwyn, Llydanwen, Elidyr Llydanwyn *DSB* 12.15, *CB* 15.15, *PB* 1.3.6, *LIFB* 3.21
- Llywarch Hen *DSB* 12.15, *CB* 15.15, *PB* 1.3.6, *LIFB* 3.21
- Maelgwn Gwynedd *DSB* 12.9, *JC* 3.10, *LIFB* 3.11
- Maig Myngfras *DSB* 12.9, *JC* 3.10, *PB* 1.3.3
- Marchell, mother of Brychan *DSB* 2, *CB* 2; *DSB* 3, *CB* 3; *DSB* 5, *CB* 5; *DSB* 6; *DSB* 10, *CB* 10, *JC* 1, *PB* 1.1
- Meirchion *DSB* 12.14, *CB* 15.14, *PB* 1.3.5, *LIFB* 3.13
- Morudd *JC* 3.5
- Owain *JC* 3.5
- Peredur *DSB* 12.14, *JC* 3.5
- Prawst *DSB* 14 *see also* Eurbrawst
- Proestri *DSB* 14, *CB* 13, *PB* 1.4
- Rhybrawst *DSB* 14, *CB* 13, *PB* 1.4
- Sanan *DSB* 12.9, *JC* 3.10, *LIFB* 3.11
- Sant *DSB* 12.8, *JC* 3.8, *PB* 1.3.8, *LIFB* 3.9
- Teuder, Teithrin, Teidtheryn *DSB* 10, *CB* 10, *JC* 1, *PB* 1.1

Teudfal, Tathal, Thathal
DSB 10, CB 10, JC 1,
PB 1.1

Teudfall, Teithphal,
Teidfalt, Teithfalt
DSB 10, CB 10, JC 1,
PB 1.1

Tewdrig DSB 2, CB 2;
DSB 10, CB 10, JC 1,
PB 1.1, LIFB 1

Tonllwyd JC 3.5

Tudwal Befr DSB 12.4, CB
15.3, JC 3.15, PB
1.3.10

Tynwaedd Faglog PB
1.3.7, LIFB 3.14

Tywallt pair llaw eiddun
LIFB 3.5

Urien Rheged DSB 12.14,
JC 3.5, PB 1.3.5, LIFB
3.13

PLACE-NAMES

Anglesey PB 1.2.7; LIFB
2.10; DSB 12.24, CB
15.23, JC 3.23, PB
1.3.20, LIFB 3.24

Banadlfa PB 1.2.1

Benni DSB 6, CB 6

Bran Coyn, Bryncoyn DSB
2, CB 2

Britain DSB 4, CB 4; CB 6

Brycheiniog DSB 1, CB 1;
DSB 7; DSB 9; DSB
11.1, LIFB 2; LIFB 4;
DSB 13.3, CB 16.4;
LIFB 2.19

Caer Glydog LIFB 2.2

Caer Hawystl LIFB 3.6

Cantref Bychan DSB 12.6

Ceredigion PB 1.2.12;
LIFB 2.8; LIFB 2.15

Chester LIFB 4

Cornwall DSB 11.10, CB
14.10, JC 2.10, PB
1.2.8, LIFB 2.16

Crugc Gors auail, mons
Gorsauael, crug

Gorsabawl, Kraic

Orseddol DSB 12.20,
CB 15.18, PB 1.3.15,
LIFB 3.22

Cydweli DSB 12.22, CB
15.20, JC 3.21

Cyfeiliog CB 14.7, JC 2.8

Deheubarth CB 14.3, PB
1.2.2, LIFB 2.2 see
also South Wales

Din Drychan DSB 7

Dyfed CB 1; LIFB 2.17

Dyffryn Clwyd LIFB 2.14

Emlyn DSB 12.23, CB
15.22, JC 3.22, PB
1.3.19, LIFB 3.15

England LIFB 2.3

Enifernach DSB 6

France DSB 11.11, CB
14.11, JC 2.11, PB
1.2.9, LIFB 2.18

Galedyn(?) PB 1.2.6

Garth Madrun DSB 2, CB
2

Glamorgan JC 3.24; JC
3.4

- Glan Tywi JC 3.12 *see also* Tywyn
- Glasbury DSB 12.7
- Gwent Is Coed LIFB 2.6
- Gwynedd LIFB 3.11 *see also* North Wales
- Hasgen *see* Llanhesgyn
- Ireland DSB 2, CB 2; DSB 3, CB 3; CB 10, JC 1, PB 1.1
- Lincolnshire LIFB 2.1
- Llandovery CB 14.8, JC 2.9
- Llandyfaelog, Llanfaelog DSB 13.2, CB 16.3, PB [3]
- Llandywyn *see* Tywyn
- Llanddulas LIFB 2.12
- Llanddyfnan LIFB 2.10
- Llanfaes DSB 2, CB 2
- Llangaeon LIFB 2.11
- Llangynin LIFB 2.17
- Llanhesgyn, Hasgen DSB 12.3, CB 15.2, PB 1.3.12, LIFB 3.3
- Llansefin DSB 3, CB 3
- Llanspyddid DSB 13.4, CB 16.2, PB [2]
- Llech Gelyddon LIFB 3.4
- Llys Ronwy JC 3.4
- Llysfaen LIFB 2.13
- Maelienydd LIFB 3.8
- Maenor Aber Brynich DSB 6
- Man CB 14.4, PB 1.2.3; DSB 11.6, CB 14.6, JC 2.7, PB 1.2.6; PB 1.3.14; DSB 12.11, CB 15.11; LIFB 3.17; DSB 13.1, CB 16.1, PB [1]
- Meidrim DSB 3, CB 3
- Meirionydd DSB 12.13, JC 3.12, LIFB 3.19; DSB 12.17, LIFB 3.20
- Mellte, river DSB 12.4
- Mere (*Mara*, i.e. Llyn Syfaddan, Llan-gors Lake) CB 8
- Merthyr Cyflifer DSB 11.9, CB 14.9, PB 1.2.5
- Merthyr Cynog, Merthyr PB 1.2.1, LIFB 2.5; DSB 13.3, CB 16.4
- Merthyr Tudwystl DSB 12.5, CB 15.4
- Merthyr Tydfil, Merthyr *Euvail* DSB 12.2, CB 15.5, JC 3.14, LIFB 3.2; LIFB 3.10
- Morgannwg LIFB 3.10
- Mynydd Cyfor DSB 12.22, CB 15.20, JC 3.21, PB 1.3.18; CB 15.24
- North Wales DSB 12.9 *see also* Gwynedd
- Ogmore, river DSB 12.21, CB 15.21, PB 1.3.16
- Pictland LIFB 3.4
- Porth Mawr DSB 3, CB 3
- Powys DSB 8, CB 8; PB 1.2.1; DSB 12.10, CB 15.10, LIFB 3.12; LIFB 3.23
- Rheged LIFB 3.13

Rhos *LIFB* 2.12; *LIFB* 2.13
 Rhydu Tynwaedd *PB*
 1.3.7
 Ruthin (Glamorgan) *JC*
 3.24
 South Wales *CB* 1; *DSB*
 11.3 *see also*
 Deheubarth
 Spain *LIFB* 2.7
 Stafford *LIFB* 4
 Talgarth *DSB* 12.18, *CB*
 15.19, *JC* 3.17, *PB*
 1.3.17, *LIFB* 3.16
 Talylychau *LIFB* 2.9
 Ton Ridoch *Windouith*,
collis Ridoc
Gwindouut, *Tómb*

Reidoc, *Tomrriwch*
DSB 11.11, *CB* 14.11,
JC 2.11, *LIFB* 2.18
 Tywyn, Llandywyn *DSB*
 12.13, *CB* 15.13, *PB*
 1.3.13
vall Brchan *CB* 16.1 *see*
also *Ynys Frychan*
 Wales *JC* 3.23
Ynys Frychan *DSB* 13.1,
PB [1] *see also* *vall*
Brchan
 Ysgir, river *DSB* 7
 Ystrad Tywi *CB* 15.6, *JC*
 3.19, *LIFB* 3.7

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