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ANCIENT
LAWS AND INSTITUTES
OF
WALES.

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**ANCIENT
LAWS AND INSTITUTES**

OF

WALES;

COMPRISING

**LAWS SUPPOSED TO BE ENACTED BY
HOWEL THE GOOD,**

MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT REGULATIONS UNDER THE NATIVE PRINCES
PRIOR TO THE CONQUEST BY EDWARD THE FIRST:

AND

ANOMALOUS LAWS,

CONSISTING PRINCIPALLY OF INSTITUTIONS WHICH BY THE STATUTE
OF RUDDLAN WERE ADMITTED TO CONTINUE IN FORCE:

With an English Translation of the Welsh Text.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

A few Latin Transcripts,

CONTAINING DIGESTS OF THE WELSH LAWS, PRINCIPALLY OF THE DIMETIAN CODE.

WITH

INDEXES AND GLOSSARY.



PRINTED BY COMMAND

OF

HIS LATE MAJESTY KING WILLIAM IV.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

*THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE PUBLIC RECORDS
OF THE KINGDOM.*

MDCCCXLI.

RECORD COMMISSION,
12th March 1831.

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THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.
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P R E F A C E.

IN 1822 an Address was presented to King George the Fourth by the House of Commons, representing "that the editions of the works of the ancient historians of Britain were incorrect, and defective; that many of their writings still remain in manuscript, and in some cases in a single copy only; and that an uniform and convenient edition of the whole, published under His Majesty's royal sanction, would be an undertaking honourable to His Majesty's reign, and conducive to the advancement of historical and constitutional knowledge;" and praying, that "His Majesty would be graciously pleased to give such directions as His Majesty in His wisdom might think fit for a publication of a complete edition of the Ancient Historians of the realm."

His Majesty accordingly directed the then existing body of Commissioners on the Public Records to take steps for carrying into effect the recommendations of the Address.

As a component part of the plan determined upon by the Commissioners, it was resolved to publish separately such documents as related solely to the Principality of Wales; and the conduct of this department was entrusted to the late Humphries Parry, Esquire, whose decease occurred before any progress had been made by him in the collection of the materials.

The task then devolved upon the present Editor, accompanied with instructions to ascertain—what manuscripts remained,—which of them were available,—but, primarily, those treating upon the ancient Laws.

The question here arose, whether a new edition of the *Leges Wallicæ*, edited by Dr. Wotton, would not suffice? But after a careful examination of that work, all intention of reprinting it was reluctantly abandoned.

It was apparent that the sense of the text was admirably rendered, and the notes and glossary worthy of the accomplished coadjutors in these labours: but the plan upon which Dr. Wotton proceeded with the *Leges Wallicæ* was the adoption of one form of laws as the foundation of his text, interspersed with which were various readings, which differed widely from the text, and sometimes were contradictory of it. The cause of this anomaly was unexplained, and upon its being investigated it appeared that there were three distinct forms of laws existing, the parts of which had been dislocated by the Editor, and so arranged as to suit the order of the manuscript which he had adopted as his text, from the conviction of its being the most ancient and uniform of the whole.

Upon further research these three independent codes were found to belong respectively to Venedotia or North Wales, Dimetia or South Wales, and one adapted to Gwent or South-east Wales. The dialect of each class of copies corroborated this supposition, which was established by allusions in them which dissipated all doubt.

It was therefore evident that justice could not be done to the subject without allotting to each respectively its proper station, by which the discrepancies above alluded to are satisfactorily explained, the contrary usages of each district rightly

attributed, and the consistency of each class of Codes preserved. Consequently a re-modelling of the materials became necessary.

The manuscripts which Dr. Wotton used were principally those which are preserved in the British Museum.

The mist of obscurity envelopes all accounts of the ancient institutions of the island of Britain. References are made to laws ordained by Dyvnwal moel mud, an ancient regulus in the west, and allusions to them will be found in the body of this Work; and some triads ascribed to him are given in Book XIII., but these, although they contain ordinances likely to obtain in a primitive state of society, have no warrant of authenticity. We find mention of Laws of Marsia, of an equal apocryphal origin. We know only that the British institutions resembled those of Gaul, and continued without innovation until the time when Claudius made considerable progress in the subjugation of the Britons, and introduced with the Roman arms the Roman jurisprudence. This must necessarily have exercised great influence in the amelioration of the island customs, and contributed to their assimilation with those of their continental rulers. In the southern districts the greatest impression was made, and the acceptance by Cogidubnus of the office of legate evinces the preponderance thus acquired, which must have been strengthened by the efforts of Hadrian and Caracalla to render the laws uniform throughout the vast extent of the Roman empire. After their departure merciless inroads and devastations must have nearly obliterated the traces of civilization; various customs were locally established, and the reconstruction of legal ordinances from time to time was rendered imperative by the evils arising from strife and anarchy.

Little has descended to us of the usages in early ages, but the establishment of some system of administration of laws, not widely different from those attributed to Howel dda, is attested by concessions of privileges,—one to the men of Arvon by Run, in the sixth century,—another, in imitation of the former, to the inhabitants of Powys by Cadwallon, in the seventh; which privileges consist of exemptions from the operation of particular laws found to have been in force, and embodied in the Codes subsequently regulated at the great assembly at the White House.

About the commencement of the tenth century we find Howel dda or Howel the good a conspicuous king in South Wales, in the government of which he succeeded his father Cadell. He inherited from his mother Elen possessions in Powys, and his influence appears to have been powerful throughout North Wales.

To him are we indebted for the collections of laws which pass under the name of the Laws of Howel dda, and which constitute the chief contents of this volume.

The measures he adopted for the amendment of the laws of Wales are briefly set out in the prefaces or prologues which commence the several versions of them printed in the following pages. Perceiving the laws and customs of the country to be violated with impunity, and to be falling into desuetude, he caused them to be examined, that so what was wholesome and beneficial might be retained, what was ambiguous might be expounded, and what was superfluous or prejudicial might be abrogated.

Having summoned the archbishop of Menevia, other bishops and the chief of the clergy, the nobles of Wales, and six persons (four laymen and two clerks) from each comot, to meet at a place called Y Ty Gwyn ar Dav, or the White House on the river Tav¹, he repaired thither in person; and having spent all the Lent in prayer and fasting, he selected from the whole assembly twelve of the most

¹ Near the site of Whitland Abbey, in Caermarthenshire. The White House derived its name from being constructed of white rods, and was a hunting lodge of Howel's.

experienced persons, and added to their number a clerk or doctor of laws, named Blegywryd. To these thirteen was confided the task of examining, retaining, expounding, and abrogating.

The compilation of laws, which resulted from their labours, was, when completed, read through, allowed, and proclaimed; and Howel caused three copies of them to be written, one of which was to accompany the court for daily use, another was deposited in the court at Aberfraw, and a third at Dinevwr.

That nothing might be wanting to strengthen the observance of these laws, sentence of excommunication was denounced against all transgressors, and soon after Howel went to Rome, attended by the archbishop of St. David's, the bishops of Bangor and St. Asaph, and thirteen other personages. The laws were recited before the Pope, and confirmed by his authority; upon which Howel and his companions returned home.

This numerous convocation, consisting of about 170 prelates and of about 836 deputies from the comots, was convened to obtain the necessary information for the guidance of those intrusted with the compilation of the Code. In the comots the lowest courts of judicature were held, and their proceedings might be more anomalous than those of the higher courts, and it was necessary, from the experience and information of the deputies, to ascertain their governing principles, what reforms were required, and in what manner they could be best effected. Subsequently Venedotia and Powys, on account of their local customs, which could not be abrogated, required one code, South Wales and Gwent another, with suitable modifications adapted to each district.

It is not easy to reconcile the various dates assigned by commentators for the meeting of the congress at the White House. Camden and William Salisbury supposed it to be 914, in conformity with the manuscript preserved at Jesus College, Oxford. Spelman quotes a manuscript which fixes 926 as the date, but he prefers 940, the time assigned in the History of Wales; and to the latter opinion E. Llwyd subscribes. Taylor supposes that it was not held before 942. Dr. Wotton himself appears to have considered that these Laws were instituted previous to the time that Howel succeeded to the sovereignty over all Wales. In Dr. Clarke's preface to Dr. Wotton's *Leges Wallicæ*, 943 is conjectured to have been the date, and is thus obtained:—It is recorded in Powel's edition of Caradoc of Llancarvan that Howel's Laws were enacted after Anlaf king of the Danes had embraced christianity, and before the expulsion of the Danes from Northumberland. Now, according to the Saxon Chronicle, Edmund expelled the Danes in 944, which was the second year after Anlaf's baptism. Consequently the mesne period will be 943.

There appear to be no conclusive reasons adduced by the foregoing authorities for setting aside the accounts given in the earlier existing Chronicles relating to these occurrences. Some confusion arises from the events of a decade being detailed without intervening yearly dates, in some of the Manuscript Chronicles, which in others are supplied; but their relations are nearly uniform, and none of them assign so late a period as 940 for Howel's journey to Rome.¹ The arguments of the various writers on the subject, epitomised above, apply to the History of Wales by Powel, &c., in which information from other sources is interspersed in the text. The cause of the supremacy ascribed to Howel over Wales in the prefaces to the Laws has not been detailed; we are therefore ignorant of the extent of it, and the manner in which it was enforced. William of Malmsbury says, — “*Æthelstanus Ludwalum, regem omnium Wallensium, et Constantinum, regem Scottorum, cedere regnis compulit,*” — which implies a supremacy to have been generally acknowledged. The Venedotian preface styles Howel Prince of

¹ See the Manuscript Annals, and the Disnetian prefaces.

all Cymru or Wales; the Dimetian also has King of all Cymru; the Gwentian enumerates his territories as Cymru in its bounds, to wit, three-score and four cantrevs (corruptly, apparently, for one score) in South Wales, eighteen cantrevs of Gwynedd, three-score trevs beyond the Cyrchell (constituting the cantrev of Maclienydd), and three-score trevs of Buallt (comprising the cantrev of Buallt). This excludes Gwent from being under his domination; yet Blegywryd, the scribe selected to arrange the laws, is in a Dimetian preface styled Archdeacon of Llandav, and Morgeneu and Cynverth, the compilers of the Gwentian Code, are stated to have been present at the assembly.

So memorable an epoch could not well be greatly mis-stated in any accounts nearly cotemporaneous with the occurrence.

There is in the Harleian collection of the British Museum a Manuscript, marked 3859, which has every appearance of having been written in Dimetia during the sway of Owain son of Howel dda, or a transcript of one of that date. It contains, among other matter, a chronicle of events from A.D. 444 to A.D. 954, where the register terminates. This series is followed by the pedigree of Owain, traced through his father Howel and his mother Elen. As the later entries appear to have been coeval with the events, and the pedigrees afford a curious instance of the manner in which the descents of both Saxon and Welsh princes in early ages were deduced, it may not be considered irrelevant to here supply extracts from them.¹ From similar materials

¹ An. cccclxxxiv. (928.) Higuel rex perrexit ad Romam. (Helena obiit.)

An. dvi. (950.) Higuel rex Brittonum obiit.

An. dvii. (951.) Et Cat Guocaun filius Oweni a Saxonibus jugulatur. Et bellum Carno.

An. dx. (954.) Rotri filius Higuel moritur.

An.

An.

An.

An.

An.

An.

An.

An.

An.

An. dxx.

An.

An.

An.

An.

An.

An.

An.

An.

An.

An. dxxx.

An.

An.

* Yv'e Map Iguel
Map Catell
Map Rotri
Map Mermin
Map Ethil
Merch Cinnan
Map Rotri
M. Tutgual
M. Catgualart
M. Catgollaun
M. Catman
M. Jacob
M. Beli
M. Run

Ywain Son of Hywel
Son of Cadell
Son of Rodri
Son of Mervin
Son of Easyllt
Daughter of Cynan
Son of Rodri
Son of Tudwal
Son of Cadwaladr
Son of Cadwallawn
Son of Cadvan
Son of Jacob
Son of Beli
Son of Run

* The Italics are introduced to express the blanks left in the Manuscript for rubrics, which were never inserted.

PREFACE.

v

Geoffrey of Monmouth might feasibly have derived the means of compiling the Brut y breninoedd, or Chronicle of the kings, which, being superseded by his condensation of them into one uniform narrative, were consequently neglected, and have perished.

M. Maileun	Son of Maelgwn
M. Catgolaun Iauhir	Son of Cadwallawn longhand
M. Eniaun girt	Son of Einiawn the goad
M. Cunedda	Son of Cunedda
M. CEdern	Son of Edern
M. Patern pestrut	Son of Padarn with the crimson coat
M. Tacit	Son of Tegid
M. Cein	Son of Cain
M. Guoicein	Son of Gwrgain
M. Doli	Son of Doli
M. Guordoli	Son of Gwrddoli
M. Dumn	Son of Dwrn
M. Gur dumn	Son of Gwrddwrn
M. Amguoloyt	Son of Amwolwyd
M. Angucrit	Son of Anwerydd
M. Onmum	Son of Onvum
M. Davun	Son of Duvun
M. Brithguein	Son of Brithwain
M. Eugein	Son of Ewain
M. Aballac	Son of Avallach
M. Amalech qui fuit Beli magni filius, et Anna mater ejus, quae dicitur esse consobrina Mariae Virginis matris Dñi nři Jhu Xpi.	Son of Amalech.
Yvein Map Elen	Ywain Son of Elen
Mere Loumerc	Daughter of Llywarch
Map Hymeyt	Son of Hyraidd
Map Tancoyst	Son of Tanglwyst
Mere Ovei	Daughter of Ywain
Map Margetiut	Son of Maredudd
M. Teudos	Son of Tewdos
M. Regin	Son of Rein
M. Catgocaun	Son of Cadwgawn
M. Catben	Son of Cathen
M. Cloten	Son of Cloden
M. Nougoy	Son of Nywy
M. Arthur	Son of Arthur
M. Petr	Son of Peter
M. Cincar	Son of Cyngar
M. Guortepir	Son of Gwrthevyr
M. Aircol	Son of Aircol
M. Trifun	Son of Trifun
M. Clotri	Son of Clotri
M. Gloitguin	Son of Glwydwyn
M. Nimet	Son of Nyved
M. Dimet	Son of Dyved
M. Maxim Guletic	Son of Maximus the ruler
M. Ytec	Son of Ydeg
M. Ytector	Son of Ydector
M. Ebiud	Son of Eviwd
M. Eliud	Son of Eliwd
M. Stater	Son of Stater
M. Pircamiser	Son of Pircamiser
M. Constans	Son of Constans
M. Constantini magni	Son of Constantine the great
M. Constantii et Helen luiedauc quae de Britannia exiit ad crucem Xpi querendam usque ad Jerusalem, et inde attulit secum usque ad Constantinopolim, et est ibi usque in hodiernum diem.	Son of Constantins and Helen the prosperous.

Howel's death, which occurred about 948, was greatly regretted by his people, to whom he had endeared himself by persevering in the same wise course, which had procured his elevation to sovereign power.

Subsequently Bleddyn, about 1080, made extensive innovations in the laws of the Northern portion of the principality. He altered the quantities of land assigned to each at the various divisions among heirs. He remodelled the ordinances as to theft, by instituting full satisfaction instead of the fines obtaining in the time of Howel. So considerable were the alterations effected that litigants were allowed to choose by which institutions they would be judged; those of Bleddyn, or those of Howel. Gruffudd ab Cynan shortly after reformed the canons which regulated the bards and minstrels, but is not said to have interfered with the law courts. Owen Gwynedd, his son, who succeeded about 1137, admitted the consecration of the bishops of St. Asaph by the archbishop of Canterbury. In South Wales Rys about the same period, with the consent of the country, increased the prices imposed upon cattle in the laws, and extended the valuations to animals upon which hitherto no legal price had been assessed. He also accepted the office of justiciary of South Wales from Henry II. After the death of Owen Gwynedd, his son David, who succeeded to his authority, studied to introduce the Norman laws, to which his connexion with the English court by his marriage with Emma, sister of Henry II., may have contributed. Under the remaining independent Welsh princes the assimilation of the jurisprudence of the two countries continued, and some causes in the reigns of John and Henry III., in which persons connected with the principality were parties, were tried according to the Norman laws.

The duty of recording the struggles of the early inhabitants of Wales to live independently of the domination of the Romans, and in later times the successes and reverses attendant upon the endeavour to recover lost rights, or to retain the remnant of former dominion, the Editor will leave to the historian of Wales.

The annexation of Wales to England, as an integral part of the latter, in 1282, ensued upon the death of Llewelyn, its last king, in the reign of king Edward the First; and soon after various changes were produced in its laws and customs by the enactment of the Statute of Rothelan.

The LAWS AND INSTITUTES OF WALES are here given in six distinct parts: the three first of these are the Venedotian, the Dimetian, and the Gwentian Codes; the fourth part consists of the Welsh or Anomalous Laws; the fifth is made up of two versions of the Dimetian Code, in Latin, and a fragment, also in Latin; and the sixth part is occupied by the Statuta de Rothelan.

By the relation that Howel dda ordered one copy to be deposited at Aberfraw for Venedotia, another at Dinevwr for South Wales, and one for use in his own daily court, it would appear that they were uniform: how far this was the case we cannot now ascertain. Shortly after a variance must have occurred, as attested by the remains which have descended to us, and a necessity arose for Codes to comprise the respective ordinances and usages prevalent in each district. Indisputably to evince this position, the second Latin Manuscript, beginning at page 808 *postea*, after giving a transcript of the Dimetian form, proceeds to enumerate the three accessaries of murder, arson, and theft, as defined by the men of Venedotia and Powys; those of Venedotia coinciding precisely with such as are given under that head in the Venedotian Code (pages 106, 107, 117, 125 *postea*).

As the Venedotian form contains frequent mention of Jorwerth, or Edward, who appears to have been the compiler of that particular exemplar, so also various passages in other Manuscripts make frequent mention of judges as the authors of particular books; and the original venerable book of the White House is often said to have been consulted by these authors. Thus the codes which have descended to us are compilations from age to age, as the progress of the community required, and may be considered to afford a view of the legal practices in use at the periods of the various transcripts. This supposition led to classing them according to the apparent dates of the Manuscripts, employing the most ancient as the texts, and introducing [within brackets] supplementary matter afforded by later Manuscripts, wherein additional laws are found or glosses introduced.

The VENEDOTIAN CODE, said to be the compilation of Jorwerth, son of Madog, son of Raawd, contains allusions to alterations of the laws of Howel dda by Bleddyn, Prince of North Wales, about 1080. Moreover, as originally drawn the laws of Howel were classified as the laws of the court, the laws of the country, and the administration of both, but as the line of demarcation between these classes is sometimes scarcely traceable, and as we find frequent interpolations, the relevancy of which to the context is not clear, we may unhesitatingly affirm that Howel's laws have undergone numerous amendments. In this Code are included local customs, such as privileges peculiar to Arvon; the nomination of judges exclusively by the prince; perpetual state of bondage of the villains; and other matters which a perusal of this code in connexion with the explanations given in later laws will exemplify.

In the DIMETIAN CODE also we find mention of alterations made by Rys, son of Grufudd, Prince of that district, about 1180; peculiar local ordinances, such as the heriots of the castellains, and of the holders of the seven bishop houses in Dimetia; privilege of adjudging causes attached to every landowner; conditional state of bondage, and emancipation therefrom in the ninth descent, &c.

The GWENTIAN CODE omits all matter peculiar to Dimetia. It is asserted to be the compilation of Cynnerth and his father Morgenau, both of whom are enumerated, in some later matter in Book VII., among the judges summoned by Howel to attend his congress. It contains an account of territorial divisions peculiar to Gwent, and the arrangement of the materials is also different.

The ANOMALOUS OR WELSH LAWS constitute an important portion of the Work. Under this head are given such anomalous chapters as are respectively found in those Manuscripts which afforded the texts for the regular Codes, and also all additional and later matter, wherever found. Herein are comprehended legal dicta and decisions, pleadings, and elucidatory matter. From the Myvyrian Archaiology, Triads, styled the Triads of Dyvnwal moel mud (who was an ancient king of Britain), have been printed; as explanatory of many obscure passages in the laws, they are of the greatest importance: their antiquity is very dubious, but in their present form and phraseology they may be attributed to the sixteenth century. The fourteen exclusive privileges granted to Arvon by Run in the sixth century, as detailed in Book II. Chap. II., of the Venedotian Code, are imitated by fourteen privileges accorded shortly after to Powys by Cadwallon. They are nowhere enumerated but in a Poem composed by Cynddelw about 1160, of which the version contained in Book XV. of the Anomalous Laws has been also taken from the Myvyrian Archaiology.

The fifth portion of this work consists of three Latin transcripts, and is entitled LEGES WALLICÆ. The first transcript, which commences at page 771, is a short but

complete digest of the Dimetian form of the Welsh laws. It does not exactly correspond in method or arrangement with any existing Welsh copies of that class, and probably has been translated from a Manuscript of an early date. Devices to illustrate the matter having been interspersed, it was considered expedient to copy them and insert them in their relative positions in the printed text. The orthography of the Manuscript has been adhered to, with the exception of emendations of occasional inaccuracies. The original is written with very numerous contractions, which, as offering considerable impediments to facility of reading, have been printed in extenso. Numerous Welsh words and passages, which had not been translated by the scribe, are now rendered into Latin, and inserted between brackets, as glosses, to supply that deficiency. Some passages also being obscure, conjectural emendations are supplied and bracketed in a similar manner.

The second transcript begins at page 808. Its orthography is not so contracted as that of the preceding one; but the same consideration which induced the extension of the words in the former has been the cause of this text being similarly treated. It is a Dimetian version, not much unlike the rendering given in the first. In the latter part examples are introduced of the mode pursued, in Powys and Venedotia, of wording various laws; and altogether it affords a very interesting compilation.

The third Latin transcript begins at page 854. It contains only some fragments of the laws of the court, and is printed in its contracted orthography, as affording an exemplar of the method pursued at the period of its transcription.

The sixth and last portion comprises the *STATUTA DE ROTHELAN*, which are entitled, in the large edition of the Statutes, "*Statuta Walliæ*." They were passed in the 12th year of Edward the First (1284), and gave the finishing stroke to the independence of Wales. Though less calculated to excite interest than the matter which precedes them, and though many of the enactments have been superseded by later laws, yet, as they constitute an epoch in the history of Wales, and are the foundation of those changes which have ever since influenced its condition, they deserve the special attention of the antiquary, the lawyer, and the historian.

In this edition of the Laws it has been considered of importance to print the whole of the texts in the orthography afforded by the Manuscripts, rather than alter them according to the modern method, which would have obscured the style of each, and have rendered it difficult to appreciate their respective antiquity and authority. Edward Llwyd, in his *Archæologia Britannica*, has introduced a list of the Manuscripts known to him, with some remarks as to the dates of particular transcripts. He instances the Black Book of Caermarthen, now in the Hengwrt collection, as one of the most ancient; the first part, especially, of such antiquity that he observes, "The former part of this book is in a large fair character, and seems considerably older than the latter; and the latter might possibly have been transcribed by that noted bard Kündhelu Brýdydh maur, or at least in his time, which was about the year 1160." Certainly the first glance at this book would induce acquiescence in his opinion, but further investigation will show that the whole is of one uniform handwriting. In the former part, considered by him to be the most ancient, there is an elegy upon Howel son of Goronwy, son of Edwin, son of Owain, son of Howel dda, who was killed by the agency of the Normans in the Vale of Tywi in 1104. The latter part furnishes transcripts of three pieces by Cynddelw, but so inaccurate as to militate

against the opinion that the bard himself could have transcribed them. The internal evidence shows that it was a collection of poetical pieces, apparently made about the end of the twelfth or the commencement of the thirteenth century, by the monks of the priory near Caermarthen, and, therefore, not so ancient as the Manuscript *A*. The orthography of the two is not dissimilar, varying no more than unsettled usage would occasion. Soon after, or about 1250, we find the letter *ú* to have been introduced in lieu of *v*, *u*, or *w*, which generally obtained until about 1600, when *w* again became prevalent; *f* and *v* were indiscriminately used until the letter *v* was represented by *f*, and *f* by *ff*, which continue to the present time. In the older Manuscripts the radical letters only are generally given; the inflections, for which distinct characters are now in use, were implied by the reader's knowledge of the language. When the *ú* became general a more regular system becomes perceptible, although radical letters mostly obtain.

To advert even cursorily to the leading topics which swell this volume would lead to exceeding the limits usually assigned to a preface. In justice, however, to that race whose spirits and whose laws have alike slumbered for so many ages, the Editor cannot fail to observe, that the manner in which the exercise of sovereign power has been guarded and controlled; the careful distinction between the legislative and executive authority; the wise caution shown in confiding as little as possible to magisterial discretion; the exact delineation of the rights and duties of the governor and governed, husband and wife, parent and child, master and servant; the enlightened provision made for upholding the arts and sciences; the generous care testified for the ministers of religion; the esteem and privileges awarded to learned and scientific persons; the acquaintance with political institutions; the concern shown for the interests of commerce; the accurate definition of crimes and offences, and the just adaptation of penalties and punishments to them;—all these and many more points, mingled, it is true, with many imperfections, evince a degree of refinement which would be matter of surprise for so early an age, did we not know that the primitive Britons had had Roman preceptors, and that their institutes had been partially purified in the stream of time from the barbarism that has always distinguished the infancy of those states which have not been planted by a nation already civilized.

Numerous Welsh terms have occurred, the full meaning of which it was difficult to convey in English, except in a circumlocutory way. Other words and phrases have been rendered into English, indeed, but the justness of the interpretation is not free from doubt. For the purpose of explaining the former, and to afford the Welsh linguist an opportunity to examine the latter, a short GLOSSARY has been added.

The notes are commonly referred to by a small numeral: thus, (1); and in special cases by a small *Italic* letter: thus, (*). Explanatory foot-notes are distinguished by a Roman letter: thus, (A).

There is also used another mark, called a tick: thus, ('). In the body of the text this mark shows the end of the passage, for which a various reading is to be found; and in the notes a corresponding tick has been placed immediately after the numeral or *Italic* letter.

In cases where two or more Manuscripts vary as to the length of the passage about which they differ, the point in the text at which each terminates is marked by one or more ticks, according to the number of conflicting Manuscripts: thus, (') (") (""') (""") and so on.

The Manuscripts.

The sources from which the materials for this edition have been drawn comprise the Manuscripts employed by Dr. Wotton. Together with those used by him, the Wynnstay collection contributed a valuable Manuscript, the splendid Hengwrt collection furnished a large store of materials, and other various unexplored sources afforded much, the particulars of which are enumerated in the following pages. They are distinguished by the letters of the English alphabet, and by four other characters taken from the Saxon alphabet, and the references to them in the body of the Work are regulated accordingly.

The Venedotian or North Wales Code.

- A.* The Manuscript used as the text has been designated by the Letter *A*. It was adopted for that station on account of its being the most ancient manuscript in the Welsh language which has passed under the Editor's observation. Apart from that consideration, it is not so carefully written as *B*., and the scribe may have been a monk, and not so skilful in the British tongue as other languages; to this we may ascribe the numerous inaccuracies to be found in it. The orthography also at the period of its transcription was in a very unsettled state, for we find some other person, not far from the commencement, taking up the pen and transcribing a sentence in a very different orthography to that of the general writer of the book; from which it is likely that they both deviated from the original before them, adopting letters at their own pleasure. It is difficult to affix a certain date to this transcript, more particularly as the part which recites amendments to have been made in the laws by Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, about 1080, is unfortunately lost. There can be little doubt, however, that it was contained in it, as *E*., which has every appearance of being a copy of this Manuscript, has the passage. It may probably have been transcribed in the monastic establishment of Bangor, as it contains laws peculiar to the district of Arvon, or Caernarvonshire, in which Bangor was situated, and alleges the affirmation of them, if impeached, to belong to the communities of Bangor and of Clynog. These local privileges occur in no other Venedotian copies but in this and in *E*. *A*. is in the Hengwrt collection, and may be attributed to the early part of the twelfth century. It is endorsed, by Rt. Vaughan, Llyvr du o Waen, the "Black book of Chirk," probably from its being procured from thence; it was transcribed by Wm. Morris, of Llansilin, in 1680. Upon blank spaces in some of the folios of this manuscript an elegy upon Llywelyn ab Jorwerth, the composition of the poet Bleddyn, has been introduced. From the orthography and the appearance of the manuscript it appears to have been inserted coterminously with the occurrence, in 1241.
- B.* This Manuscript was used by Wotton for the basis of his edition of "Leges Wallicæ." He does not appear to have been well acquainted with the collection at Hengwrt, as his mention of the manuscripts there deposited is very slight. This transcript is fairly and accurately written, and upon the whole is perhaps the best existing exemplar of the Venedotian Code. The readings in it have been of great use in correcting the erroneous transcriptions of the scribe who wrote *A*., and also as being an independent version of the laws from another source. Some pleadings occur in this which are not in *A*., said, in an appended note to a collated copy of them, to be pleadings in use in South Wales. This Manuscript ranks among the

- most ancient now remaining, and appears to have been transcribed about the end of the twelfth, or commencement of the thirteenth century. An autograph of Anian, bishop of St. David's from 1268 to 1293, occurs at the conclusion; and it is probable that that prelate, as his name is of Welsh origin, understood the language, and might use this manuscript when advising upon the revision of the Welsh laws, then about to take place, and the result of which was the promulgation of the Statute of Rothelan. It is designated as Titus D. ii. in the Harleian Collection.
- C.* This Manuscript is extensively quoted by Wotton. It is rather more diffuse in its readings than the two before described. There are evidently parts of two nearly similar manuscripts bound together, and those parts confusedly misplaced. The two fragments appear to be of the same era, and may date about the middle of the thirteenth century, perhaps rather later. The denomination of this volume in the Harleian Collection is Caligula A. iii.
- D.* This singularly fine specimen of caligraphy is perfect. The greater part has been bound in a volume, and the conclusion, which occupies but three leaves, was considered to form part of a work upon chronology, which follows the laws, and is thus unfortunately separated from the context, and now forms part of another volume. The glosses and dilatations are numerous in this Manuscript, and furnish the greater part of the bracketed passages in the text of the Venedotian Code, which afford useful explanatory matter, accessory to the better understanding of the text. This Manuscript has also furnished various more modern matter, which occupies, collated with other manuscripts, various books of the continuation. It is a Manuscript of about the middle of the fourteenth century, and is subscribed by the compiler of the catalogue of the Hengwrt collection, in which it is deposited, Llyvr tég, or the Fair Book, from the beauty of the writing.
- E.* This is also a very elegantly written transcript of the Venedotian Laws. It appears to be a transcript of *A.*, or its prototype, as it is verbatim the same, even to the most glaring inaccuracies, without any attempt at revision; such inaccuracies as would be obvious to any one but a mere copyist, ignorant of the subject, and who had no other authority before him: it is thus deficient in those passages which had escaped the observation of the prior scribe. This Manuscript is complete, with the exception of one leaf near the middle of the book, and has conveniently supplied the text where parts of *A.* have been lost. The orthography of *E.* had been adapted to the mode in use at the time, which widely differed from the usage when *A.* was written; but at the conclusion there occurs what appears to be a fac-simile and literatim extract from the Manuscript copied, which from the style appears to have been of considerable antiquity. *E.* was at one time the property of a person at Llanvair Talhaiarn in the county of Denbigh; afterwards it was deposited at the Welsh School in London, where it now remains, and was lent to the Editor to use for this occasion. It is apparently a work of the middle of the thirteenth century.
- F.* This Manuscript has furnished a considerable portion of the later materials which follow the more ancient forms of the Welsh laws. It is a fair manuscript, of about the commencement of the fifteenth century. It is in the Hengwrt collection.
- G.* In this volume are bound together parts of five different Manuscripts of various eras. One of them, of about the beginning of the thirteenth century, has furnished a valuable collation to that found in *B.*, of the Cynghaŷedd or Pleadings, forming Book v. Some of the remainder relate to the Venedotian, others to the Dimetian forms of the Laws. These later ones were transcribed about the fifteenth century, and mostly bear either autographs, or some tokens of being found in North Wales. This volume forms part of the Hengwrt collection.

H. Bound up with *A.* there has been found this transcript of later Welsh laws, much decayed and nearly illegible. Mr. Robert Vaughan having, by the aid of a chemical process, in some degree restored the legibility of the writing, copied whatever he could in any way decipher. As considerable sources of illustration of obscure notices in the Laws are furnished by this compilation, such parts as were not too obscure, from the impossibility of procuring a continuous reading of the text, have been given, with a translation, in Book xiv. Being, unlike the generality of Welsh manuscripts, written on parchment of an inferior quality, and badly preserved, it is so far decayed as not to admit at present of the possibility of any further reference. It is likewise the only existing version of what appears to have been intended by the compiler as illustrations of Welsh laws and customs digested into the form of triads. I should attribute it to the sixteenth century.

The Dimetian or West Wales Code.

- I.* A small octavo transcript in the Hengwrt collection, of about the fourteenth century, marked Beta 19. The versions of the Venedotian class being designated by Alpha, those of the Dimetian form are classed under Beta, in a Schedule of the Hengwrt collection; their incompatibility occasioned this distinction.
- J.* A fair written Manuscript, in Jesus College Library, Oxford. It contains voluminous transcripts of parts of the later forms of each of the different Codes. A manuscript of the fifteenth century.
- K.* A Manuscript in the Hengwrt collection. It contains an exemplar of the Laws at a late period. Among some forms of pleadings one is dated the 8th of Edw. IV., and the Manuscript being uniformly written, and in a hand of that period, it is probable that the transcription was made about 1469. Marked Kalan. in the Hengwrt catalogue, from the circumstance of a calendar being prefixed to the matter.
- L.* A Manuscript in the British Museum, designated Titus D. ix. As this forms the most ancient and complete exemplar of the Dimetian form it has been adopted as the text of that Code. The peculiarities of the Dimetian dialect also are conspicuously apparent in it. The variations in the Manuscripts of this class are but few, and they perhaps exhibit the nearest affinity to the original compilation sanctioned by Howel. It appears to have been written about the close of the thirteenth or early part of the fourteenth century.
- M.* A Manuscript in the Hengwrt collection, of about the close of the fourteenth century. Marked Beta 47.
- N.* A Manuscript in the Hengwrt Library, of the fourteenth century. Designated as Beta, and bound up with
- O.* Another Manuscript in that collection, of about the same age. This is marked Bedu.
- P.* A Manuscript in the Hengwrt collection, of about the commencement of the fifteenth century. It is there designated as Be-fol, as being of a folio form.
- Q.* A beautifully executed transcript, in the Wynnstay Library. It contains much additional later matter which has been incorporated in the body of Welsh laws. Among the forms of pleadings contained in it the date 2d of Henry IV. is introduced, and the appearance of the orthography and style would induce the supposition that it was transcribed about 1401.
- R.* A Manuscript in the Hengwrt collection, of about the middle of the fourteenth century. On account of having been in the possession of one Maredudd Llwyd, it is designated by his name in the catalogue.
- S.* A Manuscript in the Library of the Cymrodorion Society in London. It is of about the fifteenth century, and was evidently written in Cardiganshire, from its

invocations of Dewi and Gwenog, the saints of the churches of Llanddewi brevi and Llanwenog in that county, frequently appended to sentences. Much matter, not elsewhere to be found, has been collected from this volume.

- T. A Manuscript in the Harleian collection, 958, of about the close of the thirteenth century.

The Gwentian Code.

- U. A Manuscript in the Hengwrt collection of about the middle of the fourteenth century. It is in the catalogue styled Morg., from a passage in it which recites that this law is copied from the form that Cynverth and his son Morgeneu compiled. It has been adopted as the text of the class of Gwentian forms, not from any superiority, but as being the simplest; most of the others being anomalous, and containing much matter extracted from the Dimetian form.
- V. A Manuscript in the Harleian collection of the British Museum, 4353, written in the Dimetian dialect, about the commencement of the fourteenth century.
- W. A Manuscript in the British Museum, in the Cottonian Library, Cleopatra A. xiv., written about the middle of the fourteenth century.
- X. Another Manuscript in the same depository, Cleopatra B. v., of about the same age as the last.
- Y. A Manuscript presented by the Rev. Mr. Conybeare to the Literary Society of Neath, by whom the use of it for this work was kindly afforded to the Editor. It may be attributed to the middle of the fourteenth century.
- Z. A Manuscript in the Hengwrt collection, styled Pomf., from the circumstance of its being presented by the Constable of Pomfret Castle to one Einion ab Adda, as detailed in a note inserted in a vacant space. This transcript was apparently made in the year 1480, from a date occurring incidentally in the matter. This is the only Manuscript written upon paper, all the rest being transcribed on vellum or parchment.

The Welsh or Anomalous Laws.

- Æ. A Manuscript in the Hengwrt collection, in the catalogue styled As., from the circumstance of a memorandum to this effect, "D. Gulielmi Asaphani ex dono Tho. Gulielmi nunc D. Rob. Vachani de Hengwrt test. Guilh. Mauricio Lansiliensis, per quem transcriptus est fideliter, Ann° 1662." The date of the transcript, if to be inferred from an incidental entry in the matter, would be 1429; and the style of the handwriting would agree with that date.
- E. The designation of collations from a Manuscript formerly in the Sebright collection, in Wotton's schedule styled S. 3.
- ∞. A fragment of a Manuscript in the Hengwrt collection, styled, from that circumstance, in the catalogue, Frag. It is bound together with N. and O., and agrees nearly verbatim with Æ.
- Ð. Designates excerpts from the Llyvr gwyn Hergest, or White Book of Hergest (near Kington, Herefordshire).

Leges Wallicæ.

1st. (p. 771.) A Manuscript in the Hengwrt collection, of about the early part of the thirteenth century, in the Schedule known as Lat.

2d. (p. 808.) A Manuscript in the Cottonian collection, in the British Museum, known as Vespasian E. xi. It is of about the early part of the fourteenth century.

3d. (p. 854.) An imperfect Manuscript, in the Harleian collection, and numbered 1796. It may be ascribed to the thirteenth century.

There is a Manuscript in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, marked 280. It is of the Dimetian form, and written about the fourteenth century.¹ There is nothing particular in it, with the exception of the preface, which contains the verses to be found in the Welsh prefaces to the later forms of the Dimetian Code. As these verses somewhat differ from those there given, the preface is here subjoined:—

“Dei prouidencia Howel da filius Cadell, rex tocius Kambriæ, uidens suos Walenses insolenter legibus abuti, acciuit de quolibet kemut tocius regni sui sex laicos uiros auctoritate et scientia pollentes, et omnes ecclesiasticos dignitate baculosos, ut archiepiscopus uel episcopus uel abbas uel prior, de regno suo ad locum qui dicitur Tŷ Gŷn super Taff yn Deued, quam domum uoluit ædificari uirgis albis in hospicium, ã ad uenandum, quando ad partes Demecie ueniret, et ideo uocabatur Tŷ Gŷn. Rex autem et congregati morati sunt ibidem per totam quadragesimam, orantes Altissimum per jejunium perfectum, petendo gratiam ad bona facienda secundum regis propositum, et de congregatis elegit rex xii. laicos doctissimos et vnum clericum doctissimum qui uocabatur Blaugoridus, ad instruendum sibi leges et vsus, ut propinqui possent ad ueritatem et iusticiam intendi; et in tres partes scribi præcepit, quarum prima lex curiæ suæ cotidianæ, secunda lex patriæ, tertia usus utriusque. Tres ã libros legis præcepit fieri consimiles, vnum ad curiam suam cotidianam secum semper, et alium ad curiam de Dineuwr, et tertium ad curiam de Aberffraû, ut quælibet de tribus partibus Kambriæ, scilicet, Gwenet, et Powys, et Deheubarth, haberent in se auctoritatem legum ad opus paratam. Quorum consilio et diligenti examinacione leges antiquas partim appropriauit, partim emendauit, partim ex toto deleuit, alias de nouo condidit. Prouulgatis itaque legibus quas obseruari decreuerat, auctoritatem suam cis impartiuit, firmiterque et illibate eas teneri imperauit. Ipse uero et omnes qui cum eo erant maledictionem Dī et suam et tocius Walliæ impetrati sunt ei qui eas in Wallia deinceps non obseruando temeraret.

“Explicit edictus legibus, liber bñfictus,
 Quem regi scripsit Blaugoridus, et quoque fiŷ,
 Howeli turbæ doctor tunc regis in urbe,
 Gornando cano quoque iudice cotidiano.

Gornerth Iŷyd mab Gŷyberi bach [Gornandus canus, filius Gwiberi parui,] erat iudex curiæ de Dinewur in tempore Hŷwel da, ut Pdiū est in uersibus.”

There is also a Latin transcript in Merton College Library, Oxford, one in Trinity College Library, Cambridge, and another in the archiepiscopal collection at Lambeth, but they do not materially differ from the Manuscripts here printed, and are all of the Dimetian class. It has consequently been considered unnecessary to afford them a place in this Edition. A few additional Welsh transcripts and fragments of laws are to be found in the Hengwrt collection, but of little importance, and requiring no further notice.

Statuta de Rothelan.

This Statute has been supplied from the collated edition so ably edited by Sir Henry Ellis. Some few various readings have been adopted from other sources.

The operose task of collating the various matters contained in these Manuscripts and distributing them in their respective classes having been gone through, the enquirer may now ascertain the reading of every existing Manuscript of each description, with the exception of some fragments of no importance, and may also estimate the form

¹ Mr. Wanley supposes in or about the time of Edw. II.

and character of each version, and scrutinize the validity of the conclusions that induced the classifications here adopted, which required no transpositions of matter, nor occasioned any incongruity of arrangement. The labour incurred in the collation, and in the care required in the printing and correction of such complicated matter, were the causes of a longer delay in the publication than could have been anticipated, and which the Editor greatly regrets.

THE facilities which have been afforded me in the prosecution of this Work demand my especial acknowledgments.

Colonel VAUGHAN, the possessor of the magnificent collection of Welsh Manuscripts at Hengwrt, with that courtesy for which he is distinguished, permitted me, in the kindest manner, unreserved access at all times to that source of important materials for this edition.

Sir W. W. WYNNÉ opened to me the fine stores of his libraries at Wynnstay and Llanvorda.

The invaluable exertions of the Honorable C. W. WYNNÉ in furthering the proceedings regarding the Principality, have greatly contributed to embodying in the previous works and this Volume all existing remains relating to early Welsh historical notices and ancient laws.

My obligations to HENRY PETRIE, Esquire, are of the deepest description; to his judicious observations the Work is indebted for a degree of order and uniformity which I am fearful would otherwise have been deficient, and for observations which caused minuter inquiries, and the avoidance thereby of many errors which I should now be constrained to lament.

TO JOHN ALLEN, Esquire, my acknowledgments are due for the urbane assistance which his love of literature, station, and influence enabled him to afford.

C. P. COOPER, Esquire, Secretary to the Commission, by his exertions, where obstacles arose, obviated many difficulties; and the congenial interest he always evinced in the progress of this Work materially advanced its completion.

Many kind friends will perceive that their suggestions have been attended to.

The mechanical execution of a work of such complexity as the basis on which this has been conducted would have rendered it nearly hopeless for me to have encountered it, unassisted by the practised acumen of the various departments in Her Majesty's Printing Office. Their vigilant superintendance was a provident relief to much anxiety, and a guarantee that but few literal errors would occur.

1st May 1841.

ANEURIN OWEN.

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CYVREITHIAU HYŴEL DDA,

AR DDULL GŴYNEDD;

THE LAWS OF HOWEL DDA,

ACCORDING TO THE VENEDOTIAN CODE.

[RHAGLITH.]

HEWEL ¹da uab Kadell ²tewysauc Kemry oll ³auelles e Kemry en kam ⁴arueru or kefreithyeu ⁵ac ⁶a⁷deuenus atau ⁸chueguyr o pop ⁹kemut eny tehuysok-aet' ¹⁰[hýt ý Tý GŴyn ar Taf a henný or gŴyr doethaf ýný kýuoeth] ¹¹e peduuar ¹²[onadunt] en lleicyon ar deu en escoleycyon. Sef achau ¹³e¹⁴uenuyt er escoleycyon rac ¹⁵gossod or lleicyon ¹⁶dym auey yn erbyn er escrythur lan. Sef amser edoythant eno c garauys ¹⁷[a] sef achau edoythant egarauys urth delchu opaup bot en ¹⁸yaun en yr amser ¹⁹glan hunnu ac na ²⁰guenelhey kam ²¹en ²²[yr] amser gleyndyt. Ac o²³kyd keghor akysynedycæth edoython ²⁴a doytant eno ²⁵er hen kefreithyeu a²⁶esteryasant arey onadunt aadassant yreded. ²⁷arey aemendassant ac ereyll en kubyl adyleassant ac ereyll oneuuyt ahosodassant.

Aguedy honny onadunt ekefreithyeu auarnassant ²⁸eu kadu' ²⁹[a] Heuel arodes yaudurdaut udunt ac a ³⁰orckemenus ³¹en kadarn eu kadu en graf. A Heuel ar doythyon auuant y kyd ac ef aossodassant eu ³²hemendyth ar hon Kemry holl ar y nep ³³eg Kemry alecrey ³⁴heb eu kadu' ekefreithyeu: ac ³⁵adodassant eu ³⁶hemendyth ar er

[PREFACE.]

HOWEL the good, the son of Cadell, prince of all ¹'Cymru,' seeing the ²'Cymry' perverting the laws, summoned to him six men, from each ³'cymwd' in the principality, ⁴'the wisest in his dominion, to the ⁵'White House on the Tav;' four of them laics, and two clerks. The clerks were summoned lest the laics should ordain any thing contrary to the holy scripture. The time when they assembled together was Lent, and the reason they assembled in Lent was, because every one should be pure at that holy time, and should do no wrong at a time of purity. And with mutual counsel and deliberation the wise men there assembled examined the ancient laws; some of which they suffered to continue unaltered, some they amended, others they entirely abrogated; and some new laws they enacted.

And after promulgating the laws which they had decided to establish, Howel sanctioned them with his authority, and strictly commanded them to be scrupulously observed. And Howel and the wise men who were with him denounced their malediction, and that of all the Cymry, upon him who should not obey the laws: and they de-

³⁷ cantref ýg Kemry,

³⁸ 'cantrev' in Cymru,

¹ not in B. ² brenhin D. ³ a henný o achau gŴelet B. This sentence is placed after the next in B. ⁴ aruer D. ⁵ not in B.D. ⁶ ý E. ⁷ dyfynnaid D. elwys B. ⁸ Transposed after the next sentence in D. ⁹ B.D. ¹⁰ not in B. ¹¹ B.D. ¹² ducpŴyt B. dyuyantyt D.E. ¹³ dodý B.D. ¹⁴ petheu B.D. ¹⁵ B. ¹⁶ glan B. gyfyaón D. ¹⁷ gleyndýt B.D. ¹⁸ wnelýnt E. ¹⁹ not in B. ²⁰ D. ²¹ not in D. ²² y D. ²³ ar E. ²⁴ edrechasant B.D. ²⁵ ac ereyll B.D. ²⁶ not in B. ²⁷ D. ²⁸ orchymynnaid D. ²⁹ eu kadu' yn graf ac ýn gadarn B. - yn gadarn ac yn graf D. ³⁰ hemelldith D. ³¹ ny chatwei E. ³² ý kýureýthýeu hep eu cadu B.D. ³³ a ossodassant B. ³⁴ hemelldith D. ³⁵ B.D.

³⁶ Gwynedd, or Venedotia, contained the greater part of what is now called North Wales.
³⁷ 'Cymru' signifies Wales, and 'Cymry' the Welsh nation.

³⁸ 'Cymwd' is a territorial division, of which two generally form a 'cantrev,' though it sometimes contains more.
³⁹ The White House stood near the scite of Whitland Abbey in Caermarthenshire.

egnat a¹kemero dyofryt braut ac ar er argluyt ay rodhei ²ydau ar ny' uypey teyr kolheuen kefreyth a guerth guellt adof ³apop pedh '[or a berthyn arnadunt or y mae] reyt y' ⁴dynyaul aruer ⁵arnau.'

nounced their malediction upon the judge who might undertake a judicial function, and upon the ⁶lord who might confer it upon him, without knowing the ⁷three columns of law, and the worth of wild and tame animals; and every thing ⁸'pertaining to them' necessary and customary in a community.

BOOK THE FIRST.

[CYVREITHIAU Y LLYS.]

1. [AM SŶYDDOGION Y LLYS.]

1. ⁷Or llys e ⁸kemyrt decreu; ⁹ac egosodes peduuar arugeyn oguasanaethguyr en llys' ⁹[nyt amgen:]

- I. Penteulu.
- II. Effeiryat ¹⁰[teylu].
- III. Dysteyn.
- IV. ¹¹[Pen] hebogyt.
- V. Brahudur llys.
- VI. Penguastrahut.
- VII. Guastauel.
- VIII. Bart teulu.
- IX. Gostechur.
- X. Penkynyt.
- XI. Medyt.
- XII. Medyc.
- XIII. Trullyat.
- XIV. Dryssaur.
- XV. Coc.
- XVI. Kanuyllyt.

II. ¹²[Swydogyon y vrenhines ynt y rei hynn.]

- I. Dysteyn ¹³eurenynes.
- II. Efeiryat ¹³euerenynes.
- III. Penguastraut ¹³eurenynes.
- IV. Guastauel ¹³eurenynes.
- V. Llauoruyn ¹⁴[y urenhynes.]
- VI. Dryssaur ¹⁴[y urenhynes.]
- VII. Koc ¹⁴[y urenhynes.]
- VIII. Kanhuyllyt ¹⁷[y urenhynes.]

III. ⁶Suydhocyon eryfassam ny huchof dyuethaf ar uuyt ynt.⁶

¹⁰petwar sŶydaŶc arugeynt ¹⁰adely bot yndy,

¹⁰Ar sŶydogyon kyntaf aryuassam ny uchoŶ yŶ rey y llys, ar vyth dywethaf yŶ ¹¹rey y vrenhines.

¹kymereŶ B.D.E. ²yny B. ³ac a uey aghen B. -y D. ⁴E. ⁵y dynyon arver onadunt E. ⁶olunab B. orthaŶ D. ⁷Ar B.E. ⁸kymerasant D. ⁹D. ¹⁰D. ¹¹B.D. ¹²D. SŶydwyr y vrenines. E. ¹³not in D. ¹⁴B. ¹⁵B.E. ¹⁶B.E. ¹⁷B.E. ¹⁸B.D. ¹⁹yssyd iaŶm y D. ²⁰B. ²¹SŶydogyon y llys a dywedassam ni uchoŶ D. ²²sŶydogyon D.

¹The superior chief of a district.

²Which, in Book III., are described to be such as relate to murder, arson, and theft.

³The text here appears to be corrupt, through the

[THE LAWS OF THE COURT.]

1. [OF THE OFFICERS OF THE COURT.]

1. He began with the court; ⁹and appointed twenty-four servants in the court, namely:

1. Chief of the household.
2. Priest of the household.
3. Steward.
4. Chief falconer.
5. Judge of the court.
6. Chief groom.
7. Page of the chamber.
8. Bard of the household.
9. Silentiary.
10. Chief huntsman.
11. Mead brewer.
12. Mediciner.
13. Butler.
14. Door-ward.
15. Cook.
16. Candle-bearer.

2. These are the officers of the queen.

1. Steward to the queen.
2. Priest to the queen.
3. Chief groom to the queen.
4. Page of the chamber to the queen.
5. Handmaid to the queen.
6. Door-ward to the queen.
7. Cook to the queen.
8. Candle-bearer to the queen.

3. ⁶The officers whom we have enumerated above are last at table.⁶

¹⁰twenty-four officers are to be in it,

¹⁰The foremost officers we enumerated above are those of the court, and the last eight are those of the queen.

omission of part of the sentence and the ambiguity of the word 'uuyt' in the ancient orthography of A., which admits of being read 'wuyt,' 'food,' as in E., or 'wyth,' 'eight,' as in B.D.

iv. Tereguyt ¹ene uuluyn e²deleant epeduarsuydauc arugeyn ³huchof ⁴kafael heruuyd kefreyth eu bredhenguyse ykan ebrenyn ac eu llyeynguysc y can eurenynes ⁵[nyt amgen] enodolyc a⁶[r] pasc a⁷[r] sulguyn.

v. Ebrenyn adele ⁸roy ir urenynes ⁹trayan akafo o¹⁰enyll o¹¹[e] tyr a¹²[e]dayar ac¹³e uelly ¹⁴guasanaytguyr ebrenyn adeleant ¹⁵roy trayan y' guasanaytuyr' eurenynes.

II. [AM Y BRENNIN.]

1. Guerth ebrenyn eu ysaraet teyr gueyth.

ii. ¹⁴O teyr forth egueneyr saraet yr brenyn: un eu pan torrer ynaud pan ¹⁵roho naud ydyn ay lad: ¹⁶arall eu pan del deu ¹⁷urenyn ar eu kydteruyn oachaus emaruoll ac eghuyt edeu ¹⁸urenyn ¹⁹ar deu lu' llad ohur ²⁰yr neyll gur yr llall: tredet eu kam arueru oy gureyc a²⁰[r saraet] honno aderckeuyr ar uod y²¹[r] hanner ²²en uuoy.'

iii. Saraet brenyn Aberfrau ²³uel hyn etelyr: can myhu urth pop cantref ²⁴[a uo ydao] ²⁵eny argluydyat' ²⁶[a tharv gwyn eskýuarlennyc vrth pob canmuv onadunt;] aguyalen eur kehyt ac ef ehun akyn ²⁷urasset ²⁸ac y' uys ²⁹e becan; ³⁰a claur eur keffed ay huynep' ³¹[ehun] akyn tehet ac euyt amaeth ³²a ³³[ry] uo amaeth ³⁴seyth ulenet. Nytelyr eur namen yurenyn Aberfrau.

III. [AM Y VRENNINES.]

1. ³⁴[O] teyr fordh esereyr eurenynes: un eu ³⁵[o] torv ynaud ³⁶arodho; ³⁷arall yhu ytarau' ³⁸[a pheth]; ³⁹etredyt yhu⁴⁰[o] grypdeylyau pedh oy llau: ⁴¹atrederran saraet ebrenyn ⁴²atelyr ydhy ⁴³hy am ysaraet; ahynne heb eur ⁴⁴[ac] heb aryant.

⁴⁵swydwyr y brenhyn y swydwyr
⁴⁶nav
⁴⁷Eyl ev o tarav dyrnaot arney;

4. Three times in the year the above twenty-four officers are entitled to receive, according to law, their woollen garments from the king, and their linen garments from the queen; namely, at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide.

5. The king is to give the queen a third of the produce of his landed property; and in like manner the servants of the king are to give a third to the servants of the queen.

II. [OF THE KING.]

1. The 'worth' of the king is his ^b'saraad' three-fold.

2. In three ways saraad is done to the king: one is, by the violation of his protection, when he shall give protection to any one and he is killed: another is, when two kings meet together upon their common boundary for a conference, and, in the presence of the two kings, and of the two hosts, a man belonging to the one kills a man belonging to the other: the third is, the seduction of his wife; the saraad for which shall be augmented by a half.

3. The saraad of the king of Aberfraw is to be paid thus: an hundred cows for each ^d'cantrev' in his dominion, ²⁹and a white bull with red ears to every hundred cows; and a rod of gold equal in length to himself, and as thick as his little finger; and a plate of gold as broad as his face, and as thick as the nail of a ploughman who has been a ploughman for ^bseven years. Gold is paid only to the king of Aberfraw.

III. [OF THE QUEEN.]

1. In three ways saraad is done to the queen: one is, by violating the protection which she may give; another is, by striking her ³⁹with any thing; the third is, by snatching any thing out of her hand: and the saraad paid to her is one third of the saraad of the king; and that without gold and without silver.

⁴⁵the king's servants to the servants
⁴⁶nine
⁴⁷The second is, by striking her with the fist;

¹pob B.D. ²dily D. ³not in D. ⁴not in B. ⁵D.E. ⁶B.D.E. ⁷B.D.E. ⁸rodi B.D.E. ⁹tryderan B. ¹⁰da B. doouot D. ¹¹D. ¹²not in D. ¹³trajanu a E. ¹⁴not in B.D.E. ¹⁵rodo B.D.E. ¹⁶eyl B.D. ¹⁷argluyd D. ¹⁸not in B. ¹⁹y D. ²⁰B. ²¹B. ²²not in B. ²³megys D. ²⁴B.D. ²⁵not in B.D. ²⁶B.D. ²⁷vreisget D. ²⁸ay B.D.E. ²⁹not in D. ³⁰not in B. ³¹D. ³²not in B. ³³B.D. ³⁴D. ³⁵B. ³⁶not in B.D. ³⁷eil D. ³⁸D. ³⁹not in B.D. ⁴⁰B. ⁴¹tracan D. ⁴²y6 y sarbaet hitheu D. ⁴³not in B. ⁴⁴D. ⁴⁵B.D. ⁴⁶B.D. ⁴⁷B.

^a 'Worth' is used, in the laws, for the mulct payable on the violent death of a person, or for bodily injuries inflicted upon him: the amount was regulated by the magnitude of the injury and condition in life of the sufferer.
^b 'Saraad' is 'injury,' and in a secondary sense, as

in this place, the fine due for injuring a person.
^c Aberfraw, now a village, is on the W. coast of Anglesey.
^d 'Cantrev,' literally 'a hundred townships,' a territorial division of which Wales contained about fifty-five.

IV. [AM OSGORDD Y BRENIN.]

1. ¹[E] brenyn addele ²uod ³eny kedem-deythas undyn ar pemdec ⁴ar ueyrch ar ugeyn' en marchokaet ⁵[nyt amgen] e ped-uar suydauc' ar ugeyn ⁶a[r] deudec guestey heb yteulu ay guyr da ⁷ay gueys-yon' ay kerdhoryon ae aghanocyon; ahene aelguyr goskorth ⁸e brenyn.

V. [AM YR EDLING.]

i. ¹⁰[Gŵrthdrych ¹¹id est' edlyg] ¹²eu er hun addele gleduchu guedy ebrenyn; ac addele bod en anredetussaf ¹³[eny llŷs] ¹⁴guedy ebrenyn ar urenynes.

ii. Ef addele ¹⁵y uod en uab ¹⁶neu en ney yr brenyn.'

iii. Yle enc llŷs ¹⁷[ŷw] erug er hosb ar pen-hebogyt en vi. het gur ar seyc ebrenyn.

iv. Ylety ¹⁸[ŷb] ¹⁹en eneuat ar mackuyuyet ykyt ac ef ar kenutey ²⁰en keneu ²¹[y] tan ac ²²en kayu edressou.

v. ²³Ay ankuyn ²⁴[ev] e²⁵[n] dyuessur ar uuyt allyn ay holltreul o²⁶kofres ebrenyn ²⁷hyd en oet e²⁸frwyn ayueyre ay kun ay uodrueu ay tlesseu ykan ebrenyn ay arueu heuyt; ny dele enteu ²⁹roy dym ohenne hep kanyat ebrenyn. Apan uo maru ³⁰er edlyg ef addele adau yueyre ay kun yr brenyn kany dele ef talu ebedyu ³¹namen ³²hunnu: sef achau nas dele urth y uod en aylaut ³³yr brenyn. Sef eu aylodeu ebrenyn yueybyon ay neyeynt ay keuenderu. Rey adeueyt bod en edlyg pop ³⁴rey orey henne; ereyll adeueyt nad edlyg nep namyn he neb ³⁵eroho ebrenyn gobeyth ³⁶ydau aguretrec-yat' ydau ³⁷[ef.]

vi. ³⁸Trededyn yu' addele kanal kauedac en ³⁹[y] llŷs aguasanaytuyr ⁴⁰adeleant ⁴¹seuyll rac yuron' enyguassanaeth megys rac bron ebrenyn.

vii. Ny dele menet unnos yurth ebrenyn ⁴²os myn.

viii. Guert edlyg eu trayanguerth ebrenyn.

ix. ⁴³Ysarhaet eu trayan sarhaet ebrenyn' heb eur.

⁴⁴offrom ⁴⁵onŷs myn ehun.

IV. [OF THE KING'S RETINUE.]

1. The king is to have thirty-six horsemen in attendance; that is, the twenty-four officers, and the twelve ^a'gwestai,' besides his household, and his ^b'gwyrda,' his servants, his minstrels, and his almsmen; and these are called the king's train.

V. [OF THE EDLING.]

1. The heir apparent, that is, the 'edling,' is he who is to reign after the king; and he is to be the most honourable ¹³in the palace' after the king and queen.

2. He ought to be son or nephew to the king.

3. His seat in the palace is between the ⁴⁴'osb' and the chief falconer; the sixth man at mess with the king.

4. His lodging is in the hall; and the ⁴⁵'youths' along with him; and the woodman, to light the fire, and to shut the doors.

5. His allowance of meat and drink is without measure; and all his expenditure is to be defrayed from the king's coffers; as, for his ⁴⁶'bridle and his horses, his dogs, his rings, and his ornaments; his arms likewise are supplied by the king; but he is not to part with any of these, without the permission of the king. When the edling dies, he is to leave his horses and his dogs to the king, for that is the only ⁴⁷'ebediw' he is to render: and the reason why he ought to render no other, is, because he is a near relation of the king. The king's near relations are his sons, his nephews, and his first cousins. Some say that every one of these is an edling; others say, that no one is an edling, except that person to whom the king shall give hope of succession and designation.

6. He is the third person who is to preside at the banquet in the palace; and the servants are to wait upon him as though in presence of the king.

7. He is not to go away from the king for a single night, ⁴⁸if it be his will.

8. The worth of the edling is a third of the worth of the king.

9. His saraad is a third of the saraad of the king, without gold.

⁴⁴offering ⁴⁵unless it be his own will.

¹ B.D.E. ² not in B. ³ un gŵr arbymthec arhugeint yny gedymdeithyas D. ⁴ ar ugein E. ⁵ not in B. ⁶ D. ⁷ ac D. ⁸ B.E. ⁹ not in D. ¹⁰ not in D. ¹¹ B.D. ¹² E. ¹³ yb D. ¹⁴ not in B.D. ¹⁵ B.D. ¹⁶ cŷthŷr B. ¹⁷ not in B.D.E. ¹⁸ yr brenhŷn neu yn ney B.D. ¹⁹ B.D.E. ²⁰ B.D. ²¹ not in B. ²² ŷ B.D. ²³ D. ²⁴ not in B. y D. ²⁵ D. ²⁶ B.D.E. ²⁷ goprys D. ²⁸ goffreu B. ²⁹ not in D. ³⁰ rodŷ B.E. ³¹ not in D. ³² onyt D. ³³ hŷnnŷ B.D. ³⁴ not in D. ³⁵ un D.E. ³⁶ rodho B.D.E. ³⁷ a gŵrthrych B.D. ³⁸ D. ³⁹ Ef yb y trydyd dyn D. ⁴⁰ D. ⁴¹ yn B. ⁴² not in D. ⁴³ rac y vron ef yn seuyll D. ⁴⁴ not in D. ⁴⁵ B. ⁴⁶ B.D.

⁴⁴ Guests; by the number twelve being specified, probably the persons who brought the 'gwestai,' or 'entertainment dues,' from each 'maenol,' or 'manor,' to the lord.
⁴⁵ 'Good men' or persons above the state of villenage.

⁴⁴ 'Osb,' hospes, apparently signifies a visitor.
⁴⁵ 'Youths,' the sons of tenants holding under a lord, who, at the age of fourteen, were at his disposal.
⁴⁷ A render in the nature of an heriot.

x. Naut ¹er edlyc eu duyn ²[y] dyn ³[a wnel y cam] ⁴hyd enyhogel.

xI. Ebran yuarch ⁵[ev] yn dyuessur. Ycun ⁶[yn] un guerth ⁷[ynt] acun ebrenyn.

xII. Er edlyg arey ⁸re deuedassam ny ⁹huch- of aueduant ar ebreynt hunnu eny ¹⁰kaf- oent tyr: ac guedy ¹¹henny urth ureynt etyr ¹²akafont eda' eu breynt huenteu ¹³[dy] eythyr hyn oderuyd ¹⁴udunt kafaél myleyn- ¹⁵dyr' breynt etyr a ¹⁶dercheyf eny ¹⁷[y] uo ¹⁸tyr ryt.

xIII. [¹⁹Nyt oes delýet' ²⁰y nep arnaó ef] ene teyr guyl ar pennyc ²¹[ar y dýllat namýn y ford y mýnho y brenhýn aent.] Nyt oes delehet ynep guassanaethur ²²arnau ef' ac ef adele kafaél yguasanaet en ²³rat.

VI. [AM BRIODOLION LEOEDD.]

I. ²⁴[Petwar cadeýryaó] ar dec esyt en ²⁵[y] llys peduuar ²⁶onadunt ys coref adec uch coref. ²⁷[Yn] kentaf ²⁸[ew] ebrenyn ²⁹[ef] adele eyste ³⁰en nessaf yr keluy: ac enessaf ydau enteu ekeghellaur; ³¹a guedy henny er hosb; ³²ac guedy henny er edlyg; ³³ac guedy hennye pen hebogyt; ar troydauc yam edyskyl ac ef; ar ³⁴medyc ³⁵emon e kolouen ³⁶yam etan ³⁷ac ef. Enessaf yr kelluy ³⁸arall er efeyryat teylu urth uen- dygau yuuyt akanu epader; ar colouen uch ypen ³⁹[ef] adely er gostechur ymaydu; enessaf ydau enteu er enat llys; enessaf ⁴⁰ydhau enteu' ebart kadeýryauc; egof llys empén eueyg rac deulun er efeyryat. Epen- teylu adele eyste ar etal yssaf yr neuat ay llau assuy ar etal drus; ar ⁴¹hyn auynno or teylu yhyd ac ef; ar rey ereyll e parth arall yr drus. ⁴²E bard teulu ar ⁴³[y] neyllau ⁴⁴e penteulu; e pen guastraut yam ekeluy ar brenyn; e penkynyt yam ekeluy ar efeyrat ⁴⁵[teylu.]

10. The ¹“protection” of the edling is, to convey a person ²offending to a place of security.

11. The provender of his horse is without measure. His dogs are of the same worth as the dogs of the king.

12. The edling, and those whom we have above mentioned, shall possess that privilege until they obtain land: after ¹that, their privilege shall be identified with the privilege of the land they obtain, except they obtain land in villenage; in that case the privilege of the land shall augment until it become free.

13. ¹⁷No person has a claim upon him, ¹⁸at the three principal festivals, ¹⁹for his clothes: they are to be disposed of in such manner as the king may please. ²⁰No servant has a claim upon him for service; for he is to be served gratuitously.

VI. [OF APPROPRIATE PLACES.]

1. There are fourteen persons who sit on chairs in the palace; four of them in the lower portion, and ten in the upper portion. The first is the king; he is to sit next the ¹“screen”: next to him the ²“canghellor;” then the oob; then the edling; then the chief falconer; the foot-holder on the side opposite to the king's dish; and the ³“mediciner, at the base of the pillar opposite to him, on the other side of the fire. Next to the other screen, the priest of the household, to bless the food and chaunt the ⁴“Pater;” the silentary is to strike the pillar above his head: next to him the judge of the court; next to him the chaired bard; the smith of the court on the end of the bench, before the priest. The chief of the household is to sit at the lower end of the hall, with his left hand to the front door; and those he may choose of the household with him; and the rest on the other side of the door. The bard of the household is to sit on one hand of the chief of the household; the chief groom next to the king, separated by the screen; and the chief huntsman next to the priest of the household, separated by the screen.

²⁴ as kymeron't y tir ³⁰ yr colouyn
⁴⁰ medýd

³⁶ they have obtained the land ⁴⁰ pillar
⁴⁰ mead brewer

¹ not in D. ² B.D. ³ B. ⁴ B. ⁵ D. ⁶ B. ⁷ a D. ⁸ uchot B.D. ⁹ gymeront D. ¹⁰ a gymeront y byd D. ¹¹ D.
¹² rodi kaethdir udunt D. ¹³ tref B. ¹⁴ drycheif D. ¹⁵ D. ¹⁶ not in D. ¹⁷ B.D. ¹⁸ D. ¹⁹ B.D. ²⁰ ar yr etlig D.
²¹ rýd B. ²² B.D. Peduaret A. Pedwar gwýr E. ²³ D.E. ²⁴ not in D. ²⁵ D. ²⁶ B.E. ²⁷ B. ²⁸ not in B. ²⁹ ar brenbin D. ³¹ not in D. ³² B.D. ³³ y hónnó D. ³⁴ rey B.D. ³⁵ ar D. ³⁶ B.D. ³⁷ not in B.D. ³⁸ B. ³⁹ D. ⁴⁰ B.

¹ “Protection,” implies a power of granting temporary asylum, incidental to the officers of the palace, but limited by the rank of the person affording it.

² The hall, it would appear, contained six pillars for the support of the roof; the fire-place occupied a space between two of these pillars, and screens, which extended from these pillars to the side walls, divided the hall into

two parts; in the dais, or upper portion, the king and nine of his officers were seated, in the nether portion were allotted seats for the other four officers, and places for the rest of the household.

³ An officer in each comot, attendant upon the king when in his district.

VII. [AM Y PENTEULU.]

i. ¹E penteylu adele bod en uab yr brenyn ²neu eney' neu en keuuc gur ac ekaller penteylu ohonau. Ny dele mab uchelur uod en penteulu; sef achau³ ⁴nas dele' ⁵[y6] urth uenet ⁶yureyn ⁷[ef] urth ⁸[vreint] ebrenyn ac ⁹nada un mabuchelur.' Urth henny educ guyr Guynet epenteulu o ¹⁰[ey] ryf ¹¹[y] pedwar suydauc arugeyn y¹²a dan edysteyn.

ii. Yguerth eu trayanguert ebrenyn.

iii. Y saraet eu trayau ¹³i saraet' ¹⁴cytyr ¹⁵[yr] eur.

iv. Ynaud eu duyn ¹⁶[y] dyn ¹⁷hyd enyhokel guedy guenel kam.'

v. Yle ylu ¹⁸[yny llys] ay lau assuy ar ¹⁹e drus ²⁰[y neuad.]

vi. Ef adele ²¹dody edelyn en llau ebart teulu ene teyr guyl ar bennyc.

vii. Ylety yu ety muyhaf ²²[a vo] enctref akemeruedaf ac y kyd ac ef crey auenno or teylu; ar lleyll ²³eny kyle ²⁴ylety ef' ²⁵en e bo preduerth ydau ²⁶ef' [²⁷eu caffael hvý' ²⁸pan y mynno] ²⁹y gueneuthur' yreyt.

viii. ³⁰Er eyl seyc ³¹anredethussaf en ellys ³²adele ³³[ef] ykafael abyny en kyntaf guedy ebrenyn.

ix. Yankuyn eu teyr seyc atri korneyt or llyn goreu ³⁴auo enellys.

x. ³⁵Trayan ³⁶[dirwy] aueneler ys ekyntet ³⁷okefyr dyruy amdanau ef ay dele.' Odeuuyd ydyn gueneuthur kam ³⁸kuc ekentet ay dale ohonau ³⁹ef neu oun ⁴⁰or teylu ⁴¹en fo trayan ydyruy adele epenteulu.

xi. Ef adele guysc ebrenyn ene teyrguyl ar bennyc; ay ueyrch en guastat ⁴²ay cun' ay hebokau ⁴³ay arucu ac en un guerth ykun akun ebrenyn ay hebokau; aduyran

⁴⁴na dyly mab uchelwr bot yn benn ar y gilyd.

¹ not in E. ² not in D. ³ D. ⁴ breint y penteulu D. ⁵ B. ⁶ D. ⁷ B.D. ⁸ B.D.E. ⁹ am D. ¹⁰ saraet y brenhyn B.D. ¹¹ dieithyr D. ¹² E. ¹³ B.D. ¹⁴ awnel y cam hyt yn niogel D.B. ¹⁵ D. ¹⁶ not in B. ¹⁷ B. ¹⁸ not in B. ¹⁹ D. ²⁰ y E. ²¹ not in B. ²² lety ente E. ²³ ual B.D. ²⁴ not in D.E. ²⁵ B.D. ²⁶ D. ²⁷ vrth B. yn D. ²⁸ Ar B.D. ²⁹ penhaf D. ³⁰ gwedy y brenhin a dyly ef y gaffel D. ³¹ B.D. ³² not in D. ³³ Ef a delý trayan dýrvý a wnelher ys y kynted B. ³⁴ D. ³⁵ a dyly ef D. ³⁶ yn D. ³⁷ not in B. ³⁸ oý B. ³⁹ ar D. ⁴⁰ not in D. ⁴¹ not in B. ⁴² D.

⁴⁴ Literally a 'high-man.'

⁴⁵ An entrance into the hall is here alluded to, which admitted of a passage, through the side wall, to that part where the screens and fire-place divided the hall into two portions: consequently offences committed 'below the entrance' occurred in that part where the chief of the

VII. [OF THE CHIEF OF THE HOUSEHOLD.]

1. The chief of the household is to be a son of the king, or his nephew, or one of rank competent to become a chief of the household. An ⁴⁶uchelwr' cannot become a chief of the household; and the reason why he cannot is, because the privilege of the chief of the household is identified with that of the king, ⁴⁷which is not the case with an uchelwr.' On that account the men of 'Gwynedd' take away the chief of the household from the number of the twenty-four officers below the steward.

2. His worth is one-third of that of the king.

3. His saraad is one-third of the saraad of the king, excepting the gold.

4. His protection is, to convey an offender to a place of security.

5. His seat in the palace is with his left hand to the door of the hall.

6. He is to place the harp in the hands of the bard of the household on the three principal festivals.

7. His lodging is, the largest and more central house in the town, and with him such as he may please of the household; the rest around his lodging, ⁴⁸so as to be at hand' to minister to his service.

8. He is to have the second most honourable mess in the palace; and that next after the king.

9. His allowance is three messes and three hornfuls of the best liquor that may be in the palace.

10. If any act be done below the ⁴⁹entrance for which a ⁵⁰'dirwy' is paid, he claims a third of it. And if any person commit an offence above the entrance, and shall be seized in his flight by himself, or by any of the household, the chief of the household is to have ⁵¹a third of his dirwy.

11. He is to have the garment of the king at the three principal festivals; and his horses at all times, and his dogs, his hawks, and his arms; and his dogs and his hawks

⁵²and no uchelwr is to rank higher than another.

household was assigned a place; 'above the entrance' was the station occupied by the king, and his principal officers.

⁵³ A dirwy fine, in general, was twelve kine or three pounds, which was the amount exacted from those who were amenable to the law without the palace; but for offences within the king's palace this fine was doubled.

yhu uarc ¹or ebran; ay lyeinguyasc y kan eurenynes ²[æ vrethynwisc y gan y brenhin;] a phedeir pedhol ³ac eu to ⁴[o] hoelyon ungeyth ⁵ene uuluydyn y kan e gof llys.

xii. ⁶Teyr punt pop bluydyn' ⁷[adyly] y kan ebrenyn eny kauaruus ac ugeynt o pop punt ⁸[or] adel yr brenyn am ⁹dadeleu tyr adayar; a ¹⁰[pedeyr ar] ugeynt ykan pop gur ar teylu euluydyn kentaf emarchoco.

xiii. Oda gur ar teylu ykan ebrenyn oachaus yrllonet ef adele yguahaut ¹¹urth yuuyt' ¹²[ac] ay kamody ¹³ar brenyn.

xiv. Pan ¹⁴uo reynt menet' eteulu yanreythiau neu y neges arall ef adely ethol erey auenho ¹⁵[y eu hanuon] ac ny deleyr yhomet.

xv. Ef adele keuanedu eneuat ¹⁶heb ebrenyn ar suyduyr adeleant guasanaythu ar nau ¹⁷ef ual ar ebrenyn.

xvi. Ny ¹⁸deleant eteylu rody eu dyllat ¹⁹onyt kan' canyat epenteulu.

xvii. Ef adely uod em pop lle eneu blayn ac na ²⁰guenelynt dym namyn kany kaghor ²¹ef.

xviii. Ef adele ran deugur or ²²anreytheu adecher ²³eythyr egulad'; ac o trayan ebrenyn ²⁴ef adely' ²⁵[e] trayan ²⁶[er penteylu.] Ef eu etrydedyn ²⁷adeley trayanu ar brenyn: edeu ereyll ²⁸eu eurenynes ar ²⁹penhebogyt.

xix. ³⁰Ef adely tricorneyt ³¹[llyn] un ykan ebrenyn ³²ar eyl ykan eurenynes ³³ar tredyt ³⁴[y gan] edysteyn: ar rey henne adele ³⁵[ant] uod ar yancuyn.

xx. Ef adele kerth ykan ebard teulu pan uenno.

xxi. Ef adele medhecynyaeth rad [³⁶e gan e medyc' ³⁷teylu] ³⁸pan ueno' ³⁹eythyr yguact dyllad: ⁴⁰onyt un or teyr guely ar perykyl ⁴¹uyt: sef ⁴²eu erey heny, dernaut ⁴³em pen hyd er emenynt; ⁴⁴[a] dernaut ⁴⁵[eg corf] hyd er emescar; neu tory un ⁴⁶or pedeyr kolouen.

xxii. Ef adele kylic ykan' ebrenyn guedy ⁴⁷[yd ym] guahano ac ef ⁴⁸e Nodolyc ef' ar

are of the same worth as those of the king; and two shares of provender for his horse; and his linen clothing from the queen, ²and his woollen clothing from the king; and four horse-shoes, with their complement of nails, once a year from the smith of the palace.

12. He is to have a gift of three pounds yearly from the king, and twenty pence out of every pound received by the king for suits respecting landed property; and twenty-¹⁰four pence from each man of the household the first year he shall ride on horse-back.

13. Should any one of the household withdraw from the king in consequence of anger, the chief of the household is to invite him to his table, and reconcile him to the king.

14. When it may be necessary for the household to go to foray, or upon any other service, he is to select such as he may please to accompany him, and he is not to be disobeyed.

15. He is to occupy the hall in the absence of the king; and the servants are to attend upon him like as upon the king.

16. The household are not to give away their clothes but with the permission of the chief of the household.

17. He is to be at their head in every place, that they may do nothing but with his advice.

18. He is intitled to two men's portion of the spoils acquired out of the country; and of the king's third he is to have a third. He is the third person who is to have a third with the king: the other two are the queen and the ²chief falconer.

19. He is to have three hornfuls of liquor; one from the king, the second from the queen, and the third from the steward: and these form his allowance.

20. He is to have a song from the bard of the household whenever he may desire it.

21. He is to have medicaments from the mediciner of the household, who is to receive nothing from him except his bloody clothes, unless it be for one of the three dangerous wounds: these are, a stroke on the head penetrating to the brain; a stroke in the body penetrating to the bowels; or the breaking of one of the four limbs.

22. He is to have a progress assigned by the king, after separating from him at Christ-

* ⁴⁰penkenyd.

* ⁴⁸chief huntsman.

¹o B. ²D. ³un weyth ene ulvyden y gan y gof llys ac eu tho o hoellyon B. ⁴D. ⁵hop D. ⁶Ef a dely teyr punt pob bluyden B. ⁷D. ⁸D. ⁹not in B.D. ¹⁰B.D. ¹¹not in D. ¹²B. ¹³el D. ¹⁴B. ¹⁵eu absent B. ¹⁶not in D. ¹⁷delly B. ¹⁸hep B.D. ¹⁹wnelhoent B. wnelhout D. ²⁰not in B. ²¹anreyth B. ²²o orwlat B. odieithyr y wlat D. ²³not in B. ²⁴B.D. ²⁵B. ²⁶a dely rannu ar brenhyn B. y traeanha y brenhin idab D. ²⁷ynt B. ²⁸Y penteulu D. ²⁹B. ³⁰yr D. ³¹y D. ³²B.D.E. ³³B.D. ³⁴B.D. ³⁵D. ³⁶not in B.D. ³⁷dyeithyr D. ³⁸not in B.D. ³⁹ynt D. ⁴⁰ar D. ⁴¹D. ⁴²B. ⁴³o D. ⁴⁴D. ⁴⁵not in D. ⁴⁶B.D.

teylu. ¹A teyr ran adele ²[y] uod ³o⁴[r] teylu: er henran aran perued aran yeueig apop ⁵eylguerth edele uod ykylt ⁶ac huynt: ⁷e'ran ebo ef ykyd ⁸ac huyn⁹ ¹⁰[honno] adele deus ytv. Ac hyd trauo ef ar ekylc hunu ¹¹[ef] edele uod suytguyr ydau ¹²a drysaur ¹³akoc ¹⁴a "suydguyr buyt." Areyhenne adel-eant cruyn er anyuevlyet aladher udunt huy ar ¹⁵koceu adele ¹⁶[ant] egner ar dyhenyon ar emescar. Aguedy darfo ¹⁷[udunt] ekylc hunu ¹⁸deuet ¹⁹[ef] ar ebrenyn atriked ykyd ac ef, hyd empen ebluydyn; ac nydele uenet y ²⁰kanthau ²¹[hýt ý pen ý wluýdýn] onyd yu nekesseu ef: allena er achaus²² ²³[na delý ef mýnet e orthav ef] kanys tredyt anepcor brenyn eu y teylu: edeu ereyll ²⁴[ýnt ý] efeyryat teulu ²⁵ac egnat llys.

xxiii. Pan uomaru epenteulu ebrenyn adele yuarch ²⁶ay arueu' ay cun ay ²⁷heb-
auc ahyny en lle ²⁸[ý] ebedyu kany deleyr ebedyu y aylaut ²⁹e brenyn namen hy ³⁰harneys.

VIII. [AM YR OPEIRIAD TEULU.]

i. ³¹Yr eyl eu ³²[er] efeyryat teulu.

ii. ³³Hunu adele ytyr en ryt ³⁴ay guysc teyrgueyt en euuluydyn' [³⁵ac uarch pres-
sael³⁶ a] ³⁷ylyeyn ³⁸[wisc] ykan eurenynes, ay uredhenguysc ykan ebrenyn.'

iii. Yle en eneuat ³⁹[ýv] yam etan ar brenyn enessaf yr keluy urth uendykau ⁴⁰y uuyt akanu ⁴¹e pader.

iv. Ylety ⁴²[ýv] ⁴³en ty ⁴⁴[y] clocyd ⁴⁵ar escolleygyon y kyd ac ef.

v. Ysaraet eu heruyd ⁴⁶braut ⁴⁷[ý] ⁴⁸sen-
edguyr.

vi. ⁴⁹Ay ankuyn eu ⁵⁰[bóyt] seyc acorn-
eyt ⁵¹[o] llyn.

vii. Ef adele ofrum ebrenyn apaup ⁵²[or] yrodho ⁵³ef ofrum ydau eneteyr guyl ar bennyc.

viii. Ef adele trayan degum e brenyn.

ix. Ef adele degum eteulu ⁵⁴[ac] ⁵⁵ef
adele' ⁵⁶adel en'eu dayret.

⁵⁷svýdvr

⁵⁸erchwys.

⁵⁹servant

⁶⁰hunting dogs.

¹ not in D. ² D. ³ not in E. ⁴ D. ⁵ eýlwens B.E. cilnos D. ⁶ ar ranneu ar D. ⁷ ar B. ⁸ a hý B.D. ⁹ B. ¹⁰ B. ¹¹ not in B.D. ¹² a stýdwr být a choc D. ¹³ a svýdvr e být B. ¹⁴ coc D. ¹⁵ B. ¹⁶ D. ¹⁷ act D. ¹⁸ B. ¹⁹ orthaú D. ²⁰ E. ²¹ B. ²² B. yb yr D. ²³ ay B.D. ²⁴ not in B. ²⁵ hebogeu B.D. ²⁶ B.D.E. ²⁷ not in B.D. ²⁸ not in B. ²⁹ B.D. ³⁰ cf B.D. ³¹ not in B. ³² B. ³³ D.E. ³⁴ ac wrethýnwýsc ý gan e brethýn ac lyeýn-
wýsc e gan ý urenhýnes. B. ³⁵ D. ³⁶ B.D. ³⁷ not in E. ³⁸ not in B.E. ³⁹ B.D. ⁴⁰ not in B.D. ⁴¹ D.E. ⁴² ac
ý gýt ac ef er escolheýgyon B.D. ⁴³ breint D. ⁴⁴ B.D. ⁴⁵ sened R.E. ⁴⁶ E.B.D. ⁴⁷ D. ⁴⁸ D. ⁴⁹ D.E. ⁵⁰ ý
brenhýn B.D. ⁵¹ B.D. ⁵² not in B. ⁵³ not in D. ⁵⁴ not in B.D. ⁵⁵ B.D. ⁵⁶ D.

⁵⁷ The word 'clochydd,' literally, 'bellman,' at present denotes a parish clerk: it is here rendered 'chaplain,' because two ancient Latin mss. have 'domus capel-

mas, himself and the household. The household is to consist of three parties: the elder party, the middle party, and the younger party; and alternately he is to be with each: and the party he is with is to choose its house. And so long as he shall be on that progress he is to have servants, a door-ward, and a cook, and 'servants of the table. And these are to have the skins of the animals which are slaughtered; and the cooks are to have the tallow, the fragments, and the entrails. After that progress is finished, he is to return to the king, and remain with him to the end of the year; and he is not to leave him except upon his service: and the reason is this, because the household is the third indispensable about the king: the other two are the priest of the household, and the judge of the court.

23. When the chief of the household shall die, the king is to have his horse, his arms, his dogs, and his hawk; and these are in lieu of his ebediw; for no ebediw is payable from a near relation of the king except his 'harness.

VIII. [OF THE PRIEST OF THE HOUSEHOLD.]

1. The second is the priest of the household.

2. He is to have his land free; his clothing three times in the year; and his horse in attendance; and his linen clothing from the queen, and his woollen clothing from the king.

3. His place in the hall is opposite to the king, on the opposite side of the fire, next to the screen, to say grace, and to chaunt the 'Pater.'

4. His lodging is in the house of the 'chaplain, and the clerks with him.

5. His saraad is according to the decision of the synod.

6. His allowance is a mess of meat, with a hornful of liquor.

7. He is entitled to an offering from the king, and from every one to whom the king shall give an offering at the three principal festivals.

8. He is to have a third of the king's tithe.

9. He is to have the tithe of the household, and he is entitled to their 'daered.'

lani,' and some Welsh mss. have 'caplan.'

⁵⁸ Perhaps 'mortuary.'

x. Ef adele pedeir keinyauc ¹[gabyr] ²am pop ynseyl agoret ³[or] ⁴arodher am tyr adayar ⁵a neghesseu ⁶creyll maur.

xi. Ef adele offrum ebrenyn ⁷peunyt ar ⁸[yr] eferen' ac offrum esuydguyr aelan : atrayan ⁹[eu] ¹⁰gueyny ar deuparth ¹¹or lle ¹²pan hanfo ¹³[ent.] A ¹⁴[c euellý am] ¹⁵popet apertheno parth ar llys ¹⁶holl o' denyon ef byeu ¹⁷trayan eu' guasanaet.

xii. Ef adely y dyllat ¹⁸auo am ebrenyn ¹⁹tra uo en' eगरauys.

xiii. Ef adele uod en guastat ykyd ar brenyn, kanys tredyt anhebchor eu.

xiv. Ef adele kafaél yuarch ²⁰ual ytreul-yho ykan ebrenyn.

xv. Ny dele ²¹[er] escop persony nep ar ²²sapeleu ebrenyn ²³heb ykaynat' ²⁴[namýn er effeyryat teýlu onýt can ²⁵kýghor e brenhýn.]

IX. [AM Y DISTAIN.]

i. Tredyt eu edysteyn.

ii. Ef adele ytyr en ryd ayuarch bresguyl ²⁶ay guysc teyr gueyt en euuluyñ ²⁷[mal y rei ereill] ²⁸sef eu henny' ²⁹y urethenguysc ykan ebrenyn ay lyeynguysc ykan eurenynes.

iii. Yguerth eu nau myu anau ugeyn ³⁰[mu gan y ardrychafel.

iv. Y sarhaet yú naú mu a naú ugeint] aryant.

v. Ef adele guysc e penteulu en eteyrguyl ar benyc.

vi. Ef adele ranhu e lleteu ; ³¹[ac] ydau ehun enessaf yr llys ar holl suydguyr ykyd ac ef.

vii. ³²Ef essyt pen ar er holl suydguyr.

viii. Ef adele pedeir ar ugeyn ykan pop ³³un or suydguyr' pan ³⁴estenner suyd ydau.

ix. ³⁵Cruyn eguarthec alader en ekecyn ³⁶yr suydguyr ar dysteyn' edant ; ³⁷ac yr dysteyn' eduyran onadunt ; ³⁸eythyr guarthec emaer.

x. ³⁹E koc ar dysteyn' pyeu cruyn ⁴⁰eman escrybyl, ⁴¹sef eu crey heny, ⁴²[nyt amgen

10. He is to have four pence ¹fee for every patent seal that is given respecting landed property, and other important transactions.

11. He is entitled to a daily offering from the king at mass, and the offering of all the servants : ²also a third of their 'gweini,' and the two parts ³from the place whence they originate. And in every thing pertaining to the court from all persons, he is entitled to a third of their service.

12. He is to have the dress worn by the king during Lent.

13. He is to be constantly with the king, for he is the third indispensable person.

14. He is to have a fresh horse, when necessary, from the king.

15. The bishop is not to present any one to the king's chapels, without the permission of the priest of the household, ⁴except by the advice of the king.

IX. [OF THE STEWARD.]

1. The third is the steward.

2. He is to have his land free ; his horse in attendance ; and his clothing three times in the year, like the rest ; that is, his woollen clothing from the king, and his linen clothing from the queen.

3. His worth is nine score and nine kine ⁵augmented.

4. His saraad is nine kine and nine score of silver.

5. He is to have the garments of the chief of the household at the three principal festivals.

6. He is to apportion the lodgings ; his own the nearest to the palace, and all the servants with him.

7. He is the chief over all the servants.

8. He is to have twenty-four pence from each servant, when an office is given to him.

9. The skins of the cattle which are slaughtered in the kitchen go to the servants and the steward ; to the steward two shares of them ; the cattle of the ⁶'land maer' excepted.

10. To the cook and the steward belong the skins of the smaller animals, such as

⁴² yr

⁴³ to

¹ D. ² o B. ³ D. ⁴ a rodhu e brenhýn B. ⁵ neu am B. ⁶ maer ereyll B.D. ⁷ ar efferen beunýd B. ⁸ D. ⁹ B.D. ¹⁰ daeret D. ¹¹ yd hanfont o honat D. ¹² B. ¹³ B. ¹⁴ not in B.D. ¹⁵ not in D. ¹⁶ or holl E. ¹⁷ eu traean B. ¹⁸ e penetyo e brenhýn endunt B. ¹⁹ not in D. ²⁰ y gan e brenhýn mal y treullio B.D. ²¹ B.D. ²² sapel D. ²³ not in B.D. ²⁴ B.D. ²⁵ ganhyat D. ²⁶ not in B. ²⁷ D. ²⁸ not in D. ²⁹ ay B. ³⁰ D.B. ³¹ D. ³² not in D. ³³ stoydatc D. ³⁴ gymeroent [eu B.] svýd e gan e brenhýn B.D. ³⁵ Ef ar svýdwýr adely krvýn e guarthec aladher ený kegýn ar dysteyn býeu B. ³⁶ yr distein ar stoydýr D. ³⁷ ar distein bieu D. ³⁸ dycithyr D. ³⁹ E dysteyn ar koc B. ⁴⁰ not in E. ⁴¹ not in D. ⁴² D. e B. ⁴³ D.E.

¹ This appears to signify that the priest of the household had a third of the servants 'gweini' or 'ducs,' and the priests resident where the servants revenues originated the other two thirds.

² The payment for fines, in certain cases underwent an augmentation ; this, in some instances, was threefold ;

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the first augmentation was an addition to the fine of one third of the original mulct, the second an addition of one third of the prior combined sum ; the third, a similar augmentation of the last mulct.

³ The 'land maer' was an officer who superintended the 'maer-trev' or demesne land of the king.

y] deueyt ar huyn ar meneu ar yrch ar alauet, apop ¹anyueyl man' ²a del ycroen yr kecyn ³amdanau ⁴[hyt yn oet y llassowen leihaf.]

xI. Ef adele ⁵deg ⁶[keÿnnÿa(c)] o pop punt ⁷[or] adel yr brenyn am ⁸dadelcu tyr adayar.

xII. Ef adely trayan dyruy ac kamluru e suydguyr.

xIII. Ef adele trayan dyruy ⁹[achamlóru] aueneler huc ¹⁰[e] kentet.

xIV. O deruyd ydyn gueneuthur cam ¹¹ys koref afo ohonau' huc koref ay dale ¹²ef ¹³[eno] kyn kafeal naut trayan ydyruy adely edysteyn.

xV. Ynahud eu duyn ¹⁴[e] dyn aguenel ¹⁵[ÿ] cam hyd ¹⁶ar e penteulu; ac enteu hyd en dyhochel.

xVI. ¹⁷Ercyll adeueyt ¹⁸emay hyn eu ¹⁹ynaud or pan decreuho seuyll enysuyd eny el edyn dyuethaf ykesku duyn edyn [²⁰en dyogel' ²¹awnel y cam.]

xVII. ²²E dysteyn adele medhu en guastat' ebuyt en ekecyn ar llyn en euedkell.

xVIII. ²³E dysteyn adele guasanæthu ar cuedyn ²⁴ar uuyd ²⁵[a llynn, ac] ar ²⁶[y] seytuet ²⁷ar lyn. Sef ²⁸eu ercy henny ebrenyn ²⁹ay heneyl' ³⁰ay hosb ³¹ay edlyg ³²ay penhebogyt ³³ay troydauc ar penguastraut en seythuet ar lyn; kanyk keny deleho ³⁴[ef] kyd uuyta ³⁵ac ef, ef adele kyd euet, ³⁶[ac gynt.]

xIX. Ef adele gossod naudh ³⁷ac atestu' ³⁸[y] guyrodeu: ³⁹[a] puybenac atorro enaudh kefredyn ahossodho ef, nydocs y hunnu un naud.

xx. Ef adely deu ebran yu uarch apedeyr pedhol ac eu to ⁴⁰[o] hoylyon ungueyt ⁴¹en e'bluydyn ykan egof llys.

xxI. Ef adele huyedyc ⁴²[heba(c)] y kan epenhebogyt pop guyl uyhaghel.

xxII. Ef adele y kan y kanetyon o hanner cuefraur hyd ⁴³en dyuet 'eguhanuyn' croen euyk pan ⁴⁴uenoent or dyd hunnu hyd ⁴⁵[en] haner heduref croen hyd: kanyk en etemoryeu henny ed helyr.

sheep, lambs, kids, roebucks, fawns, and every small animal that is brought into the kitchen with its skin on, 'even to the smallest eel.'

11. He is to have 'ten pence of every pound which the king receives for causes respecting landed property.

12. He is to have a third of the dirwy and ⁴⁶'camlwrw' of the servants.

13. He is to have a third of the dirwy ⁴⁷and camlwrw for an offence committed above the entrance.

14. If a person shall have committed an offence in the nether division of the hall, and flee to the higher division, and is there seized before he has obtained protection, the steward is to have a third of his dirwy.

15. His protection is, to convey an offender to the chief of the household; and he, to a place of security.

16. Others say that this is his protection: from the time he shall commence officiating, until the last person goes to sleep, to convey him ⁴⁸who commits an offence to a place of security.'

17. The steward is always to have the care of the victuals in the kitchen, and of the liquor in the mead cellar.

18. The steward is to serve six persons with food ⁴⁹and liquor, and the seventh with liquor. These are the king, his ⁵⁰'henaiv,' his guest, his edling, his chief falconer, his foot-holder; and the chief groom, the seventh, with liquor; for though he is not to eat with them, he is to drink with them.

19. He is to proclaim protection, and attest the liquors: and whoever shall violate the protection he shall proclaim is not entitled to any protection.

20. He is to have two shares of provender for his horse; and four shoes with their complement of nails, once a year, from the smith of the palace.

21. He is to have a male hawk from the chief falconer every feast of St. Michael.

22. He is to have from the huntsmen, from the middle of February to ⁵¹'the end of the spring,' the skin of a hind, when they will; from thence to the middle of October, the skin of a hart: for during those times they are hunted.

⁴¹pedeir ⁴²y kysseuin dyd o vaóρθ ⁴³e gesseuÿn vÿthnos o uavrth

⁴¹four ⁴²the first day of March, ⁴³the first week of March,

¹manlivdÿn B.D. ²ÿ B. ³yny gylch D. ⁴D.B. ⁵B.D.E. ⁶D. ⁷not in B.D. ⁸D. ⁹B.D. ¹⁰not in D. ¹¹not in B.D. ¹²B.D. ¹³B.D.E. ¹⁴B.D.E. ¹⁵att D. ¹⁶This section follows the next in A.B. ¹⁷panÿv B. mae D. ¹⁸nald y distein D. ¹⁹B. ²⁰D. ²¹Distein a dyly yn wastat medu D. ²²not in D. ²³o D. ²⁴D. ²⁵D. ²⁶o D. ²⁷ÿnt D. ²⁸ac heneuÿd B. ar - D. ²⁹ar D. ³⁰D. ³¹ar rei creill D. ³²D. ³³athestu B.D.E. ³⁴D. ³⁵B.D. ³⁶B.D.E. ³⁷hop D. ³⁸B.E. ³⁹y mynho ac D. ⁴⁰B. ⁴¹D. ⁴²D. ⁴³B.

⁴⁶A 'camlwrw' was a fine of three kine or nine score pence.

⁴⁷'Elder.' The chief men who assisted in trying causes were styled elders; of whom the king chose one to sit near him.

xxiii. Ef adele kadu ran ebrenyn ¹or an-reyth ²adel ³[o] orgulat, ⁴eny uenno ebrenyn ydefnetyau: ⁵a pan ⁶ueno ebrenyn ytrayan edysteyn ⁷adely deus ⁸y⁹[r] eydyon ¹⁰[a uenho] ¹¹otrayan ebrenyn.

xxiv. ¹²E dysteyn ¹³adele teghu dros ebrenyn.

xxv. ¹⁴Edystein adele rannu aryant ekuynos. ¹⁵Ual hyn erenyr aryant ekuynos: sef eu ¹⁶henny pedeir ar ugeynt o pob guled ¹⁷e bo' med arney; ac ohyny ¹⁸[yr] un ar bymthec. ¹⁹ir suydguyr ebrenyn, ²⁰ac uyth ysuydguyr eurenynes. ²¹[Ac] ²²or unar pemdec adau ysuydguyr ebrenyn, uyth yr dysteyn ar cokeu: ar ²³dysteyn adele duyran ac un yr cokeu; a phedeir ²⁴[keynnýaó] yr gueyssyon esteuyll, ²⁵[a] duy ²⁶[keynnýaó] ydressaur ²⁷[e] neuat, ²⁸yn ²⁹[keynnýaó] ydryssaur ³⁰er estauell, ³¹ac ³²yn ³³[keynnýaó] yr kanuyllt. Or huyth aperthyn ³⁴ar er' estauell pedeir ³⁵[keynnýaó] yr dysteyn ar ³⁶cokeu a³⁷[r] duy ran yr dysteyn: ³⁸[ac] ³⁹un ⁴⁰[keynnýaó] yr guastauel, ⁴¹un ⁴²[keynnýaó] yr llauoruyn, ⁴³[ac] ⁴⁴un ⁴⁵[keynnýaó] yr dressaur, ⁴⁶[ac] ⁴⁷un ⁴⁸[keynnýaó] yr canhuyllt.

X. [AM Y PENHEBOGYDD.]

i. Peduerryd eu er ⁴⁹[pen] hebogyt.

ii. Ef adele ⁵⁰yuarch bresguyll ⁵¹[ac wis] ⁵²teyrgeyt enc bluydyn; ⁵³[ae urethýnwýsc y gan e brenhýn ac lyeýnwýsc e gan e urenhýnes:] aytyr en ryd."

iii. Yle ene llys ⁵⁴eu ⁵⁵[en] ⁵⁶peduare gur nessaf yr brenyn ar yseic.

iv. Ylety eu ⁵⁷er escubaur ebrenyn rac dale muc ar yadar.

v. Ef adele duyn llestyr ⁵⁸[ganhaw] yr llys ydody ⁵⁹[ý] guyraut endau kany dely ef namen ⁶⁰tory y sechet ⁶¹[tra bo yny llys,] sef acauseu ⁶²henny rac ⁶³guander ⁶⁴yu adar.

vi. Ef adely dernuct ocanuyll guyr ykan edysteyn ⁶⁵y abuydau yadar ac ygueneuthur y huely.

vii. Ny dely ⁶⁶[ef] talu aryant ⁶⁷e⁶⁸[r] penguastraut' kany ebrenyn ayguasanaytha en ⁶⁹[y] tri lle; pan ellecho yhebauc daly yuarc ⁷⁰sef ual edely daly yuarch' ⁷¹tra dyskenno ⁷²apan eskenho daly yguarhauel, adale yuarch pan el ⁷³yu aghenetyl.

23. He is to take care of the king's share of the spoil which is brought from a border country, until the king may wish to make use of it: and when the king selects his third, the steward is to choose whichever steer he will from the king's third.

24. The steward is to swear for the king.

25. The steward is to apportion the supper silver. The ²⁶supper silver is thus divided: the supper silver is twenty-four pence from every feast in which mead is drunk; of these sixteen belong to the servants of the king, and eight to the servants of the queen. Of the sixteen which the king's servants receive, eight go to the steward and the cooks: the steward is to have two shares, and the cooks one; four pence to the servants of the chambers, and two pence to the door-ward of the hall, one penny to the door-ward of the chamber, and one penny to the candle-bearer. Of the eight which pertain to the chamber, four pence go to the steward and the cooks, of which the steward has two shares: one penny to the page of the chamber, one penny to the handmaid, one penny to the door-ward, and one penny to the candle-bearer.

X. [OF THE CHIEF FALCONER.]

1. The fourth is the chief falconer.

2. He is to have his horse in attendance; and his clothing three times in the year; ⁵³his woollen clothing from the king, and his linen clothing from the queen; and his land free.

3. His place in the palace is that of the fourth man from the king, at mess with him.

4. His lodging is the king's barn, lest smoke should affect his birds.

5. He is to bring a vessel to the palace, to hold his liquor; for he ought only to quench his thirst ⁶¹while in the palace, lest his birds should be injured by neglect.

6. He is to have a hand-breadth of wax candle from the steward, feeding his birds and making his bed.

7. He is not to pay silver to the chief groom, for the king serves him on three occasions, when he flies his hawk, by holding his horse: the time he is to hold his horse is, when he alights, and when he mounts to hold the stirrup; and to hold his horse while he performs his necessary duty.

¹o D. ²not in D. ³B.E. ⁴yny defnydyo y brenhin D. ⁵not in D. ⁶defnydlhýo B.D. ⁷a geiff D. ⁸not in D. ⁹B. ¹⁰B. ¹¹not in D. ¹²not in D. ¹³bieu D. ¹⁴Ac B. ¹⁵not in D. ¹⁶aryant e kúynnos B. ¹⁷a D. ¹⁸D. ¹⁹y D.E. ²⁰ar D. ²¹D. ²²o B. ²³duyrann yr distein D. -o henny B. ²⁴B.D. ²⁵D. ²⁶B. ²⁷B.D.E. ²⁸not in B. ²⁹B. ³⁰B.E. y pallis D. ³¹D. ³²not in B. ³³B. ³⁴yr D. ar stýdwýr y urenhines E. ³⁵B.D. ³⁶kac B.D. ³⁷D.E. ³⁸D. ³⁹not in B. ⁴⁰B. ⁴¹not in B. ac orall D. ⁴²B. ⁴³D. ⁴⁴not in B. ⁴⁵B. ⁴⁶D. ⁴⁷not in B. ⁴⁸B. ⁴⁹B. ⁵⁰e týr en ryd ac uarch bresguyll B. ⁵¹D. ⁵²not in E. ⁵³B. ⁵⁴not in B. ⁵⁵B. ⁵⁶y pedweryd D. ⁵⁷not in B.D.E. ⁵⁸D. ⁵⁹B.D. ⁶⁰diffodi D. ⁶¹D. ⁶²not in D. ⁶³gadol guall ar e adar B. ⁶⁴yr hebauc D. ⁶⁵with B.D. ⁶⁶D. ⁶⁷guastrodyon B. ⁶⁸D. ⁶⁹D. ⁷⁰not in D. ⁷¹pan D. ⁷²a thra B. ⁷³yr D.

* A payment of twenty-four pence from each free maenol.

viii. Ef adely calonneu ¹er anyueyllyeyt ²[guyllt] ar eskeueynt' aladher en ekekyn yporty y³hebogeu.

ix. Ef adely dauat ⁴hesb neu pedeyr keyn-yauc y kan uyleynyeyt ebrenyn. ⁵Ungueyt en euluydyn ⁶edely kylc ar ebyleynyeyt.

x. Ef adely trayan dyruy erhebokedyon, ac amobyr eu merchet.

xi. Ef adele croyn hyd ⁷en ⁸[er] hed-uref, ar guahanuyn croen cuyc, ygueneuthur meny ⁹y argueyn y¹⁰hebauc ¹¹[eu] ¹²ac ygueneuthur' taelhualeu.

xii. Ef adele yanredethu oteyr anrec edyt elladho yhebauc un o¹³[r] tri ederyn; ay bun ¹⁴ay caran ay cryhyr.

xiii. Ef adele mantell ¹⁵ebrenyn emarch-oco ¹⁶[e brenhyn endi] en eteyrguyl ar pennyc.

xiv. ¹⁷Ynaud eu hyd ar eurenynes. Ereyll adeueyt panyu hyd elle dyuedaf ¹⁸et hell-egho' yhebauc ¹⁹ar ederyn.

xv. Ef adely er huyedycyon ²⁰ac ²¹[ef] adely nethod er hebokau a²²[r] llamesten-hot auo ²³edayar ebrenyn.

xvi. Or pan dotho y²⁴[r] hebauc ²⁵[yn] emud, eny tenno allan ny dely atep ²⁶[e] nep ²⁷[o haol]' ²⁸namen ²⁹[e] un ³⁰or kyd suydocyon.

xvii. Y saraet eu chue byu a chue ugeyn ³¹[o] aryant, ³²kan yarderhual.

xviii. Y guerth eu chue byu a chue ugeynnyu kan eu ardercauac.

XI. [AM YR YNAD LLYS.]

i. Pemet eu ³³er egnat llys.

ii. Ef adely ytyr en ryd; [³⁴ac uarch bressel;] ³⁵ay lyeinguysc ykan eurenynes ay uredhenguysc ykan ebrenyn.

iii. Ylle yu ³⁶y am etan ar brenyn enesaf yr efeyryat teulu.

iv. Ylety eu estauell ebrenyn er hon ebo en kescu endy: ³⁷aclustoc ykan eurenynes allenllyeyn' ar gobenyt ed ³⁸eyateth ebrenyn arnau edyt [³⁹a' ⁴⁰vvd ⁴¹dan y benn'] ⁴²ef enos. Ereyll adeueyt nadele ef ylety or neuat.

v. Yuarch adele uod erung march ebrenyn ar paraet ayduyran ⁴³ydau or ebran.

vi. Ef adely ⁴⁴taulburth oascurn moruyl

8. He is to have the hearts and lungs of the ²wild animals killed in the kitchen, to feed his hawks.

9. He is to have a crone, or four pence, from the king's villains. Once a year he is to have a progress among the villains.

10. He is to have a third of the dirwy of the falconers, and the ³'amobyr' of their daughters.

11. He is to have the skin of a hart in autumn, and the skin of a hind in the spring, to make gloves for bearing his hawks, and for making jesses.

12. He is to be honoured with three presents the day his hawk shall kill one of the three birds; a bittern, a heron, or a crane.

13. He is to have the mantle in which the king shall ride, at the three principal festivals.

14. His protection is, unto the queen. Others say, that it is unto the farthest place where he shall fly his hawk at a bird.

15. He is to have the male hawks, and the nests of the falcons and of the sparrow-hawks, that are on the king's demesne.

16. From the time he shall place his hawk in the mew until he shall take it out, he is not to answer any claim, except it be to one of his fellow officers.

17. His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver, subject to augmentation.

18. His worth is six score and six kine, to be augmented.

XI. [OF THE JUDGE OF THE COURT.]

1. The fifth is the judge of the court.

2. He is to have his land free; ³³and his horse in attendance; and his linen clothing from the queen, and his woollen clothing from the king.

3. His place is opposite to the king, on the other side of the fire, next to the priest of the household.

4. His lodging is the chamber in which the king sleeps: he is to have a pillow and bed-linen from the queen, and the cushion whereon the king sits, during the day, shall be under his head at night. Others say that he is not to lodge out of the hall.

5. His horse is to be between the king's horse and the wall, and is to have two shares of provender.

6. He is to have a ³⁴'throw-board' of the

¹ac eageueineu yr aniveileit D. ²B. ³adar B. ⁴not in B. ⁵Ef a dele kylch ar e byleynnyeyt un weyth ene wkeden. B. ⁶not in D. ⁷not in B. ⁸B. ⁹vrth B. ¹⁰adar B. ¹¹D. ¹²a B D. ¹³D. ¹⁴ac krehyr ac garan B.D. ¹⁵not in B. ¹⁶B. yndi D. ¹⁷Y nadel yu hyt y lle pellaf y lladho y hebauc ederyn. Y naud heruyd ereill yu hyt ar y vrenhines D. ¹⁸elladho B. ¹⁹not in B. ²⁰D. ²¹B.D.E. ²²ar tyr B. yn adardy D. ²³B. ²⁴D. ²⁵B. 'o neb haol D. ²⁶B. ²⁷onyt D. ²⁸B.D. ²⁹oy B.D. ³⁰B. ³¹not in B.D. ³²not in D. ³³B.D. ³⁴ac urethenwysc e gan e brenhyn ac lfeynwysc e gan e urenhynes. B. ac deir guisc nny vlodyd. D. ³⁵not in D. ³⁶a llenllein a chlustoc y gan y vrenhines: D. ³⁷ejstodho B. ³⁸D.B.E. ³⁹D. ⁴⁰D.B. danab E. ⁴¹enteu B.D.E. ⁴²or ebran ydau. B. ⁴³taulbord D.

³'Amobyr,' or 'maiden fee,' payable to the lord on the marriage of a female.

³⁴The game of throw-board was played with a black king and eight black men against sixteen white men.

[¹e gan e brenhŷn' ²a modr(œ eur] ³ykan eurenynes, ac arall ycan ebart teulu; ar ouer tlesseu henne ny dely ef ⁴nay guerthu ⁴nay rody' tra uo byu.

vii. Ef adely ran gur ykyd ar suydguyr.

viii. Ef adely ykan epenguastraut dy-uallu yuarch or hoel ⁵kentaf hyd e⁶dyu-ethaf ⁷ayestarnu ayduyn ydau ⁶yeskennu arnau pan ⁹[y] uarchoco.

ix. Ef adely ycan eporthaur agory eporth maur ¹⁰ydau ¹¹en deuot yr llys, ac emenet ¹²ymeun ac allan: ac nas ¹³ellecho ¹⁴uŷth yr guychet, ¹⁵nac en menet nac en deuot.

x. Ef adely ran gur oaryant eguastrad-yon.

xi. Ef adely or anreyth aguenel ¹⁶e teulu ¹⁷[y brenhin] ¹⁸egkorgulat guedy ed el ¹⁹yr brenyn ytrayan er eydyon adeguysso.

xii. Ef adely ²⁰am pop dadeleutyr a dayar pedeyr ar ugeyn' ²¹[e] regthau ar eneyt ²²[ereill] ²³aduyran ydau ef.

xiii. Ef adely barnu ²⁴ar ²⁵[e] lys ²⁶ac' ar e''teulu ac ²⁷[ar] aperthenno ²⁸arnunt ²⁹[en rat.]

xiv. Ef adely llamesten kefruyr nou huy-edye hebauc, ykan epenhebogyt.

xv. Ef esyt tredyt anhebcor ³⁰argluyt.

xvi. Ef adely pedeir arugeyn ycan pop enat ³¹[or] aprouo ef: ac ene ³²lle e'bo en kyd uarnu ³³braut ³⁴ykyd ac eneyt ereyll ³⁵ef adely' ran deuur.

xvii. Ynaud en hyd ar eurenynes. ³⁶Puy-bennac akyrcho naud atau ef, ³⁷ef akeyf naud' or pan decreuho dohosparth y ³⁸dadeleu kentaf eny ³⁹darfo edyguedaf ⁴⁰en e dyt hunnu.

xviii. Oderuyt ydyn emhustelau ⁴¹ac enat llys neu ⁴²ac ⁴³[ygnat] arall, o ⁴⁴keyll edyn hunnu prouy uod en kam yuraut ⁴⁵auarnus er enat' kollet ⁴⁶er enat' ytauaut neu enteu aypryno ycan ebrenyn ⁴⁷yr y'guert kefreyt: os ⁴⁸enteu aoruyd ⁴⁹talet ydau ysaraet.

xix. ⁵⁰Sef eu ysaraet chue byu a chue ugeyn oaryant ⁵¹kan y arderchuael.

xx. Yguerth eu chue byu a chue ugeyn myu kan yarderchuael.

bone of a sea-animal ¹from the king, and a gold ring' from the queen, and another from the bard of the household; and these trinkets he is neither to sell nor give away whilst he lives.

7. He is to have one man's share with the servants.

8. He is to have from the chief groom his horse, complete from the first nail to the last, and saddled, and brought to him when he rides.

9. The porter is to open the great gate for him when coming to the palace, both in going in and out: and he is never to let him through the wicket, either in going or coming.

10. He is to have one man's share of the grooms' silver.

11. He is to have from the spoil made by the household ¹⁷of the king' in a border-country, after the king has had his third, the ox he may choose.

12. He is to have for all causes of landed property twenty-four pence, between him and the other judges, of which two shares belong to him.

13. He is to administer justice to the court, the household, and to whoever pertains to them, without fee.

14. He is to have a trained sparrow-hawk, or a male hawk, from the chief falconer.

15. He is the third indispensable man to the king.

16. He is to have twenty-four pence from every judge whom he may examine: and where he may administer justice in conjunction with other judges, he is to have the share of two men.

17. His protection is unto the queen. Whoever may apply to him for protection shall obtain it, from the time he shall commence the summary of the first cause, until he shall finish the last for that day.

18. If a man enter into mutual pledges with the judge of the court, or with another ⁴³judge; if that person can prove that the judge has pronounced a wrong sentence, let the judge lose his tongue, or otherwise let him redeem it of the king for its legal worth: but if the judge shall be in the right, let the party pay him his saraad.

19. His saraad is six kine and six score of silver, to be augmented.

20. His worth is six score and six kine, to be augmented.

¹ B.D. ² B. ³ not in D. ⁴ nac eu D.E. ⁵ nac eu rody' nac eu guerthu B. ⁶ leihaf D. ⁷ vŷghaf D. ⁸ not in D. ⁹ ac estern B. ¹⁰ D. ¹¹ not in B. ¹² yn mynet ac yndyuot or llys D. ¹³ o honey B. ¹⁴ gollygho D. ¹⁵ not in B. ¹⁶ not in D. ¹⁷ not in D. ¹⁸ D. ¹⁹ or wlat D. ²⁰ y D. ²¹ pedeir arugeint am dadleu tir a dacar D. ²² B.D.F. ²³ D. ²⁴ ac ydab ef [y dab D.] ran deu or B.D. ²⁵ not in D. ²⁶ B.E. ²⁷ ar B. ²⁸ B.D. ²⁹ arnunt B.D. ³⁰ B. ³¹ brenhŷn B.D. ³² D. ³³ not in B. ³⁴ not in B. ³⁵ not in B.D. ³⁶ not in D. ³⁷ Ereill a dyweit panyo D. ³⁸ not in B. ³⁹ dadyl D. ⁴⁰ deruyho D. ⁴¹ not in B.D. ⁴² ar B. ⁴³ not in D. ⁴⁴ D. ⁴⁵ dychaon B. ⁴⁶ not in D. ⁴⁷ not in B. ⁴⁸ oe B. ⁴⁹ yr ygnat D. ⁵⁰ talher B. ⁵¹ not in D. ⁵² not in B.

XII. [AM Y PENGŴASTRAUD.]

i. ¹[E] huechet ²[y6] epenguastraut.
 ii. Ef adely ytyr en ryt; ³ay lyeynguysc ykan eurenynes ay uredhynguysc ykan ebrenyn; ayuarch bresguyl.

iii. Yle eu ⁴y am ekeluy ar brenyn.

iv. Ylety eu ety nessaf yr escubaur, urth deleu ohonau ⁵ef rannu er ebran ⁶[neu.]

v. ⁷Ef adele duyran or ebran yu uarch ef.

vi. Ef adely pedeir keynyauc ⁸o pop march ⁹[or] arodho ebrenyn, ¹⁰eythyr y ¹¹[gan] tridyn ¹²sef eu erey henny' er escob ar penhebogyt ar croessan. Sef achaus nas dely ykan er escob, urth yuod en beryglaur yr brenyn a ¹³[dylu or brenin] keuody raddau, ac eyste enyhol adale ylleuys traemolcho: sef achaus ¹⁴adeleyr ¹⁵yr penhebogyt, urth deleu or brenyn yguasanaytu ¹⁶ef or' try achaus ¹⁷[breynnyaf] ¹⁸edeued-yr ¹⁹[yny breint] ²⁰nas dely ebrenyn: ²¹nys dely' e²²[r] croysan ²³sef acaus nas dely' ²⁴kanys ef adely ruymau ekebyster am ykeyllyeu ²⁵yrrun auo empen emarch arodher ydau' trael or llys: ac ²⁶or achuys-yon henny ny deleant talu aryant ²⁷[y] guastrodyon.

vii. Ef ar guastrodyon adeleant yr ebol-yon ²⁸[gŵyllt] hyd en duybluyt ²⁹[adel] otrayan ³⁰ebrenyn or anreith.

viii. Ef adely ³¹e capaneu glau ebrenyn ay ³²hen kefruyeu llyu eu pren ay hen fruyneu dulys ay hen esparduneu dulys.

ix. ³³[Ef a dily] ³⁴emduyn arucu ebrenyn.

x. Ef adely croen ³⁵hyc egrayaf, acroen buch er haf [³⁶y gan y distein] ³⁷y wneuthur kebystreu.]

xi. ³⁸Ny dely neb dym or guadaut namyn e penguastraut ³⁹[ew] adely dernuet erug llyn aguadaut.

xii. ⁴⁰[Y] ⁴¹cruyn ygueneutur kebesteryeu.

xiii. Ef adely coeseu eguarthec alader en ekeeyn.

xiv. Y naud eu hyd ⁴²e parhao talym emarch kantaf [⁴³yny llys' ⁴⁴er brenhyn.]

⁴⁵hyd

XII. [OF THE CHIEF GROOM.]

1. The sixth is the chief groom.

2. He is to have his land free; and his linen clothing from the queen, and his woollen clothing from the king; and his horse in attendance.

3. His seat is on the other side of the screen, next to the king.

4. His lodging is the house nearest to the barn, as his duty is to distribute the provender.

5. He is to have two shares of provender for his horse.

6. He is to have four pence for every horse which the king may give, except from three persons; these are, the bishop, the chief falconer, and the jester. The reason he receives nothing from the bishop is, because he is the king's confessor, to whom the king is to rise and to sit down after him, and to hold his sleeves whilst he shall wash himself: the reason he receives nothing from the chief falconer is, because the king is to serve him on three privileged occasions: the reason he receives nothing from the jester is, because he is to tie the halter, which is on the horse's head given to him, around his testicles, as he goes from the palace: for these reasons they are not to pay the grooms silver.

7. He and the other grooms are to have the ³⁰wild colts, up to two years old, from the king's third of the spoil.

8. He is entitled to the king's rain-caps, his old saddles of unpainted wood, his old cast-off bridles, and his old cast-off spurs.

9. He is to carry the arms of the king.

10. He is to have an ³⁵ox hide in winter, and a cow hide in summer, ³⁶from the steward, to make halters.

11. No one is to have any of the lees, but the chief groom is to have a hand-breadth between liquor and lees.

12. ³⁸Skins to make halters.

13. He is to have the legs of the cattle slaughtered in the kitchen.

14. His protection is, during a course of the swiftest horse ⁴¹at the court' ⁴²of the king.

⁴³hart

¹ D. ² D.B. ³ ue uarch bressyyl ac urethynwysc e gan e brenhyn ac lyeynwysc e gan e urenhynes. B. ac varch pressoyl, ac wiac teirgweith yny vloydyn. D. ⁴ not in D. ⁵ not in B.D. ⁶ D. ⁷ A ddy rann oc varch chun or ebran. D. ⁸ am E. ⁹ D. ¹⁰ dieithyr D. ¹¹ B. ¹² not in D. ¹³ D. ¹⁴ nas dily D.B.E. ¹⁵ y gan y D. ¹⁶ o B.D. ¹⁷ B. ¹⁸ not in B. ¹⁹ D. ²⁰ not in B.D. ²¹ Sef achaus nas dily D.B. ²² B.E. gan y D. ²³ not in B.D. ²⁴ urth dylu rymau y kebystyr a vo am benn y varch a rolder idau am y ddygeill yn mynet or llys ac am yr D. ²⁵ not in B. ²⁶ vrth er B. am D. ²⁷ E. yr D. ²⁸ D. ²⁹ D. ³⁰ unreith yr brenhin D. ³¹ not in B.D.E. ³² not in D. ³³ D.B. ³⁴ E. ³⁵ arwein D. ³⁶ D. ³⁷ D.B. ³⁸ This is the XII. section in B. not in D. ³⁹ F. ⁴⁰ not in B.D. ⁴¹ not in B. ⁴² D. ⁴³ B. ⁴⁴ D.

* This section in A. and E. is evidently a misposition of the latter part of section x.

xv. Ef adely ¹trayan dyrwy ²eguastrod-
yon ac eu camlurý' ac amober eu merch-
ed.

xvi. Ef adely corneyt ³[o] llyn ykan
ebrenyn, ac arall y kan eurenynes, ⁴arall
ykan edysteyn, arey henny adeleant uod ar
yancuyn a seyc ouoet.

xvii. Ysaraet ⁵[ýó] chue byu a chue
ugeyn aryant.

xviii. Yguerth eu chue byu a chue ugeyn
myu kan yardercauael : ⁶ay saraet aarderch-
euyr.'

XIII. [AM Y GŪAS-YSTAVELL.]

1. Seyduet eu eguastauel.

ii. Ef adely ytyr en ryt ; ay uarch ⁷en
⁸bressauyl ; ⁹ay lyeynguysc y kan eurenynes
ay bredhenguyisc ygan ebrenyn.'

iii. ¹⁰Ef adely uod vlety en ¹¹[er] estauel
¹²[e kcscó] ebrenyn ¹³[endý.]'

iv. Ef adely kadu er estauel agueneuthur
guely ebrenyn agueneuthur ¹⁴[y] nekesseu
¹⁵erug eneuat ar estauel.

v. ¹⁶Ef adely ran ¹⁷[gór] o aryant ekuy-
nos.

vi. Ef adely hendyllad guely ebrenyn.

vii. ¹⁸Ef adely buyta' en yr estauel.

viii. ¹⁹[Ac] ef adely guallau ar ebrenyn
²⁰[en wastat] ²¹eythyr ²²[yn] eteyrguyl ar
bennyc.

ix. Ynaud eu or pan hel ²³un ykeysyau
²⁴beyc guelt ²⁵a dan ebrenyn ²⁶a [²⁷guedý e
del' ²⁸y] gueneythur yguely, atanu ²⁹y
dyllad arnau ³⁰[heno] eny teno tranoeth
³¹[ý arnaó] ³²duyn edyn' ³³[a gwnel e kam]
heb erlyd heb ragod.

x. Ef ³⁴byeu kadu tresor ebrenyn ³⁵[ý
am] yfuoleu ay kyrn ay uodruycu, akereðu
ydau ³⁶[ef] akollo ³⁷[o henný.]

xi. Ysaraet ³⁸[ýó] chue byu a chue
³⁹[⁴⁰ugeynt' ⁴¹o aryant.]

xii. Yguert eu chue byu a chue ugeyn
⁴²myu, kan yarderchauael.

XIV. ⁴³[OR BARD TEYLW, AY VREÝNT, AY SWÝD,
AY DELÝET, E TRAETHA HÝNN.]

1. Huethuet eu ⁴⁴[y] bard teulu.

15. He is to have a third of the dirwy
and camlwrw imposed upon the grooms,
and the amoby of their daughters.

16. He is to have a hornful of liquor from
the king, another from the queen, and an-
other from the steward, and these are to be
his allowance, with a mess of meat.

17. His saraad is six kine, and six score
of silver.

18. His worth is six score and six kine,
to be augmented : and his saraad is to be
augmented.

XIII. [OF THE PAGE OF THE CHAMBER.]

1. The seventh is the page of the
chamber.

2. He is to have his land free ; and his
horse in attendance ; and his linen clothing
from the queen, and his woollen clothing
from the king.

3. His lodging is to be in the chamber
wherein the king sleeps.

4. He is to take care of the chamber,
make the king's bed, and carry his messages
between the hall and the chamber.

5. He is to have one ⁴⁵man's share of the
supper silver.

6. He is to have the king's old bed-
clothes.

7. He is to eat in the chamber.

8. He is always to act as cupbearer to
the king, except at the three principal fes-
tivals.

9. His protection is, from the time one
goes to get a burden of straw to put
under the king and upon his return make
his bed and spread the clothes thereon at
night until he shall take them off on the
morrow, to convey away an offender, with-
out pursuit, without opposition.

10. To him belongs the custody of the
king's treasure ; that is, his vessels, his
horns, and his rings ; and he is to be pun-
ished for what he may lose.

11. His saraad is six kine, and six ⁴⁶score
of silver.'

12. His worth is six score ⁴⁷kine and six
kine, to be augmented.

XIV. OF THE BARD OF THE HOUSEHOLD, HIS
PRIVILEGE, HIS OFFICE, AND HIS DUTY, THIS
TREATS.

1. The eighth is the bard of the household.

⁴⁰keynyauc

⁴¹aryant

⁴⁵pence

⁴⁶of silver

¹ not in D. ² achamlwrw e guastrodeon B. ³ D. ⁴ ar trydyd D.B. ac arall E. ⁵ B.D.F. ⁶ not in B.D. ⁷ not in B.D.E. ⁸ not in D. ⁹ ac urethlenwýsc e gan e brenhýn ac lyeýnwýsc e gan e urenhýnes. B. ac deir gwisc yny vlyodyn. D. ¹⁰ not in D. ¹¹ B. ¹² B. ¹³ B. ¹⁴ D. ¹⁵ Here the collation of C. commences, the prior portion being lost. ¹⁶ This section and the two next follow the viiith in B. ¹⁷ B. ¹⁸ A boyta adlyly D. ¹⁹ D. ²⁰ B. ²¹ not in D. ²² D. ²³ den B.D. ²⁴ not in D. ²⁵ B. ²⁶ D. ²⁷ C. ²⁸ B. ²⁹ not in D. ³⁰ C. ³¹ adlyly D. ³² B. ³³ C. ³⁴ C. ³⁵ B.C.D.E. ³⁶ B.C.D.E. ³⁷ D.C.B. ³⁸ C. ³⁹ D.B.C. ⁴⁰ A. ⁴¹ D.

ii. Ef adely ytyr en ryd; ay uarch ¹en pressuyl; ²ay lyeinguyisc ykan eurenynes ay urethenguyisc y kan ebrenyn.'

iii. Ef adely eyste enessaf yr penteulu ³en eteyrguyf ⁴[arbennŷc] urth rody etelyn enylan.

iv. Ef adely dyllat edysteyn en eteyrguyf ⁵[arbennŷc.]

v. Pan ⁶uenher canu kerd ebard kadeyryauc ⁷a ⁸[e delŷ] decreu; ⁹ar ¹⁰[canu] kyntaf oduhu ar eyl or brenyn byeufo ellys; ¹¹neu onybyt ydau ¹²ef akaner, kanet ourenyn arall. Guedy ebart kadeyryauc ebard teulu ¹³byeu kanu trikanu okerd amgen.

vi. Oderuyd yr urenynes mennu kerd, act ebard teulu ykanu ¹⁴ydy ¹⁵kerd' en dyuessur, abynny en ¹⁶yssel ual nat aflonetho ¹⁷[yn] eneuat ¹⁸kanthau.

vii. Ef adely buec neu yech or anreyth aguenel ¹⁹e teulu ²⁰[y brenin] eghorgulad, ²¹[a hynny] guedy ed hel ²²yr brenyn ²³ytrayan: ²⁴[ac] enteu ²⁵adely pan ranoent ²⁶[by] er anreyth kanu unbeynyaet Prydyn ²⁷[udunt hŷy.]

viii. Ef adely ²⁸yr brenyn taulburd o ²⁹[asgŷrn] uoruyf, amodrui ³⁰[eur] ³¹yr urenynes.

ix. Ylety ³²[ŷŷ] ykyd ar penteulu.

x. ³³Ynaud [³⁴ŷŷ ³⁵dwŷn e dŷn a gwnel e kam] hyd ar e penteulu. ³⁶[Ereill adyweit panyŷ or canu kyntaf hyt y diwethaf.]

xi. Enekerdho ykyd abeyrt ereyll ef adely ran deur.

xii. Y saraet eu chue byu a chue ugeyn ³⁷[o] aryant.

xiii. Yguert eu chue byu a chue ugeyn myu [³⁸gan e ardyrchauael' ³⁹unweith.]

xv. ⁴⁰[OR GOSTEGWR Aŷ SWŷD, Aŷ VREŷNT, Aŷ DELŷET, E TRAETHA HŷNN.]

i. Nauuet eu ⁴¹[e] gostecur.

ii. Ef adely ytyr en ryt; ay uarch ⁴²en presguyl; ⁴³aylyeynguyisc ykan eurenynes ay urethenguyisc ykan ebrenyn.'

iii. Ef adely ran ⁴⁴guyr ygan esuydguyr.

iv. Ef adely pedeir keynyauc opob buc ⁴⁵[or] ⁴⁶adel en dyruy' ⁴⁷or apertheno ar ellys.

v. Ef adely medu ⁴⁸[e] ⁴⁹buyt a ⁵⁰[r] llyn a' dan edysteyn.

2. He is to have his land free; and his horse in attendance; and his linen clothing from the queen, and his woollen clothing from the king.

3. He is to sit next the chief of the household, at the three principal festivals, who is to place the harp in his hand.

4. He is to have the clothes of the steward, at the three principal festivals.

5. When a song is desired, the chaired bard is to begin; the first song of God, and the second of the king who shall own the palace; or, if there be none, let him sing of another king. After the chaired bard, the bard of the household is to sing three songs, on various subjects.

6. If the queen desire a song, let the bard of the household go to sing to her without limitation, in a low voice, so that the hall may not be disturbed by him.

7. He is to have a cow, or an ox, from the booty obtained by the household from a border-country, after a third has gone to the king: and he is, when they share the spoil, to sing the 'Monarchy of Britain' to them.

8. He is to have a throw-board, of the bone of a sea-animal, from the king, and a ³⁰gold ring from the queen.

9. His lodging is with the chief of the household.

10. His protection is, to convey an offender to the chief of the household. ³⁵Others say, it is from the first song to the last.'

11. When he shall go with other bards, he is to have the share of two.

12. His sarnad is six kine, and six score of silver.

13. His worth is six score and six kine, ³⁶to be augmented' ³⁹once.

xv. OF THE SILENTIARY, HIS OFFICE, HIS PRIVILEGE, AND HIS DUTY, THIS TREATS.

1. The ninth is the silentiary.

2. He is to have his land free; and his horse in attendance; and his linen clothing from the queen, and his woollen clothing from the king.

3. He is to have the share of one man from the servants.

4. He is to have four pence for every cow which comes as a dirwy from any one pertaining to the palace.

5. He is to superintend the meat and drink, under the steward.

¹ not in B.C.D.E. ² ae urethenwŷsc e gan e brenhŷn ae lŷeŷnwŷsc e gan e urenhŷnes B. ae wisgoed mal y rei ereill. D. ³ not in D. ⁴ B.C. ⁵ B.C.D. ⁶ vynhont D. ⁷ ae D. ⁸ C. ⁹ en B. ¹⁰ D.E. ¹¹ ac B. ¹² not in D. ¹³ a dily D. ¹⁴ kerd idi D. ¹⁵ not in B. ¹⁶ arnl B. dawel D. ŷ clwst C. ¹⁷ D. ¹⁸ not in D. ¹⁹ not in D. ²⁰ D. ²¹ D. ²² y D. ²³ ae rann D. ²⁴ C. ²⁵ lieu D. ²⁶ D.B.C. ²⁷ B. ²⁸ ŷ gan e C.D. ²⁹ D. ³⁰ B. ³¹ ŷ gan e C.D. ³² B.D. ³³ This section follows the next in D. ³⁴ B.D.E. ³⁵ C. ³⁶ D. ³⁷ B.C.E. ³⁸ B.C.D. ³⁹ D. ⁴⁰ C. ⁴¹ B.C.E. ⁴² not in B.C.D.E. ⁴³ ae urethenwŷsc e gan e brenhŷn ae lŷeŷnwŷsc e gan e urenhŷnes B. ae deirgŷisc mal y rei ereill. D. ⁴⁴ gŷr B.C.F. not in D. ⁴⁵ D. ⁴⁶ adel B. dirwy adel C. ⁴⁷ not in D. ⁴⁸ B.C. ⁴⁹ ar y llyn y D. ⁵⁰ B.C.

VI. Ef adele guasanaythu agostecu atarau epost uc pen er efeyryat ¹[teylu.]

VII. ²Ef adely seuyll eguasaet ebrenyn ³[em pob ⁴lle] eny absen.

VIII. Ef adely triugeyn ykan pop maer ⁵[e] bysgueyl pan ⁶doter en uaer.

IX. Ef adely or pan dyother emaer ⁷eny doter arall ⁸[eny le] guarchadu ellys.

X. ⁹Ef adely senyau urth ¹⁰[e] deodreuen ac urth da ebrenyn en ellys or pan el er hun auo ¹¹[maer] endy eny del arall ydy.

XI. Ef adely kannullau ¹²tuc ebrenyn.

XII. Yllety eu ykyd ar dysteyn.

XIII. Ynaud eu or ostec kentaf ¹³[a osotto] hyd edyuedaf ¹⁴duyn edyn aguenel ¹⁵[y] kam.

XIV. Y saraet eu chue byu a chue ugeyn ¹⁶[o] aryant ¹⁷kan yarderchauael.

XV. Eguerth eu chue byu a chue ugeyn myu kan yarderchauael ¹⁸ungeyth.

XVI. ¹⁹[OR PEN KYNÝD, AÝ SWÝD, AÝ VREÝNT, AÝ DELÝET, E TRAETHA HÝNN.]

I. Decuet eu epenkenyt.

II. Ef adely ytyr enryd ay uare ²⁰en ²¹presguyl; ²²ay lyeynguysc y kan eurenynes ay urethenguysc ykan ebrenyn.

III. Yle ene ²³llys ²⁴[y6] yamekeluy ar efeyryat teulu ac ykyd ac ef ekenedyon.

IV. Y lety ²⁵eu ²⁶en er odyn.

V. Yancuyn ²⁷eu tricornait ²⁸[o] llyn aseyc ²⁹[o wuyt] vn or corneyt ³⁰[eu] ³¹llyn ykan ebrenyn ³²ac arall' ykan eurenynes, ar trydyt ykan e penteulu.

VI. Ef adely ³³[tracan] dyruy ekanedyon ac amober eu merchet.

VII. Ef adely pedeir arugeyn ykan pop un ³⁴[or kynydyon] ³⁵et ³⁶estener suyd ydau.

VIII. Ef adely or nodolyc hyd mys chueraur bod ykyd ar brenyn pan uenno: ac ³⁷or ³⁸[gysseuin] huys nos ouys chueraur ef adely kemryt ykun ay cyrn ay kenlleuaneu amenet yhele euychet: aycorn adely uod enbueylyn ³⁹ayguerth eu punt. Ac ohyny

6. He is to serve, and keep silence, and strike the pillar above the head of the priest of the household.

7. He is to perform his duty in the service of the king although absent.

8. He is to have sixty pence from every land maer when he becomes maer.

9. From the time that one maer is displaced, until another is appointed, he is to take charge of the palace.

10. He is to look after the furniture, and the property of the king in the palace, from the time that the person who is maer departs until another come.

11. He is to collect the king's "tunc".

12. His lodging is with the steward.

13. His protection is, from his first proclamation of silence unto the last, to convey away an offender.

14. His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver, to be augmented.

15. His worth is six score and six kine, to be augmented once.

XVI. OF THE CHIEF HUNTSMAN, HIS OFFICE, HIS PRIVILEGE, AND HIS DUTY, THIS TREATS.

1. The tenth is the chief huntsman.

2. He is to have his land free; and his horse in attendance; and his linen clothing from the queen, and his woollen clothing from the king.

3. His seat in the palace is on the other side of the screen, next to the priest of the household, and the huntsmen with him.

4. His lodging is in the kiln.

5. His allowance is three hornfuls of liquor, and a mess of meat; one of the hornfuls of liquor from the king, another from the queen, and the third from the chief of the household.

6. He is to have ³¹a third of the dirwy of the huntsmen, and the amoby of their daughters.

7. He is to have twenty-four pence from every one of the huntsmen when office is given to him.

8. He is to be from Christmas until the month of February with the king, when he shall desire it: and from the first week of the month of February he is to take his dogs, his horns, and his leashes, and go to hunt the hinds: and his horn is to be of the buffalo, and

³⁸tróngk

³⁸urine

¹ B. ² not in D. ³ B.C. ⁴ peth C. ⁵ B. ⁶ rodher maeroný ydaw C. ⁷ n vo yny llys synnyab brth y da a vo o vywn y llys yn hynny o yspit D. ⁸ C. ⁹ not in D. ¹⁰ B.C. ¹¹ C. ¹² not in B. ¹³ D.C.E. ¹⁴ B.C.E. ¹⁵ not in B.D. ¹⁶ not in B. ¹⁷ C. ¹⁸ not in B.C.D.E. ¹⁹ not in D. ²⁰ ac urethenwýsc ý gan ý brenhýn ae lyeýnwýsc ý gan ý urenhýnes. B. ac wisic mal y rei ereill. D. ²¹ nevnd C. ²² D.C. ²³ not in B. ²⁴ not in D.E. ²⁵ not in B. ²⁶ D. ²⁷ C. ²⁸ D.B.C.E. ²⁹ not in B.C.D. ³⁰ ar llall D. ³¹ D.B.C. ³² C. ³³ pan C. ³⁴ estenno er arglúyd e B. ³⁵ a B.E. ³⁶ D.B.C. ³⁷ a phunt yó y werth D. ³⁸ D.

¹ A payment of one pound from each free maenol.

hyd huy! yeuan hanner haf ¹[e delý] hele euychet ac en heny oesbeyt nydely ef ²gueneuthur yaun' ynep ³or haul auo arnau' ⁴[onýd] ehun o ⁵[ý] kyd suydocyon: ⁶[a] rey adeueyt nadely ⁷ef teghu namyn yu korn ay ⁸kanleuaneu.

ix. Ef adely croen hyc egayaf ⁹ygueneuthur kenleuaneu' a croen buch er haf ygueneuythr ¹⁰cuaraneu.

x. Tranoeht guedy ¹¹[duó] guyl yeuan hanner haf edely ¹²[ef] menet yhele keyru: ac ony kefyr kyn ¹³[no] y keuody ¹⁴[y] ¹⁵ar yguely aguyscau ykuaraneu, ny dely ¹⁶gueneuthur yaun' e¹⁷[r] neb ¹⁸[ae holo] ¹⁹or haul auenher ydau. Ac en henny o hesbeyt hyd kalangayaf, edely uod ²⁰deudeg coluyth kefreuythaul en er hedhod' ac urth heny edhelyr' ²¹[hóy] hyd kalangayaf. A ²²nauuetyt kalangayaf emay yaun ydau ²³[ef] uenet yhely moch koet ac ²⁴oheny ²⁵edely ²⁶[efe] uod en eu hely ²⁷[hóy] hyd kalan mystacuet' ac egheyt ahyny oamser nydely ²⁸ef ateb yneb ²⁹or hawl' ³⁰[a vo arnaw] onýd yhun ³¹or kydsuydocyon, ³²ahynyhyd kalan mystacuet' ³³ethelyr ³⁴[e] moch koet' [³⁵os ³⁶kýnn góisgab ý gurýaneu ýd holir idaó.]

xI. ³⁷Akalan mystacuet edely ef rannu ³⁸[ý] cruyn atalu ³⁹ypaub ⁴⁰or ⁴¹[kýt] suydocyon ⁴²or rei adeleho ran ydau: ac yna ateb. ⁴³A ⁴⁴guedy henny rannu ecruyn en deuparth atrayan ⁴⁵ar deuparth yr kenedyon ar trayan yr brenyn. ⁴⁶Odeuparth ekenedyon duy ran ykynyt ⁴⁷[e] kellky ac un y kynyt ⁴⁸[e] mylky. Ar penkenyt adely duyran ykan ⁴⁹[e] kenethyon ⁵⁰[y] ⁵¹kellehun' ⁵²[or crwýn] ⁵³aduy ran' ykan kenetyon ⁵⁴[y] mylchun:' ac otrayan ebrenyn or cruyn ⁵⁵ef adely ⁵⁶[y] trayan: ⁵⁷ac ef ⁵⁸esyt trydydyn ⁵⁹adely trayanu' ⁶⁰ar brenyn. Ac guedy ⁶¹[darffo] henny ⁶²[oll] ⁶³e penkynyt adely' dangos ekun ⁶⁴[ae gróyn] ⁶⁵ar kyrn ⁶⁶ar kenlleuaneu yr brenyn: aguedy ⁶⁷asdangosso menet ykemryt ⁶⁸[e] kyle ⁶⁹ar uyleynyeyt ebrenyn ac ohyny hyd enodolyc bynt

its worth is a pound. And from that time to the feast of St. John at midsummer he is to hunt the hinds; and during that time he is not to answer any one in any claim upon him, unless it be one of his fellow officers: and some say that he is only to swear by his horn and his leashes.

9. He is to have the skin of an ox, in winter, to make leashes; and the skin of a cow, in summer, to make boots.

10. On the morrow after the feast of St. John, at midsummer, he is to go to hunt stags: and unless he be taken before he has risen from his bed and put on his boots, he is not obliged to answer any one who may have a claim upon him. From that time to the calends of winter there are twelve lawful pieces in the harts; and for that reason they are to be hunted until the calends of winter. And the ninth day of the calends of winter he ought to go to hunt wild swine; and from that time he is to hunt them until the calends of November: and during that time he is not to answer any one's claim, unless it be to one of his fellow officers, and that to the calends of the month of November, when the wild swine are hunted, if he be cited before he puts on his boots.

11. And on the calends of November he is to share the skins, and pay all his fellow officers who have a right to a share: and then answer. And after that, the skins are to be divided into two portions and a third; the two portions to the huntsmen, and the third to the king. Of the two portions of the huntsmen, the huntsmen with the covert hounds are to have two shares, and the huntsmen with the greyhounds one share. And the chief huntsman is to have two shares of the skins from the huntsmen with the covert hounds, and two shares from the huntsmen with the greyhounds. And from the king's third of the skins he is to have a third: and he is the third man who shares in the king's third. After all this is completed, the chief huntsman is to show the

⁶⁴kýnllývanew ⁶⁵o nyt nabuet dyd y kalan ⁶⁶mýlgón ⁶⁷ac vn ⁶⁸a rhan gwr

⁶⁴leashes ⁶⁵unless on the ninth day ⁶⁶greyhounds ⁶⁷and one ⁶⁸and a man's share

¹ C. yd D. ² attep B. ³ namyn y vn oe gytatydogyon or hwl a vo arnau. D. ⁴ E. namen B.C. ⁵ E. B.C. ⁶ B. ⁷ not in B. ⁸ kýnllýuan B.C. ⁹ not in C. ¹⁰ D.B.C. ¹¹ D. ¹² C. ¹³ D.E. ¹⁴ o B. ¹⁵ attep B. ¹⁶ D. ¹⁷ D. ¹⁸ not in D. ¹⁹ en er hýd deudec golóyth kýureythýawl B. ²⁰ B.C. ²¹ not in D. ²² C.B. ²³ hýt kalan mýs tachwed e dele ef bot ýn eu hele hóy B. ac y dily eu hely hyt galan mis tachwed D. ²⁴ C. ²⁵ C. ²⁶ not in D. ²⁷ o B. ²⁸ not in D.E. ²⁹ C. ³⁰ oe D.B.C. ³¹ ýd eýr ý hely C. y dechreuho hely D. ³² C. ³³ D. ³⁴ C.D. onýt e dýd hennv kýn noe gýuody ýd holýr B. ³⁵ not in D. ³⁶ B.C.E. ³⁷ not in C. ³⁸ oý B. ³⁹ B.E. ⁴⁰ eu delýet B. crwýn or rey af delýo ýdaw C. a hynny kýnn rannu y cróyn a neb D.B.C. ⁴¹ not in B.C. ⁴² not in C. ⁴³ y D. ⁴⁴ B.C. ⁴⁵ B.C. ⁴⁶ B.C.E. ⁴⁷ D.C. ⁴⁸ not in B. ⁴⁹ C. ⁵⁰ D. ⁵¹ y penkynyt D. ⁵² D.C. ⁵³ not in D. ⁵⁴ ew e C. ⁵⁵ a traeanha B.D.C. ⁵⁶ y brenhin ac ef D. ⁵⁷ D. ⁵⁸ D. ⁵⁹ y dily y penkynyt D.C.B. ⁶⁰ D. ⁶¹ ay C.D.B. ⁶² hynny D. ⁶³ B. ⁶⁴ not in B. ⁶⁵ C. ⁶⁶ D.C. ⁶⁷ C. ⁶⁸ D. ⁶⁹ C.

* All the MSS. here err apparently in reading November in place of December.

ar ¹eu kylc ²[hónnó] ac erbyn enodolyc deuent ³ar ebrenyn ⁴[y gymryd] eu breint ⁵ac eu lle en ellys.

xii. Unguerth ⁶eu kun epenkynyt skun ebrenyn.

xiii. Puybennac auo peth eghyd eregthau ar brenyn nar penkenyt ⁷nac arall uo⁸ hunu adely rannu, ar brenyn ⁸deuys.

xiv. Naud epenkenyd eu ⁹duyn ¹⁰[e] ¹¹dyn aguenel ¹²[e] kam' hyd ¹³en y uo ¹⁴a breyt keleuuet llef ykorn.

xv. Ysarhaet eu chue byu a chue ugeyn ¹⁵[o] aryant ¹⁶kan yarderchauael ungueyth.

xvi. Yguerth eu chue byu a chue ugeyn myu kan yarderchauael ¹⁷ungueyt.

xvii. ¹⁸[OR MEDYD AY SWYD, AY VREYNT, AY DELYET, EW HYN.]

1. Vnuct ardec eu ¹⁹[y] medyd.

ii. Ef adely ytyr en ryd ayuarc ²⁰bresuuy; ²¹ay lyeinguyse ykan eurenynhes, ay brethenguyse ykan ebrenyn, ²²[a hyný] ²³en cteyr guyl ar bennyc.

iii. Ny dely ef le detuauel ²⁴en e²⁵llys.

iv. ²⁶[Yn] ²⁷eneuat y lety ykyd ar dysteyn.

v. Y naud eu or pan dechreuho ²⁸ef gueneuthur keruyn ²⁹[eit o] uet eny ruymo ³⁰[r] huyl am y pen, duyn edyn aguenel ³¹[y] kam.

vi. ³²Ef adely yr huyl auo ar e keruyn ³³[ued] neu pedeir keynyauc ahynny en deuys enepyeufo egulet.

vii. Ef adely trayan ekuyr, neu pedeir keynyauc eny lle, ykan edysteyn neu archenat atalo pedeir keynyauc. ³⁴Kuyr egulet' ual hyn erenyr: ³⁵y trayan yr medyd kessuyn; ar deupart ³⁶[a rennýr] eu tritrayan ³⁷etrayan yr estauell ar deuparth yr neuad.

viii. * Ysaraet eu chue byu a chue ugeyn ³⁸[o] aryant ³⁹kan yarderchauael ⁴⁰un gueyt.

ix. Yguerth eu chue byu a chue ugeyn myu kan yarderchauael' ⁴¹[vn weyth.]

✓ ⁴²Y werth ae sarhaet mal pob un or lleill.

dogs, ⁴³his skins, the horns, and the leashes to the king: and after he has shown them, he takes his progress among the king's villains; and from that time unto Christmas they are to be on the progress: at Christmas they must return to the king, to take their privilege and seat in the palace.

12. The dogs of the chief huntsman are of like worth with those of the king.

13. Whoever shall have anything to share with the king, whether he be the chief huntsman or another; that person is to divide and the king is to choose.

14. The protection of the chief huntsman is, to convey an offender so far, that the sound of his horn can scarcely be heard.

15. His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver, to be augmented once.

16. His worth is six score and six kine, to be augmented once.

xvii. OF THE MEAD BREWER, HIS OFFICE, HIS PRIVILEGE, AND HIS DUTY, THIS TREATS.

1. The eleventh is the mead brewer.

2. He is to have his land free; his horse in attendance; and his linen clothing from the queen, and his woollen clothing from the king; and that at the three principal festivals.

3. He has no appointed seat in the palace.

4. His lodging is in the hall, with the steward.

5. His protection is, from the time he shall begin to make a vat of mead until he shall tie the covering over it, to convey away an offender.

6. He is entitled to the covering of the ⁴⁴mead vat, or four pence; and that at the option of him who may own the feast.

7. He is to have a third of the wax, or four pence in lieu of it, from the steward, or buskins to the value of four pence. The wax of the feast is divided as follows: to the mead brewer in the first place a third; and the two parts are to be divided into three, one third to the chamber, and two thirds to the hall.

8. * His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver, to be augmented once.

9. His worth is six score and six kine, to be augmented once.

✓ ⁴⁵His worth and his saraad are similar to those of each of the others.

¹ y D. ² D. ³ att D. ⁴ D.B.C. ⁵ ene llýs ac [y D.] eu lle B.C.D. ⁶ ynt B. ⁷ vo nac arall C.D. ⁸ dewissab D.C. ⁹ not in D. ¹⁰ B.E. ¹¹ not in C. ¹² B.E. ¹³ not in B.C.D. ¹⁴ not in D. ¹⁵ B.C. ¹⁶ not in B.D. ¹⁷ not in B. ¹⁸ C. ¹⁹ D.B.C. ²⁰ not in D. ²¹ ac urethynwýsc ý gan e brenhýn ac lyeýnwýsc e gan e urenhýnes. B.C. ac wisic mal y rei ereill. D. ²² C. ²³ not in B.D. ²⁴ not in D. ²⁵ neuad C.B. ²⁶ E. ²⁷ Y letty yb ygyt ar distein D.B.C. ²⁸ not in B.D.E. ²⁹ D. ³⁰ D. ³¹ D.B.C.E. ³² not in D. ³³ H.C. ³⁴ Val hynn y rennir kuyr y wled. D. ³⁵ not in C. ³⁶ B.C.D. ³⁷ e deuparth er neuad ar traean er estauell B.C.D. ³⁸ B.C. ³⁹ not in B. ⁴⁰ not in C. ⁴¹ C. ⁴² D.

XVIII. ¹[OR MEDYC TRYLW, AY SWYD, AY VREYNT, AY DELYET, EW HYNN.]

i. Deudecuet eu emedyc ²[teylw.]

ii. Ef adely ytyr en ryd ay uarc ³en ⁴bresuyl ⁵ay lyeyn ⁶[wýsc] ykan eurenynes ay uredhyn ⁷[wýsc] ykan ebrenyn.'

iii. Yle ⁸[enc llys] en eneuat ⁹[y6] emon epost auo ykyd ar keluy ebo ebrenyn en eyste en yemyl.

iv. Y lle ¹⁰tý ¹¹y6] ykyd ar penteulu.

v. Ynaud eu or pan archo ebrenyn ydau uenet urth dyn archolledyc ¹²[neu glaf] nac ene llys ¹³ebo nac ¹⁴eythyr ellys ¹⁵[y bo ydyn yndaf] ¹⁶enc del yurthau' duyn edyn agnel ¹⁷[e] kam.

vi. Ef adely ¹⁸[gwneuthur] medhechynat rad ¹⁹yr a uo en ellys ²⁰ac yr ²¹penteu ²²[ac ný cheýff e ganthunt] ²³eythyr eu guaet dyllat onyt ²⁴[o] un or tri ²⁵[ar] perykyl ²⁶[ual y dywetpóyd uchot:] ²⁷sef eu erey henny dernaut ²⁸em pen hyd er emenynt; adernaut ²⁹eg korf hyd er emyscar; atory un or peduuar post. Am pob un or tri perygyl henny edely ³⁰emedyc nau ugeyn ay unyd neu punt heb yuuyd aheuyt yguayd dyllat.

vii. ³⁰Emedyc adely en edoto gorhet pedeir ar ³¹ugeyn.'

viii. ³²[Am] ³³medekynyat rudhely ³⁴deudeg ³⁵[keinyaic.

ix. ³⁶Am] ³⁷medhechynyat llesseu ³⁸vrth ³⁹[chóyd] ⁴⁰pedeyr keynnyaic' ⁴¹kyfreith.

x. ⁴⁰Am dyadael guaet pedeyr keynnyaic.'

xi. ⁴¹Am ⁴²e wýt beunoeth keynnyaic ⁴³a dýmeý atal.'

xii. Eoleuat ⁴⁴bob nos' keynnyaic ⁴⁵kyfreith atal.]

xiii. ⁴⁶Guerth padell medyc ⁴⁷[ýnyaeth] keynyauc.'

xiv. ⁴⁸Medyc adely kemryt telluet ykan ⁴⁹[e] kenedel ⁵⁰er archolledyc ⁵¹[r] byt maru or uedhecynyaet aguenel ef: ac onys kemer ⁵²ef, ⁵³gurtherbet tros ygueytret.

xv. ⁵⁴Ef adely uenet yr lluedeu.'

xvi. Ef adely nad el or llys ⁵⁵en guastat' onyt kan kanyat ebrenyn.

XVIII. OF THE MEDICINER OF THE HOUSEHOLD, HIS OFFICE, HIS PRIVILEGE, AND HIS DUTY, THIS TREATS.

1. The twelfth is the mediciner of the household.

2. He is to have his land free; his horse in attendance; and his linen clothing from the queen, and his woollen clothing from the king.

3. His seat in the hall within the palace is at the base of the pillar to which the screen is attached, near which the king sits.

4. His lodging is with the chief of the household.

5. His protection is, from the time the king shall command him to visit a wounded or sick person, whether the person be in the palace or out of it, until he quit him, to convey away an offender.

6. He is to administer medicine gratuitously to all within the palace, and to the 'chief of the household;' and he is to have nothing from them except their bloody clothes, unless it be for one of the three dangerous wounds, as mentioned before; these are, a stroke on the head unto the brain, a stroke in the body unto the bowels, and the breaking of one of the four limbs. For every one of these three dangerous wounds the mediciner is to have nine score pence and his food, or one pound without his food, and also the bloody clothes.

7. The mediciner is to have, when he shall apply a tent, twenty-four pence.

8. For an application of red ointment, ⁵⁶twelve pence.

9. For an application of herbs to a swelling, four legal pence.

10. For letting blood, four pence.

11. His food daily is worth one penny halfpenny.

12. His light every night is worth one legal penny.

13. The worth of a medical pan is one penny.

14. The mediciner is to take an indemnification from the kindred of the wounded person, in case he die from the remedy he may use: and if he do not take it, let him answer for the deed.

15. He is to accompany the armies.

16. He is never to leave the palace, but with the king's permission.

² teylu

⁶ 6yth

⁵⁶ household

⁵⁷ eight

¹ C. ² C. ³ not in B.C.E. ⁴ not in D. ⁵ ac urethenwýsc ý gan e brenhýn ae lyeýnwýsc e gan e urenhýnes B. ac wisac D. ⁶ C. ⁷ C. ⁸ B. ⁹ D.B.C. ¹⁰ B.D.E. ¹¹ D.B. ¹² D. ¹³ not in D. ¹⁴ odieithyr D. ¹⁵ D. ¹⁶ not in D. ¹⁷ B.C.D.E. ¹⁸ D.C. ¹⁹ hyd tra D. ²⁰ not in D. ²¹ B. ²² dyeithyr D. ²³ B. ²⁴ B.C.D. ²⁵ D. ²⁶ not in D. ²⁷ enc C. ²⁸ en C. ²⁹ pedeir arhugeint amoreth D. ³⁰ Ef B. ³¹ C. is here defective. ³² D. ³³ not in D. ³⁴ D.B.E. ³⁵ D. ³⁶ not in D. ³⁷ B. ³⁸ B.D. ³⁹ D. ⁴⁰ B. ⁴¹ D. ⁴² B.D. ⁴³ kyfreith D. ⁴⁴ not in B. ⁴⁵ not in B. ⁴⁶ not in D. ⁴⁷ B.E. ⁴⁸ Ef B. ⁴⁹ B. ⁵⁰ am B. ⁵¹ D. ⁵² not in B.D. ⁵³ talet D. ⁵⁴ not in E. ⁵⁵ vyth D. ⁵⁶ B.C.D. ⁵⁷ E.

xvii. ^aYsarhaet eu chue byu a chue ugeyn ¹[o] aryant ²kan yarderchauael.

xviii. Ygurth ³[yó] chue byu a chue ugeyn myu, ⁴[gan y arderchauael.]

XIX. [AM Y TRULLIAD.]

i. Tredyt ardec eu etrullyat.

ii. Ef adely ytyr en ryd ⁵ay lyeyn ykan eurenynes ay urethyn ⁶guysc ykan ebrenyn ay uarch bressuyl.

iii. Ef adely ran oaryant ekuynos.

iv. Ef adely guarchadu euedkel ⁷akantau efyoleu' ⁸[a chad(e cloeu.)]

v. Ef adely ⁹er huyl auo' ar ekeruyn uet neu pedeir keynyauc ¹⁰a henny en' deusy perchen ¹¹[naic] e ¹²gulet.

vi. Ef adely guyrant opob gulet ¹³[or] ebo med arney.

vii. ¹⁴Ef adely trullyau ellyn arody ybaub ¹⁵kemeynt aykylyt.

viii. Ef adely dyuallu euedkell ac auo endy.

ix. Messur guyrant kefreth¹⁶yaul eu lloneyt ellestri egualloyer endunt okuref. ac euhaner ¹⁷o¹⁸[r] uragaut ac eu trayan o¹⁹[r] ued.

x. Ef adely buyta ykyd ar suydguyr.

xi. Y lety eu ykyd ar dysteyn.

xii. Ynaud eu or pan decreuho ²⁰[ef dodý] ²¹llestyr en ²²[y] llyn eny darfo ekeuedae enos honno duyn edyn aguenel ²³[y] kam.

xiii. Ef adely yoleuat en dyuessur ykan edysteyn ²⁴urth yguasanaeth.

xiv. Ysaraet eu chue biu a chue ugeyn ²⁵[o aryant.] ²⁶kan yarderchauael.

xv. Yguert eu chue byu a chue ugeyn myu kan yarderchauael.

XX. [AM Y DRYSAÜR.]

i. ²⁷[Petwerýd ardec] eu edressaur.

ii. Ef adely ytyr enryt ayuarch ²⁸en ²⁹bressuyl, ³⁰ay uredyn ³¹[wýsc] ykan ebrenyn ay lyeyn ³²[wysc] ykan eurenynes.

iii. Ef adely ran oaryan ekuynos.

iv. Ef adely ³³[y] guyrant kefrethyaul.

v. Ef adely argueyn ³⁴pop neches or

³⁵ ³⁶Y werth ae sarhaet megys y vn or rei ereill.

³⁷ ³⁸herwýd e delýho.

17. ³⁹His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver, to be augmented.

18. His worth is six score and six kine, ⁴⁰to be augmented.

XIX. [OF THE BUTLER.]

1. The thirteenth is the butler.

2. He is to have his land free; and his linen from the queen, and his woollen clothing from the king; and his horse in attendance.

3. He is to have one share of the supper silver.

4. He is to take care of the mead cellar, and of the vessels, ⁴¹and to keep the keys.

5. He is to have the covering of the mead vat, or four pence, at the option of the master of the feast.

6. He is to have liquor from every feast where mead is used.

7. He is to serve the liquor, and give to every one ⁴²alike.

8. He is to supply the mead cellar, and every thing in it.

9. The lawful measure of liquor is, the fill of the vessels which are used of ale, their half of bragot, and their third of mead.

10. He is to eat with the servants.

11. His lodging is with the steward.

12. His protection is, from the time he shall begin to put a vessel into the liquor until the computation shall cease for that night, to convey away an offender.

13. He is to have his light without measure, from the steward, for his service.

14. His saraad is six kine, and six score ⁴³of silver, to be augmented.

15. His worth is six score and six kine, to be augmented.

XX. [OF THE DOOR-WARD.]

1. The fourteenth is the door-ward.

2. He is to have his land free; his horse in attendance; and his linen clothing from the queen, and his woollen clothing from the king.

3. He is to have one share of the supper silver.

4. He is to have lawful liquor.

5. He is to carry all messages which

⁴⁴ ⁴⁵His worth and his saraad are similar to those of each of the others.

⁴⁶ ⁴⁷what he may be entitled to.

¹ B.E. ² not in B. ³ B.E. ⁴ B. ⁵ ac uarch pressvel ac urethýnwýsc e gan e brenhým ac lyeýnwýsc e gan e urenhýnes. B. ac wisic D. ⁶ not in E. ⁷ not in B.D. ⁸ B.D. ⁹ a un o lúyl B. ¹⁰ ar D. ¹¹ D.B. ¹² med D. ¹³ D. ¹⁴ not in D. ¹⁵ not in D. ¹⁶ en B. ¹⁷ D. ¹⁸ D. ¹⁹ B. ²⁰ rodi y llestri D. ²¹ D. ²² D.B.E. ²³ not in B. ²⁴ B.E. aryant D. ²⁵ not in B.D. ²⁶ B.D.E. ²⁷ not in B.D.E. ²⁸ not in D. ²⁹ ac wisic megys y lleill. D. ³⁰ B. ³¹ B. ³² D. ³³ negesseu B. ³⁴ D. ³⁵ B.

adeueter urthau or port hyd eneuat neu hyd
¹[en] elle arall ebo ebrenyn ²[yndaó.]

vi. Ef adely dyllat ebart teulu en eteyr
 guyl ar bennyc.

vii. ³Ef adely ylety' ⁴ykyd ar' porthaur.

viii. Ef adely buyta ykyd ar suydguyr.

ix. Ef adely adnabod ⁵[holl] suydogyon
 ellys ⁶[oll], ac ⁷nas atalyho ⁸[allan] er un
 onadunt en eporth ac oseteyl talet kamlury
 yr brenyn : ac os un ⁹uyd or pensydogyon'
 talet ¹⁰[ydau y] ¹¹huynep' guarth : os un
 or lleyll ¹²[vyd] pedeir keynyauc ¹³[kef-
 reyth.]

x. Enaud eu duyn edyn agnel eham hid
 ar eporthaur, ¹⁴ac entheu adely ekadu eff
 enc¹⁵hel epenteulu ¹⁶truy e' porth,' ¹⁷[ac
 yna y ollong ganthaó,] ac henteu hid
 eniokel.

xi. Eff adely corneyd ¹⁸[o] lŷn ekan
 edisteyn, a seic ¹⁹ahenny' eny' anchuyn.

xii. Eff adely ruýthau ²⁰e ford er brenin,
 aý wirllisch : apha ²¹dŷn benac atraho
²²[ef] ýar effort, ²³ohyd yureyc' ay uyrlysc
 ked kouenho yaun ydau ny dely ²⁴y kafacl
²⁵[dim.]

xiii. Ef adely guedy ²⁶[darffo] buyta keru
²⁷auo yaun yeru or neuat.'

xiv. Ef adely ykyd ar ²⁸suydguyr ran o
 aryant e' cruyn.

xv. Ny dely cyste en eneuat namyn ar
 tal ydeulyn ²⁹y gueneuthur ³⁰nekesseu urth
 ebrenyn.

xvi. ³¹Ysaraet eu chue byu a ³²[chue]
 ugeyn ³³[o] aryan.

xvii. Yguerth eu chue byu a chue ugeyn
 myhu' ³⁴[gan y ardýrchauael.]

XXI. [AM Y COG.]

i. Pemdecuet eu ³⁵e koc.

ii. Ef adely ytyr en ryd ay uarc ³⁶en
³⁷bressguyl ³⁸ykan eurenynes ylyeyn ³⁹ac
 y kan ebrenyn' ⁴⁰[y urethyn.]

iii. Ef adely keuanedhu ekekyn ⁴¹ac
⁴²[ynteu] adely kafacl y ⁴³[gyf] ⁴⁴reydyeu
 ykan edysteyn amayr ⁴⁵[e] bysgueyl.

iv. Ef adely cruyn eman escrybyl oll
⁴⁶or adel yr kekyn a⁴⁷[c eu] cruyn ⁴⁸am-

⁴⁹gŷynos

⁵⁰Y werth ae sarhaet megys y lleill.

are told him, from the gate to the hall, or
 to any other place where the king may be.

6. He is to have the clothes of the bard of
 the household at the three principal festivals.

7. He is to lodge with the porter.

8. He is to eat with the servants.

9. He ought to know all the officers of
 the court, that he may not stop them on
 their passage at the gate ; and if he should
 stop any of them, let him pay a camlwrw
 to the king ; and, if it should be one of the
 chief officers, let him pay him his ' gwyneb-
 warth' : if it should be one of the others,
 four legal pence.

10. His protection is, to convey an of-
 fender to the porter, who is to keep him
 until the chief of the household shall pass
 through the gate, ¹⁶and place him under his
 protection, who is to convey him to a
 place of security.

11. He is to have a hornful of liquor from
 the steward, and a mess of meat, for his
 allowance.

12. He is to clear the way for the king,
 with his truncheon : and whomsoever he
 may thrust out of the way, at the length of
 his arm with his truncheon, though he
 may seek compensation from him, he is not
 to obtain it.

13. He is, after meal time, to send out
 those it is right to send from the hall.

14. He is to have, with the servants, a
 share of the 'hide silver.

15. He is not to sit in the hall, but on
 his knees to deliver the messages to the
 king.

16. ¹⁶His saraad is six kine, and six score
 of silver.

17. His worth is six score and six kine,
 to be augmented.'

XXI. [OF THE COOK.]

1. The fifteenth is the cook.

2. He is to have his land free ; his horse
 in attendance ; his linen from the queen,
 and his woollen from the king.

3. He is to inhabit the kitchen ; and he
 is to have his necessaries from the steward
 and the land maer.

4. He is to have skins of all the small
 animals which come to the kitchen with their

⁵¹supper

⁵²His worth and saraad are similar to
 the others.

¹ B.E. ² D. ³ E. lettý ýó B.D. ⁴ ty e B. ⁵ B. ⁶ nat D. ⁷ B. ⁸ or pensýdogyon uýd B.D. ⁹ F.B. ¹⁰ y
 wynebwerth idab D. ¹¹ D. ¹² D. ¹³ not in B. ¹⁴ del D. ¹⁵ yr D. ¹⁶ D. ¹⁷ D. ¹⁸ not in D. ¹⁹ not in B.D.
²⁰ vii D. ²¹ D. ²² not in D. ²³ not in D. ²⁴ D. ²⁵ or neuad a vo iaón y yrru. D. ²⁶ suydogyon D. ²⁷ not in B.D.
²⁸ y neges B. ²⁹ B.E. ³⁰ B. ³¹ B. ³² not in E. ³³ not in B.D.E. ³⁴ not in D. ³⁵ ae urethenwýsc e gan e
 brenhŷn ac lŷeynwýsc e gan e urenhŷnes B. ae wisc. D. ³⁶ not in E. ³⁷ E. ³⁸ ef B. ³⁹ D. ⁴⁰ D. ⁴¹ kyureýt
 B. ⁴² B. ⁴³ not in D. ⁴⁴ B.D. ⁴⁵ arnadant D. ⁴⁶ D. ⁴⁷ D.

⁴⁸ Literally 'face-shame.'

danadunt; sef mal edely ¹[y] trayan ²ydau ef^r ar deupart yr dysteyn.

v. ³Ef adely decreu pop anrec or ⁴[a] ardemero ⁵ef.

vi. Ef adely ⁶edy henyon ar guer' ⁷[ar emýscar.]

vii. ⁸[Ac] ef ⁹adely ehun' deuot ar anrec dyuedaf ay gossod rac bron ebrenyn, ac ena ¹⁰edely ebrenyn yanrechu ¹¹ef ouuyd a¹²dyaut.

viii. Ynaud eu or pan decreuho keueyr-yhau er anrec kentaf eny decho edyuethaf rac bron ebrenyn duyn edyn aguenel ekam.

ix. ¹³Edysteyn adely' ydyuallu o¹⁴holl leseuoet ¹⁵[vrth ardymeru e anregyon] yam pepyr allesseuoet ereyll.

x. Ef adely buyta ykyd ar ¹⁶suydgyur.

xi. Yllety ¹⁷[y6] ykyd ar dysteyn.

xii. Ef adely ran oaryant echuynos.

xiii. ¹⁸Ysarhaet eu chue byu a chue ugeyn ¹⁹[o] aryant ²⁰kan yarderchauael.

xiv. Yguerth eu chue byu a chue ugeyn myu' ²¹[gan e arderchauael.]

XXII. [AM Y CANŴYLLYDD.]

i. Vnuet ar pemdec ²²eu ²³[y] kanhuyllt.

ii. Ef adely ytyr en ryt ²⁴ay uarch' ²⁵[pressvel] ²⁶ay wis megys ²⁷[y lleill] ²⁸lyeyn ykan eurenynes ay vretyn ykan ebrenyn.

iii. ²⁹Ef adely ran oaryant ekuynos.

iv. Ef adely daly kanuyl rac bron ebrenyn yam edyskyl ac ef ³⁰tra uo en buyta.

v. ³¹Ebryuara ar dyuenyon ael tros edyskyl ef ay dely.

vi. Ef adely dernuet or kanuyll auo eny llau.

vii. Ef adely enenhu ³²e ³³[holl] kanhuylleu ³⁴[c6yr] en ellys ac ³⁵atenho ay dannet ³⁶[or c6yr] ³⁷openeu e kanuylleu [³⁸yn6 llys' ³⁹ef] ⁴⁰a ⁴¹[y] dely.

viii. Ef adely aguethylo or kanuylleu pan el ebrenyn ⁴²yu estauell.

ix. Ef adely ykan edysteyn ytreul en dyuessur o⁴³[r] kanuylleu.

x. Y naud eu ⁴⁴duyn edyn aguenel ⁴⁵[y] kam heb erlyt heb rachot or pan ⁴⁶enynher ekanuyll kentaf eny dyfoder edyuethaf:

⁴⁷Y werth ae sarhaet megys y lleill.

skins on; that is to say, he is to have one-third, and the steward two-thirds.

5. He is to taste each dish that he shall season.

6. He is to have the fragments, and the tallow, and the entrails.

7. He is himself to bring the last dish, and place it before the king; and then the king is to present him with meat and drink.

8. His protection is, from the time he shall begin to prepare the first dish until he shall place the last before the king, to convey an offender away.

9. The steward is to supply him with all herbs to season his dishes; such as pepper, and other herbs.

10. He is to eat with the servants.

11. His lodging is with the steward.

12. He is to have one share of the supper silver.

13. ⁴⁸His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver, to be augmented.

14. His worth is six score and six kine, ⁴⁹to be augmented.

XXII. [OF THE CANDLE-BEARER.]

1. The sixteenth is the candle-bearer.

2. He is to have his land free; his horse in attendance; and his clothing like the rest; his linen from the queen, and his woollen from the king.

3. He is to have one share of the supper silver.

4. He is to hold a candle before the king, opposite his dish, whilst he is eating.

5. The broken bread and fragments, which fall over the dish, are his.

6. He is to have a hand-breadth of the candle which he shall hold in his hand.

7. He is to light all the wax candles in the palace; and the wax he may bite off the tops of the candles in the palace belongs to him.

8. He is to have the remains of the candles, when the king retires to his chamber.

9. He is to have a supply of candles, without measure, from the steward.

10. His protection is, to convey away an offender, from the time the first candle is lighted until the last is extinguished, with-

⁵⁰His worth and saraad are similar to the others.

¹ D.B.E. ² yr coc D. ³ not in D. ⁴ B.E. ⁵ ehun B. ⁶ y guer ar dihyon D. ⁷ B.D. ⁸ D. ⁹ ehun a dele B.D. a dylly E. ¹⁰ not in B. ¹¹ ynteu D. not in B. ¹² llyn B. ¹³ Ef adely y gan y distein D. ¹⁴ not in B.D. ¹⁵ B. ¹⁶ glassanethwyr D. ¹⁷ D.B. ¹⁸ B.E. ¹⁹ not in B. ²⁰ B. ²¹ not in E. ²² D.B.E. ²³ not in D. ²⁴ B.E. ²⁵ ae urethynwysc e gan e brenhyn ae lyeynwysc e gan e urenhynes. B. ²⁶ D. ²⁷ not in D. ²⁸ C. here resumes. ²⁹ pan B. ³⁰ Ef adely y bri6 vara ar divynyon ael dros y dysgyl. D.B.C. ³¹ not in D. ³² D. ³³ D. ³⁴ adly a tynho ae deint or c6yr y ar benn pob kanb6yll. D. ³⁵ C. ³⁶ o pen B.C. ³⁷ E. ³⁸ C. ³⁹ euo b6euyd B. ⁴⁰ C. ⁴¹ yn6 E. ⁴² B. ⁴³ or pan enynher y ganb6yll gytas yny diffodher y diwethaf doyn y dyn a wnel y cam heb erlit [ac D.] heb ragot. D.B.C. ⁴⁴ E. ⁴⁵ enynho C. ⁴⁶ D.

¹[ac uelly y mae y bop un or rei ereill heb erlit ac heb ragot.]

xI. Pan hel ebrenyn ²yr estauell ef adely menet akanuyt ³kantau oy ulaen.

xII. Ef adely buyta ykyd ar suydguyr.

xIII. Ylety eu ykyl ar dysteyn.

xIV. ⁴Y sarhaet ⁵[y^v] chue byu a chue ugeyn ⁶[o] aryant ⁷kany ⁸[ar] darcauael.

xV. Yguerth ⁹[y⁶] chue byu a chue ugeyn myu kan yarderchavael.

⁹Uchof etraythuyd' oureynt adelchet er un suydauc ar pemdec aperthyn ar ebrenyn.

Ema¹⁰n ¹⁰weithyon] ¹¹edecreun ny traythu' o¹²[r] huyth ¹³[s⁶yda⁶c] aperthyn ar eurenynes.

XXIII. [AM DDISTAIN Y VRENINES.]

I. Kyntaf eu ¹⁴onadunt ¹⁵e dysteyn ¹⁶[e vrenhynes.]

II. Ef adely ytyr en ryd ayuarch ¹⁷[press-vel,] ¹⁸aylyeyn ykan eurenynes ay urethenguyse ykan ebrenyn.

III. Ef adely ¹⁹[eu wasdat] medhu ²⁰[e] b²¹yt a²²[r] llyn ²³[en] er estauel.

IV. ²⁴Ef adely guasanaythu ar eurenynes ar uuyd allyn.

V. ²⁵Ef adely trayan ²⁶dyruy ²⁷[e gan] suydguyr eurenynes.

VI. ²⁸Ylety eu y kyd ²⁹ar dysteyn ebrenyn.

VII. Nydely evste en er estauel namyn guasanaythu or ³⁰estauell hyd ekekyn.

VIII. Ynaud eu duyn edyn ³¹[a] guenel ³²[e] cam hyd ar dysteyn ebrenyn ³³ac enteu hyd enyhoghel.

IX. Ef adely [³⁴caffael ³⁵y] trayan y kan ³⁶holl suydguyr ebrenyn eregthau ay kedemdeython ³⁷a³⁸[c o hynny y] duyran ydau ³⁹ef ⁴⁰[ehun.]

X. Ef adely pedeyr keynynac ⁴¹o aryant ekuynos eregthau ⁴²[ac gedymdeithyon, nyt amgen] ⁴³ar kokeu a⁴⁴[r] duyran ydau ⁴⁵ef, ⁴⁶[chun.]

XI. Ef adely ⁴⁷[kaffael] yholl ⁴⁸reyt ykan dysteyn ebrenyn en dyuessur.

XII. ⁴⁹Ysaraet eu chue byu a chue ugeyn ⁵⁰[o] aryant ⁵¹[kan y ardyrchavael.]

⁴⁹ Y sarhaet ae werth megys y lleill.

⁵⁰ Y sarhaet ae werth megys y lleill.

out pursuit, without impediment: and in like manner the rest possess their right, without pursuit, and without impediment.

11. When the king retires to the chamber, he is to go before him with a candle.

12. He is to eat with the servants.

13. His lodging is with the steward.

14. ⁴His saraad is six kine and six score of silver, to be augmented.

15. His worth is six score and six kine, to be augmented.

The privilege and duty of the sixteen officers pertaining to the king are treated of above.

Here we proceed to treat of the eight officers who pertain to the queen.

XXIII. [OF THE QUEEN'S STEWARD.]

I. The first of them is the ¹⁰queen's steward.

2. He is to have his land free; and his horse in attendance; and his linen from the queen, and his woollen clothing from the king.

3. He is always to superintend the meat and drink in the chamber.

4. He is to serve the queen with meat and drink.

5. He is to have a third of the dirwy from the queen's servants.

6. His lodging is with the steward of the king.

7. He is not to sit in the chamber, but to serve from the chamber to the kitchen.

8. His protection is, to convey an offender to the king's steward; and he, to a place of safety.

9. He and his fellows are to have a third from all the king's servants, and of that two shares are for himself.

10. He and his fellows, that is, the cooks, are to have four pence from the supper silver, and two shares of it belong to him.

11. He is to receive all his necessaries from the steward of the king, without measure.

12. ⁴His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver, to be augmented.

⁴⁹ His saraad and worth are similar to the others.

⁵⁰ His saraad and worth are similar to the others.

¹ D. ² y⁶ B. ³ not in D. ⁴ B.E. ⁵ B.C.E. ⁶ not in B. ⁷ C.E. ⁸ Uchot y traethasson ni D.C. ⁹ B. ¹⁰ D. ¹¹ y traethon D. ¹² B.C.D.E. ¹³ D. ¹⁴ or rey henne B. not in D. ¹⁵ not in C. ¹⁶ C. ¹⁷ B.C. ¹⁸ ac urethynwysc e gan e brenhyn ac lyeynwysc e gan e urenhynes B.C. ac wise megys y lleill D. ¹⁹ C. ²⁰ B. ²¹ B. ²² B. ²³ A guassanaethu v vrenhines adly D. ²⁴ not in D. ²⁵ not in B. ²⁶ B. ²⁷ not in B. ²⁸ a D.C.E. ²⁹ gegin yr ystauell D. ³⁰ B.C.D.E. ³¹ B.C.D. ³² not in D. ³³ C.B. ³⁴ D. ³⁵ not in B.E. ³⁶ ar B. ³⁷ not in C. ³⁸ D.C. ³⁹ not in D. ⁴⁰ D. ⁴¹ y D. ⁴² D.E. ⁴³ not in B.C. ⁴⁴ D.C. ⁴⁵ C. ⁴⁶ treul B. ⁴⁷ B.C. ⁴⁸ C. ⁴⁹ D. ⁵⁰ D.

XIII. Yguerth eu chue byu a chue ugeyn myu kany arderchauael.

13. His worth is six score and six kine, to be augmented.

XXIV. ¹[O EFPEYRYAT E VRENHYNES EW HYN.]

XXIV. OF THE PRIEST OF THE QUEEN, THIS TREATS.

- i. ²Er eyl eu ³er efeyryat eurenynes.
- ii. Ef adely ytyr en ryd ay uarch ⁴[press-vel] ⁵ay lyeyn ay uredyn ykan eurenynes ar brenyn.
- iii. Ef ⁶[a dele] trayan decum eurenynes ac aperthyn ⁷[o] ar er estauell.

1. The second is the queen's priest.
2. He is to have his land free; and his horse in attendance; and his linen and woollen from the queen and the king.
3. He is to have a third of the queen's tithe; and of what may pertain to the chamber.

iv. Ef adely pedeyr keynyauc ⁸[kefreith] opop ynseyl agoret arodho eurenynes.

4. He is to have four legal pence for every patent seal which the queen shall give.

v. ⁹Ef adely ¹⁰yhofrum ¹¹apaub ¹²[or] apertheno atey.

5. He is to have her offering, and that of every one pertaining to her.

vi. Ef adely ¹³dyllat eurenynes ¹⁴er hun' ypenytyo ¹⁵endau [¹⁶en hýt' ¹⁷e garawýs,] ¹⁸erbyn epasc.

6. He is to have the clothes in which the queen shall do penance during Lent against Easter.

vii. Ef adely bendycau ¹⁹adel ouuyt allyn' yr estauel.

7. He is to bless the meat and drink which are brought to the chamber.

viii. ²⁰Y lety ²¹[ý6] ykyd ac efeyryat ebrenyn en ty eclochyd.

8. His lodging is with the king's priest, in the house of the chaplain.

ix. Ynaud eu ²²[hebróg y dyn] hyd ²³er egluys' nessaf.

9. His protection is, to accompany an offender to the nearest church.

x. Ysaraet ²⁴[ý6] heruut braut ²⁵[e] senet.

10. His saraad is according to the decision of the synod.

xi. Yguerth ²⁶[ý6] heruuyd breynt ekenedel: ac ²⁷euelly ²⁸[am] pop grahur.

11. His worth is according to the privilege of his kindred: and so of every graduate.

XXV. ²⁹[O PEN GWASTRAVT E VRENHYNES AY SWYD, AY VREYNT, AY DELYET, E TRAETHA HYN.]

XXV. OF THE CHIEF GROOM OF THE QUEEN, HIS OFFICE, HIS PRIVILEGE, AND HIS DUTY, THIS TREATS.

- i. Tredyt eu penguastraut ³⁰e urenynes.
- ii. Ef adely ytyr enryd ayuarch ³¹[press-vel,] ³²ay lyeyn ³³[wýsc] ykan eurenynes ay urethynguyse ykan ebrenyn.

1. The third is the queen's chief groom.
2. He is to have his land free; his horse in attendance; and his linen clothing from the queen, and his woollen clothing from the king.

iii. Ef adely pedeyr keynyauc opop march ³⁴[or] ³⁵arodho eurenynes, enteu adely ³⁶roy kebystyr kan bob un ³⁷[or meirch.]

3. He is to have four pence for every horse given by the queen; he is to give a halter with every one of the horses.

iv. Ylety [³⁸ý6 ³⁹e tý nessaf er escuba6r'] ykyt a penguastraut ebrenyn.

4. His lodging is the house nearest to the barn, with the chief groom of the king.

v. Ynaud ⁴⁰eu ⁴¹med rey' hyd ar penguastraut ebrenyn ⁴²ereyll adeueyt panyu' hyd ⁴³tra parhao ⁴⁴[talým] ⁴⁵reded ⁴⁶[gan] emarch kentaf yr urenynes ⁴⁷duyn ⁴⁸edyn aguenel ⁴⁹[e] kam.

5. His protection, some say, is to the king's chief groom: others say, that it is during a course of the swiftest horse belonging to the queen, to convey away an offender.

vi. Ef adely trayan ⁵⁰er ebolyon hyd en duyulyd o⁵¹[r] anreyth ar deu parth y penguastraut ebrenyn.

6. He is to have one third of the colts up to two years old, taken in pillage; and the two portions, belong to the chief groom of the king.

¹ C. ² not in B.D. ³ not in B.C.D. ⁴ y heffeiriad. E. ⁵ B.C. ⁶ ac urethenwýsc e gan e brenhýn ac lyeýnwýsc e gan e urenhýnes. B. ac lyeýn wýsc ýgan evrenhýnes ay vrethýnwýsc ý gan e brenýn. C. ac wisc. D. ⁷ B.C.D.E. ⁸ B.D. ⁹ D. ¹⁰ This is the eighth section in D. ¹¹ offerum e urenhynes B.D. offerum C.E. ¹² paub C.E. ac D. ¹³ B. ¹⁴ gúisc y penytyo yndi D. ¹⁵ e rey' B.C. ý hun E. ¹⁶ endvnt B.C. ¹⁷ B. ¹⁸ B.C. ¹⁹ not in B. ²⁰ ebbet arllýn adel B. boyt a llyn D. ²¹ This section is the fourth in B. ²² B. ²³ D. ²⁴ y llann D. ²⁵ B.C. ²⁶ B.C. ²⁷ B. ²⁸ e uel henne B. ²⁹ C. ³⁰ C. ³¹ not in D.C. ³² B. ³³ ac urethýnwýsc e gan e brenhýn ac lyeýnwýsc e gan e urenhýnes. B. ay dýllat val e lleill. C. ac wisc. D. ³⁴ B. ³⁵ D. ³⁶ not in C. ³⁷ rodý B.C.D.E. ³⁸ D. ³⁹ B.C.D. ⁴⁰ B.C. ⁴¹ not in C. ⁴² herwýd B.C.D. ⁴³ not in E. ⁴⁴ herófd ereyll C.D. ⁴⁵ e B.C.D. ⁴⁶ B.C. y D. ⁴⁷ reded y D. not in B. ⁴⁸ C.D. ⁴⁹ not in D. ⁵⁰ not in C. ⁵¹ B.C.E. ⁵² not in C. ⁵³ D.B.C.E.

VII. * Y sarhaet eu chue byu a chue ugeyn ¹[o] aryant ²[kan y ardŷrchavael.]

VIII. Yguert ³[yŷ] chue byu a chue ugeyn myu kany arderkavael.

XXVI. ⁴[O WAS ESTAVELL E VRENHYNES Aŷ SWYD, Aŷ DELYET, Aŷ VREYNT, E TBAETHA HYN.]

I. Pedueryd eu ⁵guastauell eurenynes.

II. Ef adely ytyr en ryt ay uarch [⁶press-vel a hen capan e urenhynes] ⁷ay lyeyn ⁸ykan eurenynes' ay uretyn ⁹[wŷc] y kan ebrenyn.

III. ¹⁰Ef adely ran oaryant ekuynos.

IV. Ef adely gueneuthur nechesseu ¹¹[y vrenhines] erug ¹²er estaucl ar neuat.

V. Ef adely guassanaythu ar yurenhynes ¹³eythyr ¹⁴[yn] eteyrguyl ar benyc ar uuyt allyn.

VI. Ef adely kadu ¹⁵cloeu kofres' euren- hynes ¹⁶adyuallu er estauell agueneuthur ¹⁷y guely' ¹⁸[y vrenhines.]

VII. Ylety eu estauell eurenynes ay guely eny gueyty urth uod en paraut ygueneuthur ¹⁹nechesseu ²⁰ebrenyn ar' urenhynes.

VIII. Vn naud eu ²¹ac vn sarhaet ac vn guert' aguastauell ebrenyn.

IX. ²²E sarhaet yŷ chuebuŷ a chue ugeynt o aryant' ²³kan y ardŷrchavael.

X. ²⁴E werth yŷ chuebuŷ a chueugeynmuŷ gan e ardŷrchavael.]

XXVII. ²⁵[OR LLAV VORWYN Aŷ SWYD, Aŷ BREYNT, Aŷ DELYET, E TRAETHA HYN.]

I. Pemhet eu ²⁶[y] llauruyn.

II. Hy adely ymarch ²⁷en bresuyl a ²⁸hen dyllat eurenynes.

III. ²⁹[Hy adely] ³⁰a y hen crysseu ay hen llenllyeyneu ³¹[ae hen funenneu] ³²ay hen fruynneu ³³ay hen eskydyeu' ³⁴ay hen' ³⁵[gyfrŷyeu.]

IV. Hy adely ran oaryant ekuynos.

V. Ynaud eu or pan dano ³⁶y dyllat ar ³⁷e guely ³⁸[y vrenhines] eny tenho dran- oeth.

³⁹ Y werth ae sarhaet megys y rei ady- wetpŷyt vry.

⁴⁰ Ae sarhaet uelly ae werth uelly dyeith- yr na drychefir.

7. * His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver, ²to be augmented.

8. His worth is six score and six kine, to be augmented.

XXVI. OF THE QUEEN'S PAGE OF THE CHAMBER, HIS OFFICE, HIS DUTY, AND HIS PRIVILEGE, THIS TREATS.

1. The fourth is the queen's page of the chamber.

2. He is to have his land free; and his horse in attendance; and the queen's old cap; and his linen from the queen, and his woollen clothing from the king.

3. He is to have one share of the supper silver.

4. He is to convey the queen's messages between the chamber and the hall.

5. He is to serve the queen, except at the three principal festivals, with meat and drink.

6. He is to keep the keys of the queen's coffers, and supply the chamber, and make the queen's bed.

7. His lodging is the queen's chamber, and his bed is in the closet, that he may be ready to perform the commands of the king and queen.

8. His protection, his saraad, and his worth are the same as those of the king's page of the chamber.

9. * His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver, to be augmented.

10. His worth is six score and six kine, to be augmented.

XXVII. OF THE HANDMAID, HER OFFICE, HER PRIVILEGE, AND HER DUTY, THIS TREATS.

1. The fifth is the handmaid.

2. She is to have her horse in attendance; and the queen's old clothes.

3. She is to have her old shifts, her old bed-linen, her old bands, her old bridles, her old shoes, and her old saddles.

4. She is to have one share of the supper silver.

5. Her protection is, from the time she shall spread the clothes on the queen's bed, until she shall take them off the following day.

³⁹ His worth and saraad are similar to those before mentioned.

⁴⁰ And his saraad the same, and his worth the same, only not augmented.

¹ C.B.E. ² C. ³ C.B.E. ⁴ C. ⁵ y gwes ystauel. E. ⁶ B. ⁷ ay dŷllat val elleŷll. C. ae wiac. D. ⁸ not in B. ⁹ B. ¹⁰ not in D. ¹¹ C.D. ¹² y neuad ar ystauell. D. ¹³ dycithyr D. ¹⁴ D. ¹⁵ agoryadeu corprys D. ¹⁶ A gŷneuthur gwely y vrenhines; a diwallu yr ystauell. D. ¹⁷ not in C. ¹⁸ C. ¹⁹ kyureŷt B.C. kyfreideu D. ²⁰ y E. ²¹ not in B.C.D. ²² B.C. ²³ C. ²⁴ B.C. ²⁵ C. ²⁶ C. ²⁷ D.B.C.F. ²⁸ not in B.C.D.E. ²⁹ not in B.D. ³⁰ C. ³¹ B.C. ³² ae hen esgityeu ae hen fruynneu D.B. ³³ not in C. ³⁴ not in E. ³⁵ D.B. ³⁶ not in D. ³⁷ D. ³⁸ D. ³⁹ D.

vi. ¹[Hý adele] yguely ²en er estauell mal ecleuho e keyr lleyaf adeuetho eurenynhes.

vii. ³Eguerth ae sarhaet herwýd ý breýnt.

viii. ⁴Y sarhaet yó or byd góryaóe traean sarhaet ygór: ony byd góryaóe, hanner sarhaet y braót.

ix. Y góerth yó, na góedó na góryaóe, hanner góerth y braót. Ac velly am bop góreic.]

XXVIII. ⁵[O DRÝSSAVR E VRENHÝNES, AY SWÝD, AY VREÝNT, E DELÝET, E TRAETHA HÝNN.]

i. Chuehet eu ⁶dressaur eurenynes.

ii. Ef adely ytyr en ryt ay uarch ⁷en ⁸presguyl ay ⁹lyeyn ¹⁰[wýsc] y kan eurenynes ay uredhyn ¹¹[wýsc] ykan ebrenyn.

iii. Ef adely duyn guyrant ¹²pan uo med.

iv. Ny dely ¹³ef eyste en er estauell namyn guasanaythu oy seuyll.

v. Ef adely ran oaryant ekuynos.

vi. Ylety ¹⁴[yó] ykyd ¹⁵ar dryssaaur ebrenyn enty e porthaur.

vii. ¹⁶Un naud eu adryssaaur ebrenyn.

viii. Ysarhaet eu ¹⁷chue byu a' chue ugeyn ¹⁸o aryant' ¹⁹kan ý ardýrchavael.]

ix. Yguert ²⁰[ýó] chue byu a chue ugeyn myu, ²¹[kan ý ardýrchavael.]

XXIX. ²²[O KOC E VRENHÝNES E TRAETHA HÝNN.]

i. Seuduet eu ²³ekoc.

ii. Ef adely ytyr en ryd ayuarch ²⁴en ²⁵presguyl ²⁶ay lyeyn ykan eurenynes ay uredhen ykan ebrenyn.

iii. Ef adely ²⁷y dyuallu ²⁸or dysteyn ²⁹oy ³⁰[holl] kefreidyey ³¹en e' kekyn.

iv. Ef adely decreu pop ³²ferem ³³or ³⁴akeueyryho ³⁵ef.

v. ³⁶Ynaud eu un naud' akoc ebrenyn.

vi. Ylety eu ykyd a³⁷[r] dysteyn ³⁸ebrenyn.

vii. Ysarhaet ³⁹[ýó] chue byu a chue ugeyn ⁴⁰[o] aryant.

viii. Yguerth ⁴¹[ýó] chue byu a chue ugeyn myu' ⁴²[kan ý ardýrchavael.]

6. She is to have her bed in the chamber, that she may hear the least word spoken by the queen.

7. Her worth and saraad are according to her privilege.

8. Her saraad, if she be married, is a third of the saraad of her husband: if she be not married, half the saraad of her brother.

9. Her worth, whether single or married, is half the worth of her brother. And so for every woman.

XXVIII. OF THE QUEEN'S DOOR-WARD, HIS OFFICE, HIS PRIVILEGE, AND HIS DUTY, THIS TREATS.

1. The sixth is the queen's door-ward.

2. He is to have his land free; his horse in attendance; and his linen clothing from the queen, and his woollen clothing from the king.

3. He is to take liquor when there shall be mead.

4. He is not to sit in the chamber, but to do his duty standing.

5. He is to have one share of the supper silver.

6. His lodging is with the king's door-ward, in the porter's house.

7. His protection is as that of the king's door-ward.

8. His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver, ¹⁹to be augmented.

9. His worth is six score and six kine, ²¹to be augmented.

XXIX. OF THE QUEEN'S COOK, THIS TREATS.

1. The seventh is her cook.

2. He is to have his land free; his horse in attendance; and his linen from the queen, and his woollen from the king.

3. He is to be supplied by the steward with all his necessaries for the kitchen.

4. He is to taste each dish that he may prepare.

5. His protection is the same as that of the king's cook.

6. His lodging is with the steward of the king.

7. His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver.

8. His worth is six score and six kine, ⁴²to be augmented.

¹ B. ² a vyd yn D. a dely vot en C. ³ B. ⁴ D. ⁵ C. ⁶ y dryssaaur F. ⁷ not in B.C.D.E. ⁸ not in C.D. ⁹ urethynwýsc e gan e brenhýn ae lyeynwýsc e gan e urenhýnes. B. dýllat val e lleyll C. wisc D. ¹⁰ B. ¹¹ B. ¹² ens B.C.D. ¹³ not in B.D. ¹⁴ D.B. ¹⁵ a B.C.D.E. ¹⁶ not in D. ¹⁷ not in C. ¹⁸ B.C. aryant E. ¹⁹ B. ²⁰ B.C.E. ²¹ C. ²² koc e vrenhýnes C. ²³ not in B.C.D.E. ²⁴ not in C.D. ²⁵ ac urethynwýsc e gan e brenhýn ae lyeynwýsc e gan e urenhýnes. B. a dýllat val e lleyll C. ac wisc. D. ²⁶ not in D. ²⁷ e gan e B. ²⁸ o C. ²⁹ D. ³⁰ not in C. ³¹ anrec D. ³² not in B. ³³ a ardýmhero C. ³⁴ not in B.C.D. ³⁵ Vn naud ýó B.C. Vn naud ac vn werth ac vn sarhaet yó D. ³⁶ B. ³⁷ not in B. ³⁸ not in D. ³⁹ B.C.E. ⁴⁰ B.C.E. ⁴¹ B.C.E. ⁴² C.

XXX. ¹[O KANHWYLLYD EVRENHYNES AY SWYD, AY VREYNT, EW HYNN.]

I. Huyduet eu ²[c] kanuylyd ³eurenynes.

II. Ef adely ytyr en ryd ay uarch ⁴presguyll ⁵ay lyeyn ykan eurenynes ay vredhen ykan ebrenyn.

III. Ef adely ran oaryant ykuynos.

IV. Ef adely dernuet opob kanuyll ⁶[or] adalyho eny ⁷durn.

V. Ef adely ⁸[o] ⁹pen ekanuylleu atenho ay dannet.

VI. Ef adely guedhyll ekanuylleu holl.

VII. Ef adely ¹⁰[y] bryu uara a ¹¹[r] ¹²bryu dyuenyon ahel dros deskel ebrenyn ¹³[es.]

VIII. Vn naud ¹⁴[y] ac un ¹⁵llety ac un sarhaet ac vn guerth' ¹⁶[y] a ¹⁷[chanhgyll] ebrenyn.

¹⁸Huchof ¹⁹re traydhassam ny o ²⁰[r] peduar ²¹[s]ydauc ar ugeyn aperthyn ar ellys.

XXXI. HEMAN ETRAYTHUN ²²[NY] OR SUYHOCYON ²³ARUER ²⁴[AR RRY] ²⁵O DEUAUT' AUVD ²⁶[ANT] ²⁷EN ²⁸[E] ²⁹LLYS.

I. ³⁰Kentaf eu or rey henny ³¹[e] guastraut auyn.

II. ³²Er eyl eu ³³[e] troydyauc.

III. ³⁴E tredyd ³⁵[yv] mayr ³⁶[e] byssueyl.

IV. Pedueryt ³⁷[y] e ryghyll.

V. Pemhed ³⁸[y] e porthaur.

VI. Chueched ³⁹[y] e guylhur.

VII. Seythued ⁴⁰[y] y kenutey.

VIII. Uythued ⁴¹[y] e pophuryes.

IX. Nauuet ⁴²[y] e gof llys.

X. Decuet ⁴³[y] e penkerd.

XI. ⁴⁴[Unuet ardec y] e er olchurys.

XXXII. ⁴⁵[OR GWASTRAUT AWUYN AY SWYD, AY VREYNT, AY DELYET, E TRAETHA HYNN.]

I. ⁴⁶Kentaf eu' ⁴⁷[or rey henne e] guastraut auyn.

II. ⁴⁸Ef adely ytyr en ryd ay uarch ⁴⁹[pressuel] ay ⁵⁰dyllat [⁵¹val y lleyll' ⁵²urethenwysc e gan e brenhyn ae lyeynwysc e gan e urenhynes.]

III. Ef adely kapanau glau ebrenyn [⁵³en ⁵⁴e rey] emarchoko ⁵⁵endau ay hen fruyn-

⁵⁶dryssaur

XXX. OF THE QUEEN'S CANDLE-BEARER, HIS OFFICE, AND HIS PRIVILEGE, THIS TREATS.

1. The eighth is the queen's candle-bearer.

2. He is to have his land free; his horse in attendance; and his linen from the queen, and his woollen from the king.

3. He is to have one share of the supper silver.

4. He is to have a hand-breadth of every candle he shall hold in his hand.

5. He is to have the tops he shall bite off the candles.

6. He is to have the remains of all the candles.

7. He is to have the broken bread and broken fragments that fall over the queen's dish.

8. His protection, lodging, saraad, and worth, are the same as those of the candle-bearer of the king.

Above we have treated of the twenty-four officers that pertain to the court.

XXXI. HERE WE TREAT OF THE OFFICERS IN THE COURT BY CUSTOM AND USAGE.

1. The first of these is the groom of the rein.

2. The second is the footholder.

3. The third is the land maer.

4. The fourth is the apparitor.

5. The fifth is the porter.

6. The sixth is the watchman.

7. The seventh is the woodman.

8. The eighth is the baking-woman.

9. The ninth is the smith of the court.

10. The tenth is the chief of song.

11. The eleventh is the laundress.

XXXII. OF THE GROOM OF THE REIN, HIS OFFICE, HIS PRIVILEGE, AND HIS DUTY, THIS TREATS.

1. The first of these is the groom of the rein.

2. He is to have his land free; his horse in attendance; and his clothing like the rest; his woollen clothing from the king, and his linen clothing from the queen.

3. He is to have the king's rain-caps in which he shall ride; his old bridles; his old

⁵⁷door-ward

¹ C. ² B.E. ³ not in B.E. ⁴ not in C.D. ⁵ ae urethenwysc y gan e brenhyn ae lyeynwysc e gan e urenhynes. B. ay dyllat val e lleyll C. ae wysc D. ⁶ D. ⁷ law C. ⁸ C. or D. ⁹ a dynho ac danned or canhtylleu. D. ¹⁰ D.B.C.E. ¹¹ B.C.E.D. ¹² not in C. ¹³ B.C.D.E. ¹⁴ C.B. ¹⁵ sarhaet ac un werth ac un llety B. ¹⁶ D. ¹⁷ B.C.D.E. ¹⁸ Uchot D. ¹⁹ e C.D. ²⁰ D.B.C.E. ²¹ D.B.C.E. ²² B.C.E. ²³ devart ac arver C. ²⁴ B. ²⁵ not in B.C.D. ²⁶ D. ²⁷ e mevn B.C. ²⁸ C.D. ²⁹ llymoed C. ³⁰ not in D. ³¹ B. ³² not in B. ³³ B.C. ³⁴ not in B.C. ³⁵ B.C. ³⁶ B.C. ³⁷ B.C. ³⁸ B.C. ³⁹ B.C. ⁴⁰ B.C. ⁴¹ B.C. ⁴² B.C. ⁴³ B.C. ⁴⁴ B. ⁴⁵ C. ⁴⁶ not in C. ⁴⁷ B. onadunt D. ⁴⁸ not in C. ⁴⁹ B.D. ⁵⁰ wysc C.D. not in B. ⁵¹ C. megys-D. ⁵² B. ⁵³ C. ⁵⁴ B.C. ⁵⁵ endunt B.C.D.E. ⁵⁶ A.

eu ay hen ¹hossaneu, ay hen esparduneu, ay hen kefruyeu eurcalc' ay holl estarn.

iv. Ef adely uod emop lle ²eny absent tros epenguastraut.'

v. Ef adely daly guardhauel ebrenyn pan eskynho apan dyskenho aduyn yuarch yu lety atranoyth yduyn ydau.

vi. Ef adely kerdet en kauacos yr brenyn ³[yn wastat] ⁴urth yguasanaeth ⁵[u] pan uo reyd.

vii. ⁶Ef adyly pedholy ⁷march ebrenyn.'

viii. Ylcty eu ykyd ar penguastraut.'

ix. Ef adyly ⁸kufruyau ⁹[y] march er egnat llys ay duyn ydau ¹⁰urth eskenu arnau. enteu byeu barnu ¹¹[idaó ynteu] yureynt ay delehet ¹²[ydav ef] enrat. ¹³[Ercill adyweit mae y penguastraut adyly hynny.]

x. Ynaud eu or pan decreuho egof llys gueneatur pedeir pedhol ac eu thio ¹⁴[o] hoylyon ¹⁵ac ydau enteu' ¹⁶eu dody ¹⁷[hvý] adan' ¹⁸[traet] uarch ebrenyn duyn ¹⁹[dýn a wnel e cam.]

xi. Ysaraet ²⁰[yó] chue byu a chue ugeyn ²¹[o arýant.]

xii. Yguerth ²²[yó] chue byu a chue ugeyn myu ²³[kan] ²⁴

XXXIII. [AM Y TROEDIAÓG.]

i. Er eyl eu ²⁵[e] troydyauc.

ii. Ef adely ytyr en ryd ²⁶ay lyeyn ay urethyn ay uarch presguyl.'

iii. Ar suyd hono adau ²⁷oureynt tyr ydau.'

iv. Ef adely daly traet ebrenyn eny arfet or pan decreuho cyste ²⁸eg keuedac enyhel ykesku ac adely kossy ebrenyn ac egheyt ahyny ²⁹oespeyt ³⁰ef adely guilyau' ebrenyn rac ³¹pob guall.

v. Ynaud ³²[yó] or pan doto ebrenyn ytrayt eny arfet ³³[ef] enyel yu estauell ³⁴duyn e' ³⁵[den ³⁶a wnel e kam.]

vi. Ef adely buyta ³⁷yar un dyskyl ar brenyn ay keuen ar etan.

vii. ³⁸Ysarhaet eu chue byu a chue ugeyn ³⁹[o] arýant.

viii. Yguerth ⁴⁰[yó] chue byu a chue ugeyn myu ⁴¹kan yarderkaual.'

⁴² ⁴³Y sarhaet ae werth megys y gúastraut auóyn.

hose; his spurs; his brass-mounted saddles; and all his horse equipage.

4. He is to officiate in the absence of the chief groom.

5. He is to hold the king's stirrup when he mounts and when he alights, and lead his horse to the stable, and bring it to him the following day.

6. He is always to walk near the king, that he may serve him when necessary.

7. He is to shoe the king's horse.

8. His lodging is with the chief groom.

9. He is to saddle the horse of the judge of the court, and bring it to him to mount; the judge in consequence is to determine causes concerning his privilege and duty gratuitously. ¹²Others say the chief groom is to do this.'

10. His protection is, from the time the smith of the court shall begin to make four horse-shoes with their complement of nails until he places them under the feet of the king's horse, to convey away an offender.

11. His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver.

12. His worth is six score and six kine, ²²to be ²³

XXXIII. [OF THE FOOT-HOLDER.]

1. The second is the foot-holder.

2. He is to have his land free; and his linen, and his woollen; and his horse in attendance.

3. And this office descends to him by privilege of land.

4. He is to hold the king's feet in his lap, from the time he shall begin to sit at the banquet, until he goes to sleep; and he is to rub the king; and during that space of time, he is to guard the king against every mischance.

5. His protection is, from the time the king shall put his feet in his lap until he goes to his chamber, to convey away an offender.

6. He is to eat from the same dish with the king, with his back towards the fire.

7. ³⁸His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver.

8. His worth is six score and six kine, to be augmented.'

⁴² ⁴³His saraad and worth are the same as those of the groom of the rein.

¹kýurtýeu curgalch ae hen esparduneu ae hen hossaneu B. ²tros e penguastraut eny absent. B.C.D. ³D. ⁴not in B. ⁵C.D.E. ⁶not in E. ⁷meýrch C.D. ⁸kýweýrýab C.B.D. ⁹y D. ¹⁰D. ¹¹C.B. ¹²D. ¹³D. ¹⁴enedarfo ýdaó ef B.C. not in D. ¹⁵a phedoli D. ¹⁶C.B. ¹⁷C.B. ¹⁸B.C.D.E. ¹⁹B.C.D.E. ²⁰C.B. arýant. E. ²¹B.C.D.E. ²²C. ²³The remainder of this book is lost in C. ²⁴B.D. ²⁵ac uarch pressvel ae urethýnwýsc e gan e brenhýn ae lþeynwýsc ■ gan e urenhýnes. B. ae varch ac wisc megys y lleill. D. ²⁶idaó o vrent y dir. D. ²⁷ene B.D. ²⁸amaer D. ²⁹gúýllýet ef B. ³⁰not in B. ³¹B.D.E. ³²D. ³³not in D. ³⁴B.E. ³⁵B. ³⁶ar B.E. am D. ³⁷B. ³⁸B.E. ³⁹not in B. ⁴⁰D.

XXXIV. [AM Y MAER BISWAIL.]

- i. Tredyt eu mayr ¹[e] bysgueyl.
- ii. ²[Ef a dele e tyr en ryd.]
- iii. Ef adely guarchadu ellys ³guedy er estyuart llys en pennaf.
- iv. ⁴Ef adely kamryd ⁵[attaó] a ⁶roho emayr ar ⁷kaghellaur ⁸atau oda' ydaly ellys.
- v. Ef ⁹bveu ¹⁰pery er ar ¹¹[ar eredic] a' holl ¹²[gyf] reydyeu ellys.
- vi. Ef ¹³byeu ¹⁴[holl] dyruy akamlury euayrtref.
- vii. ¹⁵Ef adely ebedyu guyr euaertref; ¹⁶[ae wreic] ¹⁷ac amober eu merched.
- viii. En ebo dadeleu ¹⁸[y] rug deugur ¹⁹[o wyr] ²⁰or uaertref ²¹am tyr' ²²[a daear] ²³ef adely pedeyr ar ugeyn ²⁴[os amtir y byd] neu am emlat neu amledrat.
- ix. Ef adely teghu dros dyr ²⁵[búrd] ellys.
- x. Ef adely trugeynt opop karcharaur ²⁶or ahel ²⁷eny chol.
- xi. Ef adely gwestuaeu ²⁸ar guyr euaertref.
- xii. Eguartheu auo ²⁹eny guarchadu ef teyr nos kyn eu llad' ³⁰euo byeu' eu cruyn.
- xiii. Ny dely nep cruyn guardhec ³¹[e] mayr bysgueyl namyn ef ehun nar brenyn auo ³²en ellys nac ef ny uo.
- xiv. Ynaud eu duyn ³³[y] dyn ³⁴[a wnel e kam] dros ³⁵teruyn tyr ellys.
- xv. Ylety eu ebuyty.
- xvi. ³⁶Y sarhaet ³⁷[ýó] chue byu a chue ugeynt ³⁸[o] aryant.
- xvii. Yguerth ³⁹[ýó] chue byu a chue ngeyn myu ⁴⁰kan yarderchauael.

XXXV. [AM Y RHINGYLL.]

- i. Pedueryd eu eryghyll.
- ii. Ef adely ytyr ⁴¹[yn ryd.]
- iii. Apan uo ebrenyn eny llys ef adely buyt seyc.
- iv. Ef adely seuyll erug edeupost, ⁴²aguyaleny eny llau' ⁴³[a góylyáó] rac llosky ety tra uo ebrenyn en buyta.

⁴¹ righill⁴² Y sarhaet ae werth megys y lleill.

XXXIV. [OF THE LAND MAER.]

1. The third is the land maer.
2. He is to have his land free.
3. He is to superintend the court, under the steward of the court.
4. He is to receive the things brought to him by the ^a'maer' and the ^b'canghellor' for the supply of the court.
5. He is to order the ploughing; and all the necessaries for the court.
6. He is to have the whole dirwy and camlwrw of the ^b'maer-trev.'
7. He is to have the ebediw of the tenants of the maer-trev; and ¹⁴'his wife' the amobyr of their daughters.
8. If there arise suits between two of the tenants of the maer-trev, he is to have twenty-four pence, if they should be concerning land, fighting, or theft.
9. He is to swear for the land ²³of the table' of the palace.
10. He is to have three score pence from every prisoner that enters his jail.
11. He is entitled to ^c'gwestva' from the men of the maer-trev.
12. The skins of the cattle which may be in his keeping for three nights before they are slaughtered belong to him.
13. No person is to have the skins of the cattle of the land maer but himself, whether the king be in the palace or absent.
14. His protection is, to convey an offender over the boundary of the land of the palace.
15. His lodging is in the buttery.
16. ^dHis saraad is six kine, and six score of silver.
17. His worth is six score and six kine, to be augmented.

XXXV. [OF THE APPARITOR.]

1. The fourth is the apparitor.
2. He is to have his land free.
3. And, when the king is in the palace, he is to have a mess of meat.
4. He is to stand between the two pillars, with a rod in his hand, and watch, lest the house should be burned, whilst the king is at meat.

⁴¹ apparitor⁴² His saraad and worth are similar to the others.

¹ B. ² B. ³ en penhaf guedy er estywart llys. B. ⁴ Ac D. ⁵ D. ⁶ roho D. B. E. ⁷ oda D. - attab B. ⁸ adyly D. E. ⁹ parattoy B. ¹⁰ D. ¹¹ D. ¹² B. ¹³ Ac D. ¹⁴ D. ¹⁵ not in D. ¹⁶ D. B. ¹⁷ D. B. ¹⁸ e B. D. ¹⁹ not in D. ²⁰ B. ²¹ neu am ledrat neu am emlat ef a dele pedeyr arugeynt. B. ²² D. ²³ D. ²⁴ not in B. ²⁵ ympon geol D. B. ²⁶ e gan B. ²⁷ teirnos kyn eu llad yny warchadó ef D. ²⁸ ef bieuyd D. ²⁹ B. E. ³⁰ nac ef ny uo ene llys. B. ³¹ D. B. ³² B. D. ³³ not in D. ³⁴ B. E. ³⁵ B. ³⁶ B. E. ³⁷ not in B. ³⁸ D. B. E. ³⁹ not in B. D. ⁴⁰ D. B. ⁴¹ D. ⁴² D.

^a Each comot had a 'maer' who superintended it, and received the dues to the lord; and a 'canghellor' to determine causes.

^b The 'maer-trev' was one township, out of the fifty

townships composing a comot, set apart as demesne land for the lord.

^c Entertainment.

v. Ac ¹[a dele] euet ykyd ar suydguyr : ac ny dely eyaste trauo ebrenyn ²[en bôytta nac en yuet] eneneuad ³[ac] ny dely tarau epost eparth ebo ebrenyn.

vi. Ef adely lloneyt ellestri egualloyer ⁴endunt o⁵[r] kuruf ac eu hanner o⁶[r] urachaut ac eu trayan o⁷[r] ued.

vii. ⁸Ac ⁹[ef] adely koesseu ¹⁰[er] echen a¹¹[r] guarthec akafer oy kuhud ef ¹²[e wneythur kuaraneu] kefuc a¹³[c e]y ufarn-eu ; a nauuedtyt kalangyaf ¹⁴[y keiff] peys ¹⁵ackrys allahudyr heb tenlyf ¹⁶[a dele e gaffael.] Kahyd edely ¹⁷[bot] ¹⁸ydyllat akulym ylaudyr. Kalan gayaf edely kafaél kapan, akalan mahurth ne chueraur mantell.

viii. ¹⁹Eryghyl a ²⁰[dele] ran ²¹[nu] erug ²²ebrenyn ar kaghellaur.

ix. Ef adely ²³or marudy ²⁴[y] kyc bulch, ar emenyn bulch, ar maen yssaf ²⁵yr ureuan, ar llyn ²⁶glas, ar guanaf yssaf or hyd, ar yeyr, ar kadeu, ar uuyall ²⁷[gynnut,] ar dalar ²⁸[eu or yt] ²⁹heb vedi ³⁰obyt en edayar ac ony byt ³¹talar ³²[y] eyryonenyeu.

x. ³³[Ef adely] ³⁴o pob ty ³⁵[or] edhel ar neges ³⁶[seu] ebrenyn ³⁷[ydaú] torth ay henllyn.

xi. Teyr keuelyn ³⁸[adyly bot] en hyd yguaeu duy draykeuen ac un ³⁹[or tu] racdau.

xii. Or anreyth ⁴⁰adecher ⁴¹eythyr ygulad' ef adely ⁴²[y] taru ⁴³[or byd] ⁴⁴neu anyueyl nydel adan guet neu kanflyt.

xiii. Pan uo maru eryghyll ebrenyn ⁴⁵adely kafaél' yda holl.

xiv. O⁴⁶[r] seteyr ⁴⁷e ryghyll ⁴⁸[ac ef] enyeyste ⁴⁹tra gueneler e' dadeleu nydely kafaél ⁵⁰[o iaón] namyn gocreyt keyrc ablyskyn huy.

xv. Ysaraet [⁵¹ym pob lle hagen' ⁵²yú] heruuyt rey kemeynt asaraet ⁵³eneb pyeufo ⁵⁴ctyr asaraer arnau. ⁵⁵[Ac uelly y alanas.] ⁵⁶Med ereill' ⁵⁷[pancú] ⁵⁸teyr byu atryugeyn' ⁵⁹[o] aryant ⁶⁰[yú y sarhaet.]

xvi. 'Yguerth ⁶⁰[yú] teyrbyu atryugeynmyu.'

XXXVI. [AM Y PORTHAUR.]

1. Pemet eu eportaur.

⁶¹heb geffylu,
⁶²chwebu a chéugeint
⁶³Ae werth chéebu a chéugeinmu.

5. He is to drink with the servants, and he is not to sit while the king shall be eating and drinking in the hall ; and he is not to strike the pillar on the side where the king shall be.

6. Of the vessels used in serving, he is to have the fill of ale, and the half of bragot, and the third of mead.

7. And he is to have the legs of the oxen and kine obtained by his information, to make boots to the height of his ankles ; and on the ninth day of the calends of winter, he shall have a coat, a shirt, and trousers without " tenlliv." His clothes are to reach to the knot of his trousers. On the calends of winter, he is to have a cap ; and a mantle on the calends of March, or February.

8. The apparitor is to divide between the king and the canghellor.

9. He is to have from a house in which a death has taken place, the meat in cut, the butter in cut, the lowest stone of the quern, the "green flax, the lowest layer of corn, the hens, the cats, the ²³fuel axe, and the headland of corn uncut in the field, or the skirts if there be no headland.

10. From every house to which he goes on the business of the king, he is to have a loaf and its " enllyn."

11. Three cubits are to be the length of his spear ; two behind him, and one before him.

12. Of the booty obtained out of the country, he is to have a bull, or an animal that has not been under the yoke, or a milch heifer.

13. When the apparitor dies, the king is to have all his goods.

14. If the apparitor be sitting, and is insulted whilst causes are trying, he is to have no other compensation than a sieve of oats and an egg shell.

15. His saraad, ⁵¹in every case, according to some, is equal to the saraad payable to the person upon whose land he may be insulted. And in like manner his " galanas." Others say his saraad is "three kine, and three score of silver."

16. 'His worth is three score and three kine.'

XXXVI. [OF THE PORTER.]

1. The fifth is the porter.

⁶¹unhackled,
⁶²six kine, and six score pence
⁶³And his worth six score and six kine.

¹B. ²B. ³B. ⁴ac bynt D. ⁵B. ⁶D. ⁷D. ⁸not in B.D. ⁹B.D. ¹⁰B.D. ¹¹B.D. ¹²B. ¹³D. ¹⁴D. ¹⁵not in D. ¹⁶B. ¹⁷B. ¹⁸ydyllat vot D. ¹⁹Ef B. Righyll D. ²⁰B.D. ²¹B.D. ²²er arglyvd B. ²³kvbyl or kyc bvlch a uo ene marúty B. ²⁴D. ²⁵or B.D. ²⁶D.B. ²⁷D. ²⁸B.D. ²⁹D. ³⁰not in B.D. ³¹talareu D. ³²B. yr D.B. ³³D.B. ³⁴ym D. ³⁵D. ³⁶B. ³⁷B. ³⁸D. ³⁹D. ⁴⁰orwlat D. ⁴¹o orwlat B. ⁴²D. ⁴³D. ⁴⁴ac ony byd D. ⁴⁵býeu B. bieiuyd D. ⁴⁶D. ⁴⁷not in D. ⁴⁸B. ⁴⁹tra uo e B. ymywn D. ⁵⁰D. ⁵¹D. ⁵²B.E. ⁵³perchenasc D.B. ⁵⁴not in D. ⁵⁵D.B. ⁵⁶Ereill adyweit D.B. ⁵⁷B.D. ⁵⁸B. ⁵⁹D.B. ⁶⁰B. ⁶¹D. ⁶²D. ⁶³D.

* Literally 'stiffening,' and here may perhaps signify lining.

¹ Whatever is eaten with bread except flesh.

* Literally 'murder,' and in a secondary sense the compensation for murder.

ii. Ef adely ytyr en ryt: ay ty oueun eporth.

iii. Ef adely yemporth ¹or llys en guastat; ²aseyc pan uo ebrenyn.

iv. Ef adely opob anrec ³[or] ⁴ael truy eporth ⁵[e] derneneyt; [⁶nyt amgen' ⁷o' aeron ac ⁸byeu a phenweic' ⁹a manbetheu uelly.]

v. Ef adely opop pun kenud ¹⁰[a del truy] ¹¹eporth escheren atanno en dylesteyr ¹²yr march aylau ar eporth.

vi. Efadely pedeyr keynyauc ¹³ykan pop karcharaur a ¹⁴kayer e porth arnau.

vii. Efadely ¹⁵tennu cruyn er anyueyllyeyt ¹⁶[nyt amgen y gŵarthech] aladher en e ¹⁷llys: ¹⁸[ac eu kadŵ yny ranher: ac] ¹⁹enteu adely' keynyauc o pop un ²⁰onadunt huy.'

viii. Ef adely or anreith ²¹o uoc adel truy eporth hucc aballo ef ²²erbyn yguryc yderchauael ay un llau yny uo keuuc y ²³troet atal y ²⁴deu lyn ²⁵[ef.]

ix. ²⁶Elludyn adel yr porth kudha ef beuyt.'

x. Ef adely uod enryghyl ²⁷ar euayrtref: ²⁸ac ²⁹[ef] adely pedeyr keynyauc opop amobyr adel ohonei.

xi. Ef adely guesyau guyr euwertref ygucyth: ³⁰ac ³¹[ef] adely ³²[pedeir keinaŵg] opop dyruy akamlury ³³adecher y' arnadunt ³⁴gober.

xii. Ef adely ³⁵[gŵneuthur] nekesscu en ryd en ellys ³⁶[oll:] ³⁷ac ³⁸[ef] adely kadyt ekaus apopo.

xiii. Ef adely arluyau ellys ³⁹yam pery ⁴⁰guellta apery' keneu ⁴¹e tan.

xiv. Ynaud eu kadu edyn aguenel ⁴²[e] kam eny ⁴³del epenteulu yu lety druy eporth ar penteulu ⁴⁴[adyly ydŵyn] ⁴⁵hyd enyhochel.

xv. Ysaraet eu chue byu a chue ugeyn ⁴⁶[o] aryant.

xvi. Yguerth ⁴⁷[yŵ] chue byu a chue ugeyn myu.

XXXVII. [AM Y GŶYLIŴR.]

i. Chuechet eu eguylur.

ii. Ef adely ytyr enryt: ay ⁴⁸uuyt bres

⁴⁹tynnu

⁵⁰Y llŵdyn diwethaf adel or anreith odef trŵy y porth ef bien.

⁵¹wisc

2. He is to have his land free: and his dwelling in the gate-way.

3. He is to have his food always from the palace; and a mess, when the king is present.

4. He is to have a handful of every gift that goes through the gate; that is of fruit, eggs, and herrings, and such small things.

5. He is to have from every burden of fuel that comes through the gate, the billet he may be able to take, without impeding the horse, with his hand on the gate.

6. He is to have four pence from every prisoner upon whom the gate shall be shut.

7. He is to 'spread the skins of the animals, ¹⁴that is, the cattle,' which are slaughtered in the palace; ¹⁶and to keep them until they are shared: and' he is to have a penny for each of them.

8. He is to have, of the swine, taken in pillage that pass through the gate, the sow which he shall be able, with one hand, to lift by her bristles until her feet are as high as his knees.

9. 'The animal that comes through the gate without a tail belongs to him.'

10. He is to act as apparitor over the maer-trev: and he is to have four pence from every amobyr that comes therefrom.

11. He is to summon the tenants of the maer-trev to work: and he is to have ³⁰four pence,' of every dirwy and camlwrw levied upon them, as fee.

12. He is to perform errands throughout the palace gratuitously: and he is to have the remains of the cheese he may toast.

13. He is to get ready the palace, by ordering a supply of straw, and lighting the fire.

14. His protection is, to keep an offender until the chief of the household passes through the gate to his lodging; and the chief of the household is to convey him to a place of safety.

15. His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver.

16. His worth is six score and six kine.

XXXVII. [OF THE WATCHMAN.]

1. The sixth is the watchman.

2. He is to have his land free: his ⁴⁸food

⁴⁹pull off

⁵⁰The last animal of forfeited property that comes through the gate belongs to him.

⁵¹dress

¹ynwastat or llys: D.B. ²D. ³adel B.D. ⁴B.D. ⁵D.B. ⁶B. ⁷D.B. ⁸D. ⁹B. a el truy E. ¹⁰not in D. ¹¹yar y D. ¹²o B.D. ¹³kaŵo B. ¹⁴D. ¹⁵kegŵn B. ¹⁶D. ¹⁷idab ynteu ydab D. ¹⁸not in D. ¹⁹not in D. ²⁰herŵyd D. ²¹thraet D.B.E. ²²not in B.D. ²³B.D. ²⁴Ef bŵeu e lluden kvtta a del er porth. B. Y llŵdŵyn cŵta adel yr porth ew bŵeuŵyd. E. ²⁵en B. ²⁶not in D.E. ²⁷D.E. ²⁸D.E. ²⁹D. ³⁰n del B. not in D. ³¹not in D. ³²D. e B. ³³B.D. ³⁴D. ³⁵o D. ³⁶gŵellta a D. ³⁷B.D.E. ³⁸el B.D. ³⁹D.B. ⁴⁰not in B.D. ⁴¹B. ⁴²B.D.E. ⁴³D.B.E. ⁴⁴D. ⁴⁵D.

¹[6yl:] ayarchenat : a thort ay henllyn en
²[y] uoreuuyt.

iii. Ny dely huylliau namyn or pan eler
ykysku ³hyd e'dyt : 'enteu adely kysku
edyd ac na guenel dym ⁴namyn yr'y-
hober.

iv. Rey adeueyt edely ⁵[ef] legeyt or
anyueylyeyt aladher ene llys : ⁶ac adely
y'dyllat yam ⁷[y] capan a⁸[e]hossaneu.

v. O⁹[r] kefy¹⁰ ef en kesku en er amser
¹¹edely ¹²[ei] huylliau ked mayher ¹³ny dy-
huchyr ydau : ¹⁴ac ony meythyr ¹⁵ay kafa¹⁶el
en kesku talet' kamlury yr brenyn."

vi. Ynaud eu or pan decreuho ¹⁷ef kanu
ykorn ¹⁸pan hel' ¹⁹[e nos] yhuyliau eny
agorer eorth tranoeth.

vii. 'Y saraet eu chue byu a chue ugeyn
²⁰[o] aryant.

viii. Y guerth ²¹[y6] chue byu a chue
ugeyn myu.'

XXXVIII. [AM Y CY UTAL.]

i. Seythuet eu ekenutey.

ii. Ef adely ytyr enryd ; ay uuyt pres-
guyll ; ²²aseyc pan uo ebrenyn ; ay archen-
at.

iii. Ef adely ²³auo reyd urth kenuta en
ellys ; ²⁴ac okyll ²⁵enteu dym o heny ef
adely ytalau.

iv. Ef adely kadu march ekenut ²⁶akym-
ryd ²⁷[y] ebran ²⁸ydau beunoeth or
llys, amarchokaet arnau en menet ²⁹ekenuta
³⁰[ac] okyll ac ef ar y ³¹guarchau ef adely
ytalau.'

v. Ny dely ef manelu ekenut or ansaut
ydoto ar emarch guedy edel adref.

vi. Ef adely gedueu er escrybyl aladher
en ellys ³²sef achau³³ eu heny' urth y esk-
ernechu ay ³⁴kenut uuyeyll ef.

vii. Ynaud eu hyd ekallo yuury ay uuyall
neu ae hudhyf.

viii. 'Y sarhaet eu chue byu a chue
ugeyn aryant.

' ³⁵Y werth ae sarhaet megys y lleill.

' ³⁶Y werth ae sarhaet megys y lleill.

in ordinary : and his buskins : and a loaf,
with its enllyn for his morning meal.

3. He is to watch only from the time of
going to sleep until day : he is to sleep in
the day time ; and is to do nothing without
a reward.

4. Some say that he is to have the eyes
of the animals slaughtered in the palace :
and to have his clothes, including his cap
and hose.

5. If he be found sleeping during the
time he is to watch, though he be beaten,
he is not to be compensated ; and, if he be
not beaten by the person who finds him
asleep, let him pay a camlwrw to the king.

6. His protection is, from the time he
shall begin to blow his horn, when he goes
to watch at night, until the gate shall be
opened on the following morning.

7. 'His saraad is six kine, and six score
of silver.

8. His worth is six score and six kine.'

XXXVIII. [OF THE WOODMAN.]

1. The seventh is the woodman.

2. He is to have his land free ; and his
food in ordinary ; and a mess, when the king
is present ; and his buskins.

3. He is to have whatever may be neces-
sary for collecting fuel for the palace ; and
if he lose aught thereof, he is to make it
good.

4. He is to take care of the horse that
carries the fuel, to receive provender for
it nightly from the palace, and to ride
upon it in going to the wood to collect
fuel ; and if he should lose it while under
his charge, he is to pay for it.

5. He is not to trim the fuel, otherwise
than as he may put it on the horse, after it
is brought home.

6. He is to have the necks of the animals
that shall be slaughtered in the palace ; the
reason of which is, that they are chopped
with his fuel axe.

7. His protection is, as far as he can throw
his axe, or his bill.

8. 'His saraad is six kine, and six score
of silver.

' ³⁷His worth and saraad are like the
others.

' ³⁸His worth and saraad are like the
others.

¹ D.B. ² D.B. ³ yny vo D. ⁴ ef D. ⁵ heb D. ⁶ D. ⁷ ae D. ⁸ D.B. ⁹ D. ¹⁰ enteu B. ¹¹ 'e dele talu
kamlwrw er brenhyn ony meydyr achet mayder enteu ny dele kaffael e sarhaet. B. ¹² D. ¹³ ef ny dyly kaffel istu D.
¹⁴ ef adely talu D. ¹⁵ not in B.D. ¹⁶ not in B. ¹⁷ B. ¹⁸ B. ¹⁹ B.E. ²⁰ not in B. 'ae archenat, a seic pan vo y
brenin. D. ²¹ vrth kynnutta auo reyt ydau or llys ; B. or llys a vo reit vrth gynnutta ; D. ²² not in B. ²³ ac o
chyll y ganthau talet. Ef adely karreit ehun beunoeth or kynnut ac ebran y varch beunoeth or llys a marcho-
gaeth arnau yn mynet yr coet. D. ²⁴ B. ²⁵ yr coet E. ²⁶ B.E. ²⁷ warchadú B.E. ²⁸ o D. ²⁹ e dele B. not in
D. ³⁰ not in B.D. ³¹ D. ³² D.

ix. Yguerth ¹[y6] chue byu a chue ugeyn myu.'

XXXIX. [AM Y BOBURIES.]

i. ²Huyduet ³[y6] e ⁴popuryes.
 ii. Hy adely ybuyt ⁵or llys: ay dyllat: aseyc pan uo ebrenyn; atheysen dyued popy opop amryu ulaut apopo; ay guely en ebuyty.

iii. Ny dely keuody rac nep trauo en pobu.

iv. Ynaud eu hyd yburyho ay crauell.

v. ⁶Ysarhaet eu ⁷[o byd g6ryabc] trayan sarhaet ygur ⁸[a hy a phob gureyc] onybyt gur ⁹[yabc] hanner saraet ybraut.

vi. Yguerth ¹⁰[y6] na hy auo ¹¹guedu na hy ny uo hanner guerth ybraut.'

XL. [AM Y GOV LLYS.]

i. Nauuet ¹²[y6] egof llys.
 ii. Ef adely ytyr en ryd; ay uuyt presguyl; aseyc pan uo ebrenyn.

iii. Ef adely gueneuthur ¹³[kyf] reydyeu ellys ¹⁴[oll] en rat. ¹⁵eythyr trified sef eu ¹⁶crey heny 'guarthaua' ¹⁷[a] kant kalla'ur akyll kulldyr atetyf buyall kenut apen guayu' ¹⁸a pop un or tri ¹⁹fed heny ef adely tal ylaaur.

iv. Ef adely ²⁰ysuydychyon ellys gueneuthur yu reydyeu' en rad huenteu ²¹adeleant ²²[adillat] ²³yanrechu ef am pop llauur.'

v. Ef ²⁴byeu ²⁵amobyreu merchet egoueyn ²⁶ereyll.

vi. Ef adelekeynyon ²⁷sef eu ²⁸[e] keynyon' ²⁹[e] guyraut kentaf adel yr neuat.

vii. Yle en ellys ³⁰[y6] ³¹ental eueyg' en ³²emyl erefeyryat teulu.

viii. Ynaud eu or pan dechreuho ³³[guneythur] ygueyth ybore eny ³⁴darfo enos ³⁵[honno.]

ix. ³⁶Ysarhaet eu chue byu a chue ugeyn ³⁷[o] aryant.

³⁸Chwechet ³⁹guryabc
⁴⁰penn g'act, ag'arthaf cant callabr, a thedyf boyall gynnud; ⁴¹kant kvllter, a phen guseu, a thedyf byyall kennud;

⁴²Ysarhaet ae werth megys y rei vry.

9. His worth is six score and six kine.

XXXIX. [OF THE BAKING-WOMAN.]

1. The ⁴³eighth is the baking-woman.
 2. She is to have her food from the palace; and her clothes; and a mess, when the king is present; and a cake, at the conclusion of baking, of every kind of flour she may bake; and her bed in the buttery.

3. She is not to rise to any one while making bread.

4. Her protection is, as far as she can throw her peel.

5. Her saraad, ⁴⁴if she be married, ⁴⁵is one third of the saraad of her husband, ⁴⁶of her and every wife; ⁴⁷and if she be not married, one half of the saraad of her brother.

6. Her worth, whether ⁴⁸single or otherwise, is half the worth of her brother.

XL. [OF THE SMITH OF THE COURT.]

1. The ninth is the smith of the court.
 2. He is to have his land free; his food in ordinary; and a mess, when the king is present.

3. He is to make all the necessaries of the palace gratuitously, except three things: these are, ⁴⁹the suspension irons of the rim of a cauldron, the blade of a coultter, and the socket of a fuel axe, and the head of a spear; ⁵⁰for each of these three things he is to be paid the value of his labour.*

4. He is to do what is wanted by the officers of the palace gratuitously; they are to present him with clothes for each piece of work.

5. The amobyre of the daughters of the other smiths belong to him.

6. He is entitled to the ⁵¹'ceinion': the ceinion imply the first liquor that comes into the hall.

7. His seat in the palace is on the end of the bench, near the priest of the household.

8. His protection is, from the time he shall begin his work in the morning until he shall finish at night.

9. ⁵²His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver.

⁵³Sixth ⁵⁴married
⁵⁵the head of a spear, the holder of the rim of a cauldron, and the socket of a fuel axe; ⁵⁶the rim of a coultter, the head of a spear, and the socket of a fuel axe;
⁵⁷His saraad, and his worth are similar to those preceding.

¹ B.E. ² D.B.E. ³ bobydes D. ⁴ no dillat or llys: D. ⁵ not in D. ⁶ B. ⁷ H. ⁸ B. ⁹ B.E. ¹⁰ B.D.E. ¹¹ D. ¹² D.B. ¹³ dyeithyr D. ¹⁴ not in D. ¹⁵ E. ¹⁶ am B.D. o F. ¹⁷ not in D. ¹⁸ guneythur eu reydyeu e wydogyon e llys oll B. ¹⁹ gueneuthur kyfreideu stydogyon y llys D. ²⁰ bieu D. ²¹ D. ²² urth pob anrec e anrededu cf. B. y surydedu ef urth bop anrec. D. ²³ a dcle B. ²⁴ amobyre D. ²⁵ not in D. ²⁶ ef wlyly D. ²⁷ B.E. ²⁸ B.D.E. ²⁹ B.D. ³⁰ y talosingk D. ³¹ nessaf B. ³² B. ³³ teruyto D.B. ³⁴ B.D. ³⁵ B. ³⁶ D. ³⁷ B. ³⁸ D. ³⁹ B. ⁴⁰ D.

* The text here seems corrupt, and the various readings are too anomalous to render it restorable.

x. Yguerth eu chue byu a ¹[chue] vgeyn myu.'

XLI. [AM Y FENCERDD.]

- i. Decued eu ²e penkerd.
- ii. Ef adely ytyr enryd.
- iii. Ylle eu ar neyllau er engnat llys

iv. Ef adely decreu ³[kerd yn gyntaf] odyu : ar eyl or ⁴brenyn byeufo ellys neu oarall.

v. Nydely erchy namyn penkerd ; ac oekyd [⁵ennill ⁶ef] aykedemdeythyon duy ran ⁷adely ef y kafaef.'

vi. Ef adely ykan pop kerdaur guedy edemadauho ⁸ay dysc ⁹[ef] pedeyr ar ugeyn.

vii. Ef adely pedeir ¹⁰[arhugeint] ykan pop gureyc a ¹¹kesko guyr kenty kynt.'

viii. Ef adely amobyr merchet ekerdoryon ¹²[ereill.]

ix. ¹³Ykyd ar edlyg edely kysku.'

x. Ynaud eu or pan decreuho ef ¹⁴[y] kanu ¹⁵[kyntaf] ¹⁶en ellys' ¹⁷hyd pan' terueno ¹⁸ef ekanu' dyuedhaf.

xi. 'Ysarhaet eu chue byu a ¹⁹[chue] vgeyn aryant.

xii. Yguert eu chue byu a chue ugeyn myu.'

XLII. [AM YR OLCHURIES.]

i. Vnuet ardec ²⁰[y6] er ²¹holchuryes.

ii. Hy adely ybuyd ²²or llys aseyc pan uo ebrenyn ay dyllad : ac adely edyt egolcho yr urenynes anrec ykenty.'

iii. Ynaud ²³[y6] hyd y ²⁴buryho ay golcbren.

iv. 'Vn sarhaet ²⁵ac un guerth eu' ar pophuryes.'

²⁶Huchof re'traythassam ny or suyddocyon ²⁷aperthyn ar ellys ²⁸arey kefreythyaul' ar rey aruer'' ²⁹[ar rey deuauf] ac eu ³⁰breint ac eu delehet.'

' ³¹Vn sarhaet ac vn werth y6 ar gof llys.

' ³²Y sarhaet y6 traean sarhaet y gor ; ac o ny byd gorya6c hanner sarhaet y bra6t : ac uelly am bop goreic.

10. His worth is six score and six kine.'

XLI. [OF THE CHIEF OF SONG.]

1. The tenth is the chief of song.
2. He is to have his land free.
3. His seat is on one side of the judge of the court.

4. He is to begin with a song of the Deity ; and next of the king who shall own the palace, or of another.

5. The chief of song only is to solicit* ; and of the common gains of himself and companions he is to have two shares.

6. He is to have twenty-four pence from every minstrel, when he may have finished his instruction.

7. He is to have ¹⁰twenty four pence from every woman on marriage, if he have not received it from her before.

8. He is to have the amobyr of the daughters of the minstrels.

9. He is to lodge with the edling.

10. His protection is from the time he shall begin the first song in the palace, until he shall finish the last song.

11. 'His saraad is six kine, and six score of silver.'

12. His worth is six score and six kine.'

XLII. [OF THE LAUNDRESS.]

1. The cleventh is the laundress.

2. She is to have her food from the palace ; a mess, when the king is present ; and her clothes : and she is to have, on the day she shall wash for the queen, a gift from her.

3. Her protection is, as far as she can throw her washing beetle.

4. 'Her saraad, and her worth are as those of the baking-woman.'

Above we have treated of the officers pertaining to the court, both legal and customary ; and their privilege and their duty.

' ³¹His saraad, and his worth are the same as those of the smith of the court.

' ³²Her saraad is a third of the saraad of her husband ; and if she be not married, half of the saraad of her brother : and so of every married woman.

¹ B.E. ² not in D. ³ D.B. ⁴ argl6yd D.B. ⁵ D.B. ⁶ D. ⁷ ageiff efe D. ydan ew E. ⁸ a D. ⁹ B. ¹⁰ D.B. ceinnyauc E. ¹¹ a rother y wr ac nys gaffo gynt genthi. D. a kysco gan 6r or njs regaffo e genthy gynt. B. ¹² E. ¹³ E lety y6 e gyt ar cdllyg. B. ¹⁴ D.B. ¹⁵ D.B. ¹⁶ not in D. ¹⁷ yny D. h6t - B. ¹⁸ e B.D. ¹⁹ B.E. ²⁰ D.B. ²¹ olchydes D. ²² ac dillat or llys, a seic pan vo y brenin. Hi adly anrec y gan y vrenhines ydyl y golcho idi. D. ²³ D.B. ²⁴ galho bvr6 B. ²⁵ y6 ac un werth B. ²⁶ Uchot y D. ²⁷ not in D. ²⁸ not in B. ²⁹ B. ³⁰ breinheu. D. ³¹ D. ³² D.

* Apparently to solicit a largess, or permission to address a poem to a patron.

XLIII. 'EMAN ETRAYTHUN NY 'OPETHEU
EREYLL.'

i. ²Try anhebkor brenyn ³eu ⁴[e] efeyr-
yat ⁵urth uendykau yuuyt akanu eferen
ar' egnat llys ⁶urth dehospart ⁷pop ped'
⁸pedrus ay teulu urth y⁹negesseu.

ii. Try anhebkor gurda ytelyn ay ureck-
an ay kallaaur.

iii. ¹⁰Try anhebkor tayauc ykauen ¹¹[traet]
aytruydeu ay pentan.'

iv. Try fet ny ¹²dele ¹³[y] brenyn ykefran'
¹⁴[a nep] ¹⁵e sullt a¹⁶y hebauc a¹⁷y leydyr.

v. ¹⁶Try ruyd brenyn ¹⁷[aswell] yueyrch
¹⁸ay ¹⁹[kenueynt] uocch ay ¹⁰[kenueynt]
guarthee: okyll dyn anyueyl ay kafaer em-
plyth anyueyllyeyt ebrenyn ef adely pedeyr
keynyauc ²⁰o pop un ²¹[or a gaffo] ²²ona-
dunt.

vi. ¹⁰Try ruyd gurda y ²³ueyrch ay
¹⁰[kenueynt] guarthee ay ¹⁰[kenueynt]
uocch: ²⁴eny kaso dyn anyueyl eneuplyt huy
talet' pedeyr ²⁵[keynyauc.]

vii. Teyr ruyd tayauc y ¹⁰[kenueynt]
²⁶uocch ay ¹⁰[kenueynt] guardhee' ay ²⁷haaf-
dy okalanmey hyd ahust: okeyf ²⁷[ef] anyu-
eyl ²⁸[eit] ar keueylhorn ²⁹[en urun or rey
henne] ef adely ³⁰[gaffael] pedeyr keynyauc
³¹[gobyr] manac ³²[kanys y decuet o gyf-
reith or a uanacker yó messur gobyr manac.]

viii. ³⁰[Try chorn kyweythas e syd er
brenhyn ac ■ deleant bot en uuelyn ac en
un werth: e korn ed euo e brenhyn; ae
korn kyweythas; a chorn e penkenyd; a
punt yv guerth pob un onadunt hue.]

ix. [³⁴Teyr telyn kyureythyaol e syd:
telyn e brenhyn; athelyn penkerd; a
thelyn gurda; guerth e due gyntaf chueu-
geint' ³⁵bop vn' ³⁶a pedeyr arugeynt ar
eu kyweyrgorn telyn gurda try ugeynt'
³⁷adal ³⁸a deudec keynnyauc ar e kyweyr-
gorn.]

x. ³⁰Tri pheth ny ⁴⁰eyll tayauc yuguer-
thu heb kanyat yargluyt ⁴¹amus amel
amocch' ac os guerth byt dyruyauc ⁴²[ar
newyt] ⁴³ual kynt' ac onys pryn yargluyt
guerthet ⁴⁴ef eforth emenho.

XLIII. HERE WE TREAT 'OF OTHER
THINGS.'

1. The three indispensables to a king are,
his priest to say grace and sing mass; the
judge of the court, to elucidate every thing
doubtful; and his household for his com-
mands.

2. The three indispensables to a ^a'gwrda';
his harp, his cloak, and his cauldron.

3. The three indispensables to a ^b'taeog';
his ¹¹feet trough, his augre, and his back-
fire-stone.

4. Three things which the king is not to
share with any person; his treasure, his
hawk, and his thief.

5. The three 'nets' of the king; ¹⁷the pas-
ture of' his horses, his herd of swine, and
his herd of cattle: if a person lose an ani-
mal, and it be found among the animals of
the king, he is to have four pence for every
one so found.

6. The three nets of a gwrda; his horses,
his herd of cattle, and his herd of swine:
if a person find an animal among them, let
him pay four pence.

7. The three nets of a taeog; his herd of
swine, his herd of cattle, and his ^bsummer-
house, from the calends of May unto August:
if he find an animal astray, among them,
he is to have four pence reward for dis-
covery; ³²for by law the tenth of the thing
discovered is the reward for discovery.'

8. The king has three horns of assemblage,
which are to be of buffalo horn, and of equal
worth: the horn the king drinks out of, his
horn of assembling, and the horn of the
chief huntsman; the worth of each of them
is one pound.

9. There are three legal harps: the
king's harp, the harp of a chief of song,
and the harp of a gwrda; the worth of
the first two, each six score pence, and their
tuning keys twenty-four pence; the harp
of a gwrda is worth three score pence, and
the tuning key twelve pence.

10. Three things which a taeog is not to
sell, without the permission of his lord: a
stallion, honey, and swine; and, if he should
sell them, let him be subject to dirwy, and
the bargain be void; and, if his lord do not
purchase them, he may sell them in what-
ever way he may please.

⁴⁵ o gyfreitheu golat. ⁴⁶ gaeafy ⁴⁵ of the laws of the country. ⁴⁶ winter-house

¹ Yma weithyon D. ² The nine 'trivoding' follow here; and these triads are inserted at the end of Book IV. in D. ³ ynt
B.D. ⁴ B.D.E. ⁵ y ganu offeren idau ac y vendigab y uoyt D. ⁶ y D. ⁷ pethu B. ⁸ not in D. ⁹ agheneu B.D.
¹⁰ not in B. ¹¹ D. ¹² chyfran brenhin D. ¹³ B.E. ¹⁴ B.D. ¹⁵ not in D. ¹⁶ Teyr B.D. ¹⁷ D. allwest B. ¹⁸ ac kenueynt
warthee ac kenueynt uoch. B. ¹⁹ B.D. ²⁰ am B. ²¹ B.D. ²² not in B. ²³ gre B. aswell y veirch D. ²⁴ ene
casso anyueyl den em plyth e anyueylllyeyt ef ef a dele B. y gorla a geiff pedeyr keinhac o bop aniucil or agaffo
ymplith y rei hynny D. ²⁵ B.D.E. ²⁶ warthee ac kenueynt uoch: B.D. ²⁷ B.D. ²⁸ D. ²⁹ B. ymlau E. ³⁰ B.
³¹ D. ³² D. ³³ B. ³⁴ B.D. ³⁵ D. ³⁶ B. kyweyrgorn pob vn pedeyr arugeynt adal - D. ³⁷ D. ³⁸ B. ac chyweyrgorn
deudec keinhac D. ³⁹ This follows section XI. in D. ⁴⁰ dele B.D. ⁴¹ mel a moch ac amts D. ⁴² B. ⁴³ ac
attorher y newit D. ⁴⁴ not in D. ⁴⁵ D. ⁴⁶ B. hendref D.

^a Literally 'good-man.'

^b A villain.

XI. Teyr keluydyt ny dely mab tayauc¹ eu descu² heb kanyat yargluyd aked as-desko ef adely³ y duyn trakeuen onyt⁴ es-coleyc guedy⁵ e kemerho urtheu sef⁶ eu⁶ [y reý] henny escolectaut⁷ agouanaet sbardhony.

XII. Huyd penuarc brenyn: mor,⁸ [a] dyfeyth,⁹ [ac] aghanauc gulad arall,¹⁰ [a] lleydyr,¹¹ [a] maru¹² [en surth,] ¹³o anuab,¹⁴ [a] maru¹⁵ [yn] ekafo ebedyu,¹⁶ a kamkel-nus e¹⁷ kafer¹⁸ [y] dyruy¹⁹ a kamlury²⁰ [e ganthau.]

XIII. Puybenac adeueto²¹ geyr anguar²² en erbyn²³ e²⁴ brenyn talet kamlury deu-deplyc²⁵ yr brenyn.

XIV. Palebennac ed²⁶ emkafoent er efeyr-yat²⁷ [teulu] ar dysteyn ar²⁸ enat²⁹ [llys] ena ebyt breynt ellys.

XV. Nydely³⁰ e brenyn menet³¹ ay lu' or gulat³² namyn ungueyth³³ popbluydyn huent³⁴ [eu] adeleant menet eny kauoeth³⁵ ef³⁶ [e-hun] pan uenno ebrenyn. ³⁷[Ef] adely o pob myleyntref dyn amarch abuyall³⁸ [yr lluyd-eu] ygueneuthur³⁹ lluesteu⁴⁰ [er brenhyn] ac uuenteu⁴¹ [a deleant bot] ar y kost ef.

XVI. Nautey adely⁴² [ant] myleynyeyt e-brenyn ygueneuthur⁴³ [idaó] nehuat, estau-ell, buyty, estabel, kenordy, escubaur, hod-yn, ⁴⁴treuen uechan, kerner⁴⁵ [neu huntý.]

XVII. Pop da heb perchenauc⁴⁶ ydau⁴⁷ [e syd] dyfeyth brenyn.

XVIII. Trifedh nydely⁴⁸ e brenyn y⁴⁹ [gyf] ranhu⁵⁰ ac arall⁵¹ [os o anreith o wlat arall y keffir] eur⁵² [sullt] ac aryant akyrn bual aguysc ebo hurlys⁵³ eur ydhy.

XIX. [Kamluru deudeblyc a⁵⁴ dele bot' en llys⁵⁵ ac en' llan''⁵⁶ a dirwy velly.]

XX. Puybenac aguenel kam⁵⁷ [yn] yuam ecluys talet⁵⁸ [ýdy] pedeyr punt ardec, er hanner yr abat o⁵⁹ [r] byd duyauul letherur ar llall erug⁶⁰ er efeyryat ar clas. Oguen-eyr kam en euenuent seyth punt [a⁶¹ a⁶² tal-er un ford e rennýr' ⁶³e reý henne] ⁶⁴en deuhanner ual elleyll.

XXI. Puybennac aguenel kam⁶⁵ emeun ecluys arall' talet seyth punt⁶⁶ e neyll hanner yr efeyryat ar llall yr⁶⁷ person.

⁶⁸[Ac e uelly e teruynha e lleuer llys.]

11. Three arts which the son of a taeog is not to learn, without the permission of his lord; and, if he should learn them, he must not exercise them, except a scholar, after he has taken holy orders: these are, scholarship, smithcraft, and bardism.

12. The eight 'packhorses' of the king: the sea, a waste, an indigent person from another country, a thief, a person dying suddenly, a childless person, a death whereby he obtains an ebediw, a criminal from whom he obtains a dirwy or a camlwrw.

13. Whoever shall use rude language to the king; let him pay a double camlwrw to the king.

14. Wherever the priest of the household, the steward, and the judge of the court meet together; that place has the privilege of the court.

15. The king is not to go with his host out of the country, except once a year: but they are to attend the king in his own dominions whenever he shall please. The king is to have, from every 'villain-trev,' a man, a horse, and an axe to form encampments, at his own cost.

16. Nine buildings which the villains of the king are to erect for him: a hall, a chamber, a buttery, a stable, a dog-house, a barn, a kiln, a privy, and a dormitory.

17. All chattels without an owner are the king's waste.

18. Three things which the king is not to share with another, if obtained by spoil in another country: gold and silver treasure, buffalo horns, and a dress which has a gold border to it.

19. A double camlwrw is to be in the palace and in the church, and so a dirwy.

20. Whoever shall do a wrong in a mother church, let him pay to it fourteen pounds: one half to the abbot, if he be a divinity scholar; and the other half between the 'priest and the community. If a wrong be committed in a church-yard, seven pounds; to be divided in two halves like the other.

21. Whoever shall do a wrong in another church, let him pay seven pounds: the one half to the 'priest, and the other to the 'parson.

And so ends the book of the court.

⁶⁷effeyryeyt,

⁶⁸personeu.

⁶⁷priests,

⁶⁸parsons.

¹ e B. 'not in E. ² eu B. ³ escolheýctaut B. ⁴ not in D. ⁵ ynt D. ⁶ B.D. ⁷ bardoni agovaniæth. D. B.D. ⁸ D. ⁹ B. ¹⁰ not in B. ¹¹ E. ¹² not in B.D. ¹³ castro B. ¹⁴ D. ¹⁵ neu B. 'ae gangol D. ¹⁶ B. ¹⁷ yn D. ¹⁸ yr E. ¹⁹ not in B. ²⁰ ydau B. ²¹ ymgaffio D. ²² D. ²³ braudur B. ²⁴ B.D.E. ²⁵ yno D. ²⁶ not in D. ²⁷ y cluyd D. ²⁸ onýt B.D. ²⁹ ene B.D. ³⁰ B.E. ³¹ not in E.D. ³² B.D. ³³ D. ³⁴ D. ³⁵ lluest B. ³⁶ B. idaó D. ³⁷ B.D. ³⁸ B. ³⁹ D.E. ⁴⁰ tý býchan B. ⁴¹ B.D. ⁴² arnaó D. ⁴³ B.D. ⁴⁴ not in B.D. ⁴⁵ D. ⁴⁶ a neb D. ⁴⁷ D. ⁴⁸ B. ⁴⁹ urthý B.D. ⁵⁰ B.D. ⁵¹ vyd D. ⁵² a D. ⁵³ D. ⁵⁴ D. ⁵⁵ B. ⁵⁶ D. ⁵⁷ not in B. ⁵⁸ B.D. ⁵⁹ delir ar D. ⁶⁰ B. húnno ar llall D. ⁶¹ not in D. ar lleýll B. ⁶² y E. ⁶³ sappel B.D. ⁶⁴ ar D. ⁶⁵ B. ⁶⁶ B.D. ⁶⁷ B. personyeit D.

* Four out of the twelve maenols in each comot were 'villain-treys' or 'villain townships.'

BOOK THE SECOND.

[CYVREITHIAU Y GLAD.]

[THE LAWS OF THE COUNTRY.]

I. ¹LLEMA ²[ŷ] DECREU' KEFREYTHEU E GRAGET."

I. HERE BEGIN THE LAWS OF THE WOMEN.

I. [Kentaf ŷ⁶ o nadunt:] oderuyt egreic bod rodyeyt ⁸ydy ⁹adan ehaguedy edele vod hyd epen e seith blenet ¹⁰ac ¹¹o byd' teyr nos ¹²[en eŷssŷeu] or seyhuet blenet ¹³[allan,] ac ¹⁴escar onadunt ¹⁵rannent ¹⁶[yn] deu hanner pob pedh ¹⁷[or] auo ¹⁸vdunt.

1. The first of them is: if a woman be given in marriage, she is to abide by her ¹'agweddi' unto the end of the seventh year; ²'and if there be' three nights ³'wanting of the seventh current year, and they separate, let them share into two portions every thing belonging to them.

II. Egureyc pyeu rannu ¹⁴e gur ¹⁵pyeu deuysau, ¹⁶[or petheu ny ranno kyfreith y rygthunt.] ¹⁷Emoch yr gur ar deueyt yr greyc; ony byt namen eneyll ¹⁸onadunt ¹⁹[eu] rannu ²⁰yn deu hanner: ²¹ac os deueyd ageyuyr auyt edeueyt yrgur ar geuyr yr greyc; ²²ony byt namyn eneyll eu rannu ²³[yn deu hanner.]

2. The wife is to share, the husband is to choose ¹⁰of the things which the law shall not share between them.' The swine to the husband, and the sheep to the wife; if there be only one kind, they are to be shared: and if there be sheep and goats, the sheep to the husband, and the goats to the wife; if there be only one kind, they are to be shared.

III. Or meybyon dueran ir tat ac vn yr vam; ²³er henaf ar yeuhaf yr tat ar perued ²⁴[af] yr vam.'

3. Of the children, two shares to the father, and one to the mother; the oldest and the youngest to the father, and the middlemost to the mother.

IV. ²⁵E deodreuen' val hyn er rennyr: ²⁶holl llestri e llaeth ²⁷eythyr vn bacol yr grueyc ²⁸eda; ²⁹[yr] holl deskeleu ³⁰eythyr vn dyskyl yr grueyc ³¹eda; ³²ar deu hene' yr gur ³³eda: egrueyc adele ³⁴e car ³⁵[r] ³⁶yeu edvyn cdeodreuen or ty. ³⁷Egur adele holl llestri elyn; ³⁸egur adele erydyl: ³⁹e grueyc ⁴⁰adele egoger man. Egur adele emauen vchaf ⁴¹yr vreuan; ar greyc er hyshaf. ⁴²Edillad auo arnadunt ⁴³egreyc byeu; ⁴⁴edillad avo ⁴⁵adanadunt ⁴⁶egur ⁴⁷pyeu' eny greyckao; ⁴⁸a guedy ⁴⁹e greyc-aho ⁵⁰ellugir' edyllat ygreyc: ⁵¹ac os ⁵²greyc arall akusc ar edillat talet ⁵³[ŷ] venebguerth' ⁵⁴[idi.] Egur pyeu ckallaur ar breccan a ⁵⁵gobenyd e trausteile ar kuldryr ar buyall kenud ar taradyr ar pergyn ar cremaneu oll ⁵⁶eythyr vn ⁵⁷creman ahunu' yr greyc.

4. The household furniture is to be thus shared: all the milking vessels, except one pail, go to the wife; all the dishes, except one dish, go to the wife; and those two go to the husband: the wife is to have the car and the ²yoke to convey her furniture from the house. The husband is to have all the drinking vessels; the husband is to have the riddle: the wife is to have the small sieve. The husband is to have the upper stone of the quern; and the wife the lower. The clothes that are over them belong to the wife; the clothes that are under them belong to the husband, until he marries again; and after he marries, the clothes are to be given up to the wife: and if another wife sleep upon the clothes, let her pay ⁶⁶wyneb-werth' to the other. To the

⁵⁷ ⁵⁸a chet boet
⁵⁹ ⁶⁰gobenŷdŷeu

⁶¹ ⁶²yeueu

⁶³ ⁶⁴and though there be

⁶⁵ ⁶⁶yokes

⁶⁷ ⁶⁸bolsters

¹ The nine 'tavodiogs' follow here in A. and E., but the more appropriate arrangement of B., which defers them to Chap. IV., is adapted. ² Eman e dechreun nŷ o B. ³ not in D. ⁴ E. ⁵ B. ⁶ arnei D.B. ⁷ idi adau D. ⁸ or D. ⁹ not in E. ¹⁰ B. ¹¹ D. ¹² rannu pob peth a deuant en deu hanner. B. ¹³ D.E. ¹⁴ D. ¹⁵ ar eu helo ac yneidunt. D. ¹⁶ ar D.B. ¹⁷ not in D. ¹⁸ deuŷs B. ¹⁹ D. ²⁰ Or hyd geifyr adeueit y deueit yr gur ar geifyr yr wreic ac D. ²¹ not in B. ²² B. ²³ not in B. ²⁴ not in B. ²⁵ D. ²⁶ not in B. ²⁷ D. ²⁸ not in D. ²⁹ dŷeithyr D. ³⁰ yd ant; D.B. ³¹ D.E. ³² dŷeithyr D. ³³ yd ant; D.B. ³⁴ er holl lestrŷ llŷn B. ³⁵ yd ant D.B. ³⁶ not in B. ³⁷ D. ³⁸ not in B. ³⁹ Ar D.E. ⁴⁰ not in D.E. ⁴¹ or D. ⁴² not in D. ⁴³ er wreŷc B. ⁴⁴ e rey B. yr hun E. ⁴⁵ y danunt D. ⁴⁶ er gur B. ⁴⁷ bieuydaant D. ⁴⁸ not in B. ⁴⁹ ac odyna gollyghet D. ⁵⁰ not in B. ⁵¹ enteu e wreŷc bŷeuustant B. ⁵² e wreŷc adel ar e gur a gusc arnadunt talet er wreŷc a escarhuŷt ahŷ e hueneppwarth. B. ⁵³ E. ⁵⁴ D. ⁵⁵ dy-eithyr D. ⁵⁶ not in B. ⁵⁷ B. ⁵⁸ D. ⁵⁹ B.

⁶⁰ 'Dower.'

⁶¹ Literally 'face worth.' B. has 'wyneb-warth, face-shame.'

Egreyc pyeu ebadell ar trebed ar buyall ledan ar gudif ar such ar llyn aklan ar llynat ar gulan, ar tritkud ¹ac auo endau' ²eythyr eur neu aryant ahunu obyt ³eu rannu: ⁴[ac] esef ev ⁵[y] tritkud e ⁶llaucud. ⁷O byt gueheu eu rannu; epelleneu yr meybion ⁸o bydant aconybedant eu rannu. ⁹[Y] gur adele ¹⁰er escubaur ac' auo vech daear ac ys daear ohyd: egur adele ereyr oll ac vn ¹¹kad ar ¹²lleyll yr grueyc.

husband belong the kettle, the bed coverlet, the 'bolster of the dormitory, the couler, the fuel axe, the auger, the settle, and all the hooks, except one; and that to the wife. To the wife belong the pan, the trivet, the broad axe, the hedge bill, the plough share, all the flax, the linseed, the wool, the house-bag, 'with its contents,' except gold and silver; which, if there be any, are to be shared: the house-bag is the 'hand-bag. If there be webs, they are to be shared; the yarn balls to the children if there be any, if not they are to be shared. The husband is to have the barn, and all the corn above ground and under ground: the husband is to have all the poultry, and one of the cats, the rest belong to the wife.

v. Ebuyd val hyn ereny: egreyc byeu e kic ¹³eny hely ¹⁴ar caus' enyhely aguedy e ¹⁵croker egur pyeu: egrueyc byeu e ¹⁶llestri emenyn buyle ¹⁷ar' kic bullech' ar caus buylech: egrueyc byeu ¹⁸[kemeynt] ac ¹⁹[a] allho ²⁰edwyn oblaut er rug nerth yduylau ae deu lin' or kell hyt ety.

5. The provisions are to be thus shared: to the wife belong the meat in the brine, and the cheese in the brine; and after they are hung up they belong to the husband: to the wife belong the vessels of butter in cut, the meat in cut, and the cheese in cut: to the wife belongs as much of meal as she can carry, between her arms and knees, from the store-room into the house.

vi. Pop vn onadunt pyeu ²¹eu dyllat ²²heythyr eu' mentil ar mentyl euranu.

6. To each of them belong their clothes, except their mantles; the mantles are to be shared.

vii. Os egur auyt breynyaul dangosset ebreynt kyn ²³eran aguedy ²⁴e kaso ef ybreynt ²⁵raner mel edeuedassam ny vchod.

7. If the husband be privileged, let him show his privilege before the sharing; and after he shall have obtained his privilege, let there be a sharing, as we have said above.

viii. Eu deledyon talent en deu haner. ix. ²⁶[Ac] os kyn e ²⁷seythuet vullydin' edescarant ²⁸taler yhi ehaguedy ae harkefreu ae ²⁹couyll; ³⁰[ac] os en voruym erodyr ³¹er hyn' auo ar y carn or pheheu hene ³²[a] geyff:] ³³ac os kin eseythuet bludyn ededeu hy ³⁴egur kubyl ohene akyll ³⁵eythyr eko-uyll ae ³⁶hunepuurth 'am egocuyn.

8. Their debts let them pay in equal shares.

9. And if they separate before the seventh year, let there be paid to her her agweddi, her ³⁷'argyvreu,' and her ³⁸'cowyll'; and if she was given when a maid, whatever of those things remain she shall have: and if she leave her husband before the seventh year, she loses all these, except her cowyll, and her wyneb-werth 'for his' 'gowyn.'

x. Os egur ³⁹hitheu auyt claur neu andal dreuedyc neu na hallo ⁴⁰emreyn os ⁴¹oaccaus vn or trifeth' heneyhedeu ⁴²[hi y gor] ⁴³hy adele cafael kubyl or eydhy.

10. Should her husband be leprous, or have fetid breath, or be incapable of marital duties; if on account of one of these three things she leave her husband, she is to have the whole of her property.

xi. Os ouaru ⁴⁴eguahanant hy adele ⁴⁵pop-

11. If by dying they part, she is 'to have

⁴⁶llaogyteu ⁴⁷ac a vo yndunt ⁴⁸odieithyr eur ⁴⁹ac aryant' ⁵⁰o byd.' ⁵¹cholledeu ⁵²ae ⁵³caffael kubwl

⁵⁴hand-bags, with all therein excepting gold and silver. ⁵⁵losses ⁵⁶and her ⁵⁷to have the whole,

^v not in B.D. ² dycithyr D. ³ y D.E. ⁴ D. ⁵ D.B.E. ⁶ Or D. ⁷ or D. ⁸ not in B. ⁹ D.B.E. ¹⁰ not in D. ¹¹ or katheu B. ¹² rei ereill oll D. ¹³ yn D. ¹⁴ buch ar hun auo B. ¹⁵ ar gor bieu gōely croccer D. ¹⁶ dyrchauer B. ¹⁷ not in D. ¹⁸ not in B.E. ¹⁹ B.D. ²⁰ D. ²¹ y rung nerth y ddy vreich ae deulin y ddy D. ²² y D.R. ²³ dycithyr y D. ²⁴ rannu B.D. ²⁵ not in B.D. ²⁶ rannet B. ²⁷ B. ²⁸ seith mlyned D. ²⁹ talet B. ³⁰ B. ³¹ not in B. ³² B. adylly E. ³³ not in D. ³⁴ efu D. ³⁵ dycithyr D. ³⁶ huenepwarth B. ³⁷ ynteu E. ³⁸ kyt ae wreyc E. - shi D. ³⁹ ovn or tri achala D. ⁴⁰ D.B. ⁴¹ kubel or eýdy a dele y gaffael. B. ⁴² ed escurant B. y gōahant D. ⁴³ D.B. ⁴⁴ D.B. ⁴⁵ eýthyr B. ⁴⁶ neu B. ⁴⁷ B. ⁴⁸ D. ⁴⁹ D.B. ⁵⁰ B.

⁵¹ 'Paraphernalia.'
⁵² 'Maiden-fee.'

⁵³ 'Concupiscence;' the term is used for a fine due to the wife from the husband for connexion with another female.

eth en deu hanner' ¹eythyr er hyt: nydele grueryc enebyt cafacl ²ran or hyt onyt gureyc ³puch.

xii. ⁴Ac os ⁵ouaru abeu' edes carant ranet eclaf ⁶ay peryglauer ekyt ac ef a ⁷deuysset cryac.

xiii. Ny dele ⁸eclaf kemennu ⁹dym nam-en ¹⁰e daeret ¹¹[yr] ecluys ¹²ac ¹³[ebediŷ yr] argluyt' ae deleedyon aked askemeno emab aeyll ¹⁴torry ekemen' ahunu aeluyr ¹⁵[y] mab anuuar. Puebennac ¹⁶[enteu] adorro kemen ¹⁷kyfreythyaul nyt amgen ¹⁸ae daeret ¹⁹ae delechedyon eskemun ²⁰[edyŷ] vyt, ²¹[megys puplican neu bagan.]

xiv. Os o ²²veuu eguahanant triked hy ar eydhy ²³en ety hyt emen ²⁴enau nyeu a naunos ²⁵a guybot ae kefreithyaul ²⁶he guahan as os yaun e guahan ²⁷o pen e nauuetyt' ayt yda ²⁸hy or blaen ac ²⁹ar ol ekenyauc dyuethaf aet ³⁰[hitheu] hehun.

xv. Saraet grueic guriauc ³¹vrth breint ³²e gur ³³scilicet' traean'' saraet egur: ³⁴kyn noe rodhy yhur vrth vreynt saraet ebraut ³⁵scilicet' haner saraet ebraut.

xvi. Ygalanas na ³⁶hy auo guriauc na hy ny' ³⁷vo haner galanas ebraut.

xvii. ³⁸O myn ³⁹[y] gur grueyc arall guedy ed escaro ar ⁴⁰[wreic] kandaf ryt vyt ekentaf.

xviii. Oderuyt egur escar ⁴¹[ae wreic] amenu ohono vr arall abod en ediuar gan egur cantaf ⁴²rescarassey aygreyc a ⁴³[e] godyuuues ohonau ⁴⁴hy ar neylltroet ene gueli ar llall ⁴⁵eythir egueli egur cantaf adele cafael egureic.

xix. Oderuyt egureyc ⁴⁶huriauc guenetaur kaffauan debrit ae rodhi chussan ⁴⁷yhur ⁴⁸[arall] ae gadael ⁴⁹ygouessiau ay ⁵⁰hemreyn saraet ⁵¹ehu gur eu hene.

xx. Os ⁵²chemreyn aderuyt esaraehet honno aderkeuyr ar vod ⁵³e haner ⁵⁴en vuy' kany's okenedel helenyaet et henyu.

xxi. Os ⁵⁵egouessiau aderuit ⁵⁶taler ⁵⁷ydau e' saraet ⁵⁸[a] ⁵⁹honno heb ⁶⁰y harderkauanel.

xxii. Os ⁶¹[rodi] chussan ⁶²[uýd] ⁶³ny thelir' ⁶⁴[namýn] deupart ⁶⁵[y] saracht canyt ⁶⁶[oes] gueydrct chubel.

every thing in two portions, except the corn: no wife in the world is to have a share of the corn, but an espoused wife.

12. If by dying and living they separate, let the sick, aided by the confessor, share, and let the healthy choose.

13. The sick is not to bequeath aught, except a daered to the church, and ¹³an ebediw to' the lord, and his debts: and, should he bequeath, the son can break the bequest; and such a one is called the uncourteous son. Whoever therefore shall break a legal bequest, whether daered or debts, shall be excommunicated, ²¹as a publican or pagan.'

14. If living they separate, let her and her property remain in the house to the end of nine days and nine nights, to ascertain whether the separation be legal; and if the separation be right, at the end of the ninth day, let her property go before, and, after the last penny, let her go herself.

15. The saraad of a married woman is according to the privilege of the husband; ³³that is, a third of her husband's saraad: before she is betrothed to a man, it is according to the privilege of her brother's saraad; that is, half the saraad of her brother.

16. Her galanas, whether married or not, is half the galanas of her brother.

17. If the husband take another wife, after he shall have parted from the first wife; the first is free.

18. If a man part from his wife, and she be minded to take another husband, and the first husband should repent having parted from his wife, and overtake her with one foot in the bed and the other outside the bed, the prior husband is to have the woman.

19. If a married woman commit any heinous crime, either by giving a kiss to another man, vel præbendo se palpandam, vel stuprandam; those are saraad to her husband.

20. Si coitus factus fuerit, the saraad shall be increased by one half; because it is productive of family enmity.

21. Si palpato facta fuerit, let there be paid to him his saraad, and that without augmentation.

22. If it be giving a kiss, only two parts of the saraad are to be paid, since there is not a complete act.

¹ dyethyr D. ² dým E. not in B. ³ pŷys D.B.E. ⁴ not in B. ⁵ o vyŷ amarb D.B. ⁶ ar B.D. ⁷ dewýs B. ⁸ nep B. claf D. ⁹ not in B. ¹⁰ not in B.E. ¹¹ D.B.E. ¹² ar E. ¹³ not in B. ¹⁴ D. ¹⁵ y dorri D. ¹⁶ D. ¹⁷ not in E. ¹⁸ y D. not in B. ¹⁹ neu B. ²⁰ B. ²¹ D. mal puplican. B. ²² vywyt D.B. ²³ hýt em pen e nauýeu ar naunos ene tý B. ²⁴ y naunos a naŷ niheu D. ²⁵ y D.B. ²⁶ eu D.B. ²⁷ act hi ac da or ty ym penn y nauet dyd; D. not in B. ²⁸ not in B. ²⁹ yn D. ³⁰ D. ³¹ not in B. ³² yda nyt amgen D. ³³ nyt amgen E. ³⁴ oný býd gurýauc B. ³⁵ nyt amgen D.E. ³⁶ gŷadŷ na gŷryalc D.B. ³⁷ not in B. ³⁸ Or D. ³⁹ D. ⁴⁰ D. ⁴¹ D. a - B.E. ⁴² ysar D.B. rý ýsgarhei E. ⁴³ D.B. ⁴⁴ not in B. ⁴⁵ odieithyr D. ⁴⁶ not in B. ⁴⁷ not in B. ⁴⁸ D. ⁴⁹ dodi byssed yndi D. ⁵⁰ kýt a hý B. gadel bot genthi D. ⁵¹ ýr E. ⁵² bot genthi D. ⁵³ yr D. ⁵⁴ not in B. ⁵⁵ dodi byssed yndi D. ⁵⁶ talet D.B. ⁵⁷ not in B. ⁵⁸ D. ⁵⁹ not in B. ⁶⁰ not in D. ⁶¹ D. ⁶² B. awna D. ⁶³ talet B. - idaf D. ⁶⁴ E. ⁶⁵ D.B.E. ⁶⁶ B.

xxiii. Os guadu ¹aguna ²e gur e' kafaél erug ³edeuorduyt rodhet ⁴egur lw deg ⁵[wyr] adeugeyn ar gureyc ⁶lu deg ⁷adeugeyn' o guraget."

xxiv. Os guadu ⁸yguouessiau aguana ⁹e gur lw pedwar ¹⁰[gwyr] ardec arit' ar greyc ¹¹lu ¹²pedwar ardec' oguraget' ¹³ahene oc eu kereynt, ¹⁴[y am y mam ae that ae brodyr ae chwioryd.]

xxv. Os ¹⁵roy cussan aguada' rodet ¹⁶[y gôr] lu seythguyr ar gureyc lu seyth guraget, ar rey hene ¹⁷oe kefneseufuyeynt ¹⁸eam ¹⁹emam aythat' ²⁰ay brodyr ²¹ay chuorrit."

xxvi. Poebennac adhecco moruyn ²²en lladlud akin bod achau ²³[y rygthaú] ahi gouin ²⁴[or uorven] beth ²⁵aroydy emy ameynnyholi' ohonau ²⁶ef ²⁷emeynt arodhey ²⁸[idi] ²⁹ahene ar egred ³⁰ken keysio ef ³¹guedi henne' eguadu' os ³²hi ae kyr' ³³arnau ³⁴[ew] ³⁵en kefrethyaul' [³⁶credadôy yú' ³⁷hi ³⁸kanys] ena emae ³⁹geyr ygeyr hi' ⁴⁰[ar y gôyrdaut] ⁴¹canys duc ef hihe en elle nadoet' neythaurguyr.

xxvii. Orodyr moruyn yhur ae kafaél ⁴²[or gôr] en ⁴³gureic ⁴⁴[hi] aediodef [⁴⁵hý ⁴⁶velly] ⁴⁷or gur' ⁴⁸enyuely hid tranoheth ny eyll ef ⁴⁹duyn ⁵⁰[dranoeth] dym oc delehet hy : ⁵¹os ef aguana ei' guedyaskafo ⁵²ef en llegredic ⁵³keuodi ar enethiauruir' aeygale enyseuyl atestu vthunt huy ⁵⁴ere kafaél hy en llegredic ac na kescho ⁵⁵candhahu hyt tranoeht ny dele hy ⁵⁶dim dranoeth' ycandhau ef. Oderuyd deuod bronneu akedor arney ⁵⁷[hý] ae blodeuau ena edeueyt ⁵⁸e kefreith na vyr nep beth eu hy ai moruyn ae gureic oachaus redeuod ⁵⁹aruyt ⁶⁰mab arney ;' ac vrth henne ekat ⁶¹kefreyth ydiheuru hy o lu seyth nyn eam ⁶²emam aytat' aey brodir a ⁶³[e] chuorrit. Os hitheu ny myn ⁶⁴y diheuru ⁶⁵ladher ekrys en keuuc aeyguerdir aroder dinaguet bluyd eny llau guedi yrau eloscurn ⁶⁶[agôer] ⁶⁷ac ogeil hi ⁶⁸kenal ⁶⁹hunu' ⁷⁰[erbyn e losgurn] kemeret ⁷¹en lle' yrran or arkefreu ac ony eill ⁷²[y gynhal] bit heb dim.

23. If the man deny se deprehensum fuisse inter femora ejus ; let him give the oaths of fifty men ; and the woman the oaths of fifty women.

24. If the man deny se eam palpavisse ; he is to give the oaths of fourteen men ; and the woman the oaths of fourteen women, and those their relations, ¹⁴including her mother, her father, her brothers, and her sisters.'

25. If he deny giving a kiss ; let the man give the oaths of seven men ; and the woman the oaths of seven women, and those their relations, including her mother, her father, her brothers, and her sisters.

26. Whoever shall take away a maid clandestinely, and before connexion between them, the maid ask : ' What wilt thou give me : ' and he minutely inquire the amount he is to give her, and that upon his faith ; if, after this, he attempt to deny it, and she urge her claim legally against him, she is to be credited : for there her word is conclusive as to her purity ; since he took her to a place where there were no wedding guests.

27. If a maid be given to a man, and she be found by the man to be deflowered, and he allow her to remain in his bed until the following morning ; he cannot, on the morrow, take away any of her due : sed si, postquam illam vitiatam deprehenderit, surrexerit ad pronubos, pene erecto, et testaretur eis se illam vitiatam invenisse, et non concubuerit cum illa ad crastinum usque ; nihil ab eo in crastinum habebit. Si mammae et crines et menses apparuerint, tunc lex pronuntiat neminem posse certo scire num virgo sit necne, propter hæc signa ; and therefore the law allows her to be exculpated by the oaths of seven persons, including her mother, her father, her brothers, and her sisters. If she will not be exculpated, let her shift be cut off as high as her hip ; and let a yearling steer be put in her hand, having his tail greased ⁶⁶with tallow ;' and if she can hold him ⁶⁹by his tail, let her take ⁷⁰him in lieu of' her share of the argyvreu ; and, if she cannot hold him, let her be without any thing.

¹not in D. ²not in B. ³deu troet gureyc B. ⁴not in E. ⁵D.B.E. ⁶e kymeñnt B. ⁷wraged adeugeint D.E. ⁸rodi bymod yndi D. ⁹rodet y gôr lu pedwargôyr ardec D.D. ¹⁰E. ¹¹e kymeñnt B. ¹²pedeir gôraged ardeo D.E. ¹³ar rei hynny oe chyfneseufyeit D. ¹⁴D. ¹⁵rodý B.E. ¹⁶gadu rodi cussan awna D. ¹⁷D.B. ¹⁸oc eu B.D.E. ¹⁹not in D. ²⁰at a mam B. ²¹a B. ²²not in D. ²³D. ²⁴B. o honci idab D. ²⁵arodei ef idi hi ameintoli D. ²⁶ynteu D. ²⁷not in B. ²⁸D.B. ²⁹not in B. ³⁰kyt D.B. ³¹not in B. ³²y wadu gûedy hynny D. ³³e uorten B. ³⁴gyru hi D. ³⁵not in B. ³⁶E.D. ³⁷not in B.D. ³⁸D.B. ³⁹D. ⁴⁰D.B. ⁴¹nauet tauodyauc B. ⁴²D. ⁴³ac urth henne e mae credadve hý urth nat oes B. kan duc ef hi yr lle nyt oed D. ⁴⁴D. ⁴⁵llygredic D.B. ⁴⁶D. ⁴⁷B.D. ⁴⁸D. ⁴⁹not in B. ⁵⁰not in B.D. ⁵¹dranoeth caffael B. ⁵²D. ⁵³Os kyuoðy a wna enteu en dyannot B. Os ynteu awna kyuoði agaló ar y neithatrwyr D. ⁵⁴hi D.E. ⁵⁵not in B. ⁵⁶not in D. ⁵⁷y D.E. ⁵⁸ygyt shi D.B. ⁵⁹dranoeth dým B. ⁶⁰B. hitheu D. ⁶¹not in B.D. ⁶²arcei aruyt mab E. ⁶³plant idi D. ⁶⁴not in B.D. ⁶⁵y that ae mam D. ⁶⁶D.B.E. ⁶⁷ym D. ⁶⁸torher D. ⁶⁹D. ⁷⁰not in D. ⁷¹attal D. ⁷²not in B. ⁷³B. ⁷⁴not in E. ⁷⁵B. -attal D.

xxviii. Puebennac arodo gureic igur ef picu talu chammobor neu enteu akemerho meychieu ykenthly hy ar ytalu ¹[ef:] ²ac os hytheu [³hi ⁴chun] aymryt talet ⁵[ehun] ehaminobor canys ⁶hy ehun auu rodiat arney.

xxix. Oduc ⁷dyn gureyc ⁸[en] lathlut adeuod ahi ety ⁹vabuchelur echescu ¹⁰[genthi] ac nakemerho e ¹¹gur ¹²[da] vach ar ¹³er amober talet ehun.

xxx. Oderuyt y ¹⁴dyn duen gureyc ¹⁵[en] lathlut byt hyt empen ¹⁶[y] seythblenet ar tri eydyon kehyt eu ¹⁷corn ac eu eskeuarn ¹⁸acan kolles ¹⁹heun ebreynt byt ²⁰[hitheu] ar ebreynt hunu hyt emen er seyth blenet: ²¹[ac] ²²o byt arkefreu ydhy ²³[hytheu] byt hunnu en ditreul hit empen ²⁴[y] seyth blenet; os hytheu aeycanada ²⁵ytreulyau ef ny dyhukyr dym ydy otreul deynt ac ystlys. ²⁶O pen er ²⁷seythvet blenet okeyf ²⁸[hi] teyr nos ²⁹or ³⁰'seythuet blenet' ³¹rannu deuhanner ahy megis a gureyc arodyeyt ³²ydhy: ³³kane ny fara' gureyc ³⁴nac o lathlut nac orod' ar vreynt chaguedhy namen ³⁵hyt open e' seyth blenet ac nat aguethyaul ³⁶hyteu open e seyth blenet allan vrth hene ranent ³⁷[yn] deuhanner.

xxxi. Puebenac acesko teyrnos gan gureyc or pan anhuder etan ³⁸eny dadanudher tranohet, a ³⁹[c o henne allan] mennu o honau ⁴⁰escar talet ydhy eydyon atalo ugeynt ac arall atalo deg ar ugeynt ac arall atalho ⁴¹trugeynt ac os duc ar ty ac anlloet ac ybod ekyd ac ef hýt empen ⁴²[y] seyth blenet ⁴³rannu a hy ⁴⁴[a dele o henne allan] megis agureyc arodyeyt ⁴⁵ydhy.

xxxii. ⁴⁶Teyr aguethi kefreithyaul essit: aguedy merch brenyn pedeyr punt ar ruckeynt; ⁴⁷coguyll merch brenyn' wyth punt; ⁴⁸aguedy merch gurda teyr punt; ⁴⁹apunt ⁵⁰[y] coguyll; aguedy merch ⁵¹mab eyll' punt ⁵²ae y' coguyll 'chueug-evnt.

xxxiii. Oderuyt e ⁵³dyn beychochy gureyc oluyn aperth ef adele ⁵⁴[holl] goessm-

28. Whoever shall give a woman to a man, must pay her amobyr, or take sureties from her for its payment: but if she dispose of herself, let her pay her amobyr herself; because she has been her own disposer.

29. If a man take away a woman clandestinely, and bring her to the house of an uchelwr, to sleep with her, and the gwrda do not take security for her amobyr, let him pay it himself.

30. If a man take a woman clandestinely, let her be, until the end of the seventh year, upon three steers whose horn and ear are of equal length; and since she herself lost her own privilege, let her be on that privilege to the end of the seventh year: and if she have argyvreu, let that remain entire unto the end of the seventh year; if she permit it to be made use of, no compensation shall be made to her for what is consumed for food and clothes. ³¹From the end of the seventh year, if she reach within three nights ³²of the 'seventh year,' a sharing is to be made with her in halves, as a betrothed wife: because a wife, whether abducted, or betrothed, continues on the privilege of her agweddi only unto the end of the seventh year; and she is not subject to agweddi after the expiration of the seven years; therefore let them share in halves.

31. Whoever shall sleep three nights with a woman, from the time the fire is covered until it be uncovered the following morning, and after that willeth to separate; let him give her an ox that shall be worth twenty pence, another worth thirty pence, and another worth 'sixty pence; and, if he take her to house and home, and she live with him unto the end of seven years; thenceforwards he is to share with her, as with a betrothed wife.

32. There are three legal agweddi: the agweddi of a king's daughter, twenty-four pounds; the cowyll of a king's daughter, eight pounds; the agweddi of a gwrda's daughter, three pounds; and her cowyll one pound; the agweddi of an ³³'aillt's' daughter, one pound; and her cowyll 'six score pence.

33. If a man cause a female of grove and bush to become pregnant, he must ³⁴wholly

¹ ⁶³gythuet

² ⁶³deu ugeynt

³ ⁶³eighth

⁴ ⁶³two score

⁵ ⁶⁴pedwar ugeint

⁶ ⁶⁴four score

¹ B. ² not in D. ³ D. ⁴ D.B. ⁵ D. ⁶ not in B. ⁷ gur D.B. ⁸ B.E. ⁹ vrda B. ¹⁰ D.B. ¹¹ mab uchelwr D. ¹² B. ¹³ e B.E. ¹⁴ ur B.D. ¹⁵ B. ¹⁶ D.B.E. ¹⁷ kyrn D. ¹⁸ canes B. ¹⁹ hý B. ýna E. ²⁰ D.B. ²¹ D. ²² or D. ²³ B. ²⁴ D.B.E. ²⁵ not in B. ²⁶ Y E. 'O chejff teyr nos o pen e seythuet ulvedyn B. ²⁷ seith D.E. ²⁸ D. ²⁹ not in D. ³⁰ ranher D. ³¹ arnei D.B. ³² kan D. 'ny thrýc B. ³³ nac o rod nac o lathlut B. ³⁴ not in B. ³⁵ bi D. ³⁶ D. ³⁷ hýt pan E. ³⁸ B. ³⁹ y gadu D.B. ⁴⁰ D.B.E. ⁴¹ ranet D. ⁴² B. ⁴³ arnei D.B. ⁴⁴ Tri D. ⁴⁵ ae chotyll D.B. ⁴⁶ ac wythpant y chowýll E. ⁴⁷ ae chotyll punt D.B. ⁴⁸ E. ⁴⁹ taeauc B. ⁵⁰ a B. ⁵¹ wr D. ⁵² D. ⁵³ E. ⁵⁴ E. ⁵⁵ D.E.

¹ See Sect. 1.

² 'An alien.'

theitau emab kanes ¹e cefreyth adegueyt ²na dele hy kafacl collet oachaus egur ³kany ⁴cauas ⁵ef e' uuenyant' ac vrth ⁶[hynny] edele ⁷enteu meithrin emab.

xxxiv. Oderuyt egur escar a⁷[e] gueric a ⁸hiteu en beichyauc ⁹pan escarer ahy gatter ¹⁰ydhy' or pan escarer ahy ¹¹eny agho ¹²egheueyr hanner bluydyn oueyttryn emab aguedy ganer emab hyteu ¹³byeu eueythrín ef ¹⁴eylgueyt' hit emen ebluydyn menho nauenho ¹⁵[ys dir idi y veithrin] yr da egan egur. Essef eu messur eda buch ¹⁶laethauc apeys atalo pedeyr keynyauc apadell atalo keynyauc acarreyt or hyt goreu ¹⁷[adyfho] ar tref ¹⁸e tat ¹⁹[ef] ahyny ²⁰hyt empen ebluydyn ydhy yr eueythrín.' ²¹[A]hyteu ²²[chun] ²³guedy henny' ²⁴[bieu y veithryn ef] hanner bluydyn; ac ohenny allan ni ellyr ²⁵kemell arney hy' yueytryn ²⁶[ef] ²⁷namen erran chun ²⁸onys men' ²⁹[chun] ac ohenne hyt empen e pedeyr ³⁰[blyned] ardec edeuparth ar etat ³¹or meythrin' ar trayan ar euam ac ³²o pen e ³³pedeir ³⁴blenet ar dec ³⁵[allan] emae yaun ³⁶yr tat ³⁷e duyn ar ³⁸e' argluyt ³⁹ac ydhau ynteu gurau ⁴⁰ydhauef: ⁴¹[ac] ohenny allan byt ⁴²urth ossemdehcyth eargluyt.

xxxv. Oderuyt egureyc deueduyt ⁴³ar gur' duyn treys arney aguadu or gur ⁴⁴roet lu dec ⁴⁵adeugeyn o guyr' heb ⁴⁶alldud heb ⁴⁷gur nod.

xxxvi. ⁴⁸Oderuyt ydy' hyteu gerru yn kefreytiaul cameret ⁴⁹[hi] ⁵⁰ygale eny llau assu ⁵¹[idi] ⁵²ae y' llau deheu ar ecreyr atheghet hy ⁵³[yr creyr] ⁵⁴erreemreyn ⁵⁵[hi or gúr] ar gala honno etreys ⁵⁶[y] arney ⁵⁷hy' ar regueneatur meuel assaraet ⁵⁸ohonau ⁵⁹ef' ydhy ⁶⁰hy ac eucenedel' ac eu hargluyt. Rei or eneyt ne at guad en erbin henne; ⁶¹nyny cyssyoes ⁶²aadun guad val edeuedassam ny vchot.

xxxvii. Oderuyt egur ⁶³adef dæen treys ⁶⁴[e] argureyc' talet ⁶⁵deudeg myu endyruy

maintain the child; for the law enacts that ⁶⁶she ought not to suffer loss on account of the man, since she received no benefit from him, and therefore he is to rear the child.

34. If a man part from his wife, and she be pregnant at the time of separation, let her be allowed, from that period unto the time of parturition, what would suffice to rear the babe for half a year; and after the child is born, she is to rear it unto the end of the year; willing or unwilling, she is to rear it, for an allowance from the husband. The measure of the allowance is, a milch cow, a coat worth four pence, a pan worth a penny, and a car load of the best corn that shall grow upon his patrimony; and these unto the end of the year towards rearing the child. And she herself must afterwards rear it for half a year; and thenceforward she cannot be compelled to rear it beyond her own proportion, unless it be her will; and from thence unto the end of the fourteenth year, two thirds of the rearing fall on the father, and one third on the mother; and, at the expiration of the fourteen years, it is right for the father to take him to his lord, to become a man to him: and from that time forward he is to be supported by his lord.

35. If a woman say that a man has committed a rape upon her, and the man deny it; let him give the oaths of fifty men, without an alltud, without a ⁶⁷'gwr nod.'

36. If she legally urge her plaint, prehendat penem ejus manu sinistra, et dextra reliquiis imposita, juret super istas, eum ipsam stupravisse isto pene per vim, causing shame and saraad to herself, to her kindred, and to her lord. Some of the judges will not admit a denial against this; we however admit a denial, as we have previously said.

37. If a man acknowledge the commission of a rape upon a woman; let him pay ⁶⁸twelve

⁶⁹'ket collo hý e gur na dele caffael eýssýwet = hanaú nac oe achau,

⁷⁰deugein

⁷¹though she may lose the man, she ought not to suffer need from him nor on his account,

⁷²forty

¹not in D. ²ny D. ³chafó E. ⁴not in D. ⁵not in E. ⁶D.B.E. ⁷e gur B. ⁸B. ⁹hý B. ¹⁰být B. ¹¹not in D. ¹²hyt pan D. ¹³en rýf B. yn lle D. ¹⁴eilweith bien y veithrin ef D. ¹⁵not in E. ¹⁶D.B. ¹⁷vliith D. ¹⁸D.B. ¹⁹not in D. ²⁰B. y gúr D. ²¹yr y veithrin vlydyn D. ýdý - B. ²²B. ²³D.B. ²⁴not in D. ²⁵D. ²⁶arney gymhell D. ²⁷B. ²⁸onýt B. ²⁹not in B. ³⁰D. ³¹D.B.E. ³²not in B. ³³ym D.E. ³⁴petward B. ³⁵ulveden B. blýd D. ³⁶B. ³⁷y D. ³⁸dýn y nab att yr D. ³⁹yr E. ⁴⁰a gurhau o hanab enteu ýdau ef B. not in D. ⁴¹not in E. ⁴²D.B.E. ⁴³ar B.D. ⁴⁴not in D. ⁴⁵rodet B.D.E. ⁴⁶wyr adugeint D.B.E. ⁴⁷alltudyon D.B. ⁴⁸wyr D.B. ⁴⁹Or mynn D. ⁵⁰D.E. ⁵¹aelaut e gur B. kaly - D. ⁵²D.B. ⁵³ar B.E. ⁵⁴B. - creirieu hynny D. ⁵⁵rý gedýau or aelaut hunnu a hýhý truy treys B. ⁵⁶D. ⁵⁷E. ⁵⁸not in D. ⁵⁹not in B.D. ⁶⁰not in E. ⁶¹not in B. ⁶²not in D. ⁶³kyfreith D. e - B. ⁶⁴a deweyt e deleýr gadu e B. - dyllyu y D. ⁶⁵not in B. ⁶⁶dýn treis ar wreic ac adew o hanau E. ⁶⁷B. ⁶⁸B. ⁶⁹D.

⁷⁰Literally 'a marked man,' a slave.

yr ¹argluyt æ hamober ²yr argluyt ³ac os moruyn vyt ⁴[a] ecoguyll æ yhaguedhy en eueynt vueahf edeleho ay huenepuuert aedylyssruyt : ac os greyc vryauc vyt esarhaet can ehardercauael ar vod ehanner ⁵[oe gŵr.]

xxxviii. Oderuyt egur duen moruyn ⁶en lladhud eargluyt æ ykenedel a ⁷dele yduen yganthau ⁸ef ⁹ken ¹⁰bo druc canthau : ac ¹¹o bu ¹²[hi] kynt gan vur ¹³[arall] ny ellyr eduen ¹⁴[guedy henne] egan egur æ duc ¹⁵en llathlud ¹⁶[hi] ¹⁷onyt ehun aemyn.

xxxix. Tri ¹⁸priurey greic ycouyll æ ¹⁹gouuen æ ysarahet : esef achaus egeluyr ²⁰[e try henne] en tri ²¹priurey vrth ²²e uod en tri priaut greic ac na ellir ²³e duen ²⁴oneb achaus ykenty : esef eu ecouuyll ²⁵er hyn' a ²⁶kafey am y ²⁷guerendaut ; esef eu ysarahet pop ²⁸maedhu agunel egur arney ²⁹eythir am tri phet ³⁰saraet eu ydhy' esef ³¹eu etri ³²phet ³³[hynnŷ] ³⁴edele ymaethu ³⁵[amdanunt] amrodhy pehet ny deleho y ³⁶roy ac am ycafael can gur [³⁷a dan tuell ³⁸ac] amhunau meuel ar yuaraf ³⁹[ef ;] ⁴⁰ac os amycfael ⁴¹[y] gan gur emaet ny ⁴²dely ⁴³o dyuunt namen henny' cany deleyr ⁴⁴[e] dyuunt a ⁴⁵[r] dyal am ⁴⁶[er] vn cafluan ; esef eu ⁴⁷[e] gouuyn okeif ⁴⁸hy ygur gan gureic arall talet ygur ydy ⁴⁹hy chueugeynt etreygyl kentaf am er eyl ⁵⁰guyt punt os keyf etryedet gucyt escar aeyll heb kolly dym or eydhy : ar da akaffo ⁵¹hy am etri phet ⁵²vchod adele vod en guahanedyc yhurt ygur ; ⁵³[ac os diodef hitheu heb yscar or dryded weith allan ny dyly caffel un iaŵn.] Greyc ebrenyn aheill rodhy ⁵⁴heb canyat ebrenyn' ⁵⁵[y] trayan ⁵⁶[or] ⁵⁷adel' odohouet' ⁵⁸yr brenyn." Greyc ⁵⁹mab huckellur aeill rody ⁶⁰ymantell ayrcris aeskydyeu æ penlliein' æ ybuet æ ydyant acraun ocell abenfeckiau yholl doodreuen. Greyc tayauc ne eill rody ⁶¹dim namyn ⁶²benfeckiau y-goger val ecyuer ylef yar etom ⁶³yeu duen atref' arody yphenchuc."

kine as a dirwy to the lord, and her amobyr to the lord ; and, if she be a maid, her cowyll, and her agweddi, to the utmost amount of her due ; and her wynebwerth, and her ¹'dilysrwydd : and, if she be a married woman, her saraad, augmented by one half, ²to her husband.

38. If a man take away a maid clandestinely, her lord and her kindred are to take her away from him, though it may annoy him : and, if she had previously been with another man, she cannot after that be taken from the man who took her clandestinely, unless it be her will.

39. The three peculiars of a woman : her cowyll, her ¹gowyn, and her saraad : the reason these three are called three peculiars is, because they are the three proprieties of a woman, and cannot be taken from her for any cause : her cowyll is what she receives for her maidenhood ; her saraad is, for every beating given to her by her husband, except for three things ; and those three, for which she may be beaten, are, for giving any thing which she ought not to give ; for being detected with another man ²in a covert ; and for wishing drivel upon his beard ; and, if for being found with another man he chaatise her, he is not to have any satisfaction besides that ; for there ought not to be both satisfaction and vengeance for the same crime ; her gowyn is, if she detect her husband with another woman, let him pay her six score pence for the first offence, for the second one pound ; if she detect him a third time, she can separate from him, without losing any thing that belongs to her : and the property she may obtain for the above three things is to be apart from her husband ; ³and, if she endure, without separation, after the third offence, she is not entitled to any satisfaction. The wife of the king may give, without the king's permission, the third of what shall come ⁴of ⁵'dovod' to the king. The wife of an uchelwr may give her mantle, her shift, her shoes, her head linen, her meat and drink, and the contents of her store-room, and may lend all her

⁶¹ haguedy

⁶² idi o doouot y gan y brenhin.

⁶¹ agweddi

⁶² to her of dovod from the king.

¹ brenhin D.B. ² yn B.D. ³ not in D. ⁴ D. ⁵ D. ⁶ not in D. ⁷ eill D.B. ⁸ not in D. ⁹ kyt B.D. ¹⁰ boet B.E. ¹¹ or D. ¹² D. ¹³ B. ¹⁴ B. ¹⁵ not in B.D. ¹⁶ D. ¹⁷ o nys mynn ehun. D. ¹⁸ phrŷwreŷ E. ¹⁹ B. tynt D. ²⁰ eu B.D. ²¹ y genthi o neb ryŷ achaw. D. ²² e peth B. ²³ gaffo B.E. ²⁴ gtyrdast. D. ²⁵ peth E. ²⁶ dyeithyr D. namyn E. ²⁷ not in B. ²⁸ ynt D. ²⁹ not in B. ³⁰ E. ³¹ not in E. ³² D. ³³ rody B.D.E. ³⁴ B. ³⁵ B.E. ³⁶ D. ³⁷ not in D. ³⁸ D. ³⁹ cheyff B. ⁴⁰ not in E. ⁴¹ namen henne o dŷuuen B. ⁴² B. ⁴³ B. ⁴⁴ B.D.E. ⁴⁵ not in B. ⁴⁶ not in B.D. ⁴⁷ not in B.D. ⁴⁸ not in B. ⁴⁹ henne B.D.E. ⁵⁰ D. ⁵¹ not in B. ⁵² D. ⁵³ D. ⁵⁴ deouot adel B. ⁵⁵ e gan e B. ⁵⁶ not in B. ⁵⁷ y chrys, æ mantell, æ phenlliein, æ hesgityeu, D. ⁵⁸ not in B.D. ⁵⁹ e penguuch no benfygyau namen e gogyr a henne mal e kiewer o llef e ar e tom [en D.] oe duen [B D.] dref. B.D. ⁶⁰ not in E. ⁶¹ B. ⁶² D.

⁶¹ Assurance.

⁶² The term 'dovod' appears to comprehend those things which were for domestic uses.

XL. Try gorsaf greic: ¹kentaf ²[yó] pan gesker kenty ny dele kechuin odeno hyd ³empen e nauuetyt; ⁴a pan escaro ac gur ny dele kecuyn ⁵[or ty] hyd ⁶empen ⁷[e] nauuetyt ac ena enol ekenyauc dyguethaf ⁸[or eidi;] ⁹a pan vo maru egur ny dele ¹⁰[hi] kechuyn ¹¹or te' hyt ¹²epen e nauuetit ac ena ¹³ar ol ekenyauc dyguethaf ¹⁴[aet.]

XLII. Otrymod edeleyr amobor ygreyc: ¹⁵[vn yó] orod ac estin keny ¹⁶kesker canthy; ¹⁷er eyl ¹⁸[yó] o ¹⁹keuelokac honneyt' keny bo rod ²⁰[nac estyn;] ²¹e tredyt ²²[yó] o ²³[y] ²⁴uechyck.

XLIII. Amobor merc maer kegellaur punt.

XLIII. Amobor merc maer chuegeynt.

XLIV. ²⁵Amober merch penkenedel ²⁶chuegeynt apunt.'

XLV. Amober merch vckellur chuegeynt.

XLVI. Amobor merch mabeyll ²⁷peduar ugeynt.

XLVII. Amobor merch alldut pedeyr arugeynt.'

XLVIII. Amober ²⁸[merch] pop ²⁹pensuydauc ³⁰heruuyt rey punt heruuyt hereyll chuegeynt.

XLIX. ³⁰Amobor ³¹[merch pob un or] suydyochon ereyll heruuyt rey chuegeynt heruuyt ereyll try ugeynt.'

L. Amobor ³¹[merch] caet ³²ogureyc deudec ³³[keýnnýauc.]

LI. Oderuyt beychyhochy gueynydauc ³⁴a cayt enep ay beychyoco adele ³⁵roy ³⁶greyc arall ³⁷[kestal a hý] ³⁸yguasanaethu eny lle' eny agho ameythryn emab guedy ³⁹[ýd] agho en dylesteir yr nep ⁴⁰byeulo edyn' ac ⁴¹o byt maru en heghy ⁴²talú eguert ⁴³kefreyth eu argluyt.

LII. ⁴⁴[Ac] abedyhu estauellauc ⁴⁵o greyc ⁴⁶[c vn arbymthec.]

⁴⁷ punt.
⁴⁸ XIII. ⁴⁹ XIII.

⁴⁶ try

⁴⁷ one pound.
⁴⁸ XIII. ⁴⁹ XIII.

⁴⁶ three

furniture. The wife of a taeog can give nothing but her head gear; and lend only her sieve, and that as far as her voice can be heard, from the dunghill, requesting its return.

40. The three holds of a wife: the first is, when she is slept with, she is not to move from thence until the end of the ninth day; and when she shall separate from her husband, she is not to move ⁶'from the house' until the end of the ninth day; and then, after the last penny ⁸'of her property;' and when her husband shall die, she is not to move from the house until the end of the ninth day; and then, after the last penny, ¹⁴'let her go.'

41. In three modes an amobyr accrues to a woman: one is, by gift and delivery before she be slept with; the second is, by open cohabitation, though there may be no gift ²⁰nor delivery; the third is, by her pregnancy.

42. The amobyr of the daughter of a maer canghellor, one pound.

43. The amobyr of the daughter of a maer, six score pence.

44. The amobyr of the daughter of a chief of a kindred, ²'six score pence and one pound.'

45. The amobyr of the daughter of an uchelwr, six score pence.

46. The amobyr of the daughter of an aillt, ⁶'four score pence.

47. The amobyr of the daughter of an ²'alltud,' twenty-four pence.

48. The amobyr ²⁰'of the daughter' of every chief officer, according to some, a pound, according to others, six score pence.

49. The amobyr ³⁰'of the daughters of each' of the other officers, according to some, six score pence, according to others, three score pence.

50. The amobyr of the daughter of a slave, twelve pence.

51. If a household slave become pregnant, he who is the cause of her pregnancy, is to provide another woman ²⁷'equal to her,' to serve in her room, until her delivery, and is to rear the child after it is born, without let to the owner of the person; and, if she die in delivery, he is to pay her legal worth to her lord.

52. The ebediw of a female having a cell, ¹⁶'sixteen pence.'

¹ not in B. ² D. ³ not in B. ⁴ yr eil yó D. ⁵ D. ⁶ not in B. ⁷ B.D.E. ⁸ D. ⁹ y trydyd yó D. ¹⁰ D. ¹¹ not in B. ¹² not in B. ¹³ en B.D. ¹⁴ D. ¹⁵ D. ¹⁶ bo kewylogaeth D. ¹⁷ ar B. ¹⁸ D. ¹⁹ kesgu en gohoedauc B. ²⁰ B. ²¹ ar B. ²² D. ²³ B. ²⁴ beychyogý. B.D.E. ²⁵ These two sections follow the two next in B. ²⁶ B.D. ²⁷ not in B. ²⁸ rei adyweit mac D. ²⁹ not in B. ³⁰ D. ³¹ B.D. ³² not in B.D. ³³ B.D.E. ³⁴ o B.D. ³⁵ rodý B.D.E. ³⁶ gweinýdauc E. ³⁷ B. ³⁸ yny lle y wassanaethu D. ³⁹ B. ⁴⁰ a wassanaether B. ac pieiffo adly hi D. ⁴¹ or D. ⁴² talet B. ⁴³ not in B. ⁴⁴ E. ⁴⁵ of E. ⁴⁶ D.B. ⁴⁷ B. ⁴⁸ B. ⁴⁹ A. ⁵⁰ E.

¹ 'A foreigner.'

LIII. Oderuyt ealldut ogureyc menet true glad ac ¹en ²[hýnný] emaru talet ³yr nepyeufo etyr un ar bymthec' ⁴en ymaru te-guarchen.

LIV. Oderuyt ygur mennu escar ⁵ay gureyc a ⁶[gúedy yd ysgarho] ⁷mennu ohonau gureyc arall' dylis ⁸eu e ⁹cantaf ¹⁰[yd yscarúyt a hi] cany dele vngur bod ¹¹yd hau due graget.

LV. Pob gureyc adele menet yford e menno ¹²en ryt' canydele ¹³boden' cardecguel ac na deleyr ¹⁴ydhy dym' amen hy amobor ¹⁵ahenny yn amober' canydoes egureyc abedyhu amen ehamobor vrth henne vegis nadele gur talu amen vn abedyu ¹⁶[ý] ¹⁷vegis henne' nydele greyc talu amen vn amobor canydoes ydhy ¹⁸[hi] abedyu namen ehamobor.

LVI. Ny chegeyn greyc en vach nac en test ar gur.

LVII. Oderuyt guelet greyc ¹⁹en deuēt or' ²⁰parthun yr lluen ar gur or' ²¹parth arall neu endeuot oguacty neu adan ²²[yr] vn vantell os ²³[y] guadu aguanant lu deg ²⁴a deugeyn ograget' ar cgreyc ar kemeynt ²⁵[o wýr] ²⁶ar egur.

LVIII. Oderuyt ²⁷roy camaraes yalldut vrth ²⁸[ý] vreint ²⁹egur et aha esaraet ³⁰[hi] ³¹cny uo maru cralldut aguedy bo maru ³²eralldut enyuenno ³³egreyc gur arall kanydemchel ³⁴[y breint] ³⁵traykeuen ar ekenedel.

LIX. Oderuyt ³⁶roy camaraes yalldut abot plant ³⁷mebyon vthunt eplant adele trestat ouamuys ³⁸eythir na deleant ran ³⁹or tetyn breynyaul hyd etredet dyn ⁴⁰eythyr mab alldut o pennaet' ⁴¹[a] hunu adele ⁴²[e] ran ocubel ⁴³[yndiannot:] mebyon ereu graget ⁴⁴[hynny] e ⁴⁵telyr guarthec de vach ⁴⁶onadunt ⁴⁷ac e' sef ⁴⁸acaus egeluyr ⁴⁹e guarthec hene en guarthec deuach canyd ⁵⁰oes kenedel ⁵¹[e] tat ae ⁵²talho amen kenedel euam.

LX. Nydele greyc ⁵³na prenu na guerthu ⁵⁴[heb gannyat y gúr] ony byt pryaut ⁵⁵ac obyt ⁵⁶pryaut ⁵⁷[hý hagen] hy adele prenu aguerthu.

LXI. ⁵⁸Teyr graget adele eu mebyon vamuyas ⁵⁹[herwýd keureýth] mab camraes

53. If a female alltud, in passing through a country, die; let sixteen pence be paid to the proprietor of the soil for her death clod.

54. If a man willeth to separate from his wife, and after he shall have separated, willeth another wife; the first, ¹⁰that has been divorced, is free: for no man is to have two wives.

55. Every woman is to go the way she willeth, freely, for she is not 'to be' revenant; and nothing is due from her, except her amobyr, and only one amobyr; for a woman owes no ebediw, only her amobyr; therefore, as a man is to pay only one ebediw, in like manner, a woman is to pay only one amobyr; for there is no ebediw from her, only her amobyr.

56. A woman cannot be admitted as surety, or witness concerning a man.

57. If a woman be seen coming from one part of a grove, and a man from the other part, or coming out of an empty house, or under one mantle; if they deny; the oaths of fifty women on the woman, and the same number of men on the man.

58. If a Welsh female be given to an alltud, her saraad shall be according to the privilege of her husband, until the alltud shall die; and, after the death of the alltud, until she take another husband; since she is not to revert to the privilege of her kindred.

59. If a Welsh female be given to an alltud, and they have ³⁶male children, the children are entitled to inheritance by maternity; but they are not to have a share of the privileged farm, until the third generation; excepting the son of an alltud chieftain; and he is to have a share of the whole ⁴²without delay: the sons of such women are to ⁵pay cattle without surety; and the reason that such cattle are called cattle without surety is, because there is no kindred of the father to pay them, but the mother's kindred alone.*

60. A woman ought neither to buy nor sell ⁵³without consent of the husband' unless she be married: if she be married however, she may buy and sell.

61. Three women whose sons are to have the privilege of maternity according to law:

¹ na bo

¹⁴ deleyr

⁴⁷ prevented being

⁵⁰ have

¹yna D.B. ²E. ³en arbymthec yr neb pieffo y tir D. ⁴am E. ⁵a B. ⁶D. ⁷kymryt arall o honat D. ⁸vyd D. ⁹wreyc B. ¹⁰D.E. ¹¹dty wraged idab. D. ¹²not in B.D. ¹³dym ýdy B. ¹⁴not in D. ¹⁵not in B. ¹⁶E. ¹⁷velly D. ¹⁸D. ¹⁹e B. ²⁰neillparth D. ²¹tu B. ²²D. ²³D.B. ²⁴wraged adugeint D.B. ²⁵B. ²⁶- o wyr. D.E. ²⁷rodý E.D.B. ²⁸K. ²⁹yr alltud D.E. ³⁰D. ³¹yn D. ³²ef D. ³³hi D. not in B. ³⁴D.B. ³⁵hi 6rth veint y chenedyl drachefyn. D. ³⁶rodý E.D.B. ³⁷not in B. ³⁸dyeithyr D. ³⁹o E. ⁴⁰dyeithyr D. ⁴¹oný beý = uot en pennaeth alltud B. ⁴²D.B. ⁴³B. ⁴⁴D.B. ⁴⁵D.B. ⁴⁶udunt B. ⁴⁷not in B.E. ⁴⁸not in B. ⁴⁹tynt velly 6rth vot yu dir ygenedyl y uam meichab ar nadunt ae talu kannyt oes genedyl tat ae talho. D. ⁵⁰not in B. ⁵¹B. ⁵²tal B. ⁵³not in D. ⁵⁴D. ⁵⁵not in B. ⁵⁶not in D. ⁵⁷B. ⁵⁸not in D. ⁵⁹B. ⁶⁰D. ⁶¹B.

* The kindred of the mother was amerced in the entire mulct for murder committed by such sons, because the father's kindred was beyond the jurisdiction of the lord;

and the mother's kindred, if they were murdered, received the whole mulct.

arodher ealldut amab grueyc agusteller egluat aghefyet okelyf vecyckochy 'ay gustellau hyteu oy kenedel ay argluyt agreyc edecko alldut treys ³[e] arney.

LXII. Oderuyt ²rody moruyn egur ac na ⁴honner ecouuyll ken ⁵[no] ⁶e keuody ⁷[yar y gŷely] tranoet ⁸ny dele ef ateb ⁹ydyhy hy' ohene allan.

LXIII. Oderuyt euoruyn nadetuetho y kouuyll ken eckyuody yar eguely' ¹⁰[trannoeth] ny dele ¹¹e couuyll o henne allan ¹²vot amen' en kefredyn eregthunt.

LXIV. Ny dele merch oda etat namen cemeynt ahanner ¹³[rann] acaffo ¹⁴e braut ac ny dele ¹⁵[hytheu] talu oalanas namen ¹⁶cemeynt a' hanner atalo ¹⁷y braut ahenne tros eplant : ¹⁸ac ony byt' plant ydhy ateghu ohoney na bo ¹⁹vyt ny dele talu dym ac ²⁰o byt ²¹[plant] ac eu menet en oet kefreytyaul talent chun trosdunt o henne allan.

LXV. Ny dele greyc ene byt talu keynysauc paladar na hen ²²[uo] ²³na yeugan.

LXVI. Oderuyt ²⁴[y wreic] ²⁵oachaus mennu escar deueduyt na allo gur emreyn' kafreyt aeyrc ²⁶[y] prouy esef valy prouyr tanullenlyeyn guen ²⁷adanunt neguytolchy' amenet egur ²⁸ydy ar hono' euod kenthly apan del yeuelles yellug ar ellenlyeyn ²⁹ac o ³⁰geyll henne val egueler ar ellenlyeyn' ³¹[nyeu] dogen eu ydhau ³²aguedyene ny eyll hy ³³[theu] ³⁴or achaus hunnu ³⁵escar ac ef : ³⁶ac ³⁷ony eill ynteu ³⁸hynny hi a eill yscar ac ef] amenet ³⁹[ymeith] ar eydlyh en kubel.

LXVII. ⁴⁰Odeueyt moruen' ar gur duen treys ⁴¹[y] arnehy ar gur en guadu ⁴²a deueduet or voruen onyduc ef ef treys ⁴³[c] arney ⁴⁴[hy] y bot yn voruyn ekefreyth

the son of a Welsh female given to an alltud ; the son of a woman given as an hostage to a foreign country, if she become pregnant, being given as an hostage by her kindred and her lord ; and of a woman upon whom an alltud shall have committed a rape.

62. If a maid be given in marriage to a man, and her cowyll be not specified before she rise from her bed in the morning ; he is not answerable to her for it thenceforward.

63. If a maid declare not her cowyll before she rise from her bed in the morning ; the cowyll is to be thenceforward in common between them.

64. A daughter is to have, of her father's property, only half the share a brother shall have ; and she is to pay for galanas only the half of what a brother shall pay ; and that for her children : and, if she have no children, and she swear that there never will be any, she is to pay nothing ; and if there be children arrived at legal age, let them pay on their own account thenceforward.

65. No woman in the world, old or young, is to pay the 'spear penny.

66. Si femina, ob desiderium se sejungendi, diceret quod vir non potest copulare, lex requirit id probari hoc modo ; linteamen album recens lotum sub illis expandi, et virum in illud ire pro re venerea, et urgente libidine eam super linteamen projicere ; et si fiat vel conspiciatur in linteamen, satis est ei, et illa postea non potest ob istam causam se sejungere ab eo : ³⁶et si non possit, potest se sejungere ab eo, et abire cum omnibus rebus suis.

67. If a maid assert, that a man has committed a rape upon her, and the man deny it ; and the maid say, that, if he has not violated her, she is a virgin : the law declares

³⁷ ³⁸rei adyweit na eill ef ywadu o hebrŷg hi y chŷyn yn gyfreithaŷl heb ostŷg y dillat is llaŷ y gŷerdyr ac yn waetlet, a hynny dan leuein adiaspedein trŷy y kyuanedeu neasaf idi, athystu udunt adangos y threissaŷ : ae yrru yngyfreithaŷl yny dadleu ae llaŷ assŷ ar galy y gŷr, ae llaŷ deheu ar y creireu, athygu o houeŷ hitheu yr creireu hynny, ac y Duŷ yny blaen y vot ef genthi hi ar galy

³⁷ ³⁸quidam dicunt eum non posse negare istud, si illa actionem prosequatur secundum leges, sine demissione vestium infra coxendices, et sanguine fluens, et plorans et clamans per domos proximas ei, et testans eis et monstrans se stupratam fuisse : et prosequens litem secundum leges cum sinistra manu super penem viri, dextra reliquiis imposita, et tunc jurans super reli-

¹ gan e B. ² B.E. ³ roŷ E. ⁴ ovynher D.B. ⁵ E. ⁶ not in D. ⁷ D.B. ⁸ not in D. ⁹ not in B. ¹⁰ B. ¹¹ not in D. ¹² namyn y vot D. ¹³ D. ¹⁴ not in B. ¹⁵ B. ¹⁶ not in D. ¹⁷ not in B. ¹⁸ onŷt oes B. ¹⁹ rac llau B. ²⁰ or D. ²¹ D. ²² B. ²³ B. ²⁴ D.B. ²⁵ dywedut D.B. ar vr na allo kedŷau a hy ac a achaus henne B. na allo ygrŷ vot genthi yr D. keissaŷ yscar ac ef : D.B. ²⁶ D.B. ²⁷ adlanadunt B. 'newyd olchi y danunt D. ²⁸ not in D. ²⁹ o guelŷr arney B. ³⁰ dichastn D. ³¹ E. ³² ac D. ³³ B. ³⁴ D. ³⁵ yscar ac ef or achas hŷnnŷ : D. ³⁶ ny ellŷr yscar : B. ³⁷ D. ³⁸ D.B. ³⁹ dŷm B. ⁴⁰ D. ⁴¹ Or D. 'O deruyd o voruen dŷweduet B. ⁴² B.E. ⁴³ B.E. ⁴⁴ B.E. ⁴⁵ D.

² So termed from being collected by the criminal from males, distantly related to him, who refused taking an oath of non-consanguinity.

adeueyt bod en yaun prouy ae moruyn ae nyt moruyn canys ebot en voruyn eu yardelu¹ ac e' sef a²[y] dele³[e] prouy er edlig ac os keif en voruyn ryd vyd egur⁴ edeueduet arnau' ahyteu heb colly ebreynt."

LXVIII. Odygir treys⁵[y] ar gureyc vryauc nydelyr talu⁶[y] amober⁷[trosty] canys hy⁸[chun] ae⁹ talus pan¹⁰ vrhaus.

LXIX. Oderuyd ygreyc duyn mab en kefretyaul egur ket asgualto egur¹¹ nya-deuedun na dele hy' guedy astecgo¹²[y] dau ew] yvngueys [13 y wr 14 yn keureythyaul] na¹⁵ dele¹⁶ vyd etduyn yarall¹⁷ kany bit cardecguel yvrth enepeducpuet [18 ida6 19 en] centaf.

LXX. Oderuyt rody greyc ygur¹⁹ ac enguy²⁰[y] da²¹[genthi] acafael cubel²²[or da] hyt enoet vn keynyauc ac na cafer honno²³ nyny aduedun eckeyll egur' escar ahy²⁴[am honno] ac na cafo dym or eydhy a' honno²⁵ eu er' vncenyauc²⁶ a aduc cant.

LXXI. Nyt reyth mach ar²⁷ dylesruyt da²⁸[adel y] can greyc en canescaeht.

LXXII. Greyc adele trayan sarahet egur nac o²⁹[e] lat esaraer nac o³⁰ peth arall.

LXXIII. Nydele reyth gruaget [31 vynet 32 y gyt a] greyc nac am ledrat nac am alanas nac am vach namen reyth³³ o guyr.

LXXIV. Kefreyth adeueyt nadele greyc couyill guedy blodeuho onys dyheurha hy kefnesafyfet eam³⁴ emam aytat' ay brodyr ac chuoryt a³⁵[c o] hene eny vo³⁶[nt] seyth

honno y dreis y arnei, ae gŵneuthur o vorŵyn yn wreic: agŵneuthur meuyll a sarhaet a chewilyd idi ac oe harglŵyd ac oe chenedyl: yna y dyweit rei bot yn eir y geir yna ar y gŵyrdaot, ac na ellir gŵadu yn erbyn hynny: ereill adyweit nat oes vn treis ny aller y wadu; ac y dyly ynteu wadu y treis hŵnnŵ o lŵ degwyr adeugeint heb alltudyon: ot adef ynteu treissaŵ morŵyn, talet dirŵy y arglŵyd y wlat; ac hamobyr oe harglŵyd hitheu ehun; ac idi hitheu y chowyll ae sarhaet ae hagwedi ae dilysrŵyd.

³⁷ a dan e hagedy

it to be right to prove whether she be a virgin or not, since her being a virgin is her " arddelw;" and he who is to prove the fact is the edling: if he find her a virgin, the man shall be free from the charge against him; and she, without losing her privilege'.

68. If a rape be committed on a married woman, no amobyr is to be paid for her; because she herself paid it, when she married.

69. If a woman take a child legally to a man, though the man disown it, we say that she is not, after once taking it to him legally, ever to take it to another; for it cannot revert from the person to whom it was first taken.

70. If a woman be given to a man, "and her property specified," and the whole of the property had, except one penny, and that be not had, we say that the man may separate from her on that account, and she cannot reclaim any of her property: and that is the single penny that takes away a hundred.

71. Surety is not requisite for the dilysrwydd of property which a woman brings as her portion.

72. A woman is entitled to the third of the saraad of her husband, whether from his homicide, or from any other cause.

73. A "raith" of women is not to go with a woman, either for theft or for murder or for surety, but a raith of men.

74. The law enacts that a woman is not to have a cowyll after the appearance of the menses, unless her next of kin, including her mother, her father, her brothers, and

quias istas, et Deo imprimis, eum isto pene cum illa egisse cum violentia, et illam ex virgine mulierem fecisse; and brought scandal and shame upon her, and upon her lord, and upon her kindred: then, some say that her word is conclusive as to her purity, and that no denial can be made in opposition to that: others say, that there is no violence that cannot be denied; and that he is to deny that violence, by the oaths of fifty men without alltuds: if he acknowledge violating a maid, let him pay a dirwy to the lord of the country; and her amobyr to her own lord; and to herself her cowyll, her saraad, her agweddi, and her dilysrwydd.

³⁸ with her agweddi

¹ not in B. ² E. ³ B.E. ⁴ not in B. ⁵ B. ⁶ D. ⁷ B. ⁸ D. ⁹ talstŵ D. ¹⁰ wrhaot. D. ¹¹ e B. kyfreith adyweit D.B. ¹² E. hi cuo D. ¹³ D. ¹⁴ B.D. ¹⁵ eill y dŵyn y arall vyth D. ¹⁶ not in B. ¹⁷ ac na D. ¹⁸ D. ¹⁹ B.D. ²⁰ E. ²¹ D. ²² B. ²³ kyfreith adyweit y gellir D. ²⁴ not in B. ²⁵ D. ²⁶ nelwir D.E. ²⁷ not in D. ²⁸ not in D. ²⁹ D.B. ³⁰ D. ³¹ ford B. ³² D. ³³ B.D. ³⁴ not in B. ³⁵ y that ae mam D. ³⁶ B. ³⁷ B. ³⁸ B.

* * Voucher.

* * A compurgation jury.

nyn. Esef edele bloedeuau oy ¹pedeyr ²[blued] ardec' allan ac ³o henne ⁴allan' hyt empen y deugeyn blenet edele meythryn sef eu henny pedeyr ⁵[blyned] ardec a deugeynt edele vot eny heuencyt ⁶aguedy ⁷henne' peydyau ac emduen.

LXXV. Oderuyd ⁸roy moruyn egur a ⁹heb keschu kanthy ¹⁰a cafael cam ohoney vrth vreynt egur ¹¹etda ac' edyhucyr ydhy, ac nyt vrth breynt ebraut ahonno ageluuyr moruyn greyc : ac o ¹²dekyr treys ¹³[e] arney' ei adeleyr talu ¹⁴[y] couuyll ydhy.

LXXVI. Oderuyt enllybyau ¹⁵gur ar greyc' etreikil cantaf llu ¹⁶seyth graget' ¹⁷[ae di-heura;] er heyltreykyl lu pedeyr ¹⁸[gúraged] ardec ; ¹⁹[y drydyd weith lló deg wraged a-deugeint; ac] ²⁰o henne allan ²¹am pop enlip' lu deg ²²[wraged] adeugeynt' ²³[bop treig-yl.]

LXXVII. Oderuyt egurcic llat ²⁴dyn hy adele cafael keynyauc paladar ²⁵ahunnu cu' edyn ae ²⁶kemer ac nys tal.

LXXVIII. Pop argluydhes adele ²⁷amobor ²⁸graget e ²⁹kefoet.

LXXIX. ³⁰Pop maer ³¹[e] bisgucyl adele ³²amober ³³graget euaertref.

LXXX. Nydoes breynt yputein ked deker treys ³⁴[e] arney ny dele cafael yaun : oser-eyr ytheu taler ysaraet vrth breynt ybraut ³⁵ae ygalanas ³⁶o lledir.'

LXXXI. Pop ³⁷aghaflauan ³⁸[or] aguenel greyc talet ³⁹ekenedel trosdy mal tros gur ony byt guryauc ⁴⁰os guriauc vit ⁴¹[hitheu] talet hy ae gur y ⁴²kamluru ⁴³ac ⁴⁴diruy.

LXXXII. ⁴⁵Guaesaur ac adlamhur ac a-suinur.

O da guaesaur yhurt yguesaf chuegeynt atal : adlamur trugeynt adal : a-suinur dec arugeynt atal.

her sisters, as far as seven persons, shall exculpate her. The menses ought to appear at her ⁴⁶fourteenth year; and from thence until the end of forty years she is to rear children; that is to say, fifty-four years she continues in her youth; and after that to cease to bear.

75. If a maid be given to a man and, the marriage being unconsummated, she receive an injury; according to the privilege of her husband she is rated, and is to be compensated, and not according to the privilege of her brother; and she is called a maiden wife: and if a rape be committed upon her, she is to be paid her cowyll.

76. If a woman be slandered on account of a man; the first time, the oaths of ⁴⁷seven women ⁴⁸exculpate her; the second time, the oaths of fourteen women; ⁴⁹the third time the oaths of fifty women; and ⁵⁰thence onward, for every slander, the oaths of fifty women.'

77. If a woman kill a man, she is to have the spear penny: and this is the person who receives, but does not pay.

78. Every ⁵¹lady is entitled to the amobyr of the women of her domain.

79. ⁵²Every land maer is to have the amobyr of the women of the maer-trev.

80. A common prostitute has no privilege; though a rape be committed upon her, she is not to obtain compensation: if she be insulted, let her saraad be paid according to the privilege of her brother; and her galanas, if she be killed.

81. For every offence that a woman may commit, let her kindred pay for her, as for a man, unless she be married; but if she be married, let her and her husband pay her camlwrw and her dirwy.

82. A ⁵³gwaesavwr, an ⁵⁴adlamwr, and an ⁵⁵aswynwr.'

If a gwacaavwr leave his ⁵⁶gwacaav, he shall pay six score pence: an adlamwr shall pay three score pence: an aswynwr shall pay thirty pence.

⁴⁶deudegmlóyd ⁴⁷deudeg wraged arney; ⁴⁸e dryded llv deugeynt wraged. ⁴⁹Gwreic

⁴⁶twelfth year ⁴⁷twelve women on her; ⁴⁸the third the oaths of forty women. ⁴⁹The wife of a

¹ B. ² not in D. ³ not in B. ⁴ D.B.E. ⁵ ac o henne allan B. ⁶ not in D. ⁷ rodi D.B.E. ⁸ chyn D. ⁹ not in D. ¹⁰ not in B.D. ¹¹ threissir hi D. ¹² B. ¹³ D.B.E. ¹⁴ gúreic an wr D. ¹⁵ D. ¹⁶ D.B.E. ¹⁷ D. ¹⁸ not in D. ¹⁹ D.E. ²⁰ D. ²¹ gúr D.B. ²² a llyna D. ²³ dyly D. ²⁴ amobreu D. ²⁵ not in B. ²⁶ chyfoes D. ²⁷ B. ²⁸ amobreu D. ²⁹ not in E. ³⁰ B. ³¹ not in B. ³² or D. ³³ kyflauan D.B. ³⁴ D. ³⁵ not in B. ³⁶ or byd gúrynt D. ³⁷ D.B. ³⁸ dirty D.B. ³⁹ ar B. ⁴⁰ chamlwrw D.B. ⁴¹ not in B.D. ⁴² D. ⁴³ B. ⁴⁴ B. ⁴⁵ D.B.

¹ The superior of a district in her own right.
² A person under the protection of a landed proprietor.
³ A person who leaves a landed proprietor after re-

maining with him for a year.
⁴ A person who returns to his own patrimony after remaining with a landed proprietor for a year.
⁵ A landed proprietor who affords his 'protection.'

II. [BREINIAU ARVON.]

I. Eman ellas Elidir muhenuaur gur or Kocled ac guedi ylad edocht guyr e Koclet ema oydiol. Sef guir adoedant entehuishocyon vdhunt, Clidno Eydin; a Nud hael vab Senillt a Mordaf hael vab Seruari; a Retherc hael vab Tudual Tutelit; ac edoedant Aruon: ac vrt lat Elidir en Aber Meuhedus en Aruon elloskasant Aruon en rachor dial. Ac odhena e lluydhaus Rud uab Maelcun aguir Guinet kanthau ac edoethant hid eglan Guerit en e Kocled ac ena ebuant en hir en amresson pui 'ahceley en eblaen druy auon Guerit. Ac ena edelleghus Rudn kenat hid Eghuynet yhuobod ²puy byeufey eblaen: rey adeueyt panyu Maeldaf henaf pendeuic Penart ai barnus yguir Aruon; Yoruert vab Madauc druy audurdaud ekeuarhuidyt ay kadarnaha panyhu Ydno hen yguir epist pendhu. Ac ena ethaethant guir Aruon en eblaen ac ebuant da eno: ac e kant Delyessin

Kikleu ³odures eu llaueneu
Kan Run en rudher bedineu
Guir Aruon rudyon euredyeu.

Ac ena rac hid etrikassant en elluyd ekeskus eu guraket can eu gueysson kaet: ac am henny erodhes Rund vdunt XIII. brein.

I. 1. ⁴[ŷu] ⁵rackuys rac gureyc; ⁶a sef eu rachor emeyre dof aiuoch aihuydheu, akar adeu hechen auenho ar yguarthech alloneyt ekar or dohodreuen auenho.

II. ⁷[ŷr] II. ⁸[ŷó] blaen Guynet en e-llueteu.

III. III. ⁹[ŷó] na talh euaniueil.

IV. IIII. eu teruennu ar egladoet ackaru- arfoent ¹⁰ac Aruon.

¹adylfey mynet E. ²not in E. ³urth wres E. ⁴E. ⁵rager E. ⁶not in E. ⁷E. ⁸E. ⁹E. ¹⁰ar E.

¹ That part of the present Caernarvonshire which extends from Bangor to Celynog.

² Who is stated to have married Eurgain the daughter of Maelgwn. Maelgwn died about the year 547; and it is conjectured this expedition was undertaken with the view of asserting the claim of Elidyr to the sovereignty of Gwynedd; Run, son of Maelgwn, according to some genealogies, being illegitimate.

³ Lord of a district about the present Edinburgh.

⁴ Lord of Strath Clyde.

II. [THE PRIVILEGES OF ARVON.]

1. Here ¹Elidyr the courteous, a man from the North, was slain, and after his death the men of the North came here to avenge him. The chiefs, their leaders, were ²Clydno Eiddin; Nudd the generous, son of Senyllt; Mordav the generous, son of Seruari; and ³Rydderch the generous, son of Tudwal Tudglyd; and they came to Arvon: and because Elidyr was slain at ⁴Aber Mewydus in Arvon, they burned Arvon as a further revenge. And then Run, son of Maelgwn, and the men of Gwynedd, assembled in arms, and proceeded to the banks of the ⁵Gweryd in the North; and there they were long disputing who should take the lead through the river Gweryd. Then Run dispatched a messenger to Gwynedd, to ascertain who were entitled to the lead: some say, that Maeldav the elder, the lord of ⁶Penardd, adjudged it to the men of Arvon; Iorwerth the son of Madog, on the authority of his own information, affirms that Idno the aged assigned it to the men of the black-headed shafts. And thereupon the men of Arvon advanced in the van, and were valorous there: and Taliesin sang—

Behold! from the ardency of their blades,
With Run the reddener of armies,
The men of Arvon with their ruddy lances.

And then on account of the length of time they remained in arms, their wives slept with their bond servants: and on that account Run granted them fourteen privileges.

1. The first is, precedence of a wife; and the precedence is, as to tame horses, his swine, his geese, and a car, and any two oxen he may please of the herd; and the car full of such furniture as he may please.
2. The second is, the van of Gwynedd in the hosts.
3. The third is, ⁷that he pay not for his beast.
4. The fourth is, to settle the limits of the districts bordering upon Arvon.

⁵ The efflux of the Mewydus, a rivulet, now called 'Cadnant' or 'battle-brook,' which flows by the town of Caernarvon into the Menai: the place where Elidyr fell has preserved the name of 'Elidyr bank.' A principal residence of Maelgwn was Caer Seiont or Segontium, near Caernarvon.

⁶ Perhaps the river Wear.

⁷ The ground on the west side of the river Seiont, opposite the town of Caernarvon.

⁸ See Book I. Chap. XLII. Sect. 5.

- v. v. eu obit amresson eruc duyauynaul ornau maynau essit en Aruon eu diamressoni orseyth eduy heb neb ole arall.
 - vi. vi. na ¹bo righill endhi.
 - vii. vii. bod en rid peskodha ar eteyrauon essit endhi en kefredin.
 - viii. ²[Uythuet]
 - ix. Nauuet na boent vreuan hechuc.
 - x. x. ³na euoent laudkaut.
 - xi. xi. nadoes dala ar eu kegheusaet hid etridet geyr.
 - xii. xii. na thalher meirch guesteyon na guyr ar kilc.
 - xiii. xiii. ⁴[n]adcleant venet ylety arall or neuat.
 - xiv. Peduerit ardec puybenac aesteho endi vndit abludyn obyt gur anlloethaucyuod en un breyn a gur or vlad.
- ii. Ac obyt a amheuho vn or breynheu hene clas Bancor arey Beuno ae keydu.'

III. [TRIOEDD.]

- i. [⁵Try agkeuarch gur; e uarch ae arucu; ⁶ac adel ydau o' ⁷daeret ⁸y tyr; ⁹ac a del' ¹⁰idaab ¹¹en vynecwerth e gan e wreyc am e ¹²chowyll: ny dele ¹³enteu rannu urun ¹⁴o henne ae wreyc.
- ii. Try agkyuarch gureyc ¹⁵yu e thrý pryurey: a henne ¹⁶nys ran hytheu' ae gur.' ¹⁷Aeuellý eteruena keureyth e guraged.]

IV. [AM Y NAU TAVODIAOG.]

- i. ¹⁸Lema ¹⁹[y] decreu' kefreythyau egulad.
- ii. ²⁰Kentaf [²¹yu ²²e] nau tauodyauc sef eu' erey hene,
- iii. Argluyd erug ydeu ²³guas:
- iv. ²⁴Eieyryat erug ydeu uanac:

²⁵ohebu: ²⁶ur
²⁷abat

- 5. The fifth is, that if there be a dispute between any two maenols of the nine maenols which are in Arvon, that the seven terminate the dispute of the two, without any person from another place.
 - 6. Sixth, that there shall be no apparitor therein.
 - 7. Seventh, common right of fishing on the ²three rivers therein.
 - 8. ³Eighth
 - 9. Ninth, that they be not quern restricted.^b
 - 10. Tenth, that they drink not ⁴stinted measure.
 - 11. Eleventh, that there is no hold on their pleading unto the third word.
 - 12. Twelfth, that there shall be no payment for horses of guests or for men on progress.
 - 13. Thirteenth, that they are ⁴not to go from the hall to another lodging.
 - 14. Fourteenth, whoever shall reside in Arvon a year and a day, if he be a man of substance, he acquires the same privilege as a man of the country.
2. And if there be who shall doubt one of these privileges, the community at Bangor, and that of Beuno^d, shall uphold them.

III. [TRIADS.]

- 1. ⁵The three exclusives of a man; his horse and arms; and what shall come to him as daered of his land; and what shall come to him as wynebwerth from his wife, for ⁶'her cowyll:' he is not to share any of these with his wife.
- 2. The three exclusives of a woman are her three peculiars: and those she is not to share with her husband.' ⁷And thus concludes the law of the women.'

IV. [OF THE NINE TAVODIOGS.]

- 1. Here begin the laws of the country.
- 2. First, are the nine ⁸'tavodiogs:' these are,
- 3. A lord, between his two ⁹servants:
- 4. A ¹⁰priest, between his two monks:

¹¹gainsaying him: ¹²men
¹³abbot

¹byd E. ²E. ³nat E. ⁴E. ⁵B.D. ⁶ar eil yb yr hynn D. ⁷D. ⁸B.D. ⁹ar trydyd yb yr hynn D. ¹⁰D. ¹¹B.D. ¹²ef D. ¹³or tripheth D. ¹⁴ynt D. ¹⁵ny dly litheu y rannu D. ¹⁶B. ¹⁷Eman dechreuant B. ¹⁸E. ¹⁹Naú tauodyauc yasyd: sef ynt D. ²⁰B.E. ²¹B. ²²D. ²³B.D. ²⁴D.

^a These three rivers are, the Seiont, the Gwyrvai, and the Llyvni.
^b This passage is doubtful, but apparently signifies that they were not bound to the lord's mill, but might claim, as the burgesses of Ruddlan did, 'habere molas

manuales.'
^c Literally 'annoyance; this measure was the depth of the nail joint of the middle finger.
^d At Celynog.
^e Literally 'having tongue.'

v. Tat erug y deunab :

¹O byd un or rey ²a deudclassam ny huchof³ ny menho dody empen etri tauodyauc ⁴ar llall eny uenhu⁵ kefreyt aeyrc ⁶y dody ⁷[yneu penn.]

vi. Pedweryd ⁸[y6] egnat ar yuraut :

⁷O deruyd y ⁸dyn or ⁹duybleyt ebu e kefreyt ¹⁰e regthut guadu yuraut ar llall eny adef geyr eu ¹¹geyr er egnat¹² ena ar y uraut.

vii. Pymet eu macc ¹³ar y ¹⁴uecnyaeth :

¹⁴Oderuyd yadef¹⁵ ar neyll endeueduyt¹⁶ bod euecnyaeth ar pet maur¹⁷ ar llall ¹⁷[paneu] ar pedh bechan ¹⁸kan adeuuyt¹⁹ emaac credaduy eu ²⁰[ef] pahar ²¹eroet akan ²²adeuuyt²³ ef ny ellyr yguadu.

viii. Chueched eu rodyat ar yrod sef ual emay :

²³Oderuyd ydyn ²⁴roy pedh, adeu dyn en²⁵ deueduyd ymi ²⁶eroet nac ²⁷[cw] heb ellall emy ; ²⁸geyr euyeyr ²⁹[cf] padyu yrodes ³⁰[pydi6 nys rodes.]

ix. Seythuet eu moruyn ³¹ar y ³²moruyn-daut ; ³³[sef ual y mae:]

³³Oderuyt ygur duyn³⁴ moruyn ³⁵[en] ³⁴lladhillud aguedy ed ³⁶el yr dyfeyth ahy ³⁶a kyn bod ³⁷achaus ydau ahy³⁸ ³⁹[a] gouyn ⁴⁰[ohonei hi] ydau ⁴⁰[ef] pedh arody ymy ⁴¹[am hyn] a⁴²[c yna] ⁴³meynholy ohonau ⁴⁴[ynteu py veint] ⁴⁵aroho hydy ; ac guedy henny bod en edyuar kanthau ef ⁴⁶heny ked as guato ef ⁴⁷os adef hy⁴⁸ geyr eu ygeyr hy ena.

x. Wythuet eu bukeyl trefkort :

⁴⁶Oderuyd llad lludyn ⁴⁹ydyn oescrybyl perchenokyon ereyll⁵⁰ ⁵⁰[a mynnu y holi] geyr eu geyr ebukeyl ⁵¹ena ⁵²ba cydyon⁵³ ay lladaut ⁵³[of.]

xi. Nauuet eu lleydyr urth ecroc ⁵⁴ar vkyd lladron :

Oderuyd ydau ef deueduyt bod dyn en kydleydyr ac ef ⁵⁵[ac] am ⁵⁶[y] ledrat ⁵⁷[hunnu] edyenytyr ⁵⁸[ef] ⁵⁹am dana6] ay

5. A father, between his two sons :

If one of those we have mentioned above does not will to submit to the decision of the three tavodiogs, and the other wills it ; the law requires submission to their decision.

6. The fourth is a judge, respecting his judgment :

If one of two parties between whom a lawsuit has taken place deny the judgment, and the other acknowledge it ; the statement of the judge is, in that case, final respecting his judgment.

7. The fifth is a surety, respecting his suretiship :

If he be acknowledged, and the one party should say, that the suretiship is for a great matter, and the other, that it is for a small matter ; since the surety has been acknowledged, he is to be believed as to what it has been given for ; and what he says cannot be denied.

8. The sixth is a giver, respecting his gift ; which is thus :

If a man should give a thing, and one of two men should say : ' It was given to me ; ' and the other say : ' No, to me it was given ; ' his word is decisive, in what manner he gave it, and in what manner he did not give it.

9. The seventh is a maid, respecting her maidenhood ; which is thus :

If a man should take away a maid clandestinely, and after conducting her to a lonely place, and before connexion with her, she should ask him : ' What wilt thou give to me for this ? ' and he minutely question her how much he shall give ; and afterwards repent it : though he should deny it, if she confess it, her evidence there is decisive.

10. The eighth is the herdsman of a hamlet :

If a beast belonging to any person be killed by the animals of other owners, and it be inquired into ; the testimony of the herdsman is decisive, as to which ox killed the other.

11. The ninth is a thief, at the gallows, respecting his fellow thieves :

If he should assert that another person was an accessory with him in the robbery for which he is about to suffer ; and he should

¹Or D. ²ry E. ³hyany uchot D. ⁴kenys menho e llall B.D. ⁵not in B.D. ⁶D.B. ⁷D.B. ⁸Or D. ⁹un D. ¹⁰neyll parth B. ¹¹not in D. ¹²y eir ef D. ¹³am D. ¹⁴vechni D. ¹⁵O byd mach adeuedyc B. ¹⁶a dywedut or neill D.B. ¹⁷mae ar beth maur y mae yn vach D. ¹⁸B. y mau D. ¹⁹canes adeuedyc B. ²⁰y vechni D. ²¹D.B. ²²e rodet a kan adeuedyc B. yd ood vach kanys adedefic oed D. ²³a dyweit E. ²⁴Or dyry dyn peth y deudyn a D. ²⁵rody E.B. ²⁶y minneu y rodet ef D.B. ²⁷E. ²⁸D.B. ²⁹D. ³⁰am D. ³¹guereudant B. ggyrdant D. ³²D. ³³Or dygir D. ³⁴B. ³⁵lathrud D. ³⁶elher D. ³⁷not in B. ³⁸genthi or g6r D. ³⁹E. ⁴⁰D.B. ⁴¹D. ⁴²E. ⁴³D. ⁴⁴meintoli D. rody E. ⁴⁵D. ef pa B. ⁴⁶arodei D. cw beth E. ⁴⁷not in E. ⁴⁸a chadarnhau o honey hy henne B. ahitheu yngyrru D. ⁴⁹Or D. ⁵⁰dyn kdyn dyn arall D. ⁵¹D. am hynny E. ⁵²not in B.E. ⁵³py llalyn D. ⁵⁴B. ⁵⁵am D. ⁵⁶B. ⁵⁷D.B.E. ⁵⁸B. ⁵⁹B.D. ⁶⁰D.

kadarnau ohonau yr *acgued edath Dyuu' ydau, ac emae enteu en menet [²idaó ef;] 'geyr eu yeyr ef ena,' ⁵[ac ny ellir gŵat yny erbyn : ac ny hyd eneit uadeu ygytleidyr yr hynny, namyn y vot yn lleidyr gŵerth ; kanydylyir dihenydyab neb yr geir dyn arall, ac ny chaffir dim yny lab.]

persist in his assertion unto the "state God went' to, and he is going to ; his word is there decisive, ⁵and cannot be gainsayed: nevertheless his fellow thief shall not be executed, but is a saleable thief ; for no person is to be executed on the word of another, if nothing be found on his person.'

V. [AM VRIÓ ANIVAIL.]

V. [OF WOUNDING AN ANIMAL.]

I. ⁶O deruit ydin torri troet aniuail ⁷dyn arall' neu evorduith neu guneuthur briu ⁸edel nychdaut yr aniuail ohonau abot er aniuail en glan ual egaller yssu ykyc yaun yu er ⁹din ay ¹⁰briuhó kemryt er aniuail ¹¹[attaó] ¹²oy medeginiaeth ¹³[u] eni vo yach kan ni dele ¹⁴perchennauc er aniuail lavuriau dros ¹⁵gueisret eneb ¹⁶re gunaeth ¹⁷[y] cam ydau.

1. If a person break the leg or thigh of an animal belonging to another, or so wound it, that the animal pine away in consequence ; and the animal be clean, so that its flesh may be eaten ; it is right for the person who shall wound it to take it under his care, until it be cured : because the owner of the animal is not to work for the act of the person who caused the injury to it.

II. Ac os aniuail blith ¹⁸atorres etroeth neu yworduit' neu ych ¹⁹[a] artho ²⁰[ry urývs] ²¹roer ²²oy perchennauc ²³[aniuail] kywreu kystal ac ef yguneuthur ²⁴[yr] ²⁵vn ryu' ²⁶vuunneant ²⁷ac [²⁸ef ac' ²⁹a] gnelei ³⁰er eithau ehun. Ac os maru vyth er aniuail triget er [³¹aniuail ³²arall ³³a aeth yn' ³⁴y] aruystyl ³⁵en dilis' en ele. ³⁶Ac os beu uyt ³⁷[er anyueyl] ae welet en yach telediu kammereth paup ³⁸er eidiau val kent.

2. And if it be a milch animal, whose leg or thigh be broken, or a working ox, let there be given to the owner a similar animal, equal to it, that he may derive the same advantage from it as from his own beast. And if the animal die, let the other animal, given as a pledge in its stead, replace it. And, if the animal live and be completely restored, let each person take his own again, as before.

III. ³⁹[Ereill adyweit na dyly y perchennauc namyn edrych ar y glaf y wybot beth a holo ae anaf ae adoet ; ac os y anaf ae vrió ahaól, rodet tyllwed am yr eneit ; athalet idaó ynteu y cissiwet ae vrió órth y damdóng ; ahynny órth nat oes werth kyfreith arnaó. Ac am bop peth ny bo gŵerth kyfreith arnaó damdóng ageffir.]

3. ³⁹Others say, that the owner is only to view his sick animal, to learn how he shall claim, whether as to a maim or a mischance ; and, if for its maim and wound he claims, let an indemnity be given for the life ; and let him be paid for its loss and its wound, according to appraisement ; and that because there is no legal worth thereon. And for every thing that has not a legal worth, appraisement is to take place.'

IV. O deruyt maru er aniuail ⁴⁰en elle' pan ⁴¹briuet kanecker er nep ay ⁴²briuiis ac onis myn ⁴³[ef] ⁴⁴defnydiet e perchennauc ef' ⁴⁵[agónaet y ewyllys o honaó ; ac ygyt a hynny kóbyl oe werth ageiff.] ⁴⁶Oa enteu adyueyt' muunaha ⁴⁷[di] ⁴⁸ef a ⁴⁹mi ae talaf ⁵⁰[y tý euo] val edegueto ⁵¹e kefreyth [⁵²oreu ⁵³ytti :] sef a ⁵⁴uil ⁵⁵e kefreyth ⁵⁶[yna] oguil yeuan hit ekalan talu ecic ar croen en lle ⁵⁷e deuparth ar trayan ar er eneit kanis ena emae ⁵⁸yaun amser tachwet : or kalan ⁵⁹eilgueis hit guil yeuan' ⁶⁰[c] deuparth ar erencit ar traian ar echic ⁶¹ar

4. If the animal die on the spot when wounded, let it be offered to the person who wounded it ; and, if he will not accept it, let the owner dispose of it, ⁴⁶and do what he pleases with it ; and he is likewise to have its full worth.' If the other say : ' Do thou make use of it, and I will pay thee for it, as fully as the law may provide : ' in that case, the law provides, that, from the feast of St. John unto the first of January, two parts are to be paid for the flesh and the skin, and the third for the life ; because then is the prime season : again, from the

⁴⁷ ⁶²agheu y athýv

⁴⁷ ⁶²death he went

¹ yndau D.B. ² D.B. ³ B. ⁴ ena e mac geýr y eyr ef. B. ⁵ D. ⁶ C. resumes. ⁷ ny bo eýdau B.J.K. ⁸ neu B. ⁹ not in K. ¹⁰ briuawl J. ¹¹ D.B.C.J.K. ¹² i K. ¹³ D.B.C.J. ¹⁴ perchenn K. ¹⁵ agkýureýth B.C.D.J.K. ¹⁶ a D.J.K. ¹⁷ y E. ¹⁸ D. ¹⁹ a vriwir D. - vriwad J.K. not in B. ²⁰ B.C.D.E.J.K. ²¹ B. ²² rodher D.B.C.E.J.K. ²³ y J. ir K. ²⁴ D.J. ²⁵ D. y C.J. ²⁶ keu B. not in C. ²⁷ not in J.K. ²⁸ weýth C. ²⁹ not in J.K. ³⁰ D. ³¹ B.C.D.E.J.K. ³² ar B.C.J.K. ³³ J.K. ³⁴ J. ³⁵ J.K. ³⁶ J. ³⁷ not in B. ³⁸ not in B.D. ³⁹ C. ynteu D. ⁴⁰ y D. ⁴¹ D. ⁴² not in K. ⁴³ brithur D. ⁴⁴ britald D.K. ⁴⁵ briúho J. ⁴⁶ D. ⁴⁷ defnydyer D. ⁴⁸ D. ⁴⁹ Sef a dýweýt enteu B. - ef J.K. ⁵⁰ D B.C.J.K. ⁵¹ euo B. ⁵² mýnheu B. ⁵³ B. ytt D. ⁵⁴ not in B.D.J.K. ⁵⁵ J. ⁵⁶ J.K. ⁵⁷ dyweit D.B.C.J.K. ⁵⁸ not in D. ⁵⁹ D.J.K. ⁶⁰ not in K. ⁶¹ not in B.C.D.J.K. ⁶² hyt wyl Ieuan eýlchóyl D.C.J.K. - eýlweýth B. ⁶³ B.C.D.E.J.K. ⁶⁴ not in J. ⁶⁵ E.

croen' kanys buria vit pop aniueil en er amser hunu.

v. ¹ O deruit er din ² rebriuasei gurthot ³ elluden maru ⁴ atau' gnaet e perchennauc eguellis ohonau ac egyt ahinne ⁵ [hevÿd] cubil o ⁶ [ÿ] ⁷ kefreis akcif."

VI. [AM HAUL UACH A CHÿNOGEN, ⁸ E TRAETHA HÿNN.]

i. O deruit idin ¹⁰ roy mach iarall ar bet yaun yu ydau rydhau emach o vn o ¹¹ [r] ¹² tri ¹³ acaus ybyt rit mach ¹⁴ ae ¹⁵ o talu trostau ae ouistele ae ogradu mach.'

ii. Os ygradu a ¹⁶ uin mall hin eguedir ¹⁷ [mach] deuot ¹⁸ [e due pleÿt ar mach] ¹⁹ ar er egnat, ar egnat ²⁰ bicu kesiau ²¹ i kan ²² i dui pleÿt ²³ adef ae mach egur ²⁴ [raccw] ae ²⁵ nit mach ²⁶ mach ²⁷ Dÿoer] hep ir haulur ²⁸ [na] mach ²⁹ [Dÿoer] hep er ³⁰ kennogen. Ena emae ³¹ yaun erygnat gouyn ³² [yr mach] Awit vach di Vvif hep emach kubil ³³ guat hep ³⁴ ekenngen nat wyt ³⁵ vacht ³⁶ di y-kenyphi' nac ar ³⁷ henni nac ar dim. Dioer hep emach val emay goreu e ³⁸ dele mach' heprug ³⁹ e vot en vach ⁴⁰ er hepreghaf ⁴¹ vi ⁴² vymot en vach.' Dioer hep ⁴³ ekenngen val emay goreu ⁴⁴ edele ⁴⁵ kennogen ⁴⁶ hi' gradu ⁴⁷ mach minneu ⁴⁸ ae guadaf. Ena emay yaun er egnat edrich pa delu ⁴⁹ edele ef iguadu' essef ⁵⁰ eguil o' kefreis ⁵¹ ena kanidocs nauin ⁵² i un tauaut ⁵³ ef ⁵⁴ [ehvn] ⁵⁵ en gyrru ⁵⁶ arnau ⁵⁷ [ef] ⁵⁸ na dele' namin ⁵⁹ [ÿ] vntafaut ⁶⁰ ekennegon ⁶¹ y gradu. ⁶² Ye hep ⁶³ ekenoken minneu ⁶⁴ ae guadaf ⁶⁵ ef.' Ena emae ⁶⁶ yaun yr egnat kamret ekereir ⁶⁷ ene lau' adeuedut ⁶⁸ vrth ⁶⁹ ekenogen' naut Duo raggod anaut ⁷⁰ pap Ruuein anaut de argluit' ⁷¹ na dos' en ⁷² llu cam' ⁷³ oda enteu ⁷⁴ ir llu' teghet i Diuene blaen ⁷⁵ acir' kereiresset in lau er egnat ⁷⁶ hit nat mach ⁷⁷ ef ikanthau ⁷⁸ [ef] nac ar ⁷⁹ adeuaut nac ar dim.' Oni urhtuc emach ⁸⁰ arnau bit rith ⁸¹ ekannogen or haul' ⁸² [am e guat re dÿgonos] athalet ⁸³ emacht kubel ⁸⁴ [or dylyet] ir haullur. Os ⁸⁵ ef agnaa

first of January unto the feast of St. John, two parts for the life, and the third for the flesh and skin; because every animal is carrion during that period.

5. If the person who shall have wounded the animal refuse to take the carcase, let the owner do as he will respecting it; and, in addition, he shall obtain the full legal value.

VI. OF THE CLAIM OF SURETY AND DEBTOR, THIS TREATS.

1. If a person give surety to another, for any thing, it is right for him to release the surety, by one of the three means which release a surety: either by paying for him; or by giving pledge; or by denying surety.

2. If he willeth to deny, a surety is to be thus denied: let the two parties, and the surety, come before the judge; and the judge is to seek from both parties an acknowledgement whether, 'Yonder man be a surety, or not a surety?' 'A surety, God knows,' says the creditor: 'Not a surety, God knows,' says the debtor. Then it is right for the judge to ask the surety: 'Art thou a surety?' 'I am,' replies the surety. 'It is wholly denied,' says the debtor: 'thou art not surety for me; neither for that, nor for any thing.' 'God knows,' says the surety, 'in the best manner a surety is to insist that he is a surety, do I insist on my being surety.' 'God knows,' says the debtor: 'in the best manner a debtor is to deny surety, I will deny it.' Then it is right for the judge to ascertain in what manner he is to deny it. Now the law in this case provides, since there is only his own evidence in the matter prosecuting it, there is to be only the evidence of the debtor to deny it. 'Yes,' says the debtor: 'I will deny him.' Then it is right for the judge to take the relic in his hand, and say to the debtor: 'The protection of God prevent thee! and the protection of the Pope of Rome! and the protection of thy lord! do not take a false oath.' If he will then take the oath, let him swear to God, in the first place, and to the

¹⁷ not in D. ¹⁸ auribessair aniueil maru i gerthot K. ¹⁹ er anyueyl B. ²⁰ not in B. ²¹ C. ²² C.J.K. ²³ werth C. ²⁴ B.C. Kyfreith am uach. K. ²⁵ C. ²⁶ rodi D.B.C.E.J.K. ²⁷ C. ²⁸ teir J. ²⁹ pheth D. fford J. ³⁰ ae o tudu ac o talu trostau ae o bystlau J. ³¹ not in C. ³² ona K. ³³ C. ³⁴ B. ³⁵ att J. ³⁶ adlyly B. ³⁷ not in K. ³⁸ not in C. ³⁹ not in E.K. ⁴⁰ C.J. ⁴¹ nat J.K. ⁴² C.D.E.J.K. ⁴³ C. ⁴⁴ D.B.C.J.K. ⁴⁵ C. ⁴⁶ amdiffynntr J. ⁴⁷ not in K. ⁴⁸ D.B.C.J.K. ⁴⁹ not in K. ⁵⁰ yr amdiffynntr yb gennyfi J. ⁵¹ not in J. ⁵² not in K. ⁵³ adywedy di J. ⁵⁴ dylytyfi J. ⁵⁵ vy J. ⁵⁶ ed B.E. myui a D. my ac J. ⁵⁷ not in D.J. ⁵⁸ not in J. ⁵⁹ yr amdiffynntr J. ⁶⁰ e dÿlynly nhev C.J. ⁶¹ mach E. ⁶² not in B.D.K. ⁶³ na byt mach J. not in E. ⁶⁴ ath wadaf di D.B.C.K. ⁶⁵ e deleÿr gradu mach B.K. y mae iatn - D. y dyly - J. ⁶⁶ a dyweit D. ⁶⁷ not in D. ⁶⁸ not in B.D. ⁶⁹ y mach D.B. ⁷⁰ C.E.J. ⁷¹ e B. ⁷² ny dab J. ⁷³ D.B. ynteu K. ⁷⁴ ni K. ⁷⁵ C.B. ⁷⁶ entev C. yr amdiffynntr J. ⁷⁷ oe B.C. ⁷⁸ Dÿoer C. ⁷⁹ yr amdiffynntr J. ⁸⁰ ath wadaf di D.B.K. ⁸¹ not in J. ⁸² not in K. ⁸³ attab J. ⁸⁴ not in H. ⁸⁵ yr amdiffynntr J. ⁸⁶ y creir hyt J. ⁸⁷ nat elych D.J. ⁸⁸ unudon J. ⁸⁹ os tong ynteu D. ⁹⁰ en B.K. ⁹¹ ar J. ⁹² not in D. ⁹³ nac ar dim nac ar adyweit y gantlau ef. J. ⁹⁴ D.B.C.E. ⁹⁵ ychydic K. ⁹⁶ ar yr amdiffynntr J. ⁹⁷ ef J. ⁹⁸ B.K. ⁹⁹ not in K. ¹⁰⁰ D.B.C.K. ¹⁰¹ gorthing awna y unach J.

emacht gurthuc ar ekenogon' ¹gurthteget tra uo ²ekannogen en rodi ieneu ³ir creir guedi ⁴[e] tegho ⁵[yda6:] ⁶ac yssel' val egurhtug meue creir esset ena macht huiui ⁷ikenniti ar er hin ⁸a ⁹deuetassam [¹⁰ny ¹¹ac anudon ¹²a tyngest ¹³ti ac ¹⁴brth y' gorthong ¹⁵ry ¹⁶wneuthum i arnat ti'] ¹⁷mi auena ¹⁸barnu braut ¹⁹imi or' egnat. ²⁰Ac enna ²¹emay yaun' yr egnat ²²menet allan ybarnu braut: ²³ac esset' aguil ²⁴e kefreiht ena llu ²⁵ekennogon ar isethuet ²⁶i guadu ²⁷[y] ²⁸weeni wec guir ac ²⁹euo ehun' ³⁰[eu] seithuet' ³¹[y] peduuar ³²onadunt oparth etat a ³³[r] deu oparth euam ³⁴ac ef ehun ³⁵en seihuet: ³⁶ac esset' ³⁷en ³⁸[gy] nesseset ³⁹edeleant ⁴⁰eguir benne bot' yclau' ⁴¹[yn gynesed] ⁴²ac edeloent ⁴³talu galanas ⁴⁴ac kemrit hikit akaef.'

iii. ⁴⁶Ac es' sef eu oet ereis honno vithnos or sul ⁴⁷nessaf ⁴⁸ac es' sef le eroder errehis honno ⁴⁹yhdhauef ene llann ⁵⁰eguarrandaho ef' eferen ⁵¹[yndi;] ⁵²ac es' sef amser e ⁵³kemerrir ⁵⁴[y reith honno] ⁵⁵er rug ⁵⁶[e] benedicamus a ⁵⁷[rodi y] barra eferen. Ac ⁵⁸o keif' ⁵⁹enteu er reihis ⁶⁰[honno] diguant ev ydau ⁶¹ef ⁶²[ac] oni keif' ⁶³enteu er reith taled ⁶⁴ef er ⁶⁵haul ac ⁶⁶o uyn ⁶⁷er argluit' erlit ⁶⁸kafreis anudon ⁶⁹arnau ⁷⁰ef erlynet.'

iv. ⁷⁰Pa uacht panaac a vrtegho ar ⁷¹akanogon ⁷²rit vit' ⁷³[ef] or haul ac or vachni ⁷⁴kanis ⁷⁵guanaeth teithi mach.

v. ⁷⁶Pa vac pennac ⁷⁷[enteu] ni vrhtegho ⁷⁸[ar y kynnogyn] talet ehun [⁷⁹e del'yet ⁸⁰a] ⁸¹eraul kani ⁸²gnaeth teithi macht ⁸³ar hyn adelei' ⁸⁴[uach.]

vi. ⁸⁵Pan adeuo mach' vrth er egnat euod en vacht yaun eu yr haulur ⁸⁶[yna] testu ⁸⁷yr ⁸⁸re aduef ⁸⁹ohonau rac kiliau ohonau ⁹⁰[yr] eilvveith.

¹ not in K. ² yr amdiffynnór J. ³ y brth y K. ⁴ B.C.E. as J. ⁵ C. ⁶ a sef E. sef J.K. ⁷ y ti K. ⁸ re C.B. ⁹ dywedeis i D.B.C.K. - ti J. ¹⁰ E. ¹¹ D.B.C.J.K. ¹² ry C.B.J. ¹³ ditheu J. ¹⁴ or J. ¹⁵ a K. ¹⁶ dyngois inueu J. ¹⁷ myuy C.B.K. ¹⁸ not in B.D.J.K. ¹⁹ y gan yr D.B.K. yr J. ²⁰ Y gan J. ²¹ not in C. ²² i dily K. ²³ y mac iain myned J. ²⁴ sef B.D.J.K. ²⁵ not in D.J.K. ²⁶ yr amdiffynnór J. ²⁷ oc B.C. ²⁸ not in J. ²⁹ E. ³⁰ not in B.C.D.K. ³¹ ef C.B.K. not in D. ³² enteu E. ³³ C.B. ³⁴ J. ³⁵ not in D.J. ³⁶ J. ³⁷ not in D. ³⁸ not in J.K. ³⁹ sef J.K. ac D. ⁴⁰ not in B.C. ⁴¹ D. ⁴² y dily J.K. ⁴³ eu kerennyd D. ⁴⁴ vot yclau o guyr henne B. ⁴⁵ C.K. ⁴⁶ mal B.J. ⁴⁷ kymryt C. ⁴⁸ y D.B. gyt ac ef ae chymryt. D.B.J.K. - thalw. C. ⁴⁹ A E. not in B.D.J.K. ⁵⁰ rac wyneb D.B.J.K. ⁵¹ a E. ⁵² not in J. ⁵³ not in B.C.D.K. ⁵⁴ y bo y dilyr slyn ac vura D.B.C.K. ⁵⁵ K. ⁵⁶ a B.E. not in K. ⁵⁷ kemer B.C. ⁵⁸ D.B. honno K. ⁵⁹ not in K. ⁶⁰ B.C.D.E. ⁶¹ D.B.C.E. ⁶² or D. ⁶³ not in B.D.J.K. ⁶⁴ C.K. ⁶⁵ not in B.C.D.E.J.K. ⁶⁶ D. ⁶⁷ not in D.J.K. ⁶⁸ y haul J. not in B.C.K. ⁶⁹ ha66r D.J. ⁷⁰ or D. ony J. ⁷¹ not in J. ⁷² y D. ⁷³ erlidiet. K. ⁷⁴ not in B.C.D. ⁷⁵ ef ac dily. J. ⁷⁶ Py D. ⁷⁷ yr amdiffynnór J. ⁷⁸ byd rjd B. ⁷⁹ J. ⁸⁰ kan D.J.K. ⁸¹ goruc J. ⁸² Py D. ⁸³ B.C. ⁸⁴ D.B. ⁸⁵ C.J. ⁸⁶ C. ⁸⁷ yr ha66r D. ⁸⁸ not in J. ⁸⁹ oruc ehun K. ⁹⁰ not in K. ⁹¹ E. ⁹² Uach pan adueo E. ⁹³ D.C. ⁹⁴ not in C.K. ⁹⁵ not in B. ⁹⁶ not in K. ⁹⁷ D.

relic that is in the hand of the judge, that he is not surety for him; neither for what he asserts, nor for any thing. If the surety do not counter-swear, let the debtor be free from the claim on account of his denial, and let the surety pay the creditor his full demand. If the surety counter-swear to the debtor, let him counter-swear whilst the debtor is putting his lips to the relic, after he has sworn; and thus he shall counter-swear: 'By the relic that is there, I am surety for thee in the matter we have mentioned; and thou hast perjured thyself; and by the counter-oath I have sworn against thee, I will have the judgment of the judge.' And then it is right for the judge to go out, to give judgment; and the law requires in that case the oath of the debtor, one of seven, to deny his suretiship: six men, and himself the seventh; four of them of kin to his father, and two of kin to his mother, and himself the seventh: and these persons are to be so nearly related to him, as to participate in paying galanas, and in receiving it along with him.

3. The period of that raith is a week from the following Sunday; and the place where that raith is to be given is the church wherein he shall hear mass; and the time for receiving that raith is between the 'Benedicamus,' and distributing the sacramental bread. And if he obtain that raith, it is sufficient for him; but if he be unable to obtain it, let him pay the claim: and, if the lord be minded to prosecute him for perjury, let him proceed.

4. Whatsoever surety shall counter-swear against a debtor, shall be free from the claim and the suretiship; because he has fulfilled the requisites of a surety.

5. Whatsoever surety shall not counter-swear ⁷⁹against the debtor, let him pay the due and claim himself; for he has not performed the requisites of a surety which a surety should fulfil.

6. When a surety shall acknowledge to the judge that he is a surety, it is right for the creditor then to attest his acknowledgement, lest he should recede from it another time.

vii. O deruit idin ¹kamrit macht ²ar peth' ikan arall' yaun eu ³idau ⁴dodi oet ar epeth' ⁵adeleo; apan del ⁶i' oet yaun eu idhau chuun gouyn ⁷ekennogen kess-euin; ac os ⁸negit vith ⁹ekennogon ydau deuet ¹⁰ar e macht ¹¹aholet iuacht' aduedet vot e ¹²kennogen en ¹³negit ydau. Os ¹⁴ef adeueit' emach ¹⁵guadu ¹⁶hit nat mach' ¹⁷deuet ¹⁸hit ar' er ingnat ¹⁹aholet ²⁰er ²¹haul' rac ²²deulun er ²³ignat; ac os ²⁴ef a' uin emacht guadu [²⁵hýt ²⁶nat mach] ac ²⁷na vrthtegho ²⁸ekanogon arnau bit rith ²⁹emach or haul' [³⁰ac or vechni] amaguad ³¹a digones. ³²[Ac] os ³³ef aguna ³⁴ekennogon' gurhtun ³⁵ar amach' agalu ³⁶ambraut ³⁷ar er ignat' vrth ³⁸egurtuc ³⁹a digones' ⁴⁰[ar y mach] yaun yu ⁴¹er ignat' ⁴²ar emacht barnu' ellu' ⁴³[ar g'at] ⁴⁴ar isseisuet' ⁴⁵[ac e scf nesseset e delý e gwýr henný vot ýdaw val e dýle-wýnt kýmryt galanas ý gýt ac ef ay chýmryt a henný] ⁴⁶en un ⁴⁷funud ac' edeweth-assam ⁴⁸[ný] vchot.

viii. O deruit ydin kamrit macht ykan arall ar peth adeuot eduipleit ykit ⁴⁹er haulur ar ⁵⁰kannogon ar mach' aholi or haulur emacht aduedut euod en vach ⁵¹ar peht mauur' ac atep or ⁵²kannogon adueduit y vod in vach' ar peth beccan ahcp ⁵³[ý] guadu ⁵⁴euechni yaun eu ⁵⁵er egnat ena barnu bot en' ⁵⁶deturit emacht ⁵⁷[dywedut] ⁵⁸pa har emae macht ⁵⁹[ef] ⁶⁰ae ar peht ⁶¹mauur ay ar peth ⁶²beccan' aheny ⁶³vrh llu ⁶⁴emacht kanis macht aduedic ⁶⁵yu ⁶⁶[ef.]

ix. O deruit ydin ⁶⁷kamrit lauer oueckieu ar ⁶⁸[y] peht ⁶⁹[a vynno] amennu euguadu ⁷⁰or kanugen' kammeint ac aduedassam ni vchod ⁷¹iguadu macht' adau ⁷²yguadu pop vn o ⁷³nahunvinteu ⁷⁴heruit ⁷⁵val e ⁷⁶dreck-assam ni vchod ⁷⁷iguadu macht: rei ⁷⁸[or egneyt] a ⁷⁹uin ⁸⁰ac vn seihuir ⁸¹[y] guadu ked ⁸²et bvo' ⁸³[ent] petuuar ⁸⁴mach ⁸⁵arr-ikein; ⁸⁶nini aduedun' ⁸⁷hid nad ⁸⁸yaun ⁸⁹[ac nat adduuen.]

⁸⁸deuent

⁸⁹haulur ⁹⁰e mach'

⁸⁸them

⁸⁹the creditor prosecute the surety

¹rodi neu gymryt J. ²not in B.K. ³yr dýn C. not in B. ⁴gadu yr oet J. ⁵a delýher B. ⁶er C.B.J. ⁷yr talatdyr J. ⁸negyf D.C. ⁹not in J. ¹⁰att J. ¹¹not in J.K. ¹²talatdyr J. ¹³negyf D.C. ¹⁴guadu atna K. ¹⁵not in E.K. ¹⁶not in J. ¹⁷att J. ¹⁸not in D. ¹⁹not in J. ²⁰bron E. ²¹ynat ef J. ²²yna y J. ²³C. ²⁴C.J. ²⁵nas J. ²⁶yr haulur D.B.J.K. ²⁷not in J. ²⁸J. ²⁹ry D.B.C. ³⁰J. ³¹not in J. ³²yr haulur D.B.K. ³³awna yr haulur arnau J. ³⁴ar yr yuat am vraut E. ³⁵not in B.J. ³⁶e gurth C. ³⁷ry D.C.K. ³⁸D. ³⁹not in J. ⁴⁰barnu arnau B. - ar y mach D.C. ⁴¹barnu lló y mach J. ⁴²D. ⁴³not in B.D.K. ⁴⁴C. ⁴⁵mal B.J.K. ⁴⁶furó E. ⁴⁷B.C.D.E. ⁴⁸ar E. ⁴⁹mach ar kynnogyn D.B. - amdiffynnór J. ⁵⁰not in B. ⁵¹not in K. ⁵²amdiffynnór J. ⁵³B. ⁵⁴not in D. ⁵⁵ena er egnat B. ⁵⁶gadu ar J. ⁵⁷etvryt D.C.K. etvryt J. ⁵⁸D. ⁵⁹py D. ⁶⁰B.K. ⁶¹not in J. ⁶²bychan K. ⁶³maur K. ⁶⁴ar y J. ⁶⁵not in J. ⁶⁶not in E.J. ⁶⁷D. ⁶⁸rodi K. ⁶⁹J. ⁷⁰J. ⁷¹not in J. ⁷²not in J. ⁷³o.J. i K. ⁷⁴honunt J. ⁷⁵not in B. i dybetpyt uebot. K. ⁷⁶not in D. ⁷⁷dywedassam D.C. trythassam E. ⁷⁸not in C.D. ⁷⁹C. ⁸⁰dýweýt E. uynnei J. ⁸¹ar D. not in J. ⁸²J. ⁸³not in K. ⁸⁴bei J. ⁸⁵B.E. ⁸⁶meých B.E.K. ⁸⁷ar ugein yn veicheu: K. ⁸⁸e B.C.K. kýurejth [eýssýoes B.C.] a dýweýt B.C.J.K. ⁸⁹not in K. ⁹⁰aduýn D.C.J.K. ⁹¹B. ⁹²D.C. ⁹³C.B.J. ⁹⁴C.J. ef B.

x. Oderuuit ydin tebigu bot in rit ¹[y] macht ²oe wecni' otallu peth or delet ³a hep talu ⁴[y] kubel ⁵nini adeuedun' ⁶hit ⁷nabit ⁸rit ⁹[ef] adeleu ohonau bot yn vach ar ekeniauc divuethaf mel ar ¹⁰e kentaf.

xI. Oderuuit bot macht adeuedic [¹¹ar ¹²beth] abot ¹³neckeias [¹⁴y ¹⁵gan y' ¹⁶kynnogyn] amtalu, yaun eu ir macht ¹⁷rohi gwestel kefreihaul [¹⁸yr hawlwr: ¹⁹ac] ²⁰es sef eu gwestul kefreihaul' etraian en guell nor ²¹tal.

xII. Oderuuit lludiass rodi gustil emacht bieu ²²hepruc e' gwestel ²³e kit ²⁴ar haulur' hit yn diogel ac adele' kamrit ²⁵[ehun] efonnaut cantaf ²⁶o bit emlad; ac oni guana ²⁷[ef] hini talet ehun edelet.

xIII. Oderuuit ²⁸y vach kesiau' duen ²⁹gwestel ³⁰hep ekanogon ³¹hep kefroi ³²or kanogon er haul' nidele eduen gwestel' ³³[hipe kynnogyn.] ³⁴Ny dele ³⁵[y] ³⁶macht duen ³⁷gwestel ³⁸[hep] ekannogon' oni ³⁹bit ⁴⁰necketias ⁴¹kandrehaul ⁴²eni vith.'

xIV. ⁴³O gueles ⁴⁴ef ⁴⁵nekethat ⁴⁶yn erbyn er haulur kin ohenne ⁴⁷enteu aeill ⁴⁸roy gwestel [⁴⁹kyureythaul ⁵⁰e gan] e ⁵¹kenogon ⁵²yrhaulur ⁵³eni absen.

xV. ⁵⁴Okanihada ekannogon ⁵⁵ir macht' ⁵⁶roy gustel punt en le ⁵⁷vn keniauc akin ⁵⁸er oet' gwestel kolli ⁵⁹[e] ⁶⁰gustel; ni deueit ⁶¹e kereis delehu ohonau traেকেuen namin dimei kanis ⁶²henne eu traian ⁶³e keniauc kefreis.

xVI. Oderuuit ⁶⁴ydin ⁶⁵roi ⁶⁶kauersit punt en lle ⁶⁷vn keniauc ⁶⁸[yggystyl] adiguthau egustel ⁶⁹ny ⁷⁰uernir ir kannogon ⁷¹[trachenen] kumeint 'adim kanas ⁷²hef ehun a ⁷³lekerus brein igustel.'

xVII. Puipennac agustlo gustel ⁷⁴adeuedic ⁷⁵atebiccu ⁷⁶[o] honau ef vrth na does vach arnau bot ⁷⁷eguestel en anilis: ⁷⁸nini adeuedun' ⁷⁹dikutau ⁸⁰[y gystyl] hunu ae y vod en dilis.'

xVIII. Oderuuit ir mach ⁸¹roy ⁸²peht maur

10. If a person suppose a surety is freed from his suretiship, by paying part of the debt, and not paying the whole; we say that he shall not be free, and that he is surety for the last penny as well as for the first.

11. If there be an acknowledged surety for a thing, and there be a denial on the part of the debtor as to payment, it is right for the surety to give a legal pledge ¹⁶to the plaintiff: a legal pledge is a third more than the demand.

12. If there be an obstruction to giving a pledge, the surety must accompany the pledge, together with the creditor, to a place of safety; and he is himself to receive the first stick-blow, if there be fighting; and if he do not thus, let him pay the debt himself.

13. If a surety endeavour to take a pledge without 'the debtor,' without urging the claim on the debtor, he is not to take away the pledge. A surety is not to take away a pledge without the debtor, unless there be a denial, face to face, in his presence.

14. If he has seen a prior denial against the creditor, he then may give a lawful pledge belonging to the debtor, to the creditor, in his absence.

15. If the debtor permit the surety to give a pledge of one pound in lieu of one penny, and before the time of the pledge, the pledge be lost; the law does not require him to pay back more than a halfpenny; for that is the third of a legal penny.

16. If a person give the value of a pound in lieu of one penny in pledge, and the pledge lapse, 'nothing whatever is adjudged to the debtor; for he himself debased the privilege of his pledge.

17. Whoever shall give an acknowledged pledge, and imagine, because there is no surety for it, that the pledge is insecure; we say, that that pledge lapses, and that it is secure.

18. If the surety give a great matter in

⁶³yr hawlwr ⁶⁴ac un ffyrllig ⁶⁵the plaintiff ⁶⁶not one farthing

¹K. ²not in K. ³ac B.C. ⁴K. ⁵e C.B.K. keureyth a deweyt C.B.J.K. ⁶not in B.J.K. ⁷nat J. ⁸not in C. ⁹D.B. ¹⁰not in E. ¹¹D.B.C.K. ¹²D.B.C.J.K. ¹³negydynaeth C.B.F.J.K. negyfydyaeth D. ¹⁴J. ¹⁵D.B.C.J.K. ¹⁶D.B.C.K. talatylr J. ¹⁷rodi D.B.C.J.K. ¹⁸C.J. ¹⁹C. ²⁰not in B.D. ²¹not in E.J.K. ²²dyllet J. ²³dyn J. ²⁴not in D.K. ²⁵hyt yn diogel gyt ar hawlwr a J. ²⁶ac ef B.K. ²⁷J. ²⁸or J. ²⁹J. ³⁰keissab or mach D.B.K. ³¹gauael J.K. ³²y talatylr yny absen J. ³³eny C.D.K. ³⁴not in B. ³⁵yr J. E. ³⁶not in C. ³⁷not in D.K. ³⁸C. ³⁹Nys D. ⁴⁰K. ⁴¹e B. ⁴²not in D.J. ⁴³not in B. ⁴⁴C. ⁴⁵beŷ rýuot B. ⁴⁶negyfydyaeth D. ⁴⁷kyfreithald D.J. not in B. ⁴⁸eny kyndrychawl wýd. C. ⁴⁹ganthab gyssein. J. ⁵⁰Or D. ⁵¹ynteu D.B.F.J. ⁵²hynny J. ⁵³yny J. ⁵⁴y mach J. ⁵⁵rodi D.B.C.J.K. ⁵⁶C.B. ⁵⁷B. ⁵⁸talatylr J. ⁵⁹yny absen yr hawlwr J. ⁶⁰yn K. ⁶¹not in J. ⁶²not in B. ⁶³rodi D.B.C.K. ⁶⁴not in K. ⁶⁵oet y D.B.C.K. ⁶⁶B.C.E.K. ⁶⁷hunnó D. ⁶⁸not in D. ⁶⁹dýmey B. ⁷⁰not in D. ⁷¹not in D. ⁷²rodi D.B.C.K. ⁷³gwýstýl C. ⁷⁴not in B.C.D. ⁷⁵D.B.K. ⁷⁶nyt D. ⁷⁷wrth-verýr C. atuerir D. dígygir K. ⁷⁸B.K. ⁷⁹not in B.C.K. ⁸⁰lygratld D. ⁸¹not in B.D.K. ⁸²Ac vrth na rodes mach ar y dilysrýd euo yn annilis, kyfreith a dyweít vot yndilys gýstýl góedy dygtydo. J. ⁸³B.C.D.E.K. ⁸⁴en annilys e gwýstýl hwnnw C. ⁸⁵e keureyth a dýweít C.B.K. ⁸⁶edý dýguýd B. ⁸⁷D.B.C. ⁸⁸rodi D.B.C.J.K. ⁸⁹gýstýl o beth maur am E. ⁹⁰D.K. ⁹¹D.B.C.K.

egustil' ¹peht peccan' ²kafreishiaul eu ir haullur ³[i] kamrit ⁴epeht aroher idhau' ⁵[er e ueynt] eguestel; a ⁶kan kollo ⁷[ef] hunu kin nor oet ⁸ni ⁹dicuit ¹⁰ef' ¹¹naman ¹²e traian ¹³traekeuin ¹⁴ir ¹⁵mach ae rodes attau; emach ¹⁶[hagen] ae ¹⁷diuc ¹⁸encubiler ¹⁹kan-nogon' kanis aghafreishiaul yduc.

xix. Oderuit bot mach ar deudec keniauc ²⁰adeuot ²¹oet edeudec keniauc' ac nad ²²oes ar helu e ²³kenegen namuin march [²⁴a talho' ²⁵punt neu] ²⁶dec punt adeuod ²⁷er haulur ²⁸[e gýt] ar mach' ²⁹ykammell edeudec keniauc adeueduit ³⁰or kannegon' ny does kenyvi ³¹atalloef' ³²[uý] ³³ycguic' namin vi marc ahunnu nys taluaf' ³⁴[uý] ³⁵ycgui ³⁶ac niss gustlaf: [³⁷ny dyly y mach' ³⁸eýs-sýoes ³⁹dóyn gýstyl' ⁴⁰e ⁴¹arnað ef;] ⁴²ac ny dele er haulur duyn gwestel emach' naman kerchu ⁴³ell ⁴⁴deuot ar' ⁴⁵[yr] argluit, ⁴⁶a meneky ⁴⁷yr argluit' nadoes ⁴⁸racu naman peth maur ac na deleir ⁴⁹duin ⁵⁰e peth' maur ⁵¹[hvnnv] ⁵²egustel ⁵³[am] peth peccan: ⁵⁴ac ena emay ⁵⁵yaun yr argluit ⁵⁶rodi ⁵⁷kanat' ir mach ⁵⁸y rodi ⁵⁹gustel maur ⁶⁰en lle' ⁶¹[y] ⁶²peth peccan rac bod en kolledic er haullur.

xx. O deruit idin rohi mach ⁶³[ar delýet] iarall ⁶⁴[ar beth] ⁶⁵ac guedi ⁶⁶rodi emach menet ynaud rac ⁶⁷[tal] edelet; ⁶⁸nini adeuedun' na dele ⁶⁹[ef] naut rac hinny ac edelly emach rodi ⁷⁰[e] gustel ⁷¹[ef] yr haullur neu enteu aguato euechny.

xxi. ⁷²Nidele nepth kamrit mach en vn dethicauc kanes onys haull en edit hunu neud ⁷³eteu ⁷⁴ar amser ⁷⁵[hyt] na does vach idhau.

xxii. Ni dele ⁷⁶din kamrit macht kannogon kanes deu ardelu hint ac na keif enteu namun ⁷⁷devis yardelu; os ouechny id [⁷⁸dewis ⁷⁹y] ⁸⁰ardelu nydoes ⁸¹[ardeló] kanogon; os ⁸²[o] kannogon ⁸³[a dewis] nydoes vach: ac vrth ⁸⁴henni nieyll vndin seuill en vach ⁸⁵[ac en] kanugon.

xxiii. Ni dele mach duyn ⁸⁶[gafel na] guistel ⁸⁷[y] ⁸⁸arekennogon' ac ⁸⁹ef eninekes-seu ⁹⁰yargluit neu eny nekesseu ⁹¹ehun ⁹²neu en guan; ac ny dele ⁹³er haullur duen gwestel ⁹⁴[ar] e mach ⁹⁵egkihiit a' hinni ⁹⁶ospeit.

pledge for a small matter, it is lawful for the creditor to receive what is given to him, whatever its amount, in pledge; and, although he may lose it, before the time, he is to restore only a third to the surety, who deposited it with him; nevertheless the surety must fully indemnify the debtor, because he took it unlawfully.

19. If there be surety for twelve pence, and the time of the twelve pence arrive, and the debtor have nothing, except a horse worth ²⁵one pound, or ²⁶ten pounds; and the creditor, with the surety, come to demand the twelve pence, and the debtor say: 'I have not wherewith to pay you, except my horse; and that I will neither give to you, nor pledge:' in that case the surety is not to take the pledge from him; and the creditor is not to take the pledge of the surety; but both parties are to proceed to the lord, and declare to him: 'There is yonder only a great matter; and a great matter is not to be taken in pledge for a small matter:' then it is right for the lord to give permission to the surety to give a great pledge in lieu of the small matter, lest the creditor suffer loss.

20. If a person give surety to another for a debt, and after giving the surety flee to sanctuary, to avoid paying the debt; we say, that he is not to have sanctuary against that; and that the surety is to give a pledge to the creditor, or otherwise deny his suretiship.

21. No person is to take a surety for one day; for, if he does not claim on that day, has not the time arrived when he has no surety?

22. A man is not to take a debtor as surety, for they are two arddelws, and he shall only choose his arddelw; if of suretiship he choose his arddelw, there is no debtor; if of debtor he choose, there is no surety: on that account no individual can be both surety and debtor.

23. A surety is not to take a ⁸⁶hold or' pledge from the debtor while engaged in his lord's business or his own, or while ill; and the creditor is not to take a pledge from the surety during such time.

¹not in J. ²not in K. ³keureyth B.D. ⁴K. ⁵yr hynn D.B.C. ⁶not in K. ⁷B. ⁸chyt D.B.J.K. ⁹J. ¹⁰nyt atuer er haulur B. tracheuen B.K. ¹¹dioc D.E. ¹²ar y mach J. ¹³yr mach af rodasseý attaw ef namyn e traian tracheuen C. ¹⁴not in E. ¹⁵not in B.K. ¹⁶not in J. ¹⁷not in K. ¹⁸D.B.C.J.K. ¹⁹tal J. ²⁰er kennogyn en kubyl B. ²¹taladyr J. ²²not in B.D. ²³eu hoet J. ²⁴oed D.K. ²⁵taladyr J. ²⁶C.B.J. - dalei D.K. ²⁷K. ²⁸not in J. ²⁹y mach ar hultir D.J.K. ³⁰B. ³¹y gyt att y taladyr a holi idab J. ³²o honab ynteu J. ³³not in J. ³⁴B. ³⁵not in K. ³⁶B.C.J.K. ³⁷iti K. not in D. ³⁸not in J. ³⁹D.B.C.J.K. ⁴⁰B.C.K. yna D.J. ⁴¹D.B.C.K. ⁴²B. ⁴³D.B.C.K. ⁴⁴not in J. ⁴⁵not in J. ⁴⁶yr arglyvd ell dev, C. ⁴⁷deu D. ⁴⁸D.B.E.J. ⁴⁹y D. ⁵⁰klab D. not in J. ⁵¹kanthav C. idab K. ⁵²rodi J. not in K. ⁵³not in D.E.J.K. ⁵⁴gwestel B. ⁵⁵C. ⁵⁶not in B. ymbreint J. ⁵⁷B.E. ⁵⁸not in J. ⁵⁹not in K. ⁶⁰kanhadu J. ⁶¹peth K. ⁶²not in J. ⁶³y peth D.B. ⁶⁴am B. ⁶⁵D.B.C. ⁶⁶dylyet J. not in C. ⁶⁷B. ⁶⁸C.E.D.J.K. ⁶⁹not in K. ⁷⁰not in B.C. ⁷¹hynny y J. ⁷²J. ⁷³c C.B.K. keureyth a deweyt C.B.J.K. ⁷⁴D.B.E.J.K. ⁷⁵B.C.K. ⁷⁶B.K. y taladyr J. ⁷⁷not in J. ⁷⁸ueth D. ⁷⁹en B.C.K. dros D. ⁸⁰D. ⁸¹neb B.D. ⁸²not in D. ⁸³D.B.C.K. ⁸⁴C.K. ⁸⁵not in B.D. ⁸⁶K. ⁸⁷B.C.K. ⁸⁸D.B.C.K. ⁸⁹hyn D. ⁹⁰C.D. ⁹¹K. ⁹²B.E.J. ⁹³taladyr J. ⁹⁴ynteu J. ⁹⁵ehun D. ⁹⁶y arglyvd D. ⁹⁷not in K. ⁹⁸not in K. ⁹⁹K. ¹⁰⁰yn hyt D. ¹⁰¹o amser. J.

xxiv. ¹[Teirgŵeith y mae yr mach keiss-
yab y talaŵdyr yny atlam kynu dŵyn y auael :
ac onys keiff yn hynny ryd yŵ idaŵ rodi y
auael yr haŵlŵr.]

xxv. O deruit idin kamrit mach ar da
²[y gan arall] aguedi henny diol e ³ke-
nogon ⁴[or wlat] ⁵ae o ⁶ackaus galanas' ae
o ⁷ackaus ⁸ladrat ae o ⁹ackaus' [¹⁰agkeu-
reŵthyeu ¹¹ereill ¹²mal] ¹³ni deleho ¹⁴[ef]
¹⁵both en' egulat, aminnu or haullur et da
¹⁶y kan emach ; ¹⁷esef aguil ¹⁸e kefreith
¹⁹[yna] bod en nyaun rannu ²⁰er reghuunt
endeu hanner ekollet' ²¹[nyt amgen] talu
or mach ²²eneill hanner ²³[yr haŵlŵr]
kanas ²⁴hager ²⁵yv talu or mach ²⁶[y] kubel
ac ef en guirion ac ²⁷hegar kolli ²⁸or haullur
kubel ²⁹ar egredu' ohonau ³⁰ef emach.''
Alena etrydit le erran kefreis ³¹heruit ³²[kŷ-
vreyth ³³Hewel.]

xxvi. ³⁴O deruit deuot' ³⁵eckanogon
³⁶[eylweyth] ³⁷yrgluat traekesen' ³⁸guedi
henny' vinteu adeleant kemhell eu da ³⁹[dra-
cheyn] arnau ef ac ena e ⁴⁰may yaun' kaffael
⁴¹or mach hanner' ⁴²or da hunu. Allana ⁴³e
lle ebit kamellur ⁴⁴e mach ar da ydau ehun.

xxvii. O dervit bot mach ar deleet a
⁴⁵kin ⁴⁶no douot oet edelet' maru emach ac
adau mab ohonau emab ⁴⁷adele seuill en-
deleedeon' etat. Rei adeueit ⁴⁸o min emab
⁴⁹hunu ⁵⁰guadu' euechni ⁵¹emae hucpen
bet etat ⁵²e ⁵³dele' ⁵⁴[ef] eguad' ⁵⁵ar kareis :
⁵⁶niny adeuedun' ⁵⁷na deleir ; kanis edoiss-
ihion a ⁵⁸denedant nad erlit kefreish' ⁵⁹[yn]
ebit ⁶⁰hun din ⁶¹nac e' nef ⁶²edel nac ⁶³[y]
vfern' namuyn ⁶⁴[hyt] eniel ⁶⁵ef ⁶⁶ir' dayar
⁶⁷[honn.] ⁶⁸Essef achauŵ yv ket ⁶⁹boet ke-
reis ⁷⁰e rug din aekilit ar adaear ⁷¹[honn,]
nidois keureith ⁷²e rug ⁷³diauul ae gilid ⁷⁴ac
nidoes keureith' e ⁷⁵rug ⁷⁶egil aegilid namin
⁷⁷[yn] evvlis Diu ac urth hinni din ael yar
ydaear hon nidois idau ⁷⁸enteu keureith

24. 'Three times the surety is to seek
the debtor at his resort before taking his
hold : and if thereby he do not find him, it
is free for him to give his hold to the cre-
ditor.'

25. If a person take surety for property
from another, and after that the debtor be
banished, either on account of murder, or for
theft, or for any other illegal acts, so that
he ought not to be in the country, and the
creditor demand the property from the
surety ; then the law sees that it is right
for them to divide the loss equally between
them ; that is, the surety to pay one half
to the creditor : for it is hard for the surety
to pay the whole, and he innocent ; and
hard for the creditor to lose the whole, by
relying upon the surety. And here is one
of the three instances where the law shares
property according to the law of 'Howel.'

26. If the debtor afterwards return to the
country, they are to enforce the repayment
of their property from him ; and then it is
right for the surety to receive the half of
that property. And here is the instance of
the surety being the enforcer of property
to himself.

27. If there be surety for a debt, and be-
fore the time of payment the surety die,
and leave a son, the son ought to be re-
sponsible for the father's debts. Some say,
if that son willeth to deny his suretiship ;
over the grave of his father the legal denial
is to be given : we say it ought not to be ;
for the learned say, that the law of this
world can affect a person, whether he be
gone to heaven or to hell, only until he
goes to this earth. The cause is, that,
though there may be law between man and
man upon this earth, there is no law be-
tween devil and devil, and there is no law
between angel and angel, only the will of
God ; and therefore, a person that leaves

⁷⁷ ar kannogon ellall ⁷⁸ yr kynnogyn

⁷⁹ yn deŵ hanner. ⁸⁰ yn gyureithyaul.
⁸¹ Oyned ⁸² yar y ⁸³ ynŵ

⁷⁷ and the debtor the other : ⁷⁸ to the
debtor :

⁷⁹ in two parts. ⁸⁰ legally.
⁸¹ of Gwynedd ⁸² from ⁸³ into

¹ J. ² J. ³ talaŵdyr J. ⁴ J. ⁵ not in K. ⁶ not in D.J. ⁷ not in D. ⁸ not in J. ⁹ not in B.C.D.K. ¹⁰ B.K.
aghyfreith D.C. ¹¹ K. arall C.J. ¹² J. ¹³ na E.J. ¹⁴ D.B.C. ¹⁵ not in B.C.D.K. ¹⁶ not in J. ¹⁷ sef D.C.J.K.
¹⁸ not in D.J.K. ¹⁹ D.B.J.K. ²⁰ e collet e regthunt en deu hanner B. y collet yn deu hanner J. - y rygthunt D.
²¹ J. ²² yr D. ²³ D.B. ²⁴ not in D. ²⁵ oed J. ²⁶ D. ²⁷ nat tegach D.B.C.J.K. ²⁸ kubel or haulur B.K. ²⁹ er
recredw C. achredu D.J. yr credu E. ³⁰ not in B.K. ³¹ ynteu D.C.J. ³² C.K. kereihaul A. ³³ C. ³⁴ Ac or
daŵ D.K. ³⁵ y talaŵdyr J. ³⁶ B. ³⁷ tracegelyn yr wlat D. not in J. ³⁸ not in B.D. ³⁹ D. hōnnō J. ⁴⁰ dyly y
mach J. mae iatu yr mach K. ⁴¹ hanner K. not in J. ⁴² y D.J.K. ⁴³ not in J.K. ⁴⁴ not in D.K. ⁴⁵ not in J.
⁴⁶ not in B.D.K. ⁴⁷ yna y seif yn lle J. ⁴⁸ onŵ B. or D.J.K. ⁴⁹ not in D. ⁵⁰ not in J. ⁵¹ sefyll yn D.B.K.
⁵² panyŵ E. mac J. ⁵³ not in C. ⁵⁴ dylŵyr E. 'y gatta J. ⁵⁵ B.K. ⁵⁶ not in J.K. ⁵⁷ e C.B.K. keureyth C.B.J.K.
a deweŵt eŵsŵoes B. eŵsŵoes a dyweŵt C. a dŵweit J.K. ⁵⁸ nat ef kanyt erlyn kyfreith J. ⁵⁹ dyweit D.B.C.K.
⁶⁰ E. ⁶¹ un B.E.K. hōn D. not in C. ⁶² na B. ⁶³ not in K. ⁶⁴ nac y uffern y del J. ⁶⁵ E.D. yn K. ⁶⁶ C. ⁶⁷ not
in B. ⁶⁸ not in J. ⁶⁹ D.C. ⁷⁰ sef D.B.K. ⁷¹ not in J. ⁷² bo D. ⁷³ not in K. ⁷⁴ D.B.C. ⁷⁵ not in K. ⁷⁶ egyl B.
angel K. ⁷⁷ nac D. ⁷⁸ not in K. ⁷⁹ dŵauul B. diaul K. ⁸⁰ D. ⁸¹ not in K. ⁸² A.E. ⁸³ C. ⁸⁴ D.B. ⁸⁵ E.
⁸⁶ K. ⁸⁷ D.B.C.K. ⁸⁸ E.

namin ketuoth e neill rei onnadun 'hui :''
ac urth hynni imae yaun iuab ⁹[y] mach
maru ²huunu guasanaitlu keureith tros etat
mal eguasanaithei 'itat bei biu : ⁶[ac] ⁸oni
bit mab idau ⁷er argluit adele ⁸bot en' uab
idau ; ac ⁹o bit reit ¹⁰[y] kemell ef adele
¹¹[y] kemell mel e ¹²delei emach bei biu.'

xxviii. Oderuit idin kemrit mach ¹³ikan
arall ar bet' akin deuot oet edelet maru
ekennogen emach adele kemell mab eke-
nogen megis ekenogon ¹⁴[pei by6.] ¹⁵O
deruit na bo' mab idau sauet erargluit en
¹⁶ele atalet trosdau ¹⁷[neu wadet :] ac os-
guadu a ¹⁸uin guadet ¹⁹ehun mal eguatei
egur ²⁰edaith ²¹en uab idau ireda' ²²[a]
kanbu quell kanthau ²³ef minet en uab ir
gur racu ir ²⁴eta no bot en argluit bit entheu
emreint egur ²⁵cdait en uab' idau [²⁶yr ²⁷e
²⁸da] aguadet ²⁹entheu euechni ar ³⁰[y]
seituet' ³¹ar guir hinni ni deleant hanuot
okenedel e mach ³²[kynnogyn] namin
ogenedel ebrehenin ³³kanis niderit kenedel
e' ³⁴[kynnogyn] ir brehenin' ket guato
ebrehenin emach.

xxix. Ene ³⁵diguatho guat ³⁶[ar vab] am
uechni itat ³⁷ni dele' neb ogenedel iuam
³⁸[ef] ³⁹guadu dim tros itat ef.

xxx. Teyr ouer uechni essit : [⁴⁰kyntaf
⁴¹ew ⁴²onadvnt,] pan prenno din ⁴³peth
ychan arall yr ariant ⁴⁴akemret mach
⁴⁵arnau ac na kemerer mach ar erariant'
abot enedyuar kan perchen ⁴⁶[navc] er
ariant ekevevid kanimin ⁴⁷ef muynau
emach essit ydau ar ⁴⁸[e] peth ⁴⁹ekemirth,
ac na dois ⁵⁰vach ir llall ⁵¹[ar er aryant]
akemello idau e keunevid vrth hinni emay
ouer ⁵²emach or neildu kanimin e ⁵³per-
chennauc ef.

xxxi. [⁵⁴Er ⁵⁵eyl ew ;] ⁵⁶o deruit ydin
rodi mach yarall ar ⁵⁷[peth] anilis enrid
dilis adeuot ⁵⁸[y] perchennauc cda ⁵⁹oy ani-
lissu iaun yv ⁶⁰[y] kaffel ⁶¹or ⁶²perchen-
nauc ⁶³[e da] er eidau ; ket ⁶⁴roer mach

this earth, cannot be affected by law ; but
the others who remain are to act together :
and therefore, it is right for the son of that
surety who is dead to stand legally for the
father, as the father must have stood, if
living : and, if he have no son, the lord is
to act as a son to him ; and, if it be neces-
sary to compel him, he is to be compelled,
as the surety ought to be, if living.

28. If a person take surety from another
for any thing, and before the time of pay-
ment comes, the debtor die ; the surety is
to compel the son of the debtor, in the
same manner as the debtor, if living. If
he have no son, let the lord stand in his
place, and pay for him, or deny it : and if
he willeth to deny it, let him deny it, as the
man would himself, to whom he became a
son for his property ; and, since he pre-
ferred becoming a son to that man, on
account of his property, to being a lord,
let him be in the privilege of the man to
whom he became a son, on account of his
property, and deny the suretiship one of
seven ; and those persons are not to be of
kin to the "debtor, but of kin to the king ;
for the family of the "debtor is not related
to the king though the king may deny the
surety.

29. Where a denial by the son may occur
of his father's suretiship, no person of his
mother's kindred is to deny anything for
his father.

30. There are three useless suretiships: the
first of them is, when a person shall pur-
chase any thing from another, for money,
and take surety 'for it, and surety be not
taken for the money ;' and the owner of the
money repent of his bargain, as he willeth
not to avail himself of the surety, which he
has for the thing he purchased ; and the
other has no surety for the money, to bind
him to his bargain ; therefore the surety is
useless on either side, since the purchaser
wills not the bargain to stand.

31. The second is ; if a person give a
surety to another on a thing insecure, as a
thing secure, and the owner of the property
come to claim it ; it is right for the owner to
obtain his property ; though a surety has been

⁶⁴mach
ar e peth

⁶⁵ar er aryant ae kemryt

⁶⁴surety
it for the thing

¹ not in C. ² D.B.C.E. ³ not in C.J. ⁴ ynteu E. ⁵ D.B.E. ⁶ not in J. ⁷ e B. ⁸ sefyll yn lle D.B. ⁹ or D.K.
¹⁰ D.K. ¹¹ D. ¹² kymhellei D.B.K. ¹³ ar beth gan arall K. ¹⁴ D.E. ¹⁵ Oni byd D.K. ¹⁶ lle mab idau D.B.C.K.
¹⁷ B.K. ¹⁸ ona K. ¹⁹ not in B.D.K. ²⁰ ir aeth K. ²¹ y da idau K. ²² B. ²³ not in D.K. ²⁴ da D.K. ²⁵ ir aeth K.
²⁶ D.B.K. ²⁷ B. ²⁸ D.B.K. ²⁹ ar y seithuet y uechni D.B.C.K. ³⁰ K. ³¹ y K. ³² C.B.D.K. ³³ kan D.B. 'not
in K. ³⁴ dygydho D.B.C. dlywato E. ³⁵ D.B.C.E. ³⁶ nyt D. ³⁷ D.B.K. ³⁸ awatta D. ³⁹ C. un B.D.J.K.
⁴⁰ C.B.D.J.K. ⁴¹ C.B.K. ⁴² not in E. ⁴³ not in J. ⁴⁴ ar y peth D.K. ⁴⁵ C.J. ⁴⁶ not in C.J. ⁴⁷ C.B.D.E.
⁴⁸ abrynad J. ⁴⁹ not in B. ⁵⁰ B.K. ⁵¹ uechny B. not in J. ⁵² perchen K. ⁵³ C.B.D. ⁵⁴ C.B.D.K. ⁵⁵ not in J.
⁵⁶ B.D.K. ⁵⁷ E. ⁵⁸ ae D. i K. ⁵⁹ C. ⁶⁰ o B.K. ⁶¹ perchen K. ⁶² B.K. ⁶³ roder C.D.B.K. ⁶⁴ A.E. ⁶⁵ B.

¹ar ²[y] peth ný' deleyt e ³roy ac ⁴nit yaun' ekeevvin or llau ⁵[e] may endý enedel arustil kestal ⁶ac ef ýkan er' aruassav. O deruit ýr aruassav deveduit na dele talu namin kemint ac ⁷[a] kauas ⁸ef ýr ⁹[e] ¹⁰nýný adevedun' deleu ohonau ¹¹ef ¹²talú' guerth keureith e ¹³march ¹⁴pa ¹⁵rev ¹⁶varch pennac vo : ac vrth na cil emach kennal e ¹⁷keuechny ¹⁸edaith en vach arney ¹⁹am hinni' egelvir en ouervach. Esla ²⁰anilis ²¹re devedassam ný ²²cma puýpennac adiguitho eham ²³ami koquinýat' bit er argluit ene oll.

xxxii. Tredet ýv nit mach mach gureých ²⁴csevývhinni ni dele gureic bot en vach ²⁵kani dele' guraget guadu mach ac na dele ²⁶hýtheu reith ²⁷o guir oý guadu [²⁸gita ²⁹hý. ³⁰E. ³¹kývreýth a dýweýt' ³²hagen ³³bot en vach ³⁴e ³⁵mach a rodo gwreýc kanýs pwý býnnac a allo anýlýssav da' ³⁶e ³⁷kývreýth a dýweýt' ³⁸bot en' ³⁹kývreýth ⁴⁰ýdaob ý dýlýssw' ⁴¹a ⁴²kanýs gwreýc a eýll anýlýssw da.] ⁴³ninnev adevedun' bot en ⁴⁴reid mach ⁴⁵ar dilisruith' ýkenthý ⁴⁶[hýtheu] abot en vach e mach arodo ⁴⁷hý ⁴⁸[a] kanis gur aguada hi guir adele ⁴⁹[hýthew] ⁵⁰ý kýt a ⁵¹hý ⁵²oý guadu ⁵³e mach.

xxxiii. O deruit ýgurreich rodý bridýv ⁵⁴[o honei] ar peth ay guadu ohoney en kevreithiaul, ⁵⁵nýný adevedun' emay' guraget ay guata ýkýt ahý.

xxxiv. Rey' adeveýt na diguith guistil ollau vach hýt epen vndit abluidin ; ⁵⁶nýný adevedun' ediguith ⁵⁷e guistil' ollau tridin ⁵⁸eni oýt' ⁵⁹essev ⁶⁰ýv ⁶¹etridin hinný ⁶²mach ac argluit' a ⁶³perchennauc ⁶⁴e da. ⁶⁵Essev achaus ⁶⁶[yó] ⁶⁷kanis ⁶⁸er' argluit auit mach ar pop da adevedic [⁶⁹ar ⁷⁰ny bo mach arnaó' ⁷¹ac] vrthinni ediguith ⁷²oý llau entheu ⁷³eguistil' neu ollau ý ⁷⁴guassanathguir.

xxxv. Ollau argluit ⁷⁵nac ollau vach' nid

given for the thing, it ought not to have been given ; and it is not right that the purchaser should part with it until an equivalent pledge be received from the ⁷⁵'arwaesav.' If the arwaesav say, that he is to pay only so much as he obtained for the ⁷⁶'horse ; we say, that he is to pay the legal worth of the ⁷⁷'horse, whatever sort of ⁷⁸'horse it may be : and because the surety cannot perform his suretiship, on that account it is called an useless surety. As to the questionable property we have here mentioned, whoever shall be in fault as to its removal, let the lord prosecute him.

32. The third is, a female surety is no surety ; that is to say, a woman is not to be a surety, because women cannot deny a surety ; nor is she to have a raith of men to deny it. ³²The law, however, says that surety given by a woman is a surety ; because whoever can inquire into the right to property, the law enacts it to be legal for that person to warrant it ; and since a woman can inquire into the right to property, we say that it is indispensable to take surety for dilysrwydd from her also ; and that the surety she may give is a surety : for since a man can deny her, she is also to have men with her to deny a surety.

33. If a woman give her ³³'briduw' for any thing, and she deny it legally ; we say that ³⁴'women shall deny it with her.

34. Some say, that a pledge does not lapse from the hand of a surety until the end of a year and a day : we say that the pledge lapses from the hands of three persons at its maturity ; and those three persons are, a surety, a lord, and the owner of the property. The cause is, because the lord is surety for all acknowledged property for which there is no surety ; and therefore, the pledge lapses from his hand, or from the hands of his ³⁵'servants.

35. Neither from the hand of the lord,

⁷³peth ⁷⁴pa rýu beth bennac uo
⁷⁵peth ⁷⁶góyr ⁷⁷wassanaethór.

⁷³thing ⁷⁴whatever sort of thing it may
be ⁷⁵thing ⁷⁶men ⁷⁷servant.

¹arnau cane B.K. ²D. ³rodý C.B.D.K. ⁴ný deleyt B.D.K. ⁵C.B.D.E.K. ⁶a than i K. ⁷C.B.D.E.K. ⁸not in B.D.K. ⁹C.B.D.E. ¹⁰e kývreýth [eýssýoes C.] a dýweýt C.B.K. ¹¹not in B. ¹²not in K. ¹³py D. ¹⁴not in K. ¹⁵kývnewýt C. uechni B.D.K. ¹⁶ir aeth K. ¹⁷not in B.D.K. ¹⁸not in B. ¹⁹a D. ²⁰wuchot C.B.D.K. ²¹kýchwýnnýat am danau B. am gýchwýnnedigaeth ýda húnob E. ²²sef C.B.D.K. ²³orth na eill B. ²⁴not in E. ²⁵not in B. ²⁶K. ²⁷B.D.K. ²⁸C.B. ²⁹Ninneu a dýwedón D. ³⁰C.B.K. ³¹B. ³²C.B.D.K. ³³B.D.K. ³⁴C.B.D.K. ³⁵C. ³⁶nyni adywedón D. ³⁷C.B.K. ³⁸C.B.D.K. ³⁹C. rýd B. kyvreithaól D. kyfreith iaón K. ⁴⁰C.B.D.K. ⁴¹B.K. ⁴²C.B.D.K. ⁴³E.C.B. kývreýt a dýweýt C.B.D. ⁴⁴rýd E. ⁴⁵not in B. ⁴⁶B. ⁴⁷hýthew C. not in B.K. ⁴⁸B.D.K. ⁴⁹C.B. ⁵⁰not in D.K. ⁵¹hitheu D. ⁵²ý C.B.D.K. ⁵³not in B.C.D.K. ⁵⁴D. ⁵⁵e keureýth adýweýt B.C.K. ⁵⁶e keureýth a dýweýt B.C.K. ⁵⁷not in B.C. ⁵⁸not in D.K. ⁵⁹not in D. ⁶⁰sef D.B.K. ⁶¹ynt D. ⁶²y rei D.B.K. ⁶³arglúyd a mach D.B.K. ⁶⁴perchen K. ⁶⁵not in C. ⁶⁶sef D.B.C.K. ⁶⁷D.B.C.K. ⁶⁸not in D.K. ⁶⁹not in B. ⁷⁰D.K. ⁷¹D.B.K. ⁷²B.K. ⁷³y gwystyl oe lab ynteu D.B. ⁷⁴not in K. ⁷⁵nev C. ⁷⁶not in D. ⁷⁷B.D.K. ⁷⁸B.K. ⁷⁹B.D.K. ⁸⁰D. ⁸¹D.K.

⁷⁵ A guarantee.

⁷⁷ A solemn asseveration.

reýt mach ar diliasruid ¹e guistill ²[nac o laó y wassanaeth(ŵr) kani guadant huý y ³roý ac vintheu ⁴en deleu' bot en veýchýeu ar diliasruid ⁵eguistil hunnu vid.

xxxvi. ⁶Er argluid essit ⁷vach ar pop da adeuedic or ni vo mach arnau.'

xxxvii. Ykan perchen [⁸aóe ⁹e] da edel-eir kemrit mach ar diliasruid ¹⁰e guistil rac ýguadu ¹¹ohonau ¹²el' ¹³[eilweith] aý ýr chwant eda aý ¹⁴ýr ¹⁵peth arall nas rod-asseý.

xxxviii. Ný dele neb devedut na del en vach tros ýgilit ¹⁶o bit keurýv ¹⁷gur ac ¹⁸[y] deleo menet en vach.

xxxix. Llawer o ¹⁹keurýv dennion ni dele ²⁰[ant] menet ²¹en ²²vach' na rodý mach ²³essev achauŵ yv ²⁴hinny kanýdeleant huý guadu mach ny delleant ²⁵huy ²⁶roy mach nyt amgen ²⁷na manach ²⁸[ac] hermid-uir adin aghfeih ac scoleic escol afop ²⁹din nihallo ³⁰deuot ³¹hep cannat arall' ³²e guass-anaessu kefreis.'

xl. O deruit ydin rodi mach ar deleet ³³[ar oet] adiguitau er oet ³⁴en vn or' teir-guil arpennic e ³⁵pasc ar sulguin ar nodolic' ýr ³⁶e holy ³⁷ohonau ný kýll ³⁸[dim] onýt ýannot. Os diunodolye ekeffry ³⁹ý haul ni keyff' ⁴⁰hi haul ⁴¹ny keif' atep hit tranoeth ⁴²guedi ⁴³[duó] kalan; os ⁴⁴e pasc vit ⁴⁵[duó maórh] ⁴⁶tranoes guedi dihupasc beccan. ⁴⁷[y keiff ateb] os ⁴⁸e sulguin vit ⁴⁹[duó maórh] ⁵⁰tranoes guedi ⁵¹[e] sul ⁵²nessaf ir sulguin' ⁵³[y rodir ateb idab] ar teir vhevchos hinny aeluir o ⁵⁴[c] eu breint en vndit dethou.

xli. Nit reit ⁵⁵kemrit mach ar ⁵⁶dilesruyt ariant ⁵⁷nac ar' tlesseu treicledic ⁵⁸[nyt amgen ar] cae akallel agregys ⁵⁹nac ⁶⁰[ar] ar vieu heuit.

xlii. Oderuit y vach akanogon kauaruot ar pont vnpren ni dele bot ⁶¹enegit ⁶²[ýdav] ⁶³hep gneisur vn ⁶⁴o trifeth ⁶⁵ae talu ae ⁶⁶gustlau ae kerccu kereis ac ny dele ⁶⁷ef kecuin y vaut hit esaudul hep guneithur

nor from the hand of a surety, ²nor from the hand of his servant, is there a necessity for dilysrwydd of a pledge; since they do not deny its being given, they are sureties for the dilysrwydd of that pledge for ever.

36. The lord is the surety for every acknowledged property, for which there is no surety.

37. From the owner of property surety is to be taken for the dilysrwydd of the pledge, lest he deny it another time, from coveting either the property, or any other thing he had not given.

38. No one is to say that he will not become surety for another, if he be such a person as ought to become surety.

39. Many persons are not to become surety, or to give a surety; and the cause for that is, since they are not to deny a surety they are not to give a surety; such are, a monk, an eremite, a foreigner, a scholar of a school, and every person who cannot come without the permission of another to attend the courts.

40. If a person give surety for a debt ³³for a time, and the time fall upon one of the three principal festivals, Easter, Whitsuntide, or Christmas, though he claim it, he shall lose nothing but his time. If he urge his claim on Christmas day, he shall not obtain an answer until the morning after the calends; if he urge it upon Easter day, on the Tuesday next after little Easter day he shall have an answer; if on Whitsunday, on Tuesday next after the Sunday following Whitsunday there shall be an answer given to him: and those three weeks, an account of their privilege, are called blank days.

41. It is not necessary to take a surety for the dilysrwydd of money, nor transferable trinkets, such as a bandlet, a knife, a girdle, nor yet for arms.

42. If a surety and a debtor meet upon a bridge formed of one tree, the latter ought not to refuse doing one of three things; either to pay, to 'give a pledge,' or to go to law; and he is not to move his

⁶⁷ gadu

⁶⁷ deny

¹ not in B.C.D.E.K. ² D. ³ rodi D.B.C.K. ⁴ a dylfiant E. ⁵ not in D. ⁶ not in B.D.K. ⁷ not in C. ⁸ D. ⁹ B.C.K. ¹⁰ not in B.K. ¹¹ not in K. ¹² not in B.D. ¹³ D.B.K. ¹⁴ not in K. ¹⁵ da B. ¹⁶ or D. ¹⁷ not in D. ¹⁸ D.C.E. a B. ¹⁹ ryó K. not in D. ²⁰ C.D.K. ²¹ not in K. ²² veicheu D. ²³ sef D.B.C.K. ²⁴ not in B.D.K. ²⁵ tynteu D.B.K. not in C. ²⁶ rodi D.B.C.K. ²⁷ not in B.D. ²⁸ B.C.D.K. ²⁹ not in K. ³⁰ not in B. ³¹ hep kanhýat arall dýuot C. ³² y wassanaethu kyfreith heb gannyat arall. D.K. ³³ not in B. ³⁴ C. ³⁵ ene B. ³⁶ nadolye or pasc ar sulgwyn D.K. - neu e - neu e - B. ³⁷ not in B.C. ³⁸ not in K. ³⁹ D. ⁴⁰ not in B.C. ⁴¹ not in B.D.C.K. ⁴² nac E. ⁴³ o D.K. ⁴⁴ D.B.C.K. ý E. ⁴⁵ duó D.B.C.K. ⁴⁶ D.B.C.K. ⁴⁷ not in B.C.D.K. ⁴⁸ D. ⁴⁹ dýu B.C.K. ⁵⁰ D.B.C.K. ⁵¹ not in B.C.D.K. ⁵² B.C.E. ⁵³ y drindaót D.K. ⁵⁴ D. ⁵⁵ B.C.D. ⁵⁶ not in K. ⁵⁷ not in C. ⁵⁸ na D. ⁵⁹ B. ⁶⁰ ac D. ⁶¹ B.K. ⁶² yn uegyf D. ⁶³ C.K. ⁶⁴ o B.D.K. ⁶⁵ or K. ⁶⁶ not in K. ⁶⁷ not in B.E. ⁶⁸ D.

hun or tri' ¹[pheth] henni : ²o bit ³neget ⁴ef o ⁵[wneuthur] vn ⁶or tri' ⁷[pheth] hene rodet emach egustel enteu yr haullur : ⁸o bit guell kantahu enteu kerchet keureit ⁹[yn] diannot.

XLIII. Ni deleir ¹⁰rody oet vrht porth ¹¹am haul vach akenogon kanes diannot edele bot.

XLIV. O deruit ¹²yr haullur gurthot kefreiht rac deulun ¹³er egnat bit rit emach abit kolledic entehu oy haul ¹⁴kanis ny para y haul namen ¹⁵[hýt] tra parraho emach. Os ¹⁶e kenogon ¹⁷[ynteu] avrthyd kefreis ¹⁸[a] ¹⁹bot emach en ²⁰vach adeuedic ²¹ar haul en yr a' kamell ²²or mach' ir haulur ²³[kóby] o' ²⁴e delet.

XLV. O ²⁵damguenya ydeudin bot kafeiht erugthunt ar neill onaduunt yn galu ²⁶ar vach ar kereiht ar lall en deueduit na dele ²⁷ef ²⁸roy ²⁹mach ³⁰[ar keureyth] namen deleu ohonau ef oýt vrth ³¹y porth ³²[a] deueduit or haullur Dioer ³³[heb ef] mach adeleauy dele mach ny dele dim. Dioer hep ellall nit mach ³⁴ar ny vo mach ar dim ³⁵ac ymi ny deleedi dim' kanas adeuedic keniti ³⁶[hun] ³⁷na deleidy dim ³⁸yimi ³⁹[ac nat delýet dým.] ⁴⁰Niny adeuedun' na dele ⁴¹ef vach ar kereiht kan ⁴²[ys] ⁴³ardelus ⁴⁴[e llall] ohoet vrth porth [⁴⁵a pheý rodeý e mach keureyth dýannot ⁴⁶a ⁴⁷uedeu] ⁴⁸ac nad' oes oet ⁴⁹en haul vach akannogon.

XLVI. [⁵⁰Tair góad bat baredoc uechni yssyd : kyntaf yb, o dambeina prynu peth o dyn i gan arall a galó am uach ar dilysrwyd a dybetut or nep ai gúrthafó mi ai rodaf heb ef ac estynnu i laó parth ai uach a heb gyuaruot llaó un o nadunt ai gilid a rodi or mach i laó yn llaó hoólr kyt dylor hoólr i gann y mach gúrthep ido ef ai kymertth yn gyfreithiol ni dily y kynogyn gúrthep ir hoólr am dim kanis kymertth yn gyfreithiol i uechni oi laó.

XLVII. Ail yó o dambeina ymadaó o dyn ar uot tros arall a rodi ar hynny uach ac na mynei y nep i rodet y mach trosto seuyll yni uechni i rodet trosto ef a dichon mynet oi neóit kanit ymadeóis ar dim ac eisioes y nep a roes y mach a dily seuyll ynyr hónn a roes ac ymadeóis ac ef : ar uechni honno

foot, without doing one of these three things : if he refuse to do any one of those three things, let the surety then deliver his pledge to the creditor : if the other prefer it, let him apply to the law without delay.

43. There is to be no time granted for aid in a suit between surety and debtor ; for it is to be without delay.

44. If the creditor decline law before the judge, the surety is free, and the other loses his claim ; for the claim exists only while there is a surety. If the debtor decline law, and the surety is an acknowledged surety, and the claim pending ; the surety is to enforce full payment to the creditor.

45. If it happen that two persons have a law-suit between them, and one of them require surety in law, and the other say that he ought not to give surety in law, but that he ought to have time for aid ; and the creditor say : ' God knows, I am entitled to surety ; he owes a surety who owes nothing.' ' God knows,' says the other, ' he is no surety who is surety for nothing ; and I owe thee nothing ; for it is acknowledged by thyself, that I owe thee nothing, ³⁹and nothing is no debt.' We say, that he is not entitled to surety in law ; since the other has avouched by time for aid, ⁴⁵and if he were to give surety, law without delay would be proper ; and there is no time in a suit of surety and debtor.

46. ⁵⁰There are three denials of delusive suretiships : the first is, if a person happen to buy a thing from another, and call for surety for dilysrwydd ; and he who sold it say : ' I will give it,' and extend his hand towards his surety, without the hand of either of them meeting, and the surety put his hand in the hand of the creditor ; though the creditor be entitled to a reply from the surety he has accepted legally, the debtor is not to reply to the creditor as to any thing, for he legally accepted the suretiship from his hand.

47. The second is, if a person make a promise for another and give surety thereon, and he for whom the surety is given will not abide by the suretiship so given for him ; he may recede from his bargain, for he has made no promise of anything ; and, nevertheless, he who gave the surety must abide

¹ D.B. ² Or D. ³ negyf D. ⁴ ynteu D.B.K. ⁵ D.B.C.K. ⁶ o B.D. ⁷ E. ⁸ or D. ⁹ D. ¹⁰ not in D. ¹¹ en B. ¹² y D.B.K. ¹³ not in B.C.D.K. ¹⁴ kan D.B.K. ¹⁵ B. ¹⁶ not in E.K. ¹⁷ D. ¹⁸ D. ¹⁹ byt C. ²⁰ not in D. ²¹ ar yr haóll : y mach adily D. a K. ²² not in D. ²³ D.B.K. ²⁴ r D. ²⁵ deryyd D.K. ²⁶ am B.D.K. ²⁷ not in B.K. ²⁸ rodi D.B.C.K. ²⁹ not in C. ³⁰ B.K. ³¹ not in D.K. ³² B.C.D.K. ³³ D.B.C.K. ³⁴ not in B. ³⁵ not in D. ³⁶ D.B.K. ³⁷ nas dily D.B.K. ³⁸ not in C. ³⁹ C. ⁴⁰ E keureyth a dýweit C.B.K. ⁴¹ not in C. ⁴² D. ⁴³ ardel-wald D. ⁴⁴ C.B.K. ynteu D. ⁴⁵ B.K. ⁴⁶ K. ⁴⁷ B.K. ⁴⁸ kanýt B.K. ⁴⁹ am D. ⁵⁰ K.

aelôir yn batôaredic am adaô o honaô uot tros y nep ni allei i dôyn ôrth i gyngor.

XLVIII. Trydyd yô o dambeina galô am uach o dyn ac estynnu or kynogyn i laô parth ar mach ac or mach tuar hoôlôr ac na delei laôr un yn laôr llall; ni dyly y kynogyn gôrthep am dim ir mach nar mach ir hoôlôr kani chymmerth yr un o nalunt yn kyfreithiaôl i gan i gilid: ôrth hynny i gelôir yn batôaredic uechni.'

VII. ¹AM VRÏ DÏW E TRAETHA HÏN.]

I. O deruit ²ydin rodi bridiu ³[i arall] ar peth talet neu guadet mall e ⁴deuetho kefreih ⁵eseu adeueiht ⁶e kefrehit ony ⁷vrthug arnauhu bot en digauu ellu ehun ⁸[oe wadu;] os gurhtug auit arnau ⁹[enteu] galuuet ¹⁰enteu am braut; ¹¹essef a ¹²barn ¹³e kefreiht ¹⁴[idaô] ylu ar iseihuet ¹⁵oÿ guadu peduar o ¹⁶parth etat adeu o ¹⁶parth euam ac ¹⁷[ef] ehun enseihuet. Oetereiht ¹⁸[honno] ¹⁹yu ²⁰wythnos] ²¹or sul rac hueneb ²²[ac] ²³o ²⁴keffir ereihit ²⁵dogen eu: ²⁶o deguit ²⁷en ereiht y' camlure ÿr brenin ²⁸ac yr' egluis ²⁹bit' ³⁰[yny ol] atahalet ³¹e delect en cubil.

II. ³²[Am vrÏ dÏw ew hÏn.] O deruit ÿ din ³³[rodi briduô neu] kamrit bridiu hi can arall adeueduit ³⁴paniv ar pedeir arugein emac ³⁵[y ôri duô] ar llall ³⁶[endeweduct] ³⁷ac] ³⁸en adel' bot bridu'' ar ³⁹[chuech] keniauc ⁴⁰essef adeueit ⁴¹e kefreiht delehu ohonau ef bot en atuerur ⁴²pahar emae' cbridiu ⁴³ef ae ar pedeirarugein ac ar ⁴⁴[chuech] keniauc kanidediu en guadu ⁴⁵[e] bridu ⁴⁶a hynny ôrth y ló' ⁴⁷yr creir.

III. ⁴⁸Kyt dywetter y bot' ⁴⁹hi ⁵⁰yn vri ⁵¹duô] ⁵²nini adeuedun' nat bridiu eni kauarfo ⁵³eteirllau ykit' ac nat mach ⁵⁴ac nat goruodauc' ⁵⁵enikauaruo eteirlau ⁵⁶[hevÿt] ⁵⁷ekit.

IV. Eregluis ar brenin adele kemell bridiu

by his undertaking and his promise: and that sort of suretiship is called delusive, on account of his having promised for a person he could not bring to fulfil it.

48. The third is, if a person happen to demand a surety, and the debtor extend his hand towards the surety, and the surety towards the creditor, and the hand of neither come into the hand of the other; the debtor is not to answer for any thing to the surety, nor the surety to the creditor; since neither of them has lawfully accepted the other: on that account it is called a delusive suretiship.'

VII. CONCERNING A BRIDUW THIS TREATS.

1. If a person give his briduw to another for any thing, let him either pay or deny, as the law shall say: the law says, unless he be counter-sworn against, that his own oath is sufficient to deny it; but, if there be a counter-oath against him, let him then call for judgment; and the law requires from him the oaths of seven to deny it; four of kin to his father, and two of kin to his mother, and he himself the seventh. The time for that raith is a week from the Sunday following; and if the raith be obtained, it is sufficient: if he fail in his raith; his camlwrw to the king, and let the church proceed against him, and let him pay the debt in full.

2. ³³This is concerning briduw.' If a person ³³give a briduw, or' accept a briduw from another, and say, that the briduw is for twenty-four pence, and the other say and confess that there is a briduw for six pence; the law says that it is incumbent upon him to make a declaration as to what his briduw is for, whether for twenty-four pence, or for six pence, since he does not deny his briduw; ⁴⁰and that by his oath upon the relic.'

3. ⁴⁸Though it should be said to be a briduw,' we say, it is not a briduw, unless the three hands meet; and there is no surety nor ⁵⁴'gorvodog' unless the three hands shall meet.

4. The church and the king are to en-

^a ⁵⁸pehtheunos ^b ⁵⁹deudec
^c ⁶⁰pedeir ^d ⁶¹deudeg

^e ⁵⁸fortnight ^f ⁵⁹twelve
^c ⁶⁰four ^d ⁶¹twelve

¹ C. Kyureith yô hynn teithian am briduô. K. ² not in D. ³ K. ⁴ dÿlÿo E. ⁵ sef D.B.C.K. ⁶ not in D. ⁷ ôrthtygir D.C.K. ⁸ D. ⁹ B. ¹⁰ ef K. ¹¹ sef D.B.K. ¹² wÿl B. ¹³ not in D. ¹⁴ D.B.K. ¹⁵ ÿv B. i K. ¹⁶ genedyl D.B.C.K. ¹⁷ K. ¹⁸ C.B.K. ¹⁹ B. ²⁰ D.B.C.K. ²¹ ir K. ²² B. ²³ or D. ²⁴ cheÿff B. ²⁵ kôhyl D. digon K. ²⁶ or D. ²⁷ y reith yr dyn D.B.C.K. ²⁸ ar D.C.K. ²⁹ a hÿt er egluÿa B. ³⁰ not in K. ³¹ D.B.C.E.K. ³² not in K. ³³ C. ³⁴ K. ³⁵ e mac B. ³⁶ D. ³⁷ C.D.B.K. ³⁸ C. ³⁹ not in K. ⁴⁰ not in B.D. ⁴¹ C.B.K. ⁴² sef D.B.C.K. ⁴³ not in D. ⁴⁴ not in E. ⁴⁵ not in B.C.K. ⁴⁶ C.B.K. ⁴⁷ B. ⁴⁸ D.B.C.K. ⁴⁹ D. ⁵⁰ D.B.C.K. ⁵¹ D.B. ⁵² D.B.C.K. ⁵³ duô hi K. ⁵⁴ e keureÿth a deweÿt C.B.K. ⁵⁵ e llau ae gilyd B.K. - yny - D. ⁵⁶ not in K. ⁵⁷ not in C. ⁵⁸ C. ⁵⁹ yny gilyd D. ⁶⁰ A.E. ⁶¹ D. ⁶² A.E. ⁶³ D.

^a A surety for a person accused of crime.

kanes *Diu' akemerhuit en lle mach. ¹Ar egluis bieu iguahart am bridu ²[nathorrer] ar brenin ³y kamell: kanes ykan pop din ⁴[or] auedeter edeleir kemrit bridu ac y can gur ⁵ac y can greic. ⁶[Ac] vrth hene edele agur agurich ⁷roy bridu' het in oet mab seihisbluit ael ⁸a dan lau ⁹[e] ¹⁰periglaur.

force the briduw, for *God has been taken in stead of a surety. And therefore the church is to forbid the briduw being broken; and the king is to enforce it: because, from every person who has been baptised the briduw is to be taken, as well man as woman. Therefore both man and woman are to give briduw, from a child of the age of seven years, which shall go under the hand of the confessor.

VIII. ¹¹[O VRÿ DÿW ■ TRAETHWÿT WUCHOT AC O AMVOT EW HÿNN.]

VIII. OF BRIDUW HAS BEEN TREATED ABOVE; AND THIS IS OF CONTRACT.

i. Puipenac agunel ¹²ammod detfaul zegilit ¹³doet e ¹⁴du ¹⁵amodur ygit adeuedent eu ¹⁶amot val emennoent y gneihiur ¹⁷aroden ¹⁸vnteu en llau er ¹⁹amoduuir kadu ²⁰[ar] er ²¹amod ar e ²²lun e ²³deuedassant.

1. Whoever shall make a legal contract, let the two contractors come together, and declare their contract in the manner they will it to be performed; and let them empower the *contract-men to enforce the contract in the form they shall have mentioned.

ii. O deruit edin gneiher ²⁴amot ac na menno y kadu ac na guatho ²⁵[entew] er ²⁶amot erargluit bieu kemell ²⁷y kadu val y haduero ²⁸er ²⁹amoduuir.

2. If a person make a contract, and he willeth not to keep it, yet will not deny the contract; the lord is to compel him to keep it, as the contract-men shall declare.

iii. O deruit ydin menu guadu ³⁰y ³¹amod ac arall ³²en kerru arnau ³³[er] ³⁴amod ac enteu ³⁵en ³⁶guadu hunu' ³⁷[ehun] ³⁸e kereiht adeueit na ³⁹da arnau ⁴⁰ef ⁴¹namin eluehun ⁴²oe guadu onibit ⁴³gvrhtun arnau': os gurhtung auit arnau galwet ⁴⁴erhaur ambraut ⁴⁵ac essew' a ⁴⁶uernir ydau' ylu ar yseyhtuet ewatdu ahennu mal ⁴⁷eguedir mach aroit a uo ⁴⁸ar reyth ⁴⁹mach ⁵⁰e uot' ar ⁵¹henu.

3. If a person willeth to deny his contract, and another press the contract upon him, and he himself deny it; the law says, that he is only to be put to his own oath to deny it, unless there be a counter-oath against him: if there be a counter-oath, let the claimant call for judgment; and then there are required the oaths of seven to deny it, in the manner that surety is denied; and the time for a raith for a surety is fitting in this case.

iv. O deruid ⁵²ena mennu llessu un oreihtwyr henne nit ⁵³oys lis arnau namin na ⁵⁴hanuo ⁵⁵oy kenedel ⁵⁶[ae y vot]·val na delco uot enreyhur ⁵⁷[idaó] ⁵⁸e sew ⁵⁹ual edele' uot en ⁶⁰reythur ydau en kenneset ⁶¹[idaó] ac e ⁶²talo alanas ⁶³e ket ac ew ⁶⁴ac e kemero' ⁶⁵[drostaó] ac vrht lu e ⁶⁶reythuwr bot en wir ⁶⁷[a dÿweyt a] egerenid.

4. If then one of those raith-men be objected to, he is not to be rejected, except for not being of the family, so that he ought not to be a raith-man for the party; and to be a raith-man for him, he must be so near of kin as to pay the galanas with him, and receive it for him; and the oath of the raith-man is to verify ⁶⁷what is asserted by him and' his kindred.

v. O deruid ydyn ⁶⁸ay gilyd gunehur amuot' heb ⁶⁹amotwyr [⁷⁰en e lle' ⁷¹namyn] ar llau enygilid ar neyll ⁷²onadunt en mennu guadu ne dau arnau ⁷³namen elu euhun ⁷⁴oy wadu.

5. If a person make a contract with another, without contract-men being present, only by mutually pledging of hands, and one of them be minded to deny it; his own oath only is required to deny it.

vi. O deruid ydyn emadau ac arall ⁷⁵am beth eguyd testyon' a mennu ⁷⁶eylweyht

6. If a person bind himself for any thing by promise to another, in the presence of

* ⁷⁷dÿn.

* ⁷⁷man

¹ac urth henne er C.B. er E. ²K. ³a K. ⁴D. ⁵ny E. ⁶K. ⁷rodi D. ⁸e rody hÿtheu C.B.K. ⁹i K. not in D. ¹⁰C.B.K. ¹¹offeiryt D. ¹²C. Kyureith yó o hynn allan am amodeu. K. ¹³amuot B.E. ¹⁴doent C.D.K. ¹⁵deu D.B.C.K. ¹⁶duÿn E. ¹⁷amootuur B.C. ¹⁸hamuot C.B. ¹⁹not in D. ²⁰not in B.D.K. ²¹amuotwÿr C.B.K. ²²K. ²³amuot B.C. ²⁴lló K. ²⁵hadabassant D.B.C.K. ²⁶amuot C. ²⁷C. ²⁸amuot B.C. ²⁹not in K. ³⁰y D. ³¹amvotwÿr C. ³²not in B.D.K. ³³amvot C. ³⁴yny D.C.K. ³⁵C. ³⁶amvot C. not in B.D.K. ³⁷ehun yn góadu D. ³⁸e wadu B.C.K. ³⁹C.B.K. ⁴⁰not in B.D. ⁴¹daó D.B.C.K. ⁴²not in B.D.K. ⁴³onyt D. ⁴⁴i K. ⁴⁵arnau gurhtug B. ⁴⁶not in B. ⁴⁷sef D.K. ⁴⁸varu kyfreith D. ⁴⁹y gbatier D.B.C.K. ⁵⁰not in C. ⁵¹not in K. ⁵²not in B. ⁵³hónno. D.B.C.K. honno. E. ⁵⁴not in D. ⁵⁵not in D. ⁵⁶chaffo K. ⁵⁷or D. ⁵⁸D. ⁵⁹D.B.C. arno K. ⁶⁰a E. not in B.C.D.K. ⁶¹a dÿlyant E. ⁶²reythwÿr E. ⁶³D. ⁶⁴talhoent E. delcho talu B.K. ⁶⁵not in K. ⁶⁶ae kemrÿt B.C. ac ae cÿmeront E. ⁶⁷D.B.C.K. ⁶⁸reithóir D.B.C.K. ⁶⁹C. ⁷⁰wneuthur amot ae gilyd D.B.C.K. ⁷¹amvotwÿr C. ⁷²C. ⁷³D. ⁷⁴not in B.C.D.K. ⁷⁵onit K. ⁷⁶i K. ⁷⁷eg gued testÿon am peth B.K. ⁷⁸o honaw y gwadw C. y wadu o honaw eilweith D. ⁷⁹C.

* Arbitrators chosen to witness a contract.

ewatdu ¹[o honau;'] ²ninny dewedun' na dele ew ewadu ene ³pallo etestyon ⁴[yr llall.]

VII. O deruid ydyn emadau ac arall ⁵[am beth] heb tystyon ⁶en elle' nit ⁷amot hunnu; akannit ⁸amot guaddet ⁹oy lu ehun.

VIII. Ny dely neb guneyhtur ⁷amot dros hegilid ¹⁰kanis ni fara ⁷amot namyn enoyis e ¹¹den a ¹²[e]gunel.

IX. Ni ¹³eill ¹⁴e tat adau ⁷amod ar emab ¹⁵naman kan ¹⁶y' kaniat ¹⁷emab ¹⁸ac ni' eill ¹⁹[nev na dely]' ²⁰emab ²⁰gneuthur ⁷amod ar tor etat ²¹ar tat en beu.

X. ⁷Amod atir detef.

XI. Ket gueneler ⁷amod enerbin ²²e kefreis ²³dir yv ²⁴i ²⁵[kadu.]'

IX. ²⁶[AM ORVODOGAETH ■ TRAYTHA HÿNN.]

I. Puypennac akeinero arall ar ²⁶y oruodogaith diguidet ²⁷ef empop kerit ora ²⁸[uo] ar edyn akemmirt atau.

II. ²⁹O myn entheu ediessiwau or din akemmirth ³⁰ef ³⁰[uot] ³¹troddau kemeret entheu meichieu ³²y kan edin ³³[hwinnw] ar y emrecholl ac onis kemer ket deleo ef gneuthur yaun tros ioruodogaeth ³⁴[am y dyn] ni deleo edin ³⁵[wneuthur] ³⁶ydau ef un yaun' ³⁷kanid emedevis ac ef. Os egoruodauc akemer meychieu ³⁸ykan'ellourud ³⁹[ar y amrygoll ac] aridieissiwau ni bid naud ydau entheu rac emeichieu hinni.

III. O deruit ydyn kemrit arall ⁴⁰arioruodogaeth ac' oyt arnau a kin ⁴¹or oyt dillusu or llourud egoruodauc talet egoruodauc drostau kubil.

IV. O deruit ydin adau goruot peth yarall ykanthau ene pen ehun eda ⁴²pa peth' a ⁴³oruo arnau ay ⁴⁴bichan ay llawer kanis ef ehun akredud.

X. [AM NAÜDD EGLÛYS.]

I. Tripeth ni deleir naud racdunt kan-eubot en ⁴⁵kevadeuedic goruodogaith a meichniaith a goresgin.

II. O deruid y ⁴⁶personeu ir' egluys dewedyt gallu onadunt huy ⁴⁷rody naud en erbin ⁴⁸[ur] un o ⁴⁹[r] tri ⁵⁰peht

witnesses, and subsequently willeth to deny it; we say that he is not to deny it, unless the other's witnesses shall fail.

7. If a person make a promise to another, concerning a thing, without witnesses present, that is no contract; and since no contract, let him deny on his own oath.

8. No person is to make a contract for another, because a contract only continues during the life of the person who makes it.

9. The father cannot make a contract for the son, but by the permission of the son; neither can the son make a contract to affect the father, and the father yet living.

10. A contract breaks a custom.

11. Although a contract be made contrary to the law, 'it must be kept.'

IX. OF 'GORVODOGAETH' THIS TREATS.

1. Whoever shall take another upon ²⁶his gorvodogaeth, let him be liable to every punishment which may be on the person he took to him.

2. If he willeth to be borne harmless by the person for whom he has engaged to answer, let him take sureties from that person for the peril; and unless he so take, although he is to do right as to his gorvodogaeth ³⁴for the person, 'the person is not to do him any right, since he made him no promise. If the gorvodog take sureties from the homicide for the peril and for being borne harmless, there shall be no protection for him against those sureties.

3. If a person take another upon his gorvodogaeth for a time, and before the time the gorvodog is disavowed by the homicide; let the gorvodog pay for him in full.

4. If a person promise to secure a thing to another, it is for himself to declare what he shall secure, whether little or much; since he himself was credited.

X. [OF CHURCH PROTECTION.]

1. Three things against which there is no protection, if they be acknowledged: gorvodogaeth, and suretiship, and ⁴⁵'goresgyn.'

2. If the persons of the church say, that they are capable of granting protection against any one of those three things; it is

¹ B. ² e keureyð a deweyt C.B.K.

³ palloent B.

⁴ D. ⁵ D.C.K.

⁶ not in E. ⁷ amuot B.C. ⁸ amvot C.

⁹ ar i K. ¹⁰ kan D.B.K. ¹¹ neb D. ¹² B.C.D.K. ¹³ dele B.K. ¹⁴ not in D. ¹⁵ onit o K. ¹⁶ not in B.D. ¹⁷ not in E. ¹⁸ noc a B.C. ¹⁹ mty noc i gall K. ²⁰ C. ²¹ adab D. ²² se B.K. ²³ not in B. ²⁴ B.C. ²⁵ C. Kyfreith ar oruodogaethu. K. ²⁶ not in B.E.K. ²⁷ not in C. ²⁸ E. oed D.B.C.K. ²⁹ Or D. ³⁰ attab D. ³¹ B.E.K. ³² ar y oruodogaeth D.C. ³³ not in K. ³⁴ C. ³⁵ D.B.C.K. ³⁶ D.B.C.E.K. ³⁷ yaun ydau ev E. ³⁸ kanys D. ³⁹ gan K. not in D. ⁴⁰ D. ⁴¹ ar D. ⁴² yr D.K. ⁴³ py D. ⁴⁴ phoyhynac K. ⁴⁵ oruu D.B.C.K. ⁴⁶ ychydig D. ⁴⁷ kyfaded D. ⁴⁸ personieit K. ⁴⁹ kynhal C. ⁵⁰ B. ⁵¹ B.C.D.E.K. ⁵² not in B. ⁵³ D. ⁵⁴ A.E.

* In general, suretiship for a person accused of crime.

* Literally 'to super-ascend,' a term used for taking possession of land to which a person is entitled.

¹[henne] bit epen ebrenhin egur ²a ³roes udunt ⁴huy ⁵e nodua ⁶[honno] ⁷en ⁸[y] ⁹deturit ¹⁰pa' delo e ¹¹roes ¹²ef ¹³udunt ¹⁴huy enodua honno' ac ¹⁵o ¹⁶roes ev' enierbin euhun katwent huinteu eren a ¹⁷roho ef' udunt ¹⁸huy.

III. Pop ¹⁹perchenauc tir llan adeleant deuot ar pop brenin newid adel ydatkanu ydau ²⁰ef eu' breint ²¹ac eu' delect; ²²ac essew' achaus edatkanant ydau ²³ef ²⁴rac tuyllau ebrennin: ²⁵ac guedy ²⁶e datkanont ydau ²⁷ef ²⁸[eu breynt] ²⁹o guil ebrennin bot yn aun eu breynt estynet ³⁰ebrennin udunt eu ³¹nodua ³²ac eu' breint.'

IV. ³³O deruit ydin guneuthur agkeureyth ³⁴a rac eragkewrith ³⁵eno kerchu naut ac ef ar ³⁶[y] naut ³⁷honno keuodi haul arnau; ni ³⁸dele er abbadeu ³⁹nar cfeireit yhebrug ef eni wnel yaun ⁴⁰amer ageureyth kesseu-in' ⁴¹[honno]: o deruit na ⁴²kefroho haul arnau ef hepregken vintheu euo hit ⁴³en ⁴⁴[y] lle edelchont yhebrug.'

V. O deruit ydin ⁴⁵guneuthur cam' ⁴⁶[ke-werthyd] keniauc ⁴⁷y ar ⁴⁸e nodua, ⁴⁹a ⁵⁰keuodi haul arnau ⁵¹ef am er ageureyth ⁵²[honno] ⁵³redigones ⁵⁴y ar ⁵⁵[e] nodua; nydele ⁵⁶[er abadeu] yamdiffin ⁵⁷or ⁵⁸naud ⁵⁹e gnyath ⁶⁰[e] cam ⁶¹[y] ⁶²arnau onis atnewida onaud arall ⁶³oy newid en llan arall.'

VI. Puipennac akemero naud ef adele emdeyth ene uenwent ar gorfflan hep kreireu arnau ai escribil ygit ac escribil ⁶⁴e clas ar abbadeu hit ⁶⁵ed ⁶⁶eluuint pellaw ac ⁶⁷ed ⁶⁸ergeduynt ⁶⁹e buches tracheuen.

VII. O deruit ⁷⁰ydyn bot creireu arnau' aguneythur ⁷¹cam ohonau' ⁷²a dan ecreireu ni dele ⁷³[caffael naud nac] ⁷⁴e amdyffin ⁷⁵or creireu hinni kanis ⁷⁶haydus.

VIII. Messur ⁷⁷[y] corfflan ⁷⁸[y6] eru keureithiaul en ⁷⁹[y] hit ay phen are uenwent ⁸⁰ahenne ekelch euenwent' ⁸¹e dele bot' en cumpas.

IX. O deruit bot egluys ndewetho ⁸²deleu kenhal dyn ⁸³ar enodua' seythblenet hep uneythur yaun neu yspeyt auo huy abot er argluyt auo areglat en gurthunebu ydy [⁸⁴hy ⁸⁵am] hynny ⁸⁶ac ⁸⁷[yn] deveduid

the prerogative of the king, who gave them that sanctuary, to determine in what manner he gave them such sanctuary; and if he gave it to his own detriment, let them keep what he may have given them.

3. All possessors of church land are to come to every new king who succeeds, to declare to him their privilege and their obligation; and the cause why they shall declare them to him is, lest the king be deceived: and after they may have declared to him their privilege, if the king see their privilege to be right, let the king continue to them their sanctuary and their privilege.

4. If a person do an illegal act, and, on account of that illegal act, seek protection, and, while under that protection, a suit arise against him; neither the abbots nor the priests are to conduct him until he do right for that first illegal act: if no suit be commenced against him, let them conduct him to the place to which they ought to conduct him.

5. If a person do a wrong, to the value of a penny, from out the sanctuary, and a suit arise against him for the illegal act he committed from out the sanctuary; he is not to be defended ⁵⁴by the abbots' by the protection under which he did the wrong, unless he obtain another protection anew in another church.

6. Whoever shall take protection, is to walk about within the church-yard and the burial-ground, without relics upon him; and his cattle are to be with the cattle of the community and the abbots to the furthest limits they go and return to their cow-lair again.

7. If a person have relics upon him, and does an illegal act under the relics, he is not to have protection nor defence through those relics; for he has not deserved it.

8. The measure of the burying-ground is a legal ⁸⁴'erw' in length, with its end to the church-yard; and that, circling the church-yard, is to be its compass.

9. If any church should declare, that it can keep a person in its sanctuary for seven years, without his doing right, or for a longer period; and the lord of the country oppose this declaration, and say, that no

¹B.C.D.E.K. ²ai K. ³rodes B.C.D.K. ⁴not in C. ⁵eu D. ⁶B.K. ⁷not in B.C.D. ⁸not in K. ⁹E. ¹⁰eturyt B.C.D. ¹¹py D. ¹²rodes B.C.D. ¹³not in C.D. ¹⁴not in D. ¹⁵not in C.D. ¹⁶os B.C.D.K. ¹⁷rodes B.D.K. not in C. ¹⁸rodho B.C. rodes D. ¹⁹rodet K. ²⁰not in C.K. ²¹perchen D.K. ²²ai K. ²³a E. not in K. ²⁴not in D. ²⁵not in K. ²⁶ac o C. ²⁷as D. ²⁸not in D. ²⁹B. ³⁰or D. ³¹not in C. ³²breynt ac eu nodua B. breint ac eu dyllet D. ³³ai K. ³⁴not in K. ³⁵ac D. ³⁶hunnu B. honno D. ³⁷D.B.C. ³⁸hunnu B. ³⁹delyant C. ⁴⁰ar D. ⁴¹kessevyn am er ageureyth C. ⁴²C. ⁴³chyffroher D. ⁴⁴not in B.D. ⁴⁵D.B.C.E. ⁴⁶gwerth E. ⁴⁷C.B.K. ⁴⁸not in D. ⁴⁹not in D. ⁵⁰keffroy B.C.K. ⁵¹not in E. ⁵²C. ⁵³redygonsy C. ⁵⁴not in K. ⁵⁵C.B.E.K. ⁵⁶C. ⁵⁷o K. ⁵⁸nodua D. ⁵⁹kans K. ⁶⁰C.D. ⁶¹D. ⁶²arnei D. ⁶³o D. ⁶⁴not in B. ⁶⁵not in C. ⁶⁶yr K. ⁶⁷elhoent B.D. ⁶⁸yr K. ⁶⁹ergettyoent B.D. ⁷⁰eu B.C.D. ⁷¹bot creireu ar dyn D. ⁷²o hanau cam B. ⁷³i K. not in D. ⁷⁴B.K. ⁷⁵not in B.C.K. ⁷⁶e gan B. gan y K. ⁷⁷haedatd. D.K. ⁷⁸E. ⁷⁹D.C. ⁸⁰D.B.C.K. ⁸¹not in K. ⁸²a E. ⁸³not in B. ⁸⁴not in K. ⁸⁵not in D. ⁸⁶C. ⁸⁷D.B. ⁸⁸a E. ⁸⁹D.B.C.K.

* The 'erw' appears to have contained about 4,820 square yards. See Page 81.

nat edyu ¹e canthau ef ²ydy ³[hi] ebreynt hunu⁴; rey t hii yregluys bot ⁴akatwo ydy⁵ ⁵[hy] ebreynt hunnu otestoyn ⁶[adu6yn] deduau: ac os keiff gather ydy ⁷endywarawun ybreint' ac onis keiff ⁸hitheu nepreghet eregluys ef mal e deleo oreu neu ⁹entheu gunayit yaun or agheureyth redigones.'''

XI. [¹⁰LLYMA DECHREW KYVREYTHYEW' ¹¹AM ¹²TYR ADAYAR' ¹³AC VAL E DATLEWYR AMDANAW.]

I. Deu amsser ebit agoret keureyth am tir adayar ¹⁴adeu ebit kaiat.'

II. O nauuetid ¹⁵[o] kalan gayaf ¹⁶ebit agoret hit nauuethid Chewraur.'

III. O nauuethid ¹⁷[o] Chewraur ¹⁸ebit kayaf ¹⁹[y] ²⁰kewreyth hit ²¹[y] nauuethid Ouey.'

IV. O ²²[r] nauuethid Ouey ²³ebit agoret ²⁴[y] ²⁵keureyth hit ²⁶[y] nauuethid guedi Aust.'

V. O ²⁷nauuethid ²⁸o Aust ebit kaiat ²⁹e ³⁰keureyth hit ³¹[y] ³²nauuethid ³³guedi kalangayaf.

VI. ³⁴Essef ³⁵achaus ebit kaiat ³⁶keureyth ³⁷hekenhayaf ar guaiannun' urht dewillau cdayar en edeuamsser hene, rac ³⁸llesteyrau eredyc eguayanuhin ³⁹a ⁴⁰rac ⁴¹llesteyrau ⁴²e' medi ekenhaf.

VII. ⁴³Essef achaus e ⁴⁴may ⁴⁵[ia6n] nau' nyeu guedi kalangayaf ⁴⁶en kaiat or keureyth' a nau ⁴⁷nicu guedi Guilsanfreyt en agoret ⁴⁸e ⁴⁹keureyth rac kayu ⁵⁰e keureyth en un didiauc ⁵¹ac ⁵²[en] ⁵³unfunud a hinni' nau ni eu guedi Kalanmey en kaiat a nau ni eu guedi Aust en agoret ⁵⁴[kyfreith] rac agori ⁵⁵e keureith' ⁵⁶en un didiauc ⁵⁷[heuyt].

VIII. Puipenac auenno kefro' hawl am tir adayar kefroet ⁵⁸panuenno o' nauuethid kalangayaf ⁵⁹allan neu ⁶⁰o nauuethid Mey; kanis ⁶¹[yn] cramseroyd henny ebit ⁶²agoredic keureyth am tir adayar.

IX. O deruit ⁶³yr haulur ⁶⁴mennu holi tir ⁶⁵[a daear] ⁶⁶en cramseroyt hinni deuety' ⁶⁷ar er argluit y erchi ⁶⁸[ida6] did yguarandau yhaul ahinni aretir: in edid hunnu datkanet ⁶⁹[ynteu] yhaul; ⁷⁰[ac] ni dele ⁷¹y dithun ⁷²[hunn6] kaifail ateb' ⁷³kanis

¹ not in K. ² y breint hennu idi K. ³ D.C. ⁴ idi agattu o D.B.K. ⁵ C. ⁶ K. ⁷ y breint yn di6arafun K. ⁸ not in K. ⁹ not in K. ¹⁰ C.J. ¹¹ J. ¹² C.J. ¹³ C. Am dadlen tyred yu henn. B. Am egoret y kyfreith. K. ¹⁴ kyntaf y6 J. ¹⁵ B.C.K. ¹⁶ hyt nauuettyd chwefra6r y byd agoret J.K. ¹⁷ C.J.K. ¹⁸ hyt nauuettyd o uei y byd kaeat. J. ¹⁹ K. ²⁰ not in B. ²¹ E. ²² E. ²³ hyt nauuettyd gtedy A6st y byd agoret kyfreith J. ²⁴ K. ²⁵ not in C. ²⁶ E. ²⁷ nauuet B. ²⁸ guedy B.D.J.K. ²⁹ not in B.C.J.K. ³⁰ not in C. ³¹ E. ³² not in K. ³³ not in J. ³⁴ A scf B.C. Sef D.J.K. ³⁵ not in K. ³⁶ not in K. ³⁷ y gantyn ar kynhaes J. ³⁸ llesteir K. ³⁹ ac J. ⁴⁰ not in D. ⁴¹ llesteir K. ⁴² not in B.C.J.K. ⁴³ Sef B.D.J.K. ⁴⁴ byd K. ⁴⁵ J. ⁴⁶ or keureyth en kayaf B.K. y — J. ⁴⁷ uettyd J.K. ⁴⁸ or D. not in B. ⁴⁹ not in B.J. ⁵⁰ not in B.D.J.K. ⁵¹ a D. ⁵² B.C. ⁵³ un mod J. uelly y K. ⁵⁴ D. ⁵⁵ not in B.D.J.K. ⁵⁶ heuyt C. ⁵⁷ heuyt yn un dydync D. ⁵⁸ B. ⁵⁹ yn J. y K. ⁶⁰ not in J.K. ⁶¹ y K. ⁶² D.B.C.J.K. ⁶³ agoret B.C.D.J.K. ⁶⁴ y D.B.J.K. ⁶⁵ not in K. ⁶⁶ B.J.K. ⁶⁷ deuety en er amseroed henne B.J. ⁶⁸ ait J. ⁶⁹ J. ⁷⁰ D. ⁷¹ B. ⁷² caffel ateb [eu C.] y dyd hennu D.B.C.J.K. ⁷³ E. ⁷⁴ not in C.

* The calends of August.

such privilege originated from him to it; it is necessary for the church to have that privilege secured by respectable customary witnesses: if it can do so, let its privilege be preserved undisturbed; and if it fail, let the church conduct him as it best may, or let him do right for the illegal act which he committed.

XI. HERE BEGIN THE LAWS CONCERNING LANDED PROPERTY, AND THE FORM OF PLEADING IN RESPECT THERETO.

1. Twice the law shall be open for landed property, and twice it shall be closed.

2. From the ninth of the calends of winter it shall be open until the ninth day of February.

3. From the ninth day of February the law shall be closed unto the ninth day of May.

4. From the ninth day of May the law shall be open until the ninth day of August.

5. From the ninth day of August the law shall be closed until the ninth day of the calends of winter.

6. The reason why the law shall be closed in autumn and spring, is, because the land is cultivated during those two periods; lest ploughing in the spring and reaping in autumn be impeded.

7. The cause why it is right for the law to be closed for nine days after the calends of winter, and nine days after the feast of St. Bridget to be open; is to avoid closing the law on one day: and in the same manner, nine days after the calends of May to be closed, and nine days after August to be open; to avoid opening the law on one day likewise.

8. Whoever willeth to institute a suit for landed property, let him do it when he will, from the ninth of the calends of winter forwards, or from the ninth of May; because those are the times the law is open for landed property.

9. If a plaintiff willeth to claim land at those times, let him appear before the lord, to request a day for hearing his claim; and that upon the land: on that day, let him state his claim; but he is not to have an answer on that day, because it is a sudden

¹haul dissuiu' yu ar ²[y] guercheidveith, ac urth hinni eguercheidveith adeleant oyt urth ³[ew] porth: ⁴yaun yu irhaulur y-ludyas udunt [⁵os diehañ' ⁶hynny] ⁷onit ⁸e keureyth aydeweyt ydeleu' ⁹[onadunt.] Ac ena emay ¹⁰[iañ] ereneyt ev guarandau agouin ¹¹[udunt] pale emay ¹²eu porth; ¹³o deweduuant bot eu porth en ¹⁴eu kemut ¹⁵eu hun ¹⁶roy oyt ¹⁷tridieu udunt; ¹⁸o bit en ¹⁹[yr] eil kemut naunieu'; ²⁰o bit en etredit ²¹[kymot] neu uot llanu ²²a trey eregthun ac eu porth os kin hanner did ebernir eroyt petheunos or did hunnu ebit er oyt; os guedi hanner did ²³[e bernyr] petheunos otrannoith: ²⁴ac essev' achaus yu henne'' kanydoys did kubil, ac nat yaun talu dryll did en lle did ²⁵[kvbyl.]

x. Ac en eroyt barnedic hunnu ²⁶emay yaun ²⁷[e paub] deuod ar etir ²⁸[honnó] ac ²⁹vynt accu' porth ac ena'' ymay yaun gnethur duepleit ac eiste en keureithiaul. ³⁰Esseu ual ³¹[hynn] ³²et estedyr en keureythiaul' eiste ³³or brenihin neu ³⁴or neb' a ³⁵uo enile ac keuen ar ereul neu ar e ³⁶[dryc] hiu rac aulonidu or hin oyuyneb ³⁷ef; ³⁸ar enat llis neu eguat ekemut er ³⁹hau henau auo ⁴⁰en eiste ⁴¹rac euron ⁴²ef; ac ar ⁴³[y] llau assu yhunnu er ⁴⁴egnat arall' auo enemays ⁴⁵neu er ⁴⁶eneid' ⁴⁷[ereill] ⁴⁸ac ar ellau dehau ydau ⁴⁹[ef] er efciriat ⁵⁰o bit' ⁵¹ene mays' neu ⁵²er efciryeyt;'' ac ⁵³egkell ⁵⁴erargluid ⁵⁵[nev e nep a vo eny le] edeu ⁵⁶heneuid ⁵⁷ay guirda ohinny allau opopthu ydau: odena ⁵⁸[e] ford yr encyt keuarvyneb ac ⁵⁹[oynt] ⁶⁰eu daremret y ⁶¹eu braudle: ⁶²[odyna] keghaus er ⁶³haulur ⁶⁴ar e' llau assu ⁶⁵ydau ar eford; ar haulur enessav ydau en eperued ⁶⁶ar kanllau ⁶⁷ar ellau' arall ydau ⁶⁸ar righill en seuill trakeuen ekeghaus: [⁶⁹ar bleit arall ⁷⁰y tu arall yr fordl' ⁷¹yn nessaf yr fordl' ⁷²kyghaus] ⁷³er amdiffunir ⁷⁴ar llau deheu ⁷⁵[idaó] ar eforth'; ar ⁷⁶amdiffinhur enessau ydau ene perued ay kanllau ⁷⁷or ⁷⁸tu arall ydau ⁷⁹arigill traiguen entheu.

claim upon the ^aguardians, and therefore the guardians are to have time for aid: it is right for the plaintiff to oppose their obtaining it, if he can do so; unless the law say that they are to have it. Then it is right for the judge to hear them, and to ask them where are their aids; if they say that their aids are in their own cymwd, three days are allowed them; if in the adjoining cymwd, nine days; if in the third cymwd, or if flood and ebb be between them and their aid, if before mid-day the time be fixed, a fortnight from that day is the time; if after mid-day the time be fixed, a fortnight from the morrow following: the cause of that is, because it is not an entire day, and that it is not right to compute part of a day for a whole day.

10. And at the time appointed it is right for every person to come upon that land, they and their aid; and then it is right to form two parties, and sit legally. The legal form of sitting is as follows: first, the king, or his representative, with his back to the sun or to the weather, lest the weather incommode his face; and the judge of the court, or the judge of the cymwd, whoever is the oldest, is to sit before him; and at that person's left hand, the ^aother judge' that may be in the field, or the ^bjudges; and upon his right hand, the priest or priests, if there be any in the field; and next the lord, or his representative, the two elders, and then his gwrdas in succession on each side of him: then a passage for the judges, opposite them, to pass and repass to their judgment-seat: then the ^bpleader for the plaintiff, with his left hand to the passage; next to him, in the middle, the plaintiff, and his ^bguider on the other hand; and an apparitor standing behind the pleader: and the other party on the other side of the passage; nearest to the passage the pleader for the defendant, with his right hand to the passage; and the defendant next to him, in the middle, and his guider on the other side of him; and an apparitor behind him.

⁷⁷ offeir	⁷⁹ offeir	⁷⁸ priest	⁷⁶ priests
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¹deisyuedic J. ²D.B.C.E.J.K. ³C.J. ⁴not in B. ⁵J.K. ⁶J. ⁷not in J. ⁸not in C.D.J.K. ⁹D. ¹⁰D.B.C.E.J.K. ¹¹D.C. ¹²y K. ¹³Or D. Os J. ¹⁴i K. ¹⁵e B.C.J.K. ¹⁶rodher D.B.C.J.K. ¹⁷ndunt tri dieu D. ¹⁸Or D. 'not in K. ¹⁹D.B.C.E.J. ²⁰Or D. ²¹D.C. ²²neu J. ²³C. ²⁴a J. 'not in K. ²⁵C. ²⁶'not in K. ²⁷B.J. ²⁸D. ²⁹by ae J. ³⁰not in C. 'not in J. ³¹C. ³²y D.K. ³³e B. ³⁴e gur B. or dyn D. y neb J. ³⁵voi D. ³⁶D.C.J. ³⁷not in B.J. ³⁸yr D. ³⁹not in D.B. ⁴⁰a D. ⁴¹ger K. ⁴²ynteu D. ⁴³D.B.C.E.J.K. ⁴⁴not in E. ⁴⁵J. ⁴⁶'not in D. ⁴⁷C.J.K. ⁴⁸or J. 'a uo K. ⁴⁹not in B.E. ⁵⁰not in K. ⁵¹en nessaf B. ⁵²y brenhin D.C.J.K. ⁵³C. ⁵⁴henaf B. hýneyw E. ⁵⁵a D. ⁵⁶B. ⁵⁷D.B.C.J.K. ⁵⁸y D.B.C.J.K. ⁵⁹not in J. ⁶⁰C. ⁶¹haól D. ⁶²ac B.J.K. ar C. ⁶³not in B.J.K. ⁶⁴ac B.D.J.K. ⁶⁵or parth D. ⁶⁶y D. ⁶⁷D.B.C.J.K. ⁶⁸or K. ⁶⁹D.J.K. ⁷⁰D.B.C.J. ⁷¹ar E. 'not in K. ⁷²ac B.J. ⁷³D.C. ⁷⁴kyghaws E. ⁷⁵a folio is here lost in C. ⁷⁶parth D. ⁷⁷not in K. ⁷⁸D. ⁷⁹D.

^a See Sect. 18. ^b The 'cynghaws' and 'canllaw,' here literally rendered pleader and guider, appear to have performed the functions of counsel and attorney in modern courts.

xI. Guedi darvo eiste ¹euelly kemerer mach ar keureith: ²esseu meychyeu ³auid ar ⁴e tir' adayar guystlon odyonon ⁵[byu] ⁶deu dyn' neu auo muy opopleit ⁷arey hinny emedyant er argluid ⁸edant.

xII. ⁹Odena ¹⁰guedi henne edodir' tellued ¹¹[ar ymaes] ¹²essev yu hene gostec ar emays: puipeuac athorro etelleued honno teyrbyu camluru ¹³atal ne ¹⁴nau ugeint' ¹⁵[aryant:] ar geyr ¹⁶adeweter guedi ¹⁷er ostec [¹⁸honno ¹⁹e] bot ²⁰hunnu en ²¹diuunyant er neb ay dewetto ac yr keghaus edevether ²²ir porth ²³ydau.

xIII. ²⁴[Llyma mal yr eisted y breuin ai sdydogyon yni gylch.]

⁹GURDA.—GURDA.—¹⁰HENIUID.—BRENIN.—¹¹HENIUID.—¹²GURDA.—GURDA.—
EFFYRAT.—EGNAT [¹³KYNWT.] EGNAT [¹⁴ALYS.—EFFYRIAT.]
KANLLAU.—AMDIFFENR.—KRONACH. KRONACH.—HAULUR.—KANLLAU.
RIGILL. RIGILL.

11. After sitting thus, let surety in law be taken: that is, the sureties for landed property are living persons, as pledges, two or more persons for each party; and those pledges shall go into the custody of the lord.

12. Then stillness is to be proclaimed on the field, that is, silence, in the field: whoever shall break that stillness shall pay a camlwrw of three cows, or ¹⁴nine score of silver: and the word spoken, after that proclamation of silence, shall be unavailable to the person who may speak it, and to the pleader for whose assistance it was said.

13. In this manner sits the king, with his officers around him.

GURDA.—GURDA.—ELDER.—KING.—ELDER.—GURDA.—GURDA.
PRIEST.—JUDGE OF THE COMOT. JUDGE OF THE COURT.—PRIEST.
GUIDER.—DEFENDANT.—PLEADER. PLEADER.—PLAINTIFF.—GUIDER.
APPARITOR. APPARITOR.

xIV. Guedi daruo eyste en keureithaul mal ydewedassam ny vchot ena emay yaun ²⁴yr egnat' deveduit urth edupleyt emdeduch o keureith weithion.

xV. ²⁵Ac ena ²⁶[y] may yaun iregnat gouin hyr haulur puy dekeghaus di a puy de kanllau' ²⁷ac ena ²⁸emay yaun yr' haulur ²⁹ev henwi.' ³⁰Ac ena ³¹[y] may yaun er egnat gouin' ir haulur ³²adody' ³³[di] ³⁴kolli ³⁵a ³⁶kaffayl en eu pen ³⁷[neu] ³⁸vinteu. ³⁹Ac ena ema ⁴⁰yaun yr haulur' ⁴¹[dywedut] dodav heb ef. ⁴²Ac ena ⁴³[y] ⁴⁴may yaun er' egnat' [⁴⁵gouyn ⁴⁶yr gyghabs] ⁴⁷ac yr' kanllau asauant huy ydau ef en cren ⁴⁸[y] may ⁴⁹ef enidody ⁵⁰arnadunt uy; ac ena ⁵¹emay yaun udunt' huietheu ⁵²dewedvyt sauun.

xVI. ⁵³Ac ⁵⁴guedi hinni' ⁵⁵emay yaun' er egnat ⁵⁶gouin er amdiffinvr puy dekeghaus ⁵⁷ditheu apuv de ⁵⁸kanllau. ⁵⁹Ac ena ⁶⁰e may yaun ydau' entehu eu henwi ⁶¹[huy.] Ac ena emay yaun yr egnat gouin' ydau ⁶²entehu a ⁶³[e] ded ⁶⁴ev ⁶⁵kolli ⁶⁶a kaffoyl' en eu pen [⁶⁷neu ⁶⁸by;] ⁶⁹ac ena ymay ⁷⁰yaun ydau entheu dewetuyt' dodau heb ef. ⁷¹Ac ena ⁷²emay yaun' er egnat devetvit urth er haulur haul ⁷³di weython de haul; ⁷⁴ac ena emay yaun y ⁷⁵[r] haulur ⁷⁶decreu' ⁷⁷[holi.]

⁶⁷dec apethoar ugeint

⁶⁷four score and ten

¹yn kyfreithaol D. ²sef D.B.J.K. ³rydant D. ⁴not in B.E.J. ⁵B.J.K. ⁶not in B. ⁷ar questlon B.E.J.K. ⁸y bydant D. ac ydant J. ir ant K. ⁹not in B.J.K. ¹⁰y mae iudn dodi D. ¹¹D. ¹²sef D.B.J.K. ¹³neu tud ugeint aryant adal D. ¹⁴B. ¹⁵not in K. ¹⁶hynny o K. ¹⁷J. ¹⁸B. ¹⁹not in B.J.K. ²⁰yndivöyn K. ²¹yn E. ²²idi D. ²³K. ²⁴Gwyrda. E. ²⁵not in D.J. ²⁶Hynaw. E. ²⁷B. in a later hand. ²⁸B. ²⁹not in E. ³⁰not in J.K. ³¹D.B. ³²not in J. ³³y dylr K. ³⁴henoi y gynghata ae ganllau J.K. ³⁵yna gouynnet yr yngnat J. ³⁶B.D.E. ³⁷a dft ef B.J. ni—K. ³⁸D.E. ³⁹coll B.D. ⁴⁰neu B.J. not in K. ⁴¹cael J. ⁴²D.J.K. ⁴³huy B.D.J.K. ⁴⁴not in K. ⁴⁵dywedet yr haölör yna J. ⁴⁶not in K. ⁴⁷D.B.K. ⁴⁸gouynnet yr yngnat yna J. ⁴⁹E.B.D.K. ⁵⁰dylr K. ⁵¹D.B.E.J.K. ⁵²D.B.J.K. ⁵³ju F. ar K. ⁵⁴F.B.D. ⁵⁵not in K. ⁵⁶armunt J. ⁵⁷dywedent J. ⁵⁸not in J. ⁵⁹not in J. ⁶⁰yna D.K. ⁶¹gouynnet J. y dylr K. ⁶²not in J. ⁶³di J. not in K. ⁶⁴ganllau ditheu K. ⁶⁵enwet ef yna by gouynnet yr yngnat yna J. ⁶⁶not in B. ⁶⁷y dylr K. ⁶⁸B. ⁶⁹not in J. ⁷⁰J.K. ⁷¹not in D. ⁷²coll B.D. ⁷³cael J. ⁷⁴J.K. ⁷⁵D.B.E.J.K. ⁷⁶not in D. ⁷⁷dywedet yr amdiffynnör yna J. ⁷⁸not in K. ⁷⁹not in D. ⁸⁰ydyly J.K. ⁸¹not in K. C. here resumes. ⁸²dechreuet yr haölör yna y haöl ae holi. J. ⁸³D.B.C.E. ⁸⁴dybetut K. ⁸⁵D.B.C. ⁸⁶K.

xvii. ¹Llema essit yaun yr haulur ede-wetduyd' menegy yuot ef en ²[wyr] ³briodaur ar etir hun ⁴ema ardayar ac ⁵o ⁶hit aameuho ⁷ydau ef' yuot ⁸[ef] en ⁹[wyr] briodaur ¹⁰[ar y tir h6nn ar daear] bot kanthau ¹¹entheu a kathuo ybriodolder o ach ac edriu ¹²hit emay digau en ekeureyth ¹³ay re erru en agkeureithiaul yar y briodolder: ac osid ¹⁴ay hammehua ¹⁵[henny] ¹⁶e may ydau ¹⁷ef' ¹⁸[diga6n] ay ¹⁹guyr yr eherru enagkeureithiaul ²⁰[yar y pryodolder;] ac essev emay ²¹enteu endodi ar ekeureith deleu ²²[o honav entev] deuot en keureythaul traykeuen ²³er lle erch erruyd en agkeureithaul ohonau.

xviii. O deruit bot rey a ²⁴dewetho ²⁵[bot yn reyt] dodu keythveid ac guymbedyeid or unpleyt ²⁶ninni adewedun' egellir ²⁷[hynny] ene warhandawer ateb er amdiffenhur.

xix. ²⁸[Dyoer] ²⁹heb ³⁰[er] amdiffenhur' ³¹myuy essit ³²[wyr] briodaur o acc ac edriu, ³³ac esseu eduyf' en guarchadu [³⁴uy ³⁵meu] ³⁶am priodolder val emay goreu ³⁷edleau vy yguarchadu; ac ³⁸osit ay hameuho ³⁹hinni ⁴⁰e may ymy ⁴¹ageidu digau' bot enguir adewedau: athitheu ⁴²o ⁴³buosty ema ⁴⁴ty haythost en keureythaul' odema; ac osid ahamehuo ⁴⁵hinni ⁴⁶e may ⁴⁷ymy digau aygyr.

xx. ⁴⁸Ninni adewedun' ⁴⁹ket ⁵⁰darfo er-amdiffenur ⁵¹rohi atheb ⁵²kin oy' holy ⁵³ev or haulur bot en anolo er ateb eny warandao ⁵⁴ef er haul ac ⁵⁵odena ⁵⁶atebet.

xxi. Ac guedy ⁵⁷[y] darfo vdunt euduy kegheussaythi mal edewedassam ni vchot gouenet er egnat udunt aydygaun ⁵⁸hyn adewedassant; ac gouenet udunt auennant guellau ⁵⁹eu kegheussayth ⁶⁰ac o' bit ay menno gater ydau' ⁶¹ac onibit ay menno kemeret eregnat ⁶²eu duy kegheussayth a dadkanet huy'; a guedy estadkano ⁶³aynt er egneyt allan ar ⁶⁴effeyryhet ⁶⁵[neu yr offeiriat] ⁶⁶gyt ac ⁶⁷vy' ⁶⁸[nt] a righyll ⁶⁹y gyt aguy ⁷⁰[nt] hy ⁷¹eu kadv' rac douot ⁷²dynyon ⁷³[atunt] y warandau ⁷⁴arnadunt. ⁷⁵O deruit idyn deuot ywarandau ⁷⁶arnadunt ⁷⁷huntau' ev adely talu teyrbuy

17. Here is that which it is right for the plaintiff to say: stating that he is the true proprietor of the land here, and of the soil: and, if there be who shall doubt his being the true proprietor of this land and soil, that he has those who can support his title, by kin and descent, sufficient in law; and that he has been unlawfully ejected from his propriety: and if there be who shall doubt it, that he has enow who know of his having been unlawfully ejected from his propriety; and that he is therefore appealing to the law, that he is entitled to come lawfully back to the place from which he has been unlawfully ejected.

18. If there be any who shall say, ²⁵it is necessary' that ^aguardians and ^bevidences be produced by the same party; we say that may be done, until the reply of the defendant shall be heard.

19. 'God knows,' says the defendant, 'I am the true proprietor by kin and descent, and therefore I am guarding my estate and my propriety in the best manner I ought to guard it; and, if there be who shall doubt that, I have enow to prove what I say to be true: and thou, if thou hast been here, thou hast gone lawfully from hence; and should there be who shall doubt that, I have enow who know it.'

20. We say, although the defendant shall have given an answer before he has been questioned by the plaintiff, the answer is nugatory until he hear the claim; and then let him answer.

21. And after they have finished their two pleadings, in the manner we have said above, let the judge ask them, whether that which they have said will suffice; and let him ask them whether they will to amend their pleadings; and if there be who should will it, let him be permitted; and if no one will it, let the judge take their two pleadings, and state them; and after he shall have stated them, let the judges go out, and the priests ⁶²or the priest' along with them, and an apparitor with them, to prevent other persons from coming to listen to them. If a person come to listen to

¹Lleman B. 'not in K. ²B. ³briodold K. ⁴not in B.D.J.K. ⁵or D. ⁶syt B.J.K. ⁷not in B.D.J.K. ⁸D.B.J.K. ⁹B. ¹⁰D. ¹¹ef J. ¹²yr E. ¹³ar B. ¹⁴a C.D.K. ¹⁵C. ¹⁶not in B. ¹⁷not in B.D. ¹⁸D.B.C.E. ¹⁹goppo D. gyrr E. ²⁰C. ²¹ef J. ²²C. ²³or K. ²⁴ryuedho D.B.C.J. ²⁵E. ²⁶e C.B.J. keureyth a deweyt C.B.J.K. ²⁷D.J. ²⁸C. mi K. ²⁹atleb yr amdiffyowr y D. ³⁰C.B.E.J.K. ³¹not in K. ³²B. ³³not in E. 'a sef ir byf K. ³⁴B.E. ³⁵B. ³⁶uy C. vym D. ³⁷y dyllytyf J. not in K. ³⁸or byd D. ³⁹ymy y E. not in D. ⁴⁰not in D. ⁴¹digaun a geidu B.C.E. —wyr D. ⁴²or D. ⁴³buost D.K. ⁴⁴yn kyfreithald yd aethost D.B.C. —ir—K. edeweist di J. ⁴⁵ymy E. ⁴⁶not in B.D.K. ⁴⁷not in K. ⁴⁸E.C.B.J. Keureyth a deweyt C.B.J.K. ⁴⁹pei D. ⁵⁰darffei D.B.J.K. ⁵¹rodi D.C.J.K. not in B. ⁵²en gynt noy B.J.K. ⁵³not in D. ⁵⁴not in D. ⁵⁵yna B. ⁵⁶rod y ateb B.J.K. ateb D.C. ⁵⁷B. ⁵⁸yr hyn E. gantunt K. not in B.D.J. 'ad ywedassant wy C. ⁵⁹y J. ⁶⁰or D. 'not in J.K. ⁶¹ac datkanyat J. ⁶²y D.B.C.K. ⁶³act B.K. ⁶⁴effairiat K. ⁶⁵D. ⁶⁶not in D. ⁶⁷not in K. ⁶⁸C.B.E.J.K. ⁶⁹y warchadu J. ⁷⁰D.B.C.K. ⁷¹not in K. ⁷²ereill D. ⁷³K. ⁷⁴arnunt J. not in K. ⁷⁵Or J. 'not in E. ⁷⁶arnunt J.K. ⁷⁷by D. not in K.

^a Persons cognizant of the right of the party.

^b Persons cognizant of the ejection of the party.

¹kamluru hir brenhin; ac ²o bit ebrenin ene ³[lle neu yny] ⁴mays ev adele talu kamluru ⁵[yn] deudeplic ⁶am hinny. Ac ena' ⁷guedy ed' cystedont h' y ⁸[yn eu braót le] emay hiaun yr ⁹effeyryat guedya Duy ydangos o Duy ¹⁰er yaun udunt' akanu ¹¹onadunt ¹²huyntheu eu pader ac guedy epader ¹³emay yaun yr egnat dadkanu ¹⁴e duykeghessaith ¹⁵[yr] eylweyth.

xxii. ¹⁶Ac oderuit bot en reyt [¹⁷udunt ¹⁸örth] ¹⁹e geyr keuarch ²⁰ellegor deu ²¹[o nadunt] ²²oy ouyn. Ac ²³o bit reyt yr bleyt egouener egeyr keuarhc ydy' vrth kemyrit keghor aynt huy kan kanyat er ²⁴egneyt ²⁵hy eu keghor ²⁶ac essev' ²⁷[niuer] ²⁸ed ant ²⁹enyuer ebuant en ³⁰eu keghussayth heb ³¹auo muy aguas ³²[y gan] yr argluyd ³³y gyt aguy' ³⁴[nt] y ³⁵eu kadu rac deuod ³⁶neb ³⁷yeu ³⁸keghor ³⁹y gyt ac huy' ⁴⁰[nt] ac ⁴¹o dau neb ⁴²atadunt ay keghoro talet ef kamluru er brenin a ⁴³bot en' anolo ekeghor ⁴⁴[ac y sef y dylant vynet y gymryt eukyghor yn gyn bellet ac yd el yr ygneit y varnu eu braót.] ⁴⁵Ac guedy edarfo ekeghor' deucnt edcu hinni ⁴⁶ar eregneyt adatkanent ⁴⁷[yr] egneyt ⁴⁸e keghor.

xxiii. O deruit nabo reyt urth ⁴⁹[e] eyr keuarch yaun yu gadayl udunt ⁵⁰vintheu eu ardele ⁵¹agerru ⁵²deu ⁵³[wr] youyn' puy ⁵⁴eu gubideyt ⁵⁵ac eu' kedweyt' ⁵⁶a ⁵⁷pha le emaynt' ⁵⁸o dewedant eu bot ene mays munaher ⁵⁹vynt; ⁶⁰o ⁶¹dewedant eubot en un kemut ac vy' ⁶²[nt] rodher oyd tridieu udunt; ⁶³o ⁶⁴dewedant eubot en ereil kemud' rodher oyd ⁶⁵naunyeu udunt'; ⁶⁶o ⁶⁷dewetant eubot' egulat arall ⁶⁸vynt neu ⁶⁹[not] lanu ⁷⁰neu trey ⁷¹e regthunt ac ⁷²vy oyt petheunos or did hunnu os kin hanner did vit; os guedy hanner did ⁷³[vyd] petheunos o ⁷⁴[r dyd] dranoyth ⁷⁵ar did hunnu ⁷⁶en ⁷⁷did ⁷⁸kolli a' ⁷⁹kaffayl'; abot eguystlon egkarch ⁸⁰[ar y] brenin hit edid hunnu ac erchi ypaup deuot ⁸¹aydevnidev kanthau ⁸²[en] ⁸³edid hunnu' hit

them, he is to pay three kine as camlwrw to the king; and if the king be in the place, or in the field, he is to pay a double camlwrw. Then, after they shall be seated in their judgment-place, it is right for the priest to pray to God, that God may shew them the right, and for them to chaunt their Pater; and after the Pater it is right for the judge to state the two pleadings a second time.

22. And, if it should be necessary for them to ^ainterrogate, let two of them be deputed to question. And if it should be necessary for the party interrogated to consult, let them go, with the permission of the judges, to their consultation; and the number to go are those taking part in the pleadings, and no more, with a servant sent by the lord with them, to prevent any person from taking a part in the consultation with them; and if any person come and should counsel them, let him pay a camlwrw to the king, and the counsel be nugatory; ⁴⁵and the distance they are to go to take counsel is to be as far as the judges go to settle their decision.' And, after the consultation shall be ended, let those two come to the judges and state to them the consultation.

23. If no interrogation be necessary, it is right to permit them their arddelw; and to send ^btwo men' to inquire who are their evidences and their guardians, and where they are: if they say that they are in the field, let them be brought forward; if they say that they are in the same cymwd with them, let a period of three days be given them; if they say, that they are in the next cymwd, let a period of nine days be granted them; if they say that they are in another country, or that they are separated from them by flood and ebb, a period of a fortnight from that day, if it be before mid-day; if after mid-day, a fortnight from the morrow following; and that day a day to lose and gain: and the pledges to be in the king's prison until that

^a ⁸⁹vgnat

^b ⁸⁵dýn

^a ⁸²judge

^b ⁸³a person

¹a folio here lost in B. ²or D. ³J. ⁴lle K. ⁵K. ⁶not in D. ⁷mac gedy r K. ⁸D. ⁹offeyryat J. ¹⁰udunt yr iatn D. ¹¹o honunt K. ¹²gy K. not in J. ¹³maen K. ¹⁴eu B. ¹⁵J. ¹⁶not in D. ¹⁷J. ¹⁸D.B.J.K. ¹⁹not in B.C.D.J.K. ²⁰gollygher D.J. not in K. ²¹J. ²²y J. ²³or D. ²⁴yn K. ²⁵a sef K. ²⁶D. ²⁷ir K. ²⁸yny ted K. ²⁹y J.K. ³⁰not in K. ³¹J. ³²not in D.K. not in J. ³³D.B.K. ³⁴not in K. ³⁵dynyon D. ³⁶ir K. ³⁷kyghori D.B.C.J. ³⁸not in K. not in D. ³⁹B.K. ⁴⁰or D. ⁴¹attunt D.J.K. ⁴²být B.J.K. ⁴³D. ⁴⁴odýna B. ⁴⁵att J. ⁴⁶D.B.C.J.K. ⁴⁷eu B.J.K. ⁴⁸C.J. ⁴⁹not in B.J.K. ⁵⁰a gouyn o deu udunt D. ⁵¹J. ⁵²yó y J. ⁵³a J. not in K. ⁵⁴ac C. ⁵⁵phy D. ⁵⁶or D.J. ⁵⁷hýy J. ⁵⁸or D. os J. ⁵⁹yn vn gymót ac gy y dywedant eubot J. ⁶⁰D.B. ⁶¹or D. os J. not in K. ⁶²ynghymót arall J. ⁶³udunt nab nieu D. ⁶⁴or D. os J. ⁶⁵not in J. ⁶⁶not in B.D.J.K. ⁶⁷B.C.J. ⁶⁸a B.C.D.K. ⁶⁹not in K. ⁷⁰eu porth D. ⁷¹D.B.J.K. ⁷²D. ⁷³a bot y D. not in B. ⁷⁴not in J. ⁷⁵not in D. ⁷⁶goll neu D.C.J.K. ⁷⁷gael K. ⁷⁸D.B.C.J.K. ⁷⁹y dyd húnno ac devnydeu ganthau J. ⁸⁰C. ⁸¹not in B. ⁸²D.B.C. ⁸³C.

^a Which is explained in an ancient MS. to mean an inquiry by the judge for the guarantee or aid.

ar etir kenebo duun ¹kan edubleyd hinny neut edyu endit ²keureit barnedic'.

xxiv. En etrededet guedi ³e deleher vyneb yn vyneb yaun yv ⁴y paup eistet enelle mal ⁵er ⁶eystedus ⁷ydit kÿnt ac ⁸o ⁹betant meiru ¹⁰rey or ¹¹guir auu en e-keghussacith ¹²[gÿnt] ¹³doder ereill en eu lle. A guedi ¹⁴er eisteter ¹⁵[velly] ena ¹⁶e mae yaun yr haulur ¹⁷kenic ¹⁸ydevnidieu yam etestion ay keidveit' adeueduit yvot ¹⁹ef en paraut ²⁰[ae defnydyeu ganthaó ual ²¹y hedewis.] ²²Ac ena emay yaun ir amdifinnur ²³gartheb ac essev ateb adere' deueduit yvot ²⁴ef en paraut ay defnydyeu kanthau val yhedewis.' ²⁵Ac ena ²⁶e mae yaun yr brenin hercki dankos eguistelon en emays kanis vint essit vechieu. [²⁷Ac ena ²⁸güedy dangosser y gÿystlon' ²⁹y mae iaón yr brenhin' ³⁰erchi yr righyll dodi gostec ar y maes.] ac ena ³¹emay ³²yaun' ir egnat' ³³deuedut kosb er anostec ³⁴esseu eu hene teyrbiu camluru ³⁵[nev nav vgeÿnt o aryant.] abot en anolo ³⁶e geir adeueter. Ac ena ³⁷emae yaun' ir haulur dodi empen er eneyt pan niu effo aedeuis ³⁸en kentaf' ³⁹[y] testion a ⁴⁰[e] kitueit adeleu ohonau ⁴¹enteu ⁴²[eu] muenhau ⁴³[wÿntew] en kentaf. Ac ena ⁴⁴emay yaun' yr ⁴⁵eneit' ⁴⁶erchi ydau ⁴⁷enteu' ⁴⁸duyn ⁴⁹ykeditveit ⁵⁰ay testion y eu muinahu'; ac ena emae yaun ydau enteü' eu dui ⁵¹huy ⁵²ene ⁵³keuil ef' ⁵⁴ac eu' dangos ⁵⁵esseu ⁵⁶eu rei a ⁵⁷edeueis ef' erei a ⁵⁸enguis ⁵⁹en edit kentaf'. Ny dele er amdifennur ⁶⁰[yna] llessu ⁶¹yr un onadunt ⁶²[kÿn guÿbot beth a dÿwettoent] kanivr nabo ⁶³da ydau a ⁶⁴deuedint; ar hun allesso ⁶⁵onaduunt kin guibot ⁶⁶[py] ⁶⁷bet a' ⁶⁸deuedoent bit sauedic hunu. ⁶⁹Er amdifennur ⁷⁰[hagen] aeil gouin aoes ⁷¹[o] breint yr reihinny [⁷²mal ⁷³edelywÿnt vot en destÿon;] ac ⁷⁴bit doent radunt: ⁷⁵[ac] ⁷⁶esseu pa achaus e ⁷⁷geill ef' gouin hinni vrth na eill alldut bot en vybitiat ar

day; and every one ordered to come prepared with all their requisites on that day to the field: whether the two parties be assenting or not, is it not a day for legal decision?

24. On the third day after coming face to face, it is right for every body to sit in his place, in the same manner as he sat on the former day: and if any of the persons be dead who attended the pleadings at their commencement, others are to be put in their places. And after they are so seated, it is then right for the plaintiff to tender his requisites, including his witnesses, and his guardians, and say, that he is prepared, ²⁰having his requisites with him, as he promised.' Then it is right for the defendant to reply; and the answer he is to give is, that he is prepared, having his requisites with him, as he promised. Then it is right for the king to order the pledges to be shewn in the field, for they are the sureties. And then, after the pledges are shewn, it is right for the king to order the apparitor to proclaim silence in the field: and then it is right for the judge to announce the punishment for breach of silence, that is, three kine as camlwrw, ²⁵or nine score of silver', and the word spoken to be nugatory. And then it is right for the plaintiff to remind the judges, that it is he who first promised his witnesses and his guardians; and that he is entitled to examine them first. Then it is right for the ²⁶judges to order him to produce his guardians and his witnesses, to be examined; and then it is right for him to bring them near him and show them; and those he ²⁷promised are such as he ²⁸named on the first day. The defendant is not then to object to any of them ²⁹before hearing their evidence; because he knows not but what they may say may be advantageous to him; and whichsoever of them he may object to, before knowing what he may say; let such one stand. The defendant, however, may ask, whether they have privilege, ³⁰so that they ought to be

⁷⁵ygnat
⁷⁷dengÿs ⁷⁸edewis

⁶⁷dengÿs

⁷⁵judge
⁷⁷showed ⁷⁸promised
⁶⁷shall show

¹ róng J. ² barnedic y keureÿth B. ³ not in C.D.J.K. ⁴ not in C. ⁵ yd C.B.D. ⁶ eistedassant D. eistedadl J. eisteddyt K. ⁷ not in J. ⁸ or D.J. ⁹ byd B.C.D.J.K. ¹⁰ neb J. ¹¹ not in J. ¹² C.J.K. ¹³ roder K. ¹⁴ yd D.B.C. ¹⁵ D. ¹⁶ not in K. ¹⁷ kymryt J.K. ¹⁸ y dÿston ac geÿtweÿt ac defnydÿeu B.J.K. ¹⁹ not in C.D. ²⁰ D.B.J.K. ²¹ ir K. ²² not in B.J.K. ²³ not in D. ²⁴ entew C.D. ²⁵ not in K. ²⁶ not in K. ²⁷ C.B.J.K. ²⁸ D.B.C.J.K. ²⁹ D.C. ³⁰ D.B.C.J.K. ³¹ y dÿly K. ³² not in J. ³³ menegi K. ³⁴ sef D.B.J. ³⁵ C. ³⁶ not in K. ³⁷ y dÿly K. ³⁸ not in K. ³⁹ D.B.C.J.K. ⁴⁰ D.B.C.J.K. ⁴¹ ef D.K. not in J. ⁴² D.B.C. ⁴³ C. hue B. ⁴⁴ archer J. ⁴⁵ y dÿlyr K. ⁴⁶ not in J. ⁴⁷ ef D. ⁴⁸ not in B.K. ⁴⁹ not in J. ⁵⁰ y eu mÿynhau ar tÿston D. ⁵¹ not in K. ⁵² yr lle D. ⁵³ kÿlch C.B.J.K. ⁵⁴ sef J.K. ⁵⁵ sef D.B.J.K. ⁵⁶ not in B.C.D.J.K. ⁵⁷ y dyd gynt D.B.C.J.K. ⁵⁸ D.B.C.J.K. ⁵⁹ not in K. ⁶⁰ B.J.K. ⁶¹ not in J. ⁶² dÿwettoent B.D.K. ⁶³ o honuut J. not in B. ⁶⁴ D.C. pa J. a K. ⁶⁵ not in K. ⁶⁶ not in C.D.J. ⁶⁷ dÿwetwÿnt C. dywetto D.B.J.K. ⁶⁸ ar B.C. ⁶⁹ D. ⁷⁰ B.C.D.J.K. ⁷¹ C. ⁷² C.B.D.J.K. ⁷³ or D.J. ⁷⁴ C. ⁷⁵ sef D.B.J.K. ⁷⁶ dichuón D.J. ⁷⁷ D.C.J. ⁷⁸ B.C.D.J.K. ⁷⁹ B. ⁸⁰ D.C.

¹[Kemro] trefstadauc ²ac na ³eill gureic ar gur: ac ekit ahene ⁴ni heill llauer odeneon bot ⁵en vibetiet ⁶nac en kedueit' heruit breint ⁶[ac urth henne] ⁷ar amdifenu ni lluger arnau' ⁸deueduit hinni.

xxv. O deruit ⁹ir amdifenu ¹⁰re adau testion auo guell no rei ¹¹a edeuis er haulur; ae ¹²o uot en guell yu breint ay o ¹³[c eu] bot ¹⁴[ynteu] en amlach; amenu ohonau kannal ¹⁵[o] hinni, iaun eu ¹⁶[idaŵ] ¹⁷eu dangos' aguedi ¹⁸[as] dangosso ¹⁹ef ²⁰etestion nytyaun yr haulur eu llessu ²¹vintheu [²²yna. ²³Ac] ena ²⁴e mai yaun yr enat gouin yr haulur may breint ²⁵de destion ²⁶dy. Ac ena emay yaunt yr haulur deueduit breint ytestion', ae ²⁷vintoe en veirri ²⁸neu ²⁹[wýntew] en keghelloron ae ³⁰vnteu en veneich ³¹neu ³²en ahtraon ae ³³vnteu' en efferiet ³⁴neu en escoleicion ³⁵ae vnteu' en lleccion ³⁶[breinhaŵ]. Guedi daruo ir enat gouin ir haulur breint etestion ³⁷jaun eu' ³⁸yr enat' gouin ³⁹yr amdifenu breint ytestion ⁴⁰[ynteu] ⁴¹ac ena ⁴²emay yaunt yr amdifenu' deuedut ebreint goreu avo ⁴³oy testion. ⁴⁴Ac' ena ⁴⁵emay yaunt' yr enat' datkanu ⁴⁶[y] deubrein ⁴⁷reduedasant eduypleit ⁴⁸[racu] ⁴⁹y eu testion'.

xxvi. ⁵⁰Ena ⁵¹emay yaun' yr enat ⁵²gouin ir ⁵³[gýbydyeit] asanant huy en er ⁵⁴hen ededis eny' dodu en ⁵⁵eu pen ⁵⁶[hui.] Llema ⁵⁷paup or' guebethit ⁵⁸en deueduit ⁵⁹esauahant. Llema ⁶⁰popun or' duipleit ⁶¹en amheu gýby ⁶²tied ykilit nas degant yr degin, ket as ⁶³deuetoent ar eutauaut leuerit: ⁶⁴yaun eu' yr eneit ⁶⁵ena ev kreirhau ac guedi ascreirhauont ⁶⁶[ŷy] emay yaun vddunt menet allan ⁶⁷ac edric er ⁶⁸hin yaunaf aueloent vrth agluassant.

witnesses'; and if they have, let them come forward: and the cause why he may ask that is, that an alltud cannot be an evidence concerning an hereditary 'Cymro;' and neither can a woman concerning a man: and, in addition to that, there are many persons who cannot be evidences, nor guardians, on account of privilege; and therefore it can be no detriment to the defendant to say that.

25. If the defendant promised witnesses better than those promised by the plaintiff; either from their privilege being higher, or from their being more numerous; and he willeth to support that point, it is right for him to shew them; and after he shall have shewn the witnesses, it is not right for the plaintiff then to object to them. And then it is right for the judge to ask the plaintiff: 'What is the privilege of thy witnesses?' Then it is right for the plaintiff to state the privilege of his witnesses, whether maers, or canghellors, whether monks, or teachers, whether priests or scholars, or privileged laymen. After the judge has asked the plaintiff the privilege of his witnesses, it is right for the judge to ask the defendant the privilege of his witnesses; and then it is right for the defendant to state the best privilege of his witnesses. Then it is right for the judge to recapitulate the privilege ascribed by the two parties to their witnesses.

26. Then it is right for the judge to ask the evidences, will they abide by what is required at their hands. Here all the evidences say, they will. Here all of the two parties doubt the evidences of each other, that they will not carry it to the extremity, though they may so speak: then it is right for the judges to put them to the relics; and after they shall have put them to the relics, it is right for them to withdraw, and decide upon what they deem

⁶⁹ygneit

⁷⁰duipleit

⁷¹judges

⁷²two parties

¹B. ²not in D. ³na C.D.K. ⁴yn geitweit nac yn wyhydyeit D. ⁵not in B. ⁶B.C. ⁷ny lgyr ar yr amdiffynwr D.B. ⁸not in J.K. ⁹i K. ¹⁰not in D.J.K. ¹¹ry B.J. ¹²ae J. not in K. ¹³B.C.D c J.K. ¹⁴D.B.J. ¹⁵B.C.J.K. ¹⁶D. ¹⁷dangos y dyston D. ¹⁸D. ¹⁹not in C.D.K. ²⁰not in D. ²¹ty J.K. ²²D.C. ²³C. ²⁴not in K. ²⁵y K. ²⁶not in K. ²⁷tynt D.B. hýy K. ²⁸ay B.C.J. ²⁹C. ³⁰not in J. ³¹ae D.J. ³²not in J.K. ³³not in D. ³⁴ae D.J. ³⁵neu D. ³⁶not in J. ³⁷D.B.C.J.K. ³⁸ena y mae yaun B.J.— dyly K. ³⁹not in D. ⁴⁰y C. ⁴¹D.C.K. ⁴²not in J. ⁴³y dyly ynteu K. ⁴⁴i K. ⁴⁵not in B.C. ⁴⁶y dyly K. ⁴⁷D.B.C.J.K. ⁴⁸ry dywáit D.B.C. tyston J. a dytot K. ⁴⁹B.C. racko D.J.K. ⁵⁰not in K. ⁵¹not in J. ⁵²Góedy hynny gouynnet J. ⁵³y dyly K. ⁵⁴not in J. ⁵⁵D.B.C.J.K. ⁵⁶hónn a ededis of i K. ⁵⁷y J.K. ⁵⁸B.J.K. ⁵⁹r K. ⁶⁰paib yn K. ⁶¹sañ D. ⁶²paub B.C.J.K. ⁶³not in K. ⁶⁴E. here resumes. ⁶⁵dycoent E. ⁶⁶Yna ymae D. ⁶⁷not in B.C.D. ⁶⁸J. ⁶⁹y D. ⁷⁰hónn K. ⁷¹D. ⁷²A.

* A Welshman.

Ac ¹o gheliant bot en vell testion eneill ²rei noc gilit ³[onadunt] ⁴diuarnent huy' eguaethaf etestion: o deruit bot en ⁶[o] kestal ⁵eu testion diuarner er am-difennur ⁷kaneſ etheuis ef testion a vey guell noc aoet ⁸[y] kan ellall ac ⁹nis cauas. Ac ena emay yaun yr ⁴egneit' barnu deuet er ⁶haulur ¹⁰ar e' tir ar ¹¹e breint ¹²ed oet pan ¹³kecuinuus en aghaefreihiaul yrnau. ¹⁴[Pei yngystal y hadaſei yr amdiffynnſr y tyston ac eu caffel yngystal, kyhyded uydei, a rannu yn deu hanner adylyit.]

xxvii. ¹⁵Ac guediheſi ¹⁶emay ¹⁷[iaſn] yr eneit proui ¹⁸e kedueit yedric ¹⁹a duc pop ²⁰rey onaduunt ²¹huy bot en priodaur ebleit e ²²maent enikanhelu adueduit o-keitueit pop rey ²³eu bot en priodaur ac odamheuir ²⁴vintheu yaun eu eucrerhau ar nep akellio ²⁵y 'kedueit' onaduunt y vrth ellu kollet etir.

xxviii. ²⁶O seif ²⁷e keitueit ²⁸or duepleit' kehedet ²⁹yv; ar lle ³⁰e bo kehedet deuhanner vit.

xxix. Ked barner ydau ³¹[ynteu] deuod ³²yr tir ni ³³kecuuin ³⁴egur aoet ene ³⁵mediant ³⁶kynt erdau' o ³⁷keill kaffael' tu atal ³⁸ydau en ³⁹er un ⁴⁰lle ac en ⁴¹[o] kastal ⁴²e deudir vrth na burir ⁴³odena ef: ac ⁴⁴ni deleir ⁴⁵[enteu] talu tir ⁴⁶ambreinaul en lle tir ⁴⁷abreint ohonau' ⁴⁸vel keghallorais neu vaerony neu redit ⁴⁹[arall.]

xxx. Ac ena emay yaun er egneit deuot ⁵⁰traceukeuen ⁵¹yeu braudle ⁵²ac ena emay yaun vdunt' kemrit kedernit ⁵³[y gan y dſy bleit] ⁵⁴a bot vrth ebraut akamrit mach areugober. Ac ena ⁵⁵edeleant er eneit ⁵⁶datcanu ⁵⁷eduykegheusaeh aguedi hene ⁵⁸datcanu' euuaraut ac ena ⁵⁹ebrenin adele' redhau eguistelon ⁶⁰o eu' carcar.

xxxi. Messur gober ⁶¹[yr] egneit am tir adaeſar pedeyr arugeynt ⁶²[aryant] ac o-

most right from what they have heard. And if they see that the witnesses of one party are better than those of the other, let them decide against him who has the worst witnesses: if their witnesses be equal, let it be decided against the defendant; for he promised witnesses which should be better than the other's, and he failed. And then it is right for the judges to decide for the plaintiff to take the land, in the condition it was in, when he was unlawfully ejected from it. ¹⁴If the defendant had promised equal witnesses, and they had been found equal, it would have been an equality, and it should have been shared'.

27. After that it is right for the judges to prove the guardians, to ascertain whether all of them affirm that the party they uphold be a proprietor; and if the guardians of both parties affirm that each is a proprietor, and they be doubted, it is right to put them to the relic; and let the party whose guardians shall recede lose the land.

28. If the guardians of both parties stand, it is an equality; and where there shall be an equality it is shared.

29. Although he be adjudged to have the land, the person who was in prior possession is not to quit on his account, if he can obtain a house with a gable in the same place, and the two lands equal, to prevent his being ejected from thence: and he is not to give unprivileged land, instead of land having privilege; such as that of the office of a canghellor, or of a maer, or other franchise.

30. Then it is right for the judges to return to their judgment place; and then it is right for them to take security from the two parties, to abide by the judgment; and take surety for their fee. Then the judges are to state the two pleadings, and after that state their judgment; and then the king is to liberate the pledges from their prison.

31. The measure of the fee of the judges for land and soil, is twenty-four of silver;

⁵³egnat ⁵⁴yneyt ⁵⁵wybydyeit ⁵⁶judge ⁵⁷judges ⁵⁸evidences

¹or J. ²not in E. ³D. ⁴diuarnet K. ⁵D.K. ⁶y D.B.C.J. ⁷kan B.K. ⁸D. ⁹nas B.C.D.J.K. ¹⁰er B.J.K. ¹¹not in J. ¹²a J. ir K. ¹³gychwynntyt D.B.C.J.K. ¹⁴D. ¹⁵not in C.D. ¹⁶not in E. ¹⁷D.B.J. ¹⁸eu K. ¹⁹ay C. ²⁰un D. ²¹not in C. ²²mae D.B.J.K. ²³y J. ²⁴lynt J. ²⁵not in B. ²⁶Or J. ²⁷not in D. two folios here lost in C. ²⁸er B. ²⁹pob un onadunt D. ³⁰vyd D. ³¹not in K. ³²D. ³³ar y D. ³⁴chyuyt K. ³⁵yrdaſ ef y gſr aoed ar y tir yny vlaen D. ³⁶vlaen B.J.K. ³⁷eno B. ³⁸dichatn D. ³⁹gall gael K. ⁴⁰not in D.K. ⁴¹not in D. ⁴²randir D. ⁴³D. ⁴⁴eu K. ⁴⁵ef odyna B.J.K. ⁴⁶na J.K. ⁴⁷B. ⁴⁸an ureinbaſd D. ⁴⁹breinbaſd D. ⁵⁰megys B.J.K. — tir D. ⁵¹D. ⁵²not in B. ⁵³yſ J.K. ⁵⁴a D. ⁵⁵D. ⁵⁶ar D.B.E.J.K. ⁵⁷e mae yaun B.J. y dily K. ⁵⁸datkan K. ⁵⁹not in D. ⁶⁰datkan K. ⁶¹y dily y brehin D.B. ⁶²oc B.D. ⁶³or J. oi K. ⁶⁴D.B.J.K. ⁶⁵J. ⁶⁶B.J.K. ⁶⁷E. ⁶⁸J.K.

* A scite for his building at the gable end of the existing house, or on either side of it.

henni 'duy ran' yr enat lles ac ni dele
muy nac ef auo ene lle ³[n] ac ef ny vo.

xxxii. O deruit iampriodaur bot kedueit
kandau ar y vod ³[ef] en guarkadu tir
⁴[a daear] en eilguir neu en tredet ⁵[gŵr,]
abod priodaur eny holi akeitgweit idau ar ⁶y
priodolder er ampriodaur akecuin ⁷racdau.
Oderuit idau ⁸enteu holi ⁹oe vot eneilgur
neu en tredit ¹⁰[gŵr] a bot priodaur en
eistet eni erbin ny kecuin ¹¹epriodaur ¹²erdau
yar etir. Priodaur akecuin tridetgur:
treditgur akicuin trestadauc, ¹³essef ¹⁴[yŵ]
trestadauc' ¹⁵[y] mab a adauho etat guedi
ef ¹⁶[ar y tir:] trestadauc akecuin gur deuot
sef ev ¹⁷[y] gur douot ¹⁸dyn adel durui-
dhau ¹⁹[ehun] ²⁰ar tir ac ni bo nep oe
kenedel kin noc ef ²¹arnau. Ac euelly
ekerda eu breint heruuit ²²[ual] ebo ²³eu
kenuarccadu. ²⁴[Ercill adyweit na eill
priodaur kychŵyn priodaur ac na eill am-
priodaŵr kychŵyn y gilyd, ac ŵrth hynny
ny eill trydyd gŵr kychŵyn trestadauc na
threstadaŵc kychŵyn gŵr dyuot kanyt priod-
aŵr neb onadunt yny vo pedweryd gŵr, ac
ny eill ampriodaŵr kychŵyn y gilyd.]

xxxiii. ²⁵Gober ²⁶kereishiaul e brenin
otir nibo suid ohonau chue ugeint.' ²⁷[Gobyr
kefreithaŵl y brenhin] otir ebo suyd ohonau
mal ²⁸pen hebokeyaet neu disteiniaŵt ²⁹neu
keghellŵraŵt ³⁰neu lumenitiaŵt' neu varony'
punt. Odir ebo ³¹[dŵy] suid ohonau chue
ugeint af punt ³²essef eu henni ouessur
randir.

xxxiv. Penteulu adele vgein ³³o pop punt
³⁴[or] adel ir brenin amdadaleutir adaiar
aheni oran ebrenin a dec keniauc er distein
³⁵o pop punt' ³⁶[wŵr] ³⁷e uelly ³⁸am daeticu
tir adaiar.'''

xxxv. Guedi barner tir adaiar ydŵn ni-
ellir lludias kefran ydau oheny allan pan-
uenno nackaedic uo er amser nac ef ni
vo, kefreissiaul eu ydau ³⁹ef kefran pop
amser. ⁴⁰Ac ny dele ⁴¹[neb] kamrit tir
⁴²kinnif en lle priodolder ac ⁴³o ⁴⁴kemer
ay kolli ohonau en kefreihauŵl ny deleir

and of that two shares to the judge of the
court; and he is not to have more, whether
he be present or not.

32. If a non-proprietor have guardians
to prove his occupation of land and soil
as the second, or third man; and a pro-
prietor, with guardians to prove his pro-
prietor, sue him, the non-proprietor is to
relinquish possession. If he sue as second
or third man against a proprietor in pos-
session, 'the proprietor' is not to move
on his account from the land. A proprietor
will oust a third man: a third man will
oust an inheritor, an inheritor is the son
whom a father shall leave after him upon
the land: an inheritor will oust a new
settler, a new settler is a person who
comes of himself upon the land, without
any one of his kin possessing it before
him. And in that manner their privilege
proceeds, as their pre-occupation may be.
³⁵Others say, that a proprietor cannot oust
a proprietor, and that one non-proprietor
cannot oust another, and, therefore, that a
third man cannot oust an inheritor, nor
an inheritor oust a new settler: for that
none of them are proprietors until the
fourth man, and so one non-proprietor
cannot oust another.'

33. The legal fee of the king, from land
without service, six score pence. ³⁶The
legal fee of the king,' from land with
service; as the office of a chief falconer, or
of a steward, or of a canghellor, or of a
standard-bearer, or of a maer, one pound.
From land with ³⁷two services attached to
it, six score pence, and one pound; that
is of the measure of a ³⁸'randir.'

34. The chief of the household is to have
twenty pence out of every pound that
comes to the king, from causes respecting
landed property, and that out of the king's
share; and ten-pence to the steward, out
of every pound, in like manner, from
causes respecting landed property.

35. After landed property is adjudged
to a person, he cannot be prevented from
having a share thenceforth, whenever he
will; whether the court be closed or not,
it is lawful for him to have a share at
any time. And no one is to take ³⁹debat-
able ⁴⁰land in lieu of propriety; and, if

⁴¹er amfryodaur

⁴²kynnyd

⁴³the non-proprietor

⁴⁴increasing

¹rann deu ŵr D.B.J.K. ²B.D.E.J.K. ³D. ⁴B. ⁵D. ⁶not in E. ⁷y arnab J. ⁸not in J. ⁹y J. ¹⁰D.
¹¹racdau B. ¹²sef D.B.K. 'not in J. ¹³D.B.K. ¹⁴D. ¹⁵D.B.J.K. ¹⁶E. ¹⁷gur B.J.K. ¹⁸D.B.E.J.K.
¹⁹y D. ²⁰ar y tir D.B.J.K. ²¹D.J. ²²y J. ²³D. ²⁴not in D.J. ²⁵not in K. 'not in B. ²⁶D.K. ''' not in J.
²⁷'disteiniaeth neu hebogydyaeth neu gyghelloryaeth neu uarniaeth K. ²⁸'neu vaeroni neu gyghelloryaeth neu
lumanyaeth D. ²⁹not in B. ³⁰D.B.E.K. ³¹sef D.B.K. ³²or K. ³³D. ³⁴not in B.D.K. ³⁵B. ³⁶not
in K. ³⁷not in B.D.K. ³⁸not in K. ³⁹not in K. ⁴⁰J. ⁴¹oe D.B.K. ⁴²kemmerth J. ⁴³B. ⁴⁴K.

* See Chap. xvii. Sect. 8.

¹ Land of which the possessors have not become proprietors; exemplified in Sect. 32.

eennill ydau can kemerth anilis en lle dilis.

xxxvi. Ni dele kidtiriauc talu ¹oe killit tir ny bo suid ohonau en lle tir ebo suyd ohonau onit chun aemin ac os ²kemer collet ebreint.

xxxvii. ³Pa haullur pennac adercauo testion ⁴[neu geitweit am tir adacar] ⁵en dit colli caffael', adarcavael ⁶ereill or amdifennur eny erbin ⁷essef' adeueit ⁸e kereiht ena ⁹na deleir duyn ¹⁰iardelu ¹¹[y ganthau nac] ycan nep ¹²onaduunt' eny pallo [¹³ydau ¹⁴e ardelu.] Ac ena emay yaun gouyn vdunt pue [¹⁵yu ¹⁶eu hardelu' ¹⁷ac] ¹⁸eu testyon a ¹⁹fa le emaynt ²⁰ac ²¹onydedin en emaes roder oet vdunt heruuit elle ebont endau mal edeueyt ²²e kefreis. Ac odedint ene maes muenaer rey er haulur ²³[yn gyntaf;] ²⁴ac onid ²⁵edin rey' erhaulur ²⁶[ene maes] muynaer ²⁷rey er amdifennur ²⁸essef' achau ev ²⁹[hynny] ³⁰kany deliyr ³¹amod parodruyd vrth amparodruit. Os ³²rey erhaulur a ³³uyd enemaes yaunt ev ³⁴eu dancos ereneit ³⁵ac eu' neillduau: ac ena ³⁶emay yaunt' er eneit kemrit ³⁷e testiolayht ³⁸e kantaf ³⁹e ⁴⁰[ry] dodet en ⁴¹e pen vrth evvynau agouin ydau ay guyr adeueit ⁴²er haulur' ac ⁴³nyt guir arody naud Dyhu racdau na ⁴⁴deueto cam testiolaht adeueduyt ohonauteu tros hene bot en guir ⁴⁵adeuot er haulur'; medeleyt eramdifennur ena ⁴⁶[o] ⁴⁷pahon emenno ⁴⁸[ef] dystrihu etestion ⁴⁹ay ⁵⁰oe llessu ayovot canthauenteu reyseset advvynac ⁵¹ahaus eu' credu." Os eullessu a ⁵²deuys ⁵³ac eu' diag ⁵⁴e adan elles ef ny dileir munau etestion ⁵⁵ef guede henne amyn munau er rey dilis. Os ouot en guell etestion edeuis munaer er rey goreu ac en ol e ⁵⁶[rei] goreu barner. Os kestal vedant barner ⁵⁷er haulur e ⁵⁸[r] haul', cantheuis ⁵⁹[yr amdiffynnór] bot en guell ytestion nor lleill ⁶⁰bey en kestal ⁶¹etadauuey kehedet ⁶²oed arannu deu hanner.

he take it, and lawfully lose it, it shall not be recovered for him; because he accepted of an insecurity instead of a security.

36. A joint-proprietor is not to give to another land to which no service is attached, in lieu of land to which service is attached, unless it be his own will; and if he take it, let him lose his privilege.

37. What plaintiff soever shall produce witnesses ⁴or guardians for land and soil, ⁵on the day to lose or gain, and the defendant produces ⁶others against him; then the law says, that his arddelw is not to be taken, nor that of any one of them, until the arddelw shall fail him. And then it is right to ask them, who are their arddelw and their witnesses, and where they are; and, if they be not in the field, let time be given to produce them, according to the place they may be in, as the law says. If they be in the field, let those of the plaintiff be first examined; and if those of the plaintiff be not in the field, those for the defendant are to be examined: the reason for that is, that preparedness is not to be obstructed by unpreparedness. If those of the plaintiff be in the field, it is right to show them to the judges, and to set them apart: and then it is right for the judges to take the testimony of the first that is presented to them to be examined, and to ask him: 'Is it true what the plaintiff says, or not true?' and warn him by the protection of God not to give false testimony; and if he nevertheless say, that what the plaintiff said is true; let the defendant then consider by what means he purposes to nullify the witnesses; whether by objecting to them, or by producing others more respectable and more credible. If he chuse, to object to them, and they escape his objection, his own witnesses are not to be made use of after that; only the absolved ones. If he chuse, by better witnesses; let the best be accepted; and according

⁶³[⁶⁴en] e deleher [⁶⁵am] emdywedyt o kyureyth ⁶⁶yny dyd kyntaf neu yn yreildyd ⁶⁷yr ail

⁶⁸when it is to be mutually spoken of law ⁶⁹on the first day or on the second day ⁷⁰the second

¹ y J. ² myn J. ³ Py D.J. ⁴ D. ⁵ sef D.B.J. ⁶ not in D.J. ⁷ ny D. ⁸ rac neb y ardelu D. ⁹ B. ¹⁰ o honunt J. ¹¹ B.J.K. ¹² B. ¹³ E.B.J. ¹⁴ B.K. y—J. ¹⁵ B.J. ¹⁶ ai K. ¹⁷ phy D. ¹⁸ not in D. ¹⁹ ot edynt ene maes muynhaer rey er haulur en gyntaf ac onyt edynt ene maes roder oet udunt herwyd e lle e boent endau mal e dywryt [e B.K.] keureyth B.J.K. ²⁰ not in D. ²¹ D. ²² ytió tyston D.B.J.K. ²³ B.K. ²⁴ tyston J. ²⁵ sef D.B.J.K. ²⁶ D.B.J.K. ²⁷ vrth na K. ²⁸ annot B. ²⁹ tyston D. ³⁰ uei D. ³¹ not in J. ³² ai K. ³³ iadn yó J.K. ³⁴ not in B.D.J.K. ³⁵ yn K. not in E. ³⁶ a E. not in B.J.K. ³⁷ D.B.J.K. ³⁸ eu E.K. ³⁹ not in K. ⁴⁰ nat D.K. ⁴¹ dycko D. ⁴² ydoed yr haulór ynydywedut D.B. ir—K. ⁴³ B.J. ⁴⁴ py ford D. bahen J. ⁴⁵ B.J.K. ⁴⁶ ac = uot gantau rey ysýd aduynach a haus eu credu ac enten oc eu llessu. B. ⁴⁷ oc eu D. o K. not in J. ⁴⁸ achab y J. ⁴⁹ uyn B. ⁵⁰ ai K. ⁵¹ not in J. ⁵² not in J. ⁵³ D.B.E.J.K. ⁵⁴ yr haul er haulur B. ⁵⁵ E. ⁵⁶ D.B.J.K. ⁵⁷ rei J. ⁵⁸ y hadstueci D.B. ⁵⁹ uýdey B. ⁶⁰ B.J.K. ⁶¹ B. ⁶² B. ⁶³ D. ⁶⁴ K.

XXXVIII. Os llessu ¹e testyon ayn er ²amdifennur llesset val hyn. Pandueto e-test eeuullys guedi as gouinno erenat ydau deuedet enteu ked asdiguetic ar detauaut leuerit nis de ki ir dekin ac ena os ³deueit ⁴etest er degen ⁵ay teghu gurthteghet enteu arnau e reteghu anudon ⁶[o honab;] ac eket ahenne nit geir de eir ⁷[di] arnaf ⁸[i:] ac ena ⁹e may yaunt ydau dody ¹⁰eny erbin vn o tri ¹¹fet kefreithyaul essayd' ae dirtra ay ¹²galanas ae ¹³kerrenit nes' yr ¹⁴haulur noc ydau ef ac ony guata etest ¹⁵[hynny nyt amgen yr hynn] aerrer arnau bit llessedic ¹⁶ac os guata bit sauedic ¹⁷ony er' ¹⁸[yr] amdifennur ¹⁹druy testion ereill' ²⁰arnau ²¹bot elles hunu arnau', ar testion henny en emaes ²²ac ony bedant en emaes' bit sauedic testion er haulur canideleir oyt ytist ²³ar tist' arall. Ac ²⁴o' keiff ²⁵er haulur ae deu tist ae try sauedic ae avo muy mal edenedassam ny vchot barner ²⁶er haul ydau. Rey adeueyt ²⁷e mae gurictra ²⁸essit ²⁹petuaret ³⁰[llyssyant] ³¹e kefreyhis eisoes adeueit ³²e mae o ³³kenedel eleneast ³⁴ed heneu ae bot en tredet ³⁵[hý.]

XXXIX. O deruit ³⁶ir duipleit dodi eu hardelu emen tesdion ac na lessu nep testion egylid egoreu ³⁷eu breint' ³⁸ac aduuenaf ³⁹ac amlaf' barner enol er rei henne. O deruit ⁴⁰eu bot en ⁴¹o kestal ⁴²ranner ⁴³[yn] ⁴⁴deu hanner' er amresson'' ahono eu kefreiht kehedet.

XL. ⁴⁵[Am e reythoed ew hýnn. Kyntaf ew onadvnt llw e keytweyt.]

Keidueit a ⁴⁶deleant teghu unreu llu ac ategho ⁴⁷[y] llofrud en ⁴⁸eu blaen emop ⁴⁹puint ac adeleant teghu nad er cas ⁵⁰nad

⁴⁶haulur ⁴⁷amdyfynnur ⁴⁸ony ⁴⁹plaintiff ⁵⁰defendant ⁵¹unless

¹not in B.J.K. ²duc D.B.E.J.K. ³not in D. ⁴oe D. a K. ⁵D.B.J.K. ⁶D.B.J.K. ⁷D.B.J.K. ⁸not in K. ⁹un or try pung B.J.K. e syd keureythýaul ene erbyn B. yny erbyn yssyd yn gyfreithabl J.K. ¹⁰phóngk D. ¹¹gelynyaeth D.B.K. gelyndra J. ¹²gureictra J. ¹³D. ¹⁴not in K. ¹⁵onýs gyrr B. onýt E. ¹⁶D.B.E. ¹⁷arnau truy týstýon ereyll B. ¹⁸a brauw arnau ý llýs hunnu E. ¹⁹not in J.K. ²⁰bot ynllýs arnab K.— hynny J. not in B. ²¹not in K. ²²or J. ²³not in K. ²⁴C. resumes. ²⁵not in J.K. ²⁶ýr K. ²⁷pedwerýd B.C.D.J.K. ²⁸B. achaws C.J.K. llys D. ²⁹not in D. ³⁰not in C. ³¹ir K. ³²C.E. ³³y D.B.C.J.K. ³⁴y J.K. 'breint y dyston D.B.— or —K. ³⁵ar J. ³⁶ar J. 'not in E. ³⁷not in C.D. ³⁸not in C.D.K. ³⁹barner B.J. rannu D. ⁴⁰D.B.C. ⁴¹not in K. ⁴²yr amser J. ⁴³C. 'not in J. ⁴⁴dele B. ⁴⁵D.B.C.K. ⁴⁶y B.K. ⁴⁷pvnc C.B.D.K. ⁴⁸nac D. 'a K. ⁴⁹B.J.K. ⁵⁰B.

to the best, let judgment be given. If they be equal, let judgment be given for the plaintiff, because the defendant promised to produce better witnesses: had he promised them to be as good, it would have been an equality, and the property shared.

38. If to object to the witnesses be the will of the ¹defendant, let him object in this manner. When the witness has spoken his mind, after being questioned by the judge, let him say: 'though thou hast so spoken, thou wilt not carry it to the extremity.' If then the witness shall say: 'To the extremity,' and swear it; let the other counter-swear against him, that he has sworn falsely; and in addition to that: 'Thy word is not to be taken against me:' and then it is right for him to bring against him one of the three legal things; either land-detention, or galanas, or nearer affinity to the ²plaintiff than to him; and, except the witness deny that, to wit, what is urged against him, let him be rejected; and, if he deny, let him stand; unless the defendant urge, by other witnesses, that that objection is valid against him, and those witnesses in the field, and, if they be not in the field, let the witnesses for the plaintiff stand; for no time is due to one witness against another. And 'if the plaintiff can produce either two, or three, or more unimpeached witnesses, as we have said before, let the cause be adjudged for him. Some say, that adultery is a fourth objection; the law, however, says, that this relates to family enmity, and that it is of the third.

39. If the two parties commit their arddelw to the witnesses, and neither object to the witnesses of the other; let those that are of the best privilege, most respectable and most numerous, influence the judgment. If the witnesses be equally efficient, let the matter in dispute be shared: and that is the law of equality.

40. This is concerning the raiths. The first of them is the oath of the guardians.

Guardians are to swear the same kind of oath as the criminal shall swear before them, in every point; and they are to

er' digasset nad ¹er gober nad er guerht nad' er dim namen y [²r ³y] cadu ⁴en guyr.

XLII. ⁵[Nýt oes lýs ar keytwat.]

Nydeleir lessu ⁶keiduuat ⁷o bit' ⁸brein-yaul cany ker ef vndruc ar nep namen ⁹cadu can ¹⁰[y] perckenhauc er eyddau.

XLIII. ¹¹[Llw týst ew hýnn.]

Tist adele teghu bot en guyr er ¹²hin akadarnaho ac nad yr cas ¹³nad er' dikasset eteg ac vrht ¹⁴[henný vrth] kerru druc otest ar din e ¹⁵keill ¹⁶[y] din ¹⁷e lesu enteu.

XLIV. ¹⁸[Llw reythwr not ew hýnn.]

Reihuiuir nod adele teghu ¹⁹[tebygu] bot en lan llu edin ²⁰e ²¹tegho ²²e gyt ac ef; ac ofallavn gur or guyr nod palledic vit er reyhyt oll.

XLV. ²³[Llw reythwr arall ew hýnn.]

Reihtur ²⁴[arall] adele teghu bot en tebicaf ²⁵[ganthab] bot en guyr er ²⁶hin ²⁷atyg ²⁸[e llofrvd] ac ked pallo ²⁹trayan er reihit kefredin en ol edeupart edeleyr barnu."

XLVI. Odetheu din ³⁰kefriuedy otestion ³¹keueriet neu pallet. Odedeu enteu auo dogen ³²ene kefreiht digaunt eu deu ³³[dyn] neu tri ³⁴ket bo ³⁵[et] guell auo muy.

XLVII. Ny testiolayt testiolayt vn dyn.

XLVIII. O deruit ydin en dit coll ³⁶[y] neu ³⁷kafael kesiau annot ³⁸a bod yar-uuaessaf neu itestion en ³⁹claf neu en 'agheneu ereill ⁴⁰e kefreiht adeueit narym-ya ⁴¹idau henni' cani cauas epet aeteuis.

XLIX. O deruit diguidiau dit coll neu ⁴²cafael en amser ⁴³caiat kefreyht am tir a daear neu en ⁴⁴amser dethon; rey adeueit deleu ⁴⁵eatneuedu en amser rit eilweys e-kefreiht eisioes adeueit nat oes dim aannoto dit coll ⁴⁶neu ⁴⁷cafael ⁴⁸namen vn peth sef en hinni nadel cof er enat ebraut amdanau ac o damcuir creirhaer ef ac ena ⁴⁹e ⁵⁰roder oet ⁵¹nau dieu' ⁵²er egnat' hiamcoffau ac ⁵³y emdhihan a guir auo hin ⁵⁴eu puill noc

swear neither through hatred, nor enmity, nor for reward, nor for worth, nor for anything, but to guard the truth.

41. There is no objecting to a guardian.

A guardian is not to be objected to, if he be privileged: for he causes no injury to any one; but guards the property for the owner.

42. This is the oath of a witness.

A witness is to swear, that what he affirms is true; and that it is not through hatred, nor through enmity, that he swears; and therefore, since a witness may cause injury to a person, he can be objected to by that person.

43. This is the oath of a "nod" raith-man.

A nod raith-man is to swear, that he considers the oath of the person with whom he shall swear to be pure; and if one nod man fail, the whole raith fails.

44. This is the oath of another raith-man.

Another raith-man is to swear, that what is sworn by the criminal is most likely to be true; and though a third of the common raith should fail, according to the two parts judgment is to be pronounced.

45. If a person promise a stated number of witnesses; let him fulfil, or fail. If he promise a sufficiency in law; two or three will suffice, though a greater number would be better.

46. The testimony of one person is no testimony.

47. If a person, on the day to lose or gain, seek delay, on account of his arwaesav or his witnesses being sick, or "other obstacles"; the law says, that will not avail him, since he did not fulfil the thing which he promised.

48. If the day to lose or gain happen at a time when the court is closed for landed property, or during the blank days; some say that proceedings must be re-commenced at a time when the court is again open: the law, however, says, that there is nothing that should put off the day to lose or gain, except one thing; and that is, when the judge does not recollect the judgment concerning it: and if it be doubted, let him

⁵⁵angeu

⁵⁶death of others

¹gwerth nac yr gobyr nac D.—nat—nat K. ²B.C.D.E.K. ³E. ⁴e B.C.K. ⁵C. ⁶keytwajt o bydant C. ⁷or D. ⁸haint idab K. ⁹not in D.E. ¹⁰E. ¹¹C. ¹²hón K. ¹³nac D. ¹⁴na K. ¹⁵C. ¹⁶dichuon D. gall K. ¹⁷D.B.C.K. ¹⁸not in E. ¹⁹C. ²⁰B. ²¹ai tyngho yni ulaen ef nau a K. ²²tyng C. ²³not in K. ²⁴C. ²⁵B.C.K. kyffredin D. ²⁶D.B.C.E.K. ²⁷hón K. ²⁸y mae yny tygu D a tyngyt K. ²⁹C. ³⁰not in B.E. ³¹kyryf B. ³²kyfrifed hóy J. ³³eg B. ³⁴D. ³⁵kyn D. ³⁶B.C.E.J. ³⁷E. ³⁸cael J.K. ³⁹o B.C.D.J.K. ⁴⁰gleifyon J. ⁴¹not in D. ⁴²hynny idab J. ⁴³cael J.K. ⁴⁴caeth D.C.J.K. ⁴⁵dydyeu D. ⁴⁶atnewydu kyfreith D. ⁴⁷a B. ⁴⁸gael J.K. ⁴⁹onyt D. ⁵⁰not in D. ⁵¹rodfr C.B.J.K. ⁵²not in B. ⁵³not in D. ⁵⁴not in E. ⁵⁵noc cfo eu ptyll D. ⁵⁶K.

¹ A marked raith-man, or compurgator, a slave.

ef¹: ¹ac ²[³yny nabuettyd] ³datcaner evraut er duipleit ⁴a ⁵rey henne en dikegheusaet.

XI.IX. Oderuyt llesteiriau eroet ac o ⁶uaru er enat⁷ ae oteketuen ⁸arall aeo tremic ⁷[ar] ⁸er ⁹haulur nadocht ywarandau curaut bit eramdifynur ¹⁰ene ¹¹[¹²uedyant ¹³ar] ¹⁴guarcadu o hene allan.

L. O deruit ydin pan holer en dadleu am tir adayar deueduit na wnel yaun atestu or haulur er argluit ae eneit ae wirda na ¹⁵vadus ¹⁶er haul ae uot en treissiu agalu am vraut: ena emae yaun ¹⁷o godef ebraut ene maes arnau ediuarnu endrakeuudaul oe uarcadu.

LI. Os adau emaes avna ¹⁸[ynteu] en agkeureithiaul ediuarnu en oes e ¹⁹[r] argluit bieuo ²⁰er orset hono²¹ canys nieyn emro ni ²²roho guir.²³

LII. ²⁴Pa amdýffýnnur býnnac ²⁵y²⁶ sauoganthau cýghaus achanllaó ac cw ehun yn trýdýd a cheýssýau oet urth porth ohanau ný dýlly²⁷ y²⁸ gafacl canýs hýnný o dýnýon yu ²⁹y³⁰ porth gýureýthýaul.

LIII. Ný dýlly cýghaus ³¹na chanllaó seuýll³² y³³ gýt ³⁴anep am haul auo llei no chýwerthýd trýugeýnt, neu am dýra daýar a march ac cýdýon. ³⁵[Ereill adyweit na dyly neb kyghaó achanllaó am haól aryant ac yscrybyl.]

LIV. Rýd ³⁶yu ³⁷bop amser teruýnu.

LV. Nýt caýedýc cýureýth ³⁸am dýr egluýs un amser y³⁹ rýgthunt ehun, caný henýu ⁴⁰oc an cýureýth ný: ⁴¹o holan ⁴²huýnteu ⁴³nýný neu nýnheu óynteu, caýedýc uýd.

LVI. ⁴⁴Rýd uýd ⁴⁵rannu tyr⁴⁶ pob amser oný wedýr dýllyu y⁴⁷ ran, yr bot ⁴⁸ýr amser yn gaýedýc.

be put to the relic; and then a period of nine days is granted for the judge to recollect, and to confer with men who may be of longer experience than himself: and 'on the ninth day,' let the judgment be stated to both parties, and that without pleading.

49. If the period be delayed, either by 'the death of the judge,' or by any other occurrence, or by the contumacy of the plaintiff, who came not to hear the judgment, let the defendant have possession from that time forward.

50. If a person, when sued in a cause respecting landed property, should say, that he will not do right; and the plaintiff attest to the lord, his judges, and his gwrdas, that he has not denied the claim, and that he is an oppressor; and call for judgment: then it is right, if he allow judgment to be passed, in the field, against him, to deprive him of his possession for ever.

51. If he quit the field unlawfully, he is to be dispossessed during the life of the lord who is supreme over the court on that day: for he shall not be comprehended within a district who will not do justice.

52. Whatever defendant, with whom a pleader and guider shall stand, and he himself the third, may seek for delay for aid, he is not to obtain it; for those persons are his legal aid.

53. No pleader, nor guider is to stand with any one in a cause of less value than three score pence, or for landed property, a horse, or an ox. ³⁰Others say, that no one is to have pleader and guider in a suit respecting silver and animals.

54. It is free at any time to determine boundaries.

55. The law is not closed for church land at any time among themselves; for it did not emanate from our law: if the clergy sue us, or we them, it is closed.

56. Land may be shared at any time, unless it be denied that the share is due, though the courts be closed.

⁴¹enneuedic

⁴²uaru ⁴³varn

⁴⁴especially

⁴⁵death ⁴⁶judgment

¹Sef yw er oet nau dýeu — B. ²D.B.C.J.K. ³datkanet D.B.C.J.K. ⁴yndigynnen J. ⁵not in B.D.J.K. ⁶not in D. ⁷D. ⁸not in K. ⁹haól J. ¹⁰y J. ¹¹a chasm here in C. ¹²D.B.J.K. ¹³B.J.K. ¹⁴not in D. ¹⁵wadaó D.J.K. ¹⁶y D.B.J.K. ¹⁷or J. ¹⁸D.J. ¹⁹D.B. ²⁰y maes [y dyd D.] húnno D.K. ²¹can B.J.K. ²²rodho B.E.J.K. bo órth D. ²³a chasm here occurs in A. and the deficiency is supplied from E. ²⁴Py D. ²⁵a D.B.J.K. ²⁶gacl K. ²⁷not in D. ²⁸seuyll na chanllaó J. ²⁹ac ef B. ³⁰D. ³¹vyd acy J. ³²teruýnu bop amser D.B.J.K. ³³un amser am dir egluýs K. ³⁴o K. ³⁵or J. ³⁶hý J. ³⁷ni K. ³⁸not in D. ³⁹rann K. ⁴⁰yn gaeddig yr amser K. ⁴¹A. en enwedýc E. ⁴²B.C.J.K. ⁴³D.

XII. ¹[KYFREITH BRODYR AM TIR.]

1. Val hyn y dylly brodyr rannó tyr ²a daýar' y rygthunt pedeyr eró ³urth pob tydyn: a gwedy hynnny y ⁴symuduys Bledynt uab Kynóyn, deudec yró ⁵yr mab uchelwr ac byth ⁶yr mab cyllt ⁷a ⁸pedeyr yr godayauc': ac eyssyoys cadarnaw yu ⁹y mae pedeir ¹⁰[eru] yu y tydyn.'

ii. ⁹Messur ¹⁰[yr] eru gyureythaul ¹¹[yó] ¹²petwar troetued yn ¹³[hyt] y uerryeu ¹⁴[ac] byth yn ¹⁵[hyt] ¹⁶yr 'eyl yeu' ¹⁷[a] deudec yn ¹⁸[hyt] y gesseylyeu ¹⁹[ac] unarbymthec ynyr hýryeu; a gwyalen gyhyt = honno yn llau y geylwat, ar llau arall ²⁰[idaó] ar yr yscur peruet ²¹yr ²²[hir] yeu', alyt y kyrhaydo ahonno = bop ²³parth ydau yu llet yr eru ²⁴ay dec arugeyn ²⁵ynny hýt. Ereyll adyweyt ²⁶y mae' gwyalen gyhyt ar gur huýaw ²⁷auo ynny trew ay lau uch y ben ac ²⁸[yn] unrýu gerdet ²⁹ar honno ³⁰ac ary llall.

iii. Ony byd tey [³¹ar ³²y ³³tir] y mab yeuaw a dylly rannó ³⁴[er] holl trew ³⁵[y] tat ³⁶ar hynaw ³⁷dewýssau'; ac o hynaw y hynaw ³⁸[dewissab] ³⁹y uelly' hýt ⁴⁰ar ⁴¹yr yeuaw. Os tey auyd y braut eyl yeuaw adylly rannó y tydynneu canys ⁴²dýlyrbren uyd ⁴³ynteu yna ⁴⁴ar ⁴⁵yeuaw ⁴⁶dewýsseu ary tydynneu': ac ⁴⁷ynteu wedy hynnny [⁴⁸adyly ⁴⁹rannu] holl trew ⁵⁰[y] tat ac o ⁵¹[r] hynaw ⁵²y hynaw' ⁵³dewýssau ⁵⁴hýt ar yr yeuaw' ar rannyat hunno a ⁵⁵barha yn oes y brodyr.

iv. ⁵⁶Ac wedy bo maru y brodyr y keuýndýru ⁵⁷cýstadlent o mynnant; sew ⁵⁸[ual] y dyllyant etýued y braut yeuaw ⁵⁹[adyly] cýstadylliau ac edýuet ⁶⁰yr ⁶¹[braót] hynaw ⁶²dewýssau ac ⁶³y uelly' o hynaw y hynaw hýt ⁶⁴ar yr yeuaw ar gyóran ⁶⁵honno a dylly bot ⁶⁶y rygthunt ⁶⁷[bynteu] yn ⁶⁸eu hoes.

⁶⁸uyth
⁶⁹mae byth eró yr mab uchelwr apheideir eró yr mab eillt.
⁷⁰veieu

⁷¹hynaf

XII. THE LAW OF BROTHERS FOR LAND.

1. Thus brothers are to share land between them: four erws to every ¹'tyddyn': Bleddyn, ²son of Cynvyn, altered it to twelve erws to the uchelwr, and eight to the aillt, and ³'four to the ⁴'godacog': yet nevertheless, it is most usual that ⁵'four erws be the tyddyn'.

2. The measure of the legal ¹erw is, four feet in the length of the short yoke, and eight in the length of the ²'second yoke,' and twelve in the length of the lateral yoke, and sixteen in the long yoke; and a rod as long as that, in the hand of the driver, with his other hand upon the middle spike of the ³long yoke, and as far as he can reach with that rod on each side of him, is the breadth of the erw; and thirty times that is the length. Others say, that it is to be a rod as long as the tallest man in the ⁴'trew,' with his hand above his head, and proceeding in a similar manner as in the other.

3. If there be no buildings on the land, the youngest son is to divide all the patrimony, and the eldest is to choose; and each, in seniority, choose, unto the youngest. If there be buildings, the youngest brother but one is to divide the tyddyns, for in that case he is the meter; and the ¹youngest to have his choice of the tyddyns: and after that he is to divide all the patrimony; and, by seniority they are to choose unto the youngest: and that division is to continue during the lives of the brothers.

4. And after the brothers are dead, the first cousins are to equalize, if they will it; and thus they are to do: the heir of the youngest brother is to equalize, and the heir of the eldest brother is to choose, and so by seniority unto the youngest: and that distribution is to continue between them during their lives.

⁶⁸eight
⁶⁹eight erws go to the uchelwr, and four erws to the aillt.
⁷⁰field yoke

⁷¹eldest

¹K. ²not in B.J.K. ³ym D. ⁴symutabid D.J.K. ⁵y J.K. ⁶y J. ⁷not in D. ⁸B.J.K. ⁹not in J. ¹⁰D.B.K. ¹¹D.K. ¹²pedeir D.K. ¹³D.B.K. ¹⁴D. ¹⁵D. ¹⁶not in K. ¹⁷D. ¹⁸K. ¹⁹D. ²⁰D.B.K. ²¹not in B. ²²D. ²³tu D.B.K. ²⁴a D.K. ²⁵yu y B.K. ²⁶parth D.K. ²⁷not in B.K. ²⁸B. ²⁹a D. ³⁰not in D. ³¹J.K. ³²J. ³³J.K. ³⁴B.J.K. ³⁵D. ³⁶not in D. ³⁷dewis J.K. ³⁸D.K. ³⁹not in J.K. ⁴⁰not in D. ⁴¹en oet B. att J. not in K. ⁴²y K. ⁴³dilysbren D. dylly prentu K. ⁴⁴cf. J. ⁴⁵not in D. ⁴⁶dewis J.K. ⁴⁷bynteu J. ⁴⁸J. ⁴⁹D.B.K. ⁵⁰D. eu K. ⁵¹K. ⁵²not in B.J.K. ⁵³[y B.] uelly' hýt ar yeuhaf dewýssau B.J. —dewis K. ⁵⁴not in D. ⁵⁵bery K. ⁵⁶not in D. ⁵⁷not in J. ⁵⁸adyly kystadlu D.B.K. ⁵⁹D.B.K. ⁶⁰D.B.K. ⁶¹y D.K. ⁶²D.K. ⁶³dewis K. ⁶⁴not in D.K. ⁶⁵y K. ⁶⁶not in K. ⁶⁷not in K. ⁶⁸D.B. ⁶⁹i K. ⁷⁰B. ⁷¹D. ⁷²D.B.K. ⁷³B.J.K.

¹ A tenement.
² Prince of Gwynedd and Powys from An. 1060 to 1073.
³ Literally an 'under tacog' or 'villain.'
⁴ If the 'erw' was thirty times the length of the long

yoke, it contained about 1,440 square yards; but the probability is, that thirty times the breadth of the erw is to be understood, and thus the contents would be about 4,320 square yards. See Page 90, and the Dometian code. ¹ A 'township.'

v. Ac oný byd da gan ý¹ kýuýrdýru ý gýuran auu² ý rug' eu tat³ [cu] ⁴bynteu⁵ a allant' kýmeynnýau mal ý keuýnderó; agwedý⁶ [y] rann honno ný dýlý nep na⁷ cýuran na chýmeynnýau.' [°Am tir góelý-⁸ aóc ydylyir mal y dywedassam ni' ⁹uchot.]

vi. Týr kýllýdus¹⁰ hagen ný dýlýir ý rannó herwýd brodýr namýn maer a-¹¹ chýghellaur a dilyant [e] rannu arodý ý baub¹² [en] kýstal ay gýlýd ýný trew ac urth hýnný ý gelwýr¹³ [ef] ýn týr kýu-¹⁴ rýw ac ný' byd eró dýfodýedýc ýn¹⁵ [y] tir kýurýw¹⁶ namýn¹⁷ o byd' ýr¹⁸ [ryó] eru honno¹⁹ ýndau ý rannó or maer ar kýghellaur ýn gýfredýn ý baup kýstal ay gýlýd. Ac ný dýlý nep kýchwýn oý týdýn kýureýthýaul²⁰ o²¹ geýll²² cafael²³ kýhýdet amdanau o týr arall.

vii. Ac malý dýwedassam ný ucho²⁴ amy llall²⁵ ý uelly' ý dýlý²⁶ ý maer' býsweyl²⁷ [y] gwneythur am týr ý uac-²⁸ trew can adael paup ýný dýdýn herwýd²⁹ [ual] ý gallo oreu.

viii. Ný dýlý untýr bot ýn dýurenhýn.³⁰ O býd abbatýr, ew³¹ adýlý udunt' ³²o býdant leýgýon dýruý a chamlóru ac am-³³ obyr ac ebedýó a llóyd a lledrat' [ef ae dele.]³⁴ O býd escoptýr ew adýlý llóyd alledrat'.³⁵ O býd³⁶ ýspýtýr ew a dýlý lledrat³⁷ [ac ymlad.] Ac urth hýnný³⁸ nýt oes' un týr hepdau.

ix. Pan uo maru³⁹ ýr escop ý brenhýn⁴⁰ býeu ý da oll canýs dýfeyth brenhýn ýu pob da heb⁴¹ perchennauc⁴² ýdau eýthýr' gwýsgýoed⁴³ yr eglóys ay thlýsseu ac a berthyno⁴⁴ atey.

x. Teýr gorsetua' ý sýd a allant gwneuthur eu cabýdul⁴⁵ [tróydunt ehuncin a⁴⁶ true⁴⁷ eu keureýth] ⁴⁸ehun ýn⁴⁹ ý lle na llesteýrýhoýnt keureýth ý brenhýn: sew⁵⁰ ýu⁵¹ ýrey hýnný' ⁵²abat ac escop' ⁵³[yny orsed ehun] ac⁵⁴ [meystýr] ⁵⁵hýspýtý:'⁵⁶ [pob un yny orsed.]

XIII. ⁵⁷[KYFREITH DADANUD AM DIR A DAEAR.]

1. Tri⁵⁸ rýu datanhud⁵⁹ [tir] ý sýd⁶⁰ [ar datannudeu hynny sef ynt] datanhud ar

⁶⁰Trý gorsedauc

⁶¹espýtýr

⁶⁰three superiors

⁶¹hospitalers

¹kyfurdertóed K. ²not in D. ³gan B.K. ⁴D.B. ⁵bynt D. ⁶adylyant D.B.K. ⁷D.B. ⁸chýmeynnýau na chýunewýdýau B.K.—rannu D. ⁹D.B.K. ¹⁰D.K. ¹¹not in D. ¹²B.J.K. ¹³B. ¹⁴D. ¹⁵namyn or D. ¹⁶K. ¹⁷am D. ¹⁸or J. ¹⁹D.B.J.K. ²⁰not in D. ²¹or J. ²²dicháon D.J. gall K. ²³gael K. ²⁴tu athal D. ²⁵not in J. ²⁶not in K. ²⁷not in D. ²⁸maer K.—c B.D.J. ²⁹D.B.K. ³⁰D. ³¹Or D. ³²not in B. ³³or D. ³⁴a lledrat a llóyd B.K. ³⁵B. ³⁶not in B.D.J.K. ³⁷Or D. ³⁸týr espýt tý B.K. ³⁹D.B.K. ⁴⁰ny hyd D.K. ⁴¹not in D.K. ⁴²adlyly D.B.K. ⁴³perchen K. ⁴⁴dyeithyr D. ⁴⁵not in K. ⁴⁶idi K. ⁴⁷D. ⁴⁸B.D.K. ⁴⁹i K. ⁵⁰not in D. ⁵¹not in B. ⁵²ýnt B.D.K. ⁵³not in K. ⁵⁴escop ac abbat B.D.K. ⁵⁵D. ⁵⁶B.D.K. ⁵⁷D. ⁵⁸K. Am dadyly datannud. J. ⁵⁹not in D. ⁶⁰K. ⁶¹J. ⁶²B.D.K. ⁶³B.

¹ Bond maenols which were subject to supply the king. See Chap. xxvii.

² No erw in the 'register land' escheats to the lord.

5. And if the second cousins should dislike the distribution which took place between their parents, they also may co-equate in the same manner as the first cousins; and after that division no one is either to distribute or to co-equate. ⁶ Here-ditary land is to be treated as we have above stated.

6. ⁶ Geldable land, however, is not to be divided between brothers, but the maer and canghellor are to share it equally between all in the trew; and on that account it is called register land: and there is to be no ⁶ extinguished erw in the register land; but if there should be an erw of that description in it, the maer and canghellor are to share it in common among all; to one as well as to another. And no one is to remove from his legal tyddyn, if an equivalent can be obtained for it of other land.

7. And, as we have said above respecting the other, so the maer is to proceed as to the land of the maer-trew, leaving every one in his tyddyn, according as he best may.

8. No land is to be without a king. If it be abbey land, he is to have, if they be laics, dirwy, and camlwrw, and amobyr, and ebediw, and hosts, and theft. ³⁴ If it be bishop land, he is to have hosts and theft. If it be hospital land, he is to have theft ³⁷ and fighting. And, therefore, there is no land without him.

9. When the bishop dies, all his property belongs to the king; for every property without an owner is waif to the king, except vestments and ornaments of the church, and what shall pertain to it.

10. There are 'three superiorities' that can make their capitular regulations themselves, and by their own law, where they shall not contravene the law of the king: these are, an abbot, a bishop in his own jurisdiction, and the master of 'an hospital:' each in his jurisdiction.

XIII. THE LAW OF 'DADENHUDD' FOR LAND AND SOIL.

1. There are three kinds of dadenhudds of land; and those dadenhudds are, a dad-

⁶⁰three superiors

⁶¹hospitalers

⁶ Literally 'uncovery:' a suit by which a son sought to recover land heretofore occupied by his parents.

ac credyc a datanhud karr adatanhud burn a beych.

ii. Ar datanhudyeu hynnny 'ny dylir' eu datanhudau namyn or mab yn lle 'y bu' y tat gynt neu yn [y] lle y 'bu y ryeney' ehun gynt' kaney dylir' [holi] datanhud o ach ac edryu.

iii. Puybynnac y barner ydau datanhud' o ar ac credyc ew adyly eysted [ar y tir yndiatteb] yno ynny ymchwelo y geuyn ar y das [y kynhaeaf rac wyneb] a hynnny' heb atep' [y neb,] ac yna atep; a nauuetdyd y kalan gayaw hunno cyureyth.

iiii. Puybynnac y barner ydau dadannod' karr ay' rytuot' ay garr ay gyuanned ac alyuyt ydau ehun neu oy dat kyn noc ew ar y tyr hunno ew a dylly bot yno yn dyateb hyt ynauet dyd ac yna rod y ateb ac yn [pen] yr eyl nauuetdyd [rodi] kyureyth.

v. Puybynnac y barner ydau dadanhud' born a beych' oe rytuot ay wurn ac ay ueych ay dan ac ehun ay dat kyn noc ef yn kyuanhedu alyuyt ar y tyr ew a dylly bot yno yn dyatep teirnos' atrydyeu, ac yna rod y atep ac y pen y nauuetdyd cyureyth.

vi. Ar dadanhudyeu hynnny' ny dylir' eu barnu y nep' ony byd rod ac estyn y gan yr argluyd [idao] gynt ar y tyr.

XIV. [VAL HYN ED HOLYR TYR A DAYAR O ACH AC EDRYF.]

1. Puybynnac ynteu auynho holy tyr [a dayar] o ach ac edryu dangosset y ach [ai etryt] hyt y' kyf' yd' henyo o hanau; ac ot ytyu ew yno yn petwar-ygur pryodaur yu canys yn petwar-ygur yd a dyn yn pryodaur: ac nyt y uelly y dysgyn dyn oe pryodolder yny uo' yn allud canys y gyureyth a dyweyt o deruyd y dyn [bot] ygwlat arall ay o

enhudd by tith and ploughing, a dadenhudd by car, and a dadenhudd by bundle and burden.

2. And these dadenhudds are not to be prosecuted except by the son, in the place where his father was theretofore, or in the place where his parents were formerly; for a dadenhudd is not to be sued by kin and descent.

3. Whoever is to prosecute dadenhudd by tith and ploughing, is to remain upon the land, without answering, until he may turn his back on the stack of the forthcoming harvest, and that without answering to any one, and then answer; and the ninth day from the following calends of winter, law.

4. Whoever is to prosecute dadenhudd by car, by having been with his car and his household and his hearth, belonging to himself, or to his father before him, upon that land, is to be there, without answering, until the ninth day, and then give an answer; and at the end of the second ninth day proceed to law.

5. Whoever is to prosecute dadenhudd by bundle and burden, by having been, with his bundle and his burden, and his fire, himself, and his father before him, using a hearth, upon the land, is to be there, without answering, three nights and three days, and then give an answer; and at the end of the ninth day, law.

6. And these dadenhudds are not to be adjudged to any one, unless there shall have been a grant and delivery of the land to him previously by the lord.

XIV. THUS LAND IS TO BE SUED FOR BY KIN AND DESCENT.

1. Whosoever then shall claim land and soil by kin and descent, let him show his kin to and descent from the stock from whence he is derived; and if he be a fourth man, he is a proprietor, because a fourth man become a proprietor: but a person does not in the same manner lapse from his propriety until he become an allud; for the law says, if a person remain in another country,

⁶¹ry vei

⁶²ampriodaor

⁶¹he had been

⁶²non-proprietor

¹nyt faun B. ²i K. ³e B. o K. ⁴not in K. ⁵y bo J. not in B.D. ⁶ky'n no henne B. not in D. ⁷not in J. ⁸J.K. ⁹not in K. ¹⁰D. ¹¹etryt J.K. ¹²datanhud idao D.B. ¹³D. yny del [y J.] kynhaeaf ac J.K. ¹⁴yna J. not in D. ¹⁵hyt pan J. ¹⁶D. ¹⁷not in K. ¹⁸not in D. ¹⁹J.K. ²⁰or D.B.K. ²¹rac wyneb J.K. ²²Y neb D. ²³datanhud idao D.B. ²⁴oe B. ²⁵o vot D. oe vot K. oe dyuot J. ²⁶a B.J.K. ²⁷i K. ²⁸yna D.B. ²⁹B. ³⁰D. ³¹Y neb D. ³²datanhud idao D.B. ³³not in B.D.J.K. ³⁴o D. ³⁵dyuot J. ³⁶not in B.K. ³⁷ac ef D.B.K. ac ef J. ³⁸teyrnos en dyatteb B. ³⁹atep J. ⁴⁰C. resumes. ⁴¹datannud honno J.K. ⁴²y J.K. ⁴³not in B. ⁴⁴not in B.C.D.K. ⁴⁵D.B.C.J.K. ⁴⁶C. ⁴⁷not in K. ⁴⁸C. ⁴⁹etryt J.K. ⁵⁰not in J. ⁵¹K. ⁵²yr D. ⁵³not in K. ⁵⁴eno ef C. ⁵⁵not in K. ⁵⁶ir K. ⁵⁷gur K. ⁵⁸not in D.J.K. ⁵⁹not in D. ⁶⁰o B.D.J.K. ⁶¹not in J.K. ⁶²not in B.D. ⁶³not in D. ⁶⁴D.B.C.J.K. ⁶⁵J. ⁶⁶D.

achaus dýhol aý ¹o ²[achaus] alanas aý o ³[achaus] agheneu ereyll ⁴mal 'na' alho ⁵[ef] ⁶cafael ⁷y wlat' yn brýduerth [⁸e ⁹kýureyth a deweyt] na ¹⁰dýlyt y priodol-der ¹¹ew hýt y ¹²nauuetdýn ¹³pa amser hýnnac ýdel ¹⁴ýu ouyn ac oný býd ereyll ¹⁵arý týr wedý ¹⁶eu hesgýnnu' yn brýdorýon ¹⁷[ene erbýn en eýsted ar e týr] dýlyu ¹⁸[o honau] ¹⁹yn gubýl' or aedewýs: ac ²⁰o býd ereyll ²¹[gbedy esgýnnu] yn brýdorýon yn ²²eu herbýn dýlyu kýureyth kýhýdet ýrýgthunt ²³ay gýwran caný dýly priodaur ²⁴kýchwýn ²⁵rac y gýlyd.

ii. Os ²⁶[y] nauuetdýn adau y ouyn týr dýfodedýc ²⁷ýu ²⁸[e] brýodolder ²⁹a hunnt' adýt dýaspat ³⁰am y ³¹not ³²o prýodaur ³³yn mýnet' yn amprýodaur ac ýna y gwerendeu ³⁴y kýureyth y dýaspat honno ac y rýd ³⁵kýnnóys ýdau; sew ýu hýnný ³⁶kýmeýnt ac ³⁷un or kýwrýuedý' y ³⁸buant arý týr' yn eýsted ýny erbýn ³⁹ar dýaspat' honno a elwýr dýaspat utch ⁴⁰annóvyn a chet doter y dýaspat ⁴¹honno o hýnný allan ⁴²ný werendewýr uýth. ⁴³Ac ereill adýweýt na dýly y nauuet dýn dodý y dýaspat honno namýn y uýnet ⁴⁴o prýodaur yn amprýodaur.

iii. Ný dýlyir gwarandau ⁴⁵ýr un or teýr haul ⁴⁶[henný] ⁴⁷am týr a dayar yn amser caýat kýureyth: ⁴⁸sew ⁴⁹ýu y reyn hýnný' haul brýodolder ⁵⁰a haul dadannud ⁵¹ac ⁵²[habl] ýmurthryn.

XV. ⁵³[NÝ DELÝ GWREÝC TREF TAT HERWÝD GWÝR GWÝNED.]

i. ⁵⁴Herwýd gwýr gýned ný dýly gwreic ⁵⁵[caffel] trew tat caný dýly deu ureýnt o ⁵⁶[r] un llau sew ýu hýnný trew tat y gur ar eýdý ehun achany dýly hý ⁵⁷[theu] trew tat ný dýlyir ⁵⁸y rodý' hýtheu ⁵⁹namýn ýn' ⁶⁰[e] lle y ⁶¹dýlyho y meýbýon [⁶²hitheu ⁶³kaffael] trew tat: ⁶⁴[ac o rodír y meibion a dyly cael mamóys.]

ii. Reý a dýweýt na dýly meýbýon un wreic sew ýu ⁶⁵honno gwreic arodho y

whether on account of being banished, or for murder or other urgencies, so that he cannot revisit his country freely, the law says, that his title is not extinguished until the "ninth man", at what time soever he may come to claim it; and unless there be others occupying the land, grown into proprietors, ⁶⁶in opposition to him possessing the land, he is entitled to all that he left: and if there be others risen to be proprietors, in opposition to them, the law of equality and distribution is to take place between them; because one proprietor is not to be ousted by another.

2. If the ninth man come to claim land, his title is extinguished: and that person is to raise an outcry, that, from being a proprietor, he is becoming a non-proprietor; and then the law listens to that outcry, and assigns to him a ⁶⁷shelter; that is, as much as ⁶⁸to one of the number that were' on the land, in opposition to him: and that outcry is called an outcry ⁶⁹over the abyss': and though that outcry should be raised thereafter, it is never to be listened to. And others say that the ninth man is not to raise that outcry, but to descend from being a proprietor to be a non-proprietor.

3. None of the three claims for land and soil are to be heard in the time of closed law: those are, a claim of propriety; a claim of dadenhudd; and a claim of resistance.

XV. A WOMAN IS NOT TO HAVE PATRIMONY ACCORDING TO THE MEN OF GWYNEDD.

1. According to the men of Gwynedd a woman is not to have patrimony, because two rights are not to centre in the same person; those are, the patrimony of the husband, and her own: and since she is not to have patrimony, she is not to be given in marriage, except where her sons can obtain patrimony: ⁷⁰and if she be given, her sons are to have maternity.

2. Some say, that the sons of no woman are to have an inheritance by maternity, except the sons of one woman; and that ⁷¹one

⁶²navutýd
⁶⁴auu or keitócit
⁶⁵y dannu ffin
⁶⁶hónnó map

⁶³kyfran

⁶⁷ninth day
⁶⁸there were of guardians
⁶⁹to spread a boundary
⁷⁰the son of

¹not in K. ²D.B.J.K. ³D. ⁴ny D. ⁵D.B.J.K. ⁶gael K. ⁷not in J. ⁸B.C.J.K. ⁹B.C.D.J.K. ¹⁰diffyc J. ¹¹not in D. ¹²py D. ¹³y J. ¹⁴not in B. ¹⁵not in D. ¹⁶disgýnnu J.K. ¹⁷B. ¹⁸D.J. ¹⁹not in C.D. ²⁰kubel o honau B. yn — K. not in J. ²¹or D.J. ²²D. ²³y D.B.C.J.K. ²⁴a B.C.D.J.K. ²⁵ragor B.J.K. ²⁶ar J. ²⁷D.B.C.J.K. ²⁸o D. y J. ²⁹B.C.K. ³⁰not in D. ³¹not in J.K. ³²not in K. ³³vynet D. ³⁴en mýnet o brýodaur C.B.J.K. ³⁵not in D. ³⁶not in D. ³⁷kýuriuedý a kýmeýnt a phob un or nýuer y buýnt B. ³⁸bóynt D.C.K. ³⁹a B.C.D.J.K. ⁴⁰not in B.J.K. ⁴¹hýth ný warandewýr B. ⁴²not in D. ⁴³yn amprýodaur o briadaur D. ⁴⁴not in D.K. ⁴⁵C. hynn D.B.J.K. ⁴⁶eu B.C.J. amser caeth keureyth am tir a daear B.C.J.K. — kaent — D. ⁴⁷not in K. ⁴⁸ynt D.B.C.J. ⁴⁹not in K. ⁵⁰a D.B.C.J. not in K. ⁵¹D.B.C.J.K. ⁵²C. ⁵³not in J. ⁵⁴D.B.C.K. ⁵⁵K. ⁵⁶D.B.C.K. ⁵⁷not in K. ⁵⁸onyt yr D. ⁵⁹C.B. ⁶⁰kaffo D. ⁶¹D.B.C.K. ⁶²C. ⁶³K. ⁶⁴not in B.K. ⁶⁵C. ⁶⁶D. ⁶⁷K. ⁶⁸J. ⁶⁹K.

* that ay brodyr ¹[yn gyfreithaól] y alltud. ²Ereyll a dyweyt ket rodho y chenedyl hy ³[hy ⁴y alltut] ⁵onys ryd' hynnny odynyon na dylly y meybbyon ⁶[hythew] ⁷trew tat."

iii. [⁸E ⁹keureyth eissyoos adyweit bot' ¹⁰teir goraged adyly eu meibyony' ¹¹treftat o' ¹²uamues] yn ¹³onadunt yu' gwreyc arodho ¹⁴y chenedyl yn gyureythaul y alltud: ¹⁵yr eil yu' gwreyc adyco alltud treys ¹⁶y arney yn honneyt ac or dreys ¹⁷honno ¹⁸kael mab ¹⁹[o honei or alltut] y gyureyth adyweyt ²⁰cany colles hy y breynt na chyll y mab hytheu y dyllyet o uamoy's: trydyt yu' gwreyc arodho ²¹y chenedyl yguystyl [²²oryaeth ²³y] alldudet ac ynyr vystlyryaeth ²⁴honno ²⁵kael mab o honey o alltud ²⁶[e mab] hunno adyly ²⁷trew tat o' uamoy's.

iv. Nyt oes un wreic ²⁸yn teu a ymrodho chun y alltud adylyo y meybbyon uammoy's.

v. Rey adyweyt am ueybbyon y ryu wraget hynnny ²⁹kent boent' trew ³⁰tadogyon nat ynt brydoryon y gyureyth ³¹[eissyoos] adyweyt na chychwyn pryodaur ³²rac ampryodaur ac y kychwyn pryodaur' rac ³³[meibyony] y ryu ³⁴rey hynnny ay ³⁵[y] ar ³⁶goby ay ³⁷[y] ar ³⁸peth ac urth hynnny y gat ³⁹y gyureyth ⁴⁰y reyn hynnny yn pryodoryon.

vi. ⁴¹Ar gyureyth eyssyoys a dyweyt ⁴²o byd suyd ⁴³neu ureynt' or tyr ⁴⁴hunnó na cheyph ew dym o ⁴⁵hunnó ⁴⁶[ef] hýt y trydyt gur canys gwell ⁴⁷yu breynt pryodaur ⁴⁸[ar] ⁴⁹a ⁵⁰gynwarchadu ⁵¹tyr nog ⁵²yt un newyd ⁵³dyuot: [⁵⁴ac ⁵⁵y drydyd gur y byd ⁵⁶yn teu yn ⁵⁷dogyn warchadu; ony ⁵⁸bei ⁵⁹hynn ⁶⁰ordamchweinci ⁶¹kaffel o Gymraes mab o bennaeth alltut yn kyfreithaól ⁶²ac y hynnó y gat y kyfreith y sydy ⁶³ae vrent' ⁶⁴yndiannot.]

vii. Canhuynaul ⁶⁵[o] ⁶⁶Powys ny dylly mamuys y Guynet nac o Vyned ⁶⁷y Powys' ac ⁶⁸y uelly yn ⁶⁹Deheubarth.

is, a woman whom her father and her brothers shall give legally in marriage to an alltud. Others say, that though her relations shall give her in marriage to an alltud; yet, if she be not given by those above named, her sons are not to have patrimony.

3. The law, nevertheless, says, that there are three women, whose sons are to have property by maternity: one of them is, a woman whom her family shall give legally to an alltud: the second is, a woman openly violated by an alltud, and, in consequence of that violation, having a son by the alltud; the law says, that since she has not lost her privilege, her son does not lose his right by maternity: the third is, a woman whom her family shall give as an hostage to a foreign country, and, in that condition of an hostage, she bear a son by an alltud; that son is entitled to inheritance by maternity.

4. There is no woman, however, who gives herself up to an alltud, whose sons can have a right by maternity.

5. Some say, concerning the sons of such women, that, though they be inheritors they are not proprietors; the law, however, says, that a proprietor is not to be ousted by a non-proprietor; and that a proprietor is to be ousted by the sons of such women as those, either from the whole, or from a part: and therefore the law allows them to be proprietors.

6. And the law moreover says, if that land have either service or privilege attached to it, that no part of it is to be possessed by the claimant, until the third man: for the privilege of a proprietor who has had pre-occupation is better than that of a new comer: and, to the third man it will be a sufficient occupation; unless this might occur, that a Welshwoman should legally have a son by an alltud chieftain; then the law allows to such a one his service and his privilege immediately.

7. A native of Powys is not entitled to maternity in Gwynedd, nor of Gwynedd in Powys; and in like manner in South Wales.

⁶⁰ chenedyl

⁷⁰ kan

⁶⁰ kindred

⁷⁰ has

¹D. ²A.D. ³B. ⁴D.B.C.K. ⁵ac nas rodho D.B.C.K. ⁶C. hy B.K. ⁷uamoy's. D. ⁸B.C.K. ⁹D.B.C.K. herdyd kyfreith J. ¹⁰D.B.C.J.K. ¹¹B.C.K. eu dyllyet o J. ¹²B.C.D.J.K. ¹³not in K. ¹⁴yú = nadunt D.B.C. o honunt J. ¹⁵not in B.C.J. ¹⁶not in B.J.K. ¹⁷not in C.D.J.K. ¹⁸hunnó D.J.K. ¹⁹kaffel D.B.C.J. ²⁰D. ²¹not in C.J.K. ²²D.B.C.J.K. ²³D. ²⁴hunnó D.B.C.J.K. ²⁵kaffel D.B.C.J. ²⁶B.J.K. ²⁷not in B.J.K. ²⁸not in D.J.K. ²⁹kyt brynt D.B.J.K. ³⁰tadog K. ³¹D.J.K. ³²not in C. ³³D.B.C.J.K. ³⁴wraged D.B.C.J.K. ³⁵B.C.D. ³⁶peth B. ³⁷B.C.D. ³⁸kubyl B. ³⁹not in D. ⁴⁰tynt D. ⁴¹E.C. ⁴²or D.J. ⁴³not in J. ⁴⁴not in D. ⁴⁵honno D.B.C. honynt J.K. ⁴⁶C.B. ⁴⁷not in K. ⁴⁸D. ⁴⁹oe J.K. ⁵⁰gynwarchatvo C.B. ⁵¹ar tir J. o tir K. not in D. ⁵²ef D. uyd K. ⁵³not in D. ⁵⁴D.B.C.J.K. ⁵⁵en B.J.K. - e C. ⁵⁶hunnu C.B.J.K. ⁵⁷dýgaun C.B.J.K. ⁵⁸byd C.B.J.K. ⁵⁹dyn K. ⁶⁰a damweynnys C.B.J.K. ⁶¹cael K. ⁶²not in D. ⁶³not in J.K. ⁶⁴yndiannot si uraint. K. ⁶⁵B.C.J.K. ⁶⁶Deheubarth J. ⁶⁷yn Deheubarth J. ⁶⁸not in D.J.K. ⁶⁹Powys. J. ⁷⁰K. ⁷¹D.

VIII. Ný dylý y tat ¹[divýnaó na] dewnýdýau dylýet y mab ²am týr a dajar namýn ýný oes ehun' ³nogýt adylý' ⁴y mab treýssýau y tat ýný oes ⁵[ynteu] am ⁶[y] týr ⁷[a daear] ⁸y uelly ⁹ný dylý y tat ¹⁰treýssýau y mab ¹¹[am týr] a chet as treýssýo ¹²ew ¹³adýguýd traýgýuen ¹⁴eýthýr un peth ýný ¹⁵[lle y] bo ¹⁶dýundab tat a brodýr acheuýndýru ¹⁷a chyúyr-dýru' ac argluýd am talu týr yn waetýr ¹⁸[a] hunnú ný eýll ¹⁹y mab y ²⁰duýn dracheuýn canýs ýr mab ²¹y prýnót' ²²edwýc ²³o hunnú ²⁴mal ýr tat canýs hýnný o dýnyon ýu y gradeu ný ²⁵dýlýir dewnýdýau týr hep eu ²⁶kanhýat. Achený bo týr ýr rýu dýn hunnú ný býd alltud ²⁷[eissoes] namýn bonhedýc canhuýnau ²⁸uýd.

XVI. ²⁹[BONHEDÝC KANHWÝNAVL.]

I. ³⁰Bonhedýc ³¹canhuýnau ýu ³²[y] dýn auo ³³[y] kýulaun ³⁴o uonhet ýg Kýmrrý ³⁵[ac] o uam ³⁶ac o' tat.

II. ³⁷Ý gyureýth ³⁸[eglóys] ³⁹■ ⁴⁰dýweýt ⁴¹eýlweýth na dylý un mab trew tat namýn y mab hýnaw ⁴²ýr tat' ⁴³or wreýc brýaut : kýureýth Hýwel ⁴⁴[hagen] ⁴⁵ay barn ýr mab ýeuaw megýs ýr hýnaw ac a uarn na doter pechaut ⁴⁶[y tat] naý achýureýth yn erbýn ⁴⁷y mab am trew y tat.

III. Nýt dylýs ýdýn ⁴⁸[y] dýuodýat ýtýr ⁴⁹namýn ⁵⁰o uraut y gyureýth neu ⁵¹o estýn argluýd."

IV. Reý adýweýt ⁵²o lledýr dýn am dýr dylýu ⁵³[e týr] ⁵⁴hunnó ⁵⁵ýn wactýr oý etýued' ⁵⁶[udunt] wedý hýnný ⁵⁷[výth.] Y gyureýth adýweýt nat gwaet týr ⁵⁸ýr un ⁵⁹namýn ⁶⁰týr llowrud' a talher' ⁶¹ýn gyureýthýaul wedý na bo ⁶²dým ar ⁶³[y] helu y llowrud' ⁶⁴[adalho] ⁶⁵nac o geýnnýauc baladýr nac o dým arall ; ac ⁶⁶a uarn na dylýýr llad ⁶⁷un dýn' namýn ⁶⁸[y] llowrud ný wnel ⁶⁹[y] cubýl ⁷⁰[or alanaa.] Ar týr hunnú a ⁷¹dýlýir y rannó ⁷²y rýgthunt' mal y ⁷³dýlýir rannó ⁷⁴y alanaa.

8. The father is not ¹to deteriorate, nor dispose of the rights of his son for land and soil, except during his own life ; neither is the son to deprive his father, during his life, of land and soil ; in like manner, the father is not to deprive the son of land ; and though he may deprive him, it will be recoverable, except in one case : where there shall be an agreement between father, brothers, cousins, second cousins, and the lord, to yield the land as blood-land ; and that the son cannot recover ; for peace was bought to the son by that as well as to the father : for those persons are the grades, without whose consent land cannot be assigned. And, though such a person have no land, he is not an alltud nevertheless, but an innate ²'boneddig.'

XVI. AN INNATE BONEDDIG.

1. An innate boneddig is a person who shall be complete as to origin in Wales, both by the mother and by the father.

2. The ³ecclesiastical law says again, that no son is to have the patrimony, but the eldest born to the father by the married wife : the law of Howel, however, adjudges it to the youngest son as well as to the oldest ; and decides that sin of the father, or his illegal act, is not to be brought against the son, as to his patrimony.

3. A person is not secure in taking possession of land, but by the sentence of the law, or by delivery of a lord.

4. Some say, that if a person shall be murdered on account of land, that that land is to be blood-land to his heirs ever afterwards. The law says, that no land is blood-land, except the land of a murderer, that is lawfully yielded, after there shall be nothing left belonging to the murderer, neither spear penny, nor any thing else ; and it decides, that no person is to be put to death but the murderer who does not pay the whole of the galanas. And that land is to be shared between the parties, in the same manner as the galanas is shared.

¹J.K. ²ar J. am i K. 'namyn yny oes ehun am tir a daear D. ³mty J.K. noc B.J.K. 'mwy noc C.D. acýll nev na dylý C. y dichabn D. ⁴not in K. ⁵J. ⁶C. ⁷J. ⁸not in D.J.K. ⁹na C. y D. ¹⁰na threiso D. ¹¹B. ¹²not in K. ¹³y mab ac dte D.B.C.J.K. ¹⁴dyeithyr D.J. ¹⁵D.J. ¹⁶kenundep C.B.K. kyttandeb D. daundeb J. ¹⁷not in D.J. ¹⁸B.C.D.J.K. ¹⁹not in J. ²⁰ouyn J. ²¹not in J. ²²hedoch D.B.C.J.K. ²³not in K. ²⁴megys D.B.C.J.K. ²⁵ellir D.B.C.J.K. ²⁶kyghor D.B.C.J.K. ²⁷D.B.C.J.K. ²⁸not in B.J.K. ²⁹C. ³⁰'not in J. ³¹not in B.K. ³²D.K. ³³D.B.C. ³⁴not in B.C.D.K. ³⁵C.B. ³⁶a D. ³⁷not in B.C.D.K. ³⁸D.B.C.K. ³⁹vam D. ⁴⁰not in B.C.D.K. ⁴¹not in C. ⁴²oe D. ⁴³C. ⁴⁴a D. ⁴⁵D.B.C.K. ⁴⁶not in D. ⁴⁷D.B.C. ⁴⁸onyt D. ⁴⁹trý D.B.K. ⁵⁰not in C.K. ⁵¹or D.J. ⁵²C. ⁵³oe etíued y tir hnnó yn wnetir D. ⁵⁴oe etýued [enteu B.] en wact týr B.C.K. ⁵⁵D.B.C.K. ⁵⁶C. ⁵⁷not in D.K. ⁵⁸onit K. ⁵⁹yr hnn J. not in B.K. ⁶⁰er hvnu a talho e llofrud C. ⁶¹ar y helo dim D. ⁶²C. ⁶³D.B.C.J.K. ⁶⁴namyn K. ⁶⁵o K. ⁶⁶neb J. ⁶⁷D.B.C.J.K. ⁶⁸D.B.C.K. ⁶⁹J. ⁷⁰dyly K. ⁷¹not in K. 'y rýg y genedyl D. not in C. ⁷²deleýt B.C.D.J. ⁷³yr D.B.C.K. not in J.

² A term used for a free born person.

v. Puýbýnnac a 'dýodeuo 'rannu ý dýr un dýd abluýdýn heb turýw heb enwýwet ac ýn 'un wlat' ac ew 'ac 'en] eýsted 'arnau ý' gýureýth adýweýt na dýlý 'hunnó atep' or týr 'hunnó '[gúedy hynny;] namýn 'y uot 'yn 'warchaedýc 'hý] ac' ýn haul trabluýdýn. Sew ýu turýw ac enwýwet 'llosgý teý a 'thorry 'aradýr.

vi. 'Puýbýnnac 'a] býeýfo týr ý glan traeth ew býeuýt kýwlet 'ar týr or traeth agwnaet koret 'neu betheu creýll' 'arnaó] os mýn 'eýthýr o buru ý mor 'betheu ýr týr neu ýr traeth 'hunnó 'býeuýt ý brenhýn' canýs 'pýnuarch 'ý brenhýn ýv ['e 'mor.]

vii. Trý thlus kenedýl 'y gelwýr' melýn achoret a perllan ar 'trý hýnný ný 'dýlýir eu rannó 'nac eu' 'kýchwýn namýn rannó 'eu fruýtheu ýr 'nep aý dýlýo.

viii. Týr 'corthlan ný dýlýir 'y rannó herwýd týdýnneu namýn herwýd gardeu; ac 'o býd 'teý arnau 'ny dýlý ý mab ýeuhaw 'hunnó mýy nor hýnaw namýn 'eu rannó herwýd ýstebýll.

ix. Ný dýlý nep atal gardeu ganthau 'ýn herwýd breýnt 'y] teýl namyn un wluýdýn canýs pop blúyýdýn ý dýlýir 'ý theylaó."

x. 'Brynar duý wlynet ý dýlýir 'y eredýc.

xi. 'Brandeyl guýr 'e uelly.'

xii. ['Tir gúyd 'wir 'e uelly.']

xiii. Buarthdeýl teýr blýned 'ý dýlýir' ý eredýc."

xiv. Karrdeýl pedeir blýned 'ýdýlýir ý eredýc.

xv. Týr coet 'gwýr 'e uelly.'

xvi. Brynar teýl 'pedeir blýnet 'heuyt.'

xvii. Ný dýlý braud bot ýn goedur 'ýr 'braut arall' namýn talet 'ýdau 'coet cystal 'ar hun' a 'dýosges 'ew ac oný cheýf 'ý 'gýstal talet 'ydau oý henuaes' 'kýmeýnt ar coet ac oný cheýf 'o hen-

5. Whoever shall suffer his land to remain 'shared a year and a day, without disturbance, without injury, and be in the same country with him who is in possession of it; the law says, that that person is not to answer for that land afterwards; but the suit is barred, and is a claim beyond the year. Disturbance, and injury, are, to burn houses, and to break ploughs.

6. Whoever possesses land upon the margin of the shore, owns as much of the beach as the breadth of his land; and he may make a wear, or other things, thereon, if he will; but if the sea throw any things upon the land, or upon that beach, they belong to the king: for the sea is a pack-horse to the king.

7. A mill and a wear and an orchard are called the three ornaments of a kindred; and those three things are not to be shared, nor removed, but their produce shared between those who may have a right to it.

8. Laud of a 'corddian' is not to be shared as tyddyns, but as gardens; and if there be buildings thereon, the youngest son is not more entitled to them than the eldest, but they are to be shared as chambers.

9. No one is to retain gardens in his possession, on account of having manured them, for more than one year; for they are to be manured every year.

10. A fallow, two years it is to be ploughed.

11. 'Rotten-dung, truly the same.

12. Ley-land, truly the same.

13. Yard-dung, three years it is to be ploughed.

14. Car-dung, four years it is to be ploughed.

15. Wood-land, truly the same.

16. Manured fallow, four years also.

17. No brother is to clear woods belonging to another brother, without yielding him wood equal to that cleared by him; and, if he cannot obtain as good, let him yield of old field as much as the wood; and, if

' 'móynhau

' 'possessed

'odefho D.J.K. 'kýwlat B.C.J.K. 'not in C. 'C.J.K. 'ar y tir D. 'ef D. 'o K. 'not in B.J.K. 'D.B.C.J.K. 'not in J. 'not in D. 'výuedýc C.B. divtynedic J.K. 'C.B. 'a chasm here in C. 'thorr K. 'ereidyr D.B.J.K. 'not in J. 'D. 'ni K. 'not in B.D.K. 'D.B.K. 'dyeithyr D. 'peth B.D. 'e brenhýn býeuýd hunnu B.K. 'y brenhin bieuyd D. 'un o pynueirch K. 'not in D. 'B.K. 'B.D.K. 'not in D. 'rey D.K. 'dilyant D. 'nai K. 'kýchuýnnu B. 'r K. 'sabl K. 'coflan B. corfflan D.K. 'eu B. 'or D. 'rai K. 'nys D.B.K. 'tynt D.B. not in K. 'y K. 'not in B.D.K. 'D.B.K. 'eu D.B.K. 'Brint kynar K. 'not in K. 'not in J.K. 'not in D. 'D.B.J.K. 'not in K. 'yny mod hýnnó. J. 'not in D.K. 'not in B. 'not in D. 'not in D. 'nelly heuyt. K. yny mod hýnnó. J. 'not in D. 'wir uelly. D. 'not in K. 'y gilyd J.K. 'llall B. 'y vraft J.K. 'not in K. 'ac D. 'diodes D. digoedes J. 'ynteu D.B.J.K. 'coet B.D.J.K. 'not in J. 'o henuaes idab D.B.J.K. 'kýstal B. 'not in D.J. 'D.B.C.J.K.

* Literally a 'nucleus': it appears to signify a hamlet. D. and K. read 'corfflan' or 'cemetery.'

* A gloss in a MS. explains this to be, 'land where cattle are accustomed to lie without folding.'

uaes ardet ¹[y coet] yr hun ²ry ³dýodes
⁴or koet' pedeyr blýnet ⁵ew ac ⁶odýna
⁷[allan] ⁸gadet ⁹ýu uraut kýstal ac ýdau
¹⁰ehun o hanau.'

xviii. ¹¹Ný dýlý nep ¹²[¹³gberthu] týr
¹⁴naý brýdau hep gannýat argluýt namýn
lloget ¹⁵[y tir] pob bluýdýn ¹⁶[ef] os
mýn.

xix. Gwýr auo ¹⁷a dan abbadeu a gwýr
¹⁸auo ¹⁹a dan ²⁰esgýp býnt a ²¹allant prýd-
au eu týr ²²gan ganhýat ýreýn býnný os
mýnnant.'

xx. ²³Y gyureýth adýweýt ý dýlý ²⁴ý
meýbyon uchelwýr kadu argluýdýaeth ar
eu halldudýon mal ý dýlý ý brenhýn cadu
²⁵ý argluýdýaeth arý alltudýon býnteu.

xxi. Ac mal ýda alltudýon ²⁶ý brenhýn'
ýn prýodoryon ²⁷ýn ²⁸[e] betwaryg(ŕ'
gwedy ²⁹ý doter ar dýfeyth brenhýn býnt
ý uelly ³⁰ýdant alltudýon ³¹[e] meýbyon
uchelwýr ³²ýn priodoryon ³³ýný petwar-
ýgur' o býdant ýn gwarchadu tyr ³⁴adan-
adunt ³⁵[en] kýhýt a býnný ac o býnný
allan ný dýlýant mýnet ý urth ý meýbyon
uchelwýr canýs priodoryon ýnt ³⁶a danadunt
ac ³⁷na dýlýant býnteu ³⁸duýn eu priodol-
der' ³⁹bý priodolder' ýný wlat ⁴⁰ýd ⁴¹an-
hoýdýnt ohoney ac arall ⁴²ýman.

xxii. Gwedy buýnt ⁴³ýn prýodoryon
⁴⁴[huenteu] eu týdýnneu 'arý týr athýr
udunt heuýt' adýlýoýnt ac eu týr namýn
⁴⁵býnný ýn' dýr such achulldýr ýrýgthunt.

xxiii. O mýn ýr alltudýon mýnet ⁴⁶ý
urth eu hargluýdý kyn ⁴⁷noc eu' bot ⁴⁸ýn
priodoryon býnt a dýlýant adau hanner
⁴⁹[ev da] udunt.

xxiv. Ac os or ýnys hon ⁵⁰ýd ⁵¹henýnt
ný dýlýant trýgau ýn un lle ⁵²ý tu ⁵³ýma
ý ⁵⁴glaud Offa.

xxv. Ac os tra mor ⁵⁵ýd ⁵⁶henýnt ný
dýlýant trýgau ýma namýn hýt arý gwýnt
kýntaw ý cafoent uýnet ý ⁵⁷eu glat ac o
thrýgant ⁵⁸ýmgýuýlent ac' ⁵⁹eu ceýthýwet
⁶⁰ual kýnt. Ereyll a dýweýt ⁶¹na dýlýant
⁶²mýnet hýt arý trýdýgwýnt.

he cannot obtain old field, let him till the
wood, which he cleared, for four years;
and thenceforth let his brother have equal
with himself from it.

18. No one is to 'sell land, or engage it,
without the permission of a lord; but he
may let it annually, if he will.

19. Men who are under abbots, and men
who are under bishops, may engage their
lands, with the consent of those persons,
if they will.

20. The law says that uchelwrs are to
exercise dominion over their alltuds, as the
king is to exercise dominion over his
alltuds.

21. And, as the alltuds of the king be-
come proprietors in the fourth man after
they shall have been placed upon the king's
waste; so the alltuds of the uchelwrs be-
come proprietors in the fourth man, if
they have occupied the same land under
them for so long a time: and, from thence-
forward, they are not to go from the
uchelwrs, for they are proprietors under
them; and they are not to stake their
propriety, one propriety in the land from
whence they originate, and another here.

22. After they are become proprietors,
their tyddyns 'on the land, and land to
them also, they are to have; and their land,
excepting such, to be plough land among
them.

23. If the alltuds will to go away from
their lords before they become proprietors;
they are to leave half their goods to them.

24. And, if they be natives of this island,
they are not to dwell in any place on this
side of Offa's dyke.

25. And, if they come from beyond sea,
they are not to remain here, except until
they can obtain the first favourable wind to
go to their country; and, if they remain, let
them return to their bondage, as before.
Others say, that they are not obliged to
depart until the third fair wind.

⁶³gwneythur ⁶⁴due prýodolder
⁶⁵a edýr udunt herwyd ⁶⁶ai tir udunt
herwyd

⁶⁷make ⁶⁸have two proprieties
⁶⁹shall be left to them as ⁷⁰and their
land to them as

¹K. ²a K. ³dýosces B.K. digoedes J. ⁴y coet y arnab D.B.J. y arnab K. ⁵not in B.J. ⁶o hynny D.J.K.
⁷D.B.J.K. ⁸rodhet D. ⁹y J. ¹⁰ynteu. J. ¹¹not in J. ¹²D.B.K. ¹³na K. ¹⁴K. ¹⁵B. ¹⁶not in D.K. ¹⁷not
in K. ¹⁸not in D.K. ¹⁹escop B. ²⁰dýlyant D.B.K. ²¹os mýnnant can ganhýat e rey henne. B. ²²not in D.
²³not in B.K. ²⁴not in B.K. ²⁵not in B.K. ²⁶pettarigýr K. ²⁷B. ²⁸not in K. ²⁹ýda B. ir a K. ³⁰B.
³¹en petwaregur en prýodoryon B. ³²pettarigýr K. ³³not in K. ³⁴B. ³⁵i K. ³⁶ni K. ³⁷not in K. ³⁸vn B.
³⁹ir K. ⁴⁰hanuoent B. henynt K. ⁴¹ýma B.K. ⁴²not in B.K. ⁴³B.K. ⁴⁴not in K. ⁴⁵oi K. ⁴⁶i K. ⁴⁷C.
retunes. ⁴⁸C.K. ⁴⁹ir K. ⁵⁰hanuýdant B.C.K. ⁵¹or C. ⁵²hun B.C.K. ⁵³olat K. ⁵⁴ir K. ⁵⁵hanuýdant
B.C.K. ⁵⁶not in K. ⁵⁷emchuelent ur B.C.K. ⁵⁸i K. ⁵⁹trachefyn. K. ⁶⁰nas K. ⁶¹not in K. ⁶²E.
⁶³B.K. ⁶⁴B. ⁶⁵K.

xxvi. ¹[Ac] os ²ý mab uchelwr ³ac eó' gýrr óynteu ⁴oc eu' hanuod kým ⁵noc eu bot yn priodoryon'' ný dýly hunnú ⁶udunt oc eu da dým."

26. And if the uchelwr expel them against their will, before they are proprietors; he is not in that case entitled to any of their goods.

XVII. [AM KYFREITH DYFNŪAL MOEL MUT AC AM UESSUR.

XVII. OF THE LAWS OF ¹DYVNŪAL MOEL MUD, AND OF MEASURE.

²Vuchot e traethassam ný o dat lew tŷr a dayar ar datanhvdev a phethev ereyll rnadunt. E weyth y anýs pry essvr er erwý ar týdýnnew ar trevý ar maenolýd ar kýmýdew ar kantreloed ac ev breýnt ac ew dýlyet.]

Above we have treated of pleas of land and soil, and the dadenhudds and other things to them; now measure of erwes, the tyddyns, the trevs, the maenols, the cymwds, and the cantrevs, their privileges, and their dues.

i. Kým ¹⁰no ¹⁰[hynn achynn] duýn coron Lundein ¹¹a theyrnwýalen ¹²[yr ynys honn] o ¹³[r] Saýson Dýwýnwal moel mud [¹⁴ap Clydno ¹⁵a] oed urenhýn arýr ýnys hon a mab oed hunnú ¹⁶[y] ýarll Kernýú o uerch brenhýn Lloygýr. Ac gwedy dýfody tad-óys ý urenhýnýaeth ý cauas ¹⁷ýnteu ¹⁸hýhý' o gogeyl'' urth ý uot ýn óyr ¹⁹ýr brenhýn. Ar gur hunnú ²⁰a oed ór ²¹audurdodus doeth ²²ar gur hunnú' a ²³ossodes cýureýthýeu ²⁴da ýnýr ýnys hon ²⁵[yn gyntaf] ar ²⁶kýureýthýeu ²⁷hýnný a ²⁸haraassant hýt yn oes Hýwel da ²⁹[ap Cadell.]

1. Before this, and before the crown of London, and the supremacy of this island, were seized by the Saxons, Dývnwal moel mud, son of Clydno, was king over this island, who was son to the earl of ¹'Cernyw,' by a daughter of the king of ²'Lloegyr.' And after the male line of succession to the kingdom was become extinct, he obtained it by the distaff, on account of his being grandson to the king. And he was a very honourable and wise man; and it was he who first established good laws in this island; and those laws continued in force until the time of Howel the good, son of Cadell.

ii. ³⁰[A] Hýwel ³¹[da] wedý hýnný a wnaeth ³²kýureýthýeu newýd ac a ³³dýuaus rey Dýwýnwal ac ný ³⁴sýmudus ³⁵Hýwel ³⁶[eissoes] messurýeu ³⁷ý týred ³⁸[yn] ýrýnys ³⁹hon namýn ual ⁴⁰ý hedewýs' Dýwýnwal canýs goreu ⁴¹messurwr ⁴²oed ⁴³ew.

2. After that, Howel the good enacted new laws, and abrogated those of Dývnwal: yet Howel did not, however, alter the measurements of the lands in this island, but continued them as they were left by Dývnwal; because he was the best measurer.

iii. ⁴⁴Ew a ⁴⁵uesurus ýr ýnys hon o Penrýn Blathaon ým ⁴⁶Prydeýn hýt ý Penrýn Penwaed ý Kernýu sew ýu hýnný naucan mylltýr a hýnný ýu hýt ýr ýnys hon ac o Grugýll ý Mon hýt ýn Soram ýglan ⁴⁷ý Mor ⁴⁸[Vd] pým cant mylltýr a hýnný ýu llet ýr ýnys hon.

3. He measured this island from the promontory of ⁴'Blatháon' in ⁵'Prydain' to the promontory of ⁶'Penwaed' in Cernyw; and that is nine hundred miles, the length of this island: and from ⁷'Crigyll' in Mon to Soram on the shore of the ⁸'Mor Udd,' which is five hundred miles; and that is the breadth of this island.

iv. Sew ⁴⁹[achaús] ý ⁵⁰messvrus ew ⁵¹hýhý ýr guýbot ⁵²ý mal ⁵³[yr ynys honn] ⁵⁴Pryden

4. The cause of his measuring the island was, that he might know the tribute ⁵⁵of

⁵⁵Pryden

⁵⁵Scotland

¹B.C.K. ²not in K. ³ai K. ⁴ac oi K. ⁵kým eu bot en pryodoryon oc eu hanuodd B. ⁶not in K. ⁷dým oc eu da huýnteu. B. dým vdvnt oc eu da. C. — oi —. K. ⁸K. ⁹C. ¹⁰not in D. ¹¹J. ¹²ac D. ar J. ¹³K. ¹⁴D.J.K. ¹⁵K. ¹⁶B.C.D.J. ¹⁷D.B.C.J. ¹⁸y deyrnas J. ¹⁹hi K. ²⁰o gogeyl hýhý C. ²¹not in C. ²²not in J.K. ²³not in D. ²⁴odureid K. ²⁵ac ef J. ²⁶wnaeth B. ²⁷not in D. ²⁸D.B.C.J.K. ²⁹rei J. ³⁰awnaeth ef D.B.C.K. ³¹barhaús D. barhaúsd J. ³²K. ³³B. ³⁴C. ³⁵rei D. ³⁶diuaúsd D.J.K. ³⁷symmutaúsd D.J.K. ³⁸ef J. ³⁹D.B.C.J.K. ⁴⁰not in C.J.K. ⁴¹D. ⁴²not in K. ⁴³ýd adnósd J. y gedetis K. ⁴⁴messur D. ⁴⁵au D.B.C.K. ⁴⁶not in C.D.J.K. ⁴⁷Dýfýnwal C. ⁴⁸uessuraúsd D.J.K. ⁴⁹not in B.C.D.J.K. ⁵⁰D.B.C.J.K. ⁵¹D.B.C.J.K. ⁵²messuraúsd D.J.K. ⁵³hynny D.B.C.J. not in K. ⁵⁴not in J.K. ⁵⁵J.K. ⁵⁶B.C.

¹ Dývnwal, according to the Chronicle of the Kings in the book of Basingwerke, a Welsh version of Geofrey of Monmouth's compilation, flourished from An. B.C. 694 to 667. ² Cornwall. ³ England.

which a similar passage occurs, read 'Bladon,' others 'Caithness.' ⁴ Britain. ⁵ Now Penwith in Cornwall. ⁶ On the west coast of Anglesey. ⁷ Literally 'Lord Sea;' the British Channel.

⁸ Some copies of the Chronicle of the Kings, in LAWS, II.

¹ay mylltŷrŷeu' ²ay hŷmdeŷthŷeu ³ŷn ŷ dŷeoeth.

v. Ar messur hunnó a ⁴uessurus ⁵Dywnwal ⁶urth ⁷[e] gronŷn heŷd: trŷ hŷt ⁸[ŷ] gronŷn heŷd ŷnŷ uoduet ⁹[a] teŷr moduct ŷn ¹⁰llet ¹¹[ŷ] palŷw trŷ ¹²llet ¹³[ŷ] palŷw ŷnŷ troetued, trŷ troeduet ŷnŷ cam, trŷ cham ŷnŷ neŷt trŷ neŷt ŷnŷ tŷr, sew ŷu ¹⁴ŷ tŷr' ¹⁵o Gŷmraec newŷd grón, a mŷl ¹⁶or ¹⁷tŷr ¹⁸ŷu' ¹⁹[e] mylltŷr. Ac or messur hunnó ²⁰[ŷd] ²¹ŷdŷs ²²ŷn ²³arueru ²⁴[ema] ²⁵etwa.'

vi. Ac ²⁶[ŷna] ²⁷ŷ ²⁸gwnaŷthant ²⁹messur ³⁰[ŷr] eru gŷureŷthŷaul ³¹o [³²uessur ³³ŷ] gronŷn heŷd: ³⁴trŷhŷt ³⁵[e] gronŷn heŷd ³⁶ŷnŷ uotued ³⁷[a] ³⁸teŷr modued ³⁹ŷn llet' ⁴⁰[e] palŷw ⁴¹trŷllet ⁴²[ŷ] palŷw ⁴³ŷnŷ troetued' ⁴⁴pedwar troetued ŷn ⁴⁵[hŷt] ⁴⁶ŷr ⁴⁷[uerr] ŷeu ⁴⁸ac gŷth ŷn ⁴⁹ŷr ⁵⁰[veieu] ⁵¹a deudec ŷnŷ gesseŷlŷeu ⁵²[ac] un ar bŷmthec ŷnŷr hŷrŷeu, ⁵³a gwŷalen gŷhŷt a [⁵⁴r ⁵⁵hŷr ⁵⁶ŷeu] ⁵⁷honno ŷn llau ŷ geŷlwat ar ŷŷcur perued ŷr ⁵⁸[hir] ŷeu ⁵⁹honno ŷnŷ llau arall ⁶⁰ŷr geŷlwat [⁶¹a ⁶²chy ⁶³hŷt ⁶⁴ac ⁶⁵ŷ kyrhaedo ⁶⁶ef ⁶⁷a honno gan hŷt y vreich ŷó deu eirŷonŷn ⁶⁸ŷr eró' ⁶⁹sef ŷó hŷnny' llet ŷr eró gŷfreitha[ó] a dec arugeint ⁷⁰o honno ⁷¹ŷu hŷt ŷr eró.'

vii. ⁶⁹A phedeŷr ŷrú ⁷⁰o honno ⁷¹ŷm pob' tŷdŷn a dŷlŷ ⁷²[ŷ] bot.

viii. Petwar tŷdŷn ŷm pob randŷr.

ix. Pedeŷr randŷr ŷm pob gauael.

x. Pedeŷr gauael ŷm pob trew.

xi. Pedeŷr trew ŷm pob ⁷³maŷnaul.

xii. ⁷⁴A deudeg ⁷⁵maŷnaul a duŷdrew ⁷⁶ŷm pob' kŷmut. Y duŷdrew a dŷlŷ bot ŷn reŷt ⁷⁷[ŷ] brenhŷn ⁷⁸ón ⁷⁹onadunt ⁸⁰a dŷlŷ bot' ŷn ⁸¹tŷr maertrew ⁸²[ida[ó]] ar ⁸³lleŷll ŷn dŷfeŷth ⁸⁴brenhŷn ⁸⁵ac ŷn' hauot dŷr ŷdau. Achŷmeŷnt ⁸⁶ac a dŷwedassam nŷ uchot' oll ⁸⁷a uŷd' ŷnŷ kŷmhut arall

this island', the number of the miles, and its journeys in days.

5. And that measure Dywnwal measured by a barley corn: three lengths of a barley corn in the inch; three inches in the palm breadth; three palm breadths in the foot; three feet in the pace; three paces in the leap; three leaps in a land, the land, in modern Welsh, is called a ridge; and a thousand of the lands is a 'mile. And that measure we still use here.

6. And then they made the measure of the legal erw by the barley corn: three lengths of a barley corn in an inch; three inches in the palm breadth; three palm breadths in the foot; four feet in the short yoke; and eight in the 'field yoke'; and twelve in the lateral yoke; and sixteen in the long yoke: and a rod, equal in length to that 'long yoke,' in the hand of the driver, with the middle spike of that long yoke in the other hand of the driver, ⁶¹and as far as he can reach with that rod, stretching out his arm, are the two skirts of the erw, that is to say, the breadth of a legal erw'; and thirty of that is the length of the erw.

7. Four such erwes are to be in every tyddyn.

8. Four tyddyns in every ^b'randir.'

9. Four randirs in every ^c'gavael.'

10. Four gavaels in every trev.

11. Four trevs in every maenol.

12. And twelve maenols and two trevs in every cymwd. The two trevs are for the use of the king; one of them to be maer-trev land for him; and the other to be the king's waste and summer pasture; and as much as we have said above is to be in the other cymwd; that is in number

⁸⁸ŷeuŷeu ⁸⁹ieu

⁹⁰yokes ⁹¹yoke

¹ar milltred D. ni — K. ²ac D.C.J. ³not in D. ⁴uessurad D.J.K. ⁵ef J. ⁶er B. ⁷C.J.K. ⁸D.C.J.K. ⁹C.J. ¹⁰hŷt J. ¹¹D.B.C.J.K. ¹²hŷt J. ¹³D.B.C.J.K. ¹⁴not in C.D. ¹⁵hŷnny J.K. ¹⁶ŷg D.B.C.J. ŷny K. ¹⁷o C.D.J. ¹⁸rai hŷnny uŷd K. ¹⁹ŷn D. ²⁰B.C.D.J. ²¹D.B.C.J. ŷr K. ²²is ŷma K. ²³etwa ema en arverv. C. etto ŷn arueru ŷma. D. ²⁴arver J.K. ²⁵B. ²⁶eto J.K. ²⁷D.B.C.J.K. ²⁸not in C. ²⁹gŷnaethpŷyd J. ³⁰not in D. ³¹D.B.J.K. ³²urth D.B.C.J.K. ³³D.B.C. ³⁴D.B.C.J.K. ³⁵or D. ³⁶nid amgen no J. ³⁷B.C.K. ³⁸ŷr D. ³⁹C. ⁴⁰or D. ⁴¹ŷr D. ⁴²B.C.K. ⁴³or D. ⁴⁴B.C.K. ⁴⁵ŷr D. ⁴⁶pedeir D.J.K. ⁴⁷C. ⁴⁸ŷ D.C. ⁴⁹D.B.C.J.K. ⁵⁰not in B.K. ⁵¹ŷ D.B.C.J.K. ⁵²D.B.C.J. ⁵³not in B.K. ⁵⁴D.C. ⁵⁵not in B.K. ⁵⁶B.C.J. ⁵⁷B.C. ⁵⁸B.C.J. ⁵⁹not in B. ⁶⁰D.C. ⁶¹not in C.D. ⁶²ida[ó] D.B.C.J.K. ⁶³D.B.C.J.K. ⁶⁴K. ⁶⁵K. ⁶⁶B.C.J.K. ⁶⁷e tŷr B.C.J.K. ⁶⁸a hŷnny ŷó K. ⁶⁹ŷ D.B.C.K. ⁷⁰ŷn D. ⁷¹ŷu e hŷt B.C.J.K. ⁷²not in B.C.D.J.K. ⁷³ŷ D. ⁷⁴ŷny J. ⁷⁵J. ⁷⁶maenatr D.J.K. ⁷⁷not in B.C.D.J.K. ⁷⁸maenatr D.J.K. ⁷⁹ene B.C.J.K. ⁸⁰D.C.J.K. ⁸¹not in B. ⁸²o honunt D.C.J. ⁸³not in C.D.J.K. ⁸⁴not in J. ⁸⁵D.B. ⁸⁶llall C.D.J.K. ⁸⁷not in C.D.J.K. ⁸⁸a K. not in D.J. ⁸⁹a hŷnny D. ⁹⁰not in B.C.D.J.K. ⁹¹E. ⁹²K.

^a By this computation the Welsh mile contained three miles six furlongs twenty-seven poles and a yard and a half of present measure. ^b A shareland. ^c A holding.

sew yu hynný ¹o eýrýw' ²[eró] ³pým
 ógeintrew a hynný yn' ⁴y cantrew ⁵yn
 yaun' dec degweyth a dylý bot ⁶ým pob'
 cant ac nýt ⁷a rýw bellach ⁸[no] dec.

xiii. ⁹[A] ¹⁰hyn ¹¹yu ¹²rýw o' erwý a
¹³uýd ýný cantrew pedeýr ýró ¹⁴[keureyth-
 yaul] ¹⁵kyuar ým pob týdýn unarbýmthec
 ým pob randýr pedeýr [¹⁶eró ¹⁷athrugeint]
 ým pob gauael un ¹⁸[erw] arbýmthec adeu-
 geýnt a deucant ýný trew pedeýr ¹⁹[eró]
 arugein a mýl ²⁰o erwý ým pob ²¹maýn-
 aul ²²[²³uýth] ²⁴a petwarugeýnt a deucant
 a deudeg mýl' ²⁵o erwý ýný deudeg
²⁶maýnaul. Ýný duý drew a berthýn ²⁷arý
 llýs y dylý bot deudeg ýró a pýmcant sew
 yu hynný gwedy ²⁸[y] del ²⁹oll y gýt
³⁰o erwý ýný kýmhud' ³¹[ýth cant a deu-
 deg mýl' ³²[o eróyd] a chýmeýnt a hynný
³³oll ýný kýmhut arall sew yu ³⁴hynný o
³⁵eýrýw ³⁶[o] erwý ýný cantrew chwecant
 a pým mýl' ³⁷arugeint ³⁸[o eró] nýt móy
 nýt lleý.

xiv. ³⁹Or deudec ⁴⁰maýnaul adýlý uot
 ýný kýmud pedeýr ⁴¹[onadunt] ⁴²a uýd'
⁴³o ueýbyon eýllyon y borthý kun a meýrch
 a chýlch a dooureth ac un ⁴⁴[e] kýghell-
 orýaeth ac un [⁴⁵arall ⁴⁶e] uayroný ⁴⁷[aeth]
⁴⁸ar ⁴⁹lleýll yn ueýbyon uchelwýr rýdýon.

xv. Ac or ⁵⁰ýth ⁵¹hynný ⁵²y dylý y'
 brenhýn gwestua pob bluýdýn sew yu
 hynný punt ⁵³[pob blúydýn] o pob un
 onadunt a ⁵⁴honno arennýr tryugeýnt ar
 pob trew ⁵⁵or pedeýr ⁵⁶[tref] a uýd ýný
⁵⁷uaýnaul ac ⁵⁸y uelly o ⁵⁹petwareran buy-
 gýlýd y rennýr ýný el ar pop eró or týdýn
 y ran a honno a elwýr y punt tug ar
 gostecwr adýlý y chýmell ⁶⁰pob bluýdýn'
 a chýmeýnt a hynný ⁶¹[oll] or kýmud arall
 ac ⁶²y uelly y býd kýulaun ⁶³y cantrew.

five score trevs; and that is the cantrev
 rightly: ten times ten is to be in every
 hundred; and numeration goes no further
 than ten.

13. This is the number of erws in the
 cantrev: four legal erws ¹⁶of tillage' in every
 tyddyn; sixteen in every randir; ¹⁹sixty-
 four in every gavael; two hundred and
 fifty-six in the trev; one thousand and
 twenty-four in every maenol; twelve thou-
 sand two hundred and eighty-⁸eight in the
 twelve maenols. In the two trevs which
 pertain to the court there are to be five
 hundred and twelve erws: the whole of
 that, when summed up, is twelve thousand
 and eight hundred erws in the cymwd;
 and the same number in the other cymwd:
 that is, the number of erws in the cantrev
 is twenty-five thousand and six hundred,
 neither more nor less.

14. Of the twelve maenols, which are
 to be in the cymwd, four are assigned to
 aillts to support dogs and horses, and for
 progress and ¹'dovraeth;' and one for
 canghellor-ship; and one other for maer-
 ship; and the rest for free uchelwrs.

15. And from those ¹eight the king is to
 have a gwestva every year; that is, a pound
 yearly from each of them: three-score
 pence is charged on each trev of the four
 that are in a maenol, and so subdivided into
 quarters in succession, until each erw of
 the tyddyn be assessed: and that is called
 the tunc pound; and the silentiary is to
 collect it annually: and a similar payment
 in full from the other cymwd: and thus
 the cantrev is complete.

XVIII. ⁶⁴[O DYLÝT E MEÝREDÝON AR KÝGHELL-
 ORÝON EW HYN AC OC EW GWASSANAETH.]

1. ⁶⁵Meýrýdýon a chýghellorýon a dylý-
 ant ⁶⁶kýureythýau eu' gúlat, a gwneuthur
⁶⁷y ⁶⁸dadleu ac ⁶⁹[bynt] a dylýant hanner o

XVIII. OF THE DUTIES OF THE MAERS AND
 THE CANGHELLORS, AND THEIR SERVICE.

1. Maers and canghellors are to regulate
 their district, and to form the courts: and
 they are to have half of every thing

⁶⁴ardec arugeint
⁷⁰chóech

⁶⁵teýr

⁶⁶thirty

⁶⁷three

⁷⁰six

¹not in J.K. ²D.B. ³not in D. ⁴not in K. ⁵not in D. ⁶one B.C.D.J.K. ⁷not in J.K. ⁸K. ⁹D. ¹⁰hynný D.
¹¹not in K. ¹²o eiryf J.K. ¹³dele bot D. ¹⁴B.D. keureyth C. ¹⁵not in B.C.D.J.K. ¹⁶C.J.K. ¹⁷D.B.C.J.K.
¹⁸C.J. ¹⁹D.B.C.J.K. ²⁰not in D.K. ²¹maennór D.J.K. ²²C. ²³deudeg mil adeu cant ac uýth [eru B.K.]
 spetwar ugeýnt B.J.K. ²⁴not in B.D.J. ²⁵maennór D.J.K. ²⁶yr D. ²⁷D.C. ²⁸not in K. ²⁹yny kýmud o
 eróyd D. ³⁰deudeg mýl ac výtth cant B.K. — adeucant J. ³¹D. ³²not in J. ³³not in K. ³⁴rif J. not in D.
³⁵K. ³⁶a III. ugeint K. ³⁷D. ³⁸not in J. ³⁹maennór D.K. ⁴⁰D.B.C.K. ⁴¹adlyly bot D. uyd K. not in B.C.
⁴²yn D.B.C.K. ⁴³B. yn D.C. o K. ⁴⁴C. ⁴⁵B.C. o K. ⁴⁶K. ⁴⁷y D. a K. ⁴⁸chwoch creill D.B.C.K. ⁴⁹not
 in C. ⁵⁰ir K. ⁵¹D. ⁵²hynný K. ⁵³o B.K. ⁵⁴B.K. ⁵⁵vaennór D.K. ⁵⁶not in D.K. ⁵⁷bodeir ran D. ⁵⁸not
 in B. ⁵⁹B. ⁶⁰not in D.K. ⁶¹not in K. ⁶²C. ⁶³Meiri D.K. ⁶⁴keweyrýau y B.C.K. kywreinyab D. ⁶⁵not
 in K. ⁶⁶dadleuau D. ⁶⁷K. ⁶⁸E. ⁶⁹E. ⁷⁰D.

* Quarters.

pob peth yn erbŷn y brenhŷn ¹eŷthŷr ²o' trŷpheth [³sef yu' ⁴rai ⁵henne ⁶o] gwerth tŷr a gwerth lleŷdŷr a gwerth keleŷn.

ii. Kŷghellaur a dŷlŷ rannŷ ⁷y rŷgthau ar brenhŷn ⁸a dewŷs ŷr brenhŷn.'

iii. ⁹Maer [¹⁰a dele rannu] ŷ rŷgthaŷ ar kŷghellaur [¹¹ar keghellaur ¹²dewŷs' ¹³y ringyll.]

iv. ¹⁴Y maer ¹⁵ar kŷghellaur a dŷlŷant ¹⁶bot deu was ¹⁷ganthunt ¹⁸y wneuthur eu negesseu a deu ereŷll ŷr brenhŷn.

v. Ac ¹⁹[ŷynt] a dŷlŷant dŷŷn kŷlech ar eu petwerŷd ar ueŷbŷon eŷllŷon ŷ brenhŷn dŷŷweŷth ŷnŷ wluŷdŷn.

vi. A hanner ebedŷu ²⁰[y] meŷbŷon eŷllŷon a hanner ²¹amobŷr eu merchet a dŷlŷant.

vii. Maer a chŷghellaur a dŷlŷant ke-weŷrŷau meŷbŷon eŷllŷon ²²[y brenhin] ²³ar eu ²⁴tŷr kŷurŷw' pan uo ²⁵marŷ un onadunt ac a dŷlŷant cadu dŷfeŷth ²⁶[y] brenhŷn a thŷgu drostau ban uo reŷt ac o dewnŷdŷa ²⁷ew ²⁸[y tir diffeith hŷnnŷ] ŷynt a dŷlŷant eu suŷd ²⁹arnaŷ.

viii. Nŷ dŷlŷ na maer na chŷchellaur bot ŷn benkenedŷl namŷn ³⁰[un] o uchel-wŷr ³¹eu gwlat.

ix. Nŷ dŷlŷir pen ³²kenedlaeth o uam-ŷŷs.

XIX. ³³[O SWŷD PEN KENEDŷL Aŷ VREŷNT Aŷ DŷLŷET EW HŷNN.]

i. Pen kenedŷl a dŷlŷ pedeŷr arugeŷnt ³⁴[y] gan pob gŷr a ³⁵uŷnho cares ŷdau canŷs hŷtheu ehun adal ŷ hamobŷr.

ii. ³⁶Ac ³⁷[ef] a dŷlŷ pedeŷr arugeŷn ³⁸y gan pob mab a gŷmero ³⁹[ef] ŷ kenedŷl.'

iii. Ac ⁴⁰[ef] a dŷlŷ ŷmŷrru ⁴¹y gŷt aŷ gar ⁴²[ae gares] ŷmpob reŷt ⁴³[or] adel arnaŷ.

iv. Nŷt oes gobŷr murŷedŷc ŷ uab uchelwr ŷn dadleu namŷn ⁴⁴herwŷd ŷ' ⁴⁵mŷnho ⁴⁶ŷr argluŷd' ŷ rodŷ ⁴⁷ŷdau.

v. ŷ' ⁴⁸uaŷnaul ŷ taler tung o honeŷ nŷ dŷlŷ ŷr argluŷd naŷ mel naŷ pŷscaut canŷs ⁴⁹med a ⁵⁰delŷr o honeŷ ⁵¹ac ŷgŷt' ar ⁵²med pedeŷr arugeint ⁵³[o arŷant] o bop ⁵⁴maŷn-

received by the king, three things excepted; that is, the worth of land; the worth of a thief; and the worth of a dead body.

2. The canghellor is to share between the king and himself, and the king to choose.

3. The maer is to share between the canghellor and himself, and the canghellor to choose ¹¹his ringyll.'

4. The maer and the canghellor are to have two servants with them to execute their commands; and two others for the king.

5. And they are to make a progress, in parties of four, among the king's aillts, twice in the year.

6. And they are to have half of the ebediw of the aillts, and half of the amobyr of their daughters.

7. The maer and canghellor are to regulate the king's aillts upon their 'register land,' when any one of them shall die; and they are to keep the king's waste; and to swear for him when it is necessary; and if the king dispose of that waste, they are to have their service thereon.

8. Neither a maer nor a canghellor is to be a chief of a kindred; but an uchelwr of the country.

9. The chief-ship of a kindred is not to be by maternity.

XIX. OF THE SERVICE OF A CHIEF OF A KINDRED, AND HIS PRIVILEGE AND HIS DUE, THIS IS.

1. A chief of a kindred is to have twenty-four pence from every man who shall will a kinswoman to him; for she herself shall pay her amobyr.

2. And he is to have twenty-four pence from every youth that he shall admit to his tribe.

3. And he is to act in concert with his kinsman ³⁹and kinswoman' in every circumstance.

4. There is no fixed reward to an uchelwr in courts; only what the lord may will to give him.

5. From the maenol out of which tunc is paid, the lord is not to have the honey nor the fish, because it furnishes ⁵mead; and, along with the ⁵mead, every maenol

⁴⁸herŷ kyfreith

⁵¹mel

³⁰legal circuit

⁵¹honey

¹dŷeithŷr D. ²not in K. ³B.C.K. ⁴K. ⁵not in K. ⁶ar brenhin dewŷssŷ D.B.C.K. ⁷not in D. ⁸B.C. ⁹B.C.K. ¹⁰dewŷssaw C. ¹¹K. ¹²not in D.K. ¹³a D.K. ¹⁴not in D. ¹⁵udunt K. ¹⁶en B. ¹⁷D.B.C.K. ¹⁸D.B.C.K. ¹⁹amobŷreŷu K. ²⁰D.B.C.K. ²¹ac K. ²²not in K. ²³D.B.C.K. ²⁴y brenhin K. — cf D.B.C. ²⁵K. ²⁶o hanau B. ²⁷D.B.C.K. ²⁸y D.B.C.K. ²⁹kenedŷl K. ³⁰C. ³¹D.B.C. ³²gŷmero K. ³³not in D. ³⁴C.K. ³⁵not in K. ³⁶B.C.K. ³⁷D.B.C.K. ³⁸not in D.K. ³⁹D. ⁴⁰B. ⁴¹er hŷnn a C.B. — on — D. — hŷnn — K. ⁴²vŷnher B. uarner K. ⁴³e raclaw C. not in B.D.K. ⁴⁴not in B. ⁴⁵uaenatr D.K. ⁴⁶dŷlŷir D.B.C.K. ⁴⁷a chŷtar K. ⁴⁸C. ⁴⁹maenol D.K. ⁵⁰D.B.C.K. ⁵¹D.

aul a ¹delŷr a hunnó aelwŷr arŷant ŷ góynnos ac mal ŷ rennŷr ŷ ²punt tung ŷ rennŷr ³hunnó.

vi. Nŷ dŷlŷir gossot arŷ ⁴maŷnoleu rŷd na maer na chŷghellaŷr na chŷlch na doowreth ⁵[na mackóŷeit] na dŷm ⁶namŷn adŷwedassam nŷ uchot ⁷eŷthŷr ⁸[ŷ] kŷlch ⁹[^o maŷr] ¹⁰ŷr teulu ¹¹ŷ gaŷaw.

vii. Nŷ dŷlŷ ŷ brenhŷn ¹²duŷn [¹³ŷ ¹⁴wlat yn] lluyd ¹⁵or wlat ¹⁶allan' namŷn ŷn weŷth pob bluŷdŷn ac nŷ dŷlŷ bot. ŷn hunnó' namŷn pŷtheunos a mŷs. ŷnŷ wlat ehun rŷd ¹⁷ŷu ŷdau ¹⁸lluyd pan ¹⁹[i] uŷnho.

viii. ²⁰Paub adŷlŷ. gwneuthur gweŷth keŷtŷll ²¹pan uŷnho ŷ brenhŷn' eŷthŷr gwŷr ŷ uaertrew."

ix. Nŷ dŷlŷ meŷbŷon eŷllŷon ŷ brenhŷn ŷ porthŷ na porthŷ ŷ teulu ²²a chanŷ dŷlŷant ²³uŷnteu porthŷ' nŷ dŷlŷant ŷnteu ²⁴nac eu' mel ²⁵nac eu' pŷsgaut namŷn ²⁶[ŷ rodi] ŷ lŷs ŷ brenhŷn ac ew a dŷlŷ ²⁷o mŷn' gwneuthur coredeu ar eu dŷuret a llad ²⁸[eu] bŷdaueu.

x. ŷn ²⁹or meŷbŷon eŷllŷon adŷlŷ bot ŷn uacr ³⁰[e]bŷsweŷl.

xi. ŷnt a dŷlŷant ³¹roŷ pŷnueŷrch ³²ŷr brenhŷn ³³ŷr lluydeu ac a dŷlŷant anrŷdedu ³⁴ŷr argluŷdes' un weŷth' bop bluŷdŷn ³⁵ar wuŷt a ³⁶dŷaut' ac ³⁷[wŷnt] adŷlŷant porthŷ ŷ kón ar kŷnŷdŷon ar hebogŷdŷon ar macuŷueŷt pob ³⁸un onadunt un weŷth bop bluŷdŷn.

xii. Ac ³⁹o byd allduŷon gwlat arall ⁴⁰[ŷghyuoeth] ⁴¹ŷr brenhŷn' ⁴²aŷ ŷn wŷr ŷdau aŷ ŷn arhos gwŷnt aŷ am betheu ereŷll ew a dŷlŷ ⁴³os mŷn' eu gossot ŷn dooureth ⁴⁴[wŷnt] ar ⁴⁵ŷ meŷbŷon eŷllŷon ⁴⁶herwŷd eu gallu.'

xiii. Ar' alltuŷon hŷnnŷ ⁴⁷a dŷlŷant' ⁴⁸[kemeŷnt ac] ⁴⁹a dangossoent oda ⁵⁰ŷr mab eŷllt pan deloŷnt ŷr tŷ' ⁵¹[a deleant] ŷ gafael ⁵²oll pan ⁵³elhoŷnt o hanaó." Ac ⁵⁴o chŷll ⁵⁵[dim] ŷ dalu udunt ⁵⁶eŷthŷr trŷ pheth a dŷlŷant ŷ gadó ganthunt ⁵⁷ehun ⁵⁸nos a dŷd' ŷew ⁵⁹ŷu hŷnnŷ' ⁶⁰eu llodreu ⁶¹ac eu' cledŷueu ac eu menŷc ac nŷ dŷlŷ-

pays twenty-four of silver; and that is called the supper money: and this is to be shared in the same manner as the tunc pound is shared.

6. Neither maer nor canghellor is to be imposed upon a free maenol, nor progress, nor dovræth, ⁵nor youths, nor anything besides what we have said above; except the ⁶great progress of the household in the winter.

7. The king is not to lead hosts out of the country, except once every year; and then, not to continue more than six weeks. In his own country he is free to have hosts when he will.

8. All are to work on the castles, whenever the king may will it, except the men of the maer-trev.

9. The aillts of the king are not to support him, nor to support his household; and since they are not to support him, they are not to retain their honey nor their fish, but are to send them to the king's court; and he may, if he will, make wears upon their waters, and take their hives.

10. One of the aillts is to be the king's land maer.

11. They are to furnish pack-horses to the king, for the hosts; and they are to present the queen, once every year, with meat and drink; and they are to support the dogs, the huntsmen, the falconers, and the youths, all of them, once every year.

12. And if there be alltuds from another country in the king's realm, either as his men, or waiting a wind, or for other matters; if he will, he is to place them on dovræth upon his aillts according to their abilities.

13. And those alltuds are to show their property to the aillt, when they enter the house; and they are to have it entire, when they leave it. And if any thing be lost, it is to be made good to them, except three things which they are to keep in their own custody, night and day: these are, their trowsers, their swords, and their gloves:

⁶²maer

⁶³maer's

¹dŷlŷir D.B.C.K. ²bŷt K. ³honna D. ⁴maenolŷd B.C.K. maenoreu D. ⁵D.B.C.K. ⁶not in C. ⁷dŷeithŷr D. ⁸D.K. ⁹D.B.C.K. ¹⁰ŷ D.C.K. ¹¹bop D.B.C.K. ¹²ŷu B. ¹³D.C.K. ¹⁴D.B.C.K. ¹⁵o honeŷ B.C.K. e hun B.C. ¹⁶not in D. ¹⁷vyd D.B.C.K. ¹⁸llwŷdŷaw C. not in B. ¹⁹K. ²⁰not in D. ²¹e brenhŷn pan uenho B.C. ir — K. ²²ac ŷrth hŷnnŷ D. ²³e B. ev C.K. ²⁴eu B.C.K. nae D. ²⁵nae D. ²⁶D.B.C.K. ²⁷os B. not in D. ²⁸D.B.C.K. ²⁹o C. ³⁰B. ³¹rodi D.B.C.K. ³²not in K. ³³ene B.C. ³⁴e vrenhŷnes C. ³⁵i dŷyn i K. not in C. ³⁶lŷnn D.B.K. ³⁷C.K. ³⁸reŷ C. ³⁹or D. ⁴⁰D.B.C. ⁴¹ŷ D.B.C. ⁴²ŷny kyuoeth K. ⁴³ac D. ⁴⁴o C.K. not in D. ⁴⁵C.K. ⁴⁶not in K. ⁴⁷os mŷnn. D. ⁴⁸Herwŷd reŷ er B.C.K. ⁴⁹not in B. ⁵⁰B. ⁵¹dangos ŷr map eŷllt avo o da kanthvnt ac a delŷant pan eloŷnt or tŷ kaffael kŷmeŷnt ac a dangossoent pan delhoent ŷdaw C. ⁵²pan delhont ŷr ty D. — ŷ tŷ e mab eŷllt B. ⁵³B. ⁵⁴not in B. ⁵⁵delhont D. ⁵⁶or D. not in C. ⁵⁷D.B.C. ⁵⁸dŷeithŷr D. ⁵⁹not in D. ⁶⁰dŷd a nos B. ⁶¹rei ynt D. ⁶²i K. ⁶³ai K. ⁶⁴E.

ant eýghýau namýn ý nos gýntaw ¹⁰o
chahant bara ac un enllýn.

and they are to remain only the first night,
if they obtain bread and one enllýn.

XX. ²[AM WEÝTH TRÝ E BRENÝN.]

XX. OF WORK ON THE KING'S BUILDINGS.

I. Meýbyon eýllýon ý brenhýn a dýlý-
ant gwneuthur seýth teý ýr brenhýn ³sew
⁴ýu ý reýn hýnný' ⁵ý neuad ⁶ar ⁷buýt tý'
⁸a chegýn ⁹a hundý ¹⁰a march tý' [¹¹a
¹²chynorty] ¹³a tý býchan.

1. The aillts of the king are to erect
seven buildings for the king: these are, the
hall, and the ⁶buttery, and kitchen, and
dormitory, and stable, and ⁴'dog-house,'
and little-house.

II. Y brenhýn adýlý o pob býleýndrew
¹⁰gor a býall ý wneuthur lluesteu ¹¹[idaó]
ýný lluyd.

2. The king is to have a hatchet-man
from every villain-trev, to form encamp-
ments, in his hosts.

III. ¹²Maer ¹³[e] býsweýl ný dýlý' ¹⁴daly
dadleu namýn ar wýr ý uacdrew namýn
¹⁵erbýnnýau da ý brenhýn ý gan ý ¹⁶meýr-
ýdýon ar' kyghellorýon ac ew a dýlý roly
pedeyr arugeýnt ýr gostecwr pan estýn-
her ¹⁷mayroy ¹⁸[nýaeth] ýdau.

3. The land maer is not to hold courts,
except upon the men of the maer-trev; but
to receive the property of the king from the
maers and canghellors: and he is to give
twenty-four pence to the silentiary when
a maer-ship is given to him.

IV. Gwassanýthwýr ý maer ar kýghell-
aur a dýlýant hebrug ý da ¹⁹[hýt] ²⁰ar ý'
maer ²¹[e] býsweýl.

4. The servants of the maer and of the
canghellor are to bring the property to the
land maer.

V. ²²Ý maer' býsweýl a dýlý kýweýryau
²³[e] llýs ²⁴ý brenhýn' ²⁵oý mebn ac a
berthýno atey ²⁶mal eredýc a heu ac ²⁷ar-
heýl ýscrybýl ý brenhýn aý hauodýd a
pethen ereýll auo reýt ac ew adýlý cospý
gwýr ý uactrew am ²⁸eu haghýureýthýeu
²⁹ac ³⁰eu' dýruý ³¹ac eu' camluró ³²ac eu'
³³hebedýó ³⁴ew aý' dýlý' ac ³⁵amobýr
eu merchet ³⁶ý wreýc aý' dýlý.'

5. The land maer is to regulate the
king's palace, and what may pertain to it;
such as ploughing, sowing, tending the
king's cattle, his summer pastures, and
other things which may be necessary; and,
he is to punish the men of the maer-trev
for their illegal acts; and he is to have
their dirwy and their camlwrw and their
ebediw; and the amobyry of their daughters
belongs to his wife.

VI. ³⁶Ý porthaur a dýlý kýmell ³⁷amobyry
³⁸ac ³⁹ebedyó ⁴⁰ý reýn hýnný' a phedeyr
ceýnnýauc ⁴¹ýdau ⁴²[ynteu] o bop un
⁴³onadunt ⁴⁴[hue.]

6. The porter is to exact the amobyry
and the ebediw of those persons; and he
is to have four-pence from each of them.

VII. ⁴⁴Ý maer' býsweýl a dýlý 'pedeyr
arugein' ⁴⁵ý gan ý porthaur pan estýnher
⁴⁶ý suýd ýdau.

7. The land maer is to have 'twenty-four
pence' from the porter, when he is invested
with his office.

VIII. Ac ew a dýlý tyghu dros dýr ⁴⁷burth
ý llýs ⁴⁸aý hauot týr' ⁴⁹o býd reýt ⁵⁰[ac]
⁵¹eu hamdýfýn ⁵²ac bý' ⁵³[nt] ac a berthýno
⁵⁴arnadunt.

8. And he is to swear for the purveyance
land of the court, and 'its summer pasture',
if it be necessary to defend them, and the
things which may pertain to them.

IX. Gwýr ý uactrew a dýlý ⁵⁴[ant]
gwneuthur odýn ac ýscubaur ⁵⁵ýr brenhýn
⁵⁶ac eu' dýwallu pan uo reýt. Oýnt a
dýlýant talu tóng eu týr ýn llau ⁵⁷ý maer'
býsweýl ⁵⁸ac a dýlýant ⁵⁹ý borthý' duy

9. The men of the maer-trev are to
make a kiln and a barn for the king; and
to supply them, when it may be necessary.
They are to pay the tunc of their land into
the hand of the land maer; and they are

¹⁰⁰beudy ¹⁰¹chynghorti
¹⁰²pedeyr keynnýauc
¹⁰³ac a uo ar y tir

¹⁰⁰cow-house ¹⁰¹council-house
¹⁰²four-pence
¹⁰³what may be on the land

¹or D. ²C. ³not in D. ⁴ýnt B.C. ⁵by K. ⁶not in B.C.D.K. ⁷a B.D.K. not in C. ⁸not in C. ⁹D.B.K.
¹⁰D.B.C. ¹¹git K. ¹²D.B.C. ¹³Ný dele maer e býsweýl B. ¹⁴C. ¹⁵not in D.K. ¹⁶erbýnnýcýt B.
derbyn K. ¹⁷meiri D.B.C. — K. ¹⁸y wýd D. ¹⁹B.C.K. ²⁰B. ²¹att D. 'ar B.C.K. ²²B.C.K. ²³Maer e
D.B.C.K. ²⁴B. ²⁵not in B. ²⁶o D.K. ²⁷ý am B.C. ²⁸arheýlýaw C. ²⁹i K. ³⁰ni K. ³¹not in D. ³²Ar
D. ³³amobrey D. yr — hynny K. ³⁴ai K. ³⁵ebediweu D.K. ³⁶not in K. ³⁷a geiff D. ³⁸D.B. ³⁹or rei
hynny D. ⁴⁰B.K. ⁴¹Maer e B.C.D. ⁴²not in K. ⁴³not in C.K. ⁴⁴bort K. ⁴⁵or D. ⁴⁶D.B.C. ⁴⁷ai K.
⁴⁸not in K. ⁴⁹D.B.C. ⁵⁰udunt D. arnunt K. ⁵¹B.C.D. ⁵²y D. ⁵³ai K. ⁵⁴maer e B.C.K. ⁵⁵ac lly K.
⁵⁶borthý hennv C. ⁵⁷K. ⁵⁸K. ⁵⁹B. ⁶⁰K.

weyth ynny wloydyn. ¹[Ac] bynt' a dylant dyrnu a chrassu a ²medy a llywnu a llad gweyr' a cheyssyau gwellt a chynnnt ³[en e fymer en] y gnyuer gweyth y del y brenhyn yr llys ac ⁴uynt a dylant anrydedu y brenhyn pan ⁵del yr llys herwyd eu gallu ⁶ay yn deueyt' ⁷ay yn byn' ⁸ay yn uynneu ay ar ⁹gaus ay ar ¹⁰emenyn ay ar ¹¹laeth.

x. O ¹²dyryd ¹³mab uchelwr y uab ar ¹⁴uab cyllt argluyd ar ueythryn' ¹⁵gan ¹⁶y gannyat' neu gan y ¹⁷dyodew ¹⁸undyd a bluydyn o hanab' ¹⁹[e map hvnnv] hunnu a dily ²⁰[kaffael] ran mab o tyr y mab eyllt ac oy ²¹da gwedy hynny.'

XXI. ²²[TVNC MAENAVL RYD.]

1. O pob ²³maynaul ryd ²⁴y brenhyn a dily' keruyn ued nau dyrnuet ²⁵ynny hyt yn amryscoyb ac ony chefyr ²⁶y med ²⁷[doy o] braugaut ²⁸ac ony chefyr ²⁹y bragaut pedeyr o goryw.

11. ³⁰Ny ³¹dily bot' eró dyfodedyc yn tyr kyuryw.'

XXII. ³²[AM TOBR TERVYN EW HYNN.]

1. Puýbýnnac a dorro teruyn y rug duýdrew ³³oy eredyc y brenhyn a dily yr ³⁴[byth] ychen ay hardo ar gwýd ar heyrn a gwerth y troet deheu yr amaeth a gwerth y llab assó yr geýlwat a phedeyr ceýnnýauc ³⁵yr neb pýeyfo' y tyr a chyweýryab y ³⁶teruyn ³⁷ual ³⁸[i bu] kynt.

XXIII. ³⁹[AM EREDYC TYR EN AOKYVARCH.]

1. Puýbýnnac a ardo tyr yn aghýuarch talet pedeyr ceýnnýauc ⁴⁰yr nep pýeyfo' y tyr a cheýnnýauc ⁴¹am pob kúys ⁴²[or] a ⁴³arder ⁴⁴ar aghýuarch yr brenhyn.

XXIV. ⁴⁵[AM EMTERVYNV EW HYNN.]

1. O deruyd ymderuynu ⁴⁶y rug deu ⁴⁷ur ⁴⁸gýmreýnt am tyr ⁴⁹[a dayar] ⁵⁰ar neýll ⁵¹reý yn teruynu hýt racu ar ⁵²lleýll hýt yma a týgu o bop ⁵³reý ⁵⁴yna y ⁵⁵mae yaun yr gyureyth rannu' deuhanner.

⁵⁶vrenhines ⁵⁷duyn y
⁵⁸achamlóro yr argluyd.

to support him twice in the year. They are to thresh, to kiln-dry, to reap, to harrow, and to mow hay, and to provide straw, and fuel for the fire, as often as the king visits the court; and when the king comes to the court, they are to present the king, according to their ability, either with sheep, or lambs, or kids, or cheese, or butter, or milk.

10. If an uchelwr place his son to be reared with the aillt of a lord, by the permission or by the sufferance of the lord, for a year and a day; that son is to have a son's share of the aillt's land, and ultimately of his property.

XXI. THE TUNC OF A FREE MAENOL.

1. From every free maenol, the king is to have a vat of mead, nine hand-breadths in length diagonally; if mead be not obtained, two of bragot; and, if bragot be not obtained, four of ale.

2. There is not to be an extinguished erw in register land.

XXII. OF MEER BREACH THIS IS.

1. Whoever shall destroy a meer between two trevs, by ploughing it; the king is to have the eight oxen that ploughed it, and the plough and the irons, and the worth of the ploughman's right foot, and the worth of the driver's left hand; and four-pence to the owner of the land: and the meer to be restored to its former state.

XXIII. OF PLOUGHING LAND SURREPTITIOUSLY.

1. Whoever shall plough land surreptitiously, let him pay four-pence to the owner of the land, and a penny for every furrow that is ploughed; and surreption-fine to the king.

XXIV. OF DEFINING OF MEERS THIS IS.

1. If a meer is to be defined between two men of equal rank, in respect to land and soil, and one party set out the meer there, and the other here; and each party swear thereto: then it is right for the law to share.

⁵⁹queen ⁶⁰take the
⁶¹and a camlwrw to the lord.

¹B.C.D. ²llyfni, a llad gceir, a medi D. ³C. ⁴gy K. ⁵vo yny D.B.C.K. ⁶not in D. ⁷not in K. ⁸ac D. ⁹emenyn D.B.C.K. ¹⁰gaus D.B. laeth C.K. ¹¹kaws. C.K. ¹²dyry D.B.K. ¹³not in C. ¹⁴uath ar B.K. ueythryn — C. — att D. vab eillt D.B.C.K. argluyd B.C.K. ¹⁵gan genhat yr argluyt D. ¹⁶not in K. ¹⁷odel D.B.K. ¹⁸o honau un dyd a bluydyn D.B.C. ¹⁹C. ²⁰C. ²¹not in K. ²²C. ²³maenuor D. ²⁴y dily y brenhin D. ²⁵yn K. ²⁶o B. ²⁷B.C.D.K. ²⁸not in B.K. ²⁹o B.C.K. ³⁰not in B. ³¹byd D. ³²C. ³³o D.K. ³⁴D.C. ³⁵y berchen B. — berchennaoc D.C.K. ³⁶tir K. ³⁷yngystal a D. ³⁸K. ³⁹C. ⁴⁰i perchen K. ⁴¹o D. ⁴²D. ⁴³ardo K. ⁴⁴ac B.C. ⁴⁵C. ⁴⁶not in K. ⁴⁷wyr D.B.C. ⁴⁸not in K. ⁴⁹C. ⁵⁰ac D.B.C. ⁵¹not in B.K. ⁵²llall D.B.C.K. ⁵³pleit D.B.C.K. ⁵⁴llyn D.B. ⁵⁵trydyd ll y rann [o C.] kyfreith yn D.B.C.K. ⁵⁶D. ⁵⁷E. ⁵⁸D.K.

XXV. ¹[AM DWYN MAEN TERVYN HONNEDŶC.]

1. Puŷbŷnnac adŷco maen teruŷn ²[a uo honneyt] ³y rug duŷdrew talet ⁴un ugein ardec' y berchen ⁵[nabc] y tŷr a camlurŷ yr ⁶brenhŷn ac ⁷y uelly am ford a gatwo ⁸y teruŷn gan ⁹emyl y' ford.

XXVI. ⁹[HŷNN EW MESSVR GWESTVA E BRENŷN E GAŷAF O VAENAVL RŷD.]

1. Messur gwestua ⁹y brenhŷn yn amser gaŷaw ¹⁰o ¹¹uaŷnaul rŷd ¹²sew yu ¹³hŷnnŷ pun march ¹⁴or blaŷt goreu adŷuo arŷ tŷr ¹⁵abuuch ¹⁶[gic] ¹⁷neu ych' ¹⁸[kŷc en kev] a ¹⁹dogŷn keruŷn ²⁰o ued nau nŷrnuet ²¹ynŷ hŷt ²²yn amrŷscoŷu ar gŷmeŷnt ²³arall ynŷ llet; a seŷth dreua o geŷrch un ruŷm yn ebran a huch teŷrbluŷd ac enhorob hallt ²⁴a llet trŷ uŷs ynŷ thewet a llestŷr emenŷn trŷ dŷrnued ²⁵ynŷ hŷt ²⁶hep ²⁷y uoel' athrŷ ²⁸ynŷ let ac onŷ ellŷr cafael hŷnnŷ punt ²⁹amdaneŷ a honno ³⁰yu y' punt tung a pedeŷr ³¹[keiniawg] arugeŷn ³²y wassanaythwŷr' y brenhŷn. ³³[Ac] onŷ ellŷr ³⁴cafael ³⁵hŷnnŷ ³⁶[yn ued] duŷ ³⁷o uragaut ³⁸onŷ ³⁹ellŷr ⁴⁰[kaffael] ⁴¹y bragaut' pedeŷr o ⁴²[r] gŷrŷw. A hŷnnŷ ⁴³adau o bop ⁴⁴maŷnaul rŷd ⁴⁵yr brenhŷn.

11. Sew ual y rennŷr y punt ⁴⁶honno chweugeŷnt yr bara a trŷ ugeŷnt yr ⁴⁷llŷn a trŷ ugeŷnt yr ⁴⁸enllŷn.

XXVII. ⁴⁹[OR MAENOLŷD KAETH E DELEŷR KŷMEŷNT A HŷNN.]

1. Or ⁵⁰maŷnolŷd caeth y dŷlŷr deu daŷn ⁵¹buŷt pob bluŷdŷn.

11. Y gaŷaw huch deŷrblŷd allestŷr emenŷn trŷ dŷrnued ⁵²[o] hŷt ⁵³a thrŷ ⁵⁴[o] llet a dogŷn kerŷn o ⁵⁵[uragaut] ⁵⁶y bo nau dŷrnued ⁵⁷[ene] ⁵⁸hŷt ⁵⁹yn amrŷscoŷu a dreua o ⁶⁰[geirch] un ruŷm yn ebran a chwe-thorth ⁶¹[arhugeint] o ⁶²[r] uara goreu atŷuo arŷ tŷr; ⁶³o bŷd gwenŷth ⁶⁴[ar y] dŷr chwech onadunt yn beŷllŷeŷt onŷ bŷd gwenŷth ⁶⁵tŷr chwech ⁶⁶[o nadunt] yn rŷnnŷon ⁶⁷pedeŷr ⁶⁸onadunt ⁶⁹parthar neuad

XXV. OF REMOVING A PUBLIC MEER STONE.

1. Whoever shall remove a public meer stone between two trevs, let him pay ⁹eleven score' pence to the owner of the land, and a camlwrw to the King; and so for a road, which may preserve a meer with ⁸the side of the' road.

XXVI. THIS IS THE MEASURE OF THE KING'S GWESTVA FROM A FREE MAENOL.

1. The measure of the king's gwestva in winter, from a free maenol: that is to say, a horse-load of the best flour that shall grow on the land; ¹⁰the carcass of a cow or an ox; a full vat of mead, nine hand-breadths in its length diagonally, and as much ²⁰again in breadth; and seven thraves of oats, of one band, for provender; a three year old swine; a salted flitch of three finger-breadths in thickness; and a vessel of butter, three hand-breadths in depth, not heaped, and three in breadth; and if these cannot be obtained, a pound is to be paid in lieu of them; and that is the tunc pound; and twenty-four pence to the king's servants. If that quantity of mead cannot be obtained, two of bragot; if bragot be not obtained, then four of ale. And that shall come to the king from every free maenol.

2. The manner in which that pound shall be shared is, six score for bread; three score for liquor; and three score for enllŷn.

XXVII. FROM BOND MAENOLS THE AMOUNT DUE IS AS FOLLOWS.

1. From the bond maenols two ⁵⁰'dawn-bwyds' are due yearly.

2. The winter: a three year old swine; a vessel of butter, three hand-breadths in depth, and three in breadth; a full vat of 'bragot, nine hand-breadths in length diagonally; a thrave of ⁴'oats, of one band, for provender; ⁶¹twenty-six loaves of the best bread that shall grow on the land; if it be wheat land, six of them of fine flour; if it be not wheat land, six of them of groats; four of them for the hall, and two for the

⁶⁷⁰ch(weugeint
⁶⁷⁸wrac

⁶⁷¹ennill ⁶⁷²y nail
⁶⁷⁴hŷd

⁶⁷⁰six score
⁶⁷⁸malt

⁶⁷¹gaining ⁶⁷²either
⁶⁷⁴corn

¹C. ²B. honnedic D.C.K. ³not in K. ⁴D.B. ⁵arglŷd K. ⁶not in D.K. ⁷not in B.C.D.K. ⁸C. Kyfreith gwestuar brenin K. ⁹not in D.K. ¹⁰or K. ¹¹vaenolr D.K. ¹²not in B.C.D.K. ¹³hen B.C. not in D.K. ¹⁴o K. ¹⁵ac eŷdŷon B. ¹⁶C.B. ¹⁷not in B. ¹⁸C. ¹⁹not in K. ²⁰not in K. ²¹yn K. ²²i K. ²³not in D.K. ²⁴not in D.K. ²⁵not in K. ²⁶not in K. ²⁷not in B. ²⁸o D. 'let heb avel K. ²⁹amdaneŷ D.K. ³⁰aelwŷr B.C. /—D.K. ³¹K. ³²yn gŷsaneth K. ³³yr swŷdwŷr C. ³⁴D.C. ³⁵cael K. ³⁶y med D.B.C. ³⁷K. ³⁸yn K. ³⁹neu D. ⁴⁰cheffŷr B. ⁴¹C. cael K. ⁴²not in K. ⁴³D. ⁴⁴not in K. ⁴⁵maenolr D.K. ⁴⁶adau ir K. ⁴⁷not in C. ⁴⁸enllŷn C.K. ⁴⁹llŷn C.K. ⁵⁰C. ⁵¹maenoreu D.K. ⁵²not in D. ⁵³D. ⁵⁴not in B.C. ⁵⁵D. ⁵⁶B.C. ⁵⁷not in B. ⁵⁸B.K. ⁵⁹B. yndi D.C. ⁶⁰not in K. ⁶¹D.B.C.K. ⁶²D.B.C.K. ⁶³D.B.C. ⁶⁴or D. ⁶⁵D. ⁶⁶not in D. ⁶⁷D.B.C. ⁶⁸'dwŷ onadunt parth ar estaveil a pedeŷr parth ar newad C. ⁶⁹not in K. ⁷⁰yr D.K. ⁷¹D.B.C.K. ⁷²D.C. ⁷³K. ⁷⁴E. ⁷⁵E.

⁸ Literally 'a victual render.'

a duŷ 'parth ar' ýstauell'' ac yn gýulet ac o ²[pen] elýn hýt arýdurn ac yn gýndewet ac na ³plýceŷ yr eu dalý ⁴[o] ⁵erbýn ⁶ý ⁷deu emýl adýn a geneuho tan ⁸ýný neuad ⁹ý nos' honno'' neu geýnnýauc ý¹⁰[r] ¹¹dýn ¹²ay kýnneuho drosdau.

iii. Messur daun buýt yr haw ¹³[y6] mollt teýrbluýd a mannat emenýn cyólet ar dýsgýl letaw ¹⁴a uo' ýný trew achýndewet ac ý bo ¹⁵deu uoeldýrnuet ýndau a chwethorth arugein ¹⁶or rýb uara ¹⁷a ¹⁸dýwedassam ný' uchot ¹⁹[a chýnnullau] a uo o ²⁰ludýn ²¹blýth ²²[e perchennogýon] ²³ýný drow' ý gýt ²⁴ac eu' godro unweýth ýný dýd ²⁵ac na odroher ²⁶namýn yr' un weýth ²⁷honno'' ²⁸y'' cossýn a ²⁹wnelel ³⁰or llaeth hunnú' heb urac ³¹[ac] heb ebran hep ³²dýn ý gýnneu tan.

iv. Maer a chýghellaur a dýlýant kýlch ³³[vn weith] ýný ³⁴bluýdýn' ³⁵[ar veibyón eillon y brenhin] a deuwas ³⁶gan bop un ³⁷[o nadunt] ³⁸ac yr' kýghellaur ³⁹dewýs ý tý ⁴⁰ac ný dýlýant kýlch yr haw.'''

chamber; they are to be as broad as from the elbow to the wrist, and so thick as not to bend in holding them by the edges; and a man to kindle a fire in the hall that night, or a penny to the person who shall kindle it for him.

3. The measure of the summer dawn-bwyd is, a three year old wether; a dish of butter as broad as the broadest dish in the trev, and two hand-breadths in thickness; twenty-six loaves of such bread as we have mentioned before; and to collect what there may be of milch animals possessed by all within the trev, and to milk them once in the day, and only that once; the cheese made from that milk; without malt; without provender; without a person to kindle a fire.

4. The maer and canghellor are to have a progress once in the year, upon the king's aillts, each attended by two servants; and the canghellor to choose his house: and they are not to have a progress in the summer.

XXVIII. ⁴⁰[AM VEÝCHÝOGÝ GWREÝC O LLÝGRÝR E TRAETHA HÝNN.]

i. Rey ý syd ⁴¹ar ⁴²pedrus am ueýchýogý gwreýc ⁴³o llýgrýr' ⁴⁴pa beth a dýlýir amdanaó ay ⁴⁵uýnepwerth ay ⁴⁶ýnteu galanas. ⁴⁷[É] kýureýth a dýweýt ⁴⁸panyu galanas a ⁴⁹dýlýyr amdanau ⁵⁰a llýna ýu yr achaus' ⁵¹ýn ý trimýs kýntaw ý býd gwýn ew ac ⁵²ýna ý býd' traýan ⁵³galanas ⁵⁴arnau'; ⁵⁵ýn yr' ⁵⁶eýl trimýs' ý býd rud ⁵⁷ew ac ⁵⁸[yna] ⁵⁹ý býd' deuparth galanas arnau ⁶⁰ac ýný trýmýs dýwethaw ý býd cyulaun ⁶¹ew ⁶²oy aýlodeu ac ⁶³o eneit' ac ⁶⁴[yna] ý býd ⁶⁵galanas kubýl' ⁶⁶arnaó.

ii. Rey adýweýt nat ýaunach talu galanas gur [⁶⁷ymdanaó ⁶⁸ef] ⁶⁹no galanas' gwreýc caný wýs beth ýu ⁷⁰ew ay gur ay gwreýc ⁷¹ý gýureýth a dýweýt ⁷²bot ýn' ⁷³ýaunaw ⁷⁴barnu yn ol ý peth ⁷⁵[penhaf] a bot galanas gur arnau' ⁷⁶a hýnný ⁷⁷[hýt] ýný uedýdýer; ⁷⁸allýna yr achaus' pob dýn aholer ⁷⁹ý alanas' a dýlýir ý ⁸⁰enwý

XXVIII. OF THE FETUS OF A WOMAN, IF INJURED, THIS TREATS.

1. Some are doubtful with respect to the foetus of a woman, if injured, as to what is due for it; whether gwyneb-werth or galanas. The law says, that galanas is due for it; and for this cause: during the first three months, it is white, and then the third of a galanas is to be on it; during the second three months, it is ruddy, and then two parts of a galanas are to be on it; and, during the last three months, it is perfect in its members and life, and then a full galanas is to be on it.

2. Some say, that it is not more right to pay the galanas of a man than that of a woman for it, since it is not known what it is, whether male, or female; the law says, that it is most right to decide from the higher subject, and that the galanas of a man is to be on it; and that until it be baptized; and this is the cause: every

⁴¹ keulau llaeth ⁴² dým ⁴³ dóýweýth ⁴⁴ to curdle the milk ⁴⁵ any thing ⁴⁶ twice

¹ir K. ²B.C. ³plýccoent B.C.D.K. ⁴K. ⁵herýd D.K. ⁶eu D.B.C.K. ⁷not in B.K. ⁸y nos honno yny nouad D. ⁹not in K. ¹⁰B.C.D.K. ¹¹nep B. ¹²a C. ¹³D.B.C.K. ¹⁴not in C.D. ¹⁵dý D.C.K. ¹⁶o B.K. ¹⁷re C. ¹⁸dýwespuýt B.K. ¹⁹B.C.K. ²⁰a D. ²¹aniveil K. ²²not in B. ²³B.C. ²⁴e tref oll B.C. not in K. ²⁵ai K. ²⁶not in C. ²⁷ont K. ²⁸yny dyd K. ²⁹a B. ar C.K. ³⁰gaer ar hynny K. ³¹o henne o laeth B.C. o holl bryllaethau y dref un weith yny dyd gyt ar bara D. ³²D. ³³C.D. 'pob bluýden un weýth B. ³⁴not in K. ³⁵D.B.K. ³⁶i K. ³⁷B.C. ³⁸ar K. ³⁹bieu dewis K. ⁴⁰not in C. ⁴¹C. Beichigi góraic. K. ⁴²not in K. ⁴³petruster J. ⁴⁴or D. 'not in J.K. ⁴⁵not in D.J.K. ⁴⁶uýnepwarth B.C. ⁴⁷not in B.C.D.J.K. ⁴⁸B.C.D. ⁴⁹y mae D. ⁵⁰delir D. ⁵¹a J. sef achais yú D.B. - hynny J.K. ⁵²not in B. ⁵³not in K. 'y telir J. ⁵⁴y galanas J. ⁵⁵ymdanaó D. not in K. ⁵⁶ar B. yny J.K. ⁵⁷trimis perued J.K. ⁵⁸not in B.J.K. ⁵⁹D. ⁶⁰not in K. ⁶¹not in J. ⁶²enteu B. not in J.K. ⁶³o B.C.D.J.K. ⁶⁴not in B.C.J.K. 'y byd eneit yndau D. ⁶⁵D.J. ⁶⁶gýl galanas J. ⁶⁷ymdanaó D. ⁶⁸D.B.C.J.K. ⁶⁹B.C. ⁷⁰noc ýt un B.C. noc vn D.J.K. ⁷¹not in C.D.J.K. ⁷²not in D.J.K. ⁷³y mae D. panyó K. ⁷⁴isónach D.J.K. yú D. ⁷⁵bot K. galanas gur arnau kanys isónaf [yó J.] barnu yn ol ý peth pennaf J.K. ⁷⁶D.B.C. ⁷⁷not in K. ⁷⁸C. ⁷⁹kanys J.K. ⁸⁰not in B. ⁸¹not in J.K. ⁸²holi herýd J.K. ⁸³A.E. ⁸⁴B. ⁸⁵E.K.

erbŷn' y henó¹ na gur uo na gwreŷc ac na ellŷr enwŷ nep² erbŷn' y henó ynŷ uedŷdŷer'' ac urth hŷnnŷ y mae³ dŷr y uot⁴ ynteu' ar⁵ ureŷnt "gur' ynŷ uedŷdŷer.

iii. ⁶[Ac] o hŷnnŷ ⁷[allan]' ynŷ ⁸uo seŷthmluŷd y ⁹dŷlŷ y tat' tŷghu a thalu drostau ¹⁰eŷthŷr na ¹¹dŷlŷ talu na dŷruŷ na chamluró yr brenhŷn drostau kanŷ dŷlŷ ¹²y brenhŷn ¹³na dŷruŷ na chamluró am annodeu' ¹⁴nac am weŷthret ¹⁵dŷn ynóŷt' ac nat oes buŷll ganthau ynteu: ew adŷlŷ ¹⁶hagen dŷeŷssŷwau' y colledŷc or eŷdau.

iv. O ben y seŷth ¹⁷blŷned allan ew ¹⁸ehun ¹⁹a dŷlŷ' tŷghu dros ²⁰y weŷthret' aŷ dat bŷeu talu canŷs yna ²¹yda ²²a' dan lau ²³y berŷglaur' ac y ²⁴cŷmer 'gwedeu arnau.

v. Or pan anher ²⁵[y] mab ynŷ uo pedeŷr ²⁶bluŷd ardec' y dŷlŷ uot urth noe y tat aŷ dat yn argluŷd arnaó ac nŷ dŷlŷ cosp arnau namŷn ²⁷on y dat ac nŷ dŷlŷ ²⁸medu un geŷnnŷauc ²⁹[oe da] ³⁰yn hŷnnŷ o amser ³¹namŷn' ³²a uedho y tat ac nŷ ³³dŷlŷir marudŷ [³⁴vot ³⁵arnau] ³⁶keuoet maru' [³⁷en ³⁸henne o amser] namŷn bot ³⁹yn eŷdau y tat ⁴⁰y da ⁴¹[oll] ⁴²a uo ynŷ 'warchadu' ⁴³[canes] y tat' yn hŷnnŷ o amser a dŷlŷ ateb drostau [⁴⁴am ⁴⁵pob peth.]

vi. ⁴⁶O ⁴⁷bŷd maró y tat ⁴⁸[yn] y wluŷdŷn gŷntaw y ganer y mab ⁴⁹ew ehun a a y mreŷnt ⁵⁰y dat.

vii. Nŷ dŷlŷir talu ebedŷu mab ⁵¹nŷ uo pedeŷr bluŷd ardec ⁵²aŷ dat yn uŷó gwedŷ ⁵³y d ⁵⁴eley' y mreŷnt y dat ew aŷ tal.

viii. Ym pen y ⁵⁵petwaret ⁵⁶ardec ⁵⁷wluŷdŷn' y dŷlŷ y' tat duŷn y uab ⁵⁸ar yr argluŷd aŷ orchŷmŷn ydau ac yna y ⁵⁹dŷlŷ ynteu' gurhau ⁶⁰ydau ⁶¹[ef] abot urth ureŷnt ⁶²y argluŷd ac ⁶³[ef] ehun ⁶⁴bŷeu ⁶⁵ateb drostau ⁶⁶o bop ⁶⁷haul ⁶⁸[or] a ⁶⁹ouŷnner ydaó ⁷⁰ac ⁷¹[ef] ehun ⁷²bŷeu medu y da' ac nŷ dŷlŷ ⁷³y tat y uaŷdu ⁷⁴[o hynny

person, whose galanas is required, is to be named, whether male or female; and no one can be called by name until baptized; and therefore it is conclusive that it should have the privilege of a "male, until baptized.

3. From that time onward, until he be seven years of age, his father is to swear and pay for him; except the payment of dirwy, or camlwrw, for him, to the king; because the king is not to have any 'dirwy, or camlwrw,' for an error, ¹⁰nor for the act of an idiot,' and he is not endowed with reason: he must, however, indemnify the sufferer for his property.

4. At the end of seven years, he himself is to 'swear for his acts, and his father is to pay; for then he shall come under the hand of his confessor, and shall take 'duties upon himself.

5. From the time when a boy is born, until he shall be fourteen years of age, he is to be at his father's platter, and his father lord over him, and he is to receive no punishment but that of his father; and he is not to possess one penny of his property during that time, only in common with his father; and no 'marw-dy' accrues by his dying within that period; for his father owns all his property which may be in his 'custody; since his father during that time is to be responsible for him for every thing.

6. If the father die in the first year after the boy is born, he succeeds to the privilege of his father.

7. No ebediw is to be paid for a boy under fourteen years of age, his father being alive: after he succeeds to the privilege of his father, he shall pay it.

8. At the end of the fourteen years, the father is to bring his son to the lord, and commend him to his charge; and then the youth is to become his man, and to be on the privilege of his lord: and he is himself to answer to every claim that may be made on him; and is to possess his own property: thenceforward his father is not to

* ⁷⁷y beichogi ⁷⁸dim * ⁷⁷foetus ⁷⁸thing
 * ⁷⁹talu * ⁸⁰gŷed Duó * ⁸¹ardelw * ⁷⁹pay * ⁸⁰duty to God * ⁸¹arddelw

¹ac ny wybydir J. - na - K. ²ynŷ uedŷdŷer erbyn y entó D. ³not in J.K. ⁴ef D. ⁵vrth C. ⁶uaint K. ⁷not in J.K. ⁸C. ⁹B.C.D. ¹⁰not in J. ¹¹dylyant J.K. ¹²dŷcithŷr D.J.K. ¹³dylyant J.K. ¹⁴not in C. ¹⁵'am anoden dim J.K. ¹⁶not in B. ¹⁷ynuyt dim J. ¹⁸dieissiwab hagen D. ¹⁹ulŷdŷn K. ²⁰a delŷ e hŷn C. ²¹bŷeu B.J.K. ²²taó J.K. ²³ir a K. ²⁴not in D.J.K. ²⁵not in K. ²⁶er effeŷrŷat B.C. ²⁷byd J.K. ²⁸D.B. ²⁹ardec o ulŷden K. ³⁰cosp J. ³¹not in B. ³²D.B.K. ³³not in J. ³⁴ont K. ³⁵not in D. ³⁶dele B.C.J.K. ³⁷J. ³⁸B.C.J.K. ³⁹yn J. gyhyt J.K. ⁴⁰B. a J.K. ⁴¹B.J.K. ⁴²not in C. ⁴³'oll y da ef kanŷs J. ⁴⁴B.D.K. ⁴⁵not in B.D.K. ⁴⁶B.D.K. ⁴⁷B.C.D.K. o J. ⁴⁸B.C.D.J.K. ⁴⁹Or D. ⁵⁰deruŷd B. ⁵¹D.C. ⁵²not in B.J. ⁵³not in D. ⁵⁴ynŷ D.B.C.J.K. ⁵⁵ac yna ymae isŷn yr D. ⁵⁶r K. 'ef J. ⁵⁷el enteu B.C.K. ⁵⁸pedeir bluŷd J. ⁵⁹bluŷden ar dec B.C. ⁶⁰not in J.K. ⁶¹att J.K. ⁶²mae isŷn idau J. ⁶³er argluŷd B.K. oe - D. y - J. ⁶⁴C. ⁶⁵yr K. ⁶⁶D.B.C.K. yna J. ⁶⁷a dŷly D.J.K. ⁶⁸bot J.K. ⁶⁹am J.K. ⁷⁰peth K. ⁷¹D.J. ⁷²holer J.K. ⁷³not in J.K. ⁷⁴D.B.C. ⁷⁵adŷly D. ⁷⁶not in J. ⁷⁷D.B. ⁷⁸D.B.C.J. weichogi K. ⁷⁹D.B.J.K. ⁸⁰D. ⁸¹D.B.C.J.K. ⁸²C.

* Literally 'a dead-house': by which is understood the goods of a person dying without heirs, or intestate; which goods became the property of the lord.

allan] m(ý) noc estraun ac os maed gan guýnau or mab ¹racdau ew ²a uýd dýruýauc ac ³a wna ýaun ⁴ýdau oý ⁵sarhaet.

ix. ⁶O býd maru ⁷[y] mab o ⁸[e] bedeyr-bluyd ⁹ardec allan ac na bo edýuet ýdau ý argluyd ¹⁰býeuuyd ý da ¹¹ýn gubýl ac a dýly bot ýn lle mab ýdau a marudý uýd ý tý. ¹²[Éreill adyweit na byd maródy o vn, namyn o dyn a vo maró o agheu deissyuyt heb etiued idaó, ac heb gaffel kymynnu yr eidaó.] Ac or oet hunnú allan ý býd un ureýnt a bonhedýc canhuýnaul canýt oes ureýnt ýdaó ¹³namýn ý uonhed, ac nat ¹⁴esgýn ýnteu ¹⁵ý' mreýnt ý tat ý ný uo maru ý dat: ac na býd marchauc nep ýný ¹⁶esgýnno.

XXIX. ¹⁷[GWERTH BONHEDÝC KANHWÝNAVL EW HÝN.]

i. ¹⁸Gwerth bonhedýc canhuýnaul ýu teýrbuó a trýugeýnmóu ¹⁹o warthec.

ii. Ý sarhaet ²⁰ýu teýrbuó a trý ugeýnt ²¹o arýant.

iii. Os gur arteulu uýd ²²ýnteu ²³ý werth ýu' pedeyrbuó a petwar ugeýn móu."

iv. Ý sarhaet ²⁴ýu pedeyr buó ²⁵a pedwar' ugeýn ²⁶[o] arýant."

XXX. ²⁷[AM KÝVREÝTH MERCH AY DÝLYET EW HÝNN.]

i. Merch wedý bedýdýer ýný ²⁸uo seýthmlóyd ný dýly mýnet ýn lló.

ii. Or pan anher ²⁹[hitheu] ýný uo deudeg mluýd ³⁰ý dýly uot' urth noe ý tat.

iii. ³¹Oý deudec mluýd' allan ³²ý dau' broneu a chedor arney ac ý ³³blodeuha ac ³⁴ýna ý býd oet ³⁵[idi] ý rodý ý ór: ac o hýnný allan kený ³⁶chafo ³⁷[hi] ór ³⁸[hi] ³⁹ý dýly medu ⁴⁰[ar] ýr eýdý ac ný ⁴¹dýly bot' urth noe ý tat ⁴²[o henne allan] ⁴³onýt 'ew ⁴⁴[chun] ay' mýn: ac ný dýly ⁴⁵ý tat talu ⁴⁶amobýr dros ý uerch o nýt ⁴⁷[ef] ehun a uýd ⁴⁸rodýat arney ⁴⁹canýs pob ⁵⁰rodýat ⁵¹[a vo] ⁵²ar wreýc a dýly talu ý

⁵³estynno ⁵⁴ac ⁵⁵hi ⁵⁶os ef a vyd rodýat arnei kymeret veicheu y gan y neb ae kymero.

correct him, more than a stranger; and, if he should correct him, upon complaint made by the son against him, he is subject to dirwy, and is to do him right for the saraad.

9. If the son die after fourteen years of age, and leave no heir; his lord is to possess all his property, and to be in the place of a son to him, and his house becomes a marw-dy. ¹¹Others say, that there is no marw-dy, but that of a person who dies of sudden death, without an heir, and without being able to bequeath the property. From that age onward, he is of the same privilege with an innate boneddig; for he has no privilege, excepting his descent, as he ascends not to the privilege of his father until his father's death: and no one is a "marchog" until he shall "ascend.

XXIX. OF THE WORTH OF AN INNATE BONEDDIG THIS IS.

1. The worth of an innate boneddig is three score and three kine.

2. His saraad is three kine, and three score of silver.

3. If he have a family, his worth is four score and four kine.

4. His saraad is four kine, and four score of silver.

XXX. OF THE LAW OF A DAUGHTER AND HER RIGHTS THIS IS.

1. From the time a girl is baptized, until she shall attain the age of seven years, she is not to be put to her oath.

2. From the time of her birth, until she be twelve years of age, she is to be at her father's platter.

3. From her twelfth year onward, mam-mæ et crines et menses apparebunt; and then she is become of age to be given to a husband: and, from that time forward, if she have not had a husband, she is to possess her own property, and is not to remain at her father's platter, unless he shall will it: and the father is not to pay amobyr for his daughter, unless he himself gave her away; because every giver of a woman is to pay

⁵³deliver ⁵⁴and a ⁵⁵she ⁵⁶if he shall be the giver of her, let him take sureties from the person who shall take her.

¹ not in J.K. ² not in J.K. ³ yr mab D.B. not in C. ⁴ sarhaet ac a vyd dirwyas. J.K. ⁵ Or D.J. ⁶ K. ⁷ D.B.J.K. ⁸ not in J. ⁹ a deily J. a dily K. ¹⁰ o J. ¹¹ D. ¹² not in K. ¹³ aa J. ¹⁴ ar D. ¹⁵ C. ¹⁶ not in J. ¹⁷ not in B.D.K. ¹⁸ not in K. ¹⁹ not in C. ²⁰ pedeyrbu a phedwar ugeinmu vyd y werth. D.B. ²¹ uyd K. ²² B.C. ²³ C. ²⁴ not in K. ²⁵ D.C. ²⁶ ny dily vynet y J. ²⁷ O hynny J. ²⁸ y dily dyuot D. ²⁹ dily blodeuab D. ³⁰ not in K. ³¹ D.B.C.J. ³² roder K. ³³ D. y rodi y J. hi i K. ³⁴ D.J.K. ³⁵ a B.C.D.J.K. ³⁶ J. ³⁷ byd J. ³⁸ B. wedy hynny J. ³⁹ onis K. ⁴⁰ D.B.J. ⁴¹ not in D. ⁴² not in K. ⁴³ C. ⁴⁴ rodýatlyr D. ⁴⁵ D. ⁴⁶ not in B. ⁴⁷ K. ⁴⁸ K. ⁴⁹ D. not in J. ⁵⁰ J.K.

⁵¹ A horseman.

hamobyr 'neu ynteu a gymero kymhendaut y gan y wreyc a roder y ur.'

iv. 'O deruyd ¹[i (r)] duyn gwreyc ²[en] lathlut o dy y that ⁴hýt yn' ty arall ac ⁵yno kysgu genthy gur y ty hunno ⁶a dylly talu' ⁷yr amobyr ony chymer ⁸uach ⁹y gan y gur ay duc ¹⁰yn llathlut ¹¹ary dalu.'

v. Yny deudec mluyd y dylly gwreyc blodeuau ¹²[yny] ¹³megys y ¹⁴dywedassam ny' ucho' ac oý deudec mluyd hýt y ¹⁵[m] pedeyr ¹⁶[blöyd] ardec y dylly uot heb ueychyogý ac o ¹⁷[e] ¹⁸bedeyr ¹⁹[blöyd] ardec ²⁰hýt yn' deugeynt ²¹[mlöyd] y dylly ymduyn ac o hynný allan nyt a galanas arney ²²ac nyt a' llu ²³arney ²⁴[pryt] na bo plant ydy canys dyheu ²⁵[yó] na byd ²⁶uyth.

XXXI. ²⁷[AM WADV MAP AY KYMRYT EW HYN.]

1. Puýbýnnac a uynno ²⁸gwadu mab yn gyureythýaul nyt ²⁹reýt ydau' y wadu yny dycher ³⁰ydau ³¹yn gyureythýaul' gesseu-yn' canyt reýt y nep atep ³²yn anolo kanys anolo yu pob peth ny uo kyureythýaul.

ii. ³³Pa wreyc býnnac a uynno duyn mab yn gyureythýaul ual hyn y ³⁴mae ³⁵[yavn] ydy' y duyn ³⁶[y] dyuot hý ³⁷ar mab ³⁸hýt yr egluys y bo ³⁹y guýdua yndy' ⁴⁰a dyuot hýt ⁴¹[ar] yr allaur' a dodý y llau deheu ⁴²[ydy] ar yr allaur ⁴³[ac] ar creýryeu ar llau assu ⁴⁴[idi] ar ben y mab ⁴⁵ac ⁴⁶y uelly tyghu y Duó yny blaen ac yr allaur honno ⁴⁷ac yr' creýryeu ⁴⁸da y syd arney ac y uedyt y mab ⁴⁹nas ⁵⁰ry' ⁵¹creus' tat y callon ⁵²mam y mab ⁵³hun ⁵⁴yman' namyn y gur ⁵⁵[hónn] ⁵⁶ar gur' ⁵⁷erbýn y henó' ⁵⁸ym kallon y' ⁵⁹ual ⁶⁰hynný' y ⁶¹dyllyr duyn mab y Gymro.

iii. ⁶²Ac ⁶³y' ual hyn y dyllyr duyn mab y alltud dyuot ⁶⁴[hýt] yr egluys y cymero ⁶⁵[ef ⁶⁶e] ⁶⁷duuyr suyn' ⁶⁸ay' ⁶⁹uara eferen' ⁷⁰[yndi] ac yna y ⁷¹duyn ydau ⁷²[ynteu] megys' y ⁷³dywetpuýt ucho. ⁷⁴[Ac] yna y ⁷⁵mae ⁷⁶yaun' yr tat gwneuthur un o

⁷⁷o ny chymer veicheu ⁷⁸ar y dalu' ⁷⁹y gan y' neb y roder idaó.

her amobyr; 'or else receive satisfaction from the woman that is given to a man.'

4. If a man take away a woman clandestinely from her father's house to another house, and there sleep with her; the owner of that house is to pay the amobyr: unless he take surety from the man, who brought her away clandestinely, for paying it.

5. In her twelfth year a woman ought to menstruate, as we have said above; and from her twelfth unto her fourteenth year, she ought to continue without pregnancy; from her fourteenth year unto her fortieth year she ought to bear children; and, from that time forward, she is not liable to galanas; and she is not to be put to her oath that she shall not have any more children; for it is certain that she never will.

XXXI. OF DENYING AND RECEIVING A SON THIS IS.

1. Whoever may will to deny a son lawfully, is not required so to do, unless he be first lawfully affiliated to him; since it is not necessary to answer a nullity: for every thing is a nullity that is not lawful.

2. Whatsoever woman intend lawfully to affiliate a child, thus it is right for her to do: to come with the child to the church wherein her burying place is, and approach the altar, and place her right hand upon the altar and the relics, and her left hand upon the head of the child, and so swear, to God first, and by that altar, and by the sacred relics thereon, and by the baptism of the child, that no father has formed in the womb of its mother this present child, but such and such a man, naming him, in her womb. In this manner is a child to be affiliated to a Cymro.

3. And thus is a child to be affiliated to an alltud: to come to the church in which he shall take the holy water and the sacramental bread, and there affiliate it to him, like as it has been said above. And then it is right for the father to do one of two

⁷⁷unless he take sureties for the payment from the person to whom she shall be given.

¹not in J. ²K. ³B. ⁴i K. ⁵yna D.K. ⁶ai tal K. ⁷y D.B.C.K. ⁸ueychyau B.K. mach D. arnab D.B.K. ⁹not in K. ¹⁰i K. not in D. ¹¹not in B.D.K. ¹²D. ¹³mal C. ¹⁴dywetpuýt D. ¹⁵B.C. ¹⁶D.B.C.J.K. ¹⁷D.B.K. ¹⁸dyua J. ¹⁹D.B.C.K. ²⁰yny vo D. ²¹D.B.C.J.K. ²²na D. ²³not in B.D. ²⁴J.K. ²⁵D.B. ²⁶idi D.B.C.K. ²⁷yn J. ²⁸C. Kyfreith am tadu map bellach. K. ²⁹diwat D. ³⁰eydau B. ³¹yngyntaf idaó J. ³²not in B. ³³y D. ³⁴Py D. ³⁵dyly D.K. ³⁶C.J. ³⁷J. ³⁸a K. ³⁹not in J. ⁴⁰not in J. ⁴¹not in B.J.K. ⁴²C. ⁴³C.J. ⁴⁴J. ⁴⁵J. ⁴⁶not in J. ⁴⁷not in D.K. ⁴⁸ar D. ⁴⁹not in C. ⁵⁰na D.J.K. 'chrestó D. ⁵¹not in B.C. ⁵²grestó J.K. ⁵³not in J.K. ⁵⁴hónnó D. ⁵⁵not in B.D.C. ⁵⁶D.K. hónnó J. ⁵⁷not in K. ⁵⁸not in B.D.J.K. ⁵⁹ený challon hý C. ⁶⁰ac e B. uelly B.D.K. ⁶¹not in J. ⁶²hyn C. ⁶³mae yavn C. ⁶⁴not in C. ⁶⁵not in D.K. ⁶⁶D.B.C. ⁶⁷B.C. ⁶⁸B.C.D.J.K. ⁶⁹vara offeren D. ⁷⁰a J. ⁷¹dofyr styn D. ⁷²D.B.J.K. ⁷³mae dylyet idi dōyn y mab ual J.K. ⁷⁴D.B. ⁷⁵dywespuýt B. dywedassam ni J. ⁷⁶J.K. ⁷⁷dyly K. ⁷⁸not in D. ⁷⁹D.B.C. ⁸⁰arnav C. ⁸¹or B.

deupeth ay kymryt ¹y mab' yn gyureyth-
yaul ay ²[ynteu] ³y wadu 'yn gyureyth-
yaul.'

iv. Os y wadu ⁴a uyn' ⁵[y dav] ⁶yaun yu
ydau' dyuot ⁷hýt yr egluys ⁸ry ⁹dywed-
assam ný' uhot a ¹⁰[c yna] dodý ¹¹y lau
deheu ¹²[idaó] ar yr allaur' ¹³[ac] ar creyr-
yeu auo arney ar llau assó ar ben y mab
¹⁴ac ¹⁵y uelly týgu' y Duó ¹⁶yný blaen'
ac yr allaur honno ¹⁷ac yr' creyrýeu da
ýsyd arney ac yr Gur ay ¹⁸gwahanós ew o
creedygaeth ¹⁹tat a mam' ²⁰nas ²¹[re] ²²creus
²³ew y mab hunnú yg kallon ²⁴[y] góreic
²⁵[honno] cryoet ac nat oes ²⁶[un] dauyn
²⁷oý waet ²⁸ew yndau onýt ²⁹[adaó] o
Adaw.

v. O deruýd ydau ³⁰ynteu ceýssýau oet
'amý lú' ³¹nys dýly' ³²namýn hýt tran-
noeth.'

vi. O deruýd ydy hýtheu ³³ceýssýau oet
³⁴y' geýssýau creyrýeu ³⁵ný dýly' ³⁶hý oet
³⁷namýn trýdýeu caný dýly' ³⁸hý geýssýau
³⁹creyrýeu namýn yný kýmüt hunnú.

vii. O deruýd y tat gwadu mab o genedýl
gwedý dýcher ydau ný ⁴⁰eýll hunnú ⁴¹gafael
tat ⁴²uýth ⁴³[o gyfreith] wedý hýnný. ⁴⁴Sew
⁴⁵[pa] ⁴⁶achaus ⁴⁷yu y uam ay duc ⁴⁸ew
yn gyureythýaul ⁴⁹yr tat ay ⁵⁰gwadus
[⁵¹ynteu ⁵²yn gyfreithaól] ac urth hýnný
ný ⁵³eýll ⁵⁴hýtheu y duýn ew y tat arall'
eýlweyth ⁵⁵uýth ⁵⁶y tat ⁵⁷ry gwadus'
⁵⁸[ynteu] yn gywreythýaul ný býd karr-
dýchwel ynteu ⁵⁹ar hunnú ⁶⁰výth draygeuýn
canýt atwna ⁶¹y gyureyth a wnel.

viii. ⁶²Y mab hunnú ⁶³weythýon urth
genedýl y uam ⁶⁴yda y ureynt ⁶⁵ac ⁶⁶o
llad ew dýn ⁶⁷kenedýl y uam ⁶⁸ay tal ⁶⁹y'
deuparth ⁷⁰yr alanas ⁷¹[ar traean] arnau
ynteu ⁷²yn llourud ⁷³ac ⁷⁴o lledýr ynteu
⁷⁵óynt a dýlyant' deuparth ⁷⁶y alanas ⁷⁷ew.
A hunnú ⁷⁸aelwýr ⁷⁹yn' un ⁸⁰o ⁸¹[trý]
dýgýn goll cenedel.

ix. ⁸²Arall yu ⁸³beý darfeý y ⁸⁴ur' llad
⁸⁵gur ⁸⁶arall a ⁸⁷meýchýeu o ⁸⁸genedýl ⁸⁹y'

things ; either to receive the child lawfully,
or else to deny him lawfully.

4. If he will to deny him, it is right for
him to come to the church we have already
mentioned, and there place his right hand
upon the altar and the relics thereon, and
his left hand upon the head of the boy,
and so swear, to God first, and by that altar,
and by the sacred relics upon it, and by
the Being who formed him by the agency
of father and mother, that he never pro-
created that child in the womb of that
woman, and that there is not one drop of
his blood in him, except from Adam.

5. If he seek for time 'for his oath,' he
is not to have it, 'except until the morrow.'

6. If the woman seek time to fetch relics,
she is to be allowed only three days ; for
she is not to seek relics except in that
cymwd.

7. If a father deny a child to be of his kin-
dred, after he has been affiliated to him ; such
child can never after, by law, obtain a father.
The cause is, that his mother has lawfully
affiliated him to a father, who also has law-
fully denied him ; and therefore, she can
never affiliate him a second time to another
father ; and he cannot revert to the father
who has already denied him lawfully : for,
the law will not do again what it has done.

8. That boy shall then rank, as to his
privilege, with the kindred of his mother :
and, if he kill a person, the kindred of his
mother must pay two parts of the galanas,
and the third be on himself, as a homi-
cide ; and, if he be killed, his mother's
kindred are to have two parts of his galanas.
And that is called one of the three severe
losses of a kindred.

9. Another is, if a man kill another man,
with sureties from the kindred of the mur-

¹not in K. ²D. ³not in J. ⁴not in J. ⁵not in K. ⁶C. ⁷unl hynn y gúedir J.K. ⁸not in D.K. ⁹a B.J.
not in K. ¹⁰dywetpóyd J. ¹¹J.K. ¹²ar yr allaur y laó deheu K. ¹³J.K. ¹⁴K. ¹⁵athyngu uelly J. ¹⁶not in
D.K. ¹⁷yngyntaf D. ¹⁸ar B. ¹⁹gáhanaól D.J.K. ²⁰mam athat K. ²¹na D.J.K. ²²B.J.K. ²³chreád D.J.K.
²⁴not in C.J. ²⁵J.K. ²⁶K. ²⁷J. ²⁸o C. ²⁹not in B.D.J.K. ³⁰J. ³¹ef J. not in B. ³²ný B.D. ³³not in J.
³⁴urth D. ³⁵nys J. ³⁶not in B.D.J.K. ³⁷onit K. ³⁸eu J. not in B.D.C.K. ³⁹not in J. ⁴⁰all K. ⁴¹gael K.
⁴²guedý henne uýth B. ⁴³D. ⁴⁴not in J.K. ⁴⁵C. ⁴⁶not in K. ⁴⁷not in J.K. ⁴⁸not in J.K. ⁴⁹ar D.
⁵⁰gádaól D.J.K. ⁵¹J. ⁵²J.K. ⁵³all K. ⁵⁴ynteu gacl tad K. - gaffel - yr J. ⁵⁵not in C.J.K. ⁵⁶ar J. ⁵⁷ae
gádaól D.J.K. ⁵⁸D.C.K. ⁵⁹výth ar hónnú D.B. ⁶⁰not in J.K. ⁶¹not in B.C.D.J.K. ⁶²Ar J. ⁶³gúedy
hynn J. ⁶⁴c býd B.C.J.K. ⁶⁵not in J.K. ⁶⁶or D.J. ⁶⁷not in J.K. ⁶⁸a B.C.D. ⁶⁹not in B.C. ⁷⁰y B.
⁷¹D.B.C. adaó ar genedýl y uam - J.K. ⁷²y D.B.C.J. ehun y K. ⁷³not in C.D.K. ⁷⁴or D.J. ⁷⁵wýntew C.
'kenedýl y vam a dýly D.B.J.K. y D. ⁷⁶oc D. ⁷⁷not in B.D.J.K. ⁷⁸yó D.B.J.K. ⁷⁹not in C. ⁸⁰or J.
⁸¹B.C.D.J.K. ⁸²Ar eil D. ⁸³or J. o K. ⁸⁴dyn D. ⁸⁵not in B.D. ⁸⁶tr arall D.K. ⁸⁷meichá D.J.K. ⁸⁸r J.K.
⁸⁹not in C. ⁹⁰J.K. ⁹¹B.C.J.K. ⁹²D.

llowrud' ar ¹yr alanas a chyn ²talw ³[or kenedel] yr alanas ⁴[y] duyn ⁵o'y uam ⁶y llowrud' ⁷[ef] y tat arall ⁸y gyureyth a dyweyt pan yb y genedyl a ⁹ueychyus ar yr alanas ¹⁰[a] hycu y talu o deu achau o wneuthur ¹¹hy gywlaun' ¹²hyt tra uu ¹³ew ar ¹⁴eu breynt ¹⁵hu'y ac o' dylu talu or nep a ¹⁶ueychyus.

x. Trydyt yu o rod y Cymraes y alltud ¹⁷a bot mab ydy or alltud' a llad ¹⁸o hunno dyn deuparth yr alanas adau ar genedyl y uam ¹⁹y traian ary llowrud ²⁰a hynny' urth nat oes kenedyl ²¹[yr] tat ²²ay talo. A hunno a elwyr ²³yn warthec dyuach ²⁴urth uot yn' ²⁵dyr ²⁶dyueychyau ary gwarthec ²⁷hynny kanys ar warthec' y telyt pob tal gynt.

xi. Y deuuab ²⁸ry dywedassam ny ucho un ²⁹ureynt ac un ³⁰sarhaet ³¹ac un ³²werth' ynt a bonhedyc canhuynaul ³³[os Kymraes vyd eu mam os alltudes vyd eu mam alltudyon vydant bynteu.]

xii. Mab doolew ³⁴auyd a mab dyodew. Sew yu mab ³⁵doolew mab a dywet gwreyc ar ³⁶y thauaut leueryd ³⁷y uot yn uab y ur' ³⁸ac nas dyco yr dygyn ³⁹[honnó aelwir mab dolef a] hunno a ellyr y wadu pan uynher.

xiii. Mab dyodew yu mab a dyco gwreyc ⁴⁰y ur yn gyureythaul' a ⁴¹[e] dyodew ⁴²or gur hep y wadu' un dyd a bluýdyn ny ⁴³cýll y wadu o hynny allan ⁴⁴ynyr yg' byth. ⁴⁵Ac o deruyd y hunno gwneuthur kywlaun ⁴⁶[kyn pen y vloýdyn wedy dycker] ny ellyr y wadu ⁴⁷[ef] yn yr yg cany waduýt ⁴⁸ar yr cyng ⁴⁹[yny díbycker y gyflauan] urth y uot yn uab dyodew.

xiv. ⁵⁰Ket boet' ⁵¹breynt y' tat y uab ⁵²[o] alltudes ⁵³ay wadu o honau alldut uyd y mab ⁵⁴[o hynny allan.]

xv. ⁵⁵Ket boet alltud a uynno gwadu' mab Cymraes ⁵⁶ay wadu' bonhedyc canhuynaul ⁵⁷uyd ⁵⁸y mab' ⁵⁹[o hynny allan]

derer for the galanas, and before the kindred shall have paid the galanas, the mother of the murderer affiliates him to a distinct father; the law says, that the kindred that gave surety for the payment of the galanas are bound to pay it, for two causes: his committing the crime whilst he remained on their privilege; and because they are bound to pay who have given surety.

10. The third is, if a Welsh female be given to an alltud, and she should have a son by the alltud, and that son kill a person; two parts of the galanas come upon the kindred of his mother; and one third on the murderer; and that because there is no kindred of the father to pay it. And that is called cattle surety; because cattle are given as sureties: for with cattle every payment was formerly made.

11. The two sons, whom we have spoken of above, have the same privilege, the same saraad, and are of the same worth, as an innate boneddig, if their mother be a Welshwoman; if their mother be an alltud, they are also alltuds.

12. There is a son by declaration, and a son by sufferance. A son by declaration is a son whom the mother affirms, orally, to be the offspring of a man, but without bringing it to the test: ⁶⁰such is called a son by declaration, and may be denied at any time.

13. A son by sufferance is a son whom a woman lawfully affiliates to a man, and is suffered by the man to remain a year and a day undenied; from thenceforward, he cannot, ⁶¹in a strait, ever deny him. And if that son commit a crime, ⁶²before the end of the year, after he is affiliated, he cannot be denied in the strait, since he was not denied openly, ⁶³until the crime shall be redressed, as being a son by sufferance.

14. Though ⁶⁴there might be privilege belonging to the father of the son of a female alltud; yet by his being denied by the father, that son is an alltud thenceforward.

15. Though it might be that an alltud should will to deny the son of a Welshwoman; upon denial the son becomes an

⁵⁹y ⁶⁰brenhin a vo

⁶⁰the ⁶¹king may be

¹ not in J. ² dyuod oet J.K. ³ B. ⁴ J.K. ⁵ o C.D. ⁶ not in J.K. ⁷ D. ⁸ not in J.K. ⁹ veichabed D.J.K. ¹⁰ K. ¹¹ yr alanas J. ¹² not in B.D.J.K. ¹³ not in J.K. ¹⁴ i K. ¹⁵ a J. ¹⁶ veichabed D.J.K. ¹⁷ not in C. ¹⁸ dyn o honno D.B. ¹⁹ ar B.C.D.J.K. ²⁰ not in K. ²¹ D. ²² idab ae J. - a K. ²³ not in K. ²⁴ kanys J.K. ²⁵ wyr B. ²⁶ meichab D.J. ²⁷ not in J.K. ²⁸ a D.J.K. ²⁹ werth C.J.K. ³⁰ vreynt C.J.K. werth D.B. ³¹ not in C.J.K. ³² sarhaet D.B. ³³ D. ³⁴ not in J.K. ³⁵ deol K. ³⁶ not in J.K. ³⁷ not in J.K. ³⁸ a chasm here in C. ³⁹ D. ⁴⁰ not in B.J.K. yngyfreithabed y wr D. ⁴¹ D.B.K. ⁴² not in J.K. ⁴³ ellyr B. all K. ⁴⁴ not in B.D.J.K. ⁴⁵ not in J.K. ⁴⁶ D. ⁴⁷ D. ⁴⁸ en B.J.K. ⁴⁹ D. ⁵⁰ Keffoet D. Ket bo K. this section follows the two next in D. ⁵¹ D. ⁵² a J. ⁵³ J.K. ⁵⁴ Os alltud awatta D.B.J.K. ⁵⁵ not in B.D.J.K. ⁵⁶ yu J. ⁵⁷ honno J.K. ⁵⁸ J.K. ⁵⁹ J.K. ⁶⁰ D.B.J.K.

kanys urth ureynt y uam y byd [pob mab g'edy' e' g'atater] o hynnny allan.'

xvi. Tat a eyll gwadu y uab [diodef] trannoeth wedy y dywycy y gywluan drostan os myn [hyt ympenn y vlofydyn wedy dycker ida6.]

xvii. O deruyd y tat rod y da yr meythryn [y] mab ny dily y wadu o hynnny allan' [kanys y trydyd kymeryat arna6 y6 ar uab rod y da er e ueythryn.]

xviii. O deruyd maru y tat [y] penkenedyl a eyll y wadu ar y seythuet oy genedyl ual y gwadey y tat [bei by6] ac yn yr un egluys a seyth wyr [gantha6] o oreugwyr y genedyl gan eu ll6 oynteu bot yn lan y l6 ew.

xix. Ony byd penkenedyl un gur arugeynt o oreugwyr y genedyl oy wadu.'

xx. [Her6yd] kyureyth gwyr Powys dec [wyr] a deugeynt y wadu mab o genedyl.'

xxi. Ny eyll [y] nep [or] a dygoydho tyr y mab ynny la6 y wadu [yr y yrru o hona6 ac] ny eyll braut gwad6 y gylid [rac i gadu yr i er6 o hona6:] ac ony byd braut ny eyll [e] keuynder6 [y wadu er i er6: ac ni dily nep or y digoydo y tir yni la6 i gadu rac i gadu er i er6 o hona6:] ac ony byd keuynder6 ny eyll [y] kyuyrder6 [e wadu] rac y wadu yr yr eydau onadunt: ac ny dily nep [y wadu] or a dilyo trew y tat ew gwedy y gwater ny dilyant y wadu.'

xxii. O deruyd bot rey o genedyl mab ynny wadu ac ereyl ynny gymryt yaunaw yu credu yr nep y syd ynny gymryt gan eu ll6 nat yr gobyr nat yr gwerth y maent ynny gymryt canys gnotaw yu gwadu mab yr trew y tat.

xxiii. Pob braut a eyll gwadu y chwaer onyt yn unlle scw yu hynnny pan

innate boneddig thenceforward : for every son, after being denied, ranks according to the privilege of his mother.

16. A father may deny his son 'by sufferance,' on the morrow after he has made amends for his crime, if so minded, until the end of the year after he is affiliated to him.'

17. If a father give property for rearing a son, he is not to deny him thenceforward : for, one of the three acknowledgments of a child is giving property for his rearing.

18. If the father die, the chief of the kindred may deny him, with six of his kindred, in the same manner as the father might deny him, if living, and in the same church, having seven of the best men of his kindred to swear that his oath is pure.

19. If there be not a chief of the kindred, 'twenty-one' of the best men of his kindred are to deny him.

20. According to the law of the men of Powys, fifty men are to deny a son to be of the kindred.

21. No one, into whose hand the land of the son would fall, can deny him, to oust him therefrom : and a brother cannot deny another, lest he deny him for his erw of it : and, if there be no brother, a first cousin cannot deny another, for 'his erw : ' and no one to whom his land would fall is to deny him, lest he deny him 'for his erw of it : ' and, if there be no first cousins, a second cousin cannot deny another, lest he deny him for 'the property : ' and no one is to deny another, who might succeed to the property in consequence of such denial.

22. If there be some of the kindred of a son denying him, and others receiving him, it is most right to believe those receiving him, if they swear, that it is not for reward nor for worth, that they receive him : because it is most common to deny a son for his patrimony.

23. Every brother may deny a sister, except in one case ; that is, when the pro-

¹⁷ degwyr adeugeint
¹⁸ o hona6 ar y yrr
¹⁹ erw

²⁰ yrr o hona6
²¹ i er6

²² fifty men
²³ driving him from it
²⁴ to drive him from it
²⁵ his erw
²⁶ erw

¹ D.B.J.K. ² B. ³ not in B.D. ⁴ dicitur D.J. all K. ⁵ not in D. ⁶ D. ⁷ not in B.D.J.K. ⁸ D. ⁹ J. ¹⁰ wedy hynny J. ¹¹ D.B.J.K. ¹² D. ¹³ J. ¹⁴ B.K. ¹⁵ B. ¹⁶ not in J. ¹⁷ not in D. ¹⁸ D.B.K. ¹⁹ all K. ²⁰ yn vn funut ac B. - wed - D.K. ²¹ D.B.K. ²² not in K. ²³ D.B.K. ²⁴ ni K. ²⁵ not in K. ²⁶ ac g'atta D.B.K. ²⁷ D.B.K. ²⁸ not in B.K. ²⁹ D.B.K. ³⁰ a watta D.B.K. ³¹ digu6n J. all K. ³² D. ³³ J.K. ³⁴ y D.B.J.K. ³⁵ not in B. ³⁶ J. ³⁷ all K. ³⁸ K. ³⁹ not in K. ⁴⁰ not in J. ⁴¹ all K. ⁴² B. ⁴³ J.K. wadu yr vn onadunt D. ⁴⁴ J. ⁴⁵ not in D. ⁴⁶ not in J. ⁴⁷ B. ⁴⁸ B.K. ⁴⁹ not in K. ⁵⁰ D.B.K. ⁵¹ henne B. ⁵² not in D.K. ⁵³ gan eu ll6 nat yr gwerth nac yr gobyr y maent yny gymryt D. - gobyr nat - gwerth - B.K. - nac - J. i6n [haf B.J.K.] y6 credu y rei yssyd yny gymryt D.B.J.K. ⁵⁴ digu6n J. all K. ⁵⁵ not in J. ⁵⁶ henne B. ⁵⁷ rac rannu J.K. ⁵⁸ D. ⁵⁹ J. ⁶⁰ J. ⁶¹ K. ⁶² B.

ranher' da ¹y mam ²neu y tat ³[a hi] ⁴o
⁵cheys y gwadu ⁶hýtheu yr y ran or da'
⁷[rac rannu da y mam ae that a hi] ný
 ellýr.

xxiv. Ac ⁸y uelly pob alltud a ⁹eýll
 gwadu y uraut neu y chwaer ¹⁰[os mynn]
 onýt rac kýuran da ¹¹ac uýnt eu tat neu
 eu mam' neu rac ¹²dýwuýn ¹³eu kýwlauan.

xxv. Val hýn y dýlýr kymrýt mab yg
 kenedýl: y tat ehun a ¹⁴eýll ¹⁵y gymrýt
 gwedy as dico y uam ¹⁶ydau [¹⁷en keureyth-
 yaul' ¹⁸gysscuin] oný býd ¹⁹y tat ²⁰y pen-
 kenedýl ar y scýthuct ²¹a ²²eýll y gymrýt'
²³[a henne] ²⁴o oreugwýr y ²⁵genedýl' [²⁶a
²⁷sef ual y kymerrir] ²⁸y pen kenedýl býeu
 kýmryt' duýlau y mab ²⁹y rung y duýlau
 ýnteu a ³⁰roý cussan ydaó canýs ³¹cussan ýu
 aruýd kerennýd' ac wedý hýnný ³²roý ³³[y]
 llau deheu' y ³⁴[r] mab ýn llau yr hýnaw
 or gwýr ³⁵ereýll a ³⁶roý o hunno cussan
³⁷ydau ac ³⁸y uelly o ³⁹lau y ⁴⁰laó hýt ⁴¹[ar]
 y ⁴²gur dýwethaw. Oný býd penkenedýl
 "on gur arugeýnt' o oreugwýr y genedýl a
⁴³[c odyne] kýmryt y mab or ⁴⁴[gór] auo
 ýn lle ⁴⁵yr argluýd erbýn y lau ⁴⁶[e] deheu
⁴⁷ay ⁴⁸roý ýn llau yr hýnaw or gwýr'
⁴⁹[hynny a rodi o ⁵⁰honnó gussan idaó ac
 gymrýt o ⁵¹honnó ⁵²yn y laó ⁵³e deheu] ⁵⁴a
 roý or hýnaw' ýn llau yr eýl ⁵⁵[gór] ⁵⁶hyn-
 aw ⁵⁷[a rodi ⁵⁸o honno ⁵⁹gussan heuyt' idaó]
 ac ⁶⁰y uelly' o lau y lau hýt ⁶¹[ar] y ⁶²gur
 dywethaw.

xxvi. Herwýd gwýr Powýs ⁶³[o ny byd
 na that na phen kenedyl] dec ⁶⁴[wyr] a
 deugeýnt ay kýmer ⁶⁵[ac ae góatta.]

[Ac y velly y tervynant cyvreithiau y
 ólad.]

perty of the mother, or of the father, is to
 be shared; if, on account of her share of the
 property, he attempt to deny her, to pre-
 vent sharing the property of the mother and
 father with her, it cannot be done.

24. In like manner, every alltud may
 denyh is brother, or his sister, if he will;
 except on account of sharing in the pro-
 perty of their father, or of their mother, or
 making amends for ¹³their crime.

25. Thus a son is to be received as of kin:
 the father himself may receive him, after he
 is lawfully affiliated to him by his mother:
 if the father be not alive, the chief of the
 kindred, with six, may receive him, and
 those of the best men of his kindred; and,
 thus he is to be received: the chief of the
 kindred is to take the hands of the child be-
 tween his own hands, and give him a kiss;
 for a kiss is a sign of affinity; and then to
 place the right hand of the child in the
 hand of the oldest of the other men, who
 is also to give him a kiss; and so from hand
 to hand unto the last man. If there be no
 chief of the kindred "twenty-one" of the best
 men of the kindred; and the ⁶man who shall
 be in the place of the lord, is to take the boy
 by his right hand, and put it into the hand
 of the oldest of those men, who is to give
 him a kiss; and that man is to take the
 child in his right hand, and give him into
 the hand of the next in seniority, who is
 also to give him a kiss; and so from hand
 to hand unto the last man.

26. According to the men of Powys, ⁶¹if
 there be neither father nor chief of the
 kindred, fifty men are to receive, and deny
 a child.

[And so terminate the laws of the
 country.]

⁶³ degwyr a deugeint

⁶⁴ gwýr

⁶⁵ fifty men

⁶⁶ men

¹ eu J. ² a J.K. ³ J.K. ⁴ or D. ⁵ not in J. ⁶ keissir D.B.K. ⁷ hi D. ⁸ K. ⁹ not in D.J.K. ¹⁰ all K. ¹¹ J.K.
¹² eu tat neu eumam ac bynt D. - mam - tat - B. - y tad - K. - mam ae tat - J. ¹³ divýnab J.K. ¹⁴ not in K.
¹⁵ dicaón J. all K. ¹⁶ gymrýt y mab J.K. ¹⁷ not in D.J.K. ¹⁸ B.D.J.K. ¹⁹ J. ²⁰ not in B.D.J.K. ²¹ idaó D.
 not in B.J.K. ²² not in D. ²³ digaón J. all K. ²⁴ B. ²⁵ not in J.K. ²⁶ genedyl ae kymer D. ²⁷ J. ²⁸ D.B.J.K.
²⁹ kymrýt or penkenedyl D.B.J.K. ³⁰ not in K. ³¹ rodi D.B.J.K. ³² aruýd kerennýd yú cussan D.B.J.K. ³³ rodi
 D.B. ³⁴ y J. rodi or pen kenedyl J.K. ³⁵ D. ³⁶ D. ³⁷ not in J.K. ³⁸ rodi D.B.J.K. ³⁹ ir map J.K. ⁴⁰ not in
 D.J.K. ⁴¹ hynaf K. ⁴² B.D. att J. not in K. ⁴³ not in J.K. ⁴⁴ D. ⁴⁵ D.B.J.K. ⁴⁶ not in D.J. ⁴⁷ B. ⁴⁸ not
 in K. ⁴⁹ rodi D.B.J. ⁵⁰ D.B.J. ⁵¹ honno J. ⁵² erbýn B.J. ⁵³ B. ⁵⁴ ae rodi D.B.J.K. ⁵⁵ D.B.J.K. ⁵⁶ nussaf
 idaó J.K. ⁵⁷ D.B.K. ⁵⁸ not in K. ⁵⁹ heuyt gussan K. ⁶⁰ not in D.K. ⁶¹ not in J. ⁶² D.B.K. ⁶³ not in K.
⁶⁴ D.B.J.K. ⁶⁵ D. ⁶⁶ E.

BOOK THE THIRD.

[LLYVYR PRAŴV.]

[PROOF BOOK.]

RHAGLITH.]

PREFACE.]

[Howel¹ da vap Kadell tewýssavc Kemrý a² devýnnva attav chwegwýr o pob kantref eg Kemrý³ oll hýt e Tý Gwýn⁴ ar Daf⁵ en Dývet a henný or gwýr doethaf en ekev-oeth e pedwar onadvnt en lleegyón ar dev en escolheýgyón. ⁶Sef achavs e dwcpwýt er escolheýgyón⁷ rac dodý or lleegyón pethev a⁸ veý en erbýn er escrethvr glan. ⁹Ac e¹⁰ sef amser e doethant eno pethevnos a mýs¹¹ or garawýs¹² ac esef achavs e doethant eno egarawýs¹³ vrth na delý nep na dewedwýt kam naý gwnevthvr en er amser¹⁴ gleýndýt hvnnv.

Ac ena¹⁵ ededrýchassant e kývreýthýev¹⁶ ar hon a veý re trom¹⁷ y chosp¹⁸ nadvnt y¹⁹ heacavýnhav ar hon a veý re²⁰ eskavýn onadvnt²¹ y hachwanegv : peth or kývreýthýev a adassant val edoeýdýnt peth arall a²² výnnassant y emendav²³ ereýll²⁴ a dýleassant en kvbýl²⁵ ac ereýll o newýd a ossodassant.

Ac ena²⁶ dodassant²⁷ Hewel²⁸ da a henný o doethýon²⁹ ev hemendýth ar nep a kam arvereý or kývreýthýev henný ac³⁰ ar er arglwýd³¹ aý semvteý³² yr vn³³ onadvnt namýn kan dvvndep kýnnvleýtva kýmeýnt³⁴ ac awu eno.³⁵ Er eýl³⁶ emendýth a dodassant ar er arglwýd³⁷ aý rodeý ac³⁸ ar³⁹ e dýn⁴⁰ aý kýmereý⁴¹ arnaó teýlýgdavt egneýdýaeth ar ný gwýpeý teýr kolovýn kývreýth a gwerth gwýllt a dof ac aperthýn⁴² attadvnt.

⁴³Agóedy góneuthur o⁴⁴ honunt y kyfreitheu ual y tebygnt⁴⁵ eu bot yn deilóg, ⁴⁶ýd aeth⁴⁷ Howel⁴⁸ da ac escob Mynyó, ac escob Assaf, ac escob Bangor ac⁴⁹ y am hynny yny vu ar y drydyd ardec o athraóon adoethon ereill o leygyon ac⁵⁰ ýd aethant hyt yn Ruuein y gymryt aódurdaót⁵¹ pab Ruuein y gyfreitheu⁵² Howel. Ac yna y⁵³ darllewyt kyfreitheu Howel⁵⁴ rac bronn pab Ruuein, ac y bu uodlaón y pab udunt⁵⁵ ac y rodes y aódurdaót udunt ;⁵⁶ ac y doeth

Howel the good, son of Cadell, prince of Cymru, summoned to him six men from every cantrev in all Cymru, to the White House on the Tav, in Dyved, and those of the wisest men in his dominion ; four of them laics, and two clerks. The cause for bringing the clerks was, lest the laics should introduce what might be contrary to the holy scripture. And the time of their assembling there was the six weeks of Lent ; and the cause for their coming there in Lent was, that no one ought to speak or to do wrong at that time of purity.

And then they examined the laws : such of them as might be too severe in punishment, to mitigate ; and such as might be too lenient, to render more rigorous : some of the laws they suffered to remain unaltered ; others they willed to amend ; others they abrogated entirely ; and they enacted some new laws.

And then Howel the good and those wise men denounced their malediction upon such as should pervert those laws ; and upon the lord who should change any one of them, except with the consent of an assembly as large as that which met there. Another malediction they denounced upon the lord who should confer, and upon the person who should undertake judicial authority, without knowing the three columns of law ; and the worth of wild and tame animals, and whatever pertains to them.

And after they had constituted the laws as they considered to be fitting, Howel the good, and the bishop of Menevia, the bishop of Asaph, and the bishop of Bangor, together with others, making thirteen in number, of teachers and of other wise men, of the laity, went to Rome to obtain the authority of the pope of Rome for the laws of Howel. And there were read the laws of Howel in the presence of the pope of Rome, and the pope was satisfied with them, and gave

* ⁴³i dechreusant* ⁴⁴doeth llyfyr* ⁴⁵began* ⁴⁶the book came of

¹ C.D.K. ² not in C.D. ³ dynynnaó D.K. ⁴ not in D. ⁵ not in C.D. ⁶ not in D. ⁷ uo K. ⁸ not in D. ⁹ not in C.D. ¹⁰ not in D. ¹¹ not in K. ¹² yr D. ¹³ not in C. ¹⁴ lleihau D.K. ¹⁵ vechan D.K. ¹⁶ emendassant D.K. ¹⁷ o góbyl a dileassant D. ¹⁸ not in D.K. ¹⁹ eu D. hemellith Howel D.K. ²⁰ not in C.D. ²¹ not in D.K. ²² a D.K. ²³ not in D. ²⁴ or kyfreithen hynny D.K. ²⁵ not in K. ²⁶ a honno D. ²⁷ ar D.K. ²⁸ emellith D.K. ²⁹ not in K. ³⁰ yngnat K. ³¹ a D.K. ³² not in C.K. ³³ attunt D. arnadvnt K. ³⁴ not in C. ³⁵ nadunt K. ³⁶ not in K. ³⁷ ar K. ³⁸ not in D. ³⁹ not in K. ⁴⁰ jr K. ⁴¹ y pab i gyfreith K. ⁴² ger K. ⁴³ not in K. ⁴⁴ K.

Howel 'ae gedymdeithon' adref. Ac yr hynny 'hyt hedió 'yd ydys yn daly o gyfreithau Hoel 'da.

them his authority; and Howel, with his companions, returned home. And from that time until the present day, the laws of Howel the good are in force.

KYFREITH AM YNGNEIDIAETHEU YNAT."

Pwý bynnac avynho 'kymrýt egneydyaeth 'arnaó val 'hyn emae 'yavn ydaó gwýbot e llývyr hvn val e bo teylvng ydaó kymrýt egneydyaeth a phan gwelo y athro y vot en teylvng 'ellyget 'ar er egnat llys ef 'ar egnat llys pýev y prový ac os gwyl en teylvng entev pýev y 'ellvng ef 'ar er arglwýd ar arglwýd pýev estynnv 'yðav entev egneydyaeth' ac en varnedýc e 'vrvav a varnho 'entev o henný allan : ac entev 'pýev rodý pedeýr arvgeint yr egnat llys ený obýr. O dervýd yðav entev barnv kam 'vrvav ■ henný allan ný delý 'entev y tavav onýs prýn yr y werth kývreyth. O dervýd em wýstlav 'ac entev ac vot 'entev ar 'er yavn ef a delý 'wýnepwarth y gan e nep ■ emwýstlo ac ef a chamlvrv yr arglwýd. Ný delý egnat kymrýt gwýstýl 'onýs mýn ehv gwedy del oe vrvav le 'ac ný delý 'kymrýt y gan leýc onýt kan adav vrvav avo gwell 'y gan 'egnat arall' nor 'hon a 'varnv ef.

THE LAW OF THE FUNCTIONS OF A JUDGE.

Whosoever may will to undertake judiciary functions, it is right for him to understand this book, so that it may be fitting for him to accept judicial functions; and when his teacher shall find him to be competent, let him commend him to the judge of the court; and the judge of the court is to prove him, and if he find him competent is to recommend him to the lord; and the lord is to invest him with judicial functions; and thenceforth his decisions are to be of authority: and he is to pay twenty-four pence to the judge of the court as his fee. If, from thenceforth, he should pronounce an unjust sentence, he is not entitled to his tongue, unless he redeem it for its worth in law. Should a party enter into a mutual pledge with him, and he be found in the right, he is to have gwynebwarth from the person who shall have so mutually pledged with him; and a camlvrv to the lord. A judge is not to receive a pledge after quitting his judgment seat, unless he himself will it: and he is not to receive one from a laic, unless promising a more correct decision by another judge, than that pronounced by him.

'Ar llévyr hvn a 'gýnvlvs Yrwerth vap Madavc o lylvýr 'Kývnerth vap' Morgenev 'ac o' lylvýr Gweýr vap Rvuavn 'ac o' lylvýr Goronwý vap Morydýc 'a hen lyfr y Ty Gwyn : ac ýgýt a henný or llývrev gorev 'a kavav 'hevýt' eg Gwýned a Phowýs a Dehevparth. Ar llývyr hvn a elwýr 'e llývyr prav sef ew henný teýr kolovýn kývreyth a gwerth gýyllt adof ac a berthýn ar hýnný.

And this book Iorwerth, son of Madog, collected from the book of 'Cyvnerth, son' of Morgenau, and from the book of Gwair, son of Ruvon, and from the book of Goronwy, son of Moreiddig, 'and the old book of the White House : and, in addition to those, from the best books that he found likewise in Gwynedd, and Powys, and South Wales. And this book is called the Proof book; that is, of the three columns of law; the worth of wild and tame animals; and what pertains thereto.

L. 'O NAU APPRÝTH GALANAS E TRAYTHA HYN.]

1. 'Nau afeyth galanas.
11. Kýntaw ýu onadunt' mýnegý y dýn aladher 'ýr 'dýn ay lladho' ahunnó a elwýr yn tauaut rud.

L. OF THE NINE ACCESSORIES OF GALANAS THIS TREATS.

1. The nine accessories of galanas.
2. The first is, to point out the person to be murdered, to the person who is to murder him: and that person is called a bloody-tongue.

' 'kyfreith

' 'law

'ar gýr hynny gitac ef K. 'not in D. 'ir K. 'not in D. 'not in K. 'not in C.K. 'not in K. 'not in D. 'not in K. 'gollyget D.K. 'ef ar yr ygnat llys D.K. 'yr K. 'ollóg D.K. 'att D. 'ygnecityaeth idaó D.K. 'varn D.K. 'not in D. 'not in K. 'not in D.K. 'ar yngnat ac K. 'ef D. 'not in K. 'wynebwarth D.K. 'gbedý del oe vrvavle o nys mynn D. - ir el - K. 'kan K. 'y D. - gýstýl K. 'not in K. 'not in D. 'vrvav D. varn K. 'varnabó D.K. 'i gan yngnat. K. 'Y D. 'gynnullaó D.K. 'a D. 'a D.K. 'H. not in C.D.K. 'not in D. 'not in K. 'not in D.K. 'Kyfreith alleith galanas. K. not in D. 'Kýntaf yó D.B.K. o nadunt D.K. nab alleith galanas. Sef yó hynny D.B.C.K. 'not in K. 'nep B. 'D.

iii. Yr eyl yu rodý kýghor ¹[er den a ladho e llall] oý lad.

iv. ²Y trýdýd yó kýssýnnýau ³ay lad.

Am bop un or trý ⁴affeýth hýnný ⁵o gwedýr ⁶llu canhur ⁷ay gwata; os ⁸y adew a wna talet ⁹nauugeýnt ¹⁰[¹¹o ¹²aryant.]

v. Petwerýd yu bot yn edrýchýat.

vi. Pýmhet yu kýweýthas ar ¹³llowrud.

vii. Chwechet yu mýnet ¹⁴yr drew ¹⁵y bo y dýn a ladher ýndý ¹⁶y gýt ar ¹⁷llowrud.

¹⁸Y wadu ¹⁹pob un o ²⁰[r trý] hýnný lló deu canwýr ²¹[a deleýr] neu deunau ugeýnt [²²o ²³aryant] ²⁴ot adeuýr.

viii. Séythuet yu ²⁵bot yn ²⁶porthorduý.

ix. Úythuet yu dalý y dýn ²⁷[aladher] ýný del y ²⁸llowrud yu lad.

x. Nauóet yu gwelet ²⁹y lad ³⁰ýný uýd ³¹ac nas dýfero.

Am pob un or trý hýnný ³²o gwedýr ³³lló trýchanwýr ³⁴[a dav] ³⁵oý wadu ³⁶neu trýnau ugeýn ³⁷[o] arýant ³⁸ot adeóýr.

xi. ³⁹Reý adýweýt dýlyu or genedýl y da ⁴⁰hunnó ar gwat ⁴¹y gýt ac ew; sew achaus yu ⁴²[henný] urth uot yn achaus yr affeýthýoed hýnný y lad eu car ⁴³úy dýlyu onadunt huýnteu hýnný oda ac y wadu gwaet a gwely allad eu car dýlyu onadunt ⁴⁴[ýnteu] y reýth ⁴⁵ry dýwed-assam ný uhot: ⁴⁶y gyureýth eýsýoes adýweýt na dýly nep ⁴⁷y gwat ⁴⁸ar da ⁴⁹[heuyt] ac nas dýlyant ⁵⁰huýnteu ⁵¹y gwat ⁵²hunnó ⁵³ar da ⁵⁴kaný dýly ⁵⁵y genedýl

3. The second is, to counsel the murderer to kill the other.

4. The third is, to consent ⁴to the murder.

For each of those three accessories, if denied, the oaths of one hundred men are to deny it: if he confess it, let him pay nine score of silver.

5. The fourth is, to be a spy.

6. The fifth is, association with the murderer.

7. The sixth is, to go to ⁷the trev, where-in the person is who is to be killed, with the murderer.

To deny each of those three, the oaths of two hundred men are required: or twice nine score of silver, if acknowledged.

8. The seventh is, to ⁸be aiding.

9. The eighth is, to hold the person to be killed, until the murderer come to kill him.

10. The ninth is, to see the person murdered in his presence, without rescuing him.

For each of those three, if denied, the oaths of three hundred men are required: or thrice nine score of silver, if acknowledged.

11. ¹¹Some say, that the kindred are to have that money, together with the denial; because those accessories being the cause of the murder of their relation, they are to have that money; and to deny blood and wound and killing of their relation, they are to have the raith which we have mentioned above: the law, however, says, that no one is to have both the denial and the money; and that they are not to have that denial and the money; since the kindred

¹ ac ef ae ganmaul.

² i dý

³ canorthuýau e den a ladho = llall a honno a elwýr

⁴ Reý a deweýt panýu er kenedel e dau er arýant a dýwedassam ný uhot e keureýth a dýweýt panýu er argluýd ýd ant ac o guedýr hýt na deleýr namen guat a sef achaus na deleýr urth nat yaun e guat ar tal: a chet adeuer henne ný dele e kenedel dým canýt oes llourudýaeth en henne; euo hagen a dele canýs cam yu guneýthur er affeýthýoed uhot enteu a dele kamluru am pob un onadunt huý herwýd meýnt er affeýth un en trý deblýc arall en deu deblýc

⁵ with him and praise him. ⁶ a house

⁷ assist the person who shall kill the other, and that is called

⁸ Some say, that the silver we mentioned above goes to the kindred: the law says, that it goes to the lord; and, if denied, that nothing but the denial is required; because it is not right to require denial and payment: and though it should be acknowledged, the kindred are to have nothing, for there is no murder in that; he however is to have it, for it is wrong to commit those accessories; he is to have a camlwrw for each of them according to the degree of the ac-

¹ B. ² not in B.C.D.K. ³ punc B. ⁴ hynny or affeithu D.K. ⁵ or D. ⁶ not in B. ⁷ lló kanór = gtedir K. ⁸ neu B. ⁹ not in K. ¹⁰ a gwneýr taler nav vgeýnt am pob vn onadvnt. C. ¹¹ B. ¹² B.K. ¹³ den a ladho y llall. B. ¹⁴ not in K. ¹⁵ nep ae lladho. B. ¹⁶ Am B. ¹⁷ C.B.D.K. ¹⁸ C. ¹⁹ B.C. ²⁰ B.C.D.K. ²¹ not in B.K. ²² D.B.K. ²³ nep ae lladho. B. ²⁴ lad e dýn C.B. ²⁵ not in D.K. ²⁶ not in B. ²⁷ or D. ²⁸ not in B. ²⁹ C. ³⁰ ai gúatta K. not in B.C. ³¹ B.C. ³² not in B. ³³ Ereill K. ³⁴ hyn C.D.K. ³⁵ not in K. ³⁶ C. ³⁷ not in C. ³⁸ D.K. ³⁹ a D.K. ⁴⁰ not in D. ⁴¹ not in C.D.K. ⁴² a C.D.K. ⁴³ D. ⁴⁴ = charm here in C. ⁴⁵ nat D.K. ⁴⁶ not in D.K. ⁴⁷ B.

namŷn sarhaet ¹eu car aŷ alanas; ac nat oes ŷn hŷnnŷ na ²dŷrchaw na gossot na gwaet na gwelŷ na choll eneŷt ³ar lle nŷ bo hŷnnŷ ⁴nŷt oes na sarhaet na galanas ac ⁵urth hŷnnŷ nŷ dŷlŷ ŷ genedŷl' dŷm ⁶[or affeithoed uchot.] Cam ŷu gwneuthur ŷr affeŷthŷoed uchot ac urth hŷnnŷ ŷr argluŷd a dŷlŷ camlurŷ ⁷amdanadunt herwyd ⁸meŷnt ŷr ⁹affeŷth ŷn ŷn undŷblŷc arall ŷn deudŷblŷc arall ŷn trŷ dŷblŷc canŷ bu ŷmlad ŷno ¹⁰[a] peŷ ŷmlad a ueŷ ŷno dŷruŷ ¹¹'ŷr argluŷd a uŷdeŷ.' Sew ¹²oed ŷr messur [¹³aŷ ¹⁴dirŷ] ¹⁵teŷr punt' neu ¹⁶deudec muŷ' messur camluru teŷr buŷ neu nauveŷnt arŷant.

xii. Pŷbŷnnac auo llowrud galanas cubŷl a ¹⁷dŷguŷd arnaŷ. ¹⁸Ac ual hŷn ŷ rennŷr galanas ¹⁹[ŷ] traŷan arŷ llowrud ²⁰ac ar ŷ' tat ²¹ar uam ²²ŷ gŷt ac ew ²³o bŷdan bŷu; ac o hŷnnŷ ŷ deuparth arnau ew ar traŷan arŷ tat ar uam; ²⁴[ac] or traŷan ²⁵adaŷ arŷ ²⁶[vam ar] ²⁷tat duŷ geŷnnŷauc ²⁸[a daŷ] arŷ tat ac un arŷ uam.

O deruŷd bot plant ŷr llowrud abot oet arnadunt ŷdŷlŷoent talu kŷmeŷnt a dŷlŷ

arall en un deblŷc. Nŷ deleŷr dŷruŷ am affeŷth galanas namen camluru.

xiii. Dŷruŷ emlad a deleŷr ŷef ŷu emlad dŷrchaf a gossot a gwaet a gwelŷ e trŷ peth ŷ sŷd emlad ac urth henne e mae ŷaun dŷrue amdanadunt huŷ. ŷef ŷu messur ŷ dŷruŷ deudeg muv neu teŷr punt: messur kamluru ŷu teŷr buu neu nau ugeŷnt.

xiiii. Teŷr keŷnnŷauc dŷruŷ e sŷd dŷruŷ ledrat a dŷruŷ treŷs a diruŷ emlad ac amŷn henne camluru ŷu pob agkeureŷth arall a wnel dŷn ac e ol pob camluru aet er hŷn rŷdŷwedassam nŷ uchot.

xv. Pŷbŷnnac e dotter llowrudŷaeth er alanas arnau bŷt e kenedel ene ol ar argluŷd en kentaf ene dŷd anŷanaul e llader edŷn neu e klŷwo enteu ŷ lad ef a gaffo oe anreŷth neu or hon e kenedŷl ŷ uot en dŷlŷs er argluŷd ac onŷ cheŷff henne galanas kubŷl ene ol enteu.

xvi. ŷef ŷu messur galanas o keureŷth ■

are only to have the saraad and galanas of their relation; and that in such instance there is neither assault, nor battery, nor blood, nor wound, nor loss of life; and where such do not occur, there is neither saraad nor galanas; and therefore the kindred are to have nothing from the accessories aforesaid. It is wrong to commit those accessories aforesaid, and therefore the lord is to have a camlwrw for them, according to the degree of the accessories; one singly, another two-fold, another three-fold, since no fighting took place there; and, if there had been fighting, there would have been a dirwy to the lord. The amount of a dirwy is three pounds, or twelve kine: the amount of a camlwrw is three kine, or nine score of silver.

12. Whoever is a murderer, the full galanas falls upon him. And thus the galanas is to be shared: one third upon the murderer, and upon his father and mother, if they be living; and of that, two parts upon himself, and the third upon his father and mother; and of the third which falls upon the parents, two pence upon the father, and one upon the mother.

If the murderer have children, and they be of age liable to pay, he is to pay as much

accessory, one three-fold, another two-fold, another singly. A dirwy is not due for being accessory to galanas, only a camlwrw.

12. A dirwy is due for fighting: fighting is assault and battery, and blood, and wound, the three things that constitute fighting; and therefore it is right to pay dirwy for them. The amount of the dirwy is, twelve kine, or three pounds: the amount of a camlwrw is, three kine, or nine score pence.

13. There are three dirwy pennies: the dirwy of theft; the dirwy of violence; and the dirwy of fighting: and, except those, every other unlawful act a man shall do is a camlwrw; and for every camlwrw let what we have said above be done.

14. Whosoever shall have murder charged upon him for galanas, let the kindred pursue him; and first the lord, on the day on which his man is killed, or he shall hear of his being killed: what he can get of his spoil, or of that of the kindred, is to be without question to the lord; if he get no spoil, then full galanas ensues.

15. The amount of galanas, by law, is

¹i K. ²drychaf D.K. ³a K. ⁴nat K. ⁵na dŷnant K. ⁶K. ⁷yndanadunt D. amdanunt K. ⁸not in K. ⁹affeithoed D. ¹⁰D. ¹¹uydei yno ir arglŷd K. ¹²ŷŷ D.K. ¹³D. ¹⁴D.K. ¹⁵deudegmu D.K. ¹⁶deirpunt D.K. ¹⁷daŷ D. ¹⁸not in D.K. ¹⁹D. ²⁰ac D. ar K. ²¹ne D. ²²not in D.K. ²³or D. ²⁴not in K. ²⁵D. ²⁶not in D. ²⁷D. ²⁸tat ar vam K. ²⁹D.K.

ew y dalu adeu onadunt huý ; a duýgeýnn-
 ýauc ar y braut ac un arý chwaer. Or deu-
 parth a ¹a arý genedýl y traýan ²ar genedýl
³mam y llowrud' ar deuparth ⁴ar genedýl
 y tat ac ⁵y uelly y cerda yr alanas o uam-
 uýs y uamóys hýt y seýthuet ⁶[ach neur
 seithuet] uamóys canýs plant y uam ⁷gýnt-
 aw a uýd brodýr a plant yr henóam a uýd
 keuyndýru a phlant yr orhenuam a uýd
 kýuýrdýru ⁸[a] plant y petwaret uam a
 uýd kewneýnt ⁹[a] plant y býmhet uam
 auýd gorcheýneýnt ¹⁰[a] plant y chwechet
 uam a uýd gorchau ¹¹[a] plant y seýthuet
 uam a uýd neýeýnt ueýbýon gorchau ac
 nýt ¹²a ¹³galanas' bellach ¹⁴[no] hýnný.
 Kený óyper namýn duý neu teýr ¹⁵[o
 nadunt] burýer yr alanas arnadunt ¹⁶ac ar
¹⁷ný el arnadunt ¹⁸huý' ranner arý gwelýeu
¹⁹y d hanuo y tat o nadunt ²⁰huý a dodý
 duýran arý kýph.

as two of them ; two pence upon the bro-
 ther, and one on the sister. Of the two parts
 that fall upon his kindred, the third upon
 the kindred of the murderer's mother, and
 the two parts upon the kindred of his father ;
 and so the galanas proceeds from maternity
 to maternity unto the seventh descent, or the
 seventh maternity : for the children of the
 first mother are brothers ; and the children
 of the grandmother are first cousins ; and
 the children of the great-grandmother, are
 second cousins ; and the children of the
 mother in the fourth degree, are third cou-
 sins ; and the children of the mother in the
 fifth degree, are fourth cousins ; and the
 children of the mother in the sixth degree,
 are fifth cousins ; and the children of the
 mother in the seventh degree, are sixth
 cousins ; and galanas goes no further than
 that. Though only two or three of the de-
 grees should be ascertained, let the galanas
 be cast upon them ; and that which falls
 not upon them, is to be shared upon the
 families from whom the father is descended,
 rating two shares upon the stock.

xiii. O neý uab gorchau allan ýd a
 ceýnnýauc baladýr ¹⁰ac y' sew ýd a ¹⁰honno

13. Upon the kindred after the sixth
 cousin, the spear penny is to be assessed ;

sarhaet teýr gueýth herwýd y ureýnt e den
 aladher. Ereýll a deweýt panýu e den auo
 teýr buu a thrý ugeýnt arýant e sarhaet,
 panýu teýr buu a thrý ugeýnmuu ýu e
 werth ac e uelly herwýd mal e derchauo
 breýnt pob den.

the saraad thrice, according to his privilege,
 of the man that shall be killed. Others say,
 that when a man's saraad shall be three
 kine, and three score of silver, his worth is
 three score and three kine : and so accord-
 ing as privilege may exalt every man.

xvi. Galanas ual hýn e rennýr : e traýan
 gesseuýu ar e lhourud ar uam ar tat ar brod-
 ýr ar chuýorýd egýt ac ef canýs henne o
 deneon a kemereý e gýt ac ef traýan yr
 alanas beý talet udunt talent výnteu y gýt
 ac euo e uelly. Ac y sef y rannant huýnteu
 en trý thraean traean ar e uam ar tat ar
 traean ar e brodýr ar chuýorýd ar traean
 ar e lhourud o býd maru e lhourud talent
 henne o deneon traean er alanas en kubýl.
 O traean e brodýr ar chuýorýd due keynn-
 ýauc ar y braut ac un ar e chuaer ; or traean
 a dau ar y tat ac ar y uam duý keynnýauc
 ar y tat ac un ar y uam. Ket buýnt maru
 er hýn a dýwedassam ný ucho o deneon
 oll e lhourud ehun a tal henne : os rey a
 uýd maru ac ereýll en uýu emgýuartalent
 huý y talu e traean hunnv urth na dýuuýn-
 ýr dým or traean hunnv na thaler er kenedel
 ae dele ac er argluýd.

16. Galanas is to be thus imposed : the
 first third on the murderer, and the mother,
 and the father, and the brothers, and the
 sisters, with him ; for those persons would
 receive with him a third of the galanas if
 paid to them, therefore let them so pay with
 him. They shall thus share it in three
 thirds : a third on the mother and father ;
 and a third on the brothers and sisters ; and
 a third on the murderer : if the murderer
 be dead, let those persons pay the third of
 the galanas in full. Of the third of the
 brothers and sisters ; two pence on the
 brother, and one on the sister ; of the third
 which falls on the father and the mother ;
 two pence on the father, and one on the
 mother. If all those persons we have
 mentioned above be dead ; the murderer
 himself shall pay it : if some be dead,
 and others alive, let them proportionally
 pay that third ; so that none of that third
 fall short of what ought to be paid to the
 kindred whose due it is, and to the lord.

xvii. O deruýd na bo yr lhourud dým a

17. If the murderer have nothing where-

¹ dab D. ² dal D. ³ y vam D. ⁴ not in D. ⁵ not in D.K. ⁶ K. ⁷ not in K. ⁸ K. ⁹ not in D. ¹⁰ not in K.
¹¹ D. ¹² D.K. ¹³ a K. ¹⁴ nýt D. ¹⁵ not in D. ¹⁶ ir K. ¹⁷ not in D.K. ¹⁸ not in D.K. ¹⁹ yn D.

¹ŷ gŷmhorth ²ŷ llowrud. ³A sew mal ŷ kŷmhellŷr honno cŷmryt or llowrud gwas ŷr argluŷd ⁴ŷ gŷt ac ew a chreŷr ⁵ganthau ⁶ac ŷnŷ ⁷[lle y] kŷuarfo ⁸ac ⁹ew dŷn or seŷthuet ¹⁰dŷn allan cŷmeret ¹¹[ŷ] lu na henŷb ¹²[ef] or pedeŷr kenedŷl ¹³ŷd henŷb ¹⁴ew ¹⁵onadunt ac onŷs dŷrŷ talhet ceŷnnŷauc baladŷr ac o ¹⁶dŷrŷ ŷ lu peŷtŷer ac ew.

xiv. Nŷ tal gwreŷc ceŷnnŷauc baladŷr ¹⁶canŷt oes paladŷr ¹⁷ŷdŷ namŷn ŷ chogeŷl ac nŷs tal ŷscolheŷgŷon: ac nŷ thal gwreŷc galanas ¹⁸o rŷd' ŷ llu na ¹⁹bŷd meŷbŷon ŷdŷ; ²⁰ac nŷs tal ŷscolheŷgŷon heuŷt' ac nŷs tal ²¹mab nŷ uo' pedeŷr bluŷd ardec.

xv. ²²[Kyfreith am alanassoed.]

Ual ²³hŷn ŷ cŷmellŷr galanas ŷ traŷan cŷntaw ŷr argluŷd ŷr kŷmhell ²⁴ar cŷl ²⁵traŷan ŷr tat ²⁶ar uam ac eu plant ac o hŷnnŷ duŷ ran ŷr tat ²⁷ac un ŷr' uam [²⁸ac or adel ŷr tat ar vam' ²⁹dŷy ³⁰geinhabe ŷr

talho, ŷaun ŷu rodŷ ŷdau keŷnnŷauc palader eg kŷmorth ac e ŷef e telŷr ŷdau or seŷthued dŷn allan ac e ŷef ŷu e seŷthdŷn henne braut a keuenderu a keuerderu a keŷuŷn a gorcheŷuen a gorchau a neŷ uab gorchau a chanŷ ellŷr rŷuau kerennŷd o henne allan talent ŷdau keŷnnŷauc palader. Ac e ŷef mal e kennull enteu keŷnnŷauc palader ar e deneon a gaffo oe kenedel ny vŷppo dvŷn e kerennŷd ac vŷnt kemrŷt kreŷr e creto ŷdau a duen hunnv ac ene kŷuarfo un or deneon henne ac ef kemeret e lw na hanuo oe kenedel neu talet ŷdau keŷnnŷauc palader ac onŷs tal bŷt guassanaethwŷr or argluŷd ŷ gŷt ac ef en duen guŷstŷl oe lau neu uach. Ar keŷnnŷauc honno nŷs tal gureŷc na hen na ŷeuanc canŷt oes paladŷr ŷ wreŷc namen e chogeŷl ac urth henne nŷ thelŷr hŷtheu o kogeŷl: ar escolheŷgŷon heuŷt nŷs tal.

xviii. O deruŷd na bo nac or keŷnnŷauc palader nac oe da ehun ŷ tal en kubŷl ganthau kenŷ bo namen un keŷnnŷauc en eŷssŷeu ae lad ef oe elŷnŷon am honno nŷ dŷgonsant un agkeureŷth canŷ ellŷr kubŷl

and that goes to assist the murderer. The manner it is exacted is, the murderer is to take a servant of the lord, carrying with him a relic; and wherever he shall meet with a person beyond the seventh degree of kindred, let such person take his oath, that he is not descended from any of the four kindreds from which the other is descended; and unless he take that oath, let him pay a spear penny; and if he take the oath, he is to be exempted.

14. A woman does not pay a spear penny, for she has not a spear, but her distaff only; neither do clerks pay it: and a woman does not pay galanas, if she make oath that she shall have no children; neither do clerks pay it: and it is not paid by a boy under fourteen years of age.

15. The law of galanas.

Thus the galanas fine is to be exacted: the first third to the lord for exacting it; and the second third to the father and mother and their children; out of that, two shares to the father, and one to the mo-

with to pay, it is right to give him a spear penny to assist him; and that shall be paid to him from the seventh man onwards: those seven men are, brother, first cousin, second cousin, third cousin, fourth cousin, fifth cousin, and a kinsman the son of a fifth cousin; and since relationship can be no further counted, let them, beyond that, pay to him a spear penny. And the manner he shall collect a spear penny from the men he may find of his kindred, when he may not know how to trace his relationship to them is, to take a relic he may credit, and when he shall meet with one of those men, let him take his oath that he does not originate from his kindred, or pay him a spear penny; and unless he pay, let the servants of the lord be with him, to take a pledge from his hand, or a surety. And that penny shall not be paid by a female, whether old or young; for a female has no spear, only her distaff; and therefore it is not paid by a distaff: and clerks likewise do not pay it.

18. If he shall not be able, either by spear penny, or with his own goods, to pay in full; though only one penny be wanting, and he be killed by his enemies on account of that penny, they commit no illegal act:

¹ kymerir

² ar

³ taken

⁴ and

¹ yn K. ² yr D.K. ³ not in D.K. ⁴ not in K. ⁵ ganthunt D.K. ⁶ not in K. ⁷ D. ⁸ a hŷy K. ⁹ bynt D. ¹⁰ ach K. ¹¹ D.K. ¹² ir K. ¹³ y llofrud D.K. ¹⁴ o honunt D. ¹⁵ ryd D.K. ¹⁶ kans nit K. ¹⁷ not in D. ¹⁸ or dŷry D. ¹⁹ bo D.K. ²⁰ not in K. ²¹ meibŷon ny bont D. - hŷt i K. ²² K. ²³ not in D. ²⁴ not in K. ²⁵ ac ir K. ²⁶ D. ²⁷ D.K. ²⁸ a dab K. ²⁹ D.K.

tat ac vn yr vam] ac or hÿn a drÿc ÿr plant n¹ beÿ blant ÿr² [*gór alas] duÿ ran³ [*udunt. ⁴Ar deu parth aa yr genedyl a rennir yn teir rann ac o hynny traean y genedyl y vam ar deu parth y genedyl y tat. Ac uelly y⁵ renir ac i⁶ kymerrir galanas o draean y traean ac uelly y⁷ kymerrir y⁸ traeaneu ym pob un or trioed⁹ y rug yr arglÿyd ar genedyl.] ÿ mab hÿnaw bÿeu mÿnegÿ edÿuet ÿ dat ay welÿ a bot¹⁰ ÿ gÿt agwassanaythwÿr ÿr arglÿyd¹¹ yn¹² kÿm- rÿt ÿr alanas.

xvi. Oet¹³ [yr] galanas ÿu pÿtheunos urth bop arglÿydÿaeth ÿ bo ÿ cenedloed ÿndunt urth eu gwÿssÿau ÿ gÿt ÿ¹⁴ gÿmhennÿ ÿ tal ar gÿhÿt arall urth¹⁵ gÿmhell ÿ tal¹⁶ ac ÿ eu¹⁷ dÿÿn ÿgÿt oÿ dalu. ¹⁸[Aphob arglÿyd adyly traean kymhell yny arglÿydiaeth ehun.] ÿn trÿoet¹⁹ ÿ mae ÿaun talu galanas ac ÿn trÿ traÿan²⁰ deuoet ÿ genedÿl ÿ tat ac un ÿ genedÿl ÿ uam; canÿs deu draÿan a uÿd ar genedÿl ÿ tat²¹ [Orth hynny y dÿlyant ÿynteu deuoed.] ÿnÿr oet cÿntaw²² a uo

o agkubÿl. A chet lladher enteu nÿ dÿwÿgÿr nar da rÿdÿwedassam nÿ ucho²³ nac enteu ehun oÿ genedel ac urth henne e geÿlu e keureÿth er hen rÿdewedassam nÿ ucho²⁴ oer guÿmp galanas.

xix. Nÿ deÿcÿr llad nep am ÿ gÿlÿd namen llourud nac am ran or alanas nac am peth arall canÿs o dÿlÿssa e kenedel e llourud nÿt oes un haul arnadunt huÿ ac nÿ deÿant heuÿt talu onÿt arglÿyd ac kemell ac urth henne e mae traean kemell er arglÿyd ar guraged ar escolbeÿgÿon ac tal onÿ wadant na bo plant bÿth udunt ac e sef e talant tros eu plant a llÿna e deneon a tal galanas ac nÿs kemer.

xx. Ar deu parth a dÿguÿd ar e kenedel a hunn²⁵ a rennÿr en trÿ thraean ac o henne e deu parth ar kenedel ÿ tat ar traean ar kenedel y uam ac e uelly kemerent er hÿnafguÿr or kenedloed a dottent ar uamuÿs traean ac ar taduÿs deuparth: or hun a drÿcco ene guelÿ hep uÿnet ar e kenedloed aet duÿ keÿnnÿauc ar e braut ac un ar e chuaer, ac ÿ uelly e kerda galanas o traean e traean hÿt en neÿ uab gorchau a llÿna e

ther: ²⁶and of that which shall come to the father and the mother, two pence to the father, and one to the mother: and of what remains for the children, if there be children of the murdered man, two shares²⁷ to them. ²⁸And the two parts which go to the kindred are to be divided into three shares; and of that one third to the kindred of the mother, and the two parts to the kindred of the father. And so galanas is shared, and received, from third to third: and so the thirds are received, in every one of the trials, between the lord and the kindred. The eldest son is to point out the offspring of his father, and his family; and attend the servants of the lord in collecting the galanas.

16. The period for galanas is a fortnight, after being summoned, for each lordship wherein they live, to apportion the payment; and twice that time for exacting the payment, and to assemble them to pay it. ¹⁵And every lord is to have the exacting third in his own lordship. At three periods, and in three thirds, the galanas is to be paid; two periods for the kindred of the father, and one for the kindred of the mother; because two thirds fall upon the kin-

for part is not the whole. And if killed; neither the goods mentioned above, nor himself, shall be compensated to his kindred: on which account the law styles what we have mentioned above, the sad fall of galanas.

19. No one is to be killed on account of another but a murderer; neither for a share of galanas, nor any thing else; for if the kindred disown the murderer, there is no claim upon them, nor are they, unless the lord exact it, to pay; and therefore the exacting third is for the lord; and females and clerks shall pay it, unless they deny that they shall ever have children, for they shall pay for their children: and those are the persons who pay galanas but do not receive it.

20. And two parts fall on the kindred, and that shall be shared into three thirds; and of that, two parts on the kindred of the father, and the third on the kindred of the mother: and let the elders of the kindreds so take it, and impose a third on maternity, and two parts on paternity: of that which shall remain on the family, and not upon the kindreds, let two pence be imposed on the brother, and one

¹ llowrud ² arnunt ³ kymhell
⁴ gynnullaó

⁵ murderer ⁶ on ⁷ exacting
⁸ collecting

¹ byd D.K. ² D. ³ D.K. ⁴ D.K. ⁵ K. ⁶ D.K. ⁷ renir K. ⁸ traean K. ⁹ not in K. ¹⁰ not in K. ¹¹ i K. ¹² D. ¹³ gywreinyau D. ¹⁴ ac D. ac orth i K. ¹⁵ D.K. ¹⁶ ac yn drithraean y mae [iaen D.] talu galanas D.K. ¹⁷ deu K. ¹⁸ D. ¹⁹ y talho kenedyl y tat D.K. ²⁰ E.K. ²¹ E. ²² D.K. ²³ D. gynnull K.

y genedyl y tat y talu' 6n 'oc eu' trayaneu y dylant ²[bynteu] ll6 canhur o oreugwyr y genedyl ³arall ar uot yn uadeuedyc eu car; ⁴ac yn yr cyloet y talhoent ⁵[yr ail] trayan y dylant ⁶[bynteu] ll6 canhur ereyll ⁷or genedyl arall' ar uot yn uadeuedyc eu car ⁸[a hynny = oreugwyr y genedyl;] ⁹ac yny trydyt oet y dylant cenedyl y uam talu ¹⁰eu trayan ¹¹ac yna y dylant bynteu ¹²y gan y genedyl arall ll6 canhur' ar uot yn uadeuedyc eu car' a ¹³chymot tragwydaul ¹⁴a dylant ¹⁵bot y rygthunt' ¹⁶[en] y dyd hunno a thyllued tragwydaul ¹⁷y rygthunt.

xvii. Ll6 trychanor adau o 'genedyl y wadu llowrudyaeth gwaet agwely allad dyn ac urth hynny y mae yaun ¹⁸[rody] ll6 trychannor o y uadeu ynteu ac yn ¹⁹[y] dyllnet ²⁰y rug y cenedloet ²¹[y reith] ²²ry dywedassam ny ²³uchow.

Ile e tal e tat er alanas ac nys tal e mab a llyna er achau cany ellyr duen kerennyd e mab ar e llourud ket galler duyn kerennyd y tat ac ef. Ac o deruyd er llourud talu e ran ny deleyr y lad kený thalo e kenedel eu ran ac y uelly ny deleyr kymell ar e kenedel kenys talho.

xxi. O deruyd bot argluyd a chenedel en kymell galanas ar kenedel arall en galu am oet o keureyth e keureyth a dyweyt deleu oet petheunos urth pob argluydyaeth e bo e genedel endy urth kynnullau e kenedloed y gyt y rody attep ac y keweiryau er alanas.

xxii. Ny lledyr nep hep e sarhaugessuyn ar sarhaet honno ny dyrcheuyr ydau hagen o byd gureygyauc y gur roder er wreyc traean sarhaet y gur ar duý ran dotter em plyth er alanas a guedy henne ranner er alanas en teyr ran ar trederan aet er argluyd en traean kemell ar deuparth ranner cylweyth en try thraean ac un ortraeanu henne erreeny nyt amgen er tat ar uam ar brodyr ar chuyoryd o bydant. E guraged ar escol-

dred of the father; ¹and therefore they are to have two periods.' At the first period for the kindred of the father to pay one of their thirds, they are to have the oaths of one hundred of the best men of the other kindred, that their relation is forgiven; and at the second period, on their paying their second third, they are also to have the oaths of another hundred men of the other kindred, that their relation is forgiven; ²and those of the best men of the tribe; ³and at the third period, the kindred of the mother are to pay their third; and then they are to have the oaths of a hundred men of the other kindred, that their relation is forgiven: and everlasting concord is to be established on that day, and perpetual amnesty between them.

17. The oaths of three hundred men ⁴of a kindred' are required to deny murder, blood, and wound, and the killing of a person; and therefore it is right to give the oaths of three hundred men to ⁵release him; and for amnesty between the kindreds, the raith we have mentioned above.

upon the sister; and so galanas proceeds from third to third to the kinsman the son of a fifth cousin: and there the father pays the galanas, and the son does not; because the relationship of the son to the murderer cannot be fixed, although the relationship of the father to him can. And if the murderer pay his share, he is not to be killed, although the kindred may not have paid their share: and so the kindred are not to be compelled, although he may not have paid.

21. Should a lord and a kindred exact galanas, and the other kindred ask for time in law; the law says they are to have a fortnight's time for each lordship the kindred may be in; to collect the kindreds together to answer, and adjust the galanas.

22. No one is killed without being first subjected to saraad; and that saraad is not to be augmented to him: if he be married, let a third of the man's saraad be given to the wife; and let the two shares be placed with the galanas, and after that, let the galanas be shared into three shares, and let the third share go to the lord as exacting third; and let the two parts be again shared into three thirds, and one of those thirds to

² gyfreith

³ gadu

⁴ by law

⁵ deny

¹ oi K. ² D.K. ³ not in K. ⁴ not in D. ⁵ K. ⁶ not in K. ⁷ K. ⁸ yny dyd i dlyo K. ⁹ galanas K. ¹⁰ not in K. ¹¹ ll6 canhur or genedyl arall K. ¹² chyuoet D. ¹³ C. resumes. ¹⁴ rydynt i uot K. ¹⁵ C. ¹⁶ not in K. ¹⁷ C.D.K. ¹⁸ K. ¹⁹ not in K. ²⁰ D. ²¹ a D.K. ²² wuchot C.D.K. ²³ D.C.K. ²⁴ K.

xviii. ¹Y wadu' llad ²[dŷn] o fŷrnŷg-ruŷd llŷ chwechanŷr ³[adav] ⁴oŷ wadu' canŷs deudŷblyc ⁵ŷu ŷ alanas aŷ benŷt ⁶[ac] ⁷urth hŷnnŷ ŷ bŷd deudŷblyc ŷ wat.

xix. Pan ladher dŷn ⁸[kŷntaf] ŷ serheŷr [⁹ŷn ¹⁰kessevŷn] ar sarhaet honno nŷ ¹¹dŷrcheŷw; ac urth hŷnnŷ ŷ mae ŷaun talu ŷ sarhaet honno ŷn gŷnt nor alanas ac os gwreŷgŷauc uŷd ¹²ŷ gur' ¹³roer traŷan ŷ sarhaet ¹⁴ŷdŷ ar deuparth ¹⁵[ranher] ŷr brodŷr' ar ceuŷndŷru ar cŷuŷrdŷru ¹⁶ac ¹⁷o' bŷd bŷu ŷ dat cŷmeŷnt ¹⁸ŷdau ac ŷ deu uroder ac ¹⁹o bŷd bŷu ŷ uam kŷmeŷnt ²⁰ŷdŷ ac ŷ duŷ chwŷored ²¹a hunnŷ ŷu ŷ dull goreu canŷs cŷmeŷnt a hŷnnŷ o dŷn-ŷon a dŷlŷ talu sarhaet ŷ gŷt ac ew beŷ sarhaeŷ ew dŷn arall.' Ereyll a dŷweŷt gwedŷ ŷ del ŷ traŷan ŷr wreŷc dŷlŷu cŷmŷscu ²²ŷ deuparth ²³ar alanas aŷ rannŷ ŷr genedŷl.

xx. Yr argluŷd adyly traŷan ²⁴[er] cŷmell ŷ sarhaedeu mal traŷan ŷ ²⁵galanasseu.

eŷgŷon nŷ deleant ran or alanas eu plant hagen o byd ae dele. E deu parth etwa ranner en trŷ thraean ar traean or deuparth hunnu aet ar kenedel e uam a guedŷ henne hŷnaŷguŷr e kenedloed aent a thraeanhent huŷ traŷan e uamuŷs a deuparth y taduŷs ac or hŷn a trŷcco en eu plŷth huŷ emgŷu-artalent ehuneŷn ual e guelhoent bod en ŷaun am ŷ ran a trŷcco en eu plŷth a henne hŷt e seŷthuet dŷn.

xxiii. Val hŷn e rennŷr galanas guasgar-
auc.

O darfeŷ bod bonhedŷc canhuŷnaul o Powŷs eg Guŷned neu o Vŷned em Powŷs a dŷguŷdau galanas arnau ac na bo ene wlat e kenedel welŷauc ŷ gŷt ac ef a bot karant amŷl eŷssŷoes ŷdau ŷaun ŷu ŷdau talu galanas ac eu duen huenteu ŷ gŷt ac ef a honno nŷ rennŷr na herwŷd mamuŷs na herwŷd taduŷs namen herwŷd eŷrŷf er hen a uo ŷdau ef ene wlat o kenedel. Sef ual ŷ rennŷr henne eŷssŷoes en traeaneu traean arnau ef en kŷntaf ae plant o bŷd ae tat ae nam o hŷdant ar deuparth a rennŷr ar e kenedel ac ŷ sef e rennŷr kemeŷnt ar e braut ac ar e deu keuenderu a chŷmeŷnt

18. To deny the killing of a person with savage violence, the oaths of six hundred men are required; for the galanas and its penance being double, so the denial also is to be double.

19. When a person is killed, saraad is done to him in the first instance, and that saraad does not augment; and, therefore, it is right to pay that saraad before the galanas; and if the man have a wife, let the third of the saraad be given to her, and the two parts be shared among the brothers, the cousins, and the second cousins; and if his father be alive, he is to have as much as two of the brothers; and if his mother be alive, she is to have as much as two sisters: and that is the best form; for they are the several persons who are to pay saraad with him, if he were to do saraad to another. Others say, that after one third is given to the wife, the other two parts are to be mixed with the galanas, and shared among the kindred.

20. The lord is to have the exacting third of the saraads, as of the galanas.

the parents, that is the father and mother, and brothers and sisters, if there be any. The women and the clerks are not to have a share of the galanas; their children, however, if they have any, are to share. Let the two parts again be shared into three thirds, and let a third of that two parts go to the kindred of the mother; and after that let the elders of the kindreds share in thirds the third of the maternity, and the two parts of the paternity; and that which remains among them let them apportion it as they may see right among themselves until the seventh man.

23. Thus dispersed galanas shall be shared.

Should an innate boneddig of Powŷs be in Gwynedd, or one from Gwynedd be in Powŷs, and become subject to galanas, and his family kindred should not be in the country with him, although many relatives should; it is right for him to pay galanas, and to bring these along with him: and that shall not be shared according to maternity nor paternity, but according to the number of his kindred that may be in the country. That shall be shared in thirds; a third first on himself, and his children if he have any, and his father and mother if such there be; and the two parts shall be shared on the kin-

¹not in K. ²C.D.K. ³C.D.K. ⁴not in C.D.K. ⁵vyd K. ⁶vyd y wat adeudŷblyc vyd y alanas ac benŷt ac trth hŷnnŷ. D. ⁷C. ⁸deudŷblyc uŷd i bot trth hŷnnŷ. K. ⁹C.K. ¹⁰D. ¹¹C.D.K. ¹²drycheif D.K. ¹³not in C. ¹⁴roder C.D.K. ¹⁵ŷr wreŷc D.K. ¹⁶- C. ¹⁷D. ¹⁸o K. ¹⁹or D. ²⁰not in K. ²¹or D. ²²not in K. ²³kaŷs hŷnnŷ o dŷnyon adylyeŷnt talu ygŷt ac efo pei sarhaei ef neb arall, abŷnnŷ ŷu ŷ dull goreu. D. - adyly talu gŷt ac ef - yoteu dŷn -. K. ²⁴not in K. ²⁵ŷr K. ²⁶K. ²⁷galanasseod. K.

xxi. Ný dylý ¹ýr ýscolheýgýon ²nar gwaged ran o ³[r] alanas canýt ýnt dýalwýr nýnt ⁴adylýant ⁵[hagen] ⁶y talu dros ⁷ý plant neu (ýnteu ⁸a ⁹watoent' na bo plant udunt ¹⁰uýth.

xxii. ¹¹Reý or ýneýt ¹²aat ý dalu ¹³ý gýt ar llowrud ý ¹⁴uam ¹⁵ay ¹⁶dat ay urodýr ¹⁷ay chwýorýd' ¹⁸ac eu' etýuet canýs hýnný odýnyon a ¹⁹geýf traýan ý alanas ew [²⁰pei lledit' ²¹ac] urth hýnný ý talant ²²[wýntev] ²³traýan galanas ý' gýt ac ew''; ac o hýnný ý dau arý lhourud deucýmeýnt ac ar ý tat ar tat adylý talu deucýmeýnt ²⁴ac ar' ²⁵uab ýdau ac ar ²⁶ý uam ý dau kýmeýnt ac ar uab ýdý ac ar ý braut ²⁷[edav] cýmeýnt ac ar ²⁸ý duý chwýored ²⁹[idaó;] ac or hýn a ³⁰el arý llowrud ý tal ýnteu cýmeýnt a deuuab ýdaó. A hýnný ýu cýureýth Hýwel.

xxiii. ³¹Ný tal gwreýc anuab galanas ac nýs tal wedý nat ýmdýco.'

ar e chuaer ac ar e deu keuyrderu ac e uelly e rennyr hýt ar e seythuet den ac nyt a keynnyauc palader or kyuryu hun.

xxiv. Val hýn e traethun ný or sarhaedeu.

En gýntaf o sarhaet brenhýn Aberfrau. Sef er edrychus e keureýth pa beth e syd sarhaet ac ýdau ef ac ý paub ac e sef re weles e keureýth nat sarhaet e nep namen un o trý peth en enwedýc guneythur guaratwýd ýdau am e wreýc neu lad e gennat neu torrý e naud sef mal e dýwegýr ýdau am e wreýc klaur eur ýdau kýulet ae vynec a chýn tewet ac ewýn amaeth ý rýffo amaeth nau mlynced a llathen eur kehýt ac ef ehun a chýn urasset ae výt býchan a chan muu urth pob cantref a uo ýdau a tharu guýn eskýuarllennýc urth pob can muu onadunt ac os guarthec dýwýlyon uýdant taru dewýl urth pob can muu onadunt a henne gan eu harderchuael aruod er hanner en uuý e due sarhaet ereýll ný dýrcheuýr namen e dyuúyn, rý dýwedassam ný uchof amdanunt. O deruýd ý ur o wlat arall e sarhau teýr a thrý ugeýn punt ýu ý sarhaet a henne ýu e uechteýrn delýet enteu e urenhýn Llundeyn pan gýmero ý týr v ganthau ac amen henne heuýt ný dele dým býth ý ganthau namen kun a hebogeu a meýrch.

21. Neither clerks nor women are to have a share of the galanas, since they are not avengers: however, they are to pay for their children; or make an oath that they shall never have any.

22. Some of the judges suffer the mother, father, brothers, sisters, and their offspring, to pay, with the murderer; for those persons would obtain one third of his galanas, if he were killed; so they likewise are to pay one third of galanas with him; and of that the murderer is to pay twice as much as the father; and the father is to pay twice as much as the son; and the mother is to pay as much as her son; and the brother pays as much as his two sisters; and of the murderer's proportion, the murderer himself is to pay as much as two of his sons. And that is the law of Howel.

23. A childless woman pays no galanas; and neither does she pay, who has ceased to bear children.

dred; as much on the brother as on the two first cousins; and as much on the sister as on the two second cousins; and so it shall be shared until the seventh man: and spear penny does not go by this reckoning.

24. Thus we treat of the saraads.

First, of the saraad of the king of Aberfraw. The law investigated what was saraad to him, and to every body; and the law saw that nothing was saraad to any body but one of three especial things: to disgrace him on account of his wife; or kill his messenger; or break his protection. The compensation to him on account of his wife [is, a gold cup with] a gold cover to it, as broad as his face, and as thick as the nail of a ploughman, who has been a ploughman for nine years; and a golden rod as tall as himself, and as thick as his little finger; and a hundred kine for each cantref in his possession, with a white bull with red ears to each hundred kine; and if they should be black cattle, a black bull with each hundred kine; and that augmented by one half: the other two saraads, we have above mentioned, are not to be augmented, only compensated. If a person from another country should commit the saraad, the compensation is three score and three pounds: and that is his own royal tribute to the king of London, when he shall receive his land from him; and be-

* ³¹ uam

* ³¹ mother

¹ not in K. ² na K. ³ C. ⁴ hagen adylýant D. ⁵ C. ⁶ not in K. ⁷ av C.D.K. ⁸ ai gutto K. ⁹ wittwýnt C. ¹⁰ not in D. ¹¹ Ereýll C. ¹² aadant C. ¹³ not in K. ¹⁴ tat C.D.K. ¹⁵ ar K. ¹⁶ vam C.D.K. ¹⁷ not in C. ¹⁸ ai K. ¹⁹ gaffei D.K. ²⁰ D.K. ²¹ C. ²² C.D.K. ²³ y traean K. ²⁴ ygýt ac ef y traean D. ²⁵ a C.D. ar K. ²⁶ not in D. ²⁷ C.D.K. ²⁸ not in D. ²⁹ D. ³⁰ del C.D.K. ³¹ not in D. ³¹ K.

xxiv. Galanas brenhŷn Aberfrau ¹ŷu ŷ sarhaet teŷrgweŷth.

xxv. Galanas gwreŷc ŷ brenhŷn aŷ uab aŷ ²edlŷg aŷ ³neŷ ŷ ⁴benteulu traŷan galanas ŷ brenhŷn ⁵ac eu' sarhaet traŷan sarhaet ŷ brenhŷn.

xxvi. Galanas merch ŷ brenhŷn hanner galanas ŷ braut ⁶[yŷ] aŷ sarhaet ⁷ŷ uellŷ kŷnn ⁸noŷ gura.

xxvii. Galanas ⁹[y] dŷsteŷn ¹⁰a phen-cenedŷl' ¹¹a chŷghellaur [¹²a ¹³penkenŷd] naŷ muŷ a nau ugeŷn muŷ ¹⁴gan eu' har-dŷrchauel un weŷth : ac ¹⁵eu sarhaet ¹⁶ŷu nau muŷ anau ugeŷnt ¹⁷o arŷant ¹⁸[gan eu hardrychafel vn weith.]

xxviii. Galanas pob un ¹⁹o suŷdwŷr ²⁰ŷ llŷs chwebuŷ achweugeŷn muŷ gan ²¹ŷ ardŷrchauel unweŷth ac ²²eu sarhaet ²³ŷu chwebuŷ achweugeŷnt ²⁴[o] arŷant.

xxv. O teŷr ford e serheŷr = urenhŷnes o torrŷ e naud neu oŷ tharau neu o grŷb-deŷlŷau peth oŷ llau traŷan dŷuuen e brenhŷn eŷthŷr eur a telŷr ŷdŷ. Ac un sarhaet a hŷtheu ŷu e penteŷlu ar edlŷg a mab e brenhŷn traean sarhaet e brenhŷn ŷu sarhaet pob un o henne. E sarhaet teŷr gueŷth ŷu e werth a phob un or deneon rŷdŷwedassam nŷ uchot e uellŷ e mae eu guerth.

xxvi. Sarhaet merch e brenhŷn hanner sarhaet e braut ene urhao guedŷ gurhao traŷan sarhaet e gur ŷu e sarhaet a hŷ a phob gureŷc e uellŷ.

xxvii. O teŷr ford e serheŷr pob den ene bŷd : o tarau a gossot a duen treŷs = arnau : ac os gur uŷd = bedŷr gan e wreŷc sarhaet ŷu ŷdau keuoed gureŷc uo o cheŷff hŷtheu wreŷc gan e gur sarhaet ŷu ŷdŷ hŷtheu ac e uellŷ nŷ dŷeŷnc nep hep ford ŷu sarhau.

xxviii. Sarhaet e dŷsteŷn ar penkenedel ar kŷghellaur nau muu a nau ugeŷnt o arŷant. E guerth ŷu nau muu a nau ugeŷn-muu gan e ardŷrchauel.

xxix. Guerth mabucheluur a phob den e bo suŷd ŷdau ŷ gan e arglŷd chue buw a chue ugeŷnmuu gan ŷ ardŷrchauel. Eu sarhaet ŷu chue buu a chueugeŷnt o arŷant.

xxx. Pob gur ar teŷlu hep suŷd ŷdau

24. The galanas of the king of Aberfraw is his saraad threefold.

25. The galanas of the king's wife, his son, his edling, his nephew, and his chief of the household, is one third of the king's galanas : and their saraad is one third of the king's saraad.

26. The galanas of the king's daughter is half the galanas of her brother : and her saraad is in the same proportion, before she marries.

27. The galanas of a steward, ¹⁰a chief of a kindred', a canghellor, ¹²and a chief huntsman', is nine score and nine kine, once augmented : and their saraad is nine kine, and nine score of silver ¹⁸once augmented.

28. The galanas of each of the servants of the court is six score and six kine, once augmented : and their saraad is six kine, and six score of silver.

sides that nothing else is due, with the exception of dogs, and hawks, and horses.

25. In three ways saraad is done to the queen : by breaking her protection ; or striking her ; or snatching any thing from her hand : a third of the compensation to the king, except gold, shall be paid to her. And similar to her's is the saraad of the chief of the household, the edling, and the king's son ; a third of the king's saraad is the saraad of each of these. His saraad three times is his worth : and the worth of each of those persons we have mentioned above is similarly estimated.

26. The saraad of the king's daughter is half the saraad of her brother until she shall marry ; after marriage her saraad is a third of her husband's saraad : and in like manner every female's.

27. In three ways saraad occurs to every person in the world : by striking ; assaulting ; and taking by violence from him : and if it be a man, if his wife be violated, it is saraad to him : if it be a woman, if she find another woman with her husband, it is saraad to her : and so nobody escapes without being subject to saraad.

28. The saraad of the steward, the chief of kindred, and the canghellor ; nine kine and nine score of silver. Their worth is nine score and nine kine, augmented.

29. The worth of an uchelwr, and of every man that has an office from his lord ; six score and six kine, augmented. Their saraad is six kine, and six score of silver.

30. Every man with a family, without

¹ not in K. ² penteŷlŷ C.D.K. ³ edlŷng C.D.K. ⁴ neŷ C.D.K. ⁵ ŷu i K. ⁶ K. ⁷ not in D.K. ⁸ ŷ C.D. not in K. ⁹ D. ¹⁰ not in C.D.K. ¹¹ ar D. ¹² C.K. ar D. ¹³ C.D.K. ¹⁴ i K. ¹⁵ yn K. ¹⁶ not in C.D.K. ¹⁷ not in D.K. ¹⁸ D. ¹⁹ or K. ²⁰ ereill or K. ²¹ eu D. ²² yn nil K. ²³ not in C.D.K. ²⁴ C.

xxix. Galanas maer a mab uchelwr kŷmeŷnt a galanas deu or suŷdwŷr ¹ac ²eu' sarhaet ³y uelly.'

xxx. Galanas gur ar deulu pedeŷrbuŷ a petwar ugeŷnmbu ⁴[kan ŷardŷrchavael] ⁵y sarhaet ⁶[ew] pedeŷrbuŷ a petwar ugeŷnt ⁷[o] arŷant, ⁸[gan y ardrychafel.]

xxxi. Galanas bonhedŷc canhuŷnaul ac alldut brenhŷn teŷrbuŷ atrŷugeŷnmbu ⁹eu sarhaet ¹⁰ŷu teŷrbuŷ a trugeŷnt ¹¹[o] arŷant.

xxxii. [¹²Galanas alltvt map wchelwr hanher galanas alltvt brenŷn' ¹³ay sarhaet evelly.]

xxxiii. ¹⁴Gwerth caeth ¹⁵os or hŷnŷs hon punt ¹⁶os tra mor ¹⁷[vŷd] chweugeŷnt aphunt.' Sarhaet caeth deudec ceŷnnŷauc chwech ¹⁸ŷr peŷs ¹⁹[ŷdav] a teŷr ²⁰ŷr

pedeŷr buu a phedwar ugeŷnt o arŷant ŷu e sarhaet.

xxxii. Pob bonhedŷc canhuŷnaul a phob alltud brenhŷn teŷr buu a thrŷugeŷnt o arŷant ŷu e sarhaet a theŷr buu a thrŷugeŷnmbu eu guerth.

xxxii. Pob alltud mab uchelwr hanner sarhaet alltud brenhŷn a hanner e werth y ŷŷd arnau.

xxxiii. Sarhaet caeth deudec keŷnnŷauc chuech er peŷs a theŷr er llauder ac un er raff ac un er gudŷf ac un er kuaraneu. E werth ŷu punt os or enŷs hon ŷd henŷu; os tra mor uŷd chweugeŷnt a punt uŷd e werth.

xxxiv. Puŷbŷnnac a adeuo sarhau urun or reŷ rŷ dŷwedassam nŷ uchoŷ taler ŷdau mal y dŷwedassam nŷ e sarhaet.

xxxv. Puŷbŷnnac a dŷwatto sarhaet trŷ pung e ŷŷd ŷaun ŷdau ŷ wadu na wnaeth na meuŷl na sarhaet ŷdau nac ŷu genedel nac ŷu argluŷd ŷel paham e guedŷr rac er argluŷd rac dŷrue er argluŷd a rac talu ŷdau enteu e sarhaet a rac dŷal e kenedel. Paham e guedŷr ef rac e genedel ac na cheŷff e genedel dŷm or sarhaet a talher ŷdau? Llŷna er achauŷ pan sarhaer eu kar guaratwŷd ŷu idunt huŷ a kŷureŷth ŷu udunt huŷnteu dŷal eu guaratwŷd ac urth henne e mac ŷaun guadu racdunt na sarhauŷt eu kar: o theŷr ŷdau enteu ŷ sarhaet dŷwaratwŷd ŷu er kenedel ar lle nŷ bo guaratwŷd nŷt oes haul.

29. The galanas of a maer, and an uchelwr, is as much as the galanas of two of the servants: and their saraad in the same proportion.

30. The galanas of a man with a family is four score and four kine, ⁴augmented: his saraad is four kine, and four score of silver, ⁸augmented.

31. The galanas of an innate boneddig, and of the king's alltud, is three score and three kine: their saraad is three kine, and three score of silver.

32. ¹²The galanas of the alltud of an uchelwr, is half the galanas of the king's alltud: and his saraad in the same proportion.'

33. The ¹⁴worth of a bondman, if of this island, is one pound; if from beyond sea, one pound and six score pence. The saraad of a bondman is twelve pence: six for a

office; his saraad is four kine, and four score of silver.

31. Every innate boneddig, and every alltud of the king; their saraad is three kine, and three score of silver: and their worth is, three score and three kine.

32. Every alltud of an uchelwr; his saraad is half the saraad of an alltud of the king: and his worth half his worth.

33. The saraad of a bondman twelve pence; six for a coat; and three for trousers; and one for a rope; and one for a bill-hook; and one for buskins. His worth is one pound, if a native of this island; if from beyond sea, his worth is six score pence and a pound.

34. Whoever shall confess the commission of saraad to any one of those we have mentioned above; let there be paid to him the saraad we have mentioned.

35. Whoever shall deny saraad, it is right for him to deny three points; that he caused neither disgrace nor saraad to him, nor to his kindred, nor to his lord: it is denied as to the lord, to obviate dirwy to the lord; and to obviate paying him his saraad; and to obviate the revenge of the kindred. Why is it denied as to the kindred, and the kindred receive none of the saraad that shall be paid him? Because when saraad is done to their relative, it is disgrace to them, and it is lawful for them to revenge their disgrace; and therefore it is right to deny the commission of saraad to their relative: if saraad be paid to him it is disgrace-repara-

¹ Galanas

¹ galanas

¹ ai K. ² uelly eu sarhaet D. ³ not in K. ⁴ C. ⁵ not in K. ⁶ C.D. ⁷ C. ⁸ D. ⁹ i K. ¹⁰ not in D.K. ¹¹ C. ¹² C.D.K. ¹³ C.K. ac uelly y sarhaet. D. ¹⁴ not in C.D.K. ¹⁵ not in K. ¹⁶ C.D. ¹⁷ dros D.K. ¹⁸ C.D.K. ¹⁹ dros D. ²⁰ D. This section follows section xvi. chapter 11. in C.

llaudŷr ¹ac un ²ŷr ³tudleheu ⁴ac un ⁵ŷr cryman ⁶ac un ⁷ŷr raf ⁸[ac] ⁹o bŷd ŷg coet roet ŷr buŷall ceŷnnŷauc ŷ cryman.

xxxiv. ¹⁰O sarhaa caeth ¹¹[dŷn] rŷd llader ŷ llau deheu ¹²[ŷdau] onŷs prŷn ŷ argluŷd kŷmeŷnt ŷu gwerth llau ŷ caeth a gwerth llau ŷ brenhŷn.

II. [O NAV AFFEYTH LLEDRAT E TRAYTHA HYN.]

- i. ¹⁰O] nau affeŷth lledrat.¹¹
- ii. Kŷntaw ŷu ¹²[onadunt] mŷnegŷ ŷ lledrat ¹³[adycker.]
- iii. ¹⁴ŷr eŷl ŷu ¹⁵cŷssŷnnyau ar lledrat.
- iv. Trydŷd ŷu rodŷ buŷllur ŷr lleŷdŷr.
- v. Petwerŷd ŷu mŷnet ŷnŷ ¹⁶gŷweŷthas ac arweŷn ŷ buŷllur.
- vi. Pymhet ŷu mŷnet ¹⁷ŷ gŷt ac ew ¹⁸a thorry' ŷ lle ŷ bo ŷ lledrat ŷndau.
- vii. Chwechet ŷu bot ŷn ¹⁹odwr ²⁰[er lleŷder] ²¹aŷ ²²erbŷnnyau ²³[ŷ lletrat] atau.
- viii. Seythuet ŷu ²⁴ŷmdeŷth dŷd ²⁵neu nos ²⁶ŷ gŷt ar lleŷdŷr.
- ix. Ūŷtuet ŷu cŷmrŷt ²⁷ran or lledrat.

x. Nauuet ŷu cŷmrŷt gwerth ŷ gan ŷ lleŷdŷr ²⁸ŷr ²⁹[i] gelu arnab.

xi. Am pob un o [³⁰r ³¹rai] hŷnnŷ dŷruŷ adau ot adeuŷr ³²[ac gelu o honau kŷn no henne,] sew ŷu ³³[meŷnt] ³⁴eu dŷrŷ deudec muo neu teŷr punt ³⁵ahŷnnŷ ŷr argluŷd: nŷ dŷlŷant ³⁶[ŷy] talu ³⁷[dŷm] ŷr nep bŷeŷfo ŷ da canŷt ŷnt lowrudŷeŷt. Onŷ allant gafael ³⁸eu dŷruŷ ŷr argluŷd aeŷll eu dehol ³⁹amdaneŷ ŷnteu aeŷll kŷmrŷt teŷr ceŷnnŷauc ⁴⁰ŷn lle' ŷ teŷr punt ⁴¹[os mŷn] ac ŷn dec ŷ gŷureŷth. ⁴²[Ac] ⁴³o gallant ŷŷnteu gafael ⁴⁴ŷ tal' nŷ

xxxvi. Sarhaet gureŷc wedu kŷn gurha o honeŷ hanner sarhaet e braut ŷu.

xxxvii. Sarhaet pob gureŷc wedŷ gurhao traean sarhaet e gur dŷwethaf a uo ŷdŷ ar oleu.

xxxviii. Galanas pob gureŷc e kenedŷl e bŷd bŷth.

* ⁴⁵noŷdŷr

coat for him, three for trousers, one for buskins, one for a hook, and one for a rope; and if he be a woodman, let the hook penny be for an axe.

34. If a bondman do saraad to a free man, let his right hand be cut off; unless the lord redeem it: the hand of a bondman is of the same worth as the king's hand.

II. OF THE NINE ACCESSORIES OF THEFT THIS TREATS.

1. Of the nine accessories of theft.
2. The first of them is, to point out the thing to be stolen.
3. The second is, to consent to the theft.
4. The third is, to give provision to the thief.
5. The fourth is, to go in his society and carry the provision.
6. The fifth is, to accompany him, and to break into the place whence the property is to be stolen.
7. The sixth is, to be an "adviser" to the thief, and a receiver of the stolen property.
8. The seventh is, to travel, by day or night, along with the thief.
9. The eighth is, to receive a share of the stolen property.
10. The ninth is, to receive worth from the thief for secrecy.
11. For each of those accessories, a dirwy is to be imposed, if acknowledged, ³⁰having been previously concealed: the amount of the dirwy is twelve kine, or three pounds, to be paid to the lord: they are not to pay anything to the owner of the property, as they are not murderers. If they cannot pay the dirwy, the lord may banish them on account of it: he may, however, receive three pence in lieu of the three pounds, if he will, without infringing the law. If they be able to

tion to the kindred: and where there is no disgrace there is no claim.

36. The saraad of a single woman before marriage is a half of her brother's saraad.

37. The saraad of every woman after marriage is a third of her last known husband's saraad.

38. The galanas of every female shall always be to the kindred.

* ⁴⁶protector

¹ not in D. ² dros D. ³ kvaranev C.D.K. ⁴ C.D.K. ⁵ os eg koet e bŷd rodet keŷnnŷauc e krŷman ŷr bwŷall. C.D. os koedŷr uŷd roder keinhŷte y kryman dros ŷŷyall ido. K. ⁶ Or D. ⁷ C.D.K. ⁸ C.D.K. ⁹ C. Am affeith lletrat. K. ¹⁰ D. Am K. ¹¹ - dŷtedŷn yman. K. ¹² D.B.C.K. ¹³ not in D.K. ¹⁴ kŷstynnyab D.B.C.K. ¹⁵ kŷtemdeŷthas C.K. ¹⁶ not in K. ¹⁷ ŷ torry C.D.K. ¹⁸ B. ¹⁹ ac K. ²⁰ erbŷunŷeŷt C.D.B.K. ²¹ K. ²² kerdet C.D.K. ²³ a K. ²⁴ not in K. ²⁵ not in D. ²⁶ aŷ C.B.D. ²⁷ K. ²⁸ D.C. ²⁹ K. ³⁰ B. ³¹ C.K. messur B. ³² e C.D.B.K. ³³ not in D. ³⁴ D. ³⁵ B. ³⁶ e dŷruŷ hon ema B. ³⁷ ymdaneŷ D. ³⁸ am C.D.B.K. ³⁹ C.B.D. ⁴⁰ B.K. ⁴¹ or D. ⁴² eu D. ⁴³ - dirŷy K. ⁴⁴ K. kŷghoruur B.

dŷlyant uot ¹ŷn dŷholwŷr nac ŷn aureŷth odev ; ²[nac ŷn encit uadeu.]

xii. O gwedŷr ŷr affeŷthŷoed ³[rŷ dŷwedassam nŷ] ⁴uchot cŷmeŷnt ⁵ŷu eu gwat agwat ⁶llowrud. ⁶[Ereŷll a deweŷt am e reŷth honno panŷw pŷmwŷr hep alltvdŷon hep wŷr not aŷ gwatta a hennŷ ew kŷvreŷth Hewel en ŷavn.]

xiii. Val hŷn ŷ gwedŷr lledrat ⁷ŷg cŷureŷth Hŷwel : ⁸llŷ deudeg wŷr am uarch ⁹a trŷ ugeŷnt ⁹[o] arŷant canŷs ¹⁰hunnŷ leyhaw march ŷ werth ¹¹o gŷureŷth' ¹²a ¹³hanner ¹⁴hŷnnŷ ŷn wŷr not ar ¹⁵hanner arall' ¹⁶ŷn wŷr dŷnot' ar ¹⁷[guŷr henne a deleant hanuot eu] deuparth ¹⁸o genedŷl ŷ tat ar traŷan o genedŷl ŷ uam ac ŷn gŷnneset [¹⁹eu kerenhŷd' ²⁰ŷdau] ac ŷ dŷlyhoŷnt talu ²¹ŷ alanas ²²[ŷ gŷt ac ef] aŷ gŷmrŷt.

xiv. ŷ wadu [²³pvn march ²⁴nev] eŷdŷon ²⁵[canŷs march a eŷll duŷn eŷdŷon ene pun] chwegwŷr ²⁶[a dau arnau] ac ²⁷[ef] chun ²⁸ŷn seŷthuet ²⁹ac eu' hanner ŷn wŷr nod.

xv. ŷ wadu luch neu dauat 'neu ueŷch ceuŷn ³⁰llŷ ³¹pŷmp wŷr ar ³²neŷll hanner ³³ŷn wŷr' nod ³⁴ar llall o wŷr dynot' ac ³⁵[ef] ehun ŷn pŷmhet ac ŷna ŷ bŷd deuhanner ŷ reŷth ³⁶ŷ rug ŷ duŷ genedŷl canŷ ellŷr ³⁷traŷanu ³⁸[e] petwargwŷr.

xvi. ŷ reŷthŷoed hŷnnŷ nŷt a' ³⁹[nt] ⁴⁰namŷn ŷn ol gŷrr kŷureŷthŷaul ⁴¹sew ŷu gŷrr cŷureŷthŷaul' llŷ ⁴²ŷ perchennauc ar ⁴³ŷ uot ŷn wŷr ar ŷdŷn racu ŷ lledrat ⁴⁴[a ŷrr ef] canŷt gŷrr ⁴⁵namŷn gŷrr ⁴⁶[e] perchennauc.

xvii. Ket dŷweto ⁴⁷[y] perchennauc ⁴⁸lledrat ⁴⁹arŷ dauaut leuerŷd ⁵⁰ar ⁵¹arall' ac nas ⁵²dŷco ŷr' dŷgŷn ⁵³nŷ ⁵⁴barnun nŷ' namŷn llŷ ŷr amdŷffŷynnŷr ⁵⁵[oŷ wadv.]

xviii. Ket gŷrro dŷn nŷ bo perchennauc ⁵⁶[e kreŷrŷrŷcu] lledrat ⁵⁷ar ⁵⁸arall' ⁵⁹nŷ dŷlyŷr' namŷn llŷ ŷr amdŷffŷynnŷr oŷ wadu

obtain the payment, they are not to be exiled, ²nor their property confiscated ; ³nor to be executed.

12. If any of the accessories, which we have mentioned above, be denied, their denial is the same as the denial of ⁴a murderer. ⁵Others say, in respect to that raiŷh, that five men, without alltuds, without nod-men, shall deny it: and that is correctly the law of Howel.

13. Thus theft is to be denied in the law of Howel: the oaths of twelve men, for a horse, ⁶or three score of silver; for that is the lowest value of a horse, in law: the half nod-men, and the other half not nod-men; and two parts of them are to be of kin to the father, and one third of kin to the mother, and their relationship so near to the accused, as to pay or to receive his galanas.

14. To deny ²³a horse-load, or ²⁴an ox, ²⁵for a horse may carry an ox; ²⁶the oaths of six men, and himself the seventh, and the half to be nod-men.

15. To deny a swine, or a sheep, ³⁰or a back-burthen; the oaths of five men, the half nod-men, the other half not nod-men, and himself the fifth; and then the raiŷh is to be equally taken from the two kindreds; since there cannot be a third of four persons.

16. ⁴⁰Those raiŷhs are not ⁴¹required except to rebut a legal prosecution: a legal prosecution is the oath of the owner, that the person in question really stole the goods; for there cannot be a prosecution, except by the owner.

17. Though the owner of goods should say, orally, that a person has stolen them; yet if he bring it not to the test, we decide that the oath of the defendant alone is required to deny it.

18. Though a person who is not the owner ⁵⁶of the relics ⁵⁷prosecute another for theft; the oath of the defendant alone is

¹ ⁶⁰llofrudyaeth. ² ⁶¹a talo
³ ⁶²nŷ beŷ
⁴ ⁶³Ar affeŷthŷoed hŷn nŷ dele

⁵ ⁶⁰murder. ⁶ ⁶¹that may be worth
⁷ ⁶²that may not be
⁸ ⁶³These accessories are not

⁹ ŷ anreith odev nac ŷn delholŷr K. ¹⁰ K. ¹¹ B. ¹² not in K. ¹³ not in B. ¹⁴ C. ¹⁵ herŷyd D.K. ¹⁶ not in C.D.K. ¹⁷ B.C. ¹⁸ lleihaf march ŷ werth ŷŷ march trugeint D.K. ¹⁹ eg B. ²⁰ ar C.D.K. not in B. ²¹ neŷll C. ²² not in C.D.K. ²³ llall C. ²⁴ or guŷr a gaffer o wŷr aduŷn B. ²⁵ B. ²⁶ ŷn D. ²⁷ C. ²⁸ C.B. udunt D.K. ²⁹ not in C.D.K. ³⁰ B.C. ³¹ C.B.D.K. ³² ac B.D. ³³ B. ³⁴ B. ³⁵ D.B.K. ³⁶ not in B.D. ³⁷ ar neŷll C. ai K. ³⁸ e lu ar e pŷmhet deu onadunt en wŷr not a deu en wŷr aduŷn hagen B. ³⁹ pedwar gwŷr C. ⁴⁰ not in K. ⁴¹ not in D. ⁴² not in D.K. ⁴³ C.D.K. ynteu K. ⁴⁴ not in K. ⁴⁵ rannu pedwaregur en traŷaneu. B. ⁴⁶ C. ⁴⁷ C.D.K. ⁴⁸ onit K. ⁴⁹ not in K. ⁵⁰ not in K. ⁵¹ not in B.C.D.K. ⁵² B. ⁵³ onit K. ⁵⁴ B. ⁵⁵ D. ⁵⁶ not in D.K. ⁵⁷ ar arall ar ŷ tavavt leverŷd C.B. ⁵⁸ not in K. ⁵⁹ dyn wneuthur lledrat D. ⁶⁰ tŷgho C. ⁶¹ - yny D. ⁶² nit iatŷn K. ⁶³ varn [e C.] keureŷth B.C. varn nyt iatŷn D. ⁶⁴ C.B.D.K. ⁶⁵ B. ⁶⁶ not in B. ⁶⁷ ŷ llall K. ⁶⁸ nŷt kŷvreŷth C.B.D. - iol K. ⁶⁹ D.B.K. ⁷⁰ C. oc am B.D.K. ⁷¹ B.

canŷ dŷlŷ ¹namŷn perchennauc gŷrru lledrat.

xix. ²[E weŷthŷon ŷd edŷs en devodŷ am pob lledrat a maur a bŷchan llŷ deu-degwŷr ac eu hanner en wŷr not.]

xx. Ket pallo reŷth dŷn ŷ bo un or affeŷthŷoed ³huchot ⁴arnau nŷ dŷgŷd namŷn ⁵ŷn dŷruŷ onŷ mŷnnŷr erlŷt cŷu-reŷth anudon arnau.

xxi. ⁶[Am reith.]

Ket pallo reŷth ŷ llowrud ŷr meŷnt ŷ lledrat adŷweter arnab ⁷nŷt eneŷt uadeu o ⁸thal seŷth punt a ⁹chenŷs talho' nŷ dŷlŷ ¹⁰[bot en eneŷtuadeu] namŷn ¹¹ŷ dŷhol' ; ¹²kan nŷ dŷlŷr dŷenydu ¹³nep nŷ ¹⁴chafer' ¹⁵dŷm ŷnŷlau.' ¹⁶Ereŷll adŷweŷt ŷ uot ŷn eneŷt uadeu onŷ cheŷf ŷ werth.

xxii. Puŷbŷnnac a dŷholŷer o uraut ŷ gŷureŷth ŷaun ŷu ŷdau uot ŷn ur kŷchwŷn drannoeth ac o hŷnnŷ allan dŷwŷrnaut urth pob cantrew ¹⁷a uo' ŷr argluŷd aŷ dŷholŷo ¹⁸a hunnŷ ŷu oet dŷholwr.'

xxiii. Puŷbŷnnac a dalŷo lleŷdŷr alledrat ŷnŷ lau aŷ ¹⁹ellug aŷ ŷr cerennŷd aŷ ŷr gwerth os adew talet seŷth punt canŷs ²⁰cen bo eneŷt uadeu ŷ lleŷdŷr ²¹nŷ ²²bŷd' eneŷt uadeu ew : ²³[ac] onŷ cŷll talu ²⁴[seŷth pvnt] dŷholŷer ²⁵ŷnteu ual lleŷdŷr.

xxiv. ²⁶Pa dŷn' bŷnnac a dŷholŷer o uraut ²⁷ŷ gŷureŷth aŷ gafael ŷnŷ wlat tros ŷr oet ²⁸aroer ŷdau ²⁹[ene wlat] bŷt eneŷt uadeu onŷ cheŷf aŷ prŷnno canŷ dŷlŷ ew ŷ wlat ŷn oes ŷr argluŷd aŷ dŷholŷo onŷt can dŷgŷmot ac ew.

xxv. ³⁰[Kyfreith am letrat ai pythynas.]

Puŷbŷnnac ³¹ŷ ³²cafer ³³ol 'lleŷdŷr ŷn dŷuot ³⁴ŷu tŷ ac na allo ŷ ³⁵hebrug ³⁶[enkŷvreŷthŷavl] ŷ urthau hŷt anreŷthodew ac onŷ bŷd anreŷth' ³⁷[idaŷ] dŷholŷer.

xxvi. Puŷbŷnnac ³⁸ŷ cafer lledrat ŷnŷ dŷ [³⁹neu en' ⁴⁰dŷble ŷ tŷ] gan uot ŷ gŷuanhed ŷndau ket ⁴¹bo ŷdaŷ ⁴²ew agatwo ŷ gorf rac ⁴³ŷ lledrat euo eŷssŷoes ⁴⁴bŷeu

sufficient to clear him : because no one but the owner is to prosecute for theft.

19. ²At present it is customary to require for every theft, whether great or small, the oaths of twelve men ; and the half of them nod-men.'

20. Though the raith of a person, concerned as an accessory, fail ; he shall only be liable to dirwy ; unless it be minded to prosecute him for perjury.

21. Of a raith.

Though the raith for a criminal fail, whatever the amount of the theft he shall be accused of, he is not to be executed if he pay seven pounds ; and if he cannot pay, he is not to be executed, only exiled : for no one is to be put to death, upon whom nothing is found. Others say, that he is to lose his life, unless he obtain his worth.

22. Whoever is exiled by the sentence of the law, is to set out on his departure the following morning ; and, from that time forward, a day is allowed for passing through each cantrev belonging to the lord who shall exile him : and that is the delay for an exile.

23. Whoever shall catch a thief, with stolen goods in his possession, and let him go, either for relationship or for worth ; if he confess, let him pay seven pounds ; for, though the thief forfeit his life, he does not : if he be unable to pay seven pounds, let him be banished as a thief.

24. Whoever is exiled by the sentence of the law, and is found in the country, beyond the time assigned for remaining in the country ; let him lose his life, unless he find some one to buy him ; for he is not to return to the country during the life of the lord who exiled him, unless by being pardoned.

25. The law concerning theft.

Any person soever, to whose house the track of ³⁴a thief leads, and he shall be unable legally to ³⁵trace it further ; let his property be confiscated ; and if he have no property, let him be exiled.

26. Any person soever, in whose house, ³⁸or in the purlieus of the house, wherein he is resident, stolen goods shall be found ; though he may not be personally concerned in the

⁴⁴letrat

⁴⁵wadu

⁴⁴theft

⁴⁵deny it

¹gyrru lledrat namŷn perchennauc. D.K. ²B. ³rŷ dŷwedassam nŷ B. hynny K. not in D. ⁴not in C. ⁵not in D. ⁶K. ⁷nŷ delŷ bot en B. ny byd D.C.K. ⁸geŷll talu B. ⁹chenŷ allo B. ¹⁰B. ¹¹en dŷholuur. B. ¹²This follows section xxii. in E. ¹³dyn K. ' - heb D. ¹⁴dalŷer B. ¹⁵not in K. ¹⁶not in B. ¹⁷not in D. ¹⁸not in C. ¹⁹ollong D. ²⁰ket C.D. ²¹nyt D.C.K. ²²barn keureŷth euo en eneŷtuadeu B. ²³K. ²⁴C. ²⁵not in C.D.K. ²⁶Pŷy D.K. ²⁷not in D. ²⁸a roder C.B.D.K. ²⁹B. ³⁰K. ³¹a B.C.D.K. ³²gaffo K. ³³o B. ³⁴oŷ C. hŷt y D.K. ³⁵C. ³⁶D.K. ³⁷a B.C.D.K. ³⁸B.C.D.K. ³⁹B.C.K. y dible D. ⁴⁰boet B. ⁴¹not in B.C. ⁴²not in K. ⁴³a delŷ C.D.K. ⁴⁴B.C.D.K. ⁴⁵B.

cadu y ty¹ [rac y lledrat] ac urth hynnŷ² y³ barnun nŷ⁴ y ty⁵ hunno yn halauety⁶ [ac ef] ac auo⁷ y gyt ac ew eŷthyr⁸ adneu⁹ [o byd] canŷ¹⁰ [delŷ] perchennauc¹¹ yr adneu cadu ty arall¹² rac lledrat nŷ byd colledŷc ynteu¹³ or eŷdau.¹⁴

xxvii. Nŷt oes¹⁵ [en] y cyureŷth¹⁶ [un] lle y dŷlyer anreŷth grŷbdeŷl¹⁷ namŷn [en¹⁸ vn¹⁹ lle²⁰ ŷef un lle yu hunnu] am lad celeŷn.

xxviii. Puŷhŷnnac a uŷnho²¹ gwneuthur dogŷn uŷnac aet²² ar yr²³ argluŷd a dŷwedet rŷ wneuthur lledrat o dŷn²⁴ [ac] nŷ leucŷs²⁵ [ef] y dŷweduyt arnau aŷ rac y uonhed aŷ rac y uedŷant : yna y mae ŷaun yr²⁶ argluŷd dŷuŷnnu yr effeŷrŷat atau a dŷwedet²⁷ urthau yr hŷn²⁸ rŷ²⁹ dŷwetpuŷt³⁰ urthau ynteu ac³¹ ellŷg yr effeŷrŷat³² y gyt ac ew³³ hŷt³⁴ ar drus³⁵ yr egluŷs³⁶ achroŷset³⁷ raeclau na tŷgho anudon.³⁸ Ac³⁹ omŷn⁴⁰ tŷgu tŷghet⁴¹ yn gŷntaw⁴² ar drus yr egluŷs⁴³ ar eŷl⁴⁴ [llc] ar⁴⁵ [drŷs] y gagell ar trŷdyd ar yr allaur. Ac⁴⁶ od yna doet yr effeŷrŷat⁴⁷ ar yr⁴⁸ argluŷd a dŷwedet⁴⁹ [rŷ] gafael⁵⁰ y cubŷl ;⁵¹ ar⁵² argluŷd⁵³ adŷly tŷghu⁵⁴ rŷ gafael⁵⁵ dogŷn uŷnac⁵⁶ [o honav] pan holo⁵⁷ [ef] y dŷn yn⁵⁸ [e] dadleu ac yn erbŷn hynnŷ nŷ ellŷr dŷm. Nŷt byd eneŷt uadeu⁵⁹ ew yr⁶⁰ hynnŷ namŷn⁶¹ [y uot en] lleŷdyr gwerth⁶² [ac] onŷ eŷll⁶³ [enteu] cafael y werth⁶⁴ dŷholŷer ual lleŷdyr. Ereŷll⁶⁵ [or keureŷthŷeu] a⁶⁶ uŷn gadu⁶⁷ gwat⁶⁸ ŷdau yr gŷrr⁶⁹ yr⁷⁰ argluŷd ual yr gŷrr⁷¹ perchennauc⁷² [arall] a⁷³ hunno muŷhaw y coŷllŷa gwŷr Gŷynet ŷdau.

xxix. O deruŷd ŷdŷn cafael kŷc anŷueŷl nŷ⁷⁴ bo eŷdau aŷ can gun aŷ⁷⁵ y cudua arall aŷ gŷmrŷt⁷⁶ o hanau hep gannŷat⁷⁷ dŷruŷ⁷⁸ a⁷⁹ uŷd hŷt ŷdel⁸⁰ nac o⁸¹ rod nac o⁸² wadaul⁸³ nac o⁸⁴ brŷnu⁸⁵ hŷt y ganŷet llau ac urth hynnŷ y gelwŷr⁸⁶ ew cŷhŷrŷn canhaŷtŷr ac nŷt a bellach⁸⁷ y ganuettlaŷ.

xxx. Puŷhŷnnac auŷnno dalŷ lledrat yn llau arall deuet uch pen y peth a dalŷo a

theft ; he ought nevertheless to prevent his house being a receptacle for the theft : and therefore we judge that house, with all in it, a deposit excepted, to be a 'halog-dy ;' for the owner of the deposit is not to guard another house from receiving theft, therefore he is not to lose his property.

27. There is in the law but one case wherein harrŷing confiscation occurs ; and that case is, for homicide.

28. Whoever may will to make a full information, let him go to the lord and say, that a person, whom he dare not mention, either on account of his rank, or of his property, has committed a theft : then it is right for the lord to summon the priest to him, and state to him what had been imparted to him ; and send the priest along with the informant to the church door, and let him charge him to beware of being guilty of perjury. Then, if he willeth to swear, let him swear first at the church door ; secondly, in the chancel ; and thirdly, at the altar. And from thence, let the priest return to the lord, and say, that he has had the whole ; and the lord is to swear to having had full information, when he shall examine the person, in the courts ; and against this nothing can be done. Still, he is not to lose his life 'for that,' but is to be a saleable thief ; and unless he can obtain his worth, let him be exiled as a thief. Other⁸⁸ of the laws allow him a denial against the prosecution by the lord, in the same manner as in a prosecution by the owner : and that form is mostly preferred by the men of Gwynedd.

29. If a person find the flesh of an animal that is not his own, whether killed by dogs, or hidden, and take it away without permission ; a dirwy is payable for it, whether obtained by gift, or endowment, or purchase, even unto the hundredth hand : and therefore it is called the piece of a hundred perplexities : and beyond the hundredth hand it is not cognizable.

30. Whoever may will to detain stolen property in the hand of another, let him go

* ⁷⁸ cafael y dogen uanac

* ⁷⁸ although the full information is had

¹ B.C. ² barn [e C.K.] kyfreith D.B.C.K. ³ not in B. ⁴ not in B.C.D.K. ⁵ B. ⁶ not in K. ⁷ yndab dŷcithyr D. ⁸ B. ⁹ C.B.D.K. ¹⁰ not in D.K. ¹¹ cadu adneu e ty B. ¹² oi adneu. K. ¹³ C.B.D.K. ¹⁴ B. ¹⁵ onŷt B. ¹⁶ C.D.K. ¹⁷ C.B.D.K. ¹⁸ B. ¹⁹ not in K. ²⁰ att D. ²¹ raglav C.D.K. ²² D.K. ²³ na D. ²⁴ C.D.K. ²⁵ raglav C.B.D.K. ²⁶ ŷdau B. ²⁷ a K. ²⁸ dŷwespuŷt B.C. ²⁹ ŷdau B. ³⁰ gullong D. ³¹ ena e mae ŷaun yr effeŷrŷnt croesŷy Duu B. ³² not in K. ³³ not in C. ³⁴ yn D. ³⁵ not in K. ³⁶ neu B.C. ³⁷ os tŷg D. ³⁸ not in C.D. ³⁹ not in K. ⁴⁰ B. ⁴¹ en B.K. ⁴² D. ⁴³ not in D.K. ⁴⁴ att D. ⁴⁵ raglav C.D.B.K. ⁴⁶ B.D.K. ⁴⁷ not in C.D.K. ⁴⁸ not in K. ⁴⁹ raglav C.B.D. ⁵⁰ bŷeu B. ⁵¹ not in B. ⁵² not in D. ⁵³ C. ⁵⁴ B. ⁵⁵ C.B.D.K. ⁵⁶ entev C. ⁵⁷ - K. ⁵⁸ B. ⁵⁹ D. ⁶⁰ C. ⁶¹ y dŷhol C.B. ⁶² B. ⁶³ varu D. ⁶⁴ - K. ⁶⁵ not in B.D.K. ⁶⁶ not in K. ⁶⁷ raglav C.B.D.K. ⁶⁸ - y D. ⁶⁹ B. ⁷⁰ henne B. ⁷¹ bei K. ⁷² not in K. ⁷³ hep ganŷtŷt o honau B.C.K. ⁷⁴ dirŷyabŷ D.B. ⁷⁵ not in C. ⁷⁶ - nai brynu K. ⁷⁷ bryn D. ⁷⁸ brŷnu B.C. rod D. ⁷⁹ not in K. ⁸⁰ rod B.C. wadaul D. ⁸¹ not in B. ⁸² hynnŷ D. ⁸³ B.

* 'Halog-dy,' a polluted house : in consequence of which it became a forfeiture, with all therein, to the lord.

gouynnet puŷ a wercheýdu hun. Oný býd nep ¹ay ²gwarchatwo ³kýmeret ef gannýat ý gymrýt ýr eýdau ac wedý ⁴y cafo ⁵[ef] kannýat aet ⁶y ford ⁷ar ýr ýnat ac ual ý mýnaco ýr ýnat ⁸ydau ⁹kýmeret ¹⁰ew a damdýghet.

xxxI. ¹¹[Ac] o deruýd ýdau ¹¹[ynteu] ýn dalý ýr eýdau dýuot gwercheýtwat a ¹²gurthuýnebu ýdað gouynnet ¹³ynteu puŷ a wercheýdó hón. Ýaun ýu ýr gwercheýtwat dýweduýt ¹⁴panyó ew ay gwercheýdu. ¹⁵Ac ýna ý mae ¹⁶yaun ýr haulur dýweduýt cam ýu ýtý gwarchadu ý meu ý. Ac ýna ¹⁷y mae ¹⁸yaun ýr amdyffýnnór dýweduýt cubýlwat ¹⁹[yó] nat oes dým or teu dý ²⁰gennýw uy' ac ýgýt ²¹ac nat oes ²²[pa] beth ath ²³wahanus dý ath ²⁴gollet a ²⁵pha amser ²⁶[e gueheneýst tý ath gollet.]

xxxII. Sew achaus ý mae ²⁷yaun ²⁸[gouyn a] guýbot hýnný ²⁹[o] chweford ³⁰yda da dýn ý ³¹ganthau ac or teýr ³²[onadunt] ý gellýr damdug ac or teýr ereýll ný ellýr. ³³[Ac e] ³⁴sew ³⁵ýu ý teýr ný ellýr' atneu ³⁶a ³⁷benfýc ³⁸a ³⁹lloc ⁴⁰a kýmóynas ⁴¹canýs nýt yaun holý ⁴²y lle ý mae a holý' ý nep ýd aeth athau ⁴³[or trý henne.] ⁴⁴Ý teýr ereýll ý ⁴⁵sýd yaun damdug ⁴⁶arnadunt ón ⁴⁷[yó] onadunt ⁴⁸lledrat ⁴⁹ar eýl' ⁵⁰[yó] collet ⁵¹o lesget ⁵²ar trýdýd ⁵³ýu' aghýuarch sew achaus ý ⁵⁴dýlýir ⁵⁵eu damdug urth ⁵⁶nas ⁵⁷erbýnnýus llau arall oý lau ⁵⁸ew ⁵⁹[yr eidað] urth hýnný ý ⁶⁰geýll ýnteu damdug ⁶¹ýr eýdau ýný lle ý gwelo.

xxxIII. Puýbýnnac a uýnho damdug ýr eýdau ual ⁶²hýn ý mae ⁶³[yavn] ýdau ý damdug. ⁶⁴Os peth marwaul ⁶⁵a damdug' damdýghet ⁶⁶ay lau assu ⁶⁷ar ý' lle ý mýnno ⁶⁸ydau. Os anýueýl a damdug damdýghet ⁶⁹ay lau assu ⁷⁰[idað] arý glust deheu ýr anýueýl ⁷¹ar llau deheu ar ý ⁷²creýrýeu; ar llau deheu ýr amdyffýnur arý glust assó ýr anýueýl ac ⁷³y uellý týghet ýr ⁷⁴haulur nat oed berchennauc ⁷⁵[ydau] a ⁷⁶dýlýey' ⁷⁷naý ⁷⁸brynu ⁷⁹naý ⁸⁰werthu ⁸¹na-

to the thing he would detain, and ask : ' Who owns this ?' If there be no one who shall own it, let him have permission to take the property ; and after he shall have obtained permission, let him go to the judge ; and according as the judge shall direct, let him take it, and swear to it.

31. If whilst detaining the property, an owner come and oppose him ; let him ask : ' Who owns this ?' Then it is right for the owner to say, that it is owned by him. And then it is right for the plaintiff to say : ' It is wrong for thee to own what is mine.' And then it is right for the defendant to reply : ' It is altogether denied ; for, nothing of thine have I : and, since I have not ; by what means did thy loss happen, and at what time didst thou lose it ?'

32. It is right to ask and know this, because there are six ways in which a person may lose his property : and in three of those cases he can swear to it ; and in the other three he cannot. The three cases wherein he cannot swear are, a deposit and loan, and hire, and favour ; for it is not right to enquire where these are, or to enquire to whom they are gone. The other three, which it is right to swear to are, first, theft ; the second, loss by negligence ; and the third is, surreption : they are to be sworn to, because they were not received by another hand from his hand ; therefore he can swear to the property, wherever he may see it.

33. Whosoever may will to swear to the property, is to do it in this manner. If he swear to what is inanimate, let him swear to it, with his left hand upon "any part thereof." If it be a living animal, let him swear to it, with his left hand upon the right ear of the animal, and his right hand upon the relics : and let the defendant place his right hand upon the left ear of the animal ; and so let him swear to the 'plaintiff, that there was no owner to it, who ought

⁶² ⁶³peth a damtygho ar llau deheu ar e kreýr.

⁶⁴ ⁶⁵creireu

⁶⁶ ⁶⁷the thing he shall swear to, and the right hand upon the relic.

⁶⁸ ⁶⁹relics

¹ a D. ² hardelwo B. ³ - y peth D. ⁴ not in D.K. ⁵ C.D.K. ⁶ not in K. ⁷ att D.K. ⁸ not in B. ⁹ damtýghet C.B.D.K. ¹⁰ a chymeret B.C. ýr eidau. B. ef. C. yr eidað a chymeret ef. D.K. ¹¹ D. ¹² urthuýneppo B. ¹³ not in K. ¹⁴ mi heb D. ¹⁵ not in D. ¹⁶ not in K. ¹⁷ not in D. ¹⁸ not in K. ¹⁹ K. ²⁰ ema B. ²¹ not in K. ²² B.C.K. py D. ²³ wahanatd D.K. ²⁴ da D. ²⁵ phy D. ²⁶ B. y colleist D.K. ²⁷ da B. ²⁸ K. ²⁹ K. ³⁰ ir a K. ³¹ irthab K. ³² D. ³³ C. a B. ³⁴ not in K. ³⁵ ynt D. ³⁶ neu B.C.K. ³⁷ lloc D. ³⁸ benfýc D. ³⁹ neu B.D.K. vel C. ⁴⁰ kan B.D.K. ⁴¹ nep namýn B. ⁴² B. ⁴³ O K. 'Or trý B. ⁴⁴ mae B.K. ⁴⁵ amdanadunt D.C. not in B. amdanunt K. ⁴⁶ D.B.C. ⁴⁷ - yó K. ⁴⁸ a K. ⁴⁹ D.C. ⁵⁰ trý D. ⁵¹ ac K. ⁵² not in B. ⁵³ geýll B.C. gellir D.K. ⁵⁴ ý B.K. ⁵⁵ na K. ⁵⁶ erbýnnatd D. derbyniod K. ⁵⁷ ynteu D. ⁵⁸ D. ⁵⁹ dichaón D. gall K. ⁶⁰ ene lle ý guelho er eýdau. B. ⁶¹ not in K. ⁶² C. ⁶³ This follows at the end of the next section in B. ⁶⁴ vjd C. ⁶⁵ ar B.D.K. ⁶⁶ idað ar y lle i mynno K. ⁶⁷ ar y peth. D. ⁶⁸ ar B.C.D.K. ⁶⁹ D.B.C.K. ⁷⁰ ae D. ⁷¹ kreýr B. ⁷² not in D.K. ⁷³ B. ⁷⁴ uedhei D.B.C.K. ⁷⁵ not in K. ⁷⁶ werthu B. ⁷⁷ a K. ⁷⁸ brynu B. ⁷⁹ - o honab K. ⁸⁰ B. ⁸¹ D.K.

mŷn ¹euo ²[gan iaón] ac ³ýgýt a hýnný nat aeth ⁴ý ganthau ⁵[ef] nac ⁶ýn rod nac ⁷ý benfýc nae ⁸ýn adneu ⁹naý werthu' ¹⁰namýn ¹¹ý duýn ¹²o lledrat ¹³ý gantau' neu ¹⁴o ¹⁵achýuarch neu ¹⁶o ¹⁷gollý; ac enwý ¹⁸ý dýd ¹⁹[neu e nos e collet] ²⁰ýnýr uýthnos a ²¹[c enwý ý] r ²²ýthnos ²³ýný mýs a ²⁴[c enwý y] r ²⁵mýs ²⁶ýný týmor ²⁷a ²⁸[c enwý y] r ²⁹týmor' ³⁰ýný wluýdýn.

xxxiv. Ý anýueýl ¹ý cefýr trý ardelu ²gený a meýthryn achadu cýn coll ac arwayssaw. ³[Ý beth marwavl ný chefýr namýn dev cadv kýn koll arwayssaf.]

xxxv. Os ¹o ený a meýthryn ²ý ceýs ³ý ardelu ⁴gwnaet ual hýn' dodet ým pen ⁵[y] ceýtweýt bot ⁶ýn eýdau ⁷[ef] ⁸ý uam aý ený ⁹[ynteu] aý ueýthryn ganthau ac nat aeth ¹⁰ý ganthau ¹¹er pan anet arý berchennogaeth' hýt ¹²ý dýd hunnú. ¹³[Ac ý] sew ¹⁴ý rýb geýtweýt adýlý bot ýdau cýmýdauc uch ¹⁵[ý] llau ac arall ¹⁶ýs ¹⁷[ý] llau ¹⁸nýt amgen' gur uch ¹⁹ý ureýnt ²⁰[noc ef] ²¹ac arall' ²²ýs ²³ý ureýnt [²⁴noc ef' ²⁵orkeitweit] ²⁶ac ²⁷o cheýf' ²⁸hýnný dogýn ²⁹ýu ýdau.'

xxxvi. Os o gadu cýn coll ¹ý dewýs ²ý ardelu ³damdýghet ar ⁴llun ⁵rý dýwedassam ný ucho. A gwedý as damdýgho dýwedet ýnteu ⁶ý uot ganthau [⁷ef' ⁸efo] ⁹áý uýthnos' a ¹⁰[e] mýs ¹¹[ae deu] aý týmor ¹²ýn ¹³gýnt ¹⁴no [¹⁵g ¹⁶ýt ¹⁷oed] chan ¹⁸ý llall' a bot ýdau ¹⁹ew ²⁰áý ²¹ceýdu ²²o ²³[rýv] geýtweýt 'cýureýthýaul ²⁴ý uot arý helu' [²⁵ef] aý uýthnos ²⁶[ae petheunos] aý ²⁷mýs aý týmor ²⁸ýn gýnt' ²⁹nogýt ³⁰ý ³¹colles ³²ew ³³ýr eýdau ³⁴ac o cheýf' ³⁵[enteu] hýnný dogýn ³⁶ýu' ³⁷[ýdau.]

xxxvii. Os o arwayssaw ¹ýd ardelu ²dýwedet ³[ef] ⁴puý a ardelu neu a arwayssaw hun.' ⁵[Ac] ⁶o býd ⁷ýný maes cýmeret ⁸ý ⁹[arwayssaf] ¹⁰atau ¹¹ý lledrat'; abýt rýd ýnteu. Ac ¹²o deruýd ¹³ýr arwayssaw ¹⁴ý

either to purchase or to sell it, excepting himself, by right; and moreover, that he did not part with it, either by gift, or loan, or deposit, or sell it; but that, either by theft, or surreption, or straying he lost it; naming the day ¹³or night' in the week, and naming the week in the month, and naming the month in the season, and naming the season in the year, when it was missing.

34. There are three arddelws to an animal: birth and rearing; possession before loss; and arwaesav. ¹⁶To inanimate things there are only two: possession before loss; and arwaesav.'

35. If a person seek his arddelw on birth and rearing, let him 'proceed thus': let him have guardians to speak to the mother's being his property, and that the animal was born and bred in his possession, and was not out of his possession since its birth until that day. The guardians to be produced by him are, a neighbour above his hand, and another below his hand; that is, a man above his rank, and another below his rank; and, if he can obtain those, it will be sufficient for him.

36. If he choose his arddelw on possession before loss, let him swear to it, according to the form we have previously mentioned. After he has sworn to it, let him say that the animal was in his possession, either a week, or a month, ⁴³or two,' or a season, ⁴⁴before the other had it; and that he has guardians 'lawfully to prove its being in his possession, whether a week, ⁴⁴or a fortnight,' or a month, or a season, before he lost it: if he can do this, it is sufficient for him.

37. If his arddelw is by arwaesav, let him say: 'Who will arddelw or arwaesav this?' And if one be in the field, let his 'arwaesav take upon himself the theft; and let the other be free. If the arwaesav take

¹ gadet ²ledrat ac aghyuarch a
³ huý
⁴ gýnneu rý dýwedassam ný ucho
⁵ y ardelo neu ⁶[y] arwaessaf
⁷ ardelu ⁸arwaessaf oe laó

⁹ deny ¹⁰ theft, and surreption, and
¹¹ longer than
¹² we have mentioned above
¹³ his arddelw or his arwaesav
¹⁴ arddelw ¹⁵ arwaesav be taken from
his hand

¹ ef C. ² D.K. ³ D. ⁴ o B.C.D. ⁵ o B.C.D. yn K. ⁶ nac o C.K. ⁷ not in D. ⁸ - nae rodý B. ⁹ y ganithau yn lledrat D.B. - o - C.K. ¹⁰ oe D. ¹¹ gollý D.K. ¹² oe B. ¹³ aghyuarch D.K. ¹⁴ B. ¹⁵ not in K. ¹⁶ o eni K. ¹⁷ C. ¹⁸ not in K. ¹⁹ not in C.D.K. ²⁰ D. ²¹ ý ar o perchennogaeth ae warchadu B. ²² or C. ²³ nac y ar y berchennogaeth or pananet D. - oi - K. ²⁴ hedýu B.C.D.K. ²⁵ C.B.D. ²⁶ not in C.D.K. ²⁷ C.D.K. ²⁸ ac ý sef ý rýu wýr ýu e rey henne B. a rei adýweit panyó D.K. ²⁹ C. ³⁰ a gur B. ³¹ C.B. ³² D. ³³ not in D. ³⁴ oe B. ³⁵ not in B. ³⁶ not in K. ³⁷ gadet or gur damtug B. - ý - C.D.K. ³⁸ e gueýth B. ³⁹ wed C.D. wed K. ⁴⁰ y D.K. ⁴¹ not in K. ⁴² D.K. ⁴³ not in K. ⁴⁴ B.C.D.K. ⁴⁵ K. ⁴⁶ noc y holes y llall yr eidaó D. ⁴⁷ B.C.K. ⁴⁸ B.C. ir K. ⁴⁹ C.K. ⁵⁰ enteu B. ⁵¹ a B.D. ⁵² gatweý B.C.K. gattwo D. ⁵³ not in D. ⁵⁴ B. ⁵⁵ K. ⁵⁶ B.C. ⁵⁷ a uo muý B. ⁵⁸ noc B.C.D.K. ⁵⁹ holes D. ⁶⁰ y llall D.K. ⁶¹ not in D. ⁶² B. ⁶³ B.C.K. ⁶⁴ y dewis y D.K. ⁶⁵ deuét K. ⁶⁶ B. ⁶⁷ B.C.D.K. ⁶⁸ or D. ⁶⁹ ýr C. ⁷⁰ C.B. ⁷¹ not in C. ⁷² or D. ⁷³ K. ⁷⁴ D.C.K. ⁷⁵ D. ⁷⁶ B. ⁷⁷ B.C. ⁷⁸ D.C.K. ⁷⁹ D. ⁸⁰ E. ⁸¹ D.K.

gymrýt damdyghet ¹[yr haólór] ýný lau ²ew ac ýnteu býeu os mýn ceýssýau ³arwayssaw arall' ⁴[neu ardeló arall kyfreithaól] neu dýguýdet ehun'' ⁵[ynyr haól.]

xxxviii. [⁶Nýt ýavn mýnet reyth en ol dalý a damtvng namýn arwayssaf nev kadv kým koll nev ený a meýthryn.]

xxxix. ⁶O dervýd dalý lledrat kan dýn ac entev en dewedwýt ý vot en wýryon or lledrat eýthýr ý wurv oý anvod attav o dýn arall a dalý ený law ar dýn eýssýoes en dýwedwýt ý vot en lledrat ýavn ew ena barnv reyth arnav am henný a llýna er vn lle e bernýr reyth en ol dalý a damtvng.] ⁷Ac ý uelly ý ⁸geýll ⁹[e] lledrat ¹⁰cerdet olau ýlau ¹⁰hýt tray cafo ýný maes ¹¹[nep] aý cýmero ý ganthau.

xl. ⁶O cheýf ýný maes ¹²[nep] aý cýmero ¹³ý ganthau' ¹⁴ac'' ardelu ¹⁵o hanau' ¹⁶o arwayssaw ýn lle arall' roder oet ¹⁷[a deleho] ýdau ý geýssýau ý arwayssaw ¹⁸nýt amgen trýdýeu ýn un gýmbut [¹⁹ac ef' ²⁰o byd ynyr ail kýmót naó dieu] pýtheunos ýgwlat arall' ac ²¹ý uelly ý cerda hýt ý trýdet lau ac ²²or dryded lau kýureýth dý-annot ²³ac os ý drydellau a ²⁴geýf' ²⁵[ene maes] aý cýmero ²⁶o honeý' ²⁷[ýavn ew y] gadael ²⁸ýdý ²⁹eýthýr nat ³⁰oes annot ³¹[or dýd hunnu allan keureýth amdanau.]

xli. Puybýnnac adoto ³²[ý] ³³arwayssaw ýmpen arall' ³⁴a pallu ý arwayssaw' ýdau být ³⁵ehun leydýr cýuadew ³⁶a hýnný' herwýd meýnt ³⁷ý lledrat' adalyer ³⁸ganthau.

xlii. ³⁹Ý kýureýth Hýwel' ýmae hýt ⁴⁰ým pedeyr ceýnnýauc ý uot ýn lleydýr gwerth ⁴¹ac o hýnný allan ⁴²[y vot] ýn eneýt uadeu. Ereyll a dýweýt o pob anyueyl petwar troýdýauc ⁴³[a dýccer en lledrat nac oen na mýn na porcheil] ý uot ýn eneýt uadeu eýssýoes ⁴⁴dýogelhaw ýu hýt ⁴⁵ým pedeyr ceýnnýauc.

xliii. Ý lleydýr a werther seýth punt ⁴⁶ýu ý werth.

xliv. Ýr hun ⁴⁷[a dýenyder ac] a uo eneýt uadeu ný dýlýir dým oý da ⁴⁸caný dýlýir ⁴⁹[e] dýwuýn a ⁵⁰[r] dýal ⁵⁰eýthýr

it, let the claimant swear to it in his hand; and he is, if so minded, to seek another arwaesav, 'or another lawful arddelw;' or let him fail 'in the cause.'

38. It is not right that there should be a raith, after detention and swearing, only arwaesav, or custody before loss, or birth and rearing.

39. If a theft be found upon a person, and he assert that he is innocent of the theft, but that it was left with him against his will by another person, and so he had it in his hand, and the person say that it was stolen property; it is then right to adjudge him to produce a raith on that account: and this is the single case where a raith is adjudged after detention and swearing. And thus the theft may go from hand to hand, while there shall be found in the field one to own it.

40. 'If he find in the field one who will own it, with an arddelw of an arwaesav in another place, let time be given him to obtain his arwaesav; that is, three days, if in the same cymwd; if in the next cymwd, nine days; a fortnight, if in another country; and so it proceeds to the third hand; and after the third hand, the law admits of no delay: and if the third hand find in the field a person that will own it, it is right to allow it; yet there is to be no delay, but immediate law.

41. Whosoever shall fix his arwaesav upon another, and his arwaesav fail him; let him be himself an acknowledged thief; and that according to the amount of the theft found upon him.

42. By the law of Howel, for theft to the value of four pence, the thief is saleable; and for a greater amount forfeits his life. Others say, that for every four-footed animal ⁴³that is stolen, either a lamb, a kid, or a pig,' the thief forfeits his life: nevertheless, it is safest to restrict it to four-pence.

43. Seven pounds is the worth of a thief who is to be sold.

44. He who forfeits life is not to lose any of his property; because, both reparation and punishment are not to be exacted, only

⁶ O ný

⁶¹ Unless

¹ D.B.C.K. ² enteu B.D. ³ not in K. ⁴ arall ýdav C. ⁵ D. ⁶ C. This follows section XL in D.K. ⁷ C. ⁸ not in C. ⁹ not in D. ¹⁰ O dervýd ido ynteu K. ¹¹ dichabm D. ¹² B.C. ¹³ not in D. ¹⁴ B. ¹⁵ B. ¹⁶ not in B.D. ¹⁷ nac a ardelwo B. ac ynteu yn ardeló D.C. ¹⁸ not in K. ¹⁹ yn lle arall o arwaessaf D. ²⁰ B. ²¹ ac e sel ýu er oet o býd en un kýmhat trý dýeu o býd en lle arall pýthennos B. ²² D.C.K. ²³ K. ²⁴ not in D.K. ²⁵ ene B.C.D.K. ²⁶ not in K. ²⁷ geýs B. ²⁸ B. ²⁹ e B. genthý ý B.D. oý llaw en emaes C. ³⁰ C. ³¹ ýdau C. ida D. ³² dýeithyr D. ³³ annotter B. ³⁴ B. ³⁵ C.D.K. ³⁶ arwasogaeth B. ³⁷ ac ballu D. ³⁸ not in B.C.D.K. ³⁹ not in B. ⁴⁰ not in C. ⁴¹ yny lab. D. ⁴² En B.C. ⁴³ Yny gyfreith D.K. ⁴⁴ eguerth B. ar D. y K. ⁴⁵ not in B. ⁴⁶ D.B.K. ⁴⁷ B. ⁴⁸ diogelach D.K. ⁴⁹ y D.K. ⁵⁰ vyd D. not in K. ⁵¹ C. ⁵² eýthýr talu ýr colledýc ý da kaný deleyr dýwýn a dýal C. ⁵³ B. ⁵⁴ dýeithyr D. ⁵⁵ B.C.D.

talū yr colledŷc 'yr eŷdau' ²[ac ŷ] sew achau [³ew ⁴e dele ef talū yr colledŷc] urth na dŷlŷ ⁵adau ⁶arnau undŷlŷet' ⁷[traŷ keuen.]

XLV. Ȳ chŷureŷth Hŷwel ŷbu tal ⁸am ledrat ar eŷl tal' ac ⁹[odŷna] ŷ ¹⁰sŷmudus Bledŷn uab Kŷnuŷn ¹¹[am uot en dŷgaun] talū ¹²ŷ dŷn ŷ gollet urth ŷ damdug ¹³Ȳ da' ¹⁴[enteu] ¹⁵ŷ ford ŷ ¹⁶cŷmŷnno aet onŷ bŷd plant ¹⁷ŷdau ¹⁸[ac] o bŷd plant [¹⁹ŷdau ²⁰enteu] nŷ dŷlŷ ²¹[enteu] cŷmŷnnŷ ²²eŷthŷr ²³ŷ ²⁴dŷlŷedŷon a daŷret ŷr egluŷs.

XLVI. ²⁵[Am ebediŷ.]

Nŷ dŷlŷ ²⁶[er] argluŷd ebedŷu ²⁷[e] dŷn a dŷenydŷo ²⁸[ehun] ²⁹o dŷenydŷir ŷ gwlat arall ³⁰[ac nas dŷenydhŷo ef euo] ŷr argluŷd ³¹a dŷlŷ' ŷ ebedŷu.

XLVII. Nŷ bŷd galanas am leŷdŷr ac nŷ bŷd llŷs ³²ŷ rug ³³duŷ genedŷl' ŷrŷ dŷenydŷu.

XLVIII. ³⁴[E keureŷth a dŷweŷt am] gŷŷnwŷr ³⁵o wlat arall ³⁶[ac] a ³⁷traŷano ³⁸ac ³⁹[ev] argluŷd ⁴⁰[ehun] 'o ⁴¹delyŷir' eu bot ŷn lladron gwerth ac ⁴²o' lledŷr ⁴³dŷlŷu galanas ⁴⁴amdanunt.

XLIX. Bradwŷr argluŷd a 'fŷrnŷcwŷr = phob dŷn a uo eneŷt uadeu o uraut ŷ gŷu-reŷth nŷ dŷlŷir galanas ⁴⁵amdanunt.

L. Fŷrnŷcwŷr ⁴⁶o gwadant ⁴⁷eu fŷrnŷgruŷd ⁴⁸gwat = dŷlŷant deudŷblyc'.

LI. ⁴⁹Sew ŷu fŷrnŷgruŷd dŷwuŷnau ŷda ⁵⁰[ac] ⁵¹ŷdau ehun ac ⁵²ŷu berchennauc'.

LII. Sew ŷu lledrat pob peth ⁵³[a wattir] or 'adŷccer.

LIII. Sew ŷu aghŷuarch pob peth a dŷcer ŷn amsent ⁵⁴ac ⁵⁵nŷ water.

LIV. ⁵⁶Sef eu treŷs popeth adŷccer eguyd o anuod.

LV. Sef eu ⁵⁷anodeu pop peth ⁵⁸[or] adccer 'en rŷd ⁵⁹[peth] arall.' Nŷ deleŷr

' ⁶⁰e deleŷr

' ⁶⁰lladron fŷrnŷc ⁶¹lladron a fŷrnicŷyr

' ⁶²a wnelher. ⁶³er anuod

' ⁶²er druc ac er guaratwŷd er llall.

payment of the property to the loser; and he is to pay the loser, because he ought not to leave a claim upon him unsatisfied.

45. In the law of Howel, there was a payment for theft, and a second payment; and then Bleddyn, son of Cynvyn, altered this rule, because it suffices to pay a person for his loss according to his oath. The property of the criminal is to go in the way he may bequeath it, unless he have children; but, if he have children, then he is to bequeath nothing, except his debts, and daered to the church.

46. Concerning ebediw.

The lord is not to have the ebediw of a person he may himself execute: if executed in another country, the lord is to have his ebediw.

47. There is to be no galanas for a thief; neither is there to be feud between two kindreds, on account of his execution.

48. ³⁴The law says, in respect to' ³⁴'gwynwyr' from another country who go thirds with their own lord; that, 'if caught, they are' saleable thieves; and if killed, that galanas is due for them.

49. 'Traitors to a lord, 'ferocious men,' and every person who forfeits his life by the sentence of the law; no galanas is due for them.

50. Ferocious men, if they deny their savage violence, are to make a denial doubly.

51. Savage violence is, rendering property useless either to the perpetrator, or the owner.

52. Theft is, every thing that is denied of what shall be 'taken.

53. Surreption is, every thing taken in absence, and not denied.

54. Violence is, every thing taken in presence, and against consent.

55. 'Error is, every thing that is taken 'instead of another.' Neither a dirwy or

' ⁶⁰they are to be

' ⁶⁰ferocious thieves ⁶¹thieves and ferocious men

' ⁶²done. ⁶³Against will

' ⁶²to the damage and disgrace of the other.

¹ ŷ da B.K. ² B. ³ C.D.K. ⁴ B. ⁵ not in B. ⁶ vn dŷlŷet arnau D.C. ⁷ B. ⁸ ac eŷlŷal am [pob C.D.K.] lledrat C.B.D.K. ⁹ B. ¹⁰ symudaŷd D.K. ¹¹ B. ¹² ŷr C.D.K. ¹³ da y lleidŷr D.K. ¹⁴ B. ¹⁵ not in K. ¹⁶ mŷnho B. ¹⁷ not in D. ¹⁸ K. ¹⁹ B.C.D.K. ²⁰ B.C.D. ²¹ B. ²² dŷeithŷr D. ²³ not in B. ²⁴ daŷret ŷr egluŷs nŷ dŷledŷon. C.B.D.K. ²⁵ K. ²⁶ C.B.D. ²⁷ B. ²⁸ B.D. ²⁹ or D. 'pa dŷbenŷt bŷnnae a darŷo ŷdau enteū B. ³⁰ B. ³¹ pŷev C.K. ³² not in K. ³³ kenedloed C. ³⁴ B. ³⁵ not in B. ³⁶ B. ³⁷ traeanoent B. ³⁸ ir K. ³⁹ C.B.D. ⁴⁰ B. ⁴¹ not in K. ⁴² or D. ⁴³ ef adŷlŷir D. ⁴⁴ amdanadunt. C.B. ymdanunt. D. ⁴⁵ amdanadunt. B.C. ymdanunt. D. ⁴⁶ or D. ⁴⁷ i K. ⁴⁸ dev kŷmeŷnt [ew C. uŷd B. ev gwat C.B.D.] a gwat C.B.D.K. lledrat C.B.D. lleidir. K. arall. C. ⁴⁹ not in D. ⁵⁰ B.C. ⁵¹ ir perchennauc ac ido ehun. K. ⁵² er B.C. 'nep bŷeŷŷfo. B. ⁵³ B.K. ⁵⁴ or B. ⁵⁵ na C. ⁵⁶ A. resumes. ⁵⁷ D. ⁵⁸ C.D.K. ⁵⁹ B. ⁶⁰ B.C. ⁶¹ K. ⁶² B.

* This term appears to signify 'religious,' or 'procurators,' who wandered about the country under the pretext of collecting alms for religious purposes.

[¹am ²anodeu' ³na dýruy' na chamluru na] ⁴dým amýn dýeýssýuau edyn oe da.

LVI. Nýdeleyr ⁵dýenythu ⁶[dýn] caet os prýn ýargluit ⁷[ef] ac onýkeýr dým ený lau ýargluýt ⁸aeýll ýdyheuraú ac oachaus henne ⁹et ¹⁰[yd] hýs en ¹¹deuodý [¹²gadu ¹³i] ¹⁴eu hargluýdhý dyheuraú eu [¹⁵gbeisson] ¹⁶alldutyon.

LVII. Alldudýon ¹⁷troa vor neu ogluad arall ¹⁸[ac] ¹⁹agheueys ny deleyr ²⁰nac am voet nac am ²¹dym arall' eu dýenyhu namyn ýr nep pýeufo eda ²²eu dýesyuaú hýd empen eleýr nos ar tridyau' ²³[ryd ýnt.]

LVIII. ²⁴Am ký neu ²⁵[am] ederyn ²⁶[neu am e ryu honno] ny ²⁷deleyr na' dýruy nadýhenýt' ²⁸namen camlure ²⁹[ýr arglwyd] ³⁰ar da ýr perchenauc.'

III. [³¹AM NAV APPEÝTH TAN E TRAETHA HÝNN.'

- i. ³²O] nau afeýt tan.
- ii. Kantaf eu ³³[onadvnt] ³⁴roy kagor ýloský ³⁵ety.
- iii. ³⁶Er eýl eu ³⁷kesenyau ³⁸ac loský.'
- iv. Tredet eu menet oachaus ý loský.
- v. Peduerýt eu emduen ³⁹e ⁴⁰buellur.
- vi. Pemmet eu llad ⁴¹[y] tan.
- vii. Chueket eu keyssýau goskemon.
- viii. Seysuet ⁴²[yb] ⁴³kaneu etan ený-eneno.
- ix. Wythvet eu ⁴⁴roy etan ⁴⁵ar e' nep ⁴⁶ae llosko.'
- x. Nauvet eu ⁴⁷guclet ýloský.
- xi. Puebennac auenho guadu ⁴⁸ýr hun ⁴⁹oreyhene rodhed llu dec guyr adeuckeyn ⁵⁰[oý wadu] ⁵¹ac os en lledrat e ⁵²kýrrýr arnau' eneyll hanner ⁵³o guyr ⁵⁴nod ar ⁵⁵lleýll ⁵⁶o guyr' dýnot neu ⁵⁷talet /en' kubel.'
- xii. [⁵⁸Ereill adýweit nat mgy reith ⁵⁹yny byt ⁶⁰am ledrat' no deudegwyr ac ymae deudegwyr a watta lledrat ar neill hanner yn wyr not' ⁶¹ar llall en wýr dýnot' ⁶²ac y

⁶³ adneu
⁶⁴ gueýnnýeyt ⁶⁵ o kyfreith
⁶⁶ dýavt
⁶⁷ dýwedýr arnau ý loský
⁶⁸ gamlúro.

camlwrw, is payable for ⁶⁹error, nor any thing; except compensation to the person for his property.

56. A bondman is not to be put to death, if his lord will redeem him; and, unless any thing be found in his hand, his lord may exculpate him; and for that cause it is customary ⁷⁰to allow' lords to exculpate their alltud servants.

57. Alltuds from beyond sea, or from another country, and ⁷¹speaking a different language, are not to be put to death, either for victuals or ⁷²'any other thing' during three nights and three days; but they are to indemnify the owner for his property.

58. For a dog, or for a bird, ⁷³or for any thing of that kind, there is neither dirwy, nor forfeiture of life; but camlwrw to the lord, and amends to the owner of the property.

III. ⁷⁴OF THE NINE ACCESSORIES OF FIRE THIS TREATS.'

1. Of the nine accessories of fire.
2. The first is, giving counsel to burn the house.
3. The second is, consenting to burn it.
4. The third is, going for the purpose of burning it.
5. The fourth is, carrying the ⁷⁵fuel.
6. The fifth is, striking fire.
7. The sixth is, procuring tinder.
8. The seventh is, fanning the fire until it shall kindle.
9. The eighth is, giving the fire to the person who shall burn with it.
10. The ninth is, seeing it burning.
11. Whoever may will to deny any one of these, let him give the oaths of fifty men, ⁷⁶to deny it; and if ⁷⁷'it shall be proceeded with' as theft, the one half nod-men, and the rest not nod-men; or let him pay ⁷⁸for the whole.'
12. Others say that no greater raith is required for theft, than twelve men; and that twelve men will deny theft, the one half nod-men, and the other not nod-

⁷⁹ deposit
⁸⁰ defenceless persons ⁸¹by law
⁸² drink
⁸³ it shall be said he burnt it
⁸⁴ a camlwrw.

¹ B.C.D.E.K. ² B. ³ not in C.E.K. ⁴ dibenydýn D.C. ⁵ E. ⁶ B. ⁷ bieu K. ⁸ ýr K. ⁹ D.B.C. ¹⁰ gadel deuot K. ¹¹ B. ¹² E. ¹³ er B.C.D.K. ¹⁴ D.B.C.K. ¹⁵ not in K. ¹⁶ tra B. ¹⁷ C. a B. ¹⁸ not in B. ¹⁹ eudihenydu am výt adisót D. i dienydu nac am úyt nac am diot K. byt ympenn teirnos a thri dieu kanys ryd vyd [an K.] namyn diutyn y da yr neb [ae D.] pieiffo. D.K. ²⁰ e dýuuyñ B.C. ²¹ B.C. ²² Ny dylir dirty nac am gi nac am ederyn D.K. ²³ B. ²⁴ not in C. ²⁵ C.K. ²⁶ a dýuuyñ er perchannogyon býeyffo eu da. B. ²⁷ C. Affeith tan. K. ²⁸ D. ²⁹ C. ³⁰ rodi D.B.C.K. ³¹ not in K. ³² kytsynnýn D.B.C.K. ³³ am y llosc. K. ³⁴ not in C. ³⁵ D. ³⁶ D.B.C.K. ³⁷ bvhav C. chýthu D.B.K. ³⁸ rodi D.B.C.K. ³⁹ yr D.K. ⁴⁰ a losco ac ef. D. ⁴¹ not in K. ⁴² not in D.K. ⁴³ or affeýthoed henny C. or naó affeith hynn D. ⁴⁴ B. ⁴⁵ not in B. ⁴⁶ en B.C.D.K. ⁴⁷ not in K. ⁴⁸ llall B.C.D. ⁴⁹ en B.C.D. ⁵⁰ enteu talu B. ⁵¹ D.C.K. ⁵² lledrat ýny býd C. ⁵³ o K. ⁵⁴ C.K. ⁵⁵ B. ⁵⁶ K. ⁵⁷ C.B. ⁵⁸ D.B.C.K. ⁵⁹ B. ⁶⁰ D.

¹mae uelly y gŵedir lledrat llosc kanys mŵy
²yŵ breint y lledrat no breint y llosc.]

xiii. ³Puebenac alosko ty alosky obunu
⁴tŷ arall talet ⁵[ef] ctŷ a ⁶enenus ⁷[ganthaŵ]
⁸ac ⁹e uelle ¹⁰[taler] otŷ ýty hyd ekerdo.'

xiv. Puebenac arodho tan ¹¹ar arall ý
loský ac ef kannŷ ¹²adef ¹³[o honaŵ] talet
etrayn ¹⁴[oŷ weŷthret.]

xv. Puebennac akeneuho tan ¹⁵en tŷ ¹⁶ny
¹⁷uo eŷdau ¹⁸hŷd empem ¹⁹e' teyr nos ²⁰ar
tridyau ²¹goruod arnau ýgucŷtret.

xvi. Puebennac akeneuho tan enodŷn
²²keuoet kan arall ellosko ac ²³na kamerho
²⁴cred ²⁵ykan enep acrasho ar ²⁶ney guedy
ef talet ²⁷[e] trayan ²⁸[o] ²⁹gueŷtret ³⁰[y
tan hŷnnŵ.]

xvii. Puebennac adŷcho tan en agheuarc
³¹[o tŷ] talet ³²ehun ³³ygueŷtret aeaghauarc.

xviii. Puebennac a archo tan ³⁴[o ty] ³⁵ae
³⁶yroyŷ ýdau ef býeu talu ygueŷtret.'

xix. Puebennac a ³⁷archo bentŷc' tan
deuet heb haul heb araaul arnau ³⁸[e tan.]

xx. Tritan nŷdŷukyr tan godeyt Maurth
atan geueyl trefcort auo seyth hurŷt ³⁹e
regthŷ ar tey ⁴⁰[nessaf ýdŷ] ahŷtheu en
pethendo neu entŷglŷs ⁴¹[neu en tŷwarch]
atan eneŷnt trefcort auo seythurŷt ⁴²yurth
⁴³eteŷ ereyll.'

xxi. Puebennac akamerho ⁴⁴peth ⁴⁵en
⁴⁶adneu ntau ⁴⁷[ae ý adau ý kadu] talet
⁴⁸[ef] yr yloský val kýnt.

xxii. O deruyd ennunhu ty ⁴⁹emeun tref
⁵⁰[o walltan] talet ef edeudy nessaf ⁵¹ay

men; and that burning for theft is thus
denied, because the theft is a greater crime
than the burning.

13. Whoever shall burn a house, and that
house burn another; let him pay for the
house he set fire to: "and thus let payment
be made, from house to house, as far as
the fire shall extend.'

14. Whoever shall give fire to another
to burn therewith, and he confess it; let
him pay one third of the damage.

15. Whoever shall kindle a fire in a
house that is not his own, is to be answer-
able for any damage that may occur, to the
end of three nights and three days, from
his act.

16. Whoever shall kindle a fire in a
kiln, though it may be burned by another
person, and shall not take security from
the person that makes use of it after him;
let him pay one third of the damage oc-
casioned by that fire.

17. Whoever shall take fire surrepti-
tiously from a house; let him pay for his
act, and his surreption.

18. Whoever shall ask for fire from a
house, and it be given to him; he must pay
for the damage it may do.

19. Whoever shall ask to borrow fire; let
it come to him without claim against the
lender.

20. Three fires for which no indemnity
is to be made: burning of heath, in March;
the fire of a smithy, in a hamlet, that is seven
fathoms distant from the nearest houses,
and which is covered with shingles, or tiles,
³⁹or sods; and the fire of a bath, in a
hamlet, that shall be seven fathoms from
the other houses.

21. Whoever shall take a thing under
his care as a deposit, ⁴⁴or promise to keep it
secure; let him pay for it, although burned,
as before.

22. If a house in a town take fire, through
carelessness, let the owner pay for the two

⁵²achan nyt oed eidunt bynteu y tan y
rei bieuoed y ty bit ⁵³yn dan gŷyllt o hynny
allan ac na ⁵⁴thalet neb y gilyd.

⁵⁵a adaŷho

⁵⁶ý rŷd

⁵⁷and since the fire was not the act of
the owners of the house, it is an uncontrol-
lable fire thence onward; and let no one
pay another.

⁵⁸leave

⁵⁹it free

¹ not in C.K. ² This section follows the next in C. ³ not in B.C.D.K. ⁴ D.B.K. ⁵ enynno D. enynnod K. ⁶ D.
⁷ not in B. ⁸ B. ⁹ alt D. ¹⁰ e loský ar arall B. ¹¹ gŷvadeŷ B. ¹² D. ¹³ B. ¹⁴ e B.C. myŷn D.B.C.K.
¹⁵ myspieŷffo D. ¹⁶ bai K. ¹⁷ not in K. ¹⁸ not in D. ¹⁹ a D.K. ²⁰ ý B. goruŷd B.E. goruydet D. ²¹ ket
boet B.C. kynn bo D. kyn boet K. ²² ny D. ²³ not in K. ²⁴ no K. ²⁵ B. ef C. ²⁶ B. ý E. ²⁷ gŷerth D.K.
²⁸ D.B.C.K. ²⁹ B. ³⁰ hvnnv C. not in D.K. ³¹ ac B.C. ³² D.B.C.K. ³³ ef býeu gwedy a roder ýdav talu ý
weŷthret C. ehvn - B. ef bieuo talu y weithret gŷedy roder idau D.K. ³⁴ rodŷ E. ³⁵ nenffŷcio K. ³⁶ B. ³⁷ not
in K. ³⁸ C.D. ³⁹ B. ⁴⁰ e rŷgthau B.C.D. rŷngŷi K. ⁴¹ ar teŷ B.K. a - D. ar tŷ nessaf ýdav C. ⁴² not
in D.K. ⁴³ not in C.D. ⁴⁴ not in C. ⁴⁵ B.C. ⁴⁶ B. ⁴⁷ ymplith D.B.C.K. ⁴⁸ D. ⁴⁹ a B.C.D.K. ⁵⁰ D.K. ⁵¹ not
in K. ⁵² holet K. ⁵³ D.B.C. not in K. ⁵⁴ B.

¹herbytyus ²atau ³ac ohýne alan' ⁴[a thalent huenteu] ⁵onessaf ýnessaf' ⁶[mal ý dýlehoent.]

xxiii. ⁷Galanas nýd a' enol tan ⁸namen ⁹enol ¹⁰[gueýthret ý] llau ¹¹[ehun] ¹²ae llosko.'

xxiv. ¹³Pa dýn' benac aloscho godeythyeu ¹⁴[en amser arall] ¹⁵namen ¹⁶[y] Maurth ¹⁷ef ae ýtal.'

xxv. Guedhesseu a ¹⁸kemerhoent gúeeu ¹⁹neu ²⁰pelleneu ²¹[ý] ereyll ²²atunt 'ac eu lloský' vuent ²³adeleant entalu' ²⁴kanes ²⁵deleant ²⁶eu cadu' rac pob kollet.

xxvi. Ný does kafflaun aunel tan ²⁷dyn ar enaut dyn ²⁸arall ²⁹adyuecher heb gueytret ³⁰dyn ykyd' ac ef.'

xxvii. Oderuyd deuot moch ýtý aguaru etan enyllosko ety adyaghac emoch ³¹talet ³²e ³³perckenauc emoch' ³⁴eu gueýtret.' ³⁵Os ³⁶emoch alysc' ³⁷kehedet ³⁸eu ³⁹[e regthunt] ⁴⁰kanes deuueredyc ýnt : ac vrth henne ⁴¹enc lle ⁴²[y] bo ⁴³kehedet ⁴⁴e kefreyth' ný ⁴⁵dyhucyr namen eubot erbyn enerbyn.

xxviii. Na decet nep tan heb kanyat ac os duc talet camlure ⁴⁶kený guenel ⁴⁷dym ac ef.'

xxix. Na ⁴⁸roet nep ⁴⁹e tan heb huybod ⁵⁰[pa] pedh agueneler ac ef ac os ⁵¹[de] ryd talet ⁵²trayan ygueytret.'

xxx. ⁵³Oderuyd ýdýn en duen tan ⁵⁴oty ⁵⁵arall ehedec tan ýkantau talet ygueytret ⁵⁶ony eyll ⁵⁷ar etan buru ran' ohonau.'

xxxi. Oderuyd ydyn menet ycrassu yodyn''' ⁵⁸[dyn] arall hyt empen ⁵⁹e teyr nos ⁶⁰ar tridyau ⁶¹e goruyt arnau [⁶²vot ⁶³drosti.]

nearest houses that shall take fire; and thence onward, 'let them pay, from next to next, 'as they are bound to do.'

23. Galanas does not follow fire, but the act of the hand itself that shall cause the fire.

24. Whatsoever person shall burn heath at any other time than in the month of March, is to pay for the damage.

25. Weaving-women who shall take webs, or other 'balls under their care, 'if they should be burnt,' they are to pay for them; because they are to keep them against every loss.

26. No injury caused by fire belonging to one person to the body of another person is to be compensated; unless accompanied by the act of that person.

27. If swine enter a house and scatter the fire about, so as to burn the house, and the swine escape; let the owner of the swine pay 'for their act.' If the swine be burned, it is an equation between them; as being two irrational things: and therefore, where there is an equation by law, there is to be nothing redressed, but one is to be set against another.

28. Let no one take away fire without leave; and, if he should do so, let him pay a camlwrw, though he do no damage with it.

29. Let no one give fire, without knowing what is to be done with it; and, if he should do so, let him pay one third of any damage.

30. If a person, in carrying fire from the house of another, should occasion sparks to fly about; let him pay for his act; unless he can impute part of it to the fire.

31. If a person should go to dry corn upon the kiln of another person; he must answer for any damage that may arise, unto the end of three nights and three days.

⁶⁴bit ⁶⁵yn ⁶⁶dan gýyllt ac ny diwygir' ⁶⁷hónnó.

⁶⁸pethev ⁶⁹peithyneu

⁷⁰pa ford býnnac ý collher ⁷¹o chollýr

⁷²y ty. ⁷³er nep býeyffo.

⁶⁴it is an uncontrollable fire, for which there is no redress.

⁶⁵things ⁶⁶reeds

⁶⁸in whatever manner they are lost ⁶⁹if lost

⁷²for the house. ⁷³the owner.

¹erbýnnýus B.C.E. enynnstóid D. erbynnot K. ²e tan en gyntaf B. idso D. y tan K. - y kanthav C. ³not in B. ⁴B. ⁵B. ⁶Nyt a galanas D.B.C.K. ⁷not in D. ⁸not in C. ⁹B.K. ¹⁰B.C. ¹¹not in B.C. ¹²Íty D.K. ¹³B. ¹⁴onyt D.K. ¹⁵D.B.C.K. ¹⁶talet ý weýthret e hun. B. talet eu gúeithretoed. K. ¹⁷kemerho B. - atunt E. ¹⁸- atunt D.K. ¹⁹B. ²⁰atunt C.B. not in D.K. ²¹ae talant D. ²²kan K. ²³eu cadu adlyant D. ²⁴i K. ²⁵not in C.D.K. ²⁶'heb weýthret e dýn ýgýt ac ef a dýwýccer. B. ²⁷not in K. ²⁸perckenauc a moch býeu talu B. ²⁹not in C.D.E.K. ³⁰perchenn K. ³¹O K. ³²llysc e moch D.K. ynteu D. ³³kýhýt B. ³⁴ýnt C.K. a vyd D. ³⁵B.D. ³⁶a B. ³⁷yn K. ³⁸D.C.E.K. ³⁹ýng kyfreith kyhyded K. ⁴⁰eg B. ene C. not in D. ⁴¹dýwedýr B. ⁴²kyn K. ⁴³ac ef dým. B. ⁴⁴rodet D.B.C.E.K. ⁴⁵not in B.C.D.E.K. ⁴⁶B. ⁴⁷y draeanwerth. D. ⁴⁸This section follows the next in D. ⁴⁹not in B. ⁵⁰not in B.C.D.K. ⁵¹kani K. ⁵²bóru D.B.C.K. ar e tan kýuran B. rann ar y tan D. ⁵³ran o honav ar ý tan. C. ⁵⁴tan ar K. ⁵⁵D.E. ⁵⁶not in D.K. ⁵⁷a D.K. ⁵⁸not in E. ⁵⁹D. ⁶⁰D. trostob. K. ⁶¹D.C. ⁶²D.K. ⁶³D.C.K. ⁶⁴D. o hynny allan K. ⁶⁵C.D. ⁶⁶K. ⁶⁷B. ⁶⁸C.K. or - D. ⁶⁹D.B.C.K. ⁷⁰B.

xxxii. Nybýt eneyt vadeu neb yr treys
¹e sef achau eu ²[canys] saraet ³eu yr
 nep atreysyer ⁴kanys ýda adýchýr enyhuet
⁵aheruyt yureynt ⁶[ý] dyucher ⁷ýdau ysar-
 aet' ayda ⁸[a atuerýr trachenýn] ⁹ac yr
 argluit ydyruy.'

[¹⁰ Ac ý uelly' ¹¹e teruýna teýr kolouen
 keureýth' ¹²ac a perthýn attadvnt.

IV. AC ■ WERTH GWÝLLT A DOP E TRAETHA
 HÝNN.'

I. ¹³Kýntaf ew onadvnt:] keuepruýt
 cassec pedeyr keynýauc ¹⁴[a tal] hyd
¹⁵em pen' e peduaredyt ar dec guedý ¹⁶[c]
 ganer.

II. Tranoes pedeyr arugeynt ¹⁷[atal]
¹⁸ac os ar hyd ekefir ¹⁹[en] kemeýnt ²⁰[uýd]
²¹ýdyhuýn ²²adyuuen yuam; ²³[ac ý uelly'
 ý trýc hýt ým pen ý wluýdýn.]

III. Ac o ²⁴keyf vn dyt or eýl ²⁵uulenet
 pedeyr arugeynt ereyll [²⁶adýrcheýf ²⁷arnau]
 enyuo ²⁸[henný] vueth aduceyn ²⁹[arnau]
 ac ³⁰e uelle ³¹[e trýc] hyd etredet bluýdyn.³²

IV. Ac ena ³³etha entriuckeyn' ³⁴ac
³⁵[yna] edele vod en fruýndof' ac ena
³⁶emay' ³⁷[ýaun] gucneuthur ýdyuul ³⁸ade-
 leho arnau' ³⁹nac amus napalfrey' ⁴⁰vo na
 gueynytuarc.'

V. Ammus ⁴¹[yn] ⁴²e tri temmor nykyll
⁴³nay' guerth nay vreynt yr porý allan ⁴⁴[ac
 ý sef ýnt ý rey henne] ohaner Ebryll hyd
 hanner Mey amys Heduref ⁴⁵ar yhyd; ac
⁴⁶odena kenýbo amyn teyr nos atridyeu
⁴⁷empenyll punt ⁴⁸atal.

VI. Palfrey chueugeynt ⁴⁹atal.

VII. ⁵⁰Runcy neu' summeruarc chueu-
 geynt ⁵¹atal.

VIII. ⁵²Gueýnytuarch ⁵³[a lusco karr ac
 oc] trugeynt [⁵⁴ýu ý werth.'

IX. ⁵⁵Ereýll a dýweýt am ebavl panýw
 pedeyr keynnýauc kývreyth ew ý werth or
 pan anber hýt Awst: o Awst hýt kalan gay-
 af výt keynnýauc: o kalan gayaf hýt wyl
 Sanfreyt devdec keynnýauc: ■ wyl San-
 freýt hýt kalan Mey vn ar pýmthec
 keynnýauc: o kalan Mey hýt Avst vgeýnt
 keynnýauc: o Avst hýt kalan gayaf pedeyr
 ar vgeýnt keynnýauc: o kalan kayaf hýt
 gwyl Sanfreyt výt arvgeýnt: Avst en e
 trýded vlvýdýn výt keynnýauc kývreyth,

32. No person is to forfeit life for violence,
 because it is saraad to the person injured;
 for his property is taken before his face;
 and according to his privilege the saraad is
 to be compensated, and his property re-
 stored; and a dirwy to the lord.

¹⁰ And so terminate the three columns
 of law, and that which pertains to them.

IV. AND OF THE WORTH OF WILD AND TAME
 ANIMALS THIS TREATS.

1. The first of them is: the foal of a
 mare is four pence in value, until the end
 of the fourteenth day after he is foaled.

2. The next day he is twenty-four
 pence in value: and if he be found in corn,
 the amends are to be equal to that for his
 mother; ²³and thus he continues unto the
 end of the year.'

3. If he attain the age of one year and a
 day, another twenty-four pence is added,
 and so he is worth forty-eight pence; and
 thus he continues until the third year.

4. And then he proceeds to three score
 pence; and then he is to be broken in, and
 it is right to prepare him for the use to be
 made of him, whether as ■ stallion, a pal-
 frey, or a working horse.

5. A stallion in three seasons neither
 loses his worth nor privilege for grazing out;
⁴⁴and those are, from the middle of April
 unto the middle of May, and the whole
 of the month of October; and thence on-
 ward, though he may be in a stall only
 three nights and three days, he is worth a
 pound.

6. A palfrey is six score pence in value.

7. A runcy or a sumpter-horse is six score
 pence in value.

8. A working horse, ⁵²that shall draw a
 car and a harrow, is worth three score pence.

9. Others say, in respect to a colt, that
 four legal pence is his worth, from the time
 he is foaled until August: from August to
 the calends of winter, eight pence: from
 the calends of winter until the feast of
 St. Bride, twelve pence: from the feast
 of St. Bride to the first of May, sixteen
 pence: from the calends of May until
 August, twenty pence: from August until
 the calends of winter, twenty-four pence:
 from the calends of winter to the feast of

¹ not in B.C.D.E.K. ² B. ³ e B. ⁴ not in B.D.K. ⁵ a dýwýgýr ýdau herwýd ý ureýnt B. ⁶ E. ⁷ y sarhaet
 idub K. ⁸ B. ⁹ ac dirwy yr arglúfd. D.K. ¹⁰ B. Ema C. ¹¹ B.C. ¹² C. ¹³ C. Kyfreith am gyeprtyd kessic
 y K. ¹⁴ C.K. ¹⁵ not in B. ¹⁶ B.C.E.K. ¹⁷ K. ¹⁸ - hýt em pen e ulýdýn B. ¹⁹ C. ²⁰ B.C. ýu E. ²¹ o bonab
 ac oe vam D.K. ²² ac un B.E. ²³ E. ²⁴ keffir K. ²⁵ vlvýdýn D.B.C.E.K. ²⁶ C. ²⁷ B. ²⁸ C. ²⁹ B. ³⁰ not in
 D.K. ³¹ C. ³² - e trýc B. ³³ trugeint adal D. - i berth K. ³⁴ not in C. ³⁵ D.K. ³⁶ ydylyir D. i dyly K.
³⁷ B.C.E. ³⁸ a uynno K. not in D. ³⁹ arnau a dýlyo E. ⁴⁰ not in B. ⁴¹ na gñenituarch vo. D.C. - gñeithuarch -
 K. ⁴² D.B.C.E.K. ⁴³ not in B.C.E. ⁴⁴ e C.K. ⁴⁵ B. ⁴⁶ yn D. ⁴⁷ ot a em pýll B. ⁴⁸ ympasc D.K. not in B.
⁴⁹ ýu e werth. B. ⁵⁰ Rýmucý vel C. Rñnsi chweugeint adal D. ⁵¹ ýu ý werth B.C. not in K. ⁵² Gñeithuarch K.
⁵³ B. ⁵⁴ B.C. adal D. ⁵⁵ C.

a dýrcheýff arnav : a chalan gayaf e kýmeynt arall : a gwyl Sanfreyt e kýmeynt arall : a Chalameý e kýmeynt arall : ac ena e býd blwýd entev ac e kvbýl ý werth.

St. Bride, twenty-eight pence : in August, in the third year, an increase of eight legal pence takes place : and on the calends of winter, another similar increase : at the feast of St. Bride, another similar increase : and on the calends of May, another similar increase : and then he is [three] years old, and [is] of full worth.

x. Ar dýd e dalýer ac edel llaw ený pen e dýrcheýf arnav vgeýnt ený vo henný en vn ar pýmthee a phým vgeýnt ; ac e velly etryc ený vo frwýn ený pen ar dýd e frwýner edýrcheýf arnav pedeyr keynnýavc hep arderchavael ; a chwevgeýnt a tal.]

10. And on the day he is caught, and handled, an increase of twenty pence takes place, when the whole is five score and sixteen pence ; and so he remains until a bridle be put in his mouth ; and when he is bridled, there is to be an increase of four pence upon him, without augmentation ; and he is worth six score pence.

x1. Marc guyll trugeynt ¹[ýu ý werth.]

11. A wild horse is worth three score pence.

xii. Estaluen kemeynt eu guerth yduekeyll a ²[guerth] due kassec ac ³arnau chun ctredet' sef eu henne nau vgcyn.

12. The testicles of a stallion are equal in worth to two mares, and himself is of the value of a third mare ; that is, nine score pence.

xiii. ⁴A dan triheynt edeleyr uod ⁵am teythý marc rac ⁶cdere trigluyt ⁷a rac ⁸du eskeynt teyr lloer a' rac ⁹llenmeyrc bluyn : ¹⁰ac ¹¹adan ¹²y luyc ¹³[hýt] ený-uarekocer ¹⁴[teirgbeith] en ¹⁵terua denyon ameyrc ¹⁶[endý truy eu plyth] ac ony lluecha ena byt rýd enep ac guertho ¹⁷ac olluyka ¹⁸[ynteu] aduerer ¹⁹ytrayan' guerth [²⁰drachevn ar newýt ual kýnt canýt yaun atnewýt ; ²¹a ²²hýt em pen e teyr nos ar trý dýev hep ý varchogayth e delý vot hep vot en hwý er oet.]

13. A horse is to be warranted against three disorders : against the staggers, for three dew-falls ; against the ²³black ²⁴strangles, for three moons ; and against the ²⁵farey, for one year : also as to restiveness, until he shall be ridden three times, amidst a concourse of men and horses ; and if he be not then restive, he that shall sell him is free ; but if he be restive, one third of his worth is to be returned, and the bargain stands as before ; for it is not right to make a new bargain ; and ²⁶to the end of three nights and three days he may remain without being ridden, but without longer delay.

xiv. Guerth troet march ²⁷[ýu] yguer ²⁸[ehvn] en kubel.

14. The worth of a horse's foot is his full worth.

xv. ²⁹Aytrayan guert ar ylegat' ar traýan ³⁰[arall] ar ellegat arall.

15. And a third of his worth is an eye ; and the worth of the other eye is another third.

xvi. ³¹[Am] pop anaf ar varch ³²traýan y' guert ³³aatueryr ýam yclust ac ýkoloren.'

16. For every blemish in a horse, one third of his worth is to be returned ; his ears and tail included.

xvii. Pucbennac aladho raun march ³⁴[dottot ý march en lle ný welher a] rodet ³⁵varch arall ³⁶ený le ³⁷eu' perchenauc'' ³⁸akaduet enteu hunu' ³⁹enýteuo ýraun

17. Whoever shall cut off the tail hair of a horse, ⁴⁰let him put the horse in a place where he shall not be seen, and let him give another horse in lieu of it to the owner ; ⁴¹and

⁴²ac broui ynteu kynn penn ⁴³y teirnos ⁴⁴ar tridieu.

⁴⁵he is to be proved before the end of three nights and three days.

⁴⁶y wneuthur ac ef ⁴⁷yr vn ryó ⁴⁸vóynant ac awnelei ar eidaó ehun

⁴⁹to do with him the same work as his own would have done

¹ B.C. adal. D. ² C.B.K. ³ ef B. ⁴ ar trýdet arnav ehvn C. ⁵ I K. not in D. ⁶ o K. ⁷ yrelegyr D.B.C. chegyr K. ⁸ not in B.C.D.K. ⁹ not in B. ¹⁰ y D.C. llynn meirch vkydyn D.C.K. ¹¹ y du esgeucint teir lloer D.C.K. ¹² not in C.K. ¹³ ydan D.B.C. athan K. ¹⁴ not in D.E.K. ¹⁵ B. ¹⁶ D.K. ¹⁷ gyrrua B. ¹⁸ B. ¹⁹ not in K. ²⁰ D. ²¹ traean y D.K. ²² B. ²³ C.D.K. ²⁴ B. ²⁵ C. ²⁶ traean e B. ²⁷ Gberth y llygat D.K. y draean D. traean i K. werth D.K. ²⁸ D. ²⁹ E. ³⁰ y draean D.B.C. ³¹ ýu B.C. not in D. ³² not in K. ³³ B. ³⁴ not in K. ³⁵ er B. ce D.C. ³⁶ ir perchén K. ³⁷ ens uo B. ³⁸ D.K. ³⁹ not in K. ⁴⁰ a K. ⁴¹ D.B.K. ý wneythur a wnelbey enteu B. ⁴² not in K. ⁴³ defnyl K.

⁴⁴ This has been literally translated 'black strangles;' as the latter term is, at present, the appellation for that distemper : with the epithet 'black' annexed it may mean the glanders.

⁴⁵ The original 'llynnmeirch' appears to signify some disorder accompanied with sanious humours.

¹val ²[³y bu oreu ar y uarch ehun] kÿnt,
²[ac ynteu yn segur.]

xviii. ⁴Mug march' vn guer ⁵[ew] ae
yfruyn ⁶[sef yú hynny pedeir keinhaóc
kyfreith.]

xix. ⁷Vn guert ae ytalkudÿn ykebystÿr'
[⁸sef yw henny' ⁹keinhaóc kyfreith.]

xx. ¹⁰Kyfreith penfic march.]
Puebennac auenficÿo march yarall a
¹¹guenouÿ ebleu ¹²arekeuen ¹³pedeyr
[¹⁴keinhaóc ¹⁵kyfreith] ¹⁶atal.

xxi. ¹⁷O thÿr ¹⁸e croen ¹⁹hyd e' kÿc uyth
[²⁰keinhaóc ²¹kyfreith] ²²atal.

xxii. O tyr e ²³[croen ar] kÿc' hÿt er
ascurn vn ar bymthec [²⁴keinhaóc ²⁵adal.]

xxiii. Puebennac a ²⁶decho march ²⁷en
aghauarc [²⁸talet]pedeyr [²⁹keinhaóc]eskyn
afedeyr [³⁰ceÿnnÿauc] ³¹o pob randÿr [³²or
³³a ³⁴kerdo ³⁵drostau ³⁶ac] ny deleyr [³⁷dÿm]
am ³⁸dÿskennu canÿs ÿaun ³⁹eu dÿskennu
can eskenhuÿt a henne y ⁴⁰perchenauc
emarc' ⁴¹ar camlure er argluyd.

xxiv. ⁴²[Póy bynnac alocco march] ⁴³keu-
oet maru ⁴⁴[y march] canthau ⁴⁵nÿ dele'
namen ÿlu ⁴⁶ehun ⁴⁷[rÿ] gueneuthur ⁴⁸ÿdau
kestal ⁴⁹ac ⁵⁰yr' eydau' ehun ⁵¹os yloky
aguana atalher ÿdau' yloc.'

xxv. Oderuÿd ÿdÿn llokÿ [⁵²march
⁵³atheruenu] hyd ⁵⁴en lle' ⁵⁵ac ⁵⁶os tros
henne ⁵⁷eda talet' ⁵⁸traÿan er elu' y ⁵⁹perch-
enauc emarch ⁶⁰ac ⁶¹e uelle os da arall'
⁶²ac aghauarc yr argluyt.

xxvi. ⁶³Oderuyt clofÿ marc emenfÿc neu
⁶⁴cafael brÿhu arall ⁶⁵[o damweÿn arnau]
roder march ⁶⁶arall ⁶⁷enÿle' ⁶⁸eny vo ÿac
⁶⁹ÿuarc ac ony byt yac triket ⁷⁰kantau
hunnu.' ⁷¹[O byd iach cymeret yr eido a.]

⁶⁶yn hagr ⁶⁷ar ⁶⁸marchocco
⁶⁹hÿn uchot ÿu ÿaun e perchennauc.
⁷⁰hanner

⁷¹— os da kÿfnewÿt uÿd os da arall uÿd
hep kÿunewÿt y traÿan.

⁷²ÿ wneÿthur arnau er hÿn a wnelheÿ
ar y llall as os ef a uÿd anauus trÿccet e
march hunnu enÿ le.

let him keep that horse,' until the tail of his
own horse shall have grown as well as ever,
²it remaining idle.'

18. The mane of a horse is of the same
worth as his bridle; ⁶that is, four legal
pence.'

19. Of equal worth is his forelock and
halter; ⁶that is, a legal penny.'

20. The law of borrowing a horse.
Whoever shall borrow a horse of another,
and shall fret the hair ²on his back, is to
pay four legal pence.

21. If the skin be broken ⁴to the flesh;
he is to pay eight legal pence.

22. If the ²¹skin and the ²flesh be broken
to the bone; he is to pay sixteen pence.

23. Whoever shall ⁴take a horse sur-
reptitiously, let him pay four pence for
mounting; and four pence for every randir,
over which he shall ⁴go: nothing is to be
paid for dismounting; for it is right ⁴to dis-
mount, since he was mounted; and that
is to the owner of the horse; ⁴and the cam-
lwrw to the lord.

24. ²⁷Whoever shall hire a horse,' though
the horse should die in his possession;
nothing is required but his own oath that
he treated him as well as if he had been
his own, while he hired him; and the hire
shall be paid.

25. If a person hire a horse, and mention
wherc he is to go with him; if he go beyond
that, let him pay one ⁴third of the profit ⁴to
the owner of the horse: and the like as to
other property; and surreption-fine to the
lord.

26. If a horse become lame, while on
hire, or shall be otherwise hurt by acci-
dent; let a horse equal to him be given ⁴in
his stead, until he recover; and if he do not
recover, let that remain.' ⁶⁴If he recover, let
him take back his property.'

⁶⁶badly of ⁶⁷and ⁶⁸ride
⁶⁹this above is the amends to the owner
⁷⁰half

⁷¹— if it be merchandize, if not mer-
chantable the third

⁷²to do the same work as the other would
have done; and if he be maimed let that
horse remain in his stead.

¹— ehun K. ²B. ³D.K. ⁴Guerth y uug B. ⁵C. ⁶D.K. ⁷E kebÿster se talkudÿn un werth ÿnt. B. Ae
talkudÿn D.C.K. ew C. yn D. vn werth se gebÿstÿr D.C.K. ÿu. Aÿ gebÿstÿr un werth aÿ talgudÿn. E. ⁸K.
⁹D.K. ¹⁰K. ¹¹godoni K. ¹²— talet C. ¹³D.B.C.E.K. ¹⁴D. ¹⁵not in B.C. ¹⁶Or D. ¹⁷not in K. ¹⁸D.B.C.E.K.
¹⁹D. ²⁰not in B.C.D.K. ²¹D. ²²kie ar croen K. ²³D.B. ²⁴D.B.E. ²⁵heb ganhat D.B.C.K. y perchennauc
B. ²⁶C.D. ²⁷D.B.C.E.K. ²⁸E. a tal B. ²⁹am B. ³⁰E. ³¹y D.K. ³²C.E. a tal B. ³³D. arnei K. ³⁴C.D.K.
³⁵B.E. ³⁶discÿn K. ³⁷perchen K. ³⁸a D.K. ³⁹D.B.C.K. ⁴⁰kÿt boet B.C. — bo D.K. ⁴¹B. ⁴²nÿt a arnan
B. ⁴³not in D.K. ⁴⁴E.B. ⁴⁵not in K. ⁴⁶a chyt bei K. ⁴⁷ÿu uarch B.C. ⁴⁸athalu D.B.C. ⁴⁹not in K.
⁵⁰B.C.D.E.K. ⁵¹B. ac enwi D.C. a K. ⁵²ydel ac ef D.B.C. — enÿi K. ⁵³not in B.D.K. ⁵⁴ot a B. ⁵⁵ir a K.
⁵⁶not in B. ⁵⁷perchen K. ⁵⁸not in B.C. ⁵⁹not in D.K. ⁶⁰ar B.E. ⁶¹Os K. ⁶²wneÿthur B. not in C.D.K.
⁶³B. ⁶⁴kystal ac ef D. ⁶⁵— ar llall K. ⁶⁶amdanav C. ymdanav D. ⁶⁷not in D.K. ⁶⁸hÿnnv ganhav C. ⁶⁹K.
⁷⁰K. not in B. ⁷¹D. ⁷²D.E.K. ⁷³B. ⁷⁴D. ⁷⁵B.

xxvii. Pedeyr pedhol¹ ac eu² to hoelyon³ duy keynyauc⁴ [a talant.]

xxviii. O guerthyr march atuyll enthau ac nabo⁵ [o] dyeythyr⁶ e croen⁷ ny dyhuchyr onybýt vn or trý heyn⁸ amen⁹ [e] llu¹⁰ [hýt] nasguýtyat. [Heróyd góyr Góyned i ló ar i drydyd.]

V. ¹³GWERTH KASSEC AY THEÝTHÝ EW HÝN.]

i. Guert eboles¹³ [ew]¹⁴ pedeyr¹⁵ [keinhabc] hýd¹⁶ e pedgueredyt¹⁷ ar dec¹⁷ [góedy¹⁸ e¹⁷ ganher:]

ii. Acolhyne¹⁹ [allan] hyd empen ebluydyn un arbymthec²⁰ [keynyauc.]

iii. O²¹ henne hyd emhen edue blenet deudec ar hugeyn [keynyauc yu y guerth.

iv. ²²Ac²⁴ ený²⁵ teýrbluyt trugeyn²⁶ [yu y guerth:]²⁶ ac ena²⁷ [mae oed] gueyný²⁸ arney.

v. Guert ymug vnguert ae ykebyster [sef yu²⁹ henne un] keynyauc³¹ [kyfreith.]

vi. Ýtheyty³² [yu] tennu³³ kar en alld ac egguaeret³³ [a duyn pvn traus]³⁴ abot en ebolyauc³⁵ ac onybýt³⁶ e uelle [hi³⁷ os e prýnu a deruyd]³⁸ ytrayanguert aduerer.

VI. ⁴⁰[GWERTH BWUCH AY THEÝTHÝ EW HÝNN.]

i. ⁴¹Am lo⁴² [býchan] or nos eganer hyd kallangayaf pedeyr keynyauc [kyfreith⁴³ ew y werth.]

ii. O⁴³ kalan gayaf⁴⁴ allan duy keynyauc pop temmor⁴⁶ [a dýrcheýf arney] hyd er Auest edele y hamol anauetyt⁴⁷ [yr] Auest⁴⁷ [hónnó] ederkeyf⁴⁸ [arnei] pedeyr⁴⁹ keynyauc⁵⁰ [heb ardrychafel] am y⁵¹ llo:

iii. Ac ohene allan duy⁵² [geinhabc] pop temmor⁵³ [a dýrcheýf arney] hýt nauvetyt Mey:

iv. ⁵⁴Ar dyt hunu⁵⁶ [e dele] alu⁵⁶ a⁵⁷ deuckeyn⁵⁷ eu yguert⁵⁸ ae y⁵⁹ llo adele emdeýt naucam⁶⁰ [y dyd hónnó] adedellu groesyn⁶¹ oe phedeýrthet.

⁵¹ pónn llusc ac vn traúa
⁶² trugeint

27. Four horse shoes, with their complement of nails, are two pence in value.

28. If a horse be sold, in which there is a fault, but not visible on the skin; it is not to be compensated, unless it be one of the three natural disorders: but an oath is to be made of its not being known. ¹¹According to the men of Gwynedd the oath of three, the owner and two others.

V. OF THE WORTH OF A MARE, AND HER TEITHI, THIS IS.

1. The worth of a filly is four pence, until the fourteenth day after she is foaled:

2. And thence onward unto the end of the year, sixteen pence.

3. From thence to the end of two years, thirty-two pence is her worth.

4. And in her third year, she is worth three score pence: and then it is time for her to work.

5. The worth of her mane is the same as her halter; that is, one ³¹legal penny.

6. Her teithi are, to draw a car up hill and down hill, ³³and to carry a burden, and to breed colts: and, if she have not those teithi, ³⁸if bought, one third of her worth is to be returned.

VI. OF THE WORTH OF A COW, AND HER TEITHI, THIS IS.

1. A she calf, from the time she is calved until the calends of winter, is worth four ⁴²legal pence.

2. From the calends of winter onward, an increase of two pence every season is added, until August, when she takes the bull; and the ninth day of that August, an increase of four pence is added, ⁵⁰without augmentation, for her calf:

3. And thence onward, an increase of two pence every season is added until the ninth day of May:

4. And on that day she ought to calve, and two score pence is her worth; and the calf ought to be able to walk nine paces on that day, and to draw milk from her four teats.

⁵¹ car-load and a back-burden
⁶² three

¹ ni K. ² not in K. ³ B. ⁴ Or D. ⁵ D.K. ⁶ not in K. ⁷ onýt o trý heýnt anýanaul ný dýwýggýr B. ony byd vn ortri heint ny dylýir D.C.K. ⁸ onyt D.K. ⁹ B.C.D.E.K. ¹⁰ B. ¹¹ K. ¹² C. Am eboles. K. ¹³ C. ¹⁴ not in K. ¹⁵ D.B.C.E. ¹⁶ em pen B.K. ¹⁷ e pedeyr diwrnod B. ¹⁸ D.C.K. ¹⁹ C. ²⁰ D. ²¹ C.B. ac K. ²² pen y uluyden B. ²³ B. ²⁴ Góedy bo D.K. ²⁵ en B.C. ²⁶ B. ²⁷ not in C. ²⁸ B. ²⁹ a hý. B. ³⁰ B.C. ³¹ B. ³² D.K. ³³ B.C.D.K. ³⁴ B. ³⁵ not in D.K. ³⁶ not in B. ³⁷ not in K. ³⁸ D. ³⁹ B. ⁴⁰ atuerher B.C.D.K. y thrayanguerth. B.C. traean y góerth. D.K. ⁴¹ C. ⁴² Gwerth K. ⁴³ B. ⁴⁴ D.C.K. ⁴⁵ C. ⁴⁶ bynny K. ⁴⁷ C. ⁴⁸ D.B.C.E.K. ⁴⁹ D.C.E.K. ⁵⁰ not in C. ⁵¹ D. ⁵² chyflodate. D. ⁵³ D.B.C.E.K. ⁵⁴ C. ⁵⁵ A nauuet Mey B. ⁵⁶ B.K. ⁵⁷ ena e dýrcheýf arney hýt ený e on deugeýnt B. ⁵⁸ vyd D.C.E.K. ⁵⁹ ar B. ⁶⁰ D. ⁶¹ a [hitheu D.] dyuot llaeth D.K. ⁶² D.K. ⁶³ D.

³ Qualities; the term is used for those qualities which distinguish an animal in its prime, and for the compensation to be made for the want or loss of them.

v. Guert ¹y llo ²[y] pedeyr kenyauc [³heb ⁴ardyrchavael] hŷd kalangayaf ac ohenne allan vn guert ⁵vyt apop llo vn ar pemdec ⁶ar yllact ⁷a pedeyr ⁸keynyauc am y llo ⁹[ac] ¹⁰ohanner ¹¹haf allan edele y hemol ¹²aguedy ¹³et emholyer ederkeyf ¹⁴pedeyr keynyauc ¹⁵kefreyt ¹⁶[arney] ¹⁷en edyt hunnu:

vi. Ac ohene allan duy [¹⁸geinhaoc ¹⁹kyfreith] pop temmor ²⁰[a dyrcheyf arney] ²¹hyd ²²[o] hanner Maurth ²³neu ²⁴hŷd hanner Ebryll' ac ena edele alu ²⁵[ac] a ²⁶dŷguytau y ²⁷haryant dohoduf ²⁸[arney] eny uo kubyf yguert ²⁹ac ena ebyf' trugeynt ³⁰[e werth] ac ³¹e uelle ³²[e tryc] ³³hŷd e pemhedlo a ³⁴hyd hŷnne ³⁵etryc ³⁶[yn] yteledyruyt ac ohynne allan damdug.

vii. Guerth ³⁷[y] clust a ³⁸[e] corn a ³⁹[e] llogat ⁴⁰[ac lloscŷrn] pedeyr [⁴¹keinhaboc ⁴²kyureyth ⁴³ar ⁴⁴bop vn o nadunt.]

viii. Guerth ythet ⁴⁵[y] pedeyr keynyauc pop bluydyn ⁴⁶[tra uo byu] neu dauat ⁴⁷[wen] ayhoen ⁴⁸[guyn] ⁴⁹agallu ohoney' cudŷau yhoen ⁵⁰aygluan [⁵¹y ⁵²rŷg y phedwartroet] rac kauad Mey a ⁵³henne vngueyt [⁵⁴uŷd].

ix. ⁵⁵Ac] ⁵⁶o byt retheryc ⁵⁷[y wuch] dec arugeynt pop bluydyn tra uo ⁵⁸[y vuch yn] byu ⁵⁹[ar y helb.]

x. ⁶⁰O byt kenen amŷllaet y ⁶¹duen nauuetyt Mey ⁶²en lle keveuyn ⁶³ny ⁶⁴[re] el un lluden enyblaen ⁶⁵[yndab] agadu yr nep pŷeufo ygodro ⁶⁶a heb ⁶⁷adael dym yr llo ⁶⁸a ⁶⁹dody' ⁷⁰en llester messur ygodro' ⁷¹ac ⁷²o byt llaunt duegueyt ⁷³en edyt' dogen eu' ac onŷbyt ydŷeyssyau o ⁷⁴ulaut keyrc hŷd uel Kŷryc ⁷⁵ac ohŷnne' hyd guyl Vŷhagel o ulaut heyt o ⁷⁶hŷny hŷt kalan gayaf oualaut ⁷⁷ryc.

[⁷⁸Ereyll a dŷweyt panŷw kŷmeynt ⁷⁹y6 ac a vo eŷssŷev ⁸⁰or llestŷr or llaeth y ⁸¹vrthvryt o' werth e llaeth 'yr nep pŷeyffo'

⁶⁷ ac dodŷ dueweyth

⁷⁰ - gŷenith neu

⁷² or neb a wertho

5. The worth of her calf is four pence, ⁶without augmentation, until the calends of winter; and thence onward it is of the same worth as every other calf, sixteen pence for the milk, and four pence for the calf; and from the middle of summer forward she ought to take the bull; and after she has taken the bull, an increase of four legal pence is added to her on that day:

6. And thence onward, an increase of two ¹⁹legal pence every season is added, until the middle of March, or until the middle of April, and then she ought to calve, and her milch silver occurs, so that she becomes of full worth, and then she is worth three score pence; and so she is to remain until her fifth calf, and during that time she continues in her prime; and thence onward, appraisement.

7. The worth of her ear, her horn, her eye, ⁵⁹and her tail, is four ⁴¹legal pence for each of them.

8. The worth of her teat is four pence, every year while she lives, or a ⁴⁶white sheep with a ⁴⁶white lamb, that can with her fleece protect her lamb ⁴⁸between her four feet' from a May shower; and that once.

9. If the cow be always bulling, thirty pence every year while the cow lives in his possession is to be paid.

10. If there be a dispute concerning her milk, she is to be taken, on the ninth day of May, to a luxuriant place, wherein no animal has been before her, and the owner is to milk her, without leaving any for the calf, ⁶and put the milk' in the measure vessel; and if it be full twice a day, that is sufficient; and if it be not, the deficiency is to be compensated by oatmeal, until the feast of St. Curic; thence until the feast of St. Michael, by barley meal; and from thence until the calends of winter, by ⁷⁷rye meal.

Others say that the worth of the milk deficient in the measure is to be returned 'to the possessor of' the cow; if half the milk be

⁶⁷ and put it twice

⁷⁰ - wheat or

⁷² by the person who shall sell

¹ not in K. ² B. honno K. ³ C.D.K. ⁴ C. ardrychafel D. drychaunel K. ⁵ not in C.D.K. ⁶ a phob llo uŷd B. ⁷ ar D. ⁸ not in D.K. ⁹ D. ¹⁰ not in B. ¹¹ not in C. ¹² ar dyd D.C.K. ¹³ ir K. ¹⁴ - arnei D.K. ¹⁵ not in E. ¹⁶ C. ¹⁷ not in C.D.K. ¹⁸ D.C.E.K. ¹⁹ D. ²⁰ C. ²¹ not in K. ²² C.D.K. ²³ not in B.C.D.K. ²⁴ not in B. ²⁵ B. ²⁶ dŷguyd B.C. ²⁷ not in K. ²⁸ B.D.E.K. ²⁹ o C.D.K. ³⁰ B. ³¹ not in C.D.K. ³² B.C. y byd D.K. ³³ enŷ vo C. ³⁴ not in B. ³⁵ yu B. ³⁶ D.C.E.K. ³⁷ D.B.C.E.K. ³⁸ D.C.E.K. - lloscŷrn aŷ B. ³⁹ D.K. ⁴⁰ D.B.C.E.K. ⁴¹ C. ⁴² D. am K. ⁴³ D.K. ⁴⁴ D.C. ⁴⁵ B. ⁴⁶ aaallo ne gŷlan D.C.K. ac a allo E.B. ⁴⁷ not in C.D.K. ⁴⁸ D. ⁴⁹ D.K. ⁵⁰ honno D.K. ⁵¹ B. ⁵² D. ⁵³ or D. ⁵⁴ C. ⁵⁵ D. ⁵⁶ D.K. ⁵⁷ Or D. This follows section xi. in D. ⁵⁸ edrech B. ⁵⁹ - ne duen B. ⁶⁰ nyt D.K. ⁶¹ C. ⁶² D.C.K. ⁶³ not in K. ⁶⁴ adu B. ⁶⁵ rodi D. ⁶⁶ henny C. y godro D.K. yny D.B.C. meln K. llestŷr messur D.B.C.K. ⁶⁷ ene dŷd dogyn yu henne n byd llau B. ⁶⁸ or D. ⁶⁹ not in D. ⁷⁰ not in D. ⁷¹ not in C.K. 'o vŷl Kŷryg B. ⁷² wŷl Vihangel B. ⁷³ C.D.K. ⁷⁴ not in C. ⁷⁵ ny K. ⁷⁶ vrthvryt K. ⁷⁷ B. ⁷⁸ K. ⁷⁹ D.K.

e wuch, os hanner e llaeth hanner e gwerth os traŷan e llaeth traŷan e gwerth a ²hvnv ew e ¹dvll gorev.]

XI. ²Messur ellaeth' ³[yú] teyr modued en ⁴[llet] ⁵yguaylout a chuech ⁶em peruet ⁷ellester ⁸[a nau ene eneu] a nau ⁹enyhyd en' amrescoeu: ⁴sef baut adele messurau ellester baut crenat.'

XII. ¹⁰Óderuyt ¹⁰[ý dýn] prýnu buc kefflo akollý ýkaflodaut [¹¹o honei ¹²a mýnnv o honab ý holý] rey't eu ¹³ýdau rodý 'llu ebukeyl ¹⁴ar ¹⁵[llw e], gureýc ae godroho ¹⁶nad ¹⁷eno e ¹⁶kolles.'

VII. ¹⁸[O WERTH ÝCH AÝ TEÝTHÝ E TRAETHA HÝNN.]

I. Dynaguet guru ²⁰[vn ardec ac] vn ²¹kerdhed ²²[ýu] adýnauet vanu: [²³ual ý mae ýaun dýrchauael arney hý ený el taru arney e uelly e dýrcheýf arnau enteu' ²⁴or] ²⁵pan ²⁶[anher ený] dhoter ²⁷adan ²⁸pen er' yeu [²⁹naouetyd ³⁰o ³¹Chwevravr ³²ena ý dýlý dýrchavael arnav pedeýr keynnýauc' ³³kyfreýt.]

II. Ac ohenne ³⁴hyd empen ebluýn' due keynyauc pop temmor ³⁴[hýt nauuet dýd Chueuraur ac ýna] ³⁵aderkeyf arnahu [³⁶enteu pedeýr keynnýauc.]

III. ³⁷Ac o henne ene uo trýdeweyth due keynnýauc' ³⁸kyfreith ³⁷pob týmor a ³⁹dý-guýd arnau' ⁴⁰ac yna ý býd kubýl ý werth keureýth] ac ar hene etryc ⁴⁰[ene teledýruýd] ⁴¹hyd en' chueched gueyt ⁴²[a thrugeint vyd y werth yna] ac ohene allan damdug.

IV. Ac en kengueys ydody ⁴³[dan yr ieu] en ⁴³[er] arader ⁴³[nauuet dýd Chueuraur] ac od ard ⁴⁴or bore hyd 'hecuuyt' ⁴⁵být

¹⁸ ⁴⁶hynny adylyir o kyfreith.

¹⁹ ⁴⁷o deruyd bot amrýsson am uaut vaur ac un uechan sef a dele er egnat ae uaut eu dýamrýssoný.

²⁰ ⁴⁸y ló nat yr pan aeth hi attab ef y colles y vuch y chyflodaót ac o nys ryd, bit heb dim; ac os ryd, talet y neb ae góerthaót idaó y theithi.

²¹ ⁴⁹eny uo trýdeweyth ⁵⁰hanner dýd

deficient, half the worth; if a third of the milk, a third of the worth; and that is 'the best mode.'

11. The measure for her milk is, three inches at the bottom, six in the middle of the vessel, ²and nine at the top, and nine in its length diagonally: ³and the inch, whereby the vessel is to be measured, is the breadth of the judge's thumb.'

12. If a person buy a cow in calf, and she slip her calf, ¹²and he willeth to seek amends; he is to give 'the oath of the herdsman, and the oath of the woman who shall have milked her, that it did not happen while with him.'

VII. OF THE WORTH OF AN OX, AND HIS TEITHI, THIS TREATS.

1. A steer sixteen pence; and the same advance as a heifer: ²²as it is right to augment her value until she take the bull; so increase is added to him from his birth, until he is placed under the yoke, ²⁹the ninth day of February; when an increase of four ³³legal pence is added to him.'

2. And from thence 'unto the end of the year' two pence each season, ³⁴until the ninth day of February, and then 'an increase is added to him ³⁶of four pence.'

3. And from thence, until his third work-year, two ³⁸legal pence, each season, are added, and then he is of full legal worth: and so he remains, ⁴⁰in his prime, until the sixth work-year; ⁴²and then his worth is three score pence: and thence onward, appraisement.

4. And he is to be put to plough the first time ⁴³on the ninth day of February; and if he plough from the morning to 'evening,

²² ⁴⁶to be done by law.

²³ ⁴⁷if a dispute occur as to a large thumb and a small one, the judge's thumb is to determine it.

²⁴ ⁴⁸his oath that the cow did not slip her calf while with him; and if he do not, let him be without any thing; and if he do, let the person that sold it to him pay her teithi.

²⁹ ⁴⁹until his third work-year ⁵⁰mid-day

¹ not in K. ² This follows section vi. in A.C.D.E.K. ³ Sef ýu meýnt ý llestýr messur B. ⁴ D.C.K. ⁵ B.C.D.K. ⁶ gúaelab y llestýr D.C.K. ⁷ ene B.C. yn llet y D.K. ⁸ not in B.C.D.K. ⁹ B. ¹⁰ yn hyt y llestýr K. ¹¹ C.D.K. ¹² D. ¹³ C. ¹⁴ ir dyn ai prynod neu K. ac pryno D.K. ¹⁵ a B.C. ¹⁶ B.C. ¹⁷ nac K. ¹⁸ hýt na cholles ef ý theýthý hý. B. ¹⁹ yr pan doeth attav ef C.K. ²⁰ kollet C. ²¹ C. ²² D. ²³ werth D.K. ²⁴ B.E. vyd C. ²⁵ B. ²⁶ C. hyt K. ²⁷ hýt e dýd ý B. yny D.K. ²⁸ C. ²⁹ y dan D. dan K. ³⁰ y D. ³¹ C.D.K. ý dýlý dýrchauauael arnau. A nauuet dýd Chueuraur ý dýrcheýw arnau bedeýr ceýnnýauc E. ³² D. ³³ C.B.D.K. ³⁴ C.K. ac yna pedeir keinhaót heb ardrychafel adrycheif arnab D. ³⁵ C. edele darckauael ar nau nauuetyt Chueuraur A.E. ³⁶ B.D.K. ³⁷ - pedeir keinhaót D.K. ³⁸ B. ³⁹ B.D.K. ⁴⁰ D. ⁴¹ drycheif D.K. ⁴² B. ⁴³ ene uo B.C.D.K. ⁴⁴ D. ⁴⁵ B.C.D.K. ⁴⁶ hyt echuýd or bore B. ⁴⁷ - nauuetyt Chueuraur D.E. en erbýn ý kývoet kýmeýnt C.D.K. ⁴⁸ D. ⁴⁹ B. ⁵⁰ D. ⁵¹ C. ⁵² D.

ryd eneb 'ayguertho ac ony dart ²en erbyn y ³keuoet kemeynt' deg arugeynt 'adelecyr ⁴y talu eny' teythi' [⁵sef yu y kydwedauc y kyuoet kymeŷnt y dody eny erbŷn.' ⁶Ac velly am allweith. Ac yndrydeweith nabuetdyd Chwefraŷr y dodu yn yr aradyr; ac or ard or bore hyt hanner dyd yn erbyn ygytwed, dogyn yu, ac onyt ard, talher y deithi: ac os traean y gyfeir nyt ard, traean y deithi adelir: os kŷbyl a balla dec arhugoint adelir ahynny bop blŷdyd tra uo byu ar nyt ardho.' ⁷Ay prouy' ⁸nauuet dyd Chueuraur' ⁹pob bluŷdyd' ¹⁰ac ar rŷch ac ar wellt] ac os ¹¹e neylldu ¹²et art ¹³[ae ar rŷch ac ar wellt ac nat ardho y tu arall] ¹⁴talet pymthec ¹⁵[ac uelly] pop bluyn ¹⁶[¹⁷tra uo byu.]

v. I.loscurn llo ¹⁸ebluyn kentaf ¹⁹[y ganer] y keynyauc' ²⁰[ew y werth;] ²¹ar cyll ²²[vlŷdyd] due ²³[geinhaŷc;] ²⁴ar tredet ²⁵[vlŷdyd] teyr ²⁶[keinhaŷc;] ²⁷ar beduaret ²⁸[vlwŷdyd] ²⁹pedeyr keynyauc: ac ³⁰e uelle ³¹[y] ³²byt.

vi. Puchbenac ³³a guertho dynauguet ³⁴[y arall] yaun eu ydau ³⁵ygoruod ³⁶[arnau] rac tri ³⁷heyn eguarthec ³⁸a rac clauery en racgor' hyd huyl Patryc: ³⁹e nep ⁴⁰ay preno' adde ⁴¹eu kadu [⁴²entev ⁴³em porua ac] ⁴⁴en ⁴⁵lle yac ac ⁴⁶en ty' ny ⁴⁷refo clauery ⁴⁸entau seyth blenet ⁴⁹kynt: ⁵⁰[⁵¹a rac er ehegyr try gulyth.]

VIII. ⁵²O WERTH E MOCH AC EV TEYTHY E TRAETHA HYN.]

i. Guert porchell or nos eganer ⁵³hyd ⁵⁴eny el ⁵⁵en tonuo' ⁵⁶[un] keynyauc [⁵⁷kyfreith ⁵⁸ew y werth:]

ii. ⁵⁹Hyd tra uo en denu ⁶⁰[o henne allan] due keynyauc ⁶¹[kyfreith] ⁶²e sef ⁶³eu hene' trimys:

iii. Ac ohenne ⁶⁴[allan] eny el emoch yr koet banu vyt a pedeyr keynyauc [⁶⁵kyureyth ew] ⁶⁶eguert.

iv. Ac oguyl Ieuan ⁶⁷[yd a e moch er coet] hyd ⁶⁸e kalan pymthec [⁶⁹yu y werth.]

v. ⁷⁰Ac] or kalan hyd guyl Yeuan ⁷¹[em

¹ae gterthad D. ²not in C.K. ³talet y neb ae gterthad y deithi. D. ⁴kydwedauc B. ⁵pob bluŷdyd yu e B. ⁶eu C. ⁷B. ⁸D. ⁹B.D. ¹⁰B. ynteu D. ¹¹B.D. ¹²B. ¹³or D. ar K. ¹⁴ir K. ¹⁵B. ¹⁶not in B. ¹⁷D.K. ¹⁸- a tal B. ¹⁹B.C. ²⁰un keynnyauc y vluŷdyd kyntaf. B. ²¹D. ²²C. a tal. B.D. ²³Ac K. en B.C.K. er B.C.D.K. ²⁴D.C.K. ²⁵D.B.C.K. ²⁶En B.C.K. e B.C.D.K. ²⁷D.C. ²⁸D.B.C.K. ²⁹En B.K. e B.D.K. ³⁰C. ³¹not in K. ³²not in D.K. ³³D.B.C.E.K. ³⁴tric. D.B. ³⁵not in K. ³⁶B. ³⁷not K. ³⁸B.D. i dano K. ³⁹chleuyd B. ⁴⁰ac yn ragor D.B.C.K. rac D.B.C. y D.C.K. clasri D.B.C.K. ⁴¹ar D.K. ⁴²e delhoent attau B. a pryno [y K.] dinabet D.K. ⁴³y D.B.C.K. ⁴⁴C. ⁴⁵B. ⁴⁶ymyŷn D. ⁴⁷tey yach B. ⁴⁸ymyŷn D.K. ⁴⁹bo K. ⁵⁰not in B.C.D. ⁵¹kyn no hynny. K. ⁵²- endunt. B. yndab. D.C. ⁵³B. ⁵⁴C. Perchyll K. ⁵⁵not in B.C. ⁵⁶pan D. ⁵⁷y B.C.K. donuoŷ B.C.D. donnau K. ⁵⁸E.B. ⁵⁹D.C.K. ⁶⁰C. ⁶¹not in E. ⁶²B.C. ⁶³D.C. ⁶⁴not in B.D.E.K. ⁶⁵hyt e dele bot en denu B. ⁶⁶B.K. ⁶⁷C. vyd D.E. ⁶⁸atal K. ⁶⁹B. ⁷⁰not in D. ⁷¹B. vyd C. stal K. ⁷²K. ⁷³B. eŷlweyth C. clethyl D.

let the person who shall have sold him be free; and if he do not plough equal to his comrade of the same age; thirty pence is to be paid for his teithi: ⁹his comrade is one of the same age placed with him. And so for the second work-year. And the third work-year to put him in the plough on the ninth day of February; and if he plough until mid-day with his comrade, it is sufficient; and if he do not plough, let his teithi be paid: and if a third of the co-tillage be not ploughed, a third of his teithi shall be paid; if he fail in the whole, thirty pence shall be paid; and that every year he may live and cannot plough. And he is to be proved on the ninth day of February in every year, both in the furrow and on the land; and if he plough on one side only, ¹⁴either in the furrow or on the land, and shall not plough on the other side; let fifteen pence be paid; and so every year he may live.

5. The tail of a calf, the first year after its birth, is worth one penny; the second year, two pence; the third year, three pence; the fourth year, four pence: and so it remains.

6. Whosoever shall sell a steer to another, it is right for him to be answerable for the three disorders incident to cattle; and further, for the mange, until the feast of St. Patrick: the person who shall buy it is to keep it ⁴⁴in pasture, and' in a healthy place, and in a building, wherein no mange has previously occurred for seven years: ⁶⁹and for the staggers, three dew-falls.'

VIII. OF THE WORTH OF SWINE, AND THEIR TEITHI, THIS TREATS.

1. The worth of a pig, from the night it is farrowed until it dung, is one ⁶⁰legal penny:

2. Whilst it continues sucking, which is three months, two ⁶²legal pence:

3. And thence onward, until the swine go to the wood, it is a hog, and four ⁶⁰legal pence is its worth.

4. From the feast of St. John, ⁶⁸when the swine go to the wood, unto the calends of January, fifteen pence is its worth.

5. From the calends of January until the

pen e uliúydýn] ¹chuech keynyauc [¹kýureyðth ²arnau] ac ²ena [³yda] ⁴en dec arugeynt ⁵[a dan e coet] val ýmam.

VI. Teýthý huyc ⁷[yó] na bo ⁸baetredauc ac na desso ý perkýll æ goruod ⁹teyr nos atridýeu' rac eueneclauc ¹⁰neu odýs ý perkyl' ¹¹[neu ¹²or byd baed ¹³redaó] ¹⁴atuerer ¹⁵trayan e' guert' [¹⁶tracheuýn ar newýt ený lle ual kýnt : ¹⁷herwyd creill ¹⁸y hanher' góerth' ¹⁹kanys] kemeynt eu guert yhael 'ay guert ehun' ²⁰[kený bo namen un porchell.]

VII. ²¹Kemeynt eu guert ebaet ²²aguert teyr or moch : [²³o dýspedýr ac uaru duý hých a tal ý duý keyll ac un ený keueýr ehun.]

IX. ²⁴O WERTH E DEVEÝT AC EV TEÝTHÝ E TRAETHA HÝN.]

I. Am oýn or nos ekaner hýd kalan gayaf ²⁵un keynyauc ²⁶[kýureyðth] ²⁷atal :

II. Okalan gayaf ²⁸[allan] hýd empen ebluyn due keynyauc ²⁹[kýureyðth] ³⁰atal :

III. Ac ³¹ena 'etal pedeyr keynyauc' ³²[kýureýt.] ³³

IV. Teýthý dauat ³⁴[ýu] blys ³⁵ac oen ³⁶[ýuot genthý] ³⁷ay goruod hýd kalan Mey rac erauat enýkafo ³⁸[y] teyrguala or tauaul neuýt.

V. Am ³⁹yteythý 'teyr keynyauc ⁴⁰[kýureyðth] neu dauad hesb ⁴¹duý ⁴²[keynýave] am ý /hoen' ac ⁴³vn am y 'llaeth.

VI. ⁴⁴[Am] yllegat ay ⁴⁵clust ay ⁴⁶cornt ay ⁴⁷lloscurn ay thet ⁴⁸un keynyauc' ⁴⁹[kýureyðth] am pop vn ⁵⁰onadunt.

VII. ⁵¹E maharaen ⁵²[duý dauat atal o dýsbedýr æ uaru] teyr ⁵³deueyt ⁵⁴[ýu] ⁵⁵yguert vn ⁵⁶ar ⁵⁷[pob] ⁵⁸keyll ⁵⁹[ýdau] ⁶⁰ac vn' ⁶¹ar ⁶²ekorf [⁶³ehun.

⁶⁴III ⁶⁵ev iguerth
⁶⁶a góerth teir or moch.
⁶⁷e dýrecheýf due keynnýauc ereýll arney ený uo pedeyr keynnýauc arney.
⁶⁸due / ⁶⁹llaeth ⁷⁰hoen.

return of the feast of St. John, 'six ¹legal pence 'on it; and then, thirty pence, 'under the wood,' the same as its mother.

6. The teithi of a sow are, that she be not always brimming, and that she do not devour her pigs; and to be warranted three nights and three days against the 'quinsey: if she devour her pigs, or be always brimming, the third of her worth is to be returned; ¹⁰and the bargain stands as before: ¹⁷according to others, the half of her worth; as the worth of her litter is equal to 'that of herself,' ²⁰though there be but one pig.

7. The worth of the boar is equal to the worth of three sows: ²³if he be gelded and die, his two testicles are worth two sows; and his carcase equal to another.

IX. OF THE WORTH OF SHEEP, AND THEIR TEITHI, THIS TREATS.

1. A lamb, from the night it is yeaned unto the first day of winter, one ³⁰legal penny is its value:

2. From the calends of winter onward, unto the end of the year, two ³⁰legal pence is its value:

3. And then, 'four ³²legal pence is its value.'

4. The teithi of a sheep are, to give milk, and to bear lambs; and she is to be warranted against the rot until the calends of May, when she shall have satiated herself three times with the new herbage.

5. For her teithi, 'three ⁴⁰legal pence, or a crone; two pence for her /lamb, and one for her 'milk.

6. For her eye, her ear, her horn, her tail, and her teat, one ⁴⁰legal penny for each of them.

7. A ram ⁵⁰is worth two ewes: if he be gelded and die, three ewes are his worth; one for each of his testicles, and one for his body.

⁶⁴four ⁶⁵are its worth
⁶⁶the worth of three of the pigs.
⁶⁷two other pence are added, until four pence are on it.
⁶⁸two / ⁶⁹milk ⁷⁰lamb.

¹C. ²B. ³o dyna K. ⁴D.E. ⁵ýdan C. yr coet ual y vam D.C. ual y nam dan goet K. adec arhugeint D.C.K. ew C.K. vyd D. y werth. D.C.K. ⁶B. ⁷D. ⁸baet redegauc E.K. ⁹tri dieu atheirmos D. ¹⁰ac os ý perchýll a ýs B. not in E. ¹¹D.B.C.K. ¹²o B.C.K. ¹³redecasíc K. ac os euelle ebýt A.E. ¹⁴e trayanwerth a aduerýr B. ¹⁵ý thrayan C. ¹⁶B. ¹⁷D.K. ¹⁸hanter i K. ¹⁹D. ²⁰B. ²¹not in D. ²²a K. ²³B. ²⁴C. Kyraith am oen bellach. K. ²⁵not in B.C.D.K. ²⁶C. ²⁷ew C. ý werth. C.K. not in E. ²⁸K. ²⁹C. ³⁰not in C.D.K. ³¹o hynny allan D. o dyna K. ³²C.K. ³³- vyd ý gwerth. C. ³⁴C. ³⁵ai K. ³⁶C.B. ³⁷ac E. ³⁸D.B.C.E.K. ³⁹teithi davad K. ⁴⁰C. ⁴¹am n llaeth due keynnýauc B. ⁴²E.C. ⁴³am e boen un. B. ⁴⁴B. ⁴⁵lloscurn C.D. ⁴⁶lloscurn B.K. chlust D.C. ⁴⁷chorn B.C.D.K. ⁴⁸not in C.D.K. ⁴⁹not in B. ⁵⁰C. ⁵¹o hynny K.B. ⁵²not in E. ⁵³B.C. ⁵⁴dauat D.K. ⁵⁵E. ⁵⁶a tal B.D. ⁵⁷am B.C. ⁵⁸B.C.E. ⁵⁹y gorf D.K. ⁶⁰B.C. ⁶¹ar trýded C. a dýy K. ⁶²en lle B. ⁶³bop keill idab. D. i dýygeill. K. ⁶⁴B. ⁶⁵B. ⁶⁶A. eýlweýth E. not in D.K. ⁶⁷D. ⁶⁸B. not in C.K. ⁶⁹B. ⁷⁰B.D. blith K. ⁷¹B.D.K.

¹ This has been translated 'quinsey;' the original signifying some disorder affecting the throat.

X. ¹O WERTH E GEIVYR E TRAETHA HYN AC
EV TEYTHY.

i. ²*Mynn or nos y ganher hyt galan
gaeaf keinhaoc' ³kýfreyth ew y werth.'

ii. ⁴O ⁵kalan gayaf' ⁶hyt ympenn y
vlodyd' ⁷doy geinhaoc' ⁸kýfreyth ew y
werth.'

iii. ⁹Ac ¹⁰ena ¹¹pedeir keinhaoc' ¹²kýf-
reyth.

iv. ¹³Y hanhergwerth' ¹⁴ew ¹⁵y teithi.

v. ¹⁶Teithi euyrnic keinhaoc' adimef.'

XI. ¹⁶GWERTH CATH AY THEYTHY EW
HYN.]

i. Guerth ¹⁷[keneu] cath [¹⁸ew ¹⁹or nos
y ganer' ²⁰hýt ²¹yny agoro y lygeit keinh-
haoc' ²²kyfreith :

ii. Ac o hynny' ²³hýt ²⁴yny ladho llygot
doy geinhaoc' ²⁵kyfreith :

iii. Aguedylladho llygot]pedeyr[²⁶keynn-
yave ²⁷kyfreith ²⁸ac ar henný e trýc výt.]

iv. ²⁹Yteythý ³⁰[ew] ³¹guclet aclebod'
allad llechod ³²ac nabo tun ³³eny ³⁴heuyñ
ameythryn ³⁵ac na desso' y' kanaon ac ³⁶[os
e prýnu a deruyd] ³⁷o byt' ³⁸[ur] vn ³⁹[o
henne] ⁴⁰en eyssyeu' ⁴¹eturet ⁴²trayan y'
guert ⁴³[tracheuen.]

v. Pop anyueyl glan ⁴⁴[ene byt] ⁴⁵y
hanner' guer ⁴⁶eu ⁴⁷y teythý.

vi. Pop anyueyl buder ytrayan guer
[⁴⁸yu e teythý' ⁴⁹canys ouerllaeth uyd.'

XII. ⁴⁶AM UERTH GYDEU AC ADAR
EREILL.]

i. Guerth kuyt ⁴⁶un keynyauc ⁴⁷[kýf-
reyth.]

ii. Gurth keylyacuýt kemeýnt aguert
due huýt.

iii. Gurth guýt ⁴⁸or kemeýnt aguerth
ynýt ⁴⁹e sef adele vod ený nýt ⁵⁰[hi] pedwar
kyu arugeynt.

⁵¹Ac euelle ekeyuyr ⁵²[ahenne] eythýr
nadoes ⁵³[teythý] ýhesbyn namýn ýbod
en hesb. ⁵⁴Ac euernyc eu vn blýth sef
eu ýteythý keynyauc a dymeý. ⁵⁵Ac y
euernyc e mae canys hanner kerdet gauyr
ýu er eýdý un keynnyauc am e blýth a
dýmeý am y mýn.

X. OF THE WORTH OF GOATS, AND THEIR
TEITHI, THIS TREATS.

1. * A kid, from the night it is yeaned
until the calends of winter, is worth a legal
penny :

2. From the calends of winter unto the
end of the year, it is worth two legal pence :

3. And then, four legal pence.

4. Her teithi are half her worth.

5. The teithi of a yearling she-goat, a
penny and a halfpenny.'

XI. THE WORTH OF A CAT, AND HER
TEITHI, THIS IS.

1. The worth of a kitten, from the night
it is kittened until it shall open its eyes, is
a legal penny :

2. And from that time, until it shall kill
mice, two legal pence :

3. And after it shall kill mice, four legal
pence ; and so it always remains.

4. Her teithi are, to see, to hear, to kill
mice, to have her claws entire, to rear and
not to devour her kittens ; ³¹and if she be
bought, and be deficient in any one of
those teithi ; let one third of her worth be
returned.

5. The teithi of every clean animal in the
world are half its worth.

6. The teithi of every unclean animal are
one third of its worth ; because its milk is
useless.

XII. OF THE WORTH OF GEESE AND OTHER
BIRDS.

1. The worth of a goose, one ⁴⁷legal
penny.

2. The worth of a gander is equal to the
worth of two geese.

3. The worth of a brood-geese is as much
as the worth of her nest ; and there ought
to be in her nest twenty-four goslings.

⁵¹And the goats the same ; only that
the teithi of a hogget are being dry.
⁵²And a yearling goat is a milch one ; her
teithi are a penny halfpenny. ⁵⁴And a
yearling goat is half the value of a goat ;
one penny for her milk, and a halfpenny for
her kid.

¹C. Kýfreith am uynnot. K. ²D.C.K. ³C. a tal K. ⁴C.D.K. ⁵C. hynny D.K. ⁶D.C. allan K. ⁷D.C.K.
⁸C. ⁹C.D.K. ¹⁰C. o hynny allan D.K. ¹¹D.C.K. ¹²C.K. ¹³D.C. Hanner i gberth K. ¹⁴C.K. yn D.
¹⁵D.C.K. ¹⁶C. ¹⁷D.C.K. ¹⁸C. ¹⁹D.C.K. ²⁰not in K. ²¹C.B.D.K. ²²D.C.K. ²³C. ²⁴Teythý cath C.
²⁵C.B.D.K. ²⁶clybot agtelet D.B.K. ²⁷a bot yn gyuebin a magu K. ²⁸e B.E. ²⁹hewined D.B.C.E.K. ³⁰not
in B. ³¹B. ³²or D. ³³a bot B. ³⁴B. eissieu K. ³⁵B.C.K. ³⁶not in K. ³⁷- o hynny arnei D. atuerer D.K.
³⁸c trayan B.C.D.K. ³⁹B. ⁴⁰B. ⁴¹not in K. ⁴²hanner y C. ⁴³not in K. ⁴⁴not in C. ⁴⁵B.C. ⁴⁶B. a
cham here in C. ⁴⁷K. ⁴⁸not in B.D.K. ⁴⁹D.K. ⁵⁰not in K. ⁵¹not in B.D.K.E. ⁵²K. ⁵³A.B.E. ⁵⁴B.
⁵⁵A.E. ⁵⁶B.

iv. 'Gurth pop vn ¹onadunt ²dýmeý neu ³eskub heyt' ahýne enýdodount; ⁴[a] guedý ⁵e dotuoent ⁶un keynyauc [⁷kyf-reith ⁸atal] ⁹esef atal eruýt or deudec keynyauc.'

XIII. ⁹[AM GERTH IEIR.]

- i. ¹⁰Yar ¹¹[un] keynyauc ¹²atal.
- ii. Keylyauc due ¹³ar atal.
- iii. ¹⁴[Am] pop keu escub keyryc ¹⁵[a dal] neu firdlýe enýskenno:
- iv. ¹⁶[A] guedý ¹⁷hene dýmeý ený dotuho [¹⁸neu yny gano' ¹⁹a talant:]
- v. Aguedy 'hene ²⁰[un] keynyauc ²¹kef-reýt atal.

XIV. [GERTH CÓN.]

- i. ²²[Gwerth] gellgý ²³[e] ²⁴brenýn ²⁵punt en kefrúys:
- ii. Chueugeynt en agkefrúys:
- iii. Trugeynt ený bluýt:
- iv. Dec arugeynt enýkenllust:
- v. Pymthec or pan aner ený agoro ý lekeyt' ²⁶[y6 i berth.]
- vi. Mýlký [²⁷e ²⁸brenhin] ²⁹o být kefrúys chueugeynt:
- vii. ³⁰O být' aghefrúys trugeynt:
- viii. Enýbluýt dec arugeynt:
- ix. Ený ³¹kenllust pymthec:
- x. Or pan aner enýagoro ýlegeýt seýth adýmeý.
- xi. ³²Coluýn ³³[y] brenýn punt atal.'
- xii. ³⁴[Koluýn mab ucheluur punt.]
- xiii. ³⁵Koluýn gur rýd chueugeynt ³⁶[adal.]
- xiv. Koluýn mab eýlld pedeyr ³⁷keynyauc vnguert ac ykostauc tom.
- xv. ³⁸[Gwerth] gýlký ³⁹mab uchelur ⁴⁰vnguert amylyký ⁴¹[ý] brenýn.'
- xvi. [⁴²Mýlgý mab ucheluur' ⁴³kýmeýnt ýu e werth a guerth hanner mýlký brenhýn.]

⁴⁴Sef ýu guerth pob kýu dýmeý neu escup heýd a henne ýu e guerth ený dotwo e kýwen ac enýu koccuýo e keylýauc a guedý henne un keynnýauc a tal ar výd or en er amser hunnu uýth keynnýauc a tal.

⁴⁵geinha6c ⁴⁶e dotwo neu ý canho

4. 'The worth of each gosling is a half-penny, or a sheaf of barley; and that until they lay; and after they lay, each is one legal penny in value: thus a brood-goose is twelve pence in value.'

XIII. OF THE WORTH OF FOWLS.

1. A hen is one penny in value.
2. A cock is two hens in value.
3. Every chicken is a sheaf of oats or a farthing in value, until it shall roost:
4. After that a halfpenny, until it shall lay, or until it shall crow, is its value:
5. And after that, its value is a legal penny.

XIV. [THE WORTH OF DOGS.]

1. The worth of the king's buck-hound is one pound, when trained:
2. Six score pence, untrained:
3. Three score pence, when a year old:
4. Thirty pence, when a whelp in the kennel:
5. Fifteen pence, from its birth until it shall open its eyes, is its worth.
6. The worth of the king's greyhound, if trained, six score pence:
7. If untrained, three score pence:
8. When a year old, thirty pence:
9. A whelp in the kennel, fifteen pence:
10. From its birth until it shall open its eyes, seven pence halfpenny.
11. The spaniel of the king, is a pound in value.
12. ³³The spaniel of an uchelwr, a pound.'
13. The spaniel of a free-man, is six score pence in value.
14. The spaniel of an aillt, four pence: the same worth as his cur.
15. The worth of the buck-hound of an uchelwr is the same as that of the king's greyhound.
16. The ⁴¹worth of the greyhound of an uchelwr is equal to half the worth of the king's greyhound.

⁴⁴The worth of each gosling is a half-penny, or a sheaf of barley; and that is the worth, until the goose lay, and the gander tread; and after that one penny: and the brood-goose at that time is eight-pence in value.

⁴⁵pence ⁴⁶it shall lay, or shall crow

¹not in D.K. ²yscub heid D. ³dimeí D. ⁴E. ⁵not in D.K. ⁶D. ⁷K. ⁸esef D.K. ⁹K. ¹⁰-Am B. ¹¹B. ¹²not in B. ¹³B. ¹⁴D. ¹⁵B. ¹⁶ýd eskynno B. ¹⁷D.B.K. ¹⁸B. ¹⁹E. ²⁰not in B.D.E. ²¹K. ²²B. ²³not in K. ²⁴or D. ²⁵o K. byd kyfrys punt adal: D.K. or D. o K. byd aghyfrys chueugeint: yny blýd trugeint: yny gynsállt dec arugeint: or pan anher yny agoro y lygeit pymthec. D.K. ²⁶K. - Am uilgi brenin. K. ²⁷B. ²⁸D.B.E.K. ²⁹or D. ³⁰Or D. 'En B.E. ³¹gynsállt D.K. ³²not in B. ³³K. ³⁴B. ³⁵These two sections follow the two next in B. ³⁶D. ³⁷not in E. ³⁸K. ³⁹not in D. ⁴⁰kýmeýnt ýu e werth a guerth hanner gellgý brenhýn. B. ⁴¹E. ⁴²B.D.K. ⁴³B. hanbergeth y cllgi. D.K. ⁴⁴B. ⁴⁵D.K. ⁴⁶B.

xvii. ¹Pa kŷbennac ano ŷuab eyllt vn ²kerdhed ³[ŷu] aŷ kostauc tom.⁴

xviii. ⁵Puebennac bŷeufo kostauc tom⁶ [ket boet brenhŷn bŷeŷffo] pedeyr ⁷[kein- haŷc] ⁸atal.

xix. Bukeylkŷ ⁹ael ebore emalaen er escrŷbŷl ac adel enos eneuhol¹⁰ [adref] ¹¹er eŷdŷon teledŷhuaŷ¹² atal.

xv. ¹³[GŶERTH HEBOGAU.]

i. Nyth hebauc ¹⁴[ŷ brenin] punt atal.

ii. ¹⁵En keu rud chueugeŷnt :

iii. ¹⁶Guedŷ bo mudteyr ¹⁷aguyn¹⁸ ¹⁹punt [velly] os ²⁰e brenŷn bŷeuŷt.

iv. Os mab vchelur ²¹[bŷeuuŷd] chueugeŷnt ²²[a tal.]

v. ²³O bŷt muteŷr²⁴ os keu ²⁵rud trugeŷnt ²⁶[a tal.]

vi. ²⁷Huŷedŷc ²⁸obŷt hebauc pedeyr arugeŷnt²⁹ [adal.]

vii. Nyth llemesten pedeyr arugeŷnt ³⁰[a tal.]

viii. ³¹Llemŷsten kenŷ menet ³²emud ³³deudec ³⁴[ceŷnnŷauc:]

ix. ³⁵A guedŷ edel ³⁶emud³⁷ pedeyr arugeŷnt.

x. ³⁸Pa ederŷn bennac ³⁹auo ŷ⁴⁰ taŷauc⁴¹ vn guert ⁴²[vyd] ⁴³aŷ yar; [⁴⁴un keŷnnŷauc a tal.]

xvi. ⁴⁵AM EGUENYN.]

i. Guerth henlleu pedeyr arugeŷnt.

ii. Guert kenteyd un arbymthec.

iii. ⁴⁶[Guerth] ⁴⁷taruheŷt deudec ⁴⁸[ceŷnnŷauc.]

iv. ⁴⁹Etredet heyt uyth⁵⁰ ⁵¹keinhaŷc ⁵²atal.]

v. ⁵³Heŷd e⁵⁴ kenteyd deudec [⁵⁵ceŷnnŷauc ⁵⁶atal.]

vi. ⁵⁷Heŷd e⁵⁸ taruheŷd uyth⁵⁹ ⁶⁰[geŷnnŷauc.]

vii. ⁶¹O deruyd heŷdŷau heŷd guedŷ Ahuŷt

⁶²e lluden penhaf or ŷscrŷbŷl a gatwo ⁶³a guen ⁶⁴uŷd

⁶⁵karŷheit ⁶⁶ail hait

⁶⁷Er heyt kentaf adel or

⁶⁸Er heyt kentaf adel or

⁶⁹garŷheit

⁷⁰Her ⁷¹heŷt kentaf adel or tredet heŷt

17. Whatsoever dog belongs to an aillt is of the same value as his cur.

18. Whosoever may possess a cur, ¹⁹though it be the king, ²⁰its value is four pence.

19. A herd-dog, that goes before the herd in the morning, and follows them home at night, is worth the best ²¹ox.

xv. [THE WORTH OF HAWKS.]

1. The eyrie of the king's hawk, is a pound in value.

2. A red eyass, six score pence :

3. After mewing, and becoming white, a pound, if it belong to the king.

4. If it belong to an uchelwr, it is six score pence in value.

5. If mewed²², if ²³a red²⁴ eyass, it is three score pence in value.

6. A malc, ²⁵if it be a²⁶ hawk, is twenty-four pence in value.

7. The eyrie of a sparrow-hawk, is twenty-four pence in value.

8. A sparrow-hawk, before mewing, twelve pence:

9. And after mewing, twenty-four pence.

10. Whatever bird may belong to a taecog, is of the same worth as his hen; ²⁷one penny in value.

xvi. OF THE BEES.

1. The worth of an old stock, twenty-four pence.

2. The worth of a first swarm, sixteen pence.

3. The worth of a ²⁸bull-swarm, twelve pence.

4. The third swarm is eight pence, in value.

5. ²⁹A swarm³⁰ from the first swarm is twelve pence, in value.

6. ³¹A swarm³² from the ³³bull-swarm, eight pence.

7. ³⁴If a hive swarm after ³⁵August, it is four

³⁶animal of the herd it may guard.

³⁷and white ³⁸it be an

³⁹stag-swarm ⁴⁰second swarm

⁴¹The first swarm that comes

⁴²The first swarm that comes

⁴³stag-swarm

⁴⁴The first swarm that comes from the

¹ Py D. ²not in B. ³gerth K. ⁴E. ⁵- vyd. D. ⁶Costauc tom pŷeŷffo bynnac B. not in K. ⁷B. ⁸D.B.K. ⁹ŷu ŷ werth. B. ¹⁰ŷu hynny. K. ¹¹hagen a gatwo er escrŷbŷl ac a el e bore en eu blaen ac adel en eu hol adref ŷ nos B. ¹²K. ¹³Am nyth heboc ybrenin K. ¹⁴K. ¹⁵Yny D. ¹⁶ŷ E. ¹⁷O byd gŷynn gtedy mut K. ¹⁸a guen B. not in D. ¹⁹o bŷd brenhŷn bŷeuŷd punt a tal. B. ²⁰D.K. ²¹not in E.K. ²²B. ²³Or D. ²⁴B. ²⁵not in B. ²⁶o K. not in D. ²⁷D. ²⁸B. ²⁹not in E. ³⁰yny mut K. ³¹not in D.K. ³²E. ³³not in E. ³⁴not in B. ³⁵Py D. ³⁶Na llemŷsten na hebauc nac ederŷn enc bŷt o bŷd taŷauc bŷeuuŷd B. ³⁷bieufo K. ³⁸D.B.E.K. ³⁹a B.E.K. ⁴⁰B. ⁴¹A.E. From a repetition after Sect. xiv. of Chap. xx. with which D.K. agree. Gŷerth gŷenyn. K. ⁴²A.D.E.K. ⁴³E.D.K. ⁴⁴A.D.K. ⁴⁵D.K. ⁴⁶K. ⁴⁷E.B.D.K. ⁴⁸B.K. ⁴⁹E.B.D. ⁵⁰B. ⁵¹D. ⁵²K. ⁵³A.D.E.K. ⁵⁴A.D.E. ⁵⁵not in K. ⁵⁶D. ⁵⁷A.D.E.K. ⁵⁸ail K.

³⁴ That is, after August commences.

pedeyr ¹[keynýauc] atal a honno ahelguýr asgellheyt.

viii. ¹Ac euelle ²[e bedant] hýd ⁴kalangayaf. ⁵

ix. Okalangayaf allan henlleu ⁶výd [⁷pop ⁸vn] a pedeyr arugeynt ⁹atal ¹⁰[eythyr] askelleýt ¹¹nýd a en' henlleu hýd kalan Mey ¹²ac ena ¹³[ýd a a] pedeyr arugeynt atal.

x. Guerth modredaf ¹⁴[y] guenýn pedeyr arugeynt.

xi. ¹⁴Tredet hele rýd ¹⁵essýd] heyt guenýn ar guresken [¹⁶a llývýnauc a dýuýrgý' ¹⁷sef achavs emaut rýd vrth ev bot ¹⁸ar kerdet en wastat' ¹⁹canýt ²⁰oes adlam udunt.

XVII. ²¹AM GUERTH HYD.

i. ²²Am] guerth hyd okalan gayaf hyd guyl Yeuan trugeynt ²³atal; a ²⁴nau vgeyn' camlure ²⁵andanau.

ii. Ac ohuyl Yeuan ²⁶[allan] hýd ²⁷e kalan ²⁸[gayaf racllau] deudec goluys kef reythyau ²⁹esyd endau a trugeynt ³⁰ar pop vn onadunt.

iii. Sef ³¹[yu ý] ³²goluythýon ³³eduy vanec ³⁴val e deucorn ay tauaut ay laubron ay kallon ³⁵ay heruth' ay ahu ay ³⁶due leven ay thumon ay hýdkellen ay ³⁷koluuýden ³⁸am pop vn ³⁹[hýnný] camlure' ⁴⁰[a deleyr] sef eu yeyryf [⁴¹hynny ⁴²pedeyr buu eyssýeu o deugeynt.

XVIII. ⁴³AM HELYNT BRENIN.]

i. O deruyd deuod chun ebrenýn en hol hýd ay lad ⁴⁴[ar týr den arall] ⁴⁵pue benac bycufo etýr kemeret ⁴⁶[ef] ⁴⁷ekun ar' hýd a ⁴⁸kadued ⁴⁹[ef] ⁵⁰hýd hanner dýd heb ýblyghyau os ⁵¹[e] bore ⁵²uyd' ac oný dau ekanedyon ⁵³[erbyn henne] blygyet e hýd akaduet y ⁵⁴kyc ar ⁵⁵croen allydhýet ekun adechet cantau adref. Os hanner dýt ⁵⁶[e

pedeyr ⁵⁷[keinhabc] heb ⁵⁸[ar] derkauael ⁵⁹ahonno aelguýr askelleýt ac ny dele heýdýau hyd guedy Aust.

⁶⁰kanýguys' ⁶¹ena ⁶²auyd byhu ⁶³hyt yna.

⁶⁴deukeýn myhu deudec myhu. ⁶⁵deugein mu. ⁶⁶ixl. o warthec.

⁶⁷kun

pence in value; and that is called a wing-swarm.

8. And so they continue until the calends of winter.

9. From the calends of winter onward, each is an old stock; and is twenty-four pence in value: only a wing-swarm does not become an old stock until the calends of May; and then it is twenty-four pence in value.

10. The worth of an alveary, twenty-four pence.

11. The three free hunts are, a swarm of bees on a branch; and a fox; and an otter: they are free because they are always on the move; for they have no haunts.

XVII. OF THE WORTH OF A HART.

1. The worth of a hart from the calends of winter to the feast of St. John is three score pence; and nine score camlwrw for it.

2. And from the feast of St. John onward, unto the calends of winter following, there are twelve legal pieces in it; and three score pence for each of them.

3. The pieces are; his two chaps as well as his two horns; his tongue; his breast; his heart; his rectum; his liver; his two loins; his haunch; his paunch; and his chine: for each of these a camlwrw is to be paid, the amount of which is four kine less than forty.

XVIII. OF THE KING'S HUNTING.

1. If the king's dogs follow a hart, and kill it upon the land of another person, let whoever may own the land take the dogs and the hart; and let him keep the hart until mid-day, if it be morning, without flaying it; and, if the huntsmen do not come by that time, let him flay the hart, and keep the flesh and the skin;

third swarm, four pence without augmentation; and that is called a wing-swarm, and ought not to swarm after August.

⁶⁸for it is not then known that it will live.

⁶⁹and

⁷⁰forty kine twelve kine. ⁷¹forty kine.

⁷²ixl. of cattle.

⁷³dogs

¹E.B. ²This section follows the next in A.D.E.K. ³A.B.D. ⁴ý byd E. ⁵wyl yr holsaint D. ⁶- i bydan K. ⁷uýdant B. ⁸A.D.F. ⁹A.D.E.K. ¹⁰y guerth A.E. atalant B. ¹¹výd gwerth pob vn D. ¹²A.B.E. ¹³dyeithyr D. ¹⁴hait or K. ¹⁵ný byd A.D.E.K. ¹⁶B. ¹⁷D. ¹⁸Teýr C.D. Tri K. This follows Chap. XIX. in C.D.K. ¹⁹C.D.K. ²⁰B.C.D.K. ²¹C.D.K. ²²yn K. ²³B. ac nat C.D.K. ²⁴B.C.D.K. ²⁵K. ²⁶B. ²⁷not in D.K. ²⁸not in K. ²⁹ymdanaó D. ³⁰B. ³¹not in B. ³²B. ³³a vvd D.K. ³⁴a dýrcheýf arnau a pop un o henne trugeynt a tal, ac a dýrcheýf ar er hýd. B. ³⁵am K. ³⁶E.B.D.K. ³⁷rei D.K. ³⁸ý am B. ³⁹henne B.D.K. ⁴⁰This follows koluuýden in B.D.K. ⁴¹deu D.K. ⁴²lýden K. ⁴³achamkró am bop un onadunt D.K. ⁴⁴B. ⁴⁵D.B.E.K. ⁴⁶B. ⁴⁷K. ⁴⁸B. ⁴⁹pa kþurýu den B. ⁵⁰B. ⁵¹kun e brenhýn ae B. ⁵²chatwer D. ⁵³B. ⁵⁴os y bore vvd heb y vligab D. ⁵⁵B.E. ⁵⁶e lledýr B. ⁵⁷B. yna D. ⁵⁸kic D.K. ⁵⁹B. vvd D.K. ⁶⁰D.K. ⁶¹D. ⁶²a honno ny dýly heýdaó byt guedy Atat a honno aelwir asgellheit. D.K. ⁶³A.E.D.K. ⁶⁴A.E. ⁶⁵D. ⁶⁶B.E. ⁶⁷A. ⁶⁸D.K. ⁶⁹E. ⁷⁰B. ⁷¹croen D.K.

lledyr] ¹kaduet hyd ²[guedy] naun ³[hep ulýgyau] os ⁴[guedy] naun ⁵[vyd] ⁶kaduet hyd ⁷guedy gosper; ⁸os ⁹guedy gosber ¹⁰kadued hyd ¹¹ebore atanu ¹²[i] mantell arnau [¹³e nos honno ¹⁴ac] oný deuant ¹⁵[y kynnydyon] tranoes defnethet ¹⁶[ef] ykyc ¹⁷[a llythýet e kun] akaduet ¹⁸[ef] ecroen ar hýdkýllen yr kenedyon. ¹⁹O deuant ²⁰[ýnteu] kýn defnetyau ykyc ²¹rodher ²²chuarthaur ²³ýr nep pýeufo' etýr ²⁴[a deunýdyent huenteu y kyc e ford e mýnhoent] ²⁵ecuartaaur dylur y ²⁶pop perchen penhecen ²⁷[e perchennauc e týr] ar chuartaur rac ²⁸y pop perchen kella.

ii. O deruyd ²⁹ellug ³⁰ar hyd' ³¹[ae lad] ³²pýeufo benac' echun ³³perchennauc etýr ³⁴pýeu e' caurtuar dylur."

iii. ³⁵Puebenac akaffo' lluden ³⁶glan en uaru' ar ³⁷tyr [³⁸dýn ³⁹arall] ⁴⁰ef byeu ⁴¹y cuarthaur ar nep býeufo etýr ⁴²býeu ⁴³[e kyc] amen henne.

iv. Puebennac akaffo lludyn ⁴⁴maru obyt budyr' ar týr ⁴⁵[dyn] arall keynyauc a ⁴⁶keyf ⁴⁷[ef] ar lludýn yr nep pýeufo etýr ac ný ⁴⁸kefir ⁴⁹namen or ⁵⁰man anýueýlyeyt guýll henne.'

v. Puebenac akafo bedaf keynyauc ⁵¹adele ⁵²[ef] neu eckuyr ⁵³ar bedaf ýr nep ⁵⁴[a] pýeufo etýr.'

vi. Puebenac ateno annel ar týr ⁵⁵[dyn] arall ⁵⁶heb ýkanyat' [⁵⁷talet ⁵⁸ydau] pedeyr [⁵⁹keinhabc ⁶⁰kyfreith] am akory ⁶¹etýr ⁶²a pedeyr ⁶³[ceýnnýauc] am ýkayu ac auo en eranel' ac kamlure yr ⁶⁴brenýn.

vii. Vnguert ⁶⁵[ýu] yurc a ⁶⁶buc a ⁶⁷gauar a ⁶⁸ýerchel ⁶⁹ac eleyn' amyn."

XIX. ⁷⁰[. . . CRWYN E TRAETHA HÝNN.]

i. Croen ých 'uyth [⁷¹keinhabc ⁷²adal.]

ii. Croen hýd 'uyth ⁷³[keinhabc.]

⁷⁴or anýueýllyd guýllt henne. ⁷⁵or man anýueýllyeyt gwýllt namýn hýnný. ⁷⁶hbc ⁷⁷deudec

and lure the dogs, and take them home with him. If it be killed at mid-day, let him keep it until after noon, without flaying it; if after noon, let him keep it until after vespers; if after vespers, let him keep it until the morning, spreading his mantle over it that night; and if the huntsmen do not come on the morrow, let him appropriate the flesh, and lure the dogs; and let him keep the skin and the paunch for the huntsmen. If they come before the flesh be appropriated, let a quarter be given to the owner of the land; and let them appropriate the flesh in the way they will: the hind quarter to the owner of a nomble, ⁷⁸and the owner of the land; and the fore quarter to each owner of a stomach.

2. If dogs be slipped at a stag, and it be killed; to whomsoever the dogs may belong, the owner of the land is to have the hind quarter.

3. Whoever may find a clean animal dead, upon the land ⁷⁹of another person, is to have one quarter; and the owner of the land is to have the flesh, that excepted.

4. Whoever may find a dead animal, if it be unclean, upon the land of another person, is to have a penny; and the owner of the land is to have the animal: and that is not to be had ⁸⁰excepting for the small wild animals.'

5. Whoever shall find a swarm of wild bees is to have a penny, or the wax; and the owner of the land is to have the swarm.

6. Whoever shall lay a snare upon the land of another person, without his permission; let him pay to him four ⁸¹legal pence for opening the land, and four pence for filling it up; and whatever may be in the snare; and a canlwrw to the king.

7. Of the same worth are, a roebuck, and a ⁸²buck; and a goat, and a roe; and a fawn, and a kid.

XIX. ⁸³OF SKINS THIS TREATS.

1. The skin of an ox is 'eight pence in value.

2. The skin of a hart, 'eight pence.

⁸⁴from the wild animals. ⁸⁵for the small wild animals but that.

⁸⁶sow

⁸⁷twelve

¹ý adu B. ²B. ³D.K. ⁴gatter B. ⁵neu K. ⁶gatter B. ⁷trannoeth D.B.K. ⁸K. ⁹B. ¹⁰K. ¹¹D. ¹²D.B.K. ¹³B. ¹⁴K. ¹⁵Or D. ¹⁶D.B.K. ¹⁷rodent K. ¹⁸ydau ef chuarthaur B. ¹⁹y perchennauc D. ²⁰i perchen K. ²¹B. ²²chuarthor y K. ²³not in B. ²⁴B. ²⁵o D.K. ²⁶gollóg D. ²⁷kún K. ²⁸D.B. ²⁹pýbynnac bioiffo D.B.K. ³⁰perchen K. ³¹e chuarthaur dylur e dele e nep býeyffo e týr. B. ³²ageiff D. ³³bieufyd K. ³⁴O deruyd y dyn kaffel D.K. ³⁵not in K. ³⁶ý týr E. ³⁷D. ³⁸D.B.K. ³⁹cuo býeuufd B. ef mlyly D.K. ⁴⁰not in E. ⁴¹ae keiff oll D. ⁴²bieufyd K. ⁴³not in B. ⁴⁴B. ⁴⁵budyr yn varú D.B.K. ⁴⁶D.K. ⁴⁷dily D.K. ⁴⁸B. ⁴⁹chaiff K. ⁵⁰not in K. ⁵¹a gaiff K. ⁵²not in B. ⁵³D. ⁵⁴a geýff ac er nep býeyffo e týr ýd a e uýdaf. B. ⁵⁵K. ⁵⁶D.K. ⁵⁷not in K. ⁵⁸D.B.K. ⁵⁹B. ⁶⁰D.B.K. ⁶¹D. ⁶²daent D. ⁶³úr K. ⁶⁴ar annel [ir nep a bieufo y úr K.] ac auo D.K. yndi D. yndo K. ⁶⁵E.B. ⁶⁶arglufd B.K. ⁶⁷B.D.E.K. ⁶⁸ýrchell D.K. ⁶⁹gafyr D.K. ⁷⁰a ýrchwyn D. ⁷¹a mýn ac eleyn. B. ⁷²C. resumee. ⁷³D.B.C.K. ⁷⁴D. ⁷⁵D.B.C.K. ⁷⁶B. ⁷⁷E. ⁷⁸K. ⁷⁹D.K.

- III. Croen ¹buch seyth [²keinhabc ³kyfreith.]
- IV. Croen euchyc seyth [²keinhabc.]
- V. Croen ⁴dauat [⁵un] ⁶keynyauc.
- VI. Croen gauar [⁷un] ⁸keynyauc [³kyfreith.]
- VII. Croen yurc ⁹un' ¹⁰[keynnyauc.]
- VIII. ¹⁰Guert croen lluynauc uyth [¹¹keinhabc.]
- IX. ¹²Croen deuerky uyth' [¹³keynnyauc.]
- X. ¹⁴Croen bleyt uyth' [¹⁵keinhabc.]
- XI. Croen beleu pedeyr arhugeynt [³kein-iog.]
- XII. Croen llosledan chueugeynt.

- 3. The skin of a cow, seven legal pence.
- 4. The skin of a hind, seven pence.
- 5. The skin of a sheep, one penny.
- 6. The skin of a goat, one legal penny.
- 7. The skin of a roebuck, one penny.
- 8. The skin of a fox, eight pence.
- 9. The skin of an otter, eight pence.
- 10. The skin of a wolf, eight pence.
- 11. The skin of a marten, twenty-four pence.
- 12. The skin of a beaver, six score pence.

XX. ¹⁶[O WERTH E GWYD E TRAETHA HYNN.]

XX. OF THE WORTH OF TREES THIS TREATS.

- I. Guert deruen chueugeynt.
- II. ¹⁷Obyt duykeyc ¹⁸trugeynt ¹⁹am pop vn [²⁰onadunt] ²¹o bedant kambrasset akenybuynt ²²kembrasset o' bedant ountu.
- III. Guert ²³trauskeyg a ²⁴kerho ²⁵o kallon ²⁶e pren dec arugeynt [²⁷keynnyauc;] ²⁸ac ²⁹amyn hynne' bryc ³⁰vud ac nydoes guerth [³¹kyfreyth] ³²arnau ³³eythyr camlure yr ³⁴brenyn [³⁵ymdanao.]
- IV. Am ³⁶guencuthur tull arney' pedeyr arugeynt [³⁷keynnyauc] ³⁸ahyne [³⁹oll] y ⁴⁰perchenauc e ⁴¹koet ar' camlure yr brenyn."
- V. Guerth ⁴²kekyn deruen ny del fruyth arney pedeyr [⁴³keinhabc ⁴⁴kyfreyth.]
- VI. Guerth kolluyn ⁴⁵pedeyr arugeynt [⁴⁶keynnyauc.]
- VII. Otenyr vn kollen or kolluyn' pedeyr [⁴⁷keynnyauc ⁴⁸kyfreyth.]
- VIII. Pop pren [⁴⁹or] ⁵⁰aarguetho fruyt vn guerth akolluyn ⁵¹eu ⁵²[achlan] ⁵³eythyr [⁵⁴y] deru ⁵⁵ac auall.
- IX. Ymp pedeyr keynyauc [⁵⁶hep ar-dyrchavael] hyd kalan gayaf ⁵⁷rac hueneb' guedy etymper:
- X. ⁵⁸[Ac] ohynne [⁵⁹allan] due' [⁶⁰geinhabc] pop temmor [⁶¹a dyrcheyf arney] eny ⁶²arhuedho fruyd ⁶³ac ena' trugeynt ⁶⁴atal ac urth henne emae un ⁶⁵kerdhet [⁶⁶hy] allo ⁶⁷buch.
- XI. Auallen sur ⁶⁸pedeyr [⁶⁹keinhabc] ⁷⁰atal enydel fruyt' [⁷¹arnei.]

- 1. The worth of an oak, six score pence.
- 2. If it have two boles, ³three score pence' for each of them, if they be of equal thickness; and though they be not of equal thickness, if they be of the same growth.
- 3. The worth of a side branch, that shall reach the heart of the tree, thirty pence; and, excepting that, it is top, and there is no legal worth thereon, but a camlwrw to the king for it.
- 4. For perforating an oak, twenty-four pence; all of which goes to the owner of the wood, and a camlwrw to the king.
- 5. The worth of a knurled oak, on which there is no fruit, four legal pence.
- 6. The worth of a hazel grove, twenty-four pence.
- 7. If one hazel be taken from the grove, four legal pence.
- 8. Every tree that shall bear fruit is of the same worth as the entire hazel grove; excepting the oak, and the apple tree.
- 9. A graft, four pence, ¹⁰without augmentation, until the calends of winter after it is grafted:
- 10. And thence onward, an increase of two pence is added every season, until it shall bear fruit; and then it is three score pence in value; and so it graduates in value in like manner as a ¹¹cow's calf.
- 11. A sour crab tree is four pence in value, until it bear fruit.

⁶⁸ kyfreith ⁶⁹ kynfflyth. ⁷⁰ bychan. ⁷¹ law ⁷² heifer's ⁷³ small

¹ buch B.C.K. ² D.K. ³ K. ⁴ This follows the two next in K. ⁵ C. ⁶ a gauyr a furch ac yerchell un keynnyauc ar pob onadunt. B. ⁷ C. ⁸ not in D.K. ⁹ C.B.D.K. ¹⁰ not in B.C.D.E.K. ¹¹ D.B.C.K. ¹² not in D. ¹³ C.B.E.K. ¹⁴ not in K. ¹⁵ D.B.C. ¹⁶ C. ¹⁷ Othyl yn D.K. ¹⁸ ar B. ¹⁹ B.C.D.E.K. ²⁰ or D. ²¹ o K. ²² or D. ²³ kaing drats K. ²⁴ dyfho D.C.K. ²⁵ not in B.E. ²⁶ not in B. ²⁷ C. ²⁸ not in K. ²⁹ o henne allan B. ³⁰ ju B.C.K. ³¹ C.D.E.K. ³² dyeithyr D. ³³ arglyd K. ³⁴ D. amdanao ac K. ³⁵ dyllu derwen D.C.K. ³⁶ C. ³⁷ not in K. ³⁸ D.B. ³⁹ berchenogion D. ⁴⁰ tyf a C. ⁴¹ keing K. ⁴² D.B.C.K. ⁴³ C. ⁴⁴ not in K. ⁴⁵ C. ⁴⁶ C.B.D.K. ⁴⁷ C. ⁴⁸ B.C.D.K. ⁴⁹ vyd D. ⁵⁰ D. ⁵¹ dyeithyr D. ⁵² D. ⁵³ ar D. neu K. ⁵⁴ C. kyfreith K. ⁵⁵ not in C. ⁵⁶ not in K. ⁵⁷ C. ⁵⁸ C.D.E. ⁵⁹ D.B.C. ⁶⁰ C.B. ⁶¹ ordiwedho D. ⁶² - adrycheif arnei D. ⁶³ a guedy yd arwedho fruyth B. ⁶⁴ ew y gwerth C. ⁶⁵ werth D.K. ⁶⁶ B. ⁶⁷ enc del fruyth arney pedeyr keynnyauc a tal. B. ⁶⁸ D.C.K. ⁶⁹ ew e gwerth C. ⁷⁰ D.C.E.K. ⁷¹ D. ⁷² C. ⁷³ D.K.

xii. ¹A guedy ²[y] del fruyd ³[arney] dec arugeynt ⁴[a tal.]

xiii. Pop pren ⁵[or] aplaner en ⁶gasgaut-guyd pedeyr arugeynt ⁷atal ⁸[yu perchennauc nac eg gardeu nac eg wascaut o y ty a planno.]

xiv. Pop pren n y ⁹fruyho pedeyr [¹⁰kein-habc ¹¹kylfreyth ¹²a tal] ¹³eythyr heuen ¹⁴[mal on neu wern neu helyc.]

xv. ¹⁵Pop ¹⁶keycg ¹⁷[a gyrcho kallon e pren] or man guyt [¹⁸ry dywedassam ny uchot ¹⁹un] ²⁰keynyauc ²¹atal.

xvi. Guert' eguyd ²²[hynny] ²³yhuperchenocyon ²⁴[y koet] ed ²⁵ant.

xvii. ²⁶[Gwerth ywen dec arhugeint' ²⁷keynnyauc.

²⁸Ac y uelly e teruynha ellyuer prauf.]

²⁹LEMA ³⁰E GUELES 'YORUERTH VAB MAD-AUC' [³¹VAP RAHAUT' ³²Y] UOD EN KRENNO ³³[Y] ESCRÛUENNU ³⁴[NYT AMGEN A] GUERTH ETEY AR DEODREUEN ³⁵AR KAUAR ³⁶A LLUGER HYD ³⁷[Y GYT AR LLYUER PRAUF.]

XXI. KENTAF ³⁸EU'' [³⁹ONADUNT ⁴⁰NEUAD.]

I. Puebennac adystreuhon neuat ⁴¹e bren-yn ⁴²[ae a than ae a peth arall] talet ⁴³[y dau] ⁴⁴[deu ugeint] ⁴⁵o pop gauael ⁴⁶[or] ⁴⁷a kanalyho enen' sef ⁴⁸eu henne' chuech kolouon ⁴⁹[a] peduar ugeynt ar enen ⁵⁰[sef ew henny pedwar vgeynt a phvnt] a chuegeynt ar ⁵¹[bob vn or] egodey ⁵²[a uo ydau.]

II. 'Neuat mabuchelur ugeynt ⁵³ar pop gauael ⁵⁴[or] ⁵⁵akanalyho enen ⁵⁶sef eu henne chuech colouen' [⁵⁷a /deugeint ar y nenn' ⁵⁸sef ew henny wyth vgeynt arney] ⁵⁹a 'dec ar ugeynt' ar pop vn'' [⁶⁰or ⁶¹godey.]

III. ⁶²Te map eyll dec [⁶³keynnyauc ⁶⁴kyfreith] ⁶⁵ar pop gauael ⁶⁶[or] a ganallyo enen [⁶⁷sef ew henny 'chwech kolovyn' ⁶⁸ac vgeynt ar e nen' ⁶⁹sef ew henny pedwar vgeynt arney] a dec ar ugeynt ar pop vn or, godey : ⁷⁰[sef yu e rey henny y

12. And after it bears fruit, it is thirty pence in value.

13. Every tree planted 'for shelter,' is of twenty-four pence value 'to its owner; whether planted within a garden, or as a shelter to his house.'

14. Every tree that shall bear no fruit, the yew excepted, ¹³such as ash, or alder, or willow, 'is four legal pence in value.

15. Every 'limb' ¹⁶that shall reach the heart of the tree, 'of the inferior wood above mentioned, is one penny in value.

16. The worth of those trees goes to the owner of the wood.

17. The worth of a yew, thirty pence.

And so terminates the proof book.

HERE 'IORWERTH, SON OF MADOG, ³⁰SON OF RAAWD, 'SAW IT TO BE EXPEDIENT TO WRITE THE WORTH OF THE BUILDINGS; AND THE FURNITURE; CO-TILLAGE; AND CORN DAMAGE; ³⁴TOGETHER WITH THE PROOF BOOK.'

XXI. THE FIRST OF THESE IS A HALL.

1. Whoever shall destroy the hall of the king, ³⁹whether by fire, or in any other way; 'let him pay ⁴⁰to him' 'two score pence for each tye which shall support the roof, that is six columns; with four score pence for the roof; ⁴⁷that is a pound and four score pence; 'and six score pence for every penthouse ⁴⁹adjoining thereto.'

2. The 'hall of an uchelwr; twenty pence for each tye which shall support the roof, that is six columns; ⁵⁴and 'two score pence for the roof; ⁵⁵that is eight score pence, 'and 'thirty pence upon each of the penthouses.

3. The house of an aillt; ten legal pence for each tye which shall support the roof; ⁶⁴that is, 'six columns; 'and twenty pence for the roof; ⁶⁹that is four score pence, 'and thirty pence for each of the penthouses: ⁶⁷those are, his chamber,

⁶² gasgaroc ⁶³ pren keygyauc
⁶⁴ e doethyon ⁶⁵ trugeynt
⁶⁶ Ty / ⁶⁷ trugeynt
⁶⁸ dev vgeynt ⁶⁹ thrugeint
⁷⁰ III. forch

⁶⁴ dispersedly, ⁶⁵ branchy tree
⁶⁶ the learned, ⁶⁷ three
⁶⁸ house / ⁶⁹ three
⁷⁰ two score ⁷¹ three score
⁷² four forks;

¹ not in D.K. ² B.E. ³ B.C.D.K. ⁴ B.K. ⁵ C.D.K. ⁶ ew e gwerth C. ⁷ B. ⁸ arwedho B.C. ordiwedho D. dycco K. fruyth B.C.D.K. ⁹ D.B.C.K. ¹⁰ C. ¹¹ B. ew y werth C. ¹² not in B.C.D.K. ¹³ B. ¹⁴ Gwerth - D.K. The repetition of Chap. xvii. follows here in A.E. ¹⁵ B. ¹⁶ C. ¹⁷ ar B. ¹⁸ ew y werth C. not in D. ¹⁹ K. ²⁰ y berchennauc D.K. ²¹ B.C.D.K. ²² a B.C.D.K. ²³ D.C.K. ²⁴ C. ²⁵ B. ²⁶ not in K. ²⁷ re C. a D. ²⁸ C. ²⁹ D. ³⁰ D.C. ³¹ C. ³² ac am B. a C. ³³ ar E. ³⁴ B. ³⁵ onadunt yu B. ³⁶ C.D. ³⁷ K. ³⁸ not in D. ³⁹ B. ⁴⁰ B. ⁴¹ D.C.E.K. ⁴² urth B. ⁴³ D. ⁴⁴ no kynhaljo B. ⁴⁵ a dele bot endy B. ⁴⁶ D.B.C.K. ⁴⁷ C. ⁴⁸ D.B.C.K. ⁴⁹ B. ⁵⁰ o D. ⁵¹ B. ⁵² not in K. ⁵³ not in D. ⁵⁴ D.B.C.K. ⁵⁵ C. ⁵⁶ not in B. ⁵⁷ C.E.K. ⁵⁸ C.D.E.K. ⁵⁹ not in D. ⁶⁰ C.B.K. ⁶¹ K. ⁶² o K. ⁶³ B. ⁶⁴ C.B. ⁶⁵ C.B.K. ⁶⁶ C. ⁶⁷ B. ⁶⁸ K. ⁶⁹ C. ⁷⁰ B. ⁷¹ A.B. ⁷² D. ⁷³ B. ⁷⁴ C. ⁷⁵ D.K. ⁷⁶ B.

gell ay uendý ay escubaur ay odýn ar cayl ar crau moch ay hafty ay kynaeafy.]

iv. ¹Hafty pedeyr [²keinhabc ³kýfreýth ⁴ew y werth.]

v. Kanafty uyth' [⁵ceýnnýauc ⁶kýfreýth.]

vi. Puebennac a vryuho ⁷tey en agheuretyaul ⁸[ual hyn y dyuc] ⁹talet pedeyr keynyauc ¹⁰[kýfreýth] ¹¹am pop pren bras [¹²or ¹³a uo ¹⁴eny ueun' ¹⁵y] ¹⁶am edoreu' [¹⁷pedeyr keynnýavc' ¹⁸kýfreýth ¹⁹ac] ²⁰am er' amhýnyokeu' ²¹pedeyr [²²keynnýavc kýfreýth] am etaley't pedeyr [²³keynnýavc kýfreýth] am e trostev pedeyr keynnýavc kýfreýth] am etrotheu pedeyr' [²⁴keynnýavc kýfreýth] ²⁵am e' pentan' pedeyr [²⁶keynnýavc ²⁷kýfreýth] ²⁸am pop paul aguyalen a kelederen keynyauc [²⁹kýfreýth am] ³⁰e polyon ³¹seuac ar keybreu keynyauc [³²kýfreýth am pob vn onadvnt] ³³guýspren keynyauc' [³⁴kýfreýth] asseth keynyauc [³⁵kýfreýth ³⁶canys guýalen yu pob un onadunt ar] to ³⁷[y] ³⁸ty ³⁹ay acgure trayan guert ⁴⁰ty ⁴¹auyd ar nadunt atrayan ⁴²[gberth] eto ⁴³auyd' ar er acgure.

XXII. ⁴⁴LEMA GUERT' EDOHODREUEN.' ⁴⁵

i. ⁴⁶Brecan ⁴⁷e brenin' chuegeynt ⁴⁸atal.

ii. ⁴⁹[Y] gobenny't pedeyr arugeynt ⁵⁰[keynýauc] ⁵¹atal.

iii. ⁵²Epeyr chuegeynt [⁵³keynýauc.

iv. ⁵⁴Y kychueyn' ⁵⁵[e peyr] pedeyr arugeynt [⁵⁶keynýauc.

v. ⁵⁷Y bergin' ⁵⁸chuegeint ⁵⁹keynýauc.]

vi. ⁶⁰Ecallaur' ⁶¹trugeint ⁶²[keynýauc.]

vii. ⁶³E kychueyn' ⁶⁴[e kallavr] deudec' ⁶⁵[keinhabc.]

viii. ⁶⁶Etelyn chuegeynt ⁶⁷[keynýauc.]

ix. ⁶⁸E keueyrcorn pedeyr arugeynt ⁶⁹[keynýauc.]

x. ⁷⁰Telyn' ⁷¹[e] penkert chuegeynt ⁷²[keynýauc.]

xi. ⁷³Y keuercorn pedeyr arugeynt' ⁷⁴[keynýauc.]

xii. ⁷⁵E taluburt [⁷⁶e ⁷⁷brenhyn] chuegeynt [⁷⁸keynýauc.

⁷⁹punt.

⁸⁰chuegein.

⁸¹a pound.

⁸²six.

^vnot in B. ²D.C.K. ³C.K. ⁴C. ⁵E.C.D.K. ⁶C. ⁷ty D.C.K. ⁸B. ⁹not in B. ¹⁰C. ¹¹o K. ¹²C. ¹³B.C. ¹⁴B. endav C. ¹⁵D.E.K. ¹⁶ac am pop un or doreu B. ¹⁷C.B. ¹⁸C. ¹⁹B. ²⁰ar D.E.K. ²¹not in D.K. ²²ar dyleýth ar trotheu B. ar trostev ar tulatheu D.K. ²³C. ²⁴C. ²⁵ar K. ²⁶am pob un o hýnný B. ²⁷C.D.K. ²⁸C.K. ²⁹o K. ³⁰C. ³¹not in K. ³²ayugeu B.C.K. sang D. ³³C. ar B. ³⁴gwascpren E. ³⁵gispren D. ³⁶not in K. ³⁷C. ³⁸C. ³⁹B. ⁴⁰D.B.C.K. ⁴¹tei D. ⁴²not in K. ⁴³tei D. ⁴⁴ar tryderan o henne B. ⁴⁵D.C. ⁴⁶not in K. ⁴⁷O C. ⁴⁸Am B. ⁴⁹not in D.K. ⁵⁰- e traetha hýnn. C. ⁵¹not in E. ⁵²not in D. ⁵³ew C. y werth C.K. ⁵⁴C.K. ⁵⁵C. ⁵⁶not in B.C.D.K. ⁵⁷Peyr B.K. brenhyn B. ⁵⁸C. ⁵⁹D.E.K. ⁶⁰C. brenhyn B. ⁶¹C. ⁶²D.C.K. ⁶³Peryn brenhyn - B. ⁶⁴C. ⁶⁵Kallaur brenhyn B. ⁶⁶not in E. ⁶⁷C. ⁶⁸not in B.C.D. ⁶⁹not in K. ⁷⁰C. ⁷¹D.C.K. ⁷²Telyn brenhyn B. ⁷³C. ⁷⁴not in B. ⁷⁵C. ⁷⁶not in B.D. ⁷⁷C.K. ⁷⁸C. ⁷⁹not in B.C.D.K. ⁸⁰C.K. ⁸¹B.C.D.K. ⁸²C. ⁸³Tri chorn buelyn y brenlin : y gorn kyued, ac gorn kyweithyas, ac gorn y gan y penknyd 6th hely, punt adal pob vn onadunt. D. ⁸⁴K.

⁸⁵Uncertain; it may be the perch, or brandrith, for the boiler.

his cowhouse, his barn, his kiln, the sheepcote, the pigstye, his summer house, and his autumn house.'

4. A summer house is worth four legal pence.

5. An autumn house, eight legal pence.

6. Whosoever shall damage house unlawfully, ⁸is thus to redress it: let him pay four legal pence for every large timber that may be therein; for the doors four legal pence; for the door frames four legal pence; for the rafters four legal pence; for the beams four legal pence; for the thresholds, four legal pence; for the fire back stone, four legal pence; for every pole, rod, and rail, a legal penny; for the weather poles, and the spars, a legal penny each of them; a binder, a legal penny; a springle, a legal penny; ²⁵for each of them is a rod: the roof of the house and its fence are equal in worth to one third of the house; and a third of the worth of the roof is set upon the fence.

XXII. HERE IS THE WORTH OF THE FURNITURE.

1. The plaid of the king is six score pence in value.

2. His pillow is twenty-four pence in value.

3. His boiler, six score pence.

4. The flesh-fork of his boiler, twenty-four pence.

5. His ⁵⁴perging, ⁵⁵six score pence.'

6. His cauldron, ⁶⁰three score pence.

7. The flesh-fork of his cauldron, twelve pence.

8. His harp, six score pence.

9. His tuning-key, twenty-four pence.

10. The harp of the chief of song, six score pence.

11. His tuning-key, twenty-four pence.

12. The king's throw-board, six score pence.

xiii. ¹Ŷ] corn etheso ²e brenyn ³[o honav] punt ⁴atal.

xiv. ⁵Ae ⁶ŷ' corn [⁶kýchvyn ⁷a vo ený'] ⁸keueytas ⁹[en wastat] punt [¹⁰heuyt ¹¹a tal.]

xv. Corn ¹²e penkenyt punt ¹³[hevýt.]

¹⁴E tri corn henne adeleant vod enuelen.'

xvi. Pop tlus [¹⁵or ¹⁶avo ¹⁷en ¹⁸eydau e] brenyn ¹⁹[y am] ýfuoleu ay ²⁰uodruyeu ²¹ay ²²kyrn' punt ²³atalant ²⁴[pob vn] kaný dele ²⁵ef damduc.

xvii. Brecan ²⁶mab vchelur ²⁷trugeynt [²⁸keýnnýauc ²⁹a tal.]

xviii. ³⁰Ŷ openýt' pedeyr arugeynt [³¹keýnnýauc ³²yú i berth.]

xix. Ŷ kallaur trugeynt ³³[keýnnýauc.]

xx. Ŷ kýcueyn ³⁴deudec ³⁵[keinhabc.]

xxi. ³⁶Ŷ telýn' trugeynt' [³⁷keýnnýauc.]

xxii. ³⁸A ³⁹ŷ chýweýrgorn deudec' ⁴⁰keinhabc.

xxiii. Ŷ ⁴¹taulburth] o ⁴²býd ⁴³ascurn moruyl trugeynt ⁴⁴[keýnnýauc.]

xxiv. Obyd ⁴⁵blayn corn' hýt pedeyr arugeynt.

xxv. ⁴⁶O byd corn eydyon deudec ⁴⁷[keinhabc.]

xxvi. ⁴⁸O být ⁴⁹taulburd ⁵⁰bren pedeyr ⁵¹keynnauc ⁵²[kyfreith.]

xxvii. Keruyn estellaut ⁵³obyt ⁵⁴[ŷ] brenynbyeunyd pedeyr arugeynt ⁵⁵[keýnnýauc.]

xxviii. ⁵⁶O byt ⁵⁷[y] ⁵⁸mab' uchellur deudec ⁵⁹[ceýnnýauc.]

xxix. ⁶⁰O být' ⁶¹[y] mab eyll chuech ⁶²[cheinhabc.]

xxx. ⁶³Pop keruyn unpren pedeyr ⁶⁴[keýnnýauc.]

xxxi. Šac ⁶⁵[pedeyr keýnnýauc.]

xxxii. ⁶⁶Λ nytlen pedeyr ⁶⁷[keýnnýauc] ⁶⁸ar pop vn.'

xxxiii. Budey due ⁶⁹[keýnnýauc.]

xxxiv. Gren due [⁷⁰keýnnýauc.]

xxxv. ⁷¹Kóman ⁷²keinioc.]

xxxvi. Kelurn ⁷³un ⁷⁴[keýnnýauc.]

xxxvii. Mennei ⁷⁵un [⁷⁶keýnnýauc ⁷⁷'hep ardýrchaval' ⁷⁸sef achavs' ⁷⁹ew ⁸⁰vrth nat oes clavr ýdy.]

xxxviii. Kauan traet ⁸¹un [⁸²keýnnýauc ⁸³kyfreith.]

13. The horn out of which the king drinks, its value is a pound.

14. And his horn of march, that is always in his suit, a pound likewise.

15. The horn of the chief huntsman, a pound likewise.

Those three horns ought to be of the buffalo.

16. Every trinket belonging to the king, including his vessels, his rings, and his horns, a pound is the value of each; as he is not to appraise them.

17. The plaid of an uchelwr, three score pence.

18. His pillow, twenty-four pence is its worth.

19. His cauldron, three score pence.

20. His flesh-fork, twelve pence.

21. His harp, three score pence.

22. His tuning-key, twelve pence.

23. His throw-board, if it be of the bone of a sea animal, three score pence.

24. If it be of the tip of the horn of hart, twenty-four pence.

25. If it be of the horn of an ox, twelve pence.

26. If it be a wooden throw-board, four pence.

27. A mash-tub made of staves, if it belong to the king, twenty-four pence.

28. If to an uchelwr, twelve pence.

29. If to an aillt, six pence.

30. Every mash-tub of one piece, four pence.

31. A sack, four pence.

32. A winnowing cloth, four pence.

33. A churn, two pence.

34. A vat, two pence.

35. A tub, a penny.

36. A cooler, one penny.

37. A trough, one penny, without augmentation, because it has not a cover.

38. A foot-trough, one legal penny.

⁸⁴vi.

⁸⁵bann

⁸⁶kotta

⁸⁷six

⁸⁸horn

⁸⁹curt penny

¹C. ²not in B. ³C.K. ⁴ew ý werth kýfreýth. C. ⁵Ŷ C.K. not in B. ⁶B.C. ⁷C. ⁸not in B. ⁹C. ¹⁰K. ¹¹E. ¹²not in B. ¹³C. ¹⁴ar K. ¹⁵a buclýn e deleant not ell trý. B. ¹⁶C. ¹⁷C.K. ¹⁸K. ¹⁹D.B.E.K. ²⁰gyrn D. ²¹not in B. ²²vodruyeu D. ²³ew ev gwerth kýfreýth C. a dal D.B. ²⁴D.B. ²⁵not in B.C.K. ²⁶not in B. ²⁷ae gallaur ae delyn trugeint adal pob vn. Y gicwein deudec keinhabc. D. ²⁸C. ²⁹K. ³⁰Gobennýd uchellur B. ³¹C. ³²K. ³³C. ³⁴D.B.C. ³⁵Telýn uchellur B. ³⁶C. ³⁷D. ³⁸E.B.C.D.K. ³⁹D.B.C.K. ⁴⁰Ŷ E. ⁴¹distibort D. ⁴²not in D. ⁴³escýrn C. ⁴⁴C. ⁴⁵Or D. ⁴⁶D.C. ⁴⁷Or D. ⁴⁸not in B.C.D.K. ⁴⁹not in E. ⁵⁰K. ⁵¹os y D.K. ⁵²E. ⁵³C. ⁵⁴Or D. ⁵⁵Os K. ⁵⁶D. ⁵⁷not in B.C. ⁵⁸C.B.D. ⁵⁹Or D. ⁶⁰Os K. ⁶¹D. ⁶²D.B.C.K. ⁶³Articles of similar worth are classed together in D. ⁶⁴C.B. ⁶⁵B.C. ⁶⁶not in B.C.K. ⁶⁷B.C.K. ⁶⁸not in B.C. ⁶⁹B.C.K. ⁷⁰D.K. This and the next section follow xxxvi. in K. ⁷¹K. a D. ⁷²not in B.K. ⁷³B.C. ⁷⁴B.C.K. ⁷⁵C. ⁷⁶C.K. ⁷⁷C. ⁷⁸B.C. ⁷⁹K. ⁸⁰K. ⁸¹D.B.C.K. ⁸²D.K. a tal K.

- XXXIX. Padell ayaran ⁹un [¹keynnýauc ²kyfreith.] 39. An iron pan, ⁹'one legal penny.'
- XL. Fyol ³pren ael ⁴en llyn' pedeyr ⁵[keiniog.] 40. A wooden can for taking up liquor, four pence.
- XLI. Bayol ⁶yu pedeyr [⁷keynnýauc ⁸kyfreith.] 41. A yew pail, four legal pence.
- XLII. ⁹Heskýn eu due' ¹⁰[keynnýauc.] 42. A yew cruck, two pence.
- XLIII. Bayol helyc due ¹¹[keynnýauc.] 43. A willow pail, two pence.
- XLIV. ¹²Heskýn helyc ¹³un ¹⁴[keynnýauc.] 44. A willow cruck, ¹⁵'one penny.'
- XLV. Bayol guyn ¹⁶un ¹⁷[keynnýauc.] 45. A white pail, ¹⁸'one penny.'
- XLVI. Buýall ledan pedeyr ¹⁹[keynnýauc.] 46. A broad axe, four pence.
- XLVII. Buýall kenut due ²⁰[keynnýauc.] 47. A fuel axe, two pence.
- XLVIII. Buýall vecan un [²¹keynnýauc ²²kyfreith.] 48. A small axe, one legal penny.
- XLIX. Rump due [²³keynnýauc ²⁴kyfreith.] 49. A large auger, two legal pence.
- L. Tarader peruet un ²⁵[keynnýauc.] 50. A middle-sized auger, one penny.
- LI. ²⁶Ebyll dymey.' 51. A wimble, a halfpenny.
- LII. Creman un [²⁷keynnýauc ²⁸kyfreith.] 52. A reaping hook, one legal penny.
- LIII. Guelleu un [²⁹keynnýauc ³⁰kyfreith.] 53. Shears, one legal penny.
- LIV. Rau ³¹[hayarn] un [³²keynnýauc ³³kyfreith.] 54. An ³⁴iron spade, one legal penny.
- LV. ³⁵Keyp ³⁶due ³⁷[keynnýauc.] 55. A pickaxe, ³⁸'two pence.'
- LVI. ³⁹Guedyf un' ⁴⁰[keynnýauc.] 56. A bill-hook, one penny.
- LVII. Nedyf un [⁴¹keynnýauc ⁴²kyfreith.] 57. An adze, one legal penny.
- LVIII. ⁴³Gelef un' ⁴⁴[keynnýauc.] 58. A ⁴⁵'gylyv,' one penny.
- LIX. Raskel dymey. 59. A draw-knife, a halfpenny.
- LX. ⁴⁶Croper dymey.' 60. A chisel, a halfpenny.
- LXI. Truydeu dymey. 61. A pannel-awl, a halfpenny.
- LXII. ⁴⁷Canhuýr ⁴⁸un' ⁴⁹[keynnýauc.] 62. A plane, one penny.
- LXIII. Ser dymey. 63. A bolt, a halfpenny.
- LXIV. [⁵⁰Klo hayarn' ⁵¹un ⁵²keynnýauc.] 64. ⁵³An iron lock, one penny.
- LXV. ⁵⁴Klo pren dymey.] 65. A wooden lock, a halfpenny.
- LXVI. Fiol duer fyrlyg. 66. A water can, one farthing.
- LXVII. Chuynhokel fyrlyg. 67. A weeding-hook, a farthing.
- LXVIII. Saeyth fyrlyg. 68. An arrow, a farthing.
- LXIX. ⁵⁵Turnen fyrlyg.' 69. A turning wheel, a farthing.
- LXX. Guerthyt fyrlyg. 70. A spindle, a farthing.
- LXXI. Keglatur fyrlyg. 71. A reel, a farthing.
- LXXII. Estellaut dyruyn fyrlyg. 72. A yarn-winder, a farthing.
- LXXIII. Fust fyrlyg. 73. A flail, a farthing.
- LXXIV. Kreuenllyn fyrlyg. 74. A skimmer, a farthing.
- LXXV. Orduyn fyrlyg. 75. A mallet, a farthing.
- LXXVI. Espodol fyrlyg. 76. A spud, a farthing.
- LXXVII. Rau bren fyrlyg. 77. A wooden shovel, a farthing.
- LXXVIII. ⁵⁶Forc fyrlyg.' 78. A fork, a farthing.
- LXXIX. Krybyn fyrlyg. 79. A rake, a farthing.
- LXXX. Escub keyrc fyrlyg. 80. A sheaf of oats, a farthing.
- LXXXI. ⁵⁷Dull llyn fyrlyg.' 81. A flax hackle, a farthing.
- LXXXII. Keu yar fyrlyg. 82. A chicken, a farthing.
- LXXXIII. Buruy fyrlyg. 83. A cow-fetter, a farthing.
- LXXXIV. Lleuyatur fyrlyg. 84. A palm-iron, a farthing.
- LXXXV. ⁵⁸Lleucroen fyrlyg.' 85. A guiding-thong, a farthing.
- LXXXVI. Drych fyrlyg.' 86. A mirror, a farthing.
- LXXXVII. Rýsken fyrlyg. 87. A platter, a farthing.

²³pedeir keinhaóc kyfreith. ²⁴dwý ²⁵four legal pence. ²⁶two keynnýauc. ²⁷dóy geinhaóc kyfreith. pence. ²⁸two legal pence. ²⁹keinhaóc kyfreith. ³⁰a legal penny.

¹B.C. ²K. ³llyn o pren B. ⁴mebn K. ⁵K. ⁶not in K. ⁷B. ⁸K. ⁹Ystoc D. ¹⁰not in K. ¹¹B. ¹²B.K. ¹³Ystoc D. This section follows the next in B.C.K. ¹⁴not in D. ¹⁵B.C. ¹⁶not in K. ¹⁷not in D. ¹⁸not in B. ¹⁹B.C.D. ²⁰C.D. ²¹B.C.D.K. ²²Rull B. ²³not in K. ²⁴not in D. ²⁵D. ²⁶C.K. not in B. ²⁷D.K. ²⁸D.E.

³⁴A large crooked knife, called, in Scotland, a 'gully.'

- LXXXVIII. Geuel pren fyrlyg.
 LXXXIX. ¹Meyl fyrlyg.
 XC. Kyst damduc.
 XCI. ²Eueden damduc.
 XCII. ³Trebet damduc.
 XCIII. ⁴Gradell damduc.
 XCIV. Escraf ⁵ac a' perthyn ⁶ar ney''
 damduc.
 XCV. ⁷Tunell damduc.
 XCVI. Mortuyl damduc.
 XCVII. Bÿtheyat damduc.
 XCVIII. Eydion guedy ⁸yd emadauho
 ayteledyuruyt damdug.
 XCIX. ⁹Pop pedh ny uo guerth kefreÿt
 damdug auyd arnau.
 C. ¹⁰[¹⁰Kvt] ¹¹due [¹²keynnyauc ¹³kyfreith.]
 CI. Kycdeskel ¹⁴un [¹⁵keynnyauc.]
 CII. Deskel arall un [¹⁶keynnyauc ¹⁷kyf-
 reith.]
 CIII. Goger un [¹⁸keynnyauc.]
 CIV. Rydyll un [¹⁹keynnyauc ²⁰kyfreith.]
 CV. Cryb ²¹un [²²keynnyauc ²³kyfreith.]
 CVI. Caboluaen ²⁴dymey.
 CVII. Noe ²⁵un [²⁶keynnyauc.]
 CVIII. ²⁷Claur pobÿ ²⁸un' [²⁹keynnyauc
³⁰kyfreith.]
 CIX. Raf bleu deudec keuelyn ³¹un [³²kein-
 haec kyfreith adal.]
 CX. Raf luyf deudec kauelyn un [³³kein-
 haec kotta adal.]
 CXI. Torc mylkÿ ³⁴[e] brenyn uyth
³⁵[keynnyauc.]
 CXII. Torc mylky gurda pedeyr keynyauc.
 CXIII. Kanllauan mylky ³⁶[e] brenyn
 pedeyr ³⁷[keynnyauc.]
 CXIV. Kanlleuan ³⁸[mylgy] gurda due
³⁹[keynnyauc.]
 CXV. Kanllcuan olreat uyth ⁴⁰[keynn-
 yauc.]
 CXVI. Tom ty pedeyr ⁴¹[keynnyauc.]
 CXVII. Kauell teylyau ⁴²un [⁴³keynnyauc
⁴⁴kyfreith.]
 CXVIII. Berua ⁴⁵un [⁴⁶keynnyauc ⁴⁷kyf-
 reith.]
 CXIX. Esten pryð damdug.
 CXX. ⁴⁸[Baryl damtug.]
 CXXI. Costrel damdug.
 CXXII. ⁴⁹Honfest pedeyr arugeynt ⁵⁰[keynn-
 yauc.]
 CXXIII. Geuyn pedeyr arugeynt.
 CXXIV. Gleysyadec pedeyr arugeynt
⁵¹[keynnyauc.]

¹ Ruyd ² 1. ³ 11.
⁴ ffyrllig. ⁵ un ⁶keynnyauc ⁷kyfreith.
⁸ dÿmey. ⁹ duÿ keynnyauc.
¹⁰ keynnyauc.

¹¹ net, ¹² one penny. ¹³ two pence.
¹⁴ a farthing. ¹⁵ one legal penny.
¹⁶ a halfpenny. ¹⁷ two pence.
¹⁸ a penny.

¹ Hual pren - B. 'not in K. ² Ac - A. ³ A - A. ⁴ ay B. ⁵ not in K. ⁶ not in B. ⁷ Sections ccviii. ccx.
 ccix. follow here in K. ⁸ ir K. ⁹ Er hÿnn re dÿwedassam nÿ wuchot C. a phob peth [or C.] nÿ bo gwerth kÿv-
 reÿth arnaw C.D. y am y rei hÿnny D. damtug C.D. a goffir amdanadunt. D. not in B.K. The mss. hence differ
 in arrangement. ¹⁰ B.C.D.K. ¹¹ K. ¹² B.C.K. ¹³ C. ¹⁴ not in D. ¹⁵ D. keiniog K. ¹⁶ D. ¹⁷ C. ¹⁸ not in B.K.
¹⁹ B.C. ²⁰ not in B.K. ²¹ C. ²² A. ²³ C. not in E. ²⁴ B. ²⁵ D. ²⁶ C. ²⁷ C.D. ²⁸ D. ²⁹ B. ³⁰ B.C.E. ³¹ B.C.K.

- cxxxv. ¹Penlluydec ²[¹vn arbymthec ³keynnýauc.]
 cxxxvi. ⁴Gaulawec uyth keynnýauc.]
 cxxxvii. ⁵Ballecruyd ⁶pedeyr ⁷[keynnýauc.]
 cxxxviii. Gleysyat due' ⁸[keynnýauc.]
 cxxxix. Kar due ⁹[keynnýauc.]
 cxxxx. Estrodur 'un ¹⁰[keynnýauc.]
 cxxxxi. ¹¹Estaul 'due ¹²[keynnýauc.]
 cxxxxii. ¹³Brekycauan due ¹⁴[keynnýauc.]
 cxxxxiii. Prenyal guedes pedeyr arugeynt:
 cxxxxiv. ¹⁵E ¹⁶peytheneu ¹⁷ar ¹⁸cloryon'
¹⁹[²⁰chwech keinhaóc;]
 cxxxxv. ²¹Ebruydeu ²²[²³chwech keinhaóc;]
 cxxxxvi. ²⁴Eruylleu ²⁵[²⁶chwech cheynýauc;]
 cxxxxvii. Ecaruaneu ar trohelleu [²⁷ar troetlasseu' ²⁸chwech ²⁹keynnýauc ³⁰ar] ³¹trayan ar ³²e trohelleu.'
 cxxxviii. Ofer gof chueugeynt:
 cxxxix. Eynyaun vaur trugeynt;
 cxl. Eynyaunkryauc ³³[³⁴deudec ³⁵keynnýauc;]
 cxli. ³⁶E mekyneu uyth ³⁷[keynnýauc;]
 cxlii. Geuel ³⁸[y] gof pedeyr ³⁹[keynnýauc;]
 cxliiii. ⁴⁰Orth [⁴¹y gof' ⁴²pedeyr keynnýauc;]
 cxliv. ⁴³Cammec ⁴⁴[pedeyr keynnýauc;]
 cxlv. ⁴⁵Kethtraul ⁴⁶[pedeyr keynnýauc;]
 cxlvi. ⁴⁷Kuýsyll ⁴⁸[pedeyr keynnýauc;]
 cxlvii. ⁴⁹Trotyd ⁵⁰[pedeyr keynnýauc;]
 cxlviii. ⁵¹Carnllyf [⁵²pedeyr keynnýauc;]
 cxlix. ⁵³Hayarnllyf pedeyr keynnýauc;]
 cl. ⁵⁴Breuanllyf ⁵⁵am pop vn ohenne pedeyr ⁵⁶keynyauc.
 cli. ⁵⁷Guerth breuandý punt:
 clii. ⁵⁸Tryugeyn ar pop maen ydau;
 cliiii. Atriugeyn ar er reyrnt;
 cliv. ⁵⁹[⁶⁰Dec arugeyn] ar eguyd;
 clv. Ar etý ⁶¹decarugeyn.'
 clvi. ⁶²E ureuan ⁶³pedeyr ⁶⁴[keynnýauc;]
 clvii. ⁶⁵Ar emayn vcaf due ⁶⁶[keynnýauc;]
 clviii. ⁶⁷Ar emayn yssaf' due [⁶⁸keynnýauc.
 clix. ⁶⁹Ar e keluýd un keynnýauc.]

125. A greyling net, ⁷⁰sixteen pence.
 126. A suin net, eight pence.
 127. A bow net, ⁷¹four pence.
 128. A salmon, two pence.
 129. A car, two pence.
 130. A pack-saddle, ⁷²'one penny.'
 131. A stool, ⁷³two pence.
 132. A wort-vat, two pence.
 133. A weaver's loom, twenty-four pence:
 134. The reeds and the beam, ⁷⁴six pence;
 135. The harnesses, ⁷⁵six pence;
 136. The warping-trough, ⁷⁶six pence;
 137. The rollers and the wheels, ⁷⁷and the treadles, ⁷⁸six pence,' and the third on the wheels.
 138. The tools of a smith, six score pence:
 139. The large anvil, three score pence;
 140. The bickorne anvil, ⁷⁹twelve pence;
 141. The bellows, eight pence;
 142. The smith's pincers, four pence;
 143. The smith's sledge, four pence;
 144. A parer, four pence;
 145. A bore, four pence;
 146. A groover, four pence;
 147. A vice, four pence;
 148. A hoof-rasp, four pence;
 149. An iron saw, four pence;
 150. A grindstone, four pence.^a
 151. The worth of a mill, one pound:
 152. Three score pence for each stone;
 153. Three score pence for the irons;
 154. ⁸⁰Thirty pence for the timber;
 155. For the house, ⁸¹thirty pence.
 156. A quern, ⁸²four pence:
 157. For the upper stone, two pence;
 158. For the nether stone, two pence.
 159. ⁸³For the kiln rods, one penny.'

¹ 41 uyth
² 42 xxiiii. ³ 43 dóy geinhaóc kyfreith.
⁴ 44 keiniog kyfreith. ⁵ 45 uyth
⁶ 46 uyth ⁷ 47 uyth ⁸ 48 uyth
⁹ 49 uyth ¹⁰ 50 Triugeyn
¹¹ 51 trugeint ¹² 52 xxiiii.

¹³ 41 eight
¹⁴ 42 twenty-four ¹⁵ 43 two legal pence.
¹⁶ 44 a legal penny. ¹⁷ 45 eight
¹⁸ 46 eight ¹⁹ 47 eight ²⁰ 48 eight
²¹ 49 eight ²² 50 Three score
²³ 51 three score ²⁴ 52 twenty-four

¹ not in K. ² D.B.C. ³ C. ⁴ B.C.D.K. ⁵ not in D. ⁶ B.C.K. ⁷ Eikadd D. ⁸ Kauyn breoi K. ⁹ not in K. ¹⁰ peithynen D. ¹¹ not in K. ¹² cloryeu D. ¹³ D.C. ¹⁴ Y rdydeu K. not in B.C.E. ¹⁵ D. ¹⁶ not in B.D.K. ¹⁷ C.K. ¹⁸ B.E. ¹⁹ D.C.K. ²⁰ B.C.D.K. ²¹ not in B.E. ²² not in C. ²³ B. ²⁴ not in B. ²⁵ K. ²⁶ not in D. ²⁷ K. ²⁸ A - A.E. ²⁹ B.C.D.K. ³⁰ A - A. ³¹ not in E. ³² not in B.C.K. ³³ not in E. ³⁴ not in B. ³⁵ Ar pob maen [ydau B.C.D.] lx. Ar y beyrn. lx. Ar e guýd. B.C.D.K. ³⁶ B. ³⁷ not in B.C.D.E. ³⁸ not in K. ³⁹ B.C. ⁴⁰ not in E. ⁴¹ Ar pob un oý meýn B. Dóy ar pob maen. D. ⁴² not in E. ⁴³ B. ⁴⁴ A. ⁴⁵ K. ⁴⁶ D. ⁴⁷ K. ⁴⁸ A.B.E.K. ⁴⁹ A. ⁵⁰ A.E. ⁵¹ A.B.E. ⁵² A.C.D.E.K. ⁵³ D.K. ⁵⁴ B.

^a There appears to be some error in these numerals, as they do not collectively amount to six score.

- CLX. Ar ebreuanuot pedeyr' ¹[keýnn-
yauc.]
- CLXI. ²Guaeu pedeyr' ³[keýnnýauc.]
- CLXII. Bus adeudecsaet pedeyr ³[keýnn-
yauc.]
- CLXIII. ⁴Aref buyall' due ⁵[keýnnýauc.]
- CLXIV. Cledyf obyð ⁶breulyf deudec
³[keýnnýauc.]
- CLXV. Obyð ⁴grunseyt un arbymthec
¹[keýnnýauc.]
- CLXVI. Obyð guenseyt pedeyr arugeynt
¹[keýnnýauc.]
- CLXVII. Taryan uyth ²[keýnnýauc.]
- CLXVIII. Obyt kalec llassart neu eur galte
pedeyr arugeynt.
- CLXIX. Luryc damdug.
- CLXX. Penfestyn damdug.
- CLXXI. ⁶[Helým damtug.]
- CLXXII. ⁷Percguyn damdug.'
- CLXXIII. ⁸Guert kefruy uyth ³[keýnn-
yauc.]
- CLXXIV. Fruyn eureýt uyth ³[keýnn-
yauc.]
- CLXXV. Fruyn aryaneyt chuech ³[keýnn-
yauc.]
- CLXXVI. Frueneu ⁹[ereýll] estayneyt
¹⁰adulys ac euedeýt' pedeyr ³[keýnnýauc.]
- CLXXVII. Espartuneu eureýt pedeyr
³[keýnnýauc.]
- CLXXVIII. Esparduneu aryanyeyt due
³[keýnnýauc.]
- CLXXIX. ¹¹Esparduneu ¹²dulys ¹³ac estayn-
eyt ac eueteyt' un' ¹³[keýnnýauc.]
- CLXXX. Reý a adant vrth vreynt ckefruy
eduy quartaua ¹⁴ar teýr keghel' ereýll
ahadant guerth kefreyt ar nadunt sef eu
henne,
- CLXXXI. ¹⁵Guarthaualeu ¹⁶o ¹⁷bedant
eureyt uyth [¹⁸keinhabc ¹⁹kyfreit ;]
- CLXXXII. ²⁰O bedant aryaneyt ²¹[²²chóech
¹⁸keinhabc ²³kyfreith ;]
- CLXXXIII. ²⁰Obydant ²⁰euedeýt neu ²⁴dulys
neu ²⁵estayneýt pedeyr [¹⁸keinhabc ²³kyf-
reith.]
- CLXXXIV. Bronkeghel vn kerthet ²⁶[výd]
²⁷ac vn guarthaua.
- CLXXXV. ²⁸E duy ²⁹tor keghel due [¹⁸gein-
habc ²³kyfreith.]
- CLXXXVI. Sudher pedeyr [¹⁸keinhabc ²³kyf-
reith.]
- CLXXXVII. Panel kyghuyl ⁴un ³[keýnn-
yauc.]
- CLXXXVIII. Panel lyeyn ⁴un [¹⁸geinhabc
²³kyfreith.]
160. For the quern shed, four pence.
161. A spear, four pence.
162. A bow and twelve arrows, four
pence.
163. A battle-axe, two pence.
164. A sword, if it be rough-ground,
twelve pence.
165. If it be ⁴round-hilted, sixteen pence.
166. If it be white-hilted, twenty-four
pence.
167. A shield, eight pence.
168. If it be enamelled blue, or gold,
twenty-four pence.
169. A hauberk, appraisement.
170. A basnet, appraisement.
171. A helm, appraisement.
172. A crest, appraisement.
173. The worth of a saddle, eight pence.
174. A bridle, gilt, eight pence.
175. A bridle, silvered, six pence.
176. Other bridles, stained, black, or
lackered, four pence.
177. Spurs, gilt, four pence.
178. Spurs, silvered, two pence.
179. Spurs, ⁴black, stained, or lackered,
one penny.
180. Some rank with the saddle the two
stirrups, and the three girths; others allow
a legal worth upon them; and that is,
181. Stirrups, if they be gilt, eight legal
pence;
182. If they be silvered, ⁶six legal pence;
183. If they be lackered, or black, or
stained, four legal pence.
184. A breast-girth is of the same class
with one stirrup.
185. The two belly-girths, two legal
pence.
186. A horse-cloth, four legal pence.
187. A wadded pannel, ⁴one penny.'
188. A linen pannel, ⁴one legal penny.'

¹ ²⁰gurýmseyt ³ ²¹ereýll ⁴ ²²pedeyr
⁴ ²³II. ⁴ ²⁴II.

⁵ ³⁰brown-hilted, ⁶ ³¹others, ⁷ ³²four
⁴ ³³two pence. ⁴ ³⁴two pence.

¹ B. ² not in B. ³ B.C.K. ⁴ Buýall arýf B.E. ⁵ breulym C. ⁶ B.C.D.K. ⁷ not in D. ⁸ not in B.E. ⁹ B.C.K.
¹⁰ neu euydeit a dulys D.K. ¹¹ not in D.K. ¹² euydeýt ac stayneyt a dulys B. estaeneýt a dulys ne euydeýt C.
¹³ B.C. ¹⁴ not in B. ¹⁵ guarthauyl B. ¹⁶ or D. ¹⁷ být B. ¹⁸ D.B.C.K. ¹⁹ D.K. ²⁰ Or D. ²¹ D.B.C.K. ²² D.
²³ staeneit D.B.K. ²⁴ euydeit D.B.K. ²⁵ dulys D.B. dulió K. ²⁶ C. ²⁷ nguarthafyl yb. D.B. ar gvarthafleu. K.
²⁸ not in K. ²⁹ not in B. ³⁰ B.D.E.K. ³¹ B. ³² A.E. ³³ K. ³⁴ B.C.D.K.

- CLXXXIX. ¹Kanuyl un [²keynnýauc ³kyfreith.] 189. A blinker, one legal penny.
- CXC. Hossaneu maur uyth [²keynnýauc ³kyfreith.] 190. Trunk-hose, eight legal pence.
- CXCI. ⁴Due ⁵hoseoaus ⁶chwech [²keynnýauc ³kyfreith.] 191. A pair of hose, ⁶six legal pence.
- CXCII. Due estyuos pedeyr [²keynnýauc ³kyfreith.] 192. A pair of ⁷'yatywaws,' four legal pence.
- CXCIII. Botesseu kenhenlauc pedeyr [²keynnýauc ³kyfreith.] 193. Wadded boots, four legal pence.
- CXCIV. ⁸Eskydyeu careyauc due' [²geynnýauc ³kyfreith.] 194. Shoes with thongs, two legal pence.
- CXCV. Guyntesseu un [²keynnýauc ³kyfreith.] 195. Buskins, one legal penny.
- CXCVI. Gurekys ⁹obyt eur neu aryant ¹⁰[arnaw] damdug. 196. A girdle, if it be ornamented with gold or silver, appraisement.
- CXCVII. Oný byt' un [²keynnýauc ³kyfreith.] 197. If it be not, one legal penny.
- CXCVIII. Modruý damdug. 198. A ring, appraisement.
- CXCIX. ¹¹Kay damdug.' 199. A wreath, appraisement.
- CC. Kellell clun un [¹⁰keynnýauc.] 200. A skene, one ¹¹penny.
- CCI. Kellell kell 'un [¹¹keynnýauc ¹²kyfreith.] 201. A house knife, 'one legal penny.'
- CCII. ¹²Honsas 'un. 202. A short sword, 'one penny.'
- CCIII. [¹³Agalaen gúregys' ¹⁴un keynnýauc.] 203. A girdle-buckle, one 'penny.'
- CCIV. ¹⁵Ruyl un' ¹⁶[keynnýauc.] 204. A cresset, one penny.
- CCV. ¹⁷Gurekys laudyr un [¹⁸keynnýauc ¹⁹kyfreith.] 205. A girdle for trousers, one legal penny.
- CCVI. ¹⁸Breýchrúy damdug.' 206. A bracelet, appraisement.
- CCVII. ²⁰Claur taúlburt damdug.' 207. A throw-board table, appraisement.
- CCVIII. Guert dreua keyrc pedeyr [¹⁸keynnýauc ¹⁹kyfreith.] 208. The worth of a thrave of oats, four legal pence.
- CCIX. ²¹Gurth duýcluýt buart [¹⁸keynnýauc ¹⁹kyfreith.] 209. The worth of two fold-hurdles, a legal penny.
- CCX. ²²Guert dreua amyð uyth [¹⁸keynnýauc ¹⁹kyfreith.] 210. The worth of a thrave of meslin, eight legal pence.
- CCXI. Hual hyarn /un ²³[keynnýauc.] 211. An iron fetter, /one penny.'
- CCXII. Hual pren fyrlyg. 212. A wooden fetter, a farthing.
- CCXIII. Hestaur fyrlyg. 213. A ²⁴'hestor,' a farthing.
- CCXIV. Koceyl 'fyrlyg. 214. A distaff, a 'farthing.
- CCXV. Corn canu ²⁴pyeufo bennac' ²⁵due ²⁶[keynnýauc.] 215. A blowing horn, whoever may be the owner, ²⁵two pence.'
- CCXVI. Reý adeueyt am ²⁷[e] dyllat panyu damdug eset ²⁸arnadunt ereyll adeueyt panyhu edull ²⁷hunu ese ²⁸ar nadunt ²⁹sef eu henne,' 216. Some say that the wearing apparel are to be appraised: others say that they have their respective prices: that is,

- ²⁰ II. ²¹ keinhaóc kotta. ²² kyfreith.
²³ dóy geinhaóc kyfreith.
²⁴ dóy keynnýauc ²⁵ kyfreith.
²⁶ - kotta. ²⁷ - kyfreith.
²⁸ dóy geinhaóc ²⁹ kyfreith.
³⁰ keinhaóc kyfreith.
³¹ keinhaóc ³² kyfreith.

- = ³⁰ two ³¹ - curt ³² - legal
³³ two legal pence.
³⁴ two legal pence.
³⁵ - curt ³⁶ - legal
³⁷ two legal pence.
³⁸ legal penny.
³⁹ a legal penny.

¹ A - D. ² B.C.D.K. ³ D.K. ⁴ not in B. ⁵ hossýavr C.K. hossyanas. D. ⁶ not in K. ⁷ not in B. ⁸ C.D. ⁹ not in B. ¹⁰ B.C.K. ¹¹ B.C. ¹² Honsax B.C. Honsai K. ¹³ D.B.C.K. ¹⁴ B.C. ¹⁵ not in D. ¹⁶ B.C. ¹⁷ a chana here in C. ¹⁸ B.D.K. ¹⁹ not in D. ²⁰ not in B. ²¹ not in B.D.E.K. ²² not in B.D. ²³ B. ²⁴ pty D. bynnac bieiffo D.K. ²⁵ B.D. ²⁶ arnunt K. ²⁷ hlan D.B.K. ²⁸ labnal K. ²⁹ nyt amgen B. ³⁰ K. ³¹ D. ³² K. ³³ D. ³⁴ B.C.D. ³⁵ D. ³⁶ K. ³⁷ D.K. ³⁸ D.K. ³⁹ D.

² Literally 'stays;' perhaps, jamba. ²⁴ A 'hestor' is at present a corn measure containing two bushels.

- ccxvii. ¹[Pob] mantell gurem ²[odidaŵc] pedeyr arugeynt ³[keiniog.]
 ccxviii. Pop ⁴mantell ⁵dynessyc pedeyr arugeynt.
 ccxix. Pop ⁶capan'' ⁷dýnesyc pedeyr arugeynt' [⁸keiniog.]
 ccxx. ⁹Pheis dinessic pedeir arugeint pob vn.]
 ccxxi. Pop tudhedyn pentan uyth ¹⁰[keýnnýauc.]
 ccxxii. Crys allauder pedeyr arugeynt ¹¹[keýnnýauc.]
 ccxxiii. Kenhughel damdug.
 ccxxiv. Teyspan uyth [¹²keýnnýauc ¹³kyfreith.]
 ccxxv. ¹⁴Llenllyeyn uyth' ¹⁵[keýnnýauc.]
 ccxxvi. ¹⁶Penllyeyn uyth' [¹⁷keýnnýauc ¹⁸kyfreith.]
 ccxxvii. Funen pedeyr [¹⁹keýnnýauc ²⁰kyfreith.]
 ccxxviii. Penchuc ²¹un [²²keýnnýauc ²³kyfreith.]
 ccxxix. Eskýn ²⁴obyteydau e' brenýn ²⁵punt.
 ccxxx. ²⁶Obyt eydhy' ²⁷[ý]urenynespunt.
 ccxxxi. ²⁸Obyt eydau' huchellur ²⁹neu ýgureye' ³⁰chueugeynt ³¹[atal.]
 ccxxxii. ³²Ruc mabeyllt ³³neu ³⁴[ý]yskyn' trugeynt.'
 ccxxxiii. ³⁵[Ruuch ý wreýc deugeýnt keýnnýauc.]
 ccxxxiv. Ruc tayauc ³⁶[neu y wreic] dec arugeynt ³⁷[atal.]
 ccxxxv. ³⁸Klustoc pedeyr ³⁹keynyauc.
 ccxxxvi. Keueyr ⁴⁰e gyaf due [⁴¹geýnnýauc ⁴²kyfreith.]
 ccxxxvii. Keueyr ⁴³e gualhannyn ⁴⁴un [⁴⁵keýnnýauc ⁴⁶kyfreith.]
 ccxxxviii. ⁴⁷Penfest aredar un' [⁴⁸keýnnýauc ⁴⁹kyfreith.]
 ccxxxix. Oluyneu ⁵⁰due [⁵¹gcýnnýauc ⁵²kyfreith.]
 ccxl. Probuylleu ⁵³ar racarnaut ⁵⁴un' [⁵⁵keýnnýauc ⁵⁶kyfreith.]
 ccxli. ⁵⁷Súch ddy geiniog.]
 ccxlii. Pop ýeu ⁵⁸ac ý' pestelyeu un'' [⁵⁹keýnnýauc ⁶⁰kyfreith.]
 ccxliii. ⁶¹Arnaót keiniaŵc kyfreith.
 ccxliv. Cölddyr iiii. keiniaŵc kyfreith.'
 ccxlv. ⁶²Y] pystyl ⁶³[chun] fyrlyg.
 ccxlvi. ⁶⁴[Carthglŵyt keiniaŵc kyfreith.]

⁶⁵'' ⁶⁶tudedýn

⁶⁷ cxx. Os ý wreýc býeuýd

⁶⁸ trugeint . ⁶⁹'' ⁷⁰Aradyr neu penffest

⁷¹''

⁷²'' ⁷³covering,

⁷⁴'' ⁷⁵six score pence. If it belong to

⁷⁶'' ⁷⁷three ⁷⁸'' ⁷⁹A plough, or muzzle,

⁸⁰'' ⁸¹one penny.

¹ D. ² D.K. ³ K. ⁴ a D. '' not in K. ⁵ D. ⁶ B.D.K. ⁷ B.K. ⁸ D. ⁹ not in D. ¹⁰ not in K. ¹¹ B.D. ¹² not in D. ¹³ D. ¹⁴ not in B.D. ¹⁵ neu D. ¹⁶ Esqin B. ¹⁷ B.F.K. ¹⁸ Skin D. ¹⁹ K. ²⁰ not in D. ²¹ not in B. ²² E. ²³ B. ²⁴ D. ²⁵ K. ²⁶ Rustoc E. ²⁷ not in E. ²⁸ not in B. ²⁹ not in D. ³⁰ y D. ³¹ aradyr K. ³² K. ³³ a B. ar K. '' uc phiston D. ³⁴ K. ³⁵ D. ³⁶ K. ³⁷ B. ³⁸ B. ³⁹ D.K. ⁴⁰ D.K. ⁴¹ B.

¹ Literally 'wadded;' perhaps, = gambeson.

² A 'cyvar' at present, in Anglesey and Caernarvon-

shire, contains 3,240 square yards, in Merionyddshire and Montgomeryshire, 2,430 square yards.

CCXLVII. Carthpren ¹un [²keinhaðc ³kyf-reith.]

CCXLVIII. ⁴Yre un' ⁵[keýnnýauc.]

CCXLIX. Og ¹un [²keinhaðc ³kyfreith.]

CCL. Drayngluyt' un'' [³keýnnýauc.]

CCLI. ⁴Pob peth' ⁵arall ene být or' ⁶ný bo guerth kýrcýth arnau damdug' ¹⁰a ⁶uýd ¹⁰am daná.

¹¹Llyma daruot gúerth góyllt adof.

XXIII. AM AELODEU DYN BELLACH.'

I. ¹²Am] guerth ¹³[y] nau aylauyt gokefurt eu hyn.

¹⁴Ar pop vn ¹⁵oy' deutroet chue byu a chuegeynt ¹⁶[o] aryant ar ¹⁷[bob un or] ¹⁸e duylau ¹⁹chuebyu a chuevgeýnt aryant' ar'' ²⁰[ý] deulegat ²¹chue byu a chue vgeyn aryant; ar ²²[ý] duygueus ²³chue byu achuevgeyn aryant; ar pop vn' ²⁴[onadunt] chuebyu a chue vgeyn ²⁵[o] aryant; ²⁶ac ar ²⁷e truýn ²⁷ehun chue byhu a chue ugeyn ²⁸[o] aryant'' ²⁹[yn wahanedic adað.]

II. Guerth ³⁰[y] clust olledyr due byu a deugeynt ³¹[o] aryant ³¹[yn wahanedic a dað.] Ocae val naclehuo chue byu a chuegeynt aryant.

III. Guerth yduykeyll kemeynt ³²[ýnt] aguert enau aylaut gokefurt.

IV. Guert etauaut ³³[ehun] kemeynt ³⁴[ýu] ³⁴ac eugurt vinteu' oll kanyas ³⁵ef ³⁷ac eu' hamdyfyn.

V. Gurt bys troet bucc'h ac vgeyn ³⁸[o] aryant.

VI. Gurt enaut duybyu a deugeynt ³⁹[o] aryant.

VII. ⁴⁰Guerth bys ⁴¹llau buch ac vgeyn aryant.

VIII. ⁴²Guert ⁴¹[ý] baut duybyu adeugeynt aryant.'

IX. Guerth ⁴³y euyndec arugeynt.

X. Gurt ekukyn vchaf or bys 'chuech arugeynt ⁴⁴adymey atrayan dýmey.'

XI. Guert ekukyn perved ⁴⁵teyr ardec arugeynt' adeupart dymey.'

XII. ⁴⁶Gurth ekukyn yssaf 'petwar ugeynt ahene eu gurth ebys.'

⁴⁵ - cotta. ⁴⁶býchan ⁴⁷dec
⁴⁸XVI. ⁴⁸pymthec adeugeint adimeí
⁴⁹ugein
⁵⁰dec. Gúerth y bys oll pedðar ugein.

247. A cleansing-spud, one legal penny.

248. A goad, one penny.

249. A harrow, one legal penny.

250. A thorn-harrow, one 'penny.

251. Every other thing whatsoever, upon which there is no legal worth, is to be appraised.

Here ends the worth of wild and tame.

XXIII. NOW OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HUMAN BODY.

1. Of the worth of the nine co-ordinate members this is.

¹⁴For each of the feet, six kine, and six score of silver; for each of the hands, six kine, and six score of silver; for each of the eyes, ²¹six kine, and six score of silver'; for each of the lips, six kine, and six score of silver; for each separately, six kine, and six score of silver; and for the nose itself, six kine, and six score of silver, separately.

2. The worth of the ear, if it be cut off, two kine, and two score of silver, ³¹separately. If injured, so as to cause deafness, six kine, and six score of silver.

3. The worth of the two testicles is the same as the worth of the nine co-ordinate members.

4. The worth of the tongue itself is equal to the worth of all the other members, because it defends them.

5. The worth of one of the toes, a cow, and one score of silver.

6. The worth of the great toe, two kine and two score of silver.

7. The worth of a ⁸finger, a cow, and one score of silver.

8. The worth of the thumb, two kine, and two score of silver.

9. The worth of its nail, thirty pence.

10. The worth of the upper joint of the finger, ⁴⁵twenty-six pence ⁴⁶and a halfpenny and a third of a halfpenny.'

11. The worth of the middle joint, ⁴⁷thirty-three pence' and two parts of a halfpenny.'

12. The worth of the lowest joint, ⁴⁸four score pence; and that is the worth of the finger.'

⁴⁵ - curt ⁴⁶ - little ⁴⁷ thirty
⁴⁸sixteen ⁴⁸fifty-five pence and a halfpenny ⁴⁹twenty pence.
⁵⁰ten pence. The worth of the whole finger, four score pence.

¹ not in D. ² D.B.K. ³ D.K. ⁴ not in D. ⁵ not in K. ⁶ B. ⁷ D.B. ⁸ D. ⁹ B.D. ¹⁰ B. ar D. ¹¹ D. ¹² K. ¹³ B. ¹⁴ D.B.E.K. ¹⁵ not in K. ¹⁶ Sef ýu e rey henne ý duý lau ar deu lýgat ar duý weus ar deu troet ar truýn, guerth pob un en wahanedýc or rey henne ýu chue buu a chuegeýnt aryant. B. ¹⁵ or D. ¹⁶ K. ¹⁷ D.E.K. ¹⁸ not in D.E. ¹⁹ not in K. ²⁰ not in D. ²¹ B. ²² not in D.K. ²³ E. ²⁴ not in D.K. ²⁵ E. ²⁶ K. ²⁷ ar duý lab - K. ²⁸ not in E. ²⁹ not in D.K. ³⁰ K. ³¹ D.K. ³² D.B. ³³ K. ³⁴ B. ³⁵ D. ³⁶ B. ³⁷ a gúerth hynny D.B.K. ³⁸ ý tanaut B. ³⁹ ae D.K. ⁴⁰ K. ⁴¹ not in D.K. ⁴² not in E. ⁴³ B. ⁴⁴ yr K. ⁴⁵ not in K. ⁴⁶ not in E. ⁴⁷ D. ⁴⁸ E. ⁴⁹ K. ⁵⁰ E. ⁵¹ D. ⁵² K.

xiii. ¹Gurth pop vn or dannet ²[ereill] buch ac vgeyn [³o ⁴aryant.]

xiv. Guerth pop vn or eskydred duybyu adcugeynt [⁵o ⁶aryant] kany⁷ bukeyl edanhet ýnt.

xv. ⁸A kemeynt ahene oll ⁹ar ekýf ehun sef eu ekýf epen ar corf ar gale kany¹⁰ en henny egeyll er eneyt vod' vrth henne emay ¹¹vngurth enteu' ahenne oll.

xvi. ¹²[O trý arperýgyl dýn ew hýnn.]

Tri ar perykyl dyn ¹³[ew] dernaut ¹⁴em pen hyd ¹⁵er emenyd adernaut ¹⁶eny corf hyd eremescar a tory vn ¹⁷or peduar post [¹⁸y corf.]

xvii. ¹⁹Messvr e mcdegýnaethew ew hýnn.

²⁰Am pob un o henne] deyr punt akeyf enep aarkoller ykan enep ay arholleho ²¹[velly] ²²sef eu ²³messur' euedecynyat ²⁴[hevýt] ²⁵ykan enep ayarchollo' ²⁶punt heb ²⁷y uoyd ²⁸neu nau vgeyn ²⁹kany voe' ³⁰ay guayd dyllat.

xviii. ³¹[Goreth.]

Medekynyat ³²gored pedeyr arugeynt.

xix. ³³[Rvd elý.]

Medekýnyaet rudely deudec ³⁴[keynnýauc.]

xx. Medekýnyat llessen pedeyr [³⁵keynnýauc.]

xxi. ³⁶O vessur bwýt e medýc ew hýnn.]

³⁷Youoyt peunoet ³⁸yr medýc' ³⁹[un] keynyauc ⁴⁰atal.

xxii. Yoleuat ⁴¹pop nos' keynyauc ⁴²[hevýt] atal.'

xxiii. ⁴³[Or teyr kreýth go kývarch ew hýnn.]

Teyr creyt okeuarc esyt vn ar ⁴⁴uynep ac' ⁴⁵arall ar ⁴⁶troet ac' ⁴⁷arall ar ⁴⁸lau ⁴⁹decarugeynt ar ⁵⁰[e] troe' trugeynt ar ⁵¹[ý] lau chueugeynt ar ⁵²[ý] venep.

xxiv. Pop kreyt kudyedyc pedeyr ⁵³[keynnýauc.]

xxv. ⁵⁴Creuuan ⁵⁵[pedeyr keynnýauc.]

Pop ascurn tun ⁵⁶ugeynt onyht amresson ⁵⁷am yuechanet' [⁵⁸ac ⁵⁹o ⁶⁰byd ⁶¹amrýson ⁶²entev ⁶³am ý výchanet] kemeret emedyc

13. The worth of each of the teeth, a cow, and one score of silver.

14. The worth of each of the fang-teeth, two kinc, and two score of silver; because they are the guards of the teeth.

15. The trunk itself is in worth equal to all those together; the trunk consists of the head, the body, and the penis; for it is therein that the life may be; therefore it is equal in worth to them all.

16. Of the three imminent dangers to a man this is.

The three imminent dangers to a man are: a stroke on the head, unto the brain; a stroke in the body, unto the bowels; and the breaking of one of the four limbs of the body.

17. The compensation for the medicaments is this.

For each, the person wounded is to receive three pounds from the one who shall have so wounded him; the amount likewise due from the person who shall wound him, for his medical treatment, is a pound, without food; or nine score pence, with his food, and the bloody clothes.

18. A tent.

An application of 'a tent,' twenty-four pence.

19. Red salve.

A medicament of red salve, twelve pence.

20. A medicament of herbs, four pence.

21. Of the amount of the food of the mediciner this is.

His food daily to the mediciner is one penny in value.

22. His light, every night, a penny likewise in value.

23. Of the three conspicuous scars this is.

There are three conspicuous scars: one upon the face; another upon the foot; and another upon the hand: thirty pence on the foot; three score pence on the hand; six score pence on the face.

24. Every unexposed scar, four pence.

25. The cranium, ⁶⁴four pence.'

For every broken bone, twenty pence; unless there be a dispute as to its diminutiveness; and if there be a dispute as to

⁶⁷ gberth

⁶⁸ worth

¹ This section follows the next in D.K. ² K. ³ D.B.K. ⁴ K. ⁵ B.D.E.K. ⁶ bugelyd D.K. ⁷ not in B. ⁸ ýu guerth B. ⁹ yr eneit a D.B.K. cill D.B. dichon K. bot yn hynny D.B.K. ¹⁰ ynteu yn vn werth D. ¹¹ C. resumes. Sect. xxx. follows here in B. ¹² C. ¹³ en e C. ar y K. ¹⁴ ý E. ¹⁵ eg B. ý E. ¹⁶ oe C. o D. ¹⁷ D. ¹⁸ C. ¹⁹ B. ²⁰ D. ²¹ a K. ²² meint D. ²³ C.K. ²⁴ not in D. ²⁵ - sef ýu messur ý uedegýnfaeth B.K. ²⁶ not in B. ²⁷ not in K. ²⁸ ae D. ²⁹ a E. ³⁰ C. ³¹ C.B.K. ³² C. ³³ Buýt ý medýc B.K. ³⁴ not in B.K. ³⁵ B. ³⁶ not in K. ³⁷ beunoeth B. ³⁸ C. ³⁹ troet C.K. ⁴⁰ vn C. ⁴¹ llan B.C.K. ⁴² ar trýded B. vn C. ⁴³ traet B. wyncp C.K. ⁴⁴ ar y troet dec arugeint K. ⁴⁵ B.C. ⁴⁶ B.C.D.K. ⁴⁷ B.D. er C.K. ⁴⁸ C.K. ⁴⁹ not in B. ⁵⁰ not in K. ⁵¹ ugein a tal. K. ⁵² D.B.C. ⁵³ B.C.K. or D. ⁵⁴ D.B.C.K. ⁵⁵ C.B.K. ⁵⁶ C. ⁵⁷ K.

cauc ¹[^eeuyd] adodet pen yelyn ar ellaur ay lau huc pen ecauc ac ockleuyr yseyn ²[^taler] pedeyr ³keynyauc [⁴kyfreith ⁵ac] ony kleuyr ny ⁶deleyr dym.

xxvi. ⁷[O werth gwallt bonwyn ay dy-vwyn.]

Guert gwallt ⁸[^a bonwyn] keynyauc am bob bys [⁹or ¹⁰ael ynda¹¹ ¹¹yu gnýthýau] a duy ¹²[^keynnýavc] am euaut [¹³a dby am y gwallt.]

xxvii. ¹⁴O werth gwaet ryd a chaeth.]

Gueth gwaet ¹⁵[^dýn] ryd pedeyr arugeynt.

xxviii. Gueth gwaet ¹⁶[^dýn] kaeth un arbymthec.

xxix. Saraet pop dyn heruuyd yureynt etelyr ydau.

xxx. ¹⁷Tri gwaet nydyukyr gwaet deynt agwaet ¹⁸crac agwaet ¹⁹truyn yr argluyt ²⁰[hagen] etelyr dyruy am ²¹danau ac ny-telyr ²²[^dým] yr nep pýeufo ²³egwaet kanys' ²⁴golleggedyc ²⁵ynt ²⁶eu sarahet ²⁷haken atelyr [²⁸ida¹¹.

XXIV. ²⁹AM KÝVAR E TRAETHA HÝNN.]

i. Puebennac a ³⁰guenel keuar ³¹ae kylyt' yaun eu ydau rodý ³²[^mach ar] bod vrthau a ³³karuaruod ellau ae kýlyt aguedý ³⁴[y] guenelynt hýnný ýkadu' eny ³⁵darfeý emakal: ³⁶sef eu emakal' deudec eru.

ii. ³⁷[Am vessur yrerú neur dywetpóyt kynno hynn.]

iii. Er eru kentaf yr ammaeth ³⁸[^bieiuýd] ³⁹areylrheyrrn ⁴⁰e tredet yr 'eyheuyt teuarc ⁴¹e peduaret' yr 'eydhecyc guell ⁴²rac torry yrýeu' ar pemed yr geylguat: ac ⁴³e uelley ekerdha ⁴⁴er eruuy' o oreu yoreu ⁴⁵er echen' ⁴⁶[o hynny allan] ⁴⁷eýthýr ⁴⁸na torryr' er yeu er ⁴⁹regthunt hyd edýguedhaf aguedy heny eru ⁵⁰[ý] guyd ahonno aelguyr ⁵¹[kyueir] ⁵²e kasnat a ⁵³hynny vn gueyt eneblydyn.

iv. ⁵⁴O deruyd vtunt mennu guahanu

⁵⁴attau
⁵⁵chúechet ych

⁵⁶bonedyc

⁵⁷to himself a
⁵⁸sixth

⁵⁹of a boneddig ;

¹ D.C.K. ² C. ³ not in E. ⁴ D. ⁵ B.C.D.K. ⁶ dyly K. ⁷ C. ⁸ D.B.C.K. ⁹ B.C. ¹⁰ D.B.C.K. ¹¹ B. ¹² C. ¹³ K. ¹⁴ C. ¹⁵ C.K. ¹⁶ A - A.E. ¹⁷ truyn B. ¹⁸ crach B. ¹⁹ C.K. ²⁰ danunt B.D.K. danadvnt C. ²¹ B.D. ²² canys gwaet B. ²³ ellýgedýc B.C.D.K. colledýc E. ²⁴ vyd D. ²⁵ e B.C.D. ²⁶ a telýr [ýdau B.] hagen. B.C. ²⁷ D. ²⁸ C. ²⁹ vynno gñeuthur D.B.C.J.K. ³⁰ a E. 'not in B.C.D.J.K. ³¹ D. y gret J. ³² dylyant J. ³³ D.B. ³⁴ darffo D.B.C.E.J.K. ³⁵ not in K. ³⁶ D. Sect. 11. Chap. xii., and Sect. vi. Chap. xv. 1. of Book 11. are here reinserted in B.C.J.K. ³⁷ J. ³⁸ er B. ³⁹ ar D.B. ⁴⁰ ar D.B. 'petberyd K. ⁴¹ not in D. ⁴² not in C.D.J.K. ⁴³ not in B.D. ⁴⁴ or D.J.K. 'not in B. ⁴⁵ J.K. yr erwi - D. ⁴⁶ dyeithyr D. ⁴⁷ not in J. ⁴⁸ rydynt K. ⁴⁹ B.C.D.E.J.K. ⁵⁰ D.B.C.J.K. ⁵¹ not in B.C.D.K. ⁵² honno C. ⁵³ Or J. ⁵⁴ B. ⁵⁵ A.E. ⁵⁶ J.

guedy darfo emakal ¹vuent ²a allant ³os menant ⁴gwanu ⁵ony byt' amod ae ⁶ruym.

v. ⁷O deruyd kau ⁸dol ar ⁹e echen amaru vn ¹⁰onadunt ¹¹pa adoet bennac ae decho yaun eu kafaél ¹²y eru ohonau.

vi. Odamheuyr y ¹³perchennauc ¹⁴narekafo er hyc cam ykantau ef' creyrhaer ¹⁵[ef] hyd na doet ycam ef vrthau ¹⁶ef nac am ybuýt nac am ýguasanaeth' ahonno aelguyr eru er hecc dw.

vii. Ked gueneler keuar ¹⁶ac ecch ac nadel ¹⁷ef yr llaur ¹⁸a kau dol arnau ac ¹⁹'na darfo' na kyle na deu ny dele kafaél dym.

viii. ¹⁹O deruyd bod hýcc en claf ae o ²⁰bryu ac ophet arall yaun eu ²¹yu ²²perchennauc ²³kennal pen crýeu.

ix. ²³O deruyd ýdýn menu guerthu hýcc ²⁴or keuar ²⁵re ²⁶keuarer ²⁷[yndaó] ny dele ²⁸[na] ýguerthu ²⁹eny darfo e ³⁰keuar nae ytrafnydrau' ac os ³¹guana ³²keuoet undyt' kyn ³³[no] kafaél ³⁴y eru kolly y eru ³⁵[o honaó] ³⁶ae os guedy ³⁷kafaél ³⁸y eru ³⁹kennal pen er yeu ⁴⁰ohonau.

x. Paub ⁴⁰pyeu duyn ydcucnetyeu ⁴¹yr ⁴²eredyc nac ⁴³hýcc na hevrn na petheu ⁴⁴ereyll a' uo ýdau; guedy ⁴⁵e del pop peth ⁴⁶atadunt er amaeth ar keylguad byeu kadu ⁴⁷[pob peth o] ⁴⁸ereyn hene en dýguall' agueneuthur ⁴⁹ydau ⁵⁰kestal ⁵¹ar ⁵²yr eudun ehun.

xi. Egeylguad adele kayu ⁵³arnunt ⁵⁴[yn diwall] val nabo rekeuye ⁵⁵[arnadunt] ⁵⁶ac na bo re heag' a ⁵⁷[c eu] galu val na torhoent ⁵⁸[u] ⁵⁹kaloneu' ac ⁶⁰o deruyt druc udunt en henne ouessur ef' ⁶¹ay tal' neu ⁶²enteu yllu' ⁶³naguanaet ⁶⁴ydau guath noc yr eydau ehun.

xii. ⁶⁴Er amaeth nydele' / talu er ecchen onys bryhu, ac os bryhu ⁶⁵[ac vn ae oll] talet neu guadet. Er amaeth adele ke-

shall be completed; they may if they will so separate, unless a contract bind them.

5. If the oxen be put in the yoke, and one of them die, by whatever disorder he may be taken off; it is right that he should have his erw.

6. Should the owner doubt, "that the ox may not have received injury" from him, let him be sworn, that the injury did not originate with him, either as to its food or its service: and that is called the erw of the black ox.

7. Though co-tillage be formed with an ox; if it come not to the labour, is not yoked, and shall not 'do a turn or two; nothing is to be had on its account.

8. If an ox become ill, whether from a 'wound, or any other thing; it is right for its owner to support the yoke.

9. If a person will to sell an ox out of the co-tillage in which it is put, he is not to sell it until the co-tillage be ended, nor to exchange it; and if he 'separate it but one day, before he has obtained his erw, he loses his erw; and, if after obtaining his erw, he is to support the yoke.

10. Every one is to bring his requisites to the ploughing, whether ox, or irons, or other things pertaining to him; and, after every thing is brought to them, the ploughman and the driver are to keep the whole safely, and use them as well as they would their own.

11. The driver is to yoke in the oxen carefully, so that they be not too tight, nor too loose; and drive them so as not to break their hearts; and if damage happen to them on that occasion, he is to make it good; or else swear that he 'used them not worse than his own.'

12. The ploughman is not to / pay for the oxen, unless they be bruised by him; and if he bruise either one or the whole, let him

⁶⁶o ⁶⁷rygaffel cam ⁶⁸y ganthaó ef or ych

⁶⁹nat ardo ⁷⁰uraó

⁷¹gberth

⁷²na doeth dým oý cam ef urthunt huý.

⁷³tavlu er ýchen rac eu briuuau ⁷⁴na thafu yr ychen ⁷⁵nae eu' briúáó

⁶⁶that the ox received injury

⁶⁹plough ⁷⁰fright,

⁷¹sell

⁷²did not cause any injury to them.

⁷³cast at the oxen lest he bruise them;

⁷⁴cast at the oxen, nor bruise them;

¹hý K. ²ae D.K. not in B. ³hynny or J. o K. ⁴gwanu os mynnant B. ⁵not in C.D.K. ⁶onyt D.K. ⁷Or J. ⁸doleu D. ⁹not in B.C.D.E.J.K. ¹⁰Or ychen D.B.C.K. o honunt J. ¹¹py D. ¹²yr K. not in D. ¹³perchon K. ¹⁴D. ¹⁵not in B. ¹⁶not in C.J.K. ¹⁷not in D. ¹⁸am B. ¹⁹not in J.K. ²⁰ý B. ²¹Or J. ²²yr D.B.J. ý C.K. ²³perchen J.K. ²⁴- er ých C.K. ²⁵Or J. ²⁶oc B. ²⁷i K. ²⁸gyfarocd J. ²⁹D.C.J.K. ³⁰D. ³¹nae drafnitraó yny darffo y kyuar D.J.K. ³²magyl C. ³³ket boet B.K. kyn oet J. ³⁴not in D. ³⁵D. ³⁶yr K. ³⁷J.K. ³⁸not in K. ³⁹- ý B. ⁴⁰yr K. ⁴¹not in B. ⁴²- o honaó J.K. ⁴³a dyly. K. not in C.D. ⁴⁴adyly D. a bieu K. ⁴⁵ý B.E.J.K. ⁴⁶mnes D. ⁴⁷ýchen C. ⁴⁸not in K. ⁴⁹not in J.K. ⁵⁰attunt D.J.K. ⁵¹D. ⁵²en dýwall e rey hennis B.C. ⁵³udunt B.C.D.J.K. ⁵⁴mal J. ⁵⁵ac D. yr J. ⁵⁶rei J.K. ⁵⁷arnadunt B. ar yr ychen D.C.J.K. ⁵⁸D. ⁵⁹B.C.D.J.K. ⁶⁰not in B. ⁶¹not in C.D.J.K. ⁶²B. ⁶³B.E. ⁶⁴callon. B. ⁶⁵or J. ⁶⁶bieu eu talu D.B.C.J.K. ⁶⁷e lw enteu B. ⁶⁸udunt D.C.J.K. ⁶⁹Ny dyly yr amaeth D.B.C.J.K. ⁷⁰J. ⁷¹B. am D. ⁷²D.B.C.J.K. ⁷³not in B. ⁷⁴D.B.C.J.K. ⁷⁵K. ⁷⁶D.J.K. ⁷⁷B. ⁷⁸D.C.J.K. ⁷⁹nae J.K.

mehorth ekeylguat odale er ecchen ac ny dele ¹eu ²hellunc ³namyn ⁴[y] deu ⁵bereuys.

xiii. Guedy ⁶[y] darfo ekaueyr paup ⁷byeu kerco ydefnedyeu atau adref.

xiv. Karthur na march ⁸llefnu ny henýu ⁹or [¹⁰kývar ¹¹o] ¹²kefreyt.

xv. Ny dele nep dody corescur ¹³ar hyc ¹⁴y kylyd' ¹⁵heb ¹⁶y kanyat, ¹⁷onyd ¹⁸amod ¹⁹uyd' [²⁰neu ²¹o ewýllýs.]

xvi. ²²O deruyd' bod amresson ²³am ²⁴drecar [er rvng dev kývarwr] edrecher eru er amaeth ²⁵adefnet yhar ²⁶[ay hýt] ay llet' ac vrth ²⁷honno ²⁸gueneler ypaup kastal ay kylyt.

xvii. ²⁹O deruyd bod ³⁰amresson ³¹er rug deu kauarur' am tyr ³²guyll ³³[guýd] ac arall faeth ar neyll en menhu eredyc ³⁴e ³⁵[tir] guyt ar llall ³⁶heb yuenu' onyd amod ayduc ³⁷racdau yaun eu ³⁸ydau eredyc yr llall etyr auo kandau.

xviii. ³⁹O deruyd ⁴⁰bod amresson ⁴¹am eredyc' [⁴²y ⁴³rúng deu gyuarór] ⁴⁴ar neyll en mennu eredyc' empell ⁴⁵ar llall' en acos ⁴⁶nyný adenedun' nadeleant venet ⁴⁷namyn ⁴⁸val e ⁴⁹kallont' er ecchen ⁵⁰keraydu eu' ⁵¹budelu ac eu ⁵²gued en guan val en ⁵³kadarn en ekamud ⁵⁴[ehun.]

xix. ⁵⁵Nyný adenedun' ⁵⁶na ⁵⁷deleyr kemenu ⁵⁸hyc auo eg kauar heb ⁵⁹kanyat ykauaruyr kany dele nep kamenu ⁶⁰[dim] namen ⁶¹e ped' auedho ⁶²[arnav] ac ⁶³ny med cnteu ⁶⁴ar ⁶⁵[y da] hunnu ⁶⁶[tra vo nny kyuar.]

xx. ⁶⁷Nyný adeguedun' ⁶⁸na deleyr ⁶⁹y ecchen ⁷⁰auo egkeuar ⁷¹ac eu gwestlau' ⁷²nac eu' ⁷³hadauaelha kany dele ⁷⁴[neb] gwestlau namen [⁷⁵yr ⁷⁶hynn] auo enyuedýant abunu ⁷⁷ny dedyu.

xxi. Puebennac agnel keuar aguedy henny kauaru ac arall ⁷⁸nyný adeguedun' ⁷⁹deleu

pay, or exonerate himself. The ploughman is to assist the driver in yoking the oxen; but he is to loosen only the two short-yoked.

13. After the co-tillage shall be completed, every one is to take his requisites with him home.

14. Neither a cleanser, nor a horse for harrowing, is comprised by law in co-tillage.

15. No one is to place a restraint upon the ox of another without his leave; unless there be an agreement, ³⁰or assent.

16. If there should be a dispute about 'bad tillage,' between two co-tillers; let the erw of the ploughman be examined, as to the depth, ³⁰length, and breadth of the furrow, and let every one's be completed alike.

17. If a dispute arise between two co-tillers, as to rough ³⁹bushy land, and to other clear; the one willing to plough the bushy land, and the other not willing; unless there be an agreement to the contrary, it is right for him to plough for the other such land as he may have.

18. If a dispute arise about ploughing, between two co-tillers, one willing to plough far off, and the other near; we say, that they are to go to such place only as that the oxen may reach their stalls, and their work, the weak as well as the strong, within their own cymwd.

19. We say, that an ox engaged in co-tillage is not to be bequeathed, without the consent of the co-tillers; since any one is to bequeath only that which he shall have in possession; and that ox is not then in his possession, ⁶⁶while engaged in the co-tillage.

20. We say, that oxen engaged in co-tillage are neither to be pledged, nor to be distrained; since no one is to pledge but what is in his possession; and that is not.

21. Whoever shall engage in co-tillage, and after that make a similar agreement

⁷⁸ dav ar

⁷⁹ two tilths,

¹ not in B.D.E.J.K. ² gollóg D.J. ³ - un o honant J. or ychen K. ⁴ D.B.C.J.K. ⁵ not in K. ⁶ C.E. ⁷ adyly D.J.K. ⁸ llyuyn D.C.J.K. ⁹ o D. ¹⁰ C.J.K. ¹¹ C. ¹² not in J.K. ¹³ ac B.C.D.J.K. ¹⁴ neb D. ¹⁵ not in J. ¹⁶ not in K. ¹⁷ not in D. ¹⁸ - o K. ¹⁹ not in B.C.K. ²⁰ B.C.D.J.K. ²¹ oc D.J. ²² Or J. ²³ Os K. ²⁴ - y rúng deu gyuarór D. ²⁵ C. ²⁶ ac dyfnet ac llet ac har D.C.J.K. ²⁷ B. ²⁸ hynny J.K. ²⁹ guneýthur B. ³⁰ Or J. ³¹ y rúng deu gyuarór amrysson J. ³² not in K. ³³ not in D.C.J.K. ³⁴ B.C.D.J.K. ³⁵ not in D.J.K. ³⁶ D.C.J.K. ³⁷ yn mynnu peidyab ac eredic J. ³⁸ y ganthau B. ³⁹ not in K. ⁴⁰ Or J. ⁴¹ not in J. ⁴² not in D.J.K. ⁴³ D. ⁴⁴ D.J.K. ⁴⁵ not in B.C. ⁴⁶ ac arall B.C. ⁴⁷ - þ henne e rug deu kýuaraur B. ⁴⁸ e C.B.K. kývreyth a dýweýt C.B.D.J.K. ⁴⁹ en lle na alloent B. ⁵⁰ en C. hyt D. e C.D. yr J.K. lle C.D.J.K. ⁵¹ gallwýnt C. gallo D.J.K. ⁵² i K. ⁵³ good D.J.K. ⁵⁴ budelw D.J.K. ⁵⁵ gryf D. ⁵⁶ J. ⁵⁷ Ny E. ⁵⁸ E C.J.K. kevreýth a dýweýt C.D.J.K. not in B. ⁵⁹ Ny B. ⁶⁰ ellýr B.C.D.E. ⁶¹ ychen D.B.C.J.K. ⁶² gyghor B. ⁶³ J.K. ⁶⁴ er hýn C.B.J. not in D.K. ⁶⁵ C.J.K. ⁶⁶ na C.D.J.K. ⁶⁷ not in B. ⁶⁸ J. ⁶⁹ E C.J.K. kevreýth [heuyt J.] a dýweýt C.D.J.K. not in B. ⁷⁰ Ny B. ⁷¹ gýstlab D.J.K. ⁷² ac tynt J. ⁷³ not in D.J.K. ⁷⁴ na J. ⁷⁵ hatavelu K. ⁷⁶ D.B.C.E.J.K. ⁷⁷ J. ⁷⁸ J. hónn K. ⁷⁹ nyd eido. K. ⁸⁰ e C.B.J.K. kevreýth a dýweýt C.B.D.J.K. ⁸¹ y dily J. ⁸² K.

'hod er ecchen henne en' ³e kauar kantaf acc ³ked guenel ⁴[ynteu] kan kauar guedy henny ⁵ef addele' kanal' pen er yeu ypop lle ⁶[or] yguenel.

xxii. Puebennac aguenel kauar ac ⁷na del ⁸[yn 'hýwed] na dýt na deu ⁹[y bo heb dyuot] ¹⁰yeredyc nyny adeguedun' nac ¹¹o uod ¹²nac ¹¹o ¹³kamell edel' ¹⁴[ef] ¹⁵hyd na dele ef dym or aardha hebdau.

xxiii. Ny deleyr dodý ¹⁶na meyrch na ¹⁷kessyc na ¹⁸bucc en arader ¹⁹ac ²⁰o dodyr ²¹huy' ked ²²erthelo ²³a kessyc ²⁴a' guarthec ²⁵ny dyukyr' ²⁶ked anafo emeyrch' ny dyukyr' ²⁷ac ykyd ahenne ²⁸[hevyt] ny deucyd ²⁹e kefreyt ³⁰onyd amodyr ³¹udunt' deleu ³²vn eru ³³[onadunt.]

xxiv. O deruyd ydyn kauaru hyc aduyn ³⁴er hýcc' en lledrat ³⁵nyny aduedun' na dele ³⁶[perchennauc er ých] dale pen er yeu ac ³⁷na dele ³⁸[ynteu] ³⁹kafael ⁴⁰y eru.

xxv. O deruyd ⁴¹ydyn kauaru hyc abod en guell ⁴²kantau dody arall eny le ⁴³nyny aduedun' ⁴⁴na dele' ⁴⁵[ef] y ⁴⁶semudau heb kanyat y ⁴⁷kanarguyr.

xxvi. Ny ⁴⁸deleyr ⁴⁹[ynteu] ⁵⁰semudau ⁵¹hyc' ⁵²ahkauarer ⁵³en ⁵⁴e' ⁵⁵ryc ⁵⁶ar ⁵⁷e' guel heb kanyat ⁵⁸ykauaruyr ⁵⁹[a vo perch-enogyon udunt.]

xxvii. Ny dele nep kamryt ⁶⁰amayath ⁶¹arnau ⁶²ony huybyt' gueneuthur ⁶³aradar ⁶⁴ay hoylyau' ⁶⁵kanys ef addele ⁶⁶y gueneuthur 'en kubyf' [⁶⁷or hoel ⁶⁸gyntaf hýt e ⁶⁹dýwethav' ⁷⁰neu ynteu or' leihaf hýt y vóyhaf.]

xxviii. Puybennac ⁷¹[a] pyeufo er heryrn keueyryet ⁷²ef uuent' ⁷³[óy] en dylesteyr yr ⁷⁴geylguat ⁷⁵ac yr amaeth' acny deleant ⁷⁶[óy] vn kemorth.

xxix. Ekeylguat addele ⁷⁷dyguallu ⁷⁸e

with another; we say, that those oxen are bound to the first co-tillage; and should he engage in a hundred such co-tillages after that, he is to support the yoke wherever he may engage to do so.

22. Whoever shall engage in co-tillage, and does not come 'orderly to the ploughing; whether he be a day or two without coming; we say, that whether he come willingly, or by compulsion; he is to have nothing of what shall be ploughed without him.

23. Neither horses, mares, nor cows, are to be put to the plough; and if they should be put, and abortion should ensue to either mares, or cattle, or the horses be injured, it is not to be compensated; and besides this the law does not say, that they are entitled to an erw, unless it be covenanted for them.

24. If a person engage an ox in co-tillage, and bring a stolen ox; we say, that the owner of the ox is not bound to support the yoke, nor is he to obtain an erw.

25. If a person engage an ox in ploughing, and afterwards wish to substitute another; we say, he is not to change it without the consent of the co-tillers.

26. An ox engaged in co-tillage is not to be moved from the furrow to the sward, without the consent of the co-tillers, ⁶¹who are the owners of the cattle.'

27. No one is to undertake the work of a ploughman, unless he know how to make a plough, and 'nail it; for he ought to make 'it wholly,' from the first nail to the last, or from the smallest to the largest.

28. Whoever shall own the irons is to keep them in order, that the ploughman and driver be not impeded; and they are to have no assistance.

29. The driver is to furnish the bows of

⁷⁷vuyd ⁷⁸a húylab ⁷⁹y heyrn
⁸⁰y' guýd

⁷⁷willingly ⁷⁸set the irons;
⁸⁰the plough,

¹or D.K. yr J. ychen [hynny J.K.] vot D.J.K. (urth D. yn J.K. ²not in K. ³chen E. ⁴D.C.J.K. ⁵deleu o bonau B. y dyly ef J. ⁶dalý C. ⁷D.J. ⁸ni K. ⁹B.C.D.J.K. - y eredic D.B.C.J.K. ¹⁰D.B.C.J.K. ¹¹e B.C.J.K. kevreyth a dýweýt C.B.D.J.K. ¹²oe B.D. ¹³- i del K. ¹⁴anuod K. ¹⁵B. ¹⁶not in D.K. ¹⁷not in K. ¹⁸garthec D. ¹⁹chessyc D. garthec K.J. ²⁰not in B. ²¹not in K. ²²or D.J. ²³bynt J. not in D. ²⁴erthylont D. ²⁵y D.C.E.J.K. ²⁶ar D.C.J. 'a K. ²⁷a J. ²⁸ar meirch kyt anafhont D.B.C. ²⁹not in E. ³⁰- anadanunt dim yr hynny J. ³¹C. ³²not in B.D. ³³not in J.K. ³⁴not in B. ³⁵- o nadunt D. ³⁶B.C.D.K. o bonant. J. onyt amodir udunt. J.K. ³⁷hónrb J. ³⁸e B.C.J.K. kevreyth a deweýt C.B.D.J.K. ³⁹C. ef D.B.J.K. ⁴⁰ny J.K. ⁴¹D.B.C.J.K. ⁴²not in K. ⁴³yr D.B. ⁴⁴not in C.K. ⁴⁵gan e B.C. den B. perchennauc C. ⁴⁶e B.C.J.K. kevreyth a deweýt C.B.D.J.K. ⁴⁷not in K. ⁴⁸B.C. ⁴⁹symut D. ⁵⁰kyuarór. K. ⁵¹dele B. ⁵²D. ⁵³yr ychen D.B.C. ⁵⁴yr ychen J.K. ⁵⁵a gyuaro K. ⁵⁶ar C. ' - D. ⁵⁷not in B.E.J.K. ⁵⁸wellt D.C. eu symudab D.C.B. ⁵⁹yr D.C.K. yng J. ⁶⁰not in B. ⁶¹eu B.C. y J.K. perchennauc. B.C.J. perchen. K. ⁶²D. ⁶³amaethyaeth B. amaethat D.C.J.K. ⁶⁴not in E. ⁶⁵ar ný výppo B. ⁶⁶e guýd B. ⁶⁷not in D. ⁶⁸not in B. ⁶⁹B.C.D.J.K. ⁷⁰leihaf D. not in C. ⁷¹a K. ⁷²vóynf D.C.K. ⁷³J. ⁷⁴not in E.J.K. ⁷⁵not in B. ⁷⁶D.B. ⁷⁷emeýt B. amaeth ar geilwat D. ⁷⁸not in J. ⁷⁹D.B.C.J.K. ⁸⁰not in C. ⁸¹yr J. y K. ewydon a gýdlyn J.K. y J. a K. pistleu J.K. ⁸²D. ⁸³D.B.C.J.K. ⁸⁴yr B.K. ⁸⁵B. not in C.J.K.

pestelyeu ar yeunedon 'ar gudyn' ²[ac] os 'hyrguet vyd etorccheu ³beccheyn a ⁴guyeyll edoleu.

the yokcs with wythes; and, if it be 'a long team,' the small rings, and 'pegs of the bows.

XXV. AM LUKYB HYD ⁴[E TRAETHA HÏNN.]

XXV. OF CORN DAMAGE THIS TREATS.

I. Pop perchen ⁵[nauc] hyd ⁶byeu kadu yhyd apop perchen ⁷[nauc] escrybel ⁸[bieu] kadu yescrybyl ⁹[e meun ac allan] ac vrth henne emay yaun ypaup dale ar yhyd. ¹⁰Ac es' sef ¹¹[ual] e may yaun dale ar egayauar aryant [¹²tal ¹³amdanau] hyd huel ¹⁴Sanfreyt ¹⁵ac ohene allan dyuuyyn ¹⁶[y] llukyr: eguahannuynar ¹⁷ohuyl Sanfreyt' hyd kalan Mey aryantal; o kalan Mey allan dyuuyyn ¹⁸[y] llukyr.

1. Every owner of corn is to mind his corn; and every owner of an animal is to mind his animal, ⁹within and without; and, therefore, it is right for every person to take upon his corn. Thus it is right to take for winter-tilth; money payment for it until the feast of St. Bride; and thence onward, reparation for damage: for spring-tilth; from the feast of St. Bride until the calends of May, money payment; from the calends of May onward, reparation for damage.

II. ¹⁹Em pop amser y ²⁰dylluc escrybyl ²¹[allan] okarcar ny deleyr ²²namen aryant ²³[tal] sef ²⁴val edeleyr ²⁵tal ²⁶[er] aryant' keynyauc ²⁷or march ²⁸a dymey ²⁹o eydyon.

2. At all times to release an animal impounded, money payment only is due: and it is thus that money is to be paid; a penny for a horse; a halfpenny for a bullock.

III. Ebaul neu eboles ³⁰o pen e' peduar-edyt ar dec allan guedy ³¹e ganer keynyauc ³²amdanau [³³mal ³⁴am y uam.]

3. For a colt or filly, from the fourteenth day onward after it is foaled, a penny, ³³like as for its mother.'

IV. ³⁵Llo or pan aner hyd kalangayaf ³⁶y guarchy or pryd ³⁷buy kylyd [³⁸a deleyr ydav.

4. A calf, from the time of its birth until the calends of winter, is to be impounded from one meal-time to another.

V. ³⁹Or] ⁴⁰vuen [⁴¹a ⁴²mynneu ⁴³hÏt] ⁴⁴tra uuynt en denu 'eucuarclae or pryd buykylyt' ⁴⁵[a deleyr] neu ⁴⁶[entev] eu kemescu ac eu mam ⁴⁷[mev:] sef hyd edeleant ⁴⁸[bot en] denu hyd kalan Mey ac ohyny ⁴⁹[allan] un ⁵⁰breynt ⁵¹[Ïnt] ⁵²ac eu' mam [⁵³eu ⁵⁴ar Ït.]

5. Lambs ⁴¹and kids,' while they are sucking, 'are to be impounded' from one meal-time to another; or else to be mixed with their dams: the period during which they suck is until the calends of May; and thence onward, for trespass upon corn, they rank with their dams.

VI. ⁵⁵E moch ⁵⁶ar deueyt ⁵⁷ar keuyr ⁵⁸ar guydeu ⁵⁹ar yeyr eyl deuys ⁶⁰[or kadó] ⁶¹onadunt adeleyr.'

6. The swine, the sheep, the goats, the geese, and the hens; the second choice of them is due.

VII. ⁶²E perchyll becheyn or pan ⁶³emcuelo ⁶⁴bysguelyn ⁶⁵[gyntaf] ⁶⁶ay ⁶⁷truyn un kefreyt ⁶⁸ay uam ⁶⁹[vydant] ar hyd.'

7. The pigs, from the time they turn up the cow-dung with their snouts, are subject to the same law as their mother, for trespass upon corn.

VIII. Enekefreyt ebu huc or moch ⁷⁰ac un' or man escrybyl [⁷¹rÏ ⁷²deuedassam nÏ uhot] kenÏbey namen trilluden ⁷³onadunt ⁷⁴sef acaus oed ⁷⁵herne ⁷⁶[y] moch a aeÏ yr nep pycufoent a hucch ⁷⁷adryc ⁷⁸[ei] y perchennauc er hyd; ⁷⁹ny ⁸⁰deleyr ⁸¹[dóyn]

8. 'In the law it was one from the swine, and one from the small animals, which we have mentioned above, though there might be only three of them; the cause was, the swine returned to the person who owned them, and one remained with the owner of

² ⁷⁰hyrróyd
⁹ ⁸¹y gúartheç

⁵ ⁸⁰gudÏn

⁶ ⁷⁰in haste,
⁹ ⁸¹the cattle

⁸ ⁸⁰wythes

¹ o B.C.D. ² B. ³ not in D. ⁴ C. yó K. ⁵ B.C.D. ⁶ a delo B. ⁷ C.D. ⁸ D.C.K. ⁹ B. ¹⁰ not in B. ¹¹ D.B. ¹² C. adnó D.J. ¹³ B.C.K. ymdanó D. ¹⁴ - unir K. ¹⁵ not in B. ¹⁶ D. ¹⁷ o henne C. not in D.K. ¹⁸ D.K. ¹⁹ Am C. ²⁰ ellug B.C.K. ollong D. ²¹ D. ²² - talu K. ²³ D. ²⁴ not in K. ²⁵ - ual hynn K. 'not in B. ²⁶ C.K. ²⁷ o B.C.E.K. ²⁸ not in K. ²⁹ or D. ³⁰ or B.C.D. ³¹ not in D. ³² ymdanó D. ³³ B.C. ³⁴ o C. ³⁵ Lloi D. ³⁶ eu D. ³⁷ y D.K. ³⁸ C. ³⁹ D. ⁴⁰ neu E. ⁴¹ B. ar D. ⁴² D.B. ⁴³ C. ⁴⁴ eu gnarchae or prÏt buy gÏlyd tra uoent Ïn dÏnu B. ⁴⁵ C. ⁴⁶ D.B.C.K. ⁴⁷ C.B. ⁴⁸ B.C.D.E.K. ⁴⁹ kyfreith K. ⁵⁰ B. ⁵¹ ai K. ⁵² D.C.K. ⁵³ B. Ïnt. E. ⁵⁴ not in D. ⁵⁵ a D. ⁵⁶ K. ⁵⁷ o bonunt D. 'a deleyr o nadunt. B.K. ⁵⁸ not in B.C.D.K. ⁵⁹ emchwelwÏnt C. ymchoelont D.B.K. ⁶⁰ bisweil D. ⁶¹ K. ⁶² ac eu D.B.C. ⁶³ durÏn B. trÏyneu D. ⁶⁴ ac eu C. 'Ïnt ar Ït ac eu mam. B. ⁶⁵ C. ⁶⁶ - vydant. D. ⁶⁷ neu C. ' - B.D.K. ⁶⁸ B.C. a D.K. ⁶⁹ D.B.C.K. ⁷⁰ - vn D. ⁷¹ - un B. ⁷² not in D. ⁷³ K. ⁷⁴ not in K. ⁷⁵ D.B.C.E. ⁷⁶ - a drigei K. ⁷⁷ deleyt B.E. ellÏr C.K. ellit D. ⁷⁸ D.B.C.K. ⁷⁹ D. ⁸⁰ E. ⁸¹ K. 'y dadyl gyffelyb D.

⁴ A later ms., not collated, has; 'In the law of Howel.'

huch o¹ duy² huch kanydaey³ e mocch yr perchenauc⁴ [c moch]⁵ o trykey⁶ euelle. O dena esemuduyt or pemdeclydyn⁷ [or] mocch vn ac or⁸ dec⁹ lledyn arugeyn or deueyt¹⁰ daunt; ac or¹¹ keyuŷr¹² ar¹³ yeŷr¹⁴ ar¹⁵ guydeu vn or dec¹⁶ [llydyn] arugeyn¹⁷ cuelle. Oderuyd na kafer kŷfnŷueruc a hynne ar¹⁸ er hyd¹⁹ or moch heruuyd rey²⁰ [or ygneit] pedeyr keynyauc or pym lledyn²¹ [or] mocch: ereyll adeueyt panyu keynyauc opop vn²² or mocch²³ adeleyr ac opop²⁴ pym lledyn²⁵ or²⁶ deueyt ar²⁷ keyuŷr keynyauc²⁸ aheuyt or²⁹ guydeu³⁰ ar³¹ yeŷr onykefŷr kemeynt ac edeleher vn onadunt³² [ar er ŷt] vuŷ opob³³ vn onadunt³⁴ [a deleyr.]

ix. ³⁵Ac ny deleyr dale³⁶ [yr] yeŷr ar hŷd namen epedheunos kentaf³⁷ ed heer [ŷ³⁸ yr yt kynn³⁹ no⁴⁰ y vot yn egin⁴¹ a hynny yni el yn egin] ac ohynny enŷ⁴² del graun⁴³ [ynyr yt] nŷ delyr [ŷ⁴⁴ eu⁴⁵ daly] ac or pan del graun edelyr guedy henne.

x. Pop gokaur⁴⁶ or ed⁴⁷ emokoryo dyn ac ef kaduet paup yogaur⁴⁸ [a] byd ryd er escrybyl sef eu⁴⁹ [ŷ] gogaur hŷd guedy⁵⁰ [y] keueyryer yar etŷr etefho⁵¹ ar nau⁵² aperllan⁵³ abressyc⁵⁴ a llin guedy⁵⁵ [ŷ] medy neu eghart heb⁵⁶ [y] uedy agueyr syc ato tey ac eu hacure⁵⁷ akennyn a pop peth⁵⁸ [or] a uo perthenas y⁵⁹ [vot eg] arth⁶⁰ ac ef. Guanet⁶¹ enteŷ [kae⁶² eg kŷlch] yart en kynkadarnet ac na allho escrybyl ytory a⁶³ [c onŷs guna] ked⁶⁴ torrer⁶⁵ hyd na⁶⁶ dŷucher ŷdau⁶⁷ ef⁶⁸ eythŷr [awnel⁶⁹ yr] yeŷr⁷⁰ a guydeu⁷¹ sef achaus eu⁷² kany ellyr⁷³ kau racdunt kanys ehedec a allant.

xi. ⁷⁴Er escuboryeu adeleant⁷⁵ eu bod en agoret or panhel er escub kentaf⁷⁶ endunt y⁷⁷ ellug guŷnt⁷⁸ en dunt⁷⁹ hyd kalangayaf: ac⁸⁰ o⁸¹ llygyr en henŷ oamser⁸² dŷhuycher ŷdau.

xii. O kalangayaf allant⁸³ kayeŷr er escuboryeu val edeleher⁸⁴ sef⁸⁵ eu val e⁸⁶ deleyr⁸⁷ ykayu dody⁸⁸ teŷr bancor ar ellokyl a

the corn; but one is not to be taken of two swine, for the swine could not return to the owner of the swine, if 'it remained so.' Then it was altered to one of every fifteen of the pigs; and one of every thirty sheep; and from the goats, the poultry, and the geese, one of every thirty, in like manner. If so many of the swine should not be found upon the corn, according to some¹⁸ of the judges, four pence for every five swine: others say, that a penny is due for each of the swine; and for every 'five animals,' of the sheep and the goats, a penny; and also, of the geese, and the poultry, if the number, for which one is due, be not found upon the corn, an egg is due for each.

9. Poultry are not to be taken upon corn, except during the first fortnight after the corn is sown, before it springs; from that time until it shoot into ear, they are not to be taken; but from the time when the grain is formed, they are.

10. Every crop that a person shall harvest, he is to look after; and the cattle are free: by the crop is understood, corn after it is severed from the land whereon it grew; the produce of an orchard; cabbage; flax, after it is cut, or in a garden uncut; tedded hay; thatch for houses; and their fence; leeks; and every thing that pertains to a garden. Let him fence so strong about his garden, that beasts cannot break into it; and if he do not, and it should be broken into, he is not to be compensated; except for the trespass of poultry and geese; because it is not possible to fence so as to exclude them, since they can fly.

11. The barns are to be open from the time the first sheaf is brought into them, until the calends of winter, to admit the air: and, if the corn be damaged during that period, the owner is to be compensated.

12. From the calends of winter onward, the barns shall be closed in the manner required; they are to be closed by three

¹ y neill.

⁴⁷ un

¹⁸ the other remained.

¹⁹ one

¹ deu llydyn D. ² not in B.C.K. ³ not in B.C.D.K. ⁴ B. ⁵ or D. ⁶ C.D.K. ⁷ not in K. ⁸ not in D. ⁹ ar K. ¹⁰ ac or C. ¹¹ guydeu D.B.C.K. ¹² ac or C.D. ¹³ ieir D.B.C.K. ¹⁴ D. ¹⁵ not in D.K. ¹⁶ not in B. ¹⁷ o B.C.D.K. ¹⁸ D.B.C.K. ¹⁹ C.K. ²⁰ onadunt B.D. ²¹ geiŷr B.C. ²² deueyt B.C. ²³ not in B. ²⁴ guydeu enteŷ B. ²⁵ ac or B.C. ²⁶ B. ²⁷ rei o bonunt. D. ²⁸ C. ²⁹ not in B.C.D.K. ³⁰ D. ³¹ ir K. ³² D.B.C.K. ³³ B. ³⁴ K. ³⁵ el K. ³⁶ D.B. endar C.K. ³⁷ D.B.C. i K. ³⁸ D.B.C.K. ³⁹ not in B.C.D.K. ⁴⁰ ac ir K. ⁴¹ B.C.D.K. ⁴² E. ⁴³ D.B.C.K. ⁴⁴ kŷmerher B. kŷchŷnher D.C.K. ⁴⁵ not in B. ⁴⁶ not in C.D.K. ⁴⁷ ur K. ⁴⁸ D.B.C.E. ⁴⁹ metter D.B.C.K. ⁵⁰ D.B.C.K. ⁵¹ - a bressych D.C.K. ⁵² B.D. ⁵³ C. ⁵⁴ not in B.C.D.K. ⁵⁵ parb C. ⁵⁶ D.B.C.K. ⁵⁷ B. ⁵⁸ torret K. ⁵⁹ ny D.B.E.K. ⁶⁰ not in K. ⁶¹ dŷeithŷr D. ⁶² D.K. ⁶³ D. ⁶⁴ ar D. ⁶⁵ not in K. ⁶⁶ vrth na C. ⁶⁷ cada B.K. ⁶⁸ Ar E. ⁶⁹ not in K. ⁷⁰ not in B.D.K. ⁷¹ udunt hyt kalan gaeaf i ellong guŷnt yndunt K. ⁷² ollŷng D. ⁷³ udunt D. ⁷⁴ or D. ⁷⁵ llygyr K. ⁷⁶ y dŷwŷn a wneŷr ŷdau nŷ talu. B. diuŷyn [y D.K.] llygyr D.C.K. a dlyir. K. ⁷⁷ kaet paŷb y yscubaŷr val y dŷlyho D. ⁷⁸ not in K. ⁷⁹ not in B.C.D.E. ⁸⁰ dele C. ⁸¹ bot [yr D.K. pob C.] yscubaŷr D.C. yscuporieu K. yn gyngadarnet ac y bo D.B.C.K. ⁸² D.B.C.K. ⁸³ K.

¹[¹phleit] ar edrus ²a tri ³ruym ⁴ar nau' ⁵deu ar eguekyl ac ⁶un ⁷or tu' rechy ac ⁸o toryr ⁹[hynny] dyucher ¹⁰ar hyd ar escubaur sef ¹¹[ual] edyhuchyr [¹²yr ¹³yt ¹⁴en escubavr] ¹⁵escub yach en lle ¹⁶er claf.

xiii. Oderuyt ydyn kafaer escrybyl ar ¹⁷[y] hyd abod amresson hyd nakafat ¹⁸kat-er ¹⁹en llu edelyat.

xiv. Oderuyd llugry hyd ac na ²⁰ho dyuedher er escrybyl ²¹ar er hyd' byd en llu ²²e ²³perchenauc ²⁴eu glanau kanyellyr testyolaet ar anyveyl ²⁵[yna] ked ²⁶as teueto paup ²⁷y guelet ²⁸ny remah.

xv. ²⁹Nydeleyr llu geilyd ³⁰amdanunt kany remhaha' ked adeuer' ³¹os e ³²perchenauc ay ³³dyheura.

xvi. Oderuyt ³⁴kafaer march tros kay [³⁵o ³⁶hyt y vynygy] en ³⁷essu hyd nyt yaun ydale namyn dyhuyn ³⁸[y] llugry ³⁹ony ⁴⁰dyheuryr.

xvii. O deruyd kafaer ⁴¹na march ⁴²nac anyueyl' arall ay deutroet ulaen ⁴³ar ⁴⁴er hyd ny deleyr y dale kany bu en kubyl ⁴⁵ar er hyd' ac ⁴⁶ny ellyr kubyl oaghubyl ⁴⁷[ac] ⁴⁸ony leneyr dyhucher' ⁴⁹y luger.

xviii. Oderuyt ydyn tydau ⁵⁰y kassec ⁵¹enemyl hyd' ar ebaul en legry er hyd ac nacafer ydale kemerer ekassec or lle ⁵²[y] bo ⁵³endau adecher yr ty a ⁵⁴dalyer er ebaul ene ty a ⁵⁵deker ekassec ⁵⁶eny lle ⁵⁷[ed oed] ⁵⁸ual kynt allena eguyllt adeyly edof ac nyt hemchuel ⁵⁹[henne] en aghef-reyth arnau.⁶⁰

xix. Lloe ⁶¹ac huyn ⁶²a mencu nyt reytr yr deilyat ⁶³eu ⁶⁴hellug' ⁶⁵[onyt] tros yeuellys or pryt ⁶⁶buy kylyt ⁶⁷kany byt maru un lludyn ⁶⁸yr yguarchae' or pryd ⁶⁹buy kylyt.⁷⁰

xx. ⁷¹E teyru ohanner haf hyd Aust ny deleyr ⁷²eu dale' ⁷³nac ar hyd nac ar guellth

eatherings on the sill, and "a wattle' upon the door-way with three bands thereon, ⁷⁴two on the back, and ⁷⁵one on the front; and, if that be broken, the corn and the barn are to be compensated; the corn in the barn, by giving a whole sheaf for every damaged sheaf.

13. If a person find an animal upon his corn, and it be disputed whether he found it there; let it be determined by the oath of the taker.

14. If corn be damaged, and the animals be not overtaken upon the corn, let the oath of the owner exonerate them; for there can be no testimony as to an animal; for, if all shall assert that they saw them, it will not avail.

15. A voluntary oath is not to be taken concerning ⁷⁶them, since it will not avail, though acknowledged, if the owner shall ⁷⁷exculpate them.

16. If a horse be found stretching his neck over a hedge eating the corn, it is not right to take him, but to obtain compensation for the damage; unless he be exculpated.

17. If either a horse or other animal be found with its two fore-feet upon the corn, it is not to be taken, since it was not wholly upon the corn: and part is not the whole: and, if it be not cleared, the damage is to be compensated.

18. If a person tether his mare by the side of corn, and her colt damage the corn, and cannot be caught; let the mare be taken from the place she is in, and brought to the house; and let the colt be detained in the house, and the mare taken back to her former place: and here the wild is caught by the tame: and that does not constitute an illegal act.

19. Calves, lambs, and kids need not be loosed by the taker, but at his will, between meal-times; for no animal will die, by being impounded from one meal-time to another.

20. The bulls are not to be taken from Midsummer until August, for trespassing

⁷⁸peth ⁷⁹vn ⁸⁰deu ⁸¹some ⁸²one ⁸³two
⁸⁴am yt ⁸⁵guata. ⁸⁶corn, ⁸⁷deny

¹ D.B.C.K. ² not in B. ³ rtyta K. ⁴ ar y pleyt B. arnai D.C.K. ⁵ not in E. ⁶ or D. ⁷ D.B.C.K. ⁸ yr D.K. ⁹ D.B.C.K. ¹⁰ D.K. ¹¹ D.C.K. ¹² C. ¹³ not in B. ¹⁴ y E.K. not in B. ¹⁵ D.C. ¹⁶ byt C. ¹⁷ y K. ¹⁸ or D.K. ¹⁹ arnau D. ²⁰ eu D. not in C.K. ²¹ perchen K. ²² - er escrybyl C.K. ²³ i K. ²⁴ D. ²⁵ not in D. ²⁶ en B. ²⁷ i K. ²⁸ not in C. ²⁹ not in D.K. ³⁰ perchen K. ³¹ cael E. ³² B. ³³ D.B.C.K. ³⁴ llygru D.B.C.K. ³⁵ L.K. ³⁶ not in D. ³⁷ glenheyr. B.C.K. ³⁸ ac D. not in B.K. ³⁹ ac D. 'na llodyn K. ⁴⁰ yn D. ⁴¹ not in K. ⁴² not in B. ⁴³ na C.K. ⁴⁴ B.C. ⁴⁵ o nys glanha y perchen [nate D.B.] diuyn D.B.K. ⁴⁶ not in B.C. ⁴⁷ not in B.D. ⁴⁸ not in C.K. ⁴⁹ E.B.C.D.K. ⁵⁰ not in B.C.D.K. ⁵¹ daly K. ⁵² dotter B. ⁵³ yu E. ir K. ⁵⁴ C. ⁵⁵ i bn K. ⁵⁶ B.C.K. ⁵⁷ - of hynny. Y D. ⁵⁸ ar D.K. ⁵⁹ i heprting K. ⁶⁰ gollong D. ⁶¹ B.C.D. onis mynn K. ⁶² y D.K. ⁶³ not in B. ⁶⁴ not in K. ⁶⁵ y D.K. ⁶⁶ - yni tarchae. K. ⁶⁷ Ar E. 'Ny deleyr dale y teyru o hanner haf hyt Aust B. ⁶⁸ i K. ⁶⁹ not in D. ⁷⁰ A.E. ⁷¹ D. ⁷² B. amdanadunt E. ⁷³ B.C.D.K.

kanys en er amser hunnu ebyt teruen [¹yd ²ar] eguarthec prouaduy. ³Nyd yaun dale eteyru' o Aust hyd huyl Ueyr kentaf kanys ena ebyt teruenyt ekenflydhet."

xxi. Nyd yaun dele taru '[en] ⁴un amser' en hol bucc teruenyt.

xxii. Nyd yaun dale baeth vn amser en mocherya.

xxiii. ⁵Ný deleyr' ⁶e mebery en dala' ⁷nar ⁸becheu ohuyl Vyhaghel hyd kalangayaf.

xxiv. ⁹Ny delyr ¹⁰[dale] ¹¹er estaluyn-yeit' ohanner Ebryll hyd hanner Mehefyn."

xxv. ¹²Ny delyr' [¹³daly ¹⁴saeth] ebaul en hol yuam ¹⁵[ar gerdet] ¹⁶ahunu aelguyr saet ebaul.'

xxvi. Ny deleyr dale mocc ar hyd ony kefyr en ¹⁷[yr] escubaur neu ¹⁸ar gueyr-claut ohuyl Yeuau hyd ekalan.

xxvii. Puebennac auenho ¹⁹[kad6] gueyr-claut kadued ohuyl Padryc hyd kalangayaf sef eu gueyrclaud tyr dyuunyanant namyn ygueyr aclaud ²⁰[g6neuthuredic] enykyle. Sef ²¹eu paham' ckeduyr hyd ²²[y] kalangayaf urth deleu yllat duy ²³gueyt ²⁴[ene uluyden.]

xxviii. Puebennac akafo escrybyl ar er ryu ²⁵gueyrclaud honno kemeret ohoney' ual or hyd. ²⁶O deruyd ²⁷ydau ²⁸eu' ²⁹kafael ³⁰arney ac ³¹nys ³²godyuaut arney ked adeuer' ³³[ny deleyr] dyhuyn llugir am guellt.

xxix. Puybennac auenel kay egkyle ³⁴y eyd dalyet ar eguellt auo endau ual ar er yd'' kany ³⁵deleyr guellpaur ³⁶ena.

xxx. Ny dele nep ³⁷[eythyr argluyd] ³⁸guell kadu amken ³⁹a deuguell' kay ⁴⁰[cadu] agueyrclaud ac ⁴¹os myn' ⁴²ykadu ⁴³[kymeret] croes ⁴⁴ycan ⁴⁵er argluyt ⁴⁶akadu-et ⁴⁷[a] honno ef.'

xxxi. ⁴⁸Val hyn edeleyr dale escrybyl ⁴⁹ar hyd: ⁵⁰obydant guyll ⁵¹[adylyir eu daly y eu g6archae] ⁵²em buarth allan ⁵³ac

upon corn or grass; for at that period the milch cattle become tufty. It is not right to take bulls, from August unto the first feast of the Virgin; for then the heifers become tufty.

21. It is not right to take a bull at any time, that is following a tufty cow.

22. It is not right to take a boar at any time, when following a brimming sow.

23. It is not right to take the rams, nor the he-goats, from the feast of St. Michael unto the calends of winter.

24. Stallions are not to be taken from the middle of April unto the middle of June.

25. A foal following its mother is not to be taken, and that is called a darting foal.

26. Swine are not to be taken for trespassing upon corn, from the feast of St. John unto the calends of January; unless they be found in a barn, or in a meadow.

27. Whoever shall will to preserve a meadow, let him keep it, from the feast of St. Patrick unto the calends of winter: a meadow is land appropriated for hay only, and enclosed by a fence. It is to be preserved unto the calends of winter, because it is mowed twice in the year.

28. Whoever shall find an animal trespassing upon such a meadow, let him take thereon as upon corn. If he chance 'to find 'them thereon,' and 'cannot overtake them, though confessed,' damage to grass is not to be compensated.

29. Whoever makes a fence about his corn, let him take animals found upon the grass that may be therein, as well as upon the corn; because nothing is to depasture there.

30. No one, ³⁸except a lord,' is to have more than two reserves of grass, a field, and a meadow; and, if he will to keep 'it, let him obtain a cross from the lord, and under the sanction of that let him keep it.

31. Thus animals trespassing upon corn are to be impounded: if they be wild, they are to be taken and placed out in a yard; if

⁵⁴na ordiwedo yr ysgrybyl arnei kyt adefho eu ry uot

⁵⁵escrybyl en mynet o honey

⁵⁶onys ⁵⁷kadu guellt arall

⁵⁸not to overtake the animals thereon, though he may confess to their being there,

⁵⁹animals going therefrom,

⁶⁰unless he ⁶¹other grass,

¹ D.B.C.K. ² D. ³ Nac B. ''not in D. ⁴ C. ⁵ not in K. ⁶ Na K. ⁷ daly [e B.C.E.] meherein D.B.C.E. - maharen K. ⁸ na D.K. ar E. ⁹ b6ch K. ¹⁰ not in D. ¹¹ B.C.K. ¹² ystal6yn K. ¹³ Na K. ¹⁴ D.B.C.K. ¹⁵ B.K. ¹⁶ D. ¹⁷ not in B.K. ¹⁸ D.B. ¹⁹ yn K. ²⁰ D.C. ²¹ D. ²² not in B.E. ²³ pa C. schaus C.D.K. ²⁴ K. ²⁵ not in B.K. ²⁶ B.K. ²⁷ tir h6nn6 kymerer m honn6 K. ²⁸ not in K. ²⁹ not in B. ³⁰ y d6n C. ³¹ ynteu D. ³² god6wedho C. ³³ B.C.D. ³⁴ yt E. ³⁵ ellir D.C. ³⁶ yno. D. ³⁷ B.C. ³⁸ nam6yn deu wellt eu cadu ydau n6t amgen B. ³⁹ ar C. nor D.K. ⁴⁰ B. ⁴¹ o B.K. ⁴² D.B.C.E.K. ⁴³ not in K. ⁴⁴ not in D.K. ⁴⁵ a honno ae ke6du. B. ⁴⁶ D. ⁴⁷ not in D. ⁴⁸ not in B.C.K. ⁴⁹ re6 B. ysgrybyl D. not in C.K. ⁵⁰ D. ⁵¹ y D.C. my6n D.C.K. ⁵² a re6 B. ⁵³ D. ⁵⁴ C. ⁵⁵ B. nos C. ⁵⁶ B.

escrybyl' ¹dof ²[a dilyant] ³eu guarchae' emeun ac allan ⁴[ual y mynher.] Ac ⁵o byt ⁶escrybyl ⁷[y deudyn] na kamesker; ⁸ac obyt amreu ⁹[ysgrubyl] nac kamesker' ¹⁰[hevýt huýnt] ac ¹¹o dodyr ¹²ykyd ruymher pop ¹³rey onadunt. ¹⁴E mocc nyd yaunt euruymau ¹⁵namyn eu ¹⁶dale. Er yeyr ar guydeu yaun eu yuruymau ¹⁷en eu' dale.

xxxii. O deruyd ydyn herchy guystyl ¹⁸am ¹⁹[e] hyd' ar oet ²⁰guestel ²¹[a dý-guýdho] ny dele ²²[nep] y ²³roy namen ar ²⁴[oet] huystyl hyd' ²⁵aguystyl hyd' ny dý-guyt hyd kalan gayaf.

xxxiii. Puebenac adeleho hyd ²⁶[ay] ²⁷ar uacc ay' ²⁸am lugyr ²⁹hyd hescrybyl ekanayaf ³⁰ay ³¹[³²o ³³y] prynu' ac nas gouenho hyd kalan gayaf ³⁴nys dele ³⁵[o henne allan] sef achaus nas dele urth ³⁶[y] uenct entemor ³⁷nad yaun youyn ka ³⁸[nys] nýt yaun gouyn ³⁹[yt] ebluydyn en y ⁴⁰kylyt.

xxxiv. Puybennac a ⁴¹dalyho escrybyl ac ⁴²eny dale ef gueynuthur kaflauan ⁴³[or ysgrubyl] ⁴⁴pa ⁴⁵[ryw] kaflauan bennac ⁴⁶auguenelhont edeylyat ⁴⁷byeu ⁴⁸y talu ⁴⁹kanyd dele er escrybyl deuot ⁵⁰[atref] heb haul heb ar arhaul ⁵¹[arnadvnt] namyn talu ⁵²yr deulyat' ⁵³er eydau.'

xxxv. ⁵⁴Pa dyn' benac adalyho escrybyl ket as ⁵⁵ellegho y pory ny kyll yureynt yr gueneuthur guell ⁵⁶nor yaunt.'

xxxvi. Puybennac ⁵⁷adalyho escrybyl ac eu dydor hyd adref ny deleyr dym udunt ⁵⁸kanyd ⁵⁹yaun ⁶⁰[deu daly] am ⁶¹[yr] unllugyr.

xxxvii. Puebennac adalyho escrybyl a gurthot guystyl kefreythaul yr mennu aryant ⁶²o byt maru er escrybyl ef ⁶³ay tal.'

xxxviii. Puybennac adalyho escrybyl llauer ⁶⁴ac atael un ⁶⁵[onadvnt] ar ⁶⁶neylldu tros ⁶⁷eu gueyttret ⁶⁸oll ac ⁶⁹ellug elleyll ⁷⁰ykerdhed ny dele ⁷¹[ef] namyn adel ⁷²ar er' un lludyn hunnu.

xxxix. Puybennac akafo man ⁷³lludyn ⁷⁴ar ⁷⁵[y] hyd' ay ⁷⁶dauad ay ⁷⁷gauar ⁷⁸[ay

they be tame animals, they may be impounded, in or out, at pleasure. If there be animals belonging to two different persons, they are not to be mixed together; and if they be animals of different species, they are not to be mixed; but, if they be placed together, every one of them is to be tied. It is not right to tie swine, ⁷⁹only to take' them. It is right to tie poultry and geese, in taking them.

32. If a person require a pledge for his corn, with the time of a pledge ⁸⁰which shall lapse; ⁸¹no one is to give it, except for the time of a corn-pledge; and a corn-pledge does not lapse until the calends of winter.

33. Whoever is entitled to corn, either by surety; or for damage done by cattle in the harvest; or by purchase; and shall not demand it before the calends of winter; he is not afterwards entitled to it; because he has suffered the proper period for urging his claim to elapse: for it is not right to claim corn from one year to another.

34. Whoever in taking cattle shall injure them, whatever the nature of the injury, the taker is to pay for it; for the animals are to return home without claim, without suit, except payment to the taker of ⁸²the property.

35. Whatsoever person shall impound an animal, and suffer it to graze; he is not to lose his claim, for doing more than right.

36. Whoever shall take animals, and they break out and get home, nothing is due for them; for it is not right that there should be two takings for one trespass.

37. Whoever shall impound an animal, and refuse a lawful pledge, requiring money; if the animal die, he is to pay for it.

38. Whoever shall take many animals, and detain one of them ⁸³apart, for the act of the whole, and suffer the others to go away; he is only to receive what shall fall on that one animal.

39. Whoever shall find a small animal upon his corn, whether a sheep, a goat, ⁸⁴or

⁷⁴yn
⁷⁵uedól y dilyu

⁷⁶y eissiwet.

⁷⁴in taking ⁷⁶his loss.
⁷⁵thinking it to be due

¹not in K. ²D. ³not in C. ⁴B. ew gwarchae. C.K. ⁵or D. ⁶amryb K. ⁷D.B.C. edheyn A.E. ⁸not in B.D.K. ⁹C. ¹⁰or D. ¹¹not in K. ¹²vn D. ¹³not in D. ¹⁴gtarchae. D.B.C.K. ¹⁵ai K. ¹⁶ar K. ¹⁷not in B. ¹⁸C.K. ¹⁹dygyd D.C.K. ²⁰B. ²¹C. ²²rodi D.B.C.K. ²³D. ²⁴ac D. ²⁵B. ²⁶not in K. ²⁷o E. ²⁸not in B.C.D.E.K. ²⁹not in K. ³⁰D.B.C.E. ³¹B. ³²nj B. ³³B. ³⁴D.B.C.K. ³⁵nýt B.C. ³⁶C. ³⁷D.B.C.K. ³⁸llall. K. ³⁹daly C. ⁴⁰or D.B.C. i ar y K. ⁴¹D.C. ⁴²py D. ⁴³C. ⁴⁴a wneloent B. ⁴⁵vo D.C.K. ⁴⁶a dele B. ⁴⁷not in K. ⁴⁸kan D. kani K. ⁴⁹K. ⁵⁰C. arnunt B. ⁵¹not in K. ⁵²Puy D. ⁵³gollygho D. ⁵⁴noc a dele. B.C.K. ⁵⁵A leaf is here lost in E. ⁵⁶kanyd ny C. kanny D.B.K. ⁵⁷dilyir D.B.C.K. ⁵⁸D.B.C.K. deude A. ⁵⁹D.C.K. ⁶⁰or D. ⁶¹a dily talu. K. ⁶²at C. ⁶³C. ⁶⁴i K. ⁶⁵en gubyl B. ⁶⁶gollóg D. ⁶⁷ymeith D. ⁶⁸D. ⁶⁹or D. ar K. ⁷⁰yscrybyl B.C.D.K. ⁷¹not in B.C. ⁷²D.K. ⁷³gauyr B. ⁷⁴dauat B. ⁷⁵B.C.D. ⁷⁶C. ⁷⁷D.B.C.K.

huch] "deguyssset edeylyat ay ¹[kymryt] kefryf ²onadunt enydel elludyn ehun' ae ³ynteu keynyauc ⁴ohoney ⁵hyteu' guedy ⁶e dalver pemguyt ⁷akeynyauc or hucc ⁸[pan dalhyer] neu aros kefryf eny del ⁹hucc en kubyf."

XL. Puebennac adel y ¹⁰ellug escrybyl tros ¹¹ereyll yaun eu yr deilyat gouyn ydau ¹²ef aseyl ¹³[ef] em ¹⁴popet trosdunt ¹⁵[by] ac ony seyf nydele ¹⁶[ef] ¹⁷eu ¹⁸kellug ydau ¹⁹[ef] aked buynt maru ²⁰eny guarchae' ²¹[²²ef ²³y uelly] nytelyr ²⁴[yr vn.] Os enteu aseyl ²⁵[drostunt by] empopeth ²⁶kamerher guystyl ykantau amac ar ²⁷ydylesruyt ac o deruyd deuod ²⁸perchennauc ²⁹arall ³⁰ay' anylessu eguystel ef addele ³¹or eydau ef ³²deuod ³³enyle' ykatal' kyn menet ellall ykanthau.

XLII. Eguystyl aguystylho ³⁴[y] greyc nydele y gur yanylessu [³⁵nar ³⁶wreic ³⁷y] guystyl ³⁸ahustlo ³⁹[y gur] ⁴⁰euelle.

XLIII. Puebennac ⁴¹a uo llugyr ⁴²maur ar yhyd akafael escrybyl arnau amennu ohonau ⁴³[ef] ⁴⁴ygan er escrybyl henne ⁴⁵dyuyn ⁴⁶kubyf' ⁴⁷nys dele' namyn talu ydau ⁴⁸urth lu ⁴⁹e perchennauc' er escrybyl ⁵⁰[ay llygrws] na maur ⁵¹na bechan ⁵²vo ⁵³[hynny:] a ⁵⁴hunnu addele ⁵⁵uod en unryu edeutyf ⁵⁶[ac en un oet eu har a hunnu a elwyr] en dyuyn llugyr ⁵⁷[e] sef edeleyr youyn' ⁵⁸[kynn] kalangayaf.⁵⁹

XLIII. Puybennac asemuto ⁶⁰[y] hyd yar cscuel hyd ar eguendun agueneutur

⁶¹ ⁶²keinhauc a dyly ef or dauat neu or afyr gbedy asdalyo bumweith; acheinhauc or hoch hob treigyl or ydalyo. O deruyd idaŋ ynteu tebygu dylyu y dauat neu yr afyr gbedy asdalyo degweith arhugeint, neu yr hoch gbedy asdalyo pymthegweith, nys dyly; kanys dewis adyly perchennauc yr ysgrifyl, ac nat oes idaŋ ynteu cil dewis, kanys nyt oes yno namyn vn llodyn; ac na ellir dewis ar un.

⁶³ ⁶⁴er yscrybyl ganthau ⁶⁵yr nas caffai

a swine; 'it is at the option of the taker, either to keep account of them, until one animal be due; or else a penny for a sheep, or a goat, after it shall have been taken five times; and a penny for the swine when taken, or reckon until a swine be wholly due.'

40. Whoever comes to liberate animals for others, it is right for the taker to ask him, whether he will be responsible for them; and, if he will not be responsible, he is not to deliver them to him: and, should ⁶⁶they so die in his pound, not one is to be paid for. If the other engage to be responsible for them in all things, let a pledge be taken from him, with a surety for its dilysrwydd: and, if another owner should come to claim that pledge, he must produce, of his own property, one equally good, before the other is to go from him.

41. The pledge that is given by a wife, the husband is not to nullify; and the pledge given by a husband is not to be nullified by the wife.

42. Whoever shall have had his corn greatly damaged by trespass, and find animals upon it, and demand from the owner of those animals compensation for all the damage; he is not entitled to more than the owner of the cattle, on his oath, may pay him as their damage; whether that be much or little: and that is to be of the same kind of land, ⁶⁷in the same course of tillage: and that is called compensation for damage: and it is to be claimed before the calends of winter.

43. Whoever shall remove his corn from the stubble to the ley, and make his rick

⁶⁸ ⁶⁹he is to have a penny for the sheep, or goat, after he shall have taken it five times; and a penny for the swine, each time he shall take it. If he should suppose that he is to have the sheep, or the goat, after he shall have taken it thirty times, or the swine after he has taken it fifteen times, he is not; for the owner of the animals is to choose, and there is no second choice for him, for there is only one animal; and there can be no choice of one.

⁷⁰ ⁷¹the animals die with him, ⁷²they die, though he might not have them,

¹ K. ² not in B. 'or a del ido or dauat neu or afyr K. ³ not in K. ⁴ or dauat neu or auyr B. ⁵ not in K. ⁶ not in K. ⁷ B. ⁸ e lluden B. ⁹ oillug D. ¹⁰ arall D. ¹¹ not in D.K. ¹² D.C.K. ¹³ pob pŋngk D. ¹⁴ K. ¹⁵ B. ¹⁶ y B. ¹⁷ gollŋng D. ¹⁸ B. ¹⁹ D.B.C.K. ²⁰ B.C. ²¹ D. ²² D. ²³ - trostunt C. ²⁴ dilysrwyd y guystyl D. ²⁵ perchenn K. ²⁶ y B. ²⁷ ac C.D.K. ²⁸ dyuot oi eido ef a guystyl yni le K. ²⁹ en lle C. ³⁰ kystal ar guystyl yni le D. ³¹ D.B.C. ³² D.B.C. ar A. na K. ³³ D.B.C.K. ³⁴ D.C. anylessu K. ³⁵ a rodo K. not in B.C. ³⁶ D.B.C.K. ygreyc A. ³⁷ not in D.K. ³⁸ not in D. ³⁹ not in K. ⁴⁰ C. ⁴¹ - diubyn kobyf D. ⁴² not in D. ⁴³ llugyr hŋnnŋ K. ⁴⁴ not in B.K. ⁴⁵ o D. ⁴⁶ not in B.C. 'perchenn K. ⁴⁷ B.C. eu llugyr 6rth y lŋ D. a lygrod K. ⁴⁸ - vo C. ⁴⁹ not in C. ⁵⁰ D. ⁵¹ henne B. ⁵² not in K. ⁵³ B. ⁵⁴ C. ⁵⁵ D.B.C.K. ⁵⁶ - i ouyn. K. ⁵⁷ D. ⁵⁸ D. ⁵⁹ B. ⁶⁰ D.C.K.

ydas ar eguendun ked lleger ¹ena ef ny dyuckyr. ²[Ac] un kefreyt eu ³[e] llyn auo ⁴eythyr garth ⁵[cu] ⁶ar ⁷hyd ⁸[húnnó.]

XLIV. Nydoes undyn heruyt breynt ⁹adeleho ¹⁰na dyuko ¹¹[y] llugyr.

XLV. Ny dele nep godro escrybyl blyth ac uent endale ¹²yr yuod en ¹³perchennauc ¹⁴[ar] ¹⁵yr escrybyl nac un muynyant ¹⁶arnadunt heb kanyat edelyat.¹⁷

XLVI. Ny dele ¹⁸[y] deylyat keysyau ¹⁹perchennauc er escrybyl ²⁰[a dalyo] ac ny dele enteu ²¹eu kelu ²²[úy] ac os kel talet ²³o ²⁴byt maru [²⁵neu o chollant oý wall ef.

Ac ý uelly e teruýnýr am lugýr ýt.'

upon the ley; if it be damaged there, he is not to receive compensation. And flax, not in a garden, is subject to the same law as "such corn.'

44. There is no person, whatever may be his privilege, that is exempt from compensating damage.

45. No person is to milk, or to make any use of cattle that are impounded, though he may be the owner of them; without the permission of the captor.

46. The taker is not to seek the owner of the cattle he may take; neither is he to conceal them; and if he should conceal them, and they die, ²⁶or be lost, through his negligence; let him pay for them.

And so terminates concerning corn damage.'

²⁶Explicit libellus probationis legum curialium Wallie. Amen.]

²⁷y tir.

²⁸the land.

¹yno D.K. ²C. ³B.C.K. ⁴odleithyr D. dieithir K. ⁵D.B.C.K. ⁶ag C. ⁷D. ⁸a dalio K. not in C.D. ⁹ny D.C. ¹⁰D. ¹¹not in B. ¹²perchen K. ¹³C. ¹⁴arnadunt D. ¹⁵o houant D. ¹⁶- ket buýnt eýdsu. B. ¹⁷D.B.C.K. ¹⁸perchen K. ¹⁹D.C. ²⁰i K. ²¹D.B.C.K. ²²or D. ²³bydant D.B.C.K. ²⁴B. ²⁵C. ²⁶K.

CYVREITHIAU HYŴEL DDA,

AR DDULL *DYVED;

THE LAWS OF HOWEL DDA,

ACCORDING TO THE *DIMETIAN CODE.

[RHAGLITH.]

HYWEL da orat Duó ¹mab Kadell' ²brenhin Kymry oll awelas ³y Gymry ⁴yghamarner ogyureitheu adeodeu ⁵ac ⁶wrth hynny' ⁷a ⁸devynnaðd attab ⁹o bop kymhót ¹⁰oe teyrnnas' whegbyr' ¹¹aaruerynt o aburdaðt ac ¹²ygneittaeth a holl eglbys-
byr yteyrnnas aaruerynt o teilygdaðt bagleu megys archescob Mynyw ac esgyb ac abadeu aphrioreu hyt ylle aelwir y Ty Góynn ¹³ar Taf' yn Dyuet. Y ty hónnó aberis ¹⁴ef y ¹⁵adeilat o wyeil ¹⁶góynnyon yn llety ydað ¹⁷órth ¹⁸hely' pan deley y Deuet ¹⁹ac órth hynny y ²⁰gelbit ²¹ef y Ty Góyn.

Ar brenhin ar gynnulleittua honno atrig-
assant ²²yno tróy' yr holl Arabys ywedaiy Duó tróy dyrwest ²³[a gbedi] perffeith ac y erchi rat ²⁴a darpar ²⁵yr brenhin ²⁶y wellau kyureitheu adeodeu ²⁷[Kymry.] ²⁸Ac or' ²⁹gynnulleittua' ³⁰honno pan terynnavd y Garabys y debissaud y brenhin ³¹y deudec lleyc doethaf oe wyr ar vn yscolheic doethaf ³²yr hónn' aelbit yr athro Vlegybryt ³³y ³⁴luneithab ac y synnhbyrað idab ³⁵[ef] ³⁶ac ³⁷oe teyrnnas' kyureitheu ³⁸ac aruerod' ³⁹yn perffeith ⁴⁰[o nadunt] ac yn nessaf ⁴¹[ac] y ⁴²gellit ⁴³at ⁴⁴[yr] wironed ⁴⁵a iaúnder.

²² yg Kymry ⁴⁰ hynny.
²⁷ Kymry ac i arver

⁴³ in Cymru, ⁴⁶ those customs.
⁴⁷ of Cymru and its custom,

¹ not in P. ² tywysauc O. ³ not in S. ⁴ ynhamarneru I.P. ⁵ not in I.N.O.Q.S. ⁶ o M. achab J. ⁷ not in P.R. ⁸ y M.R. ⁹ dyuynntys I.S. ¹⁰ whegbyr o bob kymhót Yghymry I.S. ¹¹ oe deyrnas S. ¹² ygnataeth I.N.O.P.Q.S. ¹³ not in I.S. ¹⁴ y brenhin P. ¹⁵ adail S. ¹⁶ gwýngull R. ¹⁷ not in I.S. ¹⁸ hela O. ¹⁹ - y hela I.S. ²⁰ geltir P. ²¹ not in O. ²² not in J. ²³ O. ²⁴ ar I.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S. ²⁵ y I.M.N.O.Q.R.S. ²⁶ not in P. ²⁷ I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S. ²⁸ Or e S. ²⁹ nifer I.S. ³⁰ hónnó I. ³¹ ilab M. ³² not in I.N.O.P.Q.R.S. ³³ o S. ³⁴ lunyethu I.N.O.Q. ³⁵ J. ³⁶ not in S. ³⁷ y I. ³⁸ not in S. ³⁹ - a deodeu S. ⁴⁰ P. ⁴¹ J.P. ⁴² gelwit N.Q. gellynt P.Q. ⁴³ y R. ⁴⁴ not in I.O.P.S. ⁴⁵ I.O.P.S. y J.N.Q. ⁴⁶ ac at P. ⁴⁷ N.O.P.Q. ⁴⁸ L. ⁴⁹ P.

* Dyved, or West Wales, in strict acceptation, was the name of the district bounded by the Tywi on the S.E. and by the Teivi on the N.W.; but in a wider sense the

country over which the ecclesiastical supremacy of the see of Menevia extended.

Ac ¹y ²dechreuis' ³eu hysgrienu ynteir rann ⁴[ac] yn gynntaf ⁵kyureith y llys pennydyaöl; yr eil ⁶kyureith y wlat; ⁷y tryded aruer o bop vn ⁸onadunt [⁹bynteu ¹⁰yn berffaith.] Guedy hynny ¹¹yd erchis' ¹²[y brenhin] gonneuthur ¹³tri llifuyr' kyureith: vn vrth y llys peunydyaul ¹⁴[yn] pressuyl ¹⁵[uodic] ygyt ac ef' ¹⁶[e hun;] aral ylys Dineuur; ¹⁷y trydyd ylys Aberffraö megys ycaffey teir rann Kymry ¹⁸nyt amgen' Göyned ¹⁹Pöys ²⁰[a] Deheubarth' audurdaöt ²¹kyureith yn eu plith ²²vrth eu' reit yn ²³wastat ac yn paraöt' ²⁴[pop amser.]

Ac o gyghor y doethonn hynny rei or henn gyureitheu ²⁵[hynny] a ²⁶gynnhalaöd ²⁷[ef] ereill a' ²⁸bellaaöd ereill ²⁹a ³⁰dileaöd ³¹o göbyl' ³²a gossot' kyureitheu neöyd ynn ³³eu lle. Ac yna ykyhoedes ³⁴[ef] y ³⁵gyureith ³⁶yr bopyl yn göbyl' ac y ³⁷catarnhaöd y aödurdaöt vdunt arygyureith ³⁸honno ac y ³⁹dotet emelltith Duö ⁴⁰ar ⁴¹eidab' ⁴²bynteu ⁴³ac vn' Gymry oll arynneb nys cattöci rac llaö megys ygossottet ⁴⁴[yna] onny ellit ⁴⁵y göbellaö o gyuundeb gölat ac arglöyd.

[⁴⁶Llyma lyfyr ⁴⁷ogyfreith aönaeth Höl da yny Ty Göynn ar Daf' yn Yfed, yr hönn y' doyth yno o öys Höl ⁴⁸y chögöyr doethaf ⁴⁹o bop kymöt Ynghymry o lygion, a seith vgeint baclaöc o ⁵⁰archesgyp ac ⁵¹esgyp ⁵²ac athrawon da' ac abadeu ⁵³aphriorieit, o doython Kymry oll. ⁵⁴Ef a wnaethböyt' y deudec doythaf ⁵⁵o hyny' arneilltu y öneuthur y gyfreith, ar vn ysgolheic huotlaf o Gymry oll y ysgrifenu y gyfreith, ac y edrych rac göneythr dim ynerbyn kyfreith eglöys na chyfreith yr amherodyr.

⁵⁶A llyma henöau y göyr llygion hynny ⁵⁷oll nid amgen:
Morgeneu ynat;
Kyfnerth y vab;
⁵⁸Gweir vab ⁵⁹Rvvawn;

⁶⁰ynten
⁶¹kyd boed hevyd pethav ereill ynddaw n kyfreithiav da a wnayth doythion kyn no hyny ac wedi hyny a hyn wnaythbwyd ynghyfraith Howel kyfraith Howel n ddyl-eir i chredv a chyd

And he began to write them in three parts: the first, the daily law of the palace; the second, the law of the country; the third, the perfect administration of each of them. In the next place, the king ordered three law books to be prepared: one for the use of the daily court, to remain continually with himself; another for the court of Dinevwr; the third for the court of Aberfraw: so that the three divisions of Cymru, namely, Gwynedd, Powys, and South Wales, might have continually amongst them the authority of the law, ready for their reference at all times.

And by the advice of those wise men, the king retained some of the old laws; others he amended; others he abolished entirely, and established new laws in their place. And then he fully promulgated the law among the people; and he supported it with his authority; and the malediction of God, as well as 'theirs, and that of all Cymru, was pronounced upon such as should not thenceforth observe it, in the manner then set forth; unless altered by the concurrence of the country and the lord.

⁶²Here is the book of the law made by Howel the good at the White House upon Tav, 'in Dyved, to which there' came, by the summons of Howel, six of the wisest laics from every cymwd in Cymru, and seven score croziers, archbishops, and bishops, ⁶³and good teachers,' and abbots, ⁶⁴and priors,' being the wise men of all Cymru. Twelve of the wisest of that number were set apart to form the law, with one clerk, the most learned in all Cymru, to write the law, and to guard against doing any thing in opposition to the law of the church, or the law of the emperor.

Here are the names of all those laymen, that is to say:
Morgeneu, the judge;
Cyvnerth, his son;
⁶⁵Gwair, son of ⁶⁶Ruvon;

⁶⁷his,
⁶⁸although there are likewise in it many other good laws made by wise men previously and afterwards; and what is inserted in the law of Howel is to be credited; and together

¹yd erchis *I.M.N.O.R.S.* ²dechreusöd *J.* ³y *I.P.S.* ⁴*I.S.* ⁵kyfreitheu *R.* ⁶not in *S.* ⁷o honunt *I.J.M.N.O.* *P.Q.R.S.* ⁸*J.* ⁹*P.* ¹⁰ir *P.* ¹¹y dechreusöys *S.* ¹²*J.* ¹³llyfyreu *M.* ¹⁴*I.P.* ¹⁵*J.* ¹⁶*P.* ¹⁷not in *S.* ¹⁸not in *I.J.N.O.P.Q.R.S.* ¹⁹Deheubarth Powys *J.* ²⁰*I.* ²¹not in *P.* ²²heröyd kyfraith pan vai *P.* ²³not in *I.S.* ²⁴*I.S.* ²⁵*O.* ²⁶gynhaliwyt *P.R.S.* ²⁷not in *O.* ²⁸*J.* ²⁹wellaöyt *M.P.R.S.* ³⁰o göbyl n dileaöd *I.* ³¹dileöyt *P.R.* ³²yn *N.Q.* ³³not in *S.* ³⁴gan *M.* ³⁵ac a ossodet *R.* ³⁶y *S.* ³⁷*J.* ³⁸kyfreitheu *R.* ³⁹yn göbyl yr pobyl *O.* ⁴⁰canhadaöd *I.* ⁴¹not in *S.* ⁴²doles of *S.* ⁴³ac *S.P.* ⁴⁴eidunt *J.* vellöth *P.* ⁴⁵ar hon *I.O.* a mellöth *P.* ar yr hönn *S.* ⁴⁶*I.P.S.* ⁴⁷eu *P.* ⁴⁸*S.Z.* ⁴⁹not in *Z.* ⁵⁰not in *S.* ⁵¹o Gymrv *Z.* ⁵²egyöb *Z.* ⁵³archesgyb *Z.* ⁵⁴not in *S.* ⁵⁵Y tynwyd *Z.* ⁵⁶*Z.* Göeiri *S.* ⁵⁷*Z.* Kvöön; *S.* ⁵⁸*I.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.* ⁵⁹*Z.*

Gronŷy vab Moridic ;
¹Keŷyd ynat ;
 Iddic ynat ;
²Gŷiberi hen o ³Iscenein ;
 Gŷrnerth llŷyd y vab ;
⁴Meddŷon ail ⁵Kerisc ;
⁶Gŷgaŷn Dyuet ;
 Bledrŷs vab Bleiddy ;

Gŷynn vaer ⁷y gŷr oed' berchenaŷc ar Lantaŷbin bioed y ty y gŷnaethbŷyd y gyfreith yndaŷ ⁸a Blegewryd' archdiagaŷn Llandaf ⁹a oed yr ysgolheic a doctor ynghyfreith yr amheraŷdyr ac ynghyfreith ¹⁰yr eglŷys ¹¹oed ef.'

¹²Ac gŷedy darfod gŷneuthur y gyfraith oll ¹³ac hysgrifeny' yn gŷbyl ef a aeth Hoel ¹⁴da a theuyrnedd o Gymry ¹⁵y gidac ef a Lambert esgob Mynyŷ a Mordaf esgob Bangor, a Chebur esgob Seint Asaph, a Blegewryd archdiagon Llandaf ¹⁶hyd att Anastacius ¹⁷bab hyd yn Ryfein y darllein y gyfreith ac y edrych a oed dim yn erbyn kyfreith Dyŷ o honei ¹⁸hi ac am nadoed dim yn gŷrthneby idi, hi a deilyngŷyd ac a elŷid ¹⁹yn gyfreith Hŷel dda ²⁰hi ²¹o hynny allann.'

²²Oedran yr Arglŷyd Jessu Grist ²³yr amser hŷnnŷ naŷ kant mlyned a phedeir ardec. ²⁴A llyma y gŷersseu a ŷnaeth Blegewryd ²⁵yna yn dystoliaeth ²⁶ar hynny.'

Explicit editus legibus liber bene finitus
 Quem regi scripŷit ²⁷Blangoridus et quoque ²⁸fuit
 Hweli ²⁹turbe doctor tunc legis in vrbe
 Cornando ³⁰cano tunc iudice cotidiano
 Rex dabit ad partem dexteram nam sumerat artem.'

³¹Sef oed oed Krist pan aeth Howel da vrenhin y Ryuein y gadarnhau y gyfreithen drŷy ... aŷl vediant XLIII. a IX. † mylyned.'

³²Oed Krist XL. a IX. † mylyned pan vy varŷ Howel da penn a moliant yr holl Vryt-aniaid.]

³³Oed yr Arglwydd Jesu oedd pan vv varw Howel dda vab Kadell vab Rrodri vab Kamwri IX†XLVIII.

Goronwy, son of Moreiddig ;
¹Cewydd, the judge ;
 Iddig, the judge ;
²Gwiberi the aged, of ³Iscenain ;
 Gwrnerth the grey, his son ;
⁴Meddwon, son of ⁵Cerisg ;
⁶Gwgon of Dyved ;
 Bledrws, son of Bleiddy ;

Gwyn, the maer, the man who was the owner of Glantavwyn, to whom the house belonged in which the law was made ; and Blegewryd, archdeacon of Llandav, was the clerk, and he was a doctor in the law of the emperor and in the law of the church.

After the law had been all made, and completely written, Howel the good, accompanied by princes of Cymru, and ⁴Lambert, bishop of Menevia, and Mordav, bishop of Bangor, and Cebur, bishop of Saint Asaph, and Blegewryd, archdeacon of Llandav, went to Rome, to pope Anastatius, to read the law, and to see if there were anything contrary to the law of God in it ; and as there was nothing militating against it, it was confirmed, and was called the law of Howel the good from that time forward.

The year of the Lord Jesus Christ at that time, nine hundred and fourteen. And here are the verses composed by Blegewryd thereupon, in testimony of that event.

³⁴The year of Christ, when king Howel the good went to Rome to confirm his laws by papal authority, was nine hundred and fourteen.'

³⁵The year of Christ was nine hundred and ³⁶forty when Howel the good died, the chief and glory of all the Britons.'

³⁷The year of the Lord Jesus when Howel the good, son of Cadell, son of Rodri, son of ³⁸Camwri, died, 948.

¹Kedwyd Z. ²Gwrbri Z. ³Is kennyn Z. ⁴Meddwan Z. ⁵Kerist Z. ⁶not in Z. ⁷Bledrws vab Bleiddvd Brewgawryd Z. ⁸not in Z. ⁹not in S. ¹⁰Oed Z. ¹¹oedd yna Z. ¹²Langordus Z. ¹³fiunt Z. ¹⁴turbi Z. ¹⁵S. ¹⁶Z.

¹⁷These names are variously written in the 'Chronicle of the Princes,' page 847.

¹⁸The discrepancy in the dates concerning the death of Howel is occasioned by the account in S. being taken from a chronicle in which the events of a decade were

not particularized. See 'The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales,' page 847.

¹⁹This word, which means 'oppression,' is an epithet here applied to Mervyn the father of Rodri.

BOOK THE FIRST.

[CYVREITHAU Y LLYS.]

I. AM SŴYDDOGON Y LLYS.]

I. Kynntaf y¹ dechreuis y brenhin² kyureith y llys peunydyaul ac or dechreu y gossodes petuar³ sŵydaŵc arhugcint⁴ y nny lys⁵ peunydyabl⁶ nyt amgen :

- I. Pennteulu.
- II. Offeirat teulu.
- III. Dystein.
- IV. Egnat llys.
- V. Hebogyd.
- VI. Pennguastraut.
- VII. Pennkynyd.
- VIII. Gŵas ystauel.
- IX. Dystein brenhines.
- X. Offeirat brenhines.
- XI. Bardteulu.
- XII. Gostegŵr llys.
- XIII. Dryssaŵr neuad.
- XIV. Dryssaur ystauell.
- XV. Morbynn ystauell.
- XVI. Gŵastraut afŵyn.
- XVII. Cannhŵyllyd.
- XVIII. Trullyat.
- XIX. Medyd.
- XX. Sŵydŵr llys.
- XXI. Coc.
- XXII. Troedaŵc.
- XXIII. Medyc⁹ [llys.]
- XXIV. Gŵastraut aŵoynn brenhines.

II. Dylhet ysŵydogyonn hynn yŵ caffel brethynnwisc y gann¹⁰ [y] brenhin allieynwysc y gann y vrenhines teir gŵeith y nny ulŵydyonn yu Nadolyc, ar Pasc, ar Sulgŵynn.

III. Y vrenhines¹¹ adyly caffel¹² [y] trayan¹³ y gann y brenhin or ennill a del ydaŵ oetir ac¹⁴ val hynny¹⁵ y dily¹⁷ [ant] sŵydogyonn yvrenhines¹⁶ [18 caffel¹⁹ y] trayan²¹ [or ennill] y gan sŵydogyonn y brenhin.

IV. Kylch adyly²² y vrenhines²⁴ [y gaffel] ar morŵynon²³ ar meibon²⁵ ar vilaeineit y brenhin pan el²⁷ y brenhin²⁶ ymaes oetir²⁸ ehun.

II. [AM Y BRENIN.]

I. Gŵerth²⁹ [y] brenhin yŵ tal ysarhaet teir gŵeith³⁰ [i] gan tri³¹ ardyrchauel.

II. Am sŵrhaet brenhin yŵ hynn. Teir sarhaet brenhin ynt: ŵn³² [o nadunt]

[THE LAWS OF THE COURT.]

I. OF THE OFFICERS OF THE COURT.]

1. First, the king instituted the law of his daily court; and at the first he established twenty-four officers in the daily service of his court, that is to say :

1. Chief of the household.
2. Priest of the household.
3. Steward.
4. Judge of the court.
5. Falconer.
6. Chief groom.
7. Chief huntsman.
8. Page of the chamber.
9. Steward to the queen.
10. Priest to the queen.
11. Bard of the household.
12. Silentiary of the court.
13. Door-ward of the hall.
14. Door-ward of the chamber.
15. Chambermaid.
16. Groom of the rein.
17. Candle-bearer.
18. Butler.
19. Mead brewer.
20. Sewer of the court.
21. Cook.
22. Footholder.
23. Mediciner of the court.
24. Groom of the rein to the queen.

2. The due of these officers is to have woollen clothing from the king, and linen clothing from the queen, three times in the year; at Christmas, at Easter, and at Whitsuntide.

3. The queen is to have a third from the king of the produce accruing to him from his land; and in like manner, the officers of the queen are to have a third of the produce of the officers of the king.

4. The queen is to have a progress, with the maids and youths, among the villains of the king, when the king is absent from his own land.

II. [OF THE KING.]

1. The worth of the king is three times the amount of his saraad, with three augmentations.

2. Of saraad to a king this is. There are three saraads to the king: one

¹ dechreuaid J.P. ² kyfreitheu R. ³ sŵydogyon M. ⁴ y J. ⁵ not in I. ⁶ not in N.O.P.Q.R.S. ⁷ not in N. ⁸ This section follows the next in I. ⁹ These four follow section XXI. in R. ¹⁰ I.S. ¹¹ I.J.M.O.P.Q.R.S. ¹² not in I.J.M.P.Q.R.S. ¹³ a geiff I.S. ¹⁴ I.J. ¹⁵ not in S. ¹⁶ velly I.P.Q.S. ¹⁷ sŵydogyon y vrenhines a dilyant O. ¹⁸ J.M. ¹⁹ M. ²⁰ Q.S. ²¹ not in J. ²² M. ²³ not in S. ²⁴ not in R. ²⁵ J. ²⁶ ai P.Q.R. ²⁷ not in P. ²⁸ of O. ²⁹ ehunan. I.O.Q.R.S. ³⁰ I. ³¹ P. ³² drychafel. I.O.P.Q.S. dŵrchauel. R. ³³ P.

yó torri ynaóð ¹[nyt amgen] llad dyn arnaóð y brenhin; eil yó pan del deuvrenhin ar ²eu kyffinyd y ³vynnó ym aruoll or lledir dynn yn eu góyd sarhaet ⁴[yr] brenhin yó; trydyd yó kamaruerv oe wreic [⁵sef yó hynny bot genthi.

iii. ⁶Am sýrhaet pob gwr g(raigoc.)

Tri ryó sarhaet yssyd ypob g(raigic) : ón yó ytarab arygorff; eil yó bot arall ⁷yg-kamaruerv oe wreic; trydyd yó torri naud ⁸[y] dyn aallo rodi naud ⁹y arall tróy' gyureith.

iv. ¹⁰[Am talu sýrhaet brenhin.]

Ual hynn ytelir sarhaet brenhin: cann mu ygkyueir pob cantref oe ¹¹arglúydiaeth agóialen aryant kyhyt ac or llaur hyt y ¹²geneu ybrenhin pan eistedho ynnny gadeir ¹³a chyn frasset ¹⁴ae hirvys' ¹⁵athri bann ¹⁶y erni ¹⁷athri ¹⁸y deni ¹⁹kynn ²⁰vrasset ar óialen ²¹[ehun] affiol eur ²²[erni] aangho llaón diaóð ²³y brenhin yndi ²⁴a chlaúr eur arney kyulet ac óyneb y brenhin ²⁵[ac yn] kynn dewhet ²⁶[vyd] y ffiol arclaúr ac eóin amaeth ²⁷[a] ²⁸amaethy seith mlyned neu blyscynn óy góyd.'

v. Yne mot ²⁹hónnó ytelir sarhaet ³⁰[y] brenhin auo eistedua arbennyc ³¹idaó megys Dineuur dan vrenhin Deheubarth neu Aberffraó ³²dan vrenhin Góynned: onny byd eistedua ³³arbennyc ydaó ny cheiff onnyt góarthech.

vi. Breint arglúyð Dineuur yó caffel dros y sarhaet ³⁴[o] góarthech góynnyon clust gochyonn ³⁵kymeint ac' ³⁶aaghont ³⁷ol ynol ³⁸[y] róg ³⁹Argoel allys Dineuur' atharó ⁴⁰[or] ⁴¹un llió ac ⁴²óynt ⁴³y gyt aphob vgeint o ⁴⁴honunt.'

vii. Ny thelir eur ⁴⁵[y] namyn yvrenhin Dineuur neu ⁴⁶y vrenhin Aberffraó.

III. ⁴⁷[AM SÝRHAV Ý VRENHINES.]

i. O tri mod ⁴⁸[y] sarhair yvrenhines: pan torrer ynaud; neu pann traóher tróy lit; neu pan tynner peth ⁴⁹gan treis oe llaó: trayan guerth sarhaet ⁵⁰[y] brenhin atelir yr vrenhines ⁵¹dros y sarhaet' heb eur aheb aryant.

is, violating his protection; that is, killing a person under his protection; the second is, when two kings meet upon their boundaries, for the purpose of an interview; if a person be killed in their presence, it is saraad to the king; the third is, to misuse his wife; that is, having connexion with her.

3. Of the saraad of every married man.

There are three kinds of saraad to every married man: one is, to strike him upon his body; the second is, the misuse of his wife by another; the third is, violating the protection of a person qualified by law to give protection to another.

4. Of paying a king's saraad.

Thus is a king's saraad to be paid: a hundred kine, for every cantref of his lordship; and a silver rod, as long as from the floor to his lips when seated in his chair, and as thick as his long finger, with three knobs at the top, and three at the bottom of it, of the thickness of the rod; and a gold cup ¹⁹on it, that shall hold the king's full draught therein, having on it a golden cover of the breadth of the king's face; and both the cup and the cover are to be as thick as the nail of a ploughman who has ploughed for seven years, or the shell of a goose egg.

5. In this manner the saraad of a king is to be paid, possessing a principal seat; as Dinevwr, under the king of South Wales; or Aberfraw, under the king of Gwynedd: if he have not a principal seat, he is only to have cattle.

6. The privilege of the lord of Dinevwr is, to have for his saraad as many white cattle with red ears, as shall extend in close succession from Argoel to the palace of ⁴Dinevwr, with a bull of the same colour along with each score of them.

7. Gold is only paid to the king of Dinevwr, or to the king of Aberfraw.

III. OF SARAAD TO THE QUEEN.

i. By three means saraad is done to the queen: when her protection is violated; or, when she is struck in anger; or, when a thing is snatched by force out of her hand: the third of the worth of the king's saraad is to be paid to the queen, for her saraad, without gold and without silver.

¹J. ²not in S. ³J. ⁴P. ⁵yn kam arueru O.R. ⁶S. ⁷o S. ⁸P. ⁹teyrnas I.P.Q.S. ¹⁰gen S. ¹¹not in S. ¹²ac yngyfreiget J. achyfrasset R. ¹³a hirvys y brenhin P. ¹⁴atheir J. ¹⁵not in I.J.O.P.Q.R.S. ¹⁶not in S. ¹⁷ky R. ¹⁸vreiget J. ¹⁹J. ²⁰I.S. ²¹yr J.P. ²²kyn deóhet ac eóin amaeth a amaetho seith mlyned neu abliagyn óy góyd, achlaúr eur erni kyflet ac óyneb y brenhin, kyn deóhet ar ffiol. I. ²³J. ²⁴O.P.Q.R. vydant S. ²⁵J.O.P.Q.R.S. ²⁶amaetho O.P.Q.R.S. ²⁷bón I. ²⁸S. ²⁹y danab I.P.Q.S. ³⁰neu R. ³¹not in I. ³²I. ³³not in I.S. ³⁴a anlu I.P.Q.S. ³⁵o Argoel hyt yn llys Dinevwr ol yn ol O. ³⁶J. ³⁷Aergoel L.P.S. ³⁸P. ³⁹róg pop vgeint mu o honunt vn llió I.S. ac óynt. I. ar góarthech. S. ⁴⁰óynteu J. ⁴¹not in M.O.P.Q.R. ⁴²nadunt. M. ⁴³S. ⁴⁴not in Q.S. ⁴⁵- O. ⁴⁶P. ⁴⁷I.J.M.O.P.Q.R.S. ⁴⁸oe llaó gan treis: I.S. ⁴⁹L.I.P.Q.S. ⁵⁰not in I.P.Q.S.

⁴ Dinevwr is near Llandeilo vawr in the vale of Tywi.

IV. ¹[AM GŶDŶMDAITHIAS Y BRENNIN.]

I. Brenhin adyly un gŵr ar bymthec arhugent ²owyr ar veirch yny getymdeithas nyt amgen y petŵar ³sŵydaŵc arhugent ⁴ar deudec gwestei æ teulu æ ⁵vchelŵyr æ vacŵyeit æ gerdoryonn æ redussonn.

V. [AM YR EDLING.]

I. Gwrthtrychyat nyt amgen yr etlig ⁶yr hŵnn' adylyho gŵledychu guedy ef ⁷adylyir y enrydedu ymlaen paŵb yny llys ⁸eithyr y brenhin ar vrenhines ahŵnnŵ ⁹[a] vyd mab neu vraŵt yr brenhin.

II. Y le avyd yny neuad amytan ar brenhin; æ ynessaf ydaŵ y braŵdŵr yr rydhaŵ ar golofyn æ yn ¹⁰eil nessaf ¹¹idaŵ ¹²yr offeirat teulu æ or parth arall' yr etlig pennkerd y wlat; guedy ¹³hŵnnŵ ¹⁴nyt oes le ¹⁵dylyedus' yneb or parth hŵnnŵ."

III. Gŵerth yr etlig ¹⁶yŵ kyffelyb' y werth ¹⁷y brenin ¹⁸eithyr ¹⁹ytryded rann' ynn eisseu.

IV. Gwerth pob ²⁰un or etinedyonn ereill aberthynont' vrth yteyrnas ²¹yŵ trayan guerth y brenhin æ ²²[y] velly guerth sarhaet pob vn o ²³honunt heb eur ²⁴a heb aryant.

V. ²⁵Y brenhin bieu rodi yr etlig y holl treul æ holl gyureideu yn anrydedus.

VI. ²⁶Llety yr etlig' yŵ neuad ybrenhin ²⁷achyt æ ef ybydant ymaccueyt ²⁸ar kynnutŵr adyly kynneu tan ²⁹idaŵ achayu y drysseu guedy ydel ³⁰yr etlig' ygyscu yn diogel.

VII. Ancŵynn ageiff yn diuessur canys digaun adyly."

VIII. Tri ryŵ dyn yssyd brenhin abreyr abilan æ eu haelodeu. Aelodeu brenhin ynt yrei ³¹aberthynont ³²vrth vrenhinyaul vrent kynmys pieiffont; æ ohonunt oll brenhinolaf yŵ yr etlig cannys ef aleheir yny lle ygŵrthtrychir teyrnas ohonnaŵ vrthgyfueistydyŵ llys: eissoes or pan gymeront tir eu breint avyd vrth vrent ³³y tir agynnhalyŵnt.

IV. OF THE KING'S RETINUE.

1. The king is to have thirty-six horsemen in attendance; that is, the twenty-four officers, and the twelve gwestais; his household, his uchelwrs, his youths, his minstrels, and his almsmen.

V. [OF THE EDLING.]

1. The heir-apparent, that is, the edling, who is to reign after the king, is to be honoured above all in the court, excepting the king and the queen; and he should be a son or a brother of the king.

2. His place in the hall is on the opposite side of the fire to the king; and next to him the judge, between him and the column; and next to him the priest of the household; and on the other side of the edling, the chief of song of the country; after him, there is no privileged place for any one, on that side.

3. The worth of the edling is of like kind with the worth of the king; but less by the third part.

4. The worth of each of the other heirs to the kingdom in succession is a third of the worth of the king; and in like manner the amount of the saraad of each of them, without gold and without silver.

5. The king is to provide for the whole expense of the edling, and all his necessaries, honourably.

6. The lodging of the edling is the hall of the king; and along with him are to be the youths; and the woodman is to light the fire for him, and to shut the doors, after he shall have gone to sleep.

7. He is to have an allowance without measure, for he is to have a sufficiency.

8. There are three kinds of persons, a king, a "breyr," and a villain, with their near relations. The near relations of the king are such as have kingly privilege attached to them, though not actually possessing it; and, of all those, the most royal is the edling; for he is placed in the station of presumptive heir to the kingdom in the session of the court: nevertheless, when they obtain possession of land, their privilege becomes merged in the privilege of the land they succeed to.

¹ P. "hagen. Penhaf [vyd I.] yr etlig gŵedy y brenhin ar vrenhines. I.S. ² not in O. ³ stydogyon M. ⁴ a M. ay J.O.P.Q. ⁵ wyrda Q. ⁶ y neb O. ⁷ T. here becomes legible, the prior part being scorched. ⁸ dieithyr J. ⁹ M.O. P.Q.R. ¹⁰ not in O. ¹¹ not in R. ¹² not in M. ¹³ hŵnnŵ R. ¹⁴ lle dylyedus nyt oes M. ¹⁵ dilys O. ¹⁶ not in O. ¹⁷ kyffelyb I.P.Q.S. vyd I.Q.S. yŵ P. ¹⁸ yr M. ¹⁹ dyeithyr J. ²⁰ y trayan I.P.Q.S. ²¹ pob etued arall a perthyno O. ²² not in I.S. ²³ R.T. ²⁴ nadunt M. ²⁵ not in T.S. ²⁶ Y letty J.O. ²⁷ ac y gyt J. ²⁸ y O. ²⁹ yr etlig O. ³⁰ ef O. ³¹ a perthyno O.P.Q. ³² y I.P.Q.S. ³³ eu P.

* "Breyr," literally, a "mote-man," a baron.

VI. [AM BRIODOLON LEOEDD.]

1. *Or pann eistedo brenhin yny eistedua yny teir gŷyl arbennic ef a ¹lehaa ary asseu neb un bonhedic auo breint idaŷ oetued-yaeth eisted ²ach ylaŷ ³[y] kyghellaŷ ²ach laŷ hŷnnŷ guedy ynteu yr hebogyd ac arydeheu y neb a vynno; ⁴ac ⁵odyna eistedent paub ac ⁶ymbarchent mal ymynnont ytroedauc a eisted ⁷[y] dan traet y brenhin ar canhŷyll yd rac yvronn.

VII. [AM Y NODDAU.]

1. Or pann safho ydistein yny neuad adodi naud Duŷ ⁸ar honn' y brenhin ar vrenhines ar gŷyrda ac eu tagnef ⁹[ed] ary llys ¹⁰ar nyuer ¹¹[ac] atorro ytagnef honno nyt oes ydaŷ naŷd vn ¹²un lle [¹³yŷnŷ ¹⁴byŷ] kannys ¹⁵y naŷd oil yn gyffredin yŷ honno ac y ar ¹⁶naŷd paub naŷd y brenhin ynbenhaf ac vrth hynny nyt oes naŷd idaŷ y gann ¹⁷[un o ¹⁸honunt nac y gan ¹⁹creyreu nac y gan] eglŷys.

II. Ny digaun vn ²⁰or sŷydogyonn ²¹llys rodi naud onny byd vn o honunt yn seuyll drostunt oll ²²[ac] adyŷetto mae ²³ef adyry ²⁴[y] naud drostunt oll y baup or ac keisso ²⁵y gantaŷ yn yr eno y keisser.

III. Naŷd brenhines yŷ dŷyn ydyn yrotho naŷd ydaŷ tros ffynn ywlat heb erlit aheb ragot ²⁶[arnaŷ.]

IV. Naŷd ypennteulu yŷ dŷyn ydynn dros ffyn y kymhŷt y bo yndaŷ.

V. Naud yr offeirat teulu yŷ dŷyn ydyn hyt yr eglŷys nessaf idaŷ.

VI. Naud y distein yŷ or pan dechreuho ²⁷[y] ²⁸distein seuyll yny sŷyd hyny el y dyn diŷethaf or llys ygyscu.

VII. Naud yr hebogyd yŷ hebrug y dyn hyt ylle pellaf ybu ydyd hŷnnŷ yny hebogydaeth.

VIII. Naud ybraŷdwr yŷ hebrŷg ²⁹y dyn

³⁰Peidaŷ ŷeithon aŷnaŷn achyfreitheu ³¹[sŷydogyon] llys ³²[y brenhin] kanytoes ³³na reit nac aruer o honunt; ³⁴namyn blinder eu hyscrifennu achosti memrŷn adu yndiffroŷth.

¹leheir P. ²geyr J. vch P.Q. ³J.M. ⁴not in J. ⁵odyno P. ⁶ymbarchont M.Q. ⁷J. ⁸a naud P. ⁹P.Q. ¹⁰ay J.P.Q.R. ¹¹J. ¹²not in P.Q. ¹³R. or Q. ¹⁴Q.R. ¹⁵eu P.Q.R.T. ¹⁶nodau P.Q.R.J.T. ¹⁷J.M.P.Q.R.T. ¹⁸nadunt M. ¹⁹greir R. ²⁰o Q.T. not in P. ²¹y brenhin P. ²²J. ²³efo J. ²⁴J. ²⁵not in P. ²⁶M. ²⁷J. ²⁸not in P.Q.R.T. ²⁹not in Q. ³⁰I.O.S. ³¹I.S. ³²I. aruer na chrynodeb n honynt yr aŷr hon. O. aruer na reit ŷrthint: S. ³³S.

VI. [OF APPROPRIATE PLACES.]

1. *At the time when the king sits in his seat, at the three principal festivals, he is to place on his left such boneddig as may have privilege by inheritance to sit beside him; the canghellor beside that person; after that, the falconer; and on his right, whoever he may will; and then let all the rest sit, and take precedence, as they will: the foot-holder is to sit under the king's feet, and the candle-bearer before him.

VII. [OF THE PROTECTIONS.]

1. From the time when the steward stands in the hall, and proclaims the protection of God, and that of the king and queen and of the gwrdaŷ, and their peace, upon the court and the company; the individual who shall break that peace is to have no protection anywhere: because that is the protection of all generally; and especially the protection of the king; and, on that account, there is no protection for him from any one of them, neither by relicŷ, nor by church.

2. No one of the officers of the king's court has the power of giving protection, unless one of them shall represent them all, and say, that he will grant protection for the whole to every one in the name of the person it is sought from.

3. The protection of the queen is, to convey the person, to whom she grants protection, beyond the confine of the country, without pursuit and without obstruction.

4. The protection of the chief of the household is, to convey the person beyond the limit of the cymwd wherein he may be.

5. The protection of the priest of the household is, to convey the person to the nearest church.

6. The protection of the steward is, from the time he shall begin to stand in his office, until the last person in the palace retires to sleep.

7. The protection of the falconer is, to accompany the person to the furthest spot where he has been hawking on that day.

8. The protection of the judge is, to ac-

³⁰We will now discontinue the laws of the officers of the king's palace, since there is neither necessity for nor usage of them; ³³only trouble to write them, and the fruitless cost of parchment and ink.

¹kyhyt o amsser ac' or pann dechreuer ²[ý] dady] ³[gýnttaf] rac y vronn y bore hyt pan tervynno y dady] dióethaf ⁴yunny dyd hónnó.'

ix. Naóð ⁵y pengóstraut yó tra barhao redec ymarch ⁶kynntaf auo yny gadó.

x. Naud ⁷y pennkynyð ⁸yó hyt ylle pellaf ⁹y breyd ¹⁰y ¹¹glyóir ygornn.

xi. Naud ¹²y guas ystauell yó or pan eler yvróynna ¹³athanu góely ¹⁴yr brenhin ¹⁵or bróynn' ae gudyab ¹⁶a dillat ¹⁷yr hyt honno hebróg ydyn.'

xii. Naud distein brenhines yó or pann dechreuo seuyll yunny sóyd ynnyr ystauell ¹⁸hyt pann' el ydyn dióethaf or ¹⁹[ýr] ystauell ygyscu.

xiii. Naud offeiraf ²⁰brenhines yó hebróg ydyn hyt yr egluys nessaf.

xiv. Naud y bard teulu yó hebróg ydyn at ypennteulu.

xv. Naóð ygostegór yó or osted kynntaf ²¹adotto yunny neuad hyt ydióethaf.

xvi. Naóð dryssaur neuad yó hebróg ²²y dyn hyt' y vreich a ²³hyt y wialen ²⁴parth ²⁵ar' ²⁶porthaúr kannys ef aeherbynn.

xvii. Naóð yporthaúr yó cadó ydyn ²⁷y-rodher naóð idaó' hyt pan del ypennteulu tróy y porth parth ae lety ae ellóg ²⁸y gyt ac ef ygymryt naóð hyt pan adaóho y dyn dióethaf y llys.

xviii. Naóð ²⁹[y] dryssaur ystauell yó hebróg ydyn at yporthaur.

xix. Naud moróyn ystauell yó kymeint a [³⁰naóð ³¹y] guas ystauell ³²y brenhin.'

xx. Naud guastraut afuyn yó tra wnel ygof llys ³³pedeir pedol' ac eu to ³⁴o hoel-yon athra pedolho amós y brenhin.

xxi. Naóð ³⁵[y] cannhóylyd ³⁶yó or pann ennyner yganhóyll gynntaf ³⁷[ýny llys] hyt pan diffoder y dióethaf.

xxii. Naud ³⁸[ý] trullyat yó or pan

³⁹brenhin

company the person for so long a time, as from the commencement of the first cause before him in the morning, until he shall conclude the last cause on that day.

9. The protection of the chief groom is, while the fleetest horse under his care can continue to run.

10. The protection of the chief huntsman is, unto the utmost distance that his horn can be heard.

11. The protection of the page of the chamber is, during the time occupied in gathering rushes, and spreading the rushes for the king's bed, and covering it with the clothes, to accompany the person.

12. The protection of the steward to the queen is, from the time when he shall begin to officiate in the chamber, until the last person retires from it to sleep.

13. The protection of the priest to the queen is, to accompany the person as far as the nearest church.

14. The protection of the bard of the household is, to accompany the person to the chief of the household.

15. The protection of the silentary is, from the first order for silence that he shall proclaim, in the hall, until the last.

16. The protection of the door-ward of the hall is, to accompany the person the length of his arm and the length of his rod towards the porter, for he is to receive him.

17. The protection of the porter is, to keep the person to whom protection is granted, until the chief of the household shall pass through the gate towards his lodging, under whose protection he is to be allowed to go, until the last person shall quit the palace.

18. The protection of the door-ward of the chamber is, to accompany the person to the porter.

19. The protection of the chambermaid is equal to the protection of the page of the chamber to the king.

20. The protection of the groom of the rein is, whilst the smith of the court makes four shoes with their complement of nails, and whilst he shall shoe the king's steed.

21. The protection of the candle-bearer is, from the time of lighting the first candle, in the palace, until the last shall be extinguished.

22. The protection of the butler is, from

⁴⁰king

¹ not in P.Q. ² P.Q. ³ P.Q. ⁴ not in P.Q. ⁵ not in T. ⁶ gorau P.Q. ⁷ not in Q. ⁸ not in P.Q. ⁹ o P.Q. ¹⁰ not in J.R.T. ¹¹ glyóir M.Q.R. ¹² not in M. ¹³ hyt pan darffo tannv P.Q. ¹⁴ ý P.Q.R. ¹⁵ not in P.Q. ¹⁶ ar P.Q. ac T. ¹⁷ not in P.Q. ¹⁸ yny J. ¹⁹ M. ²⁰ not in P.Q. ²¹ not in M. ²² not in R. ²³ att y J. ²⁴ a T. ²⁵ porth R. ²⁶ not in P.Q. ²⁷ not in P.Q.R.T. ²⁸ Q. ²⁹ M.Q.R.T. ³⁰ T. ³¹ not in M. ³² - P.Q. ³³ pedoleu M. ³⁴ not in T. ³⁵ J.P.Q.R. ³⁶ not in Q. ³⁷ P. ³⁸ P.Q.R. ³⁹ P.Q.

dechreuer gŵallaŵ ygerŵyn ¹gynntaf hyt pan ²wallofŵer y dibethaf.

xxiii. Naŵd y medyd yŵ or pan dechreuho ³parattoi ygerŵynn ved ⁴hyt pann' darffo ychudyaŵ.

xxiv. Naud ⁵[y] sŵyduŵ llys ⁶yŵ or pann dechreuho rannv y bŵyt ⁷hyt pan' gaffo ydibethaf y ⁸vuyt.

xxv. Naŵd ycoc yŵ or pan dechreuho troi ygolŵyth kynntaf hyt pan ⁹dotter y dibethaf ¹⁰gyr bronny y brenhin ar vrenhines.

xxvi. Naŵdytroedaucyŵ or pan dechreuho eisted dan traet y brenhin ¹¹hyt pan el ¹²y ystauell.

xxvii. Naŵd ymedyc yŵ or pan el ¹³oe ystauell' o arch ybrenhin' y ofuŵy ¹⁴[y] claf ¹⁵[or llys] ¹⁶hyt pan' del yr llys dra-cheuen.

xxviii. Naŵd ¹⁷[y] gwastraut ¹⁸aucyn ¹⁹[y] brenhines ²⁰yŵ kyffelyp' y naŵd gwastraut ²¹[aucyn] ²²y brenhin.

xxix. Naŵd y kynnvduŵ yŵ hyt y lle pellaf ydel ygynnutta achymeint ²³ac ²⁴[a] allo y vurŵ ac vdyf.

xxx. Y ²⁵porthaur ar ²⁶kynnvttai ²⁷nyt ²⁸[yd] ynt' ²⁹o rif y petŵar ³⁰sŵydauc arhugaint.

xxxi. ³¹Pŵy bynnac' ohonunt ytorrer ynaud ³²neut sarhaet ³³[yŵ] idaŵ.

xxxii. ³⁴O medycynaeth ³⁵[a] ymedyc llys ³⁶neb vn brathedic o wyr yllys ³⁷hyt pan' vo iach ywaetŵisc ageiff ef ar tudedyn vchaf yr brenhin pan ymŵelho gynntaf ac ef.

³⁸Am ³⁹[y] noduaeu ⁴⁰y ⁴¹dyŵetpŵyt kynny ohynn.

VIII. WEYTHONN Y DYWEDUN' ⁴²PETH ADY-LYIR YTALU DROS SARHAET' ⁴³PAUB AE ⁴⁴WERTH ⁴⁵[OR SŵYDOGION HŴNN.]

I. Sarhaet pennteula yŵ trayan sarhaet ybrenhin :

II. ⁴⁶Ae werth yŵ trayan gŵerth ybrenhin' aphob un ⁴⁷[a] heb eur aheb aryant.

III. ⁴⁸Sarhaet pob vn or rei hynn ⁴⁹[yŵ] nyt amgen' distein pennkynydy penguastraut

the time when the first tub is begun to be drawn off, until the last is drawn.

23. The protection of the mead-brewer is, from the time he shall begin to prepare the mead-vat, until he shall have covered it.

24. The protection of the sewer of the court is, from the time he shall begin to distribute the meat, until the last person shall have had his meat.

25. The protection of the cook is, from the time he shall begin to turn the first collop, until the last shall be ⁹placed before the king and the queen.

26. The protection of the foot-holder is, from the time he shall begin to sit under the king's feet, until he retires to his chamber.

27. The protection of the mediciner is, from the time he quits his chamber, by order of the king, to visit the sick, until he returns to the palace.

28. The protection of the groom of the rein to the queen is similar to the protection of the groom of the rein to the king.

29. The protection of the woodman is, unto the furthest spot whither he goes to collect fuel, and as far beyond as he can throw his bill-hook.

30. The porter and the woodman are not of the number of the twenty-four officers.

31. Whichever of them shall have his protection violated, it is saraad to him.

32. If the mediciner of the palace professionally attend any wounded patient of the men of the court, until he be well, he is to have his bloody clothes; and the upper garment of the king, on his first visit to the patient.

Hitherto we have treated concerning protections.

VIII. WE WILL NOW SPEAK OF WHAT IS TO BE PAID ON ACCOUNT OF THE SARAAD, AND THE WORTH, OF EACH OF THESE OFFICERS.

1. The saraad of the chief of the household is a third of the king's saraad :

2. And his worth is a third of the king's worth : and each without gold and without silver.

3. The saraad of each of these, namely, the steward, chief huntsman, chief groom,

⁴⁰ torrer

⁴⁰ cut

¹ not in P.Q. ² darffo R. - P.Q. ³ darmerth P.Q. ⁴ yny J. ⁵ T. ⁶ not in Q. ⁷ yny J. ⁸ ran. P. ⁹ rac P. ¹⁰ not in M. ¹¹ oe R.J. ¹² not in P.Q.R. ¹³ R.T. ¹⁴ P.Q.R. ¹⁵ yny J. ¹⁶ Q.T. ¹⁷ not in J.M.R.T. ¹⁸ J.M.P.Q. R.T. ¹⁹ kyffelyb yŵ R.Q. ²⁰ M. ²¹ not in J.M.Q.T. ²² not in Q. ²³ J.M.P.Q.R.T. ²⁴ kynnuttei M. ²⁵ porthaur M. ²⁶ not in M. ²⁷ ny henynt J. ²⁸ P.Q.T. ²⁹ yn P. ³⁰ sŵydogyon M. ³¹ - Kynn no hyn y M.P.Q.R.T. ³² dywetpŵyt M.P. ³³ dywetpŵyt Q.R.T. ³⁴ am noduaeu M.Q.R.T. ³⁵ o nodieu P. ³⁶ ypetwar M.P.Q.R.T. ³⁷ sŵydogyon M. ³⁸ sŵydoc P.Q.R.T. ³⁹ arhugaint. M.P.Q.R.T. ⁴⁰ Y' neb P.Q. This section follows the next in J. ⁴¹ not in P. - J. ⁴² P. ⁴³ Or P.R. ⁴⁴ M.P.Q.R. ⁴⁵ not in P.Q. ⁴⁶ yny J. ⁴⁷ Hyt hynn y dywetpŵyt am noduaeu y pedwar sŵydauc arhugaint. J. ⁴⁸ Dywetter bellach P. ⁴⁹ Q.R.T. ⁵⁰ yr Q. ⁵¹ dyŵetpŵyt Q.R. ⁵² am werth P.Q. ⁵³ pob vn J. ⁵⁴ syrhaet P.Q. ⁵⁵ P. ⁵⁶ not in T. ⁵⁷ R. ⁵⁸ not in P.Q. ⁵⁹ R.T. ⁶⁰ R.

braodur llys hebogyd guas ystauell morbynn ystauell ¹yó naó mu annaóvgeint aryant.²

iv. Guerth pob vn ohonunt yó naó mu anaó vgeinmu gan tri drychael: ³ereill adyóeit amy distein ytelir sarhaet agalannas deudyblyc idaó.

v. ⁴Sarhaet pob un or ⁵sóvdóyr ereill ⁶oll ⁷yó whebu ahóeugeint ⁸[o] aryant.

vi. Galanas pob vn ohonunt yó óhwebu a ⁹wheugeinmv gan tri drychael.

vii. Pan lader dyn ysarhaet a telir yn gynntaf ac ¹⁰odyna vwerth kanny ellir llad ¹¹neb heb ysarhav ¹²namyn heb drychael ytelir.

viii. Nybyd drychael ar sarhaet neb ¹³[marw.]

ix. Y neb asarhao offeiraf ¹⁴[teulu] neu ae llado godeuet ¹⁵gyureith sened ¹⁶[arnaó dy] eithyr am óely tauot.

IX. [AM Y LLETYAU.]

i. Llety ypennteulu yó yty móyhaaf ymperued ytrei kannys ynny gylch ef ydyly yteulu lettyaó mal y ¹⁷bóynt baraó ¹⁸yhoill negesseu y brenhin. Yn llety ypennteulu y ¹⁹bydant y bard teulu ²⁰ar medyc llys.

ii. Llety ydistein ar ²¹sóvdóyr ²²y gyt ac ef ²³[yó] yty nessaf yrllys kannys ²⁴ef adyly góassannaethu ²⁵yr llys ²⁶ac ²⁷edrych ²⁸ar y gegin.

iii. Llety yr offeiraf ²⁹ar yscolheigyonn yó ty ³⁰[y] caplan ytrei ³¹a llety offeiraf ³²[y] brenhines ³³y gyt ac wynt.

iv. Llety ypennkynynd ar ³⁴kynyndyon ganthaó yó ³⁵odynty y brenhin.

v. Llety y penngóastraut ³⁶yó yty nessaf ³⁷y yscubaur ybrenhin ³⁸ar góastrodyon ³⁹y gyt ac ef kannys ⁴⁰ef a rann ⁴¹[yr] ébrann-eu ⁴²y ⁴³[r] meirch ae llettyeu.

judge of the court, falconer, page of the chamber, and chambermaid, is nine kine, and nine score of silver.

4. The worth of each of them is nine score and nine kine, with three augmentations: others say, in respect to the steward, that his saraad and galanas are to be doubled.

5. The saraad of each of the remaining ⁴⁴servants is six kine, and six score of silver.

6. The galanas of each of them is ⁴⁵six score and six kine, with three augmentations.

7. When a person is killed, his saraad is to be first paid; and then his worth; since no one can be killed without saraad to him: but they are to be paid without augmentation.

8. There is to be no augmentation of the saraad of any one ⁴⁶who is dead.

9. Whoever does saraad to the priest of the household, or shall kill him, is amenable to the laws of the synod; but not for tongue-wound.

IX. [OF THE LODGINGS.]

1. The lodging of the chief of the household is to be the largest house in the middle of the trev; for the household are to lodge around him, so that they may be prepared for all the king's affairs. The bard of the household, and the mediciner of the court, are to lodge with the chief of the household.

2. The lodging of the steward, and of the ⁴⁷servants along with him, is to be the house nearest to the palace; because it is his duty to serve the palace, and to superintend the kitchen.

3. The lodging of the priest and the clerks, is to be in the house of the chaplain of the trev; and the queen's priest is to lodge with them.

4. The chief huntsman, and the other huntsmen, are to lodge in the king's kiln-house.

5. The chief groom is to lodge in the house next to the king's barn, having the grooms along with him; because he is to distribute the provender for the horses, and to assign their stables.

⁴¹ sóvdogyon
⁴² sódocyon

⁴³ chóeugeint

⁴⁴ officers
⁴⁵ officers

⁴⁶ six score pence

¹ not in J.M.P.Q.R. ² - yó sýrhaet pob vn o honunt. P.Q. ³ not in P.Q.R. ⁴ not in R. ⁵ not in J. ⁶ not in P. ⁷ J. ⁸ odyno P. ⁹ dyn R. ¹⁰ a P. ¹¹ P. or alader. J. ¹² P.Q. ¹³ geffraythe M. ¹⁴ J. ¹⁵ hont P. ¹⁶ wrth P.Q. ¹⁷ býd R. ¹⁸ a R. ¹⁹ not in J.P.Q.R.T. ²⁰ J.P.Q.R.T. ²¹ efo J. ²² y P.Q. ²³ a P.Q.T. ²⁴ rac edrych Q.R.T. ²⁵ not in P. ²⁶ - brenhines ac offeiraf teulu M. ²⁷ P.T. ²⁸ not in T. ²⁹ not in M. ³⁰ J. ³¹ not in J.P.Q.R.T. ³² penkynynd M. ³³ not in J. ³⁴ - ar góastrodyon ganthaó M. not in P.Q. ³⁵ yr M.P.Q. not in R. ³⁶ not in M. ³⁷ not in P.Q.R. ³⁸ ganthaó J. ³⁹ efo J. ⁴⁰ P.Q. ⁴¹ a llettyeu y meirch. R. ⁴² P. ⁴³ M. ⁴⁴ J.

vi. Llety yr hebogyt yó yscubaór ybrenhin¹ cany² hebkyr or³ mŵc.

vii. Llety⁴ [y] braódr llys yó⁵ heróyd rei ystauell ybrenhin heróyd ereill ac yn well⁶ [yn]⁷ y' neuad⁸ [tý] ybrenhin⁹ y dyly gyseu' ar gobennyd¹⁰ yd eistedho y brenhin¹¹ [arnaó] ydyd avyd dany benn ynteu y nos.

viii. Guas ystauell amóryn ystauell agaffiant¹² [eu] wely ynyr ystauell.

ix. Llety¹³ [y] dryssaór neuad adryssaur ystauell yó ty yporthaór.

x. [AM Y PENTEULU.]

i. Pennteulu ageiff ancóyn nny lety teyr seyc athri chornneit o lyn.

ii. Teir punt pob blódydynn ageiff yny gyvarós ygan ybrenhin.

iii. Punt yó kyuarós pob vn or teulu.

iv. Or keiff teulu¹⁴ [y] brenhin anreith¹⁵ ypennteulu ageiff rann deuór' orbyd¹⁶ y gyt ac wynt ac otrayan y brenhin yr vn llódyn a¹⁷ debiso.

v. Pennteulu ageiff ygan yvrenhines¹⁸ or med ydheilo ydistein¹⁹ arney corneit' ym-pob²⁰ kyuedach.

vi. Or²¹ deila ypennteulu²² y neb aónel cam ynkynted yneud trayan y diróy neu y camlóro ageiff ef: os²³ is²⁴ [y] kynted heuyt y²⁵ deila yn gynt nor distein²⁶ y trayan heuyt ageiff.

vii. Y eistedua auyd yny tal issaf yr neuad ar teulu²⁷ y gyt ac ef²⁸ at y' llaó asseu idaó at y drós.

viii. Mab yr brenhin neu²⁹ ney idaó³⁰ adyly bot yn' bennteulu.

ix. Or gat ybrenhin vn or teulu ar uar ygantaó hyt odis ypenntan ypenteulu bieu ywahaó ae gynhal³¹ y' gyt ac ef os myn. Ac³² ef bieu kymryt yr henuryat avynno arydeheu ac arall aryasseu.

x. March³³ yn wosseb adyly ygany brenhin³⁴ [a] rann deuvarch or ebrann [ageiff³⁵ y varch³⁶ ef.]

6. The lodging of the falconer is the king's barn; in order to avoid the smoke.

7. The lodging of the judge of the palace, according to some, is the king's chamber: according to others, and more correctly, he is to sleep in the hall of the king; and the pillow, on which the king sits in the day, is to be under his head at night.

8. The page of the chamber, and the chambermaid, are to have their beds in the chamber.

9. The door-ward of the hall, and the door-ward of the chamber, are to lodge in the porter's house.

x. [OF THE CHIEF OF THE HOUSEHOLD.]

1. The chief of the household is to have an allowance at his lodging; three messes, with three hornfuls of liquor.

2. He is to have a yearly gift of three pounds from the king.

3. One pound is the gift to each of the household.

4. If the king's household obtain spoil, the chief of the household is to have the share of two men, if he be with them; and out of the king's third any animal he may choose.

5. The chief of the household is to have, from the queen, of the mead served by the steward, a hornful at every banquet.

6. If the chief of the household secure any one who commits a crime, within the entrance of the hall, he is to have a third of the dirwy, or the camlwrw: if he also secure him below the entrance, sooner than the steward, he is likewise to have a third.

7. The seat of the chief of the household is to be at the lower end of the hall, and the household along with him, on his left hand, towards the door.

8. A son, or a nephew, of the king is to be the chief of the household.

9. If the king allow any one of the household, with whom he is displeased, to be below the fire-place, the chief of the household may, if he will, invite him and entertain him. And he may receive any elder he may will upon his right hand, and another upon his left.

10. The chief of the household is to have a horse in attendance from the king; and his horse is to have two rations of provender.

¹ kany J. can M.Q.R. ² char P. ³ J.P.Q. ⁴ not in P.Q. ⁵ M.R. ⁶ not in J.M.R.T. ⁷ P. ⁸ not in P.Q. ⁹ y M. ir P. ¹⁰ J.M.P.Q.R.T. ¹¹ P. ¹² J. ¹³ P.Q.R.T. ¹⁴ rann deu or a gaiff y pen teulu P. ¹⁵ not in P. ¹⁶ daissýfo. P. ¹⁷ gurnait [o P.] vel P.Q. ¹⁸ erni T. ¹⁹ kýmedoch. R. ²⁰ deily Q.R. ²¹ not in J.M.P.Q.T. ²² deila P. deily Q. hevýt is y kynted P.Q. ²³ J. ²⁴ deily T. ²⁵ not in P. ²⁶ yný gylch P.Q. ²⁷ not in R. ²⁸ ar J.P.Q.T. ²⁹ y nei Q. ³⁰ vjd y P.Q. ³¹ not in P.Q.T. ³² not in P. ³³ yný P. ³⁴ P.Q. ³⁵ J.M.P.Q.R.T. ³⁶ M.R.T. ³⁷ M.

XI. [AM Y DISTAIN.]

I. Distein auyd kyurannaðc arypedeir ¹sóyd arhugeint yn ²[y] llys.

II. Rann deubr ageiff ³or aryant ⁴adel ⁵[ý] gyt a' gwestuaeu ⁶brenhinaul.

III. Pan rotho ybrenhin sóyd y vn or sóydogyonn ⁷eiþyr ⁸y ⁹[vn o] rei arbennic ¹⁰yn llys gobyr a ¹¹geiff y' distein ¹²y gantað ¹³[nyt amgen] pedeir arhugeint ¹⁴[o] ar-
yant.

IV. ¹⁵Ac ef ageiff ygan ypennkynyð croen hyd yn Hydref ¹⁶y wneuthur llestri' ygadð kyrn y brenhin ae flioleu ¹⁷ahynny kynn rannv y cróyn ¹⁸y rug ybrenhin ar kynn ydyonn. ¹⁹Croen eðic heuyt ageiff ²⁰ygan y' kynydyonn' ereill pan yharcho o hann-
er Hðcfrabr hyt ²¹wedy yr wythnos gynntaf o Vei.

V. Distein ageiff kymcint a ²²[rann] deubr o ²³aryant y guastrodyonn.

VI. ²⁴Ac ef ²⁵ogyureith ageiff medyant ynny gegin ar vedgell ²⁶ac ef bieu gossot bóyt ²⁷[a llynn] ²⁸yr brenhin ²⁹a seyc vch ³⁰[ý] llað ³¹a seic' is ³²llað ynny teir góyl arbennic ³³a heilað ³⁴[ý] arybrenhin ³⁵[ac] ar ³⁶[y] dýseic.

VII. ³⁷Distein ageiff mantell y penntculu ympob vn or teir góyl arbennic.

VIII. Ac ef ageiff kyhyt ae ³⁸vys perued' or cðrf varygðadaðt ac or bragaut hyt y kygðg perued ³⁹[ar] ⁴⁰yr vn bys' ac or me' ⁴¹hyt y kygðg eithaf.

IX. Yneb a ðnneð ⁴²[ý] cam ykynntea ynneuað os ⁴³[ý] ⁴⁴distein ae ⁴⁵deila' trayan ydiróy neu y kamlórb ageiff ac ⁴⁶[ý] velly heuyt os is ⁴⁷gynnted ⁴⁸[ý neuad] y ⁴⁹deila.

X. Or ymlad ⁵⁰deubr or sóydogyonn yn ⁵¹[y] llys y distein ageiff trayan eu diróy.

XI. ⁵²[Y] distein bieu cadð trayan ⁵³y brenhin ⁵⁴or anreith aphan y defnydyo ef ageiff buðch neu ych.

XII. ⁵⁵Distein bieu tygu dros ybrenhin panvo reit.

XIII. ⁵⁶Ranndeubrageiff o gróynn y gðarth-

XI. [OF THE STEWARD.]

1. The steward is to participate with the twenty-four offices of the palace.

2. He is to have the share of two men of the money received with the royal gwestvas.

3. When the king shall confer an office upon any one of the officers, excepting the principal ones, in the court, the steward is to receive from him a fee of twenty-four of silver.

4. And he is to have the skin of a hart from the chief huntsman, in October, to make cases for keeping the king's horns and cups; and that before the skins are divided between the king and the huntsmen. He is also to have the skin of a hind from the other huntsmen, upon demand, from the middle of February unto the end of the first week of May.

5. The steward is to have the share of two men of the grooms' silver.

6. He, by law, is to have the charge of the kitchen and the mead cellar; and it is his office to set meat ²⁴and drink' before the king, and a mess above him, and a mess below, at the three principal festivals; and to wait upon the king, and at the two messes.

7. The steward is to have the mantle of the chief of the household, at each of the three principal festivals.

8. He is to have the length of his middle finger of the ale above the lecs; of the bragot, the length of the middle joint of the same finger; and of the mead, the length of the extreme joint.

9. If the steward secure the person who commits a crime within the entrance of the hall, he is to have a third of his dirwy or camlwrw: and so likewise, if he secure him below the entrance of the hall.

10. If any two of the officers fight in the palace, the steward is to have a third of their dirwy.

11. The steward is to have the custody of the king's third of the spoil; and, when appropriated, he is to have a cow, or an ox.

12. The steward is to swear for the king, when it shall be necessary.

13. He is to have the share of two men

¹sóydeu M. ²J.P.R. ³o J.P.Q.T. ⁴not in P.Q. ⁵M.R. ⁶not in P.Q. ⁷dieithyr J. ⁸yr M. ⁹P. ¹⁰y M.P. ¹¹not in M. ¹²not in J. ¹³J.P. ¹⁴Distain P.Q. ¹⁵not in P. ¹⁶not in P.Q. ¹⁷not in P.Q.R.T. ¹⁸not in T. ¹⁹gyt ar P. ²⁰not in P.Q. ²¹J. ²²- gróyn y gðarthec ar ýchen a ladher ýný gegin ran gðr med eraill ran den br o P.Q. ²³not in P.Q. ²⁴P.Q. ²⁵y J. ²⁶not in J.P.Q. ²⁷M. ²⁸ac M.P. ar Q. arall M.P.Q. ²⁹y lab M. ³⁰ac P. ³¹P. ³²J.M.P.Q.R.T. ³³Ef J. ³⁴hirvys P.Q. ³⁵J. ³⁶not in P.Q. ³⁷M. ³⁸R. ³⁹deila P. deily Q. y distain P.Q. ⁴⁰deily R.T. ⁴¹R. ⁴²- ý P.Q. ⁴³M. ⁴⁴deily. P.Q.R. ⁴⁵deu J.M.P. Q.R.T. ⁴⁶J.M.P.Q.R.T. ⁴⁷J. ⁴⁸not in M. ⁴⁹o P.Q.R.T. ⁵⁰Ef J. ⁵¹not in P.Q.

ec ¹[arýchen] aladher ynny gegin: ²rann gŵr med ereill.'

xiv. Ef bieu dangos y baup y cistedua ³priaot yny neuad.

xv. Ef arann y llettyeu.

xvi. March yn wosseb a geiff ygan ybrenhin adŷ ran idaŷ ⁴or ⁵ebrann.

xvii. Ytir ageiff yn ryd.

xviii. Buch neu ych ageiff ⁶y gan y teulu obop anreith.

xix. Ef ageiff trayan ⁷[y] camlyryeu ⁸[y] sŷdogyonn ⁹[y] bŷt a ¹⁰[r] llyn ¹⁰nyt amgen' coc trullyat sŷdŷr llys.

xx. Ef ¹¹ageiff gobreu ¹²[y] merchet y ¹³maer bissŷcil.

xxi. ¹⁴Pedeir arhugeint ¹⁵[o] aryant ageiff ygan bop sŷdabe bŷt allynn pan el ynny sŷd.

xxii. Ef arann aryant ygŷstuaeu.

xxiii. ¹⁶Ef bieu artystu gŷrodeu ¹⁷[yn] y llys.

xxiv. ¹⁸Ef ageiff rann deuŷr o aryant ygŷstuaeu.'

xxv. Ef agynneil breint ¹⁹[y] llys yn ²⁰absen ²⁰[y] brenhin.

xxvi. Punt ahanner yŷ ²¹ebediw ²²y dis- tein.'

xxvii. ²³Gobyr y verch yŷ punt.'

xxviii. Teir punt ²⁴yŷ ychoŷyll.

xxix. ²⁵Y heguedi ²⁶yŷ seith punt.'

xxx. [²⁷Ac velly ²⁸merchet pob vn or sŷdogion arbennic.'

XII. ²⁹AM EFFAIRAT.]

i. Offeirat teulu ageiff yŷisc ypennyttyo y brenhin yndi y Garaŷys ³⁰[yn] erbyn y Pasc ac ³¹[y] ³²velly offeirat brenhinesageiff yŷisc hitheu.

ii. Deudegmu atelir dros sarhaet offeirat teulu ar trayan ageiff ef ar deuparth yr brenhin.

iii. Ef ageiff offrŷm ybrenhin ³³ae teulu ynny teir gŷyl arbennic.

³⁴meiri

³⁴maers.

¹ M.R.T. ² not in J. ³ not in P.Q. ⁴ o R. ⁵ ebreinn. M. ⁶ not in J. ⁷ Q. ⁸ P. ⁹ P.Q.R.T. ¹⁰ not in P.Q. ¹¹ bieu M. ¹² Q. ¹³ Ef ageiff pedeir arhugeint M.P.Q.R. ¹⁴ J. ¹⁵ not in R. ¹⁶ M. ¹⁷ not in P.Q. ¹⁸ J. ¹⁹ absen Q. ²⁰ J.P.R. ²¹ - y J.P. ²² not in M.Q.R.T. ²³ - J.P. ²⁴ Punt yŷ gobyr y verch. J.P.Q. ²⁵ not in P.Q.R. ²⁶ Seith punt [yŷ M.R.] y heguedi. M.P.R. ²⁷ not in Q. ²⁸ P.Q. ²⁹ pop merch Q. ³⁰ P. ³¹ M.R.T. ³² R.T. ³³ ynny hwnno mod y keist offeirat brenhines M. ³⁴ ar P.Q. ³⁵ P.Q.

³⁴ 'Gobyr' has the same signification as 'amobyr,' which is formed from 'gobyr' by the addition of the prefix 'am.'

of the skins of the cattle slaughtered in the kitchen: others say, the share of one man.

14. It is the duty of the steward to show to every one his proper seat in the hall.

15. He is to assign the lodgings.

16. He is to have a horse in attendance from the king, which is to have two rations of the provender.

17. He is to have his land free.

18. He is to have a cow, or an ox, from the household, out of every spoil.

19. He is to have a third of the cam-lwrw of the officers who serve the meat and drink; that is to say, the cook, butler, and sewer of the palace.

20. He is to have the ³⁴'gobyr' of the daughters of the land ³⁵'maer.

21. He is to have twenty-four of silver from every officer who serves meat and drink, when appointed to his office.

22. He is to distribute the silver of the gwestvas.

23. It is his province to test the liquors in the palace.

24. He is to have the share of two men of the silver of the gwestvas.

25. He is to maintain the privilege of the palace, in the absence of the king.

26. One pound and a half is the ebediw of the steward.

27. The gobyr of his daughter is one pound.

28. Her cowyll is three pounds.

29. Her agweddi is seven pounds.

30. And, in like manner, the daughters of each of the principal officers.

XII. [OF THE PRIEST.]

1. The priest of the household is to have the garment in which the king shall do penance during Lent, against Easter; and in like manner the priest to the queen is also to have her garment.

2. Twelve kine are to be paid as the saraad of the priest of the household; and of this he is to have a third, and the two parts go to the king.

3. He is to have the offering of the king and his household at the three principal festivals.

iv. Y varch ageiff¹ or ebrann² kymeint a' rann deu³ varch⁴ ac⁵ [y] velly pob sóyd-
aóe arbennic.

v. Ef yó ytrydyd dyn ageidó⁶ breint llys yn aóssen⁷ [y] brenhin.

vi. Offeirat⁸ [y] brenhines ageiff⁹ march yn wosseb ygann y brenines.

vii. Offeirat¹⁰ teulu ar hebogyd ar pennkynyd ar braóóór llys ar pennguastraut, agaffiant veirch y gann y brenhin órth eu reit.

viii. Ac eu tir¹¹ agynnhalyant yn ryd.

ix. Tri ryó wassanaeth¹² yssyd y' offeirat llys yn¹³ [y] dadleuoed¹⁴ [vn yó] dileu pob dadyl a darffo ythervynu¹⁵ [orol;] eilyó cadó¹⁶ ynnyscriuennedyc hyt varnn pob¹⁷ dadyl¹⁸ hynny¹⁹ teruynner; trydyd yó bot yn baraót ac yn²⁰ diuefv vrth reit²¹ y brenhin y ónneuthur llythyreu ac²² [y] eu darllein.

XIII. [AM YR HEBOGYDD.]

i. Hebogyd ageiff croen hyd ygann ypennkynyd ywnneuthur meny ydaó vrth dóyn hebogeu ybrenhin.

ii. Tri góassannaeth a²³ dyly ybrenhin²⁴ eu góonneuthur²⁵ yr hebogyd ydyd ycaffo whibonoglyc vynyd, neu grychyd neu²⁶ y bón, oe hebogydyaeth nyt amgen²⁷ dala y óarthaui²⁸ pan disgynno a²⁹ dala y varch tra gymero³⁰ yr hebaóe ar ederyn a³¹ dala y óarthaui³² tra³³ ysgynno³⁴ ac nny nos hono ydily y³⁵ anrydedu oteir anrec.

iii. Yr hebogyd nyt yf namyn teir góeith nny neuad rac gadu góall ar³⁶ yr³⁷ adar oe veddaót: ³⁸llestyr eissoes ageiff y doddi llynn yndaó ac y' anuon³⁹ oe letty.

iv. Anregyonn teir góeith⁴⁰ beunoeth aenvyn ybrenhin⁴¹ [idaó] yn llaó y was⁴² eithyr ydyd ylladho vn or tri ederyn enó-
aóe neu nny teir góyl arbennic kanys⁴³ oe laó⁴⁴ ehún⁴⁵ y hanrecca⁴⁶ [ef] yna.

4. His horse is to have a ration of provender equal to that of two horses: and the horse of every principal officer the like.

5. He is the third person, to maintain the privilege of the palace in the absence of the king.

6. The queen's priest is to have from her his horse in attendance.

7. The priest of the household, the falconer, the chief huntsman, the judge of the court, and the chief groom, are to have horses from the king, as they may be wanted.

8. And they are to hold their land free.

9. There are three duties appertaining to the priest of the court, in its proceedings: one is, to expunge every cause that has been determined 'from the roll;' the second is, to preserve in writing for judgment every cause, 'until it be determined;' the third is, to be prepared and 'prompt, when required by the king, to write letters, and to read them.

XIII. [OF THE FALCONER.]

i. The falconer is to have the skin of a hart from the chief huntsman, to make him gloves for bearing the king's hawks.

2. There are three services, which the king is to perform for the falconer, on the day he shall get a curlew, or a heron, or a bittern, by his hawking; that is, to hold his stirrup, when he shall dismount; and to hold his horse, whilst he shall take the hawk, and the bird; and to hold his stirrup, whilst he shall mount; and on that evening he is to honour him with three gifts.

3. The falconer is only to drink three times in the hall, lest the birds be neglected through his ebriety: he is to have a vessel, however, in which liquor is to be put, and sent to his lodging.

4. Presents are to be sent to him three times daily, from the king, by the hand of his page, except on the day he shall kill one of the three noble birds, and the three principal festivals; for then the king bestows them with his own hand.

¹ cof

² Pob sóydoc arbenic a gaiff march wrth i rait i gan y brenhin.

³ ar ol;

⁴ diuedó

⁵ ni thervynwyt; ⁶ disgynnu

⁷ record

⁸ Every principal officer shall have a horse at command from the king.

⁹ afterwards;

¹⁰ sober,

¹¹ unfinished;

¹² alighting

¹³ rann deu varch or ebrann P. ¹⁴ not in Q. ¹⁵ veirch M. ¹⁶ R.T. ¹⁷ J.P.Q.R.T. ¹⁸ M.R.T. ¹⁹ not in J.P.Q. ²⁰ a óna P.Q. ²¹ P.Q.R.T. ²² M.T. ²³ J.M.P.Q.R. ²⁴ pob dadl ynysgriuenedic or P. ²⁵ not in R. ²⁶ teruynóyt T. ²⁷ T. is here deficient. ²⁸ Q. ²⁹ vna P.Q. ³⁰ not in P.Q. ³¹ not in M.P.Q. ³² dalý M.P.Q. ³³ tra J. ³⁴ dalý P. ³⁵ i P.Q. ³⁶ dalý M.P.Q. ³⁷ órth P.Q.R. ³⁸ eagynnv P.Q. ³⁹ anregu R. ⁴⁰ not in J.M.P.Q.R. ⁴¹ y R. ⁴² adyr M. hebogau P. ⁴³ llestyr a ervyll y wiraót ido oe P.Q. ⁴⁴ y M. ⁴⁵ Tair anrec P.Q.R. ⁴⁶ beynóyd P.Q. ⁴⁷ M.P.Q.R. ⁴⁸ not in P. ⁴⁹ dyeithyr J. ⁵⁰ ef ehun oe laó J. ⁵¹ ehunan M.P.Q. ⁵² ae J. yd M.R. ⁵³ yna i hanreca. P.Q. ⁵⁴ R. ⁵⁵ ydydyeu hynny. M. ⁵⁶ M. ⁵⁷ P.Q. ⁵⁸ T. ⁵⁹ P.Q.R. ⁶⁰ J.P.Q.R.T. ⁶¹ R.

v. ¹Os ogyureith ygellir anreithaó yr hebogyd² ny dyly ³[na] maer nachyghell-sór dōyn y anreith namyn yteulu ⁴ar righyll.

vi. Ef adyly callon pob llōdyn or aladher nny llysa.

vii. ⁵Vn vreint vyd yverch amerchet ysōydogyonn kynntaf.

viii. Y ebediō ⁶vyd punt ahanner.

ix. ⁷Or byd ⁸maró march ⁹[yr] hebogyd ¹⁰o laur ¹¹y danaó ¹²yny hebogydyacth ¹³[neu o glevyt] arall ageiff ¹⁴y gann ybrenhin.

x. ¹⁵Y varch ageiff or ebrann kymeint arann deu ¹⁶varch ereill.

xi. Ef ageiff yr hebogeu ¹⁷goreu oll, ar nythot oll agaffer ¹⁸yn tir llys ybrenhin.

xii. Ancōyn ageiff ynnny lety seyc athri chornneit o lyn.

xiii. Or pan dotto yr hebogyd ¹⁹y hebogeu ynnny mut hyt pan y ²⁰tyнно or mut nychymhellir yórtheb ²¹[i neb] ovn dadyl.

xiv. Kylch vn ōeith yny vlōydyn ageiff ar vilacineit ybrenhin aphedeir keinnaócy kyureith obop tayaócy tref neu dauat hesp yn vōyt ²²yr ²³hebogeu.

xv. Y tir ageiff yn ryd; ae varch ygan ybrenhin; apob tauot ²⁴hyd adyccer y ben yrbrenhin.

XIV. ²⁵[AM VBAWDWR.]

i. Braódwyr llys adyly rann gōyr oaryant ²⁶daereteu.

ii. Ef adyry pob braócy ²⁷[or] aberthyнно yr llys: ²⁸ac ²⁹[ef] adengys kyureitheu abrcinheu holl ³⁰sōydogyon ³¹[y] llys.

iii. Ef ageiff pedeir arhugeint ygan pob un ³²pan dangosso y ³³kyureith ae vreint idaó.

iv. Pan gymero ³⁴braócy y brenhin gobyr am dadyl avarnont ef ageiff ³⁵kymeint ³⁶ar rann deuór ohynny.

v. Rōg yr etlig ar golofyn ³⁷yd eisted.

vi. Ny ³⁸dyry ef aryant ³⁹y pennguastraócy pann gaffo march ⁴⁰y gan ybrenhin.

³⁰ gwryó
³¹ sōydwyr

³⁷ hebogyd.
³⁸ brawdōr

³⁶ male
³⁷ servants

³⁷ falconer.
³⁸ judge

^v Or kyl hebogyd anraith o gyfraith P.Q. ⁶ M. y P.Q. ⁷ a P. ^v not in P.Q. ⁶ not in P.Q. ⁸ O P. ⁷ not in P.Q. ⁹ J.R. ¹⁰ - yn P.Q. - varó Q. ¹¹ not in P.Q. ¹² yn M. ¹³ J.M.P.Q.R. ¹⁴ not in P.Q. ¹⁵ not in P.Q. ¹⁶ veirch M. ¹⁷ ar P.Q. ¹⁸ yr P. ¹⁹ tynner P. ²⁰ P. ²¹ y P.Q. ²² not in P.Q. ²³ P. ²⁴ dayred. N.P.Q.R. ²⁵ J. ²⁶ not in M.N.P.Q. ²⁷ This follows the next section in M. ²⁸ N.P.Q.R. ²⁹ J. ³⁰ or a M. ³¹ gyfureithen M. ³² not in N.P.Q. ³³ a J.M.R. ³⁴ ir P. ³⁵ ryd P. ry Q. ³⁶ yr J.N.P.Q.R. ³⁷ not in P. ³⁸ P.Q.R. ³⁹ R. ⁴⁰ P.R.

^v A villain-township.

5. If the falconer, by law, is to be dis-trained, the distress is not to be made by either a maer, or canghellor; but by the household, and the apparitor.

6. He is to have the heart of every animal killed in the palace.

7. His daughter has equal privilege with the daughters of the principal officers.

8. His ebediw is one pound and a half.

9. If the horse of the falconer die under him through fatigue, in hawking, ¹²or from disease, he is to have another from the king.

10. His horse is to have a ration of provender equal to that of two other horses.

11. He is to have all the ¹⁷best hawks, and all the eyries found on the royal domain.

12. He is to have an allowance at his lodging, a mess, with three hornfuls of liquor.

13. From the time the falconer shall place his hawks in the mews, until he shall take them out of the mews, he is not compelled to answer in a cause to any one.

14. Once a year he is to have a progress among the king's villains; and he is to have four legal pence from every ¹⁷taeog-trev, or a crone, as food for the ¹⁸hawks.

15. He is to have his land free; his horse, from the king; and the tongue of every hart, of which the head is brought to the king.

XIV. [OF THE JUDGE.]

1. The judge of the court is to have one man's share of the daered silver.

2. He is to pronounce every sentence in what shall pertain to the court: and he is to explain the laws and privileges relative to all the ¹⁷officers of the court.

3. He is to have twenty-four pence from each, when he shall explain to him the laws, and his privilege.

4. When the king's ¹⁷judges receive a fee for the cause they decide, he is to have a share equal to that of two men.

5. He sits between the edling and the column.

6. He gives no silver to the chief groom, when he shall have a horse from the king.

VII. Ygan yneb aorffo pan vo amrysson cadeir y keiff ef cornn bual amodrŷy eur ar gobennyd a dotter y danaŷ ynnŷ gadeir.

VIII. Pan teruynner tir pedeir arhugaint ageiff ef.

IX. Llennlliein yn wastat ageiff ¹[ef] ygan y vrenhines.

X. ²Or anreith adycco ytenlu kynn ³[ŷ] bo ef gartref rann ⁴deuŷr ageiff.

XI. Or dyŷeit neb arybraŷdŷr varnv cam ⁵varnn arnaŷ rodent eu deu ⁶ŷystyl ⁷ell deu' yn llaŷ y brenhin ac os ⁸[y] braŷdŷr aoruydir achyureith yscriuennedic yn ⁹dangos y oruot' talet ¹⁰yr brenhin ¹¹ŷerth ytavot ae ¹²ŷydy' ac odynd na varnnet vyth.

XII. Ny dylŷir credu barnn nae chymryt rŷg deu ¹³ŷystyl am vraŷt onnyt vn adan-gosser ygkyureith yscriuennedic.

XIII. Braŷdŷr herŷydy ¹⁴breint ytir tra gynnhalyo ¹⁵y tir breint braŷdŷr agynneil ef trŷy ytir.

XIV. Sarhaet braŷdŷr ¹⁶ŷydaŷc herŷydy breint y ¹⁷ŷydy ytelir idaŷ.

XV. Sarhaet hagen braŷdŷr heb ¹⁸ŷed namyn trŷy vreint ytir herŷydy breint ¹⁹y tir' ytelir idaŷ.

XVI. Pann orffo ²⁰[ef] oymŷyŷatlaŷ ²¹y gyt ae varnn ny dŷhaun ²²[y] brenin dŷyn breint braŷdŷr ²³ŷydaŷc ²⁴[hŷt] ²⁵hynny dycco y ²⁶ŷydy y gantaŷ : os y llall a oruydir velly talet ysarhaet yr braŷdŷr ac yr brenhin ŷerth ytauot ²⁷[atal.]

XVII. Or daŷ ²⁸[ŷ] neb ywarandaŷ ²⁹ar y braŷdŷr yn barnu heb gannyat ³⁰teirbu camlŷrŷ atal yr brenhin ac ³¹or byd ³²y brenhin ³³yynnŷ maes talet yn deudyblyc.

XVIII. March ybraŷdŷr ³⁴ageiff or ebrann kymeint arann deu ³⁵varch ac' yn vn bresseb amarch peunydyabl y brenin ³⁶ybydy.

XIX. Pedeir keinnaŷc kyureith ageiff ³⁷y braŷdŷr' o bop dadyd ³⁸[or] atalho ³⁹[y] kymeint ahynny ⁴⁰y neb y barnno idaŷ ⁴¹aetal.'''

7. From the person who shall conquer, when there is a contention for a chair, he is to have a buglehorn and a gold ring, and the pillow placed under him in his chair.

8. When the boundary of land is set out, he is to have twenty-four pence.

9. He is to have his bed linen regularly from the qucen.

10. Out of the spoil obtained by the household, though he be at home, he is to have the share of two men.

11. If any one shall accuse the judge of having pronounced a wrong judgment against him, let them both deposit their pledges in the king's hand; and if the judge be condemned, and that by a written law, he is to pay the worth of his tongue and his office to the king; and let him never afterwards officiate.

12. No judgment, between two persons, who have given pledges for abiding a sentence, is to be credited or received, unless such shall be shown in written law.

13. A judge in right of privilege of land, whilst he shall hold the land, acquires the privilege of a judge from the land.

14. The saraad of an officiating judge is to be paid him according to the privilege of his office.

15. Nevertheless, the saraad of a judge without office, except by the privilege of his land, is to be paid him according to the privilege of the land.

16. When he is cast, after being pledged to his judgment, the king cannot take away his privilege as an officiating judge, until he first deprive him of his office: if the other be worsted, let him pay to the judge his saraad; and the worth of his tongue to the king.

17. If any person come, without permission, to listen to the judges while deliberating; he shall pay three kine camlwrw to the king; and, if the king be in the field, let him pay two fold.

18. The horse of the judge is to have a ration of the provender equal to that of two other horses, and is to be at the same manger as the horse in daily attendance for the king.

19. The judge is to have four legal pence for every cause decided by him, if it be for so much as that in value; and it is to be paid by the person in whose favour the decision is made.

¹ P. ² O N.P.Q.R. ³ M. ⁴ deuŷyr M. ⁵ not in M.N.P.Q.R. ⁶ ŷystlon M. ⁷ not in M.N.P.Q.R. ⁸ J.M.N. P.Q.R. ⁹ y erbyn M.P.Q. ¹⁰ i ŷydy ir brenin a gŷerth i danawt P. ¹¹ ŷŷydy agŷerth ytauot M.N.Q.R. ¹² ŷystlon M. ¹³ not in N. ¹⁴ not in J. ¹⁵ not in M. ¹⁶ M.N.P.Q.R. ¹⁷ not in J.M.N.P.Q.R. ¹⁸ J.M.N.P.Q.R. ¹⁹ M.N. P.Q.R. ²⁰ pan N.P.Q.R. ²¹ M.R. ²² M.Q. ²³ at N.Q. ²⁴ - y brenhin J. ²⁵ o P. ²⁶ not in J. ²⁷ y P. ²⁸ auyd N.P.Q. ²⁹ veirch ereill M. ³⁰ not in N.P.Q. ³¹ not in J. ³² P. ³³ N.Q.R. ³⁴ - y gan N.P.Q.R. ³⁵ not in N.P.Q.R.

xx. ¹Or myn y brenhin ²dodi neb vn ³[rull] agkyurōys ⁴ac anmharaōt ygkyureith' yn vraōdōr llys ⁵yyny llys y dylly ⁶[ef] vot' ygketyndeithas ybrenhin yn gofyn ac ⁷yn gwarandaō ygneit a ⁸delhōynt ⁹[o] orōlat yr llys; ac ¹⁰y dyscu ¹¹kyureitheu ¹²ac arueroed adeuodeu' agossodedigaethau ¹³y brenhin' ¹⁴a ¹⁵berthynont vrth aōdurdaōt ac yn bennaf teir colofynn kyureith ¹⁶agōberth holl anyucileit dof ac ereill gōyllt ¹⁷a' aruerho dynyon ohonunt; ¹⁸ac ¹⁹y' warandaō habōyr ²⁰[yn holi] ac amdiffynnōyr ²¹y ²²[n ateb y] myōn ²³dadleueu ac ²⁴y vot ²⁵y gyt ac ygneit vrth rodi barnneu ac ²⁶y warandaō ²⁷[eu] amryssoneu ot anuonnant at y brenhin yr hynn auo petrus gantunt, ac ²⁸a ²⁹vynhōynt' trōydaō ynteu y amlyccau ³⁰[a] ³¹gwnnelhet ³²[y] velly trōy yvlōydynn gōbyl. ³³[Ac] ³⁴odyna ydylly ³⁵[y] caplan ybrenhin ydōyn ef yr eglōys ³⁶achyt ac ef y deudec sōydaōc arbennic ³⁷[y] llys vrth offeren ac guedy offeren ac offrōm ³⁸y gann' baup paret y caplan idaō tygu ³⁹ary creir ⁴⁰ac ⁴¹ar yr' allaōr ac ⁴²y wneytheit adotter aryr allaōr' na ⁴³rodho ⁴⁴[ef] cam ⁴⁵varnn vyth ⁴⁶hyt' ygōyppo' nac yradolōyn neb nac yr gōerth nac ⁴⁷yr caryat nac yr cas neb. Gōedy hynny ⁴⁸deuent ⁴⁹ygyt at y brenhin ⁵⁰adywedent yr hynn' aōnaethant ⁵¹ymdanaō ac ⁵²yna ⁵³ydylly y brenhin' rodi ⁵⁴y sōyd idaō ⁵⁵o byd bodlaōnn idaō' ae lehau ⁵⁶y myōn eistedua dylyedus ⁵⁷idaō ac yna y ⁵⁸dylyir rodi ⁵⁹ouer tlysseu idaō' taōlbort ygann ybrenhin a ⁶⁰modrōy eur ygan yvrenhines ac na rodet [⁶¹ynteu ⁶²ōynt] ac na werthet ⁶³[ef] ⁶⁴yrei hynny' vyth.⁶⁴

xxi. Nydylly ⁶⁵[neb] vot yn vraōdōr ⁶⁶[llys] namyn ynneb adyscer ⁶⁷mall hynny' neu auo kyuarōyd ⁶⁸y myōn kyureith ⁶⁹ac atygho ⁷⁰mal hōnnō' na varno cam [⁷¹varn ⁷²dan y ōybot idaō ef] ⁷³yyny vyōyt.

xxii. Tri pheth ⁷⁴aberthynn ⁷⁵vrth'

* ⁷⁶modrōyeu

* ⁷⁶rings

20. If the king will to appoint any one ²rash, unskilful, and unexperienced in the law, to be a judge of the court; that person ought to attend the court, in the king's company, questioning, and listening to the judges, who attend at the court from a border country; and learning the laws, usages, customs, and institutions of the king, that pertain to his authority; and especially, the three columns of law; the worth of all tame and wild animals, of which men make use; and hear plaintiffs stating their claims, and defendants answering, in the pleadings; and to be with judges in giving decisions, and listening to their disputations, if they appeal to the king, in what may be dubious to them, and which they might be desirous, through him, to have explained; and let him proceed in that manner through a whole year. And then the king's chaplain is to take him to the church, having with him the twelve principal officers of the court, to mass; and after mass, and an offering by every one, let the chaplain require him to swear by the relics, and by the altar, and by the consecrated elements placed upon the altar, that he will never deliver a wrong judgment knowingly, either through the entreaty of any one, or for worth, or for love, or for hatred of any one. After that, let them repair together to the king, and declare what they have done in respect to him: then the king is to confer upon him his office, if satisfied with him, and instal him in a seat appropriate for him: then ornamental trinkets are to be given him, a throw-board by the king, and gold ⁴ring by the queen; and let him never give nor sell them.

21. No person ought to be a judge ⁶⁶of the court, but such as shall be instructed in this manner; or one who is proficient in the law, and will swear, as said before, that he will not pronounce a wrong judgment knowingly during his life.

22. There are three things which pertain

¹ O P. ² These passages are anomalously placed in the next Book in I.S. ³ omot N. ⁴ I.N.S. ⁵ not in P. ⁶ - I.S. ⁷ ef a dylly bot ynny llys P. ⁸ N.Q. ⁹ not in M. ¹⁰ delhont I.N.P.Q.R.S. ¹¹ J.M. ¹² yn I.S. ¹³ kyfreith I.S. ¹⁴ not in I.M.N.P.Q.R.S. ¹⁵ not in S. ¹⁶ - ac arueroed adeuodeu I.M.N.P.Q.R. ¹⁷ berthynont I. ¹⁸ gōerth gōyllt adof I.S. = L or S. anifeileit yd I.S. ¹⁹ ac M. ²⁰ a I. ²¹ yn S. ²² I.S. ²³ not in J. ²⁴ I.S. ²⁵ dadleuod I.M.N.P.Q.R.S. ²⁶ yn I.S. ²⁷ not in I.S. ²⁸ yn I.S. ²⁹ I.M.N.P.Q.R.S. ³⁰ y vynu I.S. ³¹ uynhont N.P.Q. ³² P. ³³ gōnnat I.N.P.Q.R.S. gwnnelhent M. ³⁴ R. ³⁵ I.M.N.P.Q.R.S. ³⁶ yna I.N.P.Q.R.S. ³⁷ I.N.S. ³⁸ ac y gyt J. ³⁹ I.M.N.P.Q.R. ⁴⁰ not in J. ⁴¹ o I.S. ⁴² yr N.P.Q. ar R. ⁴³ y Duw ac yr creireu ar I. ⁴⁴ ar S. ⁴⁵ not in N.P.Q.R. ⁴⁶ not in P. ⁴⁷ yr gōyneitheu a vo yno I.S. not in J. ⁴⁸ varno J. ⁴⁹ I.S. ⁵⁰ vraōt yn I.S. ⁵¹ dan y ōybot N.P.Q. ⁵² not in I. ⁵³ doent I.S. ⁵⁴ not in N. ⁵⁵ y dyōedut I. - beth S. ⁵⁶ ygkylich hynny I.S. amdanaō P. ⁵⁷ yny N. not in M. ⁵⁸ y brenhin a dylly I.S. ⁵⁹ not in I.M.N.P.Q.S. ⁶⁰ or I.M.N.Q.R. ⁶¹ not in S. ⁶² - trōy wyl a bradllyfr P. not in J. ⁶³ not in I.N.P.Q.S. ⁶⁴ dylly P. ⁶⁵ idaō ofertlysseu I. ⁶⁶ I.S. ⁶⁷ I. ⁶⁸ J. ⁶⁹ not in I.S. ⁷⁰ - bynt. S. ⁷¹ N.P.Q. ⁷² I.S. ⁷³ velly I.S. ⁷⁴ not in J. ⁷⁵ not in N.Q.R.S. ⁷⁶ not in I.S. ⁷⁷ J.M. ⁷⁸ M. ⁷⁹ not in M. ⁸⁰ yny I. ⁸¹ y N.P.Q. ⁸² J.

vraðdór: vn yó dilóg kyvareheu vrth reit ybrenhin; eil yó datcanu adosparth kyn-nhennu¹ y myón llys; trydyd yó yr hynn adospartho tróy varun ygatarnhav tróy wystyl abraðtlyuyr ot ymóystlir ac ef neu os gouynn² y brenhin idað heb ymóystla-áb.³

XXIII. ⁴Or deryd rodi braðt ydyn ac amheu yvraðt orneb y barnnóyt idað: mal ybo dir y⁵ neb ae⁶ barnað y⁶ deturyt⁷ abot llaðer o ygneit vrth⁸ hynny⁹ abot amrysson pby adylyho ydeturyt ae paub¹⁰ ohonunt ae vn kyureith adyðeit¹⁰ or byd ygnat¹¹ [y] llys vrth yvarnu¹¹ [mae] ef adyly y¹² deturyt; onny byd¹³ hónnó abot¹³ ygnat¹⁴ [y] kymbót¹⁵ hónnó bieu y deturyt¹⁵; ¹⁶onny byd hónnó yr ygnat ae datkanaðd gynt¹⁷ ae¹⁸ deturyt yna o gyfreith. Sef achauis yó¹⁹ hynny rac²⁰ annvnað or²⁰ ygneit, ²¹ac am²² dyædut²² o gyureith²³ y mae naðuctyn a-gredir y tystolyaeth ehun yó braðdór amy vraðt²⁴ [y] róg dýbleit or byd amrysson yrydunt: ny ellir heuyt ymóystlað²⁵ aneb am²⁶ varn onnyt²⁷ ar neb ae²⁸ datkanaðd kannys guedy²⁹ datkanu barn²⁹ ymae rodi góystyl yny erbyn."

XXIV. Tri amheu³⁰ braut yssyd: vn yó bot amrysson róg haðlór ac amdifynnór am³¹ y³² varn arodet vdunt ac yna³³ ymac y

"³⁴ a damchweinað amrysson pby adylyo y deturyt o nadunt kyfreith adyweit mae y braðdór ac barnaðd ae heturyt; sef achauis yó hynny, úrth berthynu bot yn gredadun geireu braðdór yn detvryt braðt amheuedic róng haðlór ac amdifynnór, am na pherthyn y vot yn bleit yr dehyd ac yr gynnen: ac yny damchweino gyrru braðdór ynbleit dróy ymóystlað, yno y mae perthynaðl yr gorsedaðc kaðó y gynnen myón cof diledyf yny vo dosparth yn yd y gyfreith am y vraðt gyghaús o gyfreith yscriuenedic neu oe chyffelybróyd priodaðl dróy darlleedigaeth doethyon dysgedic ygkyfreith ac aðdurdaðt avont alwedigyon o blegyt y gorsedaðc ar ny bont bleidyeu: allyna vn or laved y mae perthynaðl róng arglóyd ar y gadóryaeth honno.

to a judge: one is, to issue proclamations, as the king may require; the second is, to set forth and investigate plaints introduced in court; the third is, that what he may determine by judgment, he will confirm by pledge and law book, if he be required to join in pledge; or, if the king require it of him, without joining in a pledge.

23. If judgment be given in a cause, and the judgment be doubted by one of the parties to the suit: that the sentence may be fixed on the person that pronounced it, there being many judges concerned, and a dispute on whom the sentence is to be fixed, whether on all or one; the law says, if the judge of the court be present at the judgment he is to own it; if he be not, and a judge of a cymwd be, the sentence belongs to him; if he be not, the judge who first pronounced it is to own it by law. The cause is, lest the judges disagree, and the law saying that the ninth person to be credited on his own testimony is a judge as to his judgment between two parties, if there be a dispute between them: likewise there cannot be a mutual pledging with any one, as to judgment, but with the one who pronounced it; for it is after judgment pronounced that a pledge is to be given against it.

24. There are three doubtings respecting judgment: one is, when there is a dispute between plaintiff and defendant, as to the

"³⁴ and variance should arise which of them should own the decision; the law says that the judge that decided shall acknowledge it; because the words of a judge are to be credited in pronouncing a doubted judgment between plaintiff and defendant, as it does not pertain to him to be a party to the matter and to the strife: and if it chance that a judge is forced to be a party by mutual pledge, then it pertains to the president to keep the cause in impartial remembrance until decision in law of the judgment of the pleadings by written law, or a similar precedent in the reading of men learned in law with authority, called in behalf of the president, and not being parties: and this is one of the places it pertains between the lord and . . . that preservation.

¹ not in J. ² ido y brenhin P.Q. ³ - ac ef. S. ⁴ O M.N.P.Q.R.S. ⁵ barnatys I.S. ⁶ hedrut drachevyn.P. ⁷ not in M. ⁸ y varnu I.M.N.P.Q.R.S. ⁹ not in S. ¹⁰ o P. ¹¹ P. ¹² datganu S. ¹³ ef I.S. ¹⁴ I. ¹⁵ not in M.S. ¹⁶ ae datuer Y. ¹⁷ - or byd S. ¹⁸ a N. ¹⁹ datgan I.S. datuer N.P.R. ²⁰ not in I.S. ²¹ annundeb róg yr I.S. ²² a I.S. ²³ or I.S. ²⁴ not in I.M.N.P.Q.R.S. ²⁵ Q. ²⁶ not in S. ²⁷ vraut I.S. ²⁸ y R. ar y S. ²⁹ datganho I.M.N.P.Q.R.S. ³⁰ y I. datganer y vraut I.S. ³¹ barnu M. ³² not in S. ³³ vraut J. ³⁴ not in S. ³⁵ J.

dosparth 'ary braúðbyr aerodassei; eil yó bot amryssonn róg haulór 'a braúðór ac ym-
bystlaó am 'y varn; trydyd yó bot ym-
bystlaó róg amdiffynnór abraúðór am 'y
vraúð ac amydeu ymbystlaó 'hynny 'yr]
yt vyd y dosparth ar aóurdaut llythraul
canys diledyf gyffredin vyd 'yr aóurdaut
sef 'yó hynny braúðlyuyr, ['y ny mod rac-
dywededic.' 'Dewi Brefi.'"

judgment given between them; there the
decision rests with the judges who pro-
nounced it; the second is, when there is
a dispute between plaintiff and judge, and
mutual pledging as to the judgment; the
third is, where there is mutual pledging
between defendant and judge as to the
judgment; and these two mutual pledgings
are to be determined by written authority,
for that authority is universally unbiassed,
that is the law book, in the mode afore-
said. 'Dewi of Brevi.'"

XV. ¹⁰PENGUASTRÁUT.]

I. ¹¹Pennguastraut ageiff ygan ydistein y
gayaf croen ¹²ych achroen buch yr haf yón-
euthur kebystreu yveirch ybrenhin ahynny
kynn ranu ycróyn róg ydistein ar slydogyon.

II. Ef ageiff coesseu y guarthec aladher
yny gegin.

III. ¹³Ac n aryant y 'gwestusev ¹⁴[y keiff]
rann deubr.

IV. Henn ¹⁵gyuróyeu ahen ¹⁶ffróyneu
amós ybrenhin ageiff.

V. Pennguastraut ar gúastrodyon agaffant
yr ebolyon góyllt oll adel yr brenhin o trayan
anreith.

VI. Ancóyn ¹⁷ageiff nyt amgen seic.

VII. Ef adyly ystynnu pob march a 'rodho
¹⁸y' brenhin ac obop march ykeiff ef pdeir
keinnaó ¹⁹eithyr o tri ²⁰[meirch] ymarch
arodher yr offeirar teulu ²¹ar ²²vn arodher
²³yr braúðór ²⁴llys ar ²⁵hónn arodher ²⁶yr
croessaencit canys róymaó ²⁷troet kebystyr
hónnó aóncir vrth y dóygeill ac velly yrodír :
²⁸ynteu adyly rodi gan bob march kebystyr.'

VIII. Ef adyly ²⁹[dwýn] ³⁰y braúðór yvarch
yn ³¹gyóeir ³²ybraúðór adyly dangos idaw
ef ygyureith ae dilyet ynn rat.

IX. ³³Ef ageiff ytír' ynryd ygan ybren-
hin.

X. Ae varch ageiff dóy ³⁴rann or ebrann.'

XI. ³⁵Lle ypennguastraut ³⁶ae gydym-
deithonn' ³⁷[a vyd] yny neuad vrth ygolofyn
nessaf yr brenhin.

XII. Ef arpennkynynd artroetaó ³⁸nyt eis-
tedant ³⁹yny neuad vrth ⁴⁰y paret' pob vn
o ⁴¹honunt aóyr yle.

XV. CHIEF GROOM.

1. The chief groom is to have, from the
steward, an ox hide in winter, and a cow hide
in summer, to make halters for the king's
horses; and that before the skins are divided
between the steward and the officers.

2. He is to have the legs of the cattle
slaughtered in the kitchen.

3. And he is to have the share of two
men of the 'gwestva silver.

4. He is to have the old saddles and the
old bridles of the king's steed.

5. The chief groom, and the grooms, are
to have all the wild colts, accruing to the
king as the third of spoil.

6. He is to have an allowance; that is
to say, a mess.

7. He is to deliver every horse 'given
by' the king; and for every horse, he is to
have four-pence, except for three: the
horse given to the priest of the household;
and the one given to the judge of the
court; and the one given to the jester,
for the end of its halter is to be tied to
his testicles; and so it is to be delivered:
he is to deliver a halter with every horse.

8. He is to bring out his horse caparisoned
for the judge; and the judge is to explain
to him the law, and his duty, gratuitously.

9. He is to have his land free, from the
king.

10. His horse is to have two rations of
the provender.

11. The place of the chief groom and
his companions in the hall is by the column
nearest to the king.

12. He, and the chief huntsman, and the
foot-holder, do not sit in the hall by the
wall; each of them knows his place.

⁴¹ guastrodyon

⁴² roder yr

⁴³ grooms

⁴⁴ given to

¹- as S. 'a rodassei y varn I. ² ar Q. ³ not in I. ⁴ not in N.P.Q. ⁵ J. ⁶ not in I.S. ⁷ vyd I.S. ⁸ J. ⁹ S. ¹⁰ M.
W''' not in N. ¹¹ S. ¹² I. ¹³ not in M. ¹⁴ not in M.P.Q.R. ¹⁵ M.P.Q.R. ¹⁶ gyffróy M.P.Q.R. ¹⁷ ffróyn
M.P.Q.R. ¹⁸ not in M. ¹⁹ not in Q. ²⁰ namyn J. ²¹ M.R. ²² ac P. ²³ march J. hún M.R. ²⁴ y M.P.Q.
²⁵ not in J. ²⁶ vn P.Q.R. ²⁷ y M. ²⁸ traet P. ²⁹ kebýstr a dylý yntau gan bop march. P.Q. ³⁰ P.Q.R. ³¹ ir
P.Q.R. ³² gyóir P. ³³ not in P.Q. ³⁴ Y tír ageiff M. ³⁵ rannu M. ³⁶ These follow section XIV. in P.Q.
³⁷ ar gwastrodion P.Q. ³⁸ J. ³⁹ vrth paret y neuad P.Q. ⁴⁰ not in M. ⁴¹ nadunt P. ⁴² M.P.Q.R. ⁴³ J.

* This and similar invocations frequently occur in this ss.; the appellation 'Dewi' has been corrupted into 'David.'

xiii. Ef adengys ystableu yr meirch ac arann ¹y hebranneu."

xiv. Ef ageiff trayan dirwy achamlwrw ²[o] ³pob vn or ⁴guastrodyonn.

xv. Ef ageiff gapan ybrenhin or byd cróyn vrthaó.

xvi. "Ef ageiff ⁵ysparduneu ybrenhin or bytant eurcit neu ⁶aryaneit neu euydeit.

xvii. Ef ageiff ⁷or cbróf cornneit ⁸llaun gyt ae ancóyn.

xviii. "Ae verch avyd vn vreint amerch y ⁹[pen] kynyd.

xix. ¹⁰Y ebediú vyd punt ahanner.'

xx. ¹¹Pennguastrábt ageiff ygan y distein cornneit neu ffioleit ydyffo ybrenhin ohonaó or med ac arall ¹²y gan y ¹³pentleulu ar trydyd ¹⁴y gan yvrenhines.

xvi. [AM Y PENCYNYDD.]

i. Pennkynyd a ¹⁵dyly caffel' ygan ydistein ygayaf croen ych yóneuthur kynllauaneu.

ii. Llamysten dof ageiff bop góyl Vihagel ¹⁶y gann yr hebogyd.

iii. Nabuettyd ogalan gayaf y dyly ¹⁷y pennkynyd ar kynydyon ¹⁸ereill dangos yr brenhin ygón ae gyrrn ae gynnllauaneu ae trayan or cróyn.

iv. Wrth reit ¹⁹y brenhin ²⁰y helyant ²¹gy hyt galann gayaf ohynny ²²allann hyt ympen ynaúettyd ²³or vn mis hónnó' ny helyant yneb namyn vdunt ehunein ²⁴[a] heb ²⁵gyuran ²⁶[dim] ²⁷y neb.

v. ²⁸Ef a geiff ytir' yn ryd.

vi. Ae varch yn wastat ²⁹y gan ybrenhin adóy ³⁰rann idaó or ebrann.

vii. ³¹Yr haf y ceif ³²[ef] croen buch ac ony chyffry ef ydistein ³³[am y cróyn] ynnyr amseroed hynny nys keiff óedy hynny.'

viii. Ef ageiff pedeir keinnaó kyfreith ³⁴y gan' pob kynyd milgi ac óyth geinnaó kyureith ³⁵y gan pob ³⁶vn ogynnydyon y' gellgun pan elhont yn eu ³⁷óydeu.

ix. Pan el y brenhin y anreithaó kanet y pennkynyd y cornn pan vo amser idaó adeóisset ³⁸y llódyn ³⁹avynno or anreith ⁴⁰ac o trayan y brenhin or cróyn ⁴¹y penkynyd

13. He assigns the stables for the horses, and distributes their provender.

14. He is to receive the third of the dirwy and camlwrw of each of the grooms.

15. He is to have the king's cap, if there be fur upon it.

16. He is to have the king's spurs, if they be gilt, or silvered, or lackered.

17. He is to have a hornful of ale with his allowance.

18. His daughter has the same privilege as the daughter of the chief huntsman.

19. His ebediw is one pound and a half.

20. The chief groom is to receive from the steward a hornful, or cupful, of the mead of which the king shall drink; and another from the 'chief of the household;' and the third from the queen.

xvi. [OF THE CHIEF HUNTSMAN.]

1. The chief huntsman is to receive from the steward an ox hide in winter, to make leashes.

2. He is to have a trained sparrowhawk, every Michaelmas, from the falconer.

3. On the ninth day of the calends of winter, the chief huntsman and the other huntsmen are to show to the king his dogs, his horns, his leashes, and his third of the skins.

4. They are to hunt on the king's account, until the calends of winter; and from thence till the end of the ninth day of that same month they hunt for no one but themselves, nor share with any one.

5. He is to have his land free.

6. And his horse always from the king; for which he is to have two rations of the provender.

7. He is to have a cow skin in the summer; and unless he apply to the steward ³⁸for the skins' during those periods, he is not to obtain them afterwards.

8. He is to have four legal pence from every huntsman with a greyhound, and eight legal pence from each of the huntsmen with covert-hounds, when they enter upon their offices.

9. When the king goes to foray, let the chief huntsman blow his horn, when it is requisite for him so to do; and let him choose the animal he will of the spoil; and

¹ penkynyd

¹ chief huntsman;

¹ eu M.R. yr P. ² M. ³ y P.Q. ⁴ Ac P.Q. ⁵ arfiant M. ⁶ o R. ⁷ not in P.Q. ⁸ Punt a hanner vjd i ebediú. P.Q. ⁹ M.R. ¹⁰ Punt ahanner vjd y ebediú. M. ¹¹ Ef J. ¹² not in J. ¹³ geiff J.P.Q. ¹⁴ not in J. ¹⁵ - ar kynydion. P.Q. ¹⁶ ef J. ¹⁷ oll P.Q. ¹⁸ ir P. ¹⁹ yd M.R. ir P. ²⁰ not in J.M.P.Q.R. ²¹ not in P.Q. ²² P. ²³ i P.Q. gyfrannv P.Q.R. ²⁴ J.M.R. ²⁵ a J.M.P.Q.R. ²⁶ Y tir ageiff M. ²⁷ not in P.Q. ²⁸ not in J. ²⁹ ranneu M. ³⁰ Y M. ³¹ This follows the next section in P.Q. ³² P.Q. ³³ P.Q.R. ³⁴ not in J. ³⁵ o P. ³⁶ not in J.P. ³⁷ kynyd P.Q. ³⁸ óyd. J. ³⁹ not in P.Q. ⁴⁰ This follows section xi, in P.Q. ⁴¹ ef J. ⁴² P.Q.

ageiff ytrayan ¹ac ef y6 vn or dynyon ytray-
anna ²[y] brenhin ida6.

x. Nychymhellir ypennkynydd y6rtheb
yneb o vn dadyl ³eithyr y' vn or s6ydog-
yonn llys.

xi. Ef ageiff ⁴y gan gynnydyon ygellgun
rann ⁵deu6r orcrwyn a rann g6r ⁶y gan
gynnydyonn y milgun.

xii. ⁷Pob kynyd ⁸gellgun ageiff rann
deu6r o gynnydyon ymilgun.

xiii. Kylch ⁹a geiff ¹⁰y pennkynydd' ar-
vilacineit ybrenhin' ar kynnydion ¹¹[gan-
tha6] guedy rannont ycr6yn : ar Nadolyc
y deuant ¹²ygyt ygymryt eu breint ac eu
dylyet ¹³y gan ybrenhin ¹⁴ogyureith.

xiv. Yle auyd ¹⁵yny neuad' gyuar6yneb
ar brenhin ovy6n ¹⁶y golofyn ar kynnydyon
¹⁷ganta6.

xv. Corneit olyn ageiff ¹⁸y gan ybrenhin
ac arall ¹⁹y gan yvrenhines ar trydyd ²⁰y
gan y distein neu ypenteulu.

xvi. Seic achorneit olyn ²¹yny anc6yn
ageiff' yny lety.

xvii. ²²Ac ²³ef ageiff trayan ²⁴dir6y a
²⁵chaml6r6 ac ²⁶ebedi6 agobreu merchet y
kynnydyon.

xviii. Gyt ar brenhin y ²⁷bydant y kyn-
nydyon or Nadolyc hyt ²⁸pan dechreuliont
²⁹hely ewigot yg6anh6ynn ac yna trahelyont
ycaffant gylch arvilacineit ybrenin ac velly
yn Hydref tra helyont ³⁰[y] geir6.

xix. ³¹Or pan dechreuont ³²hely hyt na6-
uettyd Mei nyt ³³atthant y' neb ³⁴[or] ae
holo onnyt vn or s6ydogyon ³⁵[a] vyd.

xx. ³⁶Yr hebogydyon' ar guastrotyon ar
kynnydyon kylch agaffant ar vilacineit
ybrenhin ahynny ar wahan.

xxi. Yr hebogyd ³⁷vn weith' tra ³⁸geisso
hebogeu allainystenot ³⁹kylch a ⁴⁰geiff'.

xxii. Gobyr yverch ⁴¹[y6] punt.

xxiii. Ychowyll ⁴²y6 teir punt.

xxiv. Y heguedi ⁴³y6 seith punt.

xxv. Ebedi6 penkynydd ⁴⁴y6 punt ahann-
er.

out of the king's third of the skins, the
chief huntsman is to have a third : and he
is one of the persons with whom the king
divides by thirds.

10. The chief huntsman is not compelled
to answer to any person in any cause, ex-
cept to one of the officers of the palace.

11. He is to have the share of two men
of the skins from the huntsmen with covert-
hounds ; and the share of one man from
huntsmen with greyhounds.

12. Every huntsman with covert-hounds
is to have the share of two men from
huntsmen with greyhounds.

13. The chief huntsman is to have a
progress among the king's villains, with
the other huntsmen, after they have shared
the skins : and at Christmas they shall
assemble together to receive their privilege
and their due, from the king, according to
law.

14. His place in the hall is opposite to
the king, within the column ; and the other
huntsmen with him.

15. He is to have a hornful of liquor
from the king ; and another from the
queen ; and a third from the steward, or
the chief of the household.

16. He is to have a mess, with a hornful
of liquor, for his allowance at his lodging.

17. He is to have a third of the dirwy,
and camlwrw, and ebediw, of the other
huntsmen ; and the gobyr of their daughters.

18. The huntsmen are to be with the
king from Christmas until they begin to
hunt the hinds, in the spring ; and then,
whilst they hunt, they are to have a pro-
gress among the king's villains ; and the
same in October, whilst they hunt stags.

19. From the time they begin to hunt,
until the ninth day of May, they answer
to no person that shall make a claim upon
them, unless he be one of the officers.

20. The falconers, grooms, and huntsmen
are to have a progress among the king's
villains ; and that separately.

21. The falconer is to have a progress
once, whilst in search of falcons and sparrow-
hawks.

22. The gobyr of his daughter is one pound.

23. Her cowyll is three pounds.

24. Her agweddi is seven pounds.

25. The ebediw of the chief huntsman
is one pound and a half.

¹kanys P. ²P.Q.R. ³dyeithyr J. namyn M. onyt P. '- Q. ⁴not in J. ⁵deu wyr M. ⁶not in J. ⁷not in M.
⁸gelligi J. ⁹'ar vilainait y brenhin a gaiff y penkynydd P.Q.R. ¹⁰ef J. ¹¹M. ¹²not in P.Q. ¹³not in J.
¹⁴not in P.Q. ¹⁵not in P.Q. ¹⁶ir P. ¹⁷y M.Q.R. gyt ac ef. M.P.Q.R. ¹⁸not in J. ¹⁹a gaiff yn ancwyn P.Q. ²⁰not
in J. ²¹not in M. ²²dir6y J.M.P.Q. dir6yon R. ²³chamlryyeu J.M.P.Q.R. ²⁴ebedi6eu J.M.P.Q.R. ²⁵byd
J. ²⁶yny J. ²⁷hela P. ²⁸P.Q.R. ²⁹O Q. ³⁰hela P. ³¹atth M.R. '- ef ir P.Q. ³²J. ³³P. ³⁴Hebogyd
P.Q. ³⁵not in P.Q. ³⁶geisyon J. ³⁷y kaiff kylch. P.Q. ³⁸gaffant. J. ³⁹J.M.R. ⁴⁰not in R. ⁴¹not in R.
⁴²whergeint a phunt. R.

XVII. [AM Y GŴAS YSTAVELL.]

I. Gwas ystauell nyt oes le dilis idaŵ yny neuad kannys ef bieu cadŵ guely y brenhin¹ agŵneuthur y' negesseu² rŵg yneuad arys-tauell.³

II. 'Ytir ageiff yn ryd.

III. Ae varch ygan y brenhin.'

IV. '[A] rann⁴ gŵr ageiff⁵ oaryant y gwest-uaeu.⁷

V. Ef⁸ bieu⁹ gŵneuthur gŵely ybrenhin ae¹⁰ tannu.

VI. 'Yverch vn vrcint vyd' amerch y-penguaustraut.

VII. Y ebediŵ¹¹ vyd punt ahanner.'

VIII. 'Ef ageiff gŵiscoed ybrenhin pan¹⁴ beitto ac bynt abrethyn ybely'¹⁵ [ae] mantell a¹⁶ [e] pheis a¹⁷ [e] chrys¹⁸ a¹⁹ [e] llabŵr' ae²⁰ hossaneu ae²¹ escyttyeu.

IX. Morŵyn ystauell brenhines ageiff y-gŵiscoed²² hitheu²³ cithyr²⁴ yr rei ydaruerho ohonunt y' Garabys.

X. Hi ageiff hen gyfrŵyeu yvrenines²⁴ ac henn frŵyneu²⁵ ac²⁶ [hen] hescittyeu.'

XI. Gŵas ystauell ageiff yr anneired ar enderiged²⁷ or anreith adyccer²⁸ yg orŵlat.

XII. Os²⁹ [y] teulu ybrenhin neu byr yŵlat agymerant anreith ygŵlat y brenhin yr anreith byr agaffant yryŵ eidonneu hynny.

XVIII. [AM Y BARDD TEULU.]

I. 'Or daŵ bard teulu³¹ y erchi³² at y' brenhin canet idaŵ vn canu os at uchelŵr y daŵ canet³³ [idaŵ] tri³⁴ [ac] os³⁵ at³⁶ [y] vilaein ydaŵ canet hynny³⁷ diffyccyo.

II. Os bard teulu agan bardoni³⁸ y gyt atheulu ybrenhin vrth dŵyn anreith y llŵdyn goreu or anreith ageiff ac or byd darpar ymlad annunt canet y³⁹ canu aelŵir' Vnbein-yaeth Prydein radunt.

III. Pan el bard teulu yny sŵyd ykeif telyn⁴⁰ y gan y brenhin amodrŵy⁴¹ eur⁴² y gan yvreninhes⁴³ ar telyn⁴⁴ nys gat'⁴⁵ y ŵrthaŵ⁴⁶ vyth.'

IV. Gobyr yverch yŵ wheugeint.

V. Ychoŵyll⁴⁷ yŵ⁴⁸ punt ahanner.'

¹ ar P. ac Q. ² - a vo y P. a ŵna Q. ³ - ef ae gŵna. P. ⁴ not in P.Q. ⁵ R. ⁶ not in P.Q. ⁷ - M.R. ⁸ - a geiff. M. ⁹ - a M. ¹⁰ tannv P.Q. ¹¹ wneuthur. P.Q. ¹² Vn vrcint y verch J. ¹³ not in P.Q. ¹⁴ yŵ M. ¹⁵ Gŵas ystauell M.P. Q.R. ¹⁶ y dirmŵycho P.Q. ¹⁷ M. ¹⁸ M.R. ¹⁹ not in J. ²⁰ M.P.Q.R. ²¹ esgidiau P.Q. ²² hossanneu a brethŵyn i tely. P.Q. ²³ not in M.P.Q.R. ²⁴ dycithyr J. ²⁵ i dillat P.Q. ²⁶ a P.Q. ²⁷ not in P.Q. ²⁸ J. ²⁹ o J.M.Q.R. ³⁰ o M.P. not in Q. ³¹ Q. ³² Os J.O.P. ³³ yr Q.R. ³⁴ yr P. ³⁵ J. ³⁶ R. ³⁷ not in M. ³⁸ R. ³⁹ vo blin. P.Q. ⁴⁰ not in J.P.Q. ⁴¹ not in P.Q. ⁴² not in J. ⁴³ not in P. ⁴⁴ not in J. ⁴⁵ - o eur P. ⁴⁶ nyt Q. nŵ R. at Q.R. ⁴⁷ vyth y P.Q.R. gantaw. P.Q. ŵrthaŵ. R. ⁴⁸ not in M. ⁴⁹ not in P.Q. ⁵⁰ ŵheugeint aphunt. M.P.Q.R.

XVII. [OF THE PAGE OF THE CHAMBER.]

1. The page of the chamber has no certain place in the hall; for to him belongs the care of the king's bed; and to carry his messages between the hall and the chamber.

2. He is to have his land free.

3. He is to have his horse from the king.

4. He is to have one man's share of the gwestva silver.

5. It is his duty to make and spread the king's bed.

6. His daughter has the same privilege as the daughter of the chief groom.

7. His ebediw is one pound and a half.

8. He is to have the king's garments, when he shall leave them off; and the cloth of his bed, his mantle, his coat, his shirt, his trousers, his hose, and his shoes.

9. The chambermaid to the queen is to have her clothes, excepting those she makes use of in Lent.

10. She is to have the queen's old saddles, her old bridles, and her old shoes.

11. The page of the chamber is to have the heifers and steers of the spoil taken in a border-country.

12. If the king's household, or people of the country, take spoil within the country of the king, the spoilers are to have those beasts.

XVIII. [OF THE BARD OF THE HOUSEHOLD.]

1. If the bard of the household come to the king to solicit, let him recite one poem to him; if he come to an uchelwr, let him recite three to him; and if he come to a villain, let him recite until he is exhausted.

2. If the bard of the household recite poetry, in taking spoil with the king's household, he is to have the best animal of the spoil; and if there be preparation for battle, let him recite the song called the 'Monarchy of Britain' before them.

3. When the bard of the household enters upon his office, he is to have a harp from the king, and a gold ring from the queen; and he is never to part with the harp.

4. The gobyr of his daughter is six score pence.

5. Her cowyll is one pound and a half.

vi. Yheguedi ¹[yó] teir punt.

vii. ²Ebediú bard teulu ³yó ⁴'punt' ⁵[ac velly pob vn or rrai eraill ac velly ⁶hyt eu merchet.]

viii. ⁷Rann gŵr ageiff ⁸'mal pob teuluŵr.

ix. Achanys penkerd adechreu pob kerd yn nessaf yr penteulu ydyly cisted.'

XIX. [AM Y DRYSAUR NEUADD.]

i. Or pan ¹el y brenhin yr neuad hyt pan el paub ²oe lety ny dyly ³[y] dryssaŵr mynet yŵrth y drŵs moy no hyt yvreich ae ōialen ac ⁴o cheffir ⁵yn bellach no hynny ae sarhau ⁶[yno] ny diŵygir ⁷dim idaŵ.

ii. Llestyr auyd idaŵ yny neuad y doddi y ōiraŵt ⁸[yndaŵ.]

iii. Distein ar guallofyeit oll ⁹y gŵt ac ef yny teir gŵyl arbennic' aofbyant ydryssaŵr ¹⁰o doddi ¹¹y wiraŵt yny lestyr or kyrrn ¹²ar meileu.

iv. Ef ageiff corneit ¹³y gan y brenhin ac arall ¹⁴y gan y vrenhines ar trydyd ¹⁵y gan ypengŵastraŵt ¹⁶o ōiraŵt yr ebystyl pan rodher.'

v. Crŵyn y gŵartheŵc aladher yny gegin ef ae keidŵ hyt pan ranner acheinnaŵc ageiff ynteu o bop ¹⁷vn.

vi. Or llud y porthaŵr neu y dryssaŵr ¹⁸y neuad vn or sŵydogyon ¹⁹yŵrth ²⁰[y porth neu y ōrth] ²¹y drŵs' ²²ganny adnabot camlŵrŵ deudyblyc atal yr brenhin ²³a phedeir keinnaŵc kyureith yr sŵydaŵc ac os vn or sŵydogyon arbennic vyd hŵnnŵ talet yn deudyblyc idaŵ.

vii. Ytir ageiff yn ryd.

viii. Araann ²⁴[a geiff] o aryant y gŵas-trodyon.

ix. ²⁵Y verch auyd vn vreint amerch y bard teulu.'

x. Y ebediú ²⁶vyd wheugeint.'

XX. [AM Y GŴASTRAŴD AVŴYN.]

i. Guastraŵt auŵyn galannas asarhaet ysyd idaŵ mal y ²⁷dyŵetpŵyt vry.

ii. Ef adyly peri yr brenhin yvarch ae

6. Her agweddi is three pounds.

7. The ebediw of the bard of the household is 'one pound;' and in like manner that of each of the other bards; and the same likewise as to their daughters.'

8. One man's share 'he, like' every one of the household, is to have.

9. And since a chief of song is to begin every song, he is to sit next to the chief of the household.

XIX. [OF THE DOOR-WARD OF THE HALL.]

1. From the time when the king enters the hall till all retire to their lodgings, the door-ward is not to go from the door, further than the length of his arm and his rod; and if he be found further than that, and saraad be there done to him, no redress is to be made to him.

2. There is to be a vessel for him in the hall, to hold his liquor.

3. The steward and all the servers of liquor, along with him, are to visit the door-ward at the three principal festivals, and pour liquor into his vessel out of the horns and the cups.

4. He is to have a hornful from the king; and another from the queen; and the third from the chief groom; of the apostles' liquor, when given.

5. The skins of the cattle, slaughtered in the kitchen, are to be in his custody, until they be shared; and he is to have a penny for each.

6. If the porter, or the door-ward of the hall, should knowingly obstruct any one of the officers, at the gate, or at the door, he is to pay a twofold camlŵrŵ to the king, and four legal pence to the officer; and if he be one of the principal officers, let him pay him twofold.

7. He is to have his land free.

8. And he is to have a share of the grooms' silver.

9. His daughter has the same privilege as the daughter of the bard of the household.

10. His ebediw is six score pence.

XX. [OF THE GROOM OF THE REIN.]

1. The groom of the rein has his saraad, and galannas, in the manner above mentioned.

2. He is to keep the king's horse and

²⁸chŵeugaint

²⁹mab

³⁰six score pence

³¹a son of

¹J.M. ²not in J. ³not in P.Q.R. ⁴P.Q. ⁵heuyt Q. ⁶not in P.Q. ⁷del J. ⁸i P. ⁹P.Q.R. ¹⁰or J. ¹¹not in J. ¹²P.Q.R. ¹³not in P.Q.R. ¹⁴P.Q.R. ¹⁵not in J.R. ¹⁶- P.Q. ¹⁷ynŵ tair gŵyl arbennic y P.Q. y B. ¹⁸eu P.Q. not in M.R. ¹⁹ac or J. ²⁰not in J. ²¹pan roder gwirawt ir ebystyl P.Q. ²²croen. J.M.P. Q.R. ²³not in J.M.P.R. ²⁴ir P.Q. ²⁵R. porth neu yr Q. ²⁶neuad P.Q. ²⁷not in M. ²⁸dan y J. ²⁹T. here resumes. ³⁰R.T. ³¹not in P.Q. ³²chŵeugaint yw. P.Q. ³³dyŵetpŵyt P.Q.R. ³⁴P.Q. ³⁵M.

arueu yn barad pan ymynno ¹ac ²adeila pan ysgynno a phan disgynno ac ae duc ³oe lety.

III. ⁴Or ebolyon ⁵anrec rann gŵr ageiff.

IV. ⁶Y verch vn vreint vyd amerch bard teulv.

V. Y ebediŵ ⁷vyd wheugeint.

VI. ⁸Y gŵastrad a ⁹dyly caffel ¹⁰kyfrŵy peunydyadl y brenhin ae ystarnn aeffrŵynn aehossanneu lledyr ae ysparduneu ae gappan glaŵ pan beitto ¹¹y brenhin' ac wynt.

VII. ¹²March ypenguastrad' avyd rŵg march y brenhin ar paret."

XXI. [AM Y DRYSSAŴR YSTAVELL.]

I. ¹³Naud dryssaŵr ystauell yŵ hebrŵg y dyn ¹⁴hyt at y porthaŵr.

II. Y sarhaet ae alanas a ¹⁵vydant megys ¹⁶[y] dryssaur neuad.

III. Ytir ageiff yn ryd.

IV. Ae varch yn wastat ¹⁷y gan y brenhin.'

V. Sŵdogyon aallant yn ryd mynet yr neuad ac yr ystauell ac yr gegin.

XXII. [AM Y PORTHAŴR.]

I. O bop anreith adel yr porth y porthaŵr ageiff yllŵdyn diŵethaf ¹⁸[a del ir porth.]

II. ¹⁹Ef ageiff pedeir keinnaŵc obop carcharaur agarcharer trŵy vn nos.

XXIII. [AM Y COG.]

I. Galanas ²⁰a sarhaet coc' a ²¹vydant megys y ²²dyŵetpŵyt vry.

II. ²³Ytir ageiff yn ryd.'

III. ²⁴Ae varch y ²⁵[n] wosseb y gan ²⁶y brenhin.'

IV. Amyscar yr holl annyueileit aladher ynny llys ageiff y coc ²⁷eithyr y calloncu.

V. ²⁸Y coc ageiff crŵynn y deueit ar geifuyr a ²⁹dihynnyon y gallaŵr.'

³⁰anraith

³¹Drŵssawr ystauell vn vrait vyd ac ef ae verch ar bard teulu ac ae verch.

arms in readiness for him at his will; and is to hold his horse when he mounts, and when he dismounts, and lead it to the stable.

3. Of the colts, presented, he is to have the share of one man.

4. His daughter has the same privilege as the daughter of the bard of the household.

5. His ebediŵ is six score pence.

6. The groom is to have the king's ordinary saddle, and his caparisons, his bridle, his leathern hose, his spurs, and his rain cap, when the king has done with them.

7. The horse of the chief groom is to be between the king's horse and the wall.

XXI. [OF THE DOOR-WARD OF THE CHAMBER.]

1. The protection of the door-ward of the chamber is, to accompany the person to the porter.

2. His saraad and his galanas are the same as those of the door-ward of the hall.

3. He is to have his land free;

4. And his horse always from the king.'

5. The officers can pass freely to the hall, to the chamber, and to the kitchen.

XXII. [OF THE PORTER.]

1. Of every spoil that enters the gate, the porter is to have the hindmost animal that enters.

2. He is to have four-pence from every prisoner that is confined during one night.

XXIII. [OF THE COOK.]

1. The galanas and saraad of the cook are the same as those mentioned above.

2. He is to have his land free.

3. And his horse in attendance from the king.

4. The cook is to have the entrails of all the animals killed in the palace, excepting the hearts.

5. The cook is to have the skins of the sheep and of the goats, and the fragments from the cauldron.

³²of spoil

³³The privilege of the door-ward of the chamber and his daughter is the same as that of the bard of the household and his daughter.

¹ not in P.Q. ² as J.P.Q.R.T. deily J.R.T. daly P.Q. ³ i P.Q. ⁴ O Q.R. ⁵ not in P.Q. ⁶ yŵ J.R.T. ⁷ not in P.Q. ⁸ These two sections follow Chapter XXIII. in all the MSS. ⁹ geiff J. ¹⁰ kyfrwyan P.Q. ¹¹ not in J. ¹² Y varch of J. ¹³ not in P. ¹⁴ not in J. ¹⁵ vyd J. ¹⁶ R.T. ¹⁷ not in J. ¹⁸ P.Q. ¹⁹ Y porthaŵr R.T. ²⁰ coc as syrhaet P.Q. ²¹ vyd J. ²² vel P. ²³ dyŵesptyt Q.R.T. ²⁴ not in J. ²⁵ not in P.Q. ²⁶ J.R.T. ²⁷ not in J. ²⁸ dyeithyr J. ²⁹ not in P.Q. ³⁰ This follows Chapter XXIV. in L.P.Q.R.T. ³¹ dichwynnyon J. ³² P.Q.R.T. ³³ P.Q.

vi. ¹Rann ageiff o aryant y gwestuacu.

vii. Ae verch avyd vn vreint amerch ²y bard teulu.

viii. ³A wheugeint vyd y ebediú.

XXIV. [AM Y MEDDVDD.]

i. Medyd ageiff trayan ycyr atynher or ⁴gerbyn ⁵[ved] kanys y dcuparth arenir yn teir rann y ddy ran yr neuad artrydyd yr ystauell.

XXV. [AM Y PENCERDD.]

i. Pennkerd ywlat a ⁶dyly caffel' gobreu merch ⁷[et] y kerdoryon afbynt ⁸ydanaú.

ii. Ac adyly caffel' kyuars neithaúr opob morbyn pan wrhao nyt amgen ⁹[no] pedeir arhugaint' ¹⁰[o aryant.]

iii. Ny hanyw ypenkerd orif ¹¹y súdogyon ¹²[y] llys.

iv. Pan vynho ybrenhin ¹³warandaú ¹⁴canueu' canet y pennkerd deu ¹⁵ganu idaú ygkynted yncuad ¹⁶vn o Duó ac arall or ¹⁷brenhined cannys ef adyly dechreu kerd yn ¹⁸[y] llys a ¹⁹[r] bard teulu adyly canu y trydyd canu is gynnted yncuad.

v. Pan vynno yvreninhes gerd oc gbar-
andaú yny hystauell canet y bard ²⁰[teulu] idi tri chanu ogerd ²¹vangaú tróy' lef ²²ky-
mhetraul ²³megys na' ²⁴rúystro ²⁵ar y neuad.

vi. Ydir ageiff yn ryd.

vii. Ac ny cheiff ²⁶[ef] dim ²⁷ar neith-
oryeu góraged góryaúc kynn ohynny.

viii. Sef vyd pennkerd bard góedy ²⁸[i] ennillo cadeir.

ix. Ny ²⁹dyly bard erchi dim ³⁰heb ³¹[y] gannyat ef hyt ybo ³²[yn] y súyd' ³³onnyt bard gorólat ³⁴vyd ³⁵kannys ryd ³⁶vyd húnno.

x. Kyt ³⁷gúahardo brenhin rodi dim yeircheit yny wlat hyt ³⁸ym pen yspeit ryd vyd y penkerd ³⁹[o gyfreith.]

6. He is to have a share of the gwestva silver.

7. His daughter has the same privilege as the daughter of the bard of the household.

8. And his ebediw is six score pence.

XXIV. [OF THE MEAD BREWER.]

1. The mead brewer is to have a third of the wax taken out of the mead vat; for the two parts are to be shared into three; the two shares for the hall, and the third for the chamber.

XXV. [OF THE CHIEF OF SONG.]

1. The chief of song of the country is entitled to the gobyr of the daughters of the minstrels who are under him.

2. And he is to have a bridal present from every maiden, when she is married; that is to say, twenty-four of silver.

3. The chief of song is not of the number of the officers of the palace.

4. When the king shall will to hear songs, let the chief of song recite two songs to him, at the entrance of the hall; one of God, and another of ⁴⁰kings; for he is to commence the poesy in the palace; and the bard of the household is to recite the third song, below the entrance of the hall.

5. When the queen shall will to hear a song in her chamber, let the bard of the household sing to her three ⁴¹elaborate songs, in a moderate ⁴²voice, so as not to disturb the hall.

6. He is to have his land free.

7. He is to receive nothing at the bridal feasts of women who have been married before.

8. A chief of song is a bard who shall have gained a chair.

9. A bard is to solicit nothing, in his jurisdiction, without his consent, unless he be a bard of a border-country; for such is free.

10. Though the king should forbid the giving any thing to suitors, in his dominion, during a certain time, the chief of song is free by law.

³⁷ brenin
³⁸ angau' ³⁹ nidaú tróy y

⁴⁰ the king
⁴¹ sprightly ⁴² songs in a low

¹ not in P.Q. ² not in R. ³ not in J. ⁴ kerbyneu R.T. ⁵ P.Q.R.T. ⁶ gniif P.Q. ⁷ J.P.Q.R.T. ⁸ yndau Ef a gniif P.Q. ⁹ J. ¹⁰ not in J.P.Q. ¹¹ P.Q. ¹² kerd oc gwarandaú M. ¹³ kerd P.Q. ¹⁴ ganueu M. ¹⁵ not in J. ¹⁶ P.Q. ¹⁷ P.Q.R.T. ¹⁸ J.P.Q.R. ¹⁹ not in J. ²⁰ rac P.Q. ²¹ lesturyo J. ²² yn P.Q. ²³ M.R.T. ²⁴ or P.Q. ²⁵ P. ²⁶ dichon P.Q. ²⁷ hýt y bo i súyd ef heb [y Q.] genhat P.Q. ²⁸ J.M.R.T. ²⁹ J. ³⁰ ony byd P. ³¹ not in P. ³² not in P.Q. ³³ not in J. ³⁴ górandau y P.Q. ³⁵ not in P.Q. ³⁶ M. ³⁷ P. ³⁸ P.Q.R.T. ³⁹ M.

XXVI. [AM Y MEDDYG LLYS.]

I. Medyc llys y sarhaet ae alanas mal y¹ dy(etrpóyt² vry.

II. Ef aeisted yn³ nessaf yr pennteulu.

III. Ytir ageiff yn ryd.

IV. ⁴A march⁵ y gan y brenhin⁶ ageiff.

V. Yn rat ymedycinaetha ef⁷ [y] sóydogyon⁸ y llys oll kan ny cheiff⁹ [ef] y gantunt namyn¹⁰ y dillat creulyt at torrer aheyrn¹¹ eithyr¹² or¹³ teir góeli¹⁴ agheuaél¹⁵ aelwir ovvón dyn; dros pob vn¹⁶ or rei hynny y keiff¹⁷ ef punt heb y vuyt neu nabvgeint ae¹⁸ ymborth sef ynt¹⁹ [yr rei hýnný] torri penn dyn hyt yr emenyd neu vrathu dyn yny arch hyt ykeu neu torri vn²⁰ or petuar post corff dyn²¹ [y] dóy vreich a²² [e] deuvordóyd.

VI. ²³Yverch avyd vn vreint amerch y bard teulu.

XXVII. [AM Y GOV LLYS.]

I. Gof llys ageiff penneu²⁴ yr ychen ar²⁵ góarthech aladher ynny llys.

II. Y vuyt ef ae was ageiff or llys.

III. Ef²⁶ heuyt ageiff²⁷ traet ygóarthech oll.

IV. Ef aónna holl waith ybrenhin yn rat²⁸ eithyr tri pheth bóell aóchlydan achallaúr apenn góayó²⁹ or rei hynny góerth yóeith ageiff: ³⁰katarnach ydyóedir ykeiff ef werth³¹ [y] weith³² ogallaúr brenhin³³ ae heyrnyn róym porth ygastell a heyrnyn y velin.

V. ³⁴Keinyon³⁵ ageiff yny³⁶ gyuedeu.

VI. ³⁷O bop carcharaúr³⁸ oc ydiotto heyrn y arnnaó pan rydhaer pedeir keinnaó³⁹ ageiff.

VII. Ae tir⁴⁰ ageiff yn ryd.

VIII. Guiraót gyurcithaul ageiff nyt amgen llonneit yllestri y gollofyer ac bynt ynny llys or córúf ac eu hanner or bragaót ac eu trayan ormed.

IX. Ef ageiff gobreu merchet ygofyein hyt ybo y sóyd.

⁴¹kainioc

⁴²a penny

XXVI. [OF THE MEDICINER OF THE COURT.]

1. The mediciner of the court's saraad and galanas are as described before.

2. He is to sit next to the chief of the household.

3. He is to have his land free.

4. And he is to have his horse from the king.

5. He is to give his professional attendance gratuitously to all the officers of the palace; for he is to have from them only the bloody clothes, cut with weapons; excepting for those that are called the three deadly wounds in a person; for each of those he is to have one pound, without his food; or nine score pence, with his victuals: those three wounds are, the cutting a person's head unto the brain; or the stabbing a person in his trunk unto the interior; or the breaking one of the four limbs of a man's body; his two arms, and his two thighs.

6. His daughter has the same privilege as the daughter of the bard of the household.

XXVII. [OF THE SMITH OF THE COURT.]

1. The smith of the court is to have the heads of the oxen and cows slaughtered in the palace.

2. He is to have food, for himself and his servant, from the palace.

3. He likewise is to have the feet of all the cattle.

4. He is to do all the king's work without pay; except making three things, a broad-edged ax, a cauldron, and a spear head; for those he is to have the worth of his work: it is more correctly said, that he is to have the worth of his work on the king's cauldron, the iron fastenings of his castle gate, and the irons of his mill.

5. He is to have ⁴³ceinon at carousals.

6. From every prisoner off whom he takes the irons, when liberated, he is to have four pence.

7. He is to have his land free.

8. He is to receive lawful liquor; that is to say, the fill of the vessels, used for serving in the palace, of the ale; and their half of the bragot; and their third of the mead.

9. He is to have the gobyr of the daughters of the smiths within his jurisdiction.

¹ dy(etrpóyt P.Q.R.T. ² not in J. ³ eil P.Q. ⁴ Ae P.Q. ⁵ not in J. ⁶ not in J.M.P.Q.R.T. ⁷ Q. ⁸ llys y brenhin P. ⁹ M. ¹⁰ eu J. not in P.Q. ¹¹ dycithyr J. ¹² o R. ¹³ not in Q. ¹⁴ góelïau P. ¹⁵ not in P.Q. ¹⁶ o M.P.T. ¹⁷ not in P.Q.R. ¹⁸ vóyt P.Q. ¹⁹ M.P. ²⁰ o J.M.R.T. ²¹ P.Q. ²² not in P.Q. ²³ y P.Q. ²⁴ not in J. ²⁵ a gaiff hevýt P. - y Q. ²⁶ dycithyr J. ²⁷ o M.P.Q.R.T. ²⁸ not in M. ²⁹ Ef a gaiff P.Q. ³⁰ J.R.T. ³¹ a M.R.T. ³² yg P.Q. ³³ - Ef a gaiff P.Q. ³⁴ or J.M.P. not in Q. ³⁵ not in P.Q. ³⁶ not in J. ³⁷ P.

x. [¹Gobyr merch gof llys ²yó hœu-geint.

xi. ³Gwerth ⁴offer gof yó' ⁵hweugeint.]

xii. ⁶Cowyll y verch ⁷yó wheugeint aphunt.'

xiii. Y heguedi ⁸yó ⁹teir punt.'

xiv. ¹⁰Ebediú gof llys ¹¹yó wheugeint.'

XXVIII. [AM Y MAER BISŪAIL.]

i. Maer bissœuil ageiff ¹²cróynn ¹³yr ychen ar gŵartheç' aladher ¹⁴or llys os ketóis ¹⁵[ef] ¹⁶wynt teir nos.

ii. Ef ageiff amobreu merchet ¹⁷ybilaeineit afbynt ¹⁸y myón maer trefi yllys.

iii. Agŵer ablonnec yacrybyl y llys.

iv. Kyt sarhao ¹⁹y gŵassannaethóyr ²⁰[y llys] ymaer bissœuil ōrth dōyn ²¹bóyt allyn' or gegin ac or vedgell parth arneud ny dióygir ²²dim ²³idaó am hynny.'''

XXIX. [AM Y RHINGYLL.]

i. Righyll ²⁴ytir ageiff' yn ryd.

ii. ²⁵Ac y' róg ydōy golouynn y scif tra ²⁶vo ²⁷yr arglōyd' ²⁸ary vuyt' kannys ef ²⁹adyly goglyt' yneuat rac ³⁰[y] tan yna: agŵedy bóyt ³¹ysset ynteu gyt ³²ar gŵassannaethóyr' ³³ac gŵedy hynny' nac eistedet ³⁴ac nathraçet y post nessaf yr brenhin.

iii. Gŵiraçt gyureithaól ageiff' ³⁵nyt amgen lloneit yllestri ygollofyer ac wynt or çrŵf ³⁶ac eu hanner or bragaçt' ³⁷[ac eu traçan or med.]

iv. ³⁸Achoeseu y gŵartheç' aladher ynny gegin y wneuthur cuaranneu idaó ny byd-ant vch ³⁹no hyt ⁴⁰[y] ⁴¹vffarnned ytract.

v. Naçuettyd kynn calan gayaf y keiff peis achrys ⁴²achappan atheir lladh o liein obenn ⁴³y elin hyt ⁴⁴ympen ybys perued y wneuthur llabdyr idaó: nybyd ⁴⁵hyt yny dillat namyn ⁴⁶is penn ylin vrth' glóm y

10. The gobyr of the daughter of the smith of the court is six score pence.

11. The worth of a smith's tools is 'six score pence.'

12. The cowyll of his daughter is one pound and six score pence.

13. Her agweddi is 'three pounds.'

14. The ebediw of the smith of the court is six score pence.

XXVIII. [OF THE LAND MAER.]

1. The land maer is to have the skins of the oxen and cows slaughtered 'out of' the palace, if he has had the custody of them for three nights.

2. He is to have the amobyr of the daughters of the villains who are within the maer-treys of the palace;

3. And the tallow and lard of the animals of the palace.

4. Though the servants of the palace may do saraad to the land maer, while carrying victuals and drink out of the kitchen and out of the mead cellar towards the hall, there is to be no redress for him on that account.

XXIX. [OF THE APPARITOR.]

1. The apparitor is to have his land free.

2. He is to stand between the two columns, whilst the lord is at his meal; because he is then to protect the hall against fire: and, after meat, 'let him eat' along with the servants; and, after that, let him not sit, nor strike the post nearest to the king.

3. He is to have lawful liquor; that is to say, the fill of the vessels used in serving of the ale; their half of the bragot; and their third of the mead.

4. He is to have the legs of the cattle slaughtered in the kitchen, to make buskins for him, that are not to be higher than his ankles.

5. The ninth day before the calends of winter, he is to have a coat, a shirt, a cap, and three rod lengths, from his elbow to the end of his middle finger, of linnen, to make trousers: his clothes are only to

⁴² tair punt.

⁴⁴ yny

⁴³ punt.

⁴⁴ i saif

⁴² three pounds.

⁴⁴ in

⁴³ a pound.

⁴⁴ he shall stand

¹ M.P.Q.R.T. ² not in P.Q. ³ This follows section xxi. in P.Q. ⁴ i offer P.Q.R.T. ⁵ Y chowyll punt a hanner. P.Q. ⁶ not in M.R.T. ⁷ not in M.P.Q.R.T. ⁸ not in P.Q. ⁹ not in M.R.T. ¹⁰ y gŵartheç ar ychen P.Q. ¹¹ P.Q.R.T. ¹² by J. ¹³ gŵyr y vaerdref P.Q. ¹⁴ not in J. ¹⁵ not in P.Q. ¹⁶ P. ¹⁷ not in Q. ¹⁸ y gŵassannaeth P. ¹⁹ idaó dim. M. ²⁰ not in P.Q.R. ²¹ ageiff y ōr M.N.P.Q.R.T. ²² not in N.P.Q. ²³ A J. ²⁴ utytabo N.P.Q. ²⁵ y brenhin J. ²⁶ not in N.P.Q. ²⁷ bieu N.P.Q. ²⁸ a weirchedo J. ²⁹ R.T. ³⁰ aegedymdeithyon J. ³¹ odyne N.P.Q. ³² nac M. ³³ yny mod y keiff gof llys. N.P.Q. ³⁴ ac J. ³⁵ R.T. ³⁶ Ef N.R.T. ³⁷ Sef P.Q. a geiff koescyn pob eidon N.P.Q.R.T. ³⁸ noc M. ³⁹ R.T. ⁴⁰ vffarneu N.Q. ffarnau P. ⁴¹ aphenocapan J. ⁴² not in T. ⁴³ no in J. ⁴⁴ - o J. ⁴⁵ hyt yg N.P.Q. ⁴⁶ P. ⁴⁷ J. ⁴⁸ P.Q.

laúdyr.¹ Calan Maórth y keiff peis amantell achrys allaúdyr: penngŏch hagen ageiff yn ²[y] tri amsser.

vi. Ef arann yt y ³tayogeu ⁴ffoaduryonn aemaró ⁵tei ⁶y rŏg y ⁷brenhin ar' maer ⁸ar kyghellaúr: ⁹ynteu ageiff yr yscub avo dros benn ¹⁰ŏrth ¹¹ranu.'

vii. ¹²Righyll ageiff or maró ¹³tei ¹⁴y mehin' bŏlch ar ¹⁵emenyn bŏlch ar maen issaf or vreuan ar dulin oll ac or yt y do ¹⁶nessaf ¹⁷yr llaúr; ¹⁸ac ¹⁹o byd ²⁰yr yt heb vedi ef ageiff ytalareu oll ar ieir ar catheu ar bŏyll.

viii. Ef ageiff torth ae hennllynn ympob ty ²¹[oc] ydel ar ²²negesseu ybrenhin.'

ix. Gŏayó ²³[y] righyll ny byd hŏy no their llath rac yarganvot pan del ywysyaó.

x. Ny byd tennlif yny llaúdyr.

xi. ²⁴Or anreith y bo ybrenhin ŏrth ydŏyn ²⁵yrighill ageiff ytaró ac onny byd taró ef ageiff ych ieuanc ²⁶tec nyt el dan wed erioet neu gynfflith.

xii. Pan vo maró righill yn trugared ²⁷yr arglŏyd' ybyd ²⁸y eidaó.

xiii. Pan anreither ypennkynyd ²⁹ŏe gam ³⁰yrighill ae hanreitha.

xiv. Or sarhaeir ³¹yr righill' ŏe eisted yn dadleu ybrenhin ny cheiff onnyt gogreit ³²hilkeirch achŏccŏy ŏy yntal ysarhaet kanny dyly ³³[ef] eisted ³⁴[y] tra gwnelher dadleu ybrenhin.

xv. Or ³⁵wys aŏnnel ³⁶[y] righill credadŏy ³⁷vud i eireu.'

xvi. Gŏys ³⁸[righill] ³⁹a thystonn adŏynn ⁴⁰yyny lle gan tystu vdunt ywys, neu taraó ⁴¹[y] post teir gŏaith ny eill neb mynet yny erbyn onyt trŏy lys.

xvii. Gŏys righill heb tyston oteir llaó ygŏedir. ⁴²''''''

reach to the tie of his trousers below his knee. On the calends of March, he is to have a coat, a mantle, a shirt, and trousers: he is, however, to have a bonnet at the three festivals.

6. He is to share the corn of the runaway taeogs, and their marwdy, between ⁷the king, ⁸the maer, and the canghellor: he is to have the sheaf that may be over in sharing.

7. The apparitor is to have, from the marwdy, the bacon in cut, the butter in cut, the nether stone of the quern, all the unbleached flax, and the layer nearest the ground of the corn; and if there be corn not reaped, he is to have all the head lands; also the fowls, the cats, and the hatchets.

8. He is to have a loaf, with its enllyn, at every house where he comes upon the king's errands.

9. The spear of the apparitor is not to be more than three ⁹rods in length; lest he should be perceived on coming to summon.

10. There is to be no tennliv in his trousers.

11. From the spoil, at the taking of which the king may be present, the apparitor is to have the bull; and if there be no bull, he is to have a fair young ox, that has never been under a yoke, or a milch heifer.

12. When an apparitor dies, his property is to be at the mercy of the lord.

13. When the chief huntsman is to be distrained, for his wrong, the apparitor is to make the distress.

14. If saraad be done to the apparitor, while sitting at the king's courts, he is to have only a sievel of tail oats and an addle egg, in payment for his saraad; since he ought not to sit whilst the king's courts are holden.

15. Of the execution of a summons, by the apparitor; his words are to be credited.

16. No one can impeach the summons of an apparitor, with credible witnesses on the spot to testify to the summons, or the striking of the post three times; unless by objecting.

17. The summons of an apparitor, without witnesses, is to be denied by three hands.

¹ - is pen y lin. N.P.Q. ² N.P.Q.R. ³ tayabc R.T. ⁴ ffoadŏr M.N.P.Q.R.T. ⁵ tŏy R.T. ⁶ not in J.M.N.P.Q. ⁷ not in J.M. ⁸ not in N. ⁹ ef bieu J. ¹⁰ yran. M. ¹¹ y ran. N.Q.R. ¹² Ef J. ¹³ tŏy R.T. ¹⁴ yr emenyn R. ¹⁵ mehin R. ¹⁶ issaf J. ¹⁷ y M. ¹⁸ This follows the next section in M. ¹⁹ or J.N.Q. ²⁰ y N.P.Q.R.T. ²¹ J. or M. ²² neges M.N.P.Q.R.T. ²³ J.M.P.Q.R.T. ²⁴ not in M. ²⁵ ef J. ²⁶ not in N.P.Q.R.T. ²⁷ y brenhin N.P.Q.R.T. ²⁸ yr J.N.P.Q.R.T. ²⁹ o N.P.Q. ³⁰ ef J. ³¹ not in N. - Q. ³² eiasyn N.P.Q. ³³ N.Q.R.T. ³⁴ R.T. ³⁵ These passages are anomalously placed in S. ³⁶ J.P.Q. ³⁷ yŏ o pleit yneb a byssyet. S. ³⁸ J.N.R.S.T. ³⁹ dan N.Q. gan P.S. ⁴⁰ not in S. ⁴¹ J.N.P.Q.S.

⁹ The rod was a cubit in length, as in Sect. v.

XXX. [TRIOEDD.]

i. ¹Otri mod y keternneir góys: otyston, amechniaeth ²neu auael.

ii. Teir góys ³[^a] ellir eu góadu kynn amser tyston: góys gann ⁴tystu nyóneir onyt ⁵am tir ⁶aovynner ⁷o ach ac etryt tróynaúettyd ⁸[yeu] Mei neu ⁹galan gayaf; ⁹or gouynnir tir yn amgen no hynny neu beth arall ¹⁰agóadu vn wys tróy ¹¹tóg amdanaó tróy vechni ydylyir ¹²[katarnhau 'góys ar y neb ae gúatto:] y lle ypallo mechni vn weith ¹³gael adylyir ¹⁴y gymryt' yno ac os tir aovynnir tir aeueulir: pallu mechniaeth yó, na rodher mach yny ¹⁵[lle y] dylyher neu yrodi ae tremygu: ¹⁶tremyc góys neu vechniaeth yó na del ¹⁷[dyn] yn ¹⁸[y] dvd ¹⁹galó ylys ossodedic yatdeb neu y amdiffynn rac atdeb.

iii. Tri dyn ny dylyir eu góysyab: tyst, agóarant agbeithredaól kyssóynn neu gyfuadef mechni ²⁰[aeth] adylyir arhónnó.

iv. Tri ryó wadu yssyd: góadu oll y dadyl adotter ar dyn ahónnó afeidtr tróy reith ossodedic heb na móy na llei; eil yó adef rann odadyl drycbeithret agóadu ²¹y cúbwl weithret ac ²²yna y góedir gan ²³chóann-eccau reith ossodedic megys ²⁴[y mac] ygholofneu kyureith amlaóurudyaeth [²⁵a ²⁶haffeitheu oll] yny lle ytyghei degóyr adeugeint gan wadu llaóurudyaeth ai haffeitheu oll; yno ytóg cant neu deucant neu trychant gan wadu llaóurudyaeth ac adef affeith; trydyd yó góadu ²⁷[y] rann ac adef rann arall o dadyl heb weithret yndi ac yna gan leihau reith ossodedic y góedir megys ynyón' mechni ²⁸y lle ytyghei ²⁹y mach aryseithuct ³⁰gan wadu y vechniaeth oll; yno' ytóg ³¹ehun gan ³²wadu rann ac ³³adef rann arall ³⁴or vechni.

v. Tri mach yssyd ne cheiff vn ohonunt dóyn yvechni aryló ³⁵ehun ³⁶kynn gúatto ³⁷rann ac adef rann arall ³⁸or vechni:

XXX. [TRIADS.]

1. By three means a summons is supported: by witnesses; by suretiship; or by distress.

2. Three summonses ^acan be denied before the time of the appearing of witnesses: a summons with witnessing is only practised in respect to land that is claimed by kin and descent, through the nine days of May, or ^b'the calends of winter; if land, or other thing, be proceeded for otherwise, and one summons be denied by oath, by suretiship ^c'the summons is to be confirmed against the person who shall deny it: where suretiship shall once fail, possession is then to be taken; and if land be claimed, then land is to be seized: failure of suretiship is, surety not being given where it is due, or being given and neglected: neglect of a summons or suretiship is, that the party does not appear to answer on the day appointed to be called in court; or to defend his not answering.

3. Three persons who ought not to be summoned: a witness; a guarantor; and an acting or confessed confederate; for such suretiship is requisite.

4. There are three sorts of denying: first, a denial altogether in a suit that is instituted against a person; and that is to be denied through a raith fixed as to number, with neither more nor less; the second is, acknowledging part, in a suit for a misdeed, and denying the complete act; and then it is to be denied by augmenting the fixed raith; as in the columns of law in respect to murder, wherein fifty men swear in denying murder, and all its accessories; then a hundred swear, or two hundred, or three hundred, in denying murder, and acknowledging an accessory; the third is, denying part, and acknowledging another part, of a suit without a criminal act therein; and then it is denied by diminishing a fixed raith, as in the case of suretiship; where the surety swears as one of seven, in denying his suretiship entirely; then he swears alone, in denying a part, and acknowledging another part of the suretiship.

5. There are three sureties, of whom no one shall decide his suretiship by his own oath alone, though denying part, and

^a ny ^b Racuyrr; ^c - yr eil ^d cannot ^e December ^f the second

¹ These triads are not regularly arranged in I.S. ¹¹ lost in O. ¹² a I. ¹³ I.J.N.P.Q.R.S.T. ¹⁴ tyston a dóyn S. ¹⁵ not in P.Q. ¹⁶ not in N. ¹⁷ trwy P. ¹⁸ I.J.N.P.Q.R.S. ¹⁹ o N.Q.R. ²⁰ T. is here deficient. ²¹ lw P. ²² I.J.N.P.Q.R.S. ²³ gfaclu I. ²⁴ not in I. ²⁵ J. ²⁶ tremygu I.S. ²⁷ I.N.P.Q.R.S. ²⁸ I.R.S. ²⁹ y galwer I. ³⁰ P. ³¹ not in I.P.S. ³² not in N. ³³ achbenegu Q. ³⁴ I.N.P.Q.R.S. ³⁵ I. ae S. ³⁶ I.S. ³⁷ Q. ³⁸ not in I.N.P.Q. ³⁹ not in N. ⁴⁰ yna I.S. ⁴¹ ehunan I.N.P.Q.R.S. ⁴² adef I.S. ⁴³ góadu I.S. ⁴⁴ oe I.N.P.Q.S. ⁴⁵ ehunan I.N.P.Q.R.S. ⁴⁶ kyt I.J.S. ⁴⁷ not in I. ⁴⁸ oe I.J.N.P.Q.S. ⁴⁹ L. ⁵⁰ I.N.S. ⁵¹ S.

¹nyt amgen no' dyn ael yn vach ²yggyd llys amach dieberedic amach' kynnogyn: ³pethbynnac atygho y kynntaf yllys a ⁴dyly tygu ⁵y gyt ac ef neu yny erbyn; yr eil ⁶yó neu y trydyt' ⁷bethbynnac atygho' ⁸[pop vn] aryseithuet oe gyfnessafyeit ⁹[o wyr] ytóg kannys talaódyr ¹⁰ogyureith vyd pob vn ¹¹ohonunt, ¹²[yn amser kynnocn-aeth. A ¹³llyna y góahan yssyd ¹⁴y rúng mach diebredic a mach kynnogyn: mach diebredic y geiló kyfreith mach aballo ¹⁵o deithyaó' y uechniaeth ¹⁶y gyt a haólor gan y rybudyá yndydeu gorsed; ¹⁷a mach kynnogyn ¹⁸o gyfreith' y gelwir y neb ael yn vach dros dyn ny allo seuyll órth gyfreith o ¹⁹blegyt tlodi; ac yny lle húnno y kymell ²⁰anallu ²¹y pleit y mach yn gynnogyn.

vi. Deu ryó balledigaeth agyngein ar vach y seuyll órth gyfreith vn o nadunt yó, tlodi eisseu tri thudedyn megys y gallei talu ²¹y deu bop amser a chynnal ²²idaó ehun ytrydyd' amser y ryó dal húnno yó, o wyth niwarnábt y gilyd ²³or pan enniller ²⁴yda ac yny dyd y diffyckyo ²⁵yr kynnogyn talet y mach cóbyl ²⁶or a' oed yn ol ²⁷hep daly; allyna uechniaeth abara dros oet dyd: eil yó ²⁸o adaó ²⁹r wlat or kynnogyn kynn oet dyd tal ³⁰neu wedy: os kynn oet dyd tal, talet y mach ³¹y neill' hanner, ³²a pharhaet y uechniaeth ar yr hanner arall hyt ar deruyn vn dyd ablódyd; ac yna talet y mach góbyl ³³ac a vo yno' o ny seif y kynnogyn órth gyfreith abit ³⁴ryd ³⁵yr mach ovyn y kynnogyn pan y mynno: os góedy yr oet dyd edrycher ae o wall yrhaól pleit am ³⁶y gyrchu ³⁷kyfreith ³⁸amseraól ae nat ef amser y gyfreith ³⁹yn-teu yó, góneuthur kyffro o vyón ⁴⁰y teruyn náó niwarnábt, gan rifaó oet ⁴¹y dyd tal; órth nat perffeith rodi amser auo byrrach ⁴²no hynny' rac damchweinyaó dylyet haól pleit yn amryuaelyon leoed; ac onys kyffry tróy gyfreith gorsed achóyn bit lithredic amser rúym y uechniaeth ynllóbybyr ymdillóng yn un mod a phei ⁴³rodei y' go-vynnaódyr ⁴⁴oet yr kynnogyn yn absen y mach góedy oet dyd tal.]

acknowledging another part of his surety: that is, a person who becomes surety in the presence of the court; and an inefficient surety; and a debtor surety: whatever the first shall swear, the court is to swear with him, or against him; the second is, as well as the third, whatever either may swear, it is as one of seven men next of kin he is to swear; because each of them, by law, is a debtor, ¹³at the time of fixing the debtorship. And this is the difference that exists between an inefficient surety and a debtor surety: an inefficient surety, the law denominates such surety as fails in the fulfilment of his suretiship towards the claimant, when reminded in the days of the sitting of the court; and a debtor surety, such as becomes surety for a person unable to abide law on account of poverty; and in that case the inability of the party compels the surety to be a debtor.

6. There are two kinds of failures which cause a surety to answer in law: one of them is, poverty, being destitute of three garments, so as to be able to pay the two at all times, and retain to himself the third: the time for such payment is, from one eighth day to the other, from the gaining of a suit; and on the day when the debtor shall fail, let the surety pay the whole of what remains due; and this is a suretiship which continues beyond a fixed day: the second is, when the debtor leaves the country before the appointed day of payment, or afterwards: if it be before the appointed day of payment, let the surety pay one moiety, and his suretiship is to remain in force as to the other moiety unto the end of a year and a day; and then let the surety pay the whole, unless the debtor shall abide the law, and the surety is to be at liberty to make a demand on the debtor when he shall think fit: if it be after the appointed day, let it be examined, whether it has been through the neglect of the plaintiff, in respect to proceeding according to legal time, or otherwise: the time of the law then to commence proceedings is within the space of nine days, reckoning the appointed day of payment; since it is not correct to grant a shorter time, lest there should chance to be claims in several places; and, unless he shall commence proceedings by the law of the court, and by plaint, let

¹vn yó J.S. ²not in M. ³not in I. ⁴bieu P. ⁵not in N.P.Q.S. ⁶not in M.N.P.Q.R.S. ⁷- yó P. ⁸not in S. ⁹L. ¹⁰J. ¹¹not in I.S. ¹²onadunt. J. or deu S. ¹³- ogyfreith. I.S. This occurs as an addition to the triad in another part in J.Q.S. ¹⁴llyna Q.S. ¹⁵not in Q.S. ¹⁶not in S. ¹⁷not in S. ¹⁸ac Q. ¹⁹pleit Q. ²⁰not in S. ²¹not in J. ²²not in S. ²³y trydyd idaó e hun S. ²⁴o Q. ²⁵not in J.Q. ²⁶y S. ²⁷not in S. ²⁸not in J.Q. ²⁹yr Q. ³⁰yuno S. ³¹not in S. ³²- y dylyed S. ³³not in J.Q. ³⁴not in S. ³⁵y Q. ³⁶not in J.S. ³⁷not in S. ³⁸amser Q. ³⁹not in S. ⁴⁰not in J.Q. ⁴¹darffei yr S. ⁴²- rodi S.

vii. Tri ryô tóg yssyd : kadarnhau gôir gan tygu trôydaô berued ; eil yô gôadu geu gan tygu trôydaô berued ; trydyd yô tygu peth pedrus ²[o] herôyd kytôybot ³yr hynn ny wypper 'yndiheu beth vo aegôir ae geu.'

viii. ⁶O ⁶teir fford' ydosberthir braôt gygaôs : kynntaf yô ⁷trôy odef cannys godef atyrr pob kygaôs : os braôdôr aodef ⁸gôystyl yn erbyn y ⁹varnn yn tagneuedus heb rodi ¹⁰gôrthwystyl yna ¹¹dygôydedicvydy ¹²varnn : eil yô braôdlyfyr ¹³[y] ¹⁴rôg deubystyl sef yô hynny gôystyl arother yn erbyn ¹⁵barnn agôystyl arall arother ¹⁶y gyt ar ¹⁷varnn honno : tryded ¹⁸[fford] yô braôdôr bieu dosparth ¹⁹y rôg deudyn ²⁰yg kygaôs amyvarnn arodassei vdunt heb ²¹ymôystlaô ²²[ac ef.]'

ix. ²³Tri ryô vanac yssyd ac am bop vn ²⁴ohonunt ygossodir reith gôlat ardyn am letrat : on yô dyuot ²⁵y colledic ²⁶a managôr ²⁷y gyt ac ef a ²⁸thygu yn erbyn ²⁹arall clybot agôybot ³⁰arnaô y lletrat : eil yô tygu or managôr ³¹gôelet a ³²gôybot arnaô y lletrat a hûnnô ³³aelôir lliô : trydyd yô ³⁴lludyaô rac dyn keissaô ³⁵y da ³⁶agollasei ³⁷yny lle y ³⁸typpei yvot. Nydyly ³⁹neb rodi' reith gôlat ⁴⁰am letrat heb vn or manageu hynny ⁴¹yny erbyn onyt pallu ⁴²awna o ⁴³[rodi] lû' gôeilyd ⁴⁴yr colledic ; or palla nyt reit ⁴⁵[manac] arnaô ⁴⁶namyn hynny ygymell reith gôlat ⁴⁷ygantaô ⁴⁸[dyeithyr perthynu kadarnhau y palledigaeth trôy gof.] Or ⁴⁹dibedir haôl ⁵⁰[adeinydyer] o amryvael ⁵¹[yon] achôysson trôy vn reith

⁵²sef yô hynny priodolder y gyfreith dcilyngaf rûng gôystyl a gôrthgôystyl rodedic yn llab gorsedaôc o lab braôdlaôr ac o lab pleit defnyd kynneu am varn :

⁵³reith gôlat

⁵⁴adefuedic

the time of the obligation of the suretyship be deemed to have passed away in the path of oblivion ; in the same manner as if the claimant were to grant time for the debtor, in the absence of the surety, after the appointed day of payment.'

7. There are three sorts of oaths : supporting truth, by swearing through and through ; the second is, denying a falsehood, by swearing through and through ; the third is, swearing to a doubtful matter conscientiously, when it is not certainly known whether it may be true or false.

8. By three ways may the plea of a suit be determined : the first is, by sufferance ; for sufferance abrogates every plea : if a judge quietly suffer a pledge against his judgment to be given, without then giving a counter-pledge, his judgment falls to the ground : the second is, a law book^a in regard to two pledges ; that is, a pledge given against a judgment, and another pledge given in support of that judgment : the third is this, a judge is to explain, in a cause between two persons, the judgment pronounced by him between them, mutual pledges not having been given.

9. There are three sorts of informations, and in respect to each a raith of the country is incumbent upon a person for theft : one is, the coming of the loser of the property, with an informant, swearing against another, of having heard and of knowing him to be guilty of the theft : the second is, when the informant swears to having seen and known him to be the thief : and that is called an accusation : the third is, obstructing a person in obtaining his lost property in the place he may suppose it to be. No one is to produce a raith of the country for theft, without one of these informations against him, unless he should fail in the oath of an absolver, to the loser ; if he fail, there

⁵⁵that is, the application of the fittest law between pledge and counter-pledge given into the hand of the president, from the hand of the judge, and from the hand of a party in a cause, as to a judgment :

⁵⁶raith of country

⁵⁷confessed to

¹ neu J. ² S. ³ - sef yô peth petrys S. ⁴ not in I.S. ⁵ This follows Sect. cxxi. Chap. viii. Book 11. in I.S. ⁶ tri mod I.S. ⁷ not in N. ⁸ - rodi S. ⁹ vraôt I.S. haôl N. ¹⁰ gôystyl I.N.P.Q.S. ¹¹ - y gatarnhau y vraôt I.S. ¹² vraôt I.S. ¹³ M.N.P.Q.R. ¹⁴ braôt I.S. ¹⁵ not in I.N.O.Q.R.S. ¹⁶ vraôt I.S. ¹⁷ M.N.O.P.Q.R. ¹⁸ not in O.S. ¹⁹ eu P. ²⁰ y hameu trôy wystyl J. ²¹ I.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S. ²² not in O. ²³ or tri I. onadunt J. ²⁴ not in J.N.Q.R. ²⁵ ar N.Q. ²⁶ not in I.N.P.Q.R.S. ²⁷ tygho I.J.N.P.Q.R.S. ²⁸ pleit J. ²⁹ arnei J. ³⁰ gôybot I. ³¹ gôelet I. ³² yô I.S. y I. ³³ lludyas J. ³⁴ not in M.N.P.Q.R. ³⁵ not in I.S. ³⁶ yn N. ³⁷ tebyceci I.J. tÿppÿo R. ³⁸ mynet J. ³⁹ - ar neb J. ⁴⁰ not in Q. ⁴¹ o lû' gôeilyd abnna S. ⁴² N.Q. ⁴³ y I.N.P.Q.R. ⁴⁴ I.J.M.N.P.Q.R.S. ⁴⁵ cithyr I.S. onyt P. ⁴⁶ arnaô I.S. ⁴⁷ J. ⁴⁸ gôedir I.J.N.P.Q.S. ⁴⁹ I.J.P.S. ⁵⁰ J. ⁵¹ L.

aberthyno vrth yr achaua mŷhaf ¹ohonei ygŷedir ²yr haŷl oll' cannyŷ pob vn haŷl vn reith adyly yny gŷatter ³[ahynny lle ny mettrer diffodi haŷl drŷy amdifffyn neu o blegyt ryŷeisseu.] ⁴Pŷbyynnac or ⁵kynnhenuŷŷon yn ⁶[y] llyŷ ael yn erbyn datkan ⁷[y] braŷdŷr kyn barnn ef adyly caffel cof ⁸llyŷ yrydaŷ ⁹[ac ef] kyn barnno dim."

is no necessity for an ¹information as to him, but that alone to require a raith of the country from him ²except that it is necessary to confirm the failure by record.' If a claim ³composed of sundry causes be denied through one raith, that shall pertain to the principal cause, the whole claim is denied; for each single claim requires one raith, until it be denied, ⁴and that when a suit cannot be met by a defence, or on account of something lacking.' Whosoever of the contending parties in court shall object to the summing up of a judge before judgment, he is to obtain a record ⁵of court' between them before he shall deliver any judgment.

x. ⁹Tri pheth adyly braŷdŷr eu datkanu pan varnno ¹⁰haŷl ac ateb abarnn."

10. There are three things which a judge is to recite when he shall judge: the claim; the answer; and the judgment.

xI. ¹¹O tri mod ykyl braŷdŷr' gamlŷrŷ n varnu ac ny ¹²thal werth ytaut: ŷn ¹³yŷ pan diarnno ¹⁴[y] kyryŷ ¹⁵ac avarnnaŷŷei ¹⁶[ef] gynt ¹⁷trŷy geffilybyon achŷyŷonn; eil yŷ pan el ar gyueilorn yn datkanu dadyl or katarnha mŷy neu lei yny dadyl noc a ¹⁸fu o eireu grym; trydyd yŷ na rodho gŷyŷtyl gyt ae varnn pan ¹⁹rother ²⁰[gŷyŷtyl] arall yny erbynn: or mod kynntaf y varnn ²¹gamhaf adileir; or eil ²²y datkan aiaŷnheir; or trydyd y varnn heuyt adileir yna ²³kyt boet iaŷn ²⁴cannyŷ ²⁵ybraŷdŷr ae catarnhaŷd' hi'' yn amŷŷeraŷl trŷy (yŷtyl). Os ²⁶[y] dadleuŷr aebryuyeca ymŷyŷtlaŷ ²⁷ar braŷdŷr ²⁸nyt amgen' pan ²⁹y datkano ³⁰[y varn] gyntaf ydaŷ ny cheiff ymŷyŷtlaŷ ac ef amy varnn honno vyth wedy hynny ³¹kynn ³²bo cam y varnn: yngyffelyp y hynny ot ymŷyŷtla ef yn amŷŷeraŷl ac nat ymŷyŷtlo y braŷdŷr ac ef y varnn adygywyd."

11. By three means a judge loses a camlwrw in judging, and is not to pay the worth of his tongue: one is, when he judges contrary to what he had previously decided in similar causes; the second is, when he strays from the point, in summing up in a cause, by affirming more or less therein of points than there had been; the third is, when he gives no pledge with his judgment, when another gives one against him: in the first case the ¹wrong decision is to be annulled; in the second his summary is to be rectified; in the third, his decision is likewise to be annulled, though it may be right; since the judge has not supported it at the time by a pledge. If the party in the suit shall neglect to enter into a mutual pledge with the judge on his first summing up, he is debarred from mutually pledging, as to that judgment afterwards, although the judgment may be wrong: in a similar manner, if he produce his pledge in due time, and the judge shall not mutually pledge with him, his judgment falls to the ground.

³³Hyt yma ³⁴gan borth Duw' y ³⁵dywet-

Thus far, ³⁶with the help of God,' has

¹ ³⁵trŷy dŷng

² ³⁶gyntaf

³ ³⁷through oath

⁴ ³⁸first

¹ or haŷl S. not in R. ² oll yr haŷl I.S. ³ J. ⁴ not in S. ⁵ - I. ⁶ kynheanwyr J. ⁷ P. ⁸ N. ⁹ J.N.P.Q.R. ¹⁰ This follows Sect. cxxx. Chap. viii. Book II. in N. ¹¹ ateb ahaŷl N.P.Q. ¹² not in R. ¹³ chyll J.M.N.O.P. Q.R.S. ¹⁴ not in Q. ¹⁵ O. ¹⁶ not in O.S. ¹⁷ S. ¹⁸ yny gyffelyb achauŷ; O. ¹⁹ uo R. ²⁰ y rodho J. ²¹ M.N.O. P.Q.R.S. ²² not in R. ²³ kyn S. ²⁴ kan O. ²⁵ kadarnhaŷd' S.P. kadarnhaŷyŷ M.N.Q.R.S. y braŷdŷr J.M.N.P. Q.R.S. ²⁶ chadarnhaŷyt O. ²⁷ J.O.S. ²⁸ a N.O.P.Q.R.S. ²⁹ not in N.Q. ³⁰ not in N.P.Q. ³¹ N.P.Q. ³² kyt J. ³³ boet J.N.O.P.Q.R.S. ³⁴ Kyn no hyn y deteŷtŷyŷd o aŷyŷdogyon llyŷ y benydyaŷl y brenhin achyfreitheu y llyŷ benydyaŷl. Bellach y detedir o aŷyŷdogyon y ŷlad ar gyfreith gyffredin a oŷoded obleid y brenhin rong y brenhin ar ŷyr ymhŷp gŷlad oe deyrnas nyd amgen aŷyŷdogyon a oŷoded ym pob llyŷ o dadleuoed kŷmŷd neu ganteref, y Gŷyned a Phŷyŷ, maer, kyghellaŷr righill, offeiriad ii ymgrifenu dadleuoed, ac vn braŷdŷr o vreint ŷyŷd: a phedŷar ŷyŷdoc megis y rei kyntaf ymhŷp llyŷ o dadleuoed kŷmŷd neu ganteref y Neheubarth allyaŷ ovradaŷtŷr o vreint tŷr, nyd amgen no phob perchen tŷr megis ydoedynt kyn Hyŷel da herŷyŷl kyfreith Dyfynŷal. S. ³⁵ not in O. ³⁶ not in J.M.N.P.Q.R. ³⁷ dyweŷpŷyt N.Q.R. ³⁸ J. ³⁹ J.R.

pŷt n sŷdogyonn ¹[llys] y brenhin ac eu kyfreitheu.

been treated of the officers of the king's court, and their laws.

XXXI. RAC LLAŴ ²TRŴY NERTH DUW' Y DY-
WEDIR O SŷDOGYONN KYFFREDIN YSSYD
EŴG ³YI AROLŴYD A ⁴GŴYR Y WLAT, ⁵NYT
AMGEN NOR REI HYNN :

XXXI. -HENCEFORWARD, ²THROUGH THE
STRENGTH OF GOD, ³WILL BE TREATED
OF THE COMMON OFFICERS BETWEEN THE
LORD AND THE MEN OF THE COUNTRY;
THAT IS :

I. ⁶Kynntaf y gossodes ybrenhin pumb sŷydauc' ympob llys ⁷or wlat yg GŴyned a Phŷys nyt amgen maer kyghellaur righill offeiraf y yscrivenu ⁸dadleueu ac vn braŵdŵr trŵy sŷyd :

1. First, the king placed five officers in each court in Gwynedd and Powys; that is, a maer, a canghellor, an apparitor, a priest to write pleadings, and one judge by virtue of office :

II. Aphetŵar megys yrei kynntaf ympob llys yn Deheubarth alliaŵs o vraŵdŵyr nyt amgen ⁹[no] pob perchenn tir megys yddoedynt kynn Hyŵel da o vreint tir heb sŷyd. ¹⁰''''

2. And four, like the preceding, in each court in South Wales, and many judges, that is, every owner of land, as they were before the time of Howel the good, by privilege of land without office.

[Ac velly y tervyna cyvraith y llys.]

[And so terminates the law of the court.]

¹ J.M.N.P.Q.R. ² not in M.N.P.Q.R. ³ not in M.N. ⁴ not in M. ⁵ not in J.M.N.P.Q.R. ⁶ Pym p sŷydauc [ŷon M.] a gossodes y brenhin J.M.N.P.Q.R. ⁷ or J. ⁸ dadleuoed M.N.P.Q.R. ⁹ J.M.N.Q.R.

BOOK THE SECOND.

¹O HYNN ALLANN YTREITHIR O ²GYUREITH ³Y WLAT ⁴AR SÓYDOGYON DYÚEDIC.

HENCEFORWARD WILL BE TREATED OF THE LAW OF THE COUNTRY AND THE AFORESAID OFFICERS.

⁵AC YN GYNNTAF OTEIR COLOFYN KYUREITH ⁶YDYÚEDIR :

AND, FIRST, OF THE THREE COLUMNS OF LAW :

- I. Galanas ae naw ⁷haffeith:
- II. ⁸Tan ac naó ⁷haffeith:
- III. Lledrat ae naó ⁷haffeith.
- IV. ⁹Galanas yó llad dyn.
- V. ¹⁰Llosc yó ¹¹gáan tan ¹²ymyón y peth alloscer.
- VI. Lledrat yó symut oe le yr hyn a dyccer yn lletrat.
- VII. Beth bynnac aónelher ygkylch ytri ¹³gáethret ¹⁴hyn affeith yó vrth lad neu losc neu letrat ac vrth hynny ytri naó ¹⁵affeith achwysonn ynt tróy ¹⁶ygóncir ygáethredoed ¹⁷hynn tróy'gyttsynnyab; ¹⁸ac órth hynny' kyttaynnyab' yó ¹⁹yr ²⁰[holl] affeithau: [²⁰rei ²¹o honynt] tróy olóc ²²ereill ²³tróy eireu ereill tróy ²⁴weithredoed ²⁵megys llygattrudyaeth neu tauodrudyath neu weithret auo llei nor móyhaí seí yó ²⁶hónnú ²⁷kolofyn kyureith.

1. Galanas, and its nine accessories :
2. Fire, and its nine accessories :
3. Theft, and its nine accessories.
4. Galanas is, killing a person.
5. Burning is, putting fire to the thing that shall be burnt.
6. Theft is, moving from its place the thing that shall be stolen.
7. Whatever may be done in regard to these three acts is an accessory to killing, or burning, or theft; and therefore the three nine accessories are causes through which those acts are committed by consent; and therefore consent constitutes the accessories: some by sight, others by words, others by deeds; as eye-reddening, or tongue-reddening, or deed, less than that of a principal, that is, a column of law.

- I. ²⁸[O NAÓ] ²⁹APFEITH ³⁰[GALANAS.]
- I. ³⁰Kyntaf ³¹yó ³²[taua(trudyaeth)] men-egi ³³yr llofurud ³⁴y' lle ³⁵ybo ydyn a ³⁶vynnei ef y lad.
- II. Eil yó rodi kyghor ylad ³⁷y dyn.
- III. Trydyd yó disgóyl brat ar ³⁸y dyn.
- IV. Pedóeryd yó dangos ³⁹ydyn ⁴⁰yr llofrud' avynnei ⁴¹[ef] y lad.
- V. Pymhet yó mynet ygketymdeithas yllourud pan el y lad ⁴²y dyn.
- VI. Whechet ⁴³yó dyuot ⁴⁴y gyt ar llofrud yr tref ybo y dyn ⁴⁵aladher yndi.
- VII. Scithuet yó kymhorth yllourud ⁴⁶o lad ⁴⁷y dyn.
- VIII. Wythuet yó ⁴⁸arhóydaó ⁴⁹y dyn' ⁵⁰[a lader] hynny del y dyn ⁵¹ac lladho.
- IX. Nabuet yó edrych ar lad ⁵²[y] dyn gan y odef.
- X. Dros bop vn or tri kyntaf or ⁵³affeithau

- I. OF THE NINE ⁵⁴ACCESSARIES OF MURDER.
1. The first is ⁵⁵tongue-reddening, informing the murderer where the person may be whom he willeth to kill.
2. The second is, giving counsel to kill the person.
3. The third is, meditating a plot against the person.
4. The fourth is, pointing out the person to the murderer, whom he willeth to kill.
5. The fifth is, accompanying the murderer, when he goes to kill the person.
6. The sixth is, coming with the murderer into the trev wherein the person to be killed shall be.
7. The seventh is, assisting the murderer in killing the person.
8. The eighth is, ⁵⁶detaining the person until the arrival of him who shall kill him.
9. The ninth is, looking on the killing of the person, and suffering it.
10. For each of the three first of these

⁵⁸kyfreith

⁵⁴ardóyab

⁵³laws

⁵⁴directing

¹not in I.O.S. ²gyureithau M.N.P.Q.R. ³not in N.P.Q. ⁴a N.P.Q. ⁵not in J. ⁶kans pennaf ynt: S. nyt amgen. I.O.S. ⁷haffeithau. M. ⁸not in J. ⁹not in I.O.S. ¹⁰not in M. ¹¹dody N.P.Q. ¹²yn J. ¹³gáethretu M. ¹⁴hynny N.Q.S. ¹⁵affeithau M. ¹⁶- ygweithret R. ¹⁷hynny S. ¹⁸- o J. ¹⁹kans S. ²⁰not in O.R. ²¹wrth M. ²²I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S. ²³J.M.N.O.P.Q.R. ²⁴not in O. ²⁵- y I. o P. not in Q. ²⁶weithret S. ²⁷not in I.S. ²⁸y mwýhaf M. ²⁹- teir O. ³⁰N.P.Q.S. yó - O. ³¹N.O.P.Q.S. ³²This precedes the Rubric in I.J.I.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S. ³³not in O. ³⁴I.S. ³⁵not in I.S. ³⁶not in N.O.Q. ³⁷yd oed J. ³⁸vynho S. ³⁹not in R. ⁴⁰not in N.Q.R. ⁴¹yr llofrud y dyn I.S. ⁴²not in J. ⁴³J.M.N.O.P.Q.S. ⁴⁴not in R. ⁴⁵not in P. ⁴⁶not in I.N.Q.S. ⁴⁷yndi aladher. J.M.R. ⁴⁸y P. ⁴⁹not in R. ⁵⁰not in R. ⁵¹- N.P.Q. ⁵²I.S. ⁵³a J. ⁵⁴I.J.N.O.P.Q.S. ⁵⁵affeithoed I.N.P.Q.R.S. ⁵⁶J. ⁵⁷P.

¹[hyn] ²ot adeuir ³nað vgeint ⁴aryant a telir' a ⁵lló canhór' y ⁶wadu gellóg ⁷[y] góæt ⁸or gofynnir.

xī. Dros bop vn or eil tri ⁹deu nað vgeint ¹⁰aryant atelir' a lló deucanhór y ¹¹wadu llourudyaeth. ¹²[Deóibrefi.]

xīī. ¹³Dros pob vn or tri dióethaf y ¹⁴telir ¹⁵tri nað vgeint aryant alló trychanór y ¹⁶wadu llourudyaeth' ¹⁷or gouynnir.'

xīīī. Póybynnac a ¹⁸watto llourudyaeth ae ¹⁹haffeitheu yn hollaul' lló deg wyr a-
deugeint adyry areith ²⁰ywlat ²¹yó honno adícat coet amaes ygelbir: ac ²²yn gyffelyp yhynny póybynnac' a²³atto llourudyaeth ar-
wahan yvrth ²⁴yr affeitheu neu vn affeith heb amgen lló degóyr a-
deugeint adyry: ²⁵ac ²⁶val hynny' ymae am losc ac am letrat ac eu haffeitheu or ²⁷y lloscir aholir' ²⁸y treis neu' ²⁹o letrat; ac ³⁰or lloscir dyn yny ³¹tan hónnó tri dyn diouredaó a ³²dilyant vot' yny reith ³³honno'' ³⁴[o varchogaeth alliein agóreic.]

xīv. Póybannac a adefuo galanas ef ae genedyl ³⁵ae ³⁶talhant ³⁷yn góbyl ³⁸góerth sarhaet agalanas ydyn aladher' ac yn gyntaf ³⁹ytaf y llofrud ⁴⁰góerth sarhaet ⁴¹y dyn' yrtat a⁴²[c y]⁴³r vam a⁴⁴[c y]⁴⁵r brodyr ⁴⁶a⁴⁷[c yr] whioryd ac ⁴⁸os góreicaóe vyd y wreic ageiff ygan yrei hynny trayan ⁴⁹góerth sarhaet ygó.

xv. Góerth ⁵⁰aladher ynteir rann yrennir ac yr rei ⁵¹ae talo y rann gynntaf adygyfyn ary llouryd' ⁵²ae tat' ⁵³ae vam ⁵⁴ae vrodyr ⁵⁵ae whioryd ar dóy rann ⁵⁶[ereill] arygenedyl.

xvi. Yrann gynntaf ⁵⁷[vry'] arennir ynteir rann vn ar y llourud ⁵⁸ehun ar dóy ⁵⁹[ran ereill] ar ⁶⁰y ⁶¹tat' ⁶²ae ⁶³vam ⁶⁴ae vrodyr ⁶⁵ae whioryd ac or góyr hynny kymeint ⁶⁶a tal' pob vn ae gylid ac velly or góraged ⁶⁷eithyr nathal ⁶⁸vn wreic namyn kymeint ahanner rann ⁶⁹gór ⁷⁰y rann gyntaf

accessaries, if confessed, nine score of silver is to be paid; with the oaths of a hundred men, to deny the spilling of blood, if demanded.

11. For each of the second three, twice nine score of silver is to be paid; with the oaths of two hundred men, to deny murder. Dewi of Brevi!

12. For each of the three last, thrice nine score of silver is to be paid; with the oaths of three hundred men, to deny murder, if demanded.

13. Whoever shall deny murder, and its accessaries altogether, is to give the oaths of fifty men: and that is a raith of the country; and it is called a denial of wood and field: and similar to this, whoever shall deny murder, apart from the accessaries, or one accessory alone, is to give the oaths of fifty men: and in the same manner in respect to burning, and theft, and their accessaries, if a prosecution be instituted for burning with violence, or through theft; and, if a man be burned in that fire, there are to be in that raith three persons under vows of abstinence from riding, from linen, and from women.

14. Whoever shall confess galanas; he and his kindred shall pay the whole of the saraad and galanas of the person killed; and, in the first place, the murderer shall pay the saraad of the person to the father, the mother, the brothers, and the sisters; and if he was married, the widow is to receive from them the third of the saraad of her husband.

15. The worth of a person murdered is to be shared into three shares, as to those who are to pay it: the first share falls upon the murderer, his father, his mother, his brothers, and his sisters; and the other two shares upon his kindred.

16. The above first share is to be shared into three shares: one upon the murderer himself; and the other two shares upon his father, his mother, his brothers, and his sisters; and each man of these pays as much as the other; and the like as to the women, except that one woman is to pay

* ⁶⁷ - sarhaet

* ⁶⁷ - of the saraad

¹ I.S. ² or I.S. ³ y telir nað vgeint aryant I.S. ⁴ not in M.N.P.Q.R. ⁵ llyein canhwyr M. ⁶ dícat M.N.P.Q.R. ⁷ N.O.P.Q.R. ⁸ o P. ⁹ y telir deunað ugeint I.S. aryant I. ¹⁰ not in M.N.P.Q.R. ¹¹ diwat M.R. ¹² S. ¹³ not in J. ¹⁴ rodir I. roir S. ¹⁵ not in Q. ¹⁶ diwat M.R. ¹⁷ not in I.S. ¹⁸ diwatto M.R. ¹⁹ holl affeitheu I.S. ²⁰ not in M. ²¹ i gellóg P. ²² velly heuyt y neb I.S. ²³ y I. ²⁴ not in P.Q. ²⁵ velly I.S. ²⁶ holir y llosc L.J.M.N. O.R.S. ²⁷ o I.N.S. ²⁸ not in R. ²⁹ y J. yn M. not in N. ³⁰ o M.R. ³¹ llosc I. ³² dily I.J. ³³ vud S. ³⁴ not in I.M.N.O.R.S. ³⁵ S. ³⁶ a I.M.P.Q.R. ³⁷ tal J. ³⁸ sarhaet y dyn alader ae alanas yn góbyl I.S. ³⁹ not in N.P.Q. ⁴⁰ not in I. ⁴¹ not in I.N.P.Q.S. ⁴² not in I. ⁴³ J.M. ⁴⁴ e S. not in I. ⁴⁵ M. ⁴⁶ e S. ⁴⁷ ar I.P.Q. an S. ⁴⁸ M. ⁴⁹ or J. not in O. ⁵⁰ not in I.N.P.Q.S. ⁵¹ not in J. ⁵² not in M. ⁵³ a J. ar R. ⁵⁴ ar R. ⁵⁵ M. ⁵⁶ ahunan I.M. N.O.P.Q.R.S. ⁵⁷ M. ⁵⁸ vam N. ⁵⁹ vam M.Q.R. ⁶⁰ ar I.O.S. ⁶¹ tat M.N.Q.R. ⁶² ar I.O.S. ⁶³ a I. ⁶⁴ not in N. ⁶⁵ dyeithyr J. A chasem hors occurs in N. ⁶⁶ not in J.M.R. ⁶⁷ y braót I.S. ⁶⁸ a I.M.O.P.Q.R.S. ⁶⁹ J.

¹honn ²atelir ³y ⁴tat ⁵ae ⁶vam a⁷[c y] brodyr a⁷[c y] ⁸ghioryd y ⁹neb aladher⁷ ¹⁰ae sarhaet velly cany ¹⁰ledir neb heb ¹¹y sarhau. Y ddy rann a dottet or dechreu ar genedyl yllourud arennir ynteir rann ydoy rann ¹²[a dodet] ar genedyl ytat ar tryded ¹³[rann] ar genedyl yvam. Y kyuryu ¹⁴gereint a ¹⁵talhoynt alanas ¹⁶y gyt ar llourud ykeffylybyon o ¹⁷bleit y ¹⁸dyn aladher⁷ acherbynnant or gorengaob hyt ygorchaob.

but half one man's share: this first share is to be paid to the father, the mother, the brothers, and the sisters of the person killed; and his saraad in like manner: for, no one is killed without being subjected to saraad. The two shares, that were imposed at first upon the kindred of the murderer, are to be shared into three shares; two shares upon the kindred of the father, and the third share upon the kindred of the mother. Relations similar to those that pay saraad along with the murderer receive, on the part of the person murdered, from the ancestor in the fifth remove to the descendant in the fifth remove.

xvii. Ual hynn yddenoir achoed kenedyl a ¹⁹dylyoynt talu galanas neu ²⁰gymryt tal.

17. Thus the grades of kindred are denominated which are to pay galanas, or to receive payment.

xviii. Kynntaf ²¹ach ornaob ²¹yú tat amam yllourud neu y lladedic.

18. The first grade of the nine is, the father and mother of the murderer, or of the murdered.

xix. Eil yú ²²hentat.

19. The second is, a grandfather.

xx. Trydyd ²³yú gorhentat.

20. The third is, a great grandfather.

xxi. Pedberyd ²⁴yú brodyr aghioryd.

21. The fourth is, brothers and sisters.

xxii. Pymet ²⁵yú keuenderu.

22. The fifth is, a cousin.

xxiii. Whechet ²⁶yú kyferdyrw.

23. The sixth is, a second cousin.

xxiv. Seithuet ²⁷yú kyfnyeint.

24. The seventh is, a third cousin.

xxv. Wythuet ²⁸yú gorcheffnyeint.

25. The eighth is, a relation in the fourth remove.

xxvi. Naobued ²⁹yú gorchaobon.

26. The ninth is, 'a relation' in the fifth remove.

xxvii. Aelodeu yr ³⁰rei hynny ³⁰ynt nyeint ³⁰neu bythred ³¹yr llofrud neur lladedic.

27. The collateral relations in these grades are the nephews and uncles of the murderer, or of the murdered.

xxviii. Nei ³²yú vab ³²[y] braot neu whaer neu geuenderu ³⁴neu ³⁵gyferderu neu ³⁶gefnitheru.

28. A nephew is a son of a brother or sister, or of a cousin, or of a second cousin, male or female.

xxix. ³⁷Ebythred ³⁸yú braot tat neu ³⁹vam neu ⁴⁰hentat neu henvam neu orhentat neu orhenvam.

29. An uncle is a brother of a father, or mother, or of a grandfather, or grandmother, or of a great grandfather, or great grandmother.

xxx. Hynn yú meint rann pob un or rei hynny oll: ⁴¹poybynnac auo nes ⁴²ovn ach yr llourud neu yr lladedic ⁴³nor llall' hōnnu atal neu a ⁴⁴erbynn deu kymeint ar llall ac velly ymae am ⁴⁵baob or achoed ac eu haelodeu.

30. This is the amount of the share of each of these: whoever may be nearer by one degree to the murderer, or to the murdered, than another, is to pay, or to receive, twice as much as the other; and so in respect to all the grades, and their collateral members.

xxxi. Plant y llourud neu y lladedic nydlyant talu dim nae erbynnysob o ⁴⁶tal

31. The children of the murderer, or of the murdered, are neither to pay, nor to

⁴⁶ gorhengaob.

⁴⁶ an ancestor

⁴⁷ pop vn or saith grad dibethaf ac aelodeu yr holl radeu.

⁴⁷ each of the seven last grades, and the relations of all the grades.

¹ honno J.P. ² not in I.J.M.P.Q.R.S. ³ yr O. ⁴ vam J.M.Q.R. ⁵ a I.O.P.Q.R.S. ⁶ dat J.M.Q.R. ⁷ M. e J. ⁸ dyn I. ⁹ lladedic S. ¹⁰ - y telir I.J.M.P.Q.R.S. ¹¹ ellir llad M. ¹² sarhaet. I.M.O.P.Q.R.S. ¹³ O. ¹⁴ M. ¹⁵ genedyl O. ¹⁶ talho I.S. dalont J. talant R. ¹⁷ not in I.Q.S. ¹⁸ blegyt J. ¹⁹ lladedic I.S. ²⁰ dylyont J.O.Q. dluant P. ²¹ talont I.S. ²² ac kymeront. I.S. ²³ not in S. ²⁴ - i P. ²⁵ not in P.Q.R. ²⁶ not in O.R. ²⁷ not in O.Q.R. ²⁸ not in O.P.Q.R. ²⁹ not in J.O.P.Q.R. ³⁰ achoed I.J.M.O.P.Q.R.S. ³¹ uyt M. ³² ac I.J.M.O.P.Q.R.S. ³³ y I.O.P.Q.R.S. ³⁴ not in J. ³⁵ J. ³⁶ not in P.S. ³⁷ gefnitheru I.M.O.R. ³⁸ gyferderu. I.M.O.R.S. ³⁹ Ebythyr I.O.P.Q.R.S. ⁴⁰ uyt M. ⁴¹ hentat I. ⁴² vam I. ⁴³ y neb S. ⁴⁴ yr llourud o un ach J. ⁴⁵ noc arall I.J.M.P.Q.R. ⁴⁶ gymer I.S. erbynya O. ⁴⁷ berth J.P.Q.R. ⁴⁸ O. gorchaob. I.P.S. ⁴⁹ I.S.

galanas cannys ¹rann y llourud yr hōnn atal mōy noc ²vn arall aseif drostaō ³ef ae blant aphryder ⁴yr reihynny' heuyt aberthyn yvot arnaō ⁵ef; pryder plant y lladedic aberthyn yvot aryryeni aegyttivedyon ⁶a gaffiant trayan ⁷[gōerth] ⁸y alanas ⁹a chōbyl tal' y' sarhaet acōrth hynny nythal ¹⁰etivedyon vn o honunt ac nyt erbynnya' ¹¹rann o' alanas.

xxxii. Or byd car yr llouryd neu yr lladedic yn ōr eglōissic rōymedic vrth vrdeu kysscgreddic neu ōrth greuyd neu ¹²[yn] glaur neu ¹³[yn] vut neu ¹⁴[yn] ynyvt nythal ¹⁵[dim] ac nyt ¹⁶erbynnya dim ¹⁷dros alanas. ¹⁸Nydylyir gōneuthur dial ar vn or rei hynny dros alanas' ac ny dylyant ōynteudial ¹⁹[y] neb ²⁰[or] alather' ac ny ellir eu kymell o ²¹neb fford ytalū ²²nac y' ²³erbynnyaw dim ²⁴dros alanas.'

xxxiii. Tri dygyngoll kenedyl ynt: ōn yō dechreu o welygord talu galanas ²⁵[y] dyn alather ac na ²⁶thalōyt cōbyl ac am hynny llad ²⁷vn or welygord honno nythelir ²⁸galanas hōnnō' ac nyt atuerir dim or ²⁹[alanas] atalōyt dros y kyntaf: eil yō ³⁰bot kyssōynvab ³¹y myōn kenedyl heb ³²y ³³dōyn ³⁴[a] heb ³⁵y ³⁶wadu allad dyn ohōnnō talu yr alanas ³⁷honno a vyd reit ³⁸oll yr genedyl honno' drostraō' ac os gōadant gōedy hynny dygyngoll yō: trydyd yō pan entlippyer gōiryon am ³⁹[lad] gelein ac na wnel iaōn am hynny namyn ⁴⁰tremyc ⁴¹or lledir' ⁴²am ⁴³hynny' nythelir dim drostaō ⁴⁴kynn bo gōiryon canny eill kenedyl wadu ⁴⁵yny varō yr ⁴⁶hynn ⁴⁷ny ⁴⁸wadaōd ef yny vywyt.

xxxiv. Oer gōymp galanas yō pan latho dyn dyn arall ⁴⁹a dodī oet ⁵⁰[dyd] ⁵¹y wneuthur iaōn drostraō ae lad ynteu olyn ⁵²o genedyl arall nys dylyho oergōymp galanas ⁵³[yō ac] ygelōir hynny rac trymhet ygolli ef ac adaō ygyflauan ⁵⁴aōnaethoed arygenedyl agoruot ythalu.

xxxv. Pōybynnac aōatto llad dyn ymyōn ⁵⁵lluyd talet wheugeint arrodet lō degōyr adeugeint.' ⁵⁶[Deōi Breuy.]

receive, any part of a galanas; because the share of the murderer, who pays more than any other, stands for him and for his children, for the care of them rests upon him; the care of the children of the murdered pertains to the parents; and his co-heirs receive the third of the galanas, and the whole of the saraad: and on that account the respective heirs neither pay nor receive a share of the galanas.

32. If there be a relative of the murderer, or of the murdered, who is an ecclesiastic in holy orders, or in an ecclesiastical community, or leprous, or dumb, or an idiot, such neither pays nor receives any part of galanas. No vengeance is to be exercised against any one of those for galanas; neither are they to avenge a relative that is killed: and they cannot in any way be compelled to pay, or receive, any thing on account of galanas.

33. There are three severe losses of a kindred: one is, when a kindred stock commence paying the galanas of a person killed, and the whole be not paid, and on that account one of such kindred stock be murdered; the galanas for that individual is not to be paid; neither is any thing to be restored of what had been paid on account of the first: the second is, if a reputed son among a kindred, neither adopted, nor denied, kill a person; that kindred must pay the whole of such galanas, on his part; and, if they afterwards deny him, it is a severe loss: the third is, when an innocent person is accused of murder, and neglects to seek justice; if he be killed on account of it, nothing is to be paid for him, though innocent; since a kindred cannot deny, after his death, what he did not deny during his lifetime.

34. A calamitous galanas is, when a person shall kill another, and make an appointment to compensate it, and he also be killed by a person of another kindred, who has no claim upon him; such is called a calamitous galanas, because of the affliction of losing him, and of leaving the crime committed by him to be compensated by his kindred.

35. Whoever shall deny the killing of a person in the hosts; let him pay six score pence, and let him give the oaths of fifty men. Dewi of Brevi!

* ⁵⁶ - dyn

* ⁵⁵ a man

¹ not in O. ² not in J. ³ N. resumes. ⁴ y blant ef I. ⁵ not in O. ⁶ kant I. kan S. ⁷ J.M.R. ⁸ yr I. ⁹ a gōerth cōbyl I.M.P.Q.R. - o J.S. ¹⁰ etifed I.J.M.N.P.Q.R. ¹¹ ac nyd erbyn etifed vn o honnynt S. ¹² dim N.P.Q.S. ¹³ - oe I. ¹⁴ I.J.S. ¹⁵ J. ¹⁶ erbyn I.J.P.S. ¹⁷ o I.S. ¹⁸ This follows in J. ¹⁹ not in I.S. ²⁰ M.O.R. ²¹ J. ²² un J.M.N.O.P.Q.R. ²³ neu P.Q. ²⁴ dim o alanas nac oe y gymryd. S. ²⁵ gymryt I. ²⁶ o I. ²⁷ M. ²⁸ thalont I.J. thalōynt M. thalant S. ²⁹ y S. dyn I.P.S. ³⁰ - dim o P. ³¹ y I. yr S. alanas I.S. ³² J. ³³ pob J. ³⁴ not in S. ³⁵ not in N.S. ³⁶ wadu J. ³⁷ I.N.O.P.Q.S. ³⁸ not in S. ³⁹ dōnt I.N.P.Q.S. dōyn J. ⁴⁰ oll N.O.P.Q.R. not in J.M. ⁴¹ - a dylyir I. ⁴² - S. ⁴³ not in N.O.P.Q.R. ⁴⁴ P.S. ⁴⁵ tremygu I.S. ⁴⁶ o S. ⁴⁷ hōnnō J. ⁴⁸ hōnnō N.O.P.Q.R. ⁴⁹ kyt J. ⁵⁰ drostaō yn S. ⁵¹ hōnn P. ⁵² nis P.S. ⁵³ (walyōs I. ⁵⁴ not in M. ⁵⁵ I.S. ⁵⁶ am O. ⁵⁷ or N. ⁵⁸ P. ⁵⁹ y neb I.S. ⁶⁰ llū O. ⁶¹ rodet lō degōyr a deu vgeint (athalet I.M.N.P.Q.R.) (heugeint I.M.N.P.Q.R.S. o S. aryant I.S. ⁶² S. ⁶³ I.N.O.P.Q.S.

xxxvi. ¹Y neb a²nel kynllóyn ³talet dirwy deudyblyc yr brenhin ag⁴berth y dyn yn deudyblyc a ⁵telir yr genedyl ⁶hervyd breint ydyn' [⁷aladher.

xxxvii. ⁸Y neb a⁹atto kynllóyn neu uurdórn, neu gyrch kyhoeda¹⁰oc; rodet ló degóyr heb gaeth, a heb alltut.]

II. ¹¹O NAÚ ¹²APFEITH TAN.

- i. Kyn¹³taf yú ¹⁴kyghori mynet' y losci.
- ii. Eil yú duuna¹⁵o ¹⁶arneb a losco.'

iii. Trydyd yú mynet ¹⁷ygketymdeithas y' ¹⁸neb alosco hyt ylle yllóscer.

- iv. Petóeryd yú ymdóyn yrróyll.
- v. Pymhet yú llad ytan.
- vi. Whechet yú keissa¹⁹o dilóyf.
- vii. Seithuet yú chýy²⁰thu ytan ²¹hyny ennyho.
- viii. Wythuet yú rodi ytan yrne²²b alosco ac ef.
- ix. Naúued yú edrych ²³ar yllósc gany odef.
- x. ²⁴Póy bynnac a²⁵ato vn or ²⁶affeitheu hynn rodet ló degóyr a²⁷eugeint.

xi. Y neb a latho tan neu ae chýy²⁸tho ²⁹hyny ennyho' neu arodho tan yr neb alosco ac ef hanner ycollet ³⁰a³¹nel ytan ³²hónnó ada³³o arna³⁴o' ef' ar hanner arall ³⁵adyscyn ar' yneb ³⁶a ³⁷dotto ³⁸y tan ymywn yr hynn aloscer' ahónnó yú c³⁹byl ⁴⁰[o] weithret llosc. ⁴¹[Ac] ony byd neb ⁴²[arall] yn affeithaul ⁴³y gyt ac ef talet ⁴⁴ehunan ⁴⁵oll ⁴⁶adel or llosc ⁴⁷hónnó ⁴⁸o gollet' onny dichau⁴⁹n ymdiheura⁵⁰o tróy reith ⁵¹[y] gólat.

xii. ⁵²Y ty kynntaf aloscer yny tref o walltan talet y deu ⁵³ty gyntaf aennynho ⁵⁴ganta⁵⁵o vn o bob parth ida⁵⁶o.

xiii. Y neb avenffycio ty athan y ⁵⁷dyn arall or kynneu hónnó tan teir g⁵⁸ueith ⁵⁹yny ty c⁶⁰byl ⁶¹tal ageiff ⁶²y ganta⁶³o' ⁶⁴or llysc ⁶⁵[y ty.]

xiv. Póy bynnac a ada⁶⁶ho tan ⁶⁷ymyón ody⁶⁸n ⁶⁹[ty] ⁷⁰venffyc ⁷¹adyuot arall' yatgynneu ⁷²y tan allosci yr ody⁷³n hóynt ell-

36. Whoever waylays a person; let him pay a two-fold dirwy to the king; and the two-fold worth of the slain is to be paid to the kindred, according to the privilege of the person killed.

37. Whoever shall deny waylaying, or murder, or open assault; let him give the oaths of ten men, without a bondman, and without an alltud.

II. OF THE NINE ACCESSARIES OF FIRE.

1. The first is, counselling to go to burn.
2. The second is, agreeing with the person who shall burn.
3. The third is, going in the company of the person who shall burn to the place to be burned.
4. The fourth is, carrying the cresset.
5. The fifth is, striking the fire.
6. The sixth is, procuring tinder.
7. The seventh is, blowing the fire, until it shall kindle.
8. The eighth is, giving the fire to the person who shall burn with it.
9. The ninth is, looking on the fire and suffering it.
10. Whoever shall deny one of these accessaries; let him give the oaths of fifty men.

11. The person who shall strike fire, or shall blow it until it shall kindle, or who shall give fire to him who shall burn with it, is to pay one half of the damage done by that fire, and the other half falls upon him who shall put the fire into the thing burned: and that comprehends the whole act of burning. And, if there be no necessary along with him, he is himself to pay the whole damage occasioned by that burning, unless he can clear himself by a raith of the country.

12. Let the first house burnt in the trev, through negligence, pay for the first two houses which shall take fire on that account; one on each side.

13. Whoever shall lend a house and fire to another person; if that person kindle a fire thrice in the house, he shall make full payment if the house be burnt.

14. Whoever shall leave fire in a borrowed kiln, and another come to rekindle the fire, and the kiln be burnt; they

¹ Anomalously placed in I.S. ² yn deu dyblyc y tal galanas y dyn niado, a deu deg [mu S.] dirwy [yn deudyblic a tal I.] yr brenhin. I.S. ³ tal M.N.P.Q.R. ⁴ heuyt J. ⁵ J. Various passages here anomalously follow in P.Q. ⁶ I. ⁷ not in I.P. ⁸ affeitheu M. ⁹ rodi kyghor I.J.M.N.P.Q.R.S. ¹⁰ am losci. I.S. am y llosc. J. ¹¹ gyt ar I.S. ¹² dyn J.M. ¹³ hýt pan P. ¹⁴ not in M.O.R. ¹⁵ Y neb I.S. ¹⁶ naú affeith I.S. ¹⁷ hýt pan P. ¹⁸ not in M. ¹⁹ a dal S. ²⁰ a tal I.J. ²¹ - M.N.O.P.Q.R. ²² a tal I.P.Q.S. ²³ ae M. ²⁴ losco ac ef I.N.P.Q.S. ²⁵ not in O.R. ²⁶ P.Q.S. ²⁷ I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S. ²⁸ J.M.N.P.Q.R. ²⁹ not in I.M.N.P.Q.R.S. ³⁰ ehun J.M. ³¹ yr holl gollet I.S. ³² - y gollet J.M.N.P.Q.R. ³³ not in I.N.P.Q.S. ³⁴ not in J.M.R. ³⁵ J. a M. ³⁶ This follows section xxix. Chap. xii. in L.J.M.T. ³⁷ not in O. ³⁸ not in S. ³⁹ not in I.J.O.P.Q.S. ⁴⁰ not in S. ⁴¹ talu a dyly I. ⁴² not in M.T. ⁴³ o P. ⁴⁴ I.S. ef adyly talu kóbl oe berth. S. ⁴⁵ yn S. ⁴⁶ I.S. ⁴⁷ not in I.S. ⁴⁸ not in O. ⁴⁹ not in O.Q.

deu ¹ae ²talhant yndehanner ³yrydunt y' ⁴berchennaoc ⁵yr odynd.

xv. Os y kyntaf ⁶hagen adiffyd ytan oll neu a ⁷gymer ⁸ffyd ⁹[y gan] ¹⁰yr eil' ¹¹ary diffodi' ¹²kynnyadao nythal ¹³y kyntaf' dim ¹⁴drosti ¹⁵kyt lloco' ¹⁶[yr odynd] ¹⁷gŵedy hynny.'

xvi. Odynd biben brenhin wheugeint atal.

xvii. Odynd ¹⁸[biben] breyr trivgeint ¹⁹atal.

xviii. Odynd ²⁰[biben] ²¹mab eillt ²²brenhin dec arhugeint ²³atal.'

xix. Odynd ²⁴[biben] ²⁵mab eillt breyr pedeir arhugeint.

xx. Pop odynd ²⁶ar nybo ²⁷piben idi' trayan y gŵerth a ²⁸dygŵyd.' ²⁹

III. O NAŴ ³⁰APPEITH LLETRAT.

i. ³¹Kyntaf y' amcanu ³²vrth ³³[y] getymdeith ³⁴yrhynn ageisser yn' lletrat.'

ii. Eil y' duunao amy lletrat.

iii. Trydyd y' ³⁵rodi ³⁶bŵyllŵro ³⁷y lletrata.

iv. Petŵeryd y' mynet ygketymdeithas ³⁸[y] lleidyr ³⁹pan el' y' lletrata.

v. Pymhet ⁴⁰y' mynet [⁴¹y ⁴²myŵn] ⁴³yr tref ⁴⁴y' gyt ⁴⁵a lleidyr ⁴⁶a ⁴⁷torrho ⁴⁸y' ⁴⁹buarth neu ⁵⁰yr ⁵¹ty.

vi. ⁵²Wheched y' erbynnyaŵ ⁵³yr hynn adyccer yn' lletrat.'

vii. Seithuet y' kerdet dyd neu nos ⁵⁴y gyt ar ⁵⁵lleidyr.

viii. Wythuet y' ⁵⁶kymryt rann ⁵⁷or lletrat.'

ix. Nabued y' ⁵⁸kelu ⁵⁹y lletrat ar ⁶⁰y lleidyr.'

x. ⁶¹[Y neb a ŵatto vn or ⁶²affeithu hyn rodet lŵ degŵyr a deu vgeint.]

xi. ⁶³Holl affeithu gŵeithret o affeithu galanas ⁶⁴neu losc ⁶⁵neu letrat dirŵyus vyd ⁶⁶pob vn ohonunt.

xii. Tauotrud ⁶⁷[yaeth] ⁶⁸neu llygatrud ⁶⁹[yaeth] heb weithret llaŵ neu troet camlyryus vyd [⁷⁰y neb' ⁷¹ae gŵnel.]

shall each pay half to the owner of the kiln.

15. If the first, however, wholly put out the fire, or take the faith of the other to put it out before he leave it; the first shall pay nothing if the kiln be afterwards burnt.

16. A piped kiln of the king's is six score pence in value.

17. A piped kiln of a breyr is three score pence in value.

18. A piped kiln of the king's aillt is thirty pence in value.

19. A piped kiln of a breyr's aillt is twenty-four pence in value.

20. Every kiln that has not a pipe ranks a third less in worth.

III. OF THE NINE ACCESSARIES OF THEFT.

1. The first is, proposing to a companion the thing to be obtained by theft.

2. The second is, agreeing as to the theft.

3. The third is, giving 'provision for thieving.

4. The fourth is, going in the company of the thief, when he goes to steal.

5. The fifth is, going to the trev along with the thief who shall break into the yard, or into the house.

6. The sixth is, receiving what is feloniously taken.

7. The seventh is, walking by day or by night along with the 'thief.

8. The eighth is, taking a share of the theft.

9. The ninth is, concealing the theft, as to the thief.

10. Whoever shall deny one of these accessaries; let him give the oaths of fifty men.

11. All the accessaries in deed, of the several accessaries of murder, or burning, or theft, are each punishable by dirwy.

12. Tongue-reddening, or eye-reddening, without an active part by hand or foot, is punishable by camlwrw.

⁶⁷kyghor

⁶⁸lletrat.

⁶⁹counsel

⁷⁰theft.

¹a J. ²tal M.O.P.Q.T. ³y ryngthont J. 'yr I.M.O.P.Q.T. y S. ⁴perchen J.O.P.Q.T. ⁵not in I.M.O.P.Q.S.T. ⁶not in I.J.S. ⁷gymero O. ⁸i gan yr ail ffyd P.Q. ⁹I.M.S.T. ¹⁰arall I.S. ¹¹ar diffodi y tan I.M.O.P.Q.S.T. ¹²kyn ymadao ac ef M. ¹³huanŵ J. ¹⁴not in I. 'or lloco S. ¹⁵kyn P.Q. ¹⁶I.S. ¹⁷not in I.P.Q.S. ¹⁸I.S. ¹⁹not in J. ' - M. ²⁰I. ²¹not in I.M.O.P.Q.S.T. ²²not in J. ²³not in O.P.Q. ²⁴I. ²⁵not in I.M.O.P.Q.S.T. ²⁶not in I.P.Q. ²⁷odynd biben I. ²⁸vyd eissen idi. J. ²⁹- yr llall M. ³⁰affeithu M. ³¹This precedes the rubric in L.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R. ³²'da a dyocer ynn lletrat vrth y gytymeith. S. ³³I.J.P.Q. ³⁴y da adyccer I. ³⁵not in S. ³⁶- yr lleidyr I.S. vrth I. ³⁷I.J.O.S. ³⁸not in S. ³⁹vrth I. ⁴⁰not in J. ⁴¹M.R. ⁴²M.N.Q.R. ⁴³y M.N.Q.R. 'not in I. ⁴⁴not in J.N.O.P.Q.R.S. ⁴⁵ar I.P.Q. ⁴⁶pan el P. y I.P. ⁴⁷torri I.M.P. ⁴⁸not in O. ⁴⁹ty I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S. ⁵⁰y I.J.P.S. not in N.O.Q.R. ⁵¹buarth. I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S. ⁵²'not in M. ⁵³y I.S. ⁵⁴not in I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S. ⁵⁵These are transposed in I.S. ⁵⁶o N.O.P.Q.R. ⁵⁷not in M.N.P.Q.R. ⁵⁸not in R. ⁵⁹I.S. ⁶⁰nab affeith S. ⁶¹'This is anomalously placed in P.Q. ⁶²a I.S. ⁶³- is am I.S. ⁶⁴I.J.P.S. ⁶⁵a I.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S. ⁶⁶S. ⁶⁷I.S. ⁶⁸J.M. ⁶⁹I.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.

xiii. Tal dros affeith ¹[eu] galanas ²a ³vuynt ⁴gyfadel^r yr reeni ⁵ac gytetiuedyon y ⁶lladedic ⁷ogyureith ytelir^r ⁸or cōnyant ymdanaō ac ⁹ef adylyr talu reith^r vdunt ōy ¹⁰ac yr genedyl ¹¹val kynt^r y ¹²diōat llourudyaeth os gouynnant neu talu galanas vdunt.

xiv. ¹³Y neb adiffero ¹⁴rac llatron da' adyccer ¹⁵yn lletrat ar tir ¹⁶nys pieiffo ¹⁷trayan y' gobyr diffryt a geiff ¹⁸ef ar dōy rann^r ageiff arglōyd ytir.

xv. Guerth lleidir aēerther seith punt ¹⁹[uyd.]

xvi. ²⁰Or daō lleidyr ²¹at offeirat yadef ac y ²²ennōi y ²³getymdeithon amletrat ²⁴a thygu hynny ar ²⁵drōs y vynnōent ²⁶[ac ar drōs yr eglōys] ac ar drōs y cor heb ²⁷erchi ²⁸eu kelu bythbynnac adarffo ²⁹ymdanaō wedy hynny credadōy vyd yr offeirat amyr hynn adyōabt y lleidyr ōrthaō kyffelyb vod ahynny ³⁰vyd am dyn a vannacco lleidyr ³¹a lletrat a ³²dyccer ³³or tōg ³⁴[ef] y vannac mal hynny yggōyd yr offeirat.

xvii. ³⁵Pōybynnac adyōetter arnaō' an-reithaō dyn [³⁶arall ³⁷os ³⁸gōatta] rodet lō degōyr adeugeint.

xviii. Managōr diofredauc ³⁹or daō ⁴⁰y gyt ar ⁴¹colledic at ⁴²yr offeirat y drōs yr eglōys archet yr offeirat idaō ⁴³yno ⁴⁴yr' Duō na dyōetto gelōyd vrthaō ⁴⁵[ac] ⁴⁶or tōng ⁴⁷yno ⁴⁸na ⁴⁹dyōeit ⁵⁰namyn gōir' tynghet y kyffelyp ar drōs ygagell artrydyd weith vch benn yr allaōr [⁵¹gyssēgyr ⁵²ac] os gōatta y ⁵³dyn kylus ⁵⁴wedy hynny kadarnhact yr offeirat aryeir teirgōeith ac os ⁵⁵gōatta ydyn' ⁵⁶[kylus] ⁵⁷yna tyghet yr offerat vn weith gōelet ymannagōr ae glybot ynn cadarnhaō y vannac trōy tōg nny mod ygōnaeth ac odydna ny ellir ⁵⁸gwat ynn erbynn ⁵⁹hynny a hwnnw yō dogynvanac.

13. Payment, on account of the accessories of murder, when acknowledged, is to be made to the parents and co-heirs of the murdered, by law, if they make a demand of it; and they and the kindred are likewise entitled to a raith, as before, to deny murder, if they demand it; or to be paid the galanas.

14. The person who shall defend property against thieves upon land of which he is not the owner, is to receive a third of the defence reward; the other two shares are to be received by the lord of the land.

15. The worth of a thief who shall be sold is seven pounds.

16. If a thief come to a priest to confess, and to name his confederates in theft, and swear thereto, at the door of the churchyard, and at the door of the church, and at the door of the chancel, without desiring concealment; whatever may happen to him afterwards, the priest is to be believed in respect to what has been told him by the thief: and it is similar in regard to a person who shall inform of a thief and of theft; if he swear in like manner to his information in the presence of the priest.

17. Whoever shall be accused of robbing another person; if he deny it, let him give the oaths of fifty men.

18. If an informer under a sacred vow come, along with the 'person robbed,' to the priest, at the door of the church, let the priest there desire him, for the sake of God, not to tell him a falsehood; and, if he then swear that he speaks nothing but the truth, let him swear in like manner at the door of the chancel; and the third time over the sacred altar: if the guilty person deny it after that, let the priest confirm it, upon his word, three times; and if the guilty person shall still deny it, let the priest swear once, to have seen the informer, and heard him confirm his information by an oath, in the way it was done by him; thenceforwards there can be no denial made against that: and that is a competent information.

⁵⁹y trydyd ran

⁵⁰ysgolhaic

⁵⁶the third part is

⁵⁰clerk,

¹ I.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S. ² ndefedic I.S. ³ vo J. ⁴ ndefedic N.S.P.Q. ⁵ a I.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S. ⁶ y dyn alader I. ⁷ y telir o gyfreith I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S. ⁸ o P. ⁹ not in I.S. ¹⁰ - hefyd I. ¹¹ heuyd S. y dyllyr talu [y L] reith I.S. ¹² tadu I.J.S. ¹³ not in I.S. ¹⁴ da rac llatron N. ¹⁵ not in N. ¹⁶ ny M.N.O.P.Q. ¹⁷ not in M.N.P.Q.R. ¹⁸ P.Q. ¹⁹ O.P. ²⁰ ar I. ²¹ venegi P. ²² getymdeith S. ²³ ac i P. ²⁴ porth I.S. ²⁵ I.S. ²⁶ not in M. ²⁷ y I. ²⁸ ymdanunt S. ²⁹ not in J. ³⁰ y P. ³¹ dycco I.S. ³² o P. ³³ I.S. ³⁴ Or dybedyr ar dyn S. ³⁵ M.S. ³⁶ I.M.N. O.P.Q.R.S. ³⁷ I.N.O.P.Q.S. dywat M.R. ³⁸ o P. ³⁹ not in I.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S. ⁴⁰ not in J.N.Q.R. ⁴¹ yna M. not in J.S. ⁴² y N. ⁴³ y Q. ⁴⁴ S. ⁴⁵ os N.P.Q.S. ⁴⁶ ynteu yna J. ⁴⁷ nas dybetto I. ⁴⁸ dywedit M.Q. ⁴⁹ kelōyd S. ⁵⁰ I. ⁵¹ I.S. ⁵² not in P. ⁵³ not in N. ⁵⁴ y dyn na gōatta S. ⁵⁵ I. ⁵⁶ gūedy hynny I.S. ⁵⁷ not in I.O. ⁵⁸ hōnnō J.M. not in S. ⁵⁹ J. 'y trydyd ran or M.R. ⁶⁰ P. llōfrud colledic J.

xix. ¹Ny dyly ²kynhen vot' ar leidyf a berthyno ³ywerthu hyny vo manac arnao yn gyntaf ⁴[trwy tóg] yn ⁵[y] tri lle megys ymae ⁶racdywededic kynu ⁷o hynn.'

xx. Ny dyly vot reith ar leidyf kyssóyn hyny bo manac arnao ⁸yngyntaf ⁹ymyón llys.'

xxi. ¹⁰Pwybynnac avynho lliáo lletrat yn gyureithaol dywedet welet y dyn or pann ¹¹vo goleu ydyd hyt ¹²pann vo' ¹³pryt kyulychór ar lletrat gantaó athyget ¹⁴vch benn ¹⁵reith ¹⁶nac ¹⁷yr ¹⁸cas ¹⁹nac ²⁰yr ²¹di-gassed ²²ydybat' nac yr góerth nac yr gobyr namyn yr dangos góirioned yny mod ²³hónnó ybyd ²⁴llió kyureithaol onny byd ²⁵górthtóg neu ²⁶lyssyat.

xxii. Góerthtóg avyd tróg tóg deúr.

xxiii. ²⁷Llyssyat avyd ²⁸or ²⁹fford yllyssir tystonn.'

xxiv. ³⁰Ny ellir kyrch kyhoedauc o lei no naóyr.

xxv. ³¹Y wadu kyrch kyhoedauc y rodír lló degóyr adeugeint.'

xxvi. ³²[Nythyf defnyd raith myón haól kyrch kyhoedauc lle nyt enóer góeithret yny kyrch.]

IV. [AM DYSTON.]

1. ³³Pwybynnac agóynnho yn sefydlaó rac dyn o dadyl gyr bronn ³⁴braódr ³⁵yna y kymhellir yr amdiffynór y ateb kannyt oes oet idaó ³⁶yny gyureith honn. Pan dangosso ³⁷y cóynnór y haul, onnyt ateb ³⁸idaó yr amdiffynór' ³⁹heb ohir y cóynnór adyly galó tyston athystu na ⁴⁰wadaó ⁴¹y llall' dim. Odyna aent ⁴²arneilltu ybraódyr' amy dadyl honno ac anuonent ⁴³deóur at ycóynnór y ouyn idaó póy y tyston a ⁴⁴enóis a ⁴⁵phy beth' a ⁴⁶tystóys vdunt. ⁴⁷Pan darffó hynny gouynnent ⁴⁸yrtystonn ae ⁴⁹hóyntóy aenóis ycóynnór yn tyston a ⁵⁰phy beth' a ⁵¹tystóys vdunt' heb amgen braóf arnunt canyt oes aruer obraóf yny ⁵²gyureith honn. Os ytyston ageffir yn vn arcóynnór ⁵³am ⁵⁴y tystolyaeth tystet ycóynnór ⁵⁵eilweith y ereill hynny' os teóí aónna yr

⁵⁶y crair

⁵⁷the relic

³³ This follows Section XIX. Chap. xxv. in L.I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ³⁴ vot I.S. kynhen I. reith S. ³⁵ not in O. ³⁶ I.M. O.Q.S.T. ³⁷ M.O.Q.T. ³⁸ yn lle arall. I.S. ³⁹ not in M.T. ⁴⁰ yn [y M.S.] llys I.M.S. yn gyntaf. I.M. gyssefin. S. ⁴¹ yn J. ⁴² Y neb I.S. ⁴³ This follows Section XIX. Chap. xxviii. in L.J.M.T. Section xxviii. Chap. xxviii. in I.S. Section xxii. Chap. xxvii. in P.Q. ⁴⁴ yó M. ⁴⁵ not in I.M. ⁴⁶ not in J.O.P.Q.S. ⁴⁷ y I. ⁴⁸ - ac nas dybat I.M. O.P.Q.S. nat J. ⁴⁹ o L.M.O.P.Q.S. ⁵⁰ digassed S. ⁵¹ not in P. ⁵² o I.M.O.Q.S. ⁵³ gas S. ⁵⁴ not in I.M.O.Q.S. ⁵⁵ hón I.M.O.P.Q.S. ⁵⁶ - y I. ⁵⁷ llyssyant I.S. kyfreithaól S. ⁵⁸ góerthtóg. I.S. ⁵⁹ - a I.M.O.P.Q.S. ⁶⁰ o J. ⁶¹ ffyrd I.P.Q.S. ⁶² not in S. ⁶³ not in I. ⁶⁴ Q. ⁶⁵ I.P.Q.S. no longer follow the arrangement of the others. ⁶⁶ braódyr S. ⁶⁷ yny lle I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S. ⁶⁸ yó M. ⁶⁹ not in I.N.O.S. ⁷⁰ yr amdiffynór S. - idaó I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R. ⁷¹ yn di I.S. ⁷² óndóys I.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S. ⁷³ not in I.J.N.P.Q. ⁷⁴ y braódyr ar neilltu I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S. ⁷⁵ deu M.Q. wýr M. ⁷⁶ entald M. ⁷⁷ pha J. ⁷⁸ pheth M.N.O.P.Q.R. ⁷⁹ dystald J. ⁸⁰ not in O. ⁸¹ not in J. ⁸² wynt M.S. ⁸³ pha J. ⁸⁴ pheth M.N.O.P.Q.R.S. ⁸⁵ dystald J. ⁸⁶ kyfreitheu hyn. I.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S. ⁸⁷ yn I.S. ⁸⁸ eu I.M.N.P.Q.R. ⁸⁹ y ereill cilweith I. ⁹⁰ P.

amdiffynnór ¹[yna] ytyston kyntaf adylyant tystu nat aeth ²yr amdiffynnór yn euerbyn os eu llyssu aóna ³[yn-teu] tystent vynteu eullysu yn ⁴anamser ac velly or deu bunc tróy ⁴tystonn provadóy ydeir yny erbyn ⁵ef.

ii. Os ⁶yr amdiffynnór agerda ⁷mod avo gbell dywedet vrth y tystonn kyt ⁸as ⁹dycco-och ¹⁰aóch tystolyaeth ¹¹ar ¹⁰aóch geir nys kedernneuch ar ¹⁰aóch' lló elchóyl y bernnir ¹²yr tystonn ar eu lló kadarnhav eu tystolyaeth megys ytystóyt udunt os tygant ac ¹³na llyser ¹⁴wynt yr haólr a oruyd ¹⁵or pallant wynteu yr amdiffynnór soruyd: hyspys yó ¹⁶y mae góedy ¹⁷[y] ¹⁸lló y dyly yr amdiffynnór llysu ¹⁹[y] tyston os ²⁰kynn ²¹lló' y ²²llysa ²³[ef úynt] ²⁴y dadyl agyll.

iii. ²⁵Tri achábs ²⁶yssyd ylllyssu tystonn: ²⁷vn yó' ²⁸galanas heb ymdifóyn; ²⁹eil yó' obot dadyl ³⁰amtir y ³¹rydunt' heb ³²y theruynu; ³³tryded yó' ³⁴camarueru o vn ³⁵ohonunt o wreic y llall: os eu llyssu aellir palledic vydant onny ellir ³⁶[eu llyssu] ³⁷tyston diball vydant.'

iv. Tystonn aellir eu góρθneu pan ³⁸dech-reuhóynt eu tystolyaeth ³⁹oc eu seuyll megys na bo reit eu llysu ac velly góybydyeit nyt amgen ⁴⁰no thróy ⁴¹[óerth a] obyr neu ⁴²tróy eu bot yn gyurannaóe ar yr hynn y bo ydadyl ymdanaó neu otorri ⁴³y ffyd yn gyfuadef neu o anudon kyhoedauc neu ⁴⁴o letrat ⁴⁵kyhoedauc neu ⁴⁶oc bot ⁴⁷yynnysgymun geir yenó: or gellir provi ⁴⁸hynny tróy ⁴⁹wlat ⁵⁰[arnadunt] eu gwrthneu affynna.

v. Ygkyureith Rufein ykeffir ⁵¹y lle nyt enwer rif tystonn ⁵²[vot yn] digaun ⁵³deu ⁵⁴tystonn: ygyfreith honn a dyóeit nat

for proof is not usual in this law. If the witnesses be found to agree with the complainant in their testimony, let the complainant testify the same thing to others a second time; should the defendant then keep silent, the first witnesses are to testify that the defendant did not gainsay them: but, if he should object to them, then let them testify to their being ⁴untimely objected to: and, in that manner, in the two points, through proved witnesses he is to be proceeded against.

2. If the defendant proceed in a better way, let him tell the witnesses: 'Though you have offered your testimony upon your word, you will not confirm it by your oath:' it is then adjudged that the witnesses are again to confirm their testimony by oath, as it had been testified to them: if they swear, and are not objected to, the plaintiff succeeds; but if they fail, the defendant succeeds: it is evident, that it is after the oath the defendant is to object to the witnesses; if he object to them before the oath, he loses his suit.

3. There are three causes for objecting to witnesses: one is, murder, without mutual satisfaction; the second is, an undetermined suit in respect to land between them; the third is, the seduction by one of the wife of the other: if they can be objected to, they become inefficient; if they cannot be objected to, they are efficient witnesses.

4. Witnesses may be contravened, when they begin their testimony, as they stand, so that there may be no necessity for objecting to them; so also may evidences; that is to say, on account of worth and reward; or, from their being interested in the suit; or, for an acknowledged breach of faith; or, for notorious perjury; or, for ⁴notorious theft; or, from being excommunicated by name: if that can be proved, by the country, against them, their contravention will succeed.

5. In the law of Rome it prevails, where the number of witnesses is not specified, that two witnesses are sufficient: this law

¹ amsseraó

² kyfadef

⁴ timely

⁵ confessed

¹J. ²y N. ³S. ⁴- y N. ⁵not in N. ⁶not in N.P.Q. ⁷- y M. not in I. ⁸ys J. not in I.N.O.P.Q.S. ⁹dýccych R. dycco S. ¹⁰ych J. ¹¹not in M. ¹²y N. ¹³nas J.R. ¹⁴by J.N.Q. ¹⁵not in M. ¹⁶not in I.N.P.Q.R. ¹⁷I.S. ¹⁸not in P. ¹⁹I.O.P.Q.S. ²⁰kynt S. ²¹- y I. not in N.Q. ²²tysta J. ²³P. ²⁴not in M. ²⁵- O I.S. ²⁶not in I.S. ²⁷o S. ²⁸- o I. ²⁹ac S. ³⁰rydunt am tir I. ³¹ryngthunt J. ³²not in M.N.O.Q.R. ³³ac o S. ³⁴camaruer J.M. ³⁵not in I.J.M.N.P.Q.S. ³⁶J.O. ³⁷not in P. ³⁸dechreuont J.M.N.P.Q.S. ³⁹ar P. ac Q. ⁴⁰not in I. ⁴¹I.S. ⁴²oc I.N.P.Q.S. ⁴³not in M.N.O.Q.R. ⁴⁴not in M. ⁴⁵o M.S. ⁴⁶ysgymyndaót S. ⁴⁷- vn o I. ⁴⁸- y I. ⁴⁹P. ⁵⁰not in I.N.P.Q.S. ⁵¹I.N.P.Q.S. ⁵²- yó M.O.R. ⁵³tyst I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S. ⁵⁴M.N. ⁵⁵I.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.

c6byl tystolyaeth vn tyst ¹[onyt vn or na6
vyd.]

says, that the testimony of one witness is not complete, 'unless he be one of the nine.'

V. NAW ²NYN ³[YSSYD] AGREDIR ⁴TOB VN
YN D6YN ⁵Y TYSTOLYAETH' GAN ⁶TYGU.

V. THERE ARE NINE PERSONS, EACH OF WHOM IS TO BE BELIEVED IN GIVING HIS TESTIMONY UPON OATH.

i. Kyntaf y6 argl6yd ⁷[y] r6g y deu6r tr6y na bo [⁸ef ⁹yn] kyuranna6c arydadyl neu ar ¹⁰yr hynn y bo ¹¹ydadyl ymdana6. ¹²Ot adef ¹³pob vn' or'' gwyr ryuot ¹⁴eu kynnen ¹⁵yny wyd ¹⁶ef kynnohynny ac na ¹⁷b6ynt vn dull, ac or gwatta vn yn erbyn y llall dir y6 ¹⁸[ida6] tygu ygg6yd yr argl6yd: yapeit na6 nieu ageiff ¹⁹argl6yd ²⁰amyl6 y vedylya6 ²¹py vod ytygho. Oet yssyd y offeirat amy l6 hyt ²²yr amsser ygallo canu offerenn ²³[yn] gyntaf.

1. The first is, a lord between his two men, if not interested in the suit or in the matter of the suit. If both parties acknowledge that their cause had been previously before him, and they disagree as to the mode, and one deny the statement of the other; it is necessary for him to swear in the presence of the lord: the lord is to have the space of nine days to consider in what manner he is to swear. The time for a priest, to consider as to his oath, is during such time as he can sing mass first.

ii. Eil ²⁴[dyn] y6 abbat ²⁵[y] r6g y deu vynnach.

2. The second person is, an abbot between his two monks.

iii. Trydyd y6 tat ²⁶[y] r6g y deuvab gan dodi yla6 ²⁷[deheu] ar benn y mab ytygho yny erbyn, athyghu ²⁸mal hynn: myn Du6 am ²⁹cre6ys ³⁰[i] o tat athitheu ³¹ohonaf vinheu' g6ir ³²y6 ady6edaf i yroti athura6t.

3. The third is, a father between his two sons, by placing his right hand upon the head of the son against whom he shall swear, and swearing in this manner: 'By God, who has created me a father, and thee a son to me, true is it what I say in respect to thee and thy brother.'

iv. Pet6cryd y6 bra6dl6r ³³y r6g ³⁴[y] deudyn a ³⁵vuynt yn amrysson' amyvarnn arodassei ³⁶ef ³⁷vdunt' ³⁸[6y] kynno hynny.' ³⁹

4. The fourth is, a judge between two persons who shall be disputing concerning a judgment he had previously given between them.

v. Pymhet y6 mach ⁴⁰am ⁴¹y vechni gyf- adef' ⁴²y r6g ⁴³y deudyn' pan ⁴⁴watto rann ⁴⁵oe vechni' ac adef' rann arall [⁴⁶oe ⁴⁷vechni.]

5. The fifth is, a surety concerning his acknowledged suretship between two persons, when he shall deny one part of his suretship and shall acknowledge another part.

vi. Whechet y6 offeirat ⁴⁸y r6g ⁴⁹y deu ⁵⁰dyn ⁵¹pl6yf ⁵²amyrhynn atystassant ida6 kynno hynny.'

6. The sixth is, a priest between his two parishioners, in respect to what they had previously testified to him.

vii. Seithuet y6 mor6yn amy ⁵³g6yrda6t or ⁵⁴y g6r yrodet ida6 ac hamheu yr g6aethiau ybreint credad6y ⁵⁵y6 ⁵⁶hi o vy6n' ⁵⁷y deudegm6yd: ⁵⁸os g6edy ⁵⁹ydeudegm6yd' y ll6 aryphymet or dynyon nessaf idi ⁶⁰adyry ⁶¹[hi ae that ac mam ae bra6t ac ch6aer.] ⁶²Or treissir mor6yn hagen a ⁶³dy6edut or treiss6r' nat oed vor6yn ⁶⁴hi tystolyaeth y vor6yn chunan agreedir yny erbynn ⁶⁵[ef] amy mor6ynda6t.

7. The seventh is, a maiden concerning her virginity: if the man to whom she is given shall doubt her, to degrade her privilege, she is to be believed, within her twelfth year: if subsequent to her twelfth year, she is to give her own oath and that of four persons next of kin to her, her father, mother, brother, and sister. If a maid, however, be violated, and the violator say that she was not a maid; the testimony of the maid herself is to be believed, in opposition to him, concerning her virginity.

¹S. ²d6ynon M. ³I.N.O.P.Q.R.S. ⁴y S. tystolaeth pob vn P.S. o honunt P. y l6yn ar6ahan S. ⁵eu J. not in M.N.O.Q.R.S. ⁶ttg. I. ⁷M. ⁸J.M.R.S. ⁹J.M. ¹⁰not in N. ¹¹not in J.M. ¹²Or I. Ac J.R.S. ¹³not in J.M.R.S. ¹⁴y I.N.P.Q. ¹⁵y J.M.S. ¹⁶- rygtynt S. ¹⁷not in J.M.N.P.Q.R.S. ¹⁸bont I.J.N.P.Q. ¹⁹I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S. ²⁰- yr N. ²¹not in I. ²²pa I.J.P. y M.R.S. ²³not in O. ²⁴M.O.R. ²⁵M. ²⁶I. ²⁷M.N. ²⁸S. ²⁹yny mod h6n I. ³⁰cread J. ³¹I.N.P.Q. ³²yn vab ymi I.N.P.Q. ³³not in I.J.M.N.P.Q. ³⁴not in I.P.Q. ³⁵- S. ³⁶I.N.O.Q. ³⁷vydynt I. vont J. ³⁸not in N.P.Q. ³⁹- I. ⁴⁰gynt. S. ⁴¹J. ⁴²- yrydunt. I. ⁴³kyfaded am y vechni R. ⁴⁴not in S. ⁴⁵not in I. ⁴⁶- S. ⁴⁷not in I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R. ⁴⁸diwatto M.R. ⁴⁹not in I.N.S. ⁵⁰P. or I. ⁵¹I.P. ⁵²not in I.J.N.P.Q.S. ⁵³not in M.P.R.S. ⁵⁴not in P. ⁵⁵- o M. oe Q.R.S. ⁵⁶not in S. ⁵⁷mor6ynda6t I.N.S. ⁵⁸not in R. ⁵⁹vyd I.M.S. ⁶⁰not in N.P.Q. ⁶¹y vor6yn hyt S. ⁶²not in I. ⁶³o hyn allan S. ⁶⁴yr oet h6nn6 I. A leaf here lost in N. ⁶⁵not in S. ⁶⁶I. ⁶⁷as I. ⁶⁸dyteit I. ⁶⁹not in I.M.O.P.Q.R. ⁷⁰M.

viii. Wythuet yó bugeil tregord am ¹[y] lódyn a ²lathont ysgrybyl' y tref ³[gord] yny wyd ⁴ac yny ⁵warchadú.

ix. Naóuet yó lleidyr órth ⁶y groc ⁷pan vo diheu ganttaó ygrogi' credadóy vyd ⁸[a] ⁹heb greir' ary gytleidyr ¹⁰[ac] ¹¹am ¹²yr hyn' aduc ¹³yn lletrat' y kytleydyr ¹⁴hagen ny byd crogadóy' yr ¹⁵geir y llall namyn lleidyr ¹⁶góerth.

x. Lleidyr am letrat kysóbyn or palla ¹⁷reith gólad' idaó diróyus vyd ¹⁸[o gyf-reith.]

xi. Credadóy vyd amodór ¹⁹[yny amot] róg deudyn aehadefuo. Ac velly rodaódyr da amyr hynn arotho ac órth hynny ydyfedir nyt ²⁰oes ²¹o' rod onyt o vod arod-aódyr góreic atygho yny mod yrother [²²y óreic. ²³Deóí Brefi ynn kanhorthóy.]

xii. ²⁴Y neb aalóho tyston ²⁵ac ny allo' ²⁶eu dóyn rac ²⁷bronn ²⁸dygóydet ydadyl.

xiii. Oet tyston gorólat neu warant ²⁹gorólat pytheónos.

xiv. Oet tyston neu warant' tramor vn dyd ablódydn.

xv. ³⁰Póybynnac a dechreuo dadyl ar gylus kytrychaól paraót y ³¹ateb a góedi hynny teóí vrthaó vn dyd ablódydn amyr vn dadyl honno ny dilyir y góarandaó rac llaó onny ³²phallóys kyureith idaó ovyón ³³y vlódydn.

VI. [AM VEICHAU.]

i. Talaódyr arnythalo cóbyl oe dilyet ef adyly ³⁴ytalu or byd ³⁵[y] ³⁶róg ³⁷[y] ³⁸tal-aódyr ³⁹ar dilyaódyr' dyd gossodedic ⁴⁰y talu ⁴¹y dilyet' ef adyly ⁴²[ir] arhos ⁴³y dyd.

ii. ⁴⁴Póybynnac ⁴⁵aofynnho ⁴⁶[y] dilyet ⁴⁷tróy góyn kynn ⁴⁸yr oet' kyhyt ahynny ydyly ⁴⁹ef bot hebdaó góedy yr oet.

iii. Póybynnac agymero gael dros dilyet heb gannyat ⁵⁰arglóydiaeth camlyryus vyd.

⁴⁰ vyd.

⁴¹ a thief.

8. The eighth is, the shepherd of a hamlet, as to a beast killed by the animals of the hamlet, in his presence, and in his custody.

9. The ninth is, a thief at the gallows, when he is certain of being hanged; he is to be believed, without a relic, as to his fellow thief, and as to what was stolen: his fellow thief, however, is not to be hanged, upon the mere word of the other, but is ^{to be sold.}

10. A thief, for a reputed theft, if a raith of the country fail him, is by law liable to a dirwy.

11. A contract-man is to be believed, as to the contract between two persons who shall acknowledge it. And so also the giver of property, as to what he may give; and agreeably to that it is said, there is no gift but during consent: and so the giver away of a woman shall swear as to the manner in which the woman may be given. May Dewi of Brevi help us.

12. Whoever shall call witnesses, and is not able to bring them forward; let the suit drop.

13. The time allowed for witnesses, or a guarantor, from a border country, is a fortnight.

14. The time allowed for witnesses, or a guarantor, from beyond the sea, is a year and a day.

15. Whoever shall commence a suit against a criminal, who is present and ready to answer; and afterwards be silent for a year and a day, in that special suit; he is not to be listened to thenceforth, unless the law shall have failed him within the year.

VI. [OF SURETIES.]

1. A debtor who shall not pay the whole of a debt, which he ought to pay; if there be, between the debtor and the creditor, an appointed day for paying the debt, the latter is to wait until the day.

2. Whoever shall demand his debt by plaint prior to the stated time; for so long a time he is to be without it after the stated time.

3. Whoever shall make a distress on account of a debt, without leave of the judicature, is subject to a camlwrw.

¹ I.R.S. ² lado J.S. ³ - I. ⁴ I. ⁵ not in S. ⁶ gadó I.P.Q. ⁷ not in S. ⁸ not in S. ⁹ P.Q. ¹⁰ I.J.O.P.Q.R. ¹¹ not in S. ¹² y da I. ¹³ not in I. ¹⁴ ny býd crogadóy hagen M. ¹⁵ geireu M.O.Q.R. ¹⁶ y reith I. ¹⁷ S. ¹⁸ O.P.Q.R.S. ¹⁹ not in M. ²⁰ not in I.J.P.Q.R.S. ²¹ I.S. ²² S. ²³ not in I.S. ²⁴ heb allo P. ²⁵ y M.P.R. ²⁶ wýneb M.O.P.Q.R. ²⁷ dygóydedic J. ²⁸ not in J. T. resumes. ²⁹ not in P. ³⁰ wrtheb M.R.T. ³¹ phallóol J. ³² unlyd a J. ³³ not in I. ³⁴ J.M. ³⁵ not in I. ³⁶ J.M.R.T. ³⁷ haólór athalaódyr S. ³⁸ a M. ³⁹ ydylyet ytalu M. ⁴⁰ róg haólór ac andiffynnór I. not in S. ⁴¹ I.J.M.P.Q.R.S.T. ⁴² - oet I. ⁴³ yr oet S. ⁴⁴ Y neb I.P.Q.S. ⁴⁵ N. resumes. ⁴⁶ I.N. ⁴⁷ kyu yr oet tróy góyn I.S. ⁴⁸ y M.N.Q.T. ⁴⁹ oet ydyd P. ⁵⁰ not in I.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T. ⁵¹ arglóyd S. ⁵² J.

iv. ¹O teir fford ybyd ryd mach am ²y dylyet kyfuadef: vn ³y^o rodri oet ⁴heb ⁵y ganhat' dros yr oet kynntaf; cily⁶ o talu ydylyet; trydyd y⁶ o d⁶yn gauael amy dylyet ⁷[heb ganhat y mach.]

v. Oet mach y ⁶bybot ae mach ae ⁶nat mach tridieu.

vi. Reit y⁶ dyuot ⁹[y] teir llab ygyt ⁶rth rodri ⁴dyn yn vach: ⁷llab ymach alla⁶ yneb ¹⁰[⁶ae rotho] yn vach' alla⁶ yneb ¹¹ae kymero ¹²[yn vach] ac ymffydya⁶ o lab y lab.

vii. Or byd ¹³eisseu vn llab' o hynny yn ymffydya⁶ ⁴bala⁶ vechni ¹⁴y gelbir' honno ¹⁵eithyr ¹⁶y lle ydel dyn yn vach kynogyn ¹⁷drosta⁶ ¹⁸ehun neu dros arall ¹⁹nys rotho ²⁰yn vach: ⁴ansa⁶d ⁴bala⁶ ²¹vechni y⁶ bot yneill benn ²²[ida⁶] yn r⁶ym ²³ar llall ynn ryd ac ⁶rth hynny or kymer ²⁴y ²⁵dylya⁶dyr ²⁶ffyd ytala⁶dyr ar talu ydylyet affyd ymach ar gymell ytala⁶dyr [²⁷ytalu ²⁸y dylyet] pob vn ohonunt adyly ⁶g⁶rtheb ²⁹oe ³⁰amot yr ³¹dylya⁶dyr onny chymer onyt ffyd vn ohonunt dyly ³²onyt vn ³³ohonunt ³⁴g⁶rtheb ida⁶ heuyt or dyry ³⁵y mach ³⁶y ffyd yr ³⁷dylya⁶dyr ³⁸ar gymell ³⁹y dylyet' ida⁶ ⁴⁰ef adyly ⁴¹g⁶rtheb ⁴²ida⁶ or dylyet oll kynny ⁴³chymero ffyd ytalya⁶dyr.

viii. Gwedy ⁴⁴[i] del oet ⁴⁵[y] dyd ⁴⁶[y] talu ymach adyly oet dyd ⁴⁷y ⁴⁸gyfarch y talya⁶dyr.

ix. Oet mach ybarottoi tal ⁴⁹vn dyd ⁴⁹ac wythnos, ⁵⁰or byd' ⁵¹reit ida⁶ talu.

x. O teir fford yd oedir mach achynogyn oglybot corn y bryenhin yn mynet ⁵²yn ⁵³lyud; ac o ⁵⁴acha⁶s treis; ac oha⁶l letrat.

4. In three ways a surety is exonerated from an acknowledged debt: one is, by time being granted, ⁴without his consent, beyond the time first fixed; the second is, by the payment of the debt; the third is, by a distress being made for the debt ⁷without the consent of the surety.

5. The time given for a surety, to know whether he be a surety or not a surety, is three days.

6. It is necessary, in producing a person to become ⁶surety, that three hands come together: the hand of the surety; the hand of the person ⁶who shall give him as ⁶surety; and the hand of the person who shall accept him as surety; and thus mutually plighting of troth, from hand to hand.

7. If there be one hand wanting of these, in mutually plighting, it is denominated a ⁶slip surety; excepting where a person comes as a debtor surety, on behalf of himself, or of another whom he does not produce as surety: the nature of a ⁶slip surety is, that one end is bound, and the other loose; and on that account, if the creditor accept the faith of the debtor for paying the debt, and the faith of the surety for compelling the debtor to pay the debt, then each of them must be responsible, by his agreement, to the creditor: if he take but the faith of one of them, then only one of them is responsible to him: if the surety give his faith to the creditor, to insure to him his debt, he must be responsible to him for the whole debt, since he takes not the faith of the debtor.

8. When the appointed time for payment has arrived, the surety is entitled to time, to apply to the debtor.

9. The time for a surety to prepare payment is a ⁶week and a day, if it be necessary for him to pay.

10. By three ways may time be extended to surety and debtor: from hearing the horn of the king, proceeding with his army; and from suffering violence; and from a prosecution for theft.

⁶ - ⁵⁵or ha⁶l⁶or yr tala⁶dyr
⁶ ⁵⁶mach y dyn ⁶ ⁵⁷ael
⁶ ⁵⁸palva⁶ ⁶ ⁵⁹a phythewnos

⁶ ⁵⁶ - by the plaintiff to the debtor
⁶ ⁵⁶a surety to a man ⁶ ⁵⁷that becomes
⁶ ⁵⁸palm ⁶ ⁵⁹fortnight

¹ not in M.N.P.Q.R.T. ² not in N.O.P.Q.R.S.T. ³ am N.P.Q. ⁴ gennat y mach J.S. ⁵ not in J.R.S.T. ⁶ not in M.N.P.Q.R.T. ⁷ I.O.P.Q.S. ⁸ nyt M.N.O.Q.R.S.T. ⁹ I.S. ¹⁰ I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.T. ¹¹ a I. ¹² P.Q. ¹³ un llab [yn J.] eisseu I.J.M.N.P.Q.R.T. ¹⁴ vyd I.N.P.Q. y⁶ S. ¹⁵ dyeithyr J. ¹⁶ not in N.Q. ¹⁷ dros M. ¹⁸ ehunan I.N.O.P.Q.R.T. ¹⁹ not in S. ²⁰ not in L. ²¹ not in I.N.R.T. ²² I.J.M.N.O.Q.R.S.T. ²³ - ida⁶ P. ²⁴ not in I.N.O.P.Q.S. ²⁵ ha⁶l⁶or I.N.P.Q.S. ²⁶ not in P. ²⁷ I.S. ²⁸ S. ²⁹ or I.S. ³⁰ dylyet I.N.P.Q.S. ³¹ ha⁶l⁶or I.P.Q.S. ³² dyeithyr J. eithyr M.R.T. ³³ not in I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T. ³⁴ ateb I.N.P.Q.S. ³⁵ not in I.J.N.O. P.Q.S. ³⁶ not in I.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T. ³⁷ ha⁶l⁶or I.N.P.Q.S. ³⁸ yr M. ³⁹ not in I.S. ⁴⁰ y da S. ⁴¹ ateb I.N.Q.S. ⁴² not in O. ⁴³ chymer S. ⁴⁴ P. ⁴⁵ N.Q.S. ⁴⁶ I.N.S. ⁴⁷ - ganthab L. ⁴⁸ gymell J. ⁴⁹ or byd reit ida⁶ talu, vn dyd ac wythnos. I.S. ⁵⁰ o N.Q. ⁵¹ os J. ⁵² not in M. ⁵³ not in S. ⁵⁴ not in N.O.P.Q.R.T. ⁵⁵ ha⁶l I.J.M.N.O. P.Q.R.S.T. ⁵⁶ I. ⁵⁷ R. mach I.S. ⁵⁸ L. ⁵⁹ P. ⁶⁰ J.

XI. ¹Teir mefylóryaeth mach yssyd :
gádu y vechni ac ef yn vach ; ac adef y
²vechni ac naallo ychymell ; adiebryt
³mach gáedy ⁴rother.

XII. Mach adyly dóyn gauael ⁵y gyt ar
⁶dylyádyr hyt yn diogel neu talet ⁷ehunan
⁸[y dylyet.]

XIII. Na ⁹chymerer gauael y talaádyr
onyt ymach ae dyry.

XIV. Kyt ei ¹⁰[y] mach ¹¹dros talu na-
thalet hyny ballo y talaádyr ¹²[ac] ny byd
palledic ¹³ynteu tra safuo ¹⁴[ef] vrth ¹⁵[y]
gyureith ¹⁶kynny bo idaó namyn tri thuded-
yn ef adyly talu ydeu achynal ytrydyd ¹⁷ym
pob amsser ¹⁸[ymdanaó.]

XV. Mach awatto y vechni gádet ar y
seithuet or dynyon nessaf ¹⁹y werth ; ac os
briduó aúatta ²⁰ehun ae' ²¹tteg ²²uch [²³pen
²⁴y] seith allaór ²⁵kyssegredic neu seith
weith ar ²⁶[yr] vn allaór.

XVI. ²⁷Os ²⁸y talaádyr a ²⁹watta ³⁰y mach
gáded ary seithuet or dynyon nessaf ³¹y
werth.

XVII. Os ³²[y] mach awatta rann oe vechni
ac adef rann arall ³³ef ³⁴ehunnan ³⁵vnweith
³⁶ae tóng.

XVIII. ³⁷Púbynnac abrynno da ygan arall
ac auo mach ³⁸ehunan ³⁹dros ⁴⁰werth y da'
ae varó kynn talu ⁴¹[y dylyet] ac adaó y da
⁴²[y] gan ⁴³[y] getymdeithon ; yr ⁴⁴haólor
adyly tal or da húnno canys ymaró afu vach
kynogyn idaó bioed y da ⁴⁵[húnno] ef adyly
⁴⁶[hagen] tygu ary seithuet or dynyon
nessaf ⁴⁷ywerth ar ved y talaádyr or ⁴⁸dichaón
ygaffel' ac onys ⁴⁹dichaón ⁵⁰tyget' ar ⁵¹[yr]
allaór ⁵²gyssegredic werthu ohonaó yda
⁵³[húnno] idaó ⁵⁴a bot ⁵⁵húnno yn vach
⁵⁶kynnogyn idaó ⁵⁷ynteu ⁵⁸dros werth
yda."

XIX. Púbynnac avo mach ⁵⁹goruodaó
dros arall ny rydheir hyt ympen vn dyd
ablódydn ⁶⁰ac ny phoennir o vyón ⁶¹hynny'
⁶²[o yspeit] dros y cam awnel ⁶³húnno canys
⁶⁴megys rúymedic ⁶⁵yó ⁶⁶y' ⁶⁷[mach y] myón

11. There are three scandals of a surety :
denying his surety, he being surety ; ac-
knowledging his surety, and being unable
to accomplish it ; and the nullifying of a
surety after it is given.

12. A surety is to convey a distress
along with the ⁶⁸creditor until it be secure,
or let him pay the debt.

13. A distress upon the debtor is not
to be taken, unless delivered by the
surety.

14. Though the surety become respon-
sible for payment, let him not pay until
the debtor shall fail ; and he fails not
whilst he shall conform to the law : although
he may have only three garments, he is to
pay two, and always retain the third about
him.

15. A surety who shall deny his sure-
tiship, let him deny it along with six
persons nearest to himself in worth ; and,
if he deny briduw, he himself is to swear
upon seven sacred altars or seven times
upon the same altar.

16. If the debtor deny the surety, let
him deny along with six persons nearest
to himself in worth.

17. If the surety deny one part of his
suretiship, and acknowledge another part ;
he himself is to swear once thereto.

18. Whoever shall buy property of
another, and shall be himself surety for
the worth of the property, and die before
payment of the debt, and leave the pro-
perty in the custody of friends ; the claim-
ant is entitled to payment for that pro-
perty ; because the dead, who became
debtor surety to him, was owner of that
property : he ought, however, to swear
along with six persons nearest to himself
in worth, upon the grave of the debtor, if
he can find it, and, if he cannot, let him
swear upon the sacred altar, to having
sold that property to him, and to that per-
son's being debtor surety to him for the
worth of the property.

19. Whoever may become a gorrudog
surety for another, is not to be freed
until the end of a year and a day ; and
he is not to be molested within that space
for the crime committed by the person ;

* ⁶⁸talaádr

* ⁶⁹debtor

¹not in I.S. ²vechniaeth N. ³- y P.Q. ⁴i rodher yn vach. P. ⁵not in I.J.M.N.O.R.S.T. ⁶ehun M. not in I.S. ⁷I.S. ⁸chymeret I.N.S. neb I.S. ⁹M.N.P.Q.R.T. ¹⁰ar S. ¹¹I.S. ¹²y talyádyr J.M.N.P.Q.R.T. ¹³S. ¹⁴T. ¹⁵kany I.S. ¹⁶not in I.M.S. ¹⁷M. ¹⁸oe R. ¹⁹ehunan a I.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T. ²⁰watta N.P.Q. ²¹ar J.M.N.P.Q.R.T. ²²I.S. ²³S. ²⁴kyssegyr I.S. ²⁵I.O.S. ²⁶This sentence follows the next in S. ²⁷not in N.O.Q.R.T. ²⁸difot R.T. ²⁹not in N. ³⁰oe R. ³¹I.S. ³²not in J. ³³ehun M. ³⁴a N. ac S. tóg vnweith. N.S. ³⁵a I.P.Q. ³⁶not in J. ³⁷ehun M. ³⁸ar y gberth I.S. ³⁹y werth M.N.O.P.Q.R.T. ⁴⁰S. ⁴¹O. ⁴²I.O. ⁴³dylyádyr M.R.T. ⁴⁴I. hynny S. ⁴⁵I.S. ⁴⁶idaó S. ⁴⁷keiff y bed S. ⁴⁸keiff S. ⁴⁹not in I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.T. ⁵⁰I.S. ⁵¹kyssegyr I.S. ⁵²N.P. ⁵³as I. ⁵⁴not in I. ⁵⁵ef S. not in M. ⁵⁶ar I.S. ⁵⁷not in I. ⁵⁸not in N. ⁵⁹vn dyd ablódydn P.Q. ⁶⁰I.S. ⁶¹not in I.S. ⁶²not in I.J.S. ⁶³not in J. ⁶⁴not in R.T. ⁶⁵S. ⁶⁶P. háólor I.N.Q.S.

yr achaf¹ hynny² wyppo adel ykylus vrth gyureith ae³ na del⁴ kynny teruynn⁵ hōnnū.

xx. Pŷbynnac agymero mach ar dilyet amarū ymach kynn talu ydylyet⁶ doet⁷ ar ved ymach athyget⁸ ar yseithuet or dynyon nessaf yberth⁹ y ryvot hōnnū yn vach¹⁰ [idab] arydylyet¹¹ [hōnnū]¹² or¹³ keiff y bed ac¹⁴ onys¹⁵ keiff¹⁶ tyget ar¹⁷ yr allaŵr¹⁸ gyssegredic agōedy¹⁹ hynny²⁰ yr²¹ arglōyd²² bieu kymell y uechni dros ymarū.

xxi. Os y kynnogyn avyd marū ar mach yn vyū²³ dyget ymach²⁴ y uechni²⁵ yn gyffelyp²⁶ a hynny gan tygu²⁷ ehun ar ved y kynnogyn ac²⁸ yna yteir ach nessaf²⁹ yr³⁰ talaŵdyr³¹ a talant y dilyet³² onnyt enōis y kynnogyn gymyn dros ydylyet.

xxii. ³³Kytt dycco mach y³⁴ uechniaeth yn erbyn³⁵ llud³⁶ [y] arglōyd ny chyll yr hynny na dirōy nachamlōrō o gyureith.

xxiii. Ny dily neb rodi alltut yn vach³⁷ na neb³⁸ [or]³⁹ a uo kadarnnach noc ef na mynach⁴⁰ [na braŵt] heb gannyat⁴¹ y abat⁴² nac yscolheic⁴³ yscol heb gannyat y athro⁴⁴ na gōreic onyt⁴⁵ arglōydes⁴⁶ y talaŵdyr⁴⁷ vyd na mab heb gannyat y tat tra dilyo vot drostaŵ kyt el yrei hynny yn veicheu ny dilyir kymell⁴⁸ mechni neb o⁴⁹ honunt.

xxiv. Tri lle yd ymduieicha mach kyfadef am dilyet aghyvadef: vn yū o⁵⁰ diōat or talaŵdyr y mach; eil yū o gaffel⁵¹ tystol-yaeth o vn or kynnogyn ar y gilyd⁵² trōy ymhyaŵl yn⁵³ llys; trydyd yū o lyssu o vn⁵⁴ [o honunt]⁵⁵ tyston y⁵⁶ llall⁵⁷ yny llys.

xxv. Tri pheth ny henynt o uechni agheu achleuyt acharchar.

because the surety is bound in the cause, until he shall know whether the criminal will abide the law or not before the expiration of that term.

20. Whoever shall accept surety for a debt, and the surety die before payment of the debt; let him come upon the grave of the surety, and swear along with six persons nearest to himself in worth, that the deceased was surety to him for that debt, if he find the grave; and if he do not, let him swear upon the sacred altar: and, after that, the lord is to compel the fulfilment of the suretiship for the deceased.

21. If the debtor should die, and the surety be living, let the surety proceed as to his suretiship in a similar manner, himself swearing upon the grave of the debtor; and then the three nearest degrees of kin to the debtor are to pay the debt; unless the debtor shall have provided in his will for the debt.

22. Although a surety proceed as to his suretiship in opposition to the lord, he is not liable, on that account, to either a dirwy, or a camlwrw, by law.

23. No one is to give an alltud as surety; nor such as may be more powerful than himself; nor a monk, nor a friar, without the consent of his abbot; nor a clerk of a school, without the consent of his master; nor a woman, unless she be the debtor's lady paramount; nor a son, without the consent of his father, whilst under his authority: though such as these should become surety, their suretiship is not to be enforced.

24. Three cases wherein an acknowledged surety exonerates himself in respect to an unacknowledged debt: one is, if a debtor deny his surety; the second is, by one debtor obtaining testimony against another, by examination in court; the third is, by one party objecting to the witnesses of the other, in the court.

25. Three things which do not proceed from suretiship: death; sickness; and imprisonment.

* 50 llō

* 50 - oath of a

¹- yū J. ² typper I.J.M.S. ³ ny N.O.P.Q.R.S.T. ⁴ kyn L.J. y N. ⁵ P. ⁶ deuet J.P. ⁷ yr haŵl S. not in I. ⁸ ar ved y mach I.S. ⁹ a thyget S. not in J.N.P.Q. ¹⁰ o I. ¹¹ J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T. ¹² N.P. ¹³ o S. ¹⁴ keiff R. ¹⁵ ony P. ¹⁶ y bed P. not in I.J.M.N.O.Q.R.S.T. ¹⁷ not in J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.T. ¹⁸ gyssegyr, I.S. athygent ryuot hōnnū yn vach idab ar y dilyet, I. ac odyra S. ¹⁹ - I. ²⁰ not in P. ²¹ a dily I.S. ²² y mach a dily dēyn I.S. ²³ - dros y marū I. ²⁴ y I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T. ²⁵ ehunan I.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T. ²⁶ not in M. ²⁷ idab I.S. ²⁸ kynnogyn O. ²⁹ ac O.R.T. ³⁰ not in I.S. ³¹ Kyn N. ³² uechni M. ³³ M.N.P.Q.R.T. ³⁴ ar J.M. nar O.T. ³⁵ N. yr I. ar P. ³⁶ ar Q. ³⁷ I.S. ³⁸ eu I.S. ³⁹ This sentence follows the next in J. ⁴⁰ not in J. ⁴¹ arglōyd S. ⁴² not in P.Q. ⁴³ not in I.M.N.O.Q.T. ⁴⁴ neb o honunt oe mechni. P. ⁴⁵ hanunt. S. ⁴⁶ tadu I.S. ⁴⁷ o ŵn or kynnogyn tystolyneth ar y llall I.S. ⁴⁸ - y S. ⁴⁹ O. ⁵⁰ tystolneth P. ⁵¹ gylid M.R. ⁵² y M.O. mōyn M.O.R. ⁵³ not in I.S. ⁵⁴ I.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T.

VII. [O YMLADD.]

I. 'Tri ryó diróy yssyd : vn o' ymlad ; ²ac arall o' treis ; ³tryded o' letrat.

II. Deudyblyc vyd diróy yn llys ac yn llann os mam eglóys ⁴ac ⁵vchelaóg vyd.'

III. O ymlad awnelher ⁶y ⁷myón ⁸[y] mynwent ⁹pedeir punt ardec atelir : os o vaes [⁹or ¹⁰vynóent] ¹¹yunny nodua seith punt atelir. Hanner y ¹²punoed ¹³hynny' adaó yr abat os ¹⁴kyureithaól vyd' ac eglóyssic ¹⁵[a] ¹⁶llythraól ar hanner arall adaó yr ¹⁷offeireit ar kynnonóyr a ¹⁸vwynt yn gwassanaethu' Duó yno yryó rann honno avyd ¹⁹[y] róg yr abbat ar kynnhonwyr or ymlad awnel y ²⁰naódyra ²¹gymerwynt naó ²²ygan yr ²³offeireit ar abat. Ac ²⁴[y] velly yrennir ²⁵pob peth or' a del yr sant ²⁶o offróm' ac nyt ²⁷y allaór ²⁸nac yneb arall.

IV. O ymlad awnelher yn llys ²⁹[ac yny] lle ³⁰y bo eistedua brenhin distein adichaun bot yn haólór os yr ymladwyr ny chwynnant canys torri tagnef ³¹y llys yó.

V. Ny disgyn camlóro oymlad onyt tróy tystolyaeth ny aller ³²y llysu a ³³[c a] tyst ³⁴[er] tróy ymhaól ³⁵[yn llys.]

VI. O ymlad awnelher ³⁶y myón' nodua góact neu gleis a seif yn tystolyaeth yr abat ³⁷ac yr' ³⁸offeireit tróy vreint eglóyssic yr abbadaeth.

VII. Or byd ymlad yn llys peunydyáol y brenhin diróy pob vn or ymladóyr heb wadu ³⁹o vn ⁴⁰ohonunt ⁴¹yn erbyn' y ⁴²gilyd nac yn erbyn y distein whephunt uyd : ⁴³os ofaes yr llys ybyd ⁴⁴[yr ymlad] teir punt vyd.'

VIII. Or palla ⁴⁵reith ⁴⁶yr neb a ⁴⁷watto ymlad diróyus vyd megys na wattci ⁴⁸[ef] dim.

IX. Diubyn diróy treis ⁴⁹moróyn yó gwialen aryant affiol eur [⁵⁰a chlaór eur' ⁵¹arnei]

VII. [OF FIGHTING.]

1. There are three kinds of dirwy : one for fighting ; another for violence ; the third for theft.

2. A dirwy is to be twofold, arising in court, or in church if it be a mother church and paramount.

3. For fighting within the churchyard, ⁴fourteen pounds are to be paid : if ⁵out of the churchyard, in' the sanctuary, seven pounds are to be paid. The half of these sums belongs to the abbot, if his privilege be judicial, ecclesiastical, and civil ; and the other half belongs to the ⁶priests and the canons, who shall be there serving God : a similar share shall accrue to the abbot and the canons, for any fighting that takes place among the persons who take sanctuary from the ⁷priests and the abbot. And in like manner every thing is to be shared, that comes to the saint, as offering, and not to the altar, nor to any other person.

4. For fighting that takes place in court, ⁸the seat of a king, the steward is competent to be a plaintiff, if the men who fight do not complain ; for it is a breach of the peace of the court.

5. A camlwrw for fighting is not to be levied, except upon testimony that cannot be objected to, and that by examination ⁹in court.'

6. For fighting that takes place in a sanctuary, either blood or a bruise is a sufficient testimony to the abbot and to the ¹⁰priests, by the ecclesiastical privilege of the abbacy.

7. If there be fighting within the daily court of the king, the dirwy from each of the men who fight, if there be no denial by either of them against the other, or against the steward, is to be six pounds : if it take place without the court, it is to be three pounds.

8. If a raith fail the person who shall deny fighting, he is to pay a dirwy, as if he had not denied at all.

9. The expiation dirwy for a rape on a maid is, a silver rod and a gold cup,

⁴⁷teir ⁴⁸y ⁴⁹offeirat ⁴⁷thirteen ⁴⁸without ⁴⁹priest
⁵⁰offeirat ⁵¹ny ⁵²offeirat ⁵⁰priest ⁵¹- not ⁵²priest

¹Teir diróy brenhin ynt : diróy I.S. ²- kyfadef I.S. not in O.R. ³a diróy I.P.S. ⁴a diróy I.P.S. ⁵vyd ac vchellaóc. J.O. ⁶vchellaór M. ⁷o M.N.P.Q.R.T. ⁸not in I.S. ⁹R. ¹⁰I. yr S. ¹¹I.S. ¹²da hónnó I.S. ¹³not in N.O.P.Q.R.T. ¹⁴llythraól I.S. ¹⁵J.N.O.P.Q.R.T. ¹⁶vyd I.S. ¹⁷vont J. ¹⁸tasanaethont I.S. ¹⁹M. ²⁰naó N. ²¹gymeront I.J.O.S. ²²not in J. ²³R. ²⁴yr offróm I. not in S. ²⁵ac N. ²⁶not in I. ²⁷yr I.J.N.O.P.Q.S. not in R.T. ²⁸ac J. ²⁹J. y M. ³⁰not in I.N.O.P.Q. ³¹eu M.S. ³²I.S. ³³I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T. ³⁴I.S. ³⁵not in I.S. ³⁶yn S. ³⁷ar I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T. ³⁸not in N.O. ³⁹not in I.S. ⁴⁰not in P. ⁴¹llall I.S. ⁴²This sentence follows the next in I.S. ⁴³I.S. ⁴⁴- y S. ⁴⁵y N.O.Q.R.T. ⁴⁶- di N.P.Q.R.T. ⁴⁷I. ⁴⁸not in J.M. ⁴⁹I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T. ⁵⁰J. ⁵¹J. ⁵²N.P. ⁵³N.P.Q.R. ⁵⁴N.P. ⁵⁵yr abat ar I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T. kanonóyr I.S. offeireit J.M.O.Q.R.T. offeirat N.P. ⁵⁶I.S. not in M. ⁵⁷N.O.

mal a ¹dywetpŷt am ²y messeu yn diuŷyn sarhaet brenhin.

x. Diuŷyn dirŷy ymlad ³yŷ deudegmu.

xi. Diuŷyn dirŷy letrat yŷ kyssŷynnaŷ lletrat ar ⁴dyn agŷadu ⁵ohonaŷ ⁶ynda' ary-tauot' agossot reith arnaŷ ae phallu lleidyr kyuadef can ⁷pallŷys yreith gŷirion ⁸oe benn ⁹ehun ¹⁰ae dauot' ny delit ¹¹dim ¹²yny laŷ ny ¹³chaffat dim' gantaŷ deudegmu dirŷy arnaŷ.

VIII. [TRIOEDD.]

i. ¹⁴Teir rŷyt brenhin ynt: yteulu; ac allŷest y veirch; ae ¹⁶breidoed gŷarthech: pedeir keinnaŷc kyfreith ageiff ybrenhin o bop ¹⁶eidon a ¹⁷gaffer ymplith ¹⁸yŷarthech ac ¹⁹[y] velly o bop march ²⁰agaffer ymplith' y veirch."

ii. Teir rŷyt breyr ynt: allŷest yveirch; a²¹[e] breid warthech; a²¹[e] genuein voch: o bop ²²[vn] llŷodyn agaffer yn ²³y plith oc eu kyfuryŷ pedeir keinnaŷc kyfreith a ²⁴geiff ybreyr.

iii. Teir rŷyt tayaŷc ynt: y warthech; ae voch; aehendref: o bop llŷodyn ²⁵[or] agaffer yn eu plith ogalan Mei hyt amsser Medi pedeir keinnaŷc "ageiff ytayaŷc.

iv. Trihorn buelŷn ²⁶yr brenhin: ygorn kyued; ae gorn kyweithas; ²⁷ac gornn ²⁸hely yn llaŷ ypennkynyd: punt atal pob vn ²⁹o honunt.

v. Teir telyn kyureithaŷl ³⁰yssyd: telyn ³¹y brenhin; athelŷn ³²y pennkerd; wheugeint atal pob vn ³³orei hynny ³⁴[a] ³⁵kyweir gorn pob vn ³⁶orei hynny' deudec keinnaŷc ³⁷atal;'' athelŷn vchelŷr trugeint atal ae chyweirgorn ³⁸pedeir keinnaŷc kyureith ³⁹atal.

vi. Tri pheth nyt ryd yvilaein ⁴⁰y gŷerthu heb gannyat y arglŷyd: march; ⁴¹a moch;

⁴⁵with a cover of gold thereon,' similar to the measures in expiation of a saraad to the king.

10. The satisfaction dirwy for fighting is twelve kine.

11. The satisfaction dirwy for theft is: if a person charged with theft deny it personally, and a raith be demanded, and fail; he becomes an acknowledged thief, since his raith has failed him, though innocent by his own account; nothing being found in his hand, or any thing in his possession; twelve kine dirwy upon him.

VIII. [TRIADS.]

1. The three nets of the king are: his household; the pasture of his horses; and his herds of cattle: the king is to have four legal pence for every bullock found among his cattle; and the same for every horse found amongst his horses.

2. The three nets of a breyr are: the pasture of his horses; his herd of cattle; and his herd of swine: for every beast, that shall be found among them of a similar kind, the breyr is to have four legal pence.

3. The three nets of a taeog are: his cattle; his swine; and his "hendrev": for every beast, that shall be found amongst them, from the calends of May until September, he is to have four "pence.

4. The three buffalo horns of the king: his drinking horn; his mustering horn; and his hunting horn, in the hand of the chief huntsman: the value of each of them is a pound.

5. There are three legal harps: the harp of the king; and the harp of the chief of song; the value of each of which is six score pence; and the tuning key of each, twelve pence; and the harp of an uchelwr; the value of which is three score pence; and its tuning key, four legal pence.

6. Three things which a villain is not at liberty to sell, without the permission of

• ⁴²- cotta

• ⁴³- curt

¹ dywetpŷt I.M.N.P.Q.R.S. ² eu I.M.N.O.Q.R.S.T. ³ not in S. ⁴- y S. ⁵ yn da or dyn I. ⁶ ar y tauot yn da J. ⁷ pallŷd J. ⁸ o P. ⁹ ehunan I.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T. ¹⁰ not in I. ¹¹ not in S. ¹² not in O. ¹³ chat I. chaffant N. ¹⁴ O. no longer follows the arrangement of the others. ¹⁵ preid I.O.S. ¹⁶- march ac I. ¹⁷ dalyer I. ¹⁸ not in T. ¹⁹ y veirch ac barthech. I.S. ²⁰ M. ²¹ not in J. ²² I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T. ²³ M. ²⁴ eu J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S. ²⁵ geffir. I.S. ²⁶ J. ²⁷ y I.J.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T. ²⁸ a L. ²⁹ hela I.M.S. ³⁰ or tri. S. not in I. ³¹ ynt I.S. ³² not in I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.T. ³³ not in I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T. ³⁴ or dŷy I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T. ³⁵ I. ³⁶ not in P.Q. ³⁷ or dŷy N.S. ³⁸ atal I.M.R.T. o honunt O. not in J. ³⁹ not in I.M.N.R.T. ⁴⁰- atal I. ⁴¹ not in I.J.M.S. ⁴² eu I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T. ⁴³ ae M. ⁴⁴ I.S.

* Literally 'old-abode,' the permanent residence in the valley, in contradistinction to the 'havotty,' or 'summer abode,' on the hill.

¹ a mel: os gôrthyt ² gysseuin y arglôyd' gôrthit ³ ynteu yrneb ymynho.

VII. Teir keluydyt ⁴ ny eill tayaŵc eu dysgu' ⁵ y vab heb ganyat y arglôyd: yscolheictaŵt; ⁶ agouyanaeth; abardoniaeth: canys ⁷ o diodel' ⁸ yr arglôyd ⁹ hyt pan' ¹⁰ rother corun yr yscolheic neu yny el ¹¹ y gof ¹² yny eueil neu varth ¹³ [ynyel] wrth ¹⁴ y gerd nydichaŵn ¹⁵ eu ¹⁶ caethau wedy hynny ¹⁷ [vyth.]

VIII. ¹⁸ Teir kyflauan os gwna dyn yny wlat y dyly ¹⁹ yvab colli tref y tat ²⁰ oe hachaŵs ogyureith: llad y arglôyd; allad y bennkenedyl; allad y teispan tylle: rac trymhet y kyfulauaneu ²¹ hynny.

IX. Tri anhebeor brenhin ynt: y offeiraf y ganu ²² y offerenn ac y vendigab y vŵyt ae lynn; ²³ ae vradŵyr ²⁴ llys y varuu brodyeu ac yrodi kyghoreu; ae teulu ²⁵ vrth wneuthur ²⁶ negesseu y brenhin.

X. Tri anhebeor breyr ²⁷ [ynt:] y ²⁸ telyn; ae ²⁹ [vryccan;] ae ³⁰ gallabr.

XI. Tri anhebeor tayaŵc ³¹ [ynt:] y gauyn'; ae trothyŵ; ae talbrenn.

XII. ³² Tri pheth ³³ nys kyuran brenhin aneb: y eurgraun; ae hebaŵc; aeleidyr.

XIII. Tri phetŵar yssyd: kynntaf ³⁴ ynt petŵar achawŵs ydymhoelir braŵt: oofuyn gŵyr ³⁵ keteirnn; achas galon; acharryat kyueillon; a serch da: eil ³⁶ petŵar ³⁷ yŵ' ³⁸ [y] pedeir taryan a ³⁹ a ⁴⁰ y' rŵg ⁴¹ dyn areith gŵlat rac haŵl letrat: vn ⁴² yŵ' ⁴³ ohonunt' cadŵ gŵstei yn gyureithaŵl nyt amgen ⁴⁴ noe gadŵ obryt gorchyfuaerŵ hyt y bore adodi y laŵ ⁴⁵ drostaŵ oe ⁴⁶ gyŵely teir gŵeith ⁴⁷ yn' y nos honno alynnny tygu o ⁴⁸ honaŵ a' dnyyon yty ⁴⁹ yny reith' ⁵⁰ [honno;] eil yŵ geni ameithrin tygu or ⁵¹ perchennaŵc ar y trydyd o wyr vn vreint ac ef ⁵² gŵelet geni ⁵³ yr annyueil ae veithryn'

his lord: a horse; swine; and honey: if they be refused in the first instance by his lord, let him sell them to whom he may please.

7. Three arts which a taeog is not to teach to his son without the permission of his lord: scholarship; smithcraft; and bardism: for if the lord be passive until the tonsure be performed on the scholar; or until the smith enter his smithy; or until a bard be graduated in song; he cannot afterwards enslave them.

8. Three crimes, which if a man commit in his own country, 'his son,' on that account, is to forfeit his patrimony by law: the killing of his lord; the killing of his chief of kindred; and the killing of his 'family representative: and that because of the heinousness of those crimes.

9. The three indispensables of the king are: his priest, to say mass, and to bless his meat and drink; his judge of the palace, to decide causes, and to give counsel; and his household, to execute his commands.

10. The three indispensables of a breyr are: his 'harp; his 'plaid; and his 'cauldron.

11. The three indispensables of a taeog are: his 'trough; his door-sill; and his 'rere-dosse.

12. Three things which the king is not to share with any one: his gold treasure; his hawk; and his thief.

13. There are three fours: the first are, four causes for perverting of judgment: the fear of powerful men; the hatred of enemies; the love of friends; and the lust of lucre: the second four are, the four shields which interpose between an individual and a raith of the country, in a prosecution for theft: one of them is, legally harbouring a guest, that is, keeping him from the time of nightfall until the morning, and extending 'the hand' over him three times during that night, and swearing, with the people of the house, in the raith; the second is, birth and rearing,

⁴⁹ dyn
⁵¹ vreuan;
⁵⁰ - traet

³⁰ deulu;
⁵² taŵlbord.
⁵⁴ wely

⁴⁰ a man,
⁵¹ quern;
⁵³ - foot

⁵⁰ household;
⁵² throw-board.
⁵⁴ his hand from the bed

¹ ac M. ² y L.J.M.N.O.P.R.S.T. yr Q. arglôyd gysseuin I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T. ³ not in J.O. ⁴ nys dysc tayaŵc I.S. ⁵ oe R. ⁶ abardonyaeth; agofanyaeth: I.S. ⁷ or I.O.S. ⁸ os godef P. ⁹ y I.S. ¹⁰ hyny I.J.S. ¹¹ el P. ¹² not in L.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.T. ¹³ yn I. ¹⁴ J. ¹⁵ not in M. ¹⁶ y J. ¹⁷ keithŵt I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T. ¹⁸ J. ¹⁹ not in S. ²⁰ o M. ²¹ not in I.N.O.Q.S.T. ²² a I.S. ²³ not in M. ²⁴ y S. ²⁵ - y P. ²⁶ y negesseu. I.J.S. ²⁷ L.J.M.O.S. ²⁸ L.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T. ²⁹ L.J.M.O.S. ³⁰ not in P.Q. ³¹ ny M.N.O.R.S.T. ³² yŵ P. ³³ cadarn N.O.S.T. ³⁴ not in P.Q. ³⁵ - S. ³⁶ ynt I. ³⁷ O. ³⁸ ant S. ³⁹ not in I.N.O.P.Q. ⁴⁰ dnyyon I.S. ⁴¹ ohonunt yŵ J. ⁴² not in I.N.O.P.Q.S. ⁴³ y I.S. ⁴⁴ not in I. ⁴⁵ teir gŵeith drostaŵ oe gyŵely M. ⁴⁶ not in I.O.P.Q.R.S.T. ⁴⁷ honaŵ R. ⁴⁸ not in S. ⁴⁹ - gantaŵ O. y N. yn P.Q. ⁵⁰ gantaŵ I.S. ⁵¹ M. ⁵² perchen J. ⁵³ not in S. ⁵⁴ a meithryn yr annyueil J.S. ⁵⁵ P. ⁵⁶ J. ⁵⁷ L. ⁵⁸ I.S. ⁵⁹ S. ⁶⁰ J.

⁴ An officer selected by the heads of families to assist the chief of kindred.

⁵ Literally 'front-tree;' it is rendered 'rere-dosse' from the supposition that it signifies a log to support the fuel. See Venedotian Code, p. 36.

ary ¹heló ¹[ef] heb ²y vynet' ³teir nos y vrthab' nac o ⁴rod nac ⁵o ⁶werth; trydyd yó g⁷arant; ⁷petberyd yó cadó kyn coll ahymny ⁸[yó] gwnneuthur or dyn arytrydyd owyr vn vrent ac ef kyn colli or llall y da vot yda h⁹onnó ⁹ar yheló ef; nyt oes warant namyn ¹⁰hyt ¹¹ar teir llab ¹²ar trydet' amdiffynnet ¹³[ef] tróy gyureith: trydyd petwar yó ¹⁴y petwar dyn nyt oes naó d vdunt ¹⁵nac yn llys nac yn llann rac ¹⁶y brenhin: ¹⁷[vn yó] dyn atorho naó d ¹⁸[y] brenhin yn vn or teir g¹⁹yl arbennic ²⁰yny llys; eil yó dyn abystler ²⁰oe vod yr brenhin; trydyd yó y g²¹ynnossaó c ²¹yneb adyl-yho y borthi ynno honno ac ²²nys portho; ²³petberyd ²⁴yó ygaeth.'

where the owner swears as one of three men, coequal in privilege, to having seen the birth of the animal, and of its having been reared 'in his possession,' without its going three nights from him, either by gift, or by sale; the third is, warranty; the fourth is, custody before loss, by the person's certifying, being one of three men coequal in privilege, that the property was in his possession before the other had lost such property; there is no warranty, except unto the third hand, and let the third defend himself by law: the third fours are, the four persons for whom there is no protection, either in court or in church, against the king: one is, a person who shall violate the king's protection, in one of the three principal festivals, in the palace; the second is, a person who is delivered with his own consent as a hostage to the king; the third is, a person to whom the king is a supper guest, who ought to supply him with food that night, and who does not supply him; the fourth is, the king's bondman.

xiv. Trioet kyureith ydial kelein ²⁵y róg dóy genedyl ny hanffont ²⁶o vn wlat, ²⁷[vn yó] ²⁸ennynnv haól ynydyd kynntaf ²⁹or wythnos ³⁰nessaf g³¹edy ³¹[y] llather ygelein ac ³²erbyn penn ypetheónos onny daó ³³atdeb' kyureith yn rydhau ³⁴[y] dial; eil yó ³⁵orbydant y dóy genedyl yn vn gantref ennynnv haól yny trydydyd g³⁶edy llather ygelein' ac onny daó ³⁶atdeb erbyn penn y ³⁷naóucttyd kyureith ³⁷arydha ³⁸[y] dial; trydyd ³⁹yó os yn vn gymhót ⁴⁰ybydant ennynnv haól yny trydydyd g⁴¹edy ⁴¹[y] llather ⁴²y gelein' ac onny daó ⁴³atdeb erbyn ⁴⁴[penn] y whechet dyd kyureith ⁴⁵arydha ⁴⁶[y] dial.⁴⁷

14. The three legal periods to avenge a dead body: if between two kindreds, not in the same country, to commence a prosecution on the first day of the following week next after the person is killed, and unless there come an answer before the end of the fortnight, the law frees the avenging; the second is, if between two kindreds in one cantrev, the prosecution is to commence on the third day after the person has been killed, and unless an answer come before the end of 'the ninth day,' the law frees the avenging; the third is, if between two kindreds in the same cymwd, the prosecution is to commence on the third day after the person is killed, and if an answer do not come by the end of the sixth day, the law frees the avenging.

xv. Tri thawedaó c ⁴⁸gorssed: argl⁴⁹ýd g⁵⁰oir yn gwarandaó 'ar ⁴⁹y wyrda' yn barnu eu kyureithen; ac ygnat ⁵⁰yn g⁵¹arandaó haólor ac ⁵¹amdiffynnór yn ymatteb; amach ⁵²yn g⁵³arandaó ⁵³[haólor] ⁵⁴ar talaódyr yn ymatteb.'

15. Three silent ones in session: the lord of a court, listening to his 'gwrdas adjudicating their laws; a judge, listening to a plaintiff and a defendant mutually answering; and a surety, listening to the 'creditor and the debtor mutually answering.

⁴⁸ ló
⁴⁹ y yneit

⁵⁰ petheunos
⁵¹ y kynnogyn

⁵² on his oath
⁵³ judges

⁵⁴ a fortnight,
⁵⁵ the debtor

¹ P. ² not in J. ³ y vrthab teir nos N.P.Q. ⁴ werth I. ⁵ ar M.N.R.T. ⁶ rod I. ⁷ petbare I. ⁸ This sentence follows the next in I.S. ⁹ I.S. ¹⁰ yn M.R.T. ¹¹ not in J. ¹² a P. ¹³ ac yna N.P.Q. ¹⁴ O. y tryded N.P.Q. ¹⁵ not in I.N.O.Q.R. ¹⁶ not in O.P.R. ¹⁷ not in J.M.N.P.Q.R. ¹⁸ I.S. nit amgen P. ¹⁹ I.S. ²⁰ yn M.P. ²¹ o S. ²² dyn I.S. ²³ nas S. ²⁴ not in I. ²⁵ not in P. ²⁶ not in I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S. ²⁷ or S. ²⁸ I.S. ²⁹ enyn P. ³⁰ o P. ³¹ gyntaf I.S. not in P. ³² O.P.R. ³³ - yn T. 'ony daó atdeb erbyn pen y petheónos I.S. ³⁴ - P. ³⁵ N. ³⁶ ennynnu haól yny trydyd dyd g³⁷edy [i P.] llather y gelein or bydant y dóy genedyl yn vn gantref N.P.Q. ³⁸ - y P. ³⁹ yn rydhau N.P.Q. ⁴⁰ J. ⁴¹ not in O. ⁴² not in O. ⁴³ O. ⁴⁴ not in N.Q.R.T. ⁴⁵ - i P. ⁴⁶ S. ⁴⁷ yn rydhau N.P.Q. ⁴⁸ J. ⁴⁹ - o herbyd na deyth atdeb. S. ⁵⁰ not in P. ⁵¹ not in J. ⁵² not in P. ⁵³ A leaf here lost in O. ⁵⁴ not in P. ⁵⁵ I.S. ⁵⁶ a I.S. ⁵⁷ J. ⁵⁸ N.P.Q. ⁵⁹ O. ⁶⁰ L.J.M.N.P.Q.R.T.

xvi. Tri gbanas gbayó¹ kyureithaól² yny dadleu³ yssyd: ⁴[vn yó] gban⁵ y arllóst⁶ yny dayar ac vn llab hyny vo abreid y-tynnv⁷ ac dýlaó; ⁸a gban y benn⁹ y myón tóyn hyny góydyho y¹⁰ món; ¹¹ae dódi ar lóyn auo kyuuch agór: ac onny byd¹² [y gbayó]¹³ ar vn or¹⁴ teir gbanas hynny¹⁵ ot a' dyn arnaó¹⁶ mal y bo' maró trayan¹⁷ yr alanas a¹⁸ ar¹⁹ berchennaó y gbayó.

xvii. Tri ouer ymadraó adyóedir yn llys ac ny ffynnyant: gbat kynn dcturyt; allys kynn amsser; ¹⁸[a]¹⁹ cof achyghaós góedy braót.

xviii. Tri ouer llaeth yssyd: llaeth²⁰ cath; allaeth²¹ gast; allaeth²² cassec: ²³[ka] ny diwygir dim²⁴ ymdanadunt.

xix. Teir sarhaet²⁵ ny diwygir or keffir tróy veddaót: sarhaet²⁶ yr offeirat teulu; ²⁷ar ygnat llys; ²⁸ar medyc²⁹ llys: ³⁰canny dyly vn or tri hynny' hot yn veddó byth³¹ canny vdant³² py amsser ybo reit yr brenhin vrthunt."

xx. Teir paluaut³³ ny dióygir: vn arglóyd aryór yny reolí yn dyd cat abróydyr; ³⁴ac vn' tat aryvab³⁵ yny gospi; ³⁶ac vn' pennkenedyl³⁷ ar y gar³⁸ yny gyghori.

xxi. Teir gwraged adyly eu meibon tref³⁹ eu⁴⁰ mam: góreic arother⁴¹ tros ythat yggóystyl' achaffel mab o⁴² honei yny góystloryaeth; ⁴³agóreic arother orod kenedyl y alldut; agóreic⁴⁴ alather gór oe chenedyl adial oe mab⁴⁵ [hitheu] hónnó ny dylyir y oedi amtref y vam nac aros⁴⁶ naóuettydyeu⁴⁷ yny erbyn.

xxii. Teir sarhaet góreic ynt vn adrycheif ac⁴⁸ vn aostóg ac vn yssyd sarhaet góbyl: ⁴⁹kynntaf yó bot genti oe hanvod ahonno⁵⁰ gan vn⁵¹ [ar] drychael⁵² y telir⁵³ [idi] ⁵⁴ac os góryaó yd heróyd breint ygór ytelir idi; yr' eil yó rodi cussan idi oe hanvod

16. There are three lawful rests of a spear in the courts: one is, thrusting its shaft-end in the earth, with one hand, so as scarcely to be drawn out with both hands; thrusting its point into a bush until 'its blade' be hidden; and the placing it on a thicket as high as a man: and, unless the spear be on one of those three rests, should a man go upon it, so that he die, the third of the galanas falls upon the owner of the spear.

17. Three futile expressions, which, uttered in court, do not avail: denial before a verdict; premature objection; remembrance and pleading after judgment.

18. There are three worthless milks: the milk of a cat; the milk of a bitch; and the milk of a mare: since there is no satisfaction made on account of them.

19. Three saraads not to be redressed, if received when inebriated: saraad to the chaplain of the household; to the judge of the palace; and to the mediciner of the palace: because no one of those three ought ever to be drunk; as they know not at what time the king may want their assistance.

20. Three buffets not to be redressed: one by the lord in arranging his man in the day of battle; one by a father to his son in correcting him; and one by the chief of a kindred to his relative in counselling him.

21. Three women whose sons are entitled to maternity: a woman who is given as a hostage for her father, and bears a son in her condition of hostage; a woman who is given, with the consent of her kindred, to an alltud; and a woman killed by a man of her kindred, and avenged by her son; he is not to be delayed in obtaining his maternity, nor to wait the nine days for reception.

22. There are three saraads of a woman; for one the saraad is to be augmented, for one to be diminished, and for one to be entire: the first is, being connected with her against her will, and that is to be paid her with one augmentation, and

* ²⁵myón

* ²⁶it

¹kyfreith J. ²yn I.J.M.N.P.Q.R.S.T. ³not in I.S. ⁴I.S. nit angen P. ⁵yr N. ⁶arllóst yggóyó M. ⁷a I.N. P.Q.R.S.T. ⁸eil yó I.S. ⁹not in T. ¹⁰trydyd yó y I.S. ¹¹I.S. ¹²yn I.S. ¹³tri I. ¹⁴or P. ¹⁵a mynet I.S. ¹⁶ae S. ¹⁷y I.S. ¹⁸dýgýd I.S. ¹⁹perchen I.S. ²⁰M. ²¹not in I.S. ²²kassec I. gast S. ²³kath S. ²⁴kath J. ²⁵I.N.P.Q. kans S. ²⁶ymdanunt. I.N.Q.R.S.T. amdanunt. P. ²⁷or keffir tróy veddaót ny diwygir J. ²⁸not in M. ²⁹ac y M. ³⁰teulu S. not in M. ³¹kanytdant I.S. pa I. py S. amser ybo reit yr brenhin vrthunt nydylyant tynneu vot y veddó byth. I.S. ³²dýlyant M. ³³- a M. ³⁴not in J. ³⁵pa P.R. ³⁶not in M. ³⁷eil yó J. ³⁸yr I. - y N.P.Q.R.S.T. ³⁹trydyd yó J. ac vn y T. ⁴⁰am P. ⁴¹yr y I.R.S. ⁴²not in I.S. ⁴³mameu M. ⁴⁴yggóystyl dros ythat I.S. ⁴⁵heni N.R.S. ⁴⁶This sentence follows the next in N. ⁴⁷not in M. ⁴⁸J. ⁴⁹naóuettyd P.Q.R.S.T. ⁵⁰yn I. ⁵¹arall P. ⁵²vn J. ⁵³- yssyd I. ⁵⁴I.J.R. ⁵⁵not in I.S. ⁵⁶N.P.Q.T. ⁵⁷This sentence follows the last in N.P.Q. ⁵⁸J. myn M.

ahonno aostó gy trayan 'avyd eisseu ²[idi;] tryded yó y ³phalualu oe hanvod ahonno yssyd sarhaet góbyl ⁴idi.

xxiii. Tri chewilyd kenedyl ynt ac o achabó góreic ymaent ⁵[ell tri: vn yó] llathrudab ⁶góreic ⁷oe hanvod; eil yó dóvn ⁸or gó' góreic' arall aryphenn yrty trydyd y óy hysbeilaó.

xxiv. ⁹Tri chadarn enllip góreic ¹⁰ynt: vn yó góelet ygór ar wreic yn dyuot ¹¹or vn llóyn vn ¹²o bop parth ¹³idaó; eil yó ¹⁴[eu] caffel ylldeu dan ¹⁵[yr] vn vantell; trydyd ¹⁶yó góelet ygór ¹⁷[y] róg deu vorddóyt ywreic.

xxv. Tri chyffro dial ¹⁸yssyt: diaspedein caresseu; agóelet elor eu car; ¹⁹a góelet bed eu car heb ²⁰[y] ymdifbyn.

xxvi. ²¹Tri pheth ahaól dyn yn lletrat ac ny ²²chygein lletrat ²³yndunt: ²⁴adeil; adiot coet; ac credic.

xxvii. Tri meib ²⁵yssyd ny dilyant gyuran otir ²⁶y gan ²⁷eu brodyr vn vam vn tat ac wynt: ²⁸[vn yó] mab agaffer yn llóyn ac ymperth ac yn anneduabl agóedy hynny kymryt ²⁹y vam [³⁰y mab' ³¹or gó'] orod kenedyl achaffel ³²[y] mab arall ³³[o honunt] ny dyly hónnó kyuranu tir ar mab agahat kynoc ef yn llóyn ac ymperth: ³⁴[yr] eil yó kymryt oyscolheic ³⁵wreic orod kenedyl achaffel mab o ³⁶honei ac odyne kymryt ³⁷or yscolheic' vrdeu offeiradaeth ac odyne caffel ³⁸mab ³⁹or vn wreic or offeiraf' ny dyly ymab ⁴⁰agahat kynnoc ef' kyuranu tir ⁴¹ahónnó ⁴²cannys yn erbyn dedyf y cahat: trydyd yó mut ⁴³kany dyly tir ⁴⁴neb ⁴⁵nyt atteppo drostaó' kany ⁴⁶rodir gólat yvut.

xxviii. Try dyn agynnyd eu breint yn vn dyd: tayaóctref y kysseccrer eglóys yndi gan gannyat y brenhin dyn or tref honno auei y bore yn tayaóe ⁴⁷ar nos honno yn ór

if she be married, it is to be paid her according to the privilege of her husband; the second is, giving her a kiss against her will, and that is to be diminished by one third to her; the third is, palpando against her will, and that is a full saraad to her.

23. There are three disgraces of a kindred, and the three occur on account of women: the first is, the violation of a woman against her will; the second is, where a man brings another woman into the house to supplant his wife against her will; the third is, despoiling her.

24. There are three strong scandals of a wife: the first is, seeing her husband and a woman coming out of the same thicket, one on each side of it; the second is, the finding them both under the same mantle; the third is, seeing her husband inter femora of the woman.

25. There are three excitements to revenge: screaming of female relatives; seeing the bier of their relation; and seeing the grave of their relation without atonement.

26. Three things for which a person shall prosecute for theft, though they do not constitute theft: building; felling of timber; and ploughing.

27. There are three sons who are not to share in land with their brothers by the same mother and same father: one is, a son begotten in grove and bush and illegitimate, and after that, the mother of the son being taken in marriage by the man by gift of kindred, another son is born to them; such son is not to share land with the son begotten before him in grove and bush: the second is, where a clerk takes a wife by gift of kindred, and has a son by her, and afterwards the clerk takes priest's orders, and subsequently, when a priest, has a son by the same woman; the son previously begotten is not to share land with such son, as he was begotten contrary to decree: the third is a mute; because no one is entitled to land who cannot answer for it: for land is not given to a mute.

28. Three persons whose privileges increase in one day: the first is, where a church is consecrated, in a taecog-trev with the permission of the king, a man

¹ yssyd I. ² N.P.Q. ³ phaluu J.N.P.Q.R.S.T. ⁴ not in M. ⁵ I.S. ⁶ not in P.Q. ⁷ o I. ⁸ not in T. ⁹ - I.S. ¹⁰ O. resumes. ¹¹ not in J. ¹² o T. ¹³ not in T. ¹⁴ yr llwyn J.N.O.P.Q.R.T. ¹⁵ I.J.M.O.P.Q.R.S.T. ¹⁶ S. ¹⁷ not in P. ¹⁸ J. ¹⁹ ynt I.O. ²⁰ not in M. ²¹ J.M. ²² not in P.Q. ²³ chein M. ²⁴ yndab M. ²⁵ adeilat I.N.O.R.S.T. ²⁶ not in I.S. ²⁷ not in I.J.S. ²⁸ y P. ²⁹ I.S. ³⁰ not in S. ³¹ I.S. ³² I. o honab S. ³³ N.Q. ³⁴ I.S. ³⁵ M.N.O. P.Q.R.T. ³⁶ not in P. ³⁷ heni N.O. ³⁸ not in I.S. ³⁹ or offeiraf' vab or vn wreic I.S. ⁴⁰ ohonab or vn wreic M. ⁴¹ gyntaf M. ⁴² ar diwethaf O. ⁴³ not in I.S. ⁴⁴ This sentence follows the next in I.S. not in M. ⁴⁵ not in I.N.O. P.Q.S. ⁴⁶ not in T. ⁴⁷ ellir rodi M. ⁴⁸ y I.S.

ryd; eil yó¹ y dyn y rotho ybrenhin² vn or pedeir³ sóyd arhugeint llys⁴ breinhaól⁵ idaó kynn rodi ysóyd idaó yn⁶ tayaó agóedy⁷ [y] rodi yn ór ryd; trydyd yó yscollheic ydyd⁸ kynn caffel⁹ corun yn vab tayaó ar nos honno yn¹⁰ ór ryd.

xxix. Tri gúerth kyureith beichogi gúreic: vn yó gúact kynn delóat wyth adeugeint atal or collir tróy greulonder; ¹⁰eil yó kynn dyuot eneit yndaó ¹¹or collir tróy greulonder trayan ¹²y alanas atelir ¹³ymdanaó; trydydyó góedy ¹⁴[yd] el eneit yndaó ¹⁵talú cúbyl ¹⁶oe alanas ¹⁷adylyir ¹⁸or collir tróy greulonder.

xxx. O tri mod y gúedir kyssóynn plant o genedyl: vn yó yneb adywetter yvot yntat idaó ¹⁹or byd byó ²⁰[ef] a ²¹dichaun ywadu aryló ²²ehun; onny byd ²³[byó] ytat ²⁴pennkenedyl ²⁵aseithlaó kenedyl gantaó ae gúatta; ²⁶onny byd pennkenedyl lló degwyr adeugeint or genedyl ae gwatta²⁷ ac velly mam neu genedyl ²⁸man adichaun dóyn ykyfuryó etiued hónnó ²⁹ygenedyl gan ³⁰y ³¹odef ³²vdunt. Nydyly ³³braóf vot³⁴ óbleit etiued kyssóynn yn erbyn gúat cúbyl or parth arall namyn práof adyly bot gany odef or pleit arall: kannys ³⁵godef ympob peth atyr ³⁶pob kyghaós: os gúreic aedóe ef tyghet ³⁷ar ³⁸yr allaór ³⁹gyssegredic onny chredir heb y ⁴⁰thóg neu onny wedir cúbyl yny herbynn.

xxxI. Teir gormes doeth ynt: meddaót; agodineb; adryc anyan.

xxxII. Tri dyn adyly tauotyaó yn llys [⁴¹drostunt ⁴²y gan y brenhýn:] gúreic; ac alltut ⁴³agkyfuyeithus; achryc annyanaól: vn ⁴⁴dyn ⁴⁵hagen adyly deóis y ⁴⁶tauotyaó ⁴⁷arglóyd ⁴⁸ac ef adyly eu kymell yrei ereill⁴⁹ [tauodogyon.]

xxxIII. Tri llydyn digeurcith ⁵⁰eu gúeith-

of that trev, who might be a taeog in the morning, becomes on that night a free man; the second is, where the king confers one of the twenty-four offices of a privileged court on a person, who, before the office was given him, was a taeog, and, after it was given, becomes a free man; the third is, a clerk, who, on the day "before he receives" the tonsure, being the son of a taeog, is on that night a free man.

29. The three legal worths of the foetus of a woman: the first is, blood before formation, which is of the value of forty-eight pence, if it perish through cruelty; the second is, before life has entered it, the third of its galanas is to be paid for it, if it perish through cruelty; the third is, after life has entered it, the whole of its galanas is to be paid, if it perish through cruelty.

30. By three modes may reputed children be denied by a kindred: one is, he who is said to be the father of a boy, if he be alive, may deny him upon his own oath; if the father be not alive, the chief of the kindred, with six of the kindred, may deny him; if there be no chief of the kindred, the oaths of fifty men of the tribe may deny him: and thus, a mother, or the kindred of a mother, may introduce such issue to a kindred, if they be passive. Proof is not to be brought on the part of reputed issue, in opposition to a complete denial on the other part; but proof ought to be adduced of the acquiescence of the other party: for acquiescence, in all cases, makes void every plea: if such issue be brought forward by a woman, let her swear on the consecrated altar, if she be not believed without her oath, or if there be not a complete denial, in opposition to her.

31. The three vexations of the wise are: ebriety; adultery; and bad temper.

32. Three persons are entitled to an advocate on their behalf from the king: a woman; an alltud unacquainted with the language; and one with a natural impediment of speech: one person, however, is to choose the advocate; that is, the lord; and he is to compel the advocates to act.

33. Three animals whose acts against

⁴⁰ y kaffo

⁴⁰ he shall receive

¹ not in I.M.N.O.P.Q.S. ² - idaó S. ³ sóydeu M. ⁴ brenhinat M.P.Q. not in J. ⁵ not in S. ⁶ - vab O. ⁷ I.J.Q.T. ⁸ not in S. ⁹ - ynt O. ¹⁰ not in M. ¹¹ o P. ¹² not in N.O.P.Q. ¹³ yna I.S. drostaó O. ¹⁴ J.M.N. O.P.Q.R.S.T. ¹⁵ not in J. ¹⁶ or collir tróy greulonder y alanas oll atelir I.S. yna. I. ¹⁷ not in T.R. ¹⁸ adclir amdanaó J. ¹⁹ A leaf here lost in O. ²⁰ o N.P.Q.R.T. ²¹ P.Q. ²² eill I.M.N.P.Q.R.S.T. ²³ chunan I.N.P. Q.R.S.T. ²⁴ I.M.N.P.Q.R.S. ²⁵ - y N. ²⁶ not in Q. ²⁷ not in I.M. ²⁸ not in I.S. ²⁹ not in M. ³⁰ not in P. ³¹ diodef I.S. ³² not in I.S. ³³ vot práof S. ³⁴ ar M. ³⁵ not in I. ³⁶ y I.N.Q.R.S.T. ar M. not in P. ³⁷ not in I.S. ³⁸ not in N.P.Q.R. ³⁹ gyssegryr I.M.S. ⁴⁰ lló I.S. ⁴¹ I.S. ⁴² M.P.Q.R.T. ⁴³ - ac R. ⁴⁴ not in N. ⁴⁵ not in P.Q.S. ⁴⁶ tafat I.S. ⁴⁷ - hagen S. ⁴⁸ not in I.M.N.P.Q.R.S.T. ⁴⁹ J. ⁵⁰ not in I. ⁵¹ I.M.N.O.P. Q.R.S.T.

ret' ¹ar anyueileit mut ²[yssyd:] ystal-
byn; ³atharó trefgord; abaed kenueiu:
⁴digyureith heuyt yó góeithret' taró ⁵[tra]
⁶geisso góarthee góassaót o galan Mei hvt
galan gayaf; ac ystalbyn tra ⁷geisso gessyc
góynned; abaed tra vo lloticeróyd ary-
moch y bo arnunt: ny ⁸diwygant a ⁹wnel-
bynt yna.

xxxiv. Tri llydyn nyt oes werth ky-
reith arnunt: knyó hóch; abetheiat; a-
charlóg.

xxxv. Tri góæt digyureith yssyd: góæt
obenn crach; agóæt deint; agóæt ¹⁰tróyn:
¹¹onnyt tróy lit y gollygir.

xxxvi. Tri than digyureith ¹²adotto dyn
yny tir ¹³ehun yssyd: tan godeith ¹⁴ohanner
Maurth kyt hanner Ebrill; athan o dyn
trefgord; athan geueil ¹⁵trefgord auo nab
cam y órth ytref a ¹⁶tho banadyl neu ¹⁷ty-
warch arnei.

xxxvii. Tri edyn adyly ¹⁸y brenhin eu
góerth pytubynnac y lladher: hebaót; a-
góaleh; achicuran: perchennaót ytir y
llather arnaót adyly dec adeugeint ygann y
¹⁹neb ac llatho.

xxxviii. Tri phryf adyly y brenhin eu
góerth pytubynnac y llather: llostlydan;
abeleu; acharlóg: kannys ²⁰ohonunt ygóneir
amaróyeu y dillat ²¹y brenhin.

xxxix. Tri pheth ny at kyureith eu
damtóg: blaót; agóenyn; ac aryant ²²bath:
canys ²³eu kyffelyp' ageffir vdunt.

xl. Tri phrenn ²⁴yssyd ²⁵ryd ²⁶eu llad'
yn fforest ²⁷[y] brenhin: prennprip
eplóys; aphrenn peleidyr ²⁸a wnelher' reit
y brenhin ²⁹ohonunt; aphrenn elor.

xli. Tri chehyryn canhastyr yssyd: ón
yó lletrat ³⁰y fford y ³¹kerdho ³²[ran a]
³³kyurann ohonaót canys nab affeith yssyd
idaót; eil yó hyd brenhin ³⁴póybynnac awnel
cam ³⁵ymdanaót; trydyd yó abo bleid yneb
awnel cam ymdanaót.

brutes are not cognizable in law: a stallion;
the bull of a hamlet; and a herd boar: the
law likewise takes no cognizance of the act
of a bull, whilst seeking tufty cows, from
the calends of May to the calends of
winter; nor of a stallion, whilst following
proud mares; nor of a boar, during the
brimming season of the swine: their acts
then are not to be compensated.

34. Three animals that have no legal
worth: an autumn-born pig; a harrier;
and an ermine.

35. There are three bloods not amenable
to law: blood from a scabby head; blood
from a tooth; and blood from the nose:
unless spilled through anger.

36. There are three fires, kindled by a
person on his own land, which are not
cognizable in law: the fire of heath-burn-
ing, from the middle of March to the
middle of April; the fire of a hamlet kiln;
and the fire of a hamlet smithy, that shall
be nine paces from the hamlet, and having
either a covering of broom or of sod
thereon.

37. Three birds of which the king is
to have the worth in whatever spot they
shall be killed: a hawk; a falcon; and a
raven: the owner of the land whereon they
are killed is entitled to fifty pence from
the person who shall kill the bird.

38. Three beasts of which the king is to
have the worth, in whatever spot they shall
be killed: a beaver; a marten; and an
ermine: because from them the borders of
the king's garments are made.

39. Three things which the law does not
allow to be appraised: meal; bees; and
coined silver: because their like are to be
had.

40. There are three trees which are free
to be cut in the king's forest: timber for
the roof of a church; timber for spear shafts
applied to the use of the king; and timber
for a bier.

41. There are three pieces of a hundred
perplexities: one is, a thing stolen, what-
ever way a part or the whole of it may be
traced, for there are nine accessories to it;
the second is, a hart belonging to the
king, in respect to whosoever shall do
wrong concerning it; the third is, a car-
cass left by a wolf, in respect to wrong
done to it.

¹ or Q. ² M. ³ a baed kenvain a tharó trefgord P. ⁴ kannys ryd vyd y LS. ⁵ J.M.N.P.Q.R.T. ⁶ o galan Mei hvt galan gayaf tra vo yn keimab góarthee góassaót LS. ⁷ vo yn keimab LS. not in P. ⁸ diwygir dim or J. ⁹ unelont I.J.P.H.S. ¹⁰ froen S. ¹¹ onythreóir tróy lit. LS. ¹² yssyd os dyt LS. ¹³ ehunan P.R.T. ¹⁴ - I.N.Q.S. ¹⁵ - a doto dýn P. ¹⁶ not in LS. ¹⁷ vo to S. ¹⁸ tyweirch J. ¹⁹ not in J. ²⁰ O. resumes. ²¹ oc I.N.O.P.Q. o S. eu I.N.O.P.Q.S. cróyn I.N.P.Q.S. dillat O. ²² yr S. ²³ not in I.N.O.Q.S. ²⁴ y O.R. not in I.N.P.Q.S.T. ²⁵ kyffelybróyd M. ²⁶ not in LS. ²⁷ yn fforest y brenin yn ryd eu llad P. ²⁸ not in I.O.S. ²⁹ N.O.Q.S. ³⁰ y J. ³¹ a clont yn LS. ³² not in LS. ³³ kerda J. ³⁴ O. ³⁵ ran I. ³⁶ y neb ac kylllelo LS. ³⁷ idnó J.

XLII. Tri pheth atyrr ar gyureith : amot ; adeuaot gyfyaun ; ac ^aagheu.

XLIII. Tri edyn ny dylyir eu llad ¹heb gannyat ar tir dyn arall : ²eryr ; agaran ; achiceuran : ³pwybynnac ae' ⁴lladho ⁵talet dec adeugeint ⁶aryant ⁷y ⁸berchennaoc ytir.

XLIV. ⁹Tri pheth or keffir arfford nyt reit ¹⁰yneb ateb' ohonunt : pedol ; annott-tyd ; acheinnaoc.

XLV. Tri dyn ny ¹¹dyly ¹²[y] brenhin' eu gwerthu : lleidyr gbedy ¹³[i] barnner ¹⁴yr groc ; achynnllwynr ; abrador arglwyd.

XLVI. Tri eno righill yssyd : gbaet golat ; agaró ¹⁵gychbedyl gbas ¹⁶y kyghellaor ; a-righill.

XLVII. Tri ergyt ny ¹⁷thelir dim ¹⁸ymdanadunt : ¹⁹vn yb' ygaró yn yt ; ²⁰ac ygi yn yt ; ²¹ac yebaol g(y)llt ²²yn yt.

XLVIII. Tri chyfuróch dirgel ²³[y]ssyd ²⁴a dyly y brenhin ²⁵y gaffel heb y ygnat : gyt ae ²⁶wreic ; ²⁷achyt ae ²⁸offeirrat ; ²⁹achyt ae vedyc.

XLIX. Teir nottóyd kyureithaol yssyd : nottóyd ³⁰gbenigyaol y vrenhines ; ³¹annott-tyd' ymedyc ³²[llys] ywniaó ³³[y] g(ue)lioed ; annottóyd ypennkynynd ywniaó y kón róg-edic : ³⁴gberth pob vn o ³⁵[r] rei hynny pedeir keinnaoc kyfreith : ³⁶nottóyd g(ue)ric kywrein ³⁷arall keinnaoc kyureith ³⁸[atal.]

L. Teir kyfrinach yssyd well ³⁹eu ⁴⁰hadef noc eu kelu : brat arglwyd ae golledcu ; achynnllwyn ; allad olyn ytat ⁴¹[neu van] ⁴²ot adefuir ygkyurinach.

LI. Tri annyueil vn troedaoc yssyd : march ; a ⁴³hebaoc ; a ⁴⁴milgi : ⁴⁵yneb atorrho ⁴⁶troet vn ⁴⁷o ⁴⁸honunt talet y werth yn ⁴⁹hollaol.

LII. Tri phrenn ⁵⁰adyly pob adeilor maestir ⁵¹y gaffel ygan yneb piciffo y coet mynho ⁵²y coetr ⁵³[neu] na mynho : ⁵⁴nennbrenn ; adóy nennfforch.

LIII. Tri pheth nythelir ⁵⁵kynn coller yn ranty : kylllell ; achledyf ; allaódyr.

42. Three things which nullify law: an agreement; an equitable custom; and ^adeath.

43. Three birds which ought not to be killed on the land of another person without his permission: an eagle; a crane; and a raven: whoever shall kill one of them, let him pay fifty pence to the owner of the land.

44. Three things, for which, if found on a road, no one is bound to answer: a horse-shoe; a needle; and a penny.

45. Three persons whom the king is not to sell: a thief after he is condemned to the gallows; a waylayer; and a traitor to a lord.

46. There are three epithets for an apparitor: the cry of the country; dread ^breport the canghellor's servant; and ringill.

47. Three casts for which nothing is to be paid: one is, at a stag in corn; and at a dog in corn; and at a wild colt in corn.

48. Three private intercourses which the king is to have without the presence of his judge: with his wife; with his priest; and with his mediciner.

49. There are three legal needles: the sewing needle of the queen; the needle of the mediciner of the palace for sewing of wounds; and the needle of the chief huntsman for sewing the torn dogs: the worth of each of those is four legal pence: the needle of a seamstress in general is a legal penny in value.

50. There are three secrets better to be disclosed than concealed: treason and losses to the lord; waylaying; and a person killing his father, or his mother, if disclosed in confidence.

51. There are three one-footed animals: a horse; a hawk; and a greyhound: whoever shall break the leg of any one of them, let him pay his whole worth.

52. Three trees which every builder upon open land is to have from the owner of the wood, whether willing or unwilling: a roof-tree, and two roof-forks.

53. Three things not to be paid for, though lost in a lodging house: a knife; a sword; and trowsers.

^a aghen.

^b gychóyl

^c necessity.

^d circuiter

¹ ar tir dyn arall heb [y I.N.S.] genhat I.N.P.Q.S. ² y neb N.P.Q. ³ - a I.S. ⁴ - vn o honunt I.S. ⁵ not in I.S. ⁶ yr M. ⁷ perchen O. ⁸ not in O. ⁹ ateb y neb I.J.N.P.Q.R.S.T. ¹⁰ dylyir M. ¹¹ I.N.P.Q.S. ¹² P.Q. ¹³ y I.P.S. ¹⁴ not in I.J. ¹⁵ ditygir I.S. ¹⁶ amdanunt J.P. ymdanunt N.Q.R.T. ¹⁷ not in J. ¹⁸ - M.N.P.Q.R.T. ¹⁹ This sentence follows the next in M. ²⁰ not in T. ²¹ not in P. ²² P. ²³ y T. ²⁴ eu M.S. ²⁵ offeirrat I.J.M.N. P.Q.R.S.T. ²⁶ ac y gyt J. ²⁷ wreic I.J.M.N.P.Q.R.S.T. ²⁸ g(ue)riaol Q. ²⁹ not in M. ³⁰ This sentence follows the next in N.P.Q. ³¹ I.S. ³² I.J.S. ³³ pedeir keinhaoc kyfreith atal pop vn ³⁴ I.S. hynny I. honunt S. ³⁵ J.N.T. ³⁶ not in J. ³⁷ I.J.N.P.Q.R.S.T. ³⁸ y N.P.S. ³⁹ duedyd S. ⁴⁰ P. ⁴¹ or I.S. ⁴² milgi I.J.S. ⁴³ hebaoc I.J.S. ⁴⁴ not in I.S. ⁴⁵ not in J. ⁴⁶ or tri y berth oll atal. I.S. ⁴⁷ nodunt P. ⁴⁸ g(ue)yl. N.Q.P. ⁴⁹ ryd y I.S. ⁵⁰ eu S. ⁵¹ na vynho y coetr N.Q. ⁵² S. ⁵³ kyt J. ⁵⁴ R.T. ⁵⁵ T.

LIV. ¹Teir sarhaet kelein ²ynt: pan ³ladher; pan ⁴yspeilher; ⁵a phan ythyer hyny ⁶dyggydho.

LV. Teir gwarthrut kelein ynt' goun: pty aladadl honn; pieu ⁷yr elor honn; pieu y bed ⁸newyd honn.

LVI. Teir gauacl nyt attuerir: on ⁹y6 ¹⁰adyccer dros letrat; ac vn a¹¹[r] vach ny chymello ¹²y ¹³vechni; ¹⁴a¹⁵[c vn] thros alanas.

LVII. Try ry6 tal yssyd ¹⁶y gounor: geutog; neu ¹⁷attberth; neu eturyt.

LVIII. Tri ymdillog orghymhaol yssyd: gortog; neu waessaf; neu ynvythroyd.

LIX. Tri ¹⁸charychwyn heb ¹⁹atychbel ²⁰yssyd: gbreic wedy yd ysgarho ae g6r yn gyfurcithaol; ²¹athref tadab ²²pan ²³el y dilys g6edy ²⁴y bo yn argl6ydiaeth arall o iaunder nyt ²⁵ymch6el dracheuen; ²⁶a-chyss6ynvab g6edy g6atter ogenedyl ²⁷y tat' yn gyurcithaol.

LX. ²⁸Tri achab6s ygossottet kyureith: ²⁹kyntaf y6, ygeissab dysc rac g6neuthur agkyureith; eil y6 ³⁰yr g6aret agkyureith or darffei y g6neuthur; ³¹trydyd y6 ³²yr cospi yneb awnelhei agkyureith ³³tr6y dir6y achaml6r6 ar kyfury6 adlyei.

LXI. Tri h6rd ny diwygir: vn y6, h6rd g6r ³⁴ac aryf yny clyn amygar g6edy ³⁵as ³⁶gounno yn ³⁷tri dudlev aheb gaffel iaun kyt as lladho nys di6c: eil y6 h6rd g6reic wrya6c yny chywyres ae d6yla6 yny ³⁸gyffuarff6ynt kyt ³⁹bo mar6 ny diwygir: trydyd y6 o ⁴⁰rodri t6ylluorvynn y6r ag6edy ⁴¹[y] ⁴²phroui y chaffel yn t6ylluor6yn ⁴³a mach arymor6ynda6t kyt ⁴⁴as g6anho ⁴⁵[y g6r] ae la6 neu actroet dros ⁴⁶y g6ely' ac nas lladho nys di6c ⁴⁷[idi:] ⁴⁸yr h6rd heuyt a ⁴⁹wanho ⁵⁰abonll6st ⁵¹[yndi] ny diwygir idi ⁵²llather ⁵³hagen ychrys' yn gyuuch athal yphedrein ⁵⁴dracheuen ar' tu roedi yn gyuuch ag6ar ychont ae goll6g ar h6rd h6nn6 ⁵⁵yndi heb y diu6yn ⁵⁶[idi] ⁵⁷a' hynny y6 kyfreith twylluor6ynn.⁵⁸

54. The three sarhaets to a corpse are: the killing; the despoiling; and the pushing down.

55. The three reproaches of a corpse are, the inquiry: 'Who has killed this; Whose bier is this; Whose new grave is this?'

56. Three distraints not to be restored: one is, that is made for theft; one upon a surety that does not compel payment of his suretiship; and one for galanas.

57. There are three kinds of reward to a complainant: false swearing; or repurchase; or restoration.

58. There are three releases from the obligation of a claim; true swearing; or 'gwaesav;' or idiotism.

59. There are three car removals, without return: a wife, after she shall lawfully separate from her husband; and a proprietor, when recognized, after having been in another dominion, who, of right, is not to return; and a reputed son, after he shall have been lawfully denied by his father's kindred.

60. For three causes law was instituted: the first is, to obtain instruction to obviate illegality; the second is, to right illegality if committed; the third is, to punish such as commit illegal acts by dirwy and camlwrw, and such like as are proper.

61. Three onsets which are not to be compensated: the onset of a man, with a weapon, on his enemy, to avenge his relative, after having demanded justice in three courts without obtaining it; though he may kill the party, he is not to compensate it: the second is, the onset of a married woman on the concubine of the husband, with her hands, when they meet; though she may die, it is not to be compensated: the third is, if a defiled maid be given to a man, and after ⁶²trial he find her to be defiled, surety being given for her virginity; though he thrust her with his hand, or with his foot, over the bed, and does not kill her, he is not to compensate her: the onset likewise in eacum pene is not to be compensated; but her smock is to be cut even with the

⁵⁸ phriodi

⁶² marriage

¹ This section follows the next in J. ² not in M. ³ yspeiler R. ⁴ ladher R. ⁵ not in I.N.O.P.Q.S. ⁶ orb6d I.O.S. oe sefyll. I.S. ⁷ y bed h6n; Pieu yr elor hon. O. ⁸ not in N.Q. ⁹ not in L.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S. ¹⁰ not in I.S. ¹¹ am P. I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S. ¹² not in I.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S. ¹³ vechnaeth J. ¹⁴ I.S. ¹⁵ not in J. ¹⁶ not in M. ¹⁷ charych6el S. ¹⁸ atychwedyl N. ¹⁹ vn y6 I.M.N.O.P.Q.S.T. ²⁰ This sentence follows the next in I.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T. ²¹ g6edy P.S. ²² del I.N.O.P.Q.R.S. ²³ not in P. ²⁴ ymhoelant M. ²⁵ not in I.M.S. ²⁶ O N.O. P.Q.S.T. ²⁷ vn N.P.Q. ²⁸ not in S. ²⁹ Two leaves here lost in O. ³⁰ y M.N.P.Q.R. ³¹ -y Q. ³² ar J. ³³ ys J.Q. ³⁴ gouynhei M. ³⁵ -y I. ³⁶ kyfarffont I.J.N.P.Q.S. ³⁷ boet I.S. ³⁸ rodi N. ³⁹ I.J.N.P.Q.S. ⁴⁰ g6edi rodi I.S. ⁴¹ ys J. ⁴² I.S. ⁴³ yr erch6yn N. ⁴⁴ I.S. ⁴⁵ not in M. ⁴⁶ wanher I.S. ⁴⁷ -yndi I.S. ⁴⁸ J.M.N.P.Q.R.T. ⁴⁹ not in M. ⁵⁰ y chrys hagen I.N.P.Q.R.S.T. traechesyn I.S. ⁵¹ not in N.P.Q. ⁵² a I.S. ⁵³ adlyyir S. ⁵⁴ J.N.P. Q.R.S.T. ⁵⁵ not in N. ⁵⁶ The remainder of R. is lost. ⁵⁷ J.

⁵⁸ A guarantee.

LXII. Tri da nyt reit mach arnunt: da arodho arglôyd y¹ dyn; achymyn a² gymero³ offeiraf⁴ y⁵ gan ymarô; a da a⁶ gymero medyc ygan y⁷ neb a vedyccinn-aetho.⁸

LXIII. Teir marô tystolyaeth yssyd amtir ac assauant ygkyureith abarnn: vn yô or kyffroir dadyl amtir ynllys aetheruynu yg-gôyd gôyr y llys gôedy⁹ y bo marô y rei hynny¹⁰ [oll] tystolyaeth¹¹ y hettiedvonn hyt ygorôyron neu achûanec agredir amyr hynn¹² [a vy gynt ac] aglyôyssant¹³ [y] gan¹⁴ y reeni or dadyl honno¹⁵ a rei hynny a elôir¹⁶ gôybydyeit amtir: eil yô¹⁷ henur-yeit gôlat ywybot ach ac etryt¹⁸ [y] r[ô]g kenedyl acharant¹⁹ a dyn aofuynno tir trôy ach ac etryt²⁰ anaôuettydyeu kalan²¹ Mei neu²² galan gayaf: trydyd yô pan welher pentanvaen tat ydyn aofuynno²³ y tir neu²⁴ y hentat neu²⁵ y orhentat neu ereill oe genedyl neu le adeil²⁶ y ryeeni ar²⁷ [y] tir yrei²⁸ hynny²⁹ oll assauant yn lle tyston³⁰ idaô arydylyet.³¹

LXIV. Tri thorllôyth³² vn werth³³ ac eu³⁴ mameu yssyd³⁵ nac vn³⁶ auo na³⁷ lliaô³⁸ ybôynt or dygir³⁹ yn lletrat: torllôyth gellast; atorllôyth hûch arythyle; anyth⁴⁰ lôyth hebaôc.

LXV. Tri llydyn vn werth⁴¹ yssyd yny genuein pob amsser⁴² dec arhugeint yô gôerth pob vn ohonunt: baed kenvein; ac arbennic⁴³ kenuein; ahûch⁴⁴ [a gattôer] ygkyueir⁴⁵ gôestua⁴⁶ y brenhin.

LXVI. Teir fford ydywedir gwybydyeit⁴⁷ amtir: vn yô⁴⁸ ohonunt henuryeit⁴⁹ gôlat ywybot ach ac eturyt y dôyn dyn ar⁵⁰ y dyllyet⁵¹ o tir⁵² y gyt ae⁵³ gereint; eil yô amhinogeu tir⁵⁴ [y] ôybot ach ac etrut⁵⁵ nyt

top of her buttock behind, and before as high as the protuberance of her pubes; and she is to be turned out with that onset without compensation: and that is the law in respect to a defiled maid.

62. Three kinds of property for which no surety is necessary: property that shall be given to a person by a lord; a testamentary bequest received³ by a priest⁴ from the dead; and property received by a medical attendant from a person whom he attends professionally.

63. There are three defunct testimonies to landed property, which stand, in law and judgment: one is, if there be a suit for land, in a court, and it be concluded in the presence of the men of the court; after they are dead, the testimony of their descendants, unto the great grandchildren, or further, is to be credited, concerning what had formerly occurred, and what they had heard from their parents, as to that cause; and those are denominated evidences for land: the second is, the elders of a country, to ascertain kin and descent, between a kindred and relatives, and a person who shall claim land by kin and descent, the nine days of the kalends of May, or of the kalends of winter: the third is, when the hob-stone is to be seen of the father of the person who shall claim the land, or of his grandfather, or of his great grandfather, or of others of his kindred; or the toft of the message of his parents, upon the land; all these stand in the place of witnesses for him, as to his right.

64. There are three broods of the same value as their dams, whether there be one or many of them, if they be stolen: the litter of a covert-bitch; the farrow of a sow in her sty; and the eyrie of a hawk.

65. There are three animals of the same worth in the herd, and thirty pence is the worth of each of them: the boar of a herd; the principal swine of a herd; and a sow that is kept for the king's gwestva.

66. There are three classes of evidences for land: one of them is, the elders of the country for ascertaining kin and descent, to establish a person in his right as to land, along with¹ his relatives; the second is,

⁴⁶ y

⁴⁷ a dayar

⁴⁸ of the

⁴⁹ and soil of

¹ or; I.S. ² del y I.S. ³ not in N.P.Q. ⁴ not in T. ⁵ claf. I.S. ⁶ not in I.M.N.P.S. ⁷ I.M.N.P.Q.S.T. ⁸ eu I.M.N.P.Q.S.T. ⁹ S. ¹⁰ I.J.M.N.P.Q. ¹¹ eu L.J.M.N.P.Q.T. ¹² ar I.J.M. ¹³ not in J. ¹⁴ henaduryeit I. N.P.Q.S. ¹⁵ M.T. ¹⁶ yn I. o S. naôuettyd I.S. ¹⁷ Racuyrr I.S. ¹⁸ not in I.J.N.P.Q.S.T. ¹⁹ not in P. ²⁰ not in P.Q. ²¹ neu [y N.Q.T.] tir [ar I.N.Q.T.] yryani I.N.Q.S.T. ar tir yr eeni M.P. ²² J. ²³ hyn T. ²⁴ not in I.S. ²⁵ ydyn I. ar y dyllyet idaô. S. ²⁶ yssyd vnberth ac eu mam I.S. ²⁷ ac J. ²⁸ mam N.P.Q.T. ²⁹ not in J.T. ³⁰ llawer N.P.Q. ³¹ not in I.M.S. ³² not in I.S. ³³ not in I.N.P.Q.S. ³⁴ not in I.S. ³⁵ not in I.S. ³⁶ y I.N.Q.S. moch I.S. - ar genvaint P. ³⁷ I.N.P.Q.S. ³⁸ not in N.P.Q. ³⁹ not in M.T. yr I.N.P.Q. arglôyd. I.N.P.Q.S. ⁴⁰ Tri ryô tybydyeit yssyd I.S. ⁴¹ not in J.M.N.P.Q.T. henaduryeit I.S. ⁴² not in P. ⁴³ not in Q.S.T. ⁴⁴ not in M.N.Q.T. ⁴⁵ P. ⁴⁶ I.N.P.Q.S. ⁴⁷ L not in M.N.S.

amgen gŵr o bob rantir or tref ¹[honno] ywybot ranneu affinnyeu rŵg ywelygord; trydyd yŵ meiri achyghelloryonn ²[arighyll-eit] y gadŵ teruynneu ³y kynydeu kanys ⁴[y] brenhin ⁵[a] bieu yteruynneu ⁶hynny.

LXVII. ⁷Tri pheth ageidŵ cof ⁸[ac] aseif yn lle tyston vlyn ardylyet otir: lle hen ōlyn; neu ⁹benntan vaen; neu ysgynuaen.

LXVIII. ¹⁰Tri dyn ytelir gŵely tauot ¹¹vdunt: ¹²yr brenhin pan dywetter geir ¹³garŵ vrthaŵ; ac ¹⁴y vradŵr pan ¹⁵wystler vny erbyn' am ¹⁶[y] iaŵn ¹⁷varnn os ef ae katarnna; ac y offeirat vny eglŵys vny teir gŵyl arbennic neu ¹⁸rac ¹⁹[bron] ybrenhin yndarllein ²⁰llythyreu' neu vny ²¹yseriuenu.

LXIX. Tri ²²chowyllaŵc llys ²³yssyd: kerŵyn ved; a ²⁴braŵt; achathyl kynn ²⁵[y daugos] yr brenhin.

LXX. Tri dyn ageidŵ breint llys yn aŵssenn ²⁶[y] brenhin: offeirat teulu; ²⁷adistein; ²⁸abraŵr llys: py ²⁹le bynnac ³⁰yboynt ³¹[ell tri] ygyt ³²yno y byd breint llys.

LXXI. Tri ³³datasaf gŵaet yssyd: gŵaet o benn hyt gŵll; ³⁴[a] gŵaet ogŵll hyt wregys; ³⁵[a] gŵaet owregys hyt laŵr: ³⁶ac os ³⁷[o] benn ³⁸hyt laŵr ³⁹y gollygir' dogyn waet ygelŵr. ⁴⁰Gŵerth gŵaet pob dyn ⁴¹yŵ pedeir arhugent' or gŵedir: ⁴²y gŵaet kynntaf ⁴³trŵy lŵ nabyn y gŵedir; yr eil ⁴⁴gŵaet truy' lŵ hŵe ⁴⁵dyn ⁴⁶y gŵedir; ytrydyd ⁴⁷trŵy lŵ tri dyn: ny ⁴⁸dylyir na lleihau na mŵyhau' gŵerth gŵaet ⁴⁹o bedeir arhugent ⁵⁰py gyueirbynnac ⁵¹ognaŵt dyn ygollyger' kyt symutter ⁵²[y] ⁵³reitheu ⁵⁴[o] herŵyd yr argaeu.

land borderers, ¹for ascertaining kin and descent; ²that is to say, a man from every randir in that trev, to point out divisions and boundaries between the family stock; the third is, maers, canghellors, and apparitors, to preserve the boundaries of the cymwds; because those boundaries belong to the king.

67. Three things which preserve a memorial, and stand instead of witnesses for a person in respect of his right to land: the toft of an old kiln; or a hob-stone; or a horse-block.

68. Three persons to whom tongue-wound is to be paid: to the king, when a rough word is spoken to him; to a judge, when a pledge is given against him, as to his right judgment, if he can confirm it; and to a priest in his church on the three principal festivals, or when he reads or writes letters before the king.

69. There are three things under cover in the palace: a mead vat; and ²a sentence; and a song, before it is shown to the king.

70. Three persons who support the privilege of the court in the king's absence: the priest of the household; the steward; and the judge of the court: wheresoever these three shall be together, there is the privilege of the court.

71. There are three stays of blood: blood from the head to the breast; blood from the breast to the girdle; and blood from the girdle to the ground: and if it be spilled from the ¹head to the ground, it is called complete blood. The worth of the blood of every person is twenty-four pence, if denied: the first blood is to be denied by the oaths of nine persons; the second blood is to be denied by the oaths of six persons; and the third, by the oaths of three persons: there is to be neither a decrease, nor an increase, of the twenty-four pence in the worth of blood, from whatever part of a person's body it is spilled, although the raiths are varied according to the stays.

⁵³bragaŵt

⁵⁴gregys

⁵³bragot

⁵⁴girdle

¹ N.P.Q. ² I.S. ³ a M. ⁴ S. ⁵ not in N.P.Q. ⁶ This section follows the next in J. ⁷ I.J.M.N.P.Q.S.T. ⁸ pentaneu J. ⁹ - Y N.P.Q.T. ¹⁰ not in N.P.Q.T. ¹¹ y M.N.P.Q.T. ¹² hagyr I.M.N.P.Q.S.T. ¹³ yr I.S. ¹⁴ ynwystler ac ef I.S. ¹⁵ I.S. ¹⁶ vradŵr I.S. ¹⁷ yn darllein llythyr I.S. rac bron y brenhin S. ¹⁸ neu vny gneuthur rae bron y brenhin. I. ¹⁹ J.M.N.P.Q.T. ²⁰ llythyr N.P.Q.T. ²¹ gneuthur. M.S. ²² chowyll J. ²³ not in I.S. ²⁴ I.J.M.N.P.Q.S.T. eu dau L. ²⁵ N.P.Q.T. ²⁶ abraŵr llys adystein M.N. ²⁷ ac ygnat I. ²⁸ tu I.S. y bont P.Q. ²⁹ not in N. ³⁰ S. ³¹ breint llys a vyd yno. I.S. ³² argae I.P.Q.S. ³³ I.J.P.S. ³⁴ I.J.S. ³⁵ not in I.P.S. ³⁶ - Q. ³⁷ I.J.M.N.P.S.T. ³⁸ y gollygir hyt [y S.] laŵr I.S. ³⁹ - ac P. ⁴⁰ not in N. ⁴¹ - hŵnŵ. M. ⁴² not in I.S. ⁴³ not in P. ⁴⁴ y M. - gŵat N. ⁴⁵ o I.S. ⁴⁶ not in M.N.P.Q.T. ⁴⁷ o I.S. ⁴⁸ not in J. ⁴⁹ not in I.M. P.Q.S.T. ⁵⁰ o I.P.S. ⁵¹ byd na mŵy na llei I.S. ⁵² pop rŵy I.S. dyu I.M.S. no I.S. ⁵³ pa J. ⁵⁴ ygollyger o gnaŵt dyn J. ⁵⁵ I.J. ⁵⁶ reith M. ⁵⁷ N.Q. ⁵⁸ I.N.P.Q.S.T. ⁵⁹ P.

LXXII. ¹Tri ²hela ryd yssyd ³y bop dyn' ar tir dyn arall: ⁴hela iŵrch; a ⁵[hela] chatno; a ⁶[hela] dyfyrgi.

LXXIII. Trichewilyd morŵyn ⁷yssyd: vn yŵ, dyŵedut oe that ⁸vrthi mi athrodeis ⁹[vorŵyn] yŵr; eil yŵ pan el gyntaf y¹⁰[r] wely ¹¹[at] y gŵr; trydyd ¹²yŵ pan ¹³del ¹⁴gyntaf or gŵely ¹⁵ymplyth dynyon: ¹⁶dros ¹⁷y kyntaf y ¹⁸rodir ¹⁹y hamobyr ²⁰y that; ²¹dros ²²yr eil ²³y rodir ²⁴ychoŵyll idi ²⁵hith-eu; ²⁶dros y trydyd [²⁷y dŵry ²⁸y ²⁹tat] yghegŵedi yr gŵr. ³⁰[Debi Brefi.]

LXXIV. Tri pheth ny ellir ³¹y dŵynn rac gŵreic kyt ³²gŵahanner ahi' amychem: ychoŵyll; ae hargyureu; ae hŵynebŵerth, os rygauas kynn ³³o hynny ³⁴o gymryt ³⁵oe gŵr wreic arall ³⁶yny herbyn.

LXXV. Tri defnyd haŵl yssyd: golŵc; ageir; agŵeithret.

LXXVI. Tri golŵc adygir ygkyureith: golŵc tyst oe tystolyaeth; agolŵc ³⁷managŵr oe vanac; agolŵc llygatrut kylus am lad neu losc neu letrat.

LXXVII. Tri geir kylus yssyd: geir ybo gŵely tauot ³⁸ymdanaŵ; agŵallaŵgeir yn llys; athauotrudyath am lad neu losc neu letrat.

LXXVIII. Tri ryŵ wallaŵgeir yssyd; geir gŵall yn holi orŵy neu ³⁹o eisseu; ageir gŵall yn amdiffynn orŵy neu ⁴⁰o eisseu; ageir gŵall yn gŵadu: or kynntaf ykyl haŵlŵr yhaŵl or aberthyno vrth ygeir ⁴¹or dygir tyston yny erbyn ac ny chyll camlŵrŵ canyt oes gangŵyn kylus ⁴²ygkyureith ⁴³namyn tri; or eil neu or trydyd ykyl amdiffynnŵr gamlŵrŵ ⁴⁴o diuŵyn yr haŵl or aberthyno ŵrth ygeir y tystŵyt oe wall.

LXXIX. ⁴⁵Tri theruyn haŵl yssyd: gŵadu; neu brovi; neu lyssu tyston.

72. There are three hunts free ⁴⁶to every person, upon the land of another: hunting a roebuck; hunting a fox; and hunting an otter.

73. There are three shames of a maiden: the first is, on her father saying to her: ⁴⁷'Maiden, I have given thee to a man;' the second is, when she first goes into the bed to the husband; the third is, when she first comes from the bed amongst men: for the ⁴⁸'first, her amobyr is given to ⁴⁹'her father;' for the ⁵⁰'second, her cowyll is given to herself; for the third, the father gives her agweddi to the husband. Dewi of Brevi!

74. Three things which cannot be taken from a wife, though she be divorced for her misdeed: her cowyll; her argyvreu; and her wyneb-werth, if she had received one for the husband's taking another woman, in opposition to her.

75. There are three grounds of action: a sight; a word; and a deed.

76. Three sights recognized in law: a witness seeing what he testifies; an informer seeing what he discloses; and an accessory seeing the act of murder, or burning, or theft.

77. There are three criminal words: a word by which there is a tongue-wound; a faulty word in court; and tongue-reddening in murder, or burning, or theft.

78. There are three kinds of faulty words: a faulty word in preferring a claim, either exceeding or deficient; a faulty word in defending, either exceeding or deficient; and a faulty word in denying: by the first, the claimant loses his claim, as to what pertains to the word, if witnesses be produced against him; but he is not liable to a camlŵrŵ, for there are only three criminal mis-plaints in law; by the second, or by the third, a defendant becomes liable to a camlŵrŵ; and to satisfy the claim, so far as pertains to the word testified to have been faulty.

79. There are three terminations of a cause: a denial; or proof; or objection to witnesses.

³⁸ympop gŵlat
⁴⁰yr arglŵyd;

³⁹yr eil
⁴¹y kyntaf

⁴⁶in every country,
⁴⁰the lord;

³⁹second,
⁴¹first,

¹Teir N.P.Q.S.T. ²hely J.P. ³hely J.N.Q.T. ⁴I.M.N.P.S. hely Q. ⁵I.M.P.S. hely N.Q. ⁶ynt I.S. ⁷not in M. ⁸I.N.S. ⁹I.P.S. ¹⁰not in S. ¹¹el M.N.P.Q.T. ¹²O. resumes. ¹³not in S. ¹⁴telir I.S. ¹⁵not in M. ¹⁶a M. ¹⁷not in N. ¹⁸not in S. ¹⁹or I.S. ²⁰I.J.N.O.P.Q.S.T. ²¹I.J.M.O.S. ²²I.J.M.N.O.P.Q.S.T. ²³S. ²⁴eu I.J.O.S. ²⁵gatter I.O.S. ²⁶not in P.T. ²⁷oe N.Q. ²⁸or O. ²⁹not in O. ³⁰managyt I.P.Q.S. ³¹amdanaŵ J. yndaw P. not in I.M.N.Q. ³²not in I.M.N.O.P.Q.S. ³³not in I.M.N.O.P.Q.S.T. ³⁴not in J. ³⁵not in O. ³⁶cithyr I.N.O.P.Q.S.T. ³⁷a I.M.N.O.P.Q.S.T. ³⁸This section follows the next in M. ³⁹I.S. ⁴⁰T. ⁴¹o yr tat N.P.Q.T. not in I.S. ⁴²T.

LXXX. Tri pheth nychygein ygkyureith :
praŋf arweithret ¹namyn tri; agŋat dros
waessaf; achof ŋedy braŋt.

LXXXI. Tri gŋeithret yssyd ²ar braŋf:
llafur kyureithaŋl ³neucyureithaŋl ar ⁴tir
⁵megys torri ffin'' neu wneuthur ffin neu
laur arall; agŋeithret llŋdyn yn llad ⁶y llall
yggŋyd bugeil trefgord tystolyaeth ⁷y bugeil
⁸yn wybydyat' a seif'' am hynny; ⁹tyst-
olyaeth ¹⁰gŋybydyeit ¹¹heuyt aseif amtir'
agŋeithret kyleidyr ¹²lleidyr agroccher am
¹³y letrat tystolyaeth lŋnnŋ ¹⁴ar ¹⁵y gyt
leidyr aseif.

LXXXII. Tri gŋaessaf yssyd: ardelŋ; neu
warant; neu amdiffynn heb warrant.

LXXXIII. Tri chof gŋedy braŋt yssyd:
godef o vradŋr ¹⁶[rodi] gŋystyl ¹⁷yny
erbyn ¹⁸[ac yn erbyn] y braŋt heb rodi
¹⁹gŋrth ŋystyl yna ²⁰agŋedy hynny kynyc
²¹[y] gŋystyl ²²yŋ gatarnhau' ny dylir y
erbynnyaŋ ogyfreith ²³onny hyd braŋt'
tremyc; ²⁴neu ²⁵gynnic gŋystyl yn erbyn
braŋt gŋedy ²⁶[y] godef ²⁷[yn gyntaf;] neu
adaŋ ymadraŋd yn wallus ar gyfureith
abarnn agŋedy barnn keissaŋ gŋaret y wall
nys dyl.

LXXXIV. Teir tystolyaeth dilis yssyd: tyst-
olyaeth llys yn dŋyn ²⁸[y] cof; athystolyaeth
²⁹gŋybydyeit agredir pob vn ³⁰yghyureith
³¹[ar (ahan)] megys tat ³²[y] rŋg y deu vab
neuc yn lluoessaŋc amtir; athystolyaeth ³³[y]
gŋrthystonn.

LXXXV. Trille y ³⁴tywys cof llys: amgyu-
undeb ³⁵dŋybleit; ac ³⁶am teruyn ³⁷dadyl or
daŋ kyghaŋs vn ³⁸yn dyŋedut ³⁹ytheruynu
⁴⁰ac arall' ⁴¹yn dyŋedut ⁴²natheruynnŋyt; ac
am aghyureith aŋnnel arglŋyd ae ⁴³dyn yn
⁴⁴[y] llys.

LXXXVI. Teir tystolyaeth marŋaŋl yssyd:
tystu ar dyn kynn ⁴⁵[y] holi ⁴⁶or hynn ⁴⁷a
tyster; neu tystu ⁴⁸ardyn na ⁴⁹wadŋys ⁵⁰ac
nat ⁵¹amdiffynnŋys yr hynn ⁵²a daroed

80. Three things which do not accord in
law: proof as to a deed, excepting three;
denial of a gwaesav; and remembrance
after judgment.

81. There are three deeds resting upon
proof: lawful or unlawful work upon ⁴land,
such as the breaking a boundary, or the
making a boundary, or other work; the
deed of one animal killing another, in
the presence of a hamlet herdsman, as to
which, the testimony of the herdsman, as
an evidence, is to stand; ⁹the testimony of
evidences stands likewise as to land; and
the testimony of a thief who is hanged for
theft, against his fellow thief, is to stand
as to his deed.

82. There are three gwaesavs: arddelw;
or warrant; or a defence without warrant.

83. There are three remembrances after
judgment: a judge suffering a pledge to
be given against him, and against his
judgment, without then giving a counter
pledge, and afterwards offering his pledge
in confirmation of it, which is not, by law,
to be received, unless it be a void judg-
ment; or the offering a pledge against a
judgment, after first suffering it to pass; or
the leaving a faulty expression, as to law and
judgment, and, after judgment, attempting
to get rid of the fault, which is not to be
allowed.

84. There are three sure testimonies:
the testimony of the court producing the
record; the testimony of evidences, each
of whom is to be credited separately, as a
father, as to his two sons, or generally as
to land; and the testimony of counter-
witnesses.

85. Three cases where a record of court
will decide: as to the agreement of two
parties; and as to the termination of a suit,
if the cynglaws of one party come and say
that it is determined, and that of the other
say that it is not determined; and as to an
unlawful act that is done by a lord towards
his man in the court.

86. There are three abortive testimonies:
testimony against a person before he is ex-
amined as to what is testified; testimony
against a person that he has not denied ⁵and

⁵¹ tri

⁵² neu

⁵³ three,

⁵⁴ nor

¹ eithyr I.N.O.P.Q.S. ² a P. ³ artir neu akŋyureithaŋl M. ''not in T. ⁴ - y S. ⁵ arall T. ⁶ lŋnnŋ M. ''not in S.
''aseif yn wybydyat I. ⁷ This sentence follows the next in I.S. ⁸ not in J. ⁹ am tir heuyt a seif M. aseif am tir
heuyt N.O.P.Q.T. ¹⁰ not in J. ¹¹ not in L.I.M.N.O.P.Q.S.T. ¹² a seif ar y gŋtlaidr. P. ¹³ not in N. ¹⁴ I.N.O.
P.Q.S. ¹⁵ yn I.M.N.O.P.S.T. not in Q. ¹⁶ J. ¹⁷ not in I.M.N.O.P.Q.S.T. ¹⁸ - ychadarnhau I.S. ¹⁹ I.S.
²⁰ y N. ''not in I.S. ²¹ onnyt barn I.S. ²² - yd I.S. ²³ rodi I.S. ²⁴ I.N.O.P.Q.S.T. ²⁵ O. ²⁶ I.S. ²⁷ - y I.S.
²⁸ yny gyfreith I.S. ²⁹ I.S. ³⁰ O.P. ³¹ I.N.O.Q.S.T. ³² tyfaŋd J. ³³ pleiden I.S. ³⁴ not in I. ³⁵ not in M.
³⁶ y N. not in O. ³⁷ natheruynwyt M. ³⁸ ar llall I.S. ³⁹ y N. ⁴⁰ ytheruynu M. ⁴¹ ŋr I.S. ⁴² I.N.P.Q.S.
⁴³ I.N.O.P.Q.S.T. ⁴⁴ not in I. ⁴⁵ y I.N.O.P.Q.S. ⁴⁶ not in O. ⁴⁷ wadaŋd J. ⁴⁸ amdiffynnŋat J. ⁴⁹ ar I.Q. ⁵⁰ J.
⁵¹ I.M.S.

idað ¹ywadu neu amdiffynn neu tystu ar-
dyn dybedut yr hynn ²nys ³dybat ⁴braðdóyr
yllys ⁵ac clyðho adyly ⁶[ant] eu dóyn ⁷yn
varðaðl tróy arch yr amdiffynnór os coffa
⁸[a] ⁹llyma y tri lle ymae trech gwybyd-
yeit no thyston.'

LXXXVII. Tri gwahan yssyd róg gwybyd-
yeit athystonn gwybydyeit am ¹⁰[yr hyn]
afu kynn ymhaðl [¹¹yn ¹²llys] ydygant ¹³eu
tystolyaeth ac nyt ef ydóc tystonn; eil yó
gwybydyeit bieu deturyt eu góybot yghyu-
reith tystonn ¹⁴kyny ¹⁵[rý] thyster vdunt
ac nys picu tystonn; trydyd yó gwybyd-
yeit bieu ¹⁶dóyn ¹⁷eu' tystolyaeth yn erbyn
góat ¹⁸ac amdiffynn sef yó hynny gwybyd-
yeit bieu broui góir góedy geu ac nys picu
tystonn.

LXXXVIII. ¹⁹Teir fford ymac cadarnnach
gwybydyeit nothyston vn yó gallu dóyn
llyas o wybydyeit am vn peth ²⁰ygyureith
neu vn góybydyat megys mach ac ny ellir
dóyn na mby na llei no dea ²¹[o] ²²tyston;
eil yó gallu ²³dirðyað dyn neu y werthu tróy
wybydyeit ac ny ellir tróy tyston ogyfreith;
trydyd yó gallu o ²⁴honunt proui yn erbyn
góat 'neu amdiffynn ac ²⁵nys dichauu tyst-
onn. Pan ²⁶tysto tyst nny tystolyaeth
peth ²⁷yn gyureithaðl y ereill yn erbyn am-
diffynnór neu ²⁸amdiffynnór pan ²⁹tysto
ynteu' peth yn ³⁰gyureithaðl yn erbyn
tyston ³¹ny ellir llyssu yrei hynny kannys
górth tystonn ynt.

LXXXIX. Teir tystolyaeth yssyd ar eir ac
ny dygir ³²yr creir tystolyaeth lleidyr ary-
gyleidyr vrth y groc atystolyaeth nyt elher
yny herbyn pan dyccer ³³ar eir athystol-
yaeth ³⁴[y] górhthystonn: [³⁵góybydyeit
ym pop dadyl grym tyston agynhalyant
achystal aallant ym pop dadyl ac adichaón
tyston.' ³⁶Deði Brefi.]

xc. Tri lleidyr camlyryus yssyd: lleidyr
ki; alleidyr llysseu nny tyfont ³⁷or dayar;

that he' has not defended, what he has
denied, or defended; or testimony against
a person of his having said what he did
not say: the 'judges of the court, 'who
hear them, are to consider them as abor-
tive, at the request of the defendant, if he
remember: and these are the three in-
stances wherein evidences are stronger than
witnesses.

87. There are three differences between
evidences and witnesses: evidences as to
what has occurred, bear their testimony
prior to examination in court, which wit-
nesses do not; the second is, evidences
may declare their knowledge, in the place
of witnesses, though it be not testified to
them, and witnesses may not; the third is,
evidences are to give their testimony in
opposition to denial and defence, that is,
evidences may prove the truth after false-
hood, which witnesses cannot.

88. In three ways evidences are stronger
than witnesses: one is, that many evidences
may be brought as to one thing, in law, or
only one evidence, such as a surety, and
there cannot be brought either more or
less than two witnesses; the second is, that
a person may be subject to dirwy, or sold,
through evidences, which cannot be done
through witnesses by law; the third is,
that they can prove in opposition to a
denial, 'or a defence, which cannot be done
by witnesses. When a witness, in his testi-
mony, shall testify of a thing lawfully to
others, against a defendant; or a defendant,
when he shall testify of a thing lawfully,
against witnesses; they cannot be objected
to; because they are counter-witnesses.

89. There are three testimonies by word,
and not brought to the relic: the testimony
of a thief at the gallows, against his fellow
thief; a testimony against which no con-
tradiction is brought, when given by word;
and the testimony of counter-witnesses:
evidences, in every cause, possess the force
of witnesses; and they can effect as much,
in every cause, as can be effected by wit-
nesses. Dewi of Brevi!

90. There are three thieves liable to a
camlwrw: a dog stealer; a stealer of herbs,

¹ ²⁰braðdór ²⁷góyr ³ ³⁶- ar ³⁰braðtóyr
⁴ ⁴⁰ac

⁵ ³⁶judge ³⁷men ⁶ ³⁶- and the judges
⁷ ⁴⁰and

¹ not in M. ² ny I.N.O.Q.T. ³ dybat I.N.O.P.Q. dywodassei J. ⁴ I.M.S. ⁵ y N. ⁶ I.N.O.P.Q.S.T. ⁷ llyma
I.N.O.P.Q.S.T. ⁸ not in J.M. ⁹ I.P.S. ¹⁰ I. yny S. ¹¹ I.S. ¹² not in N.O.Q.T. ¹³ not in T. ¹⁴ M.N.O.P.Q.S.
¹⁵ not in N. ¹⁶ not in M.O.P.Q.T. ¹⁷ not in T. ¹⁸ - O I.S. ¹⁹ yny gyfreith I.S. ²⁰ N.O.P.Q.S.T. or I.S.
²¹ dyat J. ²² dirðy Q. ²³ gybydyeit I.S. ²⁴ nas J. ²⁵ tygho I. ²⁶ not in M. ²⁷ pan tysto amdiffynnór I.P.S.
²⁸ tyst M. ²⁹ gyfreith M. ³⁰ y rei hynny aelár górhth tyston yghyfreith ac ny I.M.N.O.P.Q.S.T. ellir I.O.S.
dýlyir M.N.P.Q.T. ou llyssu. I.M.N.O.P.Q.S.T. ³¹ y I.N.O.P.Q.S.T. ³² not in Q. ³³ I.O.S. ³⁴ I.S. ³⁵ S.
³⁶ ar I. ³⁷ J. ³⁸ N.P.Q. ³⁹ I.P.S. a M.N.O.Q. ⁴⁰ I.M.N.O.P.Q.S. ⁴¹ J.M.P.S. not in O.

alleidyr ¹a tyster' arnao yn gwaadu lletrat ²onys llysa.

xcI. Tri lleidyr dirbyus yssyd: lleidyr hyd brenhin gweidy aslladho ygónn; ³a-lleidyr ypallo yreith idao' ⁴[yn gwadu lletrat;] alleidyr alladho llódyn ⁵y dyn arall yny ty neu yny uarth ⁶ynlletrat.

xcII. Tri lleidyr gwerth yssyd lleidyr y caffer dogyn vannac arnao tróy eglóys a-chyttleidyr ⁷[y] lleidyr agroccer am ⁸letrat alleidyr ⁹a dalher gwerth pedeir keinnaoc ¹⁰kyureith gantaó ¹¹neu lei' o da marwaól' yn lletrat.

xcIII. Tri lleidyr crogadóy yssyd: lleidyr da ¹²bywaól adalher ¹³vn llódynn arylió gantaó; alleidyr da marwaól adalher gwerth pedeir keinnaoc ¹⁴kyureith ¹⁵[y] gantaó neu auo móy; alleidyr da ¹⁶bywaól adalher croen arylió gantaó ac ny diheurer amy llódyn ¹⁷o góbyl.

xcIV. Tri lleidyr adieinc o letrat kyua-def ¹⁸[vn yó] reudus ¹⁹a gróyttro teir tref ²⁰a naóttei ympob tref heb gaffel ²¹na alussen ²²na gwestua ²³ae gwaretto' kyt dalher ²⁴a lletrat ymborth ²⁵gantaó ryd vyd ²⁶o gyureith ²⁷agóreic ogyt ²⁸letrat ae gwr priao' alleidyr edyn ²⁹[dof] ³⁰kyureith aerydha ³¹namyn' talu ³²[y] gwerth ³³kyureith ³⁴yr edyn ³⁵aduc oe' berchennaoc.

xcV. ³⁶[Tri lle y dily góreic ateb heb y gwr: vn yó olofrydiacth kelein alado hi o weithret llaó athroet; eil yó o ledrat aónel hi heb y gwr; trydyd yó o anianolder tir a dayar.

xcVI. Tri dyn ny allant y chwanecau anssaól y neb ar dir: gwaolaó; a gorcheidwaat; a chamoressgynór: sef achas am nadoes berchnogacth dilis gantynt euhunein.]

xcVII. O tri mod ytelir diróy treis: vn yó ³⁷pan ballo ³⁸y reith y dyn yn gwaadu treis; eil yó' pan ballo y amdiffynn ³⁹yr amdiffynnór yn erbyn ⁴⁰y dyn; trydyd yó pan

that grow on the earth; and a thief who is testified against, in denying theft, unless he shall object.

91. There are three thieves liable to a dirwy: one who steals the king's hart, after being killed by his dogs; a thief whose raith shall fail him in denying theft; and a thief who shall feloniously kill an animal belonging to another person, either in his house, or in his yard.

92. There are three thieves liable to be sold: a thief against whom an information has been made through the church; a fellow thief to one who is hanged for theft; and a thief upon whom shall be found, of stolen dead property, what is worth four legal pence, or less.

93. There are three thieves liable to be hanged: a stealer of live property, in whose possession shall be found one animal, upon accusation; a stealer of dead property, in whose possession shall be found the worth of four legal pence, or more; and a stealer of live property, in whose possession shall be found a skin, upon accusation, and is not exculpated as to the animal altogether.

94. Three thieves who shall escape for an acknowledged theft: a necessitous person, who shall traverse three trevs, and nine houses in each trev, without obtaining either alms or gwestva to relieve him; though he be caught, with stolen eatables in his possession, he is free, by law; and a wife, for stealing jointly with her husband; and a stealer of tame fowls, the law sets him free, only paying to their owner the legal worth of the fowls he takes.

95. Three cases wherein a wife is to answer, without her husband: the first is, for homicide, committed by her by the act of hand and foot; the second is, for theft, committed by her, unconnected with her husband; the third is, for the title to land in her own right.

96. Three persons who are unable to strengthen the title of land for any one: the empty-handed; a guardian; and a wrong possessor: because they have not a sure title themselves.

97. By three means may a dirwy for violence become payable: the first is, when his raith shall fail a person in denying violence; the second is, when his defence

¹ y I. 'not in J. ² ony O. ³ This sentence follows the next in I.S. ⁴ P. ⁵ not in I.M.S. ⁶ not in M. ⁷ P. ⁸ -y M. ⁹ y I.S. ¹⁰ not in J.M.N.O.P.Q.T. ¹¹ not in O. ¹² o da marwaól neu lai P. ¹³ bydaól J. ¹⁴ not in I.S. ¹⁵ not in O. ¹⁶ T. ¹⁷ yn I.S. ¹⁸ S. ¹⁹ gwedy. M. ²⁰ not in J. ²¹ - na chardat N. not in I.O.S. ²² ae gwareto na gwestua I.J.N.O.P.Q.S.T. ²³ not in M. ²⁴ not in M. ²⁵ not in N.Q. ²⁶ - y reudus J. ²⁷ This sentence follows the next in I.S. ²⁸ ledratta S. ²⁹ S. ³⁰ eithyr I.O.S. ³¹ eithyr M.P.Q.T. onyt N. ³² I.S. ³³ not in P. ³⁴ y I. oc S. ³⁵ not in O. ³⁶ - am hýnný. M. ³⁷ S. ³⁸ This sentence follows the next in I.S. ³⁹ not in M. ⁴⁰ y I.O.P.S. ⁴¹ not in I.M.N.O.P.Q.S.T.

ballo y warant 'yr dyn ac galh6o ynn dadyl treis.

xcviii. O tri mod y kyll dadyl treis y breint m6yhaſ³ vn y6⁴ o ballu''⁵ teithi treis⁶ ac otystolyaeth by6a6l yn dadyl treis ac o g6ynnya6⁷ o ha6l6r d6yn⁸ oe eida6 ef yr hynn aducp6yt y treis rac arall ac nyt⁹ y ganta6 ef nyt m6y hagen yreith ynni tri phunc¹⁰ hynn no ll6 tri dyn ac nyt m6y y dial no¹¹ their hu' caml6r6¹² [yr brenhin,] onny ellir ywadu¹³ yn g6byl' neu¹⁴ y amdiffynn.' Un¹⁵ o tri¹⁶ [pheth] agyll yneb atreisser¹⁷ ae¹⁸ [y] dyn¹⁹ ae²⁰ [y] tir²¹ ae²² [y] da arall kych6ynna6l²³ ae²⁴ y vreint.

xcix. Tri ry6 amdiffynn yssyd²⁵ vn y6²⁶ na wrthepper' yn amssera6l yr gouyn; eil y6²⁷ amdiffynn²⁸ hyt nat attepper vyth yr²⁹ ha6l; trydyd³⁰ v6 amdiffynn gan ateb mal³¹ na choller dim³² yn yr ha6l.

c. Tri pheth nyt reit attep yneb ohonunt vn y6 peth ny bo dieberedic yn erbin kyureith eil y6 g6eithret y galler dangos³³ y argy6ed³⁴ or g6nncir' ac ny dangosser; trydyd y6 collet ny wyppo g6lat³⁵ o neb ry6 hyspysr6yd yr ha6l6r y golli.

ci. Tri ry6 diepryt yssyd vn y6³⁶ d6yn peth³⁷ [rac d6yn] ac natatuerer dracheuen; eil y6³⁸ ada6 argy6ed ar dyn neu ar³⁹ y eida6 heb wneuthur ia6n na hed6ch ymdana6; trydyd y6 diebryt dyn oe dylyet dros amsser⁴⁰ [y] talu.

cii. Otri mod y kae kyureith r6g ha6l6r ac amdiffynn6r vn y6⁴¹ o golli y amsser ah6nn6 adam6einha o la6er mod; eil y6⁴² [o] ha6l heb perchenn; trydyd y6⁴³ [o] teruynu y dadyl kynn ohynny.

ciii. Tri theruyn⁴⁴ [ha6l] kyureitha6l yssyd vn y6 teruyn ogyuundeb⁴⁵ y pleideu; eil y6 teruynn gossodedic⁴⁶ tr6y gymrod-ed6yr r6g pleideu; trydyd y6 teruynn tr6y varnn.

shall fail the defendant against a person; the third is, when his guarantor shall fail the person who shall call him, in a trial for violence.

98. By three means a suit for violence loses its chief privilege: the first is, by the teithi of violence failing; by living testimony in a trial for violence; and by the plaintiff's complaining of property taken by violence from another, and not from himself: the raith, however, is not greater, in these three cases, than the oaths of three persons; and the penalty not greater, than a camlwrw of three kine to the king, if it cannot be completely denied, or defended. One of three things is lost by him upon whom the violence is committed: either his man; his land, or moveable property; or his privilege.

99. There are three kinds of defence: one is, that no reply shall be made in time to the demand; the second is, a defence that the claim shall never be answered; the third is, a defence, by answering, that nothing shall be lost in the claim.

100. Three things which it is not necessary to answer any one concerning them: the first is, what is detained not contrary to law; the second is, an act the harm of which can be shown, 'if committed,' and it be not shown; the third is, a loss, which the country knows not, by any means of information, that the claimant has suffered.

101. There are three kinds of detention: the first is, taking a thing from a person, and not restoring it; the second is, leaving an injury towards a person, or towards his property, to remain, without making satisfaction or settlement concerning it; the third is, detaining the due of a person beyond the time for paying it.

102. By three means the law shuts between a plaintiff and a defendant: the first is, by losing his time, and that may happen in various ways; the second is, by claim without an owner; the third is, by the previous termination of the suit.

103. There are three lawful terminations of a suit: the first is, a termination by consent of the parties; the second is, an appointed termination by arbitrators between parties; the third is, a termination by judgment.

⁴⁷o gyfreith

⁴⁸by law

¹ y L.M.N.O.P.Q.S.T. ² not in M.N.P.Q.T. ³ oc na wnelher I.O.S. ⁴ y theithi S. ⁵ or I.N.O.P.Q.S. ⁶ or S. ⁷ not in M. ⁸ hynny I.S. ⁹ thri buhyn I.N.P.Q.S. ¹⁰ I. ¹¹ o J. ¹² not in I.S. ¹³ neu y amdiffyn yn g6byl P. ¹⁴ not in J. ¹⁵ or Q. ¹⁶ I.S. ¹⁷ not in I.S. ¹⁸ I.N.O.P.Q.S.T. ¹⁹ neu I.S. ²⁰ I.N.O.S.T. ²¹ neu I.M.N.O.P.Q.S.T. ²² I.S. ²³ neu I.S. ²⁴ not in J. ²⁵ A chann here in O. ²⁶ nat atteper I.S. ²⁷ attep I. ²⁸ val S. ²⁹ g6lyn I.S. ³⁰ not in T. ³¹ not in N. ³² yr I.P. ar S. not in M.N.Q.T. ³³ yr P.Q. ³⁴ not in S. ³⁵ This sentence follows the next in I.S. ³⁶ P.Q. ³⁷ yr I.N.P.Q.S. ³⁸ L.J.M.N.P.Q.T. ³⁹ etryt. S. ⁴⁰ not in P.Q. ⁴¹ I.S. ⁴² L.J.S. ⁴³ kyfreith J. ⁴⁴ not in I.N.P.Q.S. ⁴⁵ r6g pleiten tr6y gymrodedyr I.P.S. ⁴⁶ M.

civ. Teir dadyl adilyant eu ¹hiachau ac eu ²barnu tróy deturyt gólat yn erbyn ³haerllugróyd vn yó dadyl am venffic neu wystyl neu auel yssyd vn gyureith; eil yó dadyl ybo amdiffynn yndi ⁴neu yn amgen' góat amtir; trydyd yó dadyl órthrymder ⁵[y] brenhin yn erbyn kyureith.

cv. ⁶O tri mod ydholir tir o gamweresgyn ac o datanud tróy veddyant tat neu vam ⁷hyt agheu' ac oach ac eturyt kynny thyccyo gouyn tir or mod kyntaf nac or eil ny byd búyrach no chynt ykeffir or trydyd.

cvi. Tri chamwerescyn yssyd goresgyn yn erbyn ⁸[y] perchennaóe oeanuod ⁹[a] heb vraót neu weresgyn tróy y ¹⁰perchennaóe ac yn erbyn ¹¹[y] etiued oe anuod ¹²[a] heb vraót ¹³neu oresgyn tróy wercheitóat ac yn erbyn ¹⁴y iaun dilyedaóe oe anuod aheb vraót: perchennaóe yó yneb auo yn medu ydylyet dilis: góercheitóat yó yneb ¹⁵agynhalyo neu' awarchattóo dilyet dyn arall ¹⁶tróy y gannyat.'

cvi. O tri mod ydosperthir dadyl datanud ¹⁷y róg etuiedyon nyt amgen tróy tri breint annyanaól: kyntaf yó breint oct ¹⁸y róg ¹⁹hynaf ²⁰a ieuhaí; eil yó breint ²¹[priodas] ²²y róg etiued kyureithaól ac vn agkyureithaól canys y kyureithaól ae keiff oll; trydyd yó breint dilyet ²³y róg dilyetaóe ac andilyedaóe os tateu yrei hynny ²⁴hagen a gynhalyssant ²⁵yr vn' tir ²⁶wers tra góers hyt ²⁷eu hageu ²⁸os ²⁹[eu] meibon ³⁰adaó y erchi datanud mab y dilyedaóe ageiff datanud ³¹ogóbyl ³²py brytbynnac ydel ³³odynna or ³⁴doant etuiedyon vn rad ygyt ac ynyr vn amsser youyn datanud megys brodyr [³⁵o ³⁶tir eu tat] neu gefenderó neu gyferderó o tir eutateu yr hónn a ³⁷gynnhelis ³⁸eu tateu ³⁹yndiran wers tra góers' hyt ⁴⁰eu maró ny dicaun vn o honunt górhílad y ⁴¹llall nae oedi namyn pob vn ⁴²[o-honunt] ageiff ⁴³y rann datanud: póybynnac agymero tir ytat kynn nor braót hynaf ybraót hynaf ae górhílad ef o góbyl ⁴⁴ac

104. Three suits which are to be amended, and to be judged by the verdict of the country, against arrogance: the first is, a suit concerning a loan, or a pledge, or a distress, which are under one law; the second is, a suit, wherein there is a defence, 'or otherwise' a denial, in respect to land; the third is, a suit, for oppression by the king contrary to law.

105. By three means land is to be sued for: through wrong possession; by daden-hudd through the occupation of father, or mother, until death; and by kin and descent: though the suit for land may not succeed by the first means, nor by the second, it is not to be obtained the less effectually than before by the third.

106. There are three wrong possessions: possession in opposition to the owner, against his will, and without a judgment; or, possession through the means of the owner in opposition to his heir, against his will, and without a judgment; or, possession through a guardian, and in opposition to the right owner against his will, and without a judgment: an owner is one having a sure title: a guardian is one who maintains or guards the right of another person, with his consent.

107. By three modes is a suit of daden-hudd to be resolved between heirs, that is to say, through three natural privileges: the first is, by privilege of age, between the eldest and the youngest; the second is, by privilege of marriage, between a lawful heir and one not lawful, because the lawful is to have the whole; the third is, by privilege of right, between one having a right and one without right: if, however, the fathers of those have holden the same land each in succession until death, if their sons shall come to demand daden-hudd, the son of the right owner is to get the daden-hudd entirely, at what time soever he may come: afterwards, if heirs of equal degree come together, and at the same time, to demand daden-hudd; such as brothers, in respect to their father's land; or cousins, or second cousins, in respect to their father's land, which their fathers held unshared, in succession, until

⁴⁴nyt amgen

⁴⁵priodaf

⁴⁶that is to say

⁴⁷superiority,

¹barnu N.P. ²iachan N.P. ³haerlluged I.N.S.T. ⁴I. ⁵The remaining triads are anomalously placed in O.Q. not in P. ⁶not in S. ⁷I.N.O.S.T. ⁸I.M.N.O.S.T. ⁹perchen J.Q. ¹⁰I.N.O.S.T. ¹¹I.J.M.N.O.Q.S. ¹²not in J. ¹³not in M.Q. ¹⁴not in L. ¹⁵not in I.M.O.S.T. N. here concludes. ¹⁶not in I.J.M.O.Q.S. ¹⁷not in L.J.O.S. ¹⁸yr M. ¹⁹- yr O. ²⁰ar M.O.T. ²¹I.O.S.T. ²²not in I.J.M.O.P.Q.S. ²³not in I.J.M.Q.S. ²⁴not in J.Q. ²⁵y J.Q. ²⁶- hónn J.Q. ²⁷not in I.S. ²⁸a dyfot I.O. ²⁹I.O.T. ³⁰not in I.O. ³¹not in I.S. ³²pa J.M.Q. ³³not in L.S. ³⁴deuant J.Q. ³⁵M.I.N.S.T. ³⁶tref I.S. ³⁷gynhalyatd J.Q. ³⁸y J. ³⁹wers tra góers yndiran J.Q. ⁴⁰not in I.M.N.S.T. ⁴¹gilyd I.N.S. ⁴²I.N. ⁴³not in I.M.N.S.T. ⁴⁴not in M. ⁴⁵I.N.Q.S. ⁴⁶L. priodaf J.Q.

¹ynteu ageiff ²y datanud o góbyl' ac orbyd maró ³yr hynaf ⁴y myón' y datanud dirrann y vab ⁵ageiff elchóyl' datanud ⁶o góbyl' yn erbyn paúb.

cVIII. Tri ryó vrent yssyd breint ann-
yanaól abreint ⁷sóyd abreint ⁸tir.

cIX. Tri phriodolder yssyd ⁹[y pop dyn] ryó abreint ac etiuedyaeth: etiuedyaeth ¹⁰hagen heróyd breint breint heróyd ryó ryó heróyd ygóhan auyd ¹¹y róg dynyon heróyd kyfreith megys ¹²y góhan brenhin ¹³ygan vhelór' gór agóreic hynaf aieuhaf breyr abilan."

cx. ¹⁴Tri ryw vradóyr yssyd yg Kymry heróyd kyureith Hyóel ¹⁵da ¹⁶braódlór llys ¹⁷pennadur heróyd sóyd ¹⁸y gyt abrenhin Deneuur ¹⁹ac Aberffraó yn wastat ac vn braódlór kymót neu gantref heróyd sóyd ympob llys odadleueu Góyned a Phóys ²⁰[a] braódlór o vrent ²¹y tir ympob llys kymót neu gantref o Deheubarth nyt amgen pob ²²perchennaóe tir. Pob braódlór sóydaóe ageiff pedeir keinnaóe kyureith ²³dros bop braót ²⁴[or] atalho ²⁵kymeint ahynny' ygan yneb ybarnho ²⁶idaó braódlór ²⁷o vrent ²⁸y tir hagen' nycheiff góerth ²⁹dros y vraót kannys gúassannaeth ³⁰[y] tir yó.

cxI. Yspeit pob braódlór ³¹yó yrodi barn róg dadleuóyr onnys góybyd pymthec niwarn-
aót kanny ³²dylyir gossot oet dadleu yn llei yspeit no hynny ³³[ac] os braódlór sóydaóe vyd yna barnnet y dadyl aóed aroet neu ³⁴talet y sóyd yr brenhin heb amgen gollet kanny dyly neb gynhal sóyd ³⁵yn hóy noc y gallo ³⁶góneuthur ³⁷y gúassanaeth yny hamsser.'

cxII. Os braótlór o vrent tir aarchant ³⁸y speit am ³⁹vraót ac ⁴⁰o bedrustrer aeoëiss-
eu rei owyr y llys yrei kytrychaól a ⁴¹gaff-

they died, no one of them can oust the others, nor cause them delay, but each is to obtain his dadenhudd share: whosoever shall take his father's land before the eldest brother, the eldest brother is to oust him altogether; and he is to have his dadenhudd of all; and if the eldest shall die possessed of an unshared dadenhudd, his son next has dadenhudd of all against every body.

108. There are three kinds of privileges: natural privilege; privilege of office; and privilege of land.

109. There are three proprieties to every person: kind; privilege; and heirship: nevertheless, heirship is according to privilege, privilege is according to kind, and kind according to the distinction that may exist between persons, according to law; such as the distinction between a king and an uchelwr, a man and a woman, eldest and youngest, a breyr and a villain.

110. There are three kinds of judges in Cymru, according to the law of Howel the good: a judge of the "supreme court by virtue of office, continually with the kings of Dinevwr and Aberfraw; and one judge of a cymwd or cantrev, by virtue of office, in every court of pleas, in Gwynedd and Powys; and a judge, by privilege of land, in every court of a cymwd or cantrev, in South Wales; that is to say, every owner of land. Every official judge is to have four legal pence for every judgment, of that amount in value, from the party in whose favour he decides: a judge by privilege of his land, however, is not to have worth for his judgment; because it is a service attached to the land.

111. The time allowed to every judge to give judgment between suitors, if he want information, is fifteen days; because the period for causes ought not to be fixed for a shorter space than that: and if he be an official judge, let him then judge the cause at the time appointed, or forfeit his office to the king, without other loss: for no one is to hold an office longer than he is able to execute its duty in proper time.

112. If judges by privilege of land request time for judgment, whether from doubt, or from the absence of some of the men of

⁴¹ peunydyabl

⁴¹ daily

¹ of I.S. ² not in I.N.Q.S. ³ y brabt I.S. ⁴ not in I.J.N.Q.T. ⁵ yn S. ⁶ of I.S. elchóyl ageiff I.M.N.S. ⁷ not in I.M.N.S.T. ⁸ not in Q. ⁹ tir I.S. ¹⁰ sóyd, I.S. ¹¹ I.M.N.S.T. ¹² not in M. ¹³ not in I.J.M.Q.S.T. ¹⁴ not in Q. ¹⁵ a breyr I.N.S. ¹⁶ breyr a bilan (gór a góreic S.) hynaf a iouaf. I.S. ¹⁷ "A chasm here in O. ¹⁸ not in I.Q. ¹⁹ - ac gýureith M. ²⁰ not in I.M.Q.S. ²¹ neu I.S. ²² I.J.M.Q.S.T. ²³ not in I.M.S. ²⁴ perchenn I.S. ²⁵ o I.S. ²⁶ J. ²⁷ y veint honno I. ²⁸ not in Q. ²⁹ hagen o vrent tir I.S. ³⁰ not in J.M. ³¹ - y S. ³² I.Q.S.T. ³³ not in I.S.T. ³⁴ dyly J. ³⁵ I.M.Q.S.T. ³⁶ atueret I.S. ³⁷ not in M. ³⁸ y gúassanaethu yn amseraól. I.S. ³⁹ not in J.Q. ⁴⁰ oet I.S. ⁴¹ varn I.S. ⁴² not in J.Q. ⁴³ gahant M.T. ⁴⁴ I.Q.S.

ant oet heb tŷg ar brenhin a' dyly kymell yrei absen owys trŷy vechniaeth neu auel ¹paŷb ohonunt yr eil llys; aphŷy-bynnac ²ohonunt ynyr oet kymeredic hŷnnŷ atrymycco y ³kyfuryŷ wys' ⁴[honno] heb achas adŷyn camlyryus vyd yrei catt-rychaŷl hagen barnnent ydadyl neu tygent nas gŷdant rac colli camlyryeu ac ynyr eil oet yny tryded lys barnnent ⁵y dadyl' ⁶heb neb ryŷ' esgus neu y brenhin agymero elchŷyl ⁷ac agynhalyo gael ⁸paŷb ohonunt' ⁹hyt pan' varnont y dadyl honno ae ther-uynu yn gŷbyl.

cxiii. Nyt oes amgen ¹⁰boen na' dial onyt kymell trŷy kyureith am wassanaeth diffic ¹¹neu dylyet ¹²diffic' neu rent ¹³y brenhin onny wedir yny erbynn ¹⁴eithyr gwassannaeth adiffycco ac ny ¹⁵aller ¹⁶y-ennill ny dylyir rydhau gael ¹⁷gymerer dros vn or tri diffyc ¹⁸hynn ¹⁹hyt pan' wnelher cŷbyl drosti.

cxiv. ²⁰Kynn bo llias ²¹vn vreint o 'vraŷtŷyr' o vreint tir yn ²²yr vn braŷt vn eissoes avarnn nyt amgen yneb ²³ae ²⁴datkannaŷd ynny llys ²⁵[y] ²⁶rŷg ²⁷y ²⁸kynnhennŷyr trŷy ²⁹gyuundeb gŷyr yllys' ³⁰a rei creill avydant kyghorŷyr idaŷ ³¹[ynteu] yny vraŷt ac ³²or dygŷyd ef yggberth ytauot ³³[o] achas y ³⁴varnn gyffredin a ³⁵datkannaŷd ³⁶[ef] drostaŷ ³⁷ef athrostunt wynteu ³⁸[oll] yny llys y ³⁹braŷtŷr ac ŷynteu ⁴⁰oll ⁴¹ygyt atalant' ⁴²werth ytauot ef yn gyffredin ⁴³kymeint pob vn ae gilyd' canys ogyffredin ⁴⁴gyttŷynnŷyr achyttuundeb yrodassant y vraŷt ac ⁴⁵[y] velly kyffredin talu adlyant ⁴⁶ŷynteu dros ⁴⁷eu braŷt ac ⁴⁸[y] ⁴⁹velly os braŷtŷr o vreint ⁵⁰y tir agyll camlŷrŷ o achas braŷt arother ⁵¹y velly pob vn ⁵²oe gyffelyp ynyr vn ryŷ vraŷt agyll ygymeint.

the court, those who are present are to have time, without swearing; the king is to compel those who are absent, by summons through suretiship, or by the arrest of the whole of them, to appear at the second court; and whosoever of them, at that appointed time, shall neglect such summons, without fair cause, becomes liable to a camlwrw: let those present, however, judge the cause, or let them swear that they are not competent, lest they forfeit camlwrws; and at the second adjournment, in the third court, let them decide the cause, without any kind of excuse; or the king shall again arrest and keep them all in custody until they shall adjudge that cause and determine it altogether.

113. There is no other pain or penalty but compulsion, by law, for deficient service, or deficient duty, or rent to the king; unless a denial be made in opposition thereto; excepting such service as may lapse, and cannot be restored: the distress that shall be made on account of any one of these three deficiencies is not to be released until every thing has been settled respecting it.

114. Whilst there may be several "judges coequal by privilege of land in giving one decision, yet one only is to judge; that is to say, he who summed it up in the court, between the litigants, through the joint consent of the men of the court; and the rest act as counsellors to him, in his decision: and should he incur the worth of his tongue, on account of the common judgment pronounced by him for himself, and likewise for them all, in the court, the judge and all of them together are to pay the worth of his tongue in common, each one equal with the other; for, by common consent and agreement they gave the decision, and in the same manner they are to pay in common likewise, on account of their decision: in like manner, if a judge by privilege of land shall forfeit a camlwrw, on account of a decision so given, every one of his coadjutors in the same decision forfeits his equal proportion.

²²vrodŷr

⁵²brethren

¹ pop vn I.S. ² a tremycco y kyfuryŷ wys yn yr oet kymeredic hŷnnŷ O. ³ ryŷ I.S. ⁴ I.S. ⁵ not in O. ⁶ yn di I.S. ⁷ gafel paŷb o honnnt ac ae kynhalto I.S. ⁸ pob vn T. ⁹ hŷnnŷ M. ¹⁰ not in I.S. ¹¹ a diffioco mal S. ¹² not in O. ¹³ not in I.J.M.Q.S.T. ¹⁴ yr J.Q. not in I. ¹⁵ dyeithyr J.Q. ¹⁶ ellir J. ¹⁷ not in O. ¹⁸ gymer O. ¹⁹ hynny I.J.Q.S. ²⁰ yny J.M.Q. ²¹ Kyt I.J.Q.S. ²² o vraŷtŷyr o vreint I.S. ²³ not in I.S. ²⁴ a M.S.T. ²⁵ datganho I.M.O.S.T. barno J. y I.M.S.T. varn I.M. vraŷt S.T. ²⁶ I.S. ²⁷ not in M. ²⁸ not in Q. ²⁹ dadleŷtŷyr I.S. ³⁰ gyttundeb I.S.T. ³¹ ar J.M. ³² I.S. ³³ o I.M.O.S.T. ³⁴ I.J.Q.S. ³⁵ vraŷt I.O.S. ³⁶ datgantŷ I.O.S.T. ³⁷ I.J.O.Q.S.T. ³⁸ not in J.Q.S. ³⁹ S. ⁴⁰ braŷtŷyr S.T. ⁴¹ not in J.Q. ⁴² agyttalant I.S. ⁴³ - o N. ⁴⁴ not in M. ⁴⁵ gyghor I.O.S. ⁴⁶ I. ⁴⁷ by J.Q. ⁴⁸ y I.S. ⁴⁹ I. ⁵⁰ not in M. ⁵¹ not in I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁵² o J.S. ⁵³ J.

cxv. Ny dygôyd neb yggôerth y tauot onnyt ¹y braôdôr ²chun neu ³yneb aaym-
fystlo ac ef ⁴pan rodont eu deu ⁵wystylonn
erbyn yn erbyn' yn llab y brenhin am ⁶y
vraôt ⁷[nyt amgen] gôystyl agôrthôystyl.

cxvi. Pan dygôytho braôdôr sôydatc llys
⁸neu gymôt neu gantref yggôerth ytauot tri
pheth agyll ⁹[ef] yna ¹⁰[yn] kyntaf y kyll y
sôyd ¹⁰[yr] ¹¹eil ¹²yô' ¹³[y kyll] breint braôdôr
o eisseu sôyd; trydyd ¹⁴yô gôerth ytauot.

cxvii. ¹⁵Pôybynnac auo braôdôr ovreint
tir ¹⁶kynn dygôytho ef yggôerth y tauot
trôy ¹⁷[y] gamvraôt ny chyll ef ¹⁸[eissoes]
breint braôdôr ¹⁹y tra vedho arytir ²⁰or hôn
ymac ²¹breint idaf' y' varnu kanys ²²ym
pethbynnac y bo breint ²³ynyr vn ryô
hônno ²⁴[y] vyd priodolder diwahan megys
²⁵[y mac] breint annyanagl ²⁶diwahan
priodolder corff velly ²⁷priodolder ²⁸breint
tir' yssyd priodolder ²⁹tir ³⁰ac velly breint
sôyd yssyd priodolder sôyd ³¹ac vrth hynny
pan wahanner braôdôr sôydatc ac sôyd trôy
gyureith ³²y velly ygôchennir abreint y
sôyd.

cxviii. Yspeit y dosparth braôt amrysson
rôg deu wystyl arother erbyn yn erbyn yn
llab y brenhin pymthec niwarnat ac ³³val
hynn ydosperthir yn gyntaf ³⁴ydyly y
brenhin' yn hedychaôl gôarandaô ³⁵yny llys
amrysson yneb aôrthôyneppo ³⁶y braôdôr
³⁷ac odyndy ateb ybraôdôr ³⁸ol yn ol' odyndy'
yneb adywetto yn erbyn ybraôdôr adyly
³⁹dangos o' lyuyr kyureith braôt teilygach
norhonn adangosses y braôdôr os dychaun
⁴⁰ac velly y goruyd ef y braôdôr onnys
dychaun y braôdôr ⁴¹bieu ⁴²[y] goruot' cany
dychaun neb anteilygu braôt yn erbyn
gôystyl ybraôdôr, ⁴³onny eill ynteu' dangos
⁴⁴braôt avo teilygach [⁴⁵no honno' ⁴⁶yghy-
reith] ynyscriuenedic os ⁴⁷yr amrysson
⁴⁸[or deu] ⁴⁹erbyn yn erbyn avyd ygkyf-
reith yscriuenedic: y dosparth ⁵⁰[yna] a-
dodir ar ⁵¹y kynnhonnôyr aarueront ⁵²[o
wiryned] ar ⁵³honn abeler ⁵⁴yn nessaf yr
wironed teilygaf yô ychynnal yny gyfreith.

115. No one incurs the worth of his tongue but the judge himself, or whoever shall enter into a mutual pledge with him, when they place their two pledges, one against the other, in the hand of the king, to await the decision; that is to say, a pledge and a counter-pledge.

116. When an official judge of the court, or of a cymwd or cantrev, shall incur the worth of his tongue, he then forfeits three things: first, he forfeits his office; secondly, he forfeits the privilege of a judge, by privation of office; thirdly, the worth of his tongue.

117. Whoever shall be a judge by privilege of land, though he incur the worth of his tongue through his wrong decision, yet he does not forfeit the privilege of a judge, whilst he is possessed of the land from which he derives the privilege of adjudication: for, in whatsoever thing there may be a privilege, in that self-same thing there is an inseparable propriety, as there is an inseparable natural privilege in the body; so the propriety of the privilege of land is the propriety of land; and so the privilege of office is the propriety of office; and therefore, when an official judge is separated from his office, by the law, he also is separated from the privilege of his office.

118. The space of time for deciding a disputed judgment between two pledges given in opposition to each other into the hand of the king, is fifteen days; and it is to be decided in this manner: in the first place, the king is to hear amicably, in the court, the argument of the person who shall oppose the judge; and then the answer of the judge in his turn; and then the person who shall speak against the judge, is to produce, from a law-book, a more correct judgment than the one which the judge delivered, if he be able; and so he overcomes the judge: if he be not able, the advantage belongs to the judge; for no one can discredit the decision, in opposition to the pledge of the judge, unless he can produce a decision in written law more worthy of credit: if both arguments are found in written law, then the decision is to be referred to experienced canonists; and whichever shall appear nearest to the truth is the most worthy to be maintained in the law.

¹ not in M.O.T. ² ehunan I.M.O.S.T. ³ not in T. ⁴ not in M. ⁵ gystyl I.J.O.Q.T. not in S. ⁶ not in M.O.
⁷ I.J.Q.S. ⁸ not in O. ⁹ J.M.O.Q. ¹⁰ I. ¹¹ odyndy S. ¹² not in I.M.O.T. ¹³ I.S. ¹⁴ not in I.M.O.S.T.
¹⁵ Y neb I.O.S. ¹⁶ kyt I.J.Q.S. ¹⁷ I.J.O.Q.S.T. ¹⁸ I.S. ¹⁹ not in I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ²⁰ yr S. ²¹ idab vreint O.
²² - I.S. ²³ yny I.S. ²⁴ - idab M. ²⁵ I.S. ²⁶ I.O.S. ²⁷ yn O. not in I.S.T. ²⁸ not in I.M.S.T. ²⁹ not in O.
³⁰ not in I. ³¹ not in S. ³² not in I.S. ³³ not in I.J.M.O.Q.S. ³⁴ velly M. ³⁵ y brenhin a dylly M. ³⁶ yn S.
³⁷ yr I.M.O.Q.S. ³⁸ kanys S. ³⁹ not in O. ⁴⁰ datganu trôy I.S. ⁴¹ not in Q.T. ⁴² a oruyd I.O.Q.S. ⁴³ T.
⁴⁴ onyt gan I.S. ⁴⁵ not in M. ⁴⁶ I.S. ⁴⁷ O. ⁴⁸ y deu O. ⁴⁹ J.M.Q.T. ⁵⁰ or ddy pleit a vyd yghyfreith
yscriuenedic erbyn yn erbyn I.S. ⁵¹ I.S. ⁵² not in I.O.S. ⁵³ I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁵⁴ hyn I.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁵⁵ not in I.

CXIX. Or dyry neb ¹[y] wystyl yn erbyn braôt arotho braôdôr ac adatkano heb lyuyr kyfreith kytrychaôl y braôdôr bieu deôis ac rodi ²gôystyl yny erbyn ac godef ³trôy ygôrthôyneb hûnnô ⁴dangos yna ⁵neu aroet braôt teilyghach ogyureith yscriuenedic or ⁶dyry ⁷[y] gôystyl ⁸[yny erbyn] yneb ygorffier arnaô collet werth ytauot os godef ⁹[ef] kynn gorffo yllall ny chyll ybraôdôr onyt camlôrô ¹⁰ac onny oruyd yllall camlôrô ¹¹[hefyt] agyll.

CXX. Nybyt kylus neb braôdôr y¹²[r] rodi adatkanu braôt o aôdurdaôt yscriuenedic kynny bo iaun onys kadarnha trôy wystyl namyn yraôdurdaôt a ¹³dylyir ychablu.

CXXI. Or ¹⁴datkan braôdôr ¹⁵varnn heb lyuyr kyureith yny llys ac nas kadarnnao ¹⁶[yn y llys] o wystyl ¹⁷yn erbyn gôystyl yllall talet ¹⁸[ef] ¹⁹yr brenhin camlôrô ac yspeit ageiff ²⁰ynteu yrodi ²¹yvarn onewyd ²²rôg y ²³dadleuwyr ac y gadarnhav' ac honno ae arall.

CXXII. Or dyry braôdôr braôt ffalst rôg ²⁴[y] ²⁵dadleuôyr ac godef y vraôt ²⁶[o] honunt yny llys agôedy hynny rodi braôt iaun ohonaô ²⁷y myôn dadyl gyffelyb talet yr brenhin camlôrô dros yvraôt ffalst arodes gynt kannys ²⁸[ef] ²⁹ehun megys tyst credadôy adangoses ³⁰trôy vraôt iaôn ³¹ry rodi ahonaô ³²[ef] vraôt gam kynn ohynny.

CXXIII. Or dyry braôdôr cam vraôt yn erbyn dyn ny allo ³³trôy gyureith ³⁴ymôystlaô ac ef' ³⁵am y gam vraôt namyn or dichaun ³⁶ef dangos yna neu ³⁷yn oet pymthee niwarnaôt trôy ³⁸lyureu kyureith yn erbyn ³⁹y braôdôr braôt teilygach ynyscriuenedic y teilygaf aseif idaô arbraôdôr agyll camlôrô.

CXXIV. Tri dyn ny allant ymôystlaô yn erbyn braôt ⁴⁰trôy gyureith vn yô brenhin ⁴¹[y] ⁴²lle ny allo herôyd' kyureith seuyll ymyôn dadyl gyr bronn ⁴³y braôdôr y holi neu y atdeb trôy vreint annyanaôl neu ⁴⁴trôy vreint ⁴⁵y tir mal breyr neu arall; eil yô dyn eglôyssic rôymedic yn vrdeu kyssegredic; trydyd yô dyn eglôyssic rôymedic ygreued kanny dichaun neb herôyd kyureith rodi gôystyl yn erbyn braôt onyt dan

119. If any one gives a pledge against a decision given by a judge, and which he pronounced, without a book of law present; the judge has to choose whether to give a pledge against him, or suffer that opposition; or let him wait a more unexceptionable decision from written law: if he give the pledge against the other, whoever shall be worsted, let him lose the worth of his tongue; if he suffer it, although the other may prevail, the judge only forfeits a camlwrw; and if the other do not prevail, he likewise forfeits a camlwrw.

120. No judge is blameable for giving and pronouncing a judgment from a written authority, though it be not right, unless he confirm it by a pledge; but the authority is to be condemned.

121. If a judge pronounce a judgment without a law-book in the court, and do not confirm it, in the court, by a pledge, in opposition to the pledge of the other; let him pay to the king a camlwrw: and he is then to have time to give his decision anew between the suitors, and to confirm either that, or another.

122. If a judge give a false judgment between suitors, and the judgment be acquiesced in by them, in the court; and he afterwards give a right judgment in a similar suit; let him pay a camlwrw to the king, for the false judgment previously given by him: because he himself, as a credible witness, has shown, by a right judgment, that he had previously given a wrong judgment.

123. If a judge give a wrong judgment against a person, who cannot, by law, enter into a mutual pledge with him, as to his wrong judgment; yet, if he be able then, or within the period of fifteen days, to show, by books of law, against the judge, a more just written judgment, the most just is to be in force; and the judge forfeits a camlwrw.

124. There are three persons who cannot enter into a mutual pledge, by law, against a judgment: the first is, a king, for he cannot, according to law, stand in a suit before a judge, to prefer a claim or to answer, by virtue of natural privilege, or by the privilege of land, like a breyr or other person; the second is, an ecclesiastical person, bound in holy orders; the third is, an ecclesiastical person in a religious

¹ I.S. ² - y I. ³ not in J.Q. ⁴ ac I. no S. ⁵ ay S. not in I. ⁶ rodir I.S. ⁷ O. ⁸ S. ⁹ I.M.O.S. ¹⁰ not in I. ¹¹ I.S. ¹² I.J.M.O.S.T. ¹³ gebliir. I.O.S. ¹⁴ datgana I.M.O.S.T. ¹⁵ vraôt I.S. ¹⁶ J.Q. ¹⁷ not in J.Q. ¹⁸ S. ¹⁹ gamlôrô yr brenhin I.S. ²⁰ ef I. not in M.O.S.T. ²¹ braôt I.S. ²² y M. ²³ pleidcu I.S. ²⁴ O. ²⁵ deu dyn I.S. ²⁶ I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ²⁷ not in O.T. ²⁸ J.Q. ²⁹ ehunan I.O.S.T. ³⁰ o audurdaôt M. ³¹ not in J.Q. ³² I.S. ³³ o I.S. ³⁴ ac ef ymôystlaô M. ³⁵ not in I. ³⁶ not in I.S. ³⁷ ar I.O.S. ³⁸ lyfyr I.O.Q.S. ³⁹ not in I.S. ⁴⁰ braôt O. ⁴¹ o I.S. ⁴² J.Q. ⁴³ kany dichaôn o I.S. ⁴⁴ not in I.J.M.O.Q.S. ⁴⁵ not in I.S.

berigyl werth y tauot ac nyt oes gberth gossodedic ygkyureith Hybel ¹[da]ar aelaot agbaet ²asarhaet dyn eglöyssi^c ac vrth hynny ny eill neb ohonunt ³gy rodi gúystyl yn erbyn braot nachyt abraot holl argyfed ⁴segryffyc a wnelher ⁵yr eglöyssa^uyr adlyyir y ⁶emendehau vdunt yny^c sened herfyd kyureith eglöyssi^c.

cxxv. Tri pheth adyly pob braotór ywarandaot ygan y ⁷kynnhennóyr kynn barnu ⁸y neb ohonunt ⁹yn ennill nac ¹⁰yn gollet nyt amgen cóny a ¹¹deisyf ac ateb.

cxxvi. Póybynnac agollo peth tróy ¹²vraot tremyc ef adichaun rodi ¹³[y] gúystyl ¹⁴yny erbyn pan ymynho ovyón ¹⁵vn dyd ablóydyn yny vlóydynn gyntaf y caffo ¹⁶ef iaón ygan y brenhin ¹⁷ar braotór arodes ¹⁸y varnn yn seuyll ¹⁹vrth gyureith tróy ²⁰vreint yr amsser hónnó os ovyón yr amsser hónnó ydymóystla ²¹ef yn erbyn y ²²varnn ef adlyyir ²³[y] eturyt idaot yholl gollet ²⁴yndiohir ac ²⁵ef adyly kynnal hónnó yn róymedic vrth gyureith ²⁶hynny rother dosparth tróy ²⁷lyureu kyfreith y ²⁸rydaot arbraotór amy varnn tremyc megys ygwyypper póy a ²⁹orffo neu a ³⁰orffer arbraotór adyly etryt dros ybrenhin ³¹yr hynn a ³²varnassei yr brenhin ³³or da hónnó; ³⁴ar hynn a ³⁵varnassoed yereill wynt adylyant yeturyt heb amgen ³⁶boen ³⁷ony oruyd ³⁸arnaot gúynnaot racdunt val rac ybraotór os y braotór a ³⁹oruyd atueret y ⁴⁰cónnaotdyr yda oll ⁴¹idaot dracheuen ⁴²[ka] ny hanyó o wassannaeth braotór rodi barnn tremyc ⁴³ac wrth hynny ny ⁴⁴dyly y brenhin ateb ⁴⁵dros ⁴⁶y ⁴⁷braotór amyr hynn^c awnel ymaes oe wassannaeth dyl-yedus.

cxxvii. Tri ryw varnn tremyc yssyd vn yó barnn arother yn erbyn dyn nys clyóho pan datkaner ⁴⁸[yn] gyntaf ⁴⁹y myón ⁵⁰y llys nac ymbell ⁵¹nac yn agos y bei ⁵²[yna]

institution: since no one, by law, can give a pledge against a judgment, but under the penalty of the worth of his tongue; and there is no established worth, in the law of Hywel, for a limb, the blood, or the saraad of a clerical person; and therefore, not one of them is able to give a pledge in opposition to a judgment, nor in support of a judgment: every unworthy injury done to the clergy is to be repaired to them in the synod, according to ecclesiastical law.

125. Three things which every judge is to listen to from the litigants before deciding for either of them to gain or lose: that is to say, the complaint; the request; and the answer.

126. Whoever shall lose any thing through a void judgment may give his pledge against it when he willeth, within a year and a day, in the first year he shall obtain right from the king; and the judge who gave the judgment, abiding by the law, through ⁴the privilege of that space of time: if within that time he enter into a mutual pledge to oppose the judgment, it is necessary to repair his whole loss to him, without delay; and he is to hold that, responsible to law, until a determination be given, from books of law, ⁶between him and the judge, as to the void judgment, so that it may be known who shall overcome, or be overcome; and the judge is to restore, on the part of the king, so much as he had adjudged to the king of the property in question; and what he adjudged to others, they are to restore, without further pain, unless the complainant be obliged to complain against them, as against the judge: if the judge ⁴overcomes, let the complainant restore the whole to him; since it is not conformable with the functions of a judge to deliver a void judgment; and therefore the king is not to be responsible for the judge in respect to what he may do independently of his proper functions.

127. There are three kinds of void judgments: the first is, a judgment against a person who does not hear it, when first pronounced in the court, whether he might

⁴⁸ defnyd ⁴⁹ y veint ⁵⁰ y vreint
⁵¹ rýdhau
⁵² oruydir ⁵³ atuerer ⁵⁴ yr

⁴⁸ matter ⁴⁹ the amount ⁵⁰ his privilege
⁵¹ to free ⁵² is overcome, let the whole be restored to the complainant.

¹ M.Q. ² dyn eglöyssi^c ac sarhaet O. ³ not in I.S. ⁴ segryllit I.O.S.T. ⁵ y dyn eglöyssi^c I.S. ⁶ emendau J.Q. isónbau O. ⁷ talu idaot yn I.S. ⁸ dodleutyf I.S. ⁹ not in I.O.S.T. ¹⁰ y I.S. ¹¹ varn I.O.S. ¹² I.S. ¹³ yn erbyn y varn I. ¹⁴ - y I. ¹⁵ not in I.S. ¹⁶ y I.S. ¹⁷ not in J.Q. ¹⁸ vrthi S. ¹⁹ not in S. ²⁰ vraot I.S. ²¹ O. ²² heb ohir M. ²³ ynteu I.S. ²⁴ hyt pan O.T. ²⁵ - vo y I.S. ²⁶ lyfyr Q. ²⁷ orffer I.S. ²⁸ orffo I.S. ²⁹ not in O. ³⁰ varntys I.S. varnassoed J.Q. ³¹ o J.M.O.Q. ³² yr Q. ³³ varnassei I.M.O.S.T. ³⁴ dial I.S. ³⁵ onnyt M. ³⁶ not in I.S. ³⁷ kóynór I.O.S.T. ³⁸ not in I.M.O.S.T. ³⁹ I.S. ⁴⁰ not in I.S. ⁴¹ not in O. ⁴² drostaot J.Q. ⁴³ not in O. ⁴⁴ braot M.S. ⁴⁵ I.M. ⁴⁶ not in J.Q. ⁴⁷ yn I.S. ⁴⁸ not in M.O. ⁴⁹ y bei M. y bo yna S. nac ynnagos M.S. ⁵⁰ I. ⁵¹ S. ⁵² I.M.T. veint o O. ⁵³ S. ⁵⁴ T. ⁵⁵ I.S. ⁵⁶ I.

os yn agos ¹y bei' yrighill a ²dylyhei yaló ³megys y ⁴clyóhei y varn arodit ⁵idaó neu' arnaó os ympell y bei y arhos adlyit ⁶hyt pan' ymdangossei ⁷ymyón ⁸y llys or gellit ygaffel ⁹vrth gyureith yn amsseraól; eil yó braót arother ardyn kytrychaól tróy orthymder obleit y brenhin neu ybraódr neu wyr yllys; trydyd yó barnn braódr anheilóg.

cxviii. Tri dyn ¹⁰yssyd ny ¹¹dichaun vn ohonunt bot yn vraódr teilóg ¹²tróy gyureith vn ¹³yó ¹⁴ohonunt' dyn anauus megys ¹⁵bydar neu ¹⁶dall neu glaur neu dyn gorffyllaó ¹⁷[sef yó hónnó] dyn aorffo yróymaó vn weith amy ynvytróyd neu dyn ny allo dyóedut ¹⁸yn iaón' megys cryc anyanaól; eil yó dyn eglóyssic róymedic vrth vrdeu kyssegredic neu órth greuyd; trydyd yó lleyc heb allu ¹⁹ohonaó varnu ogyureith' ovreint ²⁰tir ²¹nac ovreint sóyd.

cxlix. ²²Teir fford ygellir ²³górthneu braódr teilóg vn yó oe vot yn agkyffredin ²⁴yny dadyl ²⁵kynn ²⁶barnv' róg ²⁷[y] kynnhenusson' ²⁸yn ²⁹[y] llys ³⁰eil yó ³¹[o] yvot yn gyurannaó ar ³²yr hynn ybo y dadyl ³³ohonaó pei gellit yhennill tróy varnn; trydyd yó kymryt gobyr ³⁴yny dadyl arny bo gossodedic ³⁵y vraódr ³⁶y-myón kyureith.

cxl. Ny ellir kymell dyn eglóyssic y órtheb yneb ovaes ysened or kameu adywetter arnaó.

cxli. Os góe eglóyssic agynheil tir tróy dlyet dan ybrenhin ³⁷y perthyno gónn-euthur góssannaeth ³⁸yr brenhin' ohonaó ef adly górtheb ynllys ybrenhin or tir ae bertheneu kannys ³⁹[y] brenhin bieu tir y teyrnas oll ac onny órtheb ⁴⁰or tir yn vuyd' ybrenhin bieuyd ⁴¹[y tir.]

cxlii. ⁴²Kyn gallo góe eglóyssic bot ymyón barnn o vreint ⁴³[y] ⁴⁴tir ⁴⁵y' gyt alleycyon hynny vo amser y ⁴⁶datkanu ny dichau ⁴⁷ef datkanu ⁴⁸y varnn tróy gyureith ⁴⁹róg ⁵⁰[y] ⁵¹kynnhenusson kanyt oes werth ⁵²gossodedic ⁵³yg' kyureith arytaot' tróy yrhónn ypoenir pob braódr ⁵⁴[or]

then be far or near; if he should be near, the apparitor ought to call him, so that he might hear the judgment that was given for him, or upon him; if he should be at a distance, he ought to be waited for, until he show himself in the court, if he could be found, to abide the law in time; the second is, a judgment pronounced upon a person present, through oppression on the part of the king, or the judge, or the men of the court; the third is, a judgment by an unqualified judge.

128. There are three persons no one of whom, by law, can be a qualified judge: one of them is, a person having a defect; as one who is deaf, or blind, or leprous, or an insane person, such is a person whom it has been necessary once to bind on account of his madness, or a person who is unable to speak perfectly, as one having a natural impediment; the second is, an ecclesiastical person, connected with holy orders, or with religion; the third is, a laic, without the qualification for judging, by law, from privilege of land, or privilege of office.

129. By three ways may a qualified judge be contravened: the first is, from his being partial in the suit, before deciding between the litigants in the court; the second is, from his being interested in the matter of the suit, if it could be gained through a judgment; the third is, taking a fee in the suit not allowed by law to a judge.

130. An ecclesiastical person cannot be compelled to answer to any one out of the synod, for misdemeanors reported of him.

131. If an ecclesiastic should hold land by title, under the king, for which service is to be performed to the king, he is to answer in the king's court, as to the land and its appurtenances; for the king is owner of all the land of the kingdom: and unless he answer obediently for the land, it shall belong to the king.

132. Although an ecclesiastic can sit in judgment, by privilege of his land, jointly with laics, until the time for passing sentence; he cannot, by law, pronounce the judgment between the litigants; as the worth of his tongue is not set down in law, by which every judge is punished, who

¹not in M.T. ²dyly S. ³mal I.S. ⁴kló S. ⁵not in I.M.O.S.T. ⁶hynný M. ⁷yn I.J.M.O.Q.S. ⁸not in T. ⁹yn amsseraól órth gyfreith I.S. ¹⁰not in I.S. ¹¹eil I.S. ¹²o I.O.S. ¹³ohonunt yó J.Q. ¹⁴not in I.M.O.S.T. ¹⁵dall I.O.S. ¹⁶vidar I.O.S. ¹⁷I.S. ¹⁸not in O. ¹⁹o I.O.S. tróy M.T. gyfreith idaó [y T.] varnu I.M.O.S.T. ²⁰not in J.Q. ²¹neu I.M.O.S.T. ²²- O I.S. ²³górthot I.M.O.S. ²⁴róg y pleileu I.S. ²⁵y T. not in O. ²⁶barn M. ²⁷M.O.T. ²⁸y-myón M. ²⁹O.T. ³⁰- kyn [y O.] barn I.O.S.T. ³¹I.S. ³²not in M. ³³ymdanaó I.S. ³⁴am I. - y M.S.T. ³⁵or I. 'yny gyfreith or braódr. S. ³⁶not in I. ³⁷a I.S. ³⁸not in J. ³⁹I.S. ⁴⁰yn vfyd or tir I.S. ⁴¹I.S. ⁴²Kyt I.J.M.O.Q.S. ⁴³I.S. ⁴⁴not in M. ⁴⁵not in I.O.S.T. ⁴⁶datgan S. ⁴⁷not in I.O.T. ⁴⁸not in I.M.O.S.T. ⁴⁹not in M. ⁵⁰T. ⁵¹pleiden I. dadleuyr S. ⁵²not in O. ⁵³arytaot gossodedic yghyureith T. ⁵⁴yny I.S. ⁵⁵Q.

arotho cam ¹varnn os kadarnnha tróy ²ymóystlaó.

cxxxiii. Tri ³górthóyneb yssyd adef ⁴neuwat ⁴neuwat amdiffyn.

cxxxiv. Nyt cobyly vn góat hyny talher cobyly reith aberthyno ⁵órth ydadyl ⁶na lló vndyn ⁶na lló lliacs.

cxxxv. Lle y perthyno reith góat yno ydyly ybrenhin kymell ⁷[y] reith ⁸óyr ⁹yr greir' ytygu yn dylyedus gyt ar góadór neu ynyy erbyn ar ¹⁰eu dewis.

cxxxvi. Reith góat yó ¹¹[lló] degóyr adeugeint o wyr tiryacó dan ybrenhin.

cxxxvii. ¹²[Y] lle ny pherthyno reith góat ynno y dyly ygóadór keissaó reithwyr tróydaó ¹³ehun mal ybarnner ¹⁴idaó.

cxxxviii. Nyt cobyly vn amdiffyn ¹⁵ac nyt palledic' ¹⁶hyny el deturyt góat ymdanaó róg ¹⁷yr haólor ¹⁸ar amdiffynnór gan tygu yn dylyedus y vot yu wir neu ¹⁹nat góir ²⁰ac yno ²¹heuyt ²²ydyly ybrenhiu' gymell y ²³wyr yr creir y tygu ²⁴y dewis.

cxxxix. Lle y perthyno deturyt góat góyr yllys oll bieu tygu ²⁵eithyr y rei ²⁶a allo y ²⁷kynnhenusson ²⁸eu llysu o gyureith.'

IX. [AM ÚARANT.]

1. Pedeir ²⁹[fford] taryan yssyd ³⁰[ac] agerdant yn ³¹[y] llys róg ³²[y] kynnhenusson areith gólad neu deturyt gólad megys cadó góestei am letrat kyssóyn ³³a chadó kynn coll ageni ameithrin am ³⁴[letrat] góaessaf neu trais neu agkyuarch heb treis ³⁵a heb letrat. ³⁶Ac nyt cobyly órtheb' ac nyt cobyly diheuraó' ac nyt cobyly amdiffynn vn or teir kyntaf y ³⁷[r] neb ae caffo namyn canhorthóy ³⁸mal ybo haús ygredu tróy y ³⁹taryan ⁴⁰agaffo ⁴¹no hebdi. Ac velly ⁴²galó gwarant nyt cobyly órtheb ⁴³[ac] nyt cobyly diogelróyd ⁴⁴[ir neb ae galó] namyn keissaó neb vn aórtheppo ⁴⁵[cobyly] drostaó ac awnel cobyly ⁴⁶drostaó : ac órth hynny ⁴⁷póybynnac agaffo góarant sauent eildeu ⁴⁸ygyt órth gyfreith yny llys ⁴⁹hynny ⁵⁰tervynho ydadyl oll ⁵¹tróy varnn' y ⁵²rydunt ar haólor:

shall give a wrong judgment, if he confirm it by mutually pledging.

133. There are three ³contrarieties: an acknowledgment; denial; or defence.

134. No denial is complete, until the whole raith be furnished pertaining to the suit; whether the oath of one person, or the oaths of many.

135. In a case where a raith of the country is requisite, the king is to compel the raith-men to the relic to be duly sworn, along with the denier, or against him, as they shall choose.

136. A raith of the country is ⁶the oaths of fifty men possessing land under the king.

137. Where a raith of the country is not requisite, there the denier is to get such raith-men, through his own means, as may be required of him.

138. No defence is complete, neither does it fail, until the verdict of the country be given upon it between the plaintiff and the defendant, by duly swearing that it is true, or that it is not true: and in that case also, the king is to compel his ⁸men to the relic, to swear as they may choose.

139. Where a verdict of the country is requisite, all the men of the court are to swear, excepting those whom the litigants are able to object to, by law.

IX. [OF WARRANTY.]

1. There are four shields which interpose, in the court, between the litigants and a raith of the country, or a verdict of the country: as the exonerating a guest, for reputed theft; and custody before loss; and birth and rearing in case of charge of theft, by a gwaesav, or by force, or by surreption without force and without theft. And no complete answer, nor complete exculpation, nor complete defence, is afforded by either of these three first, to such as may obtain it, but assistance, so that it may be easier to credit him, under the ⁴shield that he shall get, than without it. And so ⁴calling a guarantor is not a complete answer, nor a complete security, to the person that shall call him, but an endeavour to obtain some one who

²⁹ górtheb
³⁰ trayan

³¹ reithóyr
³² kadó

³³ answers
³⁴ third

³⁵ raith-men
³⁶ keeping

¹ vroót I.O.S. ² wýstýl. M. ³ a M. ⁴ ac M.S. ⁵ not in Q. ⁶ ac LS. ⁷ LS. ⁸ not in I. ⁹ y M.O.T. ¹⁰ not in I.S. ¹¹ y I.S. ¹² I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ¹³ M.O.T. ¹⁴ chunan I.O.S.T. ¹⁵ not in J.M.O.Q.T. ¹⁶ not in O. ¹⁷ hyt pan I.S. ¹⁸ not in I.S. ¹⁹ ac I. ²⁰ na bo I.S. ²¹ not in J.Q. ²² y dyly y brenhin heuyt I.S. ²³ ybrenhin adýly M.O.T. ²⁴ eu I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ²⁵ dyeithyr J.Q. ²⁶ y I.S. not in M. ²⁷ bleit I.S. ²⁸ o gyfreith cullyssu. O. ²⁹ J. ³⁰ LS. ³¹ I. ³² I.S. ³³ neu I.S. ³⁴ I.J.M.O.P.Q.S.T. ³⁵ not in M.O.Q.T. ³⁶ not in I.O.S. ³⁷ - T. ³⁸ I.J.M.O.P.Q.S.T. ³⁹ megys I. ⁴⁰ a gaho O.Q.T. not in L.P.S. ⁴¹ noc P. ⁴² I.P.S. ⁴³ P. ⁴⁴ P.Q. ⁴⁵ not in I.S. ⁴⁶ y neb I.S. ⁴⁷ not in P.S. ⁴⁸ ygyt hyt pan P. ⁴⁹ teruyner I.P.S. ⁵⁰ not in I.S. ⁵¹ ryngthunt J. ⁵² I.O.Q.S.T. ⁵³ I.S. ⁵⁴ J.Q.T. ⁵⁵ I.

kany ellir gwybot o ¹vn fford kynn barnn teruynedic ae vn ohonunt auo kylus a²[e] elldeu ae nabo ³vn kylus' ⁴ae na wys heuyt avynho yggarant gwneuthur ⁵cóbyl ⁶drostaó ⁷ehun ⁸athros y da kynnhenus' athros ⁹yr amdiffynnór' ac ¹⁰nas mynnho ac ¹¹na wys heuyt ae gallo ¹²ae ¹³nas gallo.'

ii. Tri pheth adyly ggarant diball eu gónneuthur : vn yó ¹⁴górtheb yndiohir drostaó ¹⁵ehun athros y da ¹⁶kynnhenus athros amdiffynnór y da ; eil yó seuyll órth gyureith abarnn dros yr holl dadyl tróy deturyt gólat ; trydyd yó gwnneuthur cóbyl dros yr holl dadyl mal y barnner idaó.

iii. Ny ellir gwarantu vn da kyffro ¹⁷na digyffro adyccer yn erbyn kyureith nac un góeithret awnelher yn erbyn kyureith os deturyt gólad ae hamlycca : braódur ¹⁸hagen adyly góybot adeall tróy deturyt gólad ae tróy gyureith ae yn erbyn kyureith y ducpóyt y da neu ygónaethpóyt ygóeithret kynn ¹⁹rodi barnn teruynedic róg yr haólor arggarant ²⁰a hynny góedy ²¹górtheb yr amdiffynnór.

iv. Y neb agaffo ggarant ²²y myón ²³dadyl ny cheiff ²⁴[hónnó] tauotyáoc amgen noe warant yny dadyl honno ; kannys ygwarant adyly górtheb drostunt elldeu ; ²⁵a chan ²⁶nyt oes ²⁷dim u ²⁸warannróyd ²⁹amgen noc amdiffynn arydhaó.

v. Póybynnac auo góell gantaó arall y dadleu drostaó ³⁰yn ³¹[ý] llys' noc ³²ef ³³ehun' kanyat yó ³⁴idaó tebi heb ³⁵dadyl dim tra vynnho kynhal ³⁶[y] tauotyáoc.

vi. ³⁷Y neb' avynno ³⁸tystu góall ymyón dadyl yn erbyn 'perchen ³⁹[y] tauotyáoc tystet ar ⁴⁰y ⁴¹tauotyáoc kanny ellir proui

may fully answer for him, and who may bear the whole for him : and on that account, whoever shall obtain a guarantor, let them both stand together to the law, in the court, until the whole suit shall be determined, by a judgment between them and the plaintiff : for it cannot be known, by any way, before the conclusion of the judgment, whether one of them be in fault, or both of them, or whether either of them be in fault ; and it cannot be known likewise, whether the guarantor shall will to effect all for himself, and the disputed property, and for the defendant, or whether he shall not will ; and neither is it known whether he be able or not able.

2. Three things which an efficient guarantor is to do : the first is, to answer without delay, for himself, for the disputed property, and for the defendant in respect to the property ; the second is, to abide by the law, and the decision as to the whole cause, by the verdict of the country ; the third is, to accomplish every thing, as to the whole cause, that he may be adjudged to do.

3. No moveable or immoveable property can be guaranteed, that is taken contrary to law ; nor any act that is committed contrary to law, if it be manifested by a verdict of the country : a judge, however, ought to know and to understand, by a verdict of the country, whether the property has been taken, or the act has been committed by law, or contrary to law, before giving a final judgment between the plaintiff and the guarantor ; and that after the answer of the defendant.

4. Whoever shall obtain a guarantor in a cause is to have no other advocate than the guarantor in that cause ; for the guarantor ought to answer for them both ; since there is no guarantee, other than a defence, that will release.

5. Whoever may like better to have another to plead for him in the court than himself has permission to be silent, without pleading any thing, whilst he may will to employ the advocate.

6. Whoever may will to prove a fault in a cause against the 'employer of an advocate is to testify against the advocate, for

* ⁴²taeáoc

* ⁴²taeog

¹ neb I.S. ² I.J.M.O.P.Q.S.T. ³ kylus vn J.M.O.P.Q.T. ⁴ ac I.O.Q.S.T. ⁵ iawn P.Q. ⁶ not in O. ⁷ ehunan S. ⁸ not in M. ⁹ not in J. ¹⁰ amdiffynnwr y da P. ¹¹ nys O.P.Q.T. ¹² ny O.P.Q.T. ¹³ not in M. ¹⁴ nys O.P.T. ¹⁵ ateb I.O. ¹⁶ ehunan S. ¹⁷ not in M. ¹⁸ neu P.Q.T. ¹⁹ not in S. ²⁰ rodher I.S. rotho O.Q.T. ²¹ not in S. ²² y S. ateb I.O.S. ²³ not in J. ²⁴ - y M. ²⁵ J. ²⁶ not in M. ²⁷ nat P. ²⁸ amgen I.S. ²⁹ warandó M. ³⁰ not in I.S. ³¹ not in J. ³² M. ³³ ehunan I.O.P.S. ³⁴ ehunan Q.T. ³⁵ not in Q. ³⁶ dadleu I.J.M.O.P.Q.S.T. ³⁷ I.S. ³⁸ Póybynnac I.S. ³⁹ syllu I. ⁴⁰ I.P.Q.S. ⁴¹ not in J. ⁴² tauábt I. ⁴³ J.

¹vn góall aryperchen kannys cannyat ²yú idaó ³tróy gyureith ⁴teóí tra ⁵vo y dadyll oll.

vii. Llysu ⁶[y] tyston auyd mal y deóiso ytauotyauó ae tróy alanas oe bleit ⁷ehun ae tróy alanas obleit y perchenn kannys yn eu herbyn eldeu ytystyr.

viii. Ny dylir róymaó vn dadyll tróy tystolyaeth ar wallaógeir heb gannyat y brenhin ⁸or ⁹[a] perthynn idaó diróy ¹⁰neu ¹¹camlóru amy dadyll onny thystir kannys ¹²or llysir ¹³[ny cheiff y brenhin dim ac ony lyssir] nycheiff móy no chamlóru ¹⁴[am y dadyll honno.]

X. [AM ADNEU.]

i. Os keittóat agyll adneu heb golli ¹⁵[dim o] y da ¹⁶ehun ¹⁷ef a tal y collet oll ¹⁸ehun o gyureith : llyvyr ¹⁹Kynaó adyóeit ²⁰hagen vot ynhaós ygredu ²¹ef or dygir ²²yda ²³ef yn lledrat ²⁴y gyt ar ²⁵llall agóelet ²⁶y torr aryty ; ef adyly ²⁷hagen tygu a dynyon yty ²⁸gantaó yvot ²⁹[ef] yn iach ³⁰or da húnno : or kledir y dayar ³¹[hagen] ³²y dan yty góedy ³³[y] gónnel ef ygkyureith yuot yniach brenhin ³⁴bieu ³⁵y dayar, ac ny dily ³⁶y keittóat vot drosti.

ii. Or dóg ³⁷dyn da ³⁸ar geittóat ³⁹y gadó acholli peth ⁴⁰or da abot ⁴¹[amryson ac] ymdaeru ⁴²y róg yperchennaó ⁴³ar keittóat amy da'' ykeittóat bieu tygu ar vn dyn nesaaf ⁴⁴[y werth] ⁴⁵idaó ⁴⁶y gyt ac ef os peth awatta aphet a adef.

iii. ⁴⁷Or góatta ⁴⁸neb adneu arotho dyn ⁴⁹ygadó yny lab' neu torr ⁵⁰[ar y] ty rodet reith deudyblyc megys ymae am veich kefyn ⁵¹neu pón march' ⁵²o adneu, ⁵³teruynedic yú ⁵⁴o bón march o adneu' lló pedbargóyr arhugeint ; ⁵⁵am veich keuen lló degóyr.

no fault can be proved against the employer ; since there is permission for him, by law, to be silent during the whole cause.

7. Witnesses are to be objected to as the advocate may choose, either for galanas on his own part, or for galanas on the part of his employer ; for the testimony is against them both.

8. No cause is to be concluded by testimony to a faulty word, without the permission of the king, wherein there may pertain to him either a dirwy or 'a camlwrw' from that cause if the testimony had not been given : for, if the testimony be rejected, ¹⁹the king obtains nothing ; and if not rejected, he is to have no more than a camlwrw ¹⁸for that cause.'

X. [OF A DEPOSIT.]

1. If a guardian lose a deposit, without losing any of his own property, he is to pay the whole loss himself, by law : the book of ⁵Cynog says that it is easier to credit him, if his own property be stolen along with the other, and the breach in the house be seen ; he is, however, to swear, conjointly with the men of the house, to his being clear as to that property : if the earth, however, be excavated under the house ; after showing, in law, that he is clear, the king owns the earth, and the guardian is not to be answerable for it.

2. If a person bring property to a guardian to be kept, and some of the property be lost, and dispute and contention arise between the owner and the guardian concerning the property ; the guardian is to swear, conjointly with one person nearest to himself in worth, if he deny part and acknowledge part.

3. If any one deny a deposit, which a person shall give to keep in his hand, or house-breach ; let him give a two-fold raith : as to a back-burden, or a horse-load of deposit, it is determined ; for a horse-load of deposit, the oaths of twenty-four men are to be given ; for a back-burden, the oaths of ten men.

¹ a vo móy

² kyfreith

³ more

⁴ law

¹ not in I.S.T. ² not in M. ³ teóí o I.O.S. ⁴ not in I.O.S. ⁵ parhao O. ⁶ J.Q.T. ⁷ ef I.S. ehunan O.P.Q.T. ⁸ o P. ⁹ M. ¹⁰ na M. ¹¹ o P. ¹² I.J.O.S.T. ¹³ S. ¹⁴ P. ¹⁵ ehunan I.O.P.Q.S. ¹⁶ not in J. ¹⁷ not in I.M. O.P.Q.S.T. ¹⁸ not in J.S. ¹⁹ not in S. ²⁰ da idaó I. ²¹ ehun P. ²² not in I.O.P.Q.S.T. ²³ da arall S. ²⁴ not in M.O.P.Q.T. ²⁵ not in M. ²⁶ not in O. ²⁷ I.M.O.P.Q.S.T. ²⁸ yóyth y I. ²⁹ I.P.Q.S. ³⁰ not in J.S. ³¹ M. ³² LS. ³³ not in J. ³⁴ not in I.O.S.T. ³⁵ not in I.M.O.P.Q.S.T. ³⁶ - kaidiat P. ³⁷ att J. ³⁸ o P. ³⁹ oe Q. ⁴⁰ M. ⁴¹ not in I.J.M.O.P.Q.S.T. ⁴² y da ar keittóat O. ⁴³ - ymdanaó I. ⁴⁴ O. ⁴⁵ not in M.O.P.Q.T. ⁴⁶ not in I.J.M.O.P.Q.S.T. ⁴⁷ O.O.T. ⁴⁸ ýnteu P. ⁴⁹ yny lab' y gadó I.M.O.P.Q.S.T. ⁵⁰ P.Q. ⁵¹ - lló degóyr I. ⁵² not in S. ⁵³ am veich kefyn lló degóyr M. not in O.P.Q. ⁵⁴ lló degóyr ; am pónn march S. not in I. ⁵⁵ am P. ⁵⁶ not in I.M.S. ⁵⁷ I.O.P. wóy Q. ⁵⁸ J.

XI. [AM VILAINAID.]

i. Y tayogeu a 'dylyant iaónhaó ²y ³cameu' aónnel eu meibon hyny ⁴vont pedeir blóyd ardec ac ⁵odyna eu tateu a ⁶dylyant eu gorchymyn yr brenin ⁷ac ⁸wynt ehunein heróyd kyureith aattebant ⁹dros-tunt' ¹⁰[ýmaes pedeir blóyd ardec.]

ii. ¹¹Owyth bynnvarch ¹²[y] brenhin ynt: ¹³'mor, adiffeith brenhin, ac ychennauc ¹⁴es-tronnaól yn kerdet tir y brenhin, ¹⁵a lleidyr, ¹⁶a maróty, dyn avo maró o agheu deissyuyt ¹⁷y brenhin bieu rann y maró ¹⁸or da ¹⁹hónnó oll' ac ny ²⁰cheif ²¹ef' dim orann ywreic armeibon ebediú, adiróy achamlórb.²¹

iii. Un dyn ny dyly yty vot ynvaróty ²²kyt ²³bo' maró ²⁴[ef] heb gymyn ygnat llys.

iv. Brawdór adyly gwarandaó yn llóyr cadó ygofuatódyr dysgu yngraft datkanu yn ²⁵war barnu yn trugaráoc.

v. Unweith pob blóydyr ykeif ybrenhin luyd ²⁶oe wlat' y orólat ²⁷y' gyt ac ef: byth hagen ²⁸pan vo reit ²⁹[idaó] y lluydir ³⁰y' gyt ac ef yny wlat ³¹ehun.

vi. ³²Y gan ytayogeu ykeiff ybrenhin ³³[ý] pynveirch yny luyd ac obop tayaóctref ykeiff ³⁴[ý brenhin] górb amarch abóyll ywnneuthur y gestyll ³⁵ac ar treul ³⁶y brenhin' ³⁷ybydant.

vii. Naw tei a ³⁸dylyant ³⁹ybilaeineit ⁴⁰eu ⁴¹hadeilat' yr brenhin ⁴²nyt amgen'' neuad ⁴³ac ystauell kegin cappel yscubaórb odynty ystabil kynnorty peirant.

viii. Kylch ageif meirch y brenhin ar vrenhines ⁴⁴ar ⁴⁵gwassannaethóyr ygayaf ar tayogeu y brenhin.

ix. Kerdorion ⁴⁶gólat arall' agafant gylch ar ⁴⁷vilaeineit ⁴⁸[y brenhin] ⁴⁹y tra ⁵⁰ubynt yn arhos eu rodyon ygan ybrenhin ⁵¹os dyry.

x. Bethbynnac adangosso ydofurethóyr yr ⁵²tayogeu y ⁵³delhóynt ⁵⁴oc eu tei wynt ae talant' or collir ⁵⁵namyn ⁵⁶cledyf a ⁵⁷chyllell allaódyr: eu meirch ⁵⁸[bynteu] henyt or collir ynos ⁵⁹honno ⁶⁰wynt aetalhant.'

XI. [OF VILLAINS.]

1. The taeogs are to right the injuries committed by their sons, until they attain the age of fourteen years; and then their fathers are to commend them to the king: and they themselves, according to law, are to be answerable, after the age of fourteen years.

2. The eight packhorses of the king are: 'the sea,' the king's waste, a necessitous stranger wandering over the king's land, a thief, a marwdy, a person who dies of a sudden death, to the king belongs the share of the dead of all that property, but he is to have nothing from the share of the wife and the sons, ebediw, and dirwy and camlwrw.

3. There is one person whose house is not to be a marwdy though he may die intestate, namely, a judge of the court.

4. A judge ought to listen fully, keep in memory, learn acutely, pronounce ³mildly, and judge mercifully.

5. Once every year the king is to have hosts along with him to a border country: always, however, when it may be necessary, a host is to attend him in his own country.

6. From the taeogs the king is to have packhorses in his hosts; and from every tacog-trev the king is to have a man and horse, with hatchets for constructing his castles, at the king's cost.

7. There are nine buildings which the villains are to erect for the king; that is to say, a hall, chamber, kitchen, chapel, barn, kiln-house, stable, dog-kennel, and privy.

8. The horses of the king and the queen and the servants are to have a progress, in winter, among the king's taeogs.

9. The minstrels from another country are to have a progress among the king's villains, while waiting for their gifts from the king, if he give any.

10. Whatsoever thing shall be shown by guestmen to the taeogs, on leaving their houses, they are to pay for, if lost; except a sword, a knife, and trowsers: their horses likewise, if lost during that night, are to be paid for by the taeogs.

⁶⁰moróyn⁶¹llóyr⁶⁰a virgin,⁶¹wholly,

¹ dyly O.P.Q.T. ² not in J. ³ kam P. ⁴ ubynt I.P.S. ⁵ yna I.S. ⁶ dyly O.P.Q.T. ⁷ not in I.S. ⁸ not in O. P.Q.T. ⁹ not in O. ¹⁰ M. ¹¹ This matter not in P. ¹² J. ¹³ diallam I.S. ¹⁴ ac M. ¹⁵ ac M. not in Q. ¹⁶ not in I.M.O.Q.S.T. ¹⁷ o J. 'oll or da I.S. ¹⁸ not in M.O.Q. ¹⁹ dyly I. ²⁰ not in O.Q.S.T. ²¹ - ageiff. M. ²² kyn O. ²³ kyffloet M.Q.T. ²⁴ boet S. ²⁵ I.O.S. ²⁶ o O. 'not in S. ²⁷ - J. ²⁸ not in J.O.S. ²⁹ y lluydir pan vo reit I. ³⁰ J. ³¹ not in J.O.Q.S. ³² chunan. I.O.Q.T. ³³ not in I.S. ³⁴ T. ³⁵ M. ³⁶ a hynny S. ³⁷ not in T. ³⁸ not in S. ³⁹ dyly I.O.Q.S.T. ⁴⁰ eu hadeilat y gan ybileineit Q. ⁴¹ ygoneuthur I. ⁴² goneuthur M. ⁴³ not in I.M.O.S.T. ⁴⁴ not in I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁴⁵ ac J.M.O.Q.T. ⁴⁶ wydogyon I.S. ⁴⁷ gorlat M. ⁴⁸ - y I.O.Q.S.T. ⁴⁹ J. ⁵⁰ not in I.J. M.O.Q.S.T. ⁵¹ vont I.J.M.O.Q.T. ⁵² or S. ⁵³ tayabc Q.T. ⁵⁴ dehont I.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁵⁵ y I.S. 'y ty ef ae tal O.Q.T. ⁵⁶ eithyr I.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁵⁷ cledyfeu I.O.S.T. gleifeu Q. ⁵⁸ chyllyll a llodreu. I.O.Q.S.T. ⁵⁹ I.S. ⁶⁰ not in I.O.Q.S.T. ⁶¹ ef ac tal. O.Q.T. ⁶² J. ⁶³ J.Q.

xI. Y neb adywetto geir garw ¹neu geir hagyr ōrth y brenhin talet ²idaŵ gamlŵró deudyblyc ³amhynny."

xII. 'Pumnyn nessaf ywerth ⁴ywadu beich keuen onny holir yn lletrat ⁵onnythal vgeint.'

xIII. 'Deudegwyr ⁶ywadu ⁷gŵerth tri-vgeint onny holir yn lletrat.

xIV. Petŵargŵyr arhugeint ⁸ywadu gŵerth ⁹wheugeint.

xV. 'Owythwyr adeugeint awatta punt neu ¹⁰ygŵerth onnyholyr ynletrat.

xVI. Seith ¹¹[nyn] awatta mŵy no beich keuen.

xVII. Trydyn awatta llei no beich keuen.

xVIII. 'Deudegwyr awatta pŵn march, ¹²[ony holir yn lletrat.]

xIX. ¹³Ac velly y ¹⁴gŵedir pob da onny holir yn lletrat." ¹⁵[Deŵi Brefi.]

XII. [AM VEIRI A CHANGHELLORION.]

I. Punt ahanner adaŵ yr brenhin vn weith pan rotho maeroniaeth neu gygkelloryaeth ¹⁶yŵr ae dilyho.

II. Ny cheiff ¹⁷maer ¹⁸na chyghellaŵr ¹⁹arŵr ryd nachylch nadofreth.'

III. ²⁰Maer a ²¹dyly peri' yr brenhin pob peth or a ²²dylyho ygaffel' ogyureith ²³yny ²⁴vaeroni ²⁵[ef.]

IV. ²⁶Maer arann yteulu pan ²⁷elhŵynt ar dofreth.'

V. Maer achyghellaŵr a ²⁸dylyant gaffel' trayan gobreu merchet bilaeineit y brenhin ²⁹athrayan ³⁰eu camlyryeu ³¹[ŷynteu] athrayan ³²eu hebidiŵeu' ³³athrayan ³⁴eu hyt yssaŵl a ³⁵phŵynt or ŵlat' athrayan ³⁶yr yt ar bŵyt obop marŵty tayaŵc.

VI. Maer ³⁷bieu ranu' pob peth ³⁸ar righyll ³⁹bieu deŵys ⁴⁰yr brenhin.

VII. Or damŵeinha ⁴¹naallo maer' ⁴²daly ty kymeret ⁴³[ef] y tayaŵc a ⁴⁴vynho yny ⁴⁵vaeroni vlŵydyn or kalan Mei ⁴⁶yr llall' amŵynhaet ⁴⁷ef laeth ytayaŵc ⁴⁸hŵnnŵ yr haf ae yt y cannhayaf ae voch ygayaf aphan el y ⁴⁹bilaein yŵrthaŵ gadget idaŵ pedeir hych ⁵⁰[maŵr] abaed ⁵¹ar ysgrybyl ereill oll ac

11. Whoever shall speak a rough or a vile word to the king, let him pay him a two-fold camlwrw for it.

12. Five men next in worth to deny a back-burthen, unless prosecuted as theft.

13. Twelve men to deny the worth of three score pence, unless prosecuted as theft.

14. Twenty-four men to deny the worth of six score pence.

15. Forty-eight men deny a pound, or its worth, unless prosecuted as theft.

16. Seven men deny more than a back-burthen.

17. Three men deny less than a back-burthen.

18. Twelve men deny a horse-load, unless prosecuted as theft.

19. And so all property is denied, unless prosecuted as theft. Dewi of Brevi!

XII. [OF MAERS AND CANGHELLORS.]

1. One pound and a half is received by the king once, when he shall confer a maer-ship, or a canghellor-ship, upon a man who shall be entitled to it.

2. Neither maer, nor canghellor, shall have progress or quarters upon a free man.

3. The maer is to order for the king every thing, that is due to him by law, within his maer-ship.

4. The maer is to distribute the household, when they go into quarters.

5. The maer and canghellor are to have a third of the gobyrŵs of the daughters of the king's villains, the third of their camlwrws, the third of their ebediws, and the third of the corn of those who flee from the country, and the third of the corn and victual from every marwdy of a taeog.

6. The maer is to share every thing, and the apparitor is to choose for the king.

7. If it chance that a maer shall not be able to maintain a house, let him take any taeog he may will, in his maer-ship, for a year, from one calends of May to the other; and let him enjoy the milk of that taeog during summer; and his corn, at harvest; and his swine, in winter: and when the

⁴⁰ Dengwŵyr ⁴¹ trugeint. ⁴² Seithŵyr ⁴³ Ten ⁴⁴ three ⁴⁵ seven
⁴⁶ Degŵyr ⁴⁷ holir ⁴⁸ Ten ⁴⁹ claimed,

¹⁶ not in M. ¹⁷ gamlŵró deudyblyc idaŵ. I.S. ¹⁸ not in J.O.Q.T. ¹⁹ These sections follow Chap xxiv. in L.J.M. O.Q.T. ²⁰ awatta I.S. ²¹ - ae M. ²² not in I.S. ²³ not in J. ²⁴ berth punt S. ²⁵ I.S. wŵr T. ²⁶ O. ²⁷ not in Q. ²⁸ S. ²⁹ yr neb M. ³⁰ - y I.S. ³¹ nac I.S. ³² nachylch na dofreth ar ŵe ryd. I.O.Q.S. ³³ This section follows the next in I.O.S.T. ³⁴ geidŵ I.S. ³⁵ del idaŵ I.S. ³⁶ oe S. ³⁷ vaeroniaeth I.S. ³⁸ I.M.O.Q.T. ³⁹ not in Q. ⁴⁰ elhont I.J.O.S.T. ⁴¹ gaffant I.S. ⁴² not in T. ⁴³ y I. ⁴⁴ I.S. ⁴⁵ y I.O. not in Q. ⁴⁶ not in I.S. ⁴⁷ not in O.Q. ⁴⁸ gaffant Q. ⁴⁹ not in O. ⁵⁰ aran I.S. ⁵¹ a I.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁵² a I.S. ⁵³ y M. ⁵⁴ yr maer na allo I.O.S. ⁵⁵ kynhal I. dala M.Q.S. ⁵⁶ I.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁵⁷ deŵiso I.O.Q.S.T. ⁵⁸ vaeroniaeth I.S. ⁵⁹ y gilyd Q.S. ⁶⁰ not in I. ⁶¹ not in I.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁶² tayaŵc I.J.S. ⁶³ I.S. ⁶⁴ ae I.O.Q.S. ⁶⁵ M. ⁶⁶ J. ⁶⁷ Q. ⁶⁸ J.M. ⁶⁹ O.

wyth er6 g6annh6ynar a 1phedcir 1[er6] gayafar ar 2eil vl6ydyddyn ar trydyd g6naet velly 3ar 4vilacineit 5ereill ac 6odyna ymborth 6[et] teir 7blyned 8ercill ar 9y eida6 10ehun ac odyna g6areded y brenhin arna6 orodi 11bilacineit 12[ereill] ida6 yny mod 13gynt.

viii. Nychieiff maer nachyghella6r rann ot6ng 14nac o' brit 15[y tir] ygan y brenhin.

ix. 16Maer achyghella6r 17bieu' cad6 diffeith 18[y] brenhin'' hyny wnel 19[ef] y vod ohona6 20ac bynt ogyureith' agaffant ymel ar pysga6t, arb6yatuileit 21bychein gwyllt' 22o ennill y brenhin 23oll ygan 24y 25vilacineit ytrayan a 26gaffant 27by: or g6yr 28rydyon ny 29chaffant 30[by] dim.'

x. Nybyd penkenedyl 31[y] 32maer 33y' travo maer ac ny cheif eistedua 34dilys yneud ybrenhin: 35tri dyn agynheil 36ef ganta6' ygkyuedach 37yneud y brenhin.'

xi. Kylch 38ageiff 39[y maer] ar vilacineit ybrenhin 40d6y weith yny vl6ydyddyn arybed6eryd.' 40

xii. Yn anreith yda 41arybed6eryd 42[y] gyt 43a teulu 44ybrenhin.

xiii. Pan gollo dyn y anreith o gyfreith 45maer 46a chyghella6r 47bieu yr anneired ar enderiged ar dine6yt 48[ac] 49or rei hynny ymaer ageiff' rann deubr.

xiv. Teir punt y6 co6yll y verch.

xv. 50Seith 51[punt] 52y6 yheg6edy.

xvi. 53G6erth galanas maer 54y6 na6 mu ana6 vgein 55my gan tri drychael 56ac 57[y] velly dros 58y kygella6r.

xvii. Dros' sarhaet pob vn 59ohonunt 60ytelir' na6 61mu ana6' vgeint aryant.

xviii. Punt y6 ebedi6 pob vn 62ohonunt.

xix. Ebedi6 breyr 63y6 wheugeint.

xx. 64Ebedi6 bilacineit brenhin dec a phet6arugeint.'

villain quits the maer, let him leave him four large sows, with a boar, and all the other live stock; eight erws of spring tilth, and four erws of winter tilth; the second year, and the third, let the maer act in like manner, with other villains; and afterwards let him support himself during three other years upon his own property; and then let the king relieve him by giving him other villains in the same mode.

8. Neither a maer, nor a canghellor, shall have any share of tunc, or price of land, from the king.

9. The maer and canghellor are to keep the king's waste, until he do his pleasure therewith; and they, by law, are to have the honey, fish, and the smaller wild animals: out of all the king's profit, from his villains, they are to have a third: they are to have nothing from the free men.

10. A maer is not to be a chief of a kindred, whilst he is a maer; and he is not to have an established seat in the hall of the king: he invites three persons at a banquet in the hall of the king.

11. The maer is to have a progress among the king's villains twice in the year, as one of four.

12. He is to go as one of four in a foray, along with the king's household.

13. When a person's goods are distrained by law, the maer and the canghellor are to have the heifers, the steers, and the yearlings; and of those, the maer has the share of two persons.

14. The cowyll of his daughter is three pounds.

15. Seven pounds is her agweddi.

16. The worth of the galanas of a maer is nine score and nine kine, with three augmentations; and the like for a canghellor.

17. For the sarsad of each is to be paid nine kine, and nine score of silver.

18. One pound is the ebediw of each.

19. The ebediw of a breyr is six score pence.

20. The ebediw of a king's villain, four score and ten pence.

65 their

66 neb

67 three

68 man

1 I.O.Q.S. 2 not in Q. 3 o I.O.Q.S.T. 4 tayogeu I.S. 5 not in Q. 6 I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. 7 blydyddyn Q. 8 not in O. 9 yr Q.S. 10 ehunan I.O.Q.S.T. 11 tayogeu I.S. 12 O. 13 vry. I. 14 neu M.Q.T. 15 I.S. 16 bynt a dylyant I.S. 17 not in J. 18 blydynt M. 19 M.Q.T. 20 I.Q.S. 21 not in Q. 22 bynteu I.S. 23 gwyllt bychein S. 24 - y brenhin Q. 25 not in O. 26 not in Q. 27 tayogeu S. 28 gahant Q.T. 29 not in O. 30 - M. 31 ryd O.Q.T. 32 chahant Q.T. 33 J. 34 M. 35 hyt O.T. not in Q. 36 not in I.S. 37 not in S. 38 - M. 39 y maer yn neud y brenhin yghyfedach. I. 40 not in S. 41 not in J. 42 I.S. 43 ar y ped6eryd d6y beith yny vl6ydyddyn. Q. 44 - ageiff. J. 45 not in I. 46 M.Q. 47 ar I.S. 48 ar y pet6eryd. I. not in S. 49 - y I.S. 50 ar I.S. 51 agallant I.S. 52 I.M.O.Q.T. 53 ageiff o rei hynny S. 54 - A I.Q. 55 I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. 56 not in I.O.Q.S.T. 57 not in I.S. 58 - neu gyghella6r I.S. atelir o I. 59 not in M. 60 not in I.S. 61 T. 62 not in O.T. 63 atelir o I. 64 y6 S. 65 not in T. 66 not in I.O.T. 67 - Q. 68 not in I.O.S.T. 69 This section follows the next in T. not in J. 69 J. 69 I.S.

xxi. ¹Ebediô bilaein breyr ²triôgeint ³yô kanny byd ⁴na maer nachyghellaôr a ⁵dyly-
ôynt trayan ⁶ar vilaeincit breyr.

xxii. Or byd eglôys ar tir ⁷[y] bilaein
brenhin wheugeint ⁸atal yny' ebediô.

xxiii. ⁹Ebediô abbat ¹⁰deudec punt.'

xxiv. Pedeir arhugeint yô ebediô gôr
ystauellaôc.

xxv. ¹¹Deudec keinnaôc ¹²yô ebediô gôr
¹³ystauellaôc' ac y arglôyd ytir ybo yr ys-
tauell ¹⁴arnaôc ytelir.

xxvi. Ebediô bonhedic canhûynnaôl ¹⁵yô
dec apheetôr vgeint.

xxvii. Ebediô alltut y rotho ybrenhin
¹⁶tir idaô' ¹⁷trivgeint ¹⁸yô' ahanner hynny
¹⁹atric yr brenhin' kany's megys ²⁰tat idaô
²¹yô arhanner arall ²²ageiff y' maer ar
kyghellawr yn deu hanner y ²³rydunt ²⁴[ac]
onny byd plant ²⁵yr alltut yholll da' a ²⁶geiff
y' brenhin ²⁷eithyr kymeint ac dylyet pan
vo marô.'

xxviii. Naôdôr brenhin wheugeint vyd
y ebediô a ²⁸hônno aelôir ²⁹[cletren] gûaess-
aur.

xxix. Y neb auo marô artir dyn arall vn
arbymthec a ³⁰telir dros y varô tywarchen.'
³¹[Deûi Brevy.]

XIII. [AM HELY.]

i. Ryd ³²yô yr brenhin ³³hely ympob
lle' ynnny wlat.

ii. ³⁴Py le bynnac ³⁵ygorôedher hyd
³⁶auo kynnydyon ybrenhin' yny ³⁷hela ny-
cheiff neb wharthaôr tir ohonaô.

iii. Or lledir hyd brenhin ³⁸y myôn' tref
breyr y bore katôet ybreyr ef ³⁹[yn gyfan]
hyt hanner dyd ac ⁴⁰or ⁴¹deuant y kyn-
nydyon yna ⁴²kymerent ef ac onny ⁴³deuant'
paret ybreyr ⁴⁴y vligaô a ⁴⁵llithiet' ykôn ⁴⁶or
kic' adyget ⁴⁷[ef] y ⁴⁸croen ⁴⁹ganthaô atref'
ar auu ⁵⁰ar wharthaôr oll ⁵¹ar kôn' ac onny
⁵²deuant y kynnydyon ynos honno kymeret
⁵³[ef] ⁵⁴y kic' oll achatôet ykôn arcroen yr
kynnydyon. Or lledir ⁵⁵ykarô hanner dyd

21. The ebediw of a breyr's villain is
three score pence; for neither a maer, nor
a canghellor, is to have a third from the
villains of a breyr.

22. If there be a church upon the land
of a king's villain, six score pence is to be
paid for his ebediw.

23. The ebediw of an abbot, ¹²twelve
pounds.

24. Twenty-four pence is the ebediw of
a man having a cell.

25. Twelve pence is the ebediw of a fe-
male having a cell: and it is to be paid to
the lord of the land upon which the cell
shall be.

26. The ebediw of an innate boneddig is
four score and ten pence.

27. The ebediw of an alltud, to whom
land is given by the king, is three score
pence; and half of that remains to the
king, because he is as a father to him;
and the maer and the canghellor are to
have the other half between them: and, if
the alltud have no children, the king is to
have his whole property, except the amount
of his debts, at his death.

28. The ebediw of the king's refugee is
six score pence; and such is called ²⁸the
pale of' a gwacsavwr.

29. Whoever shall die upon another
person's land, sixteen pence is to be paid
for his death-clod. Dewi of Brevi'!

XIII. [OF HUNTING.]

1. It is free for the king to hunt every
where in his country.

2. In whatsoever place a hart, which is
hunted by the king's huntsmen, shall be
overtaken, no one is to have the quarter
pertaining to the land of it.

3. If the king's hart be killed in the trev
of a breyr, in the morning, let the breyr
keep it entire until mid-day; and if the
huntmen then arrive, let them take it;
and if they do not come, let the breyr order
it to be flayed, and lure the dogs from the
flesh; and let him take the skin with him
home, and the liver and the hind quarter,
and the dogs; and if the huntsmen do not
come that night, let him take the whole of

⁵⁵dec

⁶⁵ten

¹not in I. ²yô tringeint J. ³not in S. ⁴not in I.S. ⁵dylyo I.S. dylyont J.O.T. ⁶y I.S. ⁷T. ⁸vyd y
I.M.O.S. ⁹not in I.S. ¹⁰not in J. ¹¹vyd I. ¹²ystauell T. ¹³yndaô M.T. ¹⁴not in I.O.S.T. ¹⁵idaô tir J.
¹⁶yô trugeint M.T. ¹⁷not in I.O.S. ¹⁸yr brenhin a tric O. ¹⁹not in J. ²⁰not in I. ²¹yr I.S. ²²ryngthunt J.
²³I.S. ²⁴idaô y da oll I.S. ²⁵tric yr S. ²⁶dyeithyr J. ²⁷pan vo marô eithyr y dylyet. I.S. ²⁸hynny I.
²⁹O. ³⁰dylôir ytalv M. ³¹S. ³²vyd S. ³³hela O.T.'-I.S. ³⁴Pa J. ³⁵-ac I. ³⁶brenhin ac gynnydyon J.
³⁷hely J.M.O. ³⁸not in J.Q. ³⁹yn I.S. ⁴⁰I.Q.S. ⁴¹ony I.S. ⁴²doant M.O.Q.S.T. ⁴³kymeret M. ⁴⁴not
in I.S. ⁴⁵doant O.Q. ⁴⁶bligyaô yr hyd allithyaô I.S. ⁴⁷llithiaw M.O.Q.T. ⁴⁸not in I. ⁴⁹M. ⁵⁰-côn
ar I.S. ⁵¹not in I.S. ⁵²a T. ⁵³adref gantaô I.S. ⁵⁴doant I.O.Q.T. ⁵⁵I.O.S. ⁵⁶gic yr hÿd M. ⁵⁷yr
hyd I.S. ⁵⁸M.

yn tref breyr ¹cattŵer ²ef yn gyuan' hyt ynos ac onny ³deuant ykynydyon yna gwnnelher amhŵnnŵ mal ⁴am y llall. Os ⁵y gyt ar nos neu hyd ⁶y nos yllledir tannet y breyr yvantell arnaŵ acchattŵet velly hyt y bore ac onny ⁷deuant y kynydyon yna gŵnaet [⁸y breyr' ⁹ymdanaŵ] yny ¹⁰mod ¹¹racdywededic: ¹²pŵybynnac awnnel velly amhyd ¹³[y] brenhin ¹⁴aladher yny tref ny byd ¹⁵kerydus ¹⁶obleit ybrenhin' ¹⁷ogyureith.

iv. Helŵryaeth y brenhin ¹⁸hyt galan gayaf ybyd: ¹⁹odyna hyt ²⁰[ympen] ynnau-uettyd ²¹yr kynydyon ²²ybyd ²³[yr hela.]

v. O galan gayaf hyt byl Ieuan ny byd golŵython ²⁴brenhinaŵl yn hyd ²⁵[y] brenhin: ²⁶odyna ²⁷deudec golhŵyth ²⁸kyureithaŵl avyd ²⁹ynhyd brenhin ³⁰nyt amgen' tauot, tri golŵyth or mynŵgyl kymhibeu callon deulŵyn iar tumon ³¹hydgyll herŵth auu. Y neb adycco ³²un orrei hynny ³³heb gannyat y kynydyon' camlyryus vyd: dros-tunt oll or dygir teir punt atelir.

vi. ³⁴Or lledir hyd brenhin ³⁵ae gudyaŵ' ³⁶dirŵy atelir drostaŵ: ³⁷or kylllella neb' ³⁸[ef] heb ygudyaŵ camlyryus vyd ³⁹eithyr ⁴⁰or mod ⁴¹racdyŵededic.

vii. Gŵerth' ⁴²hyd ⁴³yŵ ych.
viii. Ewic buch ⁴⁴telediŵ atal.

ix. ⁴⁵Gŵerth croen ⁴⁶hyd deudec keinnaŵc [⁴⁷kyureith ⁴⁸atal.]

x. Croen eŵic ŵyth geinnaŵc ⁴⁹atal.'

xi. Gŵerth ⁵⁰hyd dof ⁵¹yr brenhin ⁵²punt ⁵³yŵ.'

xii. Gŵerth ⁵⁴pob lleduegin brenhin neu ⁵⁵y vrenhines ⁵⁶punt ⁵⁷yŵ.'

xiii. Gŵerth' ⁵⁸[pob] lleduegin breyr neu y wreic neu y verch ⁵⁹wheugeint ⁶⁰yŵ.'

xiv. Gŵerth' lleduegin tayaŵc keinnaŵc cota.⁶¹

the flesh; and let him keep the dogs, and the skin for the huntsmen. If the stag be killed at mid-day, in the trev of a breyr, let it be kept entire until the night; and, if the huntsmen do not then come, that one is to be dealt with the same as the other. If towards the night, or in the night it shall be killed, let the breyr spread his mantle over it, and keep it so until the morning; and if the huntsmen do not then come, let the breyr act concerning it in the manner before mentioned: whoever shall thus act, as to the king's hart, killed in his trev, is not punishable, on the part of the king, by law.

4. The king's hunting is to continue until the calends of winter: thence onward, until the ninth day, the hunting is to be for the huntsmen.

5. From the calends of winter to the feast of St. John, there are no royal pieces in the king's hart: thence onward there are twelve lawful pieces in the king's hart; that is, the tongue, three pieces of the neck, the lights, the heart, the two loins, the chine, the haunch, the stomach, the nombles, the liver. Whoever shall take any one of these, without the permission of the huntsmen, becomes liable to a camlwrw: for all the pieces, if taken, three pounds are to be paid.

6. If the king's hart be killed, and concealed, a dirwy is to be paid for it: if any one shall cut it up, without concealing it, he is liable to a camlwrw, except in the case before mentioned.

7. The worth of a hart is an ox.

8. A hind is of the value of a fair cow.

9. The skin of a hart is twelve ⁴⁵legal pence in value.

10. The skin of a hind is eight pence in value.

11. The worth of a tame hart belonging to the king is a pound.

12. The worth of every pet animal of the king, or of the queen, is a pound.

13. The worth of every pet animal of a breyr, or of his wife, or of his daughter, is six score pence.

14. The worth of a pet animal of a taeog is a curt penny.

¹katŵet I.M.S.T. ²yn gyfan ef I.O.S. ³doant I.O.S. daŵ Q.T. ⁴not in I. ⁵not in I.Q.S.T. ⁶not in I.O.Q.T. ⁷doant I.O.S. daŵ M.Q.T. ⁸S. ⁹I.M.O.Q.S.T. ¹⁰racdywededic mod O. ¹¹dŵededic S. ¹²y neb I.S. ¹³M. ¹⁴not in M. ¹⁵kylus M. ¹⁶not in I.J.S. ¹⁷not in Q. ¹⁸n vyd hyt galan gayaf: I.S. ¹⁹I.S. ²⁰y I.M. not in S. ²¹bieiuyd I.S. bieu M. ²²I.S. ²³kyfreithaŵl I.S. breinhaŵl O.Q.T. ²⁴M. ²⁵o hynny allan I.S. ²⁶not in J. ²⁷yndaŵ J.S. kyfreithaŵl J. ²⁸not in I.O.Q.S.T. ²⁹hyddgyllen I.M.O.Q.S.T. hyddgylla J. ³⁰neb I. ³¹not in S. ³²not in M. ³³not in O. ³⁴dirŵyus vyd ae gŵnel I.O. ³⁵os J.O.Q.T. 'y neb ae kylllella I.S. ³⁶M. ³⁷dyeithyr J. namyn M. ³⁸y I.S. ³⁹vry. I.S. ⁴⁰Karŵ S. ⁴¹ych atal. I.S. ⁴²not in I.S. ⁴³not in I.J.O.S. ⁴⁴These two sections follow the next in M. ⁴⁵karŵ S. ⁴⁶M. ⁴⁷I.O.S. Gwerth M. ⁴⁸not in I. ⁴⁹y M.O.Q.S. not in I. ⁵⁰yŵ punt. J.M. ⁵¹not in I.O.Q.S.T. ⁵²not in I.S. ⁵³not in I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁵⁴yŵ punt. J.M. ⁵⁵not in O.T. '-I.Q.S. ⁵⁶O. ⁵⁷yŵ wheugeint. J. ⁵⁸atal. Q. not in O.T. '-I.S. ⁵⁹-atal. I.Q.S.

xv. 'Or 'byd 'hely gellgón y 'vreyr arhoet ef hyny ellygho kynnydyon y brenhin 'y kún' teir góeith y bore 'ac odyne goll-yget ynteu 'ygón 'yn ryd' aphy'' lebynnac ylladher y caró 'roder hártháur tir 'o honáu.'

xvi. 'Pyffordaól bynnac a vratho' bóstuil góyllt '11[y] ar '12[y] fford yn '13fforest '14[y] brenhin '15erlittyet '16ef '17y' tra '18[e] '19gólho '20ac '21os gordióed kymeret' '22[ef] ac or dieine '23y dan y olóc nac '24erlittyet.

xvii. 'Pgy bóstuil' '25[bynnac] agaffo '26dyn yn'' varó artir dyn arall or byd hyys y gic '27perchenn ytir biciuyd arneb ae caffo '28ageiff y hwarthawr blaen' os hích coet vyd os llódyn arall '29vyd yhwartháur ol a '30geiff.

xviii. Os '31bóstuil '32anhyys '33[y gic] '34a '35geffir velly' perchenn' ytir adyry keinn-abc drostaó 'yrneb ae caffo.'

xix. Y lle ygossoter kún '36y eryl y kynntaf '37ohonunt agymero iúrch neu gatno neu ysgyuarnnaó '38ef ac' '39berchennaó '40bieiuyd.'

xx. Góerth llostlydan '41wheugeint '42yó.'

xxi. 'Góerth beleu '43pedeirarhugeint '44[yó.]

XIV. [AM GÓN.]

i. Or lledir ki neu or dygir letrat cam-lóro atelir drostaó.

ii. Dros ki kynndeiraó nathros ydróc awnnel ny diwygir dim lló vn '45dyn '46yssyd '47góbvl y wadu ki.'

iii. Góerth keneu gellgi brenhin kynn agori ylygeit pedeir arhugeint '48atal:

iv. Yny growyn '49wyth a deugeint' '50atal:

v. Yny '51gynnlóst vn ar bymthec aphtuar vgeint '52atal:

'53Py fford bynnac a órtho
'54brenhin
'55or myn ynteu y croen.
'56Croen '57byth geinaó

15. If a breyr should hunt with covert-hounds, let him wait until the king's huntmen shall slip their dogs three times in the morning; and then let him loose his dogs; and wheresoever the stag shall be killed, let there be given the quarter appropriated to the land out of it.

16. 'What traveller soever shall wound' any wild animal from the road in the king's forest, let him pursue it so long as he can see it; and, if he overtake it, let him take it; but, if it escape out of his sight, let him not pursue it.

17. What animal 'soever that a person shall find dead, upon the land of another person, if its flesh be eatable, it belongs to the owner of the land; and he who shall find it is to have the fore quarter, if it be a wild sow; if it be another beast, he is to have the hind quarter.

18. If an animal whose flesh is uneatable be so found, the owner of the land is to give a penny for it 'to him who shall find it.

19. Where dogs are set to watch, the first of them that shall take a roebuck, or a fox, or a hare, it belongs to that dog and its owner.

20. The worth of a beaver is six score pence.

21. The 'worth of a marten is twenty-four pence.

XIV. [OF DOGS.]

1. If a dog be killed, or stolen, a cam-lwrw is to be paid for it.

2. For a mad dog, or for the mischief it may commit, no reparation is to be made: the oath of one person is sufficient to deny a dog.

3. The king's covert-hound cub, before it opens its eyes, is of twenty-four pence in value:

4. In its couch, it is 'forty-eight pence in value:

5. In its kennel, it is four score and sixteen pence in value:

'53Whatever way shall rush
'54of the king
'55if he will to have the skin.
'56skin '57eight

¹ O. T. ² not in J. ³ hela I.S. ⁴ or ryd I.Q.S. ⁵ eu L.J.M.Q.S.T. ⁶ not in O. ⁷ apha J. ⁸ not in Q. ⁹ not in I.S. ¹⁰ rodet O.Q.T. ¹¹ y breyr hártháur tir a rodír o honáu. S. ¹² not in O. ¹³ I.O.Q.S.T. ¹⁴ L.Q.S.T. ¹⁵ -y Q. ¹⁶ O. ¹⁷ ymlynet I.O. ymlidiet S. ¹⁸ hyt J. not in I.S. ¹⁹ not in M.O.Q. ²⁰ I.O.Q.T. ²¹ gallo J. ²² not in I. ²³ not in J. ²⁴ M. ²⁵ not in O. ²⁶ ymlynet. I.O.S. ²⁷ Pa J. Pý M.O.T. 'Pgy Q. ²⁸ Y neb agaffo bóstuil I.S. ²⁹ J.M.O.T. ³⁰ bóstuil Q. ³¹ perchennaó I.M. ³² y chwártháur ol ageiff os hích vyd y chwártháur blaen ageiff: ac eithyr hynny perchennaó y tir ae keiff oll. S. ³³ y chwártháur blaen ageiff M. ³⁴ ageffir velly or byd hyys y gic I. not in M.Q.T. ³⁵ geffir. I. ³⁶ llódyn I. ³⁷ nyt ywcr O.Q.T. ³⁸ M.Q. ³⁹ vyd M. ⁴⁰ perchennaó I. ⁴¹ gaffer Q. geheir T. ⁴² yn I.O.Q.S. ⁴³ not in I.S. ⁴⁴ y I. eu S. ⁴⁵ berchen J.M. - ae Q.T. 'keiff. O. ⁴⁶ ae keiff. I.S. ⁴⁷ yó wheugeint. M. ⁴⁸ not in I.J.O.S. ⁴⁹ -yó M. ⁵⁰ T. atal y groen. S. ⁵¹ not in S. ⁵² y diwat ki yssyd góbvl. M. ⁵³ digón I.S. ⁵⁴ not in I.J.M.O.Q.T. ⁵⁵ not in I.J.M.O.S. ⁵⁶ gynnlit S. ⁵⁷ not in L.J.M.O.S. ⁵⁸ Q. ⁵⁹ L. ⁶⁰ I. ⁶¹ I. not in S. ⁶² Q.

vi. Yny ouer ¹hela wheugeint ²atal :

vii. Pan vo kyuróys punt ³atal.

viii. Sef atal milgi brenhin or dechreu hyt ydióed hanner kyureith gellgi brenhin gogyuoet ac ef.

ix. Y neb a ⁴tynho llygat gellgi brenhin neu ⁵atorho ylogórn ⁶pedeir arhugeint atal' yr brenhin' ⁷ygkyueir pob buch ⁸or a ⁹dalho y ki ¹⁰[yr brenhin.]

x. Un annyueil aa obedeir keinnaóe ypunt yn vn dyd ; gellgi : os tayaóe bieiuýd ¹¹[y bore] pedeir keinnaóe ¹²vyd ywerth' ac ¹³or rodír yr brenhin punt atal.

xi. Amós yn pori allan a milgi heb ¹⁴y dorch colli eu breint awnant.

xii. Unwerth ¹⁵yó gellgi breyr amilgi brenhin gogyuoet ac ef.

xiii. ¹⁶Sef atal milgi breyr or dechreu hyt ydióed hanner kyureith gellgi breyr ¹⁷gogyuoet ac ef.

xiv. Góerth keneu costaóe ¹⁸bilaein kynn agori ylygeit keinnaóe ¹⁹[cota] ²⁰atal :

xv. Yny growyn dóy geinnaóe ²¹atal :

xvi. ²²Yny gynllóet teir keinnaóe :

xvii. Yn ryd pedeir keinnaóe ²³cota ²⁴[atal.]

xviii. Pyryóbynnac vo ki tayaóe ²⁵pedeir keinnaóe ²⁶vyd' y óerth' onnyt bugeilgi vyd ahónnó trivgeint atal, ²⁷os ²⁸raculaenu ²⁹awna' yr yscrybyl ³⁰ybore a ³¹dyuot yn eu' hol' ydióedyd ³²ac eu kylchynu teir góeith ³³yn y nos agallu ³⁴or ³⁵perchennaóe achymodaóe vch ³⁶y drós ac arall is ydrós cadarnhaó hynny ynwir.

xix. Costaóe ³⁷kyt ³⁸boet' brenhin ³⁹bieiffo ⁴⁰neu vreyr' vn ⁴¹werth vyd achostaóe ⁴²[y] ⁴³bilaein.

xx. Ki callaóet or lledir pellach ⁴⁴no naó cam yóerth yty nythelir dim ⁴⁵ymdanaó os o vyón ynaó cam ⁴⁶y lledir' pedeir arhugeint ⁴⁷atal.

6. In its random hunting, it is six score pence in value :

7. When it shall be trained, it is a pound in value.

8. The value of the king's greyhound, from first to last, in law, is half of that of the king's covert-hound, of the same age.

9. Any one who shall put out the eye, or cut off the tail of the king's covert-hound, "is to pay twenty-four pence to the king," for every cow that the dog may be rated at in value.

10. There is one animal which rises in value from four pence to a pound in one day ; a covert-hound : if it belong to a taeog in the morning, its worth will be four pence ; and, if it be given to the king, its value is one pound.

11. A stallion when grazing out, and a greyhound without its collar, lose their privilege.

12. A breyr's covert-hound and a king's greyhound, of the same age, are of equal worth.

13. A breyr's greyhound, from first to last, in law, is of half the value of a breyr's covert-hound of equal age.

14. The cub of a villain's cur, before its eyes open, is a ¹⁷curt penny in value :

15. In its couch, it is two pence in value :

16. In its kennel, three pence :

17. At liberty, its value is four curt pence.

18. Of whatever kind the dog of a taeog may be, its worth is four pence ; unless it be a shepherd-dog, and that is three score pence in value, if it will go before the cattle in the morning, and come behind them at even, and make three turns round them in the night ; and that can be certified by the owner, with a neighbour above his door, and another below his door.

19. A cur, although it belong to a king, or a breyr, is of the same value as the cur of a villain.

20. A dog accustomed to bite, if killed beyond nine paces from the house, nothing is to be paid for it ; if it be killed within the nine paces, twenty-four pence is to be paid.

⁴⁸talet pedeir keinaóe ⁴⁹' - kyfreith

⁴⁸let him pay four ⁴⁹' - legal pence

¹ hely M.O.S. ² not in I.O.Q.S.T. ³ not in O.Q.T. ⁴ torho I.O.Q.S.T. ⁵ not in I.O.Q.S.T. ⁶ not in I.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁷ talei S. ⁸ O. ⁹ Q. ¹⁰ atal I.Q.S. ¹¹ o J.Q.T. ¹² not in O.Q. ¹³ vyd I.S. ¹⁴ not in T. ¹⁵ vn oet I. ¹⁶ not in I.S. ¹⁷ M. ¹⁸ not in I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ¹⁹ not in I.M.O.Q.S.T. ²⁰ yg T. ²¹ not in I.S. ²² J.O.Q.T. ²³ velly y kerda I.S. ²⁴ a tal Q. ²⁵ o I.Q.S. or. O. ²⁶ raculaena I.O.Q.S. ²⁷ not in T. ²⁸ - M. ²⁹ - awna T. ³⁰ chadú yr olyeit I.S. ³¹ - yn dyfot atref I.S. ³² not in I.Q.S. ³³ oc O.Q. ³⁴ perchen J.M.O.Q.T. ³⁵ not in O. ³⁶ kyn bo I.M.S. ³⁷ bo O.J.T. - y Q. ³⁸ neu breyr bieiffo M.O.Q.T. ³⁹ not in I.S. ⁴⁰ vrcint I.S. ⁴¹ Q. ⁴² tayaóe I.S. ⁴³ not in I.J.O.Q.S.T. ⁴⁴ drostaóe I.S. ⁴⁵ not in J.M.O.Q.T. ⁴⁶ not in Q. ⁴⁷ Q. not in T. ⁴⁸ I.O.S.

xxi. Bitheiad nyt oes werth ¹kyureith arnao kanyt oed y kyuryo gi ²honnó yn oes Hyael da ³[ac orth hynny damdóg a vyd arnao.]

xxii. ⁴Góerth damtóg avyd arbob peth ⁵[ar] ny bo góerth ⁶kyureith arnao yn yscriuenedic.

xxiii. ⁷Or kyrch ki ⁸[ar] dyn dodet ⁹[y dyn] ¹⁰y aryf ¹¹y rydao ¹²ac ef' ac ¹³o da' ¹⁴[y ki] ar yr aryf hynny ladher nythelir dim drostaó.

xxiv. Or brath ki ¹⁵[neb] dyn hyny del ygbaet ¹⁶perchenn yki adyly talu ¹⁷[góerth] góerth y ¹⁸dyn ¹⁹brathedic ac ²⁰or llad y ²¹brathedic yki ²²kynn ²³y dianc yórthaó nycheiff ²⁴[dim] ²⁵namyn vn arbymthec dros ywaet.

xxv. Ki kynneuodic ²⁶ar vrathu dynyon or brath' tri dyn' ac ²⁷nas lladho ²⁸y arglôyd ²⁹yna' yróymaó adylyir ³⁰órth troet' y arglôyd' araff odóy rybant ac yno y lad athalet ³¹[perchenaó y ki] camlóro ³²yr brenhin.

XV. [AM HEBOGAU.]

i. Nytheleir na diróy nachamlóro am ³³ederyn ³⁴dof alather neu adyccer ledrat namyn ³⁵talú ³⁶yr perchenn' ywerth."

ii. Y neb adycco ³⁷nyth hebaó talet punt yrbrenhin.

iii. Góerth ³⁸hebaó coch ³⁹kynny dodí ⁴⁰y myón' mut ⁴¹hanner punt' ⁴²[yó:]

iv. ⁴³A góedy tynner or mut mal yn wen' punt atal.

v. Góerth ⁴⁴hóyedic pedeir ar hugeint ⁴⁵[yó.]

vi. Nyth llamysten pedeir arhugeint ⁴⁶[a tal.]

vii. Yn goch deudec ⁴⁷[keinhaó] ⁴⁸atal :

viii. Orbyd ⁴⁹góynn ⁵⁰pan tynner or mut pedeir arhugeint [⁵¹atal ⁵²yna.]

XVI. [AM ÓENYN.]

i. Modrydaf góenyn pedeir arhugeint atal.

ii. Kynheit vn arbymthec ⁵³[atal.]

iii. Eilheit deudec keinnaó ⁵⁴atal.

iv. ⁵⁵Y trydyd heit wyth geinnaó ⁵⁶atal.

21. There is no legal worth set upon a harrier; for there was not a dog of that kind in the time of Howel the good; and therefore it is to be appraised.

22. An appraised worth is to be put upon every thing upon which no written legal worth is fixed.

23. If a dog attack any person, let the person place his weapon between him and it; and, if the dog go upon the weapon so as to be killed, nothing is to be paid for it.

24. If a dog bite any person, so that the blood come, the owner of the dog is to pay the worth of his blood to the person bitten; and if he who is bitten kill the dog before it escape from him, he is to have nothing, but sixteen pence for his blood.

25. If a dog accustomed to bite persons bite three persons, and is not killed by its master; then it is to be tied to the leg of its master, with a rope of two spans in length, and there killed; and let the owner of the dog pay a camlwrw to the king.

XV. [OF HAWKS.]

1. Neither a dirwy, nor a camlwrw is to be paid for a tame bird, that is killed, or stolen; but its worth is to be paid to the owner.

2. Whoever shall take the eyrie of a hawk, let him pay a pound to the king.

3. The worth of a red hawk, before it be put in a mew, is half a pound:

4. After it is taken from the mew, being white, its value is a pound.

5. The worth of a male hawk is twenty-four pence.

6. The eyrie of a sparrow hawk is twenty-four pence in value.

7. An eyas, when red, is twelve pence in value:

8. If it be white, when taken out of the mew, then it is twenty-four pence in value.

XVI. [OF BEES.]

1. An old stock of bees is twenty-four pence in value.

2. The first swarm is sixteen pence in value.

3. The second swarm is twelve pence in value.

4. The third swarm is eight pence in value.

¹ not in M. ² not in I.S. ³ I.S. ⁴ not in I.S. ⁵ M. ⁶ kyfreithadl O.T. not in M. ⁷ This section follows the next in I.S. ⁸ I.M.O.Q.S. neb T. ⁹ O. ¹⁰ yr I. ¹¹ - a vo yny laó I.S. not in O.S.T. ¹² ar ki I.O.S.T. ¹³ or a I.O.Q.S. ¹⁴ I.S. ¹⁵ I.Q.S.T. ¹⁶ perchennaó I.S. ¹⁷ I.S. - y O.Q.T. ¹⁸ - r O.Q.T. not in I.M.O.S.T. ¹⁹ not in Q. ²⁰ o M. ²¹ - dyn O. rógedic Q. ²² heb I. ²³ symut odyno I.S. ²⁴ M. ²⁵ onyt I.O.S. ²⁶ artycco dyn teir góeith neu I.S. ²⁷ a vratho dyn teir góeith Q. ²⁸ na M. ²⁹ dyn biciffo Q. ³⁰ not in T. ³¹ not in I. ³² S. y arglôyd I. ³³ not in I. ³⁴ neb [o S.] adeinhaó I.S. ³⁵ not in M.T. ³⁶ not in O.Q.T. ³⁷ not in J. ³⁸ y werth yr perchenn. M.O.Q.T. - abc. I.S. ³⁹ nythlôyt S. ⁴⁰ not in S. ⁴¹ - yó T. ⁴² kyn I.O.S. ⁴³ not in J.Q. ⁴⁴ óheugeint I.Q.S. ⁴⁵ M.O.Q.T. ⁴⁶ not in M.O.Q. ⁴⁷ or byd góen góedy mut I.S. ⁴⁸ hóyedyd O.S.T. ⁴⁹ M.S. ⁵⁰ J.O.Q.T. ⁵¹ I.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁵² not in I.S. ⁵³ góen I.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁵⁴ góedy I.O.Q.S. ⁵⁵ L.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁵⁶ M. ⁵⁷ I.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁵⁸ not in I.J.M.O.T. ⁵⁹ not in I.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁶⁰ not in I.Q.S.T.

v. Heit adel or gynheit deudec keinna^{6c} ¹atal.

vi. Heit ²[adel] ³or heil heit byth geinna^{6c} ⁴atal.

vii. Ac ynny g⁵erth h⁶onn⁶ ybydant hyt wyl yr Holseint.

viii. ⁷Pobheit ogynn ⁸o A⁹st hyt wedy g⁶yl yr Holseint vn werth vydant nyt amgen ⁷no phedeir arhugeint. ⁶Ot aheit g⁶edy calan A⁹st ymaes asgelleit ⁹vyd ac nythal ¹⁰namyn pedeir keinna^{6c} ¹¹hyt galan Mei.

ix. Modrydaf g⁶edy ¹²ydel ¹³y gynheit o ¹⁴honei vgeint atal:

x. G⁶edy ¹⁵ydel yreilheit o ¹⁶honei vn arbymthec atal:

xi. G⁶edy ¹⁷ydel ytryded heit o ¹⁶honei deudec keinna^{6c} ¹⁹[atal.]

xii. ²⁰G⁶erth g⁶enylllestyr ²¹deu s⁶llt.

xiii. ²¹G⁶erth bydaf yny coet deus⁶llt. ²³

xiv. Or dygir bydaf ²²[yn] letrat ²⁴[a-
thorri ypren y bo ynda⁶] g⁶erth yprenn ²⁵y gyt' ag⁶erth ybydaf atelir y ²⁶argl⁶oyd ytir.

xv. Y neb a ²⁷gaffo bydaf ²⁸os dengys' ²⁹y ³⁰perchenna^{6c} ³¹y tir' pedeir keinna^{6c} ³²ae gynnia⁶ ageiff neu ycwyr ³³oll.

xvi. Nythal nebheit onnyt pedeir keinna^{6c} hyny ³⁴[vo] tri dieu ³⁵[ar hed ac] yn wastat tr⁶y a⁶el eglur; dyd ³⁶y geissa⁶ lle ³⁷adyd y vuda⁶ adyd y orff⁶ys.

xvii. Y neb agaffo heit artir dyn arall pedeir keinna^{6c} ageiff ³⁸ef ygan ³⁹berchenna^{6c} ⁴⁰ytir or myn ⁴¹ef yr heit.

XVII. [AM G⁶ERTH AELODAU.]

i. Aelodeu vn werth ⁴¹y dyn ynt ⁴²yrei hynn' d⁶ylaw deu ⁴³troet deu ⁴⁴lygat ⁴⁵deu ⁴⁶glust ⁴⁷ffroeneu yn lle vn aela⁶t ⁴⁸d⁶oy ⁴⁹wefiuus' whebu awheugeint ⁵⁰[o] aryant ⁵¹y⁶ g⁶erth' pob vn ⁵²or rei' hynny.'

ii. Ortrychir clust dyn ⁵³ymdeith ⁵⁴[oll] achlybot or dyn arna⁶ mal kynt d⁶oy vu adeugeint aryant atal.

5. The swarm which comes from the first swarm is twelve pence in value.

6. The swarm which comes from the second swarm is eight pence in value.

7. And of that worth they remain until the feast of All Saints.

8. Every swarm before August is of one worth until after the feast of All Saints; that is to say, twenty-four pence. If a swarm go out after the calends of August, it is a wing swarm; and is only four pence in value until the calends of May.

9. An old bee-stock, after the first swarm goes out of it, is twenty pence in value:

10. After the second swarm goes out of it, is sixteen pence in value:

11. After the third swarm goes out of it, is twelve pence in value.

12. The worth of the bee-hive is ²two shillings.

13. The worth of a wild hive, in the woods, two shillings.

14. If a wild hive be stolen, and the tree be cut in which it may be; the worth of the tree, along with the worth of the hive, is to be paid to the lord of the land.

15. Whoever shall find a wild hive, if he show it to the owner of the land, is to have four pence and his dinner, or all the wax.

16. No swarm is of more value than four pence, until it has been three days settled, and at all times in serene weather; a day to find a place, a day to remove, and a day to rest.

17. Whoever shall find a swarm, on the land of another person, is to have four pence from the owner of the land, if he will to have the swarm.

XVII. [OF THE WORTH OF LIMBS.]

1. The members of a person that are of equal worth are these: the hands, feet, eyes, ears, and the nostrils; and the two lips as one member: the worth of each of these is six kine, and six score of silver.

2. If the ear of a person be cut away entirely, and the person hear as well as before, two kine, and two score of silver, are to be paid for it.

⁴²deudec

⁴²twelve

¹ not in I.S. ² I.M.O.S. ³ yr Q.T. ⁴ not in I.S. ⁵ Pedeir arhugeint atal pop heit o nabuctyd A⁹st allan. I. ⁶ noc M.O.Q.S.T. not in J. ⁷ not in M.O.Q.T. ⁸ Or I.O.Q.S.T. ⁹ y g⁶elir I.S. ¹⁰ onyt I.M.O.Q.S.T. ¹¹ not in M. ¹² del J. el M. ¹³ not in S. ¹⁴ heni I.O.Q.S.T. ¹⁵ del J. el T. ¹⁶ heni I.O.Q.S.T. ¹⁷ del J. el T. ¹⁸ heni I.O.Q.T. ¹⁹ I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ²⁰ not in I.O.S. ²¹ not in I.O.S. - J. ²² - atal. I.S. ²³ J.T. ²⁴ I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ²⁵ not in T. - I.O.S. ²⁶ perchenna^{6c} I.S. ²⁷ dangomo I.S. ²⁸ not in I.S. ²⁹ yr M. ³⁰ perchenn J. ³¹ not in M.Q. ³² not in M.O. ³³ I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ³⁴ I.S. ³⁵ - g⁶eith M. ³⁶ - ynta⁶ I.S. ³⁷ not in I.J.M. ³⁸ - y Q. perchenn O. ³⁹ not in S. ⁴⁰ ynteu I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁴¹ not in Q. ⁴² not in I. ⁴³ glusteu M. ⁴⁴ lygeit M. ⁴⁵ - d⁶oy Geuis S. d⁶oy P. ⁴⁶ draet M. ⁴⁷ d⁶oyffroeu I.O.S. ⁴⁸ not in S. ⁴⁹ weuusseu M. ⁵⁰ S. ⁵¹ atal O. ⁵² o O.Q.T. - honunt. I.M.S. ⁵³ - y I.S. ymeith J.P.Q. ⁵⁴ I.S. ⁵⁵ J.O.

III. Góerth bys ¹dyn buch ac vgeint ²[o] aryant ³atal.

IV. ⁴Góerth ⁵baút dyn' ⁶dóy vu ⁷adeugeint aryant ⁸atal.

V. Keilleu ⁹kymeint yó eu góerth' ¹⁰agóerth yr' aelodeu vry oll.

VI. Tauot ¹¹ehun kymeint yó ywerth agóerth ¹²yr ¹³holl aelodeu.¹⁴

VII. ¹⁵Sef atal' holl aelodeu dyn pan gyurifer ygyt wyth punt apheúar ugeint punt.¹⁶

VIII. Pedeir arugeint ¹⁷[aryant] yó góerth góæet ¹⁸pob ryó' dyn dec arhugeint ¹⁹[aryant] vu góerth góæet Crist ac anheilóg ²⁰y góelat' vot góæet Dub agóæet dyn ²¹yn vn werth ac úrth hynny góæet ²²dyn yasyd lei ywerth.

IX. Góerth racdant dyn ²³[yó] pedeir arhugeint ²⁴[aryant] ²⁵gan tri' drychael ²⁶[sef val y drycheuir: y dyrchafel kyntaf yó byth keinhaóc; ar eil drychael ²⁷aed dec ²⁸keinhaóc a dimeu athrayan ²⁹y dimeu; ³⁰y trydyd yó pedeir ardec ³¹adimeu athrayan dimeu ar naúed ran y dimeu; sef yó hynny pan gyfrifir oll vn ar pymthec adeugeint a dimeu ³²a deu parth dimeu ar naúed ran y dimeu: a phóy bynac a vynno góybod y drychafaelion ar yr aryant, reit vyd idaú drychaf yny drychafael kyntaf kymeint ³³ar trayan y sómp i bo y drychafaelion ³⁴honaú a gossot ³⁵hónnó yn vn sómp; ar eil drychafel yó kymryt ³⁶y trayan ³⁷ar y sómp ³⁸hónnó ay dodí yn ³⁹vn sómp; ar ⁴⁰y trydyd yn yr vn mod kymryt kymeint ar trayan val y mae ⁴¹y kyfrif' or blaen ar óerth racdant dyn ac velly ⁴²y kyfrifir pob drychafael yghyfreith o heróyd y sómp kyntaf.]

X. ⁴³Góerth kildant ⁴⁴dyn dec ⁴⁵arhugeint ⁴⁶aryant ⁴⁷atal.

XI. Pan talher racdant ⁴⁸[dyn] góerth creith ogyuarch atelir gantaú.

XII. ⁴⁹Góerth creith ⁵⁰ogyuarch ar óyneb dyn wheugeint ⁵¹yó: ⁵²os ar ylaú ybyd' trivgeint ⁵³atal: ⁵⁴dec arhugeint ⁵⁵atal os arytroet ybyd.'

3. The worth of a person's finger is one cow, and one score of silver.

4. The worth of a person's thumb is two kine, and two score of silver.

5. The testicles are equal in worth to all the above members.

6. The tongue itself is equal in worth to all the members.

7. The worth of all the members of the human body, when reckoned together, is four score and eight pounds.

8. Twenty-four pence is the worth of the blood of every kind of persons: thirty pence was the worth of the blood of Christ; and it is unworthy to see the blood of God and the blood of man appraised of equal worth; and therefore the blood of a man is of less worth.

9. The worth of a man's fore tooth is twenty-four pence, ⁴³with three' augmentations; ⁴⁴and it is thus augmented: the first augmentation is eight pence; the second augmentation is ten pence halfpenny and the third of a halfpenny; the third is fourteen pence ⁴⁵halfpenny and the third of a halfpenny and the ninth part of a halfpenny; which, when all reckoned together, is fifty-six pence and a halfpenny and two parts of a halfpenny and the ninth part of a halfpenny: and whosoever willet to know the augmentations on the silver, it is necessary for him to augment in the first augmentation as much as the third of the sum upon which the augmentations occur, and place that in one sum; and the second augmentation is, taking the third of that sum and adding it to the whole sum; and the third in like manner, taking as much as the third, as the previous ⁴⁶reckoning on the worth of a person's fore tooth: and so every augmentation is reckoned, in law, according to the first sum.'

10. The worth of a person's back tooth is ⁴⁷thirty pence.

11. When the front tooth of a person is to be paid for, the worth of a conspicuous scar is to be paid with it.

12. The worth of a conspicuous scar, upon a person's face, is six score pence: if it be upon his hand, three score pence is to be paid: thirty pence is to be paid, if it be upon the foot.

⁴⁸dany ⁴⁹kyfreith ⁵⁰a deu vgeint ⁵¹under ⁵²law ⁵³fifty

¹not in M.T. ²P. ³not in I.M.O.P.Q.S.T. ⁴not in S. ⁵y valú I.O.P.Q.S.T. ⁶-atal T. ⁷not in L.M.P.Q.T. ⁸vn terth ynt I.S. ⁹ar I.M.P.Q.S. ¹⁰ehunan I.O.P.Q.S.T. ¹¹y sáú nelsú arifíyt byt hyn. I.S. ¹²not in O. ¹³-vry oll. O. ¹⁴not in I. ¹⁵-atalant. I. ¹⁶I.S. ¹⁷not in I.S. ¹⁸S. ¹⁹oed S. not in I. ²⁰-ac Q. ²¹-y P. ²²J. ²³I.S. ²⁴Q.S. ²⁵yó S. ²⁶not in S. ²⁷a S. ²⁸hynny S. ²⁹-yr S. ³⁰not in I.S. ³¹not in S. ³²not in M.S. ³³not in J.O.P.Q.T. ³⁴L ³⁵not in I.P.Q.S. ³⁶not in I.S. ³⁷atal I.P.Q.S. ³⁸creith ar [gefyn y I.] ló I.S. ³⁹yó J. ⁴⁰creith ar I.S. gefyn I. os ar M.O.P. y troet [y byd O.] dec arhugeint I.M.O.P.S. atal. I.M.O.S. ⁴¹not in Q.T. ⁴²Q. ⁴³S. ⁴⁴O.Q.T.

xiii. Sarhaet dyn pan ¹adaoher ²creith ogyuarch' arytroct ³atelig ⁴y gyt ac' vn drychael'' os ary lab ⁵ybyd gan dau drychael ⁶os ary wyneb ⁷ybyd gan tri drychael ⁸[idao] ⁹ytelig.

xiv. Or trebir dyn arybenn ¹⁰hyny welher yr emenyd neu ¹¹or brethir yny arch ¹²hyny ¹³del ¹⁴yr amysgar ¹⁵ymaes neu torri ascorn ¹⁶mordoyt dyn' neu ascorn ¹⁷[y] ¹⁸breich dros bop vn ¹⁹or ²⁰rei' hynny ²¹teir punt atelig' idao kannys ymperigyl ²²oe eneit ybyd ²³[ef] ²⁴o bop vn ²⁵orei hynny.

xv. Hynn atelig ²⁶y vrathedic y bo reit idao weith medic ²⁷[y] gyt ae sarhaet pedeir keinnaoc dros badell y wneuthur ²⁸medycinaethu ²⁹idao' ³⁰[a] pedeir keinnaoc dros wer ³¹[a] keinnaoc dros ³²[y] ³³oleuat beunoeth ³⁴a cheinnaoc dros' vuyt ymedyc ³⁵[beunyd] ³⁶a cheinnaoc dros vuyt ybrathedic ³⁷[beunyd.]

xvi. Pedeir keinnaoc cota atelig ³⁸y dyn' dros bop ascorn vch creuan atynher ³⁹o benn ⁴⁰[dyn] or aseinho ⁴¹y myon caoc euyd: obop ascorn is creuan ⁴²pedeir keinnaoc ⁴³kyureith ⁴⁴ageiff' ⁴⁵[y dyn herwyd kyureith Hywel da.]

xvii. Kyureith adyueit bot yn vn werth aelodeu pob dyn ⁴⁶aegilyd ⁴⁷or ⁴⁸torrir aelaod ⁴⁹yr' brenhin ⁵⁰yuot yn vn werth ac aelaod y' bilaein ⁵¹ac eissoes moy yu ⁵²gerth sarhaet ⁵³y brenhin ⁵⁴neu breyr' no sarhaet bilaein orthrychir ⁵⁵aclaot ⁵⁶idao.'

xviii. E neb a ⁵⁷gnithyo dyn talet y-sarhaet yn gyntaf kanyd dyrchaf agossot yu sarhaet ⁵⁸[dyn;] acheinnaoc ygkyueir pob bys ⁵⁹[or] ael yny benn ⁶⁰a ddy ⁶¹[gein-haoc] ⁶²ygkyueir yvaot' acheinnaoc ⁶³[kyf-reith] dros pob blebyn bonbyn atynner oebenn apheteir arhugeint ⁶⁴[aryant] ⁶⁵dros ygalit taltruch.

xix. Dynaot a ⁶⁶gaffo dyn' o anuod nyt sarhaet ⁶⁷honnó ⁶⁸[namyn] iaon ⁶⁹yu hagen' diubyn yguaet arwely ar greith ogyuarch ⁷⁰o byd.

13. The saraad of a person, when a conspicuous scar is left upon his foot, is to be paid with one augmentation: if it be upon his hand, with two augmentations: if it be upon his face, with three augmentations.

14. If a person be struck upon his head, so that the brain be seen; or if he be stabbed in his body, so that the bowels come out; or if the thigh bone, or the arm bone, of a person be broken; for each, three pounds are to be paid him, for he is in danger of his life by every one of them.

15. The following is to be paid to a wounded person, for whom it is necessary to have medical aid, besides his saraad: four pence for a pan to prepare medicaments for him; four pence for tallow; a penny for his light nightly; a penny for the food of the mediciner daily; and a penny for the food of the wounded daily.

16. Four curt pennies are to be paid to a person for every bone, taken from the upper part of the cranium, which shall sound on falling into a copper basin: for every bone, from the lower part of the cranium, he is to have four legal pence, according to the law of Howel the good.

17. The law says that the limbs of all persons are of equal worth; if a limb of the king be broken, that it is of the same worth as the limb of the villain: yet, nevertheless, the worth of saraad to the king, or to a breyr, is more than the saraad of a villain, if a limb belonging to him be cut.

18. Whoever shall pull a person's hair, let him first pay his saraad; because an attack and onset constitute saraad to a person; and a penny for every finger that touches his head, and two pence for the thumb; and a legal penny for every hair pulled by the root from his head; and twenty-four pence for the front hair.

19. A blow that a person may receive unintentionally is not saraad; but it is right, however, to compensate the blood, the wound, and the conspicuous scar, if there be such.

²¹beunoeth

³²beunoyd.

⁶¹nightly

⁶²nightly.

¹ dalber M. ² not in O. ³ not in O.S. ⁴ gan vn drychafel y telir I. ⁵ not in J.M.O.T. ⁶ gan P.Q.S. ⁷ not in M.S.T. ⁸ - y byd S. ⁹ y gneir M. not in I.J.P.Q.S.T. ¹⁰ M. ¹¹ y byd. S. not in J. ¹² hyt pan O.Q.S.T. ¹³ o P. ¹⁴ hyt pan P. ¹⁵ telir I.P.Q.S. ¹⁶ y I.O.P.Q.T. ¹⁷ not in I.S. ¹⁸ ymordoyt S. ¹⁹ I.M.O.S. ²⁰ vyryat I. ²¹ o I.O.P.Q.T. ²² teir gteii S. ²³ y telir teir punt I. ²⁴ o P. ²⁵ M. ²⁶ not in P.Q. ²⁷ o I.O.P.Q.S.T. ²⁸ yr M. ²⁹ I. ³⁰ mediginyaeth I.O.P.S. ³¹ not in M.Q.T. ³² I.S. ³³ J. ³⁴ J.O.P.Q.T. ³⁵ not in M. ³⁶ not in I.O.P.Q.S.T. ³⁷ O.P.Q.T. ³⁸ - keinnoc dros oleuat beunoeth M. not in I. ³⁹ J.M.P.Q.S.T. ⁴⁰ not in I.S. ⁴¹ oe M. O.P.Q.T. ⁴² I. y dyn S. ⁴³ not in J.P. ⁴⁴ y keiff pedeir keinnoc kyfreith. I. ⁴⁵ not in M. ⁴⁶ atelig. S. ⁴⁷ M. ⁴⁸ not in Q. ⁴⁹ not in P. ⁵⁰ trychir O. ⁵¹ y I.O.S.T. ⁵² a P.Q. ⁵³ not in O.P. ⁵⁴ not in P. ⁵⁵ not in I.M.O. P.Q.S.T. ⁵⁶ not in P.Q. ⁵⁷ y aelaot. I.O.S.T. ⁵⁸ pob vn. P.Q. o honant. P. ⁵⁹ ginyo Q. ⁶⁰ I.M.O.P.Q.S.T. ⁶¹ J.M. ⁶² not in S. ⁶³ I. ⁶⁴ not in I. ⁶⁵ I. ⁶⁶ M. ⁶⁷ ygkyfeir O. ⁶⁸ gaffier I.O.S. ⁶⁹ not in I.O.P.Q.S.T. ⁷⁰ M. ⁷¹ hagen yu M. ⁷² or I.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁷³ L.I.J.M.S. ⁷⁴ L.I.

xx. ¹Deûisset paŵp y ²sarhaet ac ³oe vreint ⁴y bennkenedyl ac ⁵oe vreint ⁶ehun ac o vrait ⁷ysôyd' [⁸or byd' ⁹idaŵ.]

xxi. Galanas pennkenedyl atelir otri naŵ mu athrinaŵgein mu gan tri drychael.

xxii. ¹⁰Gŵerth y sarhaet ¹¹yŵ tri naŵ mu athri naŵ vgeint aryant.

xxiii. ¹²Gŵerth aelaŵt pennkenedyl ¹³nyt amgen ¹⁴noe gar' ¹⁵yŵ ¹⁶whebu ahweugein' mu gan tri drychael.

xxiv. [¹⁷Ae ¹⁸sarhaet ¹⁹o ²⁰ŵhebu aŵheugeint aryant.]

xxv. ²¹Sarhaet ²²breyr dissôyd atelir o whebu ahweugeint aryant.

xxvi. ²³Yalanas atelir ²⁴o ²⁵ŵhe bu aŵheugein' mu gan tri drychael."

xxvii. ²⁶Gŵerth bonhedic cannhŵynaŵl yŵ teir bu athri vgein mu gan tri drychael.

xxviii. ²⁷Y sarhaet ²⁸yŵ teirbu athriugeint aryant.

xxix. Os gŵr breyr ²⁹[a] vyd bonhedic cannhŵynaŵl ³⁰pan ladher yggorŵlat whebu ageiff y breyr ygan yllourud: Kymro vam tat vyd ³¹bonhedic cannhŵynaŵl heb gaeth ³²[a] heb alltut ³³[a] heb ledach yndaŵ.

xxx. Gŵerth bilaein ³⁴brenhin ³⁵yŵ teir bu athri vgein mu gan tri drychael.

xxxi. ³⁶Y sarhaet ³⁷yŵ teir bu athriugeint aryant.

xxxii. ³⁸Galanas bilaein breyr haneraŵc vyd ar ³⁹alanas ⁴⁰bilaein brenhin ac velly ysarhaet.

xxxiii. ⁴¹Galanas alltut brenhin ⁴²yŵ teir bu athriugein mu ⁴³heb ⁴⁴dyrchael.

xxxiv. ⁴⁵Y sarhaet ⁴⁶yŵ teir bu' heb' achwannec.

xxxv. Gŵerth ⁴⁷alltut breyr ⁴⁸yŵ hanner' gŵerth' alltut brenhin: ⁴⁹ae sarhaet velly.'

xxxvi. ⁵⁰Gŵerth alltut bilaein ⁵¹yŵ ⁵²hanhergŵerth' alltut breyr: ⁵³ae sarhaet ⁵⁴velly.'

20. Let every one choose his saraad; whether by the privilege of his chief of kindred, or by his own privilege, or by the privilege of his office, if such there be to him.

21. The galanas of a chief of kindred is to be paid by thrice nine kine and thrice nine score kine, with three augmentations.

22. The worth of his saraad is thrice nine kine, and thrice nine score of silver.

23. The worth of the member of a chief of kindred, that is to say, his relative, is ⁵⁵six score and six' kine, with three augmentations.

24. And his saraad is six kine, and six score of silver.

25. The saraad of a breyr without office is to be paid with six kine, and six score of silver.

26. His galanas is to be paid with ⁵⁶six score and six' kine, with three augmentations.

27. The worth of an innate boneddig is three score and three kine, with three augmentations.

28. His saraad is three kine, and three score of silver.

29. If a breyr's man be an innate boneddig, when killed in a border country, the breyr is to have six kine from the slayer: an innate boneddig is a Cymro by father and mother, without bond, without alltud, and without mixture of kin.

30. The worth of the ⁵⁷king's villain is three score and three kine, with three augmentations.

31. His saraad is three kine, and three score of silver.

32. The galanas of a breyr's villain is half that of the galanas of the king's villain: and so also his saraad.

33. The galanas of the king's alltud is three score and three kine, without augmentation.

34. His saraad is three kine, without addition.

35. The worth of a breyr's alltud is half the worth of the king's alltud: and so also his saraad.

36. The worth of a villain's alltud is half the worth of a breyr's alltud: and so also his saraad.

⁴⁰naŵ mu a naŵ vgein

⁵⁰breyr

⁴⁰nine score and nine

⁵⁰breyr's

¹not in I. ²vreint S. ³o J.M.O.P.Q.S.T. ⁴not in P.Q. ⁵o S. ⁶chunan O.P.Q.T. y sôyd S. ⁷ehynan. S. ⁸O.P.T. o byd Q. ⁹P. ¹⁰not in I.O.S. ¹¹atelir o I.O.S. ¹²Galanas I.S. ¹³not in O. ¹⁴y I.P.Q.S.T. ¹⁵a telir o I.S. ¹⁶I. Dros y S. ¹⁷I.S. ¹⁸I. y keiff S. ¹⁹not in M. ²⁰not in J. ²¹- Dros I. Galanas breyr S. ²²not in I. ²³Galanas I.S. ²⁴- Dros S. ²⁵atelir o I.O. y keiff S. ²⁶I. ²⁷- heb gaeth heb alltut O. y Q. ²⁸- y Q. ²⁹I.S. ³⁰not in I.O.P.Q.S.T. ³¹Ae I.S. ³²atelir o I.S. ³³Gŵerth I.S. ³⁴- y Q. ³⁵Gŵerth I.J.P. Q.S.T. ³⁶not in S. ³⁷not in P.Q. ³⁸not in M. ³⁹Ae I. ⁴⁰not in J. ⁴¹atelir o I.S. ⁴²not in M. ⁴³not in I. ⁴⁴anheraŵc vyd ar M. ⁴⁵- O.S. ⁴⁶ac velly y sarhaet. M. ⁴⁷Galanas M. ⁴⁸not in I.O.S. ⁴⁹hanheraŵc yŵ arwerth galanas M. ⁵⁰hanheraŵc gŵerth P. ⁵¹ac velly y sarhaet. J.M.S. not in I. ⁵²val hŵynnŵ. T. ⁵³O. ⁵⁴P.

xxxvii. Brenhin ageiff trayan ¹[o] pob galanas ²or a ³gymbello ⁴[a hynny] ⁵lle ny allo kenedyl ⁶y gymell: ⁷ac agaffer oda ⁸yr llourud or pryt ygylyd' ybrenhin ⁹bieu-vyd ¹⁰[o gyureith].

xxxviii. Pwnt ahanner yó gberth caeth tra mor; ¹¹[ac] os or ynys honn ¹²yd ¹³henuyd punt ¹⁴vyd ywerth ¹⁵ac velly' ¹⁶os anafus neu ryhen neu ryieucanc nyt amgen ¹⁷[no] llei noc vgein mlóyd ¹⁸punt ¹⁹yó y werth' adeudec keinnaóe yn ²⁰[lle] y sarhaet ²¹whecheinnaóe dros teir llath o vreth-yn góyn ywnneuthur peis idaó ²²[o honaó] ²³atheir ²⁴keinnaóe' dros ²⁵[y] lathyr ²⁶a cheinnaóe ²⁷dros ²⁸[y] guaraneu ²⁹idaó ³⁰a dyrnuoleu ³¹un dros ³²dyf neu' ³³[dros] vóell os coetór vyd ³⁴vn dros raff deudec kyuelinnyáe.

xxxix. Teir góeith y dyrcheif ar sarhaet góir aymreher y wreic ³⁵y treis' neu adyccer ³⁶[o] yórthá.

xl. Y neb adyóetto ar arall sarhau ygorff ³⁷or ³⁸gáatta ³⁹hónnó gáadet ar' yló ⁴⁰ehun heb achóannec. ⁴¹Ot ennáha ⁴²ef' waet ⁴³kynny 'welher' neu ⁴⁴gleis arnaó ywelet' yló arytrydyd ⁴⁵adyly y rodí' kannys yn lle tyston y kynnhelir ⁴⁶[y] góact ⁴⁷neu ⁴⁸gleis.

xli. ⁴⁹[Sarhaed ygnad llys yó naó mu a naó vgeint o ariant: kans y naó vgeint ariant yssyd ynno ynn lle drychyaelon y alanas a delir o naó mu a naó ygein mu gan dri drychafael.

xlii. Valhvn ydymlykeir y drychyaelon: y drychafael kyntaf yó trigein mu; yr eil yó pedóar ygeint mu; trydyd yó chóebu achan mu athrayan dóy vu ac velly y drycheif ar alanas pob Kymro heróyd y vreint.

xliii. Sump galanas ygnad llys oll róg drychyaelon yó hóebu arhygeint a phedóar cant o óarthech athrayan dóy vu heb gyfrif y naó mu yssyd ychod ymlaen y naó vgeint mu kyntaf: sel acháós nachyfrifir yr hei hynny ac na drycheif arnynt heróyd mae

37. The king is to have a third of every galanas which he shall exact, and that where a kindred cannot enforce it: and, what shall be obtained of the murderer's property, from time to time, belongs to the king, by law.

38. One pound and a half is the worth of a bondman from beyond sea; if he be a native of this island, a pound is his worth: and so also, if he be maimed; or too old; or too young, that is, less than twenty years of age; a pound is his worth: also twelve pence in lieu of his saraad: six pence for three yards of white cloth, to make him a coat; three pence for trousers; a penny for buskins and gloves; one penny for a billhook, or hatchet, if he be a woodman; and one for a rope of twelve cubits length.

39. Three times is the saraad of a man whose wife shall be violated by force, or shall be taken away from him, to be augmented.

40. Whoever shall say of another, that he has done saraad to his person; if the latter shall deny it, let him do so by his own oath, without more. If he name blood, though not 'seen, or a visible bruise, he is to give an oath with two others: for the blood, or the bruise, is to be regarded in the place of witnesses.

41. The saraad of the judge of the court is nine kine, and nine score of silver: for the nine score of silver is there instead of the augmentations: his galanas is paid by nine score and nine kine, with three augmentations.

42. In this manner the augmentations are elucidated: the first augmentation is, three score kine; the second is, four score kine; the third is, a hundred and six kine, and the third of two kine: and in that manner the galanas of every Cymro is to be augmented, according to his privilege.

43. The sum of the galanas of a judge of the court, including augmentations, is four hundred and twenty-six kine, and a third of two kine; without reckoning the nine kine, which are joined above to the first nine score kine: they are not reckoned,

⁴⁹acheinnaóe

⁵⁰wnelher

⁴⁰and a penny

⁵⁰done

¹ P. ² not in S. ³ gymell M. ⁴ S. ⁵ not in M. ⁶ not in O.P.Q.S.T. ⁷ not in S. ⁸ y P.Q.S.T. 'or pryt ygylyd yr llourud I.O. ⁹ bieu M.O.P.Q.T. ¹⁰ M. ¹¹ O. ¹² yr P. ¹³ henyb P.Q. ¹⁴ yó I.O.P.Q.T. ¹⁵ ynný mod hónnó ýtelir M. ¹⁶ or byd I.M.O.P.Q.S.T. ¹⁷ M. ¹⁸ o oet M. ¹⁹ hefyt I. vyd I.S. 'heuyt atal O. ²⁰ I. ²¹ whech O.S. ²² M. ²³ not in I.O.P.Q.S.T. ²⁴ I.O.S. ²⁵ not in S. ²⁶ y O. ²⁷ P.Q.T. ²⁸ not in I.M.O.P.Q.S.T. ²⁹ ae O.T. ³⁰ keinnaóe M. ³¹ not in I. ³² S. ³³ keinnaóe M. ³⁴ o S. 'not in I. ³⁵ S. ³⁶ os M.O.P.Q.S.T. 'heb achóannec os gáatta rodet y lé ehunan: or enóir I. ³⁷ gwadu áóna M. ³⁸ rodet S. ³⁹ ehunan O.P.Q.S.T. ⁴⁰ Or S. ⁴¹ ynteu S. not in O.P.Q.T. ⁴² not in S. ⁴³ welet cleis arnaó I.J.O.P.Q.S.T. rodet I.S. ⁴⁴ a dýrý P.Q. not in I.S. ⁴⁵ I.O.P.Q.S.T. ⁴⁶ ar O.S. ⁴⁷ - y I.P.Q.T. ⁴⁸ S. ⁴⁹ M. ⁵⁰ I.O.P.Q.T.

saraed yó honno ac nad oes heróyd kyfreith drychafael ar sarhaed a daler ymlaen galanas.]

XLIV. Ortereu ¹dyn caeth dyn ryd trycher ylabdcheu [²idaó ³ýmdeith] ⁴onny thal' arglóyd y caeth sarhaet y ⁵[dyn] ⁶ryd.

XLV. Ergyt cryman yó naóð caeth.

XLVI. Nybyd godor yn ⁷[erbyn] reith alltut ⁸amyr hynn' nypherthynno reith gólat ⁹ohonaó kynny thygo dynyon ¹⁰y gyt ac ef ¹¹namyn rodet' ¹²ehun y ló' ygkyueir pob dyn or a ¹³dylyho tygu ¹⁴y' gyt ac ef bei kenedlaó.

XLVII. Sarhaet góreic caeth deudec keinnaó os góenigyaó ¹⁵[kaeth] vyd pedeir arhugeint ¹⁶yó ¹⁷góerth' ysarhaet sef ¹⁸yó ¹⁹honno góreic órth ynottóyd.

XLVIII. ²⁰Diróy caeth or lletrat kynntaf awnnel ²¹wheugeint ²²yó' or eil punt ²³yó or trydyd vn ²⁴gyureith ²⁵vyd agór ryd heróyd ²⁶[y] ²⁷dial."

XLIX. Pylebynnac ygordióedher ²⁸caeth yn' fflémaó ²⁹pedeir ³⁰arhugeint' ³¹yggybyr diffryt ³²drostaó atelir' aphedeir' ³³keinnaó ³⁴ygkyueir pob kymbót ³⁵or y' ³⁶kerdaó ³⁷drostaó: ³⁸ot a ³⁹[ynneu] yvrenhinaeth arall pedeir arhugeint ⁴⁰yn llaó' ageiff yneb aerydhao ac ohynny ytrayan agynneil ⁴¹[ef] gantaó ar deuparth ⁴²ageiff ⁴³perchennaó ytir.

L. ⁴⁴Y neb a veichocco góreic caeth ⁴⁵y' arall paret ⁴⁶[ef] ⁴⁷wreic ⁴⁸arall ⁴⁹ynlle honno ywassannaethu' hyny angho ⁵⁰agóedy agho' maget ⁵¹ytat' yr etiued ac or byd maró ygaeth ⁵²honno yar yr etiued ⁵³hónnú talet yneb nebeichoges y góerth ⁵⁴[kyfreith] ⁵⁵oe harglóyd."

LI. Y neb agyttyo agwreic gaeth heb gannyat yharglóyd talet deudec keinnaó ⁵⁶[y harglóyd] dros ⁵⁷bop kyt' ⁵⁸[awnel a ahi.]

LII. ⁵⁹Pob ryó dyn ⁶⁰eithyr alltut avyd dyrchael arywerth ⁶¹ac sarhaet.

and no augmentation placed on them, because that part is saraad; and there is, by law, no augmentation of saraad that is paid prior to galanas.

44. If a bondman strike a free man, let his right hand be cut off; unless the lord of the bond pay the saraad of the free.

45. The cast of a hook is the extent of the protection of a bondman.

46. There is to be no rejection of the raith of an alltud, where a raith of the country does not pertain to him, although persons shall not swear along with him; for let him give his own oath repeatedly for so many persons, as ought to swear along with him, if he were of a kindred.

47. The saraad of a bondwoman is twelve pence: if she be a servant, the worth of her saraad is twenty-four pence, that is a woman who works at her needle.

48. The dirwy of a bondman, for the first theft he commits, is six score pence; for the second, one pound; for the third, he is amenable to the same law as a free man, in respect to punishment.

49. In what place soever a fugitive bondman shall be overtaken, ⁴⁹twenty-four pence, as a rescue fee, is to be paid on his account; and four pence for every cymwd he shall have passed over: if he go to another kingdom, twenty-four pence shall be paid in hand to any one that shall release him; and out of that the captor is to retain a third; and the owner of the land is to have the two parts.

50. Whoever shall cause the pregnancy of the bondwoman of another person, is to procure another woman to serve in her stead, until she shall be delivered; and, after her delivery, the father is to rear the issue; and, if that bondwoman shall die in giving birth to that issue, let him who caused her pregnancy pay her legal worth to her lord.

51. Whoever shall have connexion with a bondwoman without the consent of her lord, let him pay twelve pence to her lord for every repetition.

52. Every kind of person, excepting an alltud, is to have an augmentation of his worth and his saraad.

⁵⁹pedeir keinnaó

⁶⁰four

¹ not in O.Q.S.T. ² I.M.S. ³ M. ⁴ neu talet I.S. ⁵ I.S. ⁶ not in I. ⁷ M. ⁸ lle I.S. ⁹ arnaó I.O.P.Q.S.T. ¹⁰ not in I.O.P.Q.S.T. ¹¹ or dyry S. ¹² chunan O.Q.S.T. / y ló chunan I.P. ¹³ dylyei I.J.M.O.P.Q.T. / tygei S. ¹⁴ not in I.O.P.Q.T. ¹⁵ I.S. ¹⁶ vyd I.S. / - O.P.Q. ¹⁷ tal S. ¹⁸ vyd O.S. ¹⁹ góenigabl S. ²⁰ not in Q. / - P. ²¹ yó wheugeint J.M. ²² not in I.O.S. ²³ not in I.O.S.T. ²⁴ dial I. ²⁵ not in S. ²⁶ O. ²⁷ kyfreith. I. ²⁸ not in J. ²⁹ not in I. ³⁰ arodir drostaó yg goby r diffrit S. ³¹ atelir drostaó O. ³² not in J. ³³ o O. ³⁴ oc Q.T. not in S. / a I.O. ³⁵ gerdyys I.O.S.T. kerdaó M. ³⁶ daeth Q. dróydaó M.Q.T. ³⁷ or O.S. atelir: aphedeir arhugeint yggybyr diffryt: or I. ³⁸ Q. ³⁹ not in M. ⁴⁰ I.S. ⁴¹ y I. ⁴² perchen I.J.M. ⁴³ not in Q. ⁴⁴ dyn I.S. góe O. ⁴⁵ I.S. ⁴⁶ not in J. ⁴⁷ not in M.O.T. ⁴⁸ ywassannaethu yn lle honno I. / yny lle hyt pan agho y wassannaethu: ac yna paret ef vagu S. ⁴⁹ ac I.O. odyne I. yno O. ⁵⁰ ef I. ⁵¹ not in I.O.S.T. ⁵² S. ⁵³ y I.S. ⁵⁴ S. idaó I. ⁵⁵ y J. ⁵⁶ M. ⁵⁷ not in O. ⁵⁸ dyeithyr J. ⁵⁹ ac ar T. - i P.Q.S. ⁶⁰ M.

LIII. ¹[Y] lle ²y talher ³[yr] vgeinheu
⁴[o] ⁵aryant ⁶[y] gyt ⁷a g⁸arthec ynllle
⁹[y] ¹⁰ardyrchael y kynnhelir.

LIV. Pedair bu aphtuar vgeint ¹⁰[o]
aryant atelir ¹¹dros sarhaet teuluwr brenhin
¹²[os o hynŷ yd' ¹³ardelb.]

LV. Teir bu atelir yn sarhaet teuluwr
breyr nyt amgen tribuhyn tal beinc.

LVI. Vn werth vyd ¹⁴ynneb arodher yg-
g¹⁵bystyl ar ¹⁶neb yrodher ¹⁷drosta¹⁸ [y-
g¹⁹bystyl. ²⁰Debi Brefi.]

XVIII. [AM ŪRAGEDD.]

1. Or kymer g¹ŵr wreic orod kenedyl ac
¹⁰os gat kynn penn yseith mlyned ²⁰[y
wrtha²¹] talet idi teir punt nny heg²²edi os
merch ²¹[breyr] vyd ²²[a] punt a hanner
ny chowyll ²³[a] wheugeint nny ²⁴gobyr
os merch taya²⁵b vyd punt ahanner nny
heg²⁶edy awheugeint nny chowyll ap²⁷hedir
arh²⁸ugeint nny ²⁹gobyr.

II. Os g¹ŵedy ²⁰[y] seith mlyned ygat
²⁷[ef hi] bit rann deuhanner y ²⁸rydunt
onnyt breint adyry ragor yr g²⁹ŵr deuparth
yplant ³⁰ada³¹b yrg³²ŵr ³³ar trayan yr vam yr
hynaf ar ieuaf yr tat. Os agheu ae g³⁴ŵa-
hann byt rann deuhanner yrydunt o bop
peth.

III. Sarhaet ³¹[g³²ŵreic] wreab³³c her³⁴ŷd
breint yg³⁵ŵr i ³⁶diwygir idi ³⁷nyt amgen
³⁸her³⁹ŷd ⁴⁰breint' yg⁴¹ŵr y ⁴²rodher ida⁴³b.

IV. G¹ŵr a ²⁷eill ²⁸ynryd gadu ywreic' ²⁹os
g³⁰ŵnna hitheu ⁴⁰yr g⁴¹ŵr arall ⁴²yn honneit'
⁴³[ac] nycheiff ⁴⁴hi dim ⁴⁵oe hia⁴⁶ŵn ⁴⁷namyn
⁴⁸y tri pheth ny dygir ⁴⁹rac gwreic ar g⁵⁰ŵr-
derch atal y sarhaet yr g⁵¹ŵr kyureitha⁵²ŵl.

V. Or dy¹ŷeit g²ŵreic geir ⁴⁸[hag⁴⁹yr neu]
kewylydyus ŵrth ⁴⁹y g⁵⁰ŵr talet ⁵⁰yr g⁵¹ŵr' teir
bu caml⁵²ŵr⁵³u kanys y hargl⁵⁴ŷd y⁵⁵ŵ neu tra⁵⁶b⁵⁷eit
⁶¹[y g⁶²ŵr] hi ag⁶³ŵialen kyhyt ⁶⁴ae gufyt tri
dyr⁶⁵na⁶⁶ŵt ⁶⁷[y⁶⁸ŵ] ⁶⁹y lle y mynho ⁷⁰eithyr
yphenn.

VI. Or maed g¹ŵr ywreic heb ach²ŵs talet
³ysarhaet idi' her⁴ŷd y breint.

53. Where scores of silver are to be
paid along with the cattle, that is held to
be instead of the augmentation.

54. Four kine, and four score of silver,
are to be paid for the saraad of a man
of the king's household, if he avouch as
such.

55. Three kine are to be paid as the saraad
of a man of a breyr's household; that is to
say, three kine of standard value.

56. The person who is given as a hostage
is of the same worth as the one for whom
he is given as a hostage. Dewi of Brevi!

XVIII. [OF WOMEN.]

1. If a man take a wife by gift of kin-
dred, and he desert her before the end of the
seven years; let him pay her three pounds,
as her agweddi, if she be the daughter of a
breyr; and one pound and a half, as her
cowyll; and six score pence, as her gobyr;
if she be the daughter of a taeog, one pound
and a half, as her agweddi; six score pence,
as her cowyll; and twenty-four pence, as
her gobyr.

2. If, after the seven years, he leave her;
let all be shared between them, unless pri-
vilege should give precedence to the hus-
band: two parts of the children go to the
husband, and the third to the mother; the
eldest and the youngest go to the father.
If they be separated by death, let every
thing be equally shared between them.

3. The saraad of a married woman is to
be compensated to her according to the
privilege of her husband: that is, according
to the privilege of the man to whom she
may be given.

4. A man is free to forsake his wife, if
she notoriously attach herself to another
man; and she is to obtain nothing of her
right, excepting the three things which are
not to be taken from a woman; and the
seducer is to pay to the lawful husband his
saraad.

5. If a wife utter a harsh, or disgraceful
word to her husband; let her pay to the
husband three kine as caml⁵²wr⁵³u, for he is
her lord; or, let him strike her three blows,
with a rod of his cubit length, on any part
he may will, excepting her head.

6. If a man beat his wife without cause,
let him pay her saraad to her, according to
her privilege.

¹J.P.S. ²not in I. ³S. ⁴I.Q.S.T. ⁵not in P. ⁶M.S. ⁷ar I.P.Q.S. ⁸S. ⁹ar I. drychafacieu I.S. ¹⁰P.
¹¹yn I. ¹²I.M.O.P.Q.S.T. ¹³M.O.P.Q.T. ymardelb. I.S. ¹⁴not in I. ¹⁵not in M. ¹⁶- ef M. yg g¹⁷bystyl S.
¹⁸O. ¹⁹S. ²⁰not in J. ²¹M. ²²I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ²³I.S. ²⁴I.M.S. ²⁵hamobyr I.O.S. ²⁶hamobyr. O.
²⁷I.O.Q.S. ²⁸M. ²⁹ryngthunt J. ³⁰not in I. ³¹yr hynaf ar ieuaf ar trayan yr vam. I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ³²I.J.M.
O.Q.S.T. ³³telir I.M.S. ³⁴not in Q. ³⁵not in I.S. ³⁶not in J. ³⁷rodlet Q.T. ³⁸dich³⁹ŵn I.J.S. ⁴⁰gadu
y⁴¹reic yn ryd Q. ⁴²or I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁴³yn honheit yr g⁴⁴ŵr arall O. ⁴⁵ar J. ⁴⁶I.O.Q.S.T. ⁴⁷not in M.
⁴⁸o Q. ⁴⁹eithyr I.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁵⁰not in T. ⁵¹not in I. ⁵²M. ⁵³not in M. ⁵⁴ida⁵⁵b I.S. ⁵⁶J.Q. ef M. ⁵⁷a I.M.
⁵⁸I.M.Q.S. ⁵⁹not in O. ⁶⁰dyeithyr J.M. ⁶¹idi y sarhaet I.S.

vii. ¹Ot edeu góreic góely ygŕr heb achabſ talet idaſ teirhu camlóro kynn ²y chymryt ³attaſ dracheuen.

viii. Or ysgar gŕr ae wreic ⁴kyureithaſl ahi yn veichaſc or dyd ⁵[^ey hysgarhont y] kyuriuer idi ⁶y hamſſer yvagu yr etifeſ auo yndi yna kannys ⁷herſyth y' gyureith ⁸honn blŕydyn ahanner ymac yvam ef ⁹agŕedy hynny' nys mac ¹⁰yvam ¹¹[ef] ¹²dim. Os tŕylluorŕyn ageſfir heb wat ychrys a ¹³torrir ¹⁴y tu rocſi athra ¹⁵[e] cheuen ac odyna ygŕr adyry ¹⁶idi enderic' gŕedy iraſ y loſcŕnn ac ¹⁷o dicheun hi y atal ¹⁸[ef] herſyd y loſcŕnn kymeret [¹⁹hi ²⁰ef] nny hegŕedi.

ix. Or lledir gŕr gŕreicaſc ysarhaet atelir yn gynntaf ac odyna ywerth trayan ²¹y saraet ²²hagen' ageiff ywreic.

x. ²³Or a merch ²⁴breyr gan ŕr yn llathrut oe bod pan atter ſef ²⁵yŕ yhegŕedy ²⁶wech eidon kyhyt eu kynn ²⁷[ac] ²⁸eu ysgyfuarnn y verch tayaſc or kvfryſ dadyl tri eidon ²⁹kyhyt ³⁰arei hynny' ³¹[eu kynn] atelir ³²[idi.]

xi. Gŕreic gŕr ryd adicheun rodi ymantell ae chres ³³ae ³⁴heſgittyeu ae ³⁵phenlliein ae blaſt aechaſc aehemenyn ae llaeth heb ³⁶gygor ygŕr abenffycyaſ ³⁷y holl dotreun ³⁸a ³⁹eill. ⁴⁰Ny dyry gŕreic tayaſc' ⁴¹dim ⁴²heb gannyat ygŕr onnyt yphennguch' ac ny eill bennffycyaſ ⁴³dim onyt ygogyr a-hynny hyt y clyŕer ygalſ aethroet arythrothŕy.

xii. Gŕreic ageiff ⁴⁴y gan tat ymab yryvagu ⁴⁵kyhyt ac y ⁴⁶dywetpŕyt vry' peis atalho pedeir keinnaſc abuch deſiſſeit a-phadell atalho keinnaſc ⁴⁷adimeſ acharreit or yt goreu atyfuſ ar tir ytat ahynny ⁴⁸a perthyn ⁴⁹yr tayogeu.

xiii. Mab bonhedic adylyir y vagu mal hynn mam ymab gysseuin aehymduc naſ mis nny chroth athrimis gŕedy ⁵⁰[y] ganer

7. If a woman desert her husband's bed without cause; let her pay him three kine as camlwrw, before he takes her back.

8. If a man separate from his lawful wife, she being pregnant; the time is to be reckoned, from the day of ^etheir separation, for her to rear the issue she may be pregnant with; for, according to this law, the mother is to nurse the issue during a year and a half; and after that the mother is not to nurse it any more. If she be found to be a violated maid, without denial, her smock is to be cut before and behind; and then the man is to give her a steer, with its tail greased; and, if she be able to hold it by its tail, let her take it for her agweddi.

9. If a married man be killed, his saraad is to be first paid, and then his worth: the third of his saraad, however, the wife is to have.

10. If the daughter of a breyr go with a man clandestinely, with her own consent; when deserted, her agweddi is to be ^esix bullocks, whose horns are of equal length with their ears: to the daughter of a taeog, in a similar case, three bullocks, ^ewith their horns and ears of equal length, are to be paid.

11. The wife of a free man can give her mantle, her shift, her shoes, her headcloth, her meal, her cheese, her butter and her milk, without the advice of her husband; and she can lend all the furniture. The wife of a taeog is to give nothing, without the permission of her husband, but her head-gear; and she can lend nothing, but her sieve; and that only for the distance her call may be heard, with her foot on her threshold.

12. A woman is to have from the father of the child for rearing it, for so long a period as before described, a coat of the value of four pence; a choice cow; a pan of the value of a penny ^ehalfpenny; and a car-load of the best corn that shall grow upon the father's land: and that pertains to the taeogs.

13. The son of a boneddig is to be reared in this manner: the mother of the boy originally bears him nine months in her

^e ⁴⁸ydesgorho ⁵⁰wyſth
^e ⁴¹vn oet ⁴²kyfryſyſ

^e ⁴⁴her delivery ⁵⁰eight
^e ⁴¹of the same age ⁵⁰of the same kind

¹Or I.M.O.S.T. ²idab ychymeryt M. ³idab I.Q.S.T. ⁴- yn M. not in J. ⁵I.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁶not in M.O.Q.T. ⁷not in J. ⁸not in J. ⁹ac odyna I. ¹⁰not in J.O. ¹¹I.M.Q.S. ¹²not in M. ¹³trychir I.S. ¹⁴not in I.M.O. Q.S.T. ¹⁵I.J.Q.S.T. ¹⁶enderic idi I.S. ¹⁷or L.J.O.S. ¹⁸J.S. ¹⁹M.T. ²⁰M.S. ²¹not in Q. ²²hogen y sarhaet M. ²³not in I.S. ²⁴Od J.M. ²⁵not in I. ²⁶vyd I.O.Q.S.T. ²⁷I.M.O.Q.S.T. ²⁸ac J. ²⁹ac bynt O. ³⁰J. ³¹I.J.S. ³²- ac choſetr S. ³³phenlliein I.S. ³⁴heſcityeu I.S. ³⁵ganhat I.S. ³⁶not in I.O.Q.S.T. ³⁷- y ty I.O. Q.S.T. ³⁸dicheun. I.S. ³⁹Nſt ryd y wreic tayaſc rodſ M. ⁴⁰not in I.S. ⁴¹onyt y phennguch heb ganhat y gŕr Q. ⁴²not in I.S. ⁴³not in I.J. ⁴⁴a hanner Q. ⁴⁵dywetpŕyt I.S. ⁴⁶kyfreith I.S. ⁴⁷yſ kyfreith S. not in I. ⁴⁸- M. ⁴⁹y Q.S. ⁵⁰Q.T. ⁵¹L.J. ⁵²M. ⁵³I. kyuoet M.O.S. ⁵⁴Q.

hi aemac ahynny' yn lle blóydyn idi :
odyna ytat ¹bieu ac' adyly ²[y vagu a]
³keissab idab' y holl gyureideu yngyntaf
ydyry dauat ae chnuf ⁴ae hoen ⁵ganti ac'
odyna góeren neu geinnab' ⁶aphiadell hay-
arnn neu pedeir keinnab' kyureith amenn-
eit ⁷[o] wenith ywnneuthur iót ⁸idaó a-
charreit deu ychen ogynnut' ⁹adby gyuelin
o vrethyn góyn neu ¹⁰[vn] vrith arymab
abuch blith ae llo athri charreit o wenith a
¹¹heid a ¹²cheirch a ¹³thri charreit ogynnut' :
os myn y vam hi ae keiff oll onnys myn
¹⁴[hi] ¹⁵rodher yarall.

xiv. ¹⁶Or a moróyn ¹⁷wyra yn llathrud
heb ¹⁸gygor y' chenedyl ythat adichaón y-
hattóyn rac ygór oe hanuod ac ¹⁹nychyll
dim oe hiaun ygan ynebae duc ac nythal
²⁰ythat y hamobyr ²¹yr arglóyd.'

xv. ²²Or a góreic ²³[hagen] yn llathrut
o anuod y chenedyl ny eill neb y ²⁴hattóyn
²⁵oehanuod rac y gó' orlle ybo yhattlam
ytelir y ²⁶hamobyr.

xvi. Góreic adyccer ²⁷[yn] lathrut ac ny
wannel amot yggóyd tyston argaffel iaón
ogóbyl ny cheiff heróyd góyr Góynned
onnyt tri eidon heróyd góyr y Deheu hi a
²⁸gaffei gynt yhegóedi ynhollaól megys
góreic a ²⁹darffei ychenedyl ³⁰yrodi y ór.'

xvii. Y neb adycco moróyn ³¹yn llathrut
a ³²dyóedut or voróyn ³³py veint' arodi di
ymi adyóedut ohonaó' ³⁴[ynteu] mi arodaf
it y veint honn achadarnhaó hynny ary-
gret ac vch ³⁵[ben] greireu ³⁶[ac] ³⁷os
gáatta ³⁸góedy hynny kymeret hi y ³⁹creireu
athyget ⁴⁰idaó ⁴¹ef' adaó [⁴²idi ⁴³y] ⁴⁴veint
⁴⁵honno' ac velly ny eill ⁴⁶ef' ⁴⁷[dyóedut]
dim yny herbyn kannys credadóy yó ⁴⁸y
thestolyaeth ⁴⁹hi ⁵⁰ehinan yny lle ⁵¹hónnó.

xviii. Y neb adycco treis ar wreic yham-
obyr aediróy atal yr arglóyd ac yr wreic
⁵²[y] ⁵³tal ysarhaet ac hegóedi aedilyssróyd.

womb; and during three months after he
is born, she is to nurse him; and that is to
be reckoned for a year to her: after that
the father is to rear him, and procure for
him all his necessaries: first, he is to give
a sheep, with her fleece and her lamb; and
then a caul of tallow, or a penny; and an
iron pan, or four legal pence; and a menaid
of wheat to make pap for him; and a
car-load, drawn by two oxen, of fuel; and
two ells of white or party-coloured cloth,
to put around the child; and a milch cow,
with her calf; and three car-loads of wheat,
barley, and oats; and three car-loads of
fuel: if the mother will, she shall have the
whole; if she do not will, let it be given to
another.

14. If a pure virgin go away clandes-
tinely, without the advice of her kindred;
her father can bring her back from her
husband, against her will, and she loses
nothing of her right from him who took
her away; neither does her father pay her
amobyr to the lord.

15. If a woman, however, go away clan-
destinely, against the will of her kindred,
no one can bring her back, against her will,
from the man: according to the place of
her abode, her amobyr is to be paid.

16. A woman who shall be taken away
clandestinely, and who makes no contract,
in the presence of witnesses, for obtaining
her full right; is to have, according to the
men of Gwynedd, only three bullocks; ac-
cording to the men of the South, she for-
merly obtained her agweddi in full, the
same as a woman whom her kindred had
given to a man.

17. Whoever shall carry away a maid
clandestinely, and the maid say: 'How
much wilt thou give me?' And he then
say: 'I will give thee so much;' and con-
firm that on his faith, and over relics: if
he deny 'after that,' let her take the relics,
and swear to his having promised her so
much: and, in that case, he can say nothing
in opposition to her; for her own testi-
mony is to be credited in that matter.

18. Whoever shall commit a rape upon
a woman is to pay her amobyr, and her
dirwy, to the lord; and to the woman he is

* ⁵³ef* ⁵³that

¹not in I.M.O.Q.S.T. ²I.S. ³pheri I.S. ⁴- ac M.Q. ⁵not in I.S. ⁶not in T. ⁷I.J.O.Q.S.T. ⁸yr mab J.
⁹not in I.S. ¹⁰not in J. ¹¹Q. ¹²cheirch I.S. ¹³heid I.S. ¹⁴not in M. ¹⁵I. ¹⁶rodet M.S. ¹⁷Ot J. ¹⁸tyry
I.J.M.O.Q.T. ¹⁹rod S. not in I. ²⁰nythal y I.S. hamobyr I. gobyr S. yr arglóyd, ac ny chyll hi [theu S.] dñm oe
iain y gan yneb ae duc. I.S. ²¹not in M. ²²y O.T. ²³Ot J. ²⁴I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ²⁵dóyn I.S. ²⁶rac y gó' oe
hanuod O.S. ²⁷gobyr. S. ²⁸T. ²⁹gafei O.Q.T. ³⁰rodhei I.M.O.Q.S.T. 'genedyd. I.S. ³¹not in M. '- O.Q.T.
³²y T. not in S. ³³gofyn yr gó' ohonei I.S. pa I. py S. veint arodhei ef idi I.S. ³⁴pa J. 'beth O. ³⁵J. ef O.
³⁶M. ³⁷I.S. ³⁸or J. ³⁹creir I.S. ⁴⁰not in I.Q.S. ⁴¹not in M.O.T. ⁴²J. idab Q. ⁴³J.M.O.Q. ⁴⁴ohonaó ef
hynny I.S. ⁴⁵hon O.Q.T. ⁴⁶not in M.Q.T. ⁴⁷Q.T. ⁴⁸not in Q. ⁴⁹not in M. ⁵⁰chun J. not in I.S. ⁵¹honno. Q.
⁵²J.O.Q.T. ⁵³not in S. ⁵⁴J.

Os gŵadŵ avynn ygŵr ac os ¹kadarnnha yŵreic yny erbyn kymeret hi ²ygala ef' yny llaŵ ³hi yr' asseu ⁴[idi] ⁵arllaw deheu ary creir' athyget ⁶hi yrdŵynn ⁷[treis] ohonaw ef' ⁸arnei ⁹hi ac velly ny ¹⁰eill ef' dŵyn' dim oihiaun.

xix. Y neb awatto treissaw gŵreic rodet lŵ degŵyr adeugeint neu dirŵy treis.

xx. Nyt oes ygkyureith Hyŵel ¹¹da yspadu gŵr ¹²yr treissaw gŵreic.

xxi. ¹³[O] tri achaw nychyll gŵreic y hegŵedi kyt adaw ¹⁴[ho] ygŵr: ¹⁵vn yŵ' oglauri ac ¹⁶o eisseu kyt; ¹⁷a dryc annadyl.

xxii. Teir gŵeith y keiff gŵreic yhŵynn-ebŵerth: ¹⁸[yn] kynntaf ¹⁹y ²⁰[keiff] wheugeint; yr eil weith punt; y tryded weith ²¹y dychaun adaw' ygŵr ²²a mynet' ae holl dyllet genti ac ²³o diodef ²⁴hi dros ²⁵ytryded weith' ny cheiff ²⁶[hi] wynnebŵerth.

xxiii. Ony wna morŵyn avynnho oe choŵyll kynny ychyuot ²⁷y bore ²⁸oegŵely' yŵrth ygŵr ygkyt ybyd y ²⁹rydunt o hynny allan.

xxiv. ³⁰Or rodir morŵynn aeduet yŵr ac ³¹[or] dyŵeit ³²ynteu nat oed vorŵyn hi tyget yvorŵyn ar yphymet or dynyon'nessaf idi ³³nyt amgen' hi aethat ae mam ae braŵt ae chŵaer ³⁴vot yn gelŵyd hynny; aedyuot ³⁵hi ³⁶ataŵ ef' yn vorŵyn' ³⁷or oet aeduet hi n vronneu achedor adyuot ³⁸teithi ³⁹gŵreic oetranus' idi. Os teŵi awna ef' yn gynntaf abot genthi yr eil weith achyscu ⁴⁰y gyt ahi hyt y bore kyt ⁴¹as caffei ⁴²ef' ⁴³hi yn wreic ⁴⁴yweith gynntaf' ny dychaun ⁴⁵ef' dŵyn dim ⁴⁶oe hiaun ⁴⁷morŵyn rocŵi. Os yny lle mal ygŵyppo ef' hynny y kychŵyn ⁴⁸yvynynd ⁴⁹at ⁵⁰y neithorwyr ydyŵedut hynny onny watta hi ⁵¹hynny yny erbyn ⁵²ef' athystu ⁵³o honaw ynteu' hynny yr gŵyr ny cheiff ⁵⁴[hi] dim ⁵⁵o iaun.

xxv. Tri llŵ adyry gŵreic yŵr: pan enllippyer gynntaf llŵ seith wraged ⁵⁶adyry; ⁵⁷ar yr' eil enllipp llŵ pedeir gŵraged ardec;

to pay her saraad, her agweddi, and her dilysrwydd. If the man will to deny it, and the woman support it against him, prehendat penem ejus manu sinistra, et dextra reliquiis imposita, and let her swear to his having committed a rape upon her; and thus he cannot withhold any of her right.

19. Whoever shall deny the violating of a woman, let him give the oaths of fifty men; or pay the dirwy for violation.

20. It is not enacted in the law of Howel the good, that a man is to be castrated for violating a woman.

21. For three causes, if a woman desert her husband, she is not to lose her agweddi: for leprosy; want of connexion; and bad breath.

22. Three times a woman is to obtain her wyneb-werth: the first time, she is to have six score pence; the second time, one pound; the third time, she can leave her husband, and depart with all her due: but if she endure beyond the third time, she is not to obtain her wyneb-werth.

23. If a maiden do not settle the uses of her cowyll before rising in the morning out of bed from her husband; it is to remain in common from that time forward.

24. If a maiden, arrived at a state of puberty, be given to a man; and he then shall assert that she was not a maid; let the maid swear with four of the persons nearest of kin to her; that is to say, she, her father, her mother, her brother, and her sister, to its being a falsehood; and that she had come to him a maid, of the age indicating the common signs of puberty, and having attained the teithi of a woman of full age. If he keep silence in the first instance, and have connexion with her the second time, and sleep with her until the morning; though he might have found her a woman the first time, he cannot withhold from her any of her maiden rights. If, immediately that he shall find that, he rise up to the bridal men, and declare to that effect; unless she shall deny it against him, he testifying the fact to the men, she is to obtain nothing of her right.

25. Three oaths a wife is to give to a husband: when first scandalized, she is to give the oaths of seven women; upon the

¹ kadarnbau a vŵn M. ² gala ygŵr I.O. ³ not in I.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁴ J.S. hi M. ⁵ not in I.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁶ not in J. I.J.O.Q.S.T. ⁷ erni I.O.Q.S.T. ⁸ treis M. ⁹ chyll hi I.O.Q.S.T. ¹⁰ not in I.S. ¹¹ am M. ¹² I.M.O.Q.S.T. ¹³ I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ¹⁴ not in I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ¹⁵ not in I.O.T. ¹⁶ ac o M. ¹⁷ I.Q. ¹⁸ not in O.Q. ¹⁹ I.J.M.S.T. ²⁰ adawet I.S. ²¹ ac act I.S. ²² os I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ²³ not in I.S. ²⁴ hynny I. ²⁵ M.O.T. - y Q. dim yny I.S. ²⁶ oe gŵelu y bore S. ²⁷ not in O. ²⁸ ryngthunt J. ²⁹ O I.J.Q.S.T. ³⁰ I.J.O.Q.S.T. y M. ³¹ y gŵr I. ³² - nat oed ŵreic S. - I. ³³ not in I.S. ³⁴ hitheu O. ³⁵ yn vorŵyn attaw ef' I.S. ³⁶ oe J. ³⁷ oetran teithi gŵreic I.S. ³⁸ oetran gŵreic M.O.Q.T. ³⁹ not in I.O.Q. ⁴⁰ not in J. ⁴¹ not in M. ⁴² not in M.O. ⁴³ not in I.S. ⁴⁴ not in M. ⁴⁵ o I.J.O.S.T. ⁴⁶ not in M. ⁴⁷ ef' S. not in I.M.O.Q.T. ⁴⁸ ar O. ⁴⁹ not in L. ⁵⁰ not in I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁵¹ hynny S. ⁵² not in I.S. ⁵³ O.Q.T. ⁵⁴ oe J.M.S.T. ⁵⁵ not in I.O.Q.T. ⁵⁶ ac Q. ' or M.

¹ary trydyd ²enlipp lló degóraged adeu-geint ³[adyry] ⁴or byd neb ryó hysbysróyd ar yr enlipp.

xxvi. Or byd rodveit ar ⁵wreic yór bit ygó dany gúadaól ⁶hyt ympenn' yseith mlyned ac ⁷or keiff hi teir nos or seithuet vlóydynd hanner y ⁸holl da' ageiff ywreic pan ⁹ysgaronnt; ¹⁰val hynn yrennir y da ¹¹ymoch ageiff ygó ¹²ar wreic y deueit. Odyna y wreic arann ar gó adéóis ¹³eithyr ydotrefyn arennir mal hynn y llaethlestri oll yr wreic onnyt vn ¹⁴paol ¹⁵ar ¹⁶dysgleu ¹⁷[oll] ¹⁸eithyr vn ¹⁹dysgyl ²⁰ar vn paol ar ²¹[vn] ²²dysgyl ageiff ygó ²³ygó ²⁴[heuyt] ageiff ycar ²⁵ac vn or gwedeu ²⁶ar holl lestri ²⁷[y] llynn ar keróynneu oll ac auo ²⁸danunt or dillat góely ²⁹ar wreic bieu a ³⁰uo arnunt or dillat góely: ³¹os ygó ³²arhynt vna' agymer góreic arall' ef adyly anvon ³³dillat ³⁴y góely kynntaf yr ³⁵wreic aórhodet. Ygwr ageiff ygallaór ar ³⁶tappin neu y' breccan ar gobenyd ar cúltoór ar vóyell gynnut ar taradyr ³⁷[ar ebill taradyr] ar pentan hayarnn ar ³⁸crymaneu oll ³⁹onyt vn' ar ⁴⁰gradell. Ywreic bieu ytrybed ar ⁴¹badell ⁴²ar ⁴³vóyell lydan ar ⁴⁴gogyr ar ⁴⁵sóch ⁴⁶ar ⁴⁷vn cryman ⁴⁸y' llin ⁴⁹a llinat ⁵⁰ar gólan ar tlysseu ⁵¹[oll] ⁵²eithyr eur ⁵³neu aryant yrei hynny ⁵⁴or bydant yn deuhanner yrennir' [⁵⁵y rydunt: ⁵⁶ac velly y góeuu ⁵⁷or llin ⁵⁸ar gólan ⁵⁹arennir yn deuhanher.] Ygó ageiff yr yagubaór ar yt auo ⁶⁰ar ydayar ac ⁶¹yynn y dayar ⁶²ar ieir ar ⁶³cath ⁶⁴[ac] or byd ⁶⁵ereill yóreic ae kaif. ⁶⁶Y ⁶⁷óreic ageiff ykic yn heli aheb ⁶⁸heli ⁶⁹ac velly amy' caós yn heli a heb ⁷⁰heli. Ygó bieu y ⁷¹kic ⁷²bólch' ar ⁷³caós drychauedic ⁷⁴oll ar ⁷⁵llestrei ⁷⁶bólch or emenyn' ar baccyneu ⁷⁷bólch arcaós ⁷⁸bólch. ⁷⁹Ar' wreic ageiff ⁸⁰y blaót kymeint ac aallo ydóyn ⁸¹róng ydóylaó órth benn y deulin' or gell ⁸²yr ty.

¹ ar M. ar Q.	² not in I.J.O.Q.	³ J.M.	⁴ o O.Q.	⁵ - y S.	⁶ hyný del M.	⁷ o I.M.O.Q.S.T.	⁸ da oll I.S.
⁹ ysgarho M.	¹⁰ - ac O.Q.S.	¹¹ yr gó ymoch I.S.	¹² y gó a geiff ymoch M.O.Q.T.	¹³ ac yr I.S.	¹⁴ dyeithyr J.	¹⁵ - yr gó I.S.	¹⁶ I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. yr óreic I.S.
¹⁷ onyt I.M.O.Q.S.T.	¹⁸ dyeithyr J.	¹⁹ yr gó I.S.	²⁰ M.	²¹ O.	²² ar Q.	²³ a M.O.Q.S.T.	²⁴ O.Q.S.T.
²⁵ not in M.	²⁶ os ygó ar bynt yna agymer góreic arall, ef adyly anvon dillat y góely kynntaf yóreic a órhodet, a hi bien a vo or dillat góely arnunt. Q.	²⁷ vei S.	²⁸ or kymer [y S.] góreic arall yna ar hynt I.S.	²⁹ yna arhynt M.	³⁰ - y I.M.S.	³¹ not in Q.S.	³² órthodedic J.
³³ tappineu ar J.	³⁴ I.M.O.Q.S.T.	³⁵ gradell I.S.	³⁶ eithyr O.Q.T. namýn M.	³⁷ crymaneu oll eithyr vn. I.S.	³⁸ vn cryman I.S.	³⁹ y T.	⁴⁰ - padell a I.S.
⁴¹ sóch I.S.	⁴² gogyr I.S.	⁴³ - ar cúltoór M. y S.	⁴⁴ not in I.	⁴⁵ ar J.M.	⁴⁶ ar I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.	⁴⁷ y O. not in Q.T.	⁴⁸ M.
⁴⁹ dyeithyr J.	⁵⁰ ar I. ac O.Q.S.T.	⁵¹ arennir yn deuhanner or bydant I.S.	⁵² Q.	⁵³ I.O.Q.S.T.	⁵⁴ not in O.Q.S.T.	⁵⁵ a Q.T.	⁵⁶ yn deu hanner y renhir. O.Q.T.
⁵⁷ yn I.S.	⁵⁸ ar I.S.	⁵⁹ y góeuu gólan ar rei llin yn deuhanner y rennir. Yr gó y M.	⁶⁰ I.S.	⁶¹ - oll. M.	⁶² halen I.O.Q.S.T.	⁶³ ar M.	⁶⁴ not in I.J.
⁶⁵ halen. O.Q.S.T.	⁶⁶ kaós I.S.	⁶⁷ not in J.M.O.Q.T.	⁶⁸ kic I.S.	⁶⁹ not in I.S.	⁷⁰ wreic y caós yn heli a heb heli, ar gó bieu yr emenyn bólch J.	⁷¹ emenyn bólch Q.S.	⁷² - y I.
⁷³ býlchon M.	⁷⁴ y S.	⁷⁵ or I.J.M.O.Q.S.T.	⁷⁶ órth pen y deulin róg y dóylaó I.S.	⁷⁷ hyt y I.	⁷⁸ M.	⁷⁹ J.T.	⁸⁰ J.S.
⁸¹ J.	⁸² M.						

¹ Portion.

second scandal, the oaths of fourteen women; upon the third scandal, the oaths of fifty women: if there be any kind of foundation for the scandal.

26. If a woman be given to a man, the man is to be responsible for her ⁵gwaddol until the end of the seven years: and, if she attain three nights of the seventh year, the wife is to have half of the entire property, when they separate; and the property is to be shared in this manner: the husband is to have the swine, and the wife the sheep. Afterwards, the wife is to share, and the husband is to choose; excepting that the household utensils are to be thus shared: all the milk vessels to the wife, saving one ⁴pail, the ⁴dishes, saving one ⁴dish; and the one pail, and the one dish, the husband is to have: the husband, likewise, is to have the car, and one of the teams; all the liquor vessels; and all the tubs; and what shall be ⁴under them of the bed clothes; what shall be upon them of the bed clothes belong to the wife: if the husband, upon that occasion, take another wife, he must send the first-mentioned bed clothes to the wife who is rejected. The husband is to have the boiler, the quilt or the plaid, and the bolster; the coulter, the fuel-hatchet, the auger, the small auger, the iron hob, all the hooks save one, and the baking-girdle. The wife is to have the trivet, the pan, the broad axe, the sieve, the plough-share, with one hook; the flax and flaxseed, the wool, and all the trinkets, excepting gold or silver; these, if there be any, are to be equally shared between them: and so the linen and woollen webs are to be shared between them. The husband is to have the barn, with the corn that may be on the earth, or in the earth; the fowls, and the ⁴cat; and, if there be ⁴others, the wife is to have them. The ⁴wife is to have

xxvii. Pob vn ageiff ywisgoed ¹ehun ²yn góbyl' ³eithyr' y mentyll arenir.

xxviii. Or gat gŕ y wreic ynagkyureith-aól adóyn arall attáo ywreic ⁴vrthot adyly triccyáo yny thy hyt ympen ynaóuettyd ac ⁵yna or gellygir' ⁶hi ⁷yŕth ygŕ ⁸ynhollaól pob peth or eidi ⁹hi ¹⁰adyly mynet' ¹¹yn-gyntaf' or ty ¹²a hitheu yn ¹³diŕethaf' adyly mynet or ty yn ol yholl da' ac ¹⁴odyna gan dóyn yllall ¹⁵yrtý ¹⁶ef adyly rodi ¹⁷dilystaót yr wreic gyntaf kanny dyly vn gŕ dóy wraged ¹⁸o gyfreith.'

xxix. Pwybynnac aatto ywreic ac auo ¹⁹ediuar gantaó ²⁰ygadu abitheu gŕedi ²¹y rodi yŕ arall ²²os gordiŕed ygŕ kynntaf ²³hi ar neill troet ²⁴idi y' myŕn' ygŕely ar llall ymaes ygŕ kynntaf ²⁵o gyureith ac keiff.

xxx. Or gŕata gŕreic ygodineb rodet lŕ degŕaged a deugeint ac velly ygŕ ²⁶a ŕatto ²⁷y odineb' llŕ degŕyr adeugeint ²⁸adyry ²⁹ac ³⁰yr tri' chadarnn enllipp yrodír y ³¹reith ³²honn.

xxxi. Or byt ywreic achaós ³³dybryt [³⁴y ³⁵gŕt] agŕ arall ac ³⁶gussan ac ³⁷ochymrein ac ³⁸oe gouyssaó' ygŕ adichaón ygŕrthot ahi adyly colli yholl dylyet orodi cussan heb vn ³⁹orei ereill.

xxxii. Or kyttýa gŕ agŕreic ⁴⁰[gŕ] arall talet ⁴¹idaó yssarhaet dan y hardyrchael vn weith kannys o ⁴²genedylaeth elynyaeth yŕ.

xxxiii. Dros ⁴³ovyssaó ytelir sarhaet ⁴⁴[heb drychafel.]

xxxiv. Dros ⁴⁵gussan trayan ysarhaet avyd eisseu ⁴⁶[idi] kanny bu weithret

the flesh, in brine and out of brine; and the like as to the cheese, in brine and out of brine. The husband is to have the flesh in cut; and all the cheese that is raised up; all the vessels of butter in cut; the bacon in cut; and the cheese in cut. The wife is to have as much meal as she can bear between her hands, above her knees, from the store-room to the house.

27. Each is to have his own clothes; only that the mantles are to be shared.

28. If a man deserts his wife unlawfully, and takes another; the rejected wife is to remain in her house until the end of the ninth day; and then, if she be suffered to depart entirely from her husband, every thing belonging to her is to go in the first place out of the house; and then she is to go last out of the house, after all her property: after that, on bringing the other into the house, he is to give "dilysdawd" to the first wife; because no man, by law, is to have two wives.

29. Whoever shall leave his wife, and shall repent leaving her, she having been given to another husband; if the first husband overtake her with one foot in the bed, and the other out; the first husband, by law, is to have her.

30. If a wife deny her adultery, let her give the oaths of fifty women; and, in like manner, the husband, who shall deny his adultery, is to give the oaths of fifty men: and this raith is to be given for the three strong scandals.^b

31. If a wife be guilty of an odious deed along with another man, whether by kiss, aut coitu, aut palpando, the husband can repudiate her; and she is to forfeit the whole of her right for giving a kiss, without either of the others.

32. If a man have connexion with the wife of another, he is to pay "him his" saraad, once augmented; because it causes family animosity.

33. Pro palpando, saraad is to be paid ^bwithout augmentation.

34. For a kiss, saraad, with a third deducted; since there was not a complete act

⁴⁶idi

⁴⁷dan y hardyrchael

⁴⁸her her

⁴⁹with

¹ehunan O.Q.T. - I.S. ²onŕt M. ³dyeithyr J. ⁴not in J. ⁵or gollygir yna O. ⁶not in I. ⁷ymdeith S. ⁸not in I. ⁹not in I.S. ¹⁰not in S. ¹¹oe blaen I.S. ¹²ac odyrna Q. ¹³ol y [holl M.O.Q.T.] da aet or ty I.M.O.Q.S.T. ¹⁴yna I. ¹⁵not in I.M.O.Q.S.T. ¹⁶y gŕ S. ¹⁷dilystŕyd T. ¹⁸not in J. ¹⁹not in J. ²⁰not in I.J.S. ²¹not in M. ²²or T. ²³not in M.O.Q.T. ²⁴not in M.O. - J.Q.T. ²⁵yn I.S. ²⁶ae keiff o gyfreith. I.S. ²⁷O Q. ²⁸ae I.S. ²⁹rodet I.S. not in M.O.Q.T. ³⁰not in I.S. ³¹am y M. ³²am y I.O.Q.S.T. y J. ³³reitheu I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ³⁴hyn. I.O.Q.S.T. hyny. J.M. ³⁵not in S. ³⁶M. ³⁷M.O.Q.T. ³⁸o I. ofyssaó I.O.Q.S.T. o vot genthi J. o dodí y lŕ ynnŕ bru M. ³⁹o vot genthi I. oe phalu J. o ymrein O.Q.S.T. ⁴⁰or deu I.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁴¹I.O.Q.S.T. ⁴²genedy J. ⁴³y phalu J. dodí lŕ ynnŕ bru M. ⁴⁴I.M.O.Q.S.T. idi M. ⁴⁵- y J. ⁴⁶I.S. ⁴⁷M. ⁴⁸L.J.

^a Assurance.

^b See page 216.

¹cóbyl y ²rydunt nac otwylllofycint idi na ³phy wedbynnac y ⁴rodit ⁵idi gussan.'

xxxv. Yneb agussano góreic góir arall talet ⁶y petóared rann y sarhaet ⁷idi ac velly ⁸or gofuyssyaó' onnyt ⁹yn góare ¹⁰yrhónn aelóir góare' raffan neu ygkyuedach neu pan del dyn o bell.

xxxvi. Yneb awnnel cóbyl weithret cóbyl sarhaet atal.

xxxvii. ¹¹Goronó ab Moridic adyóedei na dyly góir yr bod gan wreic ¹²góir arall ar wreic ynda genti ¹³hynny talu dim ¹⁴[¹⁴idaó] tra ¹⁵gynhalyo hi' ygóeithret ¹⁶ac ¹⁷or byd honneit ygóeithret' y wreic a dyly talu ¹⁸y sarhaet ¹⁹yr góir ²⁰neu ²¹y góir ae góirhoto yn ryd.

xxxviii. Or dóc ²²góir góreic yn llathrut amynet ²³y gyt' ahi yty vchelóir' kymeret yr vchelóir vach y ²⁴gan ygóir' ar ²⁵y holl iaun ²⁶yr wreic kynn ²⁷o chyscu ygyt ²⁸o-honunt.

xxxix. Diffeith brenhin ²⁹ydyóedir ³⁰[uot] moróyn ac vrth hynny ³¹y dyly ³²y brenhin' y ³³hamobyr. ³⁴[Deóí Brefy.]

xl. Gobyr merch brenhin ³⁵yó ³⁶whephunt' ac ³⁷yr vam ytelir kanys tir vyd ychowyll y meint aóelho ygóir yvot yn iaón.

xli. 'Pedeir punt ardec vyd yhegóedi.'

xlii. Gobyr merch 'pennkenedyl ³⁸yó punt.'

xliiii. Gobyr merch ³⁹vchelóir ⁴⁰yó wheugeint.

xliiii. Gobyr merch bilaein pedeir arhugeint.

xlv. ⁴¹Gobyr merch bonhedic canhóynn-aóí ⁴²[yó] pedeir arhugeint.'

xlvi. ⁴³Gobyr alltudes ⁴⁴yó pedeir arhugeint.'

xlvii. Megys ydyly ⁴⁵y góir ⁴⁶rodi meicheu ⁴⁷dros ⁴⁸y hegóedi velly ydyly reni y voróyn rodi meicheu na wnnel ⁴⁹hitheu góic yn erbyn ygóir ⁵⁰priaót. [⁵⁰Deóí Brefy.]

xlviii. ⁵¹O deruyd rodi góreic yóir, athalu yhamobyr, agóedy hynny y dóyn hitheu y

between them, whether unawares, or what way soever, the kiss was given to her.

35. Whoever shall kiss the wife of another man, let him pay ⁷her the fourth part of her saraad; and in like manner pro palpando: unless it be in the play which is called rope-playing, or at a carousal, or when a person arrives from a distance.

36. Whoever commits the complete act is to pay the full saraad.

37. Goronwy, son of Moreiddig, said that a man, although having connexion with the wife of another man, the wife agreeing thereto, is to pay ¹⁴him nothing, while she is consenting: and, if the deed be notorious, the wife is to pay saraad to the husband, or the husband may freely repudiate her.

38. If a man take away a woman clandestinely, and go with her to the house of an uchelwr; let the uchelwr take surety from the man to secure her whole right to the woman, before they sleep together.

39. A maiden is designated the king's waste; and, on that account, the king is entitled to her amobyr. Dewi of Brevi!

40. The gobyr of the king's daughter is six ⁶pounds; and it is to be paid to the mother: for her cowyll is to consist of land, of the extent her husband shall see to be right.

41. Her agweddi is to be ⁴fourteen pounds.

42. The gobyr of the daughter of a chief ⁴of kindred' is one pound.

43. The gobyr of the daughter of an uchelwr is six score pence.

44. The gobyr of the daughter of a villain is twenty-four pence.

45. The gobyr of the daughter of an innate boneddig is twenty-four pence.

46. The gobyr of a female alltud is twenty-four pence.

47. As the husband is to give sureties for the agweddi, so the parents of the maiden are to give sureties that she do nothing culpable against her wedded husband. Dewi of Brevi!

48. If a woman be given to a man, and her amobyr be paid, and after that she be

¹idi

³óheugeint

⁶her

⁶score pence

⁷Y hegóedi ⁵⁵pedeir punt arhugeint.

⁶twenty-four

⁶penkynýd

⁶ huntsman

¹- e M. ²ryngthunt ³pha J. ⁴rodet O. roder S. ⁵y I.O.Q.S.T. ⁶acussan ili. M. ⁷not in I.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁸not in I.O.Q.S.T. ⁹oe phalualu J. o dodi llab fynný bru M. ¹⁰or I. yr M. y O.Q.S. ¹¹not in I.S. ¹²- Q. ¹³Goronwy I. ¹⁴not in I.S. ¹⁵not in I.M.O.Q.S.T. ¹⁶I.M.O.Q.S.T. ¹⁷ganmolo I.O.Q.S.T. ¹⁸vo kanmoladwy genthi M. ¹⁹not in I.S.M. ²⁰o T. ²¹not in M. ²²oe M. y T. ²³- or honneit ygweithret M. ²⁴yr I.S. ²⁵not in M. ²⁶not in O. ²⁷- J.S. ²⁸ty vchelóir a hi I. ²⁹gautó M. ³⁰not in I.M.O.Q.S.T. ³¹y I.O.Q.S.T. ³²ou I.S. not in J.Q. ³³not in I.S. ³⁴yó Q. ³⁵J.O. yó S. ³⁶ný M. ³⁷cf Q. ³⁸gobyr. I.O.Q. ³⁹S. ⁴⁰not in I.M.Q. ⁴¹whephunt yó O.S. ⁴²y M. ⁴³not in Q. ⁴⁴punt yó. I.J.O.S. ⁴⁵brefyr M.S. ⁴⁶not in I.O.Q.S. ⁴⁷This section follows the next in M.O.Q.T. ⁴⁸J. ⁴⁹not in J. ⁵⁰not in I.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁵¹not in I.Q.S. ⁵²nodi I. ⁵³ar Q. ⁵⁴yr J.M.O.Q.T. ⁵⁵hi J. ⁵⁶not in I.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁵⁷S. ⁵⁸Q. ⁵⁹L.J. ⁶⁰M. ⁶¹J. ⁶²I.S. yó y hegóedi. S. ⁶³M.

tat arall, abot arglôyd ytat y ducpôyt hi idaô yn mynu amobyr yn herôyd y gôr arydigones hi kyn noe dyuot ar y tat neôyd yssyd idi, ahithen yn verch ouer; ef ary gafas yhamobyr hi nys dyly o dri achas: or na dylyir y ôreic namyn vn amobyr; ar eil achas ôrth naôrhaôd hi yr pan doeth att y tat neôyd yssyd idi; ar trydyd achas, pa beth bynnac ryônel hi yny ôelygord y bu gynt yndi, na byd haôl nac araôl yny hol hitheu yny ôelygord arall y doeth idi; ony rydalaôd hitheu y hamobyr yr arglôyd a vu ar y that gynt, cany bu gôbyl y dyôedi ôrth nathalôyt yr amobyr, ac ôrth hynny y mae iaôn côplau adyôedy, athalu yr amobyr y arglôyd y tat neôyd.

XLIX. Ny thal gôreic eithyr vn amobyr byth o gyfreith, sef ual y tal hônno o vreint y tir ydhenyô obonaô; ac ny dyly neb talu hônno drosti, namyn hi chun, ony byd yrodi oe that, neu oe braôt, neu vn oe chenedyl y ôr; ac na chymero mach ar y hamobyr, ef chun adyly y talu, cany chymerth mach arnaô. Pôy bynnac atreisso gôreic talet y hamobyr. Sef achas nathal gôreic onyt vn amobyr, ôrth nat ymchoel hi ôrth vreint arglôyd y tir byth, nac ôrth vreint y chenedyl, namyn ôrth vreint ygôr y del idaô.

L. Am vorôynôreic: sef yô honno gôreic gôedy roder y ôr, ahithen yn vorôyn a heb gyscu genti: or darffei dôyn treis erni, rei adyôeit na dyly côbyl erni, ereill adyôeit y dyly; nini cissoes adyôedôn, pôy bynnac a torro y morôyndaôt y dyly talu idi y choôyll.

LI. Y neb a veichoco gôreic o lôn apherth: namyn hynny agho ny oruyd erni hi veithryn yr etiued namyn mis y kafyeu: sef achas yô, cany chauas hi dim oe rym y gôr, na ôyl kyfreith dylvu o honei hitheu bot yn cisseôedic oe achas ynteu.

LII. Or deruyd dôyn treis ar vorôyn, ac yny treis hônno caffel beichiogi o honei, ac na ôppo hi pôy vo y tat; ar arglôyd yn mynu amobyr idi, a hitheu yn dyôedut na dylyir, canys ducpôyt treis arnei; ac na dyly vn ôreic a dyccer treis arnei talu amobyr: sef y dyôeit y gyfreith yna bot yn diffôedic yr amobyr yr arglôyd, cany allaôd y chadô rac y treis, ac ef yn dylyu ychadô rac gôneuthur agkyfreith a hi. Ot amheuir y treissaô kymerer y llô bot yn ôir adyôeit, ac ar hynny credadôy yô: mab y kyfryô ôreic honno a vernir ôrth vreint kenedyl y vam yny ôppo pôy vo y tat.

affiliated to another father, and the lord of the father she is affiliated to willeth an amobyr on account of the husband she had before being affiliated to the new father, and she being a worthless daughter; he that requires her amobyr is not to have it for three causes: that a woman owes but one amobyr; the second cause is, that she did not marry after affiliation to her new father; the third cause is, whatever she did during her abode with a former stock is not to constitute a claim or surclaim against her in the stock she enters; unless she did not pay her amobyr to the lord of her former father, for the union is not complete unless the amobyr be paid, and therefore it is right to finish and unite, and pay the amobyr to the lord of the new father.

49. A wife never pays but one amobyr by law, and she pays it from the privilege of the land she originates from; and she alone is to pay it, unless she be given by her father, or her brother, or by one of her kindred, to a husband; and, if he shall not take surety for her amobyr, he is to pay it himself, as he omitted taking surety. Whoever shall violate a woman let him pay her amobyr. The cause that a woman pays but one amobyr is, that she never returns to the privilege of the lord of the land, nor to the privilege of her kindred, but acquires the privilege of the husband she obtains.

50. Of a virgin-wife: that is a woman given to a man, and she a virgin, the marriage being unconsummated: if she be violated, some say that the whole is not due, others say it is; we, however, say, that whoever shall violate her virginity is to pay her her cowyll.

51. Whoever shall cause the pregnancy of a female of bush and brake: she is not, after her delivery, to rear the offspring but for the swaddling month: the cause is, as she received none of the substance of the man, the law does not see it right for her to suffer want on his account.

52. If a virgin be violated, and, in consequence of that violation, she become pregnant, and she know not who the father may be; and the lord willeth an amobyr for her, and she say it is not due, for she was violated; and no woman violated is to pay an amobyr: the law there says, the amobyr is extinguished as to the lord, for he could not preserve her from the violation, it being incumbent upon him to preserve her against illegality. If her violation be doubted, let her oath be taken that her testimony is true, and upon that she is credible: the son of such a female is adjudged to be on the privilege of his mother's kindred until it shall be known who his father may be.

1.iii. Ddy braged nyt a a eu breint brth vrent y gŷr: scf yŷ y rei hynny, gŷreic caeth kyt bo plant idi o Gymro, neu kyt dycco Gymro hi yn llathrut, y neb piciffo yŷreic caeth adigaŷn y hattŷn dracheuen pan ymynno, val y gallei dŷn y anniveil; ac brth hynny ymae mŷy breint y geithŷbet no breint y gŷra: or deruyd yr gŷr ae dycco hi y phriodi heb ganyat yr vhelŷr veh yŷ breint y briodas nor geithŷbet; o hynny allan y dyly vot brth vrent y gŷr ae priotto, ae gŷr adyly talu y gŷerth kyfreith y arglŷyd neu gaeth arall kystal a hi: eil yŷ gŷreic bedy gŷrhao, ac yscar ae gŷr ohonei, ae o vyŷ y gŷr ae o uarŷ, a gŷedy hynny rodi diofryt o ŷyr y byt o honnei, ae mynet yn vanaches ae y myŷn diofryt arall; kyfreith adyŷeit na dyly honno mynet brth y gŷr y bu gynt gantaŷ kyt sarhaer namyn brth vrent yr eglŷys.

LIV. Teir gŷraged ny dyly eu gŷyr iaŷn gantunt am y godineb: vn yŷ gŷreic a dyccer lathrut; kyt gŷnel yr gŷr arall a vo da genti, ny dyly bruthur iaŷn yr gŷr ae duc lathrut: eil yŷ, gŷreic agyscer genti ygkaradas ac yn gyhoed hynny; kyt gŷnel honno a vo da genti, ny dyly y gŷr a gysgŷys genti caffel vn iaŷn: trydyd yŷ, gŷreic lŷyn a pherth; ny dyly y gorderch caffel iaŷn genti, kyt gŷnel anyŷeirdeb o gymryt ohonei orderch arall.]

XIX. [AM ŷESTVA.]

1. ¹Punt yŷ gŷerth gŷestua brenhin wheugeint dros yvara athriugeint dros ²y enllyn athri vgeint dros ³yllyn ahynny onny thelir ⁴ywestua yn amsseraŷl.

ii. Messur gŷestua ⁵y brenhin yŷ pŷn ⁶[march] o vlaŷt gŷenith ⁷achic ych aseith dreua o geirch vn rŷym adogyn o vel yn vn gerŷyn naŷdyrnved vyd vchet ygerŷyn pan vessurer arŷyr or cleis traŷ ⁸yr emyl yma aphedeir arhugeint ⁹o aryant onnys rydha ¹⁰y vrent ¹¹yr talaŷdyr.

iii. Gŷerth ¹²kerŷyn ved atalher yr brenhin ¹³wheugeint ¹⁴yŷ achymeint ¹⁵dyly y gerwyn ¹⁶vot ac y gallo y brenhin achedyŷ ¹⁷eneinnaŷ yndi ¹⁸ar cŷyr arenir ynteir rann

53. Two women whose privilege does not progress with the privilege of their husbands: these are, a bondwoman although she may have children by a Cymro, or may be taken clandestinely by a Cymro, the owner of the bondwoman can recover her when he will, as he may his animal; and therefore the privilege of bondage is stronger than that of concubinage: if the man who shall have taken her should marry her without the consent of the uchelwr the privilege of marriage is stronger than that of bondage; from thenceforward she is to remain on the privilege of the man she shall marry, and her husband is to pay her legal worth to the lord, or a bondwoman equal to her: the second is, a married female, separated from her husband, either during his life, or by his death, and then renouncing the world, and becoming a nun or under other vows; the law says, that if she suffer saraad she does not rank according to the privilege of her former husband, but according to that of the church.

54. Three women whose husbands are not to have right from them for their adultery: one is, a woman taken clandestinely; if she do what she may please with another man, she is not to do right to the man who took her clandestinely: the second is, a woman slept with as a concubine, and that publicly known; though she do what she may please, the man she slept with is to receive no right: the third is, a woman of bush and brake; her paramour is to receive no right from her, though she may commit fornication by taking another paramour.

XIX. [OF GWESTVA.]

1. The worth of the king's gwestva is one pound: six score pence for his bread; three score for his enllyn; and three score for his liquor; and that if his gwestva be not timely supplied.

2. The amount of the king's gwestva is, a horse-load of wheat flour; the carcass of an ox; seven threaves of oats, of one band; and a store of honey in one tub, the height of the tub to be nine hand-breadths, when measured diagonally from the further bottom groove to the hither rim; and twenty-four pence, unless the privilege of the payer frees him.

3. The worth of a vat of mead supplied to the king is six score pence; and it ought to be sufficiently capacious for the king and his elder to bathe therein; and the wax is

¹not in I. ²yr T. ³not in M. ⁴y bŷyt nny amser. S. ⁵not in J.M.O.S.T. ⁶S. ⁷ac O. ⁸not in M. ⁹not in J.M.S. ¹⁰not in O.S. ¹¹y O.S.T. ¹²- y S. kerŷyneit M.O.S.T. a S. ¹³yŷ wheugeint M. ¹⁴not in S. ¹⁵vyd O. ¹⁶not in O. ¹⁷yndy encinhaŷ S.

¹y trayan yr ²brenhin ar trayan ³yr ⁴neb aegónnel' artrayan yr neb aerodho.

iv. ⁵O tref ⁶ryd ybo maer neu gyghellaúr ⁷yndi med atelir: ⁸otref ryd dissóyd bragaót ⁹atelir' onny cheffir med dóy' ¹⁰gerbýneit o' vragaót ¹¹[a telir] onny cheffir ¹²[ý] bragaót pedeir ¹³or cúrúf atelir: ¹⁴ac ¹⁵velly y byd dros westua ¹⁶[ý brenhin] ¹⁷y gayaf.

v. Pedeir ranntir avyd yny tref ytalher gwestua brenhin o ¹⁸honei.

vi. ¹⁹Pan talher gwestua haf nythelir nac aryant na²⁰[e] ebran ygwestua haf ²¹y telir pedóar daónbóyt ²²heb aryant heb ebrann' ²³[a] ²⁴heb gúrúf achic buch vras heb groen ²⁵[a] heb amyscar: dros tri daunbóyt ²⁶[ýr] haf ytelir ²⁷y uuch dros ypetóeryd ytelir maharen ²⁸bras teir blóyd' a ²⁹húch tri gayaf tri byssic ytrefadyly dóyn yrei ³⁰hynn oll yr brenhin achynneu tan teir nos athri dieu idaú.

vii. Deu daón bóyt adyly y brenhin y-gaffel ³⁰y gan ybilacineit pob blóydyn messur ³¹hynny yó húch tri byssic yny ³²chlunyeu ac yny ³³heis ac yny ³⁴hysgúdyeu ac anherop ogic hallt athrivgeint torth o vara gúenith ³⁵wech ohonunt ynbeilleit pedeir yr neuad ³⁶a dóy yrystauell or tyf ³⁷gúenith yno' ac onny thyf ³⁸gúenith yno' ³⁹bit geirch y bara ar' wech ⁴⁰yn rynnyon yrneuad ar ystauell' kyulet pop torth ac ⁴¹o⁴²[e] lin hyt ardórn kynntebet ac naphlyceont pan ⁴³dalher heróyd ⁴⁴eu ⁴⁵hemyl neu ynteu ⁴⁶ynn gynntebet adeu vys ac ⁴⁷or bragaót kymeint acherbýnneit gúrúf ⁴⁸ac vgein yscub ogeirch vn róym' acheinnaóe yr gwassannaethóyr ac ⁴⁹velly ytelir ⁵⁰ynny gayaf o vileintref' ac onny cheffir húch risgen emenyn ⁵¹atelir ⁵²drostaó teir dyrnved olet atheir ⁵³[dyrnved] ⁵⁴o ⁵⁵tebet heb voel ⁵⁶arnei.

viii. Wech daónbóyt ⁵⁶acheróyneit ⁵⁷[o] gúrúf oná ryóant aróyr ogalan gayaf hyt galan Mei ⁵⁸atelir.

ix. Messur daónbóyt' yó baccón tri byssyc

to be shared into three shares; a third to the king, a third to him who brews it, and a third to him who shall give it.

4. From a free trev, wherein there is a maer, or a canghellor, mead is paid: from a free trev, wherein there is no office, bragot is paid: if mead be not had, two vats of bragot are to be paid; if bragot be not had, four of ale are to be paid: and in that manner the king's winter gwestva is arranged.

5. Four randirs are to be in the trev from which the king's gwestva is to be paid.

6. When summer gwestva shall be paid, neither silver, nor provender, is to be paid: for the summer gwestva, four dawnbwyds are to be paid, without silver, without provender, and without ale: for three summer dawnbwyds, a fat cow, without skin, or entrails, is paid; for the fourth, a fat wether three years old; and a sow of three winters, three fingers thick: the trev is to bring all these to the king, and to light a fire three nights and three days for him.

7. The king is to have two dawnbwyds from the villains every year: the amount of them is, a sow, three fingers thick in her hams, her ribs, and her gammons; a fitch of salted bacon; and three score loaves of wheaten bread, six of them of fine flour, four for the hall, and two for the chamber, that is, if wheat grow there; and, if wheat do not grow there, let the bread be oaten, the six of groats for the hall and the chamber, each loaf to be as broad as from the elbow to the wrist, so thick as not to bend when held by its edge, or as thick as two fingers breadth; and of bragot equal to a vat-full of ale; and twenty sheaves of oats, of one band; and a penny for the servants: that is the payment, during winter, from a villain-trev: and, if a sow be not had, a tub of butter is to be paid instead of it, three hand-breadths over, and three in thickness, without being heaped.

8. Six dawnbwyds, with a vat of ale of nine spans diagonally, from the calends of winter to the calends of May, are to be paid.

9. The amount of a dawnbwyd is, a

⁵⁰buch

⁵⁰dafler

⁵⁰cow

⁵⁰thrown

¹ ar S. ² neb aegónnel S. ³ previous to this a chasm occurs in Q. ⁴ brenhin S. ⁵ Or M. ⁶ maeroini neu gyghellor-yaeth y telir med S. ⁷ not in O.T. ⁸ - Q. ⁹ not in J.M. ¹⁰ not in S. ¹¹ gertyn O.T. ¹² - S. ¹³ J.M.O.Q.T. dros yr vn ved S. ¹⁴ M. ¹⁵ o M.O.S.T. ¹⁶ not in O.S.T. ¹⁷ ýný mod húnú M. ¹⁸ M. ¹⁹ not in J.O.Q.S.T. ²⁰ heni. O. ²¹ not in S. ²² J.M.O.Q.T. ²³ a Q. ²⁴ not in M. ²⁵ O. ²⁶ kic ých heb ý amýscar M. ²⁷ J.O.Q. ²⁸ M. ²⁹ not in J.Q. ³⁰ teir blóyd bras M.O.T. ³¹ hynny J.M.O.Q. ³² not in J. ³³ hýn M.O.T. ³⁴ hygúdyeu J.M.O. Q.T. ³⁵ hireis O. ³⁶ chlunyeu J.M.O.Q.T. ³⁷ - y O.T. a M. ³⁸ - ar O. ³⁹ not in T. ⁴⁰ not in M.O. ⁴¹ býnt M. ⁴² y bara yn geirch a J.Q. ⁴³ ýr neuad arýstauell ýn rýnyon M. ⁴⁴ not in Q. ⁴⁵ J.O.Q.T. ⁴⁶ ý M. ⁴⁷ hemyleu O. ⁴⁸ not in T. ⁴⁹ o M.O.T. ⁵⁰ not in M. ⁵¹ ýný mod húnú M. ⁵² y J.Q. ⁵³ o vileintref ýný gnyf M.O. ⁵⁴ not in J.Q. ⁵⁵ drosta M.O. ⁵⁶ M.O.T. ⁵⁷ not in M.O.T. ⁵⁸ detder J.Q. ⁵⁹ not in O.T. ⁶⁰ not in M. ⁶¹ O. ⁶² not in O.T. ⁶³ J.Q.

ynny hysgŷydeu ac ynny ¹heis ac ynny² chlunyeu neu hŷch teir blŷyd ³vehineit ⁴ac nyt oes⁵ vessur ⁶ar y mehin neu lestreit emenyn oteir dyrnved ⁷[o] llet atheir ⁸dyfnet.

x. Kic ych atelir dros ⁹[tri] daŷn ¹⁰[bŷyt] ¹¹y gayaf.

xi. Nythelir dros daŷn**nbŷyt** ¹²y gŷannhŷyn namyn aryant onny ellir eu caffel deudec keinnaŷc atelir dros pob va ohonunt ac vgeint yscup o geirch vn rŷym adeudec thorth o vara bichein ¹³[a dŷy ¹⁴torth o vara maŷr] peilleit ac onny byd gŷenith yno bara rynnynon vydant ydŷy achossynn ¹⁵y gyt aphob daŷn bŷyt awnneher o holl laeth yneb aetalho ¹⁶y bore ac echŷyd ¹⁷abreuan emenyn kynntŷet amotued achyulet ar-dysgyl lettaf ynny ty.

xii. Keinnaŷc atelir yr sŷydogyon gyt aphob daŷn ¹⁸[bŷyt] ygayaf ar gŷannhŷyn.

xiii. Yr haf os yn aryant ytelir ¹⁹[hŷnnŷ] ²⁰deunaŷ ²¹[aryant] vyd ytal acheinnaŷc y²²[r] ²³sŷydogyon ŷef ²⁴yŷ yrei hynny y daeretŷyr ²⁵ae kynullo²⁶ ²⁷[ydaŷ hŷnnŷ].

XX. MAL HYNN YDYMLYCCER DADYL
²⁸[AM]TIR.

i. Er haŷlŷr ²⁹yn gynntaf³⁰ bieu dangos yhaŷl ³¹agŷedy hynny³² yr amdiffynnŷr y amdiffynn ³³a herŷyd hynny y ³⁴dylyant ³⁵henuryeit gŷlat ³⁶kyttystyryaŷ yn ³⁷garedic pŷy ohonunt yssyd ynadeŷ gŷir pŷy nyt ydiŷ agŷedy darŷŷo yr ³⁸henuryeit racreithyaŷ ³⁹eu synnŷyr achadarnhaŷ ⁴⁰eu dull trŷy tŷg yna y ⁴¹dylyant y ⁴²braŷdŷyr meny⁴³ ar-neilltu abarnu herŷyd ⁴⁴[dull] yr ⁴⁵henuryeit a dangos yr brenhin yr hynn avarnhont ⁴⁶a ⁴⁷hynny yŷ deturyt gŷlad ⁴⁸gwedy gwrtheb ac ⁴⁹velly yteruynnir ⁵⁰trŷy gyureith⁵¹ dadyl⁵² ⁵³am tir.

ii. Pann ⁵⁴dechreuber kennhen⁵⁵ am ⁵⁶tervynceu tired neu trefyd os ⁵⁷y rŷg tir ⁵⁸y llys athir ywlat y dechreuir llys ateruynnha; os yrŷg⁵⁹ ⁶⁰tir eglŷys athir y wlat eglŷys ateruynna; ⁶¹os ⁶²y rŷg ⁶³[tir] kyttetiued-

bacon three fingers thick in its gammons, in its ribs, and in its hams; or a sow of three years fattening, without measure as to the lard; or a vessel of butter, of three hand-breadths over, and three in depth.

10. The carcase of an ox is to be paid for the ⁷three winter dawnbwyds.

11. Nothing but silver is paid for the spring dawnbwyd: if they cannot be had twelve pence is to be paid on account of each of them; and twenty sheaves of oats, of one band; and twelve loaves of small bread, and two loaves of large bread, of wheat flour; and if no wheat grow there, the two are to be groat bread; and a cheese, along with every dawnbwyd, made of the whole morning and evening ⁴milk belonging to the person supplying it; and a mass of butter, an inch thick, and as broad as the broadest dish in the house.

12. A penny is to be paid to the officers with every dawnbwyd, in the winter, and the spring.

13. For the summer, if paid in silver, the payment is to be ⁸eighteen pence; with a penny to the officers; and those are the daered-men who collect it.

XX. THUS A SUIT CONCERNING LAND IS
ELUCIDATED.

1. The claimant, in the first place, is to exhibit his claim; and after that, the defendant his defence; and in respect thereto, the elders of the country are to consult together ⁶amicably, which of the parties allows the truth, and which does not; and after the elders shall have considered their opinion, and supported their proceeding by oath; the ⁴judges are to withdraw aside to deliberate, according to the proceeding of the elders, and inform the king what they shall have adjudged: and that is a verdict of the country after replication; and in that manner is a suit concerning land determined.

2. When a dispute shall be commenced concerning boundaries of lands, or trevs; if it be commenced between land of the court and land of the community, the court is to meer; if between church land

⁴⁸ - a ffrynhaŷn
⁶⁰ graff

⁴⁰ deu
⁵¹ braŷdŷyr

⁴⁸ - and afternoon
⁶⁰ acutely

⁴⁰ two
⁵¹ judge

¹ hieis O. ² not in T. ³ vehinŷc M. ⁴ a heb O. ⁵ am J.Q. ⁶ J.Q. ⁷ o dyfynder. J.Q. ⁸ J.M.O.Q.T. ⁹ not in T. ¹⁰ not in O.T. ¹¹ M.O.T. ¹² not in M. ¹³ not in J.M.O.Q.T. ¹⁴ not in O.T. ¹⁵ J.M.O.Q.T. ¹⁶ M. ¹⁷ J.M.O.Q.T. ¹⁸ gŷannanaethwyr O. ¹⁹ ynt O. ²⁰ a M. ²¹ M. ²² J.M.Q. ²³ not in J.M.O.S.T. ²⁴ ac I.S. ²⁵ o dyna I. yna S. ²⁶ not in Q. ²⁷ dyly I.O.S.T. ²⁸ henaduryeit I.Q. ²⁹ kyttystyryaŷ O. ³⁰ henaduryeit I.S. ³¹ y M.T. ³² y J.M.Q. ³³ dyly I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ³⁴ O.T. ³⁵ henaduryeit I.S. ³⁶ not in Q. ³⁷ hyn O. ³⁸ not in I. ³⁹ ynnŷ mod hŷnnŷ M. ⁴⁰ not in I.J.S. ⁴¹ dadleu M.O.T. ⁴² not in I.O.S.T. ⁴³ dechreu M. ⁴⁴ teruyn O. ⁴⁵ not in M.S. ⁴⁶ not in M. ⁴⁷ - S. ⁴⁸ not in Q. ⁴⁹ - M. ⁵⁰ not in Q. ⁵¹ not in S. ⁵² I.S. ⁵³ M. ⁵⁴ O. ⁵⁵ I.S. ⁵⁶ J.M.Q.T.

yonn breint atervynna; os y róg tir kyuan-
anned athir diffeith kynnwarchadú ater-
vynna : adeil acaradóy yó kyuan-
ned.

III. Pann teruynno llys maer achyghell-
aór bieu dangos y teruynneu drosti os
eglóys bagyl ac euegyl [a teruyna.]

IV. Or byd amrysson róg deu dyn vn
vreint am teruynnu ac na wypper góyr
y rydunt tyget pob vn y teruynn agóedy
hynny ranher ytir amrysson yn deu-
banner.¹³

V. Pan teruynno tref ar yllall ny dyl-
yir dóyn rantir yn góbyl [y orthi] y
gyt ar teruynn.

VI. Tri lle yrann kyureith [yn deu
hanher] ar honn rac dyódedic yóy-
gyntaf; yr eil yó pan ranner eu da y
róg y góyr ae wreic ovarólyaeth o
neill ohonunt; trydydyd yó pan dyccer
llódyn neu beth arall [colledic] y orth
agkyureith y gyureith.

VII. Deudec eró athrychant avyd ynny
rantir kyureithaól megys ycaffo y perch-
enn or trychanneró aradóy aphorus achy-
nut alle adeil or deudec eró.

VIII. Vn troetued arbymthec avyd ynhyt
yr hirieu ac vn ieu arbymthec a vyd yn
hyt yr eró adóy vyd yllet.

IX. Seithtref a vyd ym maenaór vro
teir tref ardec a vyd ym maenaór
vrthtir.

X. Hanner punt a geiff y brenhin pan
teruynner [y] róg dóy tref apheideir ar-
hugieint yr braódyr.

XI. Hanner punt a geiff y brenhin
n bop rantir a varner ydyn ogyureith.

XII. Pann varner tref ydyn ybo sóyd o
honei punt ahanner ageiff y brenhin
ygantaó.

and land of the community, the church is
to meer; if between the land of co-inheri-
tors, privilege is to meer; if between oc-
cupied land and a waste, pre-conservancy
is to meer: building and tillage denote
occupation.

3. When the court shall meer, the maer
and the canghellor are to define the meers;
if the church, the crozier and the gospel
decide.

4. If there be contention between two
persons of equal privilege as to meers, and
the truth between them be not known, let
each swear to his meer; and afterwards
the debateable land is to be equally shared
between them.

5. When one trev shall abut upon ano-
ther, a randir is not to be entirely abstracted
from it, along with the boundary.

6. Three cases wherein the law shares:
the one before explained is the first; the
second is, when the property is shared
between the husband and the wife, on ac-
count of the decease of either of them; the
third is, when an animal, or any thing else,
is taken from an illegal condition to a legal
one.

7. There are to be three hundred and
twelve erws in the lawful randir; so that
the owner may have in the three hun-
dred erws arable, pasture, and fuel wood,
and space for buildings on the twelve
erws.

8. There are sixteen feet in the length of
the long yoke; and there are sixteen yokes
in the length of the erw, and two in its
breadth.

9. There are to be seven trevs in a low-
land maenor; thirteen trevs in an upland
maenor.

10. The king is to have half a pound
when a boundary is set out between
two trevs; and the judges twenty-four
pence.

11. The king is to have half a pound
from every randir that is adjudged by law
to a person.

12. When a trev is adjudged to a person,
to which there is office attached, the king
is to have one pound and a half from him.

¹³ uotued

¹⁴ braódyr.

¹⁵ inches

¹⁶ judge

¹ not in S. ² diffeith athir kyuanhed M. ³ drosti bieu dangos y teruynneu M.T. ⁴ teruyn Q: drosti y teruynneu I.O.S. ⁵ Q. ⁶ Os S. ⁷ - ybyd amrysson S. ⁸ teruyn I.O.Q.S. ⁹ góiryoned S. ¹⁰ not in S. ¹¹ ryngthunt J.Q. ¹² ac odyna ranhent O. - eu I.S. ¹³ - yrydunt. M. ¹⁴ arall J.Q. ¹⁵ dyly S. ¹⁶ not in J.Q. y orthi yngóbyl I.S. ¹⁷ O. ¹⁸ not in M.O.T. ¹⁹ O.S. ²⁰ vn I.M.O.S.T. ²¹ not in J.Q. ²² not in I.M.O.S.T. ²³ y M. ²⁴ not in I.J.O. Q.S.T. ²⁵ not in I.J.M.O.Q.S. ²⁶ a I.O.S.T. ²⁷ y I.J.O.Q.S.T. vn M. ²⁸ not in O. ²⁹ I.M.S. ³⁰ not in S. o O. ³¹ - gyfreithaól S. ³² eu S. ³³ perchennóc I.S. ³⁴ oe O. ³⁵ not in J.Q. ³⁶ énant I.O.T. vydant S. ³⁷ yr eró ohyt I.O. ³⁸ - a M. ³⁹ not in I.M.O.S.T. ⁴⁰ not in O. - M. ⁴¹ not in I.M.S. - J. - O. ⁴² y I. not in M. ⁴³ daó yr I.M.O.S.T. ⁴⁴ O. tre I. tir S. ⁴⁵ daó yr O.S. ⁴⁶ not in Q. ⁴⁷ pan I.O.S. ⁴⁸ - tir S. ⁴⁹ not in I.S. ⁵⁰ heni O. ⁵¹ yr Q. ⁵² J.Q. ⁵³ J.M.Q.

XXI. 'O DADYL DATANUD.'

1. Pwybynnac a ¹ovynnho datanud ²o tir agynnalassei ytat hyt ³varó tróy oresgyn ⁴[o] eredic datanud ogóbyl adyly ygaffel onnybyd ogorff ytat etiued auo teilygach noc ef neu vn vreint ac ef yn kynnal ytir yny erbyn neu yn gyt ovyn datanud ⁵ag ef yny' llys. Ac yno ytric ⁶yn ⁷gorffbyss' ⁸heb órtheb yneb or tir hyny del' amsser medi ac ymhoelut ygeuen arydas ⁹onnydaó ybraót hynaf ar teilyngaf or daó auo teilygach ¹⁰noc ef' ef ¹¹ae keiff oll os ¹²y kyffelip adaó ¹³y kyffelyp ¹⁴ageiff ¹⁵o rann.'

11. Os datanud carr ¹⁶a verennir ydyn ¹⁷o ¹⁸dyuot ¹⁹[dyn] acharr yrtir gorfflys ²⁰ageiff yno' naó díbarnaót ac yny nabuettyd y ²¹dyry ateb ac ynyr eil nabuettyd barnn.

111. Os tróy datanud ²²y gyt a beich keuen ydoeth yr tir a ²³gynnhelis ytat ²⁴gynt hyt ²⁵y varó ²⁶tri dieu ²⁷[atheirnos] ykeiff orfflys' ac ynytrydyd ²⁸[dyd] ²⁹ydyry ateb' ³⁰[yr neb ac holo] ac yny nabuettyd barnn.

1v. ³¹Póy bynnac y barnner datanud ³²idaó nydichaun neb ³³ogyureith yórthlad ohonaó' onnyt etiued ³⁴priodaór ar ³⁵datanud ³⁶heróyd ³⁷[y] oet ³⁸[vyd] ³⁹sef yó hónnó' yr hynaf kanny dicaun yr eil datanud góorthlad y kyntaf ac ny dicaun ⁴⁰vn ⁴¹ampriodaór góorthlad ⁴²ampriodaór arall. Ac orbyd amrysson róg deu etiued ⁴³kyureithaól ny dicaun vn góorthlad ygilyd ogyureith. Or deu etiued kyureithaól ⁴⁴kyttrychaól vn avyd ⁴⁵priodaór ar datanud ⁴⁶o góbyl ⁴⁷ac arall' ⁴⁸avyd ⁴⁹ampriodaór ⁵⁰yr vn hagen avyd ⁵¹priodaór ar datanud cóbyl' kannyt priabót ⁵²datanud ⁵³[o góbyl] yneb ⁵⁴namyn yr ⁵⁵braót hynaf orbrodyr oll. Breint oet ybraót hynaf awnaybrodyr ieuhaó' ⁵⁶[oll] yn ampriodaór ⁵⁷[yon] ⁵⁸ac aegónna ynteu yn

XXI. OF SUIT OF DADENHUDD.

1. Whoever shall demand dadenhudd of land that had been held by his father, until his death, through possession by tillage, is entitled to dadenhudd of the whole; unless there be issue from the body of his father, having a priority of right, or of equal privilege with him, holding the land, in opposition to him; or, conjointly with him, demanding dadenhudd, in the court. And then the party is to remain stationary, without answering to any one as to the land, until the time of reaping arrive, and he turn his back upon the rick, unless there shall come the eldest brother, and the most entitled; if one more entitled than himself come, such is to have the whole; if one having equal right shall come, he is to have an equal share.

2. If dadenhudd by car be adjudged to a person, by his coming with a car upon the land; he shall remain there during nine days; and upon the ninth day he is to give an answer; and upon the second ninth day, judgment.

3. If by dadenhudd, with a back-burthen, he come to the land held formerly by his father until his death; he shall rest three days and three nights; and on the third day he shall answer to the person who may sue him; and on the ninth day judgment.

4. Whoever shall have dadenhudd adjudged to him, no one, by law, can eject him therefrom, except a proprietary heir to dadenhudd, according to age, that is to say, the eldest; since the second dadenhudd cannot eject the first; and one non-proprietor cannot eject another non-proprietor. And, if there be a dispute between two ⁴lawful heirs, one cannot eject the other, by law. Of the two lawful present heirs, one is proprietary heir to dadenhudd of the whole, and another is non-proprietor; the one, however, is proprietor to dadenhudd of the whole, as dadenhudd of the whole is not appropriate to any one, but to the eldest of all the brothers. The privilege of age of the eldest brother ren-

⁵⁷ gydrychaól

⁵⁷ present

¹ not in I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ² vynno Q. ³ - y dyn J. or I.M.O.S.T. ⁴ - y O. ⁵ I.S.T. ⁶ yn I. ⁷ yny J.Q. ⁸ not in M. ⁹ orfflyssaól I.O.S.T. ¹⁰ hyt yn O. ¹¹ - heb órtheb y neb or tir O. ¹² not in I.O.S.T. ¹³ a S.T. ¹⁴ not in S. ¹⁵ ran a geiff. I.O.S. ¹⁶ not in M. ¹⁷ ar Q. ¹⁸ oe I.S. a O. not in J. ¹⁹ not in J.Q. ²⁰ Q. ²¹ yno ageiff I.S. ²² dylly M. ²³ not in I.J.M.O.Q.T. ²⁴ gynhalyassei I.S. gynhalyatol J.Q. ²⁵ not in I.S. ²⁶ not in I.J.O.Q.S.T. ²⁷ gorffobys tri dieu ageiff I.S. ²⁸ O. ²⁹ O.T. ³⁰ a T. ³¹ ateb adyry M. ³² S. ³³ Py dieu I.O.S.T. ³⁴ not in I.M.O.S.T. ³⁵ y órthlad o hónnó' = gyfreith S. ³⁶ priodaól J.Q. ³⁷ - y S. ³⁸ - vyd S. ³⁹ M.O.T. ⁴⁰ O. ⁴¹ nyd amgen S. ⁴² not in I.S. ⁴³ ampriodaól J.Q. ⁴⁴ not in I.M.O.S.T. ⁴⁵ - etied J. priodaól J.Q. ⁴⁶ not in I.O.S.T. ⁴⁷ not in I.Q. ⁴⁸ ar llall J.M.O.S.T. ⁴⁹ ny byd I.S. ⁵⁰ ampriodaól J.Q. ⁵¹ not in O. ⁵² priodaól J.Q. ⁵³ not in M.S. ⁵⁴ O. ⁵⁵ onyt S. ⁵⁶ not in S. ⁵⁷ I. ⁵⁸ I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁵⁹ not in I.S. ⁶⁰ I.M.O.S.T.

vn ¹priodaŕ' ar datanud ²o gŕbyl or daŕb y ³rei ieuhaŕ kyn ⁴noc ⁵ef ⁶y ⁷gaffel ⁸y datanud ⁹py bryt bynnac ydel ¹⁰ynteu ef aegŕthlad ¹¹[ŕy] oll ¹²ac ¹³ef ageiff datanud ogŕbyl' os ygyt y gouynnant ygyt ¹⁴y caŕffant mal y ¹⁵dywetpŕyt vry. Y braŕt hynaf ¹⁶yssyd heuyt' vab kysseuinaŕl ar ieuhaŕ yssyd eil yhaŕl ac ŕrth hynny y ¹⁷dyŕedir ny ¹⁸eill yr' eil datanud ¹⁹gŕrthlad y kyntaf. Yr holl ²⁰vrodoryon ieuhaŕ ²¹ampriodoryon ynt ar gaffel datanud ²²cŕhyl kyt caŕffo pob vn yrann ac ŕrth hynny ydyŕedir ²³ny ŕrthlad ²⁴ampriodaŕ' ampriodaŕ' arall.

ders all the younger brothers non-proprietors, and renders him sole proprietor for dadenhudd of all; if the younger ones come before him to obtain the dadenhudd, at what time soever he may come, he is to eject them all, and is to obtain dadenhudd of the whole: if they make the demand jointly, they are to obtain it jointly, as has been mentioned above. The eldest brother is likewise a primary son, and the youngest is secondary in claim; and therefore it is said: the second dadenhudd cannot eject the first. All the younger brothers are non-proprietors, as to obtaining dadenhudd of the whole, although every one shall obtain his share; and on that account it is said: no non-proprietor can eject another non-proprietor.

XXII. [AM DDADLAU.]

i. Deudyd yssyt nyt angen nabuettyd Racuyr anaŕuettyd Mei y ²⁵dylyir dechreu' govyn etiuedyaeth otir trŕy ach yndunt kannys ²⁶os o vaes yr' dydyeu hynny ²⁷ydechreuir yryŕ ovyn ²⁸hŕnnŕ' ny weryt.

XXII. [OF SUITS.]

1. There are two days, that is, the ninth day of December, and the ninth day of May, whereon it is right to commence proceedings as to the inheritance of land by kin; for, if on other days such a suit be commenced, it will not avail.

ii. ²⁹Pŕybynnac adechreuo gouyn tir' yn vn or dydyeu hynny ³⁰darparedic vyd idaŕb caŕffel barnn ³¹hyt y llall ³²[ac] onnys ³³keiff ³⁴yn y dyd arall reit vyd idaŕb kyffroi ³⁵[y] dadyl megys onewyd athywyll ³⁶vyd ydadyl hyt ³⁷[ympen] y ³⁸trydyd nabuettyd.

2. Whoever shall commence the demand of land on one of those days, is to be so prepared that he is to obtain judgment by the other day; and, unless he obtains it on that other day, it will be necessary for him to move the suit anew, and it is dormant until the end of the third ninth day.

iii. Pŕybynnac adechreuo gouyn etiuedyaeth trŕy ach ³⁹[yn] nabuettyd Racuyr ⁴⁰neu ⁴¹[yn] nabuettyd Mei ⁴²[yn] ytrydyd 'nabuettyd ydylly caŕffel ateb ⁴³ac yny' nabuettyd ⁴⁴o hŕnnŕ' y dyly caŕffel barnn.' Ac os ⁴⁵yn nabuettyd ⁴⁶Mei y ⁴⁷dechreuir ac ohir am varnn hyt Aŕst kaedic vyd kyureith yny erbyn hyt ⁴⁸yn nabuettyd Racuyr. ⁴⁹Ac velly or dechreuir ⁵⁰yn nabuettyd Racuyr, ac na chaŕfo barnn ⁵¹yn y gayaf ⁵²oll kayedic vyd y gŕannhŕyn yny erbyn.

3. Whoever shall commence a demand of an inheritance by kin on the ninth day of December, or on the ninth day of May, is to obtain an answer on the third "ninth day;" and on the ninth day from that he is to have judgment. If the proceedings be commenced on the ninth day of May, and there be a delay of judgment until August, the court is to remain shut against him until the ninth day of December. And, in like manner, if there be a commencement on the ninth day of December, and he do not obtain judgment during the whole winter, the court is shut against him through the spring.

³⁹dyd

⁴⁷day

¹priodaŕ J.Q. ²not in I.S. ³brodyr O. ⁴nor I.O.S. kyntaf I. hynaf O.S. ⁵efo J.Q. ⁶a M. ⁷gynryt O. ⁸not in I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁹pa J.Q. ¹⁰yr hynaf I.S. ¹¹J.Q. ¹²not in J.Q. ¹³ynteu I.S. not in M.O.T. ¹⁴not in I. ¹⁵dywetpŕyt I.Q.S.T. ¹⁶hefyt yssyd I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ¹⁷dywetleis O. ¹⁸ŕrthlad I.S. 'not in O. ¹⁹not in I.S. ²⁰vrodyr I.O.S.T. ²¹ampriodoryon Q. ²²not in O. ²³na O.S. ²⁴ampriatŕ ampriatŕ M. ampriodaŕl ampriodaŕl Q. ²⁵dechreuir S. ²⁶or dechreuir govyn tir o dieithyr y I.S. ²⁷not in I.S. ²⁸hŕnnŕy M. ²⁹Yneb a ofynho O. ³⁰darpar I.S. ³¹kyn I.S. ³²I.M.O.S.T. ³³not in I. ³⁴hyt I.S. ³⁵I.M.S. ³⁶yŕ M. ³⁷M. ³⁸not in M. ³⁹I.S. ⁴⁰not in M. ⁴¹O.S. ⁴²I.O.S. ⁴³ar O. ⁴⁴not in I.S. ⁴⁵not in M.O. ⁴⁶not in I.O.S.T. ⁴⁷not in O. ⁴⁸dechreu I.O.S.T. holi I.S. ⁴⁹not in I.M.O.S.T. ⁵⁰not in J.M.Q. ⁵¹not in I.O.S.T. ⁵²oryŕn I.M.O.S.T. ⁵³not in I.M.O.S.T. ⁵⁴J.Q.

iv. Nyt reit arhos ¹naſuettyd am ter-
vynv tir namyn pan vynnho y brenhin ²ae
³wyrda teruynnad(y) ⁴vyd.

v. Ac ny dylyir arhos naſuettyd, ⁵y rŕg
⁶dylyedaſc ⁷ac andylyedaſc agynnhalyo tir
ynny erbyn ⁸kyt dangosso dylyedaſc ydyl-
yet o bleit ⁹y reeni trŕy ach ac eturyt.

vi. Teir etiuedyaeth kyureithaſl yssyd ac
atrigyant yn dilis ¹⁰yr etiuedyon : ¹¹vn yŕ
etiuedyaeth trŕy dylyet obleit ¹²y reeni ;
eil yŕ etiuedyaeth agaffer ¹³trŕy amot kyu-
reithaſl ygann ¹⁴y perchenn yr gŕerth ; try-
dyd yŕ etiuedyaeth agaffer trŕy amot kyu-
reithaſl o vod ¹⁵y ¹⁶perchenn heb werth.

vii. Or gŕonneir eglŕys ogannyat ybrenhin
¹⁷y myŕn' tayaſctrev ¹⁸ac offeiraf yn oferenu
¹⁹yndi aebot yngorfflan hi' ryd vyd y tref
honno ohynny allann.

viii. ²⁰Pŕybynnac aholho tir eglŕyſſic
nyt reit ²¹[idaſ] arhos ²²naſuettyd ymdanaſ
namyn ²³agoret vyd gŕir idaſ pan y
²⁴mynho.

ix. Or kymer tayaſc brenhin mab breyr
ar vaeth ²⁵gan gannyat ybrenhin kyurann-
aſc vyd ²⁶y mab ²⁷maeth artref ²⁸tat y'
tayaſc mal vn oe veibon ²⁹ehun. ³⁰[Deŕi
Breuy.]

XXIII. [AM DIR A DAIAR.]

i. Pan ranho brodyr tref eu tat y ³¹rydunt
³²yr ieuhaſ ageiff ³³y tydyn ³⁴arbennic aholl
adeil y tat ³⁵ac wyth ero ³⁶otir ae gallaſr'
³⁷ae vŕyell gynnud ³⁸ae gŕlltŕr' ³⁹kanny
⁴⁰eill tat ⁴¹rodi ⁴²[y neb] ytri hynny' namyn
yr mab ieuhaſ a ⁴³chynn gŕyſtler ⁴⁴ŕynt
nydygŕydant vyth. Odyna ⁴⁵kymeret pob
braſt ciſſydyd ac wyth ero ar mab ieuhaſ
arann ac ohynaf y ⁴⁶gylid deŕis hyt ⁴⁷at y'
ieuhaſ.

ii. Teir gŕeith yrennir yr vn tref ⁴⁸[tat]
⁴⁹rŕg teir grad kennedyſ : yngyntaſ rŕg
brodyr ; ⁵⁰[yr] eil weith rŕg keuenderŕ ;
⁵¹[y] ⁵²trydeweith ⁵³rŕg kyuerderŕ : odyna
nyt oes ⁵⁴[priaſt] rann' ar tir.

⁵⁵braſt

⁵⁶judicial

¹naſuettydyeu M. ²ar O.T. ³ŕyr Q. ⁴not in M. ⁵not in I.O.S.T. ⁶- y Q. ⁷not in O. ⁸not in M.
⁹not in I.S. ¹⁰yn J. ¹¹This sentence follows the next in O. ¹²not in I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ¹³o M.O.T. ¹⁴not in T.
¹⁵perchennŕc O. - a I.S. ¹⁶not in J.Q. ¹⁷ar tir I.S. ¹⁸a [e I.] bot yn gorfflan hi ac offeiraf yn efferennu
yndi I.S. ¹⁹not in O. ²⁰Y neb I.O.S. ²¹I.J.O.Q.S. ²²naſuettydyeu M.Q. ²³not in O. ²⁴goſynho. I.M.O.S.T.
²⁵not in O.T. ²⁶not in O. ²⁷hŕnnŕ O.S. not in I. ²⁸not in O. ²⁹ehunan. I.S.T. ³⁰S. ³¹rynthant J.Q.
³²y I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ³³not in M.O.T. ³⁴ac ŕyth erŕ I. not in M.O.S.T. ³⁵not in I. ³⁶not in O. ³⁷- I.S. ³⁸ar S.
³⁹ar S. ⁴⁰not in I. ⁴¹- ar gallaſc S. ⁴²dichaſn I.S. - y J.Q. ⁴³eu rodi y neb I.S. ⁴⁴J.M.O.Q.T. ⁴⁵chyt J.Q.
⁴⁶not in I.M.O.S.T. ⁴⁷not in M. ⁴⁸hynaf I.O.S. ⁴⁹ar I.O. ⁵⁰- S. ⁵¹I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁵²y M. ⁵³I. ⁵⁴trydyd
ran T. ⁵⁵- y M. ⁵⁶I.J.Q.S. ⁵⁷ran briaſt M.O.T. ⁵⁸L.

iii. Ny dyly neb gouyn attrann onnyt ynch ny chauas ¹rann de²is: ³odyna y-diaereb yssyd: nyt oes warthal gan de⁴ys.

iv. Ny cheif neb tir ygyt etiued megys yvra⁵t neu y geuender⁶ neu ygyuerder⁷ gan yovyn tr⁸oy yr vn kyt etiued ⁹h¹⁰nn¹¹ avei var¹² heb etiued ¹³ida¹⁴ ¹⁵o gorff namyn gany ovyn tr¹⁶oy vn oe reeni ¹⁷ef a ¹⁸uu ¹⁹perchenn ²⁰yr tir h²¹nn²² hyt ²³[y] var²⁴ ²⁵aetat aehentat aegorhentat ytir h²⁶nn²⁷ ageiff ²⁸ef os ²⁹ef ³⁰[auyd] ³¹y' n³²essaf car yr mar³³.³⁴

v. G³⁵edy ranho ³⁶[y] brodyr tref eu tat y ³⁷rydunt or byd mar³⁸ vn ohonunt heb etiued ³⁹[ida⁴⁰] oe gorff neu ⁴¹y gyt ⁴²etiued hyt geifuyn y brenhin ⁴³[bieiuyd ac] avyd etiued or tir h⁴⁴nn⁴⁵.

vi. Megys ymac bra⁴⁶t yn etiued ⁴⁷dylyedawc ⁴⁸otref ytat velly ymac ⁴⁹y whaer yn etiued dylyeda⁵⁰c' oe g⁵¹ada⁵²l tr⁵³oy yr h⁵⁴nn y ⁵⁵caffei hi ⁵⁶ur priawt dylyedawc otir nyt amgen ⁵⁷y gann ythat neu ⁵⁸y gan y ⁵⁹chytt etiuedyonn or tric ⁶⁰[hi] wrth ⁶¹gyghor yr reeni ac chyttetiuedyonn.

vii. Onnybyd y berchenna⁶²c tir etiued arall ⁶³namyn ⁶⁴merch y verch avyd etiued or ⁶⁵holl tir.

viii. Or byd y berchenna⁶⁶c tir etiued dedua⁶⁷l ac arall annedua⁶⁸l ⁶⁹y dedua⁷⁰l auyd etiued ⁷¹[or tir] og⁷²byl ar annedua⁷³l' heb rann.

ix. Or byd y berchenna⁷⁴c tir etiued dianaf ac arall anafus megys dall neu vydar neu gruppul y dianaf avyd etiued or ⁷⁵holl tir' na dedua⁷⁶l ⁷⁷vo nac annedua⁷⁸l' kanny dica⁷⁹on neb annafus ⁸⁰wneuthur yn g⁸¹byl wassannaeth' tir ⁸²yr brenhin ⁸³yn ⁸⁴dadleueu alluydeu ac or byd yr ⁸⁵etiued annafus h⁸⁶nn⁸⁷ etiued dianaf h⁸⁸nn⁸⁹ auyd etiued o⁹⁰dylyet ef [⁹¹o ⁹²tir.]

x. P⁹³ybynnac agymero dylyet dyn annafus ⁹⁴otir pryderu yr annafus' ⁹⁵h⁹⁶nn⁹⁷ a ⁹⁸oruyd arna⁹⁹l' ¹⁰⁰o v¹⁰¹yt adillat ¹⁰²y tra vo by¹⁰³ ¹⁰⁴[ef.]

xi. Or gomed dyn teir g¹⁰⁵ys obleit ¹⁰⁶y brenhin amtir ac nadel y ¹⁰⁷at¹⁰⁸eb yr' neb ae gouynno yr ha¹⁰⁹l¹¹⁰or adodir ymedyant ¹¹¹o-hona¹¹²l os o acha¹¹³l kyureitha¹¹⁴l ¹¹⁵y ¹¹⁶trigya¹¹⁷l'

3. No person is to demand re-sharing but the one who has not obtained a share by choosing: thence the proverb: there is no choice in what is settled.

4. No person is to obtain the land of a co-heir, as of a brother, or of a cousin, or of a second cousin, by claiming it as heir to that one co-heir who shall have died, without leaving an heir of his body; but by claiming it as heir to one of his own parents, who had been owner of that land until his death without heir, whether a father, or grandfather, or great grandfather; that land he is to have, if he be the nearest of kin to the deceased.

5. After brothers shall have shared their patrimony between them, if one of them die, without leaving an heir of his body, or co-heir, to a third cousin, the king is to be the heir to that land.

6. As a brother is rightful heir to his patrimony, so is his sister rightful heir to her gwaddol, through which she may obtain a husband entitled to land; that is to say, from her father, or from her co-inheritors, if she remain under the guidance of her parents, and her co-inheritors.

7. If an owner of land have no other heir than a daughter, the daughter is to be heiress to the whole land.

8. If an owner of land have a legitimate heir, and another that is illegitimate; the legitimate is to inherit the whole, and the illegitimate without a share.

9. If an owner of land have an heir without bodily blemish, and another who is blemished, such as one who is blind, or deaf, or crippled; the unblemished is to be heir to the whole land, whether he be legitimate, or illegitimate; for no one who is blemished can fully accomplish the service of the land due to the king, in the courts, and in the armies: and if that blemished heir have unblemished issue, such one is to be the heir to his patrimony.

10. Whoever shall accept the title to land of a blemished person becomes bound to provide that blemished person with food and clothing whilst he lives.

11. If a person neglect three summonses, on the part of the king, in respect to land, and does not appear to answer to him who makes a demand, the claimant is

¹ not in I.S. ² not in J.Q. ³ not in I. ⁴ not in S. ⁵ on I.M.O.S.T. ⁶ not in I.M.O.S.T. ⁷ vel I.S. ⁸ perchenna⁹c I.S. ⁹ ar I.S. y I.O.S.T. ¹⁰ M.O. ¹¹ - heb etiued L. ¹² not in M.O.T. ¹³ efo Q. ¹⁴ not in I.S. ¹⁵ O. ¹⁶ not in M.O. ¹⁷ - vyd. I.S. ¹⁸ I. ¹⁹ ryngthunt J.Q. ²⁰ O. ²¹ not in I.O.S.T. ²² etiuedyon J.Q. ²³ J.Q. ²⁴ not in I.S. ²⁵ not in T. ²⁶ not in I.J.M.Q.T. ²⁷ kaffo I.M.O.S.T. ²⁸ not in I.S. ²⁹ not in I. 'y O. ³⁰ not in I.M.Q.S.T. ³¹ LS. ³² eu kyghor ae M. ³³ onyt I.O. eithyr S. ³⁴ - y Q. ³⁵ tir oll. I.O.S. ³⁶ not in T. ³⁷ I. ³⁸ tir oll I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ³⁹ nac anedua⁴⁰l vo. I.S. ⁴¹ wassanna⁴²thu I.S. ⁴³ y I.M.O.S.T. ⁴⁴ o I.S. ⁴⁵ dadleu J.Q. ⁴⁶ not in I.O.S. ⁴⁷ M.O.T. or I.S. ⁴⁸ I.M.O.S.T. ⁴⁹ not in Q. ⁵⁰ not in I.M.O.S.T. ⁵¹ dyly I. ⁵² - y digallu Q. ⁵³ not in I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁵⁴ J.Q. ⁵⁵ not in M. ⁵⁶ not in I. ⁵⁷ or tir ac I.S. ⁵⁸ na del I.S. ⁵⁹ trigytys O.T.

ynten ¹heb dyuot ef² ageiff³ oresgynn ⁴[oe tir.] Os tremygu ⁵abna ef⁶ ygyntaf⁷ adyvot yr eil neu yrtryded ygyntaf gōys atrymycco ygyntaf camlōrō a ⁸tal⁹ yr brenhin¹⁰ ac eissoes ny dygōyd ¹¹[ef] oe dadyl namyn os kyureith ae barnn ¹²idaō ¹³atebet.

xii. Nychyll neb y tir yr ¹⁴o y dygōydaō yggwallaōgeir hyny dygōydaō teir gōeith.

xiii. Y neb atalho kynnassed otir nythal ¹⁵hōnnō ebediō ¹⁶[gan iaōn] pan vo marō ¹⁷[sef yō kyghassed gobyr estyn.]

xiv. Or byd tir ¹⁸rōg gwelygord heb rannv¹⁹ ²⁰kynn bōynt²¹ ²²marō oll ²³namyn vn ²⁴[dyn] ²⁵yr vn²⁶ hōnnō ageiff ytir kyffredin oll ac ony dīchaun ef wneuthur cōbyl wassannaeth dros ytir hōnnō trygyet y tir ²⁷yr brenhin hyny allo ²⁸hōnnō ywassannaethu.

xv. Or govyn dyn tir ²⁹trōy ach ac eturyt ny dylvir ywarandaō hyny tygho ³⁰henuryeit gōlat yhanuot or welygord agynnhalyo ytir.

xvi. ³¹Pōy bynnac³² agynhalyo tir ³³annel-edaōc idaō yn vn gymōt neu yn vn gantref ³⁴arrei acdylho trōy teir oes reeni o bop parth yn ³⁵tagneuedus heb gyfro haōl ymdanaō yn ³⁶y llys heb ³⁷losc ty heb ³⁸torr aradyr o eisseu kyfreith ny dily ³⁹gōrtheb ⁴⁰yreī hynny o honaō ⁴¹[ef] wedy ⁴²[y] teir ⁴³oes kannys cayedic yō kyfreith y ⁴⁴rydunt.⁴⁵

xvii. Y neb aodefuo rodi ⁴⁶trēf ytat ⁴⁷neu y vam⁴⁸ y arall nny wyd yntagneuedus heb wahard heb erbyndybedut⁴⁹ kyt asgouynno ⁵⁰ny werendeōir ⁵¹ny oes o gyfreith⁵² y ⁵³etiuedyonn hagen ae keiff os ⁵⁴gouynant ygyureithaōl.

xviii. Ny chae kyfreith ⁵⁵[y] rōg ⁵⁶[y] brenhin ae tir dilyet yn llei yspeit no chann mlyned.

xix. Gwedy ⁵⁷[y] bo rann odeuedic ⁵⁸[y] rōg ⁵⁹kyt etiuedyon artir nyt oes ⁶⁰vn ⁶¹iaōn yvn ohonunt ar rann y ⁶²llall ac

to be put into possession of it: if, for lawful cause, he remained without coming, he is to have possession of his land. If he should contemn the first summons, and appear to the second, or to the third; so many summonses as he shall contemn, so many camlwrws he is to pay to the king: nevertheless, he is not to fail in his cause; but, if the law so adjudge, let him answer.

12. No person is to lose his land, on account of a faulty word, until it shall occur three times.

13. Whoever shall pay 'cynhasedd' for land, is not, by right, to pay an ebediō when he shall die: ¹²cynhasedd is, investiture fee.

14. If there be land among a family unshared, and they should all die, excepting one person, that one person is to have all that land in common; and, if he should be unable to render the full services for that land, let the land vest in the king until he can render service for it.

15. If a person claim land by kin and descent, he is not to be heard, until the elders of the country shall swear that he is descended from the family stock that may hold the land.

16. Whoever shall hold land to which he is not entitled, in the same cymwd, or in the same cantrev, with ¹⁶those who are entitled to it, during three lives of ancestors on both sides, peaceably; and without agitation of claim, respecting it, in the court, without burning of house, without breaking of plough, in seeking law; he is not bound to answer to those, in respect thereto, after the three lives; because the law is closed between them.

17. Whoever shall suffer his patrimony, or his maternity, to be given to another, in his presence, peaceably, without interdiction, without gainsaying; although he should claim it, he is not to be listened to, by law, during his life; his heirs, however, are to have it, if they claim it legally.

18. The law does not bar the king from claiming his rightful land in a less period than a hundred years.

19. After there shall have been a sharing of land acquiesced in by co-inheritors, no one of them has a claim on the share

⁶⁰ar rieni

⁶⁰the parents

¹yr amdiffynnōr I.S. ²O. drachefyn. I.S. ³not in M.O.T. ⁴y gyn gyntaf abna I.S. ⁵gyll S. ⁶not in I. ⁷J.Q. ⁸not in I.S. ⁹gōrthebet. I.M.O.S. gōrtheb. T. ¹⁰not in I.O.Q.S.T. ¹¹not in S. ¹²I. ¹³S. ¹⁴heb rannu rōg gwelygord I.S. ¹⁵kyt bont J.Q. ¹⁶meirō I.O.S. ¹⁷eithyr I.M.O.S.T. ¹⁸O. ¹⁹not in I.J.Q.S. ²⁰yn llab y I.S. ²¹ef I. not in S. ²²o I.M.O.S.T. ²³henaduryeit I.S. ²⁴Y neb I. ²⁵anylyet I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ²⁶bedychaōl I. ²⁷not in I.J.O.Q.S.T. ²⁸loaci I.O.S. ²⁹torri I.O.S. ³⁰atēb I. ³¹udunt I.S. ³²O. ³³I.M.O.S.T. ³⁴not in J. ³⁵ryngthunt. J.Q. ³⁶- ac ef. S. ³⁷y dilyet nny tyd y arall heb lud a heb ōhurd I.S. ³⁸not in M.O.T. ³⁹- wedy hynny I.S. ⁴⁰o gyfreith nny oes J.Q. ⁴¹etifed I.S. ⁴²gofyn I.S. ⁴³M. ⁴⁴M.S. ⁴⁵I.M.O.S.T. ⁴⁶M. ⁴⁷not in I.S. ⁴⁸not in I.M.S. ⁴⁹dilyet I. ⁵⁰gilōd M. ⁵¹J.Q.

etiued idaŵ ¹eiŵthyr oattrann pan del ²y hamsser. Pŵybynnac hagen nybo ³etiued idaŵ ⁴oe gorff ygytetiuedyonn nessaf o vyŵn ⁵y teir ach or kyff avydant yn lle etiuedyonn idaŵ.

xx. Ny dicaun neb ⁶ogyureith dilyssu tir' yn erbyn ⁷[y] etiuedyonn y arall onnyt ar eu kyttles neu ⁸o ⁹duundeb neu ¹⁰[o] ¹¹aghen kyureithaŵl narodi ¹²dim ohonaŵl ar yspeit heb teruyn gossodedic ygallo y etiuedyonn ydilŵg os dros da yrodŵr ¹³rac aghen ¹⁴[ac] na doter arnaŵl namyn deuparth y werth ¹⁵ac onny byd velly' y etiued ae keiff pany ¹⁶gouynno ¹⁷o dicaun ¹⁸[ef] gŵrtheb drostaŵl ¹⁹yngyureithaŵl.

xxi. Y neb agaffo ²⁰y tir dilyet trŵy dadleu yn ²¹llys ²²athrŵy varnn' ac na allei ²³ygaŵffel ²⁴heb hynny' ny dyly talu prit drostaŵl ac ny dyly gollŵg dim ²⁵o da kyffro ²⁶[or] aordiŵbedho ar ²⁷y tir y ²⁸[r] kynnhalaŵdyr.²⁹

xxii. ³⁰Pwybynnac abressŵyllo ar tir dyn arall heb ygannyat dros tri ³¹dieu atheir nos' holl da kyffro hŵnnŵ ³²perchenn ytir bieuvyd ³³[hŵnnŵ] yn dilis ³⁴os ³⁵gordiŵbed arytir.

xxiii. Tri ryŵ brit yssyd artir: vn yŵ gobyr gŵarchadŵ; eil yŵ yr hynn arodher ywhanneccau tir neu ³⁶y vrent; trydyd yŵ llauur kyureithaŵl awnnelher ar tir y bo gbell ³⁷ytir ³⁸ohonaŵl.

xxiv. Or keis dyn rann otir ³⁹[y] gan y gereint gŵedy ⁴⁰y bo yn hir ⁴¹[yn] alltuded rodet wheugeint vdunt yggobyr gŵarchadŵ or canhadant ⁴²rann idaŵ heb gwyn.

xxv. Pŵybynnac awnel brat arglŵyd neu ⁴³awnnel kynllwyn ef agyll tref ytat ac or keffir crogadŵy vyd onny cheffir ⁴⁴[yn]teu amynnv ⁴⁵kymot ohonaŵl ⁴⁶achenedyl ac ⁴⁷ar arglŵyd tal deudyblyc adaŵ arnaŵl o dirŵy agalanas ac or kyrch llys ypab adyuot llythyr gantaŵl ⁴⁸adangosso yrydhau or pab tref ytat ageiff.

of the other, he having issue, except for a sub-share, when the time for that shall arrive. Yet, whosoever shall not have any issue of his body, his co-inheritors, within the three degrees of kin from the stock, are to be his heirs.

20. No one, by law, can guarantee land to another, in opposition to the heirs, except for their common benefit, or by their accordance, or from lawful necessity; nor grant any part of it for a time, without an appointed period, so that the heirs may redeem it, if given for a valuable consideration, or from necessity; and that it be not charged with more than two thirds of its worth: and, if it be not so settled, the heir may recover it whenever he shall claim it, if he can lawfully answer for it.

21. Whoever shall obtain his rightful land, through proceedings in court, and by judgment, and which he could not otherwise obtain, is not to pay "prid" for it; and is not to restore any of the moveable property, that he shall find upon the land, to the holder.

22. Whoever shall dwell upon the land of another person, without his permission, during three days and three nights; all the moveable property of such is to belong, without obstacle, to the owner of the land, if he find it upon the land.

23. There are three kinds of prid on land: one is, a conservancy fee; the second is, what shall be given towards augmenting of land, or its privilege; the third is, lawful labour done upon the land, whereby the land is improved.

24. If a person seek to obtain a share of land from his relations, after having been long in a foreign country; let him give them six score pence as a conservancy fee, if they permit him to have a share without plaint.

25. Whoever shall commit treason against his lord, or waylay, is to forfeit his patrimony; and, if caught, he is liable to be hanged; but, if not caught, and he will to be reconciled to the kindred and to the lord, a twofold payment of dirwy and galanas is to be levied upon him: and if he repair to the court of the pope, and return

⁴⁹ agheueu ⁴⁰ aghau

⁴⁶ deaths ⁴⁰ death

¹ onyt I.S. dieithyr J.Q. ² not in I. ³ idaŵ etifed I.O.S.T. ⁴ o J.M.O.Q.T. ⁵ yr O. ⁶ dilyssu tir o gyfreith I.S. ⁷ I.J.O.Q.S.T. ⁸ not in I. oe O.T. ⁹ gyfundeb I.S. ¹⁰ I.M.O.S.T. ¹¹ ohonaŵl dim I.S. ¹² - neu M. ¹³ I.M.O.S.T. ¹⁴ onyt velly y byd I.M.O.S.T. ¹⁵ mynno J.Q. ¹⁶ or I.J.M.Q.S. ¹⁷ S. ¹⁸ not in I. ¹⁹ not in M.S. ²⁰ - y S. ²¹ not in O. ²² yn amgen I. ²³ not in M. ²⁴ or I. ²⁵ J.Q. ²⁶ not in M. ²⁷ I.J.O.Q.S.T. ²⁸ - ar y tir. S. ²⁹ Y neb I. ³⁰ diŵarnaŵl I.S. ³¹ perchennate I.S. ³² O. ³³ not in M.T. ³⁴ ardiŵbed I.O. ³⁵ not in S. ³⁶ not in M.O. ³⁷ yrdaŵ. I. os blegit. S. ³⁸ I.Q. ³⁹ not in J.S. ⁴⁰ T. ⁴¹ not in O. ⁴² not in I.S. ⁴³ J.Q. ⁴⁴ o honaŵl gymhot O. ⁴⁵ ac arglŵyd ac achenedyl I.S.T. ⁴⁶ ag M. ac O. not in J.Q. ⁴⁷ y dangos I. ⁴⁸ I. ⁴⁹ M.Q.

^{*} Price, or equivalent.

xxvi. Trydyd achafus akyll dyn tref etat o enkil ohonab yorth¹ ytir² ac³ naallo godef y beich ar g'assannaeth auo arnab.

xxvii. Or dyry⁴ brenhin tir ydyn tr6y gyureith ny dichau⁵ etiued⁶ y brenhin⁷ d6yn ytir⁸ rac h6nn6⁹ o gyureith.¹⁰

xxviii. Or ymlad g6r¹¹ escob neu¹² 6r abbat a¹³ g6r¹⁴ y brenhin¹⁵ [ar tir y brenhin] neu deu6r yr esgob¹⁶ neu deu6r yr abbat neu 6r yr esgob¹⁷ ag6r yr abat¹⁸ y brenhin¹⁹ bieu²⁰ eu dir6yon.

xxix. P6ybynnac aardho tir²¹ dyn arall²² dros nabd ybrenhin pedeir keinna6c kyfreith atal²³ y²⁴ berchenn²⁵ ytir²⁶ dros agori daear apheideir²⁷ keinna6c kyureith²⁸ dros diot²⁹ yr³⁰ aradyr or daear acheinna6c³¹ dros bop k6ys³² [or] a ymhoeles yr aradyr ac onny wybydir³³ rif y k6ysseu troedued vyd llet pob k6ys³⁴ y brenhin³⁵ bieu yr³⁶ aradyr ar³⁷ s6ch ar c6llt6r³⁸ arychenn³⁹ ag6erth y troet deheu yr⁴⁰ amaeth⁴¹ a g6erth y⁴² llab deheu yr⁴³ geil6at.

xxx. Y neb agudyho⁴⁴ dim ymy6n⁴⁵ tir dyn arall tr6y glad⁴⁶ perchenn ytir⁴⁷ bieiu⁴⁸ yd ygdudua onnyt eurgraun vyd kannys⁴⁹ y brenhin bieu pob eurgraun kudyedie apheideir keinna6c kyureith⁵⁰ o agori dayar⁵¹ [y perchen y tir.]

xxxi. Y neb a⁵² gladho annel ymy6n⁵³ tir dyn arall⁵⁴ perchenn ytir⁵⁵ ageiff⁵⁶ y ganta6c pedeir keinna6c kyureith dros⁵⁷ agori dayar arb6ystuil⁵⁸ adalher ynda6c hefyt.

xxxii. Y neb a⁵⁹ gladho p6ll o dyn ar tir dyn arall heb y gannyat⁶⁰ perchenn ytir⁶¹ pieiu⁶² yd yr o dyn apheideir keinna6c kyfreith o agori dayar athribuhyn caml6r6 yr brenhin.

xxxiii. Y neb a⁶³ dotto r6yt⁶⁴ y my6n

with a letter in his possession, showing that he is absolved by the pope, he is to have his patrimony.

26. A third cause for which a person forfeits his patrimony is, abandoning his land, from being unable to bear the burden and the service attached thereto.

27. If the king grant land to a person lawfully, the heir of the king cannot reassume the land from that person, by law.

28. If there be fighting between a bishop's man, or an abbot's man, and a man of the king, upon the king's land; or between two of a bishop's men, or two of an abbot's men; or between a bishop's man, and an abbot's man; to the king belong their dirwys.

29. Whoever shall plough the land of another person, against the king's peace, is to pay four legal pence to the owner of the land, for ground-breach; and four legal pence for taking the plough out of the ground; and a penny for every furrow turned over by the plough; and, if the number of the furrows be not known, a foot is to be allowed for the breadth of each furrow: to the king belong the plough, the share, the coulter, the oxen, and the worth of the right foot of the ploughman, and the worth of the right hand of the driver.

30. Whoever shall hide a thing in the land of another person by burying it, the hoard belongs to the owner of the land, unless it be gold; because the king owns every hidden collection of gold: with four legal pence, for ground-breach, to the owner of the land.

31. Whoever shall set a snare in the land of another person, the owner of the land is to have four legal pence from him for ground-breach; and the beast that shall be caught therein likewise.

32. Whoever shall dig a kiln pit upon the land of another person, without his permission; the kiln is to belong to the owner of the land; with four legal pence, for ground-breach; and three kine camlwrw to the king.

33. Whoever shall set a net in a river,

⁵³annifeil

⁵⁸animal

¹tref y tat I.S. ²oc O.T. ³- y S. ⁴- y I.O.S. ⁵yr M. ⁶at S. not in I.O. ⁷not in I. ⁸- rnedab I. ⁹- tra vo b6y. M. ¹⁰ymladant g6yr Q. ¹¹not in I.M.O.Q.S.T. ¹²g6yr Q. ¹³not in J.O.M.S. ¹⁴I.O.Q.S.T. ¹⁵not in M.O. ¹⁶yr I.S. not in Q. ¹⁷y dab I.S. ¹⁸y L.J.Q. ¹⁹not in Q. ²⁰not in O. ²¹yr J. ²²berchennate I. ²³not in J. ²⁴am I.S. ²⁵not in I. ²⁶o I.S. ²⁷not in I. ²⁸heyrn O.S. ²⁹o S. ³⁰J. ³¹- y S. ³²ar S. ³³a geiff I.J.M.O.S.T. ³⁴- yr ychen oll ar S. ³⁵heyrn O. ³⁶- I.S. ³⁷not in J. ³⁸ar M. ³⁹peth I.S. ⁴⁰dayar M. ⁴¹not in J. ⁴²perchennate I.S. ⁴³ageiff I.S. ⁴⁴not in I.M.O.S. ⁴⁵am O. ⁴⁶O. ⁴⁷glodho I. ⁴⁸pedeir keinnate kyfreith a geiff perchennate y tir o I. ⁴⁹not in J.M. ⁵⁰pedeir keinnate kyfreith y ganta6c o O.S. ⁵¹heuyt adalher ynda6c ageiff. I. ⁵²onel M. ⁵³perchennate I. ⁵⁴ageiff I.O.S. ⁵⁵djcoo y M. ⁵⁶not in J. ⁵⁷S.

avon ¹nys pieiffo trayan ypysgaŵt ageiff ²ef ar ³deuparth y perchenn ⁴yrauonn.

xxxiv. Ny cheif neb pennkenedylaeth ⁵nac eissydyn arbennic ⁶ar tir' na sŵyd'' ⁷o vreint tir obleit mam ⁸kynn cannhatter rann otir idau' ⁹or byd ¹⁰neb obleit ¹¹tat ¹²ae dylŵo teilygach cissoes ¹³yŵ ¹⁴eu' caffel o dyn obleit mam yrei hynny ¹⁵noc cu' caffel o estraŵn.

xxxv. ¹⁶Ot ymrŵym gŵreic ŵrth ŵr heb gyghor ¹⁷y chennedyl yplant aennillo ¹⁸o hŵnnŵ ny chaffant rann otir ygan genedyl eu mam ¹⁹herŵyd kyfreith.'

xxxvi. Or dyry ryeeni neu genedyl gŵreic tlaŵt y alltut ²⁰plant honno' or alltut a ²¹gaffant rann otir ²²[y] gan genedyl eu mam ac ny ²³cheif vn ohonunt eistedua' arbennic hyt ytryded ach. Ac or ryŵ gymwedi honno y ²⁴nestir gŵarthech ²⁵[dyfŵach] ²⁶y ²⁷eu talu dros alanas ²⁸ac ²⁹ny dylŵir mechni drostunt or mod hŵnn os' ³⁰[mab] yr alltut ³¹or wreic honno' ³²a lad dyn kenedyl y vam atal ³³y lladedic' kannyt oes genedyl ³⁴yr alltut y galler ³⁵ranu ³⁶galanas ³⁷arnunt' ³⁸na dial.

xxxvii. Or tyrr llog ar tir esgob deuhanner vyd yr enill rŵg ybrenhin ar esgob os ar tir y brenhin ³⁹[ehun] y tyrr ⁴⁰y brenhin ⁴¹ehun' bieiuŵd ⁴²yr enill.'

xxxviii. 'Beth bynnac avyrryho ⁴³[y] morgymlaŵd yr tir megys torri llog y brenhin bieiuŵd.

xxxix. ⁴⁴Pwybynnac somedho seuyll ŵrth gyureith yn llys yggŵyd y brenhin annreith odef vyd; eil dyn anreith odef ⁴⁵yssyd flemaŵr; trydyd yŵ dyn aladho kelein kywlat ac ef.'

xl. Pwybynnac atorrhŵ not ar ffin ⁴⁶[y] rŵg deutir neu ⁴⁷[y rŵg] dŵy tref talet camlŵrŵ yr brenhin aphedeir keinnaŵc kyureith yr ⁴⁸perchen agŵnaet ynot mal y bu ⁴⁹[gŵynt].

which shall not belong to him, is to have the third of the fish; and the two parts go to the proprietor of the river.

34. No one is to obtain chiefship of a kindred, nor principal homestead upon land, nor office by privilege of land, on the part of the mother, although he shall be permitted to have a share of land, if there be any one on the part of the father entitled thereto: it is more appropriate, however, that a person on the part of the mother should have them, than that they should be obtained by a stranger.

35. If a woman connect herself with a man without the advice of her kindred; the children whom she may bear to him are not to have a share of land from the kindred of their mother, according to law.

36. If parents, or kindred, give a destitute woman to an alltud; her children, by the alltud, are to have a share of land from their mother's kindred; but no one of them is to have a principal seat until the third descent. And for that sort of conjunction it is held that cattle without surety are to be paid on account of galanas; and no suretiship is required for them, in this way; if the son of the alltud, by that wife, kill a person, the kindred of his mother pay for the murdered; since the alltud has no kindred upon whom a galanas can be levied, or revenge exercised.

37. If a ship be wrecked upon the land of a bishop, the proceeds are to be shared between the king and the bishop: if it should be wrecked upon the land of the king himself, the proceeds belong to the king.

38. Whatever may be cast upon land by a sea storm, such as the wreck of a ship, belongs to the king.

39. Whoever shall refuse to abide by law, in court, in the presence of the king, is liable to confiscation of property; the second person subject to confiscation is, a fugitive; the third is, a person who shall kill a fellow countryman.

40. Whoever shall deface a mark upon a mere between two lands, or between two trevs; let him pay a camlwrw to the king; and four legal pence to the owner: and let him restore the mark to its former state.

* 40 y

* 40 so

¹ny I.O.Q.S.T. ²not in J.O.Q.T. ³perchen yr auon y deuparth. Q. ⁴y doŵyr. I.S. ⁵'na sŵyd nac eissydyn arbenhic O. ⁶not in I.S. ⁷ar M. ⁸kyt J.S. ⁹o M. ¹⁰not in M. ¹¹- y J. ¹²a I. ¹³not in M. ¹⁴y I. ¹⁵not in O.Q.S.T. ¹⁶noe I.S. ¹⁷Or I.O.S. ¹⁸not in Q. ¹⁹not in S. ²⁰o I.M.O.S. ²¹y plant I.Q.S. ²²gahant O.Q.T. ²³I.S. ²⁴chaffant yr eissydyn I.S. ²⁵nescir I.O.Q.S.T. ²⁶I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ²⁷not in M. ²⁸obliterated in Q. ²⁹not in J. ³⁰or llad I.S. ³¹I.J.M.O.S.T. ³²not in M. ³³gelein I.S. ³⁴yr alanas O. - oll I.S. ³⁵y T. ³⁶not in O. ³⁷arnunt galanas M. ³⁸arnau S. ³⁹nae M. ⁴⁰M. ⁴¹ev M. ⁴²ehunan O. not in I.S. ⁴³oll. S. ⁴⁴I. ⁴⁵not in I.S. ⁴⁶vyd M. not in T. ⁴⁷M.T. ⁴⁸M. ⁴⁹perchennaŵc S. ⁵⁰M. ⁵¹M.O.T.

XLII. Os avon avyd not ¹[y] róg tired
 "deudyn adygýdað derben ar traðs yr auon
 perchenn ytir ytyfuo yprenn ²ohonnað bieiu-
 yd yprenn ³ac a ⁴berthyno y' wrthað."

XLIII. Y neb a ardho prifford neu ffos ar
 ffin talet wheugeint yr brenhin.

XLIV. Góahardadgy ⁵yó ⁶[y] coet am-
 yffrýtheu or pymhetdyd kynn góyl Vihagel
 hyt ypymthecvettyd góedy ⁷yr Ystóyll ac
 or moch agaffer ynny coet lladher y decuet
⁸llódyn ⁹ohonunt hyt ¹⁰[ar] nað ac odynd
 lladher pob vn ¹¹pan gaffer' hyt y dióethaf.

XLV. Or moch a ¹²distryóho yt aetuet
 talher góerth yr yt a ¹³distryóyt drostunt.

XLVI. Pan gafer moch ¹⁴y móynn ¹⁵yt
 kynn yvot ynaeduet' neu ¹⁶y myón ¹⁷góeir-
 glaðd or' ymchoelant yrei hynny" ¹⁸taler
 pedeir keinnaðc kyureith drostunt nac vn
¹⁹a vo na ²⁰lliaðs ygyt achaðs agori ²¹[y]
 dacar ac velly ²²ym pob tir awaharder
²³racdunt os ²⁴agorant.

XLVII. Rwg llys allann nað nieu yrodi
 ateb anað yrodi ²⁵mach anað yrodi góir
²⁶or haól ²⁷deissyuedic.

XLVIII. Haól ²⁸yn vn gantref tri dieu
 yrodi ateb athri yrodi mach athri yrodi
 góir [²⁹or haól' ³⁰deissyfyd.]

XLIX. ³¹Ynny cantref nessaf pum niheu
 yrodi ateb aphump yrodi mach aphump
 yrodi góir.

L. Ynny cantref trydyd nað nieu
 yrodi ateb anað yrodi mach anað yrodi
 góir.'

LI. Oet aróaessaf yn vn gymót neu yn
³²[un] gantref tridieu os yn arglóydiaeth
 arall ynagos nað nieu ac ny ³³dodir ³⁴teruynn
³⁵[nac] ar duó Sul na³⁶[c ar] duó Llon.

LII. Oet aróaessaf yggólad arall neu am
³⁷dófyf maðr' neu am ³⁸lanó pytheónos ac
 nyt móy.

LIII. Petóar agkyuarch ³⁹gór ynt y varch
 ae arueu athónc ytir ⁴⁰aewynneberth.

LIV. ⁴¹Nyt oes ympob ⁴²dadyf onnyt

⁴³neudydyn

⁴⁴or a tyddyn

¹ M. ² arnað J. ³ not in I.S. ⁴ perthyn O. ' - T. ⁵ vyd I.S. ⁶ I.J.M.O.S. ⁷ not in M.O.Q. ⁸ not in J.M.
 O.Q.T. ⁹ not in I.S. ¹⁰ I. y O.S. ¹¹ not in M. ¹² gaffer yn I.O. llygru I. distrið O. lycero S. ¹³ lygróyt I.S.
¹⁴ not in J.Q. ¹⁵ góeirglaðd I.J.M.Q.S.T. ¹⁶ not in J.Q. ¹⁷ yt kynny I.M.Q.S.T. vot yn I.Q.S.T. bo M. aeduet
 I.M.Q.S.T. 'or I.S. ot Q. 'ymchoelut y tir alnant I.S. ¹⁸ talet perchenn y moch J. ¹⁹ not in Q. ²⁰ llaber I.Q.
²¹ I.O.Q.S.T. ²² am I.M.O.Q.S.T. ²³ not in S. ²⁴ agoret. J. ²⁵ - y I. ²⁶ o T. ²⁷ deissyfyf. I.O.Q.T. ²⁸ not in
 I.O.Q.S.T. ²⁹ I.Q.S. ³⁰ I. deissyfedic. S. ³¹ not in J. ³² I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ³³ dyllyr dodi I.S. ³⁴ - y O. ³⁵ M.
³⁶ I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ³⁷ lanó athrei I.S. ³⁸ dífyf maðr I.S. ³⁹ not in J. ⁴⁰ not in O. ⁴¹ This section follows the next
 in M. ⁴² dadleu I.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁴³ J.

petbar peth góys ¹a haól ¹ac ateb ¹a barnn.

LIV. ²Pennkenedyl bieinyd ³pob sóyd or avo yr genedyl ac or dyry ⁴ynteu sóyd y vab ⁵idaó neu ygar ⁶idaó punt adyry ⁷ef yr arglóyd ⁸ac orrydha vn o honunt heb rodi ⁹sóyd idaó wheugeint adyry hónnó yr arglóyd.

LV. ¹⁰Penkenedyl ¹¹punt adyry' ynnv vlóydyn'' yr ¹²arglóyd.

LVI. Pob gúr ¹³ryd róg góyl ¹⁴yr Holl Seint agóyl Martin ¹⁵ytal yr arglóyd' yr hynn adylyho y talu.

LVII. ¹⁶Yneb atalho ¹⁷vgein sóllt' ynnv vlóydyn'' ¹⁸[yr arglóyd] ygymeint atal yn ¹⁹amobyr yverch ²⁰a phan gymero tir ²¹[ac yny ebediw.]

LVIII. ²²Y neb a ²³talho ²⁴dec sóllt' velly ²⁵[heuyt] ²⁶dec sóllt' ²⁷atal'' yny ²⁸racdywedigyon achóyson ²⁹[vry.]

LIX. Pob eró otir kyllidus atal kymeint ae gilyd ³⁰[ýnný vlóydýn.]

XXIV. SEITH ESCOBTY YSSYD YN DYUET.

I. ³⁰Vn yó' Mynyó ³¹yn eistedua arbennic yg Kymry.

II. ³²Eil yó' ³³Eglóys Ysmael.

III. ³⁴Tryded ³⁵yó' Llan ³⁶Degman.

IV. ³⁷Pedwared ³⁸yó' Llann Vsyllt.

V. ³⁹Pymhet ⁴⁰yó' Llann Teilaó.

VI. ⁴¹Whechet ⁴²yó' Llann ⁴³Deulydaó.

VII. ⁴⁴Seithuet ⁴⁵yó' Llann Geneu.

VIII. Abadeu Teilaó a ⁴⁶Theulydaó ac Ysmael a ⁴⁷Degman adylyant ⁴⁸vot ynlythraól vrdolyon.

IX. ⁴⁹Ebedioeu ⁵⁰yrei ⁵¹hynny ⁵²yó' yarglóyd Dyuet' ⁵³dec punt ⁵⁴ar neb adel yn eu lle ⁵⁵talet.

X. Mynyó adyly ⁵⁶bot yn ⁵⁷ryd o bop ⁵⁸ryó dilyet.

XI. Llan Geneu a Llan Vsyllt ⁵⁹[ýn] ryd ⁶⁰ynt o ⁶¹ebediweu kannyt oes tir ⁶²eglóys vduint.

XII. Y neb awnnel góuet ar ⁶³abat vn or' eisteduaeu arbennic ⁶⁴racdygededic talet

⁵⁶deudec

⁵⁸twelve

¹ not in Q. ² This section follows the two next in I.O.Q.S. ³ - rodi S. ⁴ cf M. not in I.J.O.Q.S.T. ⁵ not in S. ⁶ not in I.M.O. ⁷ not in I.J.S. ⁸ not in I. ⁹ not in S. ¹⁰ Punt yny vlóydyn a dyry y penkenedyl O. ¹¹ adyry punt I.S. ¹² brenhin. O. ¹³ y M. ¹⁴ not in O. ¹⁵ yr arglóyd y tal. M. ¹⁶ Yny vlóydyn y neb atalho punt S. ¹⁷ punt I. ¹⁸ I. ¹⁹ gubyr I.S. ²⁰ ac I. ²¹ I.M.O.Q.S.T. ²² - Ac S. Ar I.M.O.Q.T. ²³ rotho S. ²⁴ wheugeint J.S. ²⁵ I.S. ²⁶ wheugeint I.S. ²⁷ ýtall dec sóllt M. ²⁸ - ynnv ebedio L. ²⁹ - J. ³⁰ racdygededigyon I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ³¹ M. ³² A O. ³³ yó' yr O. ³⁴ not in O. ³⁵ Llan I.Q.S. ³⁶ not in I.Q.T. ³⁷ Degeman. I.O.Q.S.T. ³⁸ Dyflydaó. J. ³⁹ not in I.Q.S.T. ⁴⁰ Thyflydaó J. ⁴¹ Degeman I.O.Q.S.T. ⁴² - cu Q. ⁴³ Ebedio I.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁴⁴ pob vn or petbar I.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁴⁵ hynn M.O.Q.S.T. ⁴⁶ not in O. ⁴⁷ yarglóyd Dyuet yó' M.T. not in I.Q.S. ⁴⁸ - ac y arglóyd Dyfet y telir I.Q.S. - yó O. ⁴⁹ ac tal. I.Q.S. ⁵⁰ - y Q.S. ⁵¹ not in O. ⁵² not in I.S. ⁵³ M. a delyant eu bot yn S. ⁵⁴ not in M.S. ⁵⁵ ebedio I.Q.S. ⁵⁶ not in I.Q.S. ⁵⁷ vn o abateu yr I.S. ⁵⁸ vry I.Q.S. ⁵⁹ I.O.Q.S.T.

¹ S' Ishmael? ² Now Rhoscrowther on Milford Haven. ³ S' Isell's near Tenby? ⁴ Llandeilovach? ⁵ Llandudoch or S' Dogmael's? ⁶ Llangan, in which parish Whitland abbey is situated?

¹seith punt idaó' a ²golchides oe genedyl
³yr gwaradóyd yr genedyl' ac yr cadó cof
am 'tal ysarhaet.'

mentioned, let him pay seven pounds; and
a female of his kindred to be a washer-
woman, as a disgrace to the kindred, and
to serve as a memorial of the 'payment of
the saraad.'

XXV. [AM LÓGYR YD.]

i. Or pan dotter ⁴[yr] yt ynny dayar
hyny el yny yscup aryant ⁵tal adaó drostaó
ac ⁶odyna yscub iach yn lle yglaf.

ii. O bop march auo hual neu laóhethyr
⁷arnaó keinnaó ⁸atal ydyd adóy ynos or
byd disgyfurith ⁹[hagen] dimei y dyd
acheinnaó ynos: ¹⁰or ¹¹disgyfrethir ¹²y
march oll' pann ¹³dalher aryr yt talet tri-
buhyn camlóru ¹⁴yr brenhin: ¹⁵or byd'
hagen ¹⁶vn egóyt am 'y troet ¹⁷ny ¹⁸chyll
dim.

iii. O bop eidon buarth dimei y dyd
acheinnaó ynos.

iv. ¹⁹Or cadó kyureith or moch dalyet yr
húch a ²⁰deóisso ²¹eithyr ²²vn or' tri llydyn
arbennic ²³agadet ²⁴[yno] or pryt y gilyd'
²⁵ac yna kynigyet ²⁶hi yggóyd tystonn yr
²⁷perchennaó ac onys dillóg oe chyureith
gónnaet y deilat y defnyd ohonnei.

v. ²⁸Or cadó kyureith or deueit dauat
ageffir ²⁹ohonunt aphyrlig o pop pum
llydyn hyt ycadó kyureith.'

vi. ³⁰Sef ³¹yó' ³²meint' y cadó kyureith
or moch deudec llydyn abaed.'

vii. Meint y cadó kyureith or deueit dec
llydyn ar hugeint ahórd.

viii. O bop oen ³³ytelir óy iar' hyt y
cadó kyureith ac yna ³⁴oen ³⁵atelir ³⁶o-
honunt.'

ix. Or geiuyr ³⁷ac or' mynneu y ³⁸dadyl
gyffelyp.'

x. Y neb agaffo góydeu ³⁹yn y yt torret
ffonn kyhyt ac obenn y elin hyt ympenn y
bys bychan ⁴⁰[ac] ynny ⁴¹brasset ymyho
alladet yggóydeu ynyr yt ⁴²ar ffonn' ac
aladho ymaes or yt talet.

xi. Góydeu agaffer ynlllygru yt tróy ⁴³ys-

XXV. [OF CORN DAMAGE.]

1. From the time corn is put into the
ground until it go into the sheaf, money
payment is to be made for it; afterwards a
sound sheaf instead of a damaged sheaf.

2. For every horse on which there shall
be a shackle, or a fetter, a penny is to be
paid in the day, and two in the night; if it
be unrestrained, however, a halfpenny in
the day, and a penny the night: if the horse
be entirely freed of restraint by the taker,
when caught upon the corn, let him pay
three kine camlwrw to the king; if, how-
ever, the 'fetter be upon 'one foot, he for-
feits nothing.

3. For every fold bullock, a halfpenny in
the day, and a penny in the night.

4. Out of the legal herd of swine, let
him catch any sow he may choose, except-
ing one of the three principal swine, and
keep it, from one meal time to the other;
and then let him offer it, in the presence
of witnesses, to the owner; and, unless he
free it from its legal impoundment, let the
holder appropriate it.

5. Out of the legal flock of sheep, a sheep
is to be taken, and a farthing for every five
head, to the extent of a legal flock.

6. The amount of the legal herd of swine
is, twelve animals and a boar.

7. The amount of the legal flock of sheep
is, thirty animals and a ram.

8. For every lamb, a hen egg is to be
paid, to the extent of the legal flock; and
then a lamb out of them is to be paid.

9. For the goats and the kids there is to
be a similar rule.

10. Whoever shall find geese in his corn,
let him cut a stick, as long as from his
elbow to the end of his little finger, and as
thick as he may will, and let him kill the
geese, in the corn, with the stick; and those
he may kill out of the corn, let him pay for.

11. Geese that shall be found damaging

⁴³y dial.
⁴⁴yr vn

⁴⁵ydóy

⁴⁶revenge.
⁴⁷the same

⁴⁸two bolts

¹idaó seith punt I.S. ²golchures I.S. ³not in M. ⁴I.O.Q.S.T. ⁵not in J.O. ⁶yna I. ⁷not in O. ⁸not in I.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁹I.S. ¹⁰os I.O.S. ¹¹- byd M. disgyfreitha y deilyat I.O.Q.S.T. ¹²oll y march O.Q.T. ¹³y dalyho I. ¹⁴y Q. ¹⁵dodet I.S. ¹⁶- ac velly I.S. ¹⁷dylýir M. dyly O.Q.T. kolly M.O.Q.T. ¹⁸O J.M. ¹⁹ynho I.S. ²⁰dyeithyr J. ²¹y I.M.O.Q.S.T. ²²not in O. ²³S. ²⁴- yno J. ²⁵yr perchennaó yggóyd tystonn I.O.S. ²⁶perchen J.M. ²⁷This section follows the next in S.T. ²⁸not in I.O.S. ²⁹not in I.O.Q.S. ³⁰This section follows the next in O. after ix. in I. ³¹not in M. ³²not in T. ³³by iar atelir I.S. ³⁴y telir oen. O. ³⁵ohonunt atelir. Q. not in S. ³⁶drostunt. M. ³⁷ar I.M.O.Q.S.T. ³⁸gyfrió dadyl. S. ³⁹ar Q. ⁴⁰Q. ⁴¹refhet I.S. breiget J. brasset M. ⁴²not in LS. ⁴³ytlan I.S. ⁴⁴I.O.S. ⁴⁵I.S. ⁴⁶I.O.S.

gubaŵr neu trŵy ¹ytlanŵ gŵasger gŵialen ar ²eu ³mynygleu agatter yno hyny ⁴vŵynt veirŵ.

xii. Y neb agaffo iar ynny ard lin neu ynny ysgubaŵr dalyet ⁵yar hynny dillygo y ⁶perchenn hi' o by ⁷[iar] ⁸neu or ⁹deila y keilaŵc torret ewin idaŵ agollyget ¹⁰ef yn ryd neu gymryt wy ¹¹[iar] o pob iar ¹²ac auo ynny ty ¹³[ymdanaŵ.]

xiii. ¹⁴Y neb ¹⁵dalho cath ynlllygotta ynny ard lin talet ¹⁶y ¹⁷perchennaŵc yllŵgyr.

xiv. Y neb agaffo lloi ynny yt dalyet ¹⁸wy or pryt ¹⁹y gilyd heb laeth eu ²⁰mameu ac ²¹yna gollyget ²²wynt yn ryd.

xv. Or llygrir ²³yneb dyn yt' yn emyl trefgord ac na ²⁴chaffo y ²⁵perchennaŵc ²⁶dala vn llŵdyn arnaŵ kymeret ²⁷ef ²⁸y' creir a ²⁹doet yr tref ac or tygant lŵ diar-nabot ³⁰talent ³¹[yr yt] y rif llŵdyn ³²argyu-reith honno a elŵir telhitor gŵedy halaŵc lŵ.

xvi. ³³Or ³⁴deila dyn ysgrybyl ³⁵[ag-hynefin] ary yt abot ymdaeru ³⁶[y] ³⁷rŵg ³⁸y deilat ³⁹ar perchennaŵc ⁴⁰yr ysgrybyl ⁴¹y deilat bieu tygu caffel ⁴²y blaenneit ⁴³ar olyeit' aryr yt.

xvii. Or ⁴⁴deila dyn ysgrybyl agkyneu-in ar ⁴⁵y yt neu ar ⁴⁶y weir ac ymlad or ysgrybyl yny gŵarchae allad olŵdyn y llall perchennaŵc ⁴⁷yr ysgrybyl' bieu talu y llŵdynn aladher ⁴⁸ar deilat avyd ⁴⁹[yn] ryd.

xviii. ⁵⁰Or llad ysgrybyl trefgord lwdyn' ac na wypper pŵy ae ⁵¹lladho ⁵²doet ⁵³perchennaŵc yllwddynn' achreir gantaŵ yr tref a ⁵⁴rodent lŵ diarnabot ac odyndalent yllŵdyn yrif eidon ac or byd eidon moel ⁵⁵rann deu-eidon a ⁵⁶a ⁵⁷ar hŵnnŵ' ar gyureith honno aelŵir llŵyr tal gŵedy llŵyr tŵg. ⁵⁸Ac or byd ⁵⁹ar neb adef llad eidon' ⁶⁰y llall talet ⁶¹y perchenn ⁶²[y gerth.]

xix. ⁶³Un peth ardec' yssyd agŵerth pob vn ⁶⁴honunt ⁶⁵yŵ pedeir keinnaŵc cota

corn, through a barn, or through a corn-yard, let a rod be tightened round their necks, and let them remain there until they die.

12. Whoever shall find a hen in his flax-garden, or in his barn, let him detain the hen until the owner shall release her with an egg; or, if he catch the cock, let him cut one of his claws, and let him loose, or take a hen-egg for him, for every hen there shall be in the house.

13. Whoever shall catch a cat mousing in his flax-garden, let its owner pay the damage.

14. Whoever shall find calves in his corn, let him detain them from one meal time to another, without the milk of their mothers; and then let him release them.

15. If any person has his corn adjoining a hamlet damaged, and the owner shall not be able to catch any animal thereon, let him take the relic, and come to the trev; and if the people swear an oath of ignorance, let them pay for the corn by a cess on each animal; and that law is called: paying after a profane oath.

16. If a person catch animals strange to each other upon his corn, and there be a dispute between him and the owner of the animals; the former is to swear to his finding the foremost and the hindmost ones upon the corn.

17. If a person catch animals strange to each other upon his corn, or upon his hay, and the animals fight in the pound, and one beast kill another; the owner of the animal is to pay for the beast that is killed, and the impounder is to be free.

18. If the cattle of a hamlet kill a beast, and it be not known by which it is killed; let the owner of the beast bring with him a relic to the trev, and let the people make oath of ignorance; and then let them pay for the beast by a cess on each bullock; and if there be a polled bullock, the share of two bullocks is to be paid for it; and that law is called: full payment after full swearing. And if any one acknowledge his bullock to have killed the other, let him pay the owner its worth.

19. There are eleven things, the worth of each of which is four curt pennies: that is

¹ yscubaŵr I.S. ² y I. ³ gydken I.S. ⁴ vont M. ⁵ hi I.S. ⁶ perchennaŵc I.S. ⁷ LS. ⁸ ac O. ⁹ deily J.O.T. ¹⁰ not in I.S. ¹¹ I. ¹² or J. oc M.O.Q.T. not in I.S. ¹³ S. ydanaŵ. I. ¹⁴ not in LS. ¹⁵ gaffo T. ¹⁶ yr M. ¹⁷ perchen J.M. ¹⁸ bynt I.O.Q.S.T. ¹⁹ pŵy T. ²⁰ mam I. ²¹ odyndalent I. ²² ty J. not in M.Q. ²³ yt yneb dyn I.M.O.Q.S.T. ²⁴ chaffer I.S. ²⁵ perchen J.M. ²⁶ daly J.O.Q.S.T. ²⁷ not in J. 'y dyn S. ²⁸ not in I. ²⁹ deuet J. ³⁰ talet J. ³¹ I.Q. ³² - ar yt S. ³³ 'This section follows the next in I.O.Q.S. ³⁴ deily I.J.O.S.T. ³⁵ O. ³⁶ M. ³⁷ not in T. ³⁸ not in M. ³⁹ a O.Q. ⁴⁰ not in I.S. ⁴¹ not in O. ⁴² not in I. ⁴³ ac I. 'not in J. ⁴⁴ deily J.O.T. ⁴⁵ not in M. ⁴⁶ y llŵdyn J. ⁴⁷ a T. ⁴⁸ M. ⁴⁹ not in O. ⁵⁰ lladad I.O.Q.S. ⁵¹ deuet y perchen J. ⁵² perchen M. ⁵³ rodet M. ⁵⁴ not in J. ⁵⁵ dŵ M. ⁵⁶ arnaŵ I.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁵⁷ not in I.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁵⁸ adef ar neb eidon llad I.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁵⁹ or J. ⁶⁰ - dyuot Q. ⁶¹ perchennaŵc I.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁶² S. cf. Q. ⁶³ Hyn o pethu I.S. ⁶⁴ y I.S. not in Q.

¹nyt amgen' llo kynfflith aetheth ²pedeir keinnaoc ³cotta' ⁴pan dotter ieu ⁵[gýntaf] arych a ⁶phedeir keinnaoc ⁷ach(anneceir ar werth march' pan ffrýnner ⁸gyntaf a ⁹[gwerth] gafuyr a ¹⁰bóch ac asgorn tón ¹¹vch creuan ac ebaöl ymdiat ¹²aphedeir keinnaoc' ¹³gastrodyonn'' a ¹⁴phedeir keinnaoc' heit ¹⁵adissgynho argagen achostaoc tom.¹⁶

to say, the first calf of a heifer; and her dug; four curt pennies; when a yoke is first put upon an ox; four pence of increase on the worth of a horse, when first bridled; the worth of a goat; a buck; a splinter-bone from the upper part of the cranium; a colt bereft of its dam; the grooms' fourpences; the four pence for a swarm that shall settle on a branch; and a cur dog.

XXVI. [AM VUCHOD.]

I. Llo o hanner Maorth neu Ebrill hyt galan Racuyr whecheinnaoc atal:

ii. ¹⁷O hynny' hyt galan Wheuraor gyth ¹⁸geinnaoc atal:

iii. ¹⁹O hynny' hyt galan Mei ²⁰dec ²¹[keinnaoc] atal:

iv. ²²O hynny ²³[hyt] Aost ²⁴deudec ²⁵[keinnaoc] atal:

v. ²⁶Hyt galan Racuyr pedeir ardec atal:

vi. Hyt galan Wheuraor vn arbymthec ²⁷atal:

vii. Hyt galan Mei deunaó ²⁸atal:

viii. Hyt Aost vgeint ²⁹[a tal:] eil dyd ³⁰[o] Aost ³¹pedeir keinnaoc' achanneceir arnaó:

ix. Hyt galan Racuyr ³²wech arhugeint ³³atal:

x. Hyt galan Wheuraor wyth arhugeint ³⁴atal:

xi. Hyt galan Mei dec arhugeint ³⁵atal.

xii. Nabuettyd Mei ³⁶teithi kynfflith adylyir y ovin o honei' ac ³⁷ynny dyd honnó' ³⁸y achanneceir'' vn ar bymthec ³⁹arnei nyt amgen ⁴⁰no gwerth' y llaeth'' ac yna wyth adeugeint atal:

xiii. ⁴¹Hyt galan Racuyr ⁴²dec adeugeint' ⁴³[atal:]

xiv. ⁴⁴Hyt galan Wheuraor deudec adeugeint' ⁴⁵[atal:] eil dyd ⁴⁶[o] Wheuraor pedeir keinnaoc ⁴⁷kyfreith adyrcheif ⁴⁸arnei yna:

XXVI. [OF COWS.]

1. A calf, from the middle of March or April, until the calends of December, is six pence in value:

2. From that time, until the calends of February, it is eight pence in value:

3. From that time, until the calends of May, it is ten pence in value:

4. From that time, until August, it is twelve pence in value:

5. Until the calends of December, it is fourteen pence in value:

6. Until the calends of February, it is sixteen pence in value:

7. Until the calends of May, it is eighteen pence in value:

8. Until August it is twenty pence in value: on the second day of August, an increase of four pence is to be added to it:

9. Until the calends of December, it is twenty-six pence in value:

10. Until the calends of February, it is twenty-eight pence in value:

11. Until the calends of May, it is thirty pence in value.

12. On the ninth day of May, the teithi of a heifer are to be expected from it; and on that day an increase of sixteen pence is added to it, that is to say, the worth of its milk; and then its value is forty-eight pence:

13. Until the calends of December, it is fifty pence in value:

14. Until the calends of February, it is fifty-two pence in value: on the second day of February, an increase of four legal pence is to be added to it:

⁴⁴iŵrch; a hóch

⁴⁵dec

⁴⁶is

⁴⁷wyth

⁴⁸roebuck; and a sow;

⁴⁹ten

⁵⁰lower

⁵¹eight

¹⁷not in I.M.O.Q.S.T. ¹⁸not in S. ¹⁹not in I.M.O.Q.T. ²⁰pan ffrýnher [y S.] march gyntaf [pedeir keinnhoc; S.] ac ar ebaöl ymdifat; pedeir keinnhoc I.S. yr I. y S. gastrotyon; ac ar avyr [iŵrch I.] ac asgorn tón vch creuan I.S. ²¹M.O.Q.T. ²²not in Q. ²³not in O. ²⁴— march O. march Q. ²⁵O.Q. ²⁶ac aryant y Q. ²⁷— y O. ²⁸not in I.Q.S. ²⁹not in I.Q.S. ³⁰— a iŵrch. S. ³¹Odyna I.S. ³²not in I.O. ³³not in I.O.S. ³⁴not in M. ³⁵J. ³⁶not in I.Q.S. ³⁷I.J.M.O.Q.S.T. ³⁸J. ³⁹not in J. ⁴⁰not in J. ⁴¹I.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁴²I.S. ⁴³y O. ⁴⁴cotta n drycheif erni oe chyffodaüt, a ddy or tymhor, ac yna chdech arhugeint atal hyt galan Racuyr I.S. ⁴⁵not in J.T. ⁴⁶— M. ⁴⁷not in Q. ⁴⁸not in J.M.Q.T. ⁴⁹y dyllyr gofyn teithi kynfflith idi I.S. ⁵⁰yna I.Q. ⁵¹— I.S. ⁵²yd J.M.O.Q.T. ⁵³erni Q. ⁵⁴a I.S. dodir I. drycheif S. ar y gwerth [gynt I.] dros y theithi I.S. ⁵⁵dros Q. ⁵⁶not in M. ⁵⁷not in S. ⁵⁸I.J. ⁵⁹not in T. ⁶⁰I.J.S. ⁶¹I.O.Q.S. ⁶²not in M.O. ⁶³ar y gwerth, a ddy or tymhor. I.S. Hyt S. arnaö. Q.T. Ac Q. ⁶⁴Q. ⁶⁵O. ⁶⁶Q. ⁶⁷M.

xv. Kalan Mei trivgeint atal : ac yna buch góbyl vyd.

xvi. Teithi buch ¹yó dec arhugeint ²aryant ³dros y llaeth pedeir arhugeint' awhe ⁴cheinnaó dros y llo.

xvii. Teithi kynffliith ⁵yó ⁶vgeint' vn ar bymthec dros y llaeth aphedeir ⁷[keinnaó] dros y llo.

xviii. ⁸Dros laeth ⁹[buch] wythnos keinnaó' ¹⁰[adelir.]

xix. O tri mod y telir teithi buch o dec arhugeint aryant neu ¹¹[o] vuch ¹²hesp tec neu ¹³o vlaót ¹⁴os o vlaót val hynn ytelir' messur ¹⁵[llestyr] llaeth buch ¹⁶[yó] naó-motued ygkylch y eneu atheir yn llet y waelaót ascith arwyr or cleis ¹⁷traó yr emyl ¹⁸yma vyd' y vchet lloneit ¹⁹y llestyr' hónnó atelir o vlaót keirch ygkyueir pob godro ²⁰yr vuch hyt wyl Giric o dyna ²¹hyt Aóst o vlaót heid' ²²o Aóst' hyt galan gayaf o vlaót góenith ²³ytelir ²⁴y nny ²⁵messur ²⁶hónnó.'

15. The calends of May, it is three score pence in value : and then it is a complete cow.

16. The teithi of a cow are valued at thirty pence ; for her milk twenty-four pence, and six pence for her calf.

17. The teithi of a heifer are twenty pence ; sixteen pence for her milk, and four pence for her calf.

18. For the milk of a cow during a week, a penny is to be paid.

19. In three ways are the teithi of a cow to be paid : by thirty pence ; or by a fair dry cow ; or by meal : if by meal, it is to be thus paid ; the measure of a vessel for a cow's milk is, nine inches at its edge, and three broad at the bottom, and seven diagonally, from the off side groove to the near side edge, in height ; the fill of that vessel of oatmeal is to be paid for every milking of the cow, until the feast of St. Curig ; thence, until August, of barley meal ; from August, until the calends of winter, wheat meal is to be paid by that measure.

XXVII. [AM YCHAIN.]

i. Gwerth llo góryó ²⁷hyt galann Racuyr ²⁸whecheinnaó ²⁹yó ³⁰ac' ohynny ³¹hyt Aóst ynn' ytryded vlóy dyn dóy geinnaó ³²ym pob tymhor ³³y ³⁴drycheif arnaó :'

ii. Kalan Raguyr ³⁵wedy hynny' dóy arhugeint ³⁶atal :

iii. Hyt galan Wheuraór pedeir arhugeint ³⁷[atal] eil dyd ³⁸[o] Wheuraór y dodir ³⁹ieu arnaó ac yna pedeir keinnaó cota adrycheif arywerth.

iv. ⁴⁰Naóuettyd ⁴¹[o] Wheuraór ⁴²ot ⁴³y meill ac eredyc vn arbymthec a ⁴⁴drycheif ⁴⁵arnaó dros yteithi' ⁴⁶adóy geinnaó or tymhor' ac yna whech adeugeint ⁴⁷a tal' hyt galan Mei :

v. Hyt Aóst wyth adeugeint ⁴⁸atal :

vi. ⁴⁹Hyt [⁵⁰galan Racuyr dec a deugeint' ⁵¹atal:]

XXVII. [OF OXEN.]

1. The worth of a male calf, until the calends of December, is ⁵²six pence ; and thence onward until August in the third year, two pence of increase in every season is to be added to it :

2. The calends of December following, it is twenty-two pence in value :

3. Until the calends of February, it is twenty-four pence in value : on the second day of February, a yoke is put upon it ; and then four curt pennies are to be added to its worth.

4. On the ninth day of February, if it be capable of ploughing, sixteen pence are to be added for its teithi, and two pence for the season : and then it is forty-six pence in value until May day :

5. Until August, it is forty-eight pence in value :

6. Until the calends of December, it is fifty pence in value :

⁵²pedeir

⁵¹four

¹ not in I. ² not in M. ³ pedeir arhugeint dros y llaeth I.M.O.Q.S.T. ⁴ not in I.O.T. ⁵ not in I. ⁶ vgeint yó O.T. not in S. ⁷ not in M.Q. ⁸ J.Q. ⁹ keinnaó dros laeth buch wythnos. I. ¹⁰ J.O.S. ¹¹ J. ¹² I.J.Q.S.T. ¹³ not in J. ¹⁴ not in M. ¹⁵ not in I. ¹⁶ I.M.O.Q.S. ¹⁷ J.O. ¹⁸ y gilid yn S. ¹⁹ not in I. ²⁰ not in M. ²¹ or O. ²² o vlaót heid hyt Aóst I.S. ²³ odýna M.O.Q.T. ²⁴ not in M. ²⁵ y O.Q.S. ²⁶ velly. S. ²⁷ velly. O. ²⁸ thech keinnaó hyt galan Racuyr Q. ²⁹ atal O. ³⁰ kyfreith I. odýna hyt galan Wheuraór gyth keinnaó : hyt galan Mei dec keinnaó : hyt Aóst deudec keinnaó : hyt galan Racuyr pedeir ar dec : hyt galan Wheuraór vn ar pymthec : hyt galan Mei deunaó : hyt Aóst vgeint : hyt I.S. ³¹ not in M.T. ³² allan hyt O. ³³ not in M. ³⁴ a drycheif arnaó o pob tymhor O. ³⁵ a J.Q. ³⁶ arnaó a dýrcheif M. ³⁷ drycheif Q.T. ³⁸ not in I.S. ³⁹ not in I.S. ⁴⁰ M. ⁴¹ J.Q.S. ⁴² gted I. ⁴³ a dóy geinnaó or tymhor : I. Naóuet Q. ⁴⁴ I.O.S. ⁴⁵ or I.O.Q.S. ⁴⁶ dychaón ymhoelyt S. ⁴⁷ dodir I. drycheif Q.T. ⁴⁸ ar yterth I.S. ⁴⁹ not in I. ⁵⁰ not in Q.T. ⁵¹ not in M.Q.T. ⁵² not in J.O. ⁵³ I.M.Q.S.T. ⁵⁴ S. ⁵⁵ J.

vii. Hyt galan Wheuraŵr deudec adeugeint ¹atal:

viii. Ac yna allŵeith vyd ²ahynn a dyrcheif arnaŵ ³yna hyt galan Mei' pedeir keinnaŵc kyureith'' [⁴a dŵy' ⁵geinhaŵc ⁶or tymhor] ac yna ⁷triugeint atal ⁸ac ⁹yna' ych cŵbyl vyd.

ix. Croenn ych deudec keinnaŵc ¹⁰[kyfreith] ¹¹atal.

x. ¹²Croen buch wyth geinnaŵc ¹³atal.'

xi. Teth buch ¹⁴pedeir keinnaŵc kyureith' ¹⁵[atal.]

xii. ¹⁶Cornn ¹⁷buch' ae' ¹⁸llygat ¹⁹ae ²⁰llosgŵrnn pedeir keinnaŵc ²¹kyureith ²²yŵ gŵerth' pob vn ²³ohonunt.

xiii. Gwerth dant eidon neu ²⁴dant march tom pedeir keinnaŵc ²⁵kyureith ²⁶yŵ.'

xiv. Or gŵerth dyn vuch yarall abot teth ²⁷yr vuch' yn diffroyth ²⁸gŵerth yteth ²⁹atal ³⁰pob blŵyddyn' idaŵ ³¹y' tra vo yuuch aryhelŵ.³⁰

xv. Deugeint atal eneit ³²buch neu ³³ych dros y croen wyth geinnaŵc' dros ypetŵar wharthaŵr wyth geinnaŵc dros ypen ar traet ar amyscar ar gŵer pedeir keinnaŵc.

xvi. Buch auyd taladŵy oc heil llo hyt y pymhet [³⁴llo ³⁵ac] ych or trydet ieu hyt ³⁶y whechet.

xvii. Y neb aŵertho ³⁷buch neu ³⁸ych ef adyly vot' ³⁹dros tri ⁴⁰chleuyt rac y ⁴¹dera tri dieu atheir nos' rac ⁴²yr ysgyueint tri ⁴³mis rac ⁴⁴y ⁴⁵pelleneu blŵyddyn.⁴⁵

xviii. Teithi ych yŵ eredyc ynreych ac yggŵellt ac yn allt ac yggŵaeret ⁴⁶ahynny yn ditonrŵyc ac onny byd velly ny byd teithiaŵl ac ony byd teithiaŵl ⁴⁷atueret yneb ae gŵertho' trayan y werth yr neb ae ⁴⁸pryno.

xix. Y neb a ⁴⁹talho neu a ⁵⁰wertho llo neu dinaŵet meichet ⁵¹[dros] ⁵²y dilyssrŵyd abit dros deu gleuyt rac y ⁵³dera tri dieu ⁵⁴atheir nos' ⁵⁵[ac] rac ⁵⁶[y] clauri o ⁵⁷wyl yr Holseint' hyt wyl Patric: ⁵⁸y neb ydel

7. Until the calends of February, it is fifty-two pence in value:

8. And then it is an ox of the second work-year, and four pence of increase is then added until the calends of May, and two pence for the season: and then he is three score pence in value: and then he is a complete ox.

9. The hide of an ox is twelve ¹⁰legal pence in value.

10. The hide of a cow is eight pence in value.

11. The dug of a cow is four legal pence in value.

12. 'The horn of a cow,' and her eye, and her tail, are each worth four legal pence.⁶

13. The worth of the tooth of a bullock, or the tooth of a draught-horse, is four legal pence.

14. If a person sell a cow to another, and it have a defective dug; he is to pay the worth of the dug to him every year, whilst the cow shall be in his possession.

15. Forty pence is the value of the life of a cow, or an ox: for the hide, eight pence; for the four quarters, eight pence; for the head, the feet, the entrails, and the tallow, four pence.

16. A cow is in her prime from her second calf unto her fifth calf; and an ox from the third yoking until the sixth.

17. Whoever shall sell a cow, or an ox, is to guarantee it against three disorders: against the staggers, three days and three nights; against the strangles, three months; against the farcy, a year.

18. The teithi of an ox are, to plough in furrow and on sward, and on an ascent and descent, and that without swerving; and unless it do so, it has not teithi; and if it have not teithi, let him who shall sell it return the third of its worth to the person who shall buy it.

19. Whoever shall pay or sell a calf, or a steer, let him give surety for its dilyssrwydd, and insure it against two disorders: against the staggers, for three days and three nights; and against the mange,

⁶⁰⁰ Y chroen

⁶⁰⁰ Ac velly aelodeu ych or kyfryŵ.

⁶⁰⁰ Her skin,

⁶⁰⁰ - And likewise the same parts of an ox.

¹ not in I.M.O.Q.T. ² ahynny I.O.Q.S.T. ac yna M. ³ not in I.O.S. ⁴ pedeir keinnaŵc kyureith hyt galan Mei M.Q.T. ⁵ I.S. ⁶ S. ⁷ I. ⁸ not in M. ⁹ canys Q. ¹⁰ not in I.O.S. ¹¹ S. ¹² not in M. ¹³ This section follows the next in J. ¹⁴ not in I.Q. ¹⁵ ac I. ¹⁶ J.O.S.T. ¹⁷ not in I. ¹⁸ ych neu uuch ar S. ¹⁹ llosgŵrnn Q. ²⁰ ar S. ²¹ llygat Q. ²² not in J.M. ²³ atal I.M.O.Q.S.T. ²⁴ not in S. ²⁵ not in J. ²⁶ atal pob vn ohonunt. M. not in Q.S. ²⁷ idi I.M.Q.T. ²⁸ talet pedeir keinnaŵc kyfreith idaŵ pob blŵyddyn I.S. dros y teth S. ²⁹ pob blŵyddyn a tal O. ³⁰ idaŵ pob blŵyddyn Q. ³¹ not in J.M.O.T. ³² - dros ytheth. I. ³³ ych I.S. ³⁴ buch I.S. ³⁵ I.S. ³⁶ I.O.S. ³⁷ not in Q. ³⁸ ych I.S. ³⁹ uuch S. ⁴⁰ - bit I. ⁴¹ dan M. ⁴² heint tri mis I. ⁴³ dery O. ⁴⁴ not in M. ⁴⁵ dien I. ⁴⁶ not in T. ⁴⁷ dera a I. ⁴⁸ - rac y pelleneu. I. ⁴⁹ not in I. ⁵⁰ atuerer I.S. ⁵¹ prynŵys. S. ⁵² bertho I. ⁵³ talho I. ⁵⁴ I.J.M.O.S.T. ar Q. ⁵⁵ not in O. ⁵⁶ dery O. ⁵⁷ a I.Q.S. ⁵⁸ J.M.O.T. ⁵⁹ J.M.O.S. ⁶⁰ galan gayaf I.S. ⁶¹ ar I.S. ⁶² J. Y chorn M. ⁶³ I. not in O.Q.S.

idaó ny dyly ¹eu dóyn ymplith annyueileit claur nac yty y ²bei annyueileit claur yndaó seith mlyned kynn ohynny.

xx. ⁴Y neb aladho annyueil dyn arall ynny vuarth ynllerat ahynny ⁵ar honneit ⁶[arnaó] talet yn deudyblyc ac os gúatta ⁷[ef] gúaded arypetóeryd arhugeint oe gyfnesseieuit.

xxi. Y neb a gymero abo llódynn dyn arall heb ⁸y gannyat talet drostaó lódyn ⁹arall vn ryó ¹⁰ac vn werth' ac ef' athribuhynn camlóro yr brenhin.

xxii. Yneb agyllello anyveil maró ¹⁰y dyn arall talet annyueil vnryó ac ef drostaó a ¹¹thribuhyn camlóro yr brenhin.'''

XXVIII. [AM VEIRCH.]

i. Gwerth ebaól or pann anner hyt Aóst pedeir keinnaóc kyureith ¹²[yó:]

ii. Hyt ¹³[galan] Racuyr deudec keinnaóc ¹⁴atal:

iii. Hyt galan Wheuraóir deunaó ¹⁵atal:

iv. Hyt galan Mei pedeir arhugeint ¹⁶[adal:]

v. Hyt Aóst dec arhugeint ¹⁷atal:

vi. Hyt ¹⁸galan Racuyr vnarbymthec arhugeint ¹⁹atal:

vii. Hyt ²⁰galan' Wheuraóir dóy adeugeint ²¹atal:

viii. Hyt ²²galan Mei wyth adeugeint:

ix. Hyt' Aóst triveint ²³atal kannys deudec keinnaóc adyrcheif arnaó yna:

x. Adeudec heuyt ²⁴[o] pob tymor hyt galan Mei ac yna teir ²⁵blóyd vyd ac ²⁶vn ar bymthec aphetóar vgeint atal:

xi. ²⁷Yna ac' ydylyir y ²⁸dala aphan dalher vgeint adrycheif ar ywerth ²⁹aphedeir keinnaóc ³⁰cota pan ffróyner' ac velly wheugeint atal.

xii. Amós abasccer ³¹mis ahanner' punt atal.

from the feast of All Saints until the feast of St. Patrick: the person who receives it is not to put it amongst mangy cattle, nor into a house wherein mangy cattle have been for seven years before.

20. Whoever shall stealthily kill another person's animal in his yard, and that become known; let him pay twofold for it; and, if he should deny, let him deny with twenty-three of his neighbours.

21. Whoever shall take the carcase of a beast belonging to another person, without his permission; let him pay for it another beast, of the same kind, and of the same worth; and three kine camlwrw to the king.

22. Whoever shall cut up a dead animal belonging to another person; let him pay the same kind of animal for it; and three kine camlwrw to the king.

XXVIII. [OF HORSES.]

1. The worth of a colt, from the time of its birth until August, is four legal pence:

2. Until the calends of December, it is twelve pence in value:

3. Until the calends of February, it is eighteen pence in value:

4. Until the calends of May, it is twenty-four pence in value:

5. Until August, it is thirty pence in value:

6. Until the calends of December, it is thirty-six pence in value:

7. Until the calends of February, it is forty-two pence in value:

8. Until the calends of May, it is forty-eight pence:

9. Until August, it is three score pence in value; because an increase of twelve pence is then added to it:

10. And twelve pence also every season, until the calends of May; and then it is three years old; and it is ninety-six pence in value:

11. And then it is to be caught; and when caught, twenty pence is to be added to its worth; and four curt pence when it is bridled; and thus, it is six score pence in value.

12. A stallion that shall be fattened for a month and a half, is one pound in value.

¹byó

²a live

¹ M.Q.T. ² buassei T. ³ clafyri I.Q.S. '''' These three sections are inserted in Chap. xvii. in P. ⁴ yn I.M. O.P.Q.S.T. ⁵ S. ⁶ M. ⁷ not in I. ⁸ not in O. '' oc ef ac vn werth S. ⁹ not in I.M.O.P.Q.S.T. ¹⁰ their bu M.O.Q.T. not in P. ¹¹ O.T. ¹² I.J.S. ¹³ not in I.M.O.Q.S.T. ¹⁴ not in I.M.Q.S.T. ¹⁵ J. ¹⁶ not in I.J.M. O.Q.S.T. ¹⁷ not in M.Q.T. ' - O. ¹⁸ not in I.J.M.Q.S. '''' A chann in T. ¹⁹ not in M.Q. ²⁰ not in I.M.O.Q.S. ²¹ not in M.Q. ' - O. ²² not in O.Q. ²³ O. ²⁴ blýnyd M. ²⁵ - yna M.Q. ²⁶ not in Q. ' Ac yna I.M.S. ²⁷ daly J. ²⁸ aphan ffróyner pedeir keinnaóc cotta: I.S. ²⁹ not in M. ³⁰ thech bythnos I.O.Q.S. ³¹ I.S.

- xiii. Palfrei more atal.
xiv. Rónsi wheugeint ¹[atal.]
xv. ²Sómervarch petuar vgeint ³atal.'

xvi. Raón amós ymaes or goloren pedeir arhugeint ⁴atal or ⁵torrir dim or golorenn góerth yr amós ⁶oll atelir.'

xvii. Llygat amós ac glust pedeir arhugeint atal pob vn ⁷[o honunt] or dellir oll ⁸ywerth oll' atelir ⁹drostaú.

xviii. ¹⁰[Góerth] raón rónsi deudec keinnaóc ¹¹ac velly y ¹²lygeit ac ¹³glusteu.

xix. Yneb aható llad ¹⁴march yn lletrat rodet ló petuargóyr arhugeint.

xx. Vn werth vyd cassec ¹⁵[tom] a buch dros ¹⁶loscórín pob vn ac ¹⁷lygat ac ¹⁸glust ¹⁹pedeir keinnaóc kyfreith' ²⁰[atelir.]

xxi. Cassec ²⁰re gúedy ²¹y del ystalóyn ²²arnei wheugeint atal.

xxii. Y neb aóertho march bit dros ²³y dilyssróyd hyt varó ²⁴[a] rac y dera tri ²⁵gólith ²⁶[a] rac ²⁷yr ysgyuein teir lloer ²⁸[a] ²⁹rac llynn ³⁰y meirch blóydy ³¹[ac] yn achóannec bit ³²dan gleuyt ³³oe vyón.'

xxiii. Teithi march neu gassec yó ³⁴yvet dófyr ³⁵aphori góellt' arodi ysgyn ac na bo llóygus.

xxiv. ³⁶Y neb aóertho march' llóygus atueret trayan ywerth yr ³⁷prynnaódyr.

xxv. Y neb avarchoccao march dyn arall hebygannyat talet yr ³⁸perchenn pedeir ³⁹keinnaóc ysgynn aphedeir ⁴⁰[keinhaóc] disgyn aphedeir ⁴¹[keinaóc] dros pob ranntir ⁴²a varchoccao' ⁴³drosti ⁴⁴achamlóro yr brenhin.'

xxvi. ⁴⁵Púybynnac adiffero ⁴⁶march rac ⁴⁷lleidydr pedeir keinnaóc adyly ⁴⁸[ef] ygann ⁴⁹y ⁵⁰perchenn ygkyueir pob buch or' a ⁵¹talho ymarch pei góerthit.

xxvii. Y neb a venffyceyo march y arall hyt yn lle ⁵²teruynnedic ⁵³ot a ⁵⁴hónnó [⁵⁵yle ⁵⁶arall] avo pellach ac ef talet yr ⁵⁷perchenn hanner yr ennill agaffo o vyón ⁵⁸[y] hynny.'

13. A palfrey is a more in value.
14. A rowney is six score pence in value.
15. A sumpter-horse is four score pence in value.

16. The hair of a stallion, taken from the tail, is twenty-four pence in value: if any portion of the tail be cut off, the whole worth of the stallion is to be paid.

17. The eye of a stallion and its ear are each twenty-four pence in value: if it be entirely blinded, its whole worth is to be paid for it.

18. The worth of the hair from the tail of a rowney is twelve pence; and so likewise its eyes, and its ears.

19. Whoever shall deny the stealthily killing of a horse, let him give the oaths of twenty-four men.

20. A draught mare and a cow are of the same worth: for the tail, the eye, or the ear, of each, "four legal" pence are to be paid.

21. A brood mare, after being covered by a stallion, is six score pence in value.

22. Whoever shall sell a horse is to insure its dilyrwydd until death; and against the staggers, for three dew-falls; against the stranglers, for three moons; against the farcy, a year; and, in addition, he is to insure it against any inward disorder.

23. The teithi of a horse or mare are, to drink water, to eat grass, and suffer being mounted; and that it be not restive.

24. Whoever shall sell a restive horse, let him return the third of its worth to the buyer.

25. Whoever shall ride the horse of another person, without his permission; let him pay to the owner four pence for mounting, and four pence for dismounting; and four pence for every randir over which he shall ride; and a camlwrw to the king.

26. Whoever shall protect a horse against a thief is entitled to four pence from the owner of the horse for every cow, that the horse might be worth, if it were sold.

27. Whoever shall lend a horse to another to go to a specified place; if that person shall go with it to another place, that shall be further, let him pay to the owner the half of the profit he may acquire during that time.

⁴ ⁵⁰checheinaóc

¹ ⁶⁰six

¹ J.M.Q.S. ² not in I. ³ not in O.Q.S. ⁴ not in M.O.S. ⁵ trychir I.O.S. ⁶ atelir oll. J. ⁷ J.M. ⁸ not in M. ⁹ not in I.M.O.Q.S. ¹⁰ I.M.O.Q.S. ¹¹ - adal J. ¹² lygat I.S. ¹³ glust. I.S. ¹⁴ not in Q. ¹⁵ I.O.S. ¹⁶ lygat S. ¹⁷ glyst S. ¹⁸ llawcórín S. ¹⁹ I.J.S. atal pob vn. O.Q. ²⁰ rebys I. ²¹ not in M. ²² erni O.Q.S. ²³ not in I.S. ²⁴ I.M.Q.S. ²⁵ dieu I.S. ²⁶ I.S. ²⁷ not in I.Q. ²⁸ I.S. ²⁹ blóydy rac y llynnueirch: a rac kleuyt oe myón yn achóannec. S. ³⁰ not in I.M.O.Q. ³¹ I.O. ³² rac I.M.Q. ³³ o Q. ³⁴ - pori ac I.S. ³⁵ not in I.S. ³⁶ Ar or byd I.S. ³⁷ pryntr. I.O.S. ³⁸ perchennóc I.Q.S. ³⁹ not in O. ⁴⁰ S. ⁴¹ Q.S. ⁴² y J.M.Q.S. ⁴³ kerdho I.S. ⁴⁴ drostaú I.M.O.Q.S. ⁴⁵ not in M. ⁴⁶ Y neb I.S. ⁴⁷ This follows Section xxiii. Chap. III. in P. ⁴⁸ not in M. ⁴⁹ llatron I.S. ⁵⁰ I.S. ⁵¹ not in S. ⁵² perchennóc I.S. y march S. ⁵³ dalei I.O.P.Q.S. ⁵⁴ enóedic I.S. ⁵⁵ or I.O.S. ⁵⁶ ydyn I.S. not in P. ⁵⁷ I.P.Q.S. ⁵⁸ I.S. ⁵⁹ perchennóc I.S. ⁶⁰ O. ⁶¹ M.

XXVIII. Y neb agymero benffic march allygru ygeuen hynny dygoydho yvleó yn-hagyr''¹ "pedeir keinnaóe kyureith'² 'atal³ yr⁴ perchenn⁵ 'or hóydlha hagen'⁶ oadlo henllógyr athorri⁷ 'y croen⁸ 'ar y geuen⁹ hyt y kic¹⁰ 'óyth geinnaóe kyfreith'¹¹ atal¹² [ac] onny byd henllógyr arnaó¹³ [ynteu] athorri croen¹⁴ achic¹⁵ hyt ascórn¹⁶ 'vn arbymthec kyureith'¹⁷ atal.

XXIX. [AM DDEVAID.]

- i. Oen tra dynho keinnaóe kyureith atal :
- ii. Pan wahanner dóy geinnaóe kyureith¹¹ atal :
- iii. Aóst pedeir keinnaóe kyureith¹² [atal.]
- iv. Teithi dauat kymeint¹³ [yó] ae góerth¹⁴ [kyfreith.]
- v. ¹⁵Teth dauat dóy geinnaóe kyfreith¹⁶ atal.

XXX. [AM EIVYR.]

- i. Myn tra dyno keinnaóe cota¹⁷ [atal :]
- ii. ¹⁸Pann¹⁹ wahanner dóy geinnaóe cota :
- iii. Aóst pedeir keinnaóe cota²⁰ atal.
- iv. Teithi gafhyr kymeint²¹ ac góerth²² yó,
- v. Góerth ytheth'' dóy geinnaóe cota.
- vi. Vn werth²³ vyd²⁴ iórch agauyr.'

XXXI. [AM VOCH.]

- i. Parchell ynnny growyn keinnaóe²⁵ kyureith atal :
- ii. Or pan el allan hyt pan atto dynu dóy geinnaóe kyureith²⁶ atal :
- iii. Pan²⁷ beitto²⁸ a' dynu pedeir keinnaóe kyureith²⁹ atal hyt óyl Ieuan³⁰ ynnny can-haeaf :
- iv. Odyna hyt galan Ionaóe dec keinnaóe kyureith³¹ atal :
- v. Odyna hyt³² yr vn' óyl Ieuan³³ [y

28. Whoever shall borrow a horse, and chafe its back, so as to cause an ugly loss of its hair, is to pay 'four legal' pence to the owner: if, however, it swell, from the remains of an old chafe, and the skin upon its back be broken to the flesh, he is to pay 'eight legal' pence; but, if there be no old chafe upon it, and the skin and flesh be cut to the bone, he is to pay 'sixteen legal' pence.

XXIX. [OF SHEEP.]

1. A lamb, whilst sucking, is one legal penny in value :
2. When separated from its dam, it is two legal pence in value :
3. In August, it is four legal pence in value.
4. The teithi of a sheep are equal to her legal worth.
5. The dug of a sheep is two legal pence in value.

XXX. [OF GOATS.]

1. A kid, whilst sucking, is a curt penny in value :
2. When separated, it is two curt pence in value :
3. In August, it is four curt pence in value.
4. The teithi of a goat are equal to her worth.
5. The worth of her dug is two curt pence.
6. A roebuck is of the same worth as a goat.

XXXI. [OF SWINE.]

1. A pig, of a litter, is a²⁵ legal penny in value :
2. From the time it goes out until it shall leave off sucking, it is two legal pence in value :
3. When it shall cease to suck, it is four legal pence in value, until the feast of St. John in the harvest :
4. Thence onward, until the calends of January, it is ten legal pence in value :
5. Thence onward, until the same feast

²⁵thecheinaóe
²⁶pedeir arhugeint

²⁷deudec

²⁸six
²⁹twenty-four³⁰

³¹twelve

¹ not in I.S. ² y M. ³ perchennabec I.O.Q.S.T. ⁴ os hóydo hagen a óna Q. ⁵ - y gefyn I.S. ⁶ not in I.S. ⁷ not in I.O.S. ⁸ I. ⁹ J. ¹⁰ not in S. ¹¹ not in I.M.Q.S.T. ¹² O.Q.T. ¹³ I.S. ¹⁴ S. yó. M.Q. ¹⁵ not in J. ¹⁶ not in I.M.S. ¹⁷ I.O.Q.S.T. ¹⁸ The remainder of O. is lost. ¹⁹ atto dynu S. ²⁰ not in I.M.S.T. ²¹ yó ac góerth. Teth gafar I.S. ²² not in M.Q.T. ²³ yó I. ²⁴ gafyr a iórch. I.M.S. ²⁵ not in M. ²⁶ not in I.J.M.S. ²⁷ atto I.Q.S. ²⁸ not in J.M. ²⁹ not in M. ³⁰ y moch I.S. ³¹ not in I.M.S. ³² not in I.M.Q.S. ³³ I.S. ³⁴ M. - tolet I.S. T. resumes. ³⁵ M.

* The variation, in these instances, is occasioned by reckoning by curt pennies in M., each of which being two thirds of the legal penny.

moch] elch(yl) deudec keinnaoc 'kyureith
 2atal: 2ac yna deuparthaoc vyd yr eneit
 ar y 4'kic:'

vi. 6Odynna hyt galan Ionnaor dec ar-
 hugeint atal ac yna deuparthaoc vyd ykic
 ar yr eneit.

vii. Nyt oes 6[6erth] kyureith 7ar gny6
 h6ch hyt ympenn y vl6ydyndd ac yna kyu-
 reith h6ch va6r agymer.

viii. Pob peth 8ar ny bo 8g6erth kyu-
 reith arna6' damt6g ageffir 10ymdana6 her6yd
 kyfreith Hy6el.

ix. 11[6r argl6yd] Rys ab Gruffut 11[uab
 Rys uab Te6dr] arbennic Deheubarth tr6y
 duundeb 12ae wlat' aossodes g6erth damt6g
 ar bop ll6dyndd nyt amgen 13no thygu or
 13perchenn ytalhei y 14ll6dyn yg6erth a
 15wnnelei arna6 ac ycaffei 16yna yrda6.'

x. Y neb awertho moch bit y danunt rac
 y vynyglac tri 17dieu 18atheir nos' 19[ac]
 rac yr hualac 20tri mis' ac nat yssont 21eu
 22perchyll ac os yssant 23atuerer trayan 24y
 g6erth ac ny 25dylly h6nn6' eturyt ymoch a
 26bit dros 27y dilyssr6yd vyth.'

xi. Or llad moch 28neb dyn talet 29perch-
 enn ymoch' alanas 30[y d6yn] 31ot 32[ym]
 adef y moch.

xii. Dros vaed kenucin ytelir baed
 33arall 34aallo cleina6] al6ch obop parth
 ida6.

XXXII. [AM GATHOD.]

i. G6erth cath 35aladher neu adyccer'
 36[6yn] lletrat yphenn a ossodir 37y waeret
 ar la6r 38[glan] g6astat ae lloscr6nn 39[a
 drychefir] yvynnyd ac 40dala velly 41tra
 vryher' gra6n g6enith ymdanci hyny gud-
 yho blaen y lloscr6nn 42ahynny vyd 43y
 g6erth' onny cheffir 44y gra6n dauat vlith
 ae 45hoen ae 46g6lann 47atal' os cath a6ar-
 chatta6o yscuba6r 48y brenhin 49vyd.'

ii. 40G6erth cath arall pedeir keinna6c
 kyureith 50y6.

iii. Teithi cath aphob ll6dyndd 51ar 52nyd-

53a welet

XXXII. [OF CATS.]

1. The worth of a cat, that is killed, or
 stolen: its head is to be put downwards
 upon a clean even floor, with its tail lifted
 upwards, and thus suspended, whilst wheat
 is poured about it, until the tip of its tail be
 covered; and that is to be its worth: if the
 corn cannot be had, a milch sheep, with
 her lamb and her wool, is its value; if it
 be a cat which guards the king's barn.

2. The worth of a common cat is four
 legal pence.

3. The teithi of a cat, and of every

54and seeing

1 not in M.Q.T. 2 not in I.J.S. 3 not in M. 4 corff: Q. 5 not in J. 6 I.J.M.Q.S.T. 7 not in J. 8 not in I.M.
 Q.S.T. 9 arna6 g6erth kyfreith J. 10 amdana6 J. ida6 S. 11 T. 12 not in I.S. 13 perchenna6c I.M.S. 14 da of
 I.S. 15 (nel I.M.Q.S.T. 16 not in I.S. 17 yrda6 yna. Q. 18 dibarna6t S. 19 a I.S. thri mis S. 20 M.T. 21 not in S.
 22 y I. 23 plant M. 24 atneret J.Q. 25 eu I.S. 26 dyllyr I.S. 27 byth y bydir dros eu dilyssr6yd. I.S. 28 not in
 Q.T. 29 not in Q. 30 - y M. 31 eu perchenna6c I.S. 32 I.J.M.Q.S.T. 33 or I.S. 34 J. 35 I.M.S. 36 S.
 37 atarchatta6o yscuba6r brenhin or lledir neu or dygir I.S. 38 M. 39 yr M. 40 I.Q.S. 41 I.S. 42 daly I.J.T.
 43 adineu I.S. h6nn6 tr66ter y M. 44 hyn I.M.Q.S.T. 45 not in S. 46 g6erth cath J. 47 not in M. 48 g6lan Q.
 49 hoen Q. 50 not in M.T. 51 - I.S. 52 not in Q.T. 53 The remainder of T. is illegible. 54 not in I.M.S. 55 nyt
 ymborthir I.S. 56 ny bo ymborth d6y M. 57 J.

* He flourished from about 1158 until 1197.

ymbortho 'dynyon' ar 'eu llaeth trayan
yguerth 'vyd neu' 'gerth y' thorllóyth.

iv. Y neb a wertho cath bit 'drosti na
bo catheric ar pob lloer ac nat yssso y-
channaon 'a bot 'idi glusteu allygeit
adanned ac ewined' allad llygot 'ynda.

XXXIII. [AM ADAR.]

- I. Gwyd dŷy geinnaoc kyureith ' [atal.]
- II. Nyth gŷyd dŷy geinnaoc kyfreith
10 [atal.]
- III. Kyŷ 11 [gŷyd] dan atein y vam keinn-
aoc cotta 12 atal :
- IV. Pann el y ŷrthi keinnaoc kyureith
13 [atal:]
- V. 14 Aŷst dŷy geinnaoc kyureith' 15 [atal.]
- VI. Keilaoc 16 neu iar keinnaoc cotta
[17 atal 18 pop vn.]

XXXIV. [AM DAI.]

- I. 19 Pŷbynnac a 20 losco neuad 21 y bren-
hin pob prenn agynnhalyo 22 penn y ty
vgeint atal 23 [drostaŷ] 24 yr brenhin.'
- II. Dros 25 benn yty' petuar vgeint.
- III. 26 Dros bop gody vgeint.'
- IV. Gŷerth gayafty 27 o bop fforch 28 [or]
agynnhalyo ynenbrenn 29 vgeint 30 yŷ; dros
yненbrenn deugeint 31 y colofneu meinkeu
ystyffyleu 32 aminhogeu trothŷyeu gor-
drysseu 33 tubyst doreu pedeir keinnaoc
34 kyureith 35 atal pob vn 36 o 37 hynny; poll-
yon agŷyal keinnaoc kyureith' dorglŷyt dŷy
geinnaoc kyureith 38 [atal] clŷyt arall keinn-
aoc kyureith.
- V. Dros 39 y gayafty oll punt atelir 40 a
deudec mu 41 [dirŷy] yr brenhin.
- VI. Beuty gŷarthech dec arhugeint 42 atal.
- VII. 43 Dros 44 [y] gynhaeasty dec sŷllt.'
- VIII. Dros hafty deugeint.'
- IX. 45 Or noethir gayafty trayann y werth
atelir 46 drostaŷ. 47 [Deo gracias.]
- X. Kynnhayfty or byd tŷll taradyr yndaŷ
pedeir arhugeint 48 atal :
- XI. 49 [Ac] 50 ony byd deudec keinnaoc
51 kyureith' [52 atal.

animal upon the milk of which people do
not feed, is the third of its worth, or the
worth of its litter.

4. Whoever shall sell a cat, is to answer
for her not going a caterwauling every
moon; and that she devour not her kit-
tens; and that she have ears, eyes, teeth,
and nails; and being a good mouser.

XXXIII. [OF FOWLS.]

1. A goose is two legal pence in value.
2. The nest-brood of a goose is two legal
pence in value.
3. A gosling, under the wing of its mo-
ther, is a curt penny in value :
4. When it leaves her, it is a legal penny
in value :
5. August, it is two legal pence in
value.
6. A cock, or a hen, is a curt penny in
value.

XXXIV. [OF BUILDINGS.]

1. Whoever shall burn the hall of the
king, is to pay for each timber that may
support the roof of the building twenty
pence to the king.
2. For the roof of the building, four
score pence.
3. For every penthouse, twenty pence.
4. The worth of a winter-house: for
every fork which supports the ridge-beam,
twenty pence; for the ridge-beam, two
score pence; the pillars, benches, stan-
chions, door-posts, sills, lintels, side posts,
and doors, are each four legal pence in
value; poles, and rods, a legal penny; a
door-hurdle is two legal pence in value;
any other hurdle, a legal penny.
5. For the whole winter-house, one
pound is to be paid; with twelve kine dirwy
to the king.
6. A cow-house is thirty pence in value.
7. For an autumn-house, ten shillings.
8. For a summer-house, two score
pence.
9. If a winter-house be unroofed, the
third of its worth is to be paid. Deo
gratias !
10. An autumn-house, if there be augre-
holes in it, is twenty-four pence in value :
11. If there be not, it is twelve legal
pence in value.

1 dyn Q. 2 y M.Q. 3 yŷ J. not in I.S. 4 not in M. 5 not in M. 6 ydeni I. 7 as I.S. 8 yn gyfglust gyflygat
gyfdauned gyfnewin gyflocŷern I.S. 9 not in I.M.Q.S. 10 I.J.M.Q.S. 11 I.M.Q.S. 12 S. 13 not in M. 14 Q.S.
15 not in M. 16 J.Q.S. 17 a I.S. 18 I.J.Q.S. 19 I.S. 20 This is inserted after Chap. 11. in P.Q. 21 distrytho I.S.
22 not in I.J.M.P.Q.S. 23 nen I.S. 24 J. 25 not in I.S. 26 y penty M. 27 not in I.S. 28 - vgeint I.S. not in Q.
29 P. 30 not in I.S. 31 not in M. 32 not in I.S. 33 kynnoreu P.Q.S. 34 tubysteu S. 35 not in M. 36 not in I.
37 or rei S. 38 not in I. 39 honunt J.M. 40 M. 41 not in I.Q. 42 not in M. 43 I. 44 not in L.P.Q.S. 45 not in
P.Q. 46 - I.S. 47 M. 48 O P. 49 yna. I.S. 50 S. 51 not in Q. 52 I.S. 53 not in J. 54 not in L.M.P.Q.S.
55 I.M.P.Q.S.

- xii. [¹Hafty deudec keinnaðc' ²atal.]
- xiii. 'Forch kynnhayafly neu hafty keinnaðc kyureith' ³[atal.]
- xiv. Pob yscubaðr adylyir ⁴y gadu yn agoret y vynet góynt yndunt hyt ⁵wyl yr Holseint' ac ordað ysgrybyl ⁶idi allygru ⁷yr yt talet eu ⁸perchenn ⁹eu llógyr.
- xv. Góedy ¹⁰gól yr Holseint' onny byd bangor yntri lle ary cant ar drysseu yn-gayat nythelir ¹¹yr yt or llygrir.'
- xvi. Yscubaðr brenhin wheugeint atal.
- xvii. Yscubaðr breyr trivgeint ¹²atal.
- xviii. Yscubaðr bilaein dec arhugeint ¹³[atal.]
- xix. Buarth :
- xx. Athalgell :
- xxi. Achreu moch :
- xxii. Affalt deueit : dec arhugeint atal pob vn [¹³o ¹⁴honunt.]
- xxiii. Meín melin pedeir arhugeint ¹⁵[atalant.]
- xxiv. Meín wheugeint atal ¹⁶namyn damtóg ¹⁷avyd amy petheu oe myón.
- xxxv. [AM DDODREVYN.]
- i. Breccan brenhin wheugeint ¹⁸atal.
- ii. Breccan breyr trivgeint ¹⁹atal :
- iii. ²⁰Y obennyd vgeint.'
- iv. Bóyell lydan pedeir keinnaðc kyureith.
- v. Bóyell gynnut dóy geinnaðc kyureith ²¹[atal.]
- vi. Llað vóyell keinnaðc kyureith ²²[atal.]
- vii. Peir brenhin punt ²³atal :
- viii. Y gicðein ²⁴deudec keinnaðc.'
- ix. Callaðr ²⁵breyr ²⁶trivgeint ²⁷atal :
- x. Y gicðein ²⁸pedeir keinnaðc ²⁹kyureith.
- xi. Callaðr bilaein dec arhugeint ³⁰atal :
- xii. Y gicðein teir keinnaðc.
- xiii. Llað gallaðr dec arhugeint ³¹atal.
- xiv. Padell hayarnn ³²whecheinnaðc.
12. A summer-house is twelve pence in value.
13. The ³³fork of an autumn-house, or of a summer-house, is one legal penny in value.
14. Every barn ought to be kept open, for admitting wind through it, until the feast of All Saints; and if cattle come into it, and damage the corn, let their owner pay for their damage.
15. After the feast of All Saints, unless there be eathers in three places on the bond, and the doors shut, the corn is not to be paid for, if it be damaged.
16. The barn of the king is six score pence in value.
17. The barn of a breyr is three score pence in value.
18. The barn of a villain is thirty pence in value.
19. A cattle yard :
20. An aile :
21. A pig sty :
22. A sheep fold : are each thirty pence in value.
23. Mill stones are twenty-four pence in value.
24. A mill is six score pence in value; but the things inside are to be appraised.
- xxxv. [OF FURNITURE.]
1. The plaid of the king is six score pence in value.
2. The plaid of a breyr is three score pence in value :
3. His bolster, twenty pence.
4. A broad-edged axe, four legal pence.
5. A fuel hatchet is two legal pence in value.
6. A hand-hatchet is one legal penny in value.
7. The cauldron of the king is one pound in value :
8. His flesh-fork, ³⁴twelve pence.
9. The boiler of a breyr is ³⁵three score pence in value :
10. His flesh-fork, ³⁶four legal' pence.
11. The boiler of a villain is thirty pence in value :
12. His flesh-fork, three pence.
13. A hand-boiler is thirty pence in value.
14. An iron pan, ³⁷six pence.

²⁸ Porth ²⁹pedeir arhugeint.
³⁰ðeugeint ³¹deudec
³²pedeir keinnaðc kyureith.

³³ porch ³⁴twenty-four
³⁵six ³⁶twelve
³⁷four legal

¹I.P.Q.S. ²P.Q.S. ³I.J.M.P.Q.S. ⁴cu J. ⁵galan gayaf I.S. ⁶vdunt I.S. ⁷not in Q. ⁸perchennaðc I.M.Q.S. ⁹y M. ¹⁰galan gayaf I.S. ¹¹en I.S. y Q. llógyr. I.Q.S. ¹²not in I.M. ¹³J.M.Q.S. ¹⁴J.Q. hýnný M.S. ¹⁵I. atal Q.S. ¹⁶kunys I.S. ¹⁷a geffir I.J.M.Q.S. ¹⁸not in I. ¹⁹not in I.S. ²⁰Q. ²¹S. ²²not in I.M.Q. ²³vcheitð Q. ²⁴not in I.M.S. ²⁵not in S. ²⁶not in I.M.Q.S. ²⁷not in I.M.Q. ²⁸M. ²⁹I.S. ³⁰S. ³¹I.S.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>xv. Taólbort brenhin wheugeint ¹atal.</p> <p>xvi. Taólbort o ascórn moruil trivgeint ²atal.</p> <p>xvii. Taólbort o ascórn arall dec arhugoint ³atal.</p> <p>xviii. Taólbort o van hyd pedeir arhugoint.</p> <p>xix. Taólbort o van eidon deudec keinnaóc.</p> <p>xx. Taólbort obrenn ⁴[⁵pedeir keinnaóc kyfreith.]</p> <p>xxi. Taradyr maór dóy geinnaóc kyureith ⁶[atal.]</p> <p>xxii. Perued taradyr keinnaóc kyureith.</p> <p>xxiii. Ebill taradyr dimei.</p> <p>xxiv. Nedyf:</p> <p>xxv. Agylyf:</p> <p>xxvi. Acheib:</p> <p>xxvii. Achryman:</p> <p>xxviii. ⁷Achrip:</p> <p>xxix. Agóelleu:</p> <p>xxx. ⁸Agódyf:</p> <p>xxxi. Abillóc:</p> <p>xxxii. Abaeol helyc: ⁹</p> <p>xxxiii. A ¹⁰baeol góynn mangylchaóc:</p> <p>xxxiv. Achlaór pobi:</p> <p>xxxv. ¹¹Adysgyl gic:</p> <p>xxxvi. ¹²Abaeol helycbrenn:</p> <p>xxxvii. Agogyr:</p> <p>xxxviii. Achelórn:</p> <p>xxxix. Amennei:</p> <p>xl. Araff vleó:
Keinnaóc kyureith atal pop vn o hynny.</p> <p>xli. ¹³Turnen:</p> <p>xl. Alletuet:</p> <p>xl. ¹⁴Awhóynglo:
Ffyrlling atal pop vn ¹⁵[ohynny.]</p> <p>xliv. Baeol yó:</p> <p>xlv. ¹⁶Amit:</p> <p>xlvi. Abudei ystyllaót:</p> <p>xlvii. Abudei renn:</p> <p>xlviii. Anoe:</p> <p>xl. Anithlen:</p> <p>l. Aphadell troedaóc:</p> <p>li. Affiol lynn, ¹⁷onny byd' eur ¹⁸neu aryant ¹⁹arnnei:
Pedeir keinnaóc kyureith ²⁰atal pop vn ²¹ohynny.</p> <p>lii. Keubal pedeir arhugoint ²²atal."</p> <p>liii. Pal:</p> <p>liv. ²³Ac ystóc helyc:</p> <p>lv. ²⁴A dysgyl lydan:</p> | <p>15. The king's throw-board is six score pence in value.</p> <p>16. A throw-board of the bone of a sea animal is three score pence in value.</p> <p>17. A throw-board of any other bone is thirty pence in value.</p> <p>18. A throw-board of a hart's antler, twenty-four pence.</p> <p>19. A throw-board of a bullock's horn, twelve pence.</p> <p>20. A throw-board of wood, ²⁵four legal pence.</p> <p>21. A large augre is two legal pence in value.</p> <p>22. A medium augre, one legal penny.</p> <p>23. A wimble, one halfpenny.</p> <p>24. An adze:</p> <p>25. A gylyv:</p> <p>26. A pickaxe:</p> <p>27. A hook:</p> <p>28. A comb:</p> <p>29. Shears:</p> <p>30. A hedging-bill:</p> <p>31. A bill-hook:</p> <p>32. A willow pail:</p> <p>33. A white pail with small hoops:</p> <p>34. A baking-board:</p> <p>35. A flesh-dish:</p> <p>36. A pail of willow wood:</p> <p>37. A sieve:</p> <p>38. A cooler:</p> <p>39. A trough:</p> <p>40. A hair rope:
Are each one legal penny in value.</p> <p>41. A turning wheel:</p> <p>42. A pot ladle:</p> <p>43. A weeding hook:
Are each one farthing in value.</p> <p>44. A yew pail:</p> <p>45. A tub:</p> <p>46. A stave churn:</p> <p>47. A vat churn:</p> <p>48. A bowl:</p> <p>49. A winnowing sheet:</p> <p>50. A pan with feet:</p> <p>51. A liquor-bowl, unless there be gold or silver about it:
Are each four legal pence in value.</p> <p>52. A coble is twenty-four pence in value.</p> <p>53. A spade:</p> <p>54. A willow bucket:</p> <p>55. A broad dish:</p> |
|---|--|

²⁵wyth geinnaóc atal. ²⁶óhech cheinaóc. ²⁷is eight pence in value. ²⁸six pence.

¹ not in I.M.Q.S. ² not in I.S. ³ not in I.M.Q.S. ⁴ I.S. ⁵ S. ⁶ not in I.S. ⁷ Abillóc: A gódyf: I.S. ⁸ - pren I.S. ⁹ The remainder, apparently two leaves, of M. is lost. ¹⁰ Achidysgyl I.Q.S. ¹¹ not in I.J.S. ¹² These sections follow section LV1. in I.Q.S. ¹³ Achwyngleu J. ¹⁴ J.Q. ¹⁵ not in J. ¹⁶ heb S. ¹⁷ erni heb S. ¹⁸ erni I.Q. not in S. ¹⁹ not in I.S. ²⁰ not in I.Q.S. ²¹ not in Q. ²² L.J. ²³ Q.

- LVI. ¹ A ridyll :
- LVII. ² A raff lóyf :
Keinnaóc cotta atal pop vn ³ ohynny.
- LVIII. ⁴ Aradyr dóy geinnaóc kyureith ⁴atal.
- LIX. Hirieu, ⁵aphistolóynneu, keinnaóc kyureith ⁶[atal.]
- LX. Sóch dóy geinnaóc kyureith.
- LXI. Cólltór pedeir keinnaóc kyureith.
- LXII. Or torrir aradyr ynletrat neu ⁷y treis a ⁸gbedy hynny ytalú gyt a' góerth yr aradyr ⁹[ac] aradóy tri dieu ¹⁰atelir.
- LXIII. Aradóy vn dyd dóy geinnaóc kyureith ¹¹atal y gayaf ar góanhóynn.'
- LXIV. Kist wyth geinnaóc kyureith ¹²[atal.]
- LXV. ¹³Keróynn ystyllaót pedeir keinnaóc kyureith.'
- LXVI. Róyt ¹⁴ehogeu pedeir arhugeint.
- LXVII. Pennllóydec vn arbymthec.
- LXVIII. Ballaóc deudec keinnaóc.
- LXIX. Ballegróyt ¹⁵whecheinnaóc.
- LXX. Coróc 'wyth geinnaóc kyureith.'
- LXXI. Kyfuróy eur galch pedeir arhugeint ¹⁶atal.
- LXXII. Kyfuróy llió y brenn deudec keinnaóc ¹⁶kyureith.
- LXXIII. Torch milgi brenhin wyth geinnaóc kyureith.
- LXXIV. Torch milgi breyr pedeir keinnaóc kyureith.
- LXXV. Kynllyfan olreat óyth geinnaóc kyfreith.
- LXXVI. Kynllyvan milgi brenhin pedeir keinnaóc kyureith ¹⁷[atal.]
- LXXVII. ¹⁷Kynllyvan milgi breyr dóy geinnaóc kyureith. ¹⁸[Deói Bresi yn kanhorthóy.]
- LXXVIII. Deróenn wheugeint atal.
- LXXIX. Or tyllir tróydi trivgeint atelir dros hynny.
- LXXX. Pob ¹⁹keig arbennic ²⁰yr deróen dec arhugeint ²¹atal.
- LXXXI. ²²Avallen ber trivgeint ²³atal.'
- LXXXII. Avallen sur dec arhugeint ²⁴atal.
- LXXXIII. Collenn pymthec ²⁵atal.
- LXXXIV. Draennen seith adimeí ²⁶[atal.]
- LXXXV. ²⁷Pop prenn arall ²⁸ar nydycco ffróyth or byd ir ²⁸whecheinnaóc atal.'
56. A riddle :
57. An elm-bark rope :
Are each one curt penny in value.
58. A ²⁹plough is two legal pence in value.
59. A long yoke, with its bows, is one legal penny in value.
60. A share, two legal pence.
61. A coulter, four legal pence.
62. If a plough be broken stealthily, or by violence, and after that it be paid for; with the worth of the plough the ploughing of three days is to be paid.
63. One day's ploughing is two legal pence in value in the winter and the spring.
64. A chest is eight legal pence in value.
65. A mash-tub made of staves, four legal pence.
66. A salmon net, twenty-four pence.
67. A greyling net, sixteen pence.
68. A casting net, twelve pence.
69. A bow net, ³⁰six pence.
70. A coracle, 'eight legal' pence.
71. A lackered saddle is twenty-four pence in value.
72. A saddle of the colour of the wood, twelve legal pence.
73. The collar of the king's greyhound, eight legal pence.
74. The collar of a breyr's greyhound, four legal pence.
75. The leash of a tracker, eight legal pence.
76. The leash of the king's greyhound is four legal pence in value.
77. The leash of a breyr's greyhound, two legal pence. May Dewi of Brevi assist !
78. An oak is six score pence in value.
79. If it be bored through, three score pence is to be paid for that.
80. Every principal branch of the oak is thirty pence in value.
81. An apple tree is three score pence in value.
82. A crab tree is thirty pence in value.
83. A hazel is fifteen pence in value.
84. A thorn is seven pence halfpenny in worth.
85. Every other tree, which shall not bear fruit, if growing, 'is six pence in value.'

²⁹Taradyr ³⁰pedeir keinhaóc kyfreith.
³¹deudec keinhaóc. ³²pedeir keinhaóc kyfreith.

³⁰augre
³¹twelve

³⁰four legal
³²four legal pence.

¹ not in Q. ² not in I.Q.S. Raff lóyf, keinaóc cota, follows section 11. in Q. ³ not in I.S. ⁴ not in I.J.Q.S. ⁵ Ae phistlon I.Q.S. ⁶ Q. ⁷ not in Q. ⁸ gorrvt y talu I.S. ⁹ Q.S. atelir ac I. ¹⁰ not in I.S. ¹¹ not in I. ¹² Q. ¹³ not in I.S. ¹⁴ ehogyn I.Q.S. ¹⁵ not in I.Q.S. ¹⁶ Q. ¹⁷ not in J.Q. ¹⁸ S. ¹⁹ kangen J. ²⁰ ar J. or S. ²¹ not in I.S. ²² This section follows the next in J. ²³ not in I.J.S. ²⁴ not in I.Q.S. ²⁵ not in I.J.Q.S. ²⁶ Q. ²⁷ This follows section LXXXVII. in I.S. ²⁸ not in I.Q.S. ²⁹ Q. ³⁰ I.S. ³¹ L. ³² I.S.

- LXXXVI. ¹Ywenn sant punt ²atal.
 LXXXVII. Ywen coet pymthec ³atal.
 LXXXVIII. Ffaŷyden trivgeint ⁴atal.
 LXXXIX. ⁵Keig ⁶vchelaŷr trivgeint atal.
 xc. Offer goff wheugeint ⁷[atal.]
 xci. Gradell byth geinnaŷc kyureith.
 xcii. Ysgŷyt eurllio ⁸neu aryant llio neu laslio ⁹pedeir arhugeint ¹⁰[atal.]
 xciii. ¹¹Onny byd ¹²[yn] vn or lliueu hynny ¹³deudec keinnaŷc ¹⁴atal.
 xciv. ¹⁵Cledyf ¹⁶breulifueit deudec keinnaŷc ¹⁷atal.
 xcv. Cledyf gwynnseit peideir arhugeint ¹⁸atal.
 xcvi. Cledyf auo eur neu aryant ¹⁹aryauel gŷerth damtŷg avyd arnaŷ.
 xcvii. Gŷayŷ peideir keinnaŷc kyureith.
 xcviii. ²⁰Bŷa adeudec saeth peideir keinnaŷc kyureith.
 xcix. ²¹Kyllell keinnaŷc kyfreith.
 c. Gŷerth deu vaen breuan peideir keinnaŷc kyureith ²²[yŷ].
 ci. Or trychir preneu ²³ereill ygkoet dyn ²⁴heb ygannyat ²⁵amgen nor tri prenn yssyd ryd y ²⁶[pop] adeilŷr maestir keinnaŷc atal olŷyth ²⁷[pob] deu ychen neu olŷyth march y ²⁸perchenn y coet ²⁹aetrycho ³⁰aetal ³¹achamlŷrŷ yr ³²arglŷyd: os gŷadu aŷonna reith ³³gŷlat ³⁴aa arnaŷ ³⁵ar gyureith ³⁶honno yssyd ybop dyn amygoet.

XXXVI. [TRIOEDD.]

- i. Teir kynneuaŷt yssyd: kynneuaŷt aerlit kyureith ³⁷kynnaladŷy yŷ; ³⁸a' chynneuaŷt a ³⁹raculaeno kyureith or byd ⁴⁰adurdaŷt brenhinaeth idi' kynnaladŷy ⁴¹yŷ; kynneuaŷt a ⁴²lyecro kyureith [⁴³ac ⁴⁴yna] ⁴⁵ny ⁴⁶dylyr y ⁴⁷chynnal.
 ii. Tri pheth agadarnha ⁴⁸kynneuaŷt adŷynnder ⁴⁹ac gallu ac ⁵⁰adurdaŷt.
 iii. Tri pheth awannha ⁵¹kynneuaŷt: gor-thrymder ac agheugant vonhed adryc agreith ⁵²ahiaŷrthledir rac dryc agreith.

86. The yew tree of a saint is one pound in value.
 87. A yew of the wood is fifteen pence in value.
 88. A beech tree is three score pence in value.
 89. A mighty branch is three score pence in value.
 90. A smith's tools are six score pence in value.
 91. A baking girdle, eight legal pence.
 92. A shield of gold colour, or of silver colour, or of blue colour, is twenty-four pence in value.
 93. If it be not of one of those colours, it is twelve pence in value.
 94. A ground sword is twelve pence in value.
 95. A white-hilted sword is twenty-four pence in value.
 96. A sword which has gold, or silver, on its pommel, is to be appraised.
 97. A spear, four legal pence.
 98. A bow with twelve arrows, four legal pence.
 99. A knife, one legal penny.
 100. The worth of the two stones of a quern is four legal pence.
 101. If timber be cut in a person's wood, without his permission, other than the three timbers which are free for a builder upon field land, a penny is to be paid for each load of two oxen, or horse load, to the owner of the wood, by the feller; and a camlwrw to the lord: if he shall deny, a raith ⁵³of the country ⁵⁴is incumbent upon him: and that law applies to every person in respect to his wood.

XXXVI. [TRIADS.]

1. There are three customs: a custom which follows law, and is to be upheld; a custom which shall precede law, and which, if it have regal authority, is to be upheld; and a custom which shall mar law, and then it is ⁵⁵not to be upheld.
 2. Three things which strengthen custom: respectability; power; and authority.
 3. Three things which weaken custom: oppression; doubtful origin; and bad example; and it is to be defended against bad example.

⁵⁶letrat

⁵⁷y

⁵⁸for theft

⁵⁹so

¹This section follows the next in Q. ²not in I.S. ³not in I.J.Q.S. ⁴not in I.J.S. ⁵not in I.S. ⁶uchellatŷ J. ⁷J.Q. ⁸not in I.S. ⁹Q. ¹⁰yŷcŷyt lio y phren I.S. ¹¹Q. ¹²not in I.J.S. ¹³This section follows the next in I.S. not in Q. ¹⁴J. ¹⁵breulif I.S. ¹⁶not in I.S. ¹⁷arnab I. not in S. ¹⁸not in I. ¹⁹This section follows the next in I.S. ²⁰Q. ²¹not in I.S. ²²arall I.S. ²³I.S. ²⁴J. ²⁵perchennatŷc S. ²⁶-y telir J. ²⁷not in I.S. ²⁸not in Q. ²⁹brenhin I.S. ³⁰adyry I.S. ³¹hon I. ³²a honno yssyd kynnaladŷy I.S. ³³not in O. ³⁴raculaenha I.Q.S. ³⁵idi adurdaŷt brenhinaeth I.O.S. ³⁶ryd Q. ³⁷lŷgyr I.O.S. ³⁸I.O.S. ³⁹I.S. ⁴⁰dyly I.S. ⁴¹chymell I.S. ⁴²defatŷt adurdaŷt I.O.S. ⁴³adŷynnder. I.Q.S. ⁴⁴defatŷt I.Q. ⁴⁵not in I.S. ⁴⁶Q. ⁴⁷S.

iv. Bethbynnac nyt yscriennôyt¹ y myôn kyureith² [or] ac aller trôy dylyet ygefflybu yr hynn ayscriennôyt yn ossodedic kynnaladôy vyd yn lle kyureith yny³ dadleueu kanny ellir yscreuenu pob peth or auo reit ydyôedut neu y varnu: kyureith heuyt adyôeit or kyfflybyonn kyffelyb varnn a⁴ dylyir.

v. ⁵Teir ran yô aôdurdaôst Hyôel da⁶ ae gyureitheu nyt amgen: kyureith y lys peunydyabl; achyureith ywlat ac arver kyureithabl obop vn ohonunt.

Dywededic yô⁷ hyt hynn o⁸ gyureith⁹ [y] llys a¹⁰ chyureith y' wlat.

4. Whatever is not written in law which can be duly likened to a written precedent is to be received as law in the courts, for all things cannot be written which it may be necessary to say or to decide: law likewise says, that for similar cases similar decisions are required.

5. Three parts comprize the authority of Howel the good and his laws: the law of his daily court; the law of the country; and legal practice of each.

Hitherto we have spoken of the law of the court, and the law of the country.

¹ not in J. ² I.Q.S. ³ dadleuoed I.Q.S. ⁴ rodur. S. ⁵ not in S. ⁶ oc I. ⁷ kyn no I. not in Q. ⁸ gyfreitheu I. ⁹ J. ¹⁰ chyfreitheu I.

BOOK THE THIRD.

I. DWWEDADŶY 'YŶ RAC LLAŶ OR ARUEROED.'

I. Tri aruer kyureith yssyd : kynntaf yŶ, kynnhaf dyd kyureithaŶl y ²dechreu dadyl' megys nabuetyd Mei neu ³galan gayaf' am ⁴dadyl tir [⁵a dayar' ⁶aofynher] trŶy ach ac eturyt neu ⁷[nabuet] dyd y attouynn dadyl ⁸'ebryvedic nyt amgen ⁹noe ovyŶn vn dyd ablŶydydn or pan dechreuer.

II. Eil ¹⁰aruer yŶ, kynnal mod kyureithaŶl y dadleu ¹¹y gan ymhaŶl [¹²yn llys] val y debisso gŶyr yllys arbraŶdŶyr ac geir tra geir ac gŶers tra gŶers kannys gŶyr y llys bieu datkanu ¹³pob dadyl yn gouaŶdŶyr' kynnu barn agŶedy hynny ¹⁴[y] braŶdŶyr ¹⁵y varnu ¹⁶ac y' datkanu y dadyl ar varnu pan vo reit.

III. Pob cof llys, aphob deturyt gŶlat gan tygu trŶydaŶ berued ¹⁷y cofuaduryonn a ¹⁸thŶg yssaŶl a ¹⁹dunho ac wynt [²⁰o] herŶydy eu kytwybot.

IV. Cof llys adeturyt gŶlat vn rym ynt, ac nyt amyr vn ²¹ryŶ beth yperthynnant : cof llys ²²amyr hynn afuu [²³gynt] yggŶydy llys ²⁴yperthynn ; deturyt gŶlat, gŶironned adengys ²⁵y myŶn [²⁶y] llys amyr hynn afuu yn ²⁷aŶssenn [²⁸y] llys.

V. Trydyd aruer yŶ, kynnal amsser kyureithaŶl ywnneuthur grym achrynnodeb ²⁹y myŶn dadyl ; megys amsser ³⁰[y] tystu neu ³¹[y] ³²diuŶynnaŶ tystolyaeth varŶaŶl ; neu y ³³llyssu tystolyaeth vyŶaŶl ; neu yalŶ gŶybydyeit ; neu ³⁴oc gŶorthneu ; ³⁵neu ³⁶oc llyssu ; neu amsser ³⁷y ymŶystlaŶ ³⁸am varn.

VI. ³⁹Amsser [⁴⁰y] tystu yŶ, pann darffo cneu ary dadyl yn erbynnhaŶlŶr ; ⁴¹ot edebir dim or haŶl heb wadu, neu ⁴²y amdiffynn ; neu or dyŶeit ⁴³yr haŶlŶr, neu ⁴⁴[yr] amdiffynnŶr dim yn gam, neu ⁴⁵[yn] agkyureithaŶl : or dyŶeit vn o honunt geir cam parth ar llall, ny pherthynn yholi ⁴⁶o hynny, namyn tystu arnaŶ yn ⁴⁷deissyuedic : marŶaŶl yŶ pob tystolyaeth ⁴⁸eithyr yrei hynny.

I. HENCEFORWARD THE PRACTICES ARE TO BE SPOKEN OF.

1. There are three practices of law : the first is, maintenance of a lawful day to commence a suit ; such as the ninth day of May or the calends of winter, for a suit respecting land and soil, which shall be claimed by kin and descent ; or a ⁹ninth day to re-establish a dormant suit ; that is to say, within a year and a day from the time it shall be commenced.

2. The second practice is, maintenance of a lawful mode of procedure in investigation in court, as the men of the court and the judges may choose, whether by word after word, or by turn after turn ; for the men of the court are to sum up every suit for record before judgment ; and, after that, the judges are to judge, and to recapitulate the suit and the judgment when it may be necessary.

3. Every record of court and every verdict of country are by the swearing outright of the recorders, and the swearing of such as join with them, according to their consciences.

4. Record of court and verdict of country are of equal force, but they do not pertain to the same kind of matter : a record of court is concerning what has occurred in the presence of the court ; a verdict of country exhibits the truth in court in respect to what has occurred out of the cognizance of the court.

5. The third practice is, maintenance of a lawful time to give effect and consistency to a cause ; such as a time for testifying ; or, for abrogating defunct testimony ; or, for objecting to living testimony ; or, for calling forward evidences ; or, for contravening them ; or, for objecting to them ; or, a time for mutually pledging as to judgment.

6. The time for testifying is, when the suit has been closed against the claimant ; if any part of the claim be left without being denied or defended ; or, if the claimant, or the defendant, should speak any thing wrongly, or unlawfully : if either of them shall speak a wrong word towards the other, it pertains not to question him as to that, but to testify against him imme-

¹vyd I. ²dadleu I. ³Racuyr I. ⁴not in I. ⁵S. ⁶I. ⁷ebryfygedic I.S. ⁸o I. noc J. not in S. ⁹yŶ aruer J. ¹⁰not in I.J.S. ¹¹I.S. ¹²yn gŶafŶdyr pop dadyl I. ¹³I.Q. eu S. ¹⁴bieu I. not in S. ¹⁵a I.S. ¹⁶oi I. ¹⁷chof I. ¹⁸gyfunho I. ¹⁹S. ²⁰not in I.S. ²¹- apertbyn I. ²²I. ²³not in I. ²⁴not in J.S. ²⁵S. ²⁶apen J. ²⁷S. ²⁸not in J.S. ²⁹I.Q.S. ³⁰lyssu I. ³¹diuŶynnaŶ I. ³²eu Q. not in I.S. ³³not in Q. ³⁴y I. eu I.S. ³⁵not in J. ³⁶a I. ³⁷not in S. ³⁸I.Q. ³⁹or I.S. ⁴⁰not in J. ⁴¹not in S. ⁴²J.Q. ⁴³I.J.Q.S. ⁴⁴am I. ⁴⁵deissyfyt I.Q.S. ⁴⁶dyeithyr J.

vii. 'Y neb a vynnho ²lyssu tystolyaeth varbaöl, aet yn erbyn ³yneb ae tysto.'

viii. Y neb avynnho llyssu tystolyaeth vybaöl, aet yn erbyn ytystonn ⁴yn gynntaf' ar eu ⁵geireu; odyrna gŵedy eu llö ⁶tyget nat tyst kyureithaöl arnaö, ac enöet yr achäö, adywedet tygu ⁷or tyst anudon; athystet y deuör nat aeth ⁸ytyst ⁹yn erbyn ¹⁰yr achäö ylyssöyt: ar deuör hynny gôrth-tystonn ygelöir; adilis vydant.

ix. ¹¹Galöedigaeth gŵybydyeit ¹²[nellir] yn yr amsser y mynho ¹³yneb ¹⁴ac galöho, ae kynn gbat ac amdifynn, ac gŵedy; kannys yr hynn afuu kynn ¹⁵[y] dadyl ¹⁶abrovant yr rög ¹⁷y dadleuöyr.

x. Gwrthneu' gŵybydyeit yö pann ymdangossont gyntaf yn erbyn ¹⁸[yr] amdifynnör or achöysson hynn: ae o anudon kyhoedaöc; ae o ¹⁹ysbeil kyhoedaöc, ae yn' lletrat; ae ²⁰y treis ²¹ar hedöch; neu ²²o ysgymyndaöt geir ²³y enö; neu o ²⁴digassed honneit yn erbyn ²⁵yr amdifynnör; arkyuryö; ahynny kynn eu mynet yn eu cof: onny dichaön ²⁶[ef] eu gôrthnev ²⁷höy yn gyureithaöl guedy hynny llysser wynt megys tyston; ae oelynnyaeth; ae ²⁸[o] odineb; ae o tirta ²⁹megys y ³⁰dyöetpöyt vry yny llyuyr.'

xi. ³¹Amsser yymöystlaö abraöt yö, pan rodher ³²yvraöt yn gyntaf yny dadyl; nyt amgen kynn dechreu dadyl arall, ae hadaö hitheu yn hedöch. Pöybynnac aebryuycco yr amsser hönnö yymöystlaö, nar braödör ³³[ynn erbyn dadleuöyr,] nar dadleuöyr ³⁴[ynn erbyn y braödör;] ny dichaön vyth wedy hynny ymöystlaö heröyd kyureith; nar braödör gyt ae vraöt, nar dadleuöyr ³⁵yn erbyn yvraöt ³⁶onny byd braöt tremyc.'

xii. Pöybynnac ny wyppo aruer kyureith, ny dichaön ³⁷arueru ogyureith.

xiii. Teir gossodedigaeth yssyd heröyd ³⁸[kyfreith] ³⁹Hyöel da' ygupplav ygyureith ae ⁴⁰aruer yn berffeith hyt na aller eu caplu o eisseu, neu ⁴¹[o] gormoder, neu obeth annheilög: kyntaf yö, or kyffelybyonn kyffelyp varnn arodir; eil yö, ⁴²o döy gyureith ⁴³erbyn yn erbyn ynyscrivenedic yr'

diately: every testimony is defunct excepting those specified.

7. Whoever shall will to object to defunct testimony, let him proceed against him who shall testify it.

8. Whoever shall will to object to living testimony, let him proceed against the witnesses, in the first place, upon their words; then, after their oaths, let him swear that each is no lawful witness against him, and let him specify the cause, and let him say that the witness has sworn falsely; and let him testify to two men that the witness did not deny the cause of objection: and those two men are called counter-witnesses; and they are unobjectionable.

9. The calling forward of evidences is to be at such time as he who shall call them may will, whether before denial and defence, or afterwards; for it is what took place before the suit they are to prove between the litigants.

10. Contravening of evidences is when they shall first appear against the defendant for these causes: for manifest perjury; or, for public or private spoil; or, for breaking the peace; or, for being excommunicated by name; or, for evident enmity against the defendant; and such like; and that before they revert to their recollection: if he be not able to contravene them lawfully, let them after that be objected to as witnesses; for enmity; or, for adultery; or, for landfeud; in the manner mentioned above in the book.

11. The time for mutually pledging as to judgment is, when the judgment is first given in the suit; that is to say, before the commencement of another cause, and passing it peaceably. Whoever shall neglect that time of mutually pledging, whether the judge against the suitor, or the suitor against the judge; he can never after that enter into mutual pledge, according to law; neither the judge in support of his judgment, nor the suitor in opposition to his judgment; unless it be a void judgment.

12. Whoever shall not know the practice of law cannot practise the law.

13. There are three maxims, according to the law ⁴⁴of Howel the good, to complete the law and its practice perfectly, so that they cannot be condemned for omission, or for superfluity, or for any thing unworthy: the first is, in similarities, a similar judgment is to be given; the second is, of

¹not in Q. ²distynab I.S. ³not in S. ⁴not in I. ⁵geir I.S. ⁶- a S. ⁷anudon or tyut; I. ⁸not in Q. ⁹yyny S. ¹⁰or S. ¹¹Galö I. ¹²I. vyd Q.S. ¹³The remainder of I. is lost. ¹⁴eu S. ¹⁵S. ¹⁶not in Q. ¹⁷not in S. ¹⁸S. ¹⁹not in S. ²⁰not in S. ²¹ae S. ²²not in J. ²³eu S. ²⁴gassed Q. ²⁵not in J. ²⁶Q.S. ²⁷höynt S. ²⁸J.Q.S. ²⁹not in S. ³⁰öesplyt Q. ³¹not in Q. ³²not in J. ³³S. ³⁴yyny S. ³⁵onyt braöt tremyc vyd. I. not in S. ³⁶aruer J.S. ³⁷J.S. ³⁸not in S. ³⁹aruerod Q.S. ⁴⁰J.Q.S. ⁴¹or S. ⁴²yagrifenedic erbyn ynn erbyn ynn S.

dosparthi ¹[yr] vn peth, yr vn auo teilygach nor llall ²honno agynnhelir; tryded vó, pob ryó gyureith ysgriuenedic arny bo górh-fyneb idi ynnysgriuenedic adylyir ychadó ³hyt 'pan' gyunnont ypenndeuc ac wlat y dileu honno gan ossot arall ⁴auo teilygach' ⁵'yny lle.'

xiv. Odyna pan ⁶'ymóystlont yr amdiffynnór ar braódr obop parth yn erbynn braó os y braódr adichaón dangos yvraót ef ⁷ygyureith yscriuenedic, neu y chyffelyp, megys naallo yr amdiffynnór dangos arall górhóynneb idi ⁸[ac] auo teilygach ygyureith yscriuenedic, y braódr a oruyd; onnys dichau, ef aoruydir.

xv. Ny seif ⁹[y] neb ¹⁰[y] amdiffynn, ac nythyccya ¹¹yr amdiffynnór, onny byd amsseraól nny dadyl heróyd cof llys, agóir heróyd deturyt gólat; ac aberthynno yn-briodaól heróyd kyureith yn erbyn yr haólr ary dadyl or honn y dywetter.

xvi. Pob góat hagen gann tygu cóbyl avyd digaun yrgóadr ac ¹²yreithór ¹³ac attoeth, kynn bo góir; ¹⁴kynny aallo góir achyureith kyt gerdet ymbob lle, kyt kerdont yn vynyeh.

xvii. Póybynnac adywetto ary brenhin, neu arneb ¹⁵oe bleit ¹⁶ef, ae yn ¹⁷[mreint] sóyd, ae ym breint arall, wneuthur góthrym ¹⁸[der] yn ¹⁹erbyn kyureith idaó; ef ¹⁹a dily caffel deturyt gólat ²⁰[yn diohir] am hynny; ac os ²¹y deturyt gólat adybeit ²²[y] vot ²³hynny yn wir' yny lle ydylyir yiaónhav: ahónnó yó y dosparth kyffredin pennaf ²⁴y róg yr arglóyd ae wyr yn erbyn kedernyt arglóyd.

xviii. ²⁵Y neb awatto galanas ae ha-ffeitheu heb adef dim, lló degóyr adeugeint adyry: ²⁶ac velly ydyry orgóedir vn o-honunt.'

xix. Y neb awatto ymlad, lle ny ²⁷a ladher ²⁸dyn, heróyd meint ysarhaet ydyry ²⁹y reith.

xx. Or góinneir annaf ar dyn tróy ymlad; or góedir lló degwyr adeugeint a ³⁰dyry.

xxi. Or byd góaet, neu gleis: góaet o benn hyt góll, o ló tri dyn ygóedir; o benn hyt wregys, oló which ³¹[dynn;] o benn hyt laór, o ló naó ³²[nyn] ³³yguedir: ac velly y góedir cleis atriccyo tri ³⁴naóuettyd.

two written laws, one contrary to the other, explanatory of the same thing, that which is more reasonable than the other is to be maintained; the third is, every kind of written law, to which there is nothing written in opposition, is to be preserved; until the sovereign and his country agree to abrogate it, and establish another, more perfect, in its place.

14. When the defendant and the judge shall enter into a mutual pledge on both sides in opposition to a decision, if the judge be able to show his decision in written law, or a precedent, so that the defendant may not be able to show another in opposition thereto, more appropriate, in written law, the judge obtains the advantage; if otherwise, he is worsted.

15. No defence will stand good, neither will it avail the defendant, unless it be timely in the suit according to record of court, and true according to verdict of country; and shall be appropriate, according to law, against the claimant in the suit, to what shall be said.

16. Every denial, however, by swearing fully, is sufficient for the denier and a raithman, peradventure it be true; for justice and law cannot be concurrent in every case, although they may frequently concur.

17. Whoever shall say that the king, or any one on his part, either by privilege of office, or other privilege, has committed oppression, contrary to law, towards him; he is to have a verdict of country, without delay, concerning it; and, if the verdict of country certify that to be true, he is to be immediately righted: and that is the chief general institute between the lord and his subjects, as a protection against the power of a lord.

18. Whoever shall deny galanas, with its accessaries, without acknowledging aught, is to give the oaths of fifty men: and he is to give the same if any one of them be denied.

19. Whoever shall deny fighting, where no person is killed, is, according to the magnitude of the saraad, to give his raith.

20. If a person be maimed through fighting; if it be denied, the oaths of fifty men are to be given.

21. If there be blood, or a bruise: blood from the head to the breast, is to be denied by the oaths of three men; from the head to the waist, it is to be denied by the oaths of six men; from the head to the ground, it is to be denied by the oaths of nine men:

¹ S. ² not in S. ³ not in J. ⁴ not in S. ⁵ not in J. ⁶ not in Q.S. ⁷ ymwyntlo J. ⁸ yghyfreitheu S. ⁹ J. ¹⁰ S. ¹¹ y S. ¹² reith J. ¹³ o S. ¹⁴ kanny S. ¹⁵ o S. ¹⁶ y brenhin S. not in J. ¹⁷ S. ¹⁸ J.Q.S. ¹⁹ not in S. ²⁰ B. ²¹ not in J.Q.S. ²² Q.S. ²³ not in Q. ²⁴ ynn úir hynny S. ²⁵ not in J.S. ²⁶ not in Q. ²⁷ not in S. ²⁸ not in J.S. ²⁹ neb S. ³⁰ not in S. ³¹ rodin. J.S. ³² S. ³³ not in J. ³⁴ naó uikarnod. S.

xxii. Y neb awatto llosc, neu ¹y ha-
ffeithau, lló degóyr adeugeint adyry: ac or
lloscir dyn ²yno, tri dyn dioureda³ ac adyly-
ant vot ynny reith.

xxiii. Olouruyaeth auo kynnlloyn neu
vurdurn, megys cudyab kelein; neu lad dyn
heb weli yn lletrat hyt nos; ⁴os góedir,
reith deudyblyc arodir: or telir ⁵[ynteu]
tal deudyblyc atelir yr brenhin dros ⁶[y]
diróy; ⁷ar yr gennedyl dros sarhaet ⁸ac
galanas.

xxiv. Y neb awatto lletrat neu ⁹y ha-
ffeithau, lló degwyr adeugeint adyry: ac
velly am treis; neu gyrch kyhoeda¹⁰; neu
torr góarchac; or holir ¹¹y treis neu ¹²yn
lletrat.

xxv. Yneb awatto sarhaet heb waet, neu
gleis; góadet ary ló ¹³ehun yn erbynn ¹⁴geir
y llall.

xxvi. Gwybydyeit ympob dadyl grym
tyston agynhalyant, achystal a ¹⁵allont ac
¹⁶adigaun tystonn ympob achas. ¹⁷[Dewi
Breui or Bryn Gwyn.]

¹⁸Dywededic yó hyt hynn o gyureith
Hywel da, ae arueroed, ae gynneuodeu.

II. DYWEDADWY YÓ BAC LLAÓ O ACHÚANNEC'
KYUREITH DYLYEDUS ¹⁹YCHYNNAL A' GOS-
SODEDIC ²⁰TRÓY GYUNDEB GÓLAT AC AB-
GLÚYD: ²¹NYT AMGEN NOR' DYNNYON
²²HYNN YMA' NY ²³DYLY EU TYSTOLYAETH
²⁴SEUYLL YN VNN LLE.

- I. Kynntaf yó o ²⁵honunt' ²⁶caeth.
- II. ²⁷A mut.
- III. ²⁸A bydar.
- IV. ²⁹A haelbyrrillouya³⁰ ³¹góedy treulho
³²avo ³³[o da] aryheló.
- V. Ac' atorrhó ypriodas yn gyhoeda³⁴.
- VI. ³⁵Ac ³⁶annudonn kyhoeda³⁷.
- VII. ³⁸Ac adycco cam tystolyaeth ³⁹dan
v wybot ⁴⁰idaó.
- VIII. Amab hyt ⁴¹yn oet' ⁴²pedeir blóyd
ardec.
- IX. ⁴³Agór agyttyo agór ⁴⁴arall, neu ⁴⁵ac
annyveil.
- X. ⁴⁶Ac adycco da ⁴⁷kyssegredic, neu da
arall o ⁴⁸gyssegyr.

⁴⁹klaf.

⁵⁰sick person.

¹ not in S. ² ynny húnó S. ³ or J. ⁴ J. ⁵ S. ⁶ ac S. ⁷ a J.S. ⁸ not in S. ⁹ yn S. ¹⁰ y J. ¹¹ yhyman S.
¹² geireu S. ¹³ allont J.S. ¹⁴ dychaón S. ¹⁵ S. ¹⁶ not in S. ¹⁷ - yssyd S. ¹⁸ Hynn o Q. ¹⁹ not in Q. ²⁰ dylent
sefyll J.S. dylir credu Q. ²¹ not in J.S. / - Q. ²² nadynt S. ²³ not in Q.S. ²⁴ not in Q. These are differently
arranged in Q. ²⁵ a Q. ²⁶ y holl da Q. ²⁷ S. ²⁸ Atyngbo Q. ²⁹ annudonnat J. annydonvs S. ³⁰ not in Q.
³¹ dyn a vo llei y Q. ³² not in S. ³³ aroedran S. ³⁴ - no Q. ³⁵ not in Q. ³⁶ not in J. ³⁷ not in Q. ³⁸ eglúysic Q.
³⁹ eglúys. Q. ⁴⁰ S.

and so a bruise is denied that shall remain
thrice nine days.

22. Whoever shall deny burning, or its
accessaries, shall give the oaths of fifty
men: and, if a person be burned therein,
it is necessary for three persons under vow
to be in the raith.

23. Of homicide committed by waylay-
ing, or by secret means, such as hiding a
body; or the killing of a person, without
wounds, privily, by night; if denied, a two-
fold raith is to be given: if payment be
made, a twofold payment is to be made for
it, to the king for his dirwy; and to the
kindred for the saraad and the galanas.

24. Whoever shall deny theft, or its
accessaries, shall give the oaths of fifty
men: and the like for violence; or open
assault; or releasing from custody; if pro-
ceeded against, as violence, or stealth.

25. Whoever shall deny saraad, without
blood or bruise; let him deny it upon his
own oath against the assertion of the
other.

26. Evidences, in every cause, maintain
the force of witnesses, and they effect as
much as witnesses can on every occasion.
[Dewi of Brevi of the Blessed Hill!]

Thus far has been said of the law of
Howel the good, its practices, and customs.

II. HENCEFORWARD MENTION IS TO BE MADE
OF FURTHER LAW INCUMBENT TO BE MAIN-
TAINED, INSTITUTED BY THE CONCURRENCE
OF COUNTRY AND LORD: THE TESTIMONY
OF THESE PERSONS IS OF NO EFFECT IN ANY
CASE.

1. The first is a ⁵¹bondman.
2. A mute.
3. A deaf person.
4. A spendthrift who shall have dissi-
pated all his property.
5. A person who shall have publicly
broken his marriage vow.
6. A notorious perjurer.
7. A person who shall knowingly have
borne false testimony.
8. A boy under fourteen years of age.
9. A person guilty of unnatural crime
with man or beast.
10. A purloiner of consecrated property,
or other property from a consecrated place.

- XI. ¹A bradór ²arglôyd.
- XII. Neu' ³[dyn] aladho y tat ⁴[neu y vam.]
- XIII. ⁵Ac ynvyt ⁶cannhóynnaól, neu ruthraóc.
- XIV. ⁷Ac alyccro iaón vath ⁸[y brenhin,] neu ⁹a wnnel cam vath.
- XV. ¹⁰[Ac] ¹¹arodho cam ¹²vraót dan' ¹³y wybot ¹⁴idaó.
- XVI. [¹⁵Lleidyr kyfades.
- XVII. Ysgymyn geir y enó.'

- 11. A traitor to a lord.
- 12. A murderer of his father or mother.
- 13. An innate idiot, or maniac.
- 14. A debaser of the ⁸king's true coin, or coiner of false money.
- 15. A person who shall knowingly have pronounced a false judgment.
- 16. An acknowledged thief.
- 17. A person excommunicated by name.

III. ¹⁶PROFI YGNEID GEITHION.

I. A oes deu vroder ni dylyont mōy noc vn? Oes: o genir deu vab yn vn dorllōyth y ōreic ny dyly yrhei hynny euthur ran vn ettifed.

II. A oes vn lle y barner oed adienydyaf dyn a lledrad ynn llaó hep ardeló kyfreithaól? Oes: o byd gōreic yn veichaóc, hi a dyly oed nes esgor oe hettifed; ac nad ardelóo o veichogi arglōyd a dylu kid synyeid na dycker deu eneid am ledrad yr vn dyn.

III. A oes vn lle ni allo mab gofyn tir a dayar y bai perchenaóc y dad ydaó ac deñnydyeu y tad hep genad yó vab nac vn or tri agen kyfreithaól? Oes: bei darffei y berchen tir ettivedy neu rodi i dir y arall, kynn idaó gael ettifed oe gorff, a gūedy hynny briodi gōreic, ac enill ettifed ny dylu hōnnó ofyn y tir a athoed o laó y tad kyny greadigaeth ef.]

IV. ¹⁷A oes vn lle ydylyho y tat talu galanas, ac nys dylyho y vab? Oes: gorchaó adyly talu galannas, ac nys dyly y vab.'

V. A oes vn mab avo reit y wadu, neu y gymryt heb y dōyn ¹⁸[gysseuyn?] Oes: mab gōreic vut; kanny ¹⁹eill hi y dōyn ²⁰[ef] ynnny byóyt ²¹oe tat, ²²ae genedyl yn dywedut y hanvot ef ohonunt, ²³ac yna' ymae reit y ²⁴gymryt neu y ²⁵wadu heb ²⁶y dōynn.

VI. ²⁷[A holo ²⁸dylyet o vreint' kyfneóit holet trōy vach.] ²⁹Pōybynnac aholho da trōy edeóit, holet trōy vriduó.'

III. NOW PROVING JUDGES.

1. Are there two brothers entitled to no more than one? There are: if two sons be born to a woman at one birth, those are only entitled to the share of one heir.

2. Is there any case where time shall be adjudged, and a person executed having theft in hand without a lawful arddelw? There is: if a woman be pregnant, she is to have time until she be delivered of her issue; and, although she may not avouch her pregnancy, the lord is to take care that two lives be not taken for theft committed by one person.

3. Is there any case where a son cannot demand land and soil of which his father was owner, the father having disposed of it without the consent of the son or without one of the three lawful necessities? There is: if the owner of land should have assigned or given his land to another, before he had a heir of his body, and after that marry a woman and beget a heir; such heir is not to demand the land that went from the hand of the father before his birth.

4. Is there any case where the father is to pay galanas, and his son is not to pay? There is: a fifth cousin is to pay galanas, and his son is not.

5. Is there a child whom it may be necessary either to deny, or to receive, without his being first affiliated? There is: the child of a dumb woman; since she cannot affiliate it during her life to its father, his kindred allowing the child to be related to them, therefore it is necessary to receive it, or to deny it, without being affiliated.

6. Whoever shall claim a due by privilege of bargain, let him claim by surety. Whoever shall claim property through a

¹ not in Q. ² not in Q. ³ Q.S. ⁴ S. ⁵ not in Q. ⁶ kanhorthy Q. kyhoedatc S. ⁷ Neu S. not in Q. ⁸ S. ⁹ not in S. ¹⁰ S. Neu L.J. ¹¹ A Q. ¹² varno gan Q. ¹³ not in J. ¹⁴ not in Q. ¹⁵ Q. ¹⁶ S. ¹⁷ not in Q. ¹⁸ Q. ¹⁹ dychaón S. ²⁰ Q.S. ²¹ not in S. ²² ynteu a Q.S. eill ehun Q. dychaón S. gūedy [y S.] bo maró y vam ymyrru [ar y tad ac S.] ar [y Q.] genedyl y tat Q.S. ²³ y dytetto y hanvot o honunt Q. ²⁴ talu Q.S. ²⁵ gymryt Q.S. ²⁶ not in S. ²⁷ Q.S. ²⁸ da o S. ²⁹ not in S. ' This follows the next sentence in S. ' Os Q.

Aholho da'' tróy amot, holet tróy amotóyr.
 'Aholho da [¹dróy ²echóyn] ³neu venffic,
 neu adneu, neu 'o lunyeith awnnel yggóyd
 kyhoed,' holet tróy wybydyeit.

vii. [⁴Ny dylyir rodi góybydyeit yn vn
 lle ydyly o reith vot; cany dyly góybydyeit
 diffodi reith.]

viii. Tri dyn a ⁵dylyant sarhaet ac ny
 dylyant alannas: vn yó ⁷or deruyd tybyaó
 ardyn llad ⁸y llall,' ac nas góatto, kytboet
 góirion, ac am hynny y sarhau; ef adyly tal
⁹y sarhaet; aphei lledit ny ¹⁰chaffeit dim:
 eil yó, ¹¹or deruyd ydyn talu cóbyl o alannas
 namyn vn geinnaó, ac am hynny ysarhau;
 ef adyly tal ¹²y sarhaet; apheilledit ny
¹³chaffeit dim: trydyd yó caeth, nyt oes
 alannas idaó; namyn talu y werth ¹⁴oe
 arglóyd mal góerth llódynn."

ix. Tri dyn adylyant alannas, ac ny dyly-
 ant sarhaet: 'vn yó ynvyt;' adyn alather
 agwennwyn; ¹⁵a dyn aladher asaeth tróy
 arall.

x. Tri dyn 'ny ¹⁶dylyant na galannas na
 sarhaet ¹⁷kyt ladher ¹⁸[hóynt:] vn yó, dyn
 aladho annyueil' ¹⁹[ef;] 'adyn agaffer yn
 rottyaw ystauell ybrenhin hyt nos heb na-
 thann na goleuat ynny laó; 'adyn a ²⁰ladher
 a' phrenn ²¹ynny vóru [²²y ²³laó] gany ry-
 budyáó.

xi. Tair merchet adylyant talu amobreu
 ac ny ²⁴dylyant eu tateu talu ebediweu: vn

promise, let him claim by briduw. Who-
 ever shall claim property under a contract,
 let him claim through contract-men. 'Who-
 ever shall claim property, as borrowed, or
 lent, or a pledge, or under any formality
 done by him in public presence,' let him
 claim through evidences.

7. 'Evidences are not to be tendered
 in any case where a raith is to take
 place; for evidences are not to displace
 a raith.'

8. Three persons who are to receive
 saraad, and who are not to receive galanas:
 one is, if it be suspected that a person
 has killed another, and he deny it not,
 although innocent, and on that account
 suffer saraad; he is to have payment of
 his saraad; and, if he were killed, he
 would obtain nothing: the second is, if
 a person shall have paid the whole of a
 galanas except a single penny, and on
 that account suffer saraad; he is to have
 payment of his saraad; and, if he were
 killed, he would obtain nothing: the third
 is a bondman, there is no galanas for him;
 only payment of his worth to his master,
 like the worth of a beast.

9. Three persons who are to receive
 galanas, and who are not to receive saraad:
 'an idiot; and a person killed by poison;
 and a person killed by an arrow through
 another.

10. There are three 'persons who are
 to receive neither galanas, nor saraad,
 although they should be killed: one is,
 a person killed by an animal; a person
 'found walking in the king's chamber, at
 night, without either fire or light in his
 hand;' and a person killed by the felling
 of a tree, being warned.

11. Three daughters who are to pay
 amobyr, and whose fathers are not to pay

²⁴Os tróy lunyaeth arall ny dylyo deturyt
 gólat ymdanaó

²⁵Ni ellir dodi góybydyeid ar alanas nac
 ar sarhaed nac ar óacó nac ar óeli nac ar
 ffurnigróyd nac ar gynllóyn nac ar losk nac
 ar ledrad nac ar dreis nac ar odineb nac ar
 gyrch kyhoedaóe nac ar vach nac ynn vn
 lle ac y perthyno bod reith ossodedic
 yghyfreith.

²⁶adyn aladho

²⁷- bonhedic canhóynnaóll góiryon

²⁸dyn aladho ki kyndeiraóe;

²⁴If by other proceeding, for which a
 verdict of country is not due,

²⁵Evidences are not receivable for gal-
 anas, nor for saraad, nor for blood, nor for
 wound, nor for savage violence, nor for
 waylaying, nor for burning, nor for theft,
 nor for violence, nor for adultery, nor for
 open assault, nor for surety, nor in any
 case where an appointed raith is to take
 place in law.

²⁶- a man killed by

²⁷innocent innate boneddigs

²⁸killed by a mad dog;

¹J.S. ²S. ³not in J. ⁴not in S. ⁵Q. ⁶dyly S. ⁷o S. ⁸caeth, namyn talu y berth ny óneir dim; ar deu
 dyn ynt ysyd ryd eu llad o gyfreith, ac nyt ryd eu sarhau. Q. ⁹arall S. ¹⁰not in S. ¹¹chai S. ¹²o S.
¹³not in S. ¹⁴chau S. ¹⁵y S. ¹⁶not in Q. ¹⁷dyly S. ¹⁸a Q. ¹⁹This is last in Q. ²⁰S. ²¹ladho Q.
²²óuth y Q. ²³Q. yr S. ²⁴S. ²⁵dyly J. ²⁶Q. ²⁷S. ²⁸Q. not in S. ²⁹This is last in Q. ³⁰Q.

yó, gŕr 'adienydyo '[yr] arglŕyd,' kanny dyly ebediŕ 'gŕr a 'diennydyo ehun; æ verch atal amobyr; amerch gŕr atalho gobyr ystynn; amerch gŕr otreŕ gyurif, avo marŕ heb vab idaŕ y verch adyly talu amobyr.

xii. A oes vn lle ydylyho dyn colli yadeil² ac ny 'chollo' ytir? Oes: ³or deruyd bot amrysson rŕg deudyn amtir, ⁴arodi or arglŕyd groes ynny tir hynny vei diamrysson, 'agwnneuthur 'ovn ohonunt adeil' ⁵[ar y tir] ⁶ef adyly colli ¹⁰y adeil ¹¹ac ny ¹²dyly' colli' ytir.

xiii. ¹³[A oes vn geinaŕc ybo eneit uadeu dyn ymdanei? Oes: keinac eisseu o alanas.]

xiv. A oes vn groes ydylyer ¹⁴tal u deu gamlŕrŕ' ¹⁵ymdanei? Oes: ¹⁶or deruyd y 'dylyedaŕc amrysson amtir ¹⁷æ groessi or 'haŕlŕr, ¹⁸ac na ¹⁹bo yr amdiffynnŕr ŕrth ygroes; abarnu ytir yr amdiffynnŕr; yna ymae iaŕn barnu camlŕrŕ aryrhaŕlŕr, amgroessi ytir; ²⁰achamlŕrŕ aryr amdiffynnŕr, am navu ŕrth y groes.

xv. ²¹[A oes vn lle y bo eneit uadeu lleidyr gŕerth kynn ydidor? Oes: lle y gallo ymprynu, ac nat ymbryno.]

xvi. A oes vn dyn a uo llei y sarhaet nochcaeth? Oes: y verch kyn y gŕrha.

xvii. A oes vn aniueil auo mŕy gŕerth y tauaŕt noe eneit? Oes: hyd brenhin.]

xviii. A oes vn estraŕn adylyho talu galanas gyt ²²ar lloffrud, a ²³charant heb y talu? Oes: ²⁴or deruyd y dyn llad ²⁵yllall a ²⁶dygŕydaŕ galanas arnaŕ, ²⁷ameicheu arnei; 'achynn talu yr alanas ydŕyn oe vam ytat arall; yna y ²⁸dyly ygenedyl ybu ²⁹ef ar ³⁰eu breint ³¹[gynt,] ³²tal u, ³³y gyt ac ef,

ebediws: one is, a man 'whom the lord shall put to death,' as he is not entitled to the ebediw of a man 'executed by' himself; and his daughter pays amobyr; and the daughter of a man who shall pay an investiture fee; and the daughter of a man of a register trev, who may die without leaving a son, is to pay an amobyr.

12. Is there any case wherein a person is to lose his building, and shall not lose his land? There is: if there should be a contention between two persons concerning land, and the lord should place a cross upon the land, until the contention should be at an end, and one of them should erect a building upon the land; he is to lose his building, but he is not to lose his land.

13. Is there a single penny for which a person's life is forfeited? There is: a penny wanting of galanas.

14. Is there any one cross for which two camlwrws are to be paid? There is: if 'one having a title should contest land, and a cross should be placed thereon, by the 'claimant, and the defendant do not attend to the cross; and the land be adjudged to the defendant; then it is right to impose a camlwrw upon the claimant, for putting a cross upon the land; and a camlwrw upon the defendant, for not attending to the cross.

15. Is there any case where the life of a redeemable thief is forfeited although he might escape? There is: where he can redeem himself, and he does not redeem himself.

16. Is there any person whose saraad is less than that of a bondman? There is: his daughter's, before she is married.

17. Is there any animal the worth of whose tongue is more than that of his life? There is: the king's hart.

18. Is there any stranger who shall pay galanas along with the murderer, and the relatives not pay? There is: if one person kill another, and galanas fall upon him, with sureties thereon; and, before payment of the galanas, his mother should affiliate him to another father; then the

²²a ymdihenydyo,
²³ymdihenydyo
²⁴dylydogyon ²⁵deu dlyedaŕc
²⁷arglŕyd y tir æ ŕahard yny vei diamrysson

²⁴who shall kill himself,
²³who shall kill
²⁵persons ²⁶two owners
²⁷lord of the land forbidding use thereof until the claim be adjusted

¹Q. ²dyn Q. ³hep colli Q. ⁴chyll S. ⁵o Q.S. ⁶not in Q. ⁷adeil = vn o honynt S. ⁸Q. ⁹- hynny vei diamrysson y tir Q. ¹⁰yr S. ¹¹kynny Q. ¹²chyll S. ¹³Q. ¹⁴camlŕrŕ deudyblyc Q. ¹⁵amdanei? J.S. ¹⁶o S. ¹⁷a Q.S. ¹⁸- y tir S. ¹⁹bei S. ²⁰ac arall Q. a barnu S. ²¹Q. ²²a J.S. ²³chereint S. ²⁴o Q.S. ²⁵dyn J. arall J.Q.S. ²⁶muryŕnŕ Q. ²⁷not in Q.S. ²⁸tal Q.S. ²⁹not in Q. ³⁰y Q. ³¹Q. ³²not in Q.S. ³³not in J. ³⁴J. ³⁵Q. ³⁶S. ³⁷Q.

'yr alanas honno:' ac yna y dyly estraun talu kymeint abraót neu geuenderó.

xix. A oes ¹[vn] agkyuarch adefedic ²[y] ny dylyher ydiuöyn? Oes: ³or deruyd ydyn bot da idaó ⁴y gyt ac arall ac treulaó ohonaó, ⁵'heb groes,' ⁶[a] heb wahard; ny ⁷'dylyir arnaó' na diröy na chamlöró namyn ⁸'enill ⁹yr dyn ¹⁰y da' dracheuen: ¹¹allyna ¹²[yr] agkyuarch ¹³'adefuedic ny dylyir ¹⁴'diröy ¹⁵'ymdanaó.'

xx. [¹⁶A oes vn dyn y bo möy góerth ylaó noe eneit? Oes: caeth.'

xxi. ¹⁷A oes vn óreic ¹⁸y dylyo ythad talu ¹⁹y cbediú, ac ²⁰na dylyo' hiítheu talu amobyry? Oes: góreic a ²¹'dreisser.

xxii. A oes ²²vn dyn adyly' galanas hep ²³y chyfranu ²⁴a neb or' genedyl? Oes: ²⁵arglöd' am ynuyt aynuytto yn vab, ²⁶ac aórrhotter arnaó; ²⁷yno ytelir galanas ²⁸yr arglöd' yn dirann.

xxiii. ²⁹A oes vn lle y barner reith ³⁰ar dyn' am ledrad yn llaó, ar perchennaóe yn baraót ³¹y damdóg ³²hyd y barno kyfreith idaó? Oes: ³³'pan collo' dall ³⁴da, ac ordiöes; yno' y ³⁵bernit reith ³⁶'arnaó, cany dichaón damdóg, am naóyl.]

xxiv. A oes vn lle y ³⁷dylyir diennydyab' dyn ³⁸am letrat ³⁹[ynn llaó] agwarant ⁴⁰idaó? Oes: ⁴¹or geiló dyn ⁴²warant o' offeirát, neu ⁴³'o greuydör arall ⁴⁴a ⁴⁵'bot hönno yn baraót y gymryt ylletrat ⁴⁶'oe laó; ny dylyir y rodi ⁴⁷idaó, 'ac ynteu ac vrdeu ⁴⁸[Duó] arnaó: allyna ylle cdylyir diennydyab' dyn ⁴⁹[am ledrad] agóarant idaó.'

xxv. A oes vn lle y ⁵⁰dyly affeithör talu möy ⁵¹nor llourud? Oes: or deruyd ydyn llaó ⁵²merch caeth, abot affeithör ⁵³'idi; möy ⁵⁴'atal yr affeithör yna nor lloffurud.

kindred, whose privilege he previously participated in, is bound, along with him, to pay that galanas: and, in that case, a stranger is bound to pay equally with a brother or a cousin.

19. Is there any acknowledged surreption for which there is no penalty? There is: if a person have property conjointly with another, without cross without restriction upon it, and he consume it; there is not to be imposed upon him either dirwy, or camlwrw; the person is only to regain the property: and this is an acknowledged surreption, for which there is to be no 'dirwy.

20. Is there any person the worth of whose hand is more than that of his life? There is: a bondman.

21. Is there any woman whose father is to pay ebediw, and she not to pay amobyry? There is: a woman upon whom a rape is committed.

22. Is there any person who is to have galanas without sharing with the kindred? There is: a lord, for an idiot from infancy, and rejected; there galanas is paid to the lord without participation.

23. Is there any case where a raith shall be adjudged upon a person for theft in hand, and the owner prepared to swear to it as far as the law shall allow him? There is: when a blind person shall lose property, and overtake it; then a raith is adjudged for 'it, for he cannot swear, as he cannot see.'

24. Is there any case wherein a person is to be put to death for theft in hand, although having a guarantor? There is: if a person call a priest, or any other religious man, as a guarantor, and he should be ready to receive the thing stolen from his hand; it is not to be given to him, 'he being invested with holy orders: and this is the case wherein a person is to be put to death for theft, although having a guarantor.'

25. Is there any case where the accessory is to pay more than the murderer? There is: if a person kill a bondwoman, and there be an accessory thereto; the

¹ dial

² am ledrad ynn llaó ar perchennaóe ynn baraót y damdóg.

³ canyt oes le kyfreith arnaó.

⁴ revenge.

⁵ theft in hand and the owner ready to swear to it.

⁶ for there is no place for law against him.

⁷ not in Q. ⁸ S. ⁹ J. ¹⁰ o Q.S. ¹¹ not in S. ¹² not in J. ¹³ Q. ¹⁴ thal S. ¹⁵ not in S. ¹⁶ y da yr dyn Q. ¹⁷ not in S. ¹⁸ not in Q. ¹⁹ S. ²⁰ not in S. ²¹ amdanaó. J.S. ²² Q. ²³ Q.S. ²⁴ or a S. ²⁵ not in S. ²⁶ ni dyu S. ²⁷ dycker treis erni. S. ²⁸ a dylyo S. ²⁹ not in S. ³⁰ ar S. ³¹ not in Q. ³² not in S. ³³ yny iegtid ynna S. ³⁴ not in Q. ³⁵ Q.S. ³⁶ not in S. ³⁷ not in Q. ³⁸ or kefir da S. ³⁹ gan ladron ynna S. ⁴⁰ dylir barny S. ⁴¹ dylyer diennydyu S. ⁴² agóarant idaó, am letrat? Q. ⁴³ S. ⁴⁴ not in S. ⁴⁵ o S. ⁴⁶ not in Q. ⁴⁷ not in Q.S. ⁴⁸ - yn tarant idaó am letrat Q. ⁴⁹ not in J.Q. ⁵⁰ o laó y dyn y delid ganttaó S. ⁵¹ attaó S. ⁵² J. ⁵³ S. ⁵⁴ dylyo J. - yr Q. ⁵⁵ no J. ⁵⁶ not in S. ⁵⁷ idaó S. ⁵⁸ dalen S. ⁵⁹ S. ⁶⁰ Q.

xxvi. A oes vn lle ydylyho mab bot yn arglôyd arytat ogyureith? Oes: ¹or deruyd y vchelwr rodi yverch yalltut ²ehun, abot ³plant ⁴meibon' vdunt; agôedy hynny marô ⁵yr vchelwr, achaffel o ⁶veibon yr alltut mamôys ⁷otir euhentat; yrei hynny avydant arglôydi areu tat.'

xxvii. ⁸[A oes vn lle y sarhaer distein, y bo llei y sarhaed no naô mu? Oes: odervyd y gaeth sarhau gôr ryd yna ymae llei sarhaed kanny dylir namyn tori llaôr kaeth neu chôebu achôeigeint o ariant ynny lle.

xxviii. A oes vn tir a vo kymeint dial y eredic athor tervyn? Oes: o dervyd bod amryson rûg dôy bleid, am dir, agôahard or arglôyd y tir, hynny vai diamryson; athros ygôahard hônno gôneuthur or neill or dynyon mûynant; megis ymae kymeint dial eredic athor tervyn.

xxix. A oes vn lle y dylyo ampriaôdr gyry priaôdr y ar y briodolder drôy gyfreith? Oes: o dervyd y dyn lad arall, adygôydaô galanas arnaô, ac na bo fford y taler yr alanas ynn amyn o geinaôc baladyr; ymae iaôn taly y tir yn gætir; ac yna ygir yr amriaôdr y priaôdr y ar y briodolder: a llyna yr vn lle y dychaôn tad defnydyô dlyed y vab hep y genad.]

xxx. A oes vn alanas ⁹ny dylyho bot' affeith idi? Oes: or ¹⁰llad annyueil' dyn, ¹¹hônno yô ¹²[y] llourud' ¹³[ny dyly bod affeith idi.

xxxi. A oes vn llofryd ny dyly talu galanas? Oes: o dervyd y gaeth lad dyn bonhedic, ni thelir galanas, namyn eneid y kaeth hônno: a llyna llofrydyæth ny dyly taly galanas, kanyd kymeint gôrth y eneid ef a galanas y gôr bonhedic.]

xxxii. ¹⁴A oes' vn anyueil y ¹⁵dylyher vot ¹⁶vyth dany theithi? ¹⁷Oes: hôch ryderic.

xxxiii. ¹⁸A oes vn lle y dyccer ysgrybyl o ¹⁹warchæ ²⁰[y deilad] heb talu ²¹[n] heb wystlaô? Oes: ²²or deruyd ydyn gadel ytt heb vedi hyt galan gayaf, agôedyhynny ²³dala ysgrybyl arnaô; yna ydyly ²⁴y deilat'

accessary there is to pay more than the murderer.

26. Is there any case wherein a son is, by law, to be lord over his father? There is: if an uchelwr should give his daughter to his own alltud, and they have male children; and afterwards the uchelwr die, and the sons of the alltud obtain the land of their grandfather by maternity; such will be lords over their father.

27. Is there any case wherein a steward shall suffer saraad, and his saraad shall be less than nine kine? There is: if a bondman do saraad to a free man, then the saraad is less; because the hand of the bondman is only to be cut off, or six kine, and six score of silver instead of it.

28. Is there any land the punishment for ploughing which shall be equal to that for meer-breach? There is: if there be a contention between two parties concerning land, and the lord interdict the land until the contention be ended; and, maugre that interdiction, one of the persons make use of the land; the punishment for ploughing is equal to that for meer-breach.

29. Is there any case where a non-proprietor is to eject a proprietor from his proprietorship, by law? There is: if a person kill another, and a galanas fall upon him, and there be no means of paying the galanas otherwise than by spear penny; it is right to pay the land as blood-land; and there the non-proprietor ejects the proprietor from his proprietorship: and there is the single case where a father can appropriate his son's due without his permission.

30. Is there any galanas to which there is not an accessary? There is: if an animal kill a person, that is the slayer to whom there is no accessary.

31. Is there any murderer who is not to pay galanas? There is: if a bondman kill a boneddig, there is to be no galanas, other than the life of that bondman: and there is the murder for which galanas is not paid, since the worth of the criminal is not equal to the galanas of the boneddig.

32. Is there any animal which is always subject to teithi? There is: a constant brimming sow.

33. Is there any case where a beast shall be taken from the pound of the captor without paying, and without pledging? There is: if a person leave his corn unreaped until the calends of winter, and after

¹o Q.S. ²not in S. ³mab Q. ⁴- a S. ⁵or S. ⁶uab Q. ⁷adyuot y dat [ydynt S.] yn [eu S.] rann Q.S. yr Q. or S. alltudyon, yna y Q.S. byd Q. mae S. y mab yn arglôyd ar y dat Q.S. o gyfreith. S. ⁸S. ⁹na bo vn S. ¹⁰deruyd y anyueil llad J. ¹¹nyt oes yno affeith. Q. ¹²J.S. ¹³S. ¹⁴not in Q. ¹⁵dylyir Q. ¹⁶not in Q. ¹⁷vyth Q. ¹⁸not in Q. ¹⁹garchar S. ²⁰S. ²¹o S. ²²daly J. dal S. ²³ef S.

¹[talu] naŵgeint aryant yr arglŷyd ²[o anghyfarch] agollŵg yr ysgrybyl yn ryd.³

xxxiv. A oes vn dyn a vo mŵy gŵerth y laŵ ⁴noe eneit? Oes: caeth.

xxxv. [⁴A oes vn lle y dylyo dyn ⁵vot yn gamlurys er' pallu ⁶oc da ⁷ehun? Oes: ⁸mab cillt' agyneil tarŵ affallu ⁹ohonaŵ oe venfyc ¹⁰y gymodaŵc' camlurys vyd ¹⁰or kŵynŵir racdaŵ.]

xxxvi. ¹¹A oes' vn aniveil ymae gŵeir-glaŵd yn gaeth ¹²idaŵ pob ¹³amser? ¹⁴Oes: hŵch.

xxxvii. ¹⁵A oes vn lle ymae kyfyŵch gŵerth kaeth, neu alltyd, a brenhin, neu vreur? Oes: o dervyd kymryd kaeth, neu alltyd, ygŵystoloryaeth dros vrenhin, neu vreur; kanys vnŵerth yghyfreith vyd y neb aŵystler ar neb y roder drostaŵ.

xxxviii. A oes vn lle y raner yn deu haner drŵy gamoresgyn? Oes: o dervyd y ampriatŵdr disgin yn briaŵdr ar dir, ar henbriaŵdyr yn didiffodedic y priodolder ac yn kŵynaŵ kŵyn kamoresgyn rac daŵ ynnteu, am y tir; ynna ymac iaŵn ranny y tir yn deu haner rygynt am disgin yr ampriatŵdr ynn briaŵdr, ac am na diffodes priodolder y priaŵdr; kyfreith yn dyallu na dychaŵn vn o honynt gŵrthlad y gilyd oe priodolder: a llyna yr vn lle y renir yn deu haner, drŵy gamoresgyn; kans nidoes namyn kollyy kŵbyl, neu enill y kŵbyl euthur yn yr vn lle hŵnnŵ.]

xxxix. ¹⁶A oes ¹⁷[vn] talaŵdyr didal, amach digymell, ahaŵlŵr eneit vadeu? Oes: ¹⁸or deruyd y dyn adaŵ ¹⁹da yarall ²⁰am dryc weithret, ²⁰nyt amgen, noc yr' llad dyn; arodi mach aryda ²¹hŵnnŵ, agŵneuthur ygylauan ²¹ohanaŵ abot negydyath gany dyn ²²y talu y da; adyuoŵ ydyn awnaeth y ²³gyulauan ²⁴[honno] ²⁵aholi ymach, ²⁶ac ²⁶adef o' bop vn yweithret; yna y

that catch cattle thereon, and impound them; then the captor is to pay nine score of silver surreption fine to the lord, and set the cattle at liberty.

34. Is there any person whose hand is worth more than his life? There is: a bondman.

35. Is there any case where a person is to forfeit a camlwrw on account of the failure of his own property? There is: if an aillt keep a bull, and it fail when needed by a neighbour, the owner is subject to camlwrw, if complaint be made against him.

36. Is there any animal against which meadow-land is closed at all times? There is: a sow.

37. Is there any case wherein the worth of a bondman or an alltud, is equal to that of the king or a breyr? There is: if a bondman or an alltud, be taken as hostage for a king or a breyr; because the person given as hostage is of the same worth, in law, with him for whom he shall be given.

38. Is there any case where there shall be an equal division through wrong possession? There is: if a non-proprietor become a proprietor of land, and the old proprietor, his proprietary title not being extinguished, prefer a plaint of wrong possession against him for the land; then it is right to share the land equally between them, on account of the non-proprietor becoming a proprietor, and because that the proprietary title of the proprietor has not become extinct; the law understanding that neither of them can oust the other from his proprietorship: and there is the only place where an equal division is to take place through wrong possession; because there is only loss of the whole, or gain of the whole, except in that one instance.

39. Is there a payer not to pay, and a surety not to compel, and a claimant to forfeit life? There is: if a person promise payment to another ²⁷for a criminal act, such as for' killing a man; and give surety for that payment, and the crime be committed, and the person refuse payment; and the man come, who committed the crime, and sue the surety, ²⁸and each of them

²⁷yr gŵneuthur drŵc y gar idaŵ, neu y gymodaŵc idaŵ, ae llosci y tei ae llad yscrybyl ac

²⁸am y da; iaŵn yŵ idaŵ yna enŵi pa ar yr aeth yn vach, aphy achos; ot amheuir

²⁷to cause damage to a relative of his, or neighbour, either burning houses or killing animals or

²⁸for the payment; it is right for him then to name what he became surety for,

¹J.S. ²S. ³no gŵerth S. ⁴Q.S. ⁵golli kamlŵr am S. ⁶o S. ⁷e huan S. ⁸os bilein S. ⁹not in S. ¹⁰not in S. ¹¹not in Q. ¹²not in S. ¹³mis S. ¹⁴not in Q. ¹⁵S. ¹⁶not in Q. ¹⁷S. ¹⁸o Q.S. ¹⁹gŵerth S. ²⁰val S. ²¹not in S. ²²am Q. o S. ²³gŵcithred S. ²⁴Q. ²⁵y ofyn S. ²⁶not in S. ²⁷Q.

kyll ymach ar talaódyr diróyon, kanys affeithóyr ynt; argouynnaódyr ¹yr groc." [²Dewi Brefi ann kanorthóy.]

XL. ³A oes vn lle y dlyo vn odeu vroder vn vam vn dat briodolyon yn aréin yr vn ryó ar vn sóyd, ar neill yn dlyet sarhaet ar y llall? Óes: or bydant yllteu yn deu righyll yn vn orsed, ar neill yn eisted ar llall yn seuyll ae sarhau yllteu yr hún avei nny seuyll adyly ragor ar y llall.]

XLII. ⁴Tyst yó ydyn ytyster idaó yr am- adraó adyóetter nny óyd.

XLIII. Nyt góybydeit namyn y dnyon aóelho yn eu góyd yrhynn adotter yn eu penneu.

XLIII. Lló ⁵keittueit yó kymeint ac adotto y kyghaós yn ⁶eu penneu, tygu bot yn wir pob pónce.

XLIV. Lló ⁷góybydeit yó, ⁸góybot agóelet yrhynn adotter yn eu ⁹penneu.

XLV. Lló ¹⁰tyst yó tystu ¹¹idaó gynt [¹²y ¹³góall atystyr ¹⁴idaó góedy haól a górtheb.]

XLVI. Lló góer not yó [¹⁵tróy lith perchen reith tygu ¹⁶y] kyuryó [¹⁷ló] ac atygho y llourud nny blaen.

XLVII. Lló reithór arall ¹⁸yó [¹⁹hep lith ²⁰bot] yntebyccaf gantaó vot yn óir yr hynn atygho ²¹[yr enllibiór nny vlaen nny dadyl honno.]

XLVIII. Lló ²²llouryd yó ²³y wadu [²⁴y Duó ar creir] hyt y gyrrhyer arnaó [²⁵or auo perthynaól órth ydadyl honno tróy gof a barn y braódur yn erbyn haerllugróyd.]

acknowledge the deed; the surety and the payer thereupon forfeit dirwys, for they are accessaries; and the demandant goes to the gallows. May Dewi of Brevi assist us!

40. Is there any case where one of two brothers, by the same father and same mother, being of the same rank and holding the same office, has higher claim to saraad than the other? There is: if the twain be two apparitors, in the same court, the one sitting, and the other standing, and they each suffer saraad; he who is standing has advantage over the other.

41. A witness is the person to whom the discourse shall be testified, that shall be spoken in his presence.

42. None are evidences except the persons who shall see in their own presence what they shall be instructed to say.

43. The oath of guardians is, to the extent the counsel shall instruct them to say, swearing that every point is true.

44. The oath of evidences is, knowing and seeing what they shall be instructed to say.

45. The oath of a witness is, to testify as to the defect previously testified to him, after claim and rejoinder.

46. The oath of a nod-man is, ¹⁶by the inducement of the owner of the raith, to be similar to what the malefactor shall have sworn before.

47. The oath of another raith-man is, ¹⁰without inducement, that it appears to him most likely that what the accused shall swear before him in that cause is the truth.

48. The oath of a malefactor is, to deny, by God and the relic, to the extent of the charge against him, ²⁴in what may pertain to that cause by record and judgment of the judge in opposition to presumption.

or dóybleit, dilyner yr haólór athalet ehun a aedeóis o da; achamlóru deudyblyc yr arglóyd: ereill adyóeit pan yó diróy deudyblyc adlyir yna canys affeith lletrat yó, a bot hún yn lletrat ac yn vurnn, aheróyd y murnn y uot yn diróy deudyblyc; ar dull húnno yssyd oreu: a dyn aónaethy gyfulauan yn eneit uadeu, abot ymach yn ryd oe uechni, ar kynnogyn yn didal; canys yn erbyn kyfreith yróymóyt yr haól honno, ac nat róymedic dim or aóneler yn erbyn kyfreith: yna ydyóedir mach digymell, achynogyn didal, kyt adeuer yr haól, ar haólór yn eneit uadeu.

and on what account; if he be doubted by both parties, let the claimant be pursued, and let him pay what he promised; and a twofold camlwrw to the lord: others say, that a twofold dirwy is there due, for it is an accessory of theft, and that it is theft and murder, and on account of the murder it becomes a twofold dirwy; and that is the best mode: and the criminal to be executed, the surety free from his suretiship, and the debtor free from payment; for that engagement was entered into contrary to law, and nothing done against law is binding: then it is said, a surety unexacting, a debtor free from payment, though confessing the claim, and the claimant for execution.

¹y S. ²S. ³Q. ⁴not in Q.S. ⁵keittat Q.S. ⁶y benn Q.S. ⁷góybydyad S. ⁸tygu yr hyn adotter ynnu benn. S. ⁹penn. Q. ¹⁰tyston Q. ¹¹vdant Q. ¹²Q. ¹³Q.S. ¹⁴not in Q. ¹⁵Q.S. ¹⁶S. ¹⁷Q.S. ¹⁸- heb lith S. ¹⁹Q. ²⁰Q.S. ²¹Q.S. Lló enllibiór yó tygu y Duó ar kraireu hyt y gyrrer arnaó or abo perthynaól órth y dadl honno dróy gof a barn braódur yn erbyn haerllugróyd. S. ²²yr enllibiór Q. ²³not in Q.S. ²⁴Q.

IV. HYNN O ¹DYNYON AOETTA KYUREITH
²[UDUNT] YN DIODOR.

- I. ³Aghev.
- II. ⁴[Aheint.]
- III. ⁵A 'heneint' gorbeidaŵc.
- IV. Neu vriŵ, neu vrath, 'ny ⁶a' allo 'nac ar ⁷troet, nac ar ⁸varch.
- V. ⁹Ac na bo hyttrum' nac idaŵ, nac ¹⁰oe gennat.
- VI. Neu vordŵy o achawŵs gŵeilgi.
- VII. ¹¹Neu gamŵynt ¹²y rhydaŵ aeedyt.

- VIII. Neu garchar kynogyn.
- IX. Neu aghen arglŵyd.
- X. Neu ¹³na ¹⁴[ry] chlyŵho ywyssyaŵ.
- XI. Pob vn ¹⁵or ¹⁶petheu hynny nyt o bleit yr amdiffynnŵr ymaent y llesteireu ¹⁷hynny, namyn ¹⁸y bot yn ¹⁹aghenyon gossodedic ²⁰ymyŵn kyureith; ac vrth hynny ²¹nyt ymhoelant ²²ŵynteu yn agkyureith ²³ar ²⁴[y] neb y bo ²⁵dadleuoed arnaŵ.

V. LLYMA Y ²⁶LLE Y ²⁷DYLYANT ²⁸[Y]
GEITTŴEIT VOT.

- I. Kyntaf yŵ, cadŵ tir ²⁹adayar gandyn.
- II. Eil yŵ, cadŵ kynn coll.
- III. Trydyd yŵ, ³⁰cadŵ gŵestei.
- IV. Petŵeryd yŵ, ³¹[cadŵ] ³²geni a meithrin.³³
- V. Pymhet yŵ, cadŵ breint ³⁴[gan dyn.]
- VI. Whechet yŵ' cadŵ ³⁵alltudyath gan dyn.
- VII. ³⁶[Ercill adyŵeid ³⁷dylyu keitŵeit o ³⁸dyn y gadŵ rac pop peth ³⁹a yrter arnaŵ.]

VI. ⁴⁰HYN O BETHEU YSSYD VN VREINT
ALLETRAT YNLLAŴ.

- I. Or byd dyn yn kerdet ⁴¹[fford] achaffel ysgrybyl, neu da arall marŵaŵl yn vngerdet ac ef racyvronn; kystal yŵ idaŵ hŵnnŵ alletrat yn llaŵ.
- II. Eil yŵ, or keffir lletrat danvndo ac ef, neu yn ⁴²[un] warchae ac ef; kystal yŵ hŵnnŵ alletrat ynllaŵ.
- III. Trydyd yŵ, caffel lletrat yn llaŵ dyn, neu arygeuyn, neu gŵedy y vŵrŵ yr llaŵr:

IV. ⁴³PERSONS UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES
HAVE ⁴⁴DELAY OF LAW.

- 1. ⁴⁵Death.
- 2. Pestilence.
- 3. Bed-ridden 'old age.'
- 4. Or a wound or a stab, so as to be unable to travel, 'either on foot or on horseback.
- 5. Having no access' for him, or for his messenger.
- 6. Floods on account of high tides.
- 7. Contrary wind, between him and where his duty calls him.
- 8. In prison as a debtor.
- 9. Service of a lord.
- 10. Not hearing the summons.
- 11. These obstacles are not occasioned by the defendant, but are contingencies established in law; and, on that account, they do not constitute illegality in any one implicated in suits.

V. THESE ARE THE CASES WHEREIN THERE
ARE TO BE GUARDIANS.

- 1. The first is, to guard land and soil for a person.
- 2. The second is, to guard before loss.
- 3. The third is, to guard a guest.
- 4. The fourth is, to guard as to birth and rearing.
- 5. The fifth is, to guard privilege for a person.
- 6. The sixth is, to guard alltudship for a person.
- 7. Others say, that guardians are necessary for a person to guard against every thing that may be charged against him.

VI. THESE THINGS ARE OF THE SAME REPUTE
AS THEFT IN HAND.

- 1. If a person be travelling a road, and a beast, or other, not living, property, be found in the same direction with him, before him; that is equivalent to theft in hand.
- 2. The second is, if theft be found under the same roof with him, or in the same inclosure with him; that is equivalent to theft in hand.
- 3. The third is, the finding theft in the hand of a person or upon his back, or thrown

⁴¹ agheneu
⁴² chlefyt

⁴³ Hen.
⁴⁴ trugeint

⁴⁵ These necessities cause
⁴⁶ sickness. ⁴⁷ Aged.
⁴⁸ three score

¹ S. ² Q.S. ³ not in S. ⁴ hyt na S. ⁵ not in Q. ⁶ varch Q.S. ⁷ troed. Q. draed. S. ⁸ Neu Q. ⁹ y Q.S. ¹⁰ A Q.
¹¹ not in Q. ¹² nar Q. ¹³ J.S. ¹⁴ o Q. ¹⁵ pyngkeu S. ¹⁶ hynn Q. not in S. ¹⁷ eu J. ¹⁸ angheneu J.Q.
¹⁹ yny Q.S. ²⁰ nat Q. ²¹ by J. not in Q. ²² yr S. ²³ Q. ²⁴ dadleueu J.S. ²⁵ oed J. ²⁶ dyly Q.S. ²⁷ J.
²⁸ not in S. ²⁹ not in S. ³⁰ Q. ³¹ not in J. ³² - Pedyryd yŵ kadŵ alltudyath gan dyn. S. ³³ S. ³⁴ gŵestei. S.
³⁵ Q.S. ³⁶ y dyly S. ³⁷ dynyon S. ³⁸ ar S. ³⁹ not in Q.S. ⁴⁰ J. ⁴¹ Q. ⁴² S. ⁴³ Q. ⁴⁴ J.

am bop vn or tri hynny reit yó yr dyn keissaó ardeló kyureithaól y vóro ¹yóρθαó ylletrat.

iv. Pob dadyl yny hamot : nyt amot heb amottóyr : vn díat ²vud ³[amot] amech-niaeth.

v. Ny dily neb gónneuthur amot dros y gilyd heb ⁴y gannyat ; ⁵na that ⁶artor y vab ; ⁷na mab ⁸ar tor' ytat : ⁹kany phara amot namyn yn oes yneb æ gúnel.

vi. ¹⁰Kynn gónnelher amot ¹¹yn erbynn' kyureith, dir yó y gadó.

vii. Amot atyrr ¹²ar ¹³dedyf.

viii. Trech amot ¹⁴no góir.

ix. ¹⁵Lló vn dyn y ¹⁶wadu amot heb amottóyr.

x. ¹⁷[Y neb atorho amot ac a uo ediuar gantaó, agaló ar yr amot oe gadó oneóyd, nys dily o gyfreith ; canys púbynnac amóρθoto apheth yr meint vo ymróym yndaó, nac amot vo na pheth arall vo nyt oes haól idaó ef ar húnno dracheuen kan torres ef yr amot, abot ynymúrthot ar amot ac torri ; y dyn y torret yr amot æ ef adigaón y holi yr amot, kany thores ef yr amot ac nas góρθodes ; ac óρθh hynny y dily ef yr amot dracheuen.]

xi. ¹⁸Or edeu dyn da yarall yggóyd tyston, amynnu eilóeith ywadu ; ny eill y wadu onyt ytyston aballa yr llall.

xii. O teir fford y da cogeil ymreint paladyr : vn yó, tróy odef, kanys godef atyrr pob kyghaós ; eil yó, o eissen etiued kyureithaól ovr ; trydyd yó, tróy ybrynu yr da, kanys ytryded etiuedyaeth kyureithaól yó.

xiii. Ny dily góir nachyureith vot heb y petóar defnyd hynn : arglóyd kyffredin ; ac ygnat cadeiraó ; adóybleit kytrychaól.

xiv. Teithi tereis : llef ; achornn ; achóyn.'

xv. Seith gynedyf kyureithaól adyly bot arygnat : ¹⁹[sef yó hynny,]

Mut, abydar,

²⁰Drut, allavar,

Vfuyd, ac ofnaó ;

Ac oleithaó :

²¹[A llyna gyghoreu adyly vot ar dyn adechreuo kyfreith.]

upon the ground : for each of those three the person must obtain a lawful arddelw to clear himself of the theft.

4. Every cause according to its contract : it is not a contract without contract-men : a contract is to be abjured like suretiship.

5. No one is to make a contract for another without his permission ; nor a father for his son ; nor a son for his father : since a contract only lasts during the life of him who makes it.

6. Although a contract be made in opposition to law, yet it is to be observed.

7. A contract annuls 'a custom.'

8. A contract is stronger than justice.

9. The oath of one person abjures a contract that has no contract-men.

10. Whoever shall break a contract and repent, and call for the contract to be kept anew, he cannot by law ; for whoever discards a thing, howsoever binding, whether contract or other thing, has no claim to it afterwards, for he broke the contract and discarded it ; the person with whom the contract was broken may claim the contract, for he neither broke the contract nor discarded it, and therefore he is to have the contract back.

11. If one person promise property to another, in the presence of witnesses, and afterwards be desirous of denying it ; he cannot deny it, unless the other's witnesses should fail.

12. By three ways a distaff acquires the privilege of a spear : one is, through sufferance, for sufferance annuls every plea ; the second is, for want of a lawful male heir ; the third is, by the purchase of the property, for that is the third lawful inheritance.

13. Neither justice nor law ought to be without these four essentials : a common lord ; a presiding judge ; and two parties present.

14. The teithi of violence : a cry ; a horn ; and a complaint.

15. Seven legal qualities which a judge ought to possess : to be,

Mute and deaf,

Bold and eloquent,

Humble and fearful,

And religious :

And those are the characteristics recommended to the student of law.

¹ y ²² gyfreith.

²¹ the law.

¹ not in J. ² yó Q. ³ J.Q. ⁴ not in S. ⁵ nar S. ⁶ dros Q.S. ⁷ nor S. ⁸ dros Q.S. ⁹ kans ny S. ¹⁰ Kyt J.Q. ¹¹ odieithyr Q.S. ¹² not in J. ¹³ na S. ¹⁴ not in Q.S. ¹⁵ diwat J. ¹⁶ Q. ¹⁷ not in Q. ¹⁸ S. ¹⁹ Q. ²⁰ Vuyd, ac ofynaó, Drut, allavar, Q. ²¹ Q. ²² S. ²³ Q.S.

xvi. ¹Or keffir dyn yn llosgi ty yn lletrat, ac dala bit eneit vadeu.

xvii. Nybyd galanas am leidy; ac ny byd llyssyant rŏg dŏy genedyl yrydiennydyaŏ.

xviii. Os gyrr llourydaeth tan adaŏ, neu avyd ar dyn, neu yn lletrat, llŏ degŏyr adugeint aa arnaŏ: or keffir yreith bit ryd; onnys keiff bit leidy gŏerth.

xix. Or deruyd amrysson rŏg deudyn amgeissaŏ creir y damtŏg ac ef, abot vn yn dywedut: Tibieu keissaŏ ²[y] creir: Titheu bieu keissaŏ ³[y] creir: ⁴y gyurcith ⁵honn adyŏeit panyŏ ⁶y neb bieffŏ llithyaŏ y llŏ ⁷bieu keissaŏ y creir, kanys ycreir adeŏisso ⁸[ef] bieu y dŏyn ⁹y lithyaŏ ¹⁰ac ef.

xx. ¹¹Bradwyr arglŏyd, alladron, aphyrn-icwyr, aphob dyn auo eneit vadeu ¹²[o vraŏd y gyfreith] ny dylyir galanas ¹³ymdanadunt.

xxi. [¹⁴Ffyrnicŏyr o gŏadant ¹⁵eu ffyrn-igrŏyd deu kymeint ¹⁶a gŏat lletrat ¹⁷vyd.]

xxii. Sef yŏ ffyrnicŏryd, diuŏynaŏ ¹⁸y da yr ¹⁹perchenn, ac idaŏ ²⁰ynteu.

xxiii. Sef yŏ lletrat, pob peth ²¹[or] a ²²dyccer ²³[yn absen] ac aŏtatter.

xxiv. Sef yŏ agkyuarch, pob peth adyccer yn aŏssen ac nywatter.

xxv. Sef yŏ treis, pob peth adyccer yggŏyd ²⁴dyn oe anvod.

xxvi. Sef yŏ ²⁵anvodeu pob peth adyccer yn rith ²⁶[peth] arall: ny dylyir ²⁷am ²⁸anvodyeu ²⁹dim' namyn' dieissyŏaŏ y dyn oe da. ³⁰

16. If a person be found burning a house stealthily, and be laid hold of, let his life be forfeited.

17. There is to be no galanas for a thief: and there is no recrimination to take place between two kindred on account of his being put to death.

18. If an accusation of the crime of burning, openly or stealthily, be brought against a person, he is to give the oaths of fifty men; if his raith be had, let him be free; if he do not get it, let him be a saleable thief.

19. If there should arise a contention between two persons as to the procuring a relic to swear by; and one say: 'It is for thee to procure the relic:' and the other: 'Thou art to procure the relic:' this law says, that the person to whom the procuration of the oath pertains is to procure the relic, for he is to bring the relic he may choose to be made use of.

20. There is to be no galanas for traitors to a lord, and thieves, and ferocious persons, and every person whose life is forfeited by sentence of law.

21. Ferocious men, if they deny their savage violence; their denial is twofold to that of theft.

22. Savage violence is, the rendering property useless to the owner or to himself.

23. Theft is, every thing that is taken in absence and denied.

24. Surreption is, every thing that is taken in absence and not denied.

25. Violence is, every thing that is taken in the presence of a person and against his will.

26. Inadvertence is, every thing that is taken instead of another thing: there is nothing required for ²⁷inadvertence, but to indemnify the person for his property.

* ³⁰anudon

* ³⁰perjury,

¹ not in Q. ² Q. ³ not in Q. - J. ⁴ not in Q. ⁵ iŏn yŏ yr Q. ⁶ not in Q. ⁷ Q. ⁸ not in Q. ⁹ not in J. ¹⁰ Bradŏr J.S. ¹¹ S. ¹² amdanunt. Q.S. ¹³ Q.S. ¹⁴ y S. ¹⁵ no Q. ¹⁶ S. ¹⁷ not in S. ¹⁸ perchennŏc Q.S. ¹⁹ ehun. Q.S. ²⁰ J. ²¹ tatter ac dyckyr. Q. ²² S. ²³ ac S. ²⁴ anvodeu Q.S. ²⁵ J.Q.S. ²⁶ dim am anvodeu S. ²⁷ onyt J. ²⁸ L. here concludes. ²⁹ J. anvodeu Q.

CYVREITHIAU HYŴEL DDA,

AR DDULL 'GWENT;

THE LAWS OF HOWEL DDA,

ACCORDING TO THE 'GWENTIAN CODE.

[RHAGLITH.]

HYWEL da mab Cadell brenhin Kymry' awnaeth tróy rat Duó a 'dyrwest agweddi' can oed eidyab ef³ Kymry 'yny' theruyn, [²nýt smgen' ⁶no] pedwar cantreó 'athrugeint' yn Deheubarth, ⁸a deunaó cantref Góyned, ⁹a thrugein tref tra Chyrchell ⁹a thrugein tref Buellt. Ac yn ⁹[y] teruyn hynny nyt geir ⁹geir neb ⁹arnadunt hóy' ageir yó 'eu geir' hóy ar paób.

¹⁰[E] sef yd ¹¹oed dróc ¹²dedueu, adryc' kyfreitheu kyn noc ef, ¹³[ac] y kymyrth ynteu chwe gwyr o bob kymót ¹⁴yg Kymry ac yduc ¹⁵hyt y' Ty Gwyn ar Taf, ¹⁶a seith ugein baglaóe yr' róg esgyb ac archesgyb, ac abadeu ac athraóon da ¹⁷y wneuthur ¹⁸kyureitheu da ¹⁹ac y diot y rei dróc a oed kyn noc ef, ²⁰ac ²¹yó' cadarnhau yny enó ²²ehun."

Ac or niuer húnno y ²³dewissóyt y deudec lleyc doethaf ar un yscolheic ²⁴kymhenhaf y wneuthur y kyureitheu ²⁵hynny. Sef awnaethant hóy pan daruu ²⁶udunt wneuthur y kyureitheu' ²⁷dodi emelldith Duó ac un y gynulleitua honno ac un Gymry benbaladyr ar y neb a ²⁸torhei y kyureitheu ²⁹hynny.

[PREFACE.]

HOWEL the good, son of Cadell, king of Cymru, enacted, by the grace of God and fasting and prayer, when Cymru was in his possession in its bounds; to wit, 'three score and four' cantrevs in South Wales, eighteen cantrevs of Gwynedd, three score trevs beyond the 'Cyrchell, and three score trevs of 'Buellt. And within that limit the word of no one went before 'their word, and 'their word was binding upon all.

As bad customs and bad laws existed before his time, he summoned six men from every cymwd in Cymru, and assembled them at the White House upon the Tav, together with seven score croziers, between bishops, and archbishops, and abbots, and good teachers, to form wholesome laws, and to abrogate the bad ones before his time, and to give them stability in his own name.

And, out of that number, twelve of the wisest laics and the best scholar were selected to make those laws. And when they had finished those laws they imprecated the malediction of God, and of that assembly, and of Cymru in general, upon whosoever should break those laws.

³⁰ arhugain

³¹ arnaw ef

³² e

³³ one

³⁴ his

³⁵ his

¹ Breenhin Kymry Hywel da X. ² gwedi adyrwest X. ³ not in Z. ⁴ ydan y X. ⁵ W. Y. ⁶ Y. ⁷ not in W. X. ⁸ not in Z. ⁹ W. ¹⁰ X. Y. ¹¹ not in Y. ¹² not in Z. ¹³ Z. ¹⁴ o Z. ¹⁵ attaw X. yr W. X. Y. Z. ¹⁶ ac a oed o percheu bagyl yg Kymry W. ¹⁷ a Z. ¹⁸ not in W. ¹⁹ - y Y. ²⁰ a orne ai Z. ²¹ - ac ywneuthur [y X.] rei da yn ev lle X. Y. ²² y Y. ²³ ehunan. Y. Z. ²⁴ kymertli Z. ²⁵ doethaf W. X. Y. Z. or yscolheigon hynny Y. ²⁶ e X. Y. da, ac ydiot y rei dróc a oed kyn noc ef, ac ydodi rei da yn eu lle, ac y cadarnhau yn y enó ehunan W. ²⁷ a Z. ²⁸ not in W. X. Y. ²⁹ - hyn W. ³⁰ torho W. ³¹ hcn. W. ³² Z. ³³ X. arnunt W. ³⁴ X.

¹ Gwent, the appellation of the district in Wales inhabited by the Silures, comprised the diocese of Landav.

² There appears to be an error in this reading, as there never were so many cantrevs in all Wales; if 'cymwds' be substituted, the account would be near the

truth. The reading of Z., as probably correct, would have been inserted in the text, if so modern a transcript could be preferred before five ancient MSS.

³ Now called Crychell, a brook in Radnorshire, which runs by Abbey Cwm hir and falls into the Icithon.

⁴ A district in the upper part of Brecknockshire.

¹Ar llyuyr hŷn ²herwyd Morgeneu a
³Chyfnert h y uab adigonet. ⁴Ar gwyr
hynny ⁵oed oreu ⁶yn eu hamser⁷ ar cof⁸ a
chyfreithau⁹ ¹⁰[ac oesseu.]

And this book was ¹compiled according
to Morgeneu and ²Cyvnert h his son. And
these men were³ the best ⁴in their time⁵ for
record and laws ⁶and periods.

BOOK THE FIRST.

[CYVREITHIAU Y LLYS.

I. AM SŶYDDOGION Y LLYS.]

I. ¹Ac y dechreussant² ³yn gyntaf⁴ ⁵kyf-
reithau llys⁶ ⁷can⁸ ⁹ynt penhaf¹⁰ ¹¹canys
¹²orth y¹³ brenhin ar urenhines ¹⁴y perthyn-
ant,¹⁵ ar¹⁶ pedwar sŷydaŷc arugeint¹⁷ ¹⁸ae
¹⁹canhymdaant²⁰ ²¹[nyt amgen,]

- I. Penteulu.
- II. Effeirat teulu.
- III. Distein.
- IV. Ygnat ¹⁸llys.
- V. Hebogyd.
- VI. ¹⁹Penkynyd.
- VII. Pengwastraf.
- VIII. Gwaaystauell.
- IX. Distein ²⁰[y] brenhines.
- X. Effeirat ²⁰[y] brenhines.
- XI. Bard teulu.
- XII. Gostegŷr.
- XIII. Dryssaŷr neuad.
- XIV. Dryssaŷr ²¹[yr] ystauell.
- XV. ²²Gwastraf aubyn.
- XVI. ²³Morbŷn ystauell.
- XVII. Canhŷyllyd.
- XVIII. Trullyat.
- XIX. Medyd.
- XX. ²⁴Sŷydaŷr ²⁵[y] llys.
- XXI. Coc.
- XXII. ²⁶Troedaŷc.
- XXIII. Medyc.
- XXIV. Gŷastraf aubyn ²⁷[y] brenhines.
- II. Dylyet ysŷydogyon ²⁸[oll] yŷ caffel
brethynwisc ²⁹yganybrenhin, allieinwisc
ygan yurenhines teir gweith ³⁰yny ulŷydyn;
³¹y Nadolyc, ar Pasc, ar Sulgwyn.
- III. ³²Ran o' holl enill ybrenhin ³³oe wlat
dilis ³⁴ehun³⁵ ageiff y urenhines.
- IV. Sŷydogyon y urenhines ³⁶agaffant
³⁷trayan³⁸ o holl enill³⁹ sŷydogyon y brenhin.

[THE LAWS OF THE COURT.

I. OF THE OFFICERS OF THE COURT.]

I. And they began with the laws of the
court, as they are the most important, since
they pertain to the king and queen, and
the twenty-four officers who accompany
them: namely,

1. Chief of the household.
2. Priest of the household.
3. Steward.
4. Judge of the court.
5. Falconer.
6. Chief huntsman.
7. Chief groom.
8. Page of the chamber.
9. Steward to the queen.
10. Priest to the queen.
11. Bard of the household.
12. Silentiary.
13. Door-ward of the hall.
14. Door-ward of the chamber.
15. Groom of the rein.
16. Chambermaid.
17. Candle-bearer.
18. Butler.
19. Mead brewer.
20. Sewer of the court.
21. Cook.
22. Footholder.
23. Mediciner.
24. Groom of the rein to the queen.
2. All the officers are to have woollen
clothing from the king, and linen clothing
from the queen, three times in the year; at
Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide.
3. The queen has a ³share of all the reve-
nue of the king from his landed property.
4. The officers of the queen have a third
of all the revenue of the officers of the king.

⁴⁰Blegŷwryt yscolheic ae hŷscriuenŷys;
canys ef a
⁴¹chyureith

⁴²Traian

⁴³written by Blegywryd the clerk;
because he was
⁴⁴the law of ⁴⁵third

¹Kanys wynt Z. ²not in V. ³not in X. ⁴accint Y. ⁵not in W.Z. ⁶not in Z. ⁷achyfreithau yny
amser. W. ⁸Y.Z. ⁹Achyntaf V.W. ¹⁰ygunaethant ŷy W. Achyfreithyeu llys nedrychwyd X. Ac Y.Z. yd Y. a Z.
etrychymont Y.Z. ¹¹o V.W. not in Z. ¹²not in X. ¹³yn gynta Z. ¹⁴oedynt V.W.X. ¹⁵a chan perthynant
V.W. gan perthynant Y.Z. / or kyfureithyeu X. ¹⁶ar y llys Z. ¹⁷not in V.W.Y.Z. ¹⁸ac eu X. ¹⁹not in X.
²⁰calynant Z. ²¹V.Y. E.W.Y. ²²not in Y. ²³This section follows the next in W.X.Y.Z. ²⁴X.Z. ²⁵X. ²⁶This
section follows the next in V.W.X.Y.Z. ²⁷Llaw Z. ²⁸Section XXIII. here follows in Z. ²⁹Y. ³⁰This section
follows the next in V.W. ³¹X.Z. ³²V. ³³adylyant X. ³⁴pop V.W.X.Y.Z. ³⁵Pasc Nydolic a Z. ³⁶not in Z.
³⁷not in V.W.X.Y. ³⁸traian agaffant Y. ³⁹trayanawc ryadant ar X. ⁴⁰ran V.W. ⁴¹W. ⁴²X. ⁴³Z.

II. [AM Y BRENIN.]

1. Tri dyn a ¹wna sarhaet yr brenhin yneb atorho y naðd ²ar neb aladho y òr yny òyd ³[ac yg gòyd y ⁴nifer pan uo ymaruoll achymanua y rydað ⁵ynteu a phennaeth arall ;] ar neb aròystro y wreic.

II. Canmu hagen atelir ⁶yn ⁷sarhaet ⁸y brenhin' yg kyueir'' pob cantref ⁹oc teyrnas ¹⁰a gwialen aryant athri ban ¹¹y erni' athri ¹²[ban] y ¹³deni agyrhaedho ¹⁴[or dayar] hyt ¹⁵yn iat y brenhin pan cistedho yny gadeir ¹⁶kyureuet ae arianuys ¹⁷afiol ¹⁸[eur] ¹⁹a ²⁰anho' llaón diaðt ²¹y brenhin yndi kyndeðhet ac ewin amaeth ²²ar amaetho' seith mlyned achlaðr eur ²³auo kyulet [²⁴ac-òyneb y brenhin' ²⁵a ²⁶kyn teðhet] ²⁷ageneu yr' fiol.''

III. Breint arglòyd Dineuðr ²⁸yð aanho' o warthec ²⁹[³⁰guynyon] a ³¹phen pob un òrth losgòrn y ³²gilyd ³³mal y bo kyulaón o Argoel hyt yn llys Dineuðr atharó róg pob ugeint ohonnunt.

IV. ³⁴[E] ³⁵sef atelir yg galanas ³⁶y brenhin tri chymeint ³⁷ac atelir yny' sarhaet'' gan ³⁸[y] tri dyrchael.

III. [AM Y VRENINES.]

I. ³⁹[O] tri mod y serheir ⁴⁰y urenhines pan torher ynaðd ⁴¹neu pan traðher tróy lit' ⁴²neu pan ⁴³dyker peth ⁴⁴gan treis oe llað' ac yna ⁴⁵trayan ⁴⁶[kywerthyd] sarhaet ybrenin ⁴⁷atelir ⁴⁸yr urenhines' heb eur ⁴⁹[a] heb aryant ⁵⁰[hagen.]

IV. [AM GYMDREITHAS Y BRENIN.]

1. ⁵¹Vn dyn arpymthec arugeint ar ueirch ⁵²yssyd iaón' yr brenin eu kynhal'' yny ⁵³kcdymdeithas ⁵⁴[y] pedwar sòydaðc arugeint ⁵⁵a deudec gwestei ⁵⁶a e teulu ⁵⁷ae wyrda' ⁵⁸[ae uacòyeit] ae kerdoryon ae ychenogyon.'' ⁵⁹

* ⁶⁰gwineuon

II. [OF THE KING.]

1. Three persons who do saraad to the king: the person who shall violate his protection; the person who shall kill one of his men in his presence, ²and in the presence of the assemblage, when there shall be a meeting between him and another chieftain; and the person who shall obstruct his wife.

2. A hundred kine are to be paid as saraad to the king for every cantref in his dominion; and a silver rod, with three knobs at top and three knobs at bottom, which shall reach from the ground to the king's face, when he shall sit in his chair, and as thick as his ring finger; and a golden cup, which shall hold the king's full draught, as thick as the nail of a ploughman who shall have ploughed for seven years; and a golden cover as broad ²⁴as the king's face, and as thick' as the edge of the cup.

3. The privilege of the lord of Dinevwr is, as many ³⁰white cows as shall reach completely with the head of one to the tail of the other, with a bull between every score kine, from Argoel to the palace of Dinevwr.

4. For the galanas of the king three times as much is paid as for his saraad, thrice augmented.

III. [OF THE QUEEN.]

1. In three ways saraad is done to the queen: when her protection shall be violated; or when she shall be struck in anger; or when a thing shall be forcibly taken out of her hand: for these a third of the worth of the king's saraad is paid to the queen, the gold and silver excepted.

IV. [OF THE KING'S RETINUE.]

1. The king is to have thirty-six persons on horseback in his retinue: the twenty-four officers, and the twelve gwestais; likewise his household, his gwrðas, his youths, his minstrels, and his suitors.

* ⁶⁰brown

¹wnant X. ²This sentence follows the next in V. ³V.W.Z. ⁴wyr Z. ⁵not in W.Z. ⁶yr brenhin yn y sarhaet W. ⁷- i Z. ⁸wrth Z. ⁹a vo yni Z. ¹⁰not in Z. ¹¹not in V.W.X. ¹²y Y. deni Y.Z. ¹³X.Y. ¹⁴erni Y.Z. ¹⁵V.W. X.Y.Z. ¹⁶y Y.Z. not in X. ¹⁷kyn W.X.Z. urasset W. tewed X. flyrret Z. ¹⁸- athri ban erni athri y deni kyrrefet arwyalen V. ¹⁹V.W.X.Y.Z. ²⁰y bo Z. ²¹honno Y. ²²yr Y. ²³a V.W.Y. ry X.Y. ²⁴a ryddalio aradr Z. ²⁵erni kyn teðhet ar fiol V. arnai W. ²⁶V.W.X.Y.Z. ²⁷Z. ²⁸W.X.Y.Z. ²⁹ar W.X.Y.Z. ³⁰not in V. ³¹heuyt atecocir V.W.Y. a delir Z. ³²V.W.X.Y.Z. ³³pheri Z. ³⁴llall V.W.Y. ³⁵atharó róg pop vgein [mu V.W.] ohonunt, mal y bo kyflaun a Argoel hyt yn llys Dineuðr. V.W.X.Y.Z. ³⁶X.Y. ³⁷galanas brenhin yw i syrhaed deirgwaith Z. ³⁸not in V. ³⁹ac V. ⁴⁰X. ⁴¹V.W.X. ⁴²not in Y. ⁴³a W. not in Z. ⁴⁴This sentence follows the next in Z. ⁴⁵a W. ⁴⁶tynher V.W.X.Y.Z. ⁴⁷oc llað gan treis V.W.Z. ⁴⁸- ytelir X. ⁴⁹V.W.X.Y. ⁵⁰not in X. ⁵¹vyd i syrhaed hithe Z. ⁵²not in Y. ⁵³V.W.Y. hagen Y. ⁵⁴V.W. ⁵⁵not in X. ⁵⁶awedha V.W.Y. ⁵⁷a gynail y brenin Z. ⁵⁸gyweithas Z. ⁵⁹V.W.Z. ⁶⁰ae V. ar W.Y.Z. ⁶¹ac ygyt abynny V.W.Y. i am ben bynny Z. ⁶²not in Z. ⁶³V.W.Y. ⁶⁴- ai weision bychain. Z. ⁶⁵U.

V. [AM YR EDLING.]

i. Enrydedussaf ¹yŏ yr edlig wedy y brenin ²ar urenhines.

ii. Braŏt neu uab ³[neu nei uab braŏt] uyd ⁴ynteu yr brenin.

iii. Naŏd yr edlig ⁵yŏ canhebrŏg' ⁶[y] dyn [⁷awnel y cam' ⁸hyt] yn diogel.

iv. Un sarhaet ac un alanas ⁹uyd yr edlig ar brenhin eithyr eur ac aryant ¹⁰brenhinaŏl ar gwarthec ¹¹aossodir o Argoel hyt yn llys Dineubr.

v. ¹²Lle yr edlig' yny neuad [¹³y byd' ¹⁴gyuarŏyneb ar brenhin' ¹⁵y] am ytan ¹⁶ar brenhin.

vi. ¹⁷[Y] rŏg ¹⁸y gŏrthrychyat' ar colouyn ¹⁹yn nessaf idaŏ ²⁰yd eisted yr ygnat llys ²¹or parth arall' ²²[idaw] yr effeirat teulu ²³gwedy ynteu' y penkerd ²⁴[ac] ²⁵odyna nyt oes le dilis y neb ²⁶[yny neuad.]

vii. ²⁷Yr holl ŏrthrychyeit ²⁸ar' gwyr ryd ²⁹[yon] ar kyllidusson yn llety yr edlig y bydant.

viii. [³⁰Y ³¹brenhin ³²adyly rodi yr etlig y holl treul yn anrydedus.]

ix. ³³Llety yr edlig ³⁴ar macŏyeit ³⁵gantaŏ yny' neuad.

x. [³⁶Ar ³⁷kynudŏr bieu kynen ³⁸tan idaŏ achau y drysseu guedy ³⁹el yr edlig' e gyscu.]

xi. Digaŏn adyly yr edlig ⁴⁰[yn y anŏbyn] ⁴¹heb uessur.

xii. Yny teir gŏyl arbenhic [⁴²bonhedic breinhaŏl a' ⁴³eisted ar ⁴⁴gled y brenhin y parth deheu ⁴⁵idaŏ ⁴⁶o ddyna' ⁴⁷paŏb mal y mynho.]

VI. [AM Y NODDIAU.]

i. Naŏd ⁴⁸brenhinaŏl yssyd y bob sŏydaŏc ⁴⁹ac y ereill ⁵⁰heuyt' agyrcho ⁵¹[y llys.]

ii. Naŏd ⁵²[y] brenhines ⁵³dros teruyn ⁵⁴[y] gŏlat ⁵⁵ycanhebryghir heb erlit ⁵⁶[a] heb ragot ⁵⁷[arnaŏ.]

iii. Naŏd y penteulu ⁵⁸yŏ canhebrŏg ⁵⁹[y] dyn dros teruyn ⁶⁰[y] kymhŏt.

⁶⁰ breinhaŏl

V. [OF THE EDLING.]

1. The edling is the most honourable person after the king and the queen.

2. He is to be a brother, or a son, ³or a nephew the son of a brother, to the king.

3. The protection of the edling is, to conduct the person who commits the offence to a place of safety.

4. The saraad and the galanas of the edling and the king are alike, excepting the royal gold and silver, and the cattle which are to reach from Argoel to the palace of Dinevwr.

5. The place of the edling in the hall is opposite to the king, on the other side of the fire.

6. Between the heir-apparent and the pillar, next to him, the judge of the court sits; and the priest of the household on the other side of him; next to him the chief of song; and after that there is no fixed place for any one in the hall.

7. All the royal issue, the freemen, and the collectors of the geld, are to be in the lodging of the edling.

8. The king is to defray the whole expenditure of the edling in an honourable manner.

9. The lodging of the edling, and the youths with him, is in the hall.

10. The woodman is to kindle the fire for him, and to shut the doors when the edling is gone to rest.

11. The edling is to have a sufficiency ⁴¹at his repast, without measure.

12. On the three principal festivals a privileged boneddig sits on the right hand side of the king; thence every one as he may will.

VI. [OF THE PROTECTIONS.]

1. A right of granting ⁶⁰royal protection pertains to every officer, and to others, also, who shall resort ⁶¹to the court.

2. The protection of the queen is, to conduct beyond the bounds of the country, without pursuit and without obstruction.

3. The protection of the chief of the household is, to conduct the person beyond the bound of the cymwd.

⁶⁰ privileged

¹²wedy y brenhin ar urenhines V.Z. yŏ V. vydd Z. yr edlig. V.Z. ³a X. ³V.W.X. braut Z. ⁴yr edlig V.W. ⁵hebrwng Z. ⁶V.W.X.Z. ⁷V.W. ⁸V.Z. ⁹yŏ X.Y.Z. ¹⁰breinhaŏl V.W. ¹¹not in X. ¹²Y le Z. ¹³X. ¹⁴V.W.X.Y. ¹⁵X.Y.Z. uit Y. ¹⁶ac ef. V.W.X.Y. ¹⁷X.Y.Z. ¹⁸yr etlig V.W. ¹⁹not in V.W.Z. ²⁰yr X. ²¹r ddistain Z. ²²y V.W.Y. ²³V.X.Y. ²⁴ac X. odynd X.Z. ²⁵X. ²⁶wedi hynny Z. ²⁷V. ²⁸not in V.W. ²⁹Y X. ³⁰not in Z. ³¹y V.W. a Y. ³²V.X.Y. ³³V.W.X.Z. ³⁴V.W.X.Y.Z. ³⁵bieu W.X.Y.Z. ³⁶Ac Z. ³⁷a X. ³⁸-y brenhin X. gidac ef i Z. ³⁹-y brenin. Z. ⁴⁰V. Y W.X.Z. Heuyt y Y. ⁴¹V.W.X.Y.Z. ⁴²-y Y. ⁴³ddel Z. ⁴⁴V.W.X.Y. ⁴⁵not in X.Z. ⁴⁶V.W.X.Y. o veddic kanhynawl Z. dily W. ar neillaŏ y brenhin. U. ⁴⁷V.W. X.Y.Z. ⁴⁸lin Y. ⁴⁹yr brenhin Y. not in W.X. ⁵⁰Z. ⁵¹- idaŏ. W. gwedy hynny. X. ⁵²not in X. ⁵³not in Z. ⁵⁴Z. ⁵⁵X.Z. ⁵⁶-yw X.Z. canhebrwng y X. dwyn Z. dyn X.Z. ⁵⁷V.X.Z. ⁵⁸yd hebrygir V. not in X.Z. ⁵⁹V.W.Y. ⁶⁰a V.W. ⁶¹V.W.X.Z. ⁶²V.W.X.Y.

iv. Naôd ¹[yr] effeirat teulu ²yô ³hebrûg ⁴[y] dyn' hyt yr eglûys nessaf.

v. Naôd y distein ⁵yô ⁶canhebrûg' ⁷[y] dyn' or pan sauo ⁸yg gwassanaeth y brenin' ⁹hyn pan' el ydyn diwethaf ¹⁰[or llys] ¹¹y gysgu.

vi. ¹²Naôd ¹³[yr] ygnat llys ¹⁴yô tra barhao' ¹⁵y dadleu or haôl gynta ¹⁶hyt ¹⁷yr haôl' diwethaf."

vii. Naôd yr hebogyd ¹⁸yô ¹⁹canhebrûg' ²⁰[y] dyn' hyt y lle pellaf ²¹yd helyo' adar ²²yndaô.

viii. Naôd y penkynyd ²³yô ²⁴canhebrûg' dyn' hyt y ²⁵[lle ²⁶pellaf y] clyôher ²⁷llef y korn.

ix. ²⁸Naôd ²⁹[y] gwas ystauell ³⁰yô or pan elher y urôynha ³¹hyt pan' darffo ³²tannu gwely y brenhin."

x. Naôd y pengwastraô ³³yô tra' barhao reded ymarch ³⁴buanhaf ³⁵yny llys.'

xi. Naôd ³⁶[y] gwastraô avôyn ³⁷yô ³⁸[canhebrûg' ³⁹y dyn] ⁴⁰tra wnel' ⁴¹[y] gof' ⁴²llys pedeir pedol ac eu ⁴³[to] holyon athra pedolho amôs y brenin.

xii. Naôd ⁴⁴distein ⁴⁵[y] brenhines ⁴⁶yô or pan safho yg gwassanaeth ⁴⁷[yurenhines] ⁴⁸yny el y dyn diwethaf ⁴⁹or ystauell y gysgu.'

xiii. ⁵⁰Naôd effeirat ⁵¹[y] brenhines ⁵²yô dôyn dyn' hyt yr eglûys nessaf."

xiv. ⁵³Kyffelyp ⁵⁴yô naôd ⁵⁵[y] morôyn ystauell ⁵⁶a naôd' gwas ystauell.

xv. Naôd ⁵⁷[y] bard teulu ⁵⁸yô ⁵⁹hebrûg' ⁶⁰[y] dyn ⁶¹hyt ⁶²at y penteulu.

xvi. Naôd y gostegôr ⁶³yô or ostec kyntaf hyt ⁶⁴y diwethaf.

xvii. ⁶⁵[Naôd ycanhûyllyd ⁶⁶yw or pan enynher ⁶⁷y ganhûyll gyntaf ⁶⁸hyt pan' ⁶⁹diffother y' diwethaf.]

4. The protection of the priest of the household is, to conduct the person to the nearest church.

5. The protection of the steward is, to conduct the person, from the time he shall begin to wait upon the king, until the last person goes from the palace to rest.

6. The protection of the judge of the court is, while the suits shall continue, from the first cause until the last.

7. The protection of the falconer is, to conduct the person to the farthest place where he shall hawk.

8. The protection of the chief huntsman is, to conduct the person to the farthest place that the sound of his horn can be heard.

9. The protection of the page of the chamber is, from the time of going to gather rushes, until he shall finish spreading the king's bed.

10. The protection of the chief groom is, while the fleetest horse in the palace can continue running.

11. The protection of the groom of the rein is, to conduct the person while the smith of the court makes four shoes, with their sets of nails, and shall shoe the king's steed.

12. The protection of the steward to the queen is, from the time he shall begin waiting upon the queen, until the last person goes from the chamber to rest.

13. The protection of the priest to the queen is, to conduct the person to the nearest church.

14. The protection of the chambermaid is similar to that of the page of the chamber.

15. The protection of the bard of the household is, to conduct the person to the chief of the household.

16. The protection of the silentary is, from the first command of silence to the last.

17. The protection of the torch-bearer is, from the lighting of the first candle, until the last candle shall be extinguished.

¹ W.Z. ² a V.W.Z. can V.W.Y.Z. ³ not in X. ⁴ V.W.Z. ⁵ not in Z. 'aweryt V. adiffer W. ⁶ not in X. ⁷ W.Z. ⁸ yny swyd X. ⁹ ynô Y.Z. ¹⁰ V.Y. ¹¹ not in Z. ¹² - ynô W. or X.Z. llys. W.X.Z. "This section follows the two next in V.W. ¹³ V.W.X.Z. ¹⁴ not in W. 'or pan ddechrever Z. ¹⁵ not in V.W.Y. ¹⁶ yni ddarffo y Z. ¹⁷ y V.W. X.Y. ¹⁸ adiffer V.W. ¹⁹ hebrwng Z. "not in X. ²⁰ V.W.Z. ²¹ yr y Y. 'y ehebawc y lad X. yr helia ai Z. ²² y dyd hwnnw. Z. not in V.W.X. ²³ aparha V.W.Y. ²⁴ not in X.Z. ²⁵ V.W.Y. ²⁶ not in Y. ²⁷ - bella Z. ²⁸ "This section follows the next in V.W.X.Y.Z. ²⁹ Y. ³⁰ adiffer dyn X.Y. not in Z. ³¹ hynô W.Y.Z. ³² kyweirio Z. ³³ not in W. 'aparha hyt y V. ³⁴ goreu V.W. kynta Z. ³⁵ not in X. ³⁶ X. ³⁷ aparha V.W. ³⁸ Y.Z. ³⁹ not in Y. ⁴⁰ not in X. ⁴¹ V.Z. ⁴² - y Y. not in Z. ⁴³ V.W.Z. ⁴⁴ - y Z. ⁴⁵ W.X.Z. ⁴⁶ adiffer dyn Y.Z. ⁴⁷ V.W.X.Y. y brenhin Z. ⁴⁸ hyt pan V.W. ⁴⁹ y gysgu or ystauell. X.Z. ⁵⁰ Kyffelyp yô naôd V.W.Y.Z. effeirat V.W.Y. yr effeiriad Z. ac gilyd. V.W.Y.Z. This section follows the next in V.W.X. ⁵¹ X. ⁵² not in X. ⁵³ - A V.W. 'not in X. ⁵⁴ - y hynny V.W. ⁵⁵ W.Z. ⁵⁶ kyffelyp yw yr hwn X. ar Z. "not in V.W. ⁵⁷ V.W.X.Y. ⁵⁸ y V.W. ⁵⁹ dôyn V.W. kanhebrwng X.Y.Z. ⁶⁰ V.W.Y.Z. ⁶¹ not in W.Y.Z. ⁶² ar V.X.Y.Z. ⁶³ adiffer dyn W.Y. yw diffryd i ddyn Z. ⁶⁴ yr osteg Y. ⁶⁵ V.W.X.Y.Z. This follows section xxvii. in Y.Z. ⁶⁶ not in W. ⁶⁷ not in X.Z. ⁶⁸ hynô W. ⁶⁹ differrer y gauwyll X.

xviii. Naôd y troedaôc ¹yô or pan eistedo ²[y] dan ³troet y brenin ⁴yny el ⁵[y brenhin] y⁶[r] ystauell.

xix. Naôd y coc ⁷yô or pan ⁸hopo ygolgyth kyntaf ⁹hyt pan ossoto ¹⁰y ¹¹golgyth diwethaf ¹²ger bron y brenhin [¹³ar ¹⁴urenhines.]

xx. Naôd ¹⁵y sôydôr llys ¹⁶yô or pan dechreuho rannu y ¹⁷bôyt ¹⁸yny ¹⁹gaffo y ²⁰dyn diwethaf y ²¹rann.

xxi. Naôd ²²[y] medyd ²³yô or pan ²⁴dechreuho ²⁵[y] ²⁶kerôyneit ²⁷ued ²⁸hyt pan y' ²⁹cudyo.

xxii. Naôd y trullyat ³⁰yô or ³¹pan estynher y fiol gyntaf ³²hyt ³³pan peitter ar diwethaf.

xxiii. Naôd ³⁴y medyc yô or pan ³⁵gymerho canyat y brenhin y ³⁶ouôy ³⁷[y] claf hyt ³⁸pan del yr llys ³⁹dracheuyn.

xxiv. Naôd ⁴⁰dryssaôr ⁴¹[y] ⁴²nevad ⁴³yô canhebrôg' ⁴⁴[y] dyn hyt y ⁴⁵urcich ⁴⁶ae wialen parth ⁴⁷ac at y' portaôr canys ef ae ⁴⁸gôrthuyn.

xxv. Naôd y porthaôr yô cadô ⁴⁹[y] dyn ⁵⁰yny ⁵¹del y penteulu ⁵²yr porth ⁵³pan el' yô' letty ⁵⁴ac yna ⁵⁵kerdet y naôdôr' yn diogel ⁵⁶hyt pan adaôho ydyn diwethaf ⁵⁷y llys.

xxvi. ⁵⁸Naôd ⁵⁹[y] dryssaôr ystauell yô ⁶⁰canhebrôg ⁶¹[y] dyn ⁶²at y porthaôr.

xxvii. ⁶³Kyffelyp ⁶⁴yô ⁶⁵naôd ⁶⁶gwastraôf auôyn ⁶⁷brenhin a ⁶⁸naôd gwastraôf auôyn' ⁶⁹brenhines.

xxviii. ⁷⁰Pôybynhac a ⁷¹torher y' naôd ⁷²or rei ⁷³hyn neut' sarhaet ⁷⁴idaô.

VII. [AM SARAADAU.]

1. Sef atelir yn sarhaet ⁷⁵y penteulu trayan ⁷⁶sarhaet y brenhin ⁷⁷heb eur ⁷⁸[a]

⁷⁹a weryt dyn' ⁸⁰or pan ⁸¹dechreuo guallaô y gerôyn ⁸²ued hyt pan ⁸³darffo.

18. The protection of the foot-holder is, from the time he shall sit under the king's feet, until the king goes to the chamber.

19. The protection of the cook is, from the time he shall cook the first joint, until he shall set the last joint before the king and queen.

20. The protection of the sewer of the court is, from the time he shall begin to distribute the food, until the last person shall have had his share.

21. The protection of the mead brewer is, from the time he shall begin the vat of mead, until he shall cover it.

22. The protection of the butler is, from the time the first cup shall be presented, until the last shall be finished.

23. The protection of the mediciner is, from the time he shall have the king's permission to visit the sick, until he returns to the palace.

24. The protection of the door-ward of the hall is, to conduct the person the length of his arm and his rod towards the porter; for he is to receive him.

25. The protection of the porter is, to keep the person, until the chief of the household comes to the gate, when he goes to his lodging; and then let the refugee proceed unmolested until the last person shall leave the palace.

26. The protection of the door-ward of the chamber is, to conduct the person to the porter.

27. The protection of the groom of the rein to the king and the protection of the groom of the rein to the queen are similar.

28. When the protection of any one of the forementioned officers shall be violated, it is saraad to him.

VII. [OF SARAADS.]

1. The saraad payable to the chief of the household is a third of the king's saraad,

⁸⁴guards a person, from the time he shall begin drawing the vat of mead, until he shall finish.

¹ adiffer ydyn X.Y. ² Y. ³ traet V.Y. ⁴ hyt pan V. ⁵ V. ⁶ V.W.X.Y.Z. ⁷ a differ dyn Y. ⁸ dechreuho pobî V. bober Z. ⁹ yni ddarfo y Z. ¹⁰ yr anrec V. ¹¹ not in W.Y. ¹² rac V.W.X.Y. ai omod rrac Z. ¹³ V.W.Z. neu Y. ¹⁴ V.W.Y.Z. ¹⁵ not in X.Y. ¹⁶ a weryt [y W.] dyn W.Y.Z. ¹⁷ aec gyntaf X. ¹⁸ hyt pan V.W.X.Y.Z. ¹⁹ not in X. ²⁰ not in V.W. ²¹ rwyd. Z. ²² V.W.X.Y. ²³ aweryt dyn Y. a ddiffer Z. ²⁴ darmerth V. darmertho W.X.Z. ²⁵ V.W.X. ²⁶ kerôyn V.W.Z. wneuthur X. ²⁷ not in Y. ²⁸ ynôy W. ²⁹ tunelho. X.Y. ³⁰ dotter trull yn llyn X. ³¹ darffo gwassanaeth yr dyn X. ³² not in Z. ³³ el X.Y. gan Y. ³⁴ edrych Z. ³⁵ X. ³⁶ oni Z. ³⁷ not in X.Y.Z. ³⁸ - y V.X. ³⁹ V.W.Y.Z. ⁴⁰ not in X. ⁴¹ not in Z. ⁴² a hebrôg W. ⁴³ V.W.X.Z. ⁴⁴ pyrth Z. ⁴⁵ a hyd y X. ⁴⁶ ar W.X.Y.Z. ⁴⁷ herbyn. V.W. gorchymyn. Z. ⁴⁸ V.W.Y.Z. ⁴⁹ hyt pan V. ⁵⁰ el Z. ⁵¹ trôy y V.W. ⁵² not in Z. ⁵³ not in X. ⁵⁴ parth V. tu W. ae V.W. ⁵⁵ - drwy y porth Z. ⁵⁶ not in Z. ⁵⁷ kÿrchet naôd Y. ⁵⁸ not in V. ⁵⁹ or Z. ⁶⁰ Kyffelyp yô naôd dryssaôr ac gilyd. V. ⁶¹ X.Z. ⁶² hebrwg W. ⁶³ W.X.Z. ⁶⁴ hyd X. ar W.X.Y.Z. ⁶⁵ Section xi. here follows in V.W.X.Y.Z. ⁶⁶ - y hynny V. ⁶⁷ - y Z. ⁶⁸ brenhines Y.Z. ⁶⁹ not in V. ⁷⁰ not in W. ⁷¹ j brenhin. Y.Z. ⁷² not in X. ⁷³ dorro Z. ⁷⁴ - yr un Z. ⁷⁵ not in Y. ⁷⁶ - V. ⁷⁷ hynny Z. ⁷⁸ - jô. Y. cf. Z. ⁷⁹ not in V.W. ⁸⁰ - kÿwerthôd Y. ⁸¹ - traean galanas j brenhin heuyt Y. eithÿr j W. ⁸² V.W.Y. ar W. ⁸³ V.Y.Z. ⁸⁴ V.W. X.Y.Z. o Y. ⁸⁵ dechreuher Y. ⁸⁶ gyntaf W.Y.Z. ⁸⁷ wallober j diwethaf. Y.Z.

¹heb aryant [²breinbaol ac ³y uelly y alanaa.]

II. Sef y⁶ galanas⁷ distein ygnat llys ⁴penkynyd ⁵pengwastraf ⁶[penkerd] ⁷hebogyd ⁸gwasystauell ⁹un sarhaet ¹⁰ac un ebedi¹¹ ac un vreint eu merchet.

III. Yn ¹²y sarhaet ytelir na¹³ mu ana¹⁴ ugeint aryant.

IV. ¹⁵Yn ¹⁶y galanas ¹⁷y telir na¹⁸ mu ana¹⁹ ugein mu gan tri dyrchael.

V. ²⁰[Punt y⁶ ebedi¹¹ pop vn ohonunt.]

VI. Punt y⁶ gobyr eu merchet.

VII. Teir punt ²¹yn ²²y chowyll.

VIII. Seith punt ²³yn ²⁴y hegwedi.

IX. ²⁵Sarhaet pob un ²⁶or s²⁷dydogyon ereill eithyr y penteulu ²⁸ar effeirat teulu [²⁹kyn ³⁰hanffynt or ³¹s³²dydogyon ³³creill] nyt ³⁴ynt un ureint ³⁵[y⁶sarhaet pop vn or] s³⁶dydogyon ereill ³⁷[y telir whe bu a whe ugeint aryant.]

X. Yn ³⁸y alanas y ³⁹telir chwe bu a chweugein ⁴⁰mu gan tri dyrchael.

XI. Yn ⁴¹y hebedi¹¹ ⁴²ytelir chweugeint ⁴³aryant.

XII. ⁴⁴Punt ahanher' y⁶ gobyr ⁴⁵[pop vn oc] ⁴⁶eu merchet.

XIII. ⁴⁷[Punt y⁶ ahaner eu cowyll.]

XIV. ⁴⁸Teir punt yn ⁴⁹y hegweddi.

XV. [⁵⁰Y neb alatho dyn ⁵¹talet y⁶sarhaet ⁵²gysseuin ⁵³ac odyna ⁵⁴y⁶alanas.

XVI. Ny byd drychael ⁵⁵ar sarhaet neb.]

VIII. [AM Y LLETYAU.]

I. Llety y penteulu ⁵⁶adyly bot' yn' y ty moyhaf ⁵⁷ym perued' y tref canys yny gylch ⁵⁸ydyly bot' ⁵⁹lletyeu y teulu ⁶⁰oll mal y bont ⁶¹[yn] paraot ym pob reit ⁶²[yr brenhin.]

II. Yn llety y penteulu y ⁶³bydant y bard teulu ar ⁶⁴[medyc.

without the privileged gold and silver; and his galanas likewise.

2. The galanas of the steward, judge of the court, chief huntsman, chief groom, chief of song, falconer, and page of the chamber, and their saraad, and ebediw, and the rank of their daughters, are the same.

3. For their saraad nine kine, and nine score of silver are to be paid.

4. For their galanas nine score and nine kine, with three augmentations, are to be paid.

5. One pound is the ebediw of each of them.

6. One pound is the gobyr of their daughters.

7. Three pounds for their cowyll.

8. Seven pounds for their agweddi.

9. For the saraad of each of the other officers, except the chief of the household and the priest of the household, who, although of the number of the officers, are not of similar privilege, there are to be paid six kine, and six score of silver.

10. For their galanas, six score and six kine, with three augmentations, are to be paid.

11. For their ebediw six score of silver are to be paid.

12. The gobyr of each of their daughters is one pound and a half.

13. One pound and a half is their cowyll.

14. Three pounds for their agweddi.

15. Whoever shall kill a person, let him pay first his saraad, and then his galanas.

16. There is no augmentation upon the saraad of any one.

VIII. [OF THE LODGINGS.]

1. The lodging of the chief of the household is to be in the largest house in the middle of the trev; for around him the lodgings of all the household are to be, so that they may be ready on every exigency of the king.

2. The bard of the household and the mediciner are to be in the lodging of the chief of the household.

⁵⁴ - effeiryad teulu

⁵⁵ effeirat teulu.

⁵⁴ - priest of the household

⁵⁵ priest of the household

¹ not in W. ² V.W. ''y⁶ meint galanas y penteulu Y. ³ not in V. ⁴ - hebogyd F. penn gwastrawd X. A chasem Aere in V. ⁵ hebogyd W. not in X. ⁶ X. ⁷ not in W. ⁸ not in Z. ⁹ - ac un alanas W.X.Y.Z. ¹⁰ eu W.X.Y. ¹¹ not in Z. ¹² Yg W. ¹³ eu X.Y. ¹⁴ - pop vn o honu W. ¹⁵ W.X.Y. ¹⁶ y⁶ W.X. ¹⁷ eu W.X.Y. ¹⁸ y⁶ W.X.Z. ¹⁹ eu W.X.Y. ²⁰ - Am X. ²¹ - ohonunt X. ²² not in X. ²³ W.X.Y.Z. ²⁴ hanff of X. ²⁵ Y. ²⁶ not in X.Z. ²⁷ W. ar U. 'yn eu sarhaet X.Y.Z. ²⁸ W.X.Y.Z. ²⁹ eu W.Y.Z. ³⁰ not in Y. ³¹ not in X. ³² eu X.Y. not in W. ³³ - pop vn W. ³⁴ 'yni Z. ³⁵ Awbeugeint W. ''Ysref atelir y V. not in X. ³⁶ W. ³⁷ i telir. Z. ³⁸ W. chweugeint. En eu cowyll punt a hanner. X.Y.Z. ³⁹ En y hagwedi [y telir Y.] teir punt. X.Y.Z. ⁴⁰ eu W. ⁴¹ W.X.Y.Z. ⁴² not in Y.Z. ⁴³ yn gyntaf X.Z. ⁴⁴ atelir Y.Z. ⁴⁵ ysarhaed. X. ⁴⁶ yn Z. ⁴⁷ ufd W.X.Y. ''yw Z. ⁴⁸ yn X.Z. ⁴⁹ ef y bydant W.X.Y. y byd Z. ⁵⁰ llety Z. ⁵¹ not in W.X.Y.Z. ⁵² X. ⁵³ byd W. ⁵⁴ W.X.Y.Z. ⁵⁵ X. ⁵⁶ U.

iii. ¹Lletý yr effeirat ²teulu ³ac yscolheigon ⁴y llýs gantaó' ⁵uýd'' tý y caplan.⁶

iv. Lletý ⁷effeirat ⁸y brenhines ⁹uýd, tý y clochýd.]

v. Lletý y distein ar ¹⁰sóydwyr ¹¹gantaó ¹²a uýd' ¹³yn y ty nessaf yr llys.

vi. Lletý yr ygnat ¹⁴llys ¹⁵a uýd ¹⁶yn ystauell ybrenhin neu ¹⁷yn ¹⁸y neuad ¹⁹ar gobenyd ²⁰auo dan' y brenhin ²¹y dyd ²²a ²³uýd ²⁴[a] dan ²⁵y pen ²⁶ynteu y nos.

vii. Lletý y pengwastraó ²⁷[a] uýd ²⁸[yn] yty nessaf ²⁹y ysgubaó ³⁰y brenhin' ³¹ar gwastrodyon ³²ereill gantaó' canys ³³ef arann yr ³⁴ebranu.

viii. ³⁵[Lletý y penkýnyd ³⁶arkýnydyon oll ³⁷gantaó' uýd'' odýnty'' ³⁸y brenhin.]

ix. Lletý yr hebogyd ³⁹uýd ysgubaó ⁴⁰y brenhin cany char ⁴¹yr hebogeu ⁴²y' mbc.

x. ⁴³[Guelý] y gwas ystauell ⁴⁴ar uoróyn ⁴⁵ystauell ⁴⁶uýd ystauell y brenhin.⁴⁶

xi. Lletý ⁴⁷y ⁴⁸dryssaó ⁴⁹yny neuad.

xii. ⁵⁰Lletý y' dryssaó ⁵¹ystauell ⁵²uýd ty y porthaó.

IX. [BRAINT PENTEULU.]

i. Ancóyn ageiff y penteulu yny lety ⁵³nyt amgen ⁵⁴no' their seic a ⁵⁵[thri] chorneit ⁵⁶[o] ⁵⁷llyn or llys.'

ii. Achyfuarús pob blóydyn ⁵⁸[ageiff] nyt amgen ⁵⁹no their punt ⁶⁰pob blóydyn' ygan y brenhin.'

iii. O anreith ⁶¹a ⁶²dycco yteulu ran deu ór ageiff ⁶³ef ⁶⁴or byd ⁶⁵y gyt ac ⁶⁶wynt' ac o trayan y brenhin yr eidon adewisso.

iv. ⁶⁷[Y neh awnel cam is colofneu ⁶⁸y llýs' os deila y penteulu ⁶⁹óρθ gýfreith' trayan ⁷⁰y diróy' ⁷¹neu y' camlóro' ⁷²ageif:

3. The lodging of the priest of the household, having the scholars of the court with him, is to be in the chaplain's house.

4. The lodging of the priest to the queen is to be in the house of the chaplain.

5. The lodging of the steward, having the servants with him, is to be in the house nearest to the palace.

6. The lodging of the judge of the court is to be in the king's chamber, or in the hall; and the pillow whereon the king shall sit during the day, shall be under his head at night.

7. The lodging of the chief groom is in the next house to the king's barn, having the other grooms with him; for he distributes the provender.

8. The lodging of the chief huntsman, having all the huntsmen with him, is in the king's kiln-house.

9. The lodging of the falconer is in the king's barn; for the hawks have an aversion to smoke.

10. The ⁴beds of the page of the chamber and of the chambermaid are to be in the king's chamber.

11. The lodging of the door-ward in the hall.

12. The lodging of the door-ward of the chamber is in the house of the porter.

IX. [THE PRIVILEGE OF THE CHIEF OF THE HOUSEHOLD.]

1. The chief of the household has provision in his lodging; to wit, three messes, and ⁵³three hornfuls of liquor, from the palace.

2. And he has a donation every year; to wit, three pounds yearly, from the king.

3. Of spoil taken by the household, the chief of the household has the share of two persons, if he be with them; and, out of the king's third, he is to have any beast he may choose.

4. Whoever does wrong below the columns of the palace, if the chief of the household catch him, by law, he has a

• ⁷³Lletý

• ⁷³lodging

¹ W.X.Y.Z. ² not in Z. ³ ar X.Z. ⁴ not in Z. ⁵ ygyd ac ef in X. ⁶ lle Y. ⁷ - y byt. X. ⁸ - yr X. ⁹ not in W.Y. ¹⁰ yn X. yw Z. ¹¹ sóydogyon W. ¹² ygyd X. gid Z. ac ef X.Z. ¹³ not in W. ¹⁴ - Y. ¹⁵ not in W.Z. ¹⁶ not in Z. ¹⁷ not in W.X.Y.Z. ¹⁸ not in W.X.Z. ¹⁹ not in W.Z. ²⁰ not in Y. ²¹ a Z. ²² yr X. yd Y.Z. estedo X.Y.Z. ²³ - arnaw X.Y.Z. ²⁴ - húnno Y. ²⁵ a Z. ²⁶ X. y Y. ²⁷ not in W. ²⁸ yr ygnat llýs W. ²⁹ X.Y. ar guastrodyon oll gantaó W. ³⁰ X.Y. ³¹ yr W.X.Y. ³² not in X. ³³ not in W. ³⁴ oll Y. 'y X. gydag ef X.Z. ³⁵ hwi Z. ³⁶ ebran. Y.Z. ³⁷ W.X.Y.Z. ³⁸ not in Z. ³⁹ ygyd ac ef ynyr X. ⁴⁰ W.Z. ar kynydilion gidac ef. Z. ⁴¹ not in X. ⁴² e hebog Z. ⁴³ not in W. ⁴⁴ W.X.Y.Z. ⁴⁵ a guelý y Y. ⁴⁶ not in Z. ⁴⁷ yn W.X.Y.Z. ⁴⁸ - y býdant. W.X.Y.Z. ⁴⁹ not in X.Y.Z. ⁵⁰ dryssorýon W. ⁵¹ not in X.Y.Z. ⁵² not in X.Y.Z. ⁵³ - yr X.Y. ⁵⁴ yw X.Y.Z. ⁵⁵ not in X. ⁵⁶ not in W. ⁵⁷ X.Y.Z. ⁵⁸ W.X. ⁵⁹ medd. Z. ⁶⁰ W.X.Y. y gan y brenhin W. ⁶¹ not in W. ⁶² a gail Z. not in X.Y. ⁶³ - W. ⁶⁴ y keiff y penteulo or awnel yteulo obid ygyd ar teulu ran deuwr. X. ⁶⁵ ónel W.Y.Z. ⁶⁶ not in Y. ⁶⁷ o Z. ⁶⁸ not in W. ⁶⁹ wý Y.Z. ⁷⁰ W.X.Y.Z. ⁷¹ not in X.Y.Z. ⁷² not in X.Z. ⁷³ not in X. ⁷⁴ a X. ⁷⁵ - hwnnw X. ⁷⁶ U.

os deila heuyt ¹ygkynted y neuad' yn gynt nor distein ²trayan ³y diry' yneu ycamlwr' ageiff.]

v. Mab neu nei ⁴uab braot' ⁵yr brenhin' uyd y penteulu."

vi. ⁶[Corneit med ada' ida' ympob kyuedoch ygan y urenhines.]

vii. ⁷Or gat y brenhin neb ⁸ar uar' ⁹o dis ¹⁰tal y pentan ¹¹or teulu' gohodet y penteulu ¹²atta' hōnnō' ¹³[ehunan.]

viii. Ar tal y neuad ¹⁴yd eisted' y penteulu ar teulu ¹⁵[oll] yny gylch.

ix. ¹⁶[Kýmeret ¹⁷ef yr heneuyd auynho ar ¹⁸deheu ¹⁹ida' ac arall ar y asseu.]

x. March byth ²⁰yn osseb ²¹ageiff ygan y brenhin.

xi. ²²Dy ran ageiff y uarch or ebran.

X. ²³BREINT EFFEIRAT TEULU.'

i. Y neb asarhaho ²⁴[neu a ²⁵latho] effeirrat ²⁶teulu diodeuet kyfreith sened ²⁷[yn gyntaf] ²⁸ac am' y ²⁹sarhaet deudeg mu ³⁰atelir ida' ³¹y trayan ageiff ef ar deuparth ³²yr brenhin.

ii. Effeirat teulu a ³³geiff ywisc y penyto ybrenhin ³⁴yndi [³⁵y Garawys' ³⁶ahynny] yn erbyn y Pasc.

iii. ³⁷Ef ³⁸bieu' offrom ³⁹y ⁴⁰brenhin ⁴¹ar' teulu ⁴²ac offrom y' saol agymerho offrom ⁴³yny teir gyl arbenhic y gan y brenhin' [⁴⁴byth hagen y kýmer ⁴⁵offrom ⁴⁶ybrenhin.]

iv. Bóyt seic ⁴⁷ageiff ⁴⁸[yny ancóyn] or llys achorneit med.

v. ⁴⁹A march ⁵⁰[bitwosseb] ⁵¹ageiff y gan ybrenhin.

vi. Athrayan ⁵²holl degom ybrenhin ⁵³ageiff.

vii. ⁵⁴Ar trydydyn' anhepkor ⁵⁵[yr] brenhin ⁵⁶y' ⁵⁷yr offeirrat ⁵⁸[teulu.]

third of his dirwy, or his camlwrw: if he likewise catch him in the entry of the hall sooner than the steward, he has a third of his dirwy, or his camlwrw.

5. The chief of the household is to be a son, or a nephew, "the son of" a brother, to the king.

6. A hornful of mead comes to him, from the queen, at every banquet.

7. If the king, in displeasure, suffer any one of the household to remain below the fire-place, let the chief of the household invite such a person to his own company.

8. The chief of the household sits at the end of the hall, with all the household around him.

9. Let him place which elder he may will on his right hand, and another on his left.

10. He has a horse, always in attendance, from the king.

11. His horse has two rations of provender.

X. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE PRIEST OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

1. Whoever shall do saraad to, or shall murder the priest of the household, let him first submit to the law of the synod: and, for his saraad, twelve kine are to be paid him: he is to have a third, and the two remaining parts go to the king.

2. To the priest of the household belongs the garment in which the king shall do penance, during Lent, against Easter.

3. To him belongs the offering of the king, and of the household, and the offering of those who shall receive an offering from the king at the three principal festivals: he, however, always receives the king's offering.

4. He has a dish of meat, as provision from the palace, and a hornful of mead.

5. And he has a horse, always in attendance, from the king.

6. And he has a third of all the king's tithes.

7. And the priest of the household is one of the three indispensable persons to the king.

¹ neó

² holo

³ or

⁴ sue

¹ uch colofneu X. not in Y.Z. ² - ygkynted y neuad Y.Z. ³ not in Z. ⁴ not in X.Y. ⁵ not in X. ⁶ W.X.Y.Z. ⁷ O X.Z. ⁸ - or teulu W.X.Z. y Y. not in Z. ⁹ - or teulu Y. y gantho hýt W.Y.Z. ¹⁰ not in W.X.Y.Z. ¹¹ not in W.X.Y.Z. ¹² hōnnō attā W.X.Y.Z. ¹³ Y.Z. ¹⁴ y distain Z. ¹⁵ W. ¹⁶ W.Y.Z. Kymhered yr ynetid ar y law deheu, ac ar yllaw asaw adewiso. X. ¹⁷ not in Y.Z. ¹⁸ - y Y. ¹⁹ not in Y.Z. ²⁰ not in X. ²¹ - A W.X.Y.Z. ²² not in W.X.Y.Z. ²³ W.X.Y.Z. ²⁴ not in X. ²⁵ X. ²⁶ taled yn X. ²⁷ warthaet W.Y. waradwydd Z. ²⁸ not in Z. ²⁹ ar W. ³⁰ y Y. a gaif y Z. ³¹ dyly X.Y. ³² not in X.Y. ³³ W.X.Y. yndi Y. ³⁴ W.X.Y.Z. ³⁵ Effeiryad teulu X.Y. Ac W. ³⁶ ageiff X.Z. ³⁷ y teulu ar Z. ³⁸ not in X. ³⁹ ageiff W. ac offrom W.Y. y Y. ⁴⁰ ar Z. ⁴¹ y gau y brenhin yny teir gyl arbenhic W.X.Y. ⁴² W.Y.Z. offrom y vrenhines a geiff ynteu. X. ⁴³ - ef Z. ⁴⁴ not in Z. ⁴⁵ W.X.Y.Z. ⁴⁶ not in W. ⁴⁷ W.X.Y.Z. ⁴⁸ not in Z. ⁴⁹ not in X. ⁵⁰ oll. X. not in Y. ⁵¹ Trydyd Y.Z. dyn Y. ⁵² W. y X. ⁵³ Tri dyn Z. ⁵⁴ not in X. ⁵⁵ W.X.Y. ⁵⁶ X.

viii. 'Ar trydydyn' a 'gynheil breint
 'llys yn a'ssen 'y] brenhin 'y.]

8. He is one of the three persons who support the privilege of the court in the king's absence.

XI. 'BREINT EFFEIRAT.'

XI. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE PRIEST.

- i. Effeirat 'y urenhines ageiff march byth 'yn osseb 'y gan y urenhines.
- ii. '[Ae] offrom ¹⁰[hi] ¹¹y sa'f' aperthyno ¹²[orth] ¹³yr ystauell' teir gweith ¹⁴yny ul'bydyn ¹⁵ageiff.
- iii. Offrom y urenhines ¹⁶[hagen] ageiff [¹⁷yn ¹⁸press'yluoda'c.]
- iv. ¹⁹Ar' wisce y penyto ²⁰[yurenhines] ²¹yndi y Garawys ²²ageiff [²³y heffeirat.]
- v. ²⁴Lle yr effeirat ²⁵yurenhines auyd' gyuar'byneb ahi.]

1. The priest to the queen has a horse always in attendance from the queen.
2. And he has her offering, and the offerings of the persons belonging to the chamber, three times in the year.
3. The offering of the queen, however, he is to have at all times.
4. And the priest also has the garments in which she shall do penance during Lent.
5. The place of the priest to the queen is opposite to her.

XII. 'BREINT DISTEIN.

XII. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE STEWARD.

- i. O kyureith ykeiff' y' distein ²⁷wisce y penteulu ²⁸ym pob un or' teir goyl arbenhic; [²⁹a guisc y distein ageiff ybard teulu' ³⁰a guisc ybard ³¹tevlv ageiff ³²y 'dryssa'br' ³³y nevadd.]
- ii. ³⁴Croen ³⁵[hyd] ageiff ³⁶y ³⁷[distein y] gan y kynydyon ³⁸pan ygouynho' o hanher Chweira'br hyt ³⁹ym pen 'bythnos o' Uei.
- iii. ⁴⁰Orth gyghor' y distein ⁴¹y ⁴²byd ⁴³y b'oyt ⁴⁴ar llyn yn holla'f.
- iv. Ef adengys ⁴⁵y pria'ot le ⁴⁶y pa'ob yny neuad.
- v. [⁴⁷Ef ⁴⁸aran y' lletyeu' ⁴⁹i bawb.]
- vi. March byth ⁵⁰yn osseb ageiff y gan y brenin.
- vii. ⁵¹[Ad'oy ran ⁵²ageiff y uarch' or ebran.⁵³]
- viii. ⁵⁴Ryd uyd ⁵⁵y tir ⁵⁶ida'f.
- ix. ⁵⁷Eidon ⁵⁸obob anreith ⁵⁹ageiff y gan y teulu.'
- x. [⁶⁰Y ⁶¹distein ⁶²bieu gobyr ⁶³merchet pop' maer ⁶⁴y bisweil.]
- xi. Pedeir arugeint ageiff ⁶⁵y gan bob so'ydac ⁶⁶[adarymreto] b'oyt ⁶⁷a llyn ⁶⁸[yn y llys] ⁶⁹pan ⁷⁰clont yn ⁷¹y so'yd.'

1. The steward, by law, has the garment of the chief of the household at each of the three principal festivals; ³⁰and the bard of the household has the garment of the steward; and the 'door-ward of the hall has the garment of the bard of the household.'
2. The steward has the skin of a hart from the huntsmen, from the middle of February to the end of a 'week in May, when he shall require it.
3. The meat and drink is wholly regulated by the steward.
4. He shews every one his proper place in the hall.
5. He apportions the lodgings to every one.
6. He has a horse, always in attendance, from the king.
7. And his horse has two rations of the provender.
8. His land is free to him.
9. He has an ox out of every booty from the household.
10. To the steward belongs the gobyr of the daughters of every land maer.
11. He has twenty-four pence from every officer, who shall serve meat and drink in the palace, when he shall enter upon his office.

' 72 porthawr

' 73 pytheunos

' 74 porter

' 75 fortnight

¹ E X.Y. '' not in H'. ² geidw X.Y.Z. ³ not in Z. ⁴ X.Y.Z. ⁵ not in X.Y.Z. ⁶ teulu X. not in W.Y. ⁷ not in Y.Z. ⁸ not in Z. ⁹ W. Ac Y. ef ageif y Y.Z. '' Kyffelyp yw breint effeiryat yurenhines ac effeiryad y brenhin o bob parth. X. ¹⁰ W.Y.Z. ¹¹ ar W.Y. 'ac Z. ¹² Y. ¹³ idi ageiff W. attai Z. ¹⁴ pop W. ¹⁵ not in W.Y.Z. ¹⁶ W.Y.Z. ¹⁷ W.Y. ¹⁸ W.Y.Z. ¹⁹ Y Y.Z. ²⁰ W.X.Y.Z. ²¹ not in X.Y.Z. ²² - yndi X.Y.Z. ²³ W. ef. Z. ²⁴ W.X. I le yn yr stavell kyvair wyneb ar vrenhines y bydd. Z. ²⁵ not in X. ²⁶ Dylved X. '' not in W.Z. ²⁷ - ageiff W. yw X. adlyly Z. ²⁸ ynny W. ²⁹ W.X.Z. ³⁰ W.X.Y.Z. ³¹ not in W. ³² not in Z. ³³ Z. ³⁴ Distein X. Krbjn Y. ³⁵ W.Z. heuyt Y. ³⁶ croen hyd X. ³⁷ W.Y.Z. ³⁸ not in X.Z. ³⁹ hanner X.Z. ⁴⁰ Pan y govynno. X.Z. Or X.Z. O Y. pan del W.X.Y.Z. ⁴¹ - yr llys orth [y X.Y.Z.] kyngor W.X.Y.Z. yd X. ⁴² bydant Y. ⁴³ not in X. ⁴⁴ a X. ⁴⁵ not in X.Y.Z. ⁴⁶ not in X.Y. ⁴⁷ W.X.Y.Z. ⁴⁸ bieu rannu Y.Z. ' - X. ⁴⁹ Z. ⁵⁰ not in W.Y.Z. ⁵¹ W.X.Y.Z. ⁵² not in Y.Z. ⁵³ - ageif y varch. Y.Z. ⁵⁴ Y tir yn ryd. X. ⁵⁵ not in W. ⁵⁶ ydistein. W. ⁵⁷ not in Z. ⁵⁸ - ageiff W.X. ⁵⁹ not in W.X.Y. ⁶⁰ Z. ⁶¹ W.X.Y.Z. ⁶² ageif Y.Z. ⁶³ not in Z. ⁶⁴ not in W.X.Y. ⁶⁵ not in W. ⁶⁶ W.Z. aroddo Y. ⁶⁷ neu Y.Z. ⁶⁸ W.Y. ⁶⁹ not in Y. ⁷⁰ estynnher swyd idaw. X. ⁷¹ eu W. ⁷² X. ⁷³ Y.

xii. ¹Distein bieu rannu ²[aryant] y ³gwestuaeu.

xiii. Ef bieu ardystu ⁴[y] gwirodeu ⁵yny llys.

xiv. ⁶Ef ageiff ⁷aryant ⁸camlwr ⁹pob sdydaoc' bdyt allyn nyt smgen ¹⁰y trullyat, ¹¹ar coc, ¹²ar' ¹³sdydwr llys.¹⁴

xv. Kyureith aduc yr distein brethynwisc ygan ybrenhin allieinwisc ygan y urenhines teir gweith yny uldydyn.'

xvi. ¹⁵Or pan dotto y distein ¹⁶naod Du ¹⁷ac un' ybrenhin ar urenhines ¹⁸oe seuyll, [¹⁹yny llys' ²⁰ar ²¹guyr da] ²²atorho y ²³naod ²⁴honno' nyt oes naod idab nac yn llys nac yn llan ²⁵onyt gan sant yny eglóys.'

xvii. Kyurannaoc ²⁶uyd y distein ar ²⁷y pedeir ²⁸sdyd ²⁹arugeint ³⁰llys.'

xviii. ³¹Doy rann ³²ageiff ³³y distein' o aryant y gwestuaeu.'

xix. [³⁴A ³⁵doy ran ³⁶ageiff ogróyn y guarthec alather ynny gegin.]

xx. ³⁷Ef ageiff gobyr' obob sdyd llys ³⁸pan y' rodho y brenhin ³⁹[⁴⁰eithyr ⁴¹ysdydeu arbenhic.]

xxi. Croen hyd ⁴²ageiff yr' Hyddref ⁴³[y gan y penkynynd] ⁴⁴ywneuthur llestri ycadu ⁴⁵folleu ⁴⁶y brenhin ⁴⁷ae kyrn; [⁴⁸a hynny' ⁴⁹kyn rannu' ⁵⁰y cróyn ⁵¹y róg y brenhin ar kynydýon.

xxii. Distein ageiff 'ran gwr' oaryant ⁵²guastrodyon.]

xxiii. ⁵³Distein ⁵⁴[o gyfreith] ⁵⁵adyly gossot ⁵⁶bdyt a ⁵⁷llyn' ⁵⁸ger bron y brenhin ⁵⁹[aseic uch ⁶⁰y lab ⁶¹ac arall' is ⁶²y lab] yny teir góyl arbenhic.

xxiv. ⁶³Ef ⁶⁴[heuyt] ⁶⁵ageiff kyhyt ae hiruy ⁶⁶arbyneb ygdadaft' ⁶⁷or cwruf [⁶⁸gloyó ⁶⁹ac] or bragaft' ⁷⁰hyt y kygóg perued; ⁷¹[ac] or med hyt y kygóg eithaf.

12. To the steward belongs the distribution of the gwestva silver.

13. To him belongs the testing of the liquors in the palace.

14. He has 'the money payment' of the camlwrw of every officer of meat and drink; to wit, the butler, the cook, and the sewer of the palace.

15. By law, the steward is to have woollen clothing from the king, and linen clothing from the queen, three times in the year.

16. From the time the steward, standing up in the palace, shall proclaim the protection of God, and the protection of the king and the queen, and of the gwrdas; whoever shall break that protection is not to have protection, either in the court or out of it, except from a saint in his church.

17. The steward is to participate in the twenty-four offices of the court.

18. The steward has two shares of the gwestva silver.

19. And he has two shares of the skins of the cattle slaughtered in the kitchen.

20. He has a fee for every office in the palace, except the principal ones, when conferred by the king.

21. He has the skin of a hart, in October, from the chief huntsman, to make vessels for keeping the king's cups and horns; and that before the skins are shared between the king and the huntsmen.

22. The steward has 'one man's share' of the groom's silver.

23. The steward, by law, is to place meat and drink before the king; and a mess above him, and another below him, on the three principal festivals.

24. He, likewise, has the length of his middle finger of the clear ale from off the lees; and, of the bragod, the length of the middle joint; and, of the mead, the length of the extreme joint.

⁶⁰traýan diróy a ⁷¹dwy ran

⁷⁰sdydóyr ⁷²y gwestuaeu.

⁶⁹a third of the dirwy and ⁷¹two shares

⁷⁰sewers ⁷²gwestva

¹ Ef W.X.Y.Z. 'aran W. ² W.X.Y.Z. ³ gwylvae. Z. ⁴ X. ⁵ yn Y. ⁶ Distein biev X. ⁷ - a Z. ⁸ y X.Z. guassanaethwyr W.X.Y.Z. ⁹ coc a W. not in X. ¹⁰ y Z. not in X. 'n W. ¹¹ a Y.Z. not in X. ¹² - bwyd allynn. X. 'not in W.X.Y.Z. ¹³ O Y. ¹⁴ - oe seuyll W.X.Y. yny llys X. ¹⁵ anawd W.X.Y.Z. ¹⁶ not in W.X.Y. ¹⁷ Z. ¹⁸ W. ac eu X. na Y. ¹⁹ W.X.Y. ²⁰ - ýneb Y. 'nathorro nep eu tangneued, ac eu nawd, nac yullys nac yn diheithyr llys: aphwybynnac ae torrho X. ²¹ tagnouef Y. ²² hwnnw Z. ²³ dieithyr eglwys amynwent. X. not in W.Z. ²⁴ ýb Y.Z. ²⁵ not in W.X. ²⁶ not in Z. ²⁷ llys arugeint. W. ²⁸ swyddawc. Z. ²⁹ 'not in W. ³⁰ not in Z. ³¹ not in X.Y. ³² W.X. ³³ W.X.Y.Z. ³⁴ not in X. ³⁵ not in W.X.Y.Z. ³⁶ a Z. ³⁷ - gobyr a W.X.Y.Z. geiff W.Y.Z. dyly X. ydistein W.X.Y.Z. ³⁸ W.Y.Z. dieithyr X. ³⁹ W.X.Y.Z. ⁴⁰ adab idab [y Y. gan y penkynynd Y.Z.] yn W.X.Y.Z. ⁴¹ W. ⁴² ac Y. olónnó ygunseir W.X.Y.Z. ⁴³ kyrn Z. ⁴⁴ - achyrn X. ⁴⁵ not in X.Z. ⁴⁶ W. ýsef hagen y keif Y. ⁴⁷ W.X.Y.Z. ⁴⁸ W.X.Y. or brenin or kynyddion. Z. ⁴⁹ not in W.X. ⁵⁰ Ef Z. ⁵¹ W.Y. ⁵² bieu X.Y.Z. ⁵³ V. here resumes. 'seic X. ⁵⁴ diawd Z. ⁵⁵ rac V.W.X.Y.Z. ⁵⁶ V.W.X. a [rac bron Y.] niuer seic tch [y Y.] llab aniuer seic is [y Y.] lab Y.Z. ⁵⁷ not in V.X. ⁵⁸ a seic X. ⁵⁹ not in V.X. ⁶⁰ Distein V.X. ⁶¹ W.Y. ⁶² bieu W. ⁶³ - or bragod Z. 'not in V.W.X.Y. ⁶⁴ not in Z. ⁶⁵ V.W. ⁶⁶ V.W.X. yar V.W.X. ar wýneb Y. y guadaft V.W.X.Y. ⁶⁷ - ýnteu Y. ⁶⁸ V.W.X. ⁶⁹ W.X.Y. ⁷⁰ Y. ⁷¹ X. ⁷² Y.

xxv. 'Y distein bieu trayan dirwy ysdydwyr.'

xxvi. Yneb a wnel cam yg kynted y neuad os 'deily y distein ³[ef] ōrth kyureith 'trayan ⁶dirwy hōnnō [⁸neu y' ⁷camlōrō] ageiff ⁹: [¹⁰ac ¹⁰os ¹¹deila heuyt' is y colofneu yn gynt nor penteulu ¹²ef ageiff y' trayan. ¹³]

xxvii. ¹⁴Distein ¹⁶bieu cadō ran ¹⁸y brenhin ¹⁷or anreith ¹⁸a phan renher' kymeret ¹⁹ef ²⁰uuōch neu' ych. ²¹]

xxviii. Distein bieu tygu dros y brenhin ²²pan uo 'reit' ²³[arnaō.]

xxix. ²⁴Ef yō y trydydyn a ²⁵gynheil breint ²⁶[y] llys yn aōssen ²⁷[y] brenhin.

xxx. ²⁸Punt yō gobyr y uerch.'

xxxi. Teir punt ²⁹yn y chowyll.

xxxii. Seith punt ³⁰yn y hegwedi.

xxxiii. Punt ahaner ³¹y ebediō.

XIII. ³²BREINT YGNAT LLYS.'

i. ³³Dylyet ³⁴[yr] ygnat llys ³⁵[yō pan gaffo march ygan y brenhin ny dry' aryant pengwastrawd.]

ii. ³⁶Rōg y gōrthrychyat ar colofyn ³⁷yn nessaf idaō yd eisted yr ygnat llys' yn neuad y brenhin.'

iii. ³⁸Yn ³⁹rat y barn' ⁴⁰[ef] pob ⁴¹braōt ⁴²or' apherthyno ⁴³ōrth y llys.'

iv. ⁴⁴Rann gōr a ⁴⁵gymer ⁴⁶[yr] ygnat llys' o aryant ⁴⁷[y] dayret.

v. Ef bieu dangos breint ⁴⁸adylyet ⁴⁹abydeu' [⁵⁰guyr ⁵¹y] llys. ⁵²

vi. Pedeir arugeint ageiff ⁵³[ynteu] ygan y ⁵⁴neb ⁵⁵yd estynher' breint ⁵⁶a dylyet' idaō.

vii. ⁵⁷[Pan del gobyr ⁵⁸kyfreithaōl yr braōtwyr dōy ran ageiff ⁵⁹yr ygnat llys.]

viii. Ran deu ōr a ⁶⁰geiff ⁶¹ef' or anreith awnel y teulu kynyt el ⁶²ef oe ty.]

ix. Or gōrthōynepa neb ⁶³yr ygnat' ⁶⁴am

• ⁶⁵reith

• ⁶⁶a raith.

¹ not in Y. ' - V.W.X.Z. ² deila V.W.Y. ³ V. ⁴ - ef ageiff W. ⁵ - y V.W.Y. ⁶ V.W.Y. a X.Z. ⁷ V.W.X.Y.Z. ⁸ - ef: V. ⁹ W. ¹⁰ V.W.X. ¹¹ deily X. ¹² not in W.X. ¹³ - ydirōy neu y camlōrō W. ageiff. W.X. ¹⁴ V.W.X.Y. Ef Z. ¹⁵ V.W.X.Y.Z. ¹⁶ not in X. ¹⁷ o W.X. ¹⁸ ac V.W.X.Y.Z. o W.X. or Y.Z. rennir W.X.Y.Z. ¹⁹ not in X.Y.Z. ²⁰ not in V. ²¹ - neu ōch. Y.Z. ²² ym bop lle. X. ²³ V.W. ²⁴ Distein W.X.Y. ²⁵ geidō V.W. ²⁶ Z. ²⁷ V.W. X.Y.Z. ²⁸ not in W.Y. ²⁹ yw Z. ³⁰ not in Z. ³¹ a delir yn Z. ³² distein. Z. not in V.W.X.Y. ³³ Ny dryr V.W. not in Z. ³⁴ X.Y.Z. ³⁵ X. aryant yr pengwastrawd pan gaffo march y gan y brenhin. V.W. yō eistet y Y.Z. ³⁶ not in V.W.X. ³⁷ not in Z. ³⁸ This section follows the next in V.W.X.Z. ³⁹ vu heb ran Z. ⁴⁰ V. yntev X. ⁴¹ braint Z. ⁴² not in V.W.X.Y. ⁴³ ar Z. ⁴⁴ - Ny dōy ygnat llys aryant yr pengwastrawd ban gaffo march. Y. ⁴⁵ geiff V. ⁴⁶ X.Z. ⁴⁷ V. ⁴⁸ not in V.W. ⁴⁹ - a Z. oll swydogyon X. ⁵⁰ V.W.Z. ⁵¹ V.W.Y.Z. ⁵² - abreint eu abydeu. W. ⁵³ V.Z. ⁵⁴ dyn Z. ⁵⁵ y dangoso Z. - y V.W.X.Y. ⁵⁶ ac V.W.X.Y. 'not in Z. ⁵⁷ V.W.X.Y. ⁵⁸ kyfreith W.X.Y. ⁵⁹ ef. W.Y. ⁶⁰ gymmer Y. ⁶¹ not in V. 'yr ygnat X. ⁶² not in X.Y. ⁶³ - barn V.W. 'iddaw Z. ⁶⁴ llys Y. '' - V.W. ⁶⁵ Y.

25. To the steward belongs the third of the dirwys of the servants.

26. If any one commit an offence in the entrance of the hall, and the steward apprehend him, by law, he is to have a third of his dirwy or camlwrw: likewise, if he catch him below the columns before the chief of the household, he has a third.

27. To the steward belongs the care of the king's portion of the spoil; and, when a division shall be made, let him take a cow or an ox.

28. The steward is to swear for the king when there shall be 'occasion.

29. He is one of the three persons who support the privilege of the court in the king's absence.

30. His daughter's gobyr is a pound.

31. Her cowyll three pounds.

32. Her agweddi seven pounds.

33. Her ebediw one pound and a half.

XIII. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE JUDGE OF THE COURT.

1. The privilege of the judge of the court ³³exempts him, when he shall obtain a horse from the king, from paying the chief groom's silver.'

2. The judge of the court sits next to the heir apparent, between him and the column, in the king's palace.

3. He is to administer justice gratuitously in every cause which shall pertain to the palace.

4. The judge of the court takes one man's share of the daered silver.

5. It belongs to him to distinguish the privilege and due of the offices of the men of the court.

6. He has twenty-four pence from the person who shall be inducted to a station of privilege and due.

7. He has two shares of every legal fee arising to the judges.

8. He has the share of two men of the spoil obtained by the household, although he goes not from his dwelling.

9. If any one controvert a sentence pro-

¹y ²uarn' auarnho'' ³rodet ⁴yr ygnat y' deu'' ⁵ystyl yn llab y brenin ac ⁶or methlir ⁷yr ygnat ⁸[llys] ⁹diuarnedic uyd ¹⁰oe eir ¹¹[vyth] ¹²a' thalet ¹³werth ¹⁴[ytauab] yr brenhin' ac ¹⁵[odyna] na uarnet byth.'' [¹⁶Oet ageiff yr ygnat llys y ymgoffau deugein niwarnab os eirch kyū ymbystlab' ¹⁷ac] ¹⁸or methlir y llall ¹⁹[hagen] talet y sarhaet yr ygnat ²⁰[llys] ²¹ac yr brenhin ²²talet werth y tauab.'

x. ²³[Sarhaet ygnat llys yb nab mu anaob ugeint aryant.

xi. Y alanas atelir onab mu anaob ugein mu gan tri dyrchael.

xii. Val hyn ydyly ydrychauacleu uot ydrychauacl kyntaf yb tri ugein mu: yr eil yb pedwar ugein mu y trydyd yb pum mu achau mu athrayan doy uu ac ual hyn ydrycheif galanas pop Kymro herwyd yureint.]

xiii. Iaon yb yr braodur caffel pedeir keinnaoc kyfreith o bob dadyl ²⁴atalho pedeir ²⁵keinnaoc ²⁶[kyfreith.]

xiv. ²⁷Trydydyn anhepkor ²⁸[yr] brenhin ²⁹yb ³⁰yr ygnat' ³¹[llys.]

xv. Pedeir arugeint a ³²geiff' ³³pan ³⁴finyer ³⁵tir.³⁶

xvi. [³⁷Or ³⁸a dyn ygkyureith heb ganhyat ³⁹rygnat llys' talet ⁴⁰tri buhyn' camluro ⁴¹yr brenhin; ac ⁴²or byd ⁴³y brenhin nny lle talet yndeudyblyc.]

xvii. Ny dyly neb uarnu ⁴⁴arny bypo teir colouyn kyfreith agwerth 'gwyllt adof.'

xviii. ⁴⁵[Llenlliein ageiff yr ygnat ⁴⁶llys y' gan y vrenhines yn ⁴⁷pressbyl.]

xix. ⁴⁸March ⁴⁹yr ygnat ⁵⁰[llys] yn un preseb ⁵¹amarch'' y brenhin ⁵²ybyd.

xx. Doy rann ⁵³ageiff' ⁵⁴y uarch' or ebran.⁵⁵

xxi. ⁵⁶[Y] gwastrab' aubyn aduc yuarch ⁵⁷ae arueu' yn ⁵⁸gyweir ⁵⁹yr ygnat llys' pan ymynho.

nounced by the judge, let the judge place the two pledges in the king's hands; and if the judge of the court be foiled, his word shall never be judicial; and let him pay the worth of his tongue to the king; and, thenceforward, never again officiate. The judge of the court has forty days to reconsider, if he demand it, before mutually pledging. If the other, however, be foiled, let him pay his saraad to the judge of the court, and the worth of his tongue to the king.

10. The saraad of the judge of the court is nine kine, and nine score of silver.

11. His galanas is paid with nine score and nine kine, with three augmentations.

12. In this manner the augmentations are to be made: the first is, three score kine; the second is, four score kine; the third is, a hundred and five kine and a third of two kine: and thus the galanas of every Cymro is augmented, according to his privilege.

13. The judge is to have four legal pence from every cause of the value of four legal pence.

14. The third indispensable person about the king is the judge of the court.

15. Twenty-four pence 'he has' when 'the boundary of land shall be settled.

16. If a person enter law without the leave of the judge of the court, let him pay three kine camlwrw to the king; and, if the king be present, let him pay double.

17. No one is to act as a judge, if he shall not know the three columns of law, and the worth of 'wild and tame.'

18. The judge of the court has linen from the queen at all times.

19. The horse of the judge of the court is to be at the same manger as the king's horse.

20. His horse has two rations of the provender.

21. The groom of the rein shall bring his horse 'and his arms' in proper order to the judge of the court whenever he shall will it.

⁵⁷ - braotwyr

⁵⁸ pop aniuail kyfreithabl.

⁵⁹ - dadyl

⁶⁰ idab

⁶¹ come to the judges

⁶² every lawful animal.

⁶³ a cause of

⁶⁴ to him

¹ not in X. ² vrawd Z. ³ rodent V.W.Z. ⁴ eu V.W. ell X. not in Y. ⁵ iddaw Z. ⁶ - eu X. ⁷ o X.Z. ⁸ y X. ⁹ V.W.X.Y. ¹⁰ not in V. ¹¹ y W.Y.Z. ¹² X. ¹³ not in X. ¹⁴ yr brenhin berth y tauab V. ¹⁵ W.Y.Z. ¹⁶ W.Y. ¹⁷ W. ¹⁸ V.Z. ¹⁹ o X. ²⁰ X. ²¹ V.W.X.Y.Z. ²² a gwerth y daward [yntev X.] yr brenhin. X.Z. ²³ not in Y. ²⁴ W. ²⁵ not in Z. ²⁶ not in X. ²⁷ V.W. ²⁸ - El yb y V. Trydyd Z. ²⁹ V.X. ³⁰ not in V. ³¹ y Z. not in W. ³² W.X.Y.Z. ³³ dab yr V.W.X.Y.Z. ³⁴ teruyner V.W.X.Y.Z. ³⁵ - a dair. Z. ³⁶ V.W.Y. Od X.Z. ³⁷ V.W.X.Y.Z. ³⁸ not in W.X.Z. ³⁹ dair buw Z. ⁴⁰ not in X.Y.Z. ⁴¹ o X.Z. ⁴² not in X.Y. ⁴³ y Z. ⁴⁴ V.W.X.Y.Z. ⁴⁵ not in Z. ⁴⁶ wastat W. bresswyluodawc. X.Y.Z. ⁴⁷ This follows the next section in Y. ⁴⁸ not in Y. ⁴⁹ a ddyly vod Z. not in W.X. ⁵⁰ bitoseb ageiff ygan V. ⁵¹ W.Y. ⁵² - ybyd W. ⁵³ A V.W. not in Y.Z. ⁵⁴ idab V. not in X.Z. ⁵⁵ not in Y. ⁵⁶ - Ac yn vn preseb y hyd a march y brenhin peunydyabl. V. ageiff. X.Z. not in W.Y. ⁵⁷ Z. ⁵⁸ kywain Z. ⁵⁹ y X. bresswyl X.Y. not in V.W.Z. ⁶⁰ V.W. brawdwr X.Y. ynad llys Z. ⁶¹ Z. ⁶² V.W.X.Y.Z. ⁶³ V.W.Y. not in X.Z.

xxii. Y tir ageiff yn ryd.
 xxiii. A''' 'march 'yn osseb '[ageiff] y gan y brenhin.
 xxiv. Ouer tlysseu ageiff pan ūystler 'y sōyd idaŭ; 'nyt amgen' '[no] taŭlbort 'y gan y brenhin amodrŷ eur 'y gan y uren-hines '[ac na 'dyly ynteu 'gadu ytlysseu 'hyn y gantaŭ nac 'ar werth nac ynrat.]
 xxv. 'Pan gymerho' bard 'cadeir y 'kymer yr ygnat 'llys] 'y korn bual 'ar uodrŷ 'eur] ar gobennyd adotter ['y 'danaŭ] yny cadeir.
 xxvi. 'A pedeir arugeint 'aryant ageiff 'yr ygnat 'llys o 'bob 'dadyl ['sarhaet a 'phop dadyl] 'ledrat 'ahynny] 'y gan 'y' neb adiago 'or 'haŭl.
 xxvii. '[Ef ageiff y tauaŭt adel ypen yn anrec yr brenhin ar tauodeu oll or llys kanys ynteu auarn ar y tauodeu oll ar brenhin adyly llaŭ lle y tauaŭt o gehyr mordŷt y llŷdyn bieiffo yr gof llys.]
 xxviii. 'Un ureint uyd y uerch amerch y distein.
 xxix. 'Ryd uyd 'o 'dirŷ ac'' ebidiŭ 'canys gwell 'yŷ ygneidyaeth 'no dim' pressenhaŭl.
 xxx. 'Ef yŷ y trydydyn agynheil 'breint 'y llys] yn aŭssen '[y] brenhin.

XIV. 'BREINT PENGWAŖAŖT.

i. Dylyet y' pengwaŖaŖt 'yŷ 'caffell crŷyn gwarthec; nyt amgen' croen ych y gayaf achroen buŭch '[yn] yr haf '[ygan y distein] y wneuthur kebystreu 'y ueirch y brenhin ahynny kyn rannu 'y 'crŷyn 'rŷg y distein ar 'sŷydwyr.
 ii. '[PengwaŖaŖt bieu coesseu 'pob eidon' alather yny gegin ahalen 'arodir idaŭ gantunt.]
 iii. Ran 'deu (r ageiff' o aryant y '[gŷastrodyon.
 iv. 'Ef 'bieu hen gyfrŷyeu 'amŷs ybrenhin 'ac hen frŷyneu 'auo y amŷs.]

22. He has his land free.
 23. And he has a horse, in attendance, from the king.
 24. When his office shall be pledged to him he receives trinkets; to wit, a throw-board from the king, and a gold ring from the queen: and he is not to part with these trinkets, either by sale, or by gift.
 25. When a bard shall take a chair, the judge of the court takes the bugle horn, and the gold ring, and the cushion that is placed under him in his chair.
 26. The judge of the court has twenty-four pence from every suit for saraad, and every suit for theft; and that from the person who shall escape from the charge.
 27. He has the tongue from the head that comes as a present to the king, and all the tongues in the palace; for he decides upon all the tongues: and the king is to fill the place of the tongue with the thigh muscle of the animal for the smith of the court.
 28. The daughter of the judge of the court and the daughter of the steward have the same privilege.
 29. He is free from dirwy and ebediw: for the functions of a judge surpass all temporal things.
 30. He is the third person who supports 'the privilege of the court' in the king's absence.

XIV. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE CHIEF GROOM.

1. The due of the chief groom is to have the hides of cattle; that is, the hide of an ox in winter, and the hide of a cow in summer, 'from the steward,' to make halters for the king's horses; and that before sharing the hides between the steward and the servants.
 2. To the chief groom belong the legs of every ox that shall be slaughtered in the kitchen; and salt shall be given to him with them.
 3. He has the share of two men of the 'groom's silver.
 4. To him belong the old saddles and bridles of the king's steed.

'braŭt 'gwestuaeŷ. 'judgment 'gwestva

'not in V. 'bit W.Y.Z. 'W.X.Y.Z. 'not in Y.Z. 'not in V.X. 'Y.Z. 'not in Z. 'V.W.X.Y.Z. 'atet W.X.Y.Z. 'not in W.X.Y.Z. 'byth X. hynny Z. 'yr Y. i Z. 'Y V.W.X.Y. gan y V.W.X.Y.Z. 'pan V.W.X.Y.Z. enillo V. gaffo W.X.Y.Z. 'keiff V.W. 'V.W.X.Y.Z. 'not in V.W.Z. 'ac X. 'not in Z. 'V. W.X.Y. 'V. 'V.W. 'not in V.W. 'not in V. 'not in W. 'not in X. 'ha Z. 'not in Y. 'W.Y. 'Y. 'a thir a daiar i gan y kytŷyr Z. 'W.X.Y.Z. 'yr X. 'not in Y. 'rac yr Y.Z. 'holyon hynny. V.W.X.Y.Z. 'V. 'not in V.W. 'Ny thal X.Y.Z. 'This section follows the next in V.W.X.Y.Z. 'try nathal W. 'not in V. 'not in X. 'not in W.Z. 'llys Z. 'noe da Y. 'Ygnat llys V. 'V.W.X.Y.Z. 'not in V.W.X. 'X.Z. 'not in V.W.X.Y. This is Chapter xxii. in U. 'not in Z. 'ageiff V.W.X.Y. 'not in Z. 'X.Y. 'V.W.X.Y. 'not in X. 'not in Z. 'y Y. not in X. 'sŷydogyon. V. 'Y Y.Z. V.W.X.Y.Z. 'y gwarthec Z. 'gantŷen or gegin. X. 'not in W. 'V.W.X.Y. gwaŖawt Z. ageiff kŷmeint edeu (r. W. 'V.W.X.Y.Z. 'henyt W.Y. ageiff W.X.Y.Z. 'a hen ybardvnav Z. not in W.X. 'a Z. 'V.W. 'U.

v. ¹Pengwastrâf ar gwastrodyon ²ereill agaffant ³[yr] ebolyon gwyllt a ⁴ddel ⁵yn trayan' ⁶yr' brenhin o' ⁷anreith.

vi. ⁸Ef bieu ⁹estyn ¹⁰y meirch ¹¹[oll] arodho ¹²y brenhin ¹³pedeir keinaŵc ¹⁴a ¹⁵gymer ynteu' o bob ¹⁶un eithyr ¹⁷o' ¹⁸[r] tri ¹⁹[meirch hynn:] ²⁰march ²¹[arother yr] effeirat ²²[teulu] ²³ac ²⁴[march ²⁵arother yr] ygnat ²⁶[llys] a ²⁷[r ²⁸march arother yr] ²⁹chroessan; [³⁰kanys rôymaŵ troet ³¹y gebystyr ³²hônno awneir ōrth y dŵy geill ac uelly yrodir.]

vii. ³³Ef ³⁴ageiff ³⁵lloneit y ³⁶llestyr ydyffo y brenhin ³⁷o' ³⁸honaŵ ³⁹or medd' ⁴⁰ygan y distein; ar eil ⁴¹lloneid ygan y penteulu; ar trydyd ygan y ⁴²urenhines.

viii. ⁴³Y tir ageiff yn ryd.

ix. ⁴⁴A march bitosseb ⁴⁵ageiff y' gan y brenhin.

x. ⁴⁶A] dŵy ran ageiff y uarch or ebran.

xi. ⁴⁷[Lle y pengwastrâf ar ⁴⁸gunstrodyon ⁴⁹y gantaŵ yŵ ⁵⁰y golofyn nessaf ⁵¹yr brenhin.]

xii. ⁵²Pengwastrâf ar penkynydd ar troed- aŵc nyt eistedant ōrth paret yneud ⁵³paŵb ohonunt ⁵⁴ynteu' aŵyr' y le.]

xiii. ⁵⁵Ef bieu ranu ⁵⁶lletyeu y meirch ⁵⁷ae hebranneu.'

xiv. Trayan dirŵy achamlŵrŵ y gwastrodyon ageiff ⁵⁸[ypengwastrawd.]

xv. ⁵⁹Kebystyr adyry ⁶⁰ef ⁶¹ygyt aphob' march ⁶²or arodho ⁶³y brenhin.

xvi. ⁶⁴Ef bieu ⁶⁵capan y brenhin [⁶⁶or ⁶⁷byd crŵyn ⁶⁸ōrthunt] ⁶⁹ae ysparduneu ⁷⁰o bydant eureit ⁷¹[neu aryaneit] neu efydeit ⁷²[pan dirmycker.]

xvii. ⁷³Bŵyt seic ⁷⁴achorneit cŵrŵf ⁷⁵ageiff nny' ancŵyn.]

xviii. ⁷⁶Un urceint uyd y uerch a merch y penkynydd.

xix. Punt atelir nny ebediŵ.

5. The chief groom and the other grooms have the wild colts, due to the king as the third of spoil.

6. The chief groom is to deliver all the horses which the king shall give; he is to receive four pence for each, except for these three horses: the horse that shall be given to the priest of the household; the horse that shall be given to the judge of the court; and the horse that shall be given to the jester; for the end of the halter is to be tied round his testicles, and so given.

7. He has the fill of the vessel, out of which the king shall drink, of mead from the steward; and the second from the chief of the household; and the third from the ⁴queen.

8. He has his land free.

9. And a horse, always in attendance, from the king.

10. And his horse has two rations of the provender.

11. The place of the chief groom, and the grooms with him, is by the pillar next to the king.

12. The chief groom, the chief huntsman, and the foot-holder, do not sit by the wall of the hall: each of them knows his place.

13. To him belongs the arrangement of the stabling of the horses, and their provender.

14. The chief groom has the third of the dirwy and camlwrw of the grooms.

15. He furnishes a halter with every horse which the king shall give.

16. To him belong the king's cap, if there be fur on it; and his spurs, if they be gilded, or silvered, or lacquered; when discarded.

17. He has a mess of meat, and a hornful of ale, as provision.

18. His daughter and the daughter of the chief huntsman have equal privilege.

19. One pound is paid for his ebediŵ.

⁶ brenin.

⁴ king.

¹- Y Z. ² gantaŵ V. not in W.X.Y.Z. ³ V.W.X.Y.Z. ⁴ gaffo X.Y. ⁵ o Z. 'not in V.W.' y X.Y. ⁶ not in Z. ⁷- trayan V.W.X.Y. ⁸ Y Z. pengwastrâf W.X.Y.Z. ⁹ estynnu V.W.X.Y.Z. ¹⁰ pop V. ¹¹ W.X.Y. ¹² yr X. ¹³- aŵebystyr adyry ynteu gan pop march; ac ynteu ageiff V. ¹⁴ not in V. ¹⁵ geiff W. ¹⁶ march V.W.X. ¹⁷ i gan y Z. not in V. ¹⁸ W.X. ¹⁹ X. y V. ²⁰ yr W.X.Y.Z. hŵn W.Y. ²¹ V.W.Y. ²² V.W.X.Y.Z. ²³ ar V.W.Y.Z. a X. ²⁴ V. vn W. hŵn Y. ²⁵ V.W.Y. march X. ²⁶ W.X.Y. ²⁷ V.W.Y. ²⁸ vn W. hŵn Y. amarch y X. r Z. ²⁹ croessaneit V.W. ³⁰ V.W. ³¹ not in W. ³² not in V. ³³ V. Y Z. pengwastrâf W.X.Y.Z. ³⁴ V.W.X.Y. biav Z. ³⁵- ygan y distein W.X.Y.Z. ³⁶ llestri Z. - ygwallower yndunt nny llys, a lloneid y llestri X. ³⁷ not in W. ³⁸ honunt X. ³⁹ not in V. ⁴⁰ not in X.Y.Z. ⁴¹ not in V.W. ⁴² Ae W. ⁴³ not in X.Y. ⁴⁴ not in W.X. '- Z. ⁴⁵ not in X.Y. ⁴⁶ V.W.X.Y.Z. ⁴⁷ gymdeithion Z. ⁴⁸ not in W.X.Y.Z. ⁴⁹- in X. ⁵⁰ y Y. not in X.Z. ⁵¹- Y Z. This follows section 1. in V. ⁵² pop un Y.Z. onadunt Y. 'a roddir yn Z. A *claus* occurs here in Z. ⁵³ not in W.X. ⁵⁴ Pengwastrâf V.W. ⁵⁵ yr V. ystableu V.W. ac V. ar W. ebranau V.W. y V. yr W. meirch. V.W. ⁵⁶ ac eu X.Y. ⁵⁷ X.Y. ef V.W. ⁵⁸ not in V. ⁵⁹ ynteu W. gan pop W.X. ⁶⁰ gan y Y. ⁶¹ not in W.X.Y. ⁶² yr X. ⁶³ Y Y. pengwastrâf W.X.Y. ⁶⁴ capaneu V. ⁶⁵ V.W.Y. o X. ⁶⁶ V.W.X.Y. ⁶⁷ ōrthau W.X.Y. ⁶⁸ ar X. ⁶⁹ or V.W.Y. ⁷⁰ V.W.X.Y. ⁷¹- ef bieu Y. ⁷² V.W.Y. ⁷³ V.W.X.Y. ⁷⁴- ageiff X. ⁷⁵ yn X. ⁷⁶ not in W. Chap. xiv. follows here in W. ⁷⁷ Z.

XV. BREINT HEBOGYD.

1. Pa'' dyd bynhac y ²dalyo'' ³[yr] hebogyd ⁴crychyd, neu ⁵bōnu neu chwibonogyf nynyd [⁶orym ⁷y ⁸hebogeu] tri gwassanaeth awna ybrenhin ⁹idaō: ¹⁰daly y ¹¹uarch tra ¹²esgynho; ¹³a ¹⁴daly y uarch' tra ¹⁵disgynho; adaly y uarch'' tra ¹⁶achubo ¹⁷yr adar.

ii. Teir gweith ¹⁸y hanreca y brenhin ef ynos honno ¹⁹[oc laō ehunan ar uōyt kanys yn llaō y gennat yd anrecca beunydeff eithyr nny teir gōyl arbenhic ar dyd y llatho aderyn enwaōc.]

iii. Ar ²⁰neillaō y kyghellaōr ²¹yd eisted' yg kyuedach.

iv. Croen hyd ²²ageiff ²³[yr hebogyd' ²⁴yn Hydref ygan ²⁵y penkynydeff] ²⁶yg kyueir' ²⁷tauyhualeu [²⁸a ²⁹menyc idaō.] ³⁰

v. Ebran deu uarch' ageiff y uarch ³¹ef.

vi. [³²Nyt yf namyn teir ³³diaōt nny neuad rac bot gwall ar ³⁴y hebogeu' ³⁵trwy veddawd:] ³⁶llestyr ³⁷hagen a ³⁸uyd y erbynneit' y wiraōt ³⁹yny llys.

vii. ⁴⁰March byth ⁴¹yn osseb ageiff y gan y brenhin.

viii. [⁴²Or ⁴³llad ⁴⁴yr hebogyd yuarch yn ⁴⁵hela neu ⁴⁶or byd marō odamwein ⁴⁷march arall ageiff ygan ybrenin.

ix. Ef bieu pop hōyedic.]

x. Ef bieu [⁴⁸pop ⁴⁹nyth] llemysten agaffer ar tir y llys.

xi. ⁵⁰Bōyt seic ⁵¹ageiff ⁵²[yn ⁵³y ⁵⁴ancōyn] ⁵⁵or llys' a ⁵⁶thri chorneit ⁵⁷[o] llyn' ⁵⁸[yny] llety.

xii. ⁵⁹Or pan dotto ⁶⁰yr hebogyd ⁶¹y hebogeu yn ⁶²eu mut, ⁶³[hyt pan ⁶⁴y tynho allan] ny dyry ateb ⁶⁵y neb ⁶⁶or ae ⁶⁷holo.

xiii. ⁶⁸Gwest ⁶⁹unweith ageiff' bob plōydy yn ⁷⁰ar ⁷¹y tayogeu [⁷²y brenhin ac' ⁷³o pop tayaōctref y ⁷⁴keiff' ⁷⁵dauat ⁷⁶hesp neu' pedeir keinhaōc ⁷⁷kyfreith yn'' ⁷⁸uōyt ⁷⁹y hebogeu.

⁶⁰warthafyl ⁶¹lety ⁶²ancōyn. ⁶³stirrup ⁶⁴lodging, ⁶⁵provision.

¹not in X.Z. '' By V.W.Y. ''' Dylyed X. ²llatho V. ³V.W.X. ⁴ydyd yllada yr hebogeu X. bwn X.Z. ⁵gryhyr X.Z. ⁶V.W.Y.Z. ⁷V.W. ⁸V.Y.Z. hebōc W. ⁹yr hebogyd ydyd hwanw X.Y.Z. ¹⁰dala V.W.Y. ¹¹disgynho V.W.X.Y. '' - a Z. ¹²ac V. ¹³dala V. '' not in W.X.Y. ¹⁴eskyno a V. ¹⁵gyrcho X. ¹⁶y Z. ¹⁷- a W.X.Y. dala W.Y. daly X. y warthauyl tra eskynho. W.X.Y. ¹⁸yd V.W.X.Y.Z. ¹⁹V. ar W. - y X. ef Z. orth Y.Z. ²⁰uōyt. W.X.Y.Z. ²¹gled V.W.Z. not in Y. ²²y distain Z. ²³- yn Hyddvref Z. ²⁴W.X.Y.Z. ²⁵V.W.X.Y. ²⁶not in X. ²⁷ywneuthur V.W.X.Y.Z. ²⁸not in V.X. ²⁹W.Y.Z. ³⁰V.W.X.Y.Z. ³¹- athauyl hualeu V.X. ³²idaō. V. yr hebogeu. X. 'Dōy ran W.X.Y.Z. '' not in V. ³³or ebran. W.X.Y.Z. ³⁴V.W.X.Y.Z. ³⁵foleid X. ³⁶yr Y. ³⁷X.Y.Z. ³⁸not in V. ³⁹X.Y.Z. ⁴⁰eruyll W.X.Y.Z. ⁴¹- hagen W. idab Y.Z. ⁴²not in Y.Z. ⁴³not in V. ⁴⁴- a dōy ranidaō or ebran. V. ⁴⁵V.X.Y.Z. O W. ⁴⁶V.W.X.Y.Z. ⁴⁷not in X.Y. ⁴⁸hely X.Y. ⁴⁹o X.Z. ⁵⁰not in V.W.X.Y. ⁵¹V. ⁵²V.W.X.Y.Z. ⁵³not in Z. ⁵⁴- achorneit med V. ⁵⁵V.W.X.Y.Z. ⁵⁶not in Z. ⁵⁷not in W.Y. '' - V. ⁵⁸not in W. ⁵⁹W.X. medd nev Z. ⁶⁰V.W.X.Y. ⁶¹O Y. ⁶²not in Z. ⁶³fr W. 'not in Z. ⁶⁴y V.W.Y. ⁶⁵V.W.X.Y.Z. ⁶⁶eu X. ⁶⁷yr V.W.X.Y. ⁶⁸not in V.W.X.Y.Z. ⁶⁹goffynho. Y. ⁷⁰Kylch Z. ⁷¹not in X. 'ageiff unweith V.W.Y. ⁷²- vn weith X. ⁷³not in V.W.X.Z. ⁷⁴V.W. ⁷⁵V.W.X.Y.Z. ⁷⁶kynvc X. kymmer Y. ⁷⁷not in X.Y. ⁷⁸nev dauat heap X.Y. not in V.W. ⁷⁹ymborth W.Y.Z. borthyant X. ⁸⁰yr X.Y. oi Z. ⁸¹V.X.Y. ⁸²W. ⁸³W. not in Z.

XV. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE FALCONER.

1. What day soever the falconer shall take a heron, or a bittern, or a curlew, with his hawk, the king performs three services for him: hold his horse while he shall mount; and hold his horse while he shall dismount; and hold his horse while he shall secure the birds.

2. Three times the king presents him on that night with food with his own hands: for, by his messenger he sends presents to him daily, except on the three principal festivals, and the day that he shall kill a notable bird.

3. He sits on one side of the canghellor at the banquet.

4. The falconer has the skin of a hart from the chief huntsman, in October, to make jesses, and gloves for himself.

5. His horse has the rations of two horses of provender.

6. He only drinks three times, in the hall, lest, through ebriety, his hawks should be neglected: there shall be a vessel, however, to receive his liquor, in the palace.

7. He has a horse, always in attendance, from the king.

8. If the falconer kill his horse in hunting, or it die by chance, he shall have another horse from the king.

9. Every male hawk belongs to him.

10. The nest of a sparrow-hawk, found on the palace demesne, belongs to him.

11. He has a mess of meat, for his provision, from the palace, with three hornfuls of liquor, in his lodging.

12. From the time that the falconer shall put the hawks in their mews, until the time he shall take them out, he gives no answer to any one that shall sue him.

13. He has gwestva once a year from the king's taeogs; and from every taeog-trev he has a crone, or four pence, for food for his hawks.

xiv. ¹Ytir ageiff ynryd.]
 xv. ²Teir anrec ³ageiff ygan' y brenhin
⁴[yr hebogyd] ⁵peunyd yn llað y gennat
 eithyr ⁶[yn] y dyd y ⁷dalho ⁸y' hebaðc'
 ederyn enwaðc neu yny teir ⁹gŷyl arbenhic
¹⁰canys ¹⁰ehun æ kymer' yna.

xvi. ¹¹[Y dyd ¹²ydalhyo ¹³yr hebogyd'
 ederyn enwaðc ¹⁴ac na bo' ybrenhin ¹⁵yny
 lle'pan del yr hebogyd ¹⁶yr llys' ar ederyn
¹⁷gantað ¹⁸ybrenhin adyly ¹⁹kyfodi ²⁰racdað
 ac ony chyuyt ²¹ef adyly rodi' ywisc auo
 ymdanað yr hebogyd.]

xvii. Ef bieu ²²callon pob llôdôn ²³or a
 ladher yny ²⁴llys."

xviii. ²⁵[Kyt anreither ²⁶yr hebogyd' ²⁷o
 gyfreith nys anreitha ²⁸nar maer ²⁹nar
 cyghellaðr namyn ³⁰y teulu aryghyll.]

xix. ³¹Un ureint ³²uyd y uerch a ³³merch-
 et y ³⁴sydogyon ereill.

xx. Punt ³⁵uyd y ebedið ef.

xvi. ³⁶BREINT PENKYNVD."

i. Penkynyd ageiff croen ych ³⁷[yn] y
 gayaf ³⁸[ygan y distein] y wneuthur kyn-
 llyuaneu ³⁹[ygwn ybrenhin.]

ii. Ar les y brenhin ⁴⁰yd helyant y kyn-
 ydyon hyt kalan ⁴¹Raguyr; odyne ⁴²agaffont
 hyt ⁴³[naðuetdyd ⁴⁴o Raguyr] nys kyuran-
 ant ⁴⁵ar brenhin.'

iii. ⁴⁶Ny ⁴⁷bydant golŷython ⁴⁸kyureith-
 aól yn hyd ⁴⁹[y] brenhin ⁵⁰gwedy kalan
 Raguyr.

iv. ⁵¹Y' naðuet dyd ⁵²o Raguyr' y ⁵³dyly
⁵⁴y penkynyd ⁵⁵dangos ⁵⁶y gŷn æ kyrn ⁵⁷æ
 kynllyuaneu' æ ⁵⁸trayan or crŷyn ⁵⁹yr
 brenhin.'

v. ⁶⁰Hyt naðuet dyd ⁶¹o Raguyr ny
 cheiff ⁶²y neb ⁶³[or] ⁶⁴æ holo ⁶⁵attep ⁶⁶[y]
⁶⁷gan' y' penkynyd ⁶⁸onyt ⁶⁹sydaðc ⁷⁰[llys]

14. He has his land free.

15. He has three presents daily from the king, by the hand of his messenger, except on the day when his hawk shall kill a notable bird, or on the three principal festivals; for, at those times, the king himself presents them.

16. The day on which the falconer shall take a notable bird, and the king be not present when the falconer returns to the palace with the bird, the king is to rise to receive him; and, if he do not then rise, let him give the garment he may have on to the falconer.

17. The heart of every animal, which shall be slaughtered in the palace, belongs to him.

18. When the falconer shall be distrained upon; by law, neither the maer, nor the canghellor, distrain upon him, only the household, and the apparitor.

19. His daughter is equal in privilege with the daughters of the other officers.

20. His ebediw is one pound."

xvi. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE CHIEF HUNTSMAN.

1. The chief huntsman has the hide of an ox in the winter, from the steward, to make leashes for the king's dogs.

2. The huntsmen hunt for the benefit of the king until the calends of December; whatever they may obtain, from that time, until the 'ninth day of December,' they share not with the king.

3. There are no legal pieces in the king's hart after the calends of December.

4. On the ninth day of December the chief huntsman is to show to the king his dogs, his horns, and his leashes, and his third of the skins.

5. Until the ninth day of December no one, that shall sue him, shall have any answer from the chief huntsman, unless he

¹ - a haner

² kalan Chweuraðr

³ gayaf

⁴ Cwefrawr

⁵ - and a half.

⁶ the calends of February, ⁷ February,

⁸ winter;

⁹ February,

¹ En ryd y keiff ytir X.Y. ² not in V. ³ a enwyn W.X.Y.Z. ⁴ X. idab W.Y. ⁵ y X. ⁶ X.Y. ⁷ llado X. ⁸ - Z. ⁹ not in Y. ¹⁰ yr hebogyd ehunan aerbyn yr anregyon n law y brenhin yn yr X. ¹¹ y brenin Z. as W.Z. oe Y. lað W.Y.Z. ehunan W.Y. chun Z. y W. yd Y. ai Z. hanreca W.Y. hanrydedda Z. yn Y.Z. ydiewed W.Y.Z. ameroed X. hŷnnŷ W.X.Y.Z. ¹² V.W.X.Y.Z. ¹³ llado X. ¹⁴ not in Y.Z. ¹⁵ - V. ¹⁶ ony byd X.Y.Z. ¹⁷ ygŷt ac ef Y.Z. ¹⁸ not in Y.Z. ¹⁹ not in X. ²⁰ - yr llys Y. ²¹ - Z. ²² kyuoð W.Y. ²³ yny erbyn X.Y. ²⁴ yntev X. rodet W.X.Y. ²⁵ callonnev X. ²⁶ not in V.W.X.Y.Z. ²⁷ gegin. V.W. ²⁸ V.W.X.Y.Z. ²⁹ not in X.Y. ³⁰ - Z. ³¹ gan X.Y.Z. ³² na W.X.Z. not in Y. ³³ na W.X.Y.Z. ³⁴ righyll ybrenhin ar teulu. X. ³⁵ not in W.X.Y. The worth of hawks here follows in W.X. ³⁶ not in Z. ³⁷ merch y gwyr gynt. Z. ³⁸ Y Z. ³⁹ X.Y. ⁴⁰ V.W.X.Y.Z. ⁴¹ X. ⁴² yr X. ⁴³ - or X. not in V.W. ⁴⁴ V.W.X.Y.Z. ⁴⁵ not in X.Y.Z. ⁴⁶ ac ef V.W. tyrn lle. Z. ⁴⁷ not in Z. ⁴⁸ - V. ⁴⁹ byd W.X.Y.Z. ⁵⁰ kyfureithlawn X. ⁵¹ X. ⁵² not in Z. ⁵³ not in W. ⁵⁴ not in X. ⁵⁵ - Z. ⁵⁶ gueda V.W.Y.Z. dengys X. ⁵⁷ yr V.W.Y.Z. ⁵⁸ not in X. ⁵⁹ - yr brenhin V.W.Z. ⁶⁰ not in Z. ⁶¹ ran X. ⁶² not in V.W.X. ⁶³ Yn Y. Section ix. follows here in W.X.Y.Z. ⁶⁴ not in W.X.Y.Z. ⁶⁵ not in V.W.X. ⁶⁶ V.W. ⁶⁷ a W.Z. ⁶⁸ not in W. ⁶⁹ - V. ⁷⁰ X. ⁷¹ not in W.X.Y.Z. ⁷² - attep y gantað V.W. ⁷³ vn or sydogyon V. ⁷⁴ V.W.X.Y.Z. ⁷⁵ Z. ⁷⁶ Y. ⁷⁷ U. ⁷⁸ Z.

uyd; ¹cany ²eill' neb ³or sdydogyon' ⁴gohir
⁵dadyl y gilyd ⁶or byd ae barnho.

vi. ⁷Ran deuór' ageiff ⁸y penkynyd' ⁹y
gan ¹⁰[y] kynydyon y gellgón ¹¹or cróyn;
¹²[a] ran ¹³[vn] góir ¹⁴ageiff y gan ¹⁵[y]
kynydyon y milgón.¹⁶

vii. ¹⁷[Guedy ¹⁸ranher ycróyn ¹⁹y róg y
brenhin ar kynydyon ²⁰aet ypenkynyd' ar
kynydyon gantaó ar dofreth ar tayogeu ²¹y
brenhin ²²ac odyndocent ²³at ybrenhin
erbyn y Nadolyc ²⁴y gymryt eu iaón y
gantaó.]

viii. ²⁵Y penkynyd ²⁶adyly trayan [²⁷o
²⁸ran] y brenhin or cróyn canys ²⁹idaó
³⁰ehun y' trayana' ³¹[y] brenhin.' ³²

ix. Lle ³³y penkynyd ³⁴ar kynydyon
³⁵gantaó' ³⁶yn ³⁷neudad ³⁸y brenhin' ³⁹is
⁴⁰[y] colouyn ⁴¹gyuerbyn ac ef.'

x. ⁴²Corneit ⁴³olyn adaó ⁴⁴idaó ⁴⁵ym bob
kyfedach' y gan y brenhin ⁴⁶neu [⁴⁷y gan
y penteulu' ⁴⁸ar eil] y gan y urenhines; ⁴⁹ar
trydyd y gan y distein.

xi. Llemysten dof ⁵⁰ageiff pob' góyl
Uihagel ⁵¹[y gan yr hebogyd.]

xii. Ancóyn ageiff yny lety [⁵²nyd am-
gen' ⁵³no] seic achorneit [⁵⁴o ⁵⁵ved nev o]
⁵⁶llyn ⁵⁷[arall.]

xiii. Ef bieu trayan diróy achamlórb, ac
⁵⁸ebedió ⁵⁹agobyr merchet' y kynydyon
⁶⁰[ereilloll; yn deu hanner ar brenhin.]

xiv. Y' gyt ar brenhin ⁶¹y bydant ⁶²y
kynydyon or Nadolyc ⁶³yny helyont' ewiget
⁶⁴y gwanhóyn.

xv. ⁶⁵Or pan ⁶⁶dechreuhont ⁶⁷hely ⁶⁸[yn]
y ⁶⁹kynteuin hyt ⁷⁰[ympen] naóuet dyd
⁷¹[o] Mei ⁷²y ⁷³neb' ae ⁷⁴holo ⁷⁵ny cheiff
dim ⁷⁶onyt sdydaóe llys uyd.'

xvi. ⁷⁷Y tir ⁷⁸ageiff yn ryd.'

xvii. ⁷⁹A' march byth ⁸⁰yn osseb
⁸¹[ageiff] y gan y brenhin.

be an officer of the palace; for, no one of
the officers can delay the suit of another, if
there be any one to determine it.

6. The chief huntsman has the share of
two men of the skins from the huntsmen
with the covert-hounds; and he has one
man's share from the huntsmen with the
greyhounds.

7. After the skins shall be shared between
the king and the huntsmen, let the chief
huntsman together with the huntsmen, take
up their quarters with the king's taeogs;
and then let them return to the king at
Christmas to receive their right from him.

8. The chief huntsman has a third of the
king's share of the skins; for it is with him
that the king shares in thirds.

9. The place of the chief huntsman,
having the huntsmen with him, in the hall
is below the pillar opposite to the king.

10. A hornful of liquor is brought to
him, at every banquet, from the king or
the chief of the household; and another
from the queen; and the third from the
steward.

11. He has a tame sparrow-hawk, every
Michaelmas, from the falconer.

12. He has provision in his lodging; to
wit, a mess, and a hornful of mead or
other liquor.

13. To him belong the thirds of the
dirwy, and camlwrw, and ebediw, and gobyr
of the daughters of all the other huntsmen;
and the two shares to the king.

14. The huntsmen are with the king
from Christmas until they shall hunt hinds
in the spring.

15. From the time they shall begin to
hunt in the spring until the ninth day of
May, they shall not answer to any one that
may sue them, unless he be an officer of
the palace.

16. He has his land free.

17. He has a horse, always in attendance,
from the king.

• 80 med

• 80 mead

¹i gyvaill Z. ²dyly V.W. ³not in V. ⁴gohirynó W.Y.Z. ⁵dal Z. ⁶o X.Z. ⁷Y W.X.Y. penkynyd V.W.X.Y.
⁸ran deuór V.W.X.Y. ⁹- or cróyn V. ¹⁰W.Z. ¹¹not in V.W. ¹²F.W.X. ¹³W.Y. not in V.X.Z. ¹⁴not in
V.X.Z. ¹⁵Z. ¹⁶- Ac o trayan y brenhin or cróyn y keiff ef y trayan. V. ¹⁷V.W.X.Y.Z. ¹⁸- hyny y Z. ¹⁹not in
V.W.Z. ²⁰not in Z. ²¹not in W.Z. ²²not in W.X.Y.Z. ²³ar X.Z. ²⁴not in X. ²⁵not in V. ²⁶bieu X. ²⁷Z.
²⁸W.X.Y.Z. ²⁹ef [yó W.] vn dýn W.X.Y. ýt Y. ³⁰chunan ir Z. ³¹W.X.Y. ³²- idaó. W.Y. ac ef. X.
³³not in Z. ³⁴yó Y. ³⁵not in Z. ³⁶not in X. ³⁷- y V.W.Y.Z. ³⁸yó V.W. not in Y. ³⁹y V.W.Z. ⁴⁰Y.
⁴¹nessaf W. gyuaróyneb ar brenhin. V.W.Z. - ar kynydyon a vdyant ýgýt ac ef. Y. ⁴²Lloneit corn W.X.Y.Z.
⁴³i gan y penteulu nev Z. ⁴⁴y penkynyd X. not in V.W.Y. ⁴⁵not in Z. ⁴⁶V.W.X.Y. ⁴⁷V. ac W.Y. arall
W.X. ⁴⁸not in V.W.Y. ⁴⁹- Z. ⁵⁰- ageiff V.W.Z. ef V. y penkynyd X. ⁵¹V.W.X.Y.Z. ⁵²X.Y.Z. ⁵³X.Y.
⁵⁴W.X. ⁵⁵X. ⁵⁶ved V. ⁵⁷X. ⁵⁸ebedióeu W. ⁵⁹not in V.W. ⁶⁰X. 'athrayan gobreu eu merchet. V.W.
⁶¹yd X. ⁶²not in Z. ⁶³hyt pan V.W.X.Y.Z. elhont y hela V.W. ellynghwynt X. elohóynt Y. allwynt hely Z.
⁶⁴- yn Y. ⁶⁵O Y. ⁶⁶elhont y V. ⁶⁷hela V.W. ⁶⁸X. ⁶⁹gwanwyn Z. ⁷⁰V. ⁷¹- ny órthebant V.W.X.Y.Z.
⁷²yr Y. ⁷³not in V.W. ⁷⁴holoent X. ⁷⁵not in Z. ⁷⁶not in V.W.X.Y. ⁷⁷onyt vdyd swydawc llys. X.Y.
⁷⁸Section xx. here follows in V.W. ⁷⁹not in V.W. ⁸⁰yn ryd ageiff. X. ⁸¹not in X.Y. ⁸²not in V.W.X.Y.Z.
⁸³V.W.X.Y. ⁸⁴V.

xviii. ¹[A] dōy ran ²ageiff ³y uarch' ⁴or ebran.

xix. Pedeir keinnaŵc kyfreith ageiff ⁵[cf] y gan bob kynyd milgi ac ŷyth ⁶[geinhaŵc ⁷kyfreith ⁸ageiff] ygan bob kynyd ⁹gelligi ¹⁰pan ¹¹delynt yg gwassanaeth y brenhin.

xx. ¹²Y neb aholo' ¹³y penkynyd ¹⁴keisset ¹⁵y dyd ¹⁶kyfreithaŵl' y ordiwes ar y wely'' ¹⁷kyn gwisgaŵ ¹⁸un guaran ¹⁹idaŵ canyt'' ²⁰atteb onyt ²¹y uelly y keffir : sef ²²dyd yŵ' hōnnŵ dyŵ kalan Mei.'''

xxi. Pan tygho ²³[ypenkynyd] tyghet ²⁴yuŵyn ²⁵[y gŵn a] y ²⁶kyrn ae' kynllyu-aneu.

xxii. ²⁷[Ora ypenkynyd ynanreith gan y teulu ²⁸y brenhin' neu gan ²⁹y lu' canet ygorn pan uo iaŵn idaŵ adewisset ³⁰eidon or anreith.]

xxiii. Mal yt geiff croen ych kyn ³¹y trydydyd Nadolyc ygan ydistein, iaŵn yŵ idaŵ kaffael ³²croen buŵch rŵg Meheuin ahanher ³³Medi y gantaŵ ³⁴ac onys koffa yna' ny cheiff dim.]

xxiv. ³⁵Punt yŵ gobyr y uerch.

xxv. ³⁶Teir punt ³⁷yn y chowyll.

xxvi. Seith punt ³⁸yny hegwedi.

xxvii. ³⁹[Pun yŵ ebediŵ penkynyd.]

XVII. ⁴⁰BREINT GWASYSTAUELL.'

i. ⁴¹Dylyet gwasystauell ⁴²yŵ caffel' dillat y brenhin oll eithyr ⁴³un tudet ⁴⁴y' Garauuys ⁴⁵cans ef ageiff' ⁴⁶dillat ⁴⁷y gwely ⁴⁸ae crys' ae peis'' ae uantell, ⁴⁹[⁵⁰ae laŵdyr] ⁵¹ae esgityeu, ae hossonacu.⁵²

ii. 'Y wely auyd yn ystauell' y brenhin.

⁵³y troet deheu ⁵⁴Mei
⁵⁵Nyt oes le dilys yr guas ystauell yny neuad ⁵⁶can keidŵ ⁵⁷ef guely'

18. And his horse has two rations of the provender.

19. He has four legal pence from every huntsman with a greyhound, and eight legal pence from every huntsman with a covert-hound, on entering into the king's service.

20. Whoever shall sue the chief huntsman, let him seek, on the legal day, to overtake him in his bed, before putting on one boot"; for, he is under no obligation to answer, unless he be so found: and that legal day is the calends of May.

21. When the chief huntsman shall take an oath, let him swear by his dogs, his horns, and his leashes.

22. If the chief huntsman go to foray with the household of the king, or with his army; let him blow his horn when requisite, and let him choose a steer out of the booty.

23. As he obtains an ox hide, before the third day of Christmas, from the steward, it is right for him to get a cow hide, between June and the middle of September, from him; and, if he do not then remember, he has nothing.

24. The gobyr of his daughter is one pound.

25. Her cowyll is three pounds.

26. Her agweddi is seven pounds.

27. The ebediw of the chief huntsman is one pound.

XVII. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE PAGE OF THE CHAMBER.

1. The due of the page of the chamber is to have all the king's clothes, excepting the one covering of Lent; for he shall have his bed clothes, his shirt, his coat, his mantle, his trousers, his shoes, and his hose.

2. 'His bed shall be in the chamber' of the king.

⁵⁸ - on his right foot; ⁵⁹ May

⁶⁰ There is no certain place for the page of the chamber in the hall, as he keeps the bed

¹ V.W. ² a roddir Y. not in X. ³ idaŵ V. ⁴ not in Z. ⁵ - y penkynyd Z. ⁶ Z. ⁷ V.W.X.Y. ⁸ not in Y. ⁹ not in V.W.Y. ¹⁰ not in Y. ¹¹ not in V. ¹² delhont Y. ¹³ rotho ybrenhin awydeu udunt. W. ¹⁴ Nyt atteb V. not in W. ¹⁵ This follows section xxiii. in X.Y. ¹⁶ not in Y. ¹⁷ nyt atteb W. yneb [or W.] ac holho ony odliwedir duŵ kalan Mei V.W. ¹⁸ - yn Y.Z. ¹⁹ not in X. ²⁰ kyfreith Y. ²¹ - bore diw kalan Mei X. ²² not in V.W. ²³ y guaranev X. ²⁴ - dir idaw X.Y. ²⁵ oi wely Z. ²⁶ cheffir ef velly. X. ²⁷ yŵ Y. vyd Z. y dyd Y.Z. ²⁸ V.W. ²⁹ myn vynghorn am cwn am Z. ³⁰ V. ³¹ gorn ae gŵn W.Y. ³² V.W. ³³ not in W. ³⁴ lu y brenhin W. ³⁵ or anreith eidon. W. ³⁶ not in W. ³⁷ crbyn W. ³⁸ ony choffa ef yn erbyn y diewed hynnŵ W. Penkynyd biev canv y corn pan vo yawn idaw in dit anreith, adewisset yeidon ar yr anreith. Croen buŵch ageiff ynyr haf gan y distein. X. Or a a yn anreith Y.Z. ygŷt ar Y. gan y Z. brenhin canet [y Y.] gorn ban uo iaŵn a dewisset yr eidion ar ynho Y.Z. ar yr Y. or Z. anreith. Mal y keif croen ych [yn Y.] y ganyaf kyn trydydyd Nadolic [y Y.] gan y distein [y Y.] uelly y keif croen buŵch [y Y.] rŵg hanher Meheuin a hanher Medi [ykynthayaf Y.] y ganthaw ac onys cofa erbyn ydiewed hynnŵ nŷs keif. Y.Z. ³⁹ not in V. ⁴⁰ - A Z. ⁴¹ not in Z. ⁴² Chapter xxii. here follows in Z. ⁴³ Y. ⁴⁴ not in W.X.Y. ⁴⁵ not in V.W.X. ⁴⁶ bieu W.X. - hen V. ⁴⁷ y V.W.Y. ⁴⁸ gwisc X. ⁴⁹ not in V.Y. ⁵⁰ not in V.W.Y. ⁵¹ y X. ⁵² - y V.W.Y. ⁵³ not in V.W.X.Y. ⁵⁴ oll X. not in W. ⁵⁵ - V. ⁵⁶ - ac peis ae crys, V. ⁵⁷ V.W.X.Y. ⁵⁸ not in X.Y. ⁵⁹ - ae esgidiev. X.Y. ⁶⁰ V.W. am y draet Y. gan ny dyry Y.Z. ⁶¹ V. ⁶² V.W.X.Y. ⁶³ kyn Y. ⁶⁴ not in X. ⁶⁵ not in V.Y.

iii. [¹ Ae negesseu ²awna' ³rŏg yneuad ar ystauell.]

iv. ⁴Ytir ageiff yn ryd.'

v. ⁵A march ⁶yn osseb' y gan y brenhin.

vi. [⁷ Ae ran ⁸ageiff o aryant ⁹y gwest-uacu.

vii. Ef ¹⁰atan guely ybrenhin.

viii. O pop anrcith' ¹¹awnel y teulu] ef ¹²bieu y gwarthec ¹³auo kyhyt eu ¹⁴kyrn ac eu' hysgyuarn.

XVIII. [AM RAI SŶYDDOGYON.]

i. ¹⁵Bard teulu, gostegŏr, ¹⁶dryssaŏr ¹⁷[y] neuad, ¹⁸dryssaŏr ¹⁹[yr] ystauell, gwastraŏt aŏfyn, canhŏyllyd, medyd, trullyat, ²⁰sŏydŏr ²¹[y] llys, coc, ²²troedaŏc, medyc, ²³gwastraŏt auŏyn ²⁴[y] brenhines, ²⁵gwas ystauell, morŏyn ystauell: y pymthec hyn yssyd un ureint, ²⁶un sarhaet, ²⁷[ac] un alanas, ²⁸[ac] un ebediŏ, ac un ureint eu merchet ²⁹mal y mae y penkynyd.'

ii. [³⁰Yn sarhaet pop vn o hynny y telir' ³¹whebu awhe ugeint aryant.'

iii. ³²Galanas pop vn o honunt atelir o' ³³whe bu awheugein mu gan tri drychafel.'

iv. ³⁴Ebediŏ pop vn o honunt yŏ wheugeint.'

v. ³⁵Awheugeint yŏ gobyr' ³⁶merch pop vn o honunt.'

vi. ³⁷Punt ahanher yn ³⁸y cowyll.

vii. ³⁹Teir punt ⁴⁰y heguedi.

viii. Ora merch un or pymthec hyn yn llathrut heb rod kenedyl; whech eidon kyhyt eu kyrn ac eu hysgyfarn uyd eu heguedi.

ix. Vn vreint ⁴¹a hynny' yŏ ⁴²merch pop' gŏr ryd ael ynllathrut.⁴³]

XIX. BREINT BARD TEULU.'

i. Bard teulu ageiff eidon ⁴⁴y gan ⁴⁵[y] teulu' o bob anreith ⁴⁶or y bo ŏrth y dŏyn' ⁴⁷aran gŏr ⁴⁸[heuyt] mal ⁴⁹[y] pob teuluŏr ⁵⁰[arall] ynteu a ⁵¹gan Unbeinyaeth Prydein ⁵²racdunt ⁵³or' byd' ymlad.⁵⁴

⁵⁵- distein ⁵⁶y ⁵⁷brenhines

3. And he carries his messages between the hall and the chamber.

4. He has his land free.

5. And a horse, in attendance, from the king.

6. And he has his share of the gwestva silver.

7. He spreads the king's bed.

8. Out of every spoil taken by the household, the cattle whose horns and ears are of equal length belong to him.

XVIII. [OF VARIOUS OFFICERS.]

1. The bard of the household, silentiary, door-ward of the hall, door-ward of the chamber, groom of the rein, candle bearer, mead brewer, butler, sewer of the palace, cook, foot-holder, mediciner, groom of the rein to the queen, page of the chamber, and the chambermaid: these fifteen are of the same privilege, the same saraad, the same galanas, the same ebediw; and their daughters of equal rank; the same as the chief huntsman.

2. For the saraad of each there are paid six kine, and six score of silver.

3. For the galanas of each there are paid six score and six kine, with three augmentations.

4. For the ebediw of each there are paid six score of silver.

5. Six score pence is the gobyr of each of their daughters.

6. One pound and a half is her cowyll.

7. Three pounds her agweddi.

8. If the daughter of any one of these fifteen go away clandestinely, without being given by kindred; six steers, with horns and ears of equal length, is her agweddi.

9. Every daughter of a free man that goes clandestinely away ranks the same.

XIX. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE BARD OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

1. The bard of the household receives from the household a steer out of every spoil, at the capture of which he shall be present; and, likewise, one man's share, like every other one of the household: if there be fighting, he, on his part, is to sing the 'Sovereignty of Britain,' at their head.

⁵⁸- steward to the queen,

¹ V.W.Y. Canys ygwasaeth ayd y X. ² not in W. ³ V.W.X.Y. awna. W. ⁴ Ae W.X. 'This follows section v. in W.X.Y. section vii. in V. ⁵ Ef ageiff W. not in V.X.Y. ⁶ byth Y. 'ageiff X. presetyl V.W. ageiff V. ⁷ V.W.X.Y. ⁸ not in V.X.Y. ⁹ not in X. ¹⁰ biev tanv X.Y. ¹¹ V. adycco y brenhin W.X.Y. ¹² ageiff V. ¹³ a dŏy ran idaŏ or ebran V. ¹⁴ corn ae X. ¹⁵ This Chapter follows the next in V.W. ¹⁶ not in Y. ¹⁷ X. ¹⁸ not in X. ¹⁹ Y. ²⁰ not in W. ²¹ X. ²² not in V.W.X.Y. ²³ not in V. ²⁴ W.Y. ²⁵ not in V.X.Y. ²⁶ V. Sef atelir yn eu sarhaet W. ²⁷ V.W. ²⁸ V. Yn eu galanas ytelir W. ²⁹ V.W. ³⁰ V. Yn eu hebediŏ ytelir wheugeint arfant. W. ³¹ V.W. ³² V. eu merchet A W. ³³ V.W. ³⁴ eu W. ³⁵ - A W. ³⁶ ŏu eu W. ³⁷ not in W. ³⁸ pop merch W. ³⁹ ahynny W. not in V.X.Y. ⁴⁰ not in V.W. ⁴¹ X.Y. ⁴² not in V. 'ŏt uo yndi W.X.Y. ⁴³ gyt ar V. gan y W. teulu V.W. ⁴⁴ W. ⁴⁵ V. ⁴⁶ dily canv X. ⁴⁷ o X. ⁴⁸ yndyd kat ac V. ⁴⁹ - brŏydŏr. W. ⁵⁰ - rac bron ygad. X. ⁵¹ V.W.X.Y. ⁵² X.

II. Pan archo ¹y bard y teyrn, canet un canu pan archo ²[bard] ³y breyr, canet tri chanu 'pan archo' y tayaoc canet ⁴yny ⁵uo ⁶lludedic.'

III. ⁷Yn ryd ykeiff ytir.'

IV. ⁸A march ⁹yn ¹⁰osseb ¹¹[ageiff] y gan y brenhin.

V. ¹²A chanu agan yny neuad canys' y penkerd adechreu.¹⁴

VI. Eil nessaf ¹⁵yr penteulu uyd.'

VII. Telyn ageiff ¹⁶[y] gan y brenhin amodrúy eur y gan y urenhines pan ¹⁷gystler y sóyd idaó: ¹⁸y telyn ¹⁹nyt a' byth y ²⁰órthaó nac yr gwerth nac yr gobyr yny uo maró.

XX. BREINT DRYSSAÓR NEUAD.'

I. ²¹Od a dryssaó ²²[y] neuad ²³múy no hyt y ureich ae wialen y órth y drús wedy ²⁴ydel ybrenhin ²⁵yr neuad, ²⁶kýt sarhaer' yno ny diwygir idaó.

II. ²⁷O llud y dryssaó ²⁸neur porthaó un or sóydogyon ²⁹gan y ³⁰gybot ³¹panuynho ³²dyuot y myún' talet ³³tri buhyn camlórb ³⁴yr brenhin ³⁵yn deudyblyc a' phedeir keinhaó ³⁶[kyfreith] ³⁷yr sóydaó ³⁸[ac] os penadur uyd [³⁹talet ⁴⁰yn deudyblyc.]⁴¹

III. ⁴²Llestyr ⁴³aeruyll ⁴⁴ywiraó ⁴⁵yr dryssaó.]

IV. Y distein ar gwalloueit ⁴⁶[oll] adyg-ant ⁴⁷y ⁴⁸wirodeu ⁴⁹[oll] y lestyr y dryssaó ⁵⁰[pan rother guiraó ⁵¹yr ebestyl.]

V. Y dryssaó ⁵²a geidó ⁵³crúyn ygwarthec ⁵⁴or gegin ac ae sycha; ⁵⁵[a] keinaó ageiff ynteu o bob ⁵⁶un ⁵⁷or crúyn' pan ranher.

VI. ⁵⁸Ytir ⁵⁹ageiff ⁶⁰ynryd.'

VII. ⁶¹A march ⁶²byth ⁶³yn osseb' ⁶⁴[ageiff] y gan y brenhin.

VIII. ⁶⁵A ran ageiff o aryant y gwestuaeu.

2. When a bard shall solicit a gift from a sovereign, let him sing one song; when a bard shall solicit a breyr, let him sing three songs; when he shall solicit a taeog, let him sing until he be weary.

3. He has his land free.

4. And has a horse, in attendance, from the king.

5. And he recites a poem in the hall; for the chief of song is to begin.

6. He is next but one to the chief of the household.

7. He has a harp from the king, and a gold ring from the queen, when his office shall be secured to him: the harp he is never to part with, either for fee or worth, until his death.

XX. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE DOOR-WARD OF THE HALL.

1. If the door-ward of the hall go beyond the length of his arm and his wand from the door, after the king has entered the hall, and suffer saraad, no compensation shall be made to him.

2. Should the door-ward, or the porter, knowingly impede the passage of any one of the officers entering; let him pay three kine camlwrw twofold to the king, and four ³⁶legal pence ³⁷to the officer; and, if he be a principal one, ³⁸let him pay double.

3. The door-ward has a vessel to contain his liquor.

4. The steward, and ⁴³all the waiters, bring all the liquors into the vessel of the door-ward, when the liquor of the apostles is distributed.

5. The door-ward takes charge of the skins of the cattle, from the kitchen, and dries them; and receives a penny for each skin, when shared.

6. He has his land free.

7. And a horse, always in attendance, from the king.

8. And he has a share of the gwestva silver.

⁶¹ - ýndeudýblic

⁶² - y bob vn or swydogyon ereill pedeir keiniawc. ⁶³pedeir keinhauc kýureith heb ýgáanec.

⁶¹ - twofold

⁶² to each of the other officers four pence. ⁶³four legal pence without any thing further.

¹ not in V.W.X.Y. ² W. ³ not in X. ⁴ os W. od X. or Y. circh W.X.Y. ⁵ hyt pan V. ⁶ gyngo. X. ⁷ bliu. V. ⁸ Y tir [ageiff V.W.] yn ryd. V.W.X. ⁹ Ae V. not in Y. ¹⁰ bit W.Y. not in X. ¹¹ presyl V. ¹² Y. ¹³ Ar eil V.W.Y. ¹⁴ not in X. ¹⁵ canv yny neuad gysseuin. X. ¹⁶ yd eisted V. uyd W.Y. yr penteulu. V.W.Y. ¹⁷ V.W.X. ¹⁸ rother V. ¹⁹ ar V. ²⁰ ny at V.W.X. ²¹ ganhaó. V.W.X.Y. ²² Or V.W.Y. ²³ X. ²⁴ hwy X. ²⁵ not in W. ²⁶ ýny Y. ²⁷ or serheir V.W. ²⁸ Or V.W.Y. ²⁹ y rined a dyuot X. y X.Y. dan V.W.X.Y. ³⁰ adnabot y myún pan y mynbo V. ³¹ - ilaó Y. ³² uýnet W.Y. ³³ - idaw X. ³⁴ not in V. ³⁵ - ar gusein X. ³⁶ a W. ³⁷ not in X. ³⁸ V.W.Y. ³⁹ W. ⁴⁰ V. kýmeret W.Y. ⁴¹ V.W. athri buhyn camlórb yr brenhin. V. ⁴² V.W.X.Y. ⁴³ V. auýd ý gan ý drýssaó W.X.Y. ýn W. y X.Y. aruoll W.X. erbýneit Y. ⁴⁴ V. ýndaó. W.X.Y. ⁴⁵ W.X.Y. ⁴⁶ eu V.W.X.Y. ⁴⁷ gáiraó V. ⁴⁸ W. ⁴⁹ V.W.X.Y. ⁵⁰ ae V.W. ⁵¹ - ef asycha V. ⁵² alather yny V.Y. ⁵³ - W. ⁵⁴ V.W.X. ⁵⁵ croen V.W. ⁵⁶ ohonunt X. ⁵⁷ Ef V. Drýssaó neuad W.Y. ⁵⁸ ynryd ageiff. X. ⁵⁹ - y tir V.W.Y. ⁶⁰ not in Y. ⁶¹ not in X. ⁶² not in V.W.Y. ⁶³ V.Y. ⁶⁴ not in V.W.Y. ⁶⁵ Y. ⁶⁶ X. ⁶⁷ Y.

XXI. 'BREINT DRYSSAÜR YSTAUELL.'

- i. Dryssaür ystauell ageiff y tir yn ryd.
- ii. 'A march 'byth 'yn osseb' 'y gan y brenin.'
- iii. 'Gwiraót kyureithaól '[ageiff] 'or llys.'
- iv. 'A ran 'ageiff] o aryant y gwest-uaeu.

XXII. 'BREINT GWA STRAÛT AUÛYN.'

- i. Gwastráut auÛyn 'ageiff 'kyuróy 'peunydyáol y brenhin ae panel] 'ae fróyn' ae ysparduncu'' 'ac hossaneu] ae gapan glaó '[pan dirmycker ae hen pedoleu 'ac heym pedoli.]
- ii. Y tir 'ageiff yn ryd.
- iii. 'A march 'byth 'yn osseb' '[ageiff] y gan y brenhin.'
- iv. Ef 'duc y 'arueu ae' amós 'yr brenhin 'pan y mynho.'
- v. Ef adeily 'y uarch'' yr' brenhin pan esgynho aphan disgynho.
- vi. Ef 'aduc 'y' uarch 'y lety ac 'oe lety.
- vii. '[Ran g'or ageiff 'or ebolyon 'guyllt adel 'o' anreith.]

XXIII. 'BREINT MEDYC.'

- i. Medyc '[llys] aeisted yn 'eil nessaf yr penteulu ynyneuad.
- ii. Yn ryd 'y keiff y tir.'
- iii. 'A march 'byth 'yn' osseb'' '[ageiff] y gan ybrenhin.
- iv. Yn rat y góna '[ef] 'medeginyaeth orth y teulu agwyr y llys cany cheiff 'gan- tunt 'eithyr 'eu dillat 'brathedic; onyt 'un or teir gweli agheuaól uyd.
- v. Punt '[hagen] agymer '[ymedyc o bob vn ohonunt] heb 'y ymborth, neu nabugeint 'ae ymborth 'o weli agheuaól '[v'yd] nyt amgen no 'thorri' pen '[dyn] yny welher yr emenhyd; 'eil y' 'pan wanher' 'dyn yny arch 'yny welher y amyscar; 'trydyd y' 'pan 'torho' un o

' 'ahaner

' 'and a half,

XXI. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE DOOR-WARD OF THE CHAMBER.

1. The door-ward of the chamber has his land free.
2. And a horse, always in attendance, from the king.
3. He has legal liquor from the palace.
4. And he has a share of the gwestva silver.

XXII. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE GROOM OF THE REIN.

1. The groom of the rein has the king's daily saddle, his panel, his bridle, his spurs, his hose, and his rain cap, when discarded; also his old horse-shoes, and his shoeing irons.
2. He has his land free.
3. And he has a horse, always in attendance, from the king.
4. He brings his arms, and his steed, to the king, whenever he shall will.
5. He holds the king's horse while he shall mount and when he shall dismount.
6. He leads the king's horse from the stable and to the stable.
7. He has one man's share of the wild colts taken in foray.

XXIII. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE MEDICINER.

1. The mediciner of the palace sits next 'but one' to the chief of the household in the hall.
2. He has his land free.
3. And he has a horse, always in attendance, from the king.
4. He administers medicine gratuitously to the household, and to the men of the palace; for he has from them only their torn clothes; except it be one of the three mortal wounds.
5. The mediciner takes a pound, 'how- ever, without his maintenance, or nine score pence and his maintenance, for each one of the mortal wounds: to wit, the cutting the head of a person, so that the brain shall be seen; the second is, when a person shall be stabbed in his body, so that

' not in V.W.X.Y. ' not in Y. ' not in X. ' not in V.W.Y. ' arodir idab. W.Y. ' - A V. ' not in X. ' Y. ' ageiff. V. arodir idab. W. ' Ac V. not in Y. ' W. ' not in V.W.X.Y. This follows Chapter XIV. in U. ' - brenhines U. ' kyfróyeu V.W. ' V.W.X.Y. y urenhines U. ' not in Y. '' - V. ' fróyneu V.W. ' W.X.Y. ' V.W.X.Y. ' a X. ' not in X. ' Ac V. ' prestyl V. not in X. ' not in W.Y. ' Y. ' urenhines. U. ' - ageiff. X. '' not in V. ' d'yd'c W.X.Y. ' not in W.X.Y. ' 'ae arueu. X. ' - aarueu W.Y. ' march y V.W.Y. ' ay dyd'c X. ' march y brenhin V.W.Y. ' oe X.Y. ' ay d'c X.Y. yw X. ' Y. ' V.W.X.Y. ' o W.X.Y. ' yr X.Y. ' yn W. ' not in V.W.X.Y. ' V. ' not in X. ' Y tir ageiff yn ryd. V.W.Y. ' yd X. ' not in X.Y. ' bit W. '' prestyl V. ' not in X.Y. ' X.Y. ' V. ' medeginyaethen V. ' yganthón X.Y. not in V.W. ' namyn X. ' y V.W.X. ' g'æd'yt V. ' - o V. ' W.Y. ' X. ef V. ' not in X.Y. ' ac X. ' or V.W. os Y. ' vn onadunt pan drawer dyn ar y X. ' Y. ' phan torher W.Y. ' V.Y. ' a V.W.Y. ' gan X. ' not in V.W. ' h'yt bun Y. ' a V.W.Y. ' torri X. ' torher V.W.Y. ' U.

pedwar post ¹corff ²[dyn] yny welher y mer; ³sef ⁴yú ⁵y pedwar hynny' ⁶y' ⁷deu uordóyt, ⁸neu y' deu uyrryat: ⁹teir punt yó gwerth pob un ¹⁰or teir gweli ¹¹hynny.¹²

his bowels appear; the third is, when one of the four limbs of a person is broken, so that the marrow may be seen; those four are, his two thighs, and his two humeri: three pounds is the worth of each one of those wounds.

XXIV. ¹³BREINT TRULLYAT.¹⁴

- I. Trullyat ageiff y tir yn ryd.
- II. ¹⁵A march ¹⁶yn osseb' ¹⁷[ageiff] y gan y brenhin.
- III. ¹⁸Lloneit ¹⁹y llestri y ²⁰gwallofyer ac ²¹wynt yny llys ²²ageiff or ²³cúrof ²⁴yn wiraót ida' ²⁵ae hanher ²⁶yn uragaót' ²⁷ae trayan or med.²⁸

XXIV. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE BUTLER.

1. The butler has his land free.
2. And he has a horse, in attendance, from the king.
3. He has, for his liquor, the fill of the drinking vessels used in the palace of ale; and their half of bragod; and their third of mead.

XXV. [BRAINT MEDDYDD.]

- I. Medyd ageiff ²⁹byth march ³⁰yn osseb y gan y brenhin.
- II. Ae' tir yn ryd.³¹
- III. Ran gúr ³²ageiff o aryant y gwestuacu.
- IV. Athrayan y cýr adiotter ³³or ³⁴mel: ³⁵ar deuparth ³⁶arennir ³⁷yn teir ran ³⁸[y] dýy ran ³⁹yr' neuad ⁴⁰ar ⁴¹un' yr ystauell.⁴²

XXV. [THE PRIVILEGE OF THE MEAD BREWER.]

1. The mead brewer has a horse, always in attendance, from the king.
2. And his land free.
3. He has one man's share of the gwestva silver.
4. And the third of the wax taken from the honey: and the two parts are shared into three; two of which shares are for the hall, and the one for the chamber.

XXVI. [BRAINT CANÓYLLYDD.]

- I. ⁴³Kanhóyllýd ageiff ytir yn ryd.
- II. Amarch ⁴⁴byth ⁴⁵yn osseb' ⁴⁶[ageiff] y gan y brenhin.
- III. A gwedill y canhóylleu ⁴⁷[oll.]
- IV. ⁴⁸A ran ⁴⁹gúr o aryant y gwestuaeu.

XXVI. [THE PRIVILEGE OF THE CANDLE BEARER.]

1. The candle bearer has his land free.
2. And he has a horse, always in attendance, from the king.
3. And the remains of all the candles.
4. And one man's share of the gwestva silver.

XXVII. ⁵⁰BREINT COC.⁵¹

- I. ⁵²[Y] coc bieu cróyn y deueit, ar geifyr ⁵³ar óyn' ar mynneu, ar lloi ac amyscar ⁵⁴pob llódon ⁵⁵or' aladher yny gegin eithyr y ⁵⁶calloneu a a yr ⁵⁷hebogeu; ar ⁵⁸cledyf bisweil, ⁵⁹ar reuyr yr' porthaúr.
- II. ⁶⁰[Y] coc bieu y gwer ar ysgei ⁶¹or gegin' eithyr gwer yr eidon auo teir nos ar warthec y maerdy.
- III. Y tir ⁶²ageiff yn ryd.⁶³

XXVII. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE COOK.

1. To the cook belong the skins of the sheep, the goats, the lambs, the kids, the calves, and the entrails of every animal slaughtered in the kitchen; excepting the hearts, which go to the hawks; and the milt and the rectum to the porter.
2. To the cook belong the tallow and skimming from the kitchen, except the tallow of such ox as shall be three nights with the cattle of the maer-house.
3. He has his land free.

¹ - y Y. 'y X.Y. ² V.W.X. ³ rei ynt V. ' - W. ⁴ rei X. ⁵ oe X. ⁶ ar V.W. ac X.Y. ⁷ - ynywel ymer X. ⁸ o honant. X. ⁹ not in W. ¹⁰ - Medyc adyly pan trawer dyn ar yben obop asgwrn vch crevfan pedair keinyawc cotta. Asgwrn is crevfan pedair keinyawc kyureith atal or a seinho ymewn cawc euyd. X. ¹¹ not in V.W.X.Y. ¹² not in Y. ¹³ bit V.W.Y.Z. 'not in X. ¹⁴ Y. ¹⁵ - A X. Guiraót gyfreithaól a V.W.X.Y.Z. geif V.X.Z. gymer W.Y. nyt amgen V. - no Y.Z. ¹⁶ not in X. ¹⁷ g(u)asanaethwyr V. ¹⁸ w y Y. ¹⁹ not in V.W.X.Y.Z. ²⁰ not in V.W.X.Y.Z. ²¹ ac eu Y.Z. not in X. ' - V. ²² or W.X.Y. ²³ ac eu V.X.Z. ²⁴ - ac eu hanher or bragab. V. ' not in Z. ²⁵ not in Y. 'y V.W.X. ²⁶ byth Y. ²⁷ - Ae V. A W.X. varch V.W.X. pressýl V. bitwosseb W.X. ygan y brenhin V.W.X. A X. ²⁸ not in X.Y. ²⁹ yar y X. ³⁰ geróyn V.W.X.Y. ued V.W.Y. ³¹ kanys y V. ³² - beuyt Y. ³³ yrwng X. ³⁴ V.W.Y. ³⁵ ohonut ageif y Y. ³⁶ ac ystauell y dwy ran yr neuad ar trayan X. ³⁷ tryded V.W.Y. ³⁸ not in V.W. ³⁹ not in X. ⁴⁰ not in Y.Z. ⁴¹ Y. ⁴² X. ⁴³ Ae Y.Z. ⁴⁴ not in X.Y.Z. ⁴⁵ not in X.Y.Z. ⁴⁶ W. ⁴⁷ not in Z. ⁴⁸ y guarthec V.W.X. ⁴⁹ not in Y.Z. ⁵⁰ refyr V. ⁵¹ hebogýd W.X.Y.Z. ⁵² - reuyr ar W.X.Y. ⁵³ a a V.Z. not in W.X. 'y Y. ⁵⁴ V.W.Y.Z. ⁵⁵ not in Z. ⁵⁶ not in X. ⁵⁷ - ageiff. X.

- iv. ¹A march ²byth ³yn osseb' y gan ybrenhin ⁴[ageiff.]
v. ⁵A ran o aryant ygwestuaeu.'

XXVIII. [BRAINT GOSTEGŪR.]

i. GostegŪr ageiff pedeir keinaŪc o bob ⁶camlŵrŵ, ⁷ac o bob dirŵy' a ⁸talho yneb awnel'' ⁹[yr] anostec yny llys.

ii. [¹⁰A ¹¹ran ageiff oaryant y' gwestuaeu.'

iii. ¹²A ¹³ran ¹⁴heuyt ageiff ¹⁵am pop ¹⁶kyfran ¹⁷y gan y sŵydogyon.]

iv. Y tir ¹⁸ageiff yn ryd.

v. ¹⁹A march ²⁰byth ²¹yn osseb' ²²y gan ybrenhin ²³[ageiff.]

vi. Pan symuter ²⁴[y] maer [²⁵hisweil ²⁶oc ²⁷sŵyd] tri ugein ageiff ²⁸y gostegŵr' ²⁹[y] gan ³⁰yr un' a ³¹dotter yny le: ³²canys ef ³³bieu ³⁴cadŵ ³⁵y llys' yny dotter arall ³⁶o newyd' yny le.

XXIX. ³⁷BREINT TROEDAŪC.'

i. TroedaŪc bieu eisted ³⁸[y] dan ³⁹troet y brenhin.

ii. ⁴⁰O un dysgyl ⁴¹ar brenhin y bŵytta.'

iii. Ef a ⁴²ossot y ⁴³canhŵylleu ⁴⁴[rac bron y brenhin] ŵrth ŵyrt.

iv. ⁴⁵[Ac eissoes bŵyt seic ⁴⁶aguiraŵt ageiff' canyt oes gyued idaŵ.]

v. Y tir ⁴⁷ageiff yn ryd.

vi. Amarch ⁴⁸yn osseb' ⁴⁹[ageiff] y gan ybrenhin.

vii. ⁵⁰A ran ⁵¹ageiff o aryant y gwestuaeu.

XXX. ⁵²BREINT SŪYDŪR LLYS.'

i. ⁵³Sŵydŵr ⁵⁴[y] llys a ⁵⁵geiff y' tir yn ryd.

ii. ⁵⁶A march ⁵⁷yn osseb' y gan ybrenhin.

iii. ⁵⁸A ran ⁵⁹ageiff o aryant ygwestuaeu.

XXXI. [BRAINT DISTAIN BRENINES.]

i. Distain ⁶⁰[y] brenhines ageiff ⁶¹ytir yn ryd.

4. And he has a horse, always in attendance, from the king.

5. And a share of the gwestva silver.

XXVIII. [THE PRIVILEGE OF THE SILENTIARY.]

1. The silentiary has four pence of every camlŵrŵ, and of every dirŵy, which shall be paid by such as break silence in the court.

2. And he has a share of the gwestva silver.

3. And he has a share, likewise, of every distribution, from the officers.

4. He has his land free.

5. And he has a horse, always in attendance, from the king.

6. Whenever a land maer shall be removed from his office, the silentiary is to receive three score pence from his successor: for, he is to look after the palace, until another is appointed in his stead.

XXIX. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE FOOT-HOLDER.

1. The duty of a foot-holder is to sit under the king's feet.

2. He eats out of the same dish with the king.

3. He is to light the candles before the king at meat.

4. And, nevertheless, he has a mess of meat and liquor, since he does not participate in the banquet.

5. He has his land free.

6. And he has a horse, in attendance, from the king.

7. And he has a share of the gwestva silver.

XXX. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE SEWER OF THE PALACE.

1. The sewer of the palace has his land free.

2. And a horse, in attendance, from the king.

3. And he has a share of the gwestva silver.

XXXI. [THE PRIVILEGE OF THE STEWARD TO THE QUEEN.]

1. The steward to the queen has his land free.

¹ Ac V. ² not in X. ³ not in V.W.Y.Z. ⁴ W. ⁵ not in Y. ⁶ - V.W. ⁷ - dirty V.Y. a V. ac o pop Y. ⁸ not in Y. ⁹ agoller am V. ¹⁰ gollo W. ¹¹ X. ¹² W.X.Y.Z. This section follows the next in Y. ¹³ X. ¹⁴ V.W.X.Y.Z. ¹⁵ not in X.Y.Z. ¹⁶ o W.X.Y.Z. ¹⁷ enill X. ¹⁸ not in W.X. ¹⁹ not in X.Y.Z. ²⁰ Ac ran o aryant y gwestuaeu. Ac V. ageiff Y.Z. ²¹ prembyl V. not in X. ²² not in W.Y.Z. ²³ - a gaif Z. ²⁴ X. ²⁵ V. ²⁶ V.W.X.Y.Z. ²⁷ V.W.Y.Z. ²⁸ mseroniaeth W.Y.Z. ²⁹ ef Z. ³⁰ V.W.X. ³¹ y neb V.W. not in X. ³² del W.Y.Z. ³³ not in V. ³⁴ adfŵy W. ³⁵ bod y maer X. ³⁶ - mayrdŵy Y. ³⁷ not in X.Y.Z. ³⁸ not in W.X.Y.Z. ³⁹ Y.Z. ⁴⁰ draet Y.Z. ⁴¹ - Abŵyta V.W. not in Y. ⁴² ac ef. V.W. ⁴³ ennyn V.W.X.Y.Z. ⁴⁴ ganhŵyll gyntaf V.W. ⁴⁵ V.W.X.Y.Z. ⁴⁶ ageiff ef agwirawt X.Z. ⁴⁷ not in X.Z. ⁴⁸ bit V.W.Y.Z. ⁴⁹ not in X. ⁵⁰ V.W.Y.Z. ⁵¹ - ageiff. X.Z. Ac V. A W.X. ⁵² not in X. ⁵³ not in V.W.X.Y.Z. ⁵⁴ Swydŵyr X. ⁵⁵ Y. ⁵⁶ gaffant eu X. ⁵⁷ Ac V. ⁵⁸ bit W.Z. ⁵⁹ prembyl V. ocep bŵth Y. y bop vn onadunt X. ⁶⁰ Ac V. not in Y.Z. ⁶¹ not in V.X. ⁶² V.X.Z. ⁶³ y V. not in W.X.Y.Z.

II. A' march 'yn osseb' y gan y 'brenines.

III. 'Ac byth keina'c ' [ada'c atta'c] o ar-yant y 'gwestuaeu ['a 'd'oy geinha'c a 'gymer ef 'o '10 hynny' arei ercill aran '11 r'og s'oydogyon yr ystauell.]

IV. Ef a '12 ued '13 ar '14 u'yt '15 a llyn '16 yr ystauell.

V. Ef '17 bicu '18 dangos '19 lle y ba'bb' ynyr ystauell.

VI. Ac'' artystu '20 [y] gwirodeu.'21

XXXII. [BRAINT MOR'YVN YSTAVELL.]

I. ['22 Mor'yn ystauell ageiff holl dillat y urenhines tr'oy y ul'gydyn eithyr ywisc ypenytyo '23 y brenhines '24 yndi '25 y Garawys.]

II. Y thir ageiff yn ryd.

III. '26 Ae march '27 press'yl ygan y urenhines.

IV. '28 Hi bicu '29 ky'fr'oyeu yurenhines' '30 ae '31 hen '32 fr'oyneu' ae harchenat '33 oll ae hysparduney' pan dirmycker.'34

V. Ran '35 ageiff o aryant y gwestuaeu.'36

XXXIII. [BRAINT G'ASTRA'UD AV'YVN Y VRENINES.]

I. G'astrat' subyn '37 brenhines ageiff y tir yn ryd.

II. '38 Ae varch '39 press'yl y gan y urenhines.''

III. '40 Myny b'oynt ygyt yr effeirat teulu, ar distein, ar ygnat llys, breint llys auyd '41 yno kyn boet' a'ssen y brenhin.]

XXXIV. '42 VAL HYN Y RENNIR ARYANT Y GWESTUAEU.

I. D'oy keina'c a '43 gymer y distein.

II. '44 Teir '45 yr trullyat '46 [neu tudet yger'ogyn ar dewis y'neb ae talho.]

III. D'oy '47 ada'c y' dryssa'c' '48 y neuad.

IV. Un '49 yr medyd.

V. Un '50 [adaw] yr gosteg'or.

VI. Pedeyr '51 [adaw] yr coc.

VII. D'oy '52 yr s'oyd'or' llys.

VIII. D'oy '53 yr gwas ystauell.

2. And a horse, in attendance, from the queen.

3. And eight pence come to him of the gwestva silver; and he takes two pence of them, and the rest he shares among the officers of the chamber.

4. He has the care of the meat and drink in the chamber.

5. It is his duty to show to every one his place in the chamber.

6. And test the liquors.

XXXII. [THE PRIVILEGE OF THE CHAMBERMAID.]

1. The chambermaid has all the queen's clothes throughout the year, except the garment in which the queen does penance during Lent.

2. She has her land free.

3. And her horse, in attendance, from the queen.

4. To her belong the queen's saddles, her old bridles, all her covering, and her spurs when discarded.

5. She has a share of the gwestva silver.

XXXIII. [THE PRIVILEGE OF THE GROOM OF THE REIN TO THE QUEEN.]

1. The groom of the rein to the queen has his land free.

2. And his horse, in attendance, from the queen.

3. Where the priest of the household, the steward, and the judge of the court are together, there is the privilege of the court, although the king be absent.

XXXIV. THUS THE GWESTVA SILVER IS SHARED.

1. Two pence the steward takes.

2. 'Three to the butler, '45 or the covering of the vat, at the option of the person who shall pay.

3. Two come to the door-ward of the hall.

4. One to the mead brewer.

5. One comes to the silentiary.

6. Four come to the cook.

7. Two to the 'sewer of the court.

8. Two to the page of the chamber.

'51 A '52 phedeir

'53 ageiff swydwyr y

'51 Four

'52 servants

'1 bit W.Y.Z. '2 press'yl V. not in X. '3 brenin. 2. '4 not in V.W.Y.Z. '5 V.W.Y.Z. '6 westua W. '7 V.W.Y.Z. '8 V.W.X.Y.Z. '9 geiff X. '10 not in V. '11 honunt Y.Z. '12 - y Y. '13 uyd W. '14 a W. y Z. not in X. '15 - y Y. '16 ar Y.Z. '17 - yn y Y. '18 adyly V. '19 not in X. '20 y pa'bb' yle W. '21 W.X.Z. '22 - yr ystauell. V. Adangos V.X. y pa'bb' yle. V. lle y bawb yn yr ystauell. X. '23 V.W.X.Y.Z. '24 not in V.W.Y.Z. '25 y Garawys yndi. Y. '26 not in X. '27 A W.X.Y.Z. '28 bitwoseb W.Y.Z. ageiff W.Y. not in X. '29 not in V. '30 ky'frwy X.Y.Z. a'frwyn X. '31 not in X. '32 not in W.Y.Z. '33 fr'oy Y. '34 not in Y. '-V.W.Z. '35 - ageiff ae V. oll. Y. '36 not in V.X. '37 - ageiff. X. '38 - y X.Z. '39 A W.X.Y.Z. '40 bitwoseb W.Y.Z. not in X. '41 V.W. '42 keffoant yn W. '43 not in V. The remainder of this book is not in Y. '44 geiff X. '45 ageiff y W.X. '46 W.X. '47 a gymer W. '48 yr X. '49 not in X. '50 agymer y X. '51 X. '52 ageiff X. '53 W. '54 W.X. '55 X.

- ix. ¹[^aDôy y distein brenhines.]
 x. ²Un yr uorŷyn ystauell.
 xi. Un yr troedaŷc.
 xii. Un yr canhŷyllyd.
 xiii. ³Un yr dryssaŷr ystauell.
 xiv. Un yr ^bgwastraŷt aubyn.^c

XXXV. ^aBREINT MAER A CHYGHELLAŷR.^b

i. Maer achyghellaŷr ^bbieu cadŷ diffeith brenhin ^cyny wnel y uod ohonaŷ.

ii. Punt ahanher adaŷ yr brenhin pan ⁷rodho maeroniaeth⁸ neu gyghelloryaeth.

iii. ⁹[Try dyn a ^ogynheil y maer gantaŷ yg kyfedŷch yn neuad y brenhin.]

iv. ¹⁰Y maer¹¹ aran y teulu ¹¹[pan elhont] ¹²ar doureth.

v. [¹³Yn anreith yda gan yteulu ar y petweryd.]

vi. ¹⁴O anreith ydaw idaw ygan y teulv ran deu wr.]

vii. ¹⁵Kylch ¹⁶a dyly ar y petweryd¹⁷ ¹⁸dŷy weith yny ulŷdyn¹⁹ ¹⁸ar tayogeu y brenhin.¹⁹

viii. Ny byd penkenedyl ²⁰neb tra uo²¹ maer ²¹na chyghellaŷr [²²uyth.

ix. ²³Nŷt oes le dilŷs yr maer yn neuad y brenhin.]

x. ²⁴Ef ²⁵adyly gouyn²⁶ holl dylzet y brenhin hyt ybo y uaeroniaeth.

xi. Maer achyghellaŷr ²⁶agaffant ²⁷[^dtrayan gobreu] merchet y tayogeu athrayan ²⁸eu camlŷrŷ²⁹ ²⁹[athrayan ev habediŷ] athrayan eu hyt pan ³⁰foynt or wlat athrayan ³¹yr yt ³²ar bŷyt ³³obob marŷdy tayaŷc.

xii. Maer bieu ranu ³⁴[pop peth] arighyll ³⁵a dewis yr brenhin.

xiii. ³⁶O damweinha yr maer na allo ³⁷daly ³⁸y ty,³⁹ kymeret ⁴⁰[ef] y tayaŷc a ⁴⁰dewisso attaŷ ulŷdyn or kalan Mei ⁴¹y gilyd; ⁴²[a] mŷynhaet ef laeth y tayaŷc yrhaf ae yt y kynhaeaf, ae uoch y gayaf aphan el y tayaŷc y ŷrthaŷ ⁴³[hagen] gadget idaŷ

9. ^aTwo to the steward to the queen.^c

10. One to the chambermaid.

11. One to the foot-holder.

12. One to the candle bearer.

13. One to the door-ward of the chamber.

14. One to the ^bgroom of the rein.^c

XXXV. THE PRIVILEGES OF THE MAER AND CANGHELLOR.

1. The maer and canghellor have the custody of the king's waste, until he exercises his pleasure respecting it.

2. The king receives one pound and a half when he shall give a maer-ship or canghellor-ship.

3. The maer may introduce three persons with himself to the banquet in the hall of the king.

4. The maer distributes the household when they go into quarters.

5. He accompanies the household on a foray with three men.

6. He has the share of two men of the spoil.

7. He is to have a progress with three men, twice in the year, among the king's taeogs.

8. No person is ever to be the chief of a kindred whilst he shall be a maer or a canghellor.

9. There is no certain place for the maer in the hall of the king.

10. He is to demand all the king's dues, as far as his jurisdiction of maer shall extend.

11. The maer and canghellor have ^aa third of the gobyrŷ of the daughters of the taeogs; the third of their camlŷrws; the third of their ebediws; the third of their corn, when they flee the country; and the third of the corn and victuals from every marw-dy of a taeog.

12. The maer is to share every thing, and the apparitor is to choose for the king.

13. If it happen that a maer be unable to maintain a house, let him take to him any taeog he may choose for a year, from one calends of May to the other; and let him have the milk of the taeog during the summer, his corn in harvest, and his swine

^a ⁴⁴Vn ageiff distein y vrenhines.

^b ⁴⁴dryssawr ystauell y vrenhines.

^c ⁴⁵- brenhines.

^d ⁴⁶gobyr

^e ⁴⁴One the queen's steward has.

^f ⁴⁴queen's door-ward of the chamber.

^g ⁴⁵- to the queen.

^h ⁴⁶the gobyr

¹ W. ² not in X. ³ not in W. ⁴ not in W.X. ⁵ bieuynt X. ⁶ not in V.W.X. ⁷ cystler V.W. roder X. ⁸ maeroni W. yswyd yr maer X. ⁹ V.W. ¹⁰ gynhal W. ¹¹ Ef V.W.X. ¹² V.W. ¹³ yn X. ¹⁴ V.W. ¹⁵ X. ¹⁶ not in X. ¹⁷ egeiff V.W. ¹⁸ not in V. ¹⁹ yda y maer ar dofureth yggyd ar teulv X. ²⁰ dŷy weith yny ulŷdyn. V. ²¹ not in V.W. ²² a V. nev X. ²³ V.W. ²⁴ W.X. ²⁵ Maer V.X. ²⁶ bieu kymbell V.W.X. ²⁷ adilyant V. bieu W.X. ²⁸ V.W.X. ²⁹ camlyryeu V.W. ³⁰ X. ac ebediweu V.W. ³¹ fobont V. fobŷynt W.X. ³² eu V. not in X. ³³ ac eu V. a X. ³⁴ not in X. ³⁵ V.W.X. ³⁶ bieu V.W.X. ³⁷ Or V.W. ³⁸ dala W. ³⁹ not in V.W. ⁴⁰ X. ⁴¹ V. ⁴² uynho V. ⁴³ bwy X. ⁴⁴ V.W.X. ⁴⁵ W. ⁴⁶ X. ⁴⁷ W. ⁴⁸ U.

pedeir hych maer abaed, ac ysgrybyl ereill oll; ¹[aphedeir eró gayauar ac byth eró guan- hóynar.] Arcil ulóydyn ar tryded ²[vlwyd- yn] ³y ⁴keiff y uelly ac nyt yr un tayaó ⁵[hagen] ⁶a gwedy hynny ymborthet ⁷[ynteu] ⁸ar yr eidyab ⁹[ehunan] teir blyned ¹⁰[ereill] ¹¹neu waredet y brenhin ¹²arnaó ¹³[os mýn] o ¹⁴rodde ¹⁵tayogeu ¹⁶idaó yny ¹⁷messur gynt. ¹⁸

xiv. Pan gollo dyn y anreith o kyfreith y maer ¹⁹[ar] kyghellaór ²⁰agaffant yr ²¹en- deriged, ar ²²aneired, ar dinewyt ²³yn deu banher ²⁴y rydunt.

xv. Dylyet y kyghellaór yó kynhal dadleu ²⁵y brenhin yny óyd' ac yny abssen.

xvi. Ef bieu dodi croes agwahard ²⁶am bob dadyl.

xvii. Ar gled y brenhin ²⁷yd eisted ²⁸[y kyghellaór] yny teir góyl arbenhic.

xviii. ²⁹[Os yny gyghelloryaeth ef ybyd y brenhin ³⁰yn dala llys' modróy eur athelyn athaólbord ageiff ygan ybrenhin pan el yny s(yd.)]

xix. ³¹Yn oes Hywel da trayan' byó ³²y tayaó ae' uaró' adoi yr maer ar kyghell- aór; ³³ac ohynny' y deuparth ³⁴a ³⁵gaffei' ³⁶yr maer, ar trayan yr kyghellaór: ³⁷y maer a ³⁸traenei ar kyghellaór ³⁹bieiuydei ⁴⁰dewis ⁴¹ynyr amser húnú.

XXXVI. BREINT RIGHYLL'

- i. Righyll ageiff ytir yn ryd.
- ii. ⁴²A ⁴³bóyt' seic or llys.
- iii. ⁴⁴[Y] róg ⁴⁵[y] dóy golofyn ⁴⁶[y scif] tra ⁴⁷uo yr brenhin ⁴⁸ar y uóyt' [⁴⁹kans of bieu ⁵⁰goglyt yneud rac tan yna guedy bóyt ⁵¹yssat ynteu' ⁵²gyt ar guassanaethwyr ⁵³odyna nac eistedet ac na trawet ypost nessaf yr brenhin.
- iv. Guiraót gyfreithaól ageiff nyt amgen

- ⁵⁴neur
- ⁵⁵Maer achynghellawr bieuynt enyll
- ⁵⁶yd eisted
- ⁵⁷- ae seic or llys idaw mal kynt: ac

in winter: and when the taeog, however, quits him, let him leave him four large sows, with a boar, and all his other cattle; four acres of winter tilth, and eight acres of spring tilth. And he shall have the like the second year, and the third year, but not the same taeog, however; and after- wards let him subsist upon his own means other three years; or let the king, if he will, relieve him, by granting him taeogs under the former regulation.

14. When a person shall be liable to confiscation by law; the maer and the canghellor have the steers, the heifers, and the stirks, in two equal portions between them.

15. It is the duty of the canghellor to hold the pleas of the king, in his presence and in his absence.

16. It belongs to him to place a cross and restriction in every suit.

17. The canghellor sits on the left of the king at the three principal festivals.

18. If the king be holding court in his canghellor-ship, he receives, on entering into office, a gold ring, a harp, and a throw board, from the king.

19. In the time of Howel the good, the maer and the canghellor received the third of the live and dead stock of the taeog; and out of that the maer received two parts, and the canghellor the third: the maer shared, and the canghellor chose, at that time.

XXXVI. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE APPARITOR.

- 1. The apparitor has his land free.
- 2. And a mess of meat from the palace.
- 3. He stands between the two columns while the king is at his meat; for it then pertains to him to secure the hall against fire: after meat let him eat along with the servants: thence let him neither sit, nor strike the post nearest to the king.
- 4. He has lawful liquor; to wit, the fill

- ⁵⁸or
- ⁵⁹To the maer and canghellor belong the gain
- ⁶⁰sits
- ⁶¹- and his mess from the palace as before: and

¹ V. ac byth eró guanbóynar aphedeir [eró W.] gayauar W.X. ² X. ³ not in V. ⁴kymered taeawc ar gylch. X. ⁵ gunaet V.W. ⁶ W. ⁷odyna V.W.X. ⁸ V. ⁹not in W. ¹⁰ V. ehvn X. ¹¹ V.X. ar yr eidyab W. ¹²odyna V. guedy hynny W.X. ¹³ef X. ¹⁴ W.X. ¹⁵not in X. ¹⁶taoog V. ¹⁷ereill yvelly. X. ¹⁸mod V.W. ¹⁹- os myn. V. ²⁰ V.X. ²¹bieu V. ²²aneired V.W.X. ²³enderiged V.W.X. ²⁴ran V.W.X. ²⁵auyd róg [y V.W.] maer V.W.X. ar V.W. a X. kyghellaór. V.W.X. ²⁶y góyd y brenhin W. ²⁷ym V.W. ²⁸yr X. ²⁹V. ³⁰V.W.X. ³¹not in W.X. ³²- a marw V.X. ³³tayogeu V.W. 'ac eu W. ³⁴not in V. ³⁵- X. ³⁶not in V. ³⁷geiff X. ³⁸y W.X. ³⁹ar V. ⁴⁰ranei V.W. rann X. ⁴¹a V.W.X. ⁴²dewisaei V.W. ⁴³not in V.W.X. ⁴⁴Ay X. ⁴⁵not in V.W. ⁴⁶W.X. ⁴⁷V.W.X. ⁴⁸uóytuo V.W.X. ⁴⁹not in V.W.X. ⁵⁰V.W.X. ⁵¹cadw X. ⁵²kymered y rynghill ywyd X. ⁵³- y W. ⁵⁴X. ⁵⁵U.W. ⁵⁶U. ⁵⁷X.

lloneit yllestri y ¹guassanaethier ac ²bynt
yny llys or cŵrf ³ac eu' hanher or bragaŵt
ac eu trayan or medl.

v. Ef bieu koeskyn pop eidon or llys ny
byd hyt ⁴yndunt namyn' ⁵ucharned.'

vi. ⁶Yn] nabuet dyd ⁷[kyn] kalan Racuyr
y keiff ⁸[y] ⁹gan ybrenhin' peis achrys
achapan, atheir kyuelin ¹⁰[o] llein, ¹¹[o pen
¹²y clin hyt ¹³ymlaen hiruyys ywneuthur
llaŵdŵr ¹⁴idaw.

vii. Ac ny byd tenllif yny laŵdŵr.'

viii. Ny byd hyt yny dillat namyn hyt
¹⁵odis pen ylin' ¹⁶yng kwlym ylaŵdŵr.]

ix. Kalan Maŵrth y keiff peis achrys
¹⁷allaŵdŵr, amantell; ¹⁸aphenguŵch yny teir
gŵyl arbenhic' [¹⁹Pasc a Nodolyc a Sulgwyn.'

x. ²⁰Ef ²¹bieu ranu ²²rŵg y brenhin ar
maer ar kyghellaŵr.]

xi. ²³Y tayaŵc' foaŵdyr ²⁴ar marŵdy ef
bieu ²⁵[yr] ysgub auo dros pen' pan ran-
her.'

xii. Pan ²⁶adaŵho kyllidus foaŵdyr ²⁷[y]
yt heb uedi aphan ²⁸uo y' kyffelyp ²⁹yt u
uarŵdy ³⁰y talareu' ³¹ageiff y righyll.'

xiii. ³²Ef ageiff ³³y melhin bŵlch ³⁴or
³⁵marŵdy [³⁶ar emenyn bŵlch' ³⁷ar maen
issaf or ureuan] ar dulin oll [³⁸ar llinhat'
³⁹oll] ar do nessaf yr dayar or ⁴⁰yt, ar bŵyll
ar crymaneu, ⁴¹[ar ieir] ar gŵydeu, ⁴²[ar
catheu.

xiv. Torth ac henllyn ageiff ⁴³ef ⁴⁴ym
pop ty ydel ⁴⁵ydaŵ ar neges y brenhin.⁴⁶

xv. Teir kyfelin ⁴⁷a uyd ⁴⁸yn hyt ybillo
rac y arganuot.⁴⁹

xvi. Ef ⁵⁰bieu ⁵¹[y] tarŵ adel yn anreith.

xvii. Pan uo marŵ ⁵²y righyll yn tru-
gared ⁵³y brenhin' y byd yr eidyaŵ.

xviii. ⁵⁴[Guys ⁵⁵y righyll ⁵⁶gan tyston
⁵⁷a tharaŵ y post teir gueith ny ellir ⁵⁸e
⁵⁹gŵadu onyt trŵy lys.' Pan ⁶⁰water hagen'
⁶¹guys righyll' llŵ y ⁶²dyn awysser ar y
trydyd owyr un ureint ac ef ⁶³ae ⁶⁴gŵatta.]

of the vessels, which are used in serving in
the palace, of the ale; and their half of
bragod; and their third of mead.

5. To him belong the shanks of every
ox from the palace, which are in length
only to the ancle.

6. On the ninth day ⁷before the calends
of December, he has, from the king, a coat,
a shirt, a cap, and three ells, from his elbow
to the end of his middle finger, of linen, to
make him trousers.

7. There is to be no tenlliv in his
trousers.

8. His clothes are to reach in length only
to below his knee to the tie of his trousers.

9. On the calends of March he has a coat,
a shirt, trousers, and a mantle; and a bon-
net on the three principal festivals, Easter,
Christmas, and Whitsuntide.

10. To him pertains to share between the
king, the maer, and the canghellor.

11. From a fugitive tacog, and a marw-dy,
when the stock shall be shared, every odd
sheaf belongs to him.

12. When a geldable fugitive shall leave
his corn unrcaped, and when similar corn
chances at a marw-dy, the apparitor has the
headlands.

13. He has the bacon in cut from the
marw-dy, the butter in cut, and the nether
stone of the quern, all the green flax and
the flax seed, the layer next to the ground
of the corn-rick, the hatchets, the reaping-
hooks, the fowls, the geese, and the cats.

14. He has a loaf, with its enllyn, in every
house to which he goes upon the king's
business.

15. Three cubits only are to be in the
length of his bill lest he be discovered.

16. To him belongs the bull that shall
come among the spoil.

17. When the apparitor shall die, his
property is at the king's mercy.

18. The summons of the apparitor, with
witnesses, and striking the post three times,
cannot be denied but by objecting. When
the summons of the apparitor shall be de-
nied, however, the oath of the person
summoned, with that of two men equal in
privilege to himself, deny it.

* ⁶²neu

* ⁶²or

¹gwallouer X. ²by W. ³ac X. ⁴not in V. ⁵hyd vffernet. X. ⁶X. ⁷V.X. ⁸W.X. ⁹cf V. ¹⁰X. ¹¹V.W.X.
¹²not in V.W. ¹³ym penn y X. ¹⁴not in W.X. ¹⁵not in V.X. ¹⁶brth W. ¹⁷not in V. ¹⁸a llaŵdŵr: V.
penguch [hagen W.] ageiff W.X. yny tri amser V.W.X. hagen y keiff penguch. V. ¹⁹X. ²⁰V.W. Ringhyll X.
²¹V.W.X. ²²- y X. ²³Da X. 'Ef bieu yr ysgub auo dros pen [pan ranher W.] yt y tayaŵcu V.W. ²⁴a X. 'ac eu
marŵteu W. ''- V. ²⁵X. ²⁶adaŵ V. ²⁷V.W.X. ²⁸gaffer V.W. '- X. ²⁹- y hynny o X. not in V. ³⁰- aruch
or reihynny y keiff y ringhyll X. 'y righyll V. ³¹agŵmer W. 'not in V.X. ³²- Ac W. Ringhyll X. ³³pop X.
³⁴- ar emenyn bŵlch V. ³⁵marŵteu V. ³⁶W. ³⁷V.W.X. ³⁸V.W.X. ³⁹X. ⁴⁰veiscatŵ V. ⁴¹V.W.X. ⁴²not in
W.X. ⁴³o X. ⁴⁴not in W. ⁴⁵- idaw. W. ⁴⁶not in X. ⁴⁷- Ny byd tenllif yny laŵdŵr. W.X. ⁴⁸ageiff V. ⁴⁹V.W.
⁵⁰not in W. ⁵¹yr arglŵyd W.X. ⁵²V.W.X. ⁵³not in V. ⁵⁴dan W. ⁵⁵not in X. ⁵⁶diwat. W. - y gwys honno. X.
⁵⁷diwater X. '- W. ⁵⁸- yn erbyn y X. 'not in V. ⁵⁹neb W.X. ⁶⁰y X. ⁶¹diwat. W. - y gwys. X. ⁶²V.

xix. ¹Or serheir y righyll ²yny eisted yn dadleu y brenhin gogreit eissyn achucy ³atelir idaó am y sarhaet honno.

XXXVII. [BRAINT PENCERDD.]

i. ⁴[Dylyet y penkerd yó eisted ar ⁵gled yr etlig.]

ii. ⁶Penkerd ageiff y tir ⁷yn ryd.

iii. ⁸[Ef ⁹adyly canu yn gyntaf yny ¹⁰neuad.]

iv. ¹¹Ef bieu gobyr merchet y beird auo y danaó.

v. Pedeir arugeint ageiff o' gyuarós neithaó, ¹²[¹³y gan pop morbyn pan ¹⁴órhao: ny cheiff dim ¹⁵hagen ar' neithaó gureic ary gaffo gynt ¹⁶ds ar y neithaó.]

vi. ¹⁷Pan ¹⁸uynho y brenhin ¹⁹warandaó kerd, canet y penkerd deu canu ²⁰ygkynted y neuad, un o' Duó, ²¹ac arall' ²²or ²³teyrned; odynd canet y bard teulu y trydyd.

vii. Pan uynho y urenhines kerd ²⁴ys-tauell, canet y bard ²⁵kerd o Camlan ahynny' yn disson rac teruysgu ²⁶yny neuad.

viii. ²⁷Bard senillo cadeir' uyd' ²⁸y penkerd.

ix. Ny ²⁹cheiff bard erchi dim ³⁰heb ganyat y penkerd, ³¹[hyt y bo y penkeird-seth ef ³²onyt bard gorwlat uyd.]

x. ³³Pan wnel yr arglóyd' kyfreith na rodher dim y' ³⁴kerdoryon digyfreith uyd y penkerd.

xi. ³⁵[Pob penkerd adyly caffael telyn ygan y brenhin.

xii. Pob disgybyl adyly yenill ae benkerd ytraeyanv.

xiii. Aphan el y disgybyl ywrthaw y penkerd adyly rodi telyn idaw.

xiv. Pwybynnac abryrho dim y marchnad, ny dyly geissyaw gwarant idaw.]

19. If the apparitor suffer saraad, while sitting during the pleas of the king, a sieve-full of chaff and an addle egg are paid to him for that saraad.

XXXVII. [THE PRIVILEGE OF THE CHIEF OF SONG.]

1. It is the due of the chief of song to sit on the left of the edling.

2. The chief of song has his land free.

3. He is to sing first in the hall.

4. To him belongs the gobyr of the daughters of the bards who are under him.

5. He has twenty-four pence, as a wedding donation, ¹²from every maiden when she shall marry: he has nothing, however, at the wedding of a woman, from whom he formerly received money on her marriage.

6. When the king shall will to hear a song, let the chief of song sing two songs in the entry of the hall, one of God, and another of the 'kings; then let the bard of the household sing the third.

7. When the queen shall will a song in the chamber, let the bard ²⁵sing a song respecting ²⁶Camlan, and that' not loud, lest the hall be disturbed.

8. A bard who shall have gained a chair is the chief of song.

9. A bard shall not solicit any thing without the permission of the chief of song, ³⁰as far as his jurisdiction shall extend, unless he be a bard of a border country.

10. When the lord enacts a law that nothing shall be given to minstrels, the chief of song is exempt by law.

11. Every chief of song is to have a harp from the king.

12. Every disciple is to have his gain, and his chief of song one third of it.

13. When the disciple leaves him, the chief of song is to give him a harp.

14. Whoever shall buy any thing in a market is not to have a warranty.

⁴pennaetheu ²⁸ýny guarthaf tý.
²⁷teulu tri chanu

²⁵chieftains, in the back part.
²⁷of the household sing three songs

¹not in W. ²os V. ³not in V. ⁴V.W.X. This follows Chap. xli. in V.W.X. ⁵neillaw X. ⁶Ef biev X. not in V.W. ⁷- ageiff V.W. ⁸V.W.X. ⁹bieu W.X. ¹⁰llys X. ¹¹A X. not in V.W. ¹²ageiff V.W. nyt amgen [no W.X.] phedeir arugeint V.W.X. arýant W.X. ageiff X. ¹³V.W.X. ¹⁴gymerho gwr X. ¹⁵o W.X. ¹⁶gentlii y yawn. X. ¹⁷This follows section x. in V.W.X. ¹⁸- y W.X. ¹⁹kerd oe guarandaó V.W.X. ²⁰ymod V.W.X. ²¹ar tryded V.W.X. ²²o W.X. ²³- oe guarandaó yn V.W.X. y V. yr W.X. ²⁴y llya. V.W.X. ²⁵Sef V.W. - y X. ²⁶yó W. ²⁷not in V. ²⁸- bard pan enillo kadeir. V.W.X. ²⁹eill neb V.W.X. ³⁰not in V. ³¹V.W.X. ³²- heb y ganbat V. ³³not in X. ³⁴Kyn gwnelher X. ³⁵Kyt lludyo y brenhin rodi da yny gyuoeth V.W. ³⁶yn kerdawr X. hyt ym pen V.W.X. yspeit V.W. ysbein X. ³⁷X. ³⁸V.W.X. ³⁹W.X. ⁴⁰V.W.X.

¹ The battle in which Arthur fell.

XXXVIII. 'BREINT GOF LLYS.'

XXXVIII. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE SMITH OF THE COURT.

i. Gof llys ²ageiff penneu ³athract ygwarthec ⁴aladher yny ⁵llys, ⁶[eithyr ⁷y tauodeu ⁸aa yr ygnat llys ■ ⁹llanó lle y ¹⁰tauast yr gof ¹¹oran y brenhin o ¹²gic mordóyt yr ¹³eidon.]

ii. ¹⁴Bóyt idaó' ef ae was a ¹⁵geiff or llys.

iii. Yn rat ygóna ¹⁶y gof holl gyureideu y brenhin; ¹⁷eithyr ¹⁸y ¹⁹peir ae uoyall lydan, aphen gwayó; ynteu ageiff tal y lauur or rei hynny.

iv. [²⁰Gof llys' ²¹bieu keinson ²²kyuedóch' ²³yny gwyllyev arbennic.]

v. ²⁴Ef ²⁵ageiff pedeir keinaóc o bob carcharaó ²⁶oc y ²⁷dotto heyrn ²⁸arnaó ²⁹ahynny pan y rydhao.'

vi. ³⁰[Y tir ³¹ageiff yn ryd.]

vii. Guiraót gyfreithaól ageiff or llys ³²nýt amgen' ³³no lloneit y llestri ³⁴y goll-ofyer ac ³⁵bynt yny llys or cbróf ³⁶ar hanher or bragaót ³⁷ar traean or med: ³⁸ef yó y' trydydyn a' ³⁹geiff y messur húnno ⁴⁰or llyn' ⁴¹odyna y' righyll ⁴²yn diwethaf y keiff y' trullyat.

viii. Ny eill ⁴³neb gof' bot yn vn gymhót ar ⁴⁴gof llys' heb y ganhat.

ix. Vn rydit yó ar ⁴⁵ualu ⁴⁶yny uelin ar brenhin.]

x. Ef ⁴⁷ageiff ebediú y gofein auo y danaó agobyr eu' merchet.⁴⁸

xi. ⁴⁹[Wheugeint yó ⁵⁰ebediú gof llys.]

xii. ⁵¹Hanher punt uyd' gobyr ⁵²merch ⁵³gof llys, ⁵⁴[⁵⁵brenhin ⁵⁶bieu.]

xiii. ⁵⁷Punt ahanher ⁵⁸yó y chowyll.'

xiv. ⁵⁹Teir punt yny hegbedi.]

xv. ⁶⁰Offer gof chweugeint atal.

xvi. Geuel:

1. The smith of the court has the heads and feet of the cattle slaughtered in the palace, with the exception of the tongues, which go to the judge of the court; the places of the tongues to be filled for the smith from the king's share of the thigh flesh of the oxen.'

2. He has victuals for himself and his servant from the palace.

3. The smith of the court does all necessary jobs for the king gratuitously; excepting his cauldron, his broad axe, and a spear head; he has payment for his labour on those things.

4. To the smith of the court belong the ceinon of the banquet in the three principal festivals.

5. He has four pence from every prisoner upon whom he shall put irons, and that on his being liberated.

6. He has his land free.

7. He has legal liquor from the palace; to wit, the fill of the vessels, used in serving in the palace, of the ale; their half of the bragod; and their third of the mead: he is one of the three persons who have that measure of the liquor; then the apparitor; and lastly the butler.

8. No other smith can be in the same cymwd with the 'smith of the court' without his permission.

9. He has the same freedom in grinding at the mill as the king.

10. He has the ebediw of the smiths who shall be under him; and the gobyr of their daughters.

11. Six score pence is the ebediw of the smith of the court.

12. Half ■ pound is the gobyr of the daughter of the smith of the court, ⁵³and it belongs to the king.'

13. One pound and a half is her cowyll.

14. Three pounds is her agweddi.

15. A smith's tools are six score pence in value.

16. Pincers:

⁶¹penkerd

⁶²chief of song

¹not in V.W.X. ²bieu W.X. ³not in V.W.X. ⁴ac eu traet or W.X. ⁵gein ae traet V. ⁶V.W.X. ⁷eu X. ⁸biev X. ⁹llenwi X. ¹⁰tauawdev X. ¹¹- a hynny X. ¹²not in X. ¹³gwarthec. X. ¹⁴Y ymborth V.W.X. ¹⁵daó V.W.X. ¹⁶ef V. ynteu W.X. weith y llys oll V.W.X. ¹⁷not in V.X. ¹⁸gueith V.W.X. hñn W. callaír V.W.X. abóyall aóch lydan V. a guayó V.W.X. abóyall [aóch W.] lydan W.X. ¹⁹V. Ef W.X. ²⁰V.W.X. ²¹not in X. ²²X. ²³Gof llys W.X. ²⁴biev X. ²⁵not in V.W.X. ²⁶diotto V.X. - yr W. ²⁷- y V.W. ²⁸not in V.W.X. ²⁹V.W.X. ³⁰not in X. ³¹- ageiff. X. ³²'not in V. ³³not in V.W. ³⁴- oll X. ³⁵by W.X. ³⁶ae W. ac ev X. ³⁷ac ev X. ³⁸ar W. '- y trydid y X. ³⁹not in V. yó y W. gof: W.X. ⁴⁰a X. ⁴¹gof arall X. ⁴²- brenhin am X. ⁴³not in X. ⁴⁴bieu V.W.X. gobreu V.W. gobyr X. ⁴⁵- y gonein a V.W.X. uóynt orth y ohen. V.W. uoent ydanaw. X. ⁴⁶V.W.X. This follows section xiv. in W.X. ⁴⁷- y W. ⁴⁸Awhengeint yó V. not in W.X. ⁴⁹- y V. ⁵⁰- y W.X. 'not in V. ⁵¹cwheugeint yó X. ⁵²W. arglwyd X. ⁵³W.X. awheugeint yó y gobyr. W. ⁵⁴V.W.X. ⁵⁵yn X. ⁵⁶V.W. ⁵⁷not in W.X. '- V. ⁵⁸X.

- xvii. Ord :
- xviii. Kethraól :
- xix. Trorud :
Pedeir keinaóc kyfreith atal pob un o honunt.
- xx. Y cónsillt kymeint atal ar pedwar hynny.
- xxi. Myrthól damdóg auyd ymdanaó.

- 17. Sledge :
- 18. Bore :
- 19. Groover :
Are each four legal pence in value.
- 20. The vice is as much as those four in value.
- 21. The hammer is to be appraised.

XXXIX. BREINT Y PORTHAÓR.

XXXIX. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE PORTER.

- i. Dylyet' y porthaór 'yú caffel' y tir yn ryd.
- ii. Yny castell drachefyn ydor ²[y byd] y ³lety ae ymborth ⁴[ageiff] or ⁵llys.
- iii. Pren ⁶[ageiff o pop pón] kynnut' [⁷aphren heuyt] obob benneit ⁸or adel yr porth ageiff ⁹[¹⁰nyt amgen pren a allo y tynnu ae vn lláu heb lesteir ar gerdet ymeirch neu yr ychen : ¹¹achyn ny allo tynnu vn pren, pren eissoes ageiff, ac nyt ¹²móyaf.]
- iv. Or moch ¹³preidin adel ¹⁴yr porth ¹⁵hóch ¹⁶ageiff ¹⁷[y porthaór] ac ny byd móy ¹⁸[hagen] noc ¹⁹[et] y' gallo ²⁰ef ae un lláu ydyrchauel ²¹heruyd y górych' mal ²²[na] bo ²³y thraet ²⁴is no phen y lin.
- v. ²⁵Or anreith ²⁶[warthec] adel ²⁷yr porth ²⁸or byd eidon ²⁹cotta ³⁰[arnei] y porthaór ³¹ageiff húnno' ar eidon diwethaf adel yr porth.
- vi. ³²[Ar cledyf bisweil ar reuyr ³³or guarthec alather yny gegin.]
- vii. Pedeir keinhaóc ³⁴ageiff o bob carcharaór ³⁵agarcharer gan iaón yny llys.

- 1. The due of the porter is to have his land free.
- 2. His lodging is in the castle behind the door; and he has his victuals from the palace.
- 3. He has a billet ⁶from every horse-load of fuel; ⁸and a billet, likewise, from every wain-load that comes through the gate; ¹⁰to wit, such billet as he can pull with one hand without impeding the progress of the horses or oxen : and although he may not be able to pull a billet, he, nevertheless, has a billet, but not the largest.
- 4. Of the swine ⁴of spoil that come through the gate the porter has a sow ; not larger, however, than he can lift with one hand by the bristles, so that her feet ⁵shall not be lower than his knee.
- 5. Of the spoil of cattle that comes through the gate, if there be an ox without a tail, the porter has it, and the last ox that comes through the gate.
- 6. And he has the milt and the rectum of the cattle that shall be slaughtered in the kitchen.
- 7. He has four pence from every prisoner that shall be rightly imprisoned in the palace.

XL. BREINT YGÓYLÓR.

XL. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE WATCHMAN.

- i. Reit yú bot y góylór yn uonhedic ³⁶yny wlat canys idaó yd ³⁷ymdiret y' brenhin ³⁸oe castell.
- ii. [³⁹Y uóyt ⁴⁰ageiff yn ⁴¹wastat yny' llys.
- iii. ⁴²Ac' ⁴³oný byd y brenhin] ⁴⁴yny llys' yn gyntaf gwedy y maer y keiff [⁴⁵ef ⁴⁶y] seic.
- iv. ⁴⁷[Pop bore y keiff ⁴⁸ef torth ae hennlyn yn ⁴⁹y uoreuóyt.

- 1. It is necessary for the watchman to be a boneddig of the country, for to him the king trusts in his castle.
- 2. He has his food always from the palace.
- 3. And, ⁴³if the king be not present' in the palace, he has his mess next after the maer.
- 4. Every morning he has a loaf with its enllyn for his breakfast.

³⁶yperthyn ³⁷y ³⁸that belong ³⁹are

¹ageiff V. ²V.W.X. ³ty V.W.X. ⁴V.W. ⁵castell. A X. ⁶V.W.X. ⁷- adel tróy y porth V. ⁸V. - ageiff a allo ytynnu ae laó deheu W. ac X. ⁹not in V.W.X. ¹⁰V. tróy na rúystro ar gerdet yr ychen : W. y keiff y pren mwyaf aallo ytynnu ae law dehev or venn, drwy na rwystro ar gerdet yr ychen ar meirch. X. ¹¹V.W. ¹²yr vn adewisso. W. ¹³yny X. ¹⁴- y keiff X. ¹⁵a X. ¹⁶V. ef W. ¹⁷W. ¹⁸not in V.W. ¹⁹- X. ²⁰no vn llaw y wrth y daear X. ²¹V.W.X. ²²- is V.W.X. ²³not in V.W.X. ²⁴O X. ²⁵V.W.X. ²⁶yny X. ²⁷o X. ²⁸cota V.W. ²⁹V.W.X. ³⁰ae V.W.X. keiff V. kýmmer W.X. ³¹V.W. Or eidyon alader yny llys y keiff yporthawr y kleder bisweil, ar refuyr or gegin. A X. ³²y W. ³³not in X. ³⁴adel yr castell. X. ³⁵not in V.W. ³⁶or X. ³⁷ymdiretir V. ymgredir X. or V.X. ³⁸not in V.W.X. ³⁹V.W.X. ⁴⁰not in X. ⁴¹presstýluodaóc W. ⁴²- or X. ⁴³not in X. ⁴⁴W. ⁴⁵not in V. ⁴⁶V.W. ⁴⁷V.W.X. ⁴⁸- ony byd y brenhin yny llys. V. ⁴⁹V.W.X. ⁵⁰not in W.X. ⁵¹not in X. ⁵²X. ⁵³U.

v. ¹Asgörn y ²dynien ageiff³ opop eidon alather yny gegin.

vi. Y tir ageiff yn ryd.

vii. ⁴A] gwise ⁵dôy weith yny ulôydyn ⁶ageiff⁷ [y] gan y brenhin.

viii. ⁸Ac un weith ⁹[yný ulôydýn] y ¹⁰keiff esgidyeu ahossaneu.

XXI. [BRAINT MAER BISŪAIL.]

i. Maer bisweil [¹¹ageiff y ¹²sôyf ar blonec¹³ or llys.

ii. ¹⁴Ef] bieu crôyn y gwarthec ¹⁵aladher yny¹⁶ ¹⁷llys or bydant¹⁸ teir nos ar ¹⁹warthec y maerdy.

iii. ²⁰Ef ageiff²¹ ²²gobyr merchet ²³tayogeu yllys.

iv. ²⁴O chyueruyd ef ac un or sôydogyon llys rôg y neuad ar gegin ac sarhau, ny diwygir idaô.

v. [²⁵Pan talher y sarhaet ²⁶whe bu awhe ugeint aryant a telir ²⁷idaô.

vi. ²⁸Y alanas ²⁹a telir o' whebu awhe-ugeint mu gan tri drychael.]

XXII. ³⁰KYFREITH EBEDIŪEV.

i. Cweugein yô ebediô' ³¹breyr.

ii. ³²A chweugein yô gobyr y uerch.

iii. Punt ahanher yny chowyll.

iv. Teir punt yny hegwedi.

v. ³³[Wheugeint yô ebediô ³⁴pob guassanaethôr arglôyd.]

vi. Chwech aphedwar ugein yô ebediô tayaôc [³⁵tiryawc.

vii. ³⁶Or ³⁷býd eglôys arýtir ³⁸wheugeint uyd y ebediô.]

viii. ³⁹Aphedeir arugein gobyr y uerch.

ix. Chweugein yny chowyll.

x. Punt ahanher yny hegweddi.

xi. Pedeir arugeint ⁴⁰yô ebediô' ystauell-aôc ⁴¹o ôr.

xii. Deudec keinhaôc yô ebediô ystauell-aôc ⁴²u wreic.

5. He has the aitch bone of every ox that shall be slaughtered in the kitchen.

6. He has his land free.

7. He has clothing twice in the year from the king.

8. And once in the year he has shoes and stockings.

XXI. THE PRIVILEGE OF THE LAND MAER.

1. The land maer has ¹⁰the suet and lard from the palace.

2. To him belong' the hides of the cattle that shall be slaughtered in the palace, if they be three nights with the ¹¹cattle of the maer-house.

3. He has the gobyr of the daughters of the ¹²taecogs of the palace.

4. If he meet with one of the officers of the palace between the hall and the kitchen, and suffer saraad, he is not to be compensated.

5. When his saraad shall be paid, six kine, and six score of silver, are paid to him.

6. His galanas is paid with six score and six kine, with three augmentations.

XXII. THE LAW OF EBEDIW.

1. Six score pence is the ebediw of ³¹a breyr.

2. And six score pence is the gobyr of his daughter.

3. One pound and a half is her cowyll.

4. Three pounds is her agweddi.

5. Six score pence is the ebediw of every servant of a lord.

6. Four score and six pence is the ebediw of a taeog ³²having land.

7. If there be a church on his land, his ebediw is six score pence.

8. And twenty-four pence the gobyr of his daughter.

9. Six score pence is her cowyll.

10. One pound and a half is her agweddi.

11. Twenty-four pence is the ebediw of a male cottar.

12. Twelve pence is the ebediw of a female cottar.

³³warchadw

³⁴guôr y uaertref. ³⁵- oll.

³⁶gôr rýd. ³⁷pob gwr.

³²custody

³⁴men of the maer-trev.

³⁰a free man. ³⁷every man.

¹Idaw X. not in V. ²tin X. ³not in X. ⁴- ageiff V.X. ⁵not in V.X. ⁶V.W.X. ⁷not in W. ⁸W. ⁹archenhad. X. ¹⁰V.W. nlyly yblonbec ar swyf oll X. ¹¹V.W.X. ¹²not in W.X. ¹³egin V. nuo V.W.X. ¹⁴Y maer bisweil bieu W. ¹⁵gobreu V.X. ¹⁶Kyt V.W.X. sarhao V. sarhaont W.X. y V.X. guassanaethwyr [y llys W.] y maer V.W.X. bisweil V.W. areu fford V.X. ôrth dôyn blyt neu lyn or gegin neu or V.W. vedgell V. ystauell W. parth ar neuad [ar eu ford W.] nys diwygant idaô. V.W. yngwassanaethv ny cheiff dim. X. ¹⁷V.W. ¹⁸- idaô W. ¹⁹not in W. ²⁰Ýný W. Am y X. ²¹y W. not in X. ²²Eny sarhaed, chwech vgeint aryant. X. ²³Ebediô pop W. ²⁴not in V. ²⁵yô wheugeint. W. not in X. ²⁶W.X. ²⁷not in W. ²⁸X. ²⁹W. O X. ³⁰W.X. ³¹haner pvnt X. ³²not in W.X. ³³adal gwr X. ³⁴yny ebediw. X. ³⁵X. ³⁶V.W. ³⁷X. ³⁸W. ³⁹X.

XIII. Pan uo maró ¹dyn gorwlat ar tir dyn arall, un arpymthec ageiff perchennaóe y tir dros y uaró tywarchen: ar ebediú oll ²yr arglwyd ³eithyr hynny.'''

⁴Yma teruyna kyfreitheu llys.

13. When a person from a border country shall die upon the land of another person, the owner of the land has sixteen pence for his death clod; and all the ebediw, excepting that, goes to the lord.

Here terminate the laws of the court.

BOOK THE SECOND.

AC Y DECHREU TEIR COLOFYN KYFREITH AGWERTH GWYLLT ADOF.'

AND THE THREE COLUMNS OF LAW, AND THE WORTH OF WILD AND TAME, BEGIN.

TEIR COLOUYN KYUREITH NYT AMGEN,''

THE THREE COLUMNS OF LAW; TO WIT,

- I. Naó affeith galanas:
- II. ⁵Naó affeith ⁶tan:
- III. ⁷Naó affeith ⁸lledrat.

1. The nine accessaries of galanas:
2. The nine accessaries of fire:
3. The nine accessaries of theft.

I. [NAÓ AFAITH GALANAS.]

I. [THE NINE ACCESSARIES OF GALANAS.]

I. Kyntaf ⁹o affeithu' galanas ⁹yó tauaótrudyaeth ¹⁰dangos yneb aladher ¹¹[ne guhudaó.]

1. The first is, tongue-reddening, showing the person to be killed, and denouncing him.

II. Eil yó ¹²roddi kyghor ¹³[y lad ydyn.]

2. The second is, giving counsel to kill the person.

III. Trydyd yó ¹⁴kytsynyaó ¹⁵[ac ef am y lad.]

3. The third is, consenting with the murderer to kill him.

IV. Pedweryd yó disgóyl.

4. The fourth is, looking out.

V. Pymhet yó canhymdeith ¹⁶[y llofrud.]

5. The fifth is, accompanying the murderer.

VI. Chwechet yó kyrchu ¹⁷yr tref ¹⁸[am benn ydyn aledhid.]

6. The sixth is, repairing to the trev to set upon the person to be murdered.

VII. Scithuet yó ¹⁹[y] ardóyaó.

7. The seventh is, arresting him.

VIII. Vythuet yó bot yn porthordóy ²⁰y daly ²¹[y dyn]tra ladher.'

8. The eighth is, to be an assistant in holding the person while being murdered.

IX. Naóuet yó gwelet y lad gan y odef.

9. The ninth is, seeing him killed, and suffering it.

X. Dros pob un or tri kyntaf y ²²telir naó ugein ²³aryant alló canhór y diwat gwaet.

10. For each of the three first, there is paid nine score of silver; and the oaths of a hundred men, to deny blood.

XI. Dros bob un or ²⁴tri ereill y ²⁵telir deu naó ugeint ²⁶aryant alló deu canór ²⁷y diwat gwaet.'

11. For each of the three others, there is paid twice nine score of silver; and the oaths of two hundred men, to deny blood.

XII. Dros pob un or tri diwethaf ytelir tri naó ugeint ²⁸aryant alló try chanhór y diwat gwaet.

12. For each of the three last, there is paid thrice nine score of silver; and the oaths of three hundred men, to deny blood.

XIII. Y neb a ²⁹diwatto coet amaes rodet ló degwyr adeugeint heb gaeth ³⁰a heb alltut athry ³¹wyr o honunt yn diouredaóe o uarchogaeth alliein agwreic.

13. Whoever shall deny wood and field, let him give the oaths of fifty men, without a bondman, without an alltud; and three of them abjuring chivalry, and linen, and woman.

¹gór W. ²''eithyr hynny yr arglwyd. X. ³yam W. ⁴Hyt hyn gan ganhynt Duó kyfreitheu llys rytraethassam teithon gan borth y gogonedus arglwyd Iesu Crist kyfreitheu gulat adangosón. V.W. Ac yn gyntaf V. Penhaf ynt o honunt W. ''not in X. As Y. henceforward agrees more with the Dimetian form, and Z. is carelessly transcribed and has many chasms, they will only be noticed when important variations or new matter occur. ⁵A V.W.X. ⁶lledrad. X. ⁷tan. X. ⁸yó W.X. o V.W. naó affeith V.W.X. ⁹yn ohonunt X. not in V.W. ¹⁰nyt amgen menegi y lle y bo V. ¹¹W. yr neb ac llatho. V. ¹²kytsynyaó W.X. ¹³V. ac ef am y lad. W. ¹⁴roddi kyghor W. ¹⁵V. y lad. W. ¹⁶V.W. ¹⁷y V.W.X. ¹⁸X. ¹⁹W.X. ²⁰not in X. V.W. ²¹X. ²²rodir V. ²³not in X. ²⁴rei X. ²⁵rodir V.W. ²⁶not in X. ²⁷not in V. ²⁸not in X. ²⁹watto V. ³⁰not in X. ³¹not in V.W.X.

xiv. ¹Yneb a adefho llaŕrudyaeth talet ²oll yr' alanas trayan [³yr ⁴galanas adaŕ] ar ⁵[y] llaŕrud ar deuparth arenir ⁶y ⁷teir ran ⁸y' dŕyran ⁹ar genedyl y tat ar tryded ¹⁰ar genedylyuam.

II. ¹⁰NAŪ AFFEITH TAN.

- i. ¹¹Kyntaf yŕ kyghori ¹²mynet yllosci.
- ii. Eil yŕ duunaŕ am y lloſc.

iii. Tryded yŕ mynet y loſgi.

iv. Pedweryd yŕ ¹³dŕyn y rŕyll.

v. Pymhet yŕ llad y tan.

vi. Chwechet yŕ ¹⁴keiſſaŕ dylŕyf.

vii. Seituet yŕ ¹⁵chwythu ytan yny enynho.

viii. Vythuet yŕ ¹⁶dodi ytan y mŕyn' y peth ¹⁷a loſger ¹⁸ac ef.'

ix. Naŕuet yŕ ¹⁹gwelet y lloſc gan ²⁰y odef.

x. ²¹Pŕybynhaſ a ²²diwatto un ²³or ²⁴rei hynny' rodet llŕ degwyr adeugeint heb caeth ²⁵[a] heb alltut ²⁶ac or llyſc dyn yny tan hŕnnŕ trywyr hefyt o honunt yn di-ofredaŕc megys y rei uchoſ.

xi. Nyt a galanas yn ol tan namyn yg gweithret y neb a loſgo ac ef.

xii. Os llyſc ty ymyŕn trefgord o walltan y perchennaŕc adyly talu ty o bob parth idaŕ or lloſgant gantaŕ ac or trydyd ty allan tan gwyllt uyd.

xiii. Or kynneu dyn tan ymyŕn ty dyn arall talet y ty y perchennaŕc or llyſc.

xiv. Tan a adaŕho dyn ymyŕn o dyn ef adyly bot droſtaŕc.

xv. Deuhanher uyd ytal rŕg yneb arodho y tan ar neb ac cyneuho.

xvi. Y neb auenfykyo ty athan y arall or kynneu hŕnnŕ tan teir gweith yny ty talet cŕbyl yr perchennaŕc or llyſc yty.

III. ²⁷NAŪ AFFEITH LLEDRAŦ.

- i. ²⁸Kyntaf yŕ 'bot yn traŕſgŕydyŕ.'
- ii. Eil yŕ ²⁹kytuunaŕ am y lledrat.

³⁰ſyllu tŕyll, a cheiſſaŕ ketymdeith.

14. Whoever shall confess homicide, let him pay the whole of the galanas : the third of the galanas falls upon the murderer ; and the two parts are shared into three shares ; the two shares on the kindred of the father, and the third on the kindred of the mother.

II. THE NINE ACCESSARIES OF FIRE.

1. The first is, counselling to go to burn.
2. The second is, agreeing concerning the burning.

3. The third is, going to burn.

4. The fourth is, carrying the cresset.

5. The fifth is, striking the fire.

6. The sixth is, procuring tinder.

7. The seventh is, blowing the fire until it shall kindle.

8. The eighth is, putting the fire in the thing to be burned.

9. The ninth is, seeing the burning, and suffering it.

10. Whoever shall deny one of these accessaries, let him give the oaths of fifty men, without a bondman, and without an alltud ; and, if a person be burned in that fire, three men of them likewise under vows, like those before.

11. Galanas does not attend fire, only in the act of him who shall burn therewith.

12. If a house be burned within a hamlet from negligence, the owner is to pay for a house on each side of him, if they be burned by his means ; and, from the third house onward, it is considered an uncontrollable fire.

13. If a person kindle a fire in the house of another person, let him pay for the house to the owner, if it be burned.

14. A person is to be answerable for a fire which he shall leave in a kiln.

15. Payment is to be shared equally between the one who shall lay the fire and the one who shall kindle it.

16. Whoever shall lend a house, with fire in it, to another ; if the latter kindle a fire three times in the house, let him pay in full to the owner, in case the house be burned.

III. OF THE NINE ACCESSARIES OF THEFT.

1. The first is, 'being an informer.'
2. The second is, agreeing concerning the theft.

³⁰concocting treachery, and seeking an accomplice.

¹ V. here follows the Dimetian form. ² gŕbŕl or W. ³ X. ⁴ W.X. ⁵ yn W.X. ⁶ tri thrayan X. ⁷ not in W. ⁸ atal W.X. ⁹ atal W. ¹⁰ - O W. ¹¹ - O naŕ affeith tan. U.V. ¹² lloſci yty. V. ¹³ ymdŕyn F. dydŕyn X. ¹⁴ y X. ¹⁵ - y X. ¹⁶ enynnu F.W.X. ¹⁷ y V. ¹⁸ not in F.W.X. ¹⁹ edrych ar X. ²⁰ not in X. ²¹ Y neb F.W. not in X. ²² watto V. ²³ o honunt X. ²⁴ naŕ affeith hyn F.W. ²⁵ F.W. ²⁶ F.W.X. here agree with the Dimetian form. ²⁷ - Kyntaf o F.W.X. ²⁸ - O naŕ affeith lledrat. U. not in F.W.X. ²⁹ duunnaŕ F.W. ³⁰ F.W.X.

- iii. Trydyd yó roddi *kygor.
- iv. Pedweryd yó 'mynet yny gedym-deithas ²adóyn y bóllóro.
- v. Pymhet yó ³torri ty' neu ⁴róygaó buarth.
- vi. Chwechet yó ⁵dóyn y peth ae ⁶gychwynnu.
- vii. Seithuet' yó ⁷canhymdeith y lledrat dyd ⁸a nos.
- viii. Vythuet yó kyuranu ⁹[y lledrad] ar lladron.
- ix. Naóuet yó gwelet y lledrat ae gelu yr gobyr, ¹⁰ae prynu yr góerth.

x. Y neb a ¹⁰diwatto un or ¹¹affeitheu hyn roddet ló degwyr adeugeint ¹²heb caeth ¹³[a] heb alltut.

xi. ¹⁴Yneb adiwatto' lledrat ¹⁵ac arall ¹⁶yny liwaó ¹⁷gwelet y lledrat gantaó lió dyd goleu, rodet ¹⁸[ýneb aenlliper] ló pedwar gwyr arugeint ¹⁹oe kantref' mal y del kyfniuer o bob kymót ²⁰ac ²¹[velly] ny eill y 'lliwat dim ²²yna:' ²³[ar gyfreith hono aelwir dýgýn wat ýn erbyn dogýn vanac.]

IV. ²⁴KYNLLÓYN.

- i. Y neb a ²⁴diwatto kynllóyn neu murdórñ neu kyrch kyhoedaó, rodet ló degwyr adeugein heb caeth ²⁵[a] heb alltut.
- ii. Ny ²⁶eill kyrch kyhoedaó ²⁷yn llei no naó wyr.
- iii. ²⁸Yneb adiwatto anreithaó arall rodet y kyffelyp iddaó.

V. GALANASSEU.'

- i. Galanas maer neu gyghellaó ²⁹atelir o' naó mu anaó ugein mu gan ³⁰tri dyrch-ael.
- ii. Sarhaet pob un o ³¹honunt ³²atelir o' naó mu a naó ugeint aryant.
- iii. Punt ³³atelir yny' hebediú.
- iv. Punt yó gobyr ³⁴eu merchet.'

³⁵bóyllóro.
³⁶bot yn gyfarwyd ac yn troscýdór ar y lletrat.
³⁷diwat

- 3. The third is, giving *advice.
- 4. The fourth is, going in company of the thief, and carrying the provision.
- 5. The fifth is, breaking into a house, or tearing down a yard fence.
- 6. The sixth is, carrying the thing, and removing it.
- 7. The seventh is, *accompanying the theft, day and night.'
- 8. The eighth is, participating in the theft with the thieves.
- 9. The ninth is, seeing the theft, and concealing it for reward, or buying it for worth.
- 10. Whoever shall deny any one of these accessaries, let him give the oaths of fifty men, without a bondman, and without an alltud.
- 11. Whoever shall deny theft, another asserting to have seen the theft with him in the light of day, let him give the oaths of twenty-four men of his cantrev, in equal number from each cymwd; and so the 'charge avails not: and that law is called: full denial against full charge.

IV. WAYLAYING.

- 1. Whoever shall deny waylaying, or murder, or open attack, let him give the oaths of fifty men, without a bondman, and without an alltud.
- 2. An open attack cannot be by fewer than nine men.
- 3. Whoever shall deny the robbing of another, let him give to him the like.

V. GALANASES.

- 1. The galanas of a maer, or a canghell-or, is paid with nine score and nine kine, with three augmentations.
- 2. The saraad of each of them is paid with nine score kine, and nine score of silver.
- 3. One pound is paid for their ebediw.
- 4. One pound is the gobyr of their daughters.

³⁸provision.
³⁹knowing and informing as to the theft.
⁴⁰denial

¹ymdóyn y bóyt V.W.X. ²not in V.W.X. ³róygaó [y V.X.] buarth V.W.X. ⁴torri [y V.] ty. V.W.X. ⁵gychwynu y lledrat oe le a cherdet dyd neu nos gantaó V. ⁶not in X. ⁷gychwyn. W. ⁸nev X. ⁹X. ¹⁰neuy V.W.X. ¹¹watto V. ¹²naó affeith V.W.X. ¹³- wyr a X. ¹⁴V.W.X. ¹⁵Or W. O X. dýwedir ardýn gwelet W.X. ¹⁶not in V. ¹⁷- gantaó W.X. lió W. hyd X. dyd goleu W.X. ¹⁸yn W.X. ¹⁹arnaó ýwelet W. hynny arnaw X. ²⁰W. ²¹or X. ²²not in W. ²³- or vn cantref W. ²⁴X. ²⁵ýny erbyn: W. - hynny: X. ²⁶W.X. Many passages from the Dimetian Code are introduced here and in other parts in V.W.X. which are omitted. ²⁷not in V.W.X. Chapter v. Book 11. of the Dimetian Code here follows in V.W.X. ²⁸watto V. ²⁹V.W. ³⁰ellir V. ³¹o V.W. ³²E X. sef yó meint V.W.X. ³³not in V.W.X. ³⁴not in X. ³⁵nadunt X. ³⁶yó V.W. ³⁷yó V.W.X. ³⁸- pop vn o honunt. V.W. maer nev kynghellawr. X. ³⁹merch pop vn. A V. ⁴⁰V.W.X. ⁴¹V.W. ⁴²X.

- v. Teir punt ¹yny cowyll.
 vi. ²Scith punt ¹yny hegwedi.
 vii. ³O da ⁴merch maer neu gyghellaŵr
⁵neu penkenedyl, neu un or ⁶soydogyon
⁷arbenhic yn llathrut heb rod kenedyl naŵ
 eidon kyhyt eu ⁸kyrn ac ⁹y hysgyuarn
¹⁰uyd ¹¹y hegwedi.
- viii. ¹²Ny byd penkenedyl maer na
 chyghellaŵr byth.
 ix. ¹³Sef yŵ meint galanas penkenedyl
¹⁴tri naŵ mu athri naŵ ugein mu gan tri
 dyrchael.
 x. Yny sarhaet y telir tri naŵ mu athri
 naŵ ugeint aryant.
 xi. Galanas un ¹⁵oe aelodeu ¹⁶nyt amgen
¹⁷noy gar ¹⁸atelir o' naŵ mu anaŵgein gan
 tri dyrchael.¹⁹
- xii. Yny sarhaet y ²⁰telir naŵ mu a naŵ
 ugeint aryant.
 xiii. ²¹Sarhaet ²²pob' breyr disŵyd ²³atelir
 o' chwebu achweugeint ²⁴aryant.
- xiv. ²⁵Yny ²⁶alanas ²⁷y telir ²⁸chwe bu
 achweugein ²⁹mu gan tri dyrchael.
 xv. Galanas bonhedic canhŵynaŵl ³⁰atelir
 o' teir bu athri ugein mu gan tri dyrchael.
 xvi. ³¹Yny sarhaet ³²y telir ³³teir bu athri
 ugeint aryant.
 xvii. Kymro uam dat uyd bonhedic can-
 hŵynaŵl ³⁴heb ³⁵[gaeth aheb] alltut, ³⁶[a]
 heb ledach yndaŵ.
 xviii. Os gŵr breyr ³⁶[a] uyd bonhedic
 canhŵynaŵl pan ladher chwe bu ageiff y
 breyr ³⁷[y] ³⁸gan y llaŵrud or alanas.
 xix. ³⁹Brenhin ⁴⁰bieu trayan pob gal-
 anas' canys ef bieu kymhell [⁴¹yn ⁴²y] lle
 ny allo kenedyl gymhell.
- xx. ⁴³Agaffo ⁴⁴y brenhin' o da ⁴⁵y llaŵru-
 rud' or pryt ⁴⁶pŵy gilyd' ⁴⁷ar y tir' ⁴⁸ef
 bieu yn hollaŵl.
- xxi. Galanas tayaŵc brenhin ⁴⁹atelir o'
 teir bu athri ugein mu gan tri dyrchael.⁵⁰
- xxii. ⁵¹Yny sarhaet ⁵²y telir' teir bu
 athri ugeint ⁵³[o] aryant.
5. Three pounds their cowyll.
 6. Seven pounds their agwedi.
 7. If the daughter of a maer, or a can-
 nghellor, or a chief of kindred, or one of
 the principal officers, go away clandestinely,
 without gift of kindred; nine steers with
 horns and cars of equal length is her
 agwedi.
 8. Neither a maer nor a canghellor is
 ever to be a chief of kindred.
 9. The sum of the galanas of a chief of
 kindred is thrice nine score and nine kine,
 with three augmentations.
 10. For his saraad there is paid thrice
 nine kine, and thrice nine score of silver.
 11. For the galanas of any one of his
 members; to wit, his relation, there is paid
 nine score and nine kine, with three aug-
 mentations.
 12. For his saraad is paid nine kine, and
 nine score of silver.
 13. The saraad of every breyr without
 office is paid with six kine, and six score of
 silver.
 14. His galanas is paid with six score and
 six kine, with three augmentations.
 15. The galanas of an innate boneddig is
 paid with three score and three kine, with
 three augmentations.
 16. His saraad is paid with three kine,
 and three score of silver.
 17. An innate boneddig is a Cymro by
 mother and father, without bondman, with-
 out alltud, and without mixed genealogy.
 18. If an innate boneddig be a breyr's
 man, when murdered, the breyr has six
 kine of the galanas from the homicide.
 19. The third of every galanas belongs
 to the king; for, to him pertains the en-
 forcing of it, where the kindred may be
 unable to enforce it.
 20. What the king shall find, of the
 property of the homicide, from time to
 time upon the land, belongs to him
 entirely.
 21. The galanas of the king's taeog is
 paid with three score and three kine, with
 three augmentations.
 22. His saraad is paid with three kine,
 and three score of silver.

⁴⁴ae tir⁴⁴and his

¹yŵ V.W. yn X. eu W.X. ²- A V. ³Ora V.W. ⁴- yn llathrud X. ⁵not in V. ⁶arbenigyon V.X. ⁷llys V.W. ⁸- X. ⁹corn X. ¹⁰eu V.W.X. ¹¹yw X. ¹²eu V.W.X. ¹³not in V.W.X. ¹⁴not in V.X. ¹⁵- yw X. ¹⁶o V.X. ¹⁷- y V.X. penkenedyl V.X. ¹⁸- W. ¹⁹y V. ²⁰not in X. ²¹- Sef yŵ aelot penkenedyl y gar. W. ²²keiff V.W.X. ²³Galanas W. ²⁴- V. ²⁵not in X. ²⁶not in V. ²⁷- X. ²⁸mu gan tri dyrchael V.W. y telir. V. ²⁹Y V. ³⁰sarhaet V.W. ³¹a V. ³²- o V. ³³aryant. V.W. ³⁴not in X. ³⁵Y V. ³⁶a V. ³⁷- o V. ³⁸not in X. ³⁹V.W. ⁴⁰V. ⁴¹W. ⁴²or alanas y gan y llofrud. V. ⁴³o bob galanas ydaw yr brenhin y trayan X. ⁴⁴- Yr V.W. ⁴⁵ydaŵ V.W. ⁴⁶W. ⁴⁷V.W.X. ⁴⁸- Ac X. ⁴⁹- agaffer V.W. ⁵⁰yr llofrud X. ⁵¹not in V.W. ⁵²y V. ⁵³- yr llofrud V.W. ⁵⁴y brenhin bieu V.W.X. uyd. V. ⁵⁵not in X. ⁵⁶- atelir. X. ⁵⁷Y V. ⁵⁸yŵ V. ⁵⁹X. ⁶⁰V.W.

xxiii. ¹Galanas tayaŵc breyr' ²[³hanheraŵc uyd aralanas tayaŵc brenhin.

xxiv. Ac ⁴y uelly ⁵am y sarhaet.]

xxv. Galanas alltut brenhin ⁶atelir o' teirbu athriugein mu heb dyrchael.

xxvi. ⁷Yny sarhaet ⁸y telir' ⁹teir bu heb ychwanec."

xxvii. Galanas alltut breyr hanheraŵc uyd ¹⁰y ¹¹galanas alltut ¹²brenhin [¹³obop peth."

xxviii. ¹⁴Galanas alldut tayaŵc hanheraŵc uyd ¹⁵ar alanas' alldut breyr."

xxix. ¹⁶Ac uelly ¹⁷e byd eu' sarhaedeu'' ¹⁸herwyd eu galanas.]

xxx. Punt ahanher ¹⁹atelir ²⁰y' gwerth'' caeth ²¹tec telediŵ: ²²or ²³byd anauus ²⁴hagen neu ryhen ny ryieuanc ²⁵nyt amgen ²⁶no llei noc ugein mlŵyd, punt atal ²⁷ef' or henuyd or tu draŵ ²⁸y uor ²⁹y uelly y byd.' Or' henuyd or tu ³⁰hŵn y' uor ³¹[heuyt] ³²y uelly y byd' ³³[kanys ³⁴ef ehunan alygrŵys yureint ³⁵o uynet ³⁶yn gyflogŵr oe uod.]

xxxi. ³⁷Or tereu dyn ryd dyn caeth talet ³⁸deudec keinaŵc ³⁹[idaŵ] chwech dros teir kyuelin o urethyn gwyn tal pentan ⁴⁰ŵrth lad eithin ⁴¹idaŵ ⁴²yn defnyd peis; ⁴³teir dros laŵdŵr; un dros ⁴⁴[guaraneu a] dyrnuoleu ⁴⁵ac un dros ŵdyf ⁴⁶neu dros raff deudec kyuelin' ⁴⁷[yaŵc] neu ⁴⁸dros uŵyall ⁴⁹[os coetŵr uyd.]

xxxii. ⁵⁰Or tereu ⁵¹dyn caeth ⁵²[neb] dyn ryd, iaŵn yŵ trychu y llaŵ deheu ⁵³idaŵ, ⁵⁴neu yr troet deheu' neu talet ⁵⁵[arglŵyd y kaeth] sarhaet y dyn ⁵⁶herwyd y ureint.'

xxxiii. [⁵⁷Naŵd kaeth yŵ hyt y ŵyryo y kryman.'

xxxiv. ⁵⁸Y neb a gyttyo a gureic kaeth heb canhyat y harglŵyd talet deudec keinaŵc ⁵⁹y arglŵyd' ⁶⁰y gaeth dros pop kyt' ⁶¹ac na chytyet' ⁶²ar gaeth bellach.]

xxxv. ⁶³Yneb a ⁶⁴ueicho gŵreic caeth auo ar gyfloc' rodet arall yny lle ⁶⁵[yharglŵyd]

23. The galanas of a breyr's tacog is "half the galanas of the king's tacog.

24. And so his saraad.

25. The galanas of the king's alltud is paid with three score and three kine, without augmentation.

26. His saraad is paid with three kine, without addition.

27. The galanas of a breyr's alltud is a moiety in every thing of the galanas of the king's alltud.

28. The galanas of a tacog's alltud is a moiety of the galanas of a breyr's alltud.

29. And in like manner their saraads, according to their galanases.

30. One pound and a half is paid as the worth of a fair fine bondman: if, however, he be maimed, or too old, or too young, that is, under the age of twenty years, he is one pound in value; if he originate from beyond the sea. If he originate on this side of the sea, one pound likewise; for, he himself debased his privilege, by willingly becoming a hireling.

31. If a freeman strike a bondman, let him pay him twelve pence: six for three cubits of home-made white cloth, as material for a coat for cutting furze in; three for trousers; one for leggings and hedging gloves; and one for a billhook, or for a rope of twelve cubits, or, for a hatchet, if he be a woodman.

32. If a bondman strike any freeman, it is just to cut off his right hand, ⁵¹or his right foot; ⁵²or ⁵³let the lord of the bondman' pay the saraad of the person according to his privilege.

33. The protection of a bondman is to the extent that he can throw his hook.

34. Whoever shall have connexion with a bond female, without the permission of her lord; let him pay twelve pence to the lord of the bond female for each connexion; and let him desist from any further connexion.

35. Whoever shall cause the pregnancy of a bond female, that shall be upon hire;

⁶⁶atelir o teir bu athri ugein mu heb dyrchael. Yny sarhaet y telir teir bu heb ychwanec.

⁶⁶paid with three score and three kine, without augmentation. His saraad is paid with three kine, without addition.

¹not in X. ²V.W. ³not in V. ⁴not in X. ⁵Y V.W. ⁶not in X. ⁷yŵ V. ⁸- o W. ⁹ar V.W. ¹⁰not in X. ¹¹- y X. ¹²X. ¹³V.W.X. ¹⁴y X. ¹⁵V.W. Ac o bop peth. X. ¹⁶am y W. ¹⁷W. ¹⁸yŵ V. ¹⁹-galanas W. ²⁰yn galanas X. ²¹not in V.W.X. ²²o X. ²³not in V. ²⁴not in X. ²⁵neu X. ²⁶not in W. ²⁷yr W. ²⁸ac W. not in V. ²⁹pvnt atalant pob vn ohonunt. O X. ³⁰yma yr V.W. ³¹V.W. ³²punt atal. V.W.X. ³³V.W.X. ³⁴not in V.W. ³⁵nyŵ amgen no W. not in X. ³⁶yngaeth oe vod yngyflogwr. X. ³⁷O X. ³⁸- idaŵ V. ³⁹W.X. ⁴⁰- ywneuthur peis idaŵ V.W.X. ⁴¹not in V.W. ⁴²nyd amgen no X. ⁴³- idaw X. ⁴⁴V.W.X. ⁴⁵not in V.W.X. ⁴⁶vn W. ⁴⁷not in V.X. ⁴⁸W. ⁴⁹not in X. ⁵⁰V.W.X. vn dros raff deudec kyuelinyŵc. V.X. ⁵¹O X. ⁵²not in X. ⁵³W. ⁵⁴not in W.X. ⁵⁵not in V. ⁵⁶V.W. y arglŵyd X. ⁵⁷not in V.W. ⁵⁸V. ⁵⁹V.W.X. ⁶⁰idaw X. ⁶¹V. ⁶²W.X. ⁶³W. ⁶⁴odyna ahi byth. X. ⁶⁵Ac os beichyocca X. ⁶⁶ueichocco V.W. ⁶⁷W. ⁶⁸U.

hyt pan agho ac ¹[od] yna ²paret ef ³nagu
⁴yr etiued' ac ⁵act y caeth ⁶dracheuyn ⁷at'
y ⁸arglôyd ⁹[ac] or' byd marô ¹⁰[ygaeth]
¹¹y ar yr etiued' talet y neb ae ¹²beichoges
y gwerth ¹³kyfreithaól yr' arglôyd.

xxxvi. ¹⁴Gwerth magu ulôydyd yô crys
apheis amantell apenlliein, adôy esgit,
abuôch acharreit or yt goreu ar tir y gôr,
aphadell troedaôc.'

xxxvii. ¹⁵Pedeir bu aphedwar' ugeint
aryant ¹⁶atelir yn' sarhaet teuluôr ¹⁷[bren-
hin] ¹⁸os o hynny ydymardelô.

xxxviii. ¹⁹Orbyd teulu ôr breyr' teirbu
atelir ²⁰yny sarhaet ²¹nyt amgen tri buhyn
tal beinc.

xxxix. ²²Nyt a galanas ynol teuluôryaeth.

VI. GWERTH AELODEU DYN.

i. Tri aelaôt ardec yssyd ydyn yn un
werth y deu lygat ; ae deu glust gan golli eu
clybot ; ae [trôyn] ae dôy weus ; ae dôy laô ;
ae deu troet ae geilleu' chwe bu achwe-
ugeint aryant ²³atelir dros' pob un ohonunt.

ii. ²⁴Or trychir hagen clust ²⁵ac or clywir'
arnaô ²⁶dôy uu a deugeint aryant ²⁷yô y
werth : ²⁸[onô chlyô arnaô, whe bu awhe
ugeint aryant atal.]

iii. ²⁹Gwerth bys dyn buôch ac ugeint
aryant.

iv. Gwerth ³⁰baôt dyn' dôy uu adeugeint
aryant.

v. [³¹Gwerth ³²ewin dyn dec arhugeint
aryant.]

vi. Guerth y kygôg eithaf whech ar-
hugeint ³³aryant adimeî athrayan dimeî.

vii. Gwerth y kygôg perued dec ade-
ugeint adimeî a deuparth dimeî.

viii. Guerth y kygôg nessaf petwar
ugeint' ³⁴aryant.

ix. ³⁵Gwerth tauaôt dyn kymeint a gwerth
yr aelodeu ereill oll.'

x. Holl aelodeu dyn pan gyuriuer y

let him give another in her place to her
lord until she be delivered ; and, afterwards,
let him cause the issue to be nursed ; and
let the bond female return to her lord :
and, if the bond female die in child-birth,
let him who caused her pregnancy pay her
lawful worth to the lord.

36. The worth of nursing during a year
is, a shift, a coat, a mantle, a headcloth, a
pair of shoes, a cow, a car-load of the best
corn upon the land of the man, and a pan
with feet.

37. ³⁶Four kine, and four score' of silver,
are paid for the saraad of a domestic to the
king, if he avouch himself as such.

38. If he be a domestic to a breyr, three
kine are paid for his saraad ; to wit, three
kine of current value.

39. ³⁷Galanas does not proceed according
to domesticity.

VI. THE WORTH OF A PERSON'S MEMBERS.

1. There are thirteen members of a
person of equal worth : his two eyes ; his
two ears, by losing their hearing ; his nose ;
his two lips ; his two hands ; his two feet ;
and his testicles : six kine, and six score
of silver are paid for each one of them.

2. If an ear, however, be cut off, and the
hearing remain ; two kine, and two score
of silver is its worth : ³⁸if he do not hear,
six kine, and six score of silver is its value.'

3. The worth of a person's finger is a
cow, and a score of silver.

4. The worth of a person's thumb is two
kine, and two score of silver.

5. The worth of a person's nail is thirty
pence.

6. The worth of the extreme joint is
twenty-six pence a halfpenny and a third
of a halfpenny.

7. The worth of the middle joint is two
score and ten pence a halfpenny and two
parts of a halfpenny.

8. The worth of the nearest joint is four
score of silver.

9. The worth of the tongue of a person
is equal to that of all the other members.

10. All the members of a person, when

³⁶Aphedeir ar

³⁷Llaô dyn ae troet ae lygat ae weus ae
glust' ³⁸gan golli y glybot ae' ³⁹trôyn

³⁶And twenty-four

³⁷A man's hand, his foot, his eye, his
lip, his ear when the hearing is lost, and
his nose :

¹ W. ² maget W.X. ³ not in V.W.X. ⁴ y mab X. ⁵ yna doed X. ⁶ ar W. not in V. ⁷ X. ⁸ lle V. ⁹ V.W.
¹⁰ W. ¹¹ not in X. ¹² beichyocco X. ¹³ kyfreith V.W. oe V. y W. ¹⁴ not in V.W.X. ¹⁵ yô V.W. ¹⁶ V.W.
y brenhin X. ¹⁷ not in X. ¹⁸ not in V.W. ¹⁹ yn V.W.X. ²⁰ - teuluôr [y X.] breyr V.W.X. ²¹ yô guerth V.W.
²² Kyn W. ²³ oll V. y W. ymdcith V.W. oll W. achlybot or dyn V.W. ²⁴ - mal kynt V.W. ²⁵ atal: V.W. ²⁶ W.
²⁷ not in V. ²⁸ This follows section x. in V.W. ²⁹ - atal. V. ³⁰ y unô V.W. ³¹ W. ³² V.W. ³³ - atal. V.
³⁴ not in W. ³⁵ V. ³⁶ Tauaôt chunan kymeint [yô V.] y werth ar saôl aelaôt ariôtyt V.W. hyt hyn. V. ³⁷ X.
³⁸ V.W. ³⁹ V. ⁴⁰ V. froen W. ⁴¹ not in X.

gyt '6yth punt' apbedwar ugein punt atalant.

xI. Gwerth gwaet dyn pedeir arugeint o aryant atal canyt teilg bot ¹[guerth] gwaet dyn yn gyuubch a ¹[guerth] gwact Duó: [²kyt ³bei guir Dyn ef guir Duó oed ac ny fechóys nny gnaót.]

xII. ⁴Gwerth ragdant dyn pedeir arugeint ⁵y werth' gan tri dyrchael.

xIII. ⁶Gwerth kildant ⁷dyn dec ⁸arugeint ⁹aryant ⁹atal.'''

VII. ¹⁰GWELI.

I. Teir punt yó gwerth pob un or teir gweli agheuabl.'

II. Asgórñ ubchreuan pedeir keinaóc cotta ¹¹atal.'''

III. Asgórñ is creuan pedeir keinaóc kyfreith atal ¹²or ¹³seinant ymyón cabó' ¹⁴[euyd.]

IV. Teir creith gogyuarch yssyd ¹⁵ar dyn.'

V. Creith ar ¹⁷y byneb ¹⁶chweugeint atal.

VI. Creith ar geuyn y laó ¹⁸deheu trugeint atal.

VII. Creith ar geuyn y troet ¹⁹deheu dec arugeint atal.'''

VIII. ²⁰[Góerth amrant dyn hyt y bo y bleó erni keinhaóc kyfreith atal pop blewyn or tyrr dim o heni góerth creith o gyfarth atelir yna.]

IX. Cleis atrikyo tri naóuet dyd, un diuóyn ac un diwat uyd agwaet.

X. ²¹Y neb ac diwatto' rodet ²²y ló ar y trydyd o wyr un ureint ac ef y naóuet dyd kyntaf; ²³or tric yr eil' naóuet dyd'' ²⁴rodet ²⁵y ló ar y pedweryd o wyr un ureint ac ef; ²⁶or tric y' trydyd'' naóuet dyd ²⁷rodet y ló ar y pymhet ²⁸o wyr un ureint ac ef: ac y uelly y diwygir gwaet.'

XI. ²⁹Dewisset baób y ³⁰sarhaet ac alanas' ac ³¹y órth ³²[vreint] y penkenedyl ac ³¹y órth ³³[vreint] y tat, ac ³¹y órth ³⁴[vreint] y sóyd.

reckoned together, are four score and ⁸eight pounds in value.

11. The worth of the blood of a person is twenty-four pence; for it is not proper for the blood of man to be of equal worth with the blood of God: ³although He was very Man, He was very God; and He sinned not in the flesh.'

12. The worth of a person's fore tooth is twenty-four pence, with three augmentations.

13. The worth of a person's back tooth is ⁹thirty pence.

VII. A WOUND.

1. Three pounds is the worth of each of the three mortal wounds.

2. A bone from the upper part of the cranium is four curt pence in value:

3. A bone from the lower part of the cranium is four legal pence in value: if they sound in a ¹⁴brass basin.

4. There are three conspicuous scars upon a person.

5. A scar on his face is valued at six score pence.

6. A scar on the back of his ¹⁸right hand is valued at three score pence.

7. A scar on the back of his ¹⁹right foot is valued at thirty pence.

8. The worth of a person's eyelid, should hair be thereon, is one legal penny in value for every hair; if a part of it be cut away, then the worth of a conspicuous scar is paid.

9. A bruise, that shall remain to the third ninth day, is subject to the same compensation, and the same denial, as blood.

10. Whoever shall deny it, let him give his own oath, with those of two persons of the same privilege as himself, on the first ninth day; if it remain to the second ninth day, let him give his own oath, with those of three persons of the same privilege as himself; if it remain to the third ninth day, let him give his own oath, with those of four persons of the same privilege with himself: and in that manner is compensation made for blood.

11. Let every one choose his sarnad and galanas; according to the privilege of his chief of kindred, or the privilege of his father, or the privilege of his office.

²⁹vn punt ar pymthec ³⁴adeugeint ³³sixteen ³⁴fifty

¹ V.W. ² V. kŷn W. ³ V.W. ⁴ not in V. ⁵ not in V.W. ⁶ Aphan taler raedant góerth creith gogyfarch atelir gantaó. V. ⁷ not in V.W. ⁸ not in V. ⁹ not in W. ¹⁰ not in W. ¹¹ - V. Medyc adlyly pan trawer dyn ar y ben obop X. ¹² not in X. ¹³ - or seinha ymyón kabó. V. ¹⁴ not in V. ¹⁵ a seinho X. ¹⁶ X. ¹⁷ not in X. ¹⁸ not in W. ¹⁹ not in V.W. ²⁰ - dyn V.W. ²¹ not in W. ²² V. ²³ Os ar diwat y byd W.X. ²⁴ not in X. ²⁵ os deu W. ²⁶ - naw X. ²⁷ - y tric W.X. ²⁸ not in X. ²⁹ os W. ³⁰ - y tri X. ³¹ - ytric W.X. not in X. ³² adyry. X. ³³ not in W.X. ³⁴ vreint V. ³⁵ not in V. ³⁶ V. ³⁷ W. ³⁸ V.W.

xii. ¹Kymeint yó gwerth aelodeu ytayaóe o kyfreith agwerth aelodeu y brenhin herwyd gwerth.

xiii. Galanas hagen asarhaet paó b herwyd y ureint y telir pan torher y aelaót.

xiv. Y neb a gnithyo dyn talet y sarhaet yn gyntaf; canys dyrchaf agossot yó sarhaet ²[pop] dyn; ³odyna dŏy keinaóe yg kyfeir y uaót, acheinaóe yg kyfeir pob bys or a el yny pen, ⁴acheinaóe ⁵yg kyfeir⁶ pob blewyn bonwyn ⁷aphedeir arugeint ⁸yg kyfeir⁹ y gwallt taldróch.

xv. ⁷Dyrnaót agaffer o anuod nyt sarhaet: iaón hagen yó diubyn yr anaélet nyt amgen gwaet agweli achreith ogyuarch.

xvi. ⁸[Sarhaet gŏreic kaeth deudec keinhaóe atal.]

xvii. ⁹Yn sarhaet¹⁰ gwenigyaó l ¹⁰caeth nyt el ¹¹[nac] yn raó nac ym mreuan pedeir arugeint ¹²aryant atelir.

xviii. ¹²Yneb adiwatto llad caeth rodet ló pedwar gwyr arugeint ac eu hanher yn wyr not.

viii. ¹⁴VAL HYN Y ¹⁵RENNIR GWASGAR ALANAS.

i. Punt ¹⁶yó ran braót.

ii. Chweugeint ¹⁷[yw] ran kefynderó.

iii. Trugein ¹⁸ran kyuerderó.

iv. Dec arugeint ¹⁹[yw] ran ²⁰nyeint ueibon kyuerderó.

v. Pymthec yó ran ²¹gorchynyeint.

vi. Seith adimeí ²²yó ran ²³kyuneiuyon.

vii. Nyt oes priaót ran na phriaót enó ar ach pellach no hynny.

viii. ²⁴Rann tat o alanas y uab keinaóe.

ix. Un kyfreith yó yny gymerher ²⁵kerenhyd ac yny ²⁶watter kerenhyd²⁷ rac colli kerenhyd ²⁸keinaóe paladyr atelir ²⁹hyt pan diwatter kerenhyd.

x. Ny thal ³⁰[nep o] kenedyl ³¹sarhaet ³²gyt a³³ ³⁴neb tra uo da ar y heló ³⁵ef o³⁶ diffyc ³⁷y da ef hagen³⁸ iaón yó ³⁹rannu gwerth y sarhaet⁴⁰ ⁴¹hyt y tryded ach.

⁴²ran o alanas ac ýtalher

12. The worth of a taeog's members, by law, is as much as that of the king's members.

13. The galanas and saraad of every body, however, is paid according to his privilege, when a limb shall be cut.

14. Whoever shall twitch a person, let him first pay his saraad; for an attack and onset constitute saraad to every person; then two pence for the thumb, and a penny for every finger that shall touch the head; and a penny for every hair pulled out by the root; and twenty-four pence for the front hair.

15. An unintentional blow is not saraad: it is right, however, to make amends for the hurt; that is, for blood, and wound, and a conspicuous scar.

16. The saraad of a bond female is twelve pence in value.

17. For the saraad of a bond female, who neither works at the spade, nor at the quern, twenty-four pence is paid.

18. Whoever shall deny the killing of a bondman; let him give the oaths of twenty-four men, the half being nod-men.

viii. THUS DISPERSED GALANAS IS SHARED.

1. One pound is the share of a brother.

2. Six score pence is the share of a cousin.

3. Three score pence is the share of a second cousin.

4. Thirty pence is the share of ²⁰nephews, sons of second cousins.

5. Fifteen pence is the share of fourth cousins.

6. Seven pence halfpenny is the share of fifth cousins.

7. There is no proper share, nor proper name in kin, further than that.

8. A father's share of the galanas of his son, one penny.

9. The same law applies when ²⁵kindred shall be acknowledged, and when kindred shall be denied, lest kindred be lost; a spear penny is paid, when kindred shall be denied.

10. No ²⁸one of ²⁹kindred pays saraad, with any one whilst he shall be possessed of any property: in default of his having property, however, it is right to share the worth of the saraad unto the third kin.

⁴²a share of galanas is taken and when paid,

¹not in V. ²V. ³not in V. ⁴dros V. ⁵- a tyner oe pen; acheinhaóe dros pop bys ael yny pen; V. ⁶dros V. ⁷not in V. ⁸V. ⁹Ac os V. ¹⁰uyd V. ¹¹V. ¹²vyd y sarhaet. V. ¹³not in V. ¹⁴- Rann galanas. U. ¹⁵telir W.X. ¹⁶uyd W. ¹⁷X. ¹⁸yr X. ¹⁹X. ²⁰keiuyñ. W. ²¹gorcheiuyñ. W. ²²not in W. ²³gorcheab. W. ²⁴- Rann tat o alanas. U. ²⁵diwatter X. ²⁶hýny diwatter keinhaóe paladyr ageffir. W. ²⁷not in X. ²⁸X. ²⁹- ygytyd X. ³⁰gan W. ³¹dyn X. ³²ehunan or W. ³³hagen ý da ef W.X. ³⁴talú ran ý gýt ac ef W. ³⁵ar y teir ach nesauf idaw. X. ³⁶W.

XI. Yneb atalho galanas ¹or byd ²y genedyl oll' yn un wlat ac ef, cōbyl ³dal adylyr y gantaō' erbyn pen y pytheōnos : or ⁴'byd y genedyl ⁵[ynteu] yn ⁶wasgaredic yg gōladoed ⁷[creill] llawer oet pytheōnos ⁸yssyd iaōn' yg kyueir pob gōlat.

XII. ⁹Oer gōymp galanas yō ¹⁰pan ladho dyn' ¹¹gōr arall' ¹²adodi oet dyd y diūbyn y gyflauan honno' ae lad ynteu ¹³o ōr' o genedyl arall ¹⁴ny dylō' dimidaō' kyn diūbyn y gyulauan honno' : ¹⁵sef y' gelwir yn oer gōymp galanas ¹⁶y' gōeithret hōnnō' rac trynhet ¹⁷y colli ¹⁸ef athalu ¹⁹yr ²⁰alanas ar' wnathoed gynt.'

XIII. ²¹Gwerth lleidyr pan uo lleidyr gwerth seith punt.

XIV. Gwerth goruodaōc un ureint ar neb yd aeth drostaō ae y uelly am dyn a ōystler dros arall.

XV. Oet goruodaōc y geissaō y oruodog-aeth undyd a blōydy.

XVI. Un dyn y telir keinaōc paladyr idaō ac nys tal ef y neb ; y wreic awnef llaōu-rudyaeth.

IX. KYFREITH EBAŪL AE WERTH.'''

I. Or pan anher ebaūl ²²hyt Aōst' ²³pedeir keinaōc kyfreith' atal :

II. ²⁴Odyna hyt' kalan ²⁵Raguyr deudec ²⁶keinaōc atal :

III. Hyt' kalan Chwefraōr deunaō ²⁷atal :

IV. Hyt' kalan Mei pedeir arugeint ²⁸atal :

V. Hyt' ²⁹[galan] Aōst dec arugeint ³⁰atal :

VI. Hyt' kalan Racuyr unarpymthec arugeint ³¹atal :

VII. Hyt' kalan Chwefraōr dōy adeugeint ³²atal :

VIII. ³³[Ahyt' galan Mei ōyth adeugeint ³⁴atal.]

IX. ³⁵Dōy ulōyd uyd yna ac yna' trugeint atal ³⁶hyt Aōst :

X. Deudec keinaōc ³⁷kyfreith ³⁸adyrcheif arnaō yna adeudec heuyt' ³⁹bob tymhor'

⁴⁰athalv yr alanas or genedyl eithyr rann y llourvd
⁴¹yran ef adyly ygenedyl y dalv
⁴²gyfreith honno ⁴³ran or alanas.
⁴⁴gayaf

11. Whoever shall pay galanas, if the whole of his kindred be in the same country with him, full payment is required of him by the end of a fortnight : if the kindred be scattered in several other countries, a delay of a fortnight is right, in respect to each country.

12. The dire event of galanas is, when a person shall kill another man, and appoints a day for compensating that crime, and he also be killed by a man of another kindred, to whom nothing is due, before that crime is compensated : such a deed is called a dire event of galanas, because of its being so fatal to lose him, and to pay the galanas previously committed by him.

13. The worth of a thief, when liable to be sold, is seven pounds.

14. The worth of a gorvodog is the same as that of the one for whom he is bound : and so also in respect to a person pledged for another.

15. The time for a gorvodog to accomplish his obligation is a year and a day.

16. One person to whom a spear penny is paid, and who pays to no one ; a woman who shall commit murder.

IX. THE LAW AS TO A COLT, AND ITS WORTH.

1. From the time a colt is foaled until August it is four legal pence in value :

2. Thence until the calends of December it is twelve pence in value :

3. Until the calends of February it is eighteen pence in value :

4. Until the calends of May it is twenty-four pence in value :

5. Until the calends of August it is thirty pence in value :

6. Until the calends of December it is thirty-six pence in value :

7. Until the calends of February it is forty-two pence in value :

8. And until the calends of May it is forty-eight pence in value.

9. It is then two years old, and then it is three score pence in value until August :

10. Then an increase of twelve legal pence, and twelve, likewise, every season

⁴⁵the galanas be paid by the kindred, except the share of the murderer,
⁴⁶his share the kindred is to pay :
⁴⁷law ⁴⁸share of galanas.
⁴⁹winter

¹o X. ²not in X. ³talv adyly W.X. ⁴- alanas o X. ⁵W.X. ⁶wasgaredic W.X. ⁷X. ⁸adyly W. not in X. ⁹- Oer gōymp galanas. U. ageffir. X. ¹⁰o llad X. ¹¹y llall W. ¹²yn W. not in X. ¹³heb dylō W.X. ¹⁴ar gyflauan honno a X. ¹⁵not in X. ¹⁶not in X. ¹⁷ygwr X. ¹⁸gyflauan rō W. ¹⁹- Gwerth lleidyr. U. ²⁰not in W.X. ²¹not in X. ²²whch cheinaōc V.W. ²³- X. ²⁴O Aōst V.W. ²⁵not in X. ²⁶W. ²⁷V.W.X. ²⁸not in X. ²⁹Sef atal yna = galan Mei V. Odyna W. hyt V.W. Aōst V.W.X. ³⁰kanya V.W. Odyna ydyrcheif arnaō X. ³¹not in V.W.X. ³²not in X. ³³not in W. ³⁴X. ³⁵W. ³⁶X. ³⁷V.

¹adyrcheif arna⁶ ²hyt kalan Mei ³teir blŷyd uyd ⁴yna ac' yna'' unarpymthee aphedwar ugeint ⁵atal.

XI. Y dyd y dalher ugeint adyrcheif arna⁶ pan frŷynher ⁷pedeir ⁸keina⁶ ⁹adyrcheif arna⁶ ac yna'' ¹⁰hanher punt' atal.

XII. ¹⁰Ac or' byd'' am⁶s ¹¹ae ¹²porthi' chwech (yth nos [¹³uch pen' ¹⁴presseb] punt atal.

XIII. Pedeir arugeint ¹⁵y⁶ gwerth' ra⁶n am⁶s ¹⁶or ¹⁷torir ¹⁸y maes or' coloren.

XIV. ¹⁹Or ²⁰torir y' coloren ²¹[hagen] gwerth yr am⁶s oll atelir [²²drosta⁶ ²³yna] adilis uyd yr am⁶s ²⁴[vyth] yr neb ae ²⁵llygrŷys.

XV. Llygat am⁶s ae clust pedeir arugeint ²⁶[atal] pob un o honunt.

XVI. ²⁷Mŷng march pedeir keina⁶ kyfreith atal.

XVII. ²⁸Chweugeint y⁶ gwerth rŷnsi.'

XVIII. Ra⁶n rŷnsi ²⁹ae llygat ae clust' deudec keina⁶ y⁶ gwerth' pob un o honunt.'

XIX. ³¹Or ³²lledir ³³[hagen] ³⁴yny coloren ³⁵gwerth ³⁶y rŷnsi' oll atelir ³⁷adilis uyd ³⁸y rŷnsi' yr neb ae ³⁹llygrŷys ac ⁴⁰y uelly gwerth palfrei.

XX. ⁴⁰Gwerth ystalŷyn y⁶ cassec reŷys.'

XXI. March tom neu cassec tom un werth ac un dyrchael ⁴¹uyddant ac eidon eithyr eu teithi.

XXII. Teithi march tom neu cassec tom y⁶ dŷyn pŷn allusga⁶ karr yn allt ac yg gwaeret ⁴²ahynny yn ⁴³dirŷysgŷys.

XXIII. Gwerth dant am⁶s pedeir arugeint.

XXIV. Gwerth dant rŷnsi neu palfrei deudec keina⁶.

XXV. Gwerth ra⁶n march tom neu cassec tom ae clust llygat ae dant pedeir keina⁶ kyfreith y⁶ gwerth pob un o honunt.'

XXVI. Yneb a ⁴⁴diwatto llad ⁴⁵am⁶s neu palfrei' [⁴⁶yn lledrat] roddet lŷ pedwar gwyr arugeint.⁴⁷

XXVII. [⁴⁸Cassec reŷys wheugeint atal.'

are added to it, until the calends of May; then it is three years old, and then it is ninety-six pence in value.

11. The day it is caught, twenty pence are to be advanced upon it; when bridled, four pence are to be advanced upon it; and then it is half a pound in value.

12. If it be a stallion, and fed for six weeks ¹³from a manger, it is one pound in value.

13. Twenty-four pence is the worth of the tail hair of a stallion, if cut from the tail.

14. If the tail be cut off, however, the whole worth of the stallion is then to be paid for it; and the stallion is for ever secured to the person who injured it.

15. The eye, and ear of a stallion are each twenty-four pence in value.

16. The mane of a horse is four legal pence in value.

17. Six score pence is the value of a rowney.

18. The tail hair, eye, and ear of a rowney are each four legal pence in worth.

19. If the tail, however, be cut off, the whole worth of the rowney is to be paid; and the rowney is secured to the person who injured it: and the like is the worth of a palfrey.

20. The worth of a stallion is a stud mare.

21. A working horse or mare is of the same worth, and the same augmentation, as an ox, excepting its teithi.

22. The teithi of a working horse or a working mare are, to carry a load, and draw a car up hill and down hill, and that without swerving.

23. The worth of a stallion's tooth is twenty-four pence.

24. The worth of a rowney's, or a palfrey's tooth, is twelve pence.

25. The worth of the tail hair of a working horse or a working mare, its ear, eye, and tooth, are each four legal pence.

26. Any one who shall deny the killing of a stallion, or a palfrey, stealthily; let him give the oaths of twenty-four men.

27. A stud mare is six score pence in value.

* ⁴⁰prynŷys

* ⁴⁰bought

¹not in V.X. ²- pop tŷmhor W. ³- ac yna V.W.X. ⁴Sef atal V.W. ⁵not in X. ⁶not in V.W.X. ⁷not in V. ⁸adodir V.W. ar V. at yr W. hyn gynt V.W. ⁹ac ŷneilly W.X. ¹⁰wheugeint V. ¹¹O X. ¹²not in V.W. ¹³apacer V.W. ¹⁴beagi X. ¹⁵V. u⁶ch W. ¹⁶V.W. ¹⁷atal V. ¹⁸o X. ¹⁹trychir V.W. ²⁰wrth y X. ²¹O X. ²²trychir dim or V. ²³V.W.X. ²⁴W. ²⁵V.W. ²⁶X. ²⁷hana⁶ŷya. V.W. ²⁸V.W.X. ²⁹not in V.W.X. ³⁰Rŷnsi wheugeint atal. V.W. ³¹nev glust, nev y llygad X. not in V. ³²atal W. - = lledir X. ³³- or trychir ymaes or coloren. V. ³⁴O X. ³⁵trychir V. ³⁶V.W.X. ³⁷dim or V. ŷmŷn W. y X. ³⁸- hagen V. ŷ W. ³⁹march X. not in W. ⁴⁰- yna V. ar march X. ⁴¹yn⁶teu V. ⁴²not in X. ⁴³- V.W. ⁴⁴not in X. ⁴⁵ynt V.W. ⁴⁶not in X. ⁴⁷dirŷysc. V.W. dirrwissic. X. ⁴⁸watto V. ⁴⁹march W.X. ⁵⁰V.W.X. ⁵¹- or W. o byd X. am⁶s neu palfre W.X. vŷd. W. ⁵²V.W. ⁵³V.W. llyccro X. ⁵⁴llygat rŷnsi ae glust, deudec keina⁶ atal pop vn o honunt. V.

xxviii. ¹Y raŋn ac llygat ac chlust ²wech cheinhaŋc kyfreith atal pop un ohonunt.]

xxix. ³Pŋybynhaŋc awertho march ⁴bit ⁵[a] dan ⁶tri heint : ⁷[tri bore rac y dera ; athri mis rac yr] ysgeneint ; ⁸a ⁹[blŋydyn rac y] llynmeirch : [¹⁰anaf o vaes bit aryneb ac prynho y edrych : ¹¹adilyssrŋyŋd rac arall uŋth.]

xxx. Yneb awertho march ¹²llŋygus ¹³heb arganuot y ¹⁴anaf atueret ¹⁵y' trayan ¹⁶werth ¹⁷yr ¹⁸neb ae pryno.'

xxxi. ¹⁹Yneb auarchoco march ²⁰dyn ²¹[arall] heb ²²y ganyat ²³talet ²⁴yr perchennac ²⁵[y march] pedeir keinaŋc ²⁶kyfreith esgyn aphedeir disgyn aphedeir ²⁷keinaŋc yg kyfeir' pob randir ²⁸ydyndel y inarch' drostaŋ ²⁹[³⁰athri buhyn camlŋrŋ yr brenhin.

xxxii. Y neb auarchoco march ŋrth y dŋyn y guarchae ny dyly namyn hynny.'

xxxiii. ³¹Pŋy bynhac ³²addifferho march rac lladron' ³³yn vn wlat ae perchennac' ³⁴pedeir keinhaŋc ³⁵kyfreith ageiff ³⁶ef yg kyueir pop buch ³⁷or atalho y march' ³⁸ygan berchennawc ymarch.'

xxxiv. ³⁹Y neb' ⁴⁰adifferho buch ⁴¹neu ŋch' rac lladron yn vn wlat ar perchennac' pedeir keinhaŋc ⁴²kyfreith ageiff ⁴³ef' ⁴⁴os ŋ gorwlat ŋ ⁴⁵differ ŋyth geinhaŋc ageiff.]

xxxv. Yneb agymero march ar uenffic ⁴⁶or llŋgyr yn hagyar' y geuyn ⁴⁷yny dygŋydhŋ y bleŋ yn hagyar ⁴⁸talet pedeir keinaŋc kyfreith ⁴⁹yr perchennac' ⁵⁰[y march] ⁵¹o ⁵²hŋyŋd' hagen ⁵³y gefyn' ⁵⁴[o atlo henllŋgyr] athorri ⁵⁵y ⁵⁶tonn' hyt y kic ŋyth keinaŋc ⁵⁷[kyfreith] atal ; ⁵⁸[ony byd henllŋgyr arnaŋ] ⁵⁹or tyrr hagen y ton ar kic hyt yr' asŋŋrn ⁶⁰talet un ar pymthec ⁶¹kyfreith ⁶²yr perchennac'.

X. ⁶³KYFREITH LLO UENYŋ

1. Chwech cheinaŋc yŋ' gwerth' llo ⁶⁴uenyŋ ⁶⁵or pan anher hyt kalan Racuyr :

⁶⁶dewisset ⁶⁷yneb ac gŋertho ac kymryt y varch trachefyn ⁶⁸ae eturyt ⁶⁹bychan

28. Its tail hair, its ear, and its eye, are each six legal pence in value.

29. Whoever shall sell a horse, let him be answerable against three disorders : for three mornings for the staggers ; three months for the glanders ; and a year for the farcy : let the person who shall buy it look to an outside blemish : and for its dilysrwyd for ever.

30. Whoever shall sell a restive horse ⁷⁰without discovering its fault ; let him restore' the third of its worth to him who shall buy it.

31. Whoever shall ride the horse of another person, without his permission, let him pay to the owner of the horse four ⁷¹legal pence for mounting ; and four pence for every randir which the horse traverses ; ⁷²with three kine camlwrw to the king.

32. Whoever shall ride a horse in taking it to a pinfold is entitled to nothing more.'

33. Whoever shall protect a horse against thieves, ⁷³in the same country with its owner, has four ⁷⁴legal pence, for every cow the horse may be worth, from the owner of the horse.

34. Whoever shall protect a cow or an ox from thieves, in the same country with the owner, has four ⁷⁵legal pence : if he secure it in a border country, he has eight pence.

35. Whoever shall borrow a horse, if he badly chafe its back, so that much hair falls off, let him pay four legal pence to the owner of the horse ; if its back, however, swell, from the fret of an old sore, and the skin be broken to the flesh, he pays eight legal pence ; if, however, it be not an old sore, and the skin and the flesh be cut to the bone, let him pay sixteen legal pence to the owner.

X. THE LAW AS TO A SHE CALF.

1. Six pence is the worth of a ⁷⁶she calf, from the time it is brought forth until the calends of December :

⁷⁷let the person who shall sell it choose, whether to take the horse back, or return ⁷⁸small

¹ V. Raŋn cassec reŋys ac chlust ac llygat W. ² V.W. ³ Y neb V.W. ⁴ - neu gassec V. ⁵ ef ulylŋ ydilyssu W. ⁶ X. ⁷ gleuyt oe myŋn ; nyt amgen V. not in X. ⁸ V. rac ŋdera tri bore ; a rac W. ⁹ - tri mis W. ¹⁰ V. rac W. ¹¹ V. ulŋyŋyn. W. ¹² - bit ydan pori ohonaŋ ac ynet dŋfyr ac na bo llŋygus ; ac or byd V. ¹³ llwyc X. ¹⁴ not in X. ¹⁵ - y V.W.X. ¹⁶ ac kymryt ŋmarch W. drae geuŋn. W.X. ¹⁷ llall. V. ¹⁸ Pŋy bynhac V.W. ¹⁹ not in V. ²⁰ W.X. ²¹ not in V. ²² - y perchennac V. ²³ ŋ W.X. ²⁴ not in V. ²⁵ W.X. ²⁶ not in V.W.X. ²⁷ not in V.W. ²⁸ o X. ²⁹ y kertho V.W.X. ³⁰ - y perchennac y march V. ³¹ V.W. ³² V.W. Y neb X. ³³ V.W.X. ³⁴ V. ³⁵ not in W. ³⁶ not in X. ³⁷ not in V.X. ³⁸ X. ³⁹ V.X. Pŋy bynhac W. ⁴⁰ V.W.X. ⁴¹ not in V. ⁴² not in W.X. ⁴³ W.X. ⁴⁴ differir X. ⁴⁵ allygru V.W. ac ollwgyr X. ⁴⁶ yn X. ⁴⁷ not in V. ⁴⁸ - atal V. y X. ⁴⁹ X. ⁵⁰ or hŋyŋth V.W. ⁵¹ huuyaf X. ⁵² not in X. ⁵³ V.W.X. ⁵⁴ croen V. ⁵⁵ croen W. ⁵⁶ V.W.X. ⁵⁷ V.W. ⁵⁸ o X. ⁵⁹ athorri croen a chic hyt V.W. ⁶⁰ not in V. ⁶¹ not in X. ⁶² not in X. ⁶³ atal. V. ⁶⁴ not in W. ⁶⁵ - wech keinhaŋc W. - atal V. ⁶⁶ V.W. ⁶⁷ V. ⁶⁸ V.W. ⁶⁹ X.

ii. Odyna hyt kalan Chwefraŵr byth¹keinaŵc²atal:

iii. Hyt kalan Mei dec³[keinyawc]⁴atal:

iv. Hyt Aŵst deudec⁵keinaŵc⁶atal:

v. Hyt kalan Racuyr pedeir ar dec⁷[atal:]

vi. Hyt kalan Chwefraŵr un arpymthec⁸atal:

vii. Hyt⁹ kalan Mei deunaŵ¹⁰atal:

viii. Hyt Aŵst ugein¹¹atal.

ix. Tranoeth dŵy keinaŵc or tymhor aphedeir¹²[keinyawc] oe chyffodaŵt adyrcheif¹³arnei,¹⁴chwech arugeint¹⁵yna atal¹⁶hyt kalan¹⁷gayaf:

x.¹⁸[Odyŵna] hyt¹⁹ kalan Chwefraŵr²⁰ byth arugein²¹atal:

xi. Hyt kalan Mei²² dec arugeint²³atal.

xii. Naŵuet dyd Mei ydyly bot yn teithiaŵl dyuot llaeth²⁴gwyn o penn²⁵ pob teth idi; ac ymdeith oe llo naŵ cam yny hol; ac ony byd²⁶ y uelly²⁷[hi] un arpymthec²⁸uyd²⁹[gŵerth] y theithi³⁰ a dŵy keinaŵc³¹[³²heuyt³³agymer] or tymhor ac³⁴yna byth adeugeint³⁵atal hyt Aŵst:

xiii. Odyna³⁶[hyt] kalan Racuyr dec adeugeint³⁷atal:

xiv.³⁸[³⁹Hyt galan Wnefraŵr⁴⁰ deudec adeugeint⁴¹atal.]

xv. Tranoeth⁴²dŵy keinaŵc⁴³ a gymer⁴⁴ or tymhor aphedeir keinaŵc kyfreith or eil kyulodaŵt⁴⁵ac yna dŵy keinaŵc ar hyn gynt⁴⁶ ac⁴⁷yna trugeint⁴⁸atal.

xvi.⁴⁹Gwerth corn buŵch⁵⁰[neu ych]⁵¹ae llygat⁵²ae chlust⁵³ae llosgŵrn,⁵⁴ae dant,⁵⁵pedeir keinaŵc kyfreith⁵⁶yŵ gwerth⁵⁷ pob un o⁵⁸honunt.

xvii.⁵⁹[Teth buŵch pedeir keinhaŵc kyfreith atal.

xviii. Or guerth dyn uuŵch y arall abot teth yr uuŵch yn diffroyth ac nas arganffo yneb ae prynho talet yneb ae guertho pedeir keinhaŵc⁶⁰kyfreith⁶¹yr neb ae⁶²prynho pop blŵydyn⁶³tra uo yuuŵch ar y helŵ⁶⁴ef. Os⁶⁵hŵnnŵ ae gŵerth⁶⁶ y arall bit ryd y

2. Thence until the calends of February it is eight pence in value:

3. Until the calends of May it is ten pence in value:

4. Until August it is twelve pence in value:

5. Until the calends of December it is fourteen pence in value:

6. Until the calends of February it is sixteen pence in value:

7. Until the calends of May it is eighteen pence in value:

8. Until August it is twenty pence in value.

9. The next morning, an increase of two pence for the season, and four pence for its calf-bearing, is added to it; and then it is twenty-six pence in value until the calends of winter:

10. Thence until the calends of February it is twenty-eight pence in value:

11. Until the calends of May it is thirty pence in value.

12. On the ninth day of May it ought to have teithi, and white milk come from each of its teats; and its calf walk nine paces after it; and, unless it be so, sixteen pence is the worth of its teithi; and two pence likewise it acquires for the season; and then it is forty-eight pence in value until August:

13. Thence unto the calends of December it is fifty pence in value:

14. Until the calends of February it is fifty-two pence in value.

15. The next morning it takes two pence for the season; and four legal pence from the second calf-bearing; and then two pence upon the previous sum; and then it is three score pence in value.

16. The worth of the horn of a cow or an ox, and its eye, its ear, its tail, and its tooth, are each four legal pence.

17. The teat of a cow is four legal pence in value.

18. If one person sell a cow to another, and there should be a teat of the cow unproductive, and it should not be discovered by the buyer; let him who shall sell it pay four legal pence, every year, to him who shall buy it, whilst the cow shall be in his

⁴⁷Racuyr:
⁴⁸xx.

⁴⁹wyl Veir

⁴⁷December: ⁴⁸Candlemas
⁴⁸twenty.

¹not in W. ²not in X. ³X. ⁴not in X. ⁵not in V.W. ⁶not in X. ⁷V.W. ⁸not in X. ⁹not in X. ¹⁰X. ¹¹erni V. ¹²- ac yna V.W.X. ¹³not in V.W. ¹⁴yw y gwerth X. ¹⁵H.X. ¹⁶not in X. ¹⁷not in V.W. ¹⁸ym X. ¹⁹not in V.W. ²⁰V.W.X. ²¹yw X. ²²V. ²³not in V.W.X. ²⁴V.W. ²⁵V.W.X. ²⁶uely V.W. ²⁷not in X. ²⁸V.W.X. ²⁹not in X. ³⁰- akymmer X. ³¹not in V.W.X. ³²uely V. ³³not in V. ³⁴V.W. ³⁵ar V. ³⁶not in V. ³⁷- X. ³⁸not in V. ³⁹not in V.W.X. ⁴⁰atal V.W.X. ⁴¹hynny. V. ⁴²V.W. ⁴³not in W. ⁴⁴- pop blŵydyn W. ⁴⁵prynŵys W. ⁴⁶not in V. ⁴⁷guerth hŵnnŵ W. ⁴⁸V. ⁴⁹X.

kyntaf'' ¹kanys ydiwethaf' ae gŵertho awna ydadyl gyffelyp.]

xix. O ²tri mod y telir teithi buŵch ³[vawr nyd amgen] o dec arugeint aryant neu ⁴[o] uuŵch ⁵hosp dec' neu o ulaŵt.

xx. Messur llestyr llaeth ⁶[y] buŵch ⁷[yŵ] ⁸nyt amgen ŷyth motued ar ŷyr nny hyt, ⁹[⁷a ⁸their motued yn llet y ⁹waelaŵt] ¹⁰a their [¹¹modved ¹²yn] llet y ¹³eneu: ¹⁴lloneit ¹⁵[messur] y llestyr hŷnnŵ ¹⁶atelir ¹⁷yg kyfeir pob godro yr uuŵch' o ulaŵt keirch ¹⁸[¹⁹ohanher Ebrill hyt ŷyl Giric' ²⁰odyna hyt Aŵst ²¹y lenwi' o ulaŵt heid ²²ac o Aŵst hyt galan ²³gafaf o ulaŵt guenith ²⁴ytelir' ²⁵yn yr vn messur' ²⁶hŷnnŵ.]

XI. [CYVRAITH LLO GŶRYŴ.]

1. 'Un werth ac un dyrchael yŵ ych abuuŵch.'

²⁷gyhyd ychorn ae hysgyuarn ²⁸seith modued auyd nny uchet pan uessurher ar ŷyr or cleis traŵ yr emyl yma;

²⁹— anaw modued nny dyfnded ar gŷyr or cleis eithaf yr emyl nessaf

³⁰Racuyr ³¹[1. ³²Llo gŷryŵ ³³whch cheinhaŵc ³⁴atal' or pan anher hyt kalan Racuyr: ³⁵

ii. Odyne hyt galan Whefraŵr' ŷyth ³⁶geinyaŵc ³⁷atal:

iii. Hyt' galan Mei dec ³⁸atal:

iv. Hyt' Aŵst deudec ³⁹atal:

v. Hyt galan Racuyr' pedcir ar dec ⁴⁰atal:

vi. Hyt galan Whefraŵr' vn ar pymthec ⁴¹atal:

vii. Hyt' galan Mei deu naŵ ⁴²atal:

viii. Hyt' Aŵst ugeint ⁴³atal:

ix. Hyt galan Racuyr' dŷy arhugeint ⁴⁴atal:

x. Hyt galan Whefraŵr' pedcir arhugeint ⁴⁵atal.

xi. Tranoeth y dodir gued arnaŵ ⁴⁶ac yna' pedcir keinhaŵc cota adrycheif ar y werth.'

possession. If that person sell it to another, let the first be free; for the last who shall sell it makes a similar disposition.

19. By three ways the teithi of a full grown cow are paid; to wit, by thirty of silver, or a 'fair dry cow,' or by meal.

20. The measure of a vessel for the cow's milk is 'eight inches diagonally in its depth, and three inches in the breadth of its bottom,' and three inches in the breadth of its mouth: the full measure of that vessel is paid, for every milking of the cow, of oatmeal, from the middle of April until the feast of St. Curig; thence until August, to be filled with barley meal; and from August until the calends of 'winter, with wheat meal, in that same measure.'

XI. [THE LAW AS TO A HE CALF.]

1. 'Of the same worth, and the same augmentation, are an ox and a cow.'

²⁷cow with its horn as long as its ear, ²⁸seven inches in height, when measured diagonally from the off rabet to the near rim,

²⁹— and nine inches in depth diagonally from the off rabet to the near rim:

³⁰December, ³¹1. A he calf is six pence in value, from the time it is brought forth, until the calends of December:

2. Thence until 'the calends of February' it is eight pence in value:

3. Until the calends of May it is ten pence in value:

4. Until August it is twelve pence in value:

5. Until 'the calends of December' it is fourteen pence in value:

6. Until 'the calends of February' it is sixteen pence in value:

7. Until the calends of May it is eighteen pence in value:

8. Until August it is twenty pence in value:

9. Until 'the calends of December' it is twenty-two pence in value:

10. Until 'the calends of February' it is twenty-four pence in value.

11. The next morning a yoke is put upon it; and then four curt pennies are added to its worth.

³⁷wyl Veir

³⁸gwyl yr Holseint

³⁹Candlemas

⁴⁰All Saints

¹ V. ² teir X. ³ X. ⁴ V.W. ⁵ X. ⁶ V. ⁷ W. ⁸ V.W.X. ⁹ eneu V. ¹⁰ not in X. ¹¹ X. ¹² V.W. ¹³ waelaŵt V. ¹⁴ X. ¹⁵ not in V.X. ¹⁶ not in W. ¹⁷ — atelir V. hyd wyl Giryk X. ygkyueir pop godro yr uuŵch V.W.X. ¹⁸ V.W. ¹⁹ V.W.X. ²⁰ not in V.W. ²¹ not in V.X. ²² not in W. ²³ W.X. ²⁴ W. velly. V. ²⁵ X. ²⁶ V.W. ²⁷ X. ²⁸ V. ²⁹ — Gŵerth W.X. ³⁰ V.W.X. ³¹ not in X. ³² not in W. ³³ — vt. cheinhyawc: X. ³⁴ not in W. ³⁵ not in X. ³⁶ not in X. ³⁷ a W.X. ³⁸ X.

ii. Teithi ych yó eredic yn rych ac yg gwellt ¹ac yn allt ac yg gwaeret' a hynny yn didonrôyc; ²ac ny byd teithiaôl ³ony byd ⁴y' uelly; ⁵[ac ony byd teithiaôl atuerer trayan y werth yr neb ac prynho.]

iii. ⁶Trayanwerth ar bob anyueil yó y teithi orei ny bo aruer y dnyon yuct eu llaeth.

iv. Ych ageidó y telediorôyd' oallweith hyt yn ⁷chwechet weith.

v. ⁸Buôch auyd teledió o' cillo hyt' ⁹[y ¹⁰chwechet llo.]

vi. Yneb awertho eidon ¹¹[yn gyfreithaôl] ¹²roddet diogelrôyd ymdanaôl tri dieu ¹³atheir nos ¹⁴rac y dery' athri mis rac yr ysgeueint; ablôydyn rac y pelleneu.

vii. Yneb awertho llo ¹⁵[neu dinawet] bit ¹⁶dan y clauri ¹⁷[o galan gayaf] hyt ôyl Padric.

viii. ¹⁸[Or llad yscrybyl trefgord eidon ac na byper ¹⁹pôy ac lladaôd ²⁰doet perchenaôc yr eidon achreir gantâôl yr tref a rodent ló diarnabot ac odýna talent ý rif eidon ac or býd eidon moel ran deu eidon aa arnaôl: ar gyfreith honno aelwir llôyr tal guedy llôyr tóg: or byd adef ar neb eidon llad ý llall taled ý perchenaôc.

xii. ²¹Yn ²²naúetýd Whefraôr ²³or dichnaôl' eredic guerth ýteithi adrycheif ²⁴ar ý werth' ²⁵nyt amgen ²⁶noc vn ar pymthec ²⁷a dôy geinhaôc ²⁸heuyt or tymhor ²⁹agymmer ac yna ³⁰wech ³¹cheinhaôc a deugeint ³²atal hyt galan Mei:

xiii. Odyna hyt Aôst ôyth adeugeint atal:

xiv. Hyt' galan Racuyr dec adeugeint ³³atal:

xv. Hyt' galan Whefraôr deudec adeugeint ³⁴atal.

xvi. Tranoeth ³⁵ydodir gued arnaôl ³⁶kannys allweith uyd yna ahynny' adrycheif pedeir keinhaôc kyfreith ³⁷ar y werth adôy ³⁸geinhaôc heuyt or tymhor ac yna trugeint atal.]

2. The teithi of an ox are, to plough in furrow and on sward, and up hill and down hill, and that without swerving; and it has not teithi unless it do so; ⁶and, unless it have teithi, let the third of its worth be restored to him who shall buy it.

3. The third of the worth of every animal, of which people are not used to drink the milk, is its teithi.

4. An ox preserves its prime from the second work-year until the ⁶sixth work-year.

5. A cow is in prime from its second calf until its ⁶sixth calf.

6. Whoever shall sell an ox legally, let him give security that it be three days and three nights free from the staggers; and three months free from the glanders; and a year free from the farcy.

7. Whoever shall sell a calf, or a stirk, let him answer against the scab, ¹⁵from the calends of winter' until the feast of St. Patrick.

8. If the beasts of a hamlet kill an ox, and it be not known which of them killed it; let the owner of the ox come, having a relic with him, into the hamlet, and let the people make an oath of ignorance; and let them pay for the ox; and, if it be a cush ox, the shares of two oxen go for it; and that law is called full payment after full swearing: if it be acknowledged that a particular ox killed the other, let the owner pay.

12. On the ninth day of February, if it can plough, the worth of its teithi is to be added to its worth; to wit, sixteen pence; and two pence, likewise, it acquires for the season; and then it is forty-six pence in value until the calends of May:

13. Thence until August it is forty-eight pence until value:

14. Until the calends of December it is fifty pence in value:

15. Until the calends of February it is fifty-two pence in value.

16. The next morning a yoke is put upon it; for then it is the second work-year; and then four legal pence are added to its worth; and it takes two pence, likewise, for the season; and then it is three score pence in value.

²¹naúet

²²naúet

²³ninth

²⁴ninth

¹not in V. ²- dirrwysic X. ³onyt V. ⁴not in W. ⁵V.W. ⁶Ny byd teledió ych namyn V.W. ⁷not in X. ⁸Na buch namyn oe V.W. ⁹V.W. ¹⁰V.W.X. ¹¹bit V. ef mlyly bot W.X. ydanaôl rac y dera V.W.X. ¹²not in V. ¹³not in W.X. ¹⁴V.W.X. ¹⁵-y X. ydanaôl rac V.W. ¹⁶V.W. ¹⁷py rei W. ¹⁸A leaf here lost in V. ¹⁹X. ²⁰W.X. ²¹odymeill ac X. ²²arnaw X. ²³V.W.X. ²⁴not in V.W. ²⁵not in X. ²⁶- ytal X. ²⁷not in W.X. ²⁸not in X. ²⁹not in X. ³⁰- dwy geinnyawe or tymhor agymmer: ac yna X. ³¹ac yna X. ³²arnaw hyd pan vo trugeinhawl yvelly: X. ³³agymmer W. ³⁴W. ³⁵V.

ix. Pedeir keinhaŵc kŷfreith yŵ guerth dant eidon neu dant march tom.]

9. Four legal pence is the worth of the tooth of a bullock, or the tooth of a working horse.

XII. ¹KYFREITH OEN.

i. Keinaŵc yŵ gwerth oen tra ²uo yn dynu:

XII. THE LAW AS TO A LAMB.

1. One penny is the worth of a lamb whilst it shall be sucking:

ii. Pan ³didyfnher dŵy keinaŵc ⁴[kŷfreith] atal hyt Aŵst:

2. When it shall be weaned it is two ⁴legal pence in value until August:

iii. ⁶Odyna pedeir keinaŵc kŷfreith ⁸atal.

3. Thence it is four legal pence in value.

iv. Teth dauat ⁹keinaŵc kŷfreith atal.

4. A sheep's teat is ⁹one legal penny in value.

v. ⁷Kymeint yŵ teithi dauat ¹⁰ae gwerth.

5. The teithi ¹⁰and the worth of a sheep are coequal.

vi. Yneb awertho deucit bit ⁹[y] dan tri heint: ⁹y llederŵ; ar ¹⁰dŵris; ¹¹ar clauri; ¹²yny gaffont eu ¹³gwala teir gweith' or ¹⁴gwellt newyd ¹⁵[y guanhŵyn] os gŵedy kalan gayaf ygwerth.

6. Whoever shall sell sheep, let him be answerable for three diseases: the rot; the red water; and the scab; until they obtain their fill three times of the new grass in spring; if he sell them after the calends of winter.

vii. ¹⁶Y neb awertho ysgrybyl, rodet yŵ ar y trydyd o wyr un ureint ac ef nas dodes ymyŵn ty y bei clauri yndaŵ seith mlyned kyn no hynny.

7. Whoever shall sell cattle, let him give his own oath, with those of two men equal in privilege with himself, that he put them not in a house wherein there might have been the mange for seven years previous.

viii. Llygat dauat ae chlust ae llosgŵrn keinaŵc yŵ gwerth' pob un o honunt.

8. The eye, the ear, and the tail of a sheep are each one penny in worth.

XIII. ¹⁷KYFREITH MYN.

XIII. THE LAW AS TO A KID.

i. Mynn tra ¹⁸uo yn dynu' keinaŵc cotta atal:

1. A kid whilst it shall be sucking is one curt penny in value:

ii. ¹⁹Pan ²⁰didyuynber dŵy keinaŵc cotta atal' hyt Aŵst:

2. When it shall be weaned it is two curt pence in value until August:

iii. ²¹Dyŵ Aŵst' ²²pedeir keinaŵc 'heb dyrchael ²³gŵedy' atal.

3. On the first day of August it is four pence, ²⁴'without augmentation,' in value.

iv. ²⁴Dŵy keinaŵc ²⁵[cotta] ²⁶yŵ 'gwerth teth' gafyr.

4. Two ²⁵curt pence is the worth of a goat's ²⁶teat.

v. ²⁷Kymeint yŵ' teithi gayfyr ²⁸ae gŵerth.

5. The teithi and the worth of a goat are coequal.

vi. 'Korn gauyr ae ²⁹chlust ae' llygat ³⁰ae llosgŵrn' keinaŵc ³⁰[cota] atal pob un o honunt.

6. The 'horn, the ear, the eye, and the tail of a goat are each one ³⁰curt penny in value.

vii. 'Un werth, ac un dyrchael yŵ hŵrd agauyr.

7. 'A ram and a goat are of equal worth, and of equal augmentation.

¹⁸ - dŵy

²¹ ii. kyureith adal.

²⁹cota ²³teithi ³⁴Dant

¹⁷ ³⁴ Y neb a brynho yscrybyl ygan arall, achlavŵri ohonu gantaŵ ef adyly rodi yŵ ar y trydyd owyr vn ureint ac ef nas dodes ymyŵn ty yryŵfei clauyri yndaŵ seith mlyned kyn no hynny ae da ageiff.

²⁰ two

²¹ of a sheep is two legal pence in value.

²² curt ²³ teithi. ²⁴ tooth

¹⁷ ³⁴ Whoever shall buy a beast from another, and it become mangy; he is to give his own oath, with those of two persons equal in privilege with himself, that he put it not in a building in which mange occurred for seven years previous; and he has his property.

¹⁷Oen tra dynho keinhaŵc kŷfreith atal. *W.* ¹⁸dynho. *X.* ¹⁹beittyo adynv *X.* ²⁰*W.X.* ²¹O Aŵst *W.X.* allan *W.* ²²not in *X.* ²³Teithi dauat kŷmeint yŵ *W.* ²⁴*X.* ²⁵clauyri *W.* ²⁶dŵyŵr rod *W.X.* ²⁷a *X.* ²⁸not in *W.* ²⁹os gwedy kalan gayaf ygwerth bid hyd pan *X.* ³⁰teir gŵala *W.X.* ³¹tauawl *X.* ³²*W.X.* ³³Dant dauat ae llygat keinhaŵc kŷfreith atal *W.* ³⁴not in *X.* ³⁵not in *W.* ³⁶dynho *W.* ³⁷Or pan atto dŵnu *W.* ³⁸atto dynv *X.* ³⁹dŵy geinhaŵc cota atal. *O W.* ⁴⁰Odyna *X.* ⁴¹- allan *W.* ⁴²not in *X.* ⁴³- Teth gauyr *W.* ⁴⁴*W.X.* ⁴⁵atal. *W.* ⁴⁶not in *W.* ⁴⁷- *X.* ⁴⁸- kŷmeint yŵ *W.* ⁴⁹not in *W.* ⁵⁰*W.* ⁵¹*X.* ⁵²*W.* ⁵³*X.* ⁵⁴*W.*

VIII. Gwerth dant dauat neu afyr keinaŋc kyfreith.

XIV. KYFREITH PARCHELL.¹⁶

i. Parchell ¹yny crowyn' keinaŋc ²kyfreith atal :

ii. Or pan el allan ³yny peitto a' dynu dŋy keinaŋc kyfreith atal :

iii. Or' pan ⁴peitto a' dynu hyt 6yl Ieuan y moch pedeir keinaŋc kyfreith atal :

iv. Odyna hyt kalan Ionaŋr dec ⁵keinaŋc kyfreith atal :

v. ⁶[Odyna hyt 6yl Ieuan ymoch ⁷elchŋyl 6yŋth ⁸geinhaŋc gŋfreith atal.] Eithyr ytri llydyn ⁹[arbenhic] ny dyrecheif ac ¹⁰ny ostŋg ¹¹arnunt : ¹²arbenhic y moch ; ¹³ar baed kenuein ; alhŋch y gyueir yr arglŋyd. ¹⁴Ac yna deuparthaŋc uyd yr eneit ar ¹⁵[y] kic' kyt 6yl Ieuan y moch ¹⁶eilweith.

vi. O 6yl Ieuan ¹⁷[y moch] hyt kalan Ionaŋr dec arugeint atal ; ac yna deuparthaŋc uyd' y kic' ¹⁸ar yr eneit.¹⁷

vii. Nyt oes werth ¹⁹kyfreithaŋl ar kynyŋ hŋch ²⁰kynhayaf hyt ym pen y ulŋydyn ²¹tal damdug ²²[hagen] ageffir ²³ymdanaŋ : pan uo' blŋyd kyfreith hŋch ²⁴arall agymer.

viii. ²⁵Gwerth keilleu baed kenuein dŋy hych.²⁵

ix. Yneb awertho moch bit ²⁶[y] dan ²⁷[y] triheint : y uynyglac ; ar hualac ; ac nat yssont eu perchyll ²⁸ac ot yssant eu perchyll ²⁹atuerher ³⁰eu trayanwerth yr ae pryno' dracheuyn ³¹ac ny byd atnewit.²⁶

x. Or llad moch dyn talet ³²y perchenaŋc ³³y alanas' ³⁴[neu wadet y moch.]

XV. ³⁵GWERTH KYŋ GŋYD.³⁵

i. Kyŋ gŋyd tra uo dan ³⁶esgyll y uam keinaŋc cotta atal :

ii. Or pan el y dan ³⁷esgyll y uam ³⁸hyt Aŋst' keinaŋc ³⁹kyfreith atal :

iii. ⁴⁰Dyŋ Aŋst' dŋy keinaŋc ⁴¹kyfreith atal.

iv. ⁴²Un werth ⁴³uyd yna' ac uam.

8. The worth of the tooth of a sheep, or a goat, is one legal penny.

XIV. THE LAW AS TO A FIG.¹⁶

1. A pig in its litter is one legal penny in value :

2. From the time it goes out, until it shall cease to suck, it is two legal pence in value :

3. From its ceasing to suck, to the feast of St. John, of the swine, it is four legal pence in value :

4. Thence until the calends of January it is ten legal pence in value :

5. Thence until the feast of St. John, of the swine, the second time, it is eight legal pence in value. Excepting the three special animals, upon whom no augmentation or lowering is ever to take place : the principal one of the swine ; the herd boar ; and the sow assigned for the lord. And then the life is two parts in three more in value than the flesh, until the feast of St. John, of the swine, the second time.

6. From the feast of St. John, of the swine, until the calends of January, it is thirty pence in value ; and then the flesh is two parts in three more in value than the life.

7. There is no legal worth upon an autumn born pig, until the end of the year ; an appraisement, however, is to be made of it ; when a yearling, it assumes the law of another sow.

8. The worth of the testicles of a herd boar is two swine.

9. Whoever shall sell swine, let him be answerable for three diseases : the quinsy ; the strangles ; and that they devour not their pigs : and, if they devour their pigs, let the third of their worth be returned to the buyer ; and there is to be no new bargain.

10. If swine kill a person ; let their owner pay his galanas, or let him disown the swine.

XV. THE WORTH OF A GOSLING.³⁵

1. A gosling, while it shall remain under the wings of its mother, is one curt penny in value :

2. From its quitting its mother's wings until August it is one legal penny in value :

3. On the first of August it is two legal pence in value.

4. It is then of the same worth as its mother.

¹⁶yw tra vo yn dynv X. ¹⁷not in X. ¹⁸hyt pan atto W. ¹⁹atto W.X. ²⁰not in X. ²¹W.X. ²²not in X. ²³W.X. ²⁴nyd estwng X. ²⁵vŋth W. ²⁶a W.X. ²⁷O galan Yonawr X. ²⁸W. ²⁹not in W. ³⁰deu parth gwerth yr hwch a vyd ar yr eneid ar traean ar y cie : o wyl Ieuan vechan, deu parth ar X. ³¹W. ³²- ar trayan X. ³³- hyd galan Yonawr. X. ³⁴kyfreith W. ³⁵not in W. ³⁶ŋny W. ³⁷X. ³⁸amdanaw X. ³⁹maŋr W. ⁴⁰- arnaw yna. X. ⁴¹not in W. ⁴²X. ⁴³W. ⁴⁴not in X. ⁴⁵V. resumes. ⁴⁶trayan eu gwerth V.W. ⁴⁷not in V.W. ⁴⁸eu V.W. ⁴⁹alanas ydyn V. ⁵⁰V. ⁵¹not in V.W.X. ⁵²adein V.W.X. ⁵³not in V. ⁵⁴adimeit. X. ⁵⁵O Atst allan V. Odyna X. ⁵⁶not in X. ⁵⁷- Ac yna V.W. ⁵⁸not in V.W.

XVI. ¹GWERTH HŪYAT.

- i. Gwerth hūyat keinaŋc kyfreith.¹
- ii. ²Gwerth iar ³neu keilaŋc⁴ keinaŋc cotta ⁴atal.⁵

XVII. GWERTH GAYAFDY.⁶

- i. ⁶Dec arugeint ⁷yŋ gwerth⁷ y nenbren ; adec arugeint atal pob forch agynhalo y nenbren.
- ii. Y beinkeu ⁸ar tubyst, ⁸ar dor, ar gynor, ar gordrysseu ar trosteu, ar trothŋyeu keinaŋc kyfreith yŋ gwerth pob un o honunt.⁷
- iii. ⁹[Y neb anoetho gayaf tŋ traŋan ŋwerth atal.]
- iv. Gwerth kynhafdy pedeir arugeint ⁹[atal] or byd tŋll taradyr yndaŋ ; ⁹[ac] ony byd deudec keinaŋc atal.

v. Hafdy deudec keinaŋc atal.

vi. Fforch hafdy neu kynhafdy ⁹keinaŋc kyfreith ⁹[atal.]

vii. ¹⁰Dŋy keinaŋc kyfreith yŋ gwerth dorglŋyt.

viii. Keinaŋc kyfreith yŋ gwerth tollglŋyt.⁷

ix. Ysgubaŋr brenhin chweugeint atal.

x. Ysgubaŋr breyr treugeint atal.

xi. Ysgubaŋr tayaŋc ¹¹[brenhin] decarugeint atal.

xii. ¹¹[Gattet paŋb ŋ ŋsgubaŋr ŋn agoret hŋt galan gayaf ŋuŋnet guŋnt ŋndunt ac or daŋ ŋsgrŋbyl udunt talet eu perchenaŋc eu llŋgyr : guedŋ gŋyl ŋr Hol Seint onŋ byd bangor ŋn tri lle ar ŋ paret ŋ ŋsgubaŋr nŋ thelir ŋ llŋgyr a wnelher ŋndi.]

xiii. Odyn biben brenhin ¹²chweugeint atal ¹²[or byd tŋ oduchti.]

xiv. Odyn biben breyr ¹³[obŋd tŋ kyfreithaŋl oduchti] trugeint atal.

xv. Odyn biben tayaŋc ¹³[brenhin] dec arugeint atal ¹³[or byd tŋ kyfreithaŋl oduchti.]

xvi. Odyn biben tayaŋc breyr pedeir arugeint atal or byd tŋ kyfreithaŋl oduchti.

xvii. Pop] odyn ny bo ¹⁴piben idi' hanheraŋc uyd ar yr rei ¹⁴hynny.

XVI. THE WORTH OF A DUCK.

1. The worth of a duck is one legal penny.
2. The worth of a hen or a cock is one curt penny.

XVII. THE WORTH OF A WINTER HOUSE.

1. Thirty pence is the worth of the roof tree ; and thirty pence is the value of every fork that shall support the roof tree.
2. The benches, the side posts, the door, the hatch, the lintels, the beams, and the sills, are each one legal penny in worth.⁷
3. Whoever shall uncover a winter house is to pay the third of its worth.
4. The worth of an autumn house is twenty-four pence, if there be an auger hole in it ; and, if there be not, it is twelve pence in value.
5. A summer house is twelve pence in value.
6. The fork of a summer house or an autumn house is ^bone legal penny in value.
7. Two legal pence is the worth of a door-hurdle.
8. One legal penny is the worth of a gap-hurdle.
9. The barn of a king is six score pence in value.
10. The barn of a breyr is three score pence in value.
11. The barn of the king's taeog is thirty pence in value.
12. Let every one leave his barn open, until the calends of winter, that wind may circulate therein ; and, if cattle enter therein, let their owner pay their damage : after the feast of All Saints, unless there be an eather in three places of the wattling of a barn, the damage done therein shall not be paid for.
13. A piped kiln of the king's is six score pence in value, if there be a house over it.
14. A piped kiln of a breyr's, if there be a legal house over it, is three score pence in value.
15. A piped kiln of the king's taeog is thirty pence in value, if there be a legal house over it.
16. A piped kiln of a breyr's taeog is twenty-four pence in value, if there be a legal house over it.
17. A kiln to which there is no pipe is half the value of those.

¹⁰pedeir keinaŋc kyfreith. ^b ¹⁶- dŋy

¹⁶four legal pence.

^b ¹⁶two

¹vyd. *V.* not in *W.X.* ²not in *V.W.* ³yw *X.* not in *V.W.* ⁴ar keilhawe. *X.* ⁵- Keilaŋc keinaŋc cota atal. *V.W.* ⁶not in *W.* ⁷- *X.* ⁸ - *V.* ⁹- Gwerth gayafdy *U.* ¹⁰arŋant atal *W.* ¹¹- ar tal ueighen ar ŋstŋffŋleu ar doreu ar kŋnoreu ar gordrysseu ar trothŋweu *W.* ¹²*W.* ¹³Dorglŋyt dŋy geinaŋc kyfreith atal. *W.* ¹⁴*W.* ¹⁵hanher punt *W.* ¹⁶*W.* ¹⁷odyn biben *W.* ¹⁸gŋnt herwŋd breint eu perchenoŋon. *W.* ¹⁹*W.*

xviii. Yneb'agyneuho tan ¹ yn odyn arall, kymeret fyd y neb acrasso arnao gŵedy ef y uot yn diogel yg guyd tyston neu yn adiffodo y tan ony wna hynny talent y collet ell deu yn deuhanher.^{'''}

XVIII. ²GWERTH MANDODREFYN.

- I. Mein melin, pedeir arugeint.
- II. Taólbort brenhin :
- III. Ae telyn :
- IV. Ae brycan :
- Chweugeint yó gwerth pob un o honunt.
- V. Peir brenhin punt atal.
- VI. Taólbort brenhin o korn eidon pedeir arugeint atal.
- VII. Taólbort breyr trugeint atal.
- VIII. O pren pedeir keinaóc atal.
- IX. Taólbort tayaóc dec arugeint atal.
- X. Taólbort o korn hyd deudec keinaóc atal.
- XI. Brychan uchelŵr trugeint atal.
- XII. Gobenyd tyle ugein.
- XIII. Bóyall lydan pedeir keinaóc.
- XIV. Bóell gynnut dóy keinaóc.
- XV. Taradyr maór ⁴keinaóc kyfreith atal.
- XVI. Perued taradyr keinaóc kyfreith atal.
- XVII. Ebill dimei y werth.
- XVIII. Bilóc ⁵dimei atal.
- XIX. Nedyf keinaóc kyfreith y werth.
- XX. Pal keinaóc cotta atal.
- XXI. Rasgyl dimei atal.
- XXII. Gwelleu keinaóc kyfreith atal.
- XXIII. Crib keinaóc kyfreith atal.
- XXIV. Cabaluaen dimei atal.
- XXV. Budei pedeir keinaóc kyfreith.
- XXVI. Noe pedeir keinaóc kyfreith atal.
- XXVII. Bayol yó pedeir keinaóc kyfreith.
- XXVIII. Bayol helyc ⁶dóy keinaóc atal.
- XXIX. Bayol gwyn ⁶dóy keinaóc atal.
- XXX. Cwynglo fyrdlig atal.
- XXXI. Kelórn keinaóc kyfreith atal.
- XXXII. Bennei keinaóc kyfreith y gwerth.
- XXXIII. Claór pobi keinaóc kyfreith atal.

18. Whoever shall kindle a fire in the kiln of another, let him take the pledge of such as shall dry thereon after him, of its being secure, in the presence of witnesses, or until he shall extinguish the fire ; unless he do that, let them pay the loss equally between them.

XVIII. THE WORTH OF PETTY UTENSILS.

1. A millstone, twenty-four pence.
2. The king's throw-board :
3. His harp :
4. And his cloak :
- Are each six score pence in worth.
5. The king's cauldron is one pound in value.
6. The king's throw-board of a bullock's horn is twenty-four pence in value.
7. A breyr's throw-board is three score pence in value.
8. Of wood, is four pence in value.
9. A tacog's throw-board is thirty pence in value.
10. A throw-board of a stag's horn is twelve pence in value.
11. An uchelwr's plaid is three score pence in value.
12. The bolster of a dormitory, twenty pence.
13. A broad axe, four pence.
14. A fuel hatchet, two pence.
15. A large auger is ⁴one legal penny in value.
16. A medium auger is one legal penny in value.
17. A wimble is one halfpenny in worth.
18. A bill-hook is one ⁵halfpenny in value.
19. An adze is one legal penny in worth.
20. A spade is one curt penny in value.
21. A draw-knife is one halfpenny in value.
22. Shears are one legal penny in value.
23. A comb is one legal penny in value.
24. A whetstone is one halfpenny in value.
25. A churn, four legal pence.
26. A bowl is four legal pence in value.
27. A yew pail, four legal pence.
28. A pail of willow is ⁶two pence in value.
29. A white pail is ⁶two pence in value.
30. A weeding spud is one farthing in value.
31. A cooler is one legal penny in value.
32. A trough is one legal penny in worth.
33. A baking board is one legal penny in value.

¹ - dóy

² keinaóc kyfreith

⁴ two

⁵ legal penny

^{'''} ymŵn odŷntŷ onŷ chŷmer fŷd ŷgan arall kŷn noe alao ar diffodi ŷtan ŷgŷd tŷston neu arŷuot ŷndiwall kŷmhŷs uŷd ŷ gwall ŷrŷdunt can kŷt talant. W. ^{'''} As W.X. here agree nearly with the Dimotian Code, important variations alone are noticed. ⁶ W.X.

- | | |
|--|---|
| xxxiv. Kelörn un pren ¹ pedeir keinaóc. | 34. A cooler of one piece of wood, ¹ four pence. |
| xxxv. Turnen fyrdding atal. | 35. A spindle is one farthing in value. |
| xxxvi. Ffiol pedeir keinaóc kyfreith. | 36. A cup, four legal pence. |
| xxxvii. Or byd eur neu aryant arnei damdóng ageir o honi. | 37. If there be gold, or silver, on it, it is to be appraised. |
| xxxviii. Kig dysgyl keinaóc kyfreith atal. | 38. A flesh-dish is one legal penny in value. |
| xxxix. Nithlen pedeir keinaóc kyfreith. | 39. A winnowing sheet, four legal pence. |
| xl. Gogyt keinaóc kyfreith atal. | 40. A sieve is one legal penny in value. |
| xli. Ridill keinaóc ² kyfreith atal. | 41. A riddle is one ² legal penny in value. |
| xlii. Raff uleó keinaóc kyfreith atal. | 42. A hair rope is one legal penny in value. |
| xliii. Raff lóyf keinaóc ² kyfreith atal. | 43. An elm-bark rope is one ² legal penny in value. |
| xliv. Y sóch dóy keinaóc kyfreith atal. | 44. A share is two legal pence in value. |
| xlv. Cólúor pedeir keinaóc kyfreith. | 45. A coulter, four legal pence. |
| xlvi. Torch milgi brenhin óyth keinaóc kyfreith ygwerth. | 46. The collar of the king's greyhound is eight legal pence in worth. |
| xlvii. Torch milgi breyr pedeir keinaóc kyfreith atal. | 47. The collar of a breyr's greyhound is four legal pence in value. |
| xlviii. Kynllyuan milgi brenhin pedeir keinaóc kyfreith atal. | 48. The leash of the king's greyhound is four legal pence in value. |
| xlix. Kynllyuan milgi breyr dóy keinaóc kyfreith ygwerth. | 49. The leash of a breyr's greyhound is two legal pence in worth. |
| l. Kynllyuan olreat óyth keinaóc kyfreith atal. | 50. The leash of a tracker is eight legal pence in value. |
| li. Cópyl pedeir keinaóc y werth. | 51. A couple is four pence in worth. |
| lii. Manec hayarn pedeir keinaóc. | 52. An iron gauntlet, four pence. |
| liii. Gleissadec ³ pedeirarugeint. | 53. A salmon net, ⁴ twenty-four pence. |
| liv. Penllóydec ⁴ unarpymthec. | 54. A greyling net, ⁶ sixteen pence. |
| lv. Ballegróyt pedeir keinaóc kyfreith. | 55. A bow-net, four legal pence. |
| lvi. Coróc óyth keinaóc kyfreith atal. | 56. A coracle is eight legal pence in value. |
| lvii. Derwen chweugeint atal. | 57. An oak is six score pence in value. |
| lviii. Y neb ae tyлло trugeint. | 58. Whoever shall bore it is to pay three score pence. |
| lix. Y geing benhaf trugeint. | 59. The principal branch, three score pence. |
| lx. Yr eil geing dec arugeint. | 60. The second branch, thirty pence. |
| lxi. Auallen per trugeint. | 61. An apple tree, three score pence. |
| lxii. Auallen sur dec arugeint. | 62. A crab tree, thirty pence. |
| lxiii. Collen pymthec atal. | 63. A hazel is fifteen pence in value. |
| lxiv. Draynen ⁵ vyth adimei. | 64. A thorn, ⁶ eight pence halfpenny. |
| lxv. Pob pren ny dycco fréyth pedeir keinaóc kyfreith ywerth. | 65. Every tree that does not bear fruit is four legal pence in worth. |
| lxvi. Ywen sant punt atal. | 66. The yew of a saint is one pound in value. |
| lxvii. Ywen coet pymthec. | 67. An yew of the wood, fifteen pence. |
| lxviii. Fawyden ⁷ trugeint atal. | 68. A beech-tree is ⁷ three score pence in value. |
| lxix. Taryan o eur llió neu aryan llió neu lió llassar pedeir arugeint atal. | 69. A shield of the colour of gold, or of the colour of silver, or of blue colour, is twenty-four pence in value. |
| lxx. O ny byd un or lliweu hynny arnei deudec keinaóc kyfreith atal. | 70. If there be none of those colours upon it, it is twelve legal pence in value. |
| lxxi. Cledyf deudec keinaóc. | 71. A sword, twelve pence. |

¹ cota ² vn ar pymthec. ³ deudec. ⁴ curt ⁵ sixteen ⁶ twelve
⁷ scith ⁸ weugeint ⁹ seven ¹⁰ six

¹ not in W.X. ² W. not in X. ³ W.X. ⁴ W.

LXXII. Orbyd gwynseil pedeir arugeint.

LXXIII. Or byd eur neu aryant ar y dŵrn
'damdŵng ageffir ymdanaŵ.'

LXXIV. Gwayb pedeir keinaŵc kyfreith
atal.

LXXV. ¹[Bŵyall enillec dŵy geinhaŵc kyf-
reith.]

LXXVI. Bŵa adeudec saeth pedeir keinaŵc.

LXXVII. Kyllell keinaŵc kyfreith y
gwerth.²

LXXVIII. [²Nyŵth cammin pedeir keinhaŵc
kyfreith atal.

LXXIX. Kaŵc pren keinhaŵc cota atal.³

LXXX. ³E neb atorho aradyr ar tir dŵn
arall; talet idaŵ aradyr newyŵd ac aradŵy
naŵ diwarnaŵt.

LXXXI. Guerth aradyr newyŵd dŵy gein-
haŵc 'gyfreith atal.'

LXXXII. Guerth aradŵy vn dŵy dŵy
geinhaŵc 'kyfreith atal.

LXXXIII. Guerth yr hirieu ac phistlon
keinhaŵc kyfreith.⁴]

XIX. VALHYN Y ⁵DYLY Y LLOGEU.⁶

i. Lloc yr amaeth yn ⁷gyntaf; ac ⁸odyna
lloc yr sŵch ⁹[ar] colllŵr; ¹⁰ac odyna lloc
yr ych goreu ¹¹ac odyna lloc y ¹²geilwat;
ac ¹³odyna o oreu y oreu ¹⁴[or ychen.

ii. Ny dŵly neb o tayaŵctref erdic hŵny
gaffo paŵb or tref gyfar.

iii. Or byd marŵ ych o tra erdic y
perchenaŵc ageiff erŵ ahonno aelwir erŵ yr
ych du.⁵

iv. Pop gŵystyl adygŵyd ym pen y
naŵuet dŵy eithyr y ¹⁶rei hŵn: ¹⁶arucu
¹⁷eglyŵsic ny dŵlylir eu gŵystlaŵ achyt
gŵystler ny dŵygŵydant; colllŵr achallaŵr
abŵell gŵynnut ny dŵygŵydant uyth kyt ¹⁸ys
gŵystler.

v. Oet vn dŵy ablŵyn yssyd y eur ¹⁹ac
llyfrueu' allurugeu allestri goreureit pan
²⁰y gŵystler.

vi. Kyfreith benfic yŵ ydŵuot mal
yrother.

vii. Y neb arotho benfic ²¹adŵly kŵmryt'
tŵyston ²²neu wystyl ary benfic' rac mŵynet
yŵny erbŵn. ²³Or eir yŵny erbŵn ²⁴agor-
diwes or perchennaŵc arnaŵ' talet yndeu-
dŵyblŵc.]

²⁵pedeir arugeint atal.

72. If it be white-hafted, twenty-four
pence.

73. If there be either gold or silver
upon its hilt, it is 'to be appraised.'

74. A spear is four legal pence in value.

75. A battle-axe, two legal pence.

76. A bow with twelve arrows, four pence.

77. A knife is a legal penny in worth.

78. The nest of a 'cammin' is four legal
pence in value.

79. A wooden bowl is a curt penny in
value.

80. Whoever shall break a plough upon
another person's land; let him pay to him
a new plough, and nine days ploughing.

81. The worth of a new plough is two
legal pence.

82. The worth of one day's ploughing is
two legal pence.

83. The worth of the long yoke and its
bows, one legal penny.

XIX. THUS ARE HIRES TO BE.

1. The hire of the ploughman first; and
then the hire of the share and the coulter;
then the hire of the best ox; then the hire
of the driver; and then from best to best
of the oxen.

2. No one from a tacog-trev is to plough
until each one of the trev shall obtain co-
tillage.

3. If an ox die by over-ploughing, the
owner has an erw: and that is called the
erw of the black ox.

4. Every pledge lapses at the end of the
ninth day except these: a coulter; a caul-
dron; and a fuel axe: which lapse not
although they should be pledged: eccle-
siastical implements should not be pledged;
and, if pledged, do not lapse.

5. A period of a year and a day is al-
lowed for gold; ¹⁹books; hauberks; and
golden vessels; when they shall be pledged.

6. The law of borrowing is, to return the
the thing in the state when given.

7. Whoever shall lend is to take wit-
nesses, or a pledge, as to the lending, lest
it be denied. If it be denied, and the
owner prove it, let him pay twofold.

²⁶twenty-four pence in value.

¹ W.X. ² W. ³ W.X. ⁴ not in X. ⁵ dab W. ⁶ - dynod. X. ⁷ y blaen W. ⁸ guedy hŵny W.X. ⁹ W. ac
gwedy hŵny lloc y X. ¹⁰ not in W. ¹¹ ynŵr aradyr. W. ¹² cathraŵr W.X. ¹³ gwedy hŵny yr ychen X. ¹⁴ W.
raghdunt X. ¹⁵ tri X. ¹⁶ This sentence follows the next in X. ¹⁷ eglwys X. ¹⁸ not in W. ¹⁹ not in W. ²⁰ not in W.
²¹ kymered X. ²² not in W. ²³ Od X. ²⁴ not in X. ²⁵ W.X.

¹ Literally 'crook-beak; it is considered to be the appellation of some species of hawk.

VIII. Y neb aadaſho da y ¹[dyn] arall ²pan del hſnnſ' y ouyn ³os diwat' kyfreith anudon ⁴arnaſ. Os yn ⁵gyhoed y tſng'' ⁶talet tri buhyn camlſrſ yr ⁷arglſyd achymeret ynteu y penynt am yr anudon ar llall orbyd tyston gantaſ y da ageiff.

XX. ⁸KYFREITH CATH.'''''

I. Y neb aladho cath awarchatwo ⁹[ty ac] ysgubaſr ¹⁰[y] brenhin ¹¹neu ¹²ae dycco' [¹³yn ¹⁴lledrat] ¹⁵dodi awneir y phen ar y dayar ae llosgſrn y uynyd ar dayar auyd ysgubedic' a [¹⁶c odyne] ¹⁷dineu ¹⁸[graſn] gwenith ¹⁹glan ²⁰ymdanei yny cudyo' blaen y llosgſrn ²¹ahynny yſ y gwerth.'

II. Cath arall pedeir keinaſc kyfreith ²²atal.

III. Teithi cath yſ y bot yngyſgluſt, gyf-lygat, ²³[gyfdanhed] ²⁴gyflosgſrn, gyfiewin, ²⁵ac yn' diuan o tan; allad llygot ²⁶yn da' ac nat yſso ychnawon; ac na ²⁷bo chatheric ar ²⁸ulaen pob lloer.

IV. ²⁹[Teithi kath kymeint yſ ae guerth kyfreith.]

V. ³⁰Punt yſ gwerth lletuegin brenhin.

VI. Lletuegin breyr chweugein atal.

VII. Lletuegin tayaſc keinaſc cotta.

XXI. ³¹GWERTH GELGI.'

I. Keneu gellgi brenhin tra uo cayet y lygeit pedeir arugeint atal:

II. ³²[Yny growyn vyth adeugeint atal:]

III. Yny gynllſt, un ar pymthec aphedwar ugeint atal:

IV. ³³Yny ofer hely, ³⁴hanher punt' atal:

V. Pan uo kyruſys punt atal.

VI. ³⁵Milgi ³⁶[brenhin] ³⁷or dechreu hyt y diwed, hanner kyfreith gellgi brenhin gogyuoet ac ef' ³⁸atal.

* ³⁹breyr

8. Whoever shall promise property to another, when such a person comes to demand it, if he deny it, the law of perjury is to be applied to him. If he swear publicly, let him pay three kine camlwrw to the lord; and let him do penance for the perjury; and the other, if he have witnesses for him, shall have the property.

XX. THE LAW OF A CAT.

1. Whoever shall kill a cat, that guards a house and a barn of the king, or shall take it stealthily; it is to be held with its head to the ground, and its tail up, the ground being swept, and then clean wheat is to be poured about it, until the tip of its tail be hidden: and that is its worth.

2. Another cat is four legal pence in value.

3. The teithi of a cat are, that it be perfect of ear, perfect of eye, perfect of teeth, perfect of tail, perfect of claw, and without marks of fire; and that it kill mice well; and that it shall not devour its kittens; and that it be not caterwauling on every new moon.

4. The teithi and the legal worth of a cat are coequal.

5. A pound is the worth of a pet animal of the king.

6. The pet animal of a breyr is six score pence in value.

7. The pet animal of a tacog is a curt penny in value.

XXI. THE WORTH OF A COVERT-HOUND.

1. A cub of the king's covert-hound, whilst its eyes are shut, is twenty-four pence in value:

2. In its litter, it is forty-eight pence in value:

3. In its kennel, it is ninety-six pence in value:

4. In its random hunting, it is half a pound in value:

5. When it has been trained, it is one pound in value.

6. The king's greyhound, from first to last, in law, is half the value of the king's covert-hound of equal age.

* ³⁹breyr's

¹ X. ² ac os diwat pan delher ſ ouyn W. ³ kyfreith yw dſwyn gawael yda hwnnw onydwad. Ac o godiwedir arnaw anudon ay da X. ⁴ not in W. ⁵ - auſd. W. ⁶ gyſhoedatc W. ⁷ nyt amgen W. ⁸ brenhin W. ⁹ '''' - X. ¹⁰ '''' not in W. ¹¹ X. ¹² not in X. ¹³ a W. ¹⁴ W. ¹⁵ V. W. ¹⁶ y phen aossodir V. W. X. y waeret V. W. yr dayar X. ar laſr glan gſtat V. ac lloſcſrn [adyrebeuir V. W.] y uynyd V. W. X. ahynny W. ar laſr [glan W.] guſtat W. X. ¹⁷ V. W. X. ¹⁸ bwrw X. not in W. ¹⁹ V. W. X. ²⁰ adineuir W. not in V. X. ²¹ am yphen hyd ban gudyei X. ²² not in V. W. X. ²³ not in X. ²⁴ V. W. ²⁵ not in V. W. X. ²⁶ not in X. ²⁷ not in V. W. X. ²⁸ V. W. Y gwerth yw ytheithi. X. ²⁹ not in V. ³⁰ not in W. X. ³¹ V. W. ³² Yn X. ³³ wheugeint V. ³⁴ - ſef atal W. ³⁵ Keneu milgi brenhin kyn agori y lygeit, deudec keinhaſc atal: Yny growyn pedeir ar hugeint atal: Yny gynllſt gyth adeugeint atal: Yny ouer hela vn ar pymthec aphetwar vgeint atal: Pan vo kyruſys punt V. ³⁶ W. X. ³⁷ punt X. ³⁸ not in W. ³⁹ U.

vii. ¹Gellgi breyr ²un werth uyd' a milgi brenhin [³gogyuoet ac ef.]

viii. ⁴Sef atal milgi breyr hanher kyfreith gellgi breyr gogyuoet ac ef.]

ix. ⁵Pa ryŷ bynhac uo keneu tayaŷc ⁶kyn a gori y lygeit, keinaŷc [⁷cota] atal :

x. Yny crowyn dŷy [⁸geinhaŷc cota] atal :

xi. Yny kynllŷst, teir keinaŷc [⁹cota] atal :

xii. Pan ollygher yn ryd, pedeir keinaŷc cotta' atal.

xiii. Costaŷc ¹⁰kyt boet' ¹¹[y] brenhin bieiffo, ny thal ¹²namyn pedeir keinaŷc cotta.

xiv. ¹³Or byd' bugeilgi ¹⁴[hagen] eidon ¹⁵taladŷy atal. ¹⁶[Ac] ¹⁷ot amheuir y uot ¹⁸y uelly ¹⁹[ef] tyget y perchenaŷc achymydaŷc uŷch ²⁰y drŷs ac arall is ²¹y drŷs ²²y uynet ym blaen' yr ysgrybyl y bore, achadŷ ²³eu dilyryeit' y ²⁴diwcedyd.

xv. ²⁵[Y neb adiotto llygat gellgi brenhin neu atorho y losŷrn talet pedeir keinaŷc kyfreith ygkyfeir pop buch atalho.]

XXII. ²⁶KI KALLAWET.'

i. Ki kallauet ²⁷or lledir ²⁸pellach ²⁹no' naŷ cam ³⁰y ŷrth y' ³¹ty, ny thelir ³²[³³or lledir ynteu o vyŷn y naŷ cam] pedeir arugeint.³⁴

ii. Nyt oes ³⁵[werth] kyfreith ar ueith-eiat. ³⁶Ar peth ny bo gwerth ³⁷kyfreithaŷl arnaŷ' damdŷng a ³⁸geir o honaŷ.

iii. [³⁹Ny byd dirŷy am gi ⁴⁰kyn dycker ⁴¹yn lletrat' namyn camlŷrŷ.

iv. ⁴²Llŷ un dyn yssyd ⁴³digaŷn y ⁴⁴wadu ki, ⁴⁵kanys beich kefyn yŷ olŷdyn anhyys.]

v. ⁴⁶Or kyrch ki ⁴⁷[neb] dyn yr keissaŷ y ⁴⁸rŷgaŷ, ket ⁴⁹lladho ⁵⁰ef y ki ac ⁵¹araf ⁵²oe laŷ, ny thal ⁵³dim ⁵⁴ymdanaŷ.

vi. ⁵⁵O brath ki ⁵⁶[neb] dyn yny del y gwaet, talet ⁵⁷y ⁵⁸arglŷyd ⁵⁹waet y dyn ac

7. The covert-hound of a breyr is of the same worth as the king's greyhound of equal age.

8. A breyr's greyhound, in law, is half the value of a baron's covert-hound of equal age.

9. Of what breed soever the cub of a taecog may be, before its eyes are opened, its value is one ⁷curt penny :

10. In its litter, it is two ⁷curt pence in value :

11. In its kennel, it is three ⁷curt pence in value :

12. When it shall be set free, it is four ⁷curt pence in value.

13. A cur, although it should belong to the king, is only four ⁷curt pence in value.

14. If it be a shepherd dog, however, it is of the value of an ox ⁶'of current price.' And should it be doubted being so ; let its owner swear, with a neighbour above his door, and another below his door, to its going before the cattle in the morning, and guarding the hindmost ones at the close of day.

15. Whoever shall pull out the eye of a covert-hound of the king, or shall cut off its tail, let him pay four legal pence for every cow that it may be worth.

XXII. A RAMBLING DOG.

1. If a rambling dog be killed further than nine paces from the house, ⁴it shall not be paid for : if it be killed within the nine paces, ⁴twenty-four pence are paid for it.

2. There is no legal worth upon a hound. For what there is no legal worth an appraisalment is made.

3. There is no dirwy for a dog, although stolen, ⁶only a camlwrw.

4. The oath of one person is sufficient to deny a dog, for it is a back-burden of an unclean animal.

5. If a dog attack any person, and attempt to tear him, although he should kill the dog, with a weapon from his hand, he pays nothing for it.

6. If a dog bite any person, so that the blood come, let its lord pay the blood of

⁵⁴ kyhyd ygorn ae yscyvarn
⁵⁵ drostaŷ namyn ⁵⁶ na

⁵⁷ with horn as long as its ear.
⁵⁸ only ⁵⁹ nor

1 - Vn werth V.W.X. yŷ V.W. ¹² not in V.W.X. ¹³ W. yw X. ¹⁴ V.W. ¹⁵ Py V. ¹⁶ or dechrev hyd diwed 1111. keinyauc cotta X. ¹⁷ V.W. ¹⁸ kyn V. ¹⁹ keffoet W. ²⁰ X. ²¹ cithyr V. ²² O X. ²³ Os V. ²⁴ X. uyd V. ²⁵ V.W. ²⁶ or W. ²⁷ not in V.W.X. ²⁸ W. ²⁹ not in X. ³⁰ rŷculaenu V.W. ³¹ y W. ³² yr olyeid V.X. ³³ nos. X. ³⁴ V. ³⁵ not in V.W.X. ³⁶ o X. ³⁷ not in W. ³⁸ not in V. ³⁹ pellach nor W. ⁴⁰ drŷs V.W. ⁴¹ V. ⁴² - atal. V.W. yw y werth. X. ⁴³ V.W.X. ⁴⁴ Pop V.W. Y X. ⁴⁵ kyfreith V. ⁴⁶ - idŷ W. ⁴⁷ geffir X. ⁴⁸ - ymdanaŷ. V.W. ⁴⁹ V.W.X. ⁵⁰ kyt W.X. ⁵¹ not in V. ⁵² not in X. ⁵³ diwat W.X. ⁵⁴ V.W. ⁵⁵ O X. ⁵⁶ V.W. ⁵⁷ vrathv X. ⁵⁸ lladei X. ⁵⁹ y V.X. dyn V.W.X. ⁶⁰ araf V.W.X. ⁶¹ auo ynŷ W. ⁶² na dirŷy na chamlŷrŷ V. ⁶³ amdanaŷ. X. ⁶⁴ Or V.W. ⁶⁵ V.W.X. ⁶⁶ not in V.W. ⁶⁷ perchennaŷc V. ⁶⁸ - y ki V.W. ⁶⁹ X. ⁷⁰ U. pan talher W. - hagen X. ⁷¹ X.

¹or llad y dyn ²[rôygedic] y ki ³[hagen] ⁴kyn symut ⁵odyno, ny cheiff ⁶[dim] ⁷namyn un arpymthec ⁸yn lle y waet.'

vii. Ki kynneuodic arôyco ⁹dyn teir gweith onys llad y ¹⁰arglôyd ¹¹[ef] ¹²o kyfreith ¹³y rôymir' ōrth troet y arglôyd dōy ¹⁴rywant y ōrthaŵ, ac ¹⁵y uelly y lledir; ac odyne ¹⁶tri buhyn camlŵrō ¹⁷y gan arglôyd y ki' yr brenhin.

viii. [¹⁸Ny diwygir ¹⁹drōc awnel ki ²⁰kyn-deiraŵc; ²¹kany ²²medir arnaŵ.]

ix. ²³Kyn ²⁴dyccer ki yn lledrat, ny wneir kyfreith lledrat arnaŵ.'

x. ²⁵Ny byd ²⁶na dirŵy nachamlŵrō am neb edeinaŵc kyt ²⁷lletrataher namyn talu' y werth kyfreith ²⁸onŵ cheffir ²⁹ehun.]

xi. ³⁰Colōyn brenhin, neu urenhines, punt atal.

xii. Colōyn breyr chweugeint atal.

xiii. Colōyn mabeillt pedcir keinaŵc atal.'

XXIII. [GŴERTH ANIVEILIEID.]

i. ³¹Karō ³²ych ³³atal.

ii. Ewic ³⁴buŵch ³⁵atal.'

iii. [³⁶lŵrch ³⁷vn werth ac vn ardŵrch-
nuel' a gauyr:

iv. ³⁸A chaerlŵrch a bŵch.

v. ³⁹Gŵythŵch ⁴⁰un werth ac un ardŵrch-
nuel yŵ' a hŵch tref.

vi. Broch ny allōys ygneit Hywel da dodī guerth kyfreith arnaŵ canys y ulōydyŵ ybei yuynyglāŵc ar ymoch breint ki agymerei ynteu yna arnaŵ ar ulōydyŵ ybei y gyndared ar y cŵn breint hŵch a ⁴¹gymerei ynteu yna arnaŵ.

vii. Yscyuarnaŵc ny wnaethpōyt ⁴²heuyt guerth kyfreith arnei canys yneill mis y ⁴³bydei ōryŵ ar llall ⁴⁴y bydei' uenyŵ.

viii. Guerth ystalōyn march ⁴⁵greŵys a allo toi achassec ⁴⁶reŵys oe ulaen ac arall yny ol.

ix. Guerth tarō trefgord ⁴⁷yŵ tarō arall aallo llamu abuch oe ulaen ac arall yny ol.

x. Guerth baed kenuein baed arall aallo cleinaŵ ahŵch oe ulaen ac arall yny ol.

the person; but, if the lacerated person kill the dog, before moving from thence, he shall have nothing, except sixteen pence for his blood.

7. An habituated dog, that shall tear a person three times, if its lord do not kill it; by law, it is to be tied to the leg of its lord, at the distance of two spans from him, and thus killed; and then three kine camlwrw from its lord to the king.

8. No reparation is to be made for the mischief done by a mad dog; since there is no command over it.

9. Although a dog should be stolen, the law of theft is not to be enforced thereon.

10. There is to be neither dirwy, nor camlwrw, for any winged creature, although it should be stolen; but its legal worth is to be paid, unless it be found.

11. A spaniel belonging to the king, or the queen, is one pound in value.

12. A breyr's spaniel is six score pence in value.

13. The spaniel of an aillt is four pence in value.

XXIII. [THE WORTH OF ANIMALS.]

1. A stag is of the value of an ox.

2. A hind is of the value of a cow.

3. A roe and a goat are of the same worth, and the same augmentation:

4. And so also a roebuck and a he goat.

5. A wild sow and a domestic sow are of the same worth, and the same augmentation.

6. The judges of Howel the good were not able to fix a legal worth on a brock: for, during the year that the swine were affected with the quinsey, it obtained the privilege of a dog; and during the year that there was madness among the dogs, it then obtained the privilege of a sow.

7. A hare, likewise, was not assessed by legal worth: for, during one month it becomes male, and the other female.

8. The worth of a stallion is a stone-horse that can cover, with a stud mare before him, and another behind him.

9. The worth of a hamlet bull is another bull that can leap, with a cow before him, and another behind him.

10. The worth of a herd boar is another boar that can procreate, with a sow before him, and another behind him.

¹o X. ²W. ³V. ⁴heb V.W. ⁵odyna V. or lle X. ⁶W. ⁷onyt V. ⁸o X. aryant. V.W.X. ⁹dynyon X. ¹⁰perchonnaŵc V. ¹¹W. ¹²not in V.W. ¹³yŵ rŵymab V.W. ¹⁴rychwant X. ¹⁵not in V.W. ¹⁶- talet V.W. ¹⁷not in V.W.X. ¹⁸V.W.X. ¹⁹not in X. ²⁰claf, n drwc X. ²¹V.X. ²²allir modyant X. ²³V. Kyt W. ²⁴V.W. ²⁵W.X. ²⁶not in X. ²⁷dyccer yn lledrad X. ²⁸- yawl atalir hagen X. ²⁹ef. X. ³⁰not in V.W.X. ³¹The rubric is transferred to the next chapter. ³²not in X. ³³- yŵ W. vn werth ac vn ardŵrchannel [uyd V.] ac V.W. ³⁴Ac V.W. ³⁵- a V.W. ³⁶A V. not in W. ³⁷V.W. ³⁸not in V. ³⁹Ac uelly W. ⁴⁰- A V. ⁴¹gymer W. ⁴²not in W. ⁴³byd W. ⁴⁴yn W. ⁴⁵not in V.

xi. Bleid achadno ac amryuaelyon ereill ný wnelhont ¹namyn dróc, ny wnaethpóyt guerth ²kyfreith arnunt, ryd yó ypaóob eu llad.

xii. Guerth pop aniuail or a ysser y gic eithyr ymoch deu parth y guerth auyd ar yr encit ar trayan ar y gorff.

xiii. Teithi góor yó gallu kyt agureic abot yngyuan y aelodeu oll.

xiv. Teithi gureic yó dyuot aróyd etiued idi abot yn gyfan y holl aelodeu.

xv. Teithi treis yó llef aehorn achóbyn.

xvi. ³Teithi keilaóob yó canu achóobyaóob.

xvii. Teithi iar yó dodwi agori.⁴

xviii. Teithi pop ederyn benyó yó dotwi a gori.

xix. Teithi pop ederyn góoryó ⁵yó canu achóobyaóob.]

XXIV. ⁶KYFREITH KARÚ.⁷

i. Yneb aladho⁸ kyllaic brenhin talet tri buhyn camlóro ⁹yr ¹⁰arglóyd¹¹ ¹²[drostaóob.]

ii. Deudec golóyth ¹³kyfreithaól auyd¹⁴ ¹⁵yndaóob: ¹⁶nyt amgen¹⁷ tauaóob, ¹⁸tri golóyth ¹⁹y mynógyl, kimibeu, callon, deulóyn, ²⁰iar, tumon, ²¹hydgylfen, heróob, auu.

iii. Tribuhyn camlóro atelir dros bob ²²un or golóython ²³hynny.²⁴

iv. ²⁵Deudec mu²⁶ atelir dros ²⁷y kyllaic ²⁸oll ²⁹pan gyfriuer ³⁰y gyt.³¹

v. ³²[Ny byd ³³golóython ³⁴breinyaóob yn hyd³⁵ brenhin namyn oóyl Giric hyt ³⁶galan ³⁷gayaf ³⁸ac] ny byd ³⁹kyllaic ⁴⁰brenhin ⁴¹[ynteu] ⁴²onyt tra uo⁴³ ⁴⁴[y] golóython ⁴⁵kyfreithaól yndaóob ⁴⁶oóyl Giric hyt galan gayaf.

XXV. AM HELY.⁴⁷

i. Or⁴⁸ lledir karú ⁴⁹[brenhin] yn tref breyr y bore, katwet ⁵⁰ef yr ⁵¹hyd⁵² hyt hanher dyd; ac ⁵³yna ⁵⁴ony ⁵⁵deuant y

11. A wolf, a fox, and various others, which only do mischief, on which no legal worth was fixed, it is free for every body to kill.

12. Every animal whose flesh is eaten, excepting the swine, two parts of three of its worth is upon the life, and the third upon its body.

13. The teithi of a man are, rem veneream cum femina posse; and to be complete in all his members.

14. The teithi of a woman are, in menstruorum ætatem accedere; and to be complete in all her members.

15. The teithi of violence are, a cry, a horn, and a complaint.

16. The teithi of a cock are, crowing, and treading.

17. The teithi of a hen are, laying, and hatching.

18. The teithi of every male bird are, singing, and impregnating.

19. The teithi of every female bird are, laying, and hatching.

XXIV. THE LAW OF A STAG.

1. Whoever shall kill a king's hart of grease, let him pay three kine camlwrw to the lord for it.

2. There are twelve lawful pieces in it: to wit, the tongue, the three pieces of the neck, the lights, the heart, the two loins, the chine, the haunch, the stomach, the nombles, the liver.

3. Three kine camlwrw are paid for each of those pieces.

4. Twelve kine are paid for the whole hart of grease; when reckoned together.

5. There are no lawful pieces in the king's hart, except from the feast of St. Curig to the calends of winter; and neither is it a king's hart of grease, but whilst it shall contain the lawful pieces from the feast of St. Curig to the calends of winter.

XXV. OF HUNTING.

1. If a hart be killed in the trev of a breyr in the morning, let him keep the hart until mid-day; and then, if the huntsmen

⁶ ³³pop camlóro deu vgein mu.

⁷ ³⁸Racuyr

⁸ ⁴⁰— or doant ykynydyon ranent yrhýd mal ýmýnhont ac

⁹ ³⁹every camlwrw, two score kine.

¹⁰ ³⁹December

¹¹ ⁴⁰— if the huntsmen come, let them share the hart as they will, and

¹ eithyr W. ² kyfreithaól W. ³ not in V. ⁴ not in V. ⁵ not in X. ⁶ Póy bynhac adefnydyo V.W. ⁷ gesevin adelir X. ⁸ brenhin. V.W. ⁹ W. amdanaw. X. ¹⁰ brenhinaól ageffir X. ¹¹ yg kyllaic brenhin V. ¹² not in W.X. ¹³ — a V.W. ¹⁴ or V.W. ¹⁵ yarhyd X. ¹⁶ tumon, iar, V.W. ¹⁷ golóyth. V. ¹⁸ hýn. W. ¹⁹ Sef V.W. ²⁰ not in V.W.X. ²¹ — brenhin X. — V.W. ²² not in X. ²³ V.W.X. ²⁴ kyllaic X. ²⁵ kyfreithaól W. ²⁶ — wyl X. ²⁷ odyua X. ²⁸ not in X. ²⁹ not in V. ³⁰ V.W. ³¹ namýn W. ³² V.W. ³³ breinhaól V. kyfureith X. ³⁴ not in V.W. ³⁵ O X. ³⁶ V.W.X. ³⁷ y breyr ef yn gyuan V.W. ³⁸ carw X. ³⁹ not in V.X. ⁴⁰ doant V.W.X. ⁴¹ V.W. ⁴² V. ⁴³ W.

kynydyon, ¹paret y breyr ²blygaó yr hyd a ³llithyet y kón ⁴ar' y' ⁵kie, a ⁶achymeret ⁷y' [cón ar] ⁸croen, ar' ⁹[afu ar] chwarthabr ¹⁰ol, ¹¹achatwet yr kynydyon, adyget y' kón gantaó at dref; ¹²ac ony ¹³deuant y kynydyon ynós honno, ¹⁴móynhaet ef y kie ¹⁵[oll] ¹⁶achatwet y ¹⁷[kón ar] croen yr kynydyon. ¹⁸Or lledir' ¹⁹y karó am hanher dyd, ²⁰katwet ²¹ef ²²yr hyd' ²³[yn gyfan hyt] ynós ²⁴honno; ac ony ²⁵deuant y kynydyon yna, ²⁶móynhaet y breyr hónnú' mal ²⁷yr ²⁸un gynt.

ii. [²⁹Or lledir' ³⁰hyd brenhin' ³¹hyt nos yn ³²tref breyr' ³³tanet ³⁴y breyr' yuantell arnaó ³⁵achatwet yngyuan' ³⁶ef hyt y bore; ac ³⁷ony doant ykynydyon ³⁸yna bit vn vreint ³⁹hónnú a' rei gynt.

iii. ⁴⁰Or byd ⁴¹hela gellgón ⁴²yór ryd' arhoet ⁴³ef ⁴⁴y bore hyny' ollygo ⁴⁵y kynydyon y brenhin ⁴⁶eu cón' teirgueith ac odyne ⁴⁷gollyget ynteu.]

iv. Póybynhac aladho hyd ⁴⁸ar tir dyn arall, roddet' chwarthabr ⁴⁹y perchennaó y' tir [⁵⁰y llather arnaó' ⁵¹onyt ⁵²hyd brenhin ⁵³uyd can] ny byd chwarthabr ⁵⁴yn hyd brenhin.

v. Or gwyl ⁵⁵dyn bóystuil y ar ⁵⁶[y] ford ⁵⁷y myón' forest ⁵⁸brenhin byret ⁵⁹ergit idaó os myn; ac os ⁶⁰meder ymlynet ⁶¹[hyt] trac gwelho; ⁶²ac or' ⁶³llithyr y dan y olóc ⁶⁴gadet ⁶⁵ehun.

XXVI. KYFREITH NYTH HEBAÓC.'

i. Punt yó gwerth nyth hebaó.

ii. Chweugeint yó gwerth hebaóc kyn mut ⁶⁶athra uo yny mut:

iii. Or' byd guen gwedy mut punt atal.

iv. ⁶⁷Pedeir arugeint yó gwerth hóyedic.

v. ⁶⁸Chweugeint yó gwerth' nyth gwalch:

vi. ⁶⁹Or byd guen gwedy mut, chweugeint atal.'

vii. Trugeint ⁷⁰yó gwerth gwalch'' kyn mut ⁷¹athra uo yny mut.'

do not arrive, let the breyr cause the hart to be flayed, and lure the dogs with the flesh, and let him take ⁷the dogs, and ⁸the skin, and ⁹the liver, and ¹⁰the hind quarter, and keep them for the huntsmen, and take the dogs with him home; and, unless the huntsmen come that night, let him make use of the whole of the flesh, and keep ¹⁶the dogs and ¹⁷the skin for the huntsmen. If the stag be killed at mid-day, let him keep the stag whole for that night; and, unless the huntsmen then come, let the breyr make use of that in the manner of the former one.

2. If the king's hart be killed during the night in the trev of a breyr, let the breyr spread his mantle over it, and keep it whole until the morning; and, if the huntsmen do not then come, let it be treated in the manner of the former one.

3. If a freeman be hunting with covert-hounds, let him wait in the morning until the king's huntsmen loose their dogs three times; and then let him loose.

4. Whoever shall kill a hart upon another person's land, let him give a quarter to the owner of the land upon which it shall be killed, unless it be the king's dogs; for there is no quarter in the king's hart.

5. If a person, from the road, see a beast in the king's forest, let him discharge a missile at it, if he will; and, if he hit it, let him pursue whilst he shall see it; and, if it slip from his sight, let him leave it.

XXVI. THE LAW OF A HAWK'S NEST.

1. One pound is the worth of a hawk's nest.

2. Six score pence is the worth of a hawk before mewing, and whilst it shall remain in the mew:

3. If it be white after mewing, it is one pound in value.

4. Twenty-four pence is the worth of a male hawk.

5. Six score pence is the worth of a buzzard's nest:

6. If it be white after mewing, it is six score pence in value.

7. Three score pence is the worth of a buzzard before mewing, and whilst it shall remain in the mew.

¹- yna V.W.X. ranned X. ²not in X. ³llithab V. ⁴or V.W. ⁵adyget atref V. eithyr llithyaw X. ⁶- ef W. ⁷V.W.X. ⁸not in X. ⁹V. ¹⁰dilor W. ¹¹'ar croen ar X. ¹²not in V. ¹³doant V.W.X. ¹⁴kymered X. ¹⁵X. ¹⁶abid X. ¹⁷V. ¹⁸Os X. ¹⁹amhanher dyd W.X. ykaró W. ylledir X. ²⁰katwer W. ²¹y breyr ef V. ²²y carw X. ²³V.W. ²⁴not in V.W.X. ²⁵doant V.W.X. ²⁶gwnaed X. ²⁷- am X. ²⁸hón V.W. ²⁹V.W. ³⁰W. ³¹V.W. Os gan ynós ylledir X. ³²anhed W. ³³V.W.X. ³⁴not in V.W. ³⁵not in X. ³⁶not in W. ³⁷yna gwnaed mal amy X. ³⁸not in W. ³⁹- hónnú yna. W. O X. ⁴⁰bely X. ⁴¹y breyr X. ⁴²not in W. ⁴³hyd pan X. ⁴⁴not in W.X. ⁴⁵not in X. ⁴⁶allynghed X. ⁴⁷roddo X. ⁴⁸not in X. ⁴⁹W. ⁵⁰V. eithyr W.X. ⁵¹V.W.X. ⁵²not in W.X. ⁵³y X. ⁵⁴fordabí V.W. ⁵⁵X. ⁵⁶yn W. ⁵⁷not in X. ⁵⁸ef X. ⁵⁹guan W. 'ymlyded ef yllwydyn hyd pan el ef X. ⁶⁰W. ⁶¹a W. ⁶²pan el V.W. ⁶³- ac yna X. ⁶⁴- ef X. 'chunan. V.W.X. ⁶⁵O X. ⁶⁶not in V. ⁶⁷not in W. ⁶⁸not in X. ⁶⁹wheugeint atal. Gwalch V. - tra uo yny mut a W. ⁷⁰not in X. ⁷¹not in W.

viii. ¹Nyth llemysten pedeir arugeint atal.

ix. ²Gwerth llemysten ³tra ⁴uo' yny mut ⁵achyn mut, ⁶deudec keinaóc atal:

x. ⁷Or byd gwen gwedy mut, ⁸pedeir arugeint ⁹[atal.]

XXVII. ¹⁰KYFREITH GWENYN.

i. ¹¹[Boned gwenyn o paradóys pan yó, ac o achafs pechaót dyn y doethant odyo, ac ydodes Duó ¹²y rat arunt; ac órth hynny ny ellir canu efferen heb y óbyr.]

ii. Modrydaf ¹³gwenyn pedeir arugeint atal.

iii. ¹⁴[E] kynheit un arpymthec atal.

iv. ¹⁵Yr eil heit ¹⁶deudec keinaóc atal.

v. ¹⁷Y tryded heit ¹⁸gyth keinaóc atal.

vi. Modrydaf ¹⁹gwenyn gwedy ²⁰yd el ²¹y kynheit o ²²honi ugeint atal.

vii. Gwedy ²³yd el yr eil heit o ²⁴honi ²⁵[vn ar pymthec] ²⁶keinaóc atal.

viii. ²⁷[Gwedy ²⁸yd el y tryded ²⁹heit o honei' deudec ³⁰keinhaóc atal.]

ix. ³¹Asgelleit pedeir keinaóc ³²atal. Sef yó asgelleit heit ny chaffo tri dieu ohinda kyn noc Aóst: ³³dyd' ³⁴ygeissaó ³⁵lle ³⁶[y uudaó] ar cil y uudaó; ar trydyd y orffowys.

x. ³⁷Nabuet dyd kyn Aóst, ³⁸pedeir arugeint atal' pob heit ³⁹canys breint modrydaf ⁴⁰agymr yna.'

xi. ⁴¹Ny chymer ⁴²asgelleit ureint modrydaf hyt ⁴³[y] kalan Mei ⁴⁴[rac óyneb ac] yna ⁴⁵hagen pedeir arugeint ⁴⁶yó y gwerth, ⁴⁷[mal yrei ereill.]

xii. Yneb agaffo heit ⁴⁸[ar gaghen] ar tir dyn arall, ⁴⁹pedeir keinaóc ⁵⁰ageiff ygan perchenaóc y tir ⁵¹or mynn ynteu yr heit.

xiii. Yneb agaffo bydaf ar tir dyn arall, keinaóc kyfreith ageiff ⁵²[cf] neur óbyr ar dewis perchenaóc y tir.

8. The nest of a sparrow-hawk is twenty-four pence in value.

9. The worth of a sparrow-hawk whilst it shall remain in the mew, and before mewing, is twelve pence:

10. If it be white after mewing, it is twenty-four pence in value.

XXVII. THE LAW OF BEES.

1. The origin of bees is from paradise, and on account of the sin of man they came from thence, and God conferred his blessing upon them; and, therefore, the mass cannot be sung without the wax.

2. A stock of bees is twenty-four pence in value.

3. The first swarm is sixteen pence in value.

4. The second swarm is ¹²twelve pence in value.

5. The third swarm is eight pence in value.

6. A stock of bees, after the first swarm has gone out of it, is twenty pence in value.

7. After the second swarm has gone out of it, it is sixteen pence in value.

8. After the third swarm has gone out of it, it is twelve pence in value.

9. A wing swarm is four pence in value. A wing swarm is a swarm that has not had three days of fair weather before August: a day to seek a place; the second to move; and the third to rest.

10. The ninth day before August, twenty-four pence is the value of every swarm; because it then assumes the privilege of a stock.

11. A wing swarm does not assume the privilege of a stock until the calends of May; then, however, twenty-four pence is its worth, like the rest.

12. Whoever shall find a swarm upon a bough in another person's land, has a penny from the owner of the land, if he will have the swarm.

13. Whoever shall find a wild swarm upon another person's land, has a legal penny, or the wax, at the option of the owner of the land.

¹⁰dec

¹⁰ten

¹ - trugeint atal. Or byd gwen gwedy mut, wheugeint atal. *V.W.* atal. *X.* ² not in *V.W.* ³ - kyn mut a *V.X.* ⁴ not in *W.* ⁵ not in *X.* ⁶ not in *V.X.* ⁷ Gwedy mud obyð gwenn *X.* ⁸ *V.W.X.* ⁹ not in *V.W.X.* ¹⁰ *V.W.* ¹¹ not in *W.* ¹² gwenynen *X.* ¹³ *X.* ¹⁴ not in *V.W.* ¹⁵ not in *V.W.* ¹⁶ Kynteid ygyntheid *X.* ¹⁷ not in *V.W.X.* ¹⁸ not in *W.X.* ¹⁹ not in *X.* ²⁰ heni *W.* ²¹ not in *W.X.* ²² heni *W.* ²³ *V.W.X.* ²⁴ not in *V.W.X.* ²⁵ *V.W.X.* ²⁶ not in *W.X.* ²⁷ not in *X.* ²⁸ not in *X.* ²⁹ Ny thal neb heit *V.W.X.* eithyr *V.* namyn *W.X.* ³⁰ hynny uo [teir nos a *W.*] tri dieu ar hed ac yn wastat *V.W.* ³¹ kyn no yboed tri dieu kyn Awst, vn *X.* ³² - y *X.* ³³ *V.W.* ³⁴ - Yn *X.* ³⁵ This section follows the two next in *V.W.* ³⁶ yd a *V.W.* ³⁷ ym *V.W.* ³⁸ ac yna pedeir arugeint atal. *V.W.* ³⁹ - Eithyr asgelleit kan *V.* ⁴⁰ not in *W.X.* This follows section XIII. in *U.* ⁴¹ hi *V.* ⁴² *V.* ⁴³ not in *V.* ⁴⁴ atal, *V.* ⁴⁵ *V.* ⁴⁶ *X.* ⁴⁷ - ar gagen *V.W.* ⁴⁸ adylly ef *W.* ⁴⁹ o *X.* ⁵⁰ *V.W.* ⁵¹ *X.*

XXVIII. 'KYFREITH YT A GWARCHAY.'

I. Or pan dotter ²[yr] yt yny dayar ³yny el yny ysgub, aryant tal adab ⁴arnaó; ⁵[ac] odynd ysgub iach ⁶yn lle' ⁷yr glaf.

II. ⁸O bob march ⁹hualabc neu ¹⁰laweth-eirabc, keinaabc ydyd, adóy ¹¹yr nos.

III. ¹²Orbyd disgyfrith ¹³oll [¹⁴dimeí y dyd, a cheinhaabc y nos.'

IV. ¹⁵Os disgyureitha y deiliat] ¹⁶y march' ¹⁷pan ¹⁸dalher ar yr yt' talet tri buhyn ¹⁹camlwró yr brenhin dōdet' hagen ²⁰y dōy egōyt ²¹ar yr un' troet ²²idaó, ²³ac ²⁴y' uelly ny chyll dim.

V. ²⁵O bob eidon buarth, dimeí ydyd a ²⁶dōy ynos.

VI. Or cadó kyfreith or moch, ²⁷[dalyet] yr hōch a ²⁸dewisso, eithyr ²⁹y tri llydyn arbenhic, ³⁰dalher yny llōgór u kyfreith ryd uydant y tri hynny; achymeret keinaabc o bob hōch or rei ereill; ³¹acyna ³²hagen' kyniget ³³y' perchennaabc ³⁴yg gōyd tyston' ac onys ³⁵dillōng ³⁶gōnaet ³⁷[y deilyat] y defnyd ³⁸or hōch.'

VII. ³⁹Sef yó ⁴⁰yr cadó kyfreith or moch deudec llydyn abaed.

VIII. ⁴¹Parchell pan ymchoelo ybiswelyn gyntaf ae trōyn, un kyfreith uyd ae mam.

IX. Or cadó kyfreith or moch pa amser bynhac y caffer yn llygru gweirglāó, pedeir keinaabc kyfreith atelir o honunt.

X. Yneb agaffo moch yn llygru yny coet, lladet un o honunt y saól weith y caffo hyt y diwethaf; eithyr y tri llydyn arbenhic: sef yó y tri hynny, arbenhic y moch; ar baed kenuein; ahōch y geiuyr.'

XI. Or cadó kyfreith or deueit, dauat ⁴²ageffir ⁴³ohonunt; afyrdling ⁴⁴yg kyucir' pob' ⁴⁵[pymp] llydyn.'

XII. ⁴⁶Meint y cadó ⁴⁷kyfreith or deueit dec ⁴⁸[llydyn] arugeint ⁴⁹[ahwrd.]

XIII. ⁵⁰O bob' oen ⁵¹y telir' by iar

XXVIII. THE LAW OF CORN, AND IMPOUNDING.

1. From the time corn is put into the ground, until it comes into its sheaf, money payment is to be made for it; and thence a sound sheaf instead of the one damaged.

2. For every fettered or clogged horse, a penny the day, and two the night.

3. If the horse be entirely freed of restraint, ¹⁴a halfpenny the day, and a penny the night.

4. If the taker unfetter it, when caught upon the corn, let him pay three kine camlwrw to the king; let him, however, put the two clogs upon the same foot of the horse, and thus he forfeits nothing.

5. For every fold ox, a halfpenny the day, and ²⁶two the night.

6. Of the legal herd of swine, let him catch the sow he may choose, excepting the three special ones which, if caught in their trespass, by law, are free; and take a penny for every sow of the others; and then, however, let him offer it to the owner, in the presence of witnesses; and, if he do not redeem it, let the taker make use of the sow.

7. The lawful herd of the swine is twelve animals and a boar.

8. A pig, when it shall first turn up the dung with its snout, is under the same law with its mother.

9. Of the lawful herd of the swine, at what time soever they be found damaging hay land, four legal pence are paid for them.

10. Any one who shall find swine doing damage in his woods, let him kill one of them, every time he shall find them, unto the last; excepting the three special animals: those three are, the principal of the swine; the herd boar; and the sow for [the gwestva.]

11. Of the lawful flock of the sheep a sheep is taken; and a farthing for every ⁴⁸five sheep.

12. The amount of the lawful flock of the sheep is thirty sheep and a ram.

13. For every lamb there is paid a hen

⁶ cheinhaabc

⁵¹ one penny

¹⁷ not in V.W.X. ² V.W.X. ³ hyt pan V.W. ⁴ drostaó V.W. amdanaw X. ⁵ V.X. ⁶ am X. ⁷ y V.W.X. ⁸ Section v. here follows in V.W. ⁹ auo hual V.W. - arnaw X. ¹⁰ lathethyr V.W.X. arnaó V.W. ¹¹ y V.W.X. ¹² O X. ¹³ not in V.W.X. ¹⁴ V.W.X. ¹⁵ V.W. ¹⁶ ef V. 'a X. ¹⁷ not in W. ¹⁸ y dalyo V. ¹⁹ obyd X. ²⁰ am yneill X. ²¹ am V.W. ²² not in V.W. ²³ not in X. ²⁴ not in V.W. ²⁵ V. ²⁶ uynho V.W. ²⁷ not in X. ²⁸ agadet or pryt ygilyd V.W. dalyed yr hwch arynho yny dillyngher oe chyfureith: odynd ef adyly ydala or pryd bwy gilyd. X. ²⁹ a W. ³⁰ not in V. ³¹ ychynnyc yr X. ³² oe V. yna or W. ³³ not in V.X. ³⁴ gollwng ar ygysureith X. ³⁵ - oe chyfreith V.W. ³⁶ V.W. ef X. ³⁷ o V.W. honei. V. heni. W. ³⁸ - ahynny ygwyd tystyon. Ys X. ³⁹ y W.X. not in V. ⁴⁰ not in V.W.X. ⁴¹ ac o X. ⁴² ac o V. ⁴³ o W. ⁴⁴ V.W.X. ⁴⁵ - hyt ykado kyfreith ffyrlling ageffir. V. ffyrlling adeliir pob vn ohonunt. X. ⁴⁶ Ysef yw X. ⁴⁷ not in X. ⁴⁸ V.W.X. ⁴⁹ X. ⁵⁰ Or cadw kyfureith or wyn X. ⁵¹ ac oboen X. not in V. ⁵² V.W.

·hyt y cadó kyfreith; acyna oen a ²telir ohonunt.'

xiv. Or geiuyr ³ac or' mynneu ⁴y ⁵telir ⁶kyffelyp.'

xv. Yneb agaffo góydeu ⁶yny yt, torret fon ⁷auo kyhyt ac o pen ⁷y elin hyt ym blaen y ⁸uys ⁷y bychan' ⁹yny reffet' y mynho; ⁹a lladet y góydeu ¹⁰ynyr yt, ¹¹[ar ffon] ac aladho ¹²y maes or' yt, talet.

xvi. ¹³Y góydeu agaffer yn llygru yt tróy ¹⁴ytlan neu ¹⁵[tróy] ysgubaor, ¹⁶gwasget wialen ar eu ¹⁷mynygleu a ¹⁸gadet [¹⁹yno ²⁰úynt] ²¹yny ²²uont uaró.'

xvii. Yneb agaffo iar yny ²³ysgubaor neu yny ²⁴[ard] lin, dalet ²⁵y iar' ²⁶yny ²⁷dillygher o by ²⁸[iar] ²⁹neu ³⁰or' ³¹deily y keilaoc, torret ewin idaó [³²a gollyget' ³³yn ryd] neu ³⁴dillygher o' by ³⁵yg kyueir' pob iar ³⁶or' auo ³⁷yny ty.'

xviii. ³⁸[Yneb adalhyo cath ³⁹yn llygotta' yny ard lin talet ⁴⁰y pherchenaoc' y llógyr.]

xix. Yneb a ⁴¹gaffo lloi yny yt, ⁴²daled ⁴³[úynt] or pryt ⁴⁴póy gilyd heb laeth eu ⁴⁵mameu ⁴⁶[ac yna gollyget' ⁴⁷úy yn ryd.]

xx. ⁴⁸Or llygrir yt yneb ⁴⁹[dyn] yn ymyl trefgord ac na ⁵⁰chaffer ⁵¹daly un llódon arnaó, kymeret ⁵²ef y ⁵³creireu a ⁵⁴denet yr tref; ac ⁵⁵or' ⁵⁶tóng lló dirnabot, talent yr yt ⁵⁷y rif' llódon ⁵⁸allódon: ar kyfreith honno aelwir telitor gwedy halaoc ló.

xx. ⁵⁹O ⁶⁰deily dyn ysgrybyl ar [⁶¹ý] yt abot ⁶²amrysson róg y deilat ⁶³a pherchenaoc ⁶⁴yr ysgrybyl; y deilat ⁶⁵bicu tygu caffel ⁶⁶[ý] ⁶⁷blaeneit ac' olyeit ⁶⁸yr ysgrybyl ⁶⁹yn' yr yt.'

xxii. ⁷⁰Or ⁷¹deily dyn ysgrybyl aghyneuin ⁷²yny yt neu ⁷³yny weir ac ymlad ⁷⁴or' ⁷⁵rei hynny' yny gwarchae allad o ⁷⁶lódon

egg, unto the legal flock; and then a lamb out of them is paid.

14. For the goats and kids, the same is paid.

15. Whoever shall find geese in his corn, let him cut a stick, in length from his elbow to the end of his 'little finger, and as thick as he will; and let him kill the geese in the corn, with the stick; and those that he shall kill out of the corn, let him pay for.

16. Geese that shall be found damaging corn through a rick-yard fence, or through a barn fence, let him tighten a rod round their necks, and let him leave them there until they die.

17. Whoever shall find a hen in his barn, or in his flax garden, let him detain the hen until redeemed with a hen egg; or, if he catch the cock, let him cut off one of his claws, or let him be liberated by an egg for every hen there shall be in the house.

18. Whoever shall catch a cat mousing in his flax garden, let its owner pay for its damage.

19. Whoever shall find calves in his corn, let him keep them from one meal time to another, without the milk of their mothers, and then let him set them at large.

20. If the corn of any person bordering upon a hamlet be damaged, and there shall not be one animal caught upon it, let him take the relics and come into the hamlet; and, if they swear an oath of ignorance, let them pay for the corn, by the average of the animals: and that law is called, paying after a polluted oath.

21. If a person catch an animal upon his corn, and there be a contention between the impounder and the owner of the animal; it belongs to the impounder to swear to the finding the foremost and hindmost of the animals in the corn.

22. If a person catch animals strange to each other in his corn, or in his hay, and those fight in the pinfold, and one animal

⁷⁷hirvys

⁷⁷long

¹ - ageffir V. 'adeliir. X. ² ageffir. V. ³ ar V.W. ⁴ ffyrlling adeliir am bop vn ohonunt. X. ⁵ dadyd V.W. ⁶ ar y X. ⁷ not in V.W. ⁸ yngynvrased ac X. ⁹ not in X. ¹⁰ ar y X. ¹¹ V. ¹² o dieithyr yr X. ¹³ not in V.W.X. ¹⁴ yacubatr W.X. ¹⁵ V.W. 'ytlan W.X. ¹⁶ guasger V.W. ¹⁷ mwngwl X. ¹⁸ gauter V. ¹⁹ V.W.X. ²⁰ V.W. ²¹ hyt pan V. ²² úynt V.W. vo X. 'ueiró. V.W. ²³ arllin V. ²⁴ V.W. 'ysgubaor V. ²⁵ hi V.W. not in X. ²⁶ hyt pan y V. ²⁷ dillygo y pherchennaoc V.W.X. hi V.W. ²⁸ V. ²⁹ ac V.W. ³⁰ o X. ³¹ deila V. ³² V.W. ³³ V. ³⁴ ymdeth W. gan bob daly agollynghed X. ³⁵ not in X. 'gymeret V.W. ³⁶ iar V. o V.W.X. ³⁷ not in V.W. ³⁸ adanaw. X. ³⁹ V.W.X. ⁴⁰ not in W.X. ⁴¹ not in X. ⁴² dalyo X. ⁴³ dalyet V.W. attalyed X. ⁴⁴ V. úy W. ⁴⁵ y V.W. ⁴⁶ mam X. ⁴⁷ V.W.X. ⁴⁸ not in V.X. ⁴⁹ O X. ⁵⁰ V.W.X. ⁵¹ chaffo W.X. ⁵² dala V.W. ⁵³ not in X. ⁵⁴ creir V.W.X. ⁵⁵ doct V.W.X. ⁵⁶ o X. ⁵⁷ tygent V. tóngant W.X. ⁵⁸ yr ryw X. ⁵⁹ not in W.X. ⁶⁰ not in V. ⁶¹ deila W. ⁶² W. ⁶³ ymdaeru W. ⁶⁴ ar W. ⁶⁵ not in W. ⁶⁶ - yr ysgrybyl X. adýly W. ⁶⁷ W. ⁶⁸ not in X. ⁶⁹ - ableinyeid X. 'ar W. ⁷⁰ ar X. ⁷¹ O X. ⁷² deila V. ⁷³ ar V.W. - y X. ⁷⁴ ar y V.W.X. ⁷⁵ ohonunt V. ⁷⁶ yscrybyl W.X. ⁷⁷ vn X. ⁷⁸ X.

y llall; perchennaŵc ¹yr ysgrybyl bieu talu y llŵdŵn aladher' ar deilat auyd ryd.

xxiii. ²Or llad ysgrybyl trefgord llŵdŵn ac na ŵyper pŵy ae lladho; ³doet y perchennaŵc attunt, arodent llŵ' dirnabot; acodyna talent ⁴y llŵdŵn y rif' eidon; ac ⁵or byd eidon moel, ⁶bit ran deu eidon ⁷arnaŵ: ar kyfreith honno aelwir llŵyr dal wedy llŵyr tŵng. ⁸[O byd adef llad oeidyon yllall talhed yn diolir.]

xxiv. ⁹Or byd bugeil trefgord y tystolaeth ef acredir ar y llŵdŵn aladho y llall: canys naŵnet dyn acredir y tystolaeth ehun yŵ bugeil trefgord am y ugeilyaeth.

xxv. ¹⁰Pŵybynhac atorho troet anyueil dyn arall neu y uordŵyt, neu anel briŵ ydel nychdaŵt idaŵ abot yr anyueil yn lan mal y galler bŵytta y gie; ef adyly y gymryt attaŵ ac uedeginaethu yny uo iach: ac or byd marŵ talet y werth.

xxvi. Pŵybynhac ahuryho neu loco anyueil ae y dŵyn peth arnaŵ ae y eredic; ony wneir aghyfreith ac ef kyt collo y eneit ny thelir.

xxvii. Or brath anyueil dyn, y dyn brathedic ageiff yr anyueil ae bratho; neu talet perchennaŵc yr anyueil sarhaet ydyn agwerth y waet.

xxviii. Pŵybynhac adywetto ar ysgrybyl llygru y yt, perchennaŵc yr ysgrybyl adyly eu iachau ar y lŵ yny meint ygŵnaethant y llŵgŵr ac ar nys tygho talet or llŵgŵr.

xxix. Pŵybynhac agaffo iaŵn am yt llygredic gan ysgrybyl, ny dylyir am y kalafrŵt hŵnnŵ na thal na daly ysgrybyl arnaŵ.

XXIX. GOBREU GWRAGED."

i. Seith punt yŵ gobyr merch brenhin, ac yr uam y telir; ¹¹ar gŵr atal y cowyll canys tir atelir idi.

ii. ¹²[Pedeir punt arhugeint ¹³yŵ yheguedi.]

iii. ¹⁴Od a merch breyr gan ŵr ¹⁵[yn llathrut] heb rod kenedyl pan atter sef ¹⁶yŵ y hegwedi chwech eidon kyhyt eu ¹⁷kyrn ac eu llygyfarn.

kill the other; the owner of the animal is bound to pay for the animal killed; and the impounder is free.

23. If the animals of a hamlet kill a beast, and it be not known whose it was that killed it; let the owner come to the people, and let them swear an oath of ignorance; and then let them pay for the beast, by the average of the oxen; and, if it be a cush ox, let there be the share of two oxen on it: and that law is called, complete payment after complete swearing. ⁸If one ox be acknowledged to have killed the other, let the owner pay without delay.

24. If there be a hamlet herdsman, his testimony is to be credited, as to which beast shall kill the other: for the ninth person whose testimony is to be credited, is the hamlet herdsman concerning his charge.

25. Whoever shall break the foot of an animal belonging to another person, or its thigh, or inflict a wound that shall cause ailment, and the animal be clean, so that its flesh may be eaten; he is to take it himself, and apply remedies, until it shall be well: and, if it die, let him pay the worth of it.

26. Whoever shall hire or engage an animal, either to carry a load, or to plough; unless it be used unlawfully, although it may lose its life, it is not to be paid for.

27. If an animal bite a person, the bitten person has the animal that has bitten him; or let the owner of the animal pay the saraad of the person, and the worth of his blood.

28. Whoever shall say that animals have damaged his corn, the owner of the animals is to exculpate them, upon his oath, as to the amount of the damage they have done; and, for what he will not swear to, he is to pay the damage.

29. Whoever shall have right for corn damaged by animals, is to have neither payment for, nor detain animals on, that worthless straw thenceout.

XXIX. GOBYRS OF WOMEN.

1. Seven pounds is the gobyr of the king's daughter, and is paid to the mother; and the husband pays the cowyll; for land is paid to her.

2. Twenty-four pounds is her agweddi.

3. If the daughter of a breyr go away with a man ¹⁶clandestinely, without gift of kindred; when deserted, her agweddi is six bullocks, with horns and ears of equal length.

¹y llwodyn alado y llall ae tal X. ²O X. ³not in V.W. ⁴kymered perchennawc yllwodyn y kreiryev, achymered tw ygan bawb X. ⁵y ryw X. ⁶O X. ⁷not in X. ⁸-na X. ⁹X. ¹⁰O X. ¹¹not in X. ¹²y W.X. ¹³V.W.X. ¹⁴uŵd W. ¹⁵Or V.W. ¹⁶V.W. ¹⁷uyd V.W.X. ¹⁸corn X.

iv. ¹Merch tayaó' ²tri eidon ³uyd y hegwedi.'

v. ⁴Or kymer gŵr gwreic o rod kenedyl, ⁵ac os gat' kyn pen ⁶y seith mlyned; talet ⁷yhegwedi ⁸idi.

vi. [⁹Os ¹⁰merch breyr' ¹¹uyd ¹²teir punt ¹³uyd y heguedi.]

vii. Punt ahanher ¹⁴uyd y chowyll.

viii. Chweugeint' ¹⁵uyd y gobyr.

ix. [¹⁶Os ¹⁷merch tayaó' ¹⁸uyd ¹⁹punt ahanher yny heguedi.

x. ²⁰A wbeugeint yny chowyll.

xi. ²¹A pedeir arhugeint yny gobyr.]

xii. Os gwedy ²²pen y seith mlyned y ²³gedir, bit ran deu hanher y rydunt onyt breint ²⁴[ygwr] a ²⁵dóc ragor yr gŵr.

xiii. Deuparth y plant adaó ²⁶yr gŵr; nyt amgen ²⁷yr hynaf, ar ieuaf; ar trayan ²⁸yr uam.'

xiv. ²⁹[Os agheu ae guahana ³⁰bit ran' deu hanher ³¹rydunt o' pop peth. ³²]

xv. Sarhaet gŵreic bryaó ³³ŵrth ureint y gŵr y telir ³⁴idi.

xvi. Pan ladher gŵr gŵreigaó, y sarhaet atelir ³⁵idaó gysseuin; ac odynd y alanas' ³⁶canys trayan ³⁷y sarhaet ³⁸[hagen] ageiff y wreic, ³⁹ac ny cheiff dim ⁴⁰or alanas. ⁴¹

xvii. Gwreic gŵr ⁴²breinhaól a ⁴³digaón ⁴⁴benffygyaó y chrys ae mantell, ae phenlliein ⁴⁵[ae hegityeu] ⁴⁶heb ganhyat y gŵr; aroddi y bŵyt ae diaót; ⁴⁷a benffygyaó ⁴⁸dodrefyn ⁴⁹yty ⁵⁰yn gŵbyl.

xviii. Ac' ny ⁵¹digaón gŵreic tayaó ⁵²[na] roddi ⁵³dim nae' uenffygyaó' ⁵⁴heb ganhyat y gŵr ⁵⁵namyn' y fenguóch ⁵⁶ae gogyr ae ridill ahynny hyt y clywer ⁵⁷y galó ae throet ⁵⁸ar y ⁵⁹trothŵy.

xix. [⁶⁰Or ⁶¹a ⁶²morŵyn wŵryŵ ynllathrut heb canhat ⁶³kenedyl y that ⁶⁴addichaón

4. The daughter of a taeog has three bullocks as her agweddi.

5. If a man take a wife, by gift of kindred, and leave her before the end of seven years; let him pay her agweddi to her.

6. If she be a breyr's daughter, her agweddi is three pounds.

7. One pound and a half is her cowyll.

8. Six score pence is her gobyr.

9. If she be a taeog's daughter, her agweddi is one pound and a half.

10. Six score pence for her cowyll.

11. Twenty-four pence for her gobyr.

12. If she be left after the end of seven years, let there be an equal sharing between them; unless the privilege of the husband entitle him to more.

13. Two thirds of the children come to the husband; to wit, the eldest and the youngest; and the third to the mother.

14. If they be separated by death, every thing is to be equally shared between them.

15. The saraad of a married woman is paid her according to the privilege of her husband.

16. When a married man shall be murdered, his saraad is first paid; and then his galanas; for the wife has the third of the saraad, and she has no part of the galanas.

17. The wife of a privileged man can lend her shift, her mantle, her head-cloth, ⁴³and her shoes, without the consent of her husband; and may give her food and drink; and lend the furniture of the house unrestrictedly.

18. The wife of a taeog cannot give any thing, nor lend it, without the consent of her husband, excepting her bonnet, ⁵her sieve, and her riddle; and that only to the distance she can be heard calling, with her foot upon the threshold.

19. If a pure maiden go away clandestinely, without the consent of kindred, her

¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ ¹⁰ ¹¹ ¹² ¹³ ¹⁴ ¹⁵ ¹⁶ ¹⁷ ¹⁸ ¹⁹ ²⁰ ²¹ ²² ²³ ²⁴ ²⁵ ²⁶ ²⁷ ²⁸ ²⁹ ³⁰ ³¹ ³² ³³ ³⁴ ³⁵ ³⁶ ³⁷ ³⁸ ³⁹ ⁴⁰ ⁴¹ ⁴² ⁴³ ⁴⁴ ⁴⁵ ⁴⁶ ⁴⁷ ⁴⁸ ⁴⁹ ⁵⁰ ⁵¹ ⁵² ⁵³ ⁵⁴ ⁵⁵ ⁵⁶ ⁵⁷ ⁵⁸ ⁵⁹ ⁶⁰ ⁶¹ ⁶² ⁶³ ⁶⁴

⁶⁵ ⁶⁶ ⁶⁷ ⁶⁸ ⁶⁹ ⁷⁰ ⁷¹ ⁷² ⁷³ ⁷⁴ ⁷⁵ ⁷⁶ ⁷⁷ ⁷⁸ ⁷⁹ ⁸⁰ ⁸¹ ⁸² ⁸³ ⁸⁴ ⁸⁵ ⁸⁶ ⁸⁷ ⁸⁸ ⁸⁹ ⁹⁰ ⁹¹ ⁹² ⁹³ ⁹⁴ ⁹⁵ ⁹⁶ ⁹⁷ ⁹⁸ ⁹⁹ ¹⁰⁰

¹⁰¹ ¹⁰² ¹⁰³ ¹⁰⁴ ¹⁰⁵ ¹⁰⁶ ¹⁰⁷ ¹⁰⁸ ¹⁰⁹ ¹¹⁰ ¹¹¹ ¹¹² ¹¹³ ¹¹⁴ ¹¹⁵ ¹¹⁶ ¹¹⁷ ¹¹⁸ ¹¹⁹ ¹²⁰ ¹²¹ ¹²² ¹²³ ¹²⁴ ¹²⁵ ¹²⁶ ¹²⁷ ¹²⁸ ¹²⁹ ¹³⁰ ¹³¹ ¹³² ¹³³ ¹³⁴ ¹³⁵ ¹³⁶ ¹³⁷ ¹³⁸ ¹³⁹ ¹⁴⁰ ¹⁴¹ ¹⁴² ¹⁴³ ¹⁴⁴ ¹⁴⁵ ¹⁴⁶ ¹⁴⁷ ¹⁴⁸ ¹⁴⁹ ¹⁵⁰

¹⁵¹ ¹⁵² ¹⁵³ ¹⁵⁴ ¹⁵⁵ ¹⁵⁶ ¹⁵⁷ ¹⁵⁸ ¹⁵⁹ ¹⁶⁰ ¹⁶¹ ¹⁶² ¹⁶³ ¹⁶⁴ ¹⁶⁵ ¹⁶⁶ ¹⁶⁷ ¹⁶⁸ ¹⁶⁹ ¹⁷⁰ ¹⁷¹ ¹⁷² ¹⁷³ ¹⁷⁴ ¹⁷⁵ ¹⁷⁶ ¹⁷⁷ ¹⁷⁸ ¹⁷⁹ ¹⁸⁰ ¹⁸¹ ¹⁸² ¹⁸³ ¹⁸⁴ ¹⁸⁵ ¹⁸⁶ ¹⁸⁷ ¹⁸⁸ ¹⁸⁹ ¹⁹⁰ ¹⁹¹ ¹⁹² ¹⁹³ ¹⁹⁴ ¹⁹⁵ ¹⁹⁶ ¹⁹⁷ ¹⁹⁸ ¹⁹⁹ ²⁰⁰

¹ - Y V.X. ² not in W. ³ - y telir V. ⁴ go V. gyfuet arei hynny. V.W. atelir yuerch tayaó. W. adeliir. X. ⁵ O X. ⁶ ac hadaó W. ⁷ not in X. ⁸ - idi teir punt yn V. ⁹ not in V. ¹⁰ V.W. O hyd X. ¹¹ V.W.X. ¹² V.W. ¹³ V.X. ¹⁴ Ac yny chowyll V. yn X. ¹⁵ yn W.X. ¹⁶ Ac V. ¹⁷ yn V.W.X. ¹⁸ V.X. Or bŵd W. ¹⁹ V.W.X. ²⁰ V.X. ²¹ V.W. hanerawc vyd amerch breyr. X. ²² not in W. ²³ not in V.W. ²⁴ gat V.W. ²⁵ X. ²⁶ dyry V.W.X. ²⁷ yn ran y X. ²⁸ nor X. ²⁹ adaw X. yn ran yuam W.X. adaó. W. ³⁰ V.W.X. ³¹ not in W.X. ³² uyd W.X. ³³ - yrydunt. W. ryngunt oll. X. ³⁴ herwyd V.W.X. ³⁵ not in V. ³⁶ yngyntaf V.W. ³⁷ - X. ³⁸ not in V.W. ³⁹ not in V. ⁴⁰ W. y gŵr V. ⁴¹ not in V.W. ⁴² oe X. ⁴³ - ac odynd ytelir y alanas. X. ⁴⁴ ryd V.W.X. ⁴⁵ dichatn V.W.X. ⁴⁶ V.W.X. ⁴⁷ a V. ae W. a rodi X. blaót, ae chais, ae hemenyn, ae llaeth, V.W.X. ⁴⁸ ac adichatn V. ae W. ⁴⁹ not in X. ⁵⁰ - y W. holl V.W. ⁵¹ adichatn. W. ⁵² not in V. ⁵³ dichatn V. dŵryŵ W. eill X. ⁵⁴ X. ⁵⁵ not in W. ⁵⁶ na X. ⁵⁷ not in V. ⁵⁸ dim eithyr X. ⁵⁹ onyt V. ⁶⁰ not in X. ⁶¹ ŵrth W. ⁶² throtheu. V.W. ⁶³ V.W. Od X. ⁶⁴ V.W.X. ⁶⁵ W.X. A leaf here lost in V. ⁶⁶ not in X. ⁶⁷ ae chenedyl a eill X. ⁶⁸ V.W. ⁶⁹ eithyr y W.

yhattóyn ¹oe hanuod ²rac ygor' ac nýthal ³y hamobyr' yr arglôyd.

xx. ⁴Or a gureic hagen yn llathrut ný eill neb y ⁵hattóyn oe hanuod rac ygor.

xxi. Or lle ýbo ýhatlam ýtelir y ⁶hamobyr.]

xxii. Yneb adycco treis ar wreic talet y gobyr yr arglôyd; ⁷[ae dirôy] ⁸ae ⁹hegwedi' ae ¹⁰dilystaót, [¹¹ae sarhaet atal' ¹²yr wreic: ¹³] ac ¹⁴or byd' morôyn ¹⁵talet ychowyll.

xxiii. ¹⁶O diwat ¹⁷y gôr ¹⁸y treis ¹⁹ac os ²⁰gyrr y wreic ²¹arnaó; kymeret hi y ²²creir nny llaó ²³deheu ²⁴idi, ae gala ²⁵[ýnteu] nny llaó asseu ²⁶[idi;] athyget ²⁷rydôyn treis ²⁸[o honaó ef] ²⁹erni: ac y uelly ny chyll dim oe iaón.

xxiv. ³⁰Gwreic atreisser ony fybyd póy ae treisso ny thal amobyr cany ketwis y brenhin hi rac treis y byd colledic ynteu oe amobyr: ac u damheuir y wreic am hynny, rodet y lló na fyr póy ae treissoys ae ry treissaó mal kynt.'

xxv. ³¹[Ý neb adiwatto treis rodet ló deg wýr adeugeint heb gaeth aheb alltut.

xxvi. O tri achas ný chýll gureic ýheguedi kýt adaóho ³²hi y gôr ³³nyd amgen' o glauýri adryc anadýl ac eisseu kýt.

xxvii. Tri pheth ný dýgir ³⁴rac gureic kýt gatter ³⁵hi am y cham y chowýll ae hargýfreu ae hóynebwerth pan gýttýo ³⁶y gôr agureic arall. ³⁷]

xxviii. Odymda gwreic ehunan, adyuot gôr idi ³⁸ae threissaó; os diwat awna ygor roddet ló deng wyr adeugeint, athri o honunt yn diofredaó, ³⁹o uarchogaeth alliein agwreic. Ony myn diwat, talet yr wreic y gwadaól, ae dilystaót, ⁴⁰a dirôy; agwialen aryant yr brenhin nny wed y ⁴¹dylyo: ⁴²[ac] ony eill ygor ⁴³y thalu dyker ⁴⁴ydôy geill. Os dýy wraged y bydant, rodet yneill geill v hon ar llall yr llall or byd gantunt eill dýy.'

father can bring her back against her will, from her husband; and he is not to pay her amobyr to the lord.

20. If a woman, however, go away clandestinely, no one can bring her back against her will, from her husband.

21. According to where her home may be, her amobyr is paid.

22. Whoever shall commit a rape upon a woman, let him pay her gobyr to the lord; and her dirwy, and her agweddi, and her dilyadawd, and her saraad, he pays to the woman: and, if she be a maid, let him pay her cowyll.

23. If the man deny the violation, and the woman persevere in the charge; let her take the relics in her right hand, and penem ejus in manu sinistra; and let her swear to his having violated her: and so she loses nothing of her right.

24. A woman who shall be violated, if she know not who has violated her, is not to pay amobyr; since the king preserved her not from violation, he loses her amobyr: and, if the woman be doubted in that respect, let her give her oath, that she knows not who has violated her; and that she was violated as aforesaid.

25. Whoever shall deny a rape, let him give the oaths of fifty men, without bond, without alltud.

26. From three causes a woman loses not her agweddi, although she may leave her husband: to wit, on account of leprosy; bad breath; and default of connexion.

27. Three things of which a woman is not to be deprived, although she be abandoned for her crime: her cowyll; her argyvreu; and wyneb-werth, when her husband shall be connected with another woman.

28. If a woman walk about alone, and a man come, and violate her; if the man deny it, let him give the oaths of fifty men, three of them abjuring chivalry, and linen, and woman. If he will not deny it, let him pay to the woman her gwaddol, and her dilyadawd, and a dirwy; and a silver rod to the king in the manner he is entitled: and, if the man cannot pay, his testicles shall be taken. If there be two women, let one testicle be given to one, and the other to the other, if he be connected with the two.

¹-drachenyn X. ²not in X. ³gobyr X. ⁴Od X. ⁵dydwyn X. ⁶gobyr. X. ⁷W.X. ⁸not in X. ⁹dilystaót W. ¹⁰hegwedi W. ¹¹W. ac X. ¹²W.X. ¹³- ysarhaed X. ¹⁴o X. ¹⁵os W. ¹⁶- uýd W. ¹⁷Or W. ¹⁸not in W.X. ¹⁹- ar wreic W.X. ²⁰katarnha W.X. ²¹ýny erbýn W. not in X. ²²creiryev X. ²³- y X. ²⁴not in W.X. ²⁵W.X. ²⁶W. ²⁷dwyn X. ²⁸W. or aelawd hwn X. ²⁹arnei W.X. ³⁰not in W.X. ³¹W.X. ³²na mynho gureic; ac nat ýmo kie; ac na marchocco uýth. W. ³³ac W. ³⁴dýly W. ³⁵W. ³⁶not in W. ³⁷not in W.

xxix. Ony wna moróyn 'y mynn or' cowyll kyn 'kychwynn y gŵr 'y bore' y gyd y byd y rydunt.

xxx. [Teir gweith y keiff gureic y hŵyn-ebwerth y gan y gŵr pan gyttyo 'ef agureic arall 'ac os 'diodef 'dros hŵynný' ný cheiff dim.]

xxxii. Orodur moróyn aeduet yŵr, ac 'o dyweit 'y gŵr nat oed uoróyn ' [hi] tyget y uoróyn ar y phymhet ' [or dynyon nessaf y gwerth] nat oed wreic: ' [sef dŵynnŵn uydant] hi ae' that ae mam ae braŵt ae chwaer.

xxxiii. [Tri llŵ adŵrŵ gureic yŵr pan enlliper ' yn gŵntaf llŵ seith wraged ' ac ar ' yr eil enllip llŵ pedeir ' guraged ardec ac ar ytrŵdyd enllip llŵ deg ' wraged adeugeint' ' ac os godef dros hŵynnŵ ný cheiff dim.]

xxxiiii. Na rodet neb wreic y ŵr, heb ' [gŵmryt] uach ar y gobyr yr arglŵyd.

xxxv. ' O dŵc gŵr' wreic ' [yn llathrut] ynebty, kymeret gŵr y ty uach ar y gobyr ' [yr arglŵyd] ac ' o nys kymer, talet ' ehun.

xxxvi. Gobyr alltudes ' [yŵ] pedeir arugeint.

xxxvii. ' Orodur Kymraes y alltut, y phlant ageiff ran o tref ' y that' eithyr ' [yr] eissydyn arbenhic; hŵnnŵ hagen ' nys caffant hyt y trydeach.

xxxviii. Or gynniwedi honno ydaŵ gwarthec dyuach ' canyt oes genedyl tat idaŵ ' y da oll yr alanas ar genedyl y uam.'

xxxix. [Or ' yscar gŵr agureic kyn pen yseith mlyned, val hŵn y renir ydoo-trefyn y ' rydunt. Y gŵr bieu auo ' or dillat guely yrydaŵ' ar llaŵr: ' ar wreic bieu y teispan. Y gŵr bieu yr yt: ar wreic bieu y blaŵt paraŵt. Y gŵr ' bieu y bryccan ar nithlen ar gobenyd tŵle, ar cŵlltŵr ar uŵyall gŵnut ar llaŵ ' uŵyall, ar crymaneu oll namŵn vn cryman. Y wreic bieu ' y ' uŵyall lŵdan, ' arsŵch ar pal ' ar vn cryman,' ar perued taradŵr: ar gŵr bieu yr ' heyrn oll' namŵn hŵynnŵ. ' Y wreic bieu ' car yr' ychen ar guedeu ar llaeth

29. If a maiden do not exercise her will as to the cowyll, before the husband rise up in the morning, it is to be between them.

30. Three times a wife has her wynebwerth from her husband, when he shall be connected with another woman; and, if she endure 'beyond that,' she has nothing.

31. If a mature maid be given to a man, and the man say she was not a maid; let the maid swear, with four persons nearest to herself in worth, that she was not a woman: the persons are to be, herself, her father, her mother, her brother, and her sister.

32. Three oaths a woman gives to a husband, when scandalized: first, the oaths of seven women; and, on the second scandal, the oaths of fourteen women; and, on the third scandal, the oaths of fifty women: and, if he endure beyond that, he has nothing.

33. Let no one give a woman to a man, without taking surety for her gobyr to the lord.

34. If a man take a woman ' clandestinely to any house, let the man of the house take surety for her gobyr to the lord; and, if he do not take it, let him pay himself.

35. The gobyr of a female alltud is twenty-four pence.

36. If a Welsh female be given to an alltud, her children have a share of the 'father's trev, excepting the principal homestead; that, however, they are not to have until the third descent.

37. From such connexion originate the cattle without surety; since there is no father's kindred for such, the whole of the galanas falls upon the mother's kindred.

38. If a husband and wife separate before the end of the seventh year, the furniture is thus shared between them. To the husband belong the bed-clothes between him and the floor: and to the wife belongs the coverlid. The corn belongs to the husband: and the made flour belongs to the wife. To the husband belong the plaid, the winnowing-sheet, the dormitory bolster, the coulter, the fuel axe, the hand 'axe, and all the hooks but one. To the wife belong the broad 'axe, the share, the spade, the one hook, and the medium augre: and all

' 30 - teir gweith ' 30 hi ybedwarded weith
' 30 eu mam ' 30 vweill

' 30 - three times; ' 30 the fourth time,
' 30 mother's ' 30 axes

' auynho ae W.X. ' kŵuot W. kŵuodi X. ybore y W.X. trth W. gan X. ' not in W.X. ' W.X. ' not in X.
' godef X. ' or W. ' ynteu W. ' W. ' X. ' W. ' Yslef yw rei hynny y X. ' W.X. ' ruddied X.
' - geseffn X. ' not in X. ' W. ' Or dŵgir W. ' W.X. ' os X. ' ehunan. W.X. ' W.X. ' not in W.
' X. ' ny X. ' - canys obyd llofurvd ykymysc mab hŵnnŵ, kenedyl ymam stal oll yr alanas gantaw X.
' not in X. ' W. Od X. ' W.X. ' ryngthunt. X. ' yryngthaw X. ' - or dillad gwely X. ' not in X.
' y swch ar X. ' not in X. ' ac or crymanev X. ' holl heyrn X. ' Ar X. ' y car X. ' X.

lestri oll, ¹eithyr vn payol, ²ardysgleu oll ³eithyr vn ⁴dyscyl bieu y' gwr. ⁵Y wreic bieu yr emenyn oll namyn vn ⁶llestreit bieu y' gwr: ac ⁷or byd breuanew' emenyn ⁸y' gwr ageiff vn: y' wreic bieu y' kic oll ⁹auo ar y' llawr ¹⁰ahalen arnao a heb halen' ar kaos oll auo ¹¹ynheli aheb halen arnunt.' Ar gwr bieu y' kic ar kaos drychawedic oll.

XXXIX. ¹²Y wreic bieu bot ynny thy ¹³yn arhos y' ran or da, ¹⁴hyt ympen y' nauetdyd.¹⁵

XL. Gureic adyweto y' bot yn ueichaoc ¹⁶pan uo maro y' gwr, ¹⁷hi adyly bot ynny thy hynny bypper ¹⁸auo beichaoc; ac ¹⁹ony' byd beichaoc talet tri buhyn camloro yr ²⁰brenhin; ac adawet y' ty artir yr etiwed.

XLI. ²¹Or doc gwr wreic yn llathrut, ae hatal ²²gantaoc hyt ympen y' seithuet dyd' heb wneuthur iaon idi; ²³ny dyl' guneuthur iaon idi hyt ym pen vn dyd' abloydyn; ²⁴yna hagen ²⁵y' dyl' cobyl iaon.²⁶

XLII. Gureic ael yn llathrut ²⁷gan yr ²⁸yn haeduetryd, ae dlyn or gwr' hi ²⁹ae ylbyn, ³⁰neu yperth, ³¹neu ³²y' ty, ³³ae hymrein' ae hellog draecheyn; ³⁴achynao o heni ³⁵hitheu orth y' chenedyl ac yn ³⁶y' dadleu, ³⁷sef adyly hy ynny diweirdeb kymryt taro trigayaf ac eillaoc y' loscwrn ae irao a guer, ac odyna ³⁸grynu y' loscwrn truy ³⁹y' dor-glyt; ac odyna aet ywreic ymyn y' ty ⁴⁰ar tarw yn y maes' adodet y' ⁴¹throet orth y' ⁴²trotheu, ⁴³achymeret ⁴⁴y' losgwrn' ynny doylaoc, a ⁴⁵doet gwr o pop parth yr taro ac erthi yn llawr pop vn ⁴⁶y' gymhell ytaru; ac ⁴⁷or dychaon hi ⁴⁸y' attal y' taro, ⁴⁹kymeret ynny honynebwerth ⁵⁰ae diweirdeb; ac onys dychaon kymeret alynho orth ydy' laoc arguer.

XLIII. Gureic aymrotto ehunan ⁵¹ynllwyn ⁵²ac ym' perth ⁵³y' or, ae hadao or gwr ⁵⁴hi agorderchu arall ⁵⁵o honao ae' dyuot ⁵⁶hitheu ygcwyn ⁵⁷at ychenedyl, ac yr dadleu; os diwat awna y' gwr rodet y' lo y' gloch heb

the irons belong to the husband, those excepted. To the wife belong the ox car, the yokes, and all the milk vessels but one pail, and all the dishes but one dish, which belong to the husband. All the butter belongs to the wife but one vessel, which belongs to the husband: and, if there be lumps of butter, the husband has one: to the wife belong all the unhung meat, salted and unsalted, and all the cheese in brine and unsalted. To the husband belong all the hung meat and cheese.

39. It belongs to the wife to stop in her house, waiting her share of the property, until the end of the ninth day.

40. A wife who shall say that she is pregnant when her husband shall die, is to remain in her house until it shall be known whether she be so; and, if she be not pregnant, let her pay three kine camlwrw to the king; and leave the house and the land to the heir.

41. If a man take a woman clandestinely, and keep her with him until the end of the seventh day without doing her right; he is not to do her right until the end of a year and a day; then, however, she is to have full right.

42. A woman of full age who goes with a man clandestinely, and taken by him to bush, or brake, or house, and, after connexion, deserted; upon complaint made by her to her kindred, and to the courts, is to receive, for her chastity, a bull of three winters, having its tail shaven and greased and then thrust through the door-clate; and then let the woman go into the house, the bull being outside, and let her plant her foot on the threshold, and let her take his tail in her hand, and let a man come on each side of the bull, with goads to propel the bull; and, if she can hold the bull, let her take it for her wyneb-werth and her chastity; and, if not, let her take what grease may adhere to her hands.

43. If a woman abandon herself in bush and brake to a man, and be deserted by the man who shall form connexion with another woman, and she come to complain to her kindred, and to the courts; if the

• ⁵⁸yna ■

• ⁵⁹then if she be

¹not in X. ²namyn X. ³abaeol yr X. ⁴Ar X. ⁵llestyr X. ⁶vn vreau or X. ⁷Ar X. ⁸- or X. ⁹not in X. ¹⁰ar y llawr yny heli. X. ¹¹not in X. ¹²not in X. ¹³- yn arhos yran or da. Y wreic auo marw gwr genthi. X. ¹⁴not in X. ¹⁵ybod y X. ¹⁶arglwyd X. ¹⁷O X. ¹⁸seith diwyrnawd X. ¹⁹hyt ympen vn dyd' abloydyn nydyly wneuthur iaon idi X. ²⁰not in X. ²¹- ageiff. X. ²²- oe bod ehvn X. ²³amyned X. ²⁴not in X. ²⁵not in X. ²⁶not in X. ²⁷abod genthi X. ²⁸not in X. ²⁹- y X. ³⁰grynnaw X. ³¹not in X. ³²not in H. ³³throed X. ³⁴throthyw X. ³⁵llawgwrn y tarw X. ³⁶dotter X. ³⁷- onadwnt X. ³⁸o X. ³⁹not in X. ⁴⁰not in X. ⁴¹- hi X. ⁴²a X. ⁴³not in X. ⁴⁴not in X. ⁴⁵a X. ⁴⁶- o honci X. ⁴⁷ar X. ⁴⁸X.

tauaf¹ 'yndi; 'os diub² yn awna ynteu' talet
²geinhaoc idi' kyflet ae thin.]

XXX. ³LLYMA DADLEU TIR ADAYAR ADADAN-
HUDEU AM TIR ADAYAR.'

I. Tri ⁴ryb dadanhud tir yssyd: ⁵[datan-
hud] karr; a ⁶[datanhud] beich; ac
⁷[datanhud] eredic.

II. ⁸Os dadanhud beich ⁹auernir ¹⁰ydyn:
tri dieu atheir nos gorffowys ¹¹ageiff yn
¹²dihaf¹³; ¹⁴ac yny trydydyd ¹⁵dir y¹⁶ ateb
¹⁷yr neb ae holo; ac yny nabuet dyd barn."

III. ¹⁸Os dadanhud karr ¹⁹auernir ida²⁰:
pump niu aphum nos gorffowys ²¹ageiff yn
²²dihaf²³; ²⁴ac yny ²⁵[²⁶pymhet] dyd ²⁷ydyry
atetp ²⁸yr neb ae holo; ac yny 'nabuet dyd
barn."

IV. ²⁹Os dadanhud ³⁰ar ac' eredic ³¹auernir
ida³² gorffowys ³³ageiff yn dihaf³⁴ ³⁵yny
ymchoelho y geuyn ar y das ³⁶y kynhayaf;
ac odynd yn nabuet dyd Racuyr ydyly ateb
yr neb ae holo; ac yn ³⁷[³⁸y] nabuet dyd
barn."

V. ³⁹[Ny dyly ⁴⁰neb datanhud namyn or
tir a ⁴¹vo yn lla⁴² ytat ⁴³yny uy⁴⁴ ⁴⁵a hyt y'
uaru.⁴⁶]

VI. ⁴⁷P⁴⁸by bynhac y barnher dadanhud
⁴⁹ida⁵⁰ o kyfreith' ny ⁵¹eill neb y u⁵²rb⁵³ ⁵⁴or
dadanhud namyn etiued prioda⁵⁵br cany
⁵⁶urthlad yr eil dadanhud ⁵⁷y dadanhud'
kyntaf.

VII. ⁵⁸Or byd ymha⁵⁹l r⁶⁰g etiuedyon am
dadanhud ny eill neb urthlad y gilyd oc
dadanhud.

VIII. Dadanhud y⁶¹o eredic o dyn y tir
ardyssei y dat kyn noc ef.

IX. Yny pedwarydyn yda' dyn yn priod-
a⁶²br ydat ae hendat ae orhendat ac ehun yn
pedweryd.

X. Gwedy yd del ef yn prioda⁶³br ny diffyd
y priodolder hyt y nabuet or bydant h⁶⁴oynteu
heb eu dylyet hyt y nabuet dyn h⁶⁵onn⁶⁶o yn

man deny, let him swear upon a bell with-
out a clapper; 'if he make compensation,'
let him pay her a penny as broad as her
buttocks.

XXX. THESE ARE PLEAS OF LAND AND SOIL,
AND DADENHUDDS CONCERNING LAND AND
SOIL.

1. There are three kinds of dadenhudds
of land: dadenhudd of car; dadenhudd of
burden; and dadenhudd of aration.

2. If dadenhudd of burden be adjudged
to a person: he has three days and three
nights of rest, without suit; and on the
third day it is imperative to answer the
person who shall sue him; and on the ninth
day judgment.

3. If dadenhudd of car be adjudged to
him: he has five days and five nights of
rest, without suit; and on the ⁶fifth day he
gives an answer to him who shall sue him;
and on the ⁹ninth day judgment.

4. If dadenhudd of tith and aration be
adjudged to him: he has rest, without suit,
until he may turn his back upon the stack
in the harvest; and then on the ninth day
of December he is to answer to him who
shall sue him; and on the ⁹ninth day judg-
ment.

5. No one is entitled to dadenhudd, but
of the land that shall have been in the hand
of his father in his life-time, and at his
death.

6. Whoever shall have dadenhudd ad-
judged to him; by law, no one can oust
him from the dadenhudd but the heir of a
proprietor; for the second dadenhudd can-
not oppose the first dadenhudd.

7. If there be a mutual claiming among
inheritors, as to dadenhudd; no one can
oppose the other in his dadenhudd.

8. A dadenhudd is, the tilling by a
person of land tilled by his father before
him.

9. In the fourth degree a person becomes
a proprietor: his father, his grandfather,
his great grandfather, and himself the
fourth.

10. After he becomes a proprietor, his
title does not become extinguished until
the ninth, if they be without their right

⁴⁷ac onys diwad
⁴⁸- eil

⁴⁹nabuet
⁵⁰yr eil

⁵⁸and, if he do not deny,
⁵⁹- second

⁶⁰ninth
⁶¹- second

¹idi X. ²idi geinnyawc X. ³not in W.X. V. here resumes. ⁴not in V.W.X. ⁵V.W. ⁶- Ac X. Y neb y
barner V. Ac or bernir W. "This section follows the next in X. ⁷not in V.W. ⁸idaw V.X. ⁹not in V.W.
¹⁰didaf¹¹ X. ¹¹- ageiff V. " - W. Ac X. ¹²ydyry V. ¹³not in V. ¹⁴Y neb y barner V. ¹⁵not in V. ¹⁶not in W.
¹⁷didaf¹⁸ X. ¹⁹ageiff W. ²⁰V. ²¹not in V. ²²not in V. ²³Y neb y barner V. ²⁴not in V.W.X. ²⁵not in V.
²⁶not in V.W. ²⁷- ageiff V.W. ²⁸not in V. " - W.X. ²⁹V. ³⁰V.W.X. ³¹dyn X. ³²ryffo W. ³³yn X.
³⁴ae W. ac yn X. ³⁵- arnaf. W. ³⁶Pydiu V. "not in W.X. ³⁷not in V. ³⁸dichaf³⁹ V. ⁴⁰oc V. ⁴¹dichaf⁴² V.
⁴³geth⁴⁴lad y V. ⁴⁵not in V. ⁴⁶X. ⁴⁷U.

mynet o priodaŵr yn ampriodaŵr yna ydylly hōnnō dodli diaspat uōch aduan ac y dyly ynteu caffel kynnōys sef yō hynny kymeint ar gŵr mōyhaŵ y warchadō; achet galwo am diaspat uōch aduan or nabuet dyn allan ny werendewir.

xī. Or diuernir gwelygord o tir abot rei yg gorwlat ac nat arhoer am kyfreith hōy adilyant kyfreith pan delhont: os hōynteu ny ouynant kyfreith pan delhont hyt yn oet un dyd ablōydyd, cayedic uyd udunt kyfreith o hynny allan.

xii. Pōybynhac aodefho roddi tref y dat yny gyd y arall heb lud heb wahard nys keiff gwedy tra uo byō.

xiii. Pōybynhac agynhalo tir teir oes¹ yn un wlat² ar³ dynyon kyn boent⁴ dyledogyon, oes tat ahendat agorhendat heb haōl aheb⁵ [arhaōl heb] losc⁶ [ty] heb⁷ tor aradyr⁸ ny⁹ ōrthebir¹⁰ am tir y¹¹ hōnnō can¹² [ry] cayōys kyfreith yrydunt.

xiv. ¹⁰Pōybynhac adechreuhō ymhaōl am tir ar amdiffynnōr yn paraōt y atdeb, ac odyndy or teu yr haōlōr agwallocau y haōl hyt yn oet un dyd ablōydyd kyt dechreuhō holi yr haōl gwedy hynny ny cheiff dim canys haōl tra blōydyd yō.

xv. Y neb aholo tir yn nabuet dyd Racuyr braōd ageiff ohonaō kyn nabuet Mei¹¹ [ac] ony cheiff¹² braōd yna¹³ holet vn nabuet dyd Mei¹⁴ elchwyl or myn¹⁵ y gaffel; ac odyndy agoret uyd¹⁶ gwir idaō¹⁷ pan¹⁸ uynho y brenhin.

xvi. ¹⁹Ny dyly neb kyffroi haōl am tir namyn yn un or deu nabuet dyd hynny.

xvii. Y neb aholo tir yn nabuet Racuyr neu yn nabuet dyd Mei; yny trydydyd y roddir atdeb idaō ac y nabuet dyd y keiff barn.

xviii. Os nabuet dyd Mei y dechreu holi agohir am uarn o dyd y gilyd hyt Aōst; ny cheiff barn hyt nabuet dyd Racuyr canys tymhor cayet yō y kynhayaf: os nabuetdyd Racuyr y dechreu holi agohir am uarn o dyd y gilyd trōy y gayaf tymor cayet yō y gwanhōyn yn gyffelyb yr kynhayaf canys

unto the ninth person, such from a proprietor becoming a non-proprietor: then it is incumbent upon that person to utter a cry over the lost spot, and then he ought to obtain reception; and that equal to the man of the greatest conservancy; and should any one, beyond the ninth person, utter a cry over the lost spot, he is not listened to.

11. If a tribe-stock be adjudged to lose land, and some of its members be in a border-country, and they be not awaited for law, they are entitled to law when they shall return: if they do not demand law, when they do return, to the end of a year and a day, the law is shut against them thence onward.

12. Whoever shall suffer the transfer of his patrimony, in his presence, to another, without let, without forbiddance; he shall not afterwards have it whilst he shall live.

13. Whoever shall hold land, during three lives, in the same country with persons possessed of title, during the lives of father, grandfather, and great grandfather, without claim, without surclaim, without burning, without breaking of plough; that land shall not be answered for; since the law has shut between them.

14. Whoever shall commence a suit for land, the defendant being ready to answer, and then be silent, and neglect his claim unto the end of a year and a day; although he should begin to proceed in the claim after that, he shall have nothing: for it is a claim beyond a year.

15. Whoever shall claim land on the ninth day of December, shall have judgment respecting it before the ninth day of May: and, if he do not then have judgment, let him claim on the ninth day of the succeeding May, if he will to obtain it; and then equity is open for him, when the king shall will.

16. No one is to institute a claim for land but on one of those two ninth days.

17. Whoever shall claim land on the ninth of December, or on the ninth day of May; on the third day has an answer; and on the ninth day has judgment.

18. If on the ninth day of May he commence proceedings, and delay obtaining judgment, from day to day, until August; he shall not have judgment until the ninth day of December; because the harvest is a close season: if on the ninth day of December he commence proceedings, and

¹- gwyr V.W. y X. ²a X. ³not in V.W. ⁴tir, heb vn odri arllud tir ganthunt amy tir, hawl yn dadleu, nev X. ⁵V.W. ⁶- neu losgi ty ar y tir X. ⁷ōrtheb W. ⁸udunt V.W.X. uyth or V.W. amy X. tir V.W.X. ⁹V.W. ¹⁰not in V.W.X. ¹¹V.W.X. ¹²not in X. ¹³- ohonaō W. vrawt X. ¹⁴not in X. ¹⁵crbyn kyfreith V.W. ¹⁶kyfreith V. ¹⁷- beunydy X. ¹⁸- y V.W. ¹⁹not in V.W.X.

dideruysc y dylyir heu allyfnu y gwanhóyn adóyn yr yt y myón y kynhayaí.

xxi. ¹Or gomed dyn [²teir ³gweith] wys o pleit ⁴[y] brenhin am tir onyt maór aghen ae llud y tir aroddir yr neb ae holo.

xx. ⁵Or ⁶[⁷daó ⁸ynteu ⁹óρθ] yr eilwys neu ¹⁰[óρθ] y ¹¹trydyd wys' góρθebet ¹²or byd' iaón idaó ¹³am y tir; ¹⁴athalet tri buhyn camlóru yr brenhin am omed gwys.

xxi. ¹⁵Aghenyon kyfreithaól y omed gwys: llifdór o uor hyt uynyd heb ryt heb pont arnaó; acharchar; achleuyt gorweidyabé.

xxii. [¹⁶Y neb' ¹⁷atalho gobyr estyn am tir, ny thal húnno ebediú gan iaón.]

xxiii. Póbynhac aholo tir o ach ac ¹⁸eturyt ¹⁹kyt gwarandaóho y haól, reit yó y henaduryeit gólat tygu ²⁰yr ach.

xxiv. ²¹Póbynhac ageisso dyuot o ach ac eturyt ar tir o da' ar gogeil móy no their gweith ²²gan dóyn y ach' colledic uyd oe haól.

xxv. ²³Póbynhac aholo tir eglóyssc nyt erhy naóuet dyd namyn agoret uyd gwir idaó pan y gouynho."

xxvi. ²⁴Or keis dyn ran o tir ²⁵y gan ²⁶genedyl wedy hir alltudet; rodet chweugeint ²⁷gobyr ²⁸cadú udunt' or' canhadant ran idaó.

xxvii. Ytir arodho ²⁹[y] brenhin ³⁰[y]dyn] gan iaón, nys attóc y neb ae góledycho wedy ef.

xxviii. Teir gweith rennir ³¹tir ³²[róg brodoryon] ³³gyseuin róg brodyr; odyne róg kefynderó; ³⁴ar trydeweith róg kyferdyró; ³⁵odyna ³⁶ny byd' ³⁷[priaót] ran ar tir.

XXXI. ³⁸RANU TREF TAT.'

1. Pan ranho brodyr tref eu tat y rydunt, y ³⁹[brawd] ieuhaf ⁴⁰bieu ⁴¹[yr] eissydyn arbenhie ⁴²ar ⁴³óytheró ⁴⁴nessaf; a' threfneu ⁴⁵y dat' oll, ar gallaór ar uóyall gynnut ⁴⁶[ar cólltyr] ⁴⁷cany eill tat ⁴⁸[nac] ⁴⁹eu rodidi'

delay obtaining judgment, from day to day, through the winter; the spring is a close season, like the harvest: because sowing and harrowing are to suffer no interruption in spring, nor the corn carriage in harvest.

19. If a person 'three times' neglect a summons, on the part of the king, respecting land, unless prevented by great necessity; the land is given to him who shall claim it.

20. If he 'come at' the second summons, or 'at the third summons; let him answer, if it be right for him so to do, as to the land; and let him pay three kine canlwrw to the king for contemning the summons.

21. Lawful excuses for neglecting a summons: flood-water, from sea to mountain, without a ford, without a bridge thereon; imprisonment; and bed-ridden disease.

22. Whoever shall pay an investiture fee for land is not, by right, to pay ebediw.

23. Whoever shall claim land by kin and descent, should his claim be listened to, it is necessary for the elders of the country to swear to his kin.

24. Whoever shall seek to obtain possession of land by kin and descent, if he recur to the distaff more than three times, in tracing his kin, his claim becomes null.

25. Whoever shall claim church land, is not to wait for a ninth day; for justice is to be open for him when he shall ask.

26. If a person seek for a share of land from a kindred, after a long state of exile; let him give them six score pence as guardian-fee, if they concede to him a share.

27. The land that shall be granted by the king to a person, by right, is not to be retaken by him who shall reign after him.

28. Three times is land to be shared between kin: primarily among brothers; afterwards among cousins; and the third time among second cousins: thence onward there is no appropriate sharing of land.

XXXI. SHARING PATRIMONY.

1. When brothers shall share their patrimony among them, the youngest brother is to possess the principal homestead, with the nearest eight erws; with all his father's stock, the boiler, the fuel hatchet, and the

⁴⁶gomed

⁴⁶contemn

¹O X. ²V.W.X. ³X. ⁴V.W.X. ⁵O X. ⁶V.W.X. ⁷V.W. ⁸V.W.X. ⁹tryded V.W.X. ¹⁰O X. ¹¹am y tir W. or V.W. ¹²not in V.W. ¹³not in V.W.X. ¹⁴V.X. Póy bynhac W. ¹⁵V.W. arodo gobyr yr brenhin, pann estynher tir idaw, nythal dim yn ebediw. X. ¹⁶etris V. etryt W. ¹⁷not in V.W. ¹⁸y W. ¹⁹Aholho tir or dóc y ach V. ²⁰not in W.X. ²¹not in V. ²²O X. ²³not in V.W.X. ²⁴- y V.W. ²⁵- udunt yg V.W. yr genedyl, nyd amgen no X. ²⁶guarchadó V.W. ²⁷- o X. ²⁸V.W. ²⁹not in X. ³⁰V.W. ³¹yn gyntaf V.W. ³²not in V.W. ³³gwedy hynny X. ³⁴nyt oes V.W. ³⁵V.W. ³⁶not in V.W.X. ³⁷X. ³⁸ageiff V. ³⁹V.W.X. ⁴⁰ac V.W. ⁴¹not in X. ⁴²ar V.W. ⁴³not in V.W.X. ⁴⁴V.W.X. ⁴⁵gan gyfureith ny X. ⁴⁶V.W. ⁴⁷kymynv y rei hyun, noe rodi yneb. X. ⁴⁸U.

¹[nac eu kymynnu] ²namyn yr mab ieu haf; a ³chet g⁴ystler ny dyg⁵dydant byth: [⁶odyna ⁷kymeret pop bra⁸t' ⁹eissydyn ac (y)th er⁶:] ²y ⁹mab ieu haf ⁹bieu rannu y tir; ac ohynaf y hynaf ¹⁰y dewissant."

ii. ¹¹Pob tir kyt adylyir y gynhal ¹²[¹²all⁶ ac a da] ac ar nys kynhallo collet y rann wedy ¹³[y] ranher y tir ¹³[hagen.] Ny dyly neb talu dros tir ygilyd; ¹³h⁶y adylyant hagen ¹⁴ar y' ll⁶ kynhal o ¹⁵ba⁶bb gan ygilyd or brodyr ar keuyndyr⁶ ar kynerdyr⁶; ar ¹⁶[tir] agollo un or rei hynny o eisseu ll⁶ y rei ereill enillent ida⁶: o gyuerdyr⁶ allan ny dyly neb cad⁶ rann y gilyd nac ¹⁷oe da' nac ¹⁸oe l⁶.

iii. ¹⁹Tir kyt kynny bo namyn un oe etiuedyon heb diffoddi, ef adyly caffel c⁶byl or tir: gwedy ranher hagen y brenhin auyd etiued yr neb adiffodo.

iv. Tri meib yn tri broder un uam un dat, ac ny chan ydeu rann otref eu tat gan eu bra⁶t un uam dat acwynt: un ohonunt mab ll⁶yn spherth, ac gwedy cael y mab h⁶nn⁶ kymryt y wreic o rod kenedyl or g⁶r achaffel mab or un wreic honno; ny dyly y mab h⁶nn⁶ rannu tir ar mab agaffat kyn noc ef yn ll⁶yn ac ym perth; eil y⁶ or byd yscolheic achymryt g⁶reic o rod kenedyl achaffel mab o honno, ac odyne kymryt or yscolheic urdeu effeiradaeth achaffel mab arall or un wreic; ny dyly y mab agaffat kyn noc ef kyuran tir ah⁶nn⁶ canys yn erbyn dedyf y caffat; trydyd y⁶ mut cany dylyir rod⁶di g⁶lat yfut.

v. Gwreic a ymrodho ehunan yn ll⁶yn ac ym perth heb ganhyat kenedyl; ny cheiff y phlant ran otir onyt o rybuchet cany dyly mab ll⁶yn apherth rann o tir.

vi. Ny cheiff neb o parth mam eissydyn arbenhic, or byd ae dylyho o parth tat: ia⁶nn y⁶ hagen o parth mam caffel ran otir."

coulter; since a father cannot give them, nor devise them, but to the youngest son; and, although they be pledged, they never lapse: then let every brother take a homestead, with eight crws: it belongs to the youngest son to share the land; and from eldest to eldest they choose.

2. Every joint land is to be maintained with 'oath and with goods;' and he who does not so maintain it, let him lose his share, after the sharing shall have taken place, however. No one is to pay for the land of another; each, however, is to maintain it one for another, upon his oath, of the brothers, the cousins, and the second cousins; and the land, which any one of them shall lose, for lack of oath, is to be made good by the others: beyond second cousins no one is to preserve the share of another, either with his goods, or with his oath.

3. Although there may be only one inheritor of joint land with unextinguished title, he is to have the whole of the land: after it shall be shared, however, the king is to be heir to him who is extinguished.

4. There are three sons, three brothers, by the same mother, the same father, two of whom have no share of their father's property from their own brothers: one of them is a son of bush and brake, whose father afterwards takes the woman, by gift of kindred, and begets a son by that same woman; such son is not to share the land with the son begotten before him in bush and brake; the second is, if there be a scholar, and he take a woman, by gift of kindred, and beget a son by such woman, and then takes priest orders, and begets another son by the same woman; the son begotten before him is not to share land with him; because he was begotten contrary to decree; the third is a mute, since land is not to be given to a mute.

5. A woman who shall give herself up in bush and brake, without the consent of kindred; her children have no share of land, unless by favour: for no son begotten in bush and brake is entitled to a share of land.

6. No one, on the part of a mother, has a principal homestead, if there be one entitled to it on the part of a father: it is right, however, on the part of a mother to have a share of land.

¹²oda ac n allu

¹³goods and with strength;

¹V.W. ²onyt V. ³chyn V. ⁴V.W. gwedy hynny X. ⁵V.W.X. ⁶V.W. o hynaf ygilyd X. ⁷ar V.W. ⁸brawd X. ⁹aran V.W. // - X. ¹⁰bien dewis. V. ¹¹not in W.X. ¹²V. ¹³h⁶ynt V. ¹⁴ac eu V. ¹⁵pop vn V. ¹⁶V. ¹⁷ae l⁶ V. ¹⁸ae da. V. ¹⁹not in V. ²⁰U.

vii. Tri gŷbydyeit yssyd am tir : henad-
urycit gŷlat yŷybot ach ac ¹eturyt ²ac y dŷyn
dyn ar ³[y] dylyet ⁴[o] tir adayar ; ⁵ac
⁶aminogeu ⁷tir ⁸nyt amgen ⁹gŷr obob randir
or dref ¹⁰y ŷybot kyuran rŷg kenedyl achar-
ant'' ¹¹[trydyd yŷ] ¹²pan uo amrysson rŷg
dŷy tref, ¹³ar meiri ¹⁴ar righylleit ar
kyghelloryon ¹⁵y ŷybot ¹⁶cadŷ teruynu ;
¹⁷[kanys brenhin bieu teruynu.]

viii. Llys bieu teruynu ¹⁸[am dir] ac
gwedy llys llan ; ac gwedy llan breint ; ¹⁹ac
gwedi breint ²⁰kygwarchadŷ ar diffeith ; ty
ac odyn ac ysgubaŷr ²¹yŷ kygwarchadŷ.

ix. ²²Tri lle y rann kyfreith : un ohonunt'
²³or tyf kynhen rŷg dŷy tref ²⁴am tir ather-
uyn ac wynteu yn ²⁵un ureint, ²⁶gwyrda ²⁷[y]
brenhin bieu teruynu hŷnnŷ os ²⁸medr-
ant ; ²⁹[ac] ³⁰or byd pedrus ³¹[gantunt
ŷy] dyledogyon ytir, paŷb ³²bieu tygu ³³[o
paŷb] yteruyn ³⁴[ac] odynd raunent ³⁵yn
deuhanher ³⁶[y] ³⁷rŷg y dŷy tref ³⁸y ham-
rysson.'

x. Ket teruyno tref ar arall ny dyly dŷyn
randir y ŷrthi.

xi. Hanher punt adaŷ yr brenhin pan
teruynher [³⁹tir ⁴⁰rŷg dŷy tref] ⁴¹a phedeir
arugeint ⁴²adaŷ yr ⁴³braŷdŷr.

xii. ⁴⁴[Pan dycco kyfreith tir y ⁴⁵dyn
haner punt ⁴⁶adaŷ yr ⁴⁷brenhin opop rantir
pan y hestynho.]

xiii. ⁴⁸Eil yŷ rŷg gŷr agŷreic pan uo marŷ
y lleill.

xiv. Trydyd yŷ pan dyker anyueil or lle
ny aller y caffel ŷrth kyfreith nyt amgen o
aghyfreith y kyureith.

XXXII. AM TORI FINYEU.'

i. Y neb atorho fin auo rŷg dŷy tref ; neu
aardho prifford ; ⁴⁹talet chweugeint ⁵⁰yr
brenhin agŷnaet yteruyn yn gystal achynt.

ii. Y neb atorho ⁵¹fin ar tir dyn arall ;
talet tri buhyn camlŷrŷ ⁵²[yr brenhin] agŷnaet
y ⁵³fin yn gystal achynt.'

⁵⁴braŷtwyr.

⁵⁵judges.

¹edrif V.X. ²not in V. ³- X. ⁴W. ⁵V.W. ⁶eil yŷ V.W.X. ⁷not in V.W. ⁸- ydwyn yr X. ⁹not in X.
¹⁰- honno yŷ amhinogyon tir V.W. ¹¹V.W.X. ¹²not in X. ¹³not in V.W. ¹⁴a V.W.X. ¹⁵arighylleit bieu V.W.
¹⁶y dangos X. ¹⁷V.W. ¹⁸X. ¹⁹a X. ²⁰not in X. ²¹- Lle ran kyfreith. U. ²²not in V.W. ²³o X. ²⁴not in
V.W.X. ²⁵- am teruyn V.W.X. ²⁶V.W.X. ²⁷gŷybydant V.W.X. ²⁸V.W. ²⁹o X. ³⁰V.W. hagen X.
³¹bieuuynt X. ³²V.W.X. ³³- eu hamrysson V.W. ³⁴V.W.X. ³⁵rydunt V.W. ³⁶not in X. ³⁷V.W.X. ³⁸V.
³⁹not in V. ⁴⁰not in W.X. ⁴¹V.W.X. ⁴²nep X. ⁴³geiff y X. ⁴⁴not in V. ⁴⁵- W.X. ⁴⁶not in V. ⁴⁷- atal V.
⁴⁸teruyn V. ⁴⁹V. ⁵⁰teruyn V. ⁵¹V.W.X.

7. There are three evidences for land :
the elders of a country for cognizance of
kin and descent, and for affording a person
a title to landed property ; and land-bor-
derers, to wit, a man from every randir of
the trev, to know the sharing between
kindred and relatives ; and when there shall
be contention between two trevs, the maers,
ringylls, and canghellors, to ascertain the
keeping of boundaries ; ¹⁶for it belongs
to the king to meer.'

8. It belongs to the court to meer land ;
and after the court, the church ; and after
the church, privilege ; and after privilege,
prior conservancy on waste ; a house, a kiln,
and a barn, constitute prior conservancy.

9. Three cases whercin the law shares :
one of them is, if contention arise between
two trevs, as to land and boundary, they
being of equal privilege, it belongs to the
king's gwrda to determine it, if they be
able ; if they doubt the proprietors of the
land, every one must swear to his boun-
dary ; and afterwards, let them share equally
the object of contention between the two
trevs.

10. Although a trev shall meer to another,
it is not to take a randir from it.

11. Half \square pound comes to the king when
 \square meer shall be fixed between two trevs ;
and twenty-four pence comes to the ^{*}judge.

12. When the law shall award land to a
person, half a pound comes to the king
from every randir when he shall give
investiture.

13. The second is, between \square husband
and wife, when one party shall die.

14. The third is, when an animal shall be
taken from a place where it cannot be
had by law ; to wit, from an illegal state
to a legal state.

XXXIII. OF MEER BREACH.

1. Whoever shall breach a meer between
two trevs ; or shall plough a highway ;
let him pay six score pence to the king ;
and let him restore the meer to its former
state.

2. Whoever shall breach a meer upon
the land of another person ; let him pay
three kine camlwrw to the king ; and let
him restore the meer to its former state.

III. [1 Nyt teruyn prif auon engiryaöl róg deu kymbút onyt yny hengyrrynt.]

IV. 2 Crocsuaen sef yó húnno maen ffin neu pren ffin neu peth arall enwedic avo yn kadó ffin wheugeint atal.]

V. Messur 3 fin y' róg dóytref os ortir ybyd, gúrhyt abanher :

VI. Róg 4 deu randir, pedeir troetued :

VII. Róg dóy eró dóy góys.

VIII. Messur prifford brenhin deudec troetued."

IX. Y neb a 5 torho tir dros lud 6 brenhin talet pedeir keinaóc 7 kyfreith 8 y' perchennaóc 9 can agores 10 dayar gan treis aphedeir keinaóc 10 kyfreith 11 pan 12 diotter' yr' 13 aradyr or dayar; acheinaóc o bob cós 14 or a 15 ymchoeles yr aradyr, 16 [ahynny y perchennaóc y tir] kymeret 17 y brenhin' yr ychen 18 [oll] ar aradyr 19 ar 20 sôch ar cölltór' 21 a gwerth y 22 troet deheu yr 23 amaeth, agwerth y 24 llaó deheu yr 25 geilwat.

X. 26 Or clad dyn tir dyn arall 27 yr cudyab 28 peth yndaó; 29 perchennaóc ytir 30 ageiff 31 y cudua a' phedeir keinaóc kyfreith 32 o' agori dayar 33 onyt eurgraón 34 uyd canys 35 [y] brenhin bieu pob curgraón.

XI. Y neb awnel 36 annel 37 ae 38 cudyab y myón' tir dyn 39 arall; 40 talet pedeir keinaóc kyfreith 41 y perchennaóc ytir 42 o agori dayar' ac or keffir llódn yndaó perchennaóc y tir' 43 bieu a 44 [thalet] thri buhyn camlóru yr brenhin.

XII. [45 Or 46 cledir póll odýn ar tir dýn arall heb canhyat 47 talet ýneb ae clatho' pedeir keinhaóc kyfreith 48 ý perchennaóc ýtir 49 athri buhýn camlóru yr brenhin.]

XIII. Yneb aadeilho ty 50 ar tir dyn arall' heb 51 [ý] ganyat 52 talet tri buhyn camlóru yr brenhin 53 [ar tý ageiff perchennaóc ýtir] aphedeir keinaóc kyfreith o agori dayar 54 gan treis' os ar y tir y 55 lladóyt yr adeilwyd; onyt ar ytir y 56 lladóyt, tyget ar y trydyd o wyr un ureint ac ef; athorret 57 [ýtý ý] 58 ar 59 [y tir] ogyuúch ar dayar

3. An impetuous large river is not a boundary between two cymwds, but in its original channel.

4. A stone cross that is a meer-stone, or meer-timber, or other specified thing, that shall preserve a boundary, is six score pence in value.

5. The breadth of a meer between two trevs, if it be of the land, is a fathom and a half:

6. Between two randirs, four feet:

7. Between two erws, two furrows.

8. The breadth of the king's highway is twelve feet.

9. Whoever shall break up land against the king's interdiction; let him pay four legal pence to the owner, since he has opened the soil with violence; and four legal pence on taking the plough out of the ground; and a penny for every furrow turned up by the plough, 16 and that to the owner of the land: let the king take all the oxen, the plough, the share, the coulter, the worth of the right foot of the ploughman, and the worth of the right hand of the driver.

10. If a person excavate the land of another person, to hide any thing therein; the owner of the land shall have the hoard; and four legal pence for opening the soil; unless it be a hoard of gold; for every hoard of gold belongs to the king.

11. Whoever shall make a buckstall, and conceal it in the land of another person; let him pay four legal pence to the owner of the land, for opening the soil; and, should there be a beast found therein, it belongs to the owner of the land; and three kine camlwrw to the king.

12. If a kiln-pit be dug upon the land of another person, without permission; let him who shall dig it pay four legal pence to the owner of the land; and three kine camlwrw to the king.

13. Whoever shall build a house upon the land of another person, without his permission; let him pay three kine camlwrw to the king; 24 and the owner of the land has the house, and four legal pence for opening the soil with violence, if the building timber was cut upon the land; if not cut upon the land, let him swear with

V. W. 2 V. "not in W. X. 3 tir V. 4 dóy V. 5 artho V. W. X. 6 argltyd V. W. X. 7 yr X. 8 o agori V. W. 9 y tir canys X. 10 not in X. 11 o diot W. " - V. 12 diotto X. 13 heyrn V. W. X. 14 not in V. W. 15 ymchoelo V. mchwelho X. 16 V. 17 yr argltyd V. 18 V. W. ar swch ar cwldyr X. 19 not in X. 20 heyrn V. W. 21 ar X. 22 llaó V. 23 geilwat V. 24 troet V. 25 amaeth. V. 26 - Kyfreith kyueireu. Kyueir gayauar dóy keinaóc kyfreith atal. Kyueir gwanhóynat keinaóc kyfreith atal. U. O X. 27 y X. 28 dim X. 29 - pedeir keinhaóc kyfreith ageiff W. 30 am W. 31 not in V. 32 am X. 33 - ar gudua V. W. 34 A chasm here in V. 35 X. 36 ac X. 37 ar W. 38 clado X. 39 not in X. 40 - ac ae cuthyo ýndaó IV. 41 - o agori dayar W. 42 not in W. " - X. 43 bieuýd beuyt W. 44 W. X. 45 W. O X. 46 W. X. 47 not in X. 48 - atal X. 49 - y gan y nep ae clatho X. 50 not in X. 51 W. 52 - ar dir dyn arall X. 53 W. X. 54 not in W. X. 55 lladad W. lletir X. 'guýd ý tý W. 56 lledir X. 57 W. X. 58 ýndeith W. 59 X.

adyget ¹y mdeith kyn ²[pen] y nabuet dyd
³ac onys dōc perchennaōc ytir ⁴bieu.

two men of equal privilege with himself; and let him cut the building even with the surface of the ground, and take it away before the end of the ninth day; and, if he do not take it, it belongs to the owner of the land.

xiv. ⁵Y neb agarteilo ⁶[tir] ⁷gan ganhyat
⁸[y] perchennaōc teir blyned y dyly ef; ar
pedwared yr perchennaōc yn ryd.

14. Whoever shall car-manure land, with the permission of the owner, is to have the land for three years; and the fourth it is free to the owner.

xv. Y neb adiotto coet gan ganyat [⁹y
perchennaōc ¹⁰y tir] pump mlyned y dyly
ef ¹¹[y nryd] ¹²ar chwechet ¹³yr perchenna-
ōc yn ryd.

15. Whoever shall clear woodland, with permission of the owner, is to have the land for five years; and the sixth it is free to the owner.

xvi. Yneb a ¹⁴teilho ¹⁵[a] buarth teil
¹⁶[ar tir dñn arall] gan ¹⁷[y] ganyat, dōy
ulyned y dyly ef ar tryded yr perchennaōc
yn ryd.

16. Whoever shall manure with fold dung the land of another person, with his permission, is to have the land for two years; and the third it is free to the owner.

xvii. Yneb atorho gōyd ¹⁸[o tir dñn arall]
gan ¹⁹[y] ganyat, dōy ulyned ydyly ef; ar
tryded yr perchennaōc yn ryd: ²⁰yn rat y
keiff ²¹[ef] y ²²[vlwydyn] gyntaf; ar eil ar
y gyt ²³[ybyd.]

17. Whoever shall break up fresh land of another person, with his permission, is to have the land for two years; and the third it is free to the owner: he shall have it gratuitously the first year; and the second it is conjointly.

xviii. ²⁴Or kymer tayaōc mab breyr ar
uaeth gan ganhyat ²⁵[y] arglōyd; kyuranna-
ōc uyd y mab hōnnō ar tref tat ²⁶y tayaōc
mal un oe ueibon ²⁷ehun.

18. If a taeog take the son of a breyr to foster, with the permission of the lord; such a son is to participate in the patrimony of the taeog like one of his own sons.

xix. ²⁸Pōybynhac agynhallo tir dan deu
arglōyd talet ebediō obob un o honunt.

19. Whoever shall hold land under two lords; let him pay ebediw for each of them.

xx. Pōybynhac agynhallo deu tir dan un
arglōyd talet ebediō or mōyhaf y ureint yr
arglōyd.

20. Whoever shall hold two lands under one lord; let him pay ebediw for that of the highest privilege to the lord.

XXXIII. RANTIBED."

I. Pedeir randir ²⁸auyd nny ²⁹tref ytalher
³⁰[gwestua] brenhin ³¹o ³²honi.

II. ³³A deu naō troet ued ³⁴yg gwialen
Hywel da; adeunaō ³⁵llath ³⁶[auyd] yn hyt
yr erw, adōy ³⁷lath ³⁸o let.

III. Deudec erw athrychant ³⁹[y honno]
auyd ⁴⁰nny randir ⁴¹[y] rōg ⁴²rōyd adyrys
⁴³a choet amacs ⁴⁴agōlyb asych' eithyr
⁴⁵goruotref ⁴⁶ageiff y gōrthtir yn ragor.

XXXIII. RANDIRS.

1. There are to be ⁴⁷four randirs in the
trev, from which the king's ⁴⁸gwestva shall
be paid.

2. And there are eighteen feet in the rod
of Howel the good; and eighteen such rods
are to be the length of the erw, and two
rods in breadth.

3. Three hundred and twelve erwes, ac-
cording to that, are to be in the randir,
between clear and brake, wood and field,
and wet and dry; except a supernumerary
trev ⁴⁹the upland has in addition.

⁴³y ulōydñn gyntaf ykeiff ef yn rýd;
ar eil ulōydñn ar get;
⁴⁴- ardec

⁴³has it the first year free; and the
second year conjointly;
⁴⁴fourteen

⁴⁴randir

⁴⁴randir

¹yar ydir W. not in X. ²W.X. ³- ymeith X. ⁴bieuñd W. ⁵This section follows the next in IV.X. ⁶IV.X.
⁷not in X. ⁸W. ⁹W.X. ¹⁰W. ¹¹a X. ¹²gdylly y W. ¹³wel W. ¹⁴X. ¹⁵W. ¹⁶W. not in X. ¹⁷W.
¹⁸not in W. ¹⁹X. ²⁰O X. ²¹not in V. ²²W. ²³tayaōc y W. ²⁴ehunan. W.X. ²⁵not in W.X. ²⁶V.W.X.
²⁷V.X. yr W. ²⁸- westua W. ²⁹honi. V.W. ³⁰not in V.W.X. ³¹auyd yn hyt V.W.X. ³²llathen V.W. y honno X.
³³W.X. ³⁴llathen V.W.X. ³⁵nny X. ³⁶V.W.X. ³⁷yn bop X. ³⁸X. ³⁹- gwlyp a sych a X. ⁴⁰not in W.
⁴¹not in X. ⁴²- yr V.W. ⁴³not in V.W.X. ⁴⁴W. ⁴⁵U.

iv. [¹Teir tref ardec adyly bot ym pop maenadr ar ²trydet ³ar dec ⁴or rei hynny ⁵uyd yr ⁶oruotref.]

v. ⁸Tref ryd ⁷sýdaðc athref ryd ⁹dissóyd, pedeir rantir auyd ym pop tref; y teir yn gyfanhed, ar petwared yn porua yr teir ⁶rantir.

vi. Teir rantir auyd ⁹yny tayaðctref; ym pop vn or dýy y byd tri thayaðc, ar tryded ymporua ¹⁰yrdóy.]

vii. ¹¹Seith tref auyd yny ¹²uaenaól [¹³or tayaðc ¹⁴trefyd.]

XXXIV. ¹⁵GWESTUA BRENHIN.

i. Messur gwestua brenhin ¹⁶yó obob ¹⁷[¹tref ¹⁸ytaler gbestua brenhin ⁂ honei] pónn march o ulaót gwenith ac ych a seith drefa ¹⁹o geirch un róym; ac auo digaón ²⁰yn un geróyn ²¹o uel, naó dyrnued ²²[a] uyd ²³[yn] uchet y geróyn pan uessurher ²⁴ar gyr ²⁵or cleis ²⁶eithaf ²⁷hyt ²⁸yr ymyl ²⁹nessaf; aphedeir arugeint aryant.

ii. Punt yó gwerth gwestua brenhin chweugeint yg kyueir ²⁷[y] bara; ²⁸[a] trugeint ²⁹yg kyueir ³⁰[y] ³¹enllyn; [³²a ³³trugein ³⁴dros y lyn] sef ytelir ³⁵hagen y uelly ³⁶ony ³⁷roddir ³⁸ynoet iaón nyt amgen ³⁹noc yny ⁴⁰gayaf.]

iii. ⁴¹O tref maeroni neu gyghelloryaeth med atelir.

iv. ⁴²O tref ryd dissóyd bragaót atelir.

v. O tayaðctref córóf atelir.

vi. ⁴³Dýy geróyneit góróf dros un uragaót atelir.

vii. Dýy geróyn uragaót ⁴⁴[neu pedeir córóf] dros ⁴⁵[un] ued ⁴⁶atelir.

viii. Ny thelir aryant nac ebran meirch gan westua haf ⁴⁷yr brenhin.

ix. Deudaón bóyt ⁴⁸y ulóydyn ⁴⁹ageiff y brenhin y gan y tayogeu.

x. Daón bóyt ⁵⁰gayaf ⁵¹yó húch tryuyssic yny hysgóyd ⁵²[ac yny hireis] ⁵³neu yny chluon ⁵⁴a henhorop ⁵⁵[hallt] athrugin torth ⁂ uara gwenith or tyf ⁵⁶[guenith] yno,

4. There are to be thirteen trevs in every "maenor," and the thirteenth of these is the "supernumerary trev.

5. In each free trev with office, and free trev without office, there are four randirs; three for occupancy, and the fourth pasturage for the three "randirs.

6. There are three randirs in the taeog-trev; there are three taeogs in each of the two, and the third pasturage for the two.

7. There are seven trevs in the maenol "of the taeog-treves."

XXXIV. THE KING'S GWESTVA.

1. The measure of the king's gwestva is, from every "trev, from which the king's gwestva shall be paid, a horse-load of wheat-flour; an ox; seven threaves of oats, bound with one length of straw; and what shall suffice for one vat of honey, nine hand-breadths to be the height of the vat, when measured diagonally, from the off groove to the near edge; and twenty-four of silver.

2. A pound is the worth of the king's gwestva: six score pence in lieu of the bread; three score pence in lieu of the enllyn; and three score pence in lieu of the liquor: it is so paid, however, unless it be furnished at the right time; to wit, in the winter.

3. From the trev of a maer-ship, or canghellor-ship, mead is paid.

4. From a free trev, without office, bragod is paid.

5. From a taeog-trev, ale is paid.

6. Two vats of ale are paid for one of bragod.

7. Two vats of bragod, or four of ale, are paid for one of mead.

8. Neither silver, nor provender for horses, is paid with the summer gwestva to the king.

9. Two dawn-bwyds in the year the king has from the taeogs.

10. The winter dawn-bwyd is, a sow of three fingers thick in the shoulder, and in the long ribs, or in the ham; and a salted fitch; and three score loaves of wheat

⁶³ tref.

⁶⁴ randir

⁶⁵ trevs.

⁶⁶ randir,

⁶⁷ V.W.X. ¹ - tref W. y X. ² - dref X. ³ yó yr oruotref or rei hynny. W. ⁴ yw X. ⁵ V.W. ⁶ dissóyd W. ⁷ sýdaðc W. ⁸ yndi W. ⁹ udunt. W. ¹⁰ not in X. ¹¹ uaenadr V.W. ¹² V.W. ¹³ tref. W. - Goruodtref uyd y tryded obob tref. Nyt kyfreith bot namyn tri thayaðc ym pob un or dýy tref ereill. Ac or randired hynny ny el. ir aminogeu tir. U. ¹⁴ not in V.W. ¹⁵ not in V.W. ¹⁶ V.W.X. ¹⁷ V. ¹⁸ yó W. ¹⁹ not in X. ²⁰ - ouel V.W. y X. ²¹ not in V.W. ²² X. ²³ not in W. ²⁴ trað V.W. ²⁵ not in X. ²⁶ yma W. ar gyr V.W. ²⁷ V.W.X. ²⁸ V. ²⁹ dros V. ³⁰ V.W. ³¹ llyn X. ³² V. ³³ V.W. ³⁴ yg kyueir W. ys X. ³⁵ not in X. ³⁶ uelly hagen V.W. ³⁷ cheffir ywestua yny oed yawn. X. ³⁸ y bóyt yny amser V.W. ³⁹ y V.W. ⁴⁰ not in W. ⁴¹ Bragaót atelir o tref ryd dissóyd. Córóf atelir o tayaðctref. W. ⁴² not in X. ⁴³ not in V.W. ⁴⁴ V.W. atelir V.W. ⁴⁵ Dýy geróyn córóf atelir dros un uragaót. V.W. ⁴⁶ not in V.W. ⁴⁷ - adab yr brenhin yn V.W. ⁴⁸ not in V.W. ⁴⁹ - y W. ⁵⁰ not in W. ⁵¹ V.W. ⁵² ac V.W. ⁵³ ac V. ⁵⁴ V.W. ⁵⁵ W. Tayaðctref W. ⁵⁶ U.

⁴ Synonymous with maenol.

⁵ A gloss in the margin of M. has, 'Sef yw goruotref tref nchelwyr heb swydoc arnei heb swydoc o hony. A supernumerary trev is a trev of uchelwrs, without an officer over it, without an officer from it.'

¹bit peilleit y naó torth ²o honunt, ³chwech yr ⁴neud a' ⁵their yr ⁶ystauell kyulet ⁷pob ⁸un o honunt' ac o elin hyt arórn ⁹os keirch uydant ¹⁰bit rynyon ynaó torth kyndewet uydant ¹¹ac na pllygant pan dalher heruyd eu hemyl alloneit mido ebróf ¹²ac ugein ysgub o geirch un róym' ¹³[acheinhaóc] o bob randir ¹³[yr guassanaethwyr.]

xI. Daónbóyt haf yó emenyn achábs ¹⁴nyt amgen menneit emenyn adeudec cossyn' sef yó ¹⁵[y] mannat emenyn naó dyrnued ¹⁶[llet a dyrnued] deóhet ae uaót yny seuyll; afrytllaetheu ytayogeu oll ¹⁶yn un dyd a ¹⁷gymhellir' y wneuthur caws ahynny atelir ¹⁷y gyt ar bara.

xII. ¹⁸Teir tref ardec adyly bot yny uasnaó.

XXXV. [AM DDYLYED.]

I. Ny daó ¹⁹na maer na chyghellaó' yn ran ²⁰nac yn' dofreth ar ór ryd.

II. Un weith ²¹yny ulóydyn y gweda y baób uynet ²²yorwlat yn lluyd ²³y' gyt ar brenhin' ²⁴[²⁵os myn ac yna y ²⁶dyly y urenhines' rieingylch.]

III. ²⁷Byth hagen ²⁸pan ²⁹[y] uynho y ³⁰brenhin' ³¹yd eir gantaó yn lluyd' yny wlat ³²ehun.

IV. ³³[Y kynydyon ar hebogydyon ar guastrodyon ³⁴agassant kylch' ³⁵un weith ³⁶yný ulóydyn' ³⁷ar tayogeu y brenhin pop rei ³⁸hagen ar wahan.]

V. ³⁹Ny dyly tayaóc tref eredic yny gaffo pob tayaóc ygyuar.

VI. Naó tei adyly y ⁴⁰tayogeu ⁴¹eu gwn- euthur ⁴²yr brenhin' ⁴³[neud ⁴⁴ystauell⁴⁵] kegin, ⁴⁶capel, ⁴⁷ysgubaó, ⁴⁸odyndy, ⁴⁹[peir- ant] ystabyll, ⁵⁰[a] kynordy.

VII. Y gan y tayogeu y ⁵¹deuant pyn- ueirch ⁵²yn ⁵³[y] lluyd ⁵⁴yr brenhin' ac o bob tayaóc tref ⁵⁵y keiff gó' ⁵⁶[a] march abóyall ⁵⁷ar ⁵⁸gost y brenhin' ⁵⁹[hagen] y wneuthur lluesteu ⁶⁰idaó.

bread, if wheat grow there, let nine loaves of them be of fine flour, six for the hall, and three for the chamber, each of them to be as broad as from the elbow to the wrist; if they be oaten, let the nine loaves be of groats, they are to be so thick as not to bend when held by the edge; and the fill of a tub of ale; ¹⁹and twenty sheaves of oats bound with one length of straw; ¹⁸and a penny' from every randir ¹³to the servants.

11. The summer dawn-bwyd is, butter and cheese: to wit, a tub of butter; and twelve cheeses; the tub of butter is nine handbreadths ¹⁵in width, and a handbreadth in' thickness with the thumb standing; and a meal's milk from all the taeogs in one day is ¹⁷exacted to make the cheese: and that is paid along with the bread.

12. There are to be thirteen trevs in the maenor.

XXXV. [OF DUES.]

1. Neither maer, nor canghellor, 'has share, or' quarters, from a free man.

2. Once in the year it is requisite for every body to go into a border country, in the army, along with the king, ²⁵if he will it; and then the queen is entitled to a lady-progress.

3. Always, however, when the king shall will it, he is to be accompanied in his army, within his own country.

4. The huntsmen, the falconers, and the grooms, once in the year, have a progress among the king's taeogs: each party, however, separately.

5. A taeog-trev is not to begin ploughing until each taeog shall have his co-tillage appointed.

6. The taeogs are to make nine buildings for the king: a hall, chamber, kitchen, chapel, barn, kiln-house, necessary, stable, and dog-kennel.

7. The taeogs are to furnish sumpter-horses to the army for the king: and from every taeog-trev he has a man, and horse, and hatchet, at the cost of the king, however, to make encampments for him.

¹ bint W. ² not in V.W. ³ y V. teir V.W. ⁴ ystauell V.W. 'ar V. ⁵ whech V.W. ⁶ neud V.W. ⁷ not in W. ⁸ torth V. ⁹ - uyd pop torth W. ¹⁰ bint V. ¹¹ tref W. ¹² not in V.W. ¹³ V.W. ¹⁴ not in V.W. ¹⁵ V.W. ¹⁶ agynnullir yn un dyd V. ¹⁷ not in V. ¹⁸ not in V.W. ¹⁹ na X. not in V.W. ²⁰ pob V.W. ²¹ not in V. 'yn lluyd yorwlat W. ²² gan y X. ²³ - yorwlat V. ²⁴ V.W.X. ²⁵ urenhines adyly W. ²⁶ Es X. ²⁷ - adyly caffael lluyd ygan ygyuar X. ²⁸ V.W.X. ²⁹ not in V. ³⁰ lluydir ygyt ac ef V.W. not in X. ³¹ ehun. V.X. ³² V.W.X. ³³ not in W. ³⁴ not in V. ³⁵ bop X. ³⁶ - y caffant gylch W. ³⁷ not in X. ³⁸ not in V.W.X. ³⁹ brenhin X. ⁴⁰ y V.W.X. ⁴¹ or taeogeu idaw. X. ⁴² V.W.X. ⁴³ - ac W.X. ⁴⁴ - a X. ⁴⁵ - n W. ⁴⁶ - ac X. ⁴⁷ - ac W.X. ⁴⁸ V.W.X. ac V.W.X. ⁴⁹ W.X. ⁵⁰ keiff y brenhin V. doant W. daw X. ⁵¹ - yr W. y X. brenhin W.X. ⁵² V.W. ⁵³ not in V.W.X. ⁵⁴ yd X. ⁵⁵ V.W.X. ⁵⁶ not in X. ⁵⁷ treul V.W. ⁵⁸ W. ⁵⁹ brenhin ac ar treul ybrenhin ygwneir. X. not in W. ⁶⁰ U. ⁶¹ V.W. ⁶² V.W.X.

¹ bint W. ² not in V.W. ³ y V. teir V.W. ⁴ ystauell V.W. 'ar V. ⁵ whech V.W. ⁶ neud V.W. ⁷ not in W. ⁸ torth V. ⁹ - uyd pop torth W. ¹⁰ bint V. ¹¹ tref W. ¹² not in V.W. ¹³ V.W. ¹⁴ not in V.W. ¹⁵ V.W. ¹⁶ agynnullir yn un dyd V. ¹⁷ not in V. ¹⁸ not in V.W. ¹⁹ na X. not in V.W. ²⁰ pob V.W. ²¹ not in V. 'yn lluyd yorwlat W. ²² gan y X. ²³ - yorwlat V. ²⁴ V.W.X. ²⁵ urenhines adyly W. ²⁶ Es X. ²⁷ - adyly caffael lluyd ygan ygyuar X. ²⁸ V.W.X. ²⁹ not in V. ³⁰ lluydir ygyt ac ef V.W. not in X. ³¹ ehun. V.X. ³² V.W.X. ³³ not in W. ³⁴ not in V. ³⁵ bop X. ³⁶ - y caffant gylch W. ³⁷ not in X. ³⁸ not in V.W.X. ³⁹ brenhin X. ⁴⁰ y V.W.X. ⁴¹ or taeogeu idaw. X. ⁴² V.W.X. ⁴³ - ac W.X. ⁴⁴ - a X. ⁴⁵ - n W. ⁴⁶ - ac X. ⁴⁷ - ac W.X. ⁴⁸ V.W.X. ac V.W.X. ⁴⁹ W.X. ⁵⁰ keiff y brenhin V. doant W. daw X. ⁵¹ - yr W. y X. brenhin W.X. ⁵² V.W. ⁵³ not in V.W.X. ⁵⁴ yd X. ⁵⁵ V.W.X. ⁵⁶ not in X. ⁵⁷ treul V.W. ⁵⁸ W. ⁵⁹ brenhin ac ar treul ybrenhin ygwneir. X. not in W. ⁶⁰ U. ⁶¹ V.W. ⁶² V.W.X.

XXXVI. [AM VARÚ DYSTIOLAETH.]

I. ¹Teir maró tystollaeth yssyd ac ²allant seuyll' ³ym brab' ⁴am tir: un ⁵yó ⁶bot amrysson ⁷[ac ýmlad] róg ⁸dóy pleit' am tir ⁹[athervynev] ¹⁰ac odyne' teruyna ¹¹yr amrysson' yn dyledus yg góyd paób [¹²ýna ¹³a] gwedy ¹⁴[ý] bo maró y ¹⁵rei hynny ¹⁶oll' meibon ¹⁷yr rei hynny' neu y hóyryon ¹⁸neu rei ¹⁹or genedyl' a allant dóyn tystollaeth ²⁰ar yr hyn aglywyssynt gan eu ryeni; ²¹ar rei hynny aelwir góybydyeit am tir: eil yó ²²gwyr bonhedic ²³breinhaól o bob parth ²⁴y cadarnhau dyn ar y dilyet, ac' y ²⁵dosparth ²⁶iaón ac y edrych; ar rei hynny aelwir aminogeu tir: trydyd yó ²⁷pan welher pantanuaen ²⁸neu esgynuaen' y' dat neu y hendat neu ²⁹y orhendat ³⁰neu ³¹or or genedyl un dilyet ac ef; alle y ³²tei ³³ar' ysguboryeu arycheu y tir ³⁴a ardóyt ³⁵[ar erwýd] pob un or rei hynny a ³⁶dygant tystollaeth ydyn ar ydilyet.'

XXXVII. ³⁷TYGU TIR.

I. Ny dily tóg ar tir dyó Sul na dyó Llund dyó Sul dyd ywediaó; dyó Llund dyd y lauryaó y keissaó creireu adefneu y tygu y tir.

II. Póybynhac aladho y uraót am na ran tref tat ac ef y llofrud honno ny dily kenedyl talu galanas gyt ac ef; namyn ef adily talu galanas eu kar udunt hóy abit colle byth o tref y dat.

XXXVIII. ³⁸LLYMA Y LLEOED YDLY KEITWEIT UOT.

- I. Yn gyntaf y cadó tir adayar gan dyn.
- II. Eil yó cadó kyn coll.
- III. Trydyd yó cadó geni ameithrin.
- IV. Pedweryd yó cadó gwesti.
- V. Pymhet yó cadó breint.
- VI. Chwechet yó cadó alltud gan dyn.

XXXVI. [OF DEFUNCT TESTIMONY.]

1. There are three defunct testimonies, which can stand in judgment ⁶concerning land: one is, contention ⁶and fighting having taken place between two ⁶parties, for land ⁷and meers, and the contention afterwards duly terminated in the presence of every body; after those shall have all died, their sons, or their grandsons, or some of the kindred, can bear testimony as to ⁶what they have heard from their ancestors; and those are called evidences as to land: the second is, privileged boneddigs on every part to confirm a person in his title, and to decide and show what is right; and those are called land borderers: the third is, when there shall be seen the fire back-stone, or the mounting-stone, of the father, or of the grandfather, or of the great grandfather, or of a man of the kindred of the same title with himself; and the tofts of the houses and barns, and the furrows of the land ploughed, ²²and the erws; each of those bear testimony to a person's title.

XXXVII. SWEARING AS TO LAND.

1. There is to be no swearing to land on a Sunday, or on a Monday; Sunday is a day for praying; Monday is a day for labouring, to procure relics and essentials for swearing to land.

2. Whoever shall kill his brother, because that he will not share patrimony with him; with such a homicide a kindred is not to pay galanas; but he is to pay the galanas to the relatives: and let him forfeit for ever the patrimony.

XXXVIII. HERE ARE THE CASES WHEREIN GUARDIANS ARE REQUIRED.

- 1. In the first place, to guard land and soil to a person.
- 2. The second is, to guard before loss.
- 3. The third is, to guard birth and rearing.
- 4. The fourth is, to guard a guest.
- 5. The fifth is, to guard privilege.
- 6. The sixth is, to guard an alltud to a person.

³⁷ýn da ³⁸deu arglóyd
³⁹am ý tir húnno ⁴⁰gweled teruynv yr amrysson hwnnw yn dyledus

³⁹well: ⁴⁰lords,
⁴¹that land; ⁴²seeing the due termination of that dispute;

¹not in V. ²asuant W. ³ýn [y X.] dadleu W.X. ⁴o honunt X. ⁵pan vo W.X. ⁶W.X. ⁷X. ⁸a W. not in X. ⁹hónno W.X. ¹⁰W.X. ¹¹W. not in X. ¹²W. ¹³niuerod W. ¹⁴eu W. ¹⁵not in W. ¹⁶not in X. ¹⁷oc eu W. ¹⁸not in X. ¹⁹dýnyon W.X. ²⁰not in W.X. ²¹ambinogyon tir ýgelwir ýrei hýnny W.X. ²²dwyn X. ²³tróy ach ac eturýt a chadarnhau gan dóyn tystolýaeth a allant ý achwanegu W. dyn am uonhed a X. dýlyet [ýdýn W.] ar tir adayar: W.X. ²⁴gweled pentao X. ²⁵not in W. ²⁶not in W. ²⁷not in X. ²⁸vn W. ²⁹not in X. ³⁰ac W. ³¹ar W. ardassant gynt. X. ³²W. ³³rodant W. ³⁴not in W. ³⁵- X. ³⁶- Lle dily keitweit. U. ³⁷W.X. ³⁸W. ³⁹X.

vii. ¹Ny dyly neb doddi diaspat egwan onyt yneb aomedder yn llys y arglōyd neu yny dadleu o kyfreith am tref y dat; neu y nabuet dyn rac diffodi priodolder.

viii. Gwys awnel rigyll oe seuyll gan tyston atharaó y post teir gweith neu y lle ar y tir y gōnel y wys ny ellir diwat y wys honno.

ix. Pan diwatter hagen lló y neb awyssyer ar y trydyd o wyr un ureint ac yn erbyn y righyll ehunan y diwat gwys.

XXXIX. [TRIOEDD.]

i. Teir gwraged ny dylyir dadleu ac eu hetied am tref eu mam: y wreic arodher yg gōystyl dros tir, achaffel mab o honno tra uo yg gōystloryaeth; ar wreic arodher o rod kenedyl y alltut; amab gōreic adialho gōr a genedyl y uam acholli tref y dat o achos y gyflauan honno ny dylyir dadleu ac ef am tref y uam.¹

ii. Tri argay teruyn ²[yssyd:] breint; aphriodolder achygwarchadó ³ar diffeith: ⁴[ny dylý dyn auo is yureint nor rei hýnný teruynu arnunt.]

iii. ⁵Tri charychwyn heb attychwel: mab amheu gwedy gōrthladher un weith a genedyl; a gōr gwedy gōrthladher un weith o tir a dayar; ny dyly hōnnó dyuot y tir gwedy hynny; agōreic gwedy gōrthladher un weith oe gwely yn gyureithaól ny dyly dyuot yr gwely hōnnó byth dracheuyn herwyd kyfreith.⁶

iv. Tri dygyngoll kenedyl [⁷ynt ⁸vn yó bot] mab ⁹[amheuedic] heb dóyn a heb ¹⁰diwat [¹¹yngkenedyl] allad ohōnnó ór o genedyl arall, ¹²[heb dylýu dim idaó] talu ¹³adylyir yr alanas honno [¹⁴oll] ac odyna y ¹⁵diwat ynteu rac gōneuthur ¹⁶yr eil gyflauan o honaó: ¹⁷eil yó talu galanas oll eithyr keinaó adimeí; ac ¹⁸or byd godor am hynny allad ¹⁹dyn ²⁰or genedyl am y godor hōnnó nyt oes ouyn ²¹arnaó: trydyd yó pan enllipyer gwiryon am gelein ae hólí ²²ac ²³ony diwat' erbyn' oet ²⁴kyfreithaól; ²⁵[ac] ²⁶or

7. No one is to utter a cry of distress, but one refused law in the court of his lord, or in the pleadings, for his patrimony; or the ninth person, lest his title should be extinguished.

8. A summons executed by an apparitor standing before witnesses, and striking the post three times, or the spot upon the land where he executes the summons; such a summons cannot be denied.

9. When it shall be denied, however, the oath of the person who shall be summoned, with two men of equal privilege to himself, and against the apparitor himself, is to deny the summons.

XXXIX. [TRIADS.]

1. There are three women against whose issue there are to be no pleas respecting the inheritance of their mother: a woman who shall be given in pledge for land, and who bears a son whilst she remains as a pledge; and a woman who shall be given, with consent of kindred, to an alltud; and a woman whose son shall avenge a man of his mother's kindred, and lose his patrimony on account of that crime; with whom there ought to be no disputing concerning the inheritance of his mother.

2. There are three stays of boundary: privilege; proprietorship; and prior conservancy on waste: no person who has inferior rights to those is to meer to them.

3. There are three whose car-removals are without return: a doubted son after he shall have once been rejected by a kindred; a man after he shall have once been ejected from landed property; such ought not to obtain land afterwards; and a woman after she shall have once been expelled from her bed lawfully; she is not ever to come back to that bed again, according to law.

4. There are three calamitous losses of a kindred: one is, a doubted son, without being affiliated, and without being denied by a kindred, who should kill a man of another kindred, owing him nothing; the whole of that galanas must be paid; and then he is to be denied, lest he should commit a second crime: the second is, payment of the whole of a galanas, excepting a penny halfpenny; should there be a failure of that sum, and a person of the kindred be killed, on account of that failure,

¹ Sef yó hynny croes uoen neu pren fin neu yn enwedic auo yn cadó fin chwageint stal. U. ² W. ³ not in W. ⁴ W. ⁵ not in W. ⁶ X. ⁷ W. ⁸ V.W.X. ⁹ wadu V. ¹⁰ X. ¹¹ V. ¹² not in V.W. ¹³ V.W. adlylyir V.W. ¹⁴ wadu V. ¹⁵ o honaó yr eil gyflauan: V.W. ¹⁶ o X. ¹⁷ y X. ¹⁸ not in X. ¹⁹ ymdanaó V.W.X. ²⁰ adodi X. ²¹ onys W. ²² gáatta V. ²³ kyfreith V.W. ²⁴ V.W. or dwy genedyl y dywad; athorri yr oed hwnnw or gwiryon X. ²⁵ o X.

lledir dyn ¹or genedyf ²ny dylyir ³dim ymdanað.

v. Tri oet ⁴kyfreithaðl ydial kelein ⁵y róg dóy genedyf ny hanffont o un wlat, ennynu haðl yny dyd kyntaf or gysseuin Gythnos y lladher y gelein; ac ⁶erbyn pen y pytheunos ony dað attep, ⁷kyfreith yn rydhau ⁸y dial: eil yó or ⁹bydant ydóy genedyf yn un gantref, ennynu haðl yny trydydyd gwedy llader y gelein; ac ony dað attep ¹⁰ym pen y nabuet dyd kyfreith yn rydhau ¹¹y dial: trydyd yó os yn un gymót y ¹²bydant y dóy genedyf, ennynu haðl yny trydydyd gwedy lladher y gelein ac ony dað attep ¹³ym pen y chwechet dyd kyfreith ¹⁴a rydha y' dial."

vi. Teir róyt brenhin ¹⁵[ynt:] y teulu nyt oes diuóyn am y róyt honno ¹⁶namyn trugared ¹⁷[y] brenhin; eil ¹⁸[rwyd] yó y re ¹⁹o bob march ²⁰or adalher' ²¹ar y re' pedeir keinaðc kyfreith a geiff ²²y brenhin; trydyd yó ²³y ²⁴[guarthech yuaerty ²⁵o pop eidon a ²⁶dalher arnunt pedeir keinaðc kyfreith ageiff ²⁷y brenhin.]

vii. Teir róyt breyr ²⁸[ynt:] ²⁹y re; ³⁰ae warthech ³¹ae uoch canys ³²or keffir ³³anyueil yn ³⁴eu plith ³⁵pedeir keinaðc kyfreith ageiff ³⁶y breyr' [³⁷o pop' ³⁸llódyn.]

viii. Teir róyt tayaðc ³⁹[ynt:] y warthech; ae uoch; ae hendref ⁴⁰o kalan Mei ⁴¹yny darffo Medi pedeir keinaðc cotta ageiff ⁴²n bob anyueil ⁴³[or] agaffo yndunt.'

ix. Teir diróy brenhin ⁴⁴[ynt:] diróy ⁴⁵ymlad kyfadef; a diróy ⁴⁶treis ⁴⁷gwialen aryant megys y dywetpóyt yn dechreu; a diróy ⁴⁸achos llef neu waet.'

x. Tri chewilyd kenedyl ⁴⁹[ynt] ac ⁵⁰achos góreic y ⁵¹deuant ell tri: ⁵²un ⁵³yó'

there is to be no claim for him: the third is, when an innocent one is scandalized concerning a murder, and he be proceeded against, and does not deny it by a period lawfully fixed; if a person of the kindred be killed, no reparation is to be made for it.

5. There are three periods lawfully fixed to avenge murder: between two kindreds, who are not natives of the same country, the claim is to be preferred on the first day of the ensuing week after the homicide; and, at the end of a fortnight, unless an answer come, the law exonerates the avenging: the second is, if the two kindreds be in the same cantrev, the claim is to be preferred on the third day after the homicide; and, unless an answer come by the end of the ninth day, the law exonerates the avenging: the third is, if the two kindreds be in the same cymwd, the claim is to be preferred on the third day after the homicide; and, unless an answer come by the end of the the sixth day, the law exonerates the avenging.

6. The three nets of the king are: his household, and there is no reparation on account of that net, but the mercy of the king; the second net is his stud, for every horse caught among his stud, the king has four legal pence; the third is, the cattle of his maer-house, for every beast found among them, the king has four legal pence.

7. The three nets of a breyr are: his stud; his cattle; and his swine: because, if an animal be found among them, the breyr has four legal pence for every animal.

8. The three nets of a taeog are: his cattle; his swine; and his homestead; from the calends of May until the end of September he has four curt pence for every animal he shall find therein.

9. The three dirwys of the king are: a dirwy for acknowledged fighting; the dirwy for violence; a gold rod, as described in the beginning; and a dirwy on account of 'a cry, or blood.'

10. There are three shames of a kindred, and the three originate on account

⁴⁹ledrat anofeis. i. anobeith.

⁵⁰theft 'anovais,' that is, hopeless.

¹oe W. 'ymdanað V. ²'yna ny diwygir. X. ³diuóyn V.W. ⁴kyfreith V.W. ⁵not in V.W. ⁶ony dað attep erbyn pen y pytheunos V.W. ⁷not in V.W. ⁸byd V.W. ⁹erbyn V.W. ¹⁰not in V.W. ¹¹byd V.W. ¹²erbyn V.W. ¹³yn rydhau V.W. ¹⁴V.W. yw X. ¹⁵onyt V. ¹⁶V.W. ¹⁷X. ¹⁸adhaer X. ¹⁹not in V.W. ²⁰erni V. ²¹of W. y X. ²²not in V.X. ²³V.W.X. ²⁴- kanys X. ²⁵gaffer W.X. ²⁶ef. W.X. ²⁷V.W.X. ²⁸not in X. ²⁹a V.W.X. ³⁰- y uaerty V.W. a X. ³¹o X. ³²llódyn X. ³³not in W. ³⁴- vn obonunt W. ³⁵not in X. ³⁶V.W.X. ³⁷V. un obonunt. W.X. ³⁸V.W.X. ³⁹or W.X. 'pedeir keinaðc cotta ageiff y tayaðc o pop llódyn ageiff yndunt o kalan Mei hyny darffo Medi. V. ⁴⁰hyd pan X. ⁴¹X. ⁴²V.W.X. ⁴³treis V.W. ⁴⁴ledrat V.W. ⁴⁵not in V.W.X. ⁴⁶V.W.X. ⁴⁷maent V.W.X. ⁴⁸not in V.W. ⁴⁹obonunt X. ⁵⁰X. ymlad kyfadef. V.W. The same addition as in the Dimetian then follows.

¹[¹llathrudaŋ] gŋreic oe hanuod; eil yŋ dŋyn gŋreic arall ²[or gŋr] ar y ³thor ⁴[hitheu] yr ty ⁵[oe hanuod] ae gyrru hitheu allan; trydyd yŋ ⁶yspeilyaŋ y wreic' bot yn ⁷well gantaŋ y hyspeil' no bot genti.

xI. ⁸Tri chyffro dial ⁹[yŋssyt: yr] un ¹⁰yŋ, ¹¹gwelet yr elor' ¹²[cu car yn mŋynet yr llan;] eil yŋ ¹³diaspedein karesseu; trydyd yŋ gwelet ¹⁴y bed' ¹⁵[yŋy vŋnwent yn newyd] heb ymdifŋyn.'

xII. Tri edyn adyly ¹⁶y brenhin ¹⁷pa le' bynhac ¹⁸y lladher caffel y gwerth: ¹⁹hebaŋc; a gwalch; a chiguran: perchennaŋc y tir y lladher arnaŋ adyly dec ²⁰arugeint y gan y neb ²¹aladho pob un o honunt.'

xIII. ²²Tri hŋrd ny diwygir: un ²³o honunt' gouyn ²⁴iaŋn o dyn ²⁵y elyn ²⁶yn tri dadleu ²⁷am y kar, ac na ²⁸chauas iaŋn; a chyuaruot y elyn ac ef ²⁹gwedy hynny' a gwan hŋrd yndaŋ agwayŋ ³⁰yny uei uarŋ ny diwygir ³¹idaŋ [³²yrhŋrd ³³hŋnnŋ:] eil yŋ gŋneuthur eidiged o wreic ŋryaŋc ³⁴ŋrth wreic arall am y gŋr' achyuaruot ³⁵y dŋy wraged ³⁶[y gŋt] agwan hŋrd or ³⁷wreic ŋryaŋc yny llall ae dŋylaŋ yny uo marŋ ny diwygir idi: trydyd yŋ roddi morŋyn yŋr amach ar y morŋyndaŋt agwan hŋrd yndi or gŋr ³⁸abonlllost ae hymrein un weith' ³⁹[hi] ae chaffel yn wreic ⁴⁰[hi] ef adyly ⁴¹[yna] galŋ ⁴²y neithaŋr ⁴³[wŋr] ⁴⁴attaŋ, ac ⁴⁵ennynu canŋylleu allad y chrys ⁴⁶or tu drachefyn ⁴⁷iddi yn gyuuŋch athal y phedrein ac or tu ⁴⁸rogddi yn gyuuŋch agwar y chont; ⁴⁹kyfreith tŋyll uorŋyn yŋ hynny' ae ⁵⁰hellŋg ar hŋrd hŋnnŋ ⁵¹[yndi] heb ⁵²[y] diuŋyn ⁵³[dim] idi.⁵⁴

xIV. Tri dyn y telir galanas udunt ac ny thalant ⁵⁵alanas y neb: ⁵⁶arglŋyd canys idaŋ ⁵⁷ef y daŋ trayan ⁵⁸[kŋmhell] pob galanas; eil yŋ penkenedyl canys ŋrth y ureint ef y telir galanas y karant; trydyd yŋ tat canys

of woman: one is, to ¹abduce a woman against her will; the second is, where a man takes another woman into the house to his wife, against her will, and turns her out; the third is, the despoiling of his wife, being more pleased to spoil her than to be connected with her.

11. There are three excitements to revenge: one is, seeing the bier ¹²of their relative going to the church; the second is, the screaming of female relations; the third is, seeing the grave ¹³fresh in the church-yard' without having reparation.

12. There are three birds, the worth of which the king is to have, in what place soever they may be killed: a ¹⁴hawk; a buzzard; and a raven: the owner of the land whereon they may be killed is entitled to ¹⁵thirty pence from the person who shall kill any one of them.

13. There are three thrusts not to be redressed: one of them, a person demanding right from his enemy, in three courts, on account of his relative, and not obtaining right; and afterwards meeting with his enemy, and thrusting him with a spear, so that he die; there is to be no reparation to him for that thrust: the second is, jealousy caused to a married woman, by another woman, concerning her husband; and the two women meeting together, and the married woman making a thrust at the other woman with her hands, so that she die; there is to be no reparation to her: the third is, giving a maiden to a man, with surety as to her virginity; and he making a thrust, and once having connexion with her, and finding her a woman; he then is to call the marriage guests to him, candles are to be lighted, and her shift cut behind her to the height of her buttocks, and before her to the height of her pubes; which is the law for a deceitful maid; and to send her off with that thrust, without any reparation to her.

14. Three persons to whom galanas is paid, and who pay galanas to no one: a lord; for he receives a third for exacting every galanas; the second is, the chief of a kindred; for according to his privilege

¹ ⁵⁵llourudyaŋ ⁵⁶eryr; agaran ⁵⁷murder ⁵⁸eagle; a crane;
² ⁵⁹deugeint ⁶⁰

¹ V.W.X. ² W. ³ phen V.W.X. ⁴ V. ⁵ V.W. ⁶ yhspeilyaŋ V.W.X. ⁷ trech gan y gŋr y hyspeilyaw X. ⁸ not in V. ⁹ W. ynt X. ¹⁰ o honunt X. ¹¹ diaspedein [y X.] caremeu; W.X. ¹² W.X. ¹³ gŋolet [y X.] elor W.X. ¹⁴ bed eu car W.X. ¹⁵ W. ¹⁶ not in X. ¹⁷ - eu gŋerth V.W.X. ¹⁸ py tu V. ¹⁹ ev X. ²⁰ ac llatho. V.W.X. ²¹ not in V. ²² yŋ W. ²³ not in X. ²⁴ - am ygar W. yawn X. ²⁵ - am ygar X. ²⁶ not in W.X. ²⁷ chaffel W.X. ²⁸ not in X. ²⁹ hyd ban X. ³⁰ not in X. ³¹ W. ³² W.X. ³³ am y gwr wrth wreic arall X. ³⁴ or X. ³⁵ W. ³⁶ not in X. ³⁷ not in X. ³⁸ W. ³⁹ X. ⁴⁰ - attaŋ W. ar X. ⁴¹ W.X. ⁴² not in W.X. ⁴³ gulheuaŋ X. ⁴⁴ not in W. ⁴⁵ not in W.X. ⁴⁶ roddi W.X. ⁴⁷ not in W. ⁴⁸ gollŋg W.X. ⁴⁹ W. ⁵⁰ X. ⁵¹ - Ahŋnnŋ yŋ kyfreith tŋyll uorŋyn. W. ⁵² not in X. ⁵³ yŋ dim = alanas: W. ⁵⁴ not in W. ⁵⁵ W. ⁵⁶ U. ⁵⁷ V. ⁵⁸ V.W.X.

ran adaŵ idaŵ ¹ef = alanas y uab nyt amgen no cheinaŵc canyt kar y uab iddaŵ ac ny dylyir ²[llad] un ohonunt ³ell tri' o alanas. ⁴[Hanher ran braŵt atal whaer n alanas, ac ny cheiff hi dim = alanas.]

xv. ⁵Tri dyn yssyd ryd udunt kerdet ford, adieithyr ford: effeirat y ouby claf ygyt ae gennat; eil yŵ righyll yn negesseu y arglŵyd; trydyd yŵ medyc gyt achennat y claf.

xvi. Tri than digyfreith ⁶eu gweithret: tan godeith = hanher Maŵrth hyt hanher Ebrill athan enneint trefgord; athan geueil ⁷[trefgord] auo naŵ cam y ŵrth ytfref ⁸atho banadyl ⁹arnei neu ¹⁰to tyweirch.

xvii. ¹¹Teir cont kyureithaŵl yssyd: cont ¹²cath; achont ¹³gast; achont gwiweir canys ¹⁴attal adigonant' agellŵg ¹⁵pan y' mynhont.

xviii. Tri chorn buelin y brenhin ¹⁶punt ¹⁷a tal' pob un o honunt: ¹⁸corn ¹⁹kyfedach; a' chorn kyweithas; ²⁰a chorn ²¹hely ²²yn llaŵ' y penkynyd.

xix. ²³Tri anyueil un troedaŵc yssyd ²⁴amŵs; a hebaŵc; a gellgi: ²⁵[pŵybynac atorho troet un ohonunt talet ywerth yn hollaŵl.]

xx. ²⁶Tri chyffredin gŵlat ²⁷[yssyd:] lluyd; a dadleu ac eglŵys: ²⁸[kanys guys auyd ar paŵb vdunt.]

xxi. Teir kyurynach yssyd well eu ²⁹dywedut noc eu kelu ³⁰[vn ohonunt] ³¹colledeu dy' arglŵyd; ³²achynllŵyn allad o dyn y dat ³³ot adeuir yg kyfrinach.

xxii. Tri diŵyneb gŵlat: ³⁴arglŵyd ac offeirat; a chyfreith: ³⁵ac ny ellir bot hebdunt mal kynt.

xxiii. Tri pheth ³⁶os keiff dyn' ar ford ³⁷ny ŵrthep' y' neb ³⁸perchennaŵc ohonunt' pedol; a notŵyd; a cheinaŵc.

xxiv. ³⁹Tri ergit ny diwygir: ⁴⁰ergit y karŵ ⁴¹y myŵn' yt; ac y ebaŵl gŵyllt yn yt; ac y ki ⁴²y myŵn' yt.

xxv. Tri gŵg ny diwygir: gŵg gŵr ŵrth ⁴³[y] wreic a ⁴⁴rodit yn rith' morŵyn ⁴⁵idaŵ a hitheu yn wreic; ⁴⁶ar eil yŵ difetha dyn' o

galanas to relations is paid; the third is, a father; for a share comes to him of the galanas of his son, to wit, one penny; since his son is no relative to him: and no one of those three are to be killed for galanas. A sister pays half a brother's share of galanas, and she receives no share of galanas.

15. There are three persons free to travel the road, and out of the road: a priest, to visit the sick, along with his messenger; the second is, an apparitor, upon his lord's commission; the third is, a mediciner, along with the messenger of the sick.

16. Three fires, the effects of which are not subject to law: heath-burning, from the middle of March until the middle of April; the fire of a hamlet bath; and the fire of a hamlet smithy, which shall be nine paces distant from the trev, with a roof of broom, or a roof of sods thereon.

17. There are three legal vessels of generation: that of a cat; of a bitch; and of a squirrel; because they can retain, and disengage, when they will.

18. The three bugle-horns of the king, the value of each of which is one pound: the horn of carousal; the horn of mustering; and the hunting horn, in the hand of the chief huntsman.

19. There are three one-footed animals: a stallion; a hawk; and a covert-hound: ²⁵whoever shall cut off the foot of one of them, let him pay its entire worth.

20. There are three universalities of a country: armament; pleas; and church: ²⁵for every body is under summons to them.

21. There are three secrets better revealed than concealed: one of them, losses to a lord; waylaying; and a person killing his father, if acknowledged in confidence.

22. The three presentials of a country: a lord; a priest; and law: and they cannot be dispensed with, as formerly.

23. Three things, which if a person find on the way, he is not to answer for to any owner of them: a horse-shoe; a needle; and a penny.

24. Three casts for which no reparation is to be made: a cast at a stag in corn; at a wild colt in corn; and at a dog in corn.

25. Three scowls for which no reparation is to be made: the scowl of a husband at a wife, given to him as a maid, and being a

¹ not in W. ² W. ³ not in W. ⁴ W. ⁵ not in W. ⁶ ymyd X. ⁷ V.W.X. ⁸ ac tho o X. ⁹ not in V. ¹⁰ tywarch V.W.X. erni. V. ¹¹ not in W.X. ¹² gast V. ¹³ kath V. ¹⁴ dillŵg V. ¹⁵ aallant pan V. ¹⁶ y V. not in W. ¹⁷ yw gwerth X. ¹⁸ cyfed V.W. yfed X. ¹⁹ ac V. ²⁰ ac V. ²¹ hela W. not in V. ²² not in X. ²³ - Punt atal pop vn. V. - o honunt. W. ²⁴ not in V. ²⁵ march W.X. ²⁶ W. ²⁷ not in X. ²⁸ hadef W.X. ²⁹ X. ³⁰ colledeu W. ³¹ - y brenhin X. ³² not in X. ³³ - ac ny ellir bot hebdunt W. ³⁴ not in W. ³⁵ or keffir W.X. ³⁶ nyt reit ateb W. ³⁷ ryd ynt yr X. ³⁸ not in W. ³⁹ ny caŵo X. ⁴⁰ not in X. ⁴¹ not in W. ⁴² yn W. ⁴³ W. ⁴⁴ gymerho ar ureint W. ⁴⁵ not in W. ⁴⁶ adyn adiffeithaer W.

kyfreith a ¹gŵneuthur oe genedyl ²gŵg
³ŵrth y neb adiffethaei; trydyd yŵ' gŵg ⁴gŵr
ŵrth ki yny ⁵gyrchu."

xxvi. Teir notwyd kyfreithaŵl yssyd:
⁶notwyd ⁷gweinidaŵl y urenhines; ⁸a notwyd
⁹y medyc ¹⁰[llys] ¹¹y wniaŵ y gwelieu; a'
notwyd y penkynyd ¹²y wniaŵ y cŵn rŵyg-
edic; ¹³dros bob un o honunt y telir
pedeir keinaŵc ¹⁴kyfreith.¹⁵

xxvii. Tri meuyll uethyant gŵr: bot yn
dryc carŵr ac yn llibinŵr yn dadleu; ac yn
ŵr arglŵyd drŵc.

xxviii. Tri chyuanhed gŵlat: meibon
bychein; achŵn; acheilogeu.

xxix. ¹⁶Teir gauel nyt atuerir: ¹⁷gauel
dros ledrat; ¹⁸ac ar' uach ¹⁹ny chymhelle
²⁰iaŵn ac am' alanas."

xxx. Teir sarhaet kelein ²¹[ŷnt:] pan
ladher ²²a phan yspeilher; ²³a phan ²⁴ythyer
yny gorwed.'

xxxi. Teir gwarthrud kelein ²⁵[ŷnt:]
gouyn pŵy ²⁶a ladaŵd ²⁷hon; pieu yr elor
²⁸hon; ²⁹[a gofuy] pieu y bed ³⁰[newyd]
hŵn."

xxxii. Tri chehyryn canastyr ³¹yssyd:
vn' ³²yŵ] ³³lledrat [³⁴y ³⁵fford ³⁶y ³⁷kerdho
kyurann o ³⁸honaŵ; ³⁹canyas naŵ affeith
⁴⁰yssyd idaŵ;] ⁴¹a hyd brenhin ⁴²[pŵybynn-
ac ae kylllelo;] ⁴³ac abo bleid ⁴⁴[yneb
awnel cam ymdanaŵ.]

xxxiii. Tri phren ⁴⁵ryd yssyd' ⁴⁶[eu llad]
⁴⁷yn forest [⁴⁸y ⁴⁹brenhin: ⁵⁰pren] crib
eglŵys; a ⁵¹gwyd elor; a' pheleidy'r a ⁵²el
yn reit y brenhin.⁵³

xxxiv. Tri lle ny dyly dyn rodi llŵ
gweilyd: un yŵ ⁵⁴[ar] pont ⁵⁵o un pren heb
ganllaŵ ⁵⁶idi; eil yŵ ar porth y uynwent
canyas canu y Pader adyly ⁵⁷[dŷn] yna rac
⁵⁸eneideu Cristonogyon y byt ⁵⁹ar ar drŵs
yr eglŵys canys canu y Pader adyly ⁶⁰[dŷn]
yna rac bron y groc.

xxxv. ⁶¹Teir gwarthrud morŵyn ⁶²[ŷs-
sŷd:] un yŵ dywedut oe that ŵrthi: mi
athrodeis ⁶³y ŵr uorŵyn: cil yŵ erchi ⁶⁴mynet
ohoni' at y gŵr ⁶⁵ygyngu trydyd yŵ y

woman; the second is, when a person is
ruined by law, and his kindred scowl at
him who ruined him; the third is, the scowl
of a man at a dog attacking him.

26. There are three legal needles: the
needle of a seamstress to the queen; the
needle of the mediciner of the court, for
sewing the wounds; and the needle of
the chief huntsman, for sewing the torn
dogs: for each of them four legal pence are
paid.

27. The three disgraceful faults of a man:
the being a faithless friend; feeble in plead-
ings; and a man to a bad lord.

28. The three signs of inhabitaney of a
country: little children; and dogs; and
cocks.

29. There are three distresses not to be
restored: a distress for theft; and on a
surety who will not enforce right; and for
galanas.

30. The three sarraads to a dead body are:
when it shall be killed; when despoiled;
and when thrown to the ground.

31. The three reproaches of a dead body
are: the asking, Who killed this? To whom
belongs this bier? and the asking, To
whom does this new grave belong?

32. There are three pieces of flesh of a
hundred recurrences: one is, theft, ³³what-
ever way a share of it may travel; for there
are nine accessaries to it; the king's hart;
³⁴whoever may cut it up; and a carcass
left by a wolf; ³⁵whoever may do wrong
with it.'

33. There are three free timbers in the
forest of the king: the roof-tree of a church;
wood for a bier; and shafts which go for
the use of the king.

34. There are three places where a per-
son is not to give the oath of an absolver:
one is, on a bridge of a single timber, with-
out a hand-rail; the second is, at the porch
of a church yard; for the 'Pater' is to be
there chaunted for the souls of the Chris-
tians of the world; and at the church door;
for the 'Pater' is there to be chaunted
before the rood.

35. There are three causes of blushing
to a maid: one is, the being told by her
father: 'Maiden, I have given thee to a
husband;' the second is, the desiring her

¹dŷn W. ²- ŷu gneuthur W. ³am hŷnnŷ; a W. ⁴dŷn W. ⁵ruthraŵ. W. ⁶vn X. ⁷guenigaŵl W.X.
⁸eil yw X. ⁹not in W. ¹⁰X. ¹¹trydyd yw X. ¹²not in X. ¹³not in W. ¹⁴not in X. ¹⁵- atal pop vn o W.X.
ohonunt. W. nadunt. X. Notwŷd gareic kŷwrein arall keinhaŵc kŷfreith atal. W. ¹⁶'This section follows the next
in U. ¹⁷vn onadunt X. not in W. ¹⁸a W.X. throŵ W. ¹⁹a X. ²⁰athros W. ²¹W. 'yw y llath ae hysbeilyaw
a gwan gwth troed yndaw. X. ²²not in W. ²³uŷrhŷer W. ²⁴W. yw X. ²⁵ae W. ²⁶hwn X. not in W.
²⁷not in W. ²⁸X. ²⁹V.W.X. ³⁰V.W. ohonunt X. ³¹not in W. ³²V. canys ba X. ³³V.W.X. ³⁴- bynnac X.
³⁵del X. ³⁶letrat W. ³⁷o X. ³⁸lledrat ybyd; X. ³⁹eil yŵ V.W.X. ⁴⁰V.W. or cam ymdanaw; X. ⁴¹trydyd
yŵ V.W.X. ⁴²V.W.X. ⁴³not in W. 'ywy ryd X. ⁴⁴X. ⁴⁵mewn X. ⁴⁶W. ⁴⁷V.W. ⁴⁸V.W.X. ⁴⁹not in X.
'phrenn V.W. ⁵⁰elhont V.W. ⁵¹- sphrenn elor. V.W. ⁵²not in X. ⁵³V. ⁵⁴not in V.W. ⁵⁵W. ⁵⁶eneit W.
⁵⁷trydyd yŵ V.W. ⁵⁸W. ⁵⁹not in V. ⁶⁰W. ⁶¹uorŵyn ŷie: W. ⁶²idi mynet ŷgyngu W. ⁶³not in W.

gwelet ¹ yn kyuodi y bore' y ² 6rth y ³ g6r ac o achos pob un or tri hynny y tal y ⁴ g6r ⁵ [y] amobyrr ⁶ yr argl6yd ae chowyll, ae hegwedi idi hitheu.

xxxvi. Tri argay gwaet '[yssyd:] mynw-
es; a g6regys perued a g6regys llab6dr.'

xxxvii. ¹Tri ²hely ryd yssyd ym pob
g6lat, ³canyt oes tref tat udunt: ⁴dyuyrgi a
⁵chadno a ⁶i6rch.¹¹

xxxviii. Tri anhebkor kenedyl: teispau
tyly a dial6r kenedyl ae hardel6r.'

xxxix. Tri gwanas gway6 kyureitha6l
¹²ymy6n dadleu: un ¹³y6 gwan y arlost
¹⁴yny dayar ac un llab' yny ¹⁵uo abreid ¹⁶y
tynnu a d6yla6; eil y6 gwan y pen ymy6n
t6yn yny cudyoy ym6n; trydyd y6 y doddi ar
l6yn ¹⁷[auo] kyuu6ch ag6r ac ony byd ¹⁸ar
un or teir gwanas hynny amynet dyn arna6
mal y bo mar6 trayan ¹⁹y alanas ²⁰a ²¹a ar
perchenna6c y gway6.²²

XL. O teir ford y dygir mab ²³y tat' un
²⁴o honunt' g6reic ll6yn a pherth ²⁵or byd
beicha6c pan uo ar y llabuaeth, dyget ²⁶y
²⁷hoffeiraf pl6yf' ²⁸attei' athyget 6rtha6
²⁹[mal hynn:] esgor neidyr y mi ³⁰[y] ar
y beichogi l6n os cre6ys tat gan uam
³¹namyn yg6r ³²h6n ³³ae enwi' ac ³⁴y uelly
³⁵kyureitha6l y d6c: eil y6 penkenedyl
³⁶aseith lab kenedyl ganta6' ³⁷[bieu y d6yn:]
³⁸trydyd y6' [³⁹ony byd penkenedyl' ⁴⁰idaw
roddet] ll6 deg wyr adeugeint ⁴¹oe chenedyl
⁴²adyget yr g6r: ⁴³[ar mab ehunan at6g
yny blaen kanyt kyfreithawl ll6 y vam onyt
ar dygyat vry.]

XLI. ⁴⁴O teir ford' y ⁴⁵diwedir mab ⁴⁶[o
genedyl:] ⁴⁷un y6' kymryt ⁴⁸or g6r y mab'
[⁴⁹y ⁵⁰dywetter y uot yn vab ida6 ae doddi'
⁵¹y ryda6 ar alla6r] a ⁵²dodi y lab ⁵³[asseu]

to go to her husband to sleep; the third is, seeing her rising in the morning from her husband: and, on account of those three, her husband pays her amobyrr to the lord, and her cowyll and her agweddi to herself.

36. There are three stays of blood: the breast; the middle girdle; and the trousers girdle.

37. There are three free hunts in every country, since there is no property in them: an otter; a fox; and a roebuck.

38. The three indispensables of a kindred: the representative; the avenger of the kindred; and its avoucher.

39. The three lawful rests of a spear during pleadings: one is, thrusting its butt end in the earth with one hand, so that it scarcely can be drawn out with both hands; the second is, thrusting its point in a bush till the blade be hidden; the third is, the placing it upon a thicket, that shall be of the height of a man: and unless it be on one of those three rests, and a person encounter it so as to cause his death; the third of his galanas falls upon the owner of the spear.

40. By three ways is a son to be affiliated 'to a father: one of them, when a woman of bush and brake shall be pregnant, upon arrival at her full time, let her parish priest visit her, and let her swear before him, in this manner: 'May I be delivered of a snake by this pregnancy, if any father has begotten it on a mother, other than that man;' and naming him; and so she affiliates him lawfully: the second is, the chief of kindred, with the hands of seven of the kindred, affiliate him: the third is, if there be no chief of kindred, the oaths of fifty men of her kindred affiliate the issue to the man: ⁴³and the son himself first swears, for the mother's oath is not legal but in the first case.'

41. By three ways is a son disowned by a kindred: one is, the man is to take the boy, said to be his son, and place him between himself and the altar; and put his ⁵³left

⁴⁴ac ydiwedir

⁴⁴and denied:

¹y bore yn kyuod W. ²W. ³y W. ⁴W. ⁵Teir V. ⁶hela V.W. ⁷hela V.W. ⁸i6rch V.W.X. ⁹- hela V.W. ¹⁰dyfyrge W.X. ¹¹- hela V.W. dyfyrge. V. cadno. W.X. ¹²kanyt oes tref tat udunt. V.W. Vn vreit yw ywroh agavyr. X. ¹³yn V.W. ymyd X. ¹⁴onadunt X. ¹⁵ac yn llaw yny dayar X. ¹⁶vei X. ¹⁷idaw ay dwylaw ytynnv X. ¹⁸V.W.X. ¹⁹yn V.W. not in X. ²⁰yr X. not in V.W. ²¹- ydyn X. ²²dygtyd V. uyd X. ²³- Vn anyueil a a o pedair keina6c y punt yn un dyd, gellgi: os taya6c bieiuyl y bore, pedair keina6c atal; odyra y roddi y ureyr y dyd h6nn6, chwugeint atal; odyra y roddi y urehin ynyr un dyd ac yna punt atal. Am6s yn pori allan, a milgi heb torch colli eu breint awnant. D6yn mab y dat. U. ²⁴y6 V.W. ²⁵W X. ²⁶'attei yr offeiraf X. ²⁷pherigl6r V.W. ²⁸etti V. ²⁹X. ³⁰V.W.X. ³¹onyt V. eithyr X. ³²ydygaf ida6 V.W. ³³ahenwi y gwr X. ³⁴not in V. ³⁵y dwg yn gyfureithyawl X. ³⁶not in X. ³⁷V.W.X. ³⁸a seith law kenedyl gantaw ac X. ³⁹V.W.X. ⁴⁰X. ⁴¹o X. ⁴²ad6c. V.W. yvam. X. ⁴³V. ⁴⁴Mal hynn X. ⁴⁵g6dir V. ⁴⁶V. ⁴⁷not in V.W.X. ⁴⁸ymab or g6r V.W. ⁴⁹V.W. ⁵⁰dywedir W. ⁵¹V.W.X. ⁵²dodet V.W. not in X. ⁵³V.W.X. ⁵⁴X.

ar ¹y pen' ²ar llab ³arall ar ⁴y creireu ar
allabr gysegyr athygu' nas crewys ef ⁵[ygan
yvam,] ac nat oes ⁶un dauyn oe waet yndað
⁷ac diwat: eil yó'' [⁸ony byd ⁹ytat' ¹⁰yn
vyó,] penkenedyl ¹¹ascith lab kenedyl gantað
¹²ac diwat: trydyd yó'' ony byd penken-
edyl ¹³rodi lló degwyr adeugeint ¹⁴oe genedyl
¹⁵ae ¹⁶diwat; ¹⁷[ar mab hynhaf' yr gó'r yd
oed y mab ar y góystlón bieu tygu yny
blaen.]

XLII. Teir gormes doeth ¹⁷[ynt:] medd-
aút; a ¹⁸godineb; a ¹⁹dryc anyan.'

XLIII. Tri dyn adyly tauodyaóe ²⁰y myón'
llys'' ²¹[drostunt:] gwreic; ²²ac alltut ag-
hyfyeithus = chryc anyanaól: ²³[vn dyn a
²⁴dyly deóis ytauotyáe arglóyd.]

XLIV. Tri llydyn digyureith ²⁵eu gweith-
ret ²⁶pob un yny' hydref' ²⁷[ar anyueileit
mut] ystalóyn; atharú trefgord; abaed
kenuein.

XLV. Tri phedwar yssyd: ²⁸o pedwar
achos ydymchoelir braót: o ofyn ²⁹kedyrn;
achas galon; acharyat kyueillon; a serch
da: eil pedwar yssyd: ³⁰[y] pedeir taryan
aa róg dyn a reith gólat rac haól ledrat: un
yó cadó gwesti yn gyureithaól nyt amgen
³¹o pryt gorchyuaerúy ³²y cadó' hyt y bore
³³[trannoeth] adodi y lab drostað teir gweith
y nos honno ahynny tygu ³⁴[ohonaól] adyn-
yon yty gantað; eil ³⁵[taryan] yó ³⁶cadó
kyn coll nyt amgen tygu ar y trydyd o wyr
un ureint ac ef y uot ar y heló ef teir nos
kyn y colli or holaódyr; trydyd yó' geni a
meithrin ³⁷nyt amgen' tygu or perchennaóe
ar y trydyd o wyr un ureint ac ef góelet
geni ³⁸a meithrin yr' anyueil ³⁹ar y heló heb
⁴⁰y uynet ⁴¹y órthað' teir nos ⁴²[athri dieu;]
pedweryd' yó gwarant; ⁴³nyt ⁴⁴a góarant
⁴⁵pellach y' tryded lab ⁴⁶gónaet honno'
⁴⁷cadó kyn coll; ⁴⁸[a hynny adiffer dyn rac
⁴⁹hawl lledrat: ⁵⁰y] trydyd pedwar ⁵¹yssyd
pedwar dyn nyt oes naól udunt ⁵²nac yn

hand upon the boy's head, and the other
hand upon the relics on the holy altar;
and swear that he has not begotten him
on his mother, and that there is not one
drop of his blood in him; and deny him:
the second is, if the father be not living,
the chief of kindred, with the hands of
seven of the kindred, deny him: the third
is, if there be no chief of kindred, 'the
giving' the oaths of fifty men of his kin-
dred deny him; ¹⁶and the eldest son of the
man, to whom the child was pledged, is to
swear first.'

42. The three molestations of the wise
are: drunkenness; and adultery; and bad
disposition.

43. Three persons who are entitled to an
advocate for them in court: a woman; an
alltud not knowing the language; and one
of imperfect utterance: ²⁵the person to
choose the advocate is the lord.'

44. Three animals whose acts are not
cognizable by law, during the rutting season
of each, ²⁷towards mute beasts: a stallion;
a hamlet bull; and a herd boar.

45. There are three fours: the four causes
by which judgment is perverted: the fear
of the powerful; the hatred of foes; the
love of friends; and the lust of lucre: the
second four are: the four shields which
interpose between a person and a raith
of country against a charge of theft: one
is, to guard a guest lawfully; to wit, from
the time of nightfall, until the following
morning, by placing the hand over the
party three times during that night, and so
swearing, joined by the people of the
house; the second is, to guard before loss;
to wit, swearing, with two men equal with
himself in privilege, to the thing being in
his possession three nights before it was
lost by the claimant; the third is, birth and
rearing; to wit, the owner swearing, with
two men equal with himself in privilege, to
seeing the birth and rearing of the animal
in his possession, without its going from
him three nights and three days; the fourth

* ⁴³idaó

* ⁵²to him

¹ar pen ymab V.W.X. ²ae X. ³deheu V.W.X. ⁴yr allabr ar creireu athyget V.W.X. ⁵X. ⁶not in V.W.
⁷not in V.W. ⁸ac X. ⁹V.W.X. ¹⁰- byw X. ¹¹V. ¹²- bieu y V.W.X. wadu V. diwat W.X. ¹³not in V.W.
¹⁴ac X. ¹⁵o X. ¹⁶y tad ac nelly ydiwedir. X. ¹⁷gtatta. V. ¹⁸V. ¹⁹V.W.X. ²⁰dryc anyan X. ²¹godineb. X.
²²yn V.W. ²³drostun yn dadlev X. ²⁴V.W. ²⁵achryc anyanaól; ac alltut agkyfyeithus: V. ²⁶V.X. ²⁷not in X.
²⁸y X. ²⁹yn eu V.W. ³⁰yssyd X. ³¹V.W. ³²not in V.W.X. ³³cadarn V.W.X. ³⁴X. ³⁵- no [e V.W.] gadó
V.W.X. ³⁶not in V.W.X. ³⁷X. ³⁸V.W.X. ³⁹X. ⁴⁰not in V.W.X. ⁴¹yr V.W. y X. ⁴²- ac veithryn V.W.X.
⁴³not in X. ⁴⁴not in V.W.X. ⁴⁵W. 'y órthað trydyd V.W. - taryan X. ⁴⁶- petweryd [taryan X.] yó, cadó kyn
coll a [hynny V.W.] tygu V. góneuthur W.X. or dyn V.W.X. ary trydyd ótyr V.X. adeu or W. vn vreint ac ef
V.W.X. kyn colli or llall yda V.W. vot yda húnno ary heló ef: V. bot arýheló ef y da húnno: W. vot yda hwnnw
ary helw kyn coll or llall y da: X. ⁴⁷oes V.W.X. ⁴⁸namyn hyt V.W.X. ar V.W. yn oes X. góneuthur or V.W.
y X. ⁴⁹not in V.W.X. ⁵⁰- adyly X. ⁵¹V.W.X. ⁵²not in V.W. ⁵³X. ⁵⁴ynt V. yó W.X. ⁵⁵- rac y
brenhin V. ⁵⁶V.W.X.

llys nac yn llan 'rac brenhin:' un ²o honunt' dyn atorho ³y naðd' yn un or teir góyl arbenhic 'yny lys;' eil yú ⁴[y] dyn abystler ⁵oe uod yr brenhin' trydyd yú ⁶'cýynossaðc ⁷[y] brenhin' [⁸dyn ⁹adylyho y borthi ac ae gatt' ¹⁰ynos honno heb uóyt;] pedweryd yú ¹¹[y] gaeth.¹²

XLVI. [¹⁴O teir ford ytelir guyalen aryant yr brenhin ¹⁵afiol eur achlaðr eur erni o dóyn' treis ¹⁶ar wreic' ac ¹⁷am torri naðd ford ar ychenaðc diatlam ac am sarhaet brenhin.]¹⁸

XLVII. ¹⁹Tri da dilýs diuach ýssýd: da arotho ý brenhin ý 6r, ac adel idað ýnteu gan gýfreith; a da agaffo gureic gan ýgór ýný húynebwerth, pan gýtýo ýgór agureic arall; a da adýcker ýn rýuel deu arglóyd.

XLVIII. Tri lle ýg kýfreith Hýwel ý mae praðf: vn o honu gureic bieu proui treis arór; eil ýú kýnogýn bieu proui uch pen bed ýmach ýuot ýn uach ac na diwýgýt drostað ýuechni tra uu uyó; trydyd ýú proui bugeilgi.

XLIX. Teir pla kenedýl: magu mab arglóyd; a dóyn mab ý genedýl ýg kam; aguarchaðú penreith.

L. Tri pheth atýrr ar amot: cleuyt; ac aghen arglóyd; ac aghenoctit.

LI. Tri pheth adiffer dýn rac guýs dadleu: llefein ac vtgýrn rac llu gorwlat; allif ýnauon heb pont aheb keubal; achleuyt.

LII. Tri dýn awna gulat ýn tlaðt: arglóyd deu eiraðc; ac ýgnat camwedaðc; amaer cuhudýat.

LIII. Tri aniueil ýssýd un werth eu llosgýrneu ac eu llygeit ac eu heneit: llo; ac eboles tom; achath; eithýr cath awarchatwo ýscubaðr brenhin.

LIV. Tri dýn cas kenedýl: lleidýr; a-thóyllór; caný ellir ýmdiret udunt; adýn a

is a warrant; a warrant goes not beyond the third hand, and let that establish custody before loss; and that defends a person from a charge of theft: the third four are, the four persons to whom there is no protection, either in court, or in church, against the king: one of them, a person who shall violate his protection at any one of the three principal festivals in the court; the second is, a person who shall be pledged willingly to the king; the third is, the king's supperer, ⁹a person who ought to provide for him, and leaves him that night without food; the fourth is, his bondman.

46. In three ways a silver rod is paid to the king, and a golden vessel with a golden cover to it: for violating a woman; for breaking the protection of the road towards a beggar without a home; and for saraad to the king.

47. There are three properties secure without surety: property which the king shall give to a man, and which comes to him by law; property which a wife shall have from her husband as wyneb-werth, when the husband shall have connexion with another woman; and property taken in a war between two lords.

48. There are three cases, in the law of Howel, in which proof occurs: one of them, it belongs to a woman to prove a rape against a man; the second is, it belongs to a debtor to prove, over the grave of the surety his being surety, and that his suretiship was not exonerated whilst he lived; the third is, the proving a shepherd dog.

49. The three plagues of a kindred: the nursing of a son of the lord; the affiliating a son wrongfully to a kindred; and to guard supreme authority.

50. Three things which break a contract: sickness; the call of the lord; and poverty.

51. Three things which protect a person against a summons to pleadings: the shouting and sound of horns before a border-country host; flood in a river, without a bridge, and without a cobble; and sickness.

52. Three persons who will reduce a country to poverty: a prevaricating lord; an iniquitous judge; and an accusing maer.

53. There are three animals whose tails, eyes, and lives are of the same worth: a calf; a filly for common work; and a cat; excepting the cat that shall watch the king's barn.

54. Three persons hated by a kindred: a thief; and a deceiver; since they cannot be

¹not in V. ²yú V.W. ³naðd y brenhin V.W.X. ⁴not in V.W. ⁵X. ⁶yr brenhin oe uod W. ⁷- y V. ⁸X. ⁹not in V. ¹⁰V. ¹¹V.W. ¹²V. heb uóyt ýnos honno W. ophalla idaw X. ¹³V.W.X. ¹⁴- Hyd yn hyn y traethasann kyfreitheu llys a chyfreitheu yr gúlat. O hyn allan or damweineu. U. The remainder of U., is collated with Book IV. ¹⁵V.W. ¹⁶am V. ¹⁷not in V. ¹⁸o W. ¹⁹W.

latho dŷn oe genedŷl ehunan ; kanŷ ledir ŷcar bŷŷ ŷrŷ car marŷ, cas uŷd gan paŷb ŷwelet ŷnteu.

LV. Tri cheffredin kenedŷl : penkenedŷl ; atheispantŷle ; amab ŷwreic arother o rod kenedŷl ŷ eu gelŷn ; hŷnnŷ adŷlŷ bot ŷngŷffredin rŷg ŷdŷŷ genedŷl.

LVI. Tri aniuail ŷssŷd uŷŷ eu teithi noc eu guerth kŷfreith : ŷstalŷn ; atharŷ tref-gord ; abaed kenuain : kanŷs ŷr enrŷal agollir o collir ŷnteu.

XL. [AMRYŷ.]

I. ¹Kŷfreith eur ŷŷ ŷrodi olaŷ ²ŷlaŷ dan tŷston ³ŷn llaŷ ⁴ŷkeitwat ŷgadŷ.

II. Kŷfreith arŷant ŷŷ eu riuŷ argŷhoed olaŷ ŷgŷlŷd ⁵ŷn llaŷ ⁶ŷkeitwat.

III. ⁷Croen ŷch neu uuŷch neu garŷ neu ewic, neu dŷuŷrgi deudec keinhaŷc atal pop vn.

IV. Croen llostlŷdan hanher punt atal.

V. Croen beleu pedeir arhugeint atal.

VI. Croen carlŷg deudec keinhaŷc atal.

VII. O pop gŷŷdlŷdŷn alather ar tir dŷn arall perchennaŷc ŷ tir ageiff ŷ wharthaŷr ol nessaf ŷr llaŷr, or bŷd hŷŷs ŷ gic.

VIII. ⁸Cŷŷnnossaŷc brenhin a ⁹dŷrŷ keinhaŷc ŷr guassanaethwŷr ŷr arbet ¹⁰ŷr ŷcubaŷr ae ¹¹uŷt.

IX. Rac eistedŷat cantref nŷt amgen ¹²ŷ troedaŷc ¹³kerŷŷn uragaŷt atal ¹⁴ŷr brenhin pop blŷŷdŷn.

X. Nŷ bŷd penkenedŷl ŷmab guedŷ ŷ tat, ŷn nessaf idaŷ ; kanŷs oes uodaŷc ŷŷ pen ¹⁵kŷnedlaeth.

XI. ¹⁶ŷ neb alatho derwen ar ford ŷ brenhin ; talet tri buhŷn camlŷrŷ ŷr brenhin ; aguerth ŷderwen ; ac arllŷŷsset ŷ ford ŷr brenhin ; aphan el ŷbrenhin hcibŷaŷ kudŷet uon ŷ pren abrethŷn vn lliŷ.

XII. Or dŷgŷŷd pren ar traŷs auon athŷnu magleu arŷ pren ; perchennaŷc ŷtir ŷbo bon ŷpren arnaŷ adŷlŷ ŷ douot pa tu bŷnhac ŷ troŷso ŷr auon uric ŷpren.

depended upon ; and a person who shall kill another of his own kindred ; since the living kin is not killed for the sake of the dead kin, every body will hate to see him.

55. Three common to a kindred : a chief of kindred ; a representative ; and the son of a woman given by the consent of kindred to their enemy ; he is to be in common between the two kindreds.

56. There are three animals whose teithi exceed their legal worth : a stallion ; a hamlet bull ; and a herd boar : for the breed is lost, if they be lost.

XL. [VARIOUS.]

1. The law as to gold is, to give it from hand to hand, with witnesses, into the hand of the receiver to keep.

2. The law as to silver is, to count it openly from each hand into the hand of the receiver.

3. The skin of an ox, or cow, or stag, or hind, or otter, is twelve pence in value.

4. The skin of a beaver is half a pound in value.

5. The skin of a marten is twenty-four pence in value.

6. The skin of a fitchet is twelve pence in value.

7. Of every wild animal which shall be killed upon another person's land, the owner shall have the hind quarter next the ground, if the flesh be eatable.

8. The king's supperer shall give a penny to the servants to spare ¹⁷the barn, and his ¹⁸food.

9. The fore sitter of a cantrev, to wit, the foot-holder, pays a vat of ¹⁹bragod to the king every year.

10. A son is not to be chief of kindred after the father, in succession ; for chief of kindredship is during life.

11. Whoever shall fell an oak on the king's highway ; let him pay three kine camlwrw to the king ; and the worth of the oak ; and let him clear the way for the king : and, when the king goes by, let him cover the stool of the tree with cloth of one colour.

12. If a tree fall across a stream, and things get entangled in the tree ; the owner of the land on which the tree grew has the derelict, whatever way the stream may have turned the branches of the tree.

¹ -y yd ay
² kerwyneid o ved

³ wyd.

¹⁷ - his corn and
¹⁸ mead

¹⁹ timber.

¹ H. X. ² ygilyd y X. ³ ar X. ⁴ y gadw ar X. ⁵ H. ⁶ H. X. Cwynossawr y X. ⁷ dŷly rodi X. ⁸ no X.
⁹ - of X. ¹⁰ kenedŷl. X. ¹¹ H. ¹² X.

xiii. Pŷmhet dŷd kŷn gŷyl Uihagel ŷdŷlŷ ŷ brenhin guahard ŷgoet hŷt ŷmpen pŷmthecuet dŷd guedŷ ŷr Ystŷyll; ac or moch agaffer ŷnŷ coet ŷ decuet llŷdŷn ageiff ŷ brenhin, hŷt ŷm pen ŷ nabuetaŷd; ac odŷna allan ewŷllis ŷ brenhin auŷd ŷmdanunt.

xiv. ŷ brenhin adŷlŷ o anreith, gre argeiuŷr ar dillat amaerŷŷaŷc, ac arueu ar carcharorŷon heb eu rannu aneb: nŷ dŷlŷ ŷnteu traŷan ŷ kessŷc tom kanŷs ŷspeil ŷnt.

xv. Par gŷmerho taŷaŷc tir ŷ gan ŷ brenhin trugeint adŷlŷ ŷ brenhin o pop rantir ŷgan ŷ taŷaŷc: ac or bŷd eglŷs ar tir ŷtaŷaŷctref wheugeint adaŷ ŷr brenhin ŷgan ŷneb ae kŷmero.

xvi. Kaeth arotho ŷbrenhin tir idaŷ dec a phetwar ugeint uŷd ŷ ebediŷ; ar traŷan adaŷ ŷr maer ar kŷghellaŷr.

xvii. Gŷr rŷd adŷlŷ ateb dros ŷ alltut o pop haŷl nŷ dŷlŷho colli e tauaŷt ac eneit ac aelodeu; kanŷ dŷlŷneb colli tauaŷt ac eneit ac aelodeu, otawaŷt dŷn arall.

xviii. Guerth tudedŷn paraŷt ŷgkŷfreith Howel da pedeir arhugeint arŷant.

xix. Pan dŷcco kŷfreith anreith o uarŷ tŷ neu oneb dadŷl arall, ŷ teulu ar maer ageiff ŷr aneired ar enderiged ar dinewŷt ar deueit ar geiuŷr ac agaffer oll ŷnŷ tŷ cithŷr meirch ac ŷchen a guarthec maŷr ac eur acarŷant a dillat amaerŷŷaŷc: ac or bŷd vn peth auo kŷwerthŷd punt brenhin bieuyd.

xx. Traŷan galanas adŷgŷd ar perchennaŷc ŷr arŷf ŷllather ŷdŷn ahi.

xxi. Da addŷcker orŷuel ŷ hedŷch deu hanher uŷd rŷg ŷ neb ae dŷcco ar neb bieiuu gŷnt.

xxii. Pŷŷ bŷnhac atalho tir ŷgalanas kŷllidet drostaŷ ŷr arglŷd kanŷs rŷd ŷdŷlŷ ŷtir uot ŷr neb ŷtalher idaŷ. Tri llŷsseu adŷlŷ tŷfu ŷnŷ tir hŷnnŷ: meillon; aguŷc ac ŷsgall: ac nŷ bŷd mŷŷ guerth buŷch or tir hŷnnŷ noe hŷt pan uo ŷn pori.

xxiii. Deu dŷn nŷ dŷlŷ ŷ brenhin gouŷn eu guerth kŷt llather ŷnŷ wlat: kaeth dŷn arall; kanŷ medŷant auŷd ŷdŷn ar ŷ gaeth mal ar ŷaneueil; ar dŷn agaffer ŷn ŷmdeith hŷt nos ŷn ŷstauell ŷ brenhin, heb tan, a heb ganhŷll kŷt llodho guassanaethwŷr ŷ brenhin hŷnnŷ nŷ dŷlŷir gouŷn ŷ alanas.

13. The fifth day before Michaelmas the king is to forbid his woods until the end of the fifteenth day after the Epiphany; and of the swine that shall be found in the woods the king has the tenth, until the end of the ninth day; and thenceforward they are at the king's pleasure.

14. The king has of the spoil, the studs, the goats, the furred clothes, the arms, and the prisoners, without sharing with any one: he is not to have a third of the working mares, for they are spoil.

15. When a taeog shall take land from the king, the king has three score pence for each randir from the taeog: and, if there be a church upon the land of the taeog-trev, six score pence come to the king from the one who shall take it.

16. The ebediw of the bondman, to whom the king shall give land, is four score and ten pence; and the third comes to the maer and canghellor.

17. A free man is to answer for his alltud in every claim for which he is not to lose tongue, life, or limbs; for no one is to lose tongue, life, or limbs, by the tongue of another person.

18. The worth of a ready-made garment, in the law of Howel the good, is twenty-four of silver.

19. When the law shall require confiscation from a marw-dy, or other occasion, the household and the maer have the heifers, the steers, the stirks, the sheep, the goats, and all that shall be found in the house, except the horses, oxen, large cattle, gold, silver, and furred clothes: and if there be any thing worth one pound it belongs to the king.

20. A third of the galanas falls upon the owner of the weapon by which a person shall be killed.

21. Property that shall be rescued from war to peace, is to be shared between the person who shall take it and its former owner.

22. Whoever shall pay land for galanas, let him pay geld for it to the lord; for the land is to be free to the person to whom it shall be paid. Three herbs are to grow in that land: trefoil; vetches; and thistles: and the worth of a cow from that land is not more than that of the time that she may depasture.

23. Two persons whose worth the king is not to demand although they shall be killed in his country: the bondman of another person; for a person has the property of his bondman as of his animal; and the person who shall be found walking during the night in the king's chamber, without fire, without candle; although the king's servants kill that person his galanas is not to be demanded.

xxiv. Pŷbŷnhac atorho kŷuar awnel oe uod; talet tri buhŷn camlŷrŷ yr brenhin ac yr kŷfarŷr yar oll.

xxv. Gre gŷfreithaŷl dec cassec adeugeint.

xxvi. Preid warthee gŷfreithaŷl, pedeir bu ar hugeint.

XII. KŷN NO HŷN TRIOED KŷFREITH AR TRAETHASSAM WEITHON ŷ TRAETHŷN OR NAŷUETDŷDŷEU.

I. Kŷntaf ŷŷ naŷuetdŷd Racuŷr am tir; eil ŷŷ naŷuetdŷd Mei elchŷyl; trydŷd ŷŷ naŷuetdŷd Mei ŷdaŷ teithi kŷnflith; petwerŷd ŷŷ naŷuetdŷd Whefraŷr ŷdaŷ teithi kŷnwheith.

II. Oet naŷuetdŷd ŷssŷd ŷ arglŷd ŷ ŷmgoffau ae lŷ pan honher arnaŷ rodi llŷ gŷnt.

III. Oet naŷuetdŷd ŷssŷd rŷg llŷs allan kŷn ateb; ahŷnnŷ guedŷ haŷl pan uo amrŷsson am tir.

IV. Oet naŷuetdŷd ŷssŷd am gelein ahanfŷ or vn cantref ar neb ae llatho.

V. Tri naŷuetdŷd ŷssŷd ŷ penkŷnŷd.

VI. Tri naŷuetdŷd ŷssŷd am ueichogi gureic.

VII. Naŷuetdŷd kŷn Aŷst ŷ da pop heit ŷmreint modrŷdaf.

VIII. Oet naŷuetdŷd ŷssŷd am warant un wlat neu tŷst unwlat.

IX. Oet naŷuetdŷd ŷssŷd ŷdŷn tŷ awnelher ar tir dŷn arall heb ŷganhat.

X. Oet naŷuetdŷd ŷssŷd ŷwreic ŷ arhos ŷran or da ŷnŷ thŷ pan ŷsgarho ae gŷr.

XI. Oet deu naŷuetdŷd ŷssŷd am dŷr pan torher.

XII. Oiar braŷdŷr auarn ŷ brodŷeu na uit uŷy genhŷt werth keinhaŷc no guerth Duŷ; na varn ŷ kam yr guerth namŷn barn ŷ iaŷn yr Duŷ.

XIII. Bŷchan rŷued kŷt bo pedruŷter ŷn llŷs pressenhaŷl can ŷmudant awŷd mal awel eluŷd: pŷy bŷnhac hagen agarho diheurŷd aditraghŷydder guassanaeth iaŷn yr Arglŷd Iessu Grist, yr hŷn ŷssŷd gogonet ŷ Tat ar Mab ar ŷsprŷt glan. Amen.

24. Whoever shall break co-tillage willingly engaged in; let him pay three kine camlwrw to the king; and all his tilth to the co-tillers.

25. A legal stud, fifty mares.

26. A legal herd of cattle, twenty-four kine.

XLI. HERETOFORE WE HAVE TREATED OF LAW TRIADS, NOW WE TREAT OF THE NINTH DAYS.

1. The first is, the ninth day of December, concerning land; the second is, the ninth day of May succeeding; the third is, the ninth day of May, when the milk teithi of a heifer occur; the fourth is, the ninth day of February, the period of a first-working ox.

2. There is a period to the ninth day for the lord to recollect himself as to an oath, when it shall be asserted that he has previously made an oath.

3. There is a period to the ninth day between the court and the church, before answering; and that after a claim, when there shall be a dispute as to land.

4. There is a period to the ninth day concerning a dead body of one of the same cantrev with him who shall have killed him.

5. There are three ninth days for the chief huntsman.

6. There are three ninth days as to the pregnancy of a woman.

7. The ninth day before August every swarm assumes the privilege of a stock hive.

8. There is a period to the ninth day as to a warrant in the same country, or a witness in the same country.

9. There is a period to the ninth day for removing a building erected on the land of another person without his permission.

10. There is a period to the ninth day for a wife to wait for her share of property in her house on separating from her husband.

11. A period to a twice ninth day there is for land when broken up.

12. Listen, thou judge who givest judgments: let not the worth of a penny weigh more with thee than thy God; judge not wrongly for worth, but judge righteously for the sake of God.

13. Little is the wonder there should be doubting in a temporal court, since they change their intention like the elemental gale: whoever, notwithstanding, shall love security, shall be safe from stumbling in the righteous service of the Lord Jesus Christ, which is to the glory of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. Amen.

CYVREITHIAU AMRYVAL,

O AMRYŪ LYVRAU;

ANOMALOUS LAWS,

FROM VARIOUS MSS.

BOOK THE FOURTH.

[DAMGEINIAU.]

[CASUALTIES.]

I. ¹[HYT HYN YTRAETHASSAM KYPREITHEU LLYS A CHYFREITHEU YR GŪLAT: O HYN ALLAN OR DAMWEINEU.]

i. Pop kafflan ²[or] aguenel dyn oy anuod dyhuked oy uod.

ii. ³O ⁴llad denyon ⁵enyud denyon ⁶ereyll taler galanas ⁷trosdunt ual ⁸tros denyon ⁹ereyll kany ¹⁰e kenedel a ¹¹dele eu kadu rac gneuthur ¹²kam ¹³onadunt.

iii. ¹⁴Pa dyn puyllauc ¹⁵benac aladho' ¹⁶[dyn] enuyt talet ¹⁷y alanas ¹⁸ual ¹⁹galanas dyn puyllauc.

iv. Ny dyukyr saraet ²⁰dyn enuyt ac ny dyukyr ²¹[y] saraet ²²akafer ykan' enuyt.

v. Nyd gueneuthuredyc dym ²³or aguenel dyn ²⁴[yn] ²⁵medu na uacc arodho ²⁶[yny ueddaet] na ²⁷peth arall ²⁸[a] ²⁹adsuho.

vi. ³⁰O deruyd ³¹bod dyn ³²en kendeyr-yauc a' bradhu ³³dyn ³⁴arall [³⁵o honab' ³⁶ae danhed] ³⁷ac or brath hunnu ³⁸deuod ageu ³⁹yr' dyn'' nys ⁴⁰dyhuc ⁴¹e kenedel ⁴²er enuyt ⁴³ef; kany oanuyd er heynt ⁴⁴[hōnnō] ⁴⁵ebu uaru.

vii. ⁴⁶Dyn mut ⁴⁷ny telyr ⁴⁸ydau na' saraet nac atep'' ⁴⁹o ⁵⁰dym ⁵¹arall, ⁵²kany

I. HITHERTO WE HAVE TREATED OF THE LAWS OF THE COURT, AND THE LAWS OF THE COUNTRY: HENCE ONWARD OF CASUALTIES.

1. Every injury that a person unwittingly commits, let him wittingly redress.

2. If idiots kill other persons, let galanas be paid on their behalf, as for other persons; because their kindred ought to prevent them doing wrong.

3. What sane person soever shall kill an idiot, let him pay his galanas, like the galanas of a sane person.

4. No compensation is to be made for saraad to an idiot; neither is compensation to be made for saraad received from an idiot.

5. Nothing is binding that is done by a ⁴drunken person, whether he give surety in his ebriety, or whatever ⁵else he may promise.

6. If ⁶a person become rabid, and ⁷bite another person, and the person die from that bite; no compensation is to be made by the kindred of the madman; because his death was occasioned by the nature of that disorder.

7. No saraad is to be paid to a dumb person, nor answer given ⁷as to any thing

⁴⁸ynuyt
⁵⁰y dyn ynuyt

⁴⁹ffyd
⁵¹dyn

⁴⁸foolish
⁵⁰an idiot

⁴⁹faith
⁵¹from another person,

¹U. Llyma am gyulauaneu nōneler. K. The text of this Book is from A. ²D. ³Or D.F.Q. ⁴- deruyd y dnyon ynuyt U. ⁵not in U. ⁶pyllauc G. ⁷yndanunt Q. ⁸not in U. ⁹pylloc K.U. ¹⁰eu D.K.Q. not in F.G.U. ¹¹dylyant Q. ¹²drte D. ¹³o honunt. F.K.Q.U. ¹⁴Py D.Q. Or lladd F. ¹⁵dyn F. ¹⁶D. ¹⁷not in G.K.Q.U. ¹⁸- trosto K. ymdanab Q. ¹⁹tros K.Q. ²⁰a gaffer [y Q.] gan D.F.G.U. - dyn K.Q. ²¹Q. ²²agaffo D.F.G. K.U. ''ynteu. F.G.K.Q.U. ²³oc D. ²⁴K. ²⁵G.U. ²⁶D.F.G.K.Q.U. ²⁷wnel. D. ²⁸Or Q. ²⁹not in D. ³⁰not in K. ³¹D.G.K.Q.U. ³²G.K.Q.U. ³³ae varō D. ³⁴marōr K. ''y varō Q. not in D. ³⁵y F. ³⁶ditygant Q. ³⁷not in D.F.G.K.U. ³⁸trosto. K.Q. ³⁹y dyn F. ⁴⁰D. ⁴¹y kolles y D.F.G.U. llall D.G.U. dyn F. y eneit. D.F.G.U. ⁴²- Ny thelr sarhaet D. y D.Q. ⁴³ac nyt atebir idab D. ⁴⁴not in G.K.Q.U. ⁴⁵not in Q. ⁴⁶not in D.K. ⁴⁷- idab G.K.Q.U. ⁴⁸Q. ⁴⁹G.U. ⁵⁰F. ⁵¹G.U.

deueyt chun ydeleu ¹[o honav ;] onyd ²er argluyd adrukarhaa urthau ³ac aryd' dyn adeueto'' drostau.

viii. ⁴Bydeyr adeyllion ⁵ny muyneyr ⁶[^adim] or a deuetoent' ⁷eladaleu ⁸kany ⁹guelsant dym akany keleusant vrth hene ny muyneyr dym onadunt.' Pop ¹⁰anauus [¹¹arall ¹²hagen] ¹³a uo' ¹⁴yac y ¹⁵lekeyt ¹⁶ay ¹⁷gulustyeu ay ¹⁸dauaut' kemeredyc ¹⁹eu ²⁰y amadraud.

ix. Denyon ²¹aghefyeyt ny huyper ²²bed ²³a ²⁴deuetoent ac ny ²⁵huypuynt huenteu ²⁶pa deucter urthunt ²⁷nyd kemeredyc' eu hamadraud onyd ²⁸trugaret er argluyd.'

x. Testylaeth aellyr ar eyr ²⁹a gueytret ac ny ellyr ³⁰testyolaet ar ucdul.

xi. ³¹Hyn ³²odenyon adyeyc rac ³³lu gueylyd ³⁴escob ac ³⁵argluyd a' mud abedar adyn ³⁶ageuyeyt a ³⁷greyc ueycyauc.'

xii. ³⁸Ny ³⁹dyukyr kafflaun' un anyueyl kedeyryauc.' ⁴⁰

xiii. Nystal ⁴¹un anyueyl bruydryn ⁴²kafflaun : ⁴³[ac] ⁴⁴sef ⁴⁵eu ⁴⁶anyueyl bruydryn estaluyn ⁴⁷nystal ykylyd ac nys tal nabaet na ⁴⁸taru ⁴⁹[na hórd] na ⁵⁰bucc na keylyauc na keylachuyd ykylyd : ⁵¹o ⁵²lladant ⁵³huenteu ⁵⁴anyueyleyt ereyll ⁵⁵hue ay talant.'

xiv. ⁵⁶O deruyd ⁵⁷[y dyn] ⁵⁸tennu ruyd ⁵⁹ay ar auon ay ar uor' a ⁶⁰deuod ⁶¹[yndi] ⁶²ay guydeu ac' ⁶³anyueyl arall ⁶⁴ay uaru

else,' since he does not speak himself respecting his claim ; unless the lord take compassion upon him, and appoint a person to speak for him.

8. No evidence given in causes by the deaf, and the blind is 'to be received ;' since they saw nothing, and heard nothing ; therefore they are not competent. The deposition, however, of every other maimed person, who is perfect as to his eyes, his ears, and his tongue, is to be received.

9. Persons of a different language, and who are not understood, and who do not understand what may be said to them ; their deposition is not to be received, unless by the favour of the lord.

10. Testimony may be given as to a word, and as to an act ; but testimony cannot be given as to a thought.

11. These persons are exempt from the oath of an absolver : a bishop, a lord, one who is dumb, one who is deaf, a person of a different language, and a pregnant woman.

12. Any injury done by a rabid animal is not to be redressed.

13. The injury done by one vicious animal to another is not to be redressed : the injury done by one stallion to another stallion is not to be redressed ; neither is compensation to be made if a boar, or a bull, or a ram, or a buck, or a cock, or a gander injure a male of their kind : but, if they kill other animals, compensation is to be made.

14. If a person 'draw a net, whether 'in a river, or in the sea,' and either geese or other animals get therein, and perish on

⁶⁰ dyn
⁶³ hóch
⁶⁴ ar uor neu ar tir

⁶¹ caró
⁶² tannu

⁶⁰ for a man ;
⁶³ sow,
⁶⁴ on the sea, or on the land,
⁶¹ stag,
⁶² spread

¹ F.G.K.Q.U. ² not in D.F.G.K.U. ³ a D.K.U. o F.G.Q. rodi D.F.G.K.Q.U. ''idaó a attepo Q. ⁴ - Ny mtyuheir ymadraóð dynyon D. ⁵ not in D. ⁶ F.G.K.Q.U. ''not in Q. ⁷ not in K. ⁸ wyl y deillon D. wyr yr vn F. welas y neill G.U. ac na D.F.G.U. chlyó D.F.U. chigleu G. y D.F.G.U. bydeir D. llall F.G.U. onadunt G. o honunt U. órth hyunny ny mtyuheir dim or a dywetynt. G.U. ⁹ anaf F.G.K.Q.U. ¹⁰ D.F.G.K.Q.U. ¹¹ D. or G.Q.U. ¹² y D. 'ar dyn K. ¹³ - ar dyn F.Q. gan vot F. ac Q. yn F.Q. ¹⁴ glusteu D.G.K.Q.U. ¹⁵ alygeit G. ¹⁶ lygeit D. tavaít F.K.Q.U. ¹⁷ glusteu F. lygeit K.Q. lygat U. ¹⁸ vyd D.F.G.K.Q. ¹⁹ eu D.G.U. yr F. ²⁰ anghyueiethus K.Q. ²¹ py D.F.Q.U. pa G.K. ²² not in F.K.Q.U. ²³ dywetynt F. dywetynt G.U. ²⁴ wyponit D.F.G.K.Q.U. ²⁵ py D.F.G.Q.U. ²⁶ ny mtyuheir F. ''not in G.K.Q. ²⁷ argluyd a drugarhaa órthunt. D.F.U. ²⁸ ac ar D.F.Q.U. ²⁹ not in D.G.K.Q.U. ³⁰ ''not in F.U. ³¹ not in G.K. ³² not in K. ³³ argluyd D.G.K.Q. ³⁴ escob D.Q. ' - G.K. ³⁵ agkysfreithus Q. ³⁶ ''gureicatl. Q. ³⁷ ''not in K.Q. ³⁸ thal D.G.U. thelr gceithret F. ³⁹ - na F. y gyflaun D.F.G.U. awnel G.U. ac D. ⁴⁰ not in D. ⁴¹ y gilyd D.F.G.K.Q.U. ⁴² U. ⁴³ nit amgen taró i gilyd, K.Q. na hórd, na cheilioc, na hóch, K. baed y gilyd, na hórd y gilyd, na cheiliactyd, na bóch, Q. nac ystakyn i gilyd : K.Q. ⁴⁴ rei ynt ystakyn ny thal yllall, na tharó y llall na brch y gilydd, na baed y gilydd, na hord y gilydd, na cheilave y llall, na cheilacvydd y llall : F. ⁴⁵ hónné, ny thal ystakyn y gilydd, na tharó y gilyd, na baed y gilyd, na hórd y gilyd na bóch, na cheilac na cheilagyd : G. ⁴⁶ acharó, a baed, a hórd, a hóch, a cheilyauc, a cheilyacwyd : D. o llad y llall ny thal taró y llall na baed y gilyd na hórd na cheilac na cheilactyd, na bóch : U. ⁴⁷ G. ⁴⁸ or D.F. ac or Q. ''llad vn onadunt gynteu aniuail arall, ef ac tal. D. ⁴⁹ llad y rai hyunny Q.K. ⁵⁰ vy F.G.U. hagen F. ⁵¹ vynt F.Q. ⁵² Or Q. ⁵³ D.F.G.K.Q.U. ⁵⁴ mynet D.F. ⁵⁵ D. ⁵⁶ not in Q.K. ⁵⁷ aniuail D.F.G.K.Q.U. ereill D.F.G.K.U. y dyn arall Q. ⁵⁸ ac eu G.U. ai K.Q. briwaó G.K.Q.U. ''yn F. ⁵⁹ ac o hyunny colli eu lywynt D. ⁶⁰ A. ⁶¹ D. ⁶² D.K. ⁶³ F.G.K.Q.U. ⁶⁴ G.U. - auon K.Q.

oacaus' eruyd''' abryuau cruyd ¹[y] kan
²er ³anyueyl ⁴ny dyuc ⁵yr un ⁶yukylyd
onadunt' ⁷kanys "deu ueredyc' ynt."

xv. ⁸O deruyt ⁹menet ¹⁰[ae] eydyon
¹¹en ruyd' neu'' anyueyl ¹²[drut] arall
¹³abryuau eruyd,' adyag er anyueyl ¹⁴yaun
eu ¹⁵y ¹⁶dyuyn' kanys ¹⁷yaun ¹⁸eu ¹⁹tennu
²⁰[y] ²¹ruyt.

xvi. ²²O deruyd ²³[dilyu] da ²⁴y dyn
²⁵ac am eda hunu ²⁶roy oet ydau; ²⁷akyn
²⁸[no] eroet kafael ²⁹or ³⁰kenogon e ³¹tal,
a³²[e] kynyc' ³³ydau ³⁴adeueduyt' nadele
³⁵y urthot ³⁶kanybu reyt' ³⁷[urth] er'' hoet
namyn yr keysyau eda: puybennac ³⁸[ha-
gen] aroder ³⁹[yr] hoet ydau neud eydau
⁴⁰[idaó] er oet ⁴¹[a] guanact enteu ⁴²auenno
ayaros er oet ay talu kyn ⁴³nor oet.'

xvii. ⁴⁴Pa ⁴⁵[ryó] anyueyl ⁴⁶benac aladho'
dyn bonedyc akeysyau ⁴⁷or kenedel ⁴⁸dody
galanas amdanau ⁴⁹[ar perchen yr aniueil]
⁵⁰nys deleant' ked adeuer'' sef ackaus ⁵¹nas
deleant' kany'' ⁵²heyll undyn talu galanas
ac ⁵³na ⁵⁴deleant ⁵⁵e kenedel talu' gueysret
anyueyl ⁵⁶eucar: ⁵⁷ac urth hene ⁵⁸emay'
⁵⁹[hónnó] e⁶⁰[r vn] lle etelyr e llofrud en
lle ygueytret.

xviii. ⁶¹Puybennac adeleho' da yarall
⁶²akeysyau ⁶³ohonau talu da ⁶⁴aghauod-
edyn ⁶⁵[am y dilyet] ⁶⁶nys ⁶⁷deleyr'
⁶⁸kemryd ⁶⁹da ⁷⁰aghauodedyn'' nac en tal
nac en guystyl ⁷¹onyd nabo ⁷²aryhelu ⁷³dym
amken sef eu da ⁷⁴aghauodedyc da ny
⁷⁵allo e ⁷⁶dyn etaler ydau y ⁷⁷kycuuyyn
⁷⁸kanthau e' ford e ⁷⁹menno.

xix. ⁸⁰O deruyd ydyn ⁸¹menet yhele
adecreu ⁸²hele ⁸³ac' ellug'' ar ⁸⁴anyueyl
⁸⁵pa ⁸⁶[ryó] anyueyl bennac uo akauaruod

account of the net, and the net be broken
by the animals; compensation is not to be
made on either side; for they are "both
equally senseless.'

15. If an ox, or any other untoward
animal, get entangled in the net, and break
the net, and the animal escape, it is right
to make compensation; because it is lawful
to 'draw the net.

16. If a person owe a debt to another,
and time be granted him to pay that debt;
and the debtor obtain the means of liqui-
dating it before the time fixed, and offer it
to the creditor, saying, that he ought not
to refuse it, since the delay was only neces-
sary for him to procure the amount: who-
ever has had time given him, is owner of
the time, and may do as he will, either
delay until the time fixed, or pay before its
expiration.

17. What animal soever shall kill a
boneddig, and the kindred seek to impose
a galanas for the act upon the owner of
the animal; they are not entitled to it,
although it be acknowledged; because no
one person alone is to pay galanas, and his
kindred are not to pay for the act of an
animal belonging to their relation: and,
therefore, that is the only case in which
the murderer is to be given up for his
deed.

18. Whoever may owe a debt to another,
and offer immoveable property for the
debt; there is no obligation to accept im-
moveable property, either in payment, or
as a pledge, unless the debtor have no other
property but that in his possession: im-
moveable property is, such as the person,
to whom it is offered, cannot remove in the
manner he may will.

19. If a person go to hunt, and begin to
do so, and loose his dogs at an animal of
whatever kind, and stray dogs come up and

⁸⁷dyfredic

⁸⁸tannu

⁸⁹immersed.

⁹⁰spread

¹ Q. ² not in F. ³ aniueileit G.K.Q.U. ⁴ ac marv vynteu a achavs yrvyt nys F. ⁵ not in G.U. ⁶ o D.F.G.K.U.
or Q. nadunt y gilyt D.F.G.K.Q.U. ⁷ not in F.K.Q.U. ⁸ Or Q. ⁹ y F. ¹⁰ D. ¹¹ neu uarch K.Q. ¹² ae D.
neu F.G.U. y F. ¹³ K. ¹⁴ - yny D. mynet ymyón F. yn G. drut y móynn Q. ymyón U. ruyt D.F.G.Q.U. ¹⁵ ynyr
rúyt K. ¹⁶ diwycker D. perchen yr aniueil adal K.Q. y rúyt D.K.Q. ¹⁷ not in F. ¹⁸ E. resumes. ¹⁹ kyfreithol K.Q.
²⁰ - yvn D. ²¹ y tannvyt F. ²² Q.U. ²³ not in D. ²⁴ Or Q. ²⁵ D.F.G.K.Q.U. ²⁶ o F. ²⁷ - y arall F. ²⁸ rodi
D.F.G.K.Q.U. ²⁹ kyfreith adyweit G. ³⁰ K.Q. ³¹ y da K. ³² dyn F. haólor Q. ³³ da F.U. ³⁴ D.F.K.Q.U.
³⁵ yr D.F. haólor D. llall F. ³⁶ y K.Q. kyfreith adyweit D.K.Q.U. ni a dywedvn F. ³⁷ not in F. ³⁸ kanyt F.
³⁹ - oed K. achos i rodi K.Q. ⁴⁰ cany rodir G.U. ⁴¹ D. ⁴² F. ⁴³ Q. ⁴⁴ U. ⁴⁵ ai talu kyn nor oet, si aros yr oet. K.Q.
⁴⁶ yr D.F.G.U. ⁴⁷ Py D.Q. O deruyd y F. ⁴⁸ K.Q. ⁴⁹ lladd F. ⁵⁰ yr F. oi K. ⁵¹ gossot G.K.Q.U. ⁵² K.Q.
⁵³ ny dily ef y talu Q. ⁵⁴ - K. ⁵⁵ yó D.F.K.Q.U. ⁵⁶ urth na D. hynny U. ⁵⁷ dily G.U. ⁵⁸ - K.Q. ⁵⁹ ny U.
⁶⁰ dily D.F.G.U. ⁶¹ talu y genedyl E. ⁶² not in Q. ⁶³ a llyna F. not in K. ⁶⁴ a hónnó yó D. ⁶⁵ hán yó G.U.
⁶⁶ K.Q. ⁶⁷ D.G.Q.U. ⁶⁸ Oderuyd y dyn dilyu G. ⁶⁹ ny dily D. ⁷⁰ not in F.U. ⁷¹ aghyfodedic F.G.K. - o
honab U. ⁷² G.K.Q.U. ⁷³ ny G.K.Q.U. - dilyir y talu kany F. ⁷⁴ dily K.Q. ⁷⁵ y E. ⁷⁶ - y G. talu F. ⁷⁷ not
in G. ⁷⁸ aghyuededic U. ⁷⁹ ony byd G.U. ⁸⁰ - da D.G.Q.U. amgen D.U. arall G.Q. ⁸¹ ar heló y kynnogyn D.
amgen ar y heló G. ⁸² namyn hynny E. a dalo K.Q. not in U. ⁸³ aghyuededyn F.Q. ⁸⁴ aller G.K.Q.U. ⁸⁵ neb
D.F. ⁸⁶ doyn G.U. kychóyn K. - y Q. ⁸⁷ gychwynnu F. ⁸⁸ not in D. ⁸⁹ mynher. G.K.Q.U. ⁹⁰ not in K.Q.
⁹¹ yn hely gollong D. ⁹² not in G.U. ⁹³ a dechreu F. ⁹⁴ bydddyn G.U. ⁹⁵ py D.F. ⁹⁶ D. ⁹⁷ G. ⁹⁸ G.K.Q.U.

kun secur ae ef ¹ay lad eccun ²kentaf ay ³kecuenus' byeuyl onyd cun ⁴ebrenyn ⁵uydant e ⁶rey segur allena hyd edele er helyur kentaf bod er anyueyl ⁷ar y ⁸helu eny emchelo yhuynep ⁹parth ¹⁰ac adref' ay ¹¹kycuyn y' ar ¹²er hele ¹³a ¹⁴ked ¹⁵boet eccun ¹⁶[ef] en hele ¹⁷ac enteu guedy ¹⁸[ry] emadau ay cun ny deledym ¹⁹[o honab] ked lladho ²⁰[y] cun segur ef ²⁰ereyn hene byeuyl.

xx. ²¹O deruyd yforthaul yarefort gueled ²²anyueyl ²³aburu erkyd' ²⁴ay amayn ²⁵ay a ²⁶sacth ²⁷yar efort ay' erlyd ²⁸enyhu godhyuedho ²⁹adele os meder' ac nyd ³⁰yaun ydau ysaythu ³¹nay ³²erlyt' onys meder yar efort.

xxi. ³³Puybennac amenno' hele'' pycgaut ³⁴a'' keuody ³⁵pysc ³⁶ohonau ay emlyd ac ar yemlyd ef mened epysc ³⁷en ruyd ³⁸[dyn] arall ³⁹okefreyt ekentaf ay ⁴⁰keudes byeuyl ⁴¹[y pysc.]

xxii. O deruyd ydynyon gueneythur amod ⁴²am ⁴³hele pycsckaut: ⁴⁴heb eneyl e ⁴⁵pysc kentaf alader ymy heb ellall edyuedaf alader ynnneu ac ⁴⁶ny llads' namyn un ⁴⁷[pysc] ⁴⁸e kefrreyt adeueyt ⁴⁹enebo kehedet ⁵⁰[y6 y rygthunt a] deleu ⁵¹[y] ⁵²rannu ⁵³[yn] deu hanner.'''

xxiii. ⁵⁴O deruyd ⁵⁵y dynyon ⁵⁶hele pescaut ⁵⁷ac en eu hele' ⁵⁸[a] deuod dynyon ⁵⁹urth ⁶⁰eu ⁶¹llat, ⁶²a'' menu' ran or pescaut ⁶³uent ⁶⁴ay deleant' ⁶⁵ony ⁶⁶deruyd eu' dody ar huden neu ar uaceu ⁶⁷oderuyd henne' ny deleant dym.''

xxiv. Teyr gorset ⁶⁸breynyauc ⁶⁹adele bod' ⁷⁰gorsed ⁷¹er' argluyd ⁷²agorsed escob ⁷³agorsed abat pop un ⁷⁴onadunt a dele ⁷⁵dale ⁷⁶y' orset truydau ⁷⁷ehun.

xxv. ⁷⁸O deruyd yhur' un onadunt ⁷⁹gueneythur cam y gur ellall ne dele neb onadunt ⁸⁰gneuthur yaun' namyn ⁸¹eghorset yargluyt' ehun.'

kill it; the dogs that first started it are to have it, unless the stray dogs belong to the king: and the extent to which the person who starts the game has a claim to it is, until he turn his face homewards, and relinquish the chase; and although his dogs continue to hunt, if he have quitted the chase and his dogs, he can claim no part; if the stray dogs kill the game, it belongs to their owner.

20. If a traveller perceive an animal from the road, and cast at it, either with a stone or with an arrow, from the road, and wound it; he may pursue until he overtake it: but it is not right for him either to shoot game, or pursue it, unless he can do so from the road.

21. Whoever may will to go a fishing, and start fish and pursue them, and in consequence of his pursuit the fish go into the net of another person; by law, the person who first started them is entitled to the fish.

22. If persons make an agreement for fishing, and one say: 'The first fish that are killed shall be mine:' and the other say: 'The last fish that are killed shall be mine;' and only one be taken; the law says, that where there is not an equality, there must be a sharing.

23. If persons be fishing, and, whilst engaged in it, other persons come, while fish are caught, and demand a share of the fish; they are entitled to a share, unless the fish shall have been put on wythes, or on hooks; if so, they are to have none.

24. There are to be three ⁸²privileged courts: the court of a lord; the court of a bishop; and the court of an abbot: each is to hold his own court independently of the others.

25. If a man subject to one of them do a wrong to a man of the other, no one of them is bound to make satisfaction, except in the court of his own lord.

* ⁷⁹brenhinaól

* ⁷⁹kingly

¹ a F. ² ae kyodes D. ³ kynhelóys G.U. ⁴ yr argluyd G.U. ⁵ vyd D.F. ⁶ kón D.G. ⁷ yn D.G.U. ⁸ vrcint ae D. ardeló D.F.G.U. ⁹ y tu D. ¹⁰ ae gartref F. ¹¹ kefyn D.F.G.U. ¹² y D. ¹³ not in G.U. ¹⁴ chyn F. ¹⁵ bo D.F.G.U. ¹⁶ F.G.U. ¹⁷ o hynny allan, kyt as lladont, ay cheiff ef yr anieil, namyn y kón segur. D. ¹⁸ G.U. ¹⁹ F.G.U. ²⁰ namyn y neb biciffo y kón F.G.U. segur ae dyly. F. diulin. G.U. ²¹ not in F. ²² góydlódyn G.U. ²³ ae vrth D. ²⁴ idab G.U. ²⁵ neu G.U. ²⁶ pheth arall D. ²⁷ ae vedru D.G.U. ryd D. ²⁸ idab G.U. ²⁹ idab y D.G.U. ³⁰ gedy hynny: D. ³¹ not in G.U. ³² ryd D. ³³ not in D. ³⁴ ymlit G.U. ³⁵ O deruyd y dyn U. ³⁶ - D. ³⁷ - mynet y hela F. ³⁸ ae U. ³⁹ pysgaut G. not in U. ⁴⁰ not in D. ⁴¹ y myn F. ⁴² D.F. ⁴³ kyfreith adybeit mae D. ⁴⁴ kyuoito D. ⁴⁵ F. ⁴⁶ yn D. ⁴⁷ not in F.G.U. ⁴⁸ - yn eu hela F.G.U. ⁴⁹ not in D. ⁵⁰ na ladher D.G.U. ⁵¹ U. ⁵² not in D.F.U. ⁵³ panyb D. ⁵⁴ D. ⁵⁵ ran F. ⁵⁶ D. ⁵⁷ Or Q. ⁵⁸ dyuot D. ⁵⁹ - vrth D. hela F. ⁶⁰ ac vrth eu llad F. ⁶¹ yr D. ⁶² Q. ⁶³ y geimab F. ⁶⁴ yr Q. ⁶⁵ hely K.Q. ⁶⁶ ac erchi U. ⁶⁷ hby G.Q.U. ⁶⁸ kyfreith ae barn udant D. ⁶⁹ a F.Q. ⁷⁰ - ran F. ⁷¹ bydant K. - yn Q. ⁷² o bydant K. or deruyd eu dodi Q. ⁷³ os hynny aderuyd, nys dilyant. D. ⁷⁴ yssyd D.E.F.G.K.Q.U. ⁷⁵ vn Q. ⁷⁶ not in D.E. F.G.K.U. ⁷⁷ ac vn Q. ⁷⁸ o honant F. ⁷⁹ cadu E. ⁸⁰ not in D.F.K.Q. ⁸¹ not in G.U. ⁸² not in D. ⁸³ Or gona F. ⁸⁴ not in G.K.U. ⁸⁵ Or Q. ⁸⁶ not in F. ⁸⁷ ateb D. ⁸⁸ yny orsed D. ⁸⁹ D.Q. breinhól F.G.K.U.

xxvi. O' deruyt y hur ¹er argluyt ²gneuttur cam ygorset ³er escob' ⁴nac aet' o ⁵honey heb gueneuttur yaun; ac euelle gur er escob eghorset yr argluyt ⁶ac euelle' gur er' [⁷abat ⁸yn y' ⁹gorsedeu ¹⁰ereill.]

xxvii. ¹¹Er argluyt ¹²pan uo maru ¹³er escob' adele yda ¹⁴[oll,] ¹⁵eytyr ¹⁶guysac er ¹⁷egluys ay lleuereu ¹⁸[ae charegleu] ay thyr: ¹⁹ac essel' ²⁰acaus ²¹eu ²²henne' pop da ²³[auo] heb ²⁴perchennauc ²⁵[ido] dyfeyt brenyn eu. ²⁶I abat haken ny ²⁷deleyr' ²⁸[argluyd] namen yebedyu; ²⁹kanya ³⁰keuoet maru ³¹er abat' eclas ³²ar kanonguyr ³³adele yda ³⁴ef.

xxviii. ³⁵Pop ³⁶dadel ³⁷[or] auo eregthut ³⁸ehun eneyt ³⁹or clas ⁴⁰adele barnu udunt.'

xxix. ⁴¹Pop dadel ⁴²[or] auo ⁴³erug ⁴⁴abat ac argluyt' ⁴⁵egneyt erargluyt' ⁴⁶adele barnu ⁴⁷hykyd ac ⁴⁸huy.'

xxx. ⁴⁹O ⁵⁰byt deu argluyt' ⁵¹allu kan pop un ⁵²onadunt ⁵³en ⁵⁴e gulat ⁵⁵adeuod dyn y ⁵⁶erky estyn ⁵⁷ydau' ar peth ⁵⁸ageuodedyn' ⁵⁹[megis] ar tyr nyd rod ⁶⁰eu rod' ⁶¹ac nyd estyn eu hestyn eny hueper ⁶²[poy] pyeufo ⁶³egulat ⁶⁴onadunt.

xxxi. ⁶⁵O deruyt y ⁶⁶[uap] huchelur ⁶⁷roy ⁶⁸yuab ⁶⁹ar ⁷⁰uab' eyllt' [⁷¹y ⁷²veithrin o' ⁷³ganhat ⁷⁴yr] argluyt ⁷⁵ay ⁷⁶dyohef ⁷⁷[o honaó] ⁷⁸undynt abluyn neu auo muy' ⁷⁹yuab maeth ⁸⁰[ynteu] byeuyt ytyr guedy bo maru onybyt plant ac oby plant ⁸¹ran braut adele.

26. If a man subject to the lord commit an offence in the court of the bishop, let him not depart from it, without making satisfaction; and, in like manner, a man subject to the bishop, in the court of the lord; and, in like manner, a man subject to the abbot, in the other courts.

27. When a bishop dies, the lord is to have his property, except the ¹dress of the ²church, its books, ³its chalices, and its land: because every property without an owner is a waif to the king. From an abbot, however, the lord is to have only his ebediw; for, when an abbot dies, the community and the canons are to have his property.

28. Every dispute that may arise among themselves, is to be decided by judges from the community.

29. Every dispute that may take place between an abbot and a lord, is to be decided by the judges of the lord in conjunction with them.

30. If there be two lords, and each of them have ¹an army in the ²country, and a person come to solicit investiture of some immovable property, such as land; their grant is not a legal grant, and their investiture is not a legal investiture, until it shall be known which of them is sovereign of the country.

31. If an uchelwr place his son with an aillt to be nursed with the consent of his lord, and he be suffered to remain there a year and a day, or longer; that foster son shall possess the land of the aillt, after his decease, unless he have children; and, if there be children, he is to have the share of a brother.

⁷⁷ gviscoed
⁷⁸ a gallu

⁷⁹ eglúyseu
⁸⁰ un

⁷⁷ dresses
⁷⁸ power

⁷⁹ churches,
⁸⁰ - same

¹ not in D. ² yngorsaed yr escop gñeuttur cam K.Q. ³ not in D.G.U. ⁴ ny dily vynet D. ⁵ heni F. ⁶ a K. ⁷ not in E. ⁸ D.F.G.K.Q.U. ⁹ F.G.K.Q.U. yg D. ¹⁰ D.G.K.Q.U. y rei D. dvy orsed F. ¹¹ D.F.G.K.Q.U. ¹² Ny dily D. ¹³ Pan uo maru er escop yr argluyd K.Q. ¹⁴ - o da abat D. ¹⁵ not in D. ¹⁶ F. ¹⁷ onyt Q. ¹⁸ G. ¹⁹ a E. sew E.F.G.Q.U. ²⁰ ydily G.K.Q.U. ²¹ ny dily ef dim y abat F. ²² G.K.Q.U. ²³ perchen K.Q. ²⁴ G.K.Q. ²⁵ ir K. or Q. not in G.U. ²⁶ dily G.Q.U. ²⁷ G.K.Q.U. ²⁸ not in G.K.Q. ²⁹ ket boet E. pan vo F.G.K.Q.U. ³⁰ not in D. ³¹ not in K.Q. ³² y Q. ac U. ³³ bieu K. ³⁴ not in D.K.Q. ³⁵ Pa G.U. ³⁶ dadleu F. ³⁷ D.Q. bynhac G.U. ³⁸ ehunein Q. not in D.F. ³⁹ y F. ⁴⁰ adily or clas E. ⁴¹ a uarn [y Q.] rydynt K.Q. ⁴² Pa U. ⁴³ D. bynnac U. ⁴⁴ y G.U. róng K.Q. ⁴⁵ yr F. argluydd F.Q. ar F. ac Q. abat F.Q. ⁴⁶ eu kyt ygneit D. ⁴⁷ bieu gita hóy uarnu. K. lieu teruynu y gyt ac bynt, abarnu. Q. ⁴⁸ not in D. ⁴⁹ vynt. F.G.U. ⁵⁰ Or Q. ⁵¹ deruyd D.F.G.K.Q.U. bot D.F.G.U. róng K.Q. ⁵² ohonunt Q. ⁵³ ac yn ameu pa un onadunt bieuuyd K. ⁵⁴ - ac yn ameu pa vn ohonunt bieffo y ólat Q. ⁵⁵ not in D. ⁵⁶ geissab F.G.K.Q.U. ⁵⁷ not in K.Q. ⁵⁸ - F.G.U. ⁵⁹ agkyuodedic D. ⁶⁰ K.Q. ⁶¹ not in D. ⁶² - yna Q. ⁶³ Q. ⁶⁴ not in F. ⁶⁵ ohonunt. Q.U. ⁶⁶ Or Q. ⁶⁷ K.Q. ⁶⁸ rodi D.F.G.K.Q.U. ⁶⁹ mab idab F. ⁷⁰ y G.K.U. ⁷¹ - uaeth att D. ⁷² ueithrin K.Q. ar K. at Q. daeoc o ganist K.Q. ⁷³ F. ar G.U. ⁷⁴ F.G.U. gan D. ⁷⁵ D.F.G.U. ⁷⁶ D.G.K. y F.Q. ⁷⁷ neu oe F. ⁷⁸ nagu or taeoc F.Q. ryuot ef a G.U. ⁷⁹ D. ⁸⁰ blydyn D.G.K.Q.U. a D.G.K.U. ac Q. dily D.G.K.Q.U. a D.G.K.U. ac Q. their D.G.K.Q.U. ⁸¹ or byd D.F. pan uo G.K.Q.U. maru y D.F.G.K.Q.U. mab eillt D.F.G.U. taeoc K.Q. ac na bo D.F. ony byd G.K.Q.U. plant idab; D.F.G.K.Q.U. dygydet [y F.] dilyet D.F. y mab eillt D. y dilyet [oll Q.] adygyd G.K.Q.U. yn llab y D.F.G.Q.U. ir K. mab maeth D.F.G.K.Q.U. ac F.G.U. or D.F.Q. o G.K.U. byd plant D.F.G.K.Q.U. idab D.F.G.Q.U. ynteu; D. kymeint D.K.Q. ac D.K. a Q. ran F.G.U. vn or plant D.F. ual G. un G.U. onadunt G. o honunt U. i K. a Q. bop un oi veibion K.Q. agriff D.F.K.Q. adily G.U. y mab maeth. D.G.K.Q.U. hōnnb. F. ⁸² E. ⁸³ ew a dily ran braut. E. ⁸⁴ F.G.Q. ⁸⁵ K. ⁸⁶ D. ⁸⁷ D.F.Q.

xxxii. ¹Oderuyt ²roy Kamraes yalldut mab honno adele ran ³[braut] otref ⁴[y] tat ac ny dele ⁵[hónnó] ran or todyn ⁶breynyauc [⁷nac ⁸o sbyd ⁹or tref] hyd etredydyn [¹⁰ef ac uab ac wyr: o hynny allan kymeret ¹¹y ran ¹²or sbyd ac or tydyn ¹³breinaóc ¹⁴pan y mynho] ony ¹⁵bod eralldut en guahalyet ¹⁶Seys neu ¹⁷en Huydhel' a' hunnu ¹⁸aekeyf en dyannod ¹⁹[asbyd aran or tydyn breinaóc] ²⁰ac o ²¹hunnu etelyr' guarthec deuac; ²²sef ²³eu ²⁴guarthec deuac ran ²⁵etat ²⁶[alltud] ²⁷ydody ar ²⁸kenedel euam' kanydoes kenedel tat ay talo.'''

xxxiii. ²⁹O deruyt ³⁰[ydyd] ³¹roy pedh ³²em puyth ³³[y arall] ac nas kouenho [³⁴y dyn' ³⁵hyt] dranoeth ³⁶nys dele ³⁷[y ofyn] hyd ³⁸[yn oed] ³⁹undynt abluyn; ac ⁴⁰ena ⁴¹duyn guystyl ual ⁴²am ⁴³delet arall.

II. ⁴⁴[EBEDIWEU.]

- i. Ebedyu maer kaghellaur punt.
- ii. Ebedyu maer chuegeynt.
- iii. ⁴⁵Ebedyhu keghellaur chuegeynt.'
- iv. ⁴⁶Ebedyu uchelur 'chuegeynt.'
- v. Ebedyhu mab eyll ⁴⁷o byt ecluys ar ytyr chuegeynt: ⁴⁸ac onybyt ⁴⁹'pedwar ugeynt.'
- vi. Ebedyu alldut pedeyr arugeynt.
- vii. ⁵⁰Ebedyhu ⁵¹gur estauellauc pedeyr arugeynt.'
- viii. ⁵²Ebedyu estauellauc ogreye un arbymthec:'' ⁵³[ac yr perchennaóc ybo arnaó ytelir.]
- ix. Ny da ebedyhu en hol tyr 'kynnyf.'''

''''⁵⁴canyt oes ⁵⁵kenedyl ⁵⁶tat ⁵⁷idaó yn un wlat ac ef ⁵⁸[ni talo:] ac ny rennir y gwarthec hynny hyt y seithuet ach mal galanas arall, namyn hyt ⁵⁹y [⁶⁰dryded ach hyt' ⁶¹y] kyuerderú.

⁶²y vlóydyd
⁶³trugeint.

⁶⁴LXX.
⁶⁵kyfrif.

32. If a Welch female be given in marriage to an alltud, a son of that female is entitled to a brother's share of the patrimony; but he is not to have a share of the privileged tyddyn, nor office, until the third descent, he, the son, and the grandson: thenceforward let him take his share of office, and of the privileged tyddyn when he may will; unless the alltud be a Saxon, or Irish nobleman, and he shall immediately have office, and share of the privileged tyddyn: for such, cattle without suretyship are to be paid; and they are called cattle without surety, on account of their being the share of the foreign father, 'imposed upon the kindred of the mother; since there is no kindred of the father to pay.'

33. If a person give a thing on loan to another, and it be not demanded on the morrow, he is not to demand it until the expiration of ⁶⁶a year and a day; and then to take a pledge, as for other due.

II. EBEDIWS.

1. The ebediw of a maer canghellor, one pound.
2. The ebediw of a maer, six score pence.
3. The ebediw of a canghellor, six score pence.
4. The ebediw of an uchelwr, 'six score pence.'
5. The ebediw of an aillt, if there be a church upon his land, six score pence: and, if there be not, ⁶⁷four score pence.
6. The ebediw of an alltud, twenty-four pence.
7. The ebediw of a male cottar, twenty-four pence.
8. The ebediw of a female cottar, sixteen pence: ⁶⁸to be paid to the owner of the land.
9. No ebediw is to be paid for 'increasing land.

⁶⁹as there is no father's kindred in the same country to pay it: and those cattle are not shared unto the seventh kin, as other galanas, but unto the third kin, that of second cousins.

⁷⁰the year;
⁷¹three

⁷²LXX.
⁷³register

¹not in D.F. ²rodi G.K.Q.U. ³G.K.Q.U. ⁴G.K.Q. ⁵G.K.Q.U. ⁶breinaól G. arbenic K.Q.U. ⁷G.K.Q.U. ⁸or K. ⁹G. or dylir o tref y tat Q. ¹⁰G.K.Q.U. ¹¹not in K.Q. ¹²o Q. ¹³breinhatl Q. ¹⁴G.K.Q. ¹⁵- deruyd G.K.Q.U. ¹⁶Góydel G.K.Q.U. ¹⁷Seis U. ¹⁸- G. - map K.Q. ¹⁹adyly G.U. a gaiff rann or sbyd ac or tydyn K.Q. ²⁰G.U. ²¹not in K.Q. ²²hynny G. ²³- adaó K.Q. o K. yglanas Q. ryó uap hónnó; K.Q. ²⁴not in Q. ²⁵- y K. ²⁶- y Q. kenedyl K.Q. ²⁷G.K.U. ²⁸y genedyl E. ²⁹Or Q. ³⁰D.G.K.Q. ³¹rodi D.F. G.K.Q.U. ³²ar y Q. ³³D. ³⁴F. ³⁵D. ³⁶ny D.K.Q. ³⁷D.Q. i ddyd eilteith K. yr eilteith Q. ³⁸E.U. ym pen F.K.Q. ³⁹onis kaiff ynyr oet hónnó K.Q. ⁴⁰dyget G.K.Q.U. ⁴¹ar F.K.U. ⁴²da E.Q. ⁴³U. ⁴⁴not in K.Q. ⁴⁵- F. ⁴⁶not in D. ⁴⁷not in G.U. ⁴⁸or D.G.U. ⁴⁹not in G.U. ⁵⁰- D. ⁵¹not in D. ⁵²- U. ⁵³not in G. ⁵⁴G. ⁵⁵G.K.Q.U. - or alanas K. alk dnyon o alanas Q. ⁵⁶- idaó Q. ⁵⁷not in U. ⁵⁸not in Q. ⁵⁹K.Q. ⁶⁰not in U. ⁶¹K.Q. ⁶²Q. ⁶³D. ⁶⁴E. ⁶⁵G.U. ⁶⁶D. kynnyd G.K.Q.

x. Oderuyt guahanu dyn a^[1e] tyr eny ueuyt ²ay uaru ³ef, guedy henne' ny da ⁴er ebedyu en hol etyr ⁵namen enol eda; ⁶ac ony byt ⁷dym ⁸da ⁹nyda ebedyu namen ydyfody: ¹⁰neu uod mab ydau ahunnu ¹¹ay tal."

xii. ¹²Ny dele ¹³na brodyr ¹⁴na kauenderu talu ebedyu ¹⁵ar tyr ¹⁶dyfodedyc; kany' kafaant huy ¹⁷euo heb y ¹⁸brenu.

xiii. ¹⁹Ebedyu ²⁰pop suydauc ²¹auo en ²²[y] llys ²³[chóeugeint ²⁴yó y ebedió: eithyr ²⁵sóydogyon y llys nyt amgen y distein, pengwastrábt, penhebogyd, penkynyd, gwas ystauell; punt yó ebedió pob un o ²⁶nadunt.]

xiv. ²⁷Ebedyu bonedyc kanuynaul ²⁸amab uchelur agur kauarussauc ²⁹ebedyu ³⁰adeleuyr udunt' keny bo tyr en ³¹eu llau; ³²sef ³³e ³⁴dely ³⁵[vy] ytalur urth ureynt etyr et ³⁶henyu ³⁷[ef] ohonau' ³⁸ac ny tal 'etat dros ³⁹emab' ekefryu ⁴⁰hunu."

xv. ⁴¹O byt gur adeu ⁴²argluyt ⁴³[idaó] ⁴⁴atyr ⁴⁵ydau ⁴⁶adan' bob un ⁴⁷onadunt ⁴⁸enteu' ⁴⁹adele talu ebedyu ⁵⁰y bob un ⁵¹onadunt.

xvi. ⁵²O byt gur ⁵³a' deudyr ⁵⁴adan ⁵⁵[vn] argluyt ⁵⁶enteu adele talu' ⁵⁷or ⁵⁸tyr muyhaf y ⁵⁹delet ⁶⁰ohonau ⁶¹ebedyu.'

xvii. ⁶²O deruyd y ⁶³kerhedur alldud' ⁶⁴y cleuechu ar ⁶⁵[y] fort ay uaru; ⁶⁶pa dyr bennac ebo maru ⁶⁷[arnab] ef ⁶⁸atal pedeyr arugeynt ⁶⁹[yny] ebedyu' ay da ⁷⁰namen henny yr ⁷¹brenyn. ⁷²O byt greyc' unarbymthec ⁷³[a dal.'

xviii. ⁷⁴Amobreu] merched e ⁷⁵reu guyr ⁷⁶re deuedassam ny' huchot kemeynt ⁷⁷[vydant] ac ⁷⁸eu ⁷⁹hebedyu' ⁸⁰[eu tadeu.]

xix. ⁸¹Ny tal greyc ⁸²byt namen' un amobor ⁸³okefreyt; ⁸⁴ac essef' etal' ⁸⁵hunu

10. If a person part with his land during his lifetime, and die, the ebediw, afterwards, is not to be imposed upon his land, but upon his personalty; and, if he have no personalty, the ebediw is extinct: or, if he have a son, he is to pay it.

11. Neither brothers, nor first cousins are to pay ebediw for extinguished land; since they cannot obtain it but by purchase.

12. The ebediw of every officer in the palace is six score pence: excepting these; to wit, the steward, the chief groom, the chief falconer, the chief huntsman, and the page of the chamber; the ebediw of each of whom is one pound.

13. Ebediw is due from an innate boneddig, an uchelwr, and an endowed person, although they may have no land in possession; that is, they are to pay according to the privilege of the land upon which they were born: and a father is not to pay for a son's such kind of due.

14. If a man have two lords, and hold land under each of them; he is to pay ebediw to each of them.

15. If a man hold two lands under one lord, he is to pay ebediw for the land which owes the largest due.

16. If a foreign traveller fall ill upon the road and die; upon what land soever he may die, twenty-four pence is to be paid for his ebediw; and his property, excepting that, goes to the king. If a female, her ebediw is sixteen pence.

17. The amobyr of the daughters of the several persons we have mentioned above, are of equal amount with the ebediws of their fathers.

18. No woman, in any case, is to pay an amobyr, but once, by law; and that she

⁷⁰brido.

⁸¹mab dros y dat

⁸²o

⁸⁴alltut cerdavr

⁷⁰LXX. ⁸⁰LXXX.

⁸³vrcint

⁸⁶Ebedyu

⁷⁸paying prid.

⁸¹son is not to pay for a father

⁸²for

⁸⁴minstrel

⁷⁰LXX. ⁸⁰LXXX.

⁸³privilege.

⁸⁶ebediw

¹D.F.G.K.Q.U. ²not in D. ³not in F.K.Q. ⁴y D.F. not in K. ⁵eithir K. ⁶not in D.F.U. ⁷not in D.F. ⁸- or G.K.Q.U. ⁹idaó F. bit diffodedic y ebediv F. - yr - K.Q.U. ¹⁰- D. ¹¹- G. ¹²oni byd uot map ido, a bot da i hennó; y map yna a dyly talu ebedió i dat. K.Q.U. ¹³a dyly y F. ¹⁴not in U. ¹⁵nar D. not in K. ¹⁶nar D. ¹⁷am D.F.K.Q. ¹⁸not in Q. ¹⁹oni K. ²⁰y D.F.K. tir D.F.K.Q. ²¹not in K. Q. ²²not in D.G.U. ²³D.G.U. ²⁴G.U. ²⁵penaduryeit U. ²⁶honunt. U. ²⁷not in G.U. ²⁸ac D. ²⁹not in D. ³⁰atalant F. atelir G.U. ³¹not in D. ³²vu onadunt: hertyd breint y tir yd hanffont o honab y dilyant y dalu: D. ³³- ual G. ³⁴dilyant F. ³⁵F. ³⁶henynt F. ³⁷G.U. ³⁸not in U. ³⁹not in G. ⁴⁰- (tr G. ⁴¹- ebedió. G. ⁴²Or Q.U. ⁴³- tir idaó dan deu F. ⁴⁴D.G.K.Q.U. ⁴⁵ef F. ⁴⁶dan K.Q. ⁴⁷ydau G.U. ⁴⁸ohonunt U. ⁴⁹idaó Q. ef D.G. K.Q.U. ⁵⁰or deu tir. F. o honunt. Q. ⁵¹Or U. ⁵²byd F. - y (tr D. ⁵³not in K.U. ⁵⁴y G.U. dan F.G.K.Q.U. ⁵⁵D.F.G.K.Q.U. ⁵⁶ef F.G.K.Q.U. ⁵⁷talet y ebedió D. ⁵⁸- y F.K. yr Q. ebedió. F.K.Q.U. ⁵⁹not in K.U. ⁶⁰y G. ⁶¹ae dilyet. F. o honunt. K. not in U. ⁶²not in D.Q. ⁶³not in K. ⁶⁴- Q. ⁶⁵not in D.G.U. ⁶⁶D. ⁶⁷talet D.F. ef adily talu F. pedeyr arhugaint yny ebedió y berchennac y tir D.F. y bo maru arnab: D. py ryó tir bynnac vo: F. ⁶⁸G.U. ⁶⁹adyly talu U. ⁷⁰G.U. ⁷¹- oll F. y am G.U. ⁷²argluydd. F.G.U. ⁷³Os gúreic vyd D.F.G.U. ⁷⁴D. ⁷⁵D.F.G.U. ⁷⁶not in D.G.U. ⁷⁷a F.G.U. ⁷⁸- dywetpóyt D. ⁷⁹D. ynt G. yó U. ⁸⁰ebediweu D.G. ebedió U. ⁸¹hebediweu. F. ⁸²D.G.U. ⁸³not in D. ⁸⁴eithyr F. ⁸⁵- byth F. not in U. ⁸⁶a new X. sef F.G. ⁸⁷a D. ⁸⁸K.Q. ⁸⁹A. ⁹⁰E. ⁹¹D. ⁹²F.G.U. am K.Q. ⁹³D.F.G.K.Q.U. ⁹⁴F. ⁹⁵A.E.

¹urth ureynt etyr ed ²henyu ohonau ac nydele nep³[y] talu ⁴[hvnv] trosty ⁵namyn ehun; ⁶ony ⁷byt y ⁸roy ay' ⁹or' tat ¹⁰ay ¹¹or ¹²brodyr ¹³ay ¹⁴ogur or' kenedel ¹⁵ac na ¹⁶kamerho uacch ar ¹⁷er amobor; ¹⁸ef ehun adele ¹⁹ytalu' ²⁰kany ²¹kamyrrth uach arnau.'

xix. ²²Puybenac atreysyo greyc talet yhamobor' ²³kany ²⁴na tal greyc ²⁵namyn un amober [²⁶urth nat ymchoel' ²⁷hi] urth ureynt argluyt ytir ²⁸hunu ²⁹byt nac' urth ureynt ekenedel namyn urth ³⁰ureynt egur ³¹edaet ydau.

xx. ³²Otry acaus etelyr amober un ³³onadunt orod ac estyn, keny bo keuelocat ³⁴[eil y6] okeuelogate kehodyauc keny bo ³⁵[na] rod ³⁶[n]ac estyn'' [³⁷trydydd y6' ³⁸o ³⁹veichogi.]

xxi. Teyr ⁴⁰merched nydeleyr amober ⁴¹[udunt] merch ⁴²edlyg a' merch ⁴³brenyn a' merch ⁴⁴penteulu ⁴⁵[sef achas y6] ⁴⁶kany deleyr ⁴⁷abedyhu ⁴⁸y eutadeu; ⁴⁹namyn eu ⁵⁰hemys ⁵¹ac eu' hanulkun ⁵²ac eu' ⁵³heb-ocheu ⁵⁴ac eu' harueu:'' ⁵⁵[y] merch ⁵⁶[brenhin] ⁵⁷ny deleyr' ⁵⁸kany does ay gouenho ⁵⁹[idi:] ny dele enteu amober yuere ehun.'

xxii. Ny deleyr ⁶⁰yhun guahalyeth ⁶¹abedyu; ⁶²hen' heruyt ⁶³y delet uaur ⁶⁴ef ebyt ryd enteu ⁶⁵opop delet ⁶⁶uechan: ⁶⁷onyd hyn a' deruyt' ydau kamryt tyr ⁶⁸ohonau amenet embreynt ⁶⁹mabuchelur yr kaydhet ⁷⁰hachen ⁷¹[vo] etyr ⁷²a ⁷³kafo' ef ⁷⁴auyd kyn redhet' atyr' mab uchelur:'' ac'''' ohenne allan ⁷⁵amober ⁷⁶[y verch] ⁷⁷ac ebedyu ⁷⁸[ehun] ⁷⁹atal ⁸⁰enteu' ual y ⁸¹talo ⁸²mab uchelur ⁸³kyn nohenne ny taley' ⁸⁴namyn ataley' ⁸⁵er edlyc.

xxiii. ⁸⁶Amober merc penkenedel ⁸⁷adys-teyn amaer ⁸⁸keghellaur punt /o pop un onadunt.'

pays according to the privilege of the land upon which she was born: and no person is to pay it for her; unless her father, or her brothers, or one of her kindred, give her without taking surety for the amobyr; "in that case he must pay it," as ³⁰he did not take surety for it.

19. Whoever shall violate a woman, let him pay her amobyr; for a woman pays only one amobyr; as she never returns to the privilege of the lord of that land, nor to the privilege of her kindred, but assumes the privilege of the man with whom she has gone.

20. For three causes amobyr is paid: one of them is, for gift and investiture, before there be connexion; the second is, for notorious connexion, before either gift, or investiture; the third is, for pregnancy.

21. Three females who owe no amobyr: the daughter of an edling; the daughter of a king; and the daughter of a chief of the household: because their fathers owe no ebediw; except their ⁴horses, their ⁴favou-rite dogs, their hawks, and their arms: the daughter of a king owes none, as there is no one who can demand it: for a king is not to receive the amobyr of his own daughter.

22. No chief owes an ebediw; for, on account of his large due, he is free from every small due: unless it happen that he take land, and assume the privilege of ⁴an uchelwr; however bond may be the land he may obtain, it becomes as free as the land of an uchelwr: and from thence forwards he pays amobyr for his daughter, and his own ebediw, as an uchelwr shall pay; previously he paid only as the edling might pay.

23. The amobyr of the daughters of a chief of kindred, of a steward, and of a maer ⁴canghellor, is one pound /each.

⁸⁹y rodynt a dyly y dalu ⁹⁰y rodyeit a dylyant y talu
⁹¹herchwys ⁹²milgón ⁹³y tir
⁹⁴- a / ⁹⁵yv ebediv

⁸⁹the giver is to pay it, ⁹⁰the givers are to pay it,
⁹¹hounds ⁹²greyhounds ⁹³the land
⁹⁴- and / ⁹⁵- for the ebediw of

¹berlyd D. o F.G.U. ²hanffo D. ³D. ⁴F. ⁵o nyt hi D. ⁶ony's rodei y U. ⁷deruyd D. bei G. ⁸rodi D. ⁹- F.G. ¹⁰oe D.F.G. ¹¹neu F.G.U. ¹²oe D.F. y G.U. ¹³braid neu vn oe F. ¹⁴neu G.U. ¹⁵not in E. ¹⁶oe D.G. y U. ¹⁷- y vr F. ¹⁸chymerront D. chymerynt G.U. ¹⁹y D.F.G.U. ²⁰tal y hamobyr F. ²¹not in D.E. ²²chymerrant G.U. ²³not in F.U. ²⁴sef achas D.F.G.U. ²⁵ny E. ²⁶onyt F. ²⁷D.F. ²⁸F. vyth D. ²⁹not in F. ³⁰not in D. ³¹ybyd, ac nyt G.U. ³²not in G. ³³ydel D.F.G.U. ³⁴not in D. ³⁵y6 F. o honant U. ³⁶F.G.U. ³⁷F. ³⁸F.G.U. ³⁹G.U. ⁴⁰graged D. ⁴¹D.F.G.K.U. ⁴²arglyd K. ⁴³penteulu D. arglyd G.U. ⁴⁴etling K. ⁴⁵brenhin D. ⁴⁶D.F. sef y6 G. sef achas na dlyir K. - udunt U. ⁴⁷urth na G.K.U. ⁴⁸eu taden ebediw D. ⁴⁹yu E. not in G.U. ⁵⁰eithyr U. ⁵¹ac F.G.K. ⁵²harueu K. ⁵³ac F.K. ⁵⁴ny dlyir D. hebogeu: K. ⁵⁵D. ⁵⁶D.F. arglyd G.K.Q.U. ⁵⁷not in D. ⁵⁸- amobyr idi F.G.K.U. ⁵⁹D. ⁶⁰- ebediw D. ⁶¹kany D. ⁶²sef achas yv F.G.U. - yn K.Q. ⁶³eu D. ⁶⁴by D. not in G.K.Q.U. ⁶⁵or byd Q. ⁶⁶bychan: D.F.G.K.Q.U. ⁶⁷ony D. ⁶⁸- deruyd hynn K.Q. ⁶⁹not in D. ⁷⁰a braint uchelwr K. ⁷¹not in F. ⁷²D.G.U. ⁷³not in G.U. ⁷⁴gymero D. ⁷⁵kyn rydet uyd G.U. ⁷⁶rydit uchelwr a ryd idaw: D. ⁷⁷- y tal F. ⁷⁸K.Q. ⁷⁹ac Q. ⁸⁰Q. ⁸¹not in F. ⁸²ef D. not in K.Q. ⁸³tal G.U. ⁸⁴not in D.K.Q. ⁸⁵ny thalei kynno hynny D. ⁸⁶ont K. ⁸⁷not in G.K.Q.U. ⁸⁸not in D. ⁸⁹- K.Q. ⁹⁰punt G.U. ⁹¹D. ⁹²G.U. ⁹³D.F. ⁹⁴D.G.K.U. ⁹⁵D. ⁹⁶uchelwr Q. ⁹⁷F.

xxiv. ¹[Ebediú pen kenedyl a distein punt bop vn onadunt.]

xxv. ²Pop kefryu dyn ³or a ⁴deleher ⁵amobrau' kemeynt ⁶eu amober yuerch ay ebedyu'' ⁷[ehun.]

xxvi. ⁸Amober merch ⁹pop' penkerd ¹⁰ay ebedyu ¹¹[ehun] or a' estenho ¹²argluyd penkerdyaet ydau ¹³[neu sýd] ¹⁴eu chuegeynt.'

xxvii. Pop kerdaur arall ¹⁵enebyd ¹⁶heruyd' ¹⁷[y vreint a] ydelet ¹⁸ehun ¹⁹nac allidud uo na trestadauc' ²⁰euelle etal ²¹yamober aeabedyu.'''

xxviii. Pop ²²penkert or' aestenho argluyd penkerdyaet ydau ²³ebrenyn byeu' keysyau ofer'' ydau ²⁴nyd amken ²⁵a' telyn ²⁶yhun ²⁷a crud' ²⁸yarall ²⁹a pybeu' ³⁰yr tredyt'' ³¹[y bop vn herwyd y aruer:] ³²ac huenteu ³³adeleant pan uuoent ³⁴uaru ³⁵y adau yr ³⁶brenyn.'

xxix. Pop penkerd telyn adele ³⁷y kan ekerdoryon ³⁸telyn guedy' edemadauocent'' atelyn raun a ³⁹mennu bod ⁴⁰enkerdaur keucyas ⁴¹ay uod' en eyrcyat ⁴²pedeyr arugeynt ⁴³[aryant yn] ⁴⁴yober; ac adele opop dohouod ⁴⁵or akafoent' nac o ⁴⁶erchy ⁴⁷nac ⁴⁸o kauarus neythaur' ran deuur ⁴⁹keny bo ene lle ⁵⁰[ageiff] os kouyn: scf eu kauarus neytyaur ⁵¹pedeyr arugeynt ⁵²or neythaur [⁵³gyntaf ⁵⁴avo y wreic] ahyn'' yr beyrt: ⁵⁵ac enteu' adele ⁵⁶y guasanaet' ual ⁵⁷gur medyanus ⁵⁸ar nadunt ⁵⁹[óy.]

24. The ebediw of a chief of kindred, and of a steward, is one pound each.

25. From every person who 'owes amobyr,' the amobyr of his daughter is of equal amount with his own ebediw.

26. The amobyr of the daughter of every chief of song, and his own ebediw, when invested by the lord with the title of chief of song, or office, is six score pence.

27. Every other minstrel whatever, whether he be an alltud, or a proprietor, pays his amobyr, and his ebediw, according to his privilege and due.

28. Every chief of song whom the lord shall invest with office, is to be provided by the king with an instrument; to wit, a harp to one, a crowd to another, and pipes to a third; to each according to his usage: and when they die they are to leave them to the king.

29. Every chief harper is to have twenty-four pence from the 'minstrels who have left' off the hair-strung harp, and who will to become recognized minstrels and suitors; and he is to have the share of two men from every gratuity they receive, either as a boon, or as a nuptial gift, whether he be present or not, if demanded by him: a nuptial gift is twenty-four pence, at the first marriage of a female, and that to the bards: and he is entitled to the service of the minstrels, as a man in authority over them.

III. [AM ALANAS.]

I. Rey ⁶⁰[or yngeit] a ⁶¹deueyt ⁶²panyu dyn amdyuenhedyc eu kauarc kyfyll: ereyll a ⁶³deueyt ⁶⁴panyu ⁶⁵deruen aladher' en hageuarc ar tref tat ⁶⁶pryodaur adeleu ⁶⁷dody mantell ⁶⁸arnau oyckudyau' rac

III. [OF GALANAS.]

1. Some ⁶⁹of the judges' say, that inquiry as to a stock, relates to a person become divested of every thing: others say, that it implies an oak cut down without permission upon the patrimony of a proprietor,

⁶⁹dalho ebediú
⁷⁰ieueinc auo vrth kerd telyn amynnu ymadaó

⁶⁹shall pay an ebediw,
⁷⁰youths learning the harp, and who will to leave

¹D. ²This follows section xxvii. in D. ³not in D. ⁴amobyr ydau E. ⁵vyd D.F.G.U. ⁶D.F.G.U. ⁷Ebediú D. ⁸not in F.G.U. ⁹ry D. ¹⁰F.G.U. ¹¹y brenlin D. ¹²F. ¹³not in D.G.U. ¹⁴wheugeint yb. F. ¹⁵not in D. ¹⁶onyt erlit G. ony ureintysit U. ¹⁷not in F. ¹⁸D. ¹⁹y tal y ebediú D. ²⁰na trestadauc no nac alltat G.U. ²¹Yr argluyd adyly keissau ofer y bop penkerd or yd estynho penkerdyaeth D. ²²y ebediw ehun ac amobr y verch. F. amobyr y verch ac ebediú ehun. G.U. ²³penkerdaur G.U. kerdor K. '- Q. ²⁴yr argluyd G.K.Q.U. - adyly F. ²⁵not in K. ²⁶no G. not in D.F. ²⁷y vn bibeu, y arall gróth, yr trydyd telyn: Q. ²⁸not in D. ²⁹not in F.G. ³⁰pybeu K. ³¹not in D. ³²not in F.G. ³³króth K. ³⁴not in D. y arall G. ³⁵D. ³⁶ar rei hynny adylyant bynteu eu hadab yr brenhin pan vont veirú. D. ³⁷not in F.G.U. ³⁸veiry F.K.Q. ³⁹adylyant eu F.G.U. ⁴⁰argluydd. F.G.K.Q.U. ⁴¹not in K. ⁴²y Q. not in D.G.K.U. ⁴³not in G.K.Q.U. ⁴⁴a E. 'ac D.F. ⁴⁵- y penkerd adyly G.K.Q.U. ⁴⁶F. ⁴⁷gobyr D. y Q. gan pop un o K.Q. nadunt K. honunt Q. idab U. ⁴⁸not in D.F.G.K.Q.U. ⁴⁹kyuarts neithaur G. ⁵⁰- no K.Q. ⁵¹erchi G. ⁵²ageiff G.K.Q. nac ef a D.F.G.K.Q.U. ⁵³U. nac ef ny bo D.F.G.K.Q.U. ⁵⁴not in Q. ⁵⁵o pop K. 'not in F. ⁵⁶D. ⁵⁷D.G.U. ⁵⁸- a vei ar y neithavr gyntaf yr wreic F. pedeir ar hugeint Q. 'ur penkerd G.K.Q.U. ⁵⁹not in K. '- F. ⁶⁰not in K. ⁶¹- gvassanneth F. 'arnab. K.Q. ⁶²D.F. ⁶³K.Q. ⁶⁴dytedant Q. ⁶⁵muc D. ⁶⁶llud derwen D.G.K.Q.U. F. here illegible. ⁶⁷- abc, G.K.Q.U. ac ynteu yn G.K.Q. tref tudoc K. ⁶⁸Ereill U. ⁶⁹i chudiab a K.Q. ⁷⁰not in Q. ⁷¹- K. ⁷²D.F. - amobyr G.U. ⁷³G.K.Q.U. a vynno ymadaó D. ⁷⁴ieueinc pan F.

yguetlet'' abod en guaraduyt 'yr tref tad-
 auc y gulet' ²[uelly.] 'loruert uab Madauc'
 eysvoes'' adeueyt panyu ³hun eu kafarc
 kyfyll ⁴[yn] yaun, ⁵sel' eu henne' pan ⁶uo
⁷[y] karr en ⁸[negif] yr llofrud ⁹oŷ ran
¹⁰or alanas, ¹¹ac ¹²yn' gouyn ¹³mae y ¹⁴kyf
 y ¹⁵gwehencys y athy.' Yna ¹⁶[y] ¹⁷mae
¹⁸reyt yr' llofrud mynegy ¹⁹ydau y ²⁰kyf
 [²¹y gūhanaŷd ac ef' ²²ac] ²³ual y mae' y
²⁴gerenhyt ²⁵herwyd ²⁶ry dŷwedassam nŷ
 uchow; ac ygyt ahynnŷ bot ²⁷ydau ²⁸o
 gyt' garant ²⁹auo dŷgaun' ³⁰y gadu bot yn
 wŷr a dŷweyt ³¹y llofrud, sew achau
 y ³²mae ³³da' ³⁴[y] kŷtgarant ³⁵[yny lle
³⁶honno yn vybydeit;] ³⁷canŷ ³⁸dŷlyant
³⁹yr' estronŷon na duyn ⁴⁰dŷn yŷ' cerenŷd
⁴¹naŷ wahanu ⁴²aŷ gerenyŷt.

⁴³Val hŷn y rennyŷr galanas wasgarauc.'

11. Lowrud.

iii. Tat	xiiii.	Mam	vii.
iv. Braut	x½.	Braut	x½.

v. ⁴⁴Traŷan y llofrud yu hun ar vam
 ar tat ar brodyŷr ar chwŷoryŷt y gyŷt ac ew
 sew y hŷnnŷ ⁴⁵[LXIII.] ual hŷn rennyŷr un
 arugeyŷnt ar y llofrud aŷ blant o bydant
 ydau ac o hŷnnŷ traŷan ar y llofrud ar
 deuparth arŷ plant onŷ byd plant talhet
 ehun. Ar traŷan ar y tat ar uam sew yu
 hŷnnŷ un arugeyŷnt ereyŷll ac o hŷnnŷ y
 deuparth arŷ tat ar traŷan ar y uam. Y try-
 dyŷt traŷan arŷ brodyŷr ar chwŷoryŷd sew yu
 hŷnnŷ un arugeyŷnt ereyŷll ac o hŷnnŷ duŷ
 ar y braut ac un ar y chwaer."

vi. Keuŷnderu	xxxii.	Keuŷnderŷ.
vii. Kyuŷrderu	xvi.	Kyuŷrderŷ.
viii. Keŷuyn	viii.	Keŷuyn.
ix. ⁴⁶ Gorcheyuyn	iiii.	Gorcheyuyn.
x. ⁴⁶ Gorchau	ii.	Gorchau.
xi. ⁴⁷ Ney a gorchau	i.	⁴⁴ Ney uab gorchau."

and over which a mantle is to be spread to
 conceal it, lest it be seen, "and become a
 disgrace to the patrimony by being thus
 seen. 'Iorwerth the son of Madog' says,
 that the right meaning of inquiry as to
 a stock is this, namely, when a relative is a
 'refuser to the murderer of his share of the
 galanas, and asking: 'Whence the stock I
 am related to thee?' Then it is necessary
 for the murderer to explain to him the
 stock from which he is derived, and his con-
 sanguinity, as we have already mentioned;
 and, in addition to that, to his having
 correlatives enough to testify to the truth of
 his assertion, because correlatives are proper
 evidences in such a case; for strangers are
 neither to connect a person with kindred,
 nor to separate him from kindred.

Thus dispersed galanas is shared.

2. Murderer.

3. Father,	14d.	Mother,	7d.
4. Brother,	10½d.	Brother,	10½d.

5. This is the third of the murderer, his
 father and mother, and brothers and sis-
 ters; that is LXIII., and to be shared thus:
 twenty-one pence upon the murderer and
 his children, if he have any; and of this
 sum, a third upon the murderer, and two
 parts upon the children: if there be no
 children, let him pay it himself. And the
 third upon the father and the mother; that
 is another twenty-one pence; and of that
 two parts upon the father, and a third upon
 the mother. The third third upon the
 brothers and the sisters; that is another
 twenty-one pence; and of that two parts
 upon the brother, and one upon the sister.

6. First cousin,	32d.	First cousin.
7. Second cousin,	16d.	Second cousin.
8. Third cousin,	8d.	Third cousin.
9. Fourth cousin,	4d.	Fourth cousin.
10. Fifth cousin,	2d.	Fifth cousin.
11. Sixth cousin,	1d.	Sixth cousin.

⁴⁸ - ar uantell yn talu ⁴⁹pedeir keinaŷc
⁵⁰kyfreith ⁵¹rac gouyn pŷy ⁵²ry ladaŷd ⁵³hon
 y treis ⁵⁴y ar y ⁵⁵perchennaŷc;
⁵⁶ - a hŷnnŷ yŷ y dull ⁵⁷ioŷnaf. ⁵⁸'Kyf-
 reith ⁵⁹'Ereill
⁶⁰kyf

⁴⁸ - and the mantle four ⁵⁰legal pence in
 value, lest it be asked: 'Who cut this, in
 robbery of the proprietor';
⁵⁶ - and that is the best form. ⁵⁸The
 law ⁵⁹'Others
⁶⁰stock

¹hynny ir perchen K.Q. ²D. ³kyuarch kyfyll yŷ D.K.Q. ⁴E.G.U. ⁵not in G.U. ⁶yŷ Q. ⁷G.K.Q.U.
⁸D.F. negyd G.K.Q.U. ⁹am y D. The remainder of A. is lost, the continuation is from E. ¹⁰o Q. ¹¹a D.
¹² - ynteu K.Q. ¹³not in D.K.Q. ¹⁴kyfyll K. ¹⁵gūhanŷys D.F. gūhanod K.Q. ac ef D.K. ef ac llall F.
 o honŷd K.Q. ¹⁶D.F.G.K.Q.U. ¹⁷i dŷly y K. ¹⁸iaŷn D.G. ¹⁹not in K.Q. ²⁰kyfyll K. ²¹D. ²²F.U.
²³herŷyd D. F. illegible. ²⁴gereint Q. ²⁵ - ac ef G.K.Q.U. ²⁶mal G.Q. y G.K.Q.U. 'not in D. ²⁷not in U.
²⁸ - diguŷn D. y G.U. 'not in Q. ²⁹not in D. ³⁰ - idŷd Q. ³¹not in D. ³²byd K.U. maent Q. ³³not in G.
³⁴D.G.K.Q.U. ³⁵G.K.Q.U. ³⁶hŷnnŷ K.Q. ³⁷trth na dŷly D. ³⁸dŷly G.U. ³⁹not in K.Q. ⁴⁰y G.U. not in
 K.Q. ⁴¹ - y gyŷt K.Q. ⁴²a D. 'nyt amgen Q. ahi. U. not in K. ⁴³'not in D. ⁴⁴'not in G.K.U. ⁴⁵' - Q. ⁴⁶LXXIII. E.
⁴⁷ - y E. ⁴⁸ - y E. 'not in G.K.U. The numerals not in G.K.U. ⁴⁹G.Q. adalo K. 'not in D.U. ⁵⁰G.K.Q. ⁵¹not in Q.
⁵²a G. ⁵³a K. yrei Q. ⁵⁴honno K.Q. ⁵⁵not in K.Q. ⁵⁶perchen Q. ⁵⁷K.Q. ⁵⁸goreu. Q. ⁵⁹D. ⁶⁰F.G.K.Q.U. ⁶¹A.E.

XII. O deruyd y dyn llad arall ¹a gwen-
uyn' galanas [²y dyn yn] deudyblyc atal,
³canys fyrnyc ⁴[rwydd] yu' ⁵neu ynteu
⁶[bot] ⁷yn eneyt uadeu am yneyll ⁸alanas
⁹ay dyhenyd ¹⁰ew yn ewyllys yr argluyd
nay ¹¹grogynay ¹²losgy ¹³[nae lad] auynno;
¹⁴[a galanas am y llall] os ¹⁵gwadu a wna
¹⁶roet wat llad keleyn yn' deudyblyc; ¹⁷sew
yu hynny ll6 chue chant ¹⁸wyr.

XIII. ¹⁹Y dynyon ²⁰a ²¹wnel gwenyyn
²²yr llad ²³ereyll ac ew' ²⁴dewys yr argluyd
²⁵udunt ay eu' dyhol ay' ²⁶eu dyenyduu:
²⁷os gwadant ²⁸[oynteu] ²⁹roent llu chue
chant ³⁰wyr.

IV. [AM DDADLAU.]

I. ³¹Puÿbynnac a ³²holo ³³peth ³⁴a dyuot
yr' maes ac ynny maes' kÿlyau o hanao ³⁵a
bot yn well ganthau tewy no holy ³⁶y
gyureyth ³⁷a at ydau ³⁸tewy canys ³⁹ydÿu'
ynny dewys ⁴⁰ay holy ay' ⁴¹na holo ⁴²[a]
cet ⁴³gallo yr amdÿfynor ⁴⁴galu am uraut
⁴⁵ac o' achau ⁴⁶y uot ⁴⁷ew yn kÿlyau ⁴⁸y
dyuarnu or da' ⁴⁹[eissoes] nÿ wyl' ⁵⁰y gyu-
reyth bot yn yaun y dyuarnu ⁵¹[ef] ⁵²or
eydau nac ⁵³oy haul' ⁵⁴namyn can gurth-
odes yr oet ⁵⁵y ⁵⁶uynet heb ⁵⁷un oet' ⁵⁸or
maes. ⁵⁹Os ew a' deruyd [⁶⁰idao ⁶¹ynteu]
⁶²roy mach ar a ⁶³uarno ⁶⁴y' gyureyth ac
⁶⁵eyste ⁶⁶ynny pleyt a dechreu holy a gwar-
andau atep ⁶⁷a gwedy hynny' ⁶⁸ceÿssyau
oet urth ⁶⁹[y] porth a dyweduyt y ⁷⁰dÿlyu
canys ⁷¹ym dewys ⁷²yd uÿw' ac ynna' dy-
weduyt or amdÿfynnor ket ryfo ⁷³yth
dewys' ⁷⁴nÿt ydÿu cany chÿgeyn gwarthal
gan dewys: ⁷⁵ac ⁷⁶neu ⁷⁷dewysseyst ⁷⁸tytheu'
holy ⁷⁹ac' urth hynny' ⁸⁰y ⁸¹dodaw ⁸²uÿn-
heu arÿ' gyureyth na dÿlyy' ⁸³dytheu
gÿlyau: ⁸⁴[ac] sew ⁸⁵yg wyl' y' ⁸⁶gyureyth
⁸⁷yna nat oes annot ydau namyn gwneuthur

12. If a person kill another by 'poison,
he pays a double galanas, as it is a fero-
cious act; or be put to death in lieu of
one galanas; and the manner of his execu-
tion to be at the option of the lord, either
by hanging, or burning, or slaying; and
payment of galanas for the other: if he
deny, let him give a twofold denial for
murder; that is, the oaths of six hundred
men.

13. The persons who make poison to
destroy others are to be banished, or put
to death, at the option of the lord: if they
deny, let them give the oaths of six hun-
dred men.

IV. [OF SUITS.]

1. Whoever shall claim a thing, and
come to the field, and there shrink from
a trial, and prefer being silent to proceed-
ing; the law allows him to be silent;
because it is at his option, either to pro-
ceed with his claim, or not: and although
the defendant may call for a decision, and,
because of his shrinking, for sentence to
be pronounced against him; the law does
not deem it right to decide against him as
to the property, or the claim; but, because
he refused to proceed at the time fixed, to
quit the field without further time. If he
gave surety to abide by what the law may
determine, and sit with his party, and
commence pleading, and hear a reply, and
then seek delay for aid, and say: 'I am
entitled to it, as I have my option;' and
then the defendant should say: 'Though
it might have been at thy option, it is no
longer so: since a settled thing accords
not with choice: and hast thou not chosen
to plead; and, therefore, I submit that, by
law, thou oughtest not to retract:' the law

⁶⁸yg kynll6yn

⁶⁹- am y llall y gymhellir ⁷⁰ar llall ar y
kenedyl

⁶⁵waylaying,

⁶⁶- and the other to be exacted; ⁶⁷and
the other on the kindred;

¹K. ²not in D. ³F. ⁴ac U. ⁵D. ⁶not in F. ⁷- a F. not in D. ⁸ynteu G.K.U. not in D.F. ⁹longi D.F.
lad G.K.U. ¹⁰grogynay D.F. ¹¹D. nne grogi G.K.U. ¹²D. ¹³gwatta ynteu, gwadet lofrudysaeth D. ¹⁴roddet
F.G.U. not in K. ¹⁵- a uernir K. ¹⁶wr. D.F.G.K.U. ¹⁷- O deruyd U. O F. not in G. ¹⁸- K. ¹⁹not in U.
²⁰wnelhont D.F. ²¹wennatynho ereill G.U. ²²brth D.F. ²³F. y rodi y ereill D.F. y D. yr F. ²⁴dynyon D.F.
²⁵yn ewyllys D. ²⁶dewisset F.G.U. ²⁷not in U. ²⁸ae G. ²⁹y mae D. am y ryw dynyon hynny F. ³⁰not in G.
³¹- ac eu dehol D. ³²not in F. ³³D. ³⁴roent D.G.U. ³⁵wr. D.G.U. ³⁶O deruyd ydyn holi peth y
arall a U. ³⁷dechreuo G. vynno K.Q. holi G.K.Q. ³⁸da neu haul arall D. ³⁹ar i K. ⁴⁰yny G. ⁴¹- or maes U.
o Q. ⁴²not in D.F. ⁴³- a dybeit ac K. ⁴⁴adyweit bot D. ⁴⁵peidio K. not in Q. ⁴⁶not in G.K.Q.U. ⁴⁷- y mae
G.K.Q.U. ⁴⁸nas F.Q. ⁴⁹D. ⁵⁰galwo D.F.G.K.Q.U. ⁵¹not in D.F.G.K.Q.U. ⁵²ae divarnu or da D. not in
F.Q. ⁵³- K. ⁵⁴not in K.Q. ⁵⁵yr hoel6r K.Q. not in D.F.G.U. ⁵⁶- a mynu K.Q. ⁵⁷not in D. ⁵⁸U. ⁵⁹not in D.F.
⁶⁰U. ⁶¹not in D. ⁶²or Q. ⁶³not in K.Q. ⁶⁴- hagen Q. ⁶⁵uot G.Q.U. ⁶⁶oet idav F. ⁶⁷- idav G.K.Q.U.
⁶⁸Ac o K. ⁶⁹D.G.K.Q.U. ⁷⁰D. ⁷¹rodi D.F.G.K.Q.U. ⁷²dywetto D. ⁷³not in F.G.K.U. ⁷⁴- yn K.Q.
⁷⁵ym D. yn F.K. ⁷⁶ac odyna F. ⁷⁷erchi K. - idav Q. not in G.U. ⁷⁸G.U. ⁷⁹dylyir K. dyly Q. ⁸⁰yny D.F.
G.K.Q.U. ⁸¹y mae F.G.K.Q. ⁸²- a D. ⁸³not in Q. ⁸⁴neut nat D. F. illegible. ⁸⁵not in K.Q. ⁸⁶neur K.U.
⁸⁷neur dewisset ynteu D. ⁸⁸not in G. ⁸⁹dechreusti K. dechreueist Q. ⁹⁰U. ⁹¹not in K.Q. ⁹²mi a G.K.Q.U.
⁹³dodi ar D. ⁹⁴not in G.K.Q.U. ⁹⁵di G.K.Q.U. ⁹⁶U. oth le Q. ⁹⁷a G.U. ⁹⁸- dyly K. ⁹⁹adyweit D. ¹⁰⁰not in D.
¹⁰¹G.U. neu tr6y uurd6rn U. ¹⁰²F. ¹⁰³G.K.U.

kýureyth ¹[dilusc.] Os ²ew a wna' yr haulur adau ³y maes doter' croes radau nat ⁴el ⁵ac od a ⁶[ynteu] galwet yr amdyfynnór am uraut: ⁷ac yna ⁸y gwyl y gyureyth' y uot ⁹[ef] heb haul yn oes yr argluyd [¹⁰bieffo y maes' ¹¹y dyd] ¹²hunnó a theyrbuu camluró yr ¹³brenhyn, [¹⁴o ¹⁵byd yr argluyd yny maes] ¹⁶a herwyd ereyll' yn ¹⁷[gamlur] deudyblyc.

¹⁸Am uoróyn gwreyc.

ii. ¹⁹[Sef yb moróynwreic góreic] ²⁰gwedy roder y ur a hýtheu yn uoruyn a hep gysgu genthy. Ot ²¹darfey duyn treys arney rey a dyweyt ²²na ²³dylley cowyll; ereyll a dyweyt ²⁴y ²⁵dylley: ²⁶nyny eyssoes' a ²⁷dywedun puýbýnnac a dorro moruýndaut ²⁸gwreyc dyllyu o hanaó talu ²⁹ydý y chowyll.

iii. Puýbýnnac a ueychýchoco gwreyc o luyn a perth ³⁰namyn ynny agho ³¹na orfo' arney y ueythryn' ³²namyn ³³[mis] y cauýeu: sew achau yu cany chauas hý grým y gur ³⁴na wyl ³⁵y gyureyth dyllyu ohoney hýtheu bot yn ³⁶eýssýwedyc oý achau ew.

iv. ³⁷Rey adýweyt nat mach mach gwreyc: ³⁸nyny a dywedun bot yn' uach ³⁹y mach arodo gwreyc cený aller mach o wreyc. Pan wato gwreyc uach sew ⁴⁰[a] y gwata ⁴¹a gwyr' ygýt a hý; canys gur a wata."

v. Pa dýn býnnac y bo haul arnau a gomet ⁴²[y dadleu] o hanaó heb dyuot y ⁴³wneuthur yaun' am ⁴⁴yr haul ym pob dadleu ⁴⁵[or] y bo ⁴⁶gomededyc ⁴⁷ew' o hanaó' camluró a ⁴⁸tal.

vi. O deruyd y dyuot ynteu yr dadleu ⁴⁹ac adaó o hanaó ⁵⁰y dadleu' yn aghýureythýaul ⁵¹a galu or ⁵²haulur am uraut ⁵³o gyureyth': ⁵⁴sew a wyl ⁵⁵y gyureyth' ⁵⁶[yna] y ⁵⁷gywlauan ⁵⁸y doeth ⁵⁹yr ⁶⁰haul ⁶¹amdaney' y barnu ⁶²[awneir] ⁶³yr haulur' a chamluru ⁶⁴[yr argluyd] ar ⁶⁵yr amdyfynnór am adau y maes ⁶⁶[o hanaó] yn

there sees, that he has no resource but to have the law promptly administered. If the plaintiff be quitting the field, let a cross be set up before him, that he do not go; and, if he should go, let the defendant call for sentence: and then the law provides, that he is barred from proceeding during the life of the lord who has supremacy over the field on that day; and three kine camlwrw to the king, ¹⁴if the lord be in the field; and, according to others, a double camlwrw.

Concerning a maiden wife.

2. A maiden wife is one who has been betrothed to a husband, she yet remaining a maid, and without consummation. If a rape be ²¹committed upon her, some say, that she is not entitled to cowyll; others say, that she is entitled to it: we, however, say, that whoever shall violate the virginity of a woman is to pay to her her cowyll.

3. Whoever shall occasion an abandoned female to become pregnant, it is not incumbent upon her to nurse the offspring ³⁰longer than' the swaddling month: for, since she has not had the support of the man, the law does not consider it right for her to be in want on his account.

4. Some say, that the surety, which a woman gives, is no surety: we say, that the surety which she may give, is a surety; although no woman can be a surety herself. When a woman shall deny a surety, ⁴¹men must deny it with her; for it is a man that denies.

5. What person soever, against whom there is a claim, refuses to appear in court, and to do right in regard to such claim; for every court in which he shall have so refused to appear, he is to pay a camlwrw.

6. If he appear in court, and unlawfully withdraw from the court, and the plaintiff call for the sentence of the law: the law there provides, that the cause for which the claim arose be awarded to the plaintiff; with a camlwrw to the lord upon the defendant, for quitting the field unlawfully; and that, during the life of the lord who

⁶⁷adeuei

⁶⁸y góir

⁶⁹acknowledged

⁷⁰the husband

¹ D.G.Q.U. dylu ac E. dillong K. ² not in G.U. ³ adaó y maes awna yr haólor, rodher D. ⁴ yr G.U. ⁵ not in D. ⁶ not in K.Q. ⁷ D. ⁸ sef a D.K.Q. dyweit D. tyl y K.Q. kyfreith yna D.K.Q. ⁹ sef a G.U. ¹⁰ G.K.U. ¹¹ D.K.Q. ¹² K.Q. ¹³ not in D. ¹⁴ argluyd K.Q. ¹⁵ K. or Q. ¹⁶ K.Q. ¹⁷ rai K.Q. or ygneit Q. ai barn K.Q. not in D. ¹⁸ K.Q. ¹⁹ not in G.U. ²⁰ K.Q. ²¹ D. ²² aelwir un a G.U. ²³ y G. ²⁴ dylly D.G.U. ²⁵ nas G. ²⁶ kyfreith D. ²⁷ canys U. y kyfreith G.U. ²⁸ dyweit D.G.U. ²⁹ not in D.G.U. ³⁰ not in D. ³¹ ny dyweit kyfreith dylly o honei li vagu yr etiued D. ³² ny oruyd G.U. ³³ not in G.U. ³⁴ D.G.U. ³⁵ ny D.U. ³⁶ not in D. ³⁷ golledic D. ³⁸ not in D. ³⁹ kyfreith adýweit pan yó G.U. ⁴⁰ not in G.U. ⁴¹ G.U. ⁴² D. ⁴³ ateb D. ⁴⁴ y G.U. ⁴⁵ D. ⁴⁶ cf gomededic G. ⁴⁷ not in D. ⁴⁸ gyll. D.F. ⁴⁹ ae D.F. ⁵⁰ not in D.F.G.U. ⁵¹ - y dadleu G.U. ⁵² llall F. ⁵³ a F. ⁵⁴ not in D. ⁵⁵ not in G.U. ⁵⁶ not in D.F. ⁵⁷ F. ⁵⁸ peth D. ddadyl F. ⁵⁹ a U. ⁶⁰ not in G.U. ⁶¹ haulur yn galv erni F. ⁶² arnab D. ymdeni U. ⁶³ U. ⁶⁴ idav F. ⁶⁵ G.U. ⁶⁶ not in G.U. ⁶⁷ G.U.

aghÿureÿthÿaul ¹ac ÿn oes ÿr arglÿyd bÿeÿfo ÿ maes ÿ dÿd hunnó ²na chafo ÿaun ³amdanau.

vii. O deruÿt ÿdau ÿnteu dÿuot ÿr maes ⁴a dÿodew haul ac atep ⁵o hanaó, abarnu ⁶o gÿureÿth ⁷[idaó] ÿ not ÿn golledÿc ⁸honno a gÿyll' ÿn tragÿwÿdau.

viii. ⁹[Pÿbynhac adel y dadylua yr arglÿyd ahaó arnaó adechreu y holi os ygyg-hor y da kyn rodi ateb colledic uyd: yr amdiffÿnnór adyly tystu na wadóys; ac am hynny ydyweit y kyfreith ádefredu.

ix. O deruyd y dyn yn dydyeu dedon holi, na cholli na chaffel ny byd yr hynny; ony byd ¹⁰o doddi colli ¹¹neu caffel yndunt; ¹²ac os hynny adodir yndunt, ¹³cóbyl a collir: ac yuelly am tir adayar ynyr amscroed y dylyir eu caythau.]

x. ¹⁴Puÿbÿnnac a uÿnno gwneuthur kÿureÿth aÿ gÿlÿd cÿntaw ÿu o honeÿ roÿ mach ar gÿureÿth ac gwedÿ hÿnnÿ eÿsted ÿn gÿureÿthÿaul. Sew' mal ¹⁵ÿ eÿstedÿr ¹⁶[ÿn dadylua yr arglÿyd y dÿd y bo gos-sodedic] ¹⁷ÿn gÿureÿthÿaul' eÿsted or ¹⁸brenhÿn aÿ geuÿn ar ¹⁹ÿr heul neu ar ÿ ²⁰drÿcÿn ual na bo ²¹ÿ uÿneb arÿ drÿcÿn, aÿ deu ²²hÿneÿw un' o pob tu ÿdau ²³ac odÿna ÿ' gwÿrda ÿnÿ gÿlch; ²⁴aÿ ÿnat llÿs rac ÿ ²⁵uron ac ÿnat ÿ kÿmut ²⁶ar ÿ' neÿll-tu ÿdaó ar efeÿrÿat or tu arall ÿdau; a heol gÿuaróÿnep ac ew ÿ uÿnet ²⁷ÿu uraut le ac ÿ dÿuot ²⁸ar duÿbleÿt o pob tu ÿr ford ar deu gyghaus ÿ nessaw ÿr ford o pob tu ÿdÿ ²⁹ar deu berchennauc haul ÿnÿ perued; ar duÿ ganllau ÿn ³⁰eÿthaw; a' phleÿt ÿr amdÿÿnnór ³¹a llaó deheu arÿ ford, a phleÿt ÿr haulur ³²aÿ llaó assu ar ÿ ford; ar deu rÿghÿll ÿn seuÿll ³³uch pen ÿ deugÿghaus.

that day had supremacy in the field, he shall have no redress as to the claim.

7. If he come to the field, and suffer pleading, and reply, and the law decide that he is cast; he can never renew the suit.

8. Whoever appears in the court of the lord in a cause, and his examination be commenced, if he take counsel before giving an answer, he is to be condemned: the defendant is to testify he did not deny; and on that account the law considers it acknowledged.

9. If a person sue during the blank days, he does not, on that account, either lose or gain; unless the issue of loss or gain be so stipulated; and, if it be so stipulated, the whole is lost: and, in like manner as to land and soil, in the times when the courts are to be shut.

10. Whoever may will to go to law with another, must, in the first place, give surety to abide the law; and afterwards sit legally. The following is the legal form of sitting in the lord's court, on the appointed day: the king is to sit with his back to the sun or to the weather, so that his face may not be to the weather, having his two elders, one on each side of him; then his gwrdaó around him; his judge of the court before him; the judge of the cymwd on one side of him; and the priest on the other side; and a passage fronting him, for him to go and come to his judgment seat: and the two parties to be ranged on each side of the passage; the two pleaders on each side of the way; the two suitors in the cause in the middle; and the two guiders on each extremity; the defendant's party with their right hand to the passage, and the plaintiff's party with their left hand to the passage; and the two apparitors behind the two pleaders.

11. Then "to ask the defendant: 'Who is thy pleader: who is thy guider?' Then he names them; and then let him be asked, whether he will abide loss or gain at their hands; and then let him say, he will.

²⁰GWRDA.—HINETW.—BRENIHÿN.—HINET.—GWRDA.
²¹EXPERTAT.—ÿNAT.—ÿNAT.

KANLLAU.—AMDÿFÿNNO.—KIONAUS. KIONAUS.—HAULUR.—KANLLAU.
 RICILL. RICILL'

GWRDA.—ELDER.—KING.—ELDER.—GWRDA.
 PRIEST.—JUDGE.—JUDGE.

GUIDER.—DEPENDANT.—PLEADER. PLEADER.—PLAINTIFF.—GUIDER.
 APPARITOR. APPARITOR.

xi. Ac ÿna ³⁴gouÿn ÿr amdÿÿnnór' puÿ ³⁵dÿ gyghaus puÿ ³⁶dÿ ganllab. Ac ÿna ³⁷enwÿ puÿ ÿnt ³⁸huÿ ac ÿna' gouÿncr ÿdau a dÿt ew collÿ neu gafael ÿn eu pen huÿ; ac ÿna dÿwedet ÿnteu ÿ dodÿ. Ac

³⁴y mae yr haólor gouyn

³⁴the plaintiff is to ask:

¹ not in G.U. ² heb y warandav. Os yny trydydd dadieu: y diuarnu yn tratywydd oe havi. F. ³ ymdanoó. D.G.U. ⁴ y G.U. ⁵ not in D. ⁶ or G.U. ⁷ D.G.U. ⁸ ny cheiff ateb o honei D. ⁹ G.U. ¹⁰ not in G. ¹¹ not in U. ¹² not in G. ¹³ not in G.U. ¹⁴ D. ¹⁵ hyn yd G.U. ¹⁶ G.U. ¹⁷ kyfreith G.U. ¹⁸ arglÿyd G.U. ¹⁹ not in U. ²⁰ gwynt G.U. ²¹ drykin oe vneb G.U. ²² heneuyd G.U. ²³ ac U. ²⁴ ar G.U. ²⁵ deu lin G.U. ²⁶ or G.U. ²⁷ y G. yr U. ²⁸ a G.U. ²⁹ nessaf udunt G.U. ³⁰ ac G. ac eu U. ³¹ ac eu G. ³² ger bron G.U. ³³ not in G.U. ³⁴ y G.U. ³⁵ dÿwedet ynteu G. ³⁶ not in U. ³⁷ not in G. ³⁸ G.U.

'wedý hýnný' gouýnner ýr 'haulur a dýt ýnteu ým pen ý bleýt ²ý sýd' ý gýt ac ew; ac ýna ý mae ýaun ýdau ýnteu ³dýweduyt dodaw kolly achafael.' Ac 'ýna ý mae ýaun kýmryt ⁴ý ganthun' bot ⁵urth collý 'neu gafael 'am ýr hýn ⁷ry dýwedassam ný uchot a honno aelwýr ýn dýllued ac odýna kýghaused. Ac odýna kýmeret ýr ýnat ⁸ar effeyryat ar rýgýll' ý duygyghaused ⁹a datcanent ac aent allan abarnent herwýd ý duygygheusaeth ac o býd rey't geýr kýuarch anuonent gennat ý ouýn ý meón ac wedý hýnný doet ýnteu ý meun a chymeret bot urth uraut, a' mach arý obýr ac wedý hýnný datcanet ý uraut ac ¹⁰odýna být dýlys ¹⁰ýr haul ¹¹honno býth.'

xii. ¹²O deruyd dodý gostec ýný maes ¹³ac odýna anostegu o un ýný maes' teýr buó camluró ¹⁴arnau abot ýn anolo ¹⁵ý geýr hunnú' ac ýdau ew ac ýr kýghaus.'

xiii. ¹⁶O deruyd ýdýn rodý arýant neu ýsgrýbýl ¹⁷ar arall ac or da hunnú kýwnewýdýau ¹⁸ac elwha or nep ý doeth ¹⁹[y da] atau a cheýsýau or ²⁰neb ²¹pýeyfo' ²²ýraránt ýr' elu: ²³nýný a dýwedun na dýlyir' onýt ²⁴amot ay duc ²⁵ýdau ²⁶canýs nýt a stilt ²⁷adan dýebryt 'ac urth hýnný ný dýly' ²⁸namýn ²⁹ýr hýn' a ³⁰roes ³¹ar ý llall.'

xiv. ³²O deruyd ý dýn ³³dýuot ³⁴ýn ³⁵truýdet' ³⁶dýn arall ac ýsgrýbýl ganthau neu ³⁷a da arall ³⁸pan el ³⁹[ef y] ⁴⁰ýmdeyth ný dýly ⁴¹uýnet ganthau' nac epýl na ⁴²theyl' ⁴³na ⁴⁴chludeir na [⁴⁵neb ⁴⁶dotrefnyn ⁴⁷o] dým namýn ⁴⁸kýmeýnt ac a doeth' ganthau ⁴⁹[yr ty,] ⁵⁰o být' ⁵¹[hónnú] onýt

Afterwards, let the 'plaintiff be asked, whether he also will submit his cause to the party on his side; and then it is right for him to say: 'I do so submit to loss and gain.' And then security is to be taken from them, to abide loss or gain, in respect to what we have mentioned above; and that is called a compact: and then the pleadings. Then let the judge, ⁶and the priest, and the apparitor, take the two pleadings, and recapitulate them, ⁶and go out and judge according to the two pleadings; and, if any interrogation be necessary, let them send a messenger to inquire: and, after that, let the judge return to the court, and let him take security to abide the sentence, and a' surety for his fee; and then let him pronounce sentence; and ever afterwards that claim remains established.

12. If silence be proclaimed in the field, and after that any one present violate the command, he is to pay three kine camlwrw; and that word is to be nugatory, both to himself and to the pleader.

13. If a person give money, or an animal, to another, and the receiver trade with that property, and gain by it, and he who owns the property demand the profit: we say, that he is not entitled to it, unless an agreement assign it to him: for, treasure is not to be stationary: and, 'therefore, he is to receive only what he gave to the other.

14. If a person come as an inmate to another person, having an animal, or other property, with him; when he departs, he is not to take with him the offspring, or dung, or 'crop, or any piece of furniture; nor any thing but what he brought with him to the house, if it remain, unless an

* ⁵¹amdiffynnór

⁵²ac eu datcanu ar kyhoed kyn ky-chwynu oe le; ac gwedy hynny aent yn eu braót le, yr yneit ar offeiraf ygyt ac wynt vrth wediaó ar righyll vrth cadó y plas, abarnet y uraót; ac gwedy ys barno, ⁵³deuet y mýn, a chyn y datcanu, kymeret tyllwed y

⁵⁴a honno aelwir yr haól diubyn

* ⁵⁴chlutweir

* ⁵¹defendant

⁵²publicly before moving from the place; and, afterwards, let them go to their judgment seat, the judges, and the priest along with them praying, and an apparitor to keep the place, and let him adjudge the sentence; and, after he shall adjudge it, let him come in, and, before pronouncing it, let him take the security of the

* ⁵³that is called the fruitless claim

* ⁵⁴hay,

¹odýna G.U. ²auo G.U. ³adef y dodl G.U. ⁴not in G.U. ⁵not in G.U. ⁶yn G.U. ⁷not in U. ⁸not in G.U. ⁹yr neb ybarnher yr haól G.U. ¹⁰idab. U. ¹¹idab. G. ¹²not in U. ¹³not in G. ¹⁴atal G. ¹⁵adywetto G. ¹⁶Or Q. ¹⁷att D.F.Q.U. ¹⁸neu D. ¹⁹F.K.Q. ²⁰perchennave F. ²¹pioed D. ²²y da rann or D.F.G.K.Q.U. ²³kyfreith adyweit nas dýly D.F. nis dýly F. ny dyweit [y G.U.] kyfreith y dýlyu o honno G.Q.U. ²⁴annot Q. ²⁵not in D.K.Q. ²⁶kan D. ac ýna y diwedir F. ac am hynn y dyweit [y G.K.U.] kyfreith G.K.Q.U. ²⁷gan D.F.G.K.U. dan Q. ²⁸eithyr G.U. ²⁹not in F. ³⁰roddes F.G.K.Q.U. ³¹at Q. ³²kymeret. F. ³³Or Q. ³⁴mynet F. ³⁵not in D. ³⁶trydedave F. ³⁷- y ty G.K.Q.U. y ty D.F. ³⁸not in D.F.G.K.Q.U. ³⁹not in K. ⁴⁰F. ⁴¹ymeith D. ⁴²ef gaffel ddim F. ⁴³chludeir K.Q. ⁴⁴- namyn a doeth gantar F. ⁴⁵D.F.G. K.Q.U. ⁴⁶D.F. dedyl G.U. dýuot K. diodol Q. ⁴⁷D.G.K.Q.U. ⁴⁸not in F. ⁴⁹a del D. ⁵⁰D. ⁵¹not in G.K.Q.U. ⁵²D. ⁵³G.U. ⁵⁴dýuot U. ⁵⁵G.Q.U. not in F. ⁵⁶- D. ⁵⁷D.F. thail K.Q.

amot aŷ duc 'ydau;' [ac am hynny y dywedir trech amot no gwir.]

xv. O deruŷd duŷn 'huch 'y 'dŷn' yn lledrat [neu aniuail arall] a meŷthryn 'o honey' epŷl' gan y dŷn 'aŷ 'duc' a guŷbot or 'perchennauc 'ynŷ lle 'y bo' [y aniuail] a' cheŷssŷau [o honab] 'aŷ hŷ' aŷ' y hepŷl 'nŷs dŷlŷ 'namŷn 'hŷ ehun' 'o 'bŷd [ar garn] ac onŷ 'bŷd 'nŷ dŷlŷ' dŷm: 'canŷ 'nŷt a sullt 'a dan' dŷebryt."

xvi. Puŷbŷnnac a urthoto 'yaun 'o 'achaus tebŷgu 'y uot' yn argluŷd ar [y] haul 'a 'dŷlŷu 'holŷ pan uŷnno gater' ydau 'ynteu peŷdŷau ac 'o pheŷt' undŷd a bluŷdŷn [ac haul] bŷt 'y haul' 'yn haul' drabluŷdŷn; 'a honno' nŷ dŷlŷir 'yaun 'uŷth amdanŷ."

xvii. O deruŷd y dŷn 'duŷn adauael yn aghŷureŷthŷaul [atueret 'yr atauael] traŷcheuŷn 'ar haul 'yn hŷr' [val 'yd oed' 'kŷnt:] 'ew a' dŷwedŷr' na dŷlŷ kŷureŷth 'nŷu gwneŷ: am yr hŷn 'y gwnaeth 'ew 'aghŷureŷth 'amdanau' ew 'ry' 'atueruŷt' 'tracheuŷn 'ar haul 'yn yr ual 'kŷnt.

xviii. O deruŷt 'y dŷn 'uŷnet yn uach' achŷn teruŷnu yr haul y uŷnet [ef] yn claur neu yn uŷnach neu yn dŷwŷll 'nŷ tŷbŷco ef' 'dŷlŷu 'o hanau' atep [ygkŷfreith] 'nŷnŷ adŷwedun' dŷlŷu o hanau [ef] kŷwŷrau 'aedewŷs trauo bŷu: 'ac un or lleoed [yŷ hŷn] nŷ dŷlŷ 'y mab 'bot yn lle y tat; sew achaus 'nas dŷlŷ 'canŷt' edewŷs dŷm oŷ da ydau 'namŷn [y] ewellŷs' 'nŷ dŷlŷ ynteu seuŷll trostau 'odŷm namŷn 'y ewŷllŷs."

agreement assign it to him; 'as to which it is said: an agreement is stronger than justice.'

15. If a person have a 'sow, or other animal, stolen from him, and she rear offspring with the person who took her, and the owner know where his animal is, and should require both her and her offspring; he is entitled to her alone, if she be in existence; and, if not, he is to have nothing: for, 'treasure is not to be stationary.'

16. Whoever shall refuse right, from supposing that he is paramount in his claim, and that he may claim when he willeth, let him be allowed to refrain; and if he refrain for a year and a day, his claim has become a claim beyond the year; and for such, no right is ever due.

17. If a person illegally take a distress, let the distress be returned, and the cause remain on its prior footing: it is said, that he is not to obtain law who does not conform to it: the distress he illegally made has been restored; and the cause is on the footing it was at first.

18. If a person become a surety, and, before the termination of the suit, he should become leprous, or a monk, or blind; and should suppose that he is no longer responsible in law: we say, that he must fulfil his promise whilst he lives: and this is one of those cases where a son is not to stand in lieu of his father; because he has left none of his property to him, but his will only; therefore the son is not to be responsible as to any thing, excepting 'his will.'

'⁸⁰ buch

'⁸¹ na uutra llynwyn 'yni ol 'nac yni ulaen namyn kymeint ac a ducpŷt i ganto.

'⁸⁴ yr 'eglŷsa.

'⁸⁰ cow,

'⁸¹ a flood will not render muddy 'in its course but as much as is taken by it.

'⁸⁴ the church.

¹ not in D.Q. ² G.K.Q.U. ³ neu aniuail arall o yscrebyl K.Q. ⁴ gan U. ⁵ D. ⁶ o honab D. or uch F. ⁷ epil o G.K.Q.U. ⁸ heni G.U. ⁹ nadunt K. ¹⁰ honunt Q. ¹¹ hŷnnŷ G. ¹² ry dycco D. ¹³ perchennauc Q. ¹⁴ y F.G.U. not in D.K. ¹⁵ yd F.G.Q.U. ¹⁶ ir K. ¹⁷ oed F.G.K.Q.U. ¹⁸ y da ydar, F. ¹⁹ D. ²⁰ yr yscrebyl ai K.Q. ²¹ D. ²² not in G. ²³ y uch F. ²⁴ hŷ K. ²⁵ ac hŷnt Q. ²⁶ not in D. ²⁷ - gyt ar da D. ²⁸ ny G.K.Q.U. ²⁹ - o kyfreith G.K.Q.U. ³⁰ yr aniuail D. ³¹ kymeint ac a K.Q. ³² gŷchŷynnŷt K. ³³ gŷchŷynnŷd Q. ³⁴ i ganto K.Q. ³⁵ or D.Q. ³⁶ not in F. ³⁷ bydant K.Q. ³⁸ G.K.Q.U. ³⁹ lit heb G.K.Q.U. ⁴⁰ kan D.F.G.U. ⁴¹ dyweit y kyfreith yna G.U. ⁴² ac yna K.Q. ⁴³ i dyweit kyfreith K. ⁴⁴ y gyfreith adŷreit Q. ⁴⁵ gan D.F. ⁴⁶ not in Q. ⁴⁷ not in G.K. ⁴⁸ not in D.F. ⁴⁹ - o honab K.Q. ⁵⁰ bot pŷb F. ⁵¹ D.F.G.K.U. ⁵² yr Q. ⁵³ pan vynho y holi, ef a dŷlŷir gadu F. ⁵⁴ gallu D. ⁵⁵ - o honab Q. ⁵⁶ not in D.F. ⁵⁷ ac G.U. o G.K.Q. or U. ⁵⁸ byd G.K.Q.U. ⁵⁹ yr F. ⁶⁰ F. heb [y G.U.] haul [a G.Q.U.] heb ymhatl ymdanŷ G.K.Q.U. ⁶¹ not in D. ⁶² - F. ⁶³ hitheu G.K.Q.U. ⁶⁴ not in D. ⁶⁵ - litheu D. ⁶⁶ o hynny allan G.K.Q.U. ⁶⁷ a heb dŷlŷu ateb idi byth. F. ⁶⁸ haul D. ⁶⁹ not in K.Q.U. ⁷⁰ ymdanŷ. G. ⁷¹ Or Q. ⁷² not in F. ⁷³ D.G.K.Q.U. ⁷⁴ atuerer F. ⁷⁵ F.G.U. ⁷⁶ yr auel Q. ⁷⁷ hi, ac D. ⁷⁸ not in G.U. ⁷⁹ D.F.G.K.Q.U. ⁸⁰ G.U. ⁸¹ yna y G.K.Q.U. ⁸² not in D. ⁸³ - F. ⁸⁴ nŷs D.G.K.Q.U. ⁸⁵ ry D. a Q. ⁸⁶ ynteu G. ⁸⁷ not in D.U. ⁸⁸ yn aghŷureŷthŷaul Q. ⁸⁹ ymdanab G.U. ⁹⁰ not in K. ⁹¹ a G.K.Q.U. ⁹² wnaeth D. ⁹³ atuerir G.K.Q.U. ⁹⁴ imŷn, ac heturyt D. ⁹⁵ not in G. ⁹⁶ not in U. ⁹⁷ - yd oed U. ⁹⁸ not in K.Q. ⁹⁹ bot D. ¹⁰⁰ not in D. ¹⁰¹ D. ¹⁰² mal na G. ¹⁰³ neu yny U. ¹⁰⁴ na dŷlŷo U. ¹⁰⁵ not in D. ¹⁰⁶ D. ¹⁰⁷ y neb G. ¹⁰⁸ y U. ¹⁰⁹ kyfreith [eisocs D.] adŷreit D.G.U. ¹¹⁰ D. ¹¹¹ y edewit hyt D. ¹¹² a adatŷci G.U. ¹¹³ a hŷnnŷ yŷ D. ¹¹⁴ G.U. ¹¹⁵ not in G.U. ¹¹⁶ sefyll D. ¹¹⁷ not in G.U. ¹¹⁸ yŷ brth nat D. ¹¹⁹ not in G.U. ¹²⁰ D. ¹²¹ not in D. ¹²² not in G.U. ¹²³ D.F.Q. - dyn F. ¹²⁴ G.K.Q.U. ¹²⁵ K.Q. ¹²⁶ ac Q. ¹²⁷ U. ¹²⁸ G.U.

xix. ¹O deruyd y dyn holly kyn ²oet na cholli na chafael ³yr hynny hyt y oet ny deruyd ydan.''

xx. ⁴O deruyd y dyn [⁵holi ⁶dylyet ⁷kyn nor oet neu] yn dydyeu dydon na cholly na ⁸cafael ny ⁹byd yr hynny ony byd dod y oet coll y ¹⁰[neu] ¹¹cafael ¹²yn-dunt ac ¹³os hynny a ¹⁴dodyr ¹⁵cubyl a gollyr: ac ¹⁶y uelly am tyr a dayar yn amseroed ¹⁷y ¹⁸dylyir eu' carcharu.''

xxi. O deruyt ¹⁹y uoruyn dyweduyt ar ²⁰ur duyn treys ²¹y arney ar gur yn gwadu a dyweduyt ²²o honey hytheu ²³yn atep' ony dugost ty treys ²⁴y arnaw uy' moruyn ²⁵gyw ²⁶y etwa.' ²⁷Sew ²⁸y barn' ²⁹y' gyureyth ³⁰[yna] y hedrech ³¹[ac] sew ay hedrych yr edlyg.

xxii. ³²O deruyd ydan ³³ynteu y chafael ³⁴hy yn wreyc ny ³⁵eyll y ³⁶llall y' wadu' ³⁷[ac] yna talet ³⁸y gur ³⁹y dywaut hy arnau ⁴⁰y treysyau y chowyll, ⁴¹ay ⁴²huynepwarth ⁴³yd y ⁴⁴hy' ay hamobyr ⁴⁵yu hargluyd' ⁴⁶ay dylsruyd.'

xxiii. ⁴⁷O deruyd ydan ynteu y chafael ⁴⁸hy yn uoruyn byt hytheu ar ureynt moruyn ⁴⁹ac ⁵⁰na chollet' y breynt ⁵¹yr hynny; nyt amgen' yr y ⁵²prouy.''

xxiv. O deruyd duyn treys ⁵³y ar ⁵⁴uoruyn ac ynny treys ⁵⁵honno ⁵⁶cafael ⁵⁷beychyog y ⁵⁸[o honei] ac na uypo ⁵⁹hytheu pu y ⁶⁰[vo] ⁶¹y tat' ⁶²ar argluyd yn mynnu ⁶³[y] amobyr ⁶⁴a hytheu yn dyweduyt na dylir ⁶⁵yd y canys' treys ⁶⁶a ducpuyt ⁶⁷y' arney ac na ⁶⁸dylir y' un wreyc ⁶⁹a dycer treys ⁷⁰y arney' talu amobyr: sew a dyweyt ⁷¹y gyureyth yna ⁷²dyfody yr amobyr ⁷³yr argluyd' cany ⁷⁴allus ⁷⁵y chadu rac treys ac ew yn dylu y chadu [⁷⁶rac ⁷⁷trais ac' ⁷⁸angkyfreith.] ⁷⁹Cet amheuer hytheu am hynny ny ⁸⁰chefyr y genty' namyn' y llo ⁸¹chun ar' uot yn wyr ⁸²a dyweyt.

xxv. ⁸³Sew y bernyt' mab y ⁸⁴[kyf]

19. If a person sue before the "time for deciding a case, it will not, thereby, avail him, until the time.'

20. If a person sue for a debt before the time, or in the blank days, he is neither to lose nor to gain, on that account, unless the time of decision be fixed to take place in them; and, if it be so fixed, all is lost: and in like manner with respect to causes for land and soil, during the times that the courts are to be shut.

21. If a maid declare that a certain man has committed a rape upon her, and the man deny it, and she then say, in reply: 'If thou hast not committed a rape upon me, I am still a virgin.' The law then adjudges her to be examined, and that by the edling.

22. If he find her become a woman, the accused cannot deny; and, therefore, let the man, whom she asserts violated her, pay her cowyll and her wyneb-werth to her, and her amobyr and her dilysrwyd to her lord.

23. If he find her to be a virgin, let her retain the privilege of a virgin; and she loses not her privilege on that account; to wit, because of proving her.

24. If a rape be committed upon a maid, and she become pregnant in consequence, and she know not who may be the father; and the lord demand her amobyr; and she say, that she is not to pay it, for a rape was committed upon her; and no woman, upon whom a rape is committed, is to pay amobyr: the law says, that, in that case, the amobyr to the lord is extinguished, since he was unable to preserve her from violation, and he bound to preserve her against violence and injustice. Although she be doubted in respect thereto, only her own oath is required, as to the truth of her assertion.

25. The son of such a woman is adjudged

⁸⁵no ⁸⁶dyd colli neu ⁸⁷gaffel ni deruyd ido o hynny gohir oet y dyd.

⁸⁸day of loss or gain, he does not by that impede the appointed day.

¹ Or Q. ² ny deruyd [ida G.] yr hynny hyt yr oet. G.U. ³ not in K. ⁴ D.F. ⁵ D. arall F. ⁶ F. ⁷ chael D. ⁸ wna D. ⁹ D.F. ¹⁰ gael D. ¹¹ yny dydyeu dydon F. ¹² or F. ¹³ deruyd D. ¹⁴ yndunt F. ¹⁵ not in D. ¹⁶ kayat kyfreith. F. ¹⁷ dylyer D. ¹⁸ kyfreith. D. ¹⁹ dywedut o vorbyn D.F.G.U. ²⁰ not in D.F.G.U. ²¹ or vorbyn, ony treiseisti ti viui, F. ²² not in D.U. ²³ not in D.G.U. ²⁴ inneu D.F. not in G. ²⁵ etto D. ²⁶ Ac U. ²⁷ not in F. ²⁸ a D.U. ²⁹ dyweit G. ³⁰ not in D. ³¹ D. ac G. avarn F.G. ³² U. ³³ not in F. ³⁴ ef G. not in U. ³⁵ not in G.U. ³⁶ digon ef G.U. ³⁷ gur D. ³⁸ D.U. ³⁹ ef idi D. ⁴⁰ a U. ⁴¹ idi F. ⁴² ef G. ⁴³ ae dilysrwydd F. ⁴⁴ hwynebwerth F.G.U. ⁴⁵ not in D.F. ⁴⁶ not in G.U. ⁴⁷ ae dirvy F. yr F.G.U. ⁴⁸ not in D. ⁴⁹ not in F.U. ⁵⁰ Os keiff ynteu U. ⁵¹ not in G. ⁵² not in F. ⁵³ ny chyll D. ⁵⁴ not in D.G.U. ⁵⁵ hedrych. G.U. ⁵⁶ not in D.F.G.K.U. ⁵⁷ wreic D. ⁵⁸ honno D.F.K. ⁵⁹ kael K. ⁶⁰ o honi G.U. ⁶¹ D.F. o hynny K. The remainder of G. is lost. ⁶² hi K.U. ⁶³ D. ⁶⁴ not in K. ⁶⁵ ae treisbyn F. ⁶⁶ y beichiogi K. yr U. ⁶⁷ D. ⁶⁸ nys dyl y F. ⁶⁹ not in D. ⁷⁰ kan ducpuyt K. ⁷¹ not in K. ⁷² not in D.U. ⁷³ dyly D.K. ⁷⁴ y U. ⁷⁵ or adreisser D. ⁷⁶ not in K.U. ⁷⁷ not in D.K. ⁷⁸ bot yn diffodlic K. ⁷⁹ not in D. ⁸⁰ allatid D.K. ⁸¹ yr argluyd D.F. ⁸² K.U. ⁸³ K. ⁸⁴ Ac U. ot F.K.U. ⁸⁵ amheuir [am U.] i threissio kymerer K.U. ⁸⁶ dylyir idi F. ⁸⁷ not in F. ⁸⁸ K.U. ⁸⁹ y treissav. F. ⁹⁰ a D. ac K.U. yna K. ar hynny U. kretndy yu. K.U. ⁹¹ D.K.U. ⁹² K.Q. ⁹³ not in Q. ⁹⁴ cael Q.

rŷu wreŷc honno ¹urth ²genedyŷ ³y uam ⁴[y bernir] ⁵y ureynt' ynŷ ⁶uŷpo puŷ uo y tat.

xxvi. ⁷O deruŷt y ur dŷweduyt bot gwreŷc ⁸yn (eŷchŷauc ⁹[o honaŷ] ar wreŷc yn gwadu ar gur yn adew ar argluyd yn mŷnnŷ ¹⁰yr amobyŷr talet y gur y ŷyd yn adew ¹¹[yr amobyŷr] canyt oes wat tros wayŷŷaw ¹²[idaŷ.]

xxvii. O deruŷd ¹³[y dyn] damdug peth a gwerth ¹⁴arnaŷ o gŷureŷth' a bot ¹⁵yn vwŷy y damdug' nor gwerth kŷureŷth' ¹⁶yr ŷneyt a dŷlyant edrych' ¹⁷[ae iaŷn] aŷ cam y ¹⁸damdŷghuyt ac os cam ¹⁹gwneler arnau cŷureŷth anudon' ŷew yu hŷnny nau ugeynt ²⁰camlurŷ ²¹[yr argluyd] ar egluŷs ynŷ ol.'''

xxviii. ²²O deruŷd y dyn gŷrru ²³peth ar' arall ²⁴y greŷrŷeu ²⁵a gwedy ²⁶y ²⁷gŷrr y' dŷheuru ²⁸hunnŷ aelwŷr yn ²⁹[y] gŷureŷth ³⁰[yn] anudon' ³¹[kyhoedawc] ³²canyt ³³eŷll na' bo anudon y neŷll ³⁴lŷ ³⁵onadunt.'

xxix. ³⁶O deruŷt y dyn gŷrru brau ar arall ac or brau hunnŷ ³⁷collŷy y eneŷt or' dyn ³⁸edrycher ³⁹pa herwŷd y gŷrruyt ⁴⁰y brau' aŷ ⁴¹yn herwŷt ⁴²brau aŷ ⁴³yn herwŷt' ⁴⁴peth arall: ⁴⁵ac os ⁴⁶yn herwŷt ⁴⁷peth arall y byd maru nŷ dŷwŷgŷr; os herwŷd' y dyn ⁴⁸a oruc' y brau ⁴⁹y' colles ⁵⁰y llall' y eneŷt' ⁵¹aler y alanas.'''

xxx. Puŷbŷnnac a dŷco creŷrŷeu ⁵²y dadleŷ ⁵³ac eu' ceŷŷŷau ⁵⁴or ⁵⁵pleŷt ⁵⁶arall ⁵⁷a oed ⁵⁸ynŷ erbŷn ⁵⁹y creŷrŷeu a ⁶⁰doeth canthau ew; ⁶¹nŷnŷ adŷwedun' na' dŷly ⁶²ew ⁶³y creŷrŷeu ⁶⁴hŷnny' ynŷ darfo ⁶⁵y dadleu ⁶⁶o hŷnny allan' cŷfredŷn ⁶⁷uyd y creŷrŷeu y baub ⁶⁸ynŷ maes.'

xxxi. Nŷt reŷt ⁶⁹creŷrŷeu yn' dadleu a ⁷⁰wnelher ⁷¹y meun' mŷnwent [⁷²nac yn' ⁷³egluŷs] can ⁷⁴yŷ plas ⁷⁵y' creŷrŷeu.'''

xxxii. ⁷⁶O deruŷd bot kŷureŷth ⁷⁷yn dadleu ac na bo creŷrŷeu ynŷ maes; ⁷⁸nŷnŷ

to take the privilege of his mother's kindred, until he shall know who his father may be.

26. If a man assert that a woman is pregnant by him, and the woman deny it, and the man confess it, and the lord demand the amobyŷr; let the man, who confesses it, pay the amobyŷr: for there is no denial against a gwaesav.

27. If a person appraise a thing, which has a legal worth, and the appraisement be more than the legal worth; the judges are to ascertain whether it has been rightly, or wrongly appraised; and, if wrong, let him suffer the penalty of perjury, that is, a camlwrw of nine score pence to the lord; and the church to proceed against him.

28. If a person make a charge against another upon the relics, and after the charge he be cleared: that is called, in law, a manifest perjury; since it cannot be possible but that one of the oaths must be false.

29. If a person cause a fright to another, and from that fright the person lose his life; let it be inquired from what cause the fright arose, whether by a thing done to the man, or to another thing: and, if any thing done to another thing cause his death, there is to be no redress; if done to the person, let his galanas be paid.

30. Whoever shall bring relics into court, and the party opposed to him seek the use of the relics so brought by him; we say, that he is not to have those relics, until the pleadings be finished: afterwards, the relics are common to every one in the field.

31. Relics are not necessary in causes carried on in the church-yard, or in the church; because it is the place of the relics.

32. If there be a court assembled, and no relics in the field; we say, that no fur-

¹- a dŷly bot F. a uernir K. ŷef y bernir U. ²- vrcint F.U. ³not in F. ⁴D. ⁵not in K.U. ⁶wyper D.F.K. ⁷not in K. ⁸- o honav F. ⁹D.U. ¹⁰y U. not in D.F. ¹¹D. ¹²F. ¹³D.F.U. ¹⁴kyfreith arnaŷ D.F.U. ¹⁵y damdvg yn uvy F. ¹⁶edrychet yr eneŷt F. ¹⁷D. ¹⁸damdŷng D.F.U. ¹⁹bit gyfreith anudon arnav: F. ²⁰aryant. F. ²¹D. ²²Or Q. ²³not in Q. ²⁴a F. ²⁵ac ynteu yn ym U. ²⁶hŷnny F. - y Q. ²⁷yrru D.K. ²⁸yna y bernir kyfreith anudon arnaŷ: D. ²⁹F. ³⁰kyni K.Q. ³¹ellir D.F. ³²not in D.K.Q. 'or deu hŷnny. F. ³³o honant Q.U. ³⁴Or Q. ³⁵dyuot agheu yr F. ³⁶kyfreit adŷweit dŷlyu edrych F. ³⁷py D.K.F. ³⁸not in F. ³⁹not in K.Q.U. ⁴⁰y dyn D. - a golles i eneŷt K.Q.U. ⁴¹not in F. ⁴²not in K.Q.U. ⁴³y brau U. ⁴⁴ac yn herwŷth y dyn hŷnny F. not in K.Q. ⁴⁵not in U. ⁴⁶not in D.F.K.Q. ⁴⁷- U. ⁴⁸y gŷrruyt D. ⁴⁹a K.Q. ⁵⁰not in F. ⁵¹a yrruyt arnaŷ U. not in D. ⁵²not in K. ⁵³- Q. ⁵⁴i gŷrruyt, taler galanas K.Q. amdanaŷ K. ymdanaŷ Q. ⁵⁵- ac U. os [yn D.F.K.Q.] herŷyd peth arall D.F.K.Q.U. heb amgen, namyn D. y byt marŷ F. yr gŷelet D.F.K.Q. gŷrru brau ar arall D. hŷnny F. nŷnŷ wyd; D.F.K.Q. kyfreith adŷweit F. ygyrŷys U. nŷ diwygir. D.F.K.Q.U. idaŷ ddim. F. ⁵⁶gantav F. yr F.U. ⁵⁷a F. ai K.Q. ⁵⁸o K. ⁵⁹dyn F. ⁶⁰orthŷyned kyfreith adŷweit nas D. ⁶¹not in U. ⁶²yn U. ⁶³- ef F. ⁶⁴dathoed y Q. ⁶⁵y K.Q.U. kyfreith adŷweit F.K.Q.U. ⁶⁶hunnŷ K.Q.U. ⁶⁷not in D. ⁶⁸eu kaŷŷel vynt F. ⁶⁹not in K.Q.U. ⁷⁰not in F. ⁷¹- ef K.U. - ac Q. 'y neb ac duc gantav nŷnŷ blaen, ac odyna F. ⁷²uydant D. 'nŷnŷ maes F. y bevb. F.Q. ⁷³not in K.Q. ⁷⁴nŷnŷ K.Q. y U. ⁷⁵gŷynher U. ⁷⁶ym D.F.U. nŷnŷ K.Q. ⁷⁷D. neu yn F. ar K.Q. ac U. ⁷⁸D.F.K.Q.U. keimio kreirieu K.Q.U. ⁷⁹ys D.F.K.U. ⁸⁰- Q. ⁸¹not in K. ⁸²- yŷ. D.U. ynt. F.K.Q. ⁸³Or Q. ⁸⁴nŷnŷ K.Q. ⁸⁵y K. ar Q. kyfreith adŷweit D.F.K.Q. ŷef adŷwedir U.

adýwedun' na dýlŷr oet ý 'geýssýau 'y
creýrýeu' 'namýn 'tra 'gatwo ýr 'ýnat 'ý'
uraudle a hýnný 'ýn ewýllýs ýr 'ýnat.

xxxiii. 'O deruýd ý ýnat barnu cam
'[vravt] aý amheu 'amdaney ac na kýnýk-
ýer guýstýl ýný erbýn kýn 'y 'cýuody
'oý urautle onýs mýn 'chun 'ny dýlŷ'
ý gýmrýt 'uýth wedý hýnný.'

xxxiv. 'Trý chadarn být argluýd adrut
a dýdým : sew achau s ýu 'mal] maen
dros ýaen ýu argluýd ; 'sew ýu 'ý drut'
'dýn ýnbýt 'ac ýnuýt' ný 'ellýr kýmell
dým 'arnab] 'namýn ý ewýllýs ; 'sew
ýu dýn dýdým' dýn heb da ýdau, ac urth
hýnný ný ellýr kýmell da 'ýn lle ný bo.

xxxv. 'Teýr probedýgaeth a ellýr ar anýó-
cýl : 'bu ýb pýbýnnac ý lladher ý ký o
dýweýt ý 'ot ýn wgeýlký ef a dely ý
proby ; ýr cýl ýb o deruýd ý dýn llad ký o
achau s ý 'ot ýn kýndeýrýa'c a gorthóynebó
ýda'c o perchenna'c ý ký a dýwedóyt nat
oed kýndeýrýa'c ý dýn aý llada'c a dely
ý proby, sef mal ý dely ýr rýwelet ýn
emlad ef a chón ac a dýnýon, neb rý welet
gbedý rý es'c ý taba'c ; trýdýd ýb ký ký-
ne'codyc o lledýr ef a deleyr proby arna'c ý
'ot ýn kýne'codyc ar 'rathó dýnýon neb ar
wneythór ký'c'ane'c ereýll.

xxxvi. 'Mae' elle enheueret etelir sar-
haet id deudin heruet eubrein canaheuer
nam uret encile. Pan torer naut ebrerin
sarhaet en idau ahono atelir idau heruet
iuerein.

xxxvii. Aoes unlhe ebarno enad braut
eni uaratdele niddeleher emustalau ac cef
oes ene lhe emac nauet taudauc enad an-
braut.

xxxviii. Mae elle etal estraun o alanas
kemint abraut enelle enucier aralanas maab
adduco iuam ikenedel aralle ikan eneb
sueicus drostau.

xxxix. Pa triederin gúllt nidele neb cö-
llat ardir arall ac olletyr mae edial sef eu

ther time is to be granted for procuring
them, than during the continuance of the
'judge in the judgment seat ; and that is
at 'his option.

33. If a judge deliver a wrong judgment,
and its correctness be doubted, and a pledge
be not offered against his decision before he
rises from his seat ; unless it be his own
will, he is not to accept the pledge ever
afterwards.

34. The three mighties of the world : a
lord ; a brave ; and a nonentity : the reason
is, a lord is like a stone along the ice ; and
a brave is an idiot, and an idiot is not to
be ruled in any thing against his will ; and
a person who is a non-entity is one without
any property, and, therefore, property can-
not be exacted where there is none.

35. There are three proofs respecting
an animal : one is, whoever has his dog
killed, and he assert it to be a sheep dog,
he is to prove it ; the second is, if a person
kill a dog because of its being mad, and the
owner of the dog contradict him, and say,
that it was not mad ; the person who killed
it is to prove it was so, by showing that he
had seen it attacking dogs and men, or that
he had seen it with its tongue knawn ; the
third is, a dog of mischievous habits ; if
it be killed, it must be proved that it was
accustomed to bite men, or of doing other
injuries.

36. Where is it expressed in the law, that
saraad is to be paid to two persons accord-
ing to their privilege, and not according
to their worth ? When the king's pro-
tection is violated, it is saraad to him,
and it is to be compensated according to
his privilege.

37. Is there a case where a judge shall
deliver a sentence from his judgment-seat,
as to which there is to be no mutual
pledging ? There is : where a judge is one
of the nine tavodiogs as to a sentence.

38. Is there a case where a stranger is to
pay as great a proportion of a galanas as a
brother ? Where a galanas is enforced from
those who have become surety for the pay-
ment, after the mother of the murderer has
affiliated him to another kindred.

39. What three wild birds are there
which are not to be killed upon the land

'³⁰yneit eu

'³¹eneit.

'³⁰judges

'³¹their

¹ - eu D. ² not in F.K.Q. ³ - D. ⁴ onyt U. ⁵ - hyt Q.U. ⁶ do K.Q. ⁷ - yn cadu K.Q. ⁸ 6th D. ar U. a uyd
K.Q. 'y neis y K. ⁹ Or Q. 'not in D. ¹⁰ F.K.Q. ¹¹ am y vravt F. ymdanei Q.U. ¹² F.K. ¹³ dygbydo Q.
¹⁴ or K. ¹⁵ F. ¹⁶ nyt reit idav F. ¹⁷ not in K.Q.U. ¹⁸ not in F. ¹⁹ - Q. ²⁰ U. hynny K. ²¹ adrut D.
²² not in K.U. ²³ not in K. ²⁴ sef ýb ynuyt dyn K. not in D. ²⁵ aller K. ²⁶ D.K.U. ²⁷ onit K. ²⁸ a didim ýb D.
dyn didim sef ýb hōnō K.U. ²⁹ not in D.K.U. ³⁰ not in D.U. ³¹ kyfreith koet. K. ³² This is written in a rounder
hand, and more ancient orthography, than the rest of the book, and appears to be intended as a fac-simile of part of
the ms. from which E. was transcribed. ³³ F. ³⁴ P. brovūr. K.Q.

etri hene kicuaran acgaran ac erer sef euu edial am bobun camlure ac ir neb bicufo etir deugein.

XL. Aoes gurt teirpunt oleddrat gandamtuc kefreisial arnau nideleher na dirue na dihenid.

XLI. Mac eden adeteleir iddale pale benac eker actdunehet erecglues ac ena ihellhug mab doolef adiuco tat keflauan dorstau hunu ebe.

XLII. Bei darfei eillau pen den ac ef en kesku ac na getut mae edial adeleir am danau hun ev edial diru emlad ae sarhet irgur cagucet itrecullte sef eohene pederarugent.

XLIII. A oes ungaet auo mue i ueret noffeder arugent os gwaet kein deluat.¹

of another person ; and, if they be killed, what is the penalty ? Those three are : a raven ; a heron ; and an eagle : and the penalty is a camlwrw for each ; and two score pence to the owner of the land.

40. Is there a case of theft to the value of three pounds by legal appraisement, which is not to be punished by dirwy, or loss of life ?

41. Is there a person who may be taken wherever found, and brought to the church, and there discharged ? A reputed son, whose father compensates the mischief he has committed, is the person.

42. If the head of a person be shorn while he is asleep, and without his knowledge, what is the punishment ? This is the punishment : the payment of a dirwy for fighting ; and his saraad to the man ; and the worth of the severed hair, and that is twenty-four pence.

43. Is there any blood of greater worth than twenty-four pence ? There is : the blood of a foetus.

BOOK THE FIFTH.

[DAMGEINIAU.

[CASUALTIES.

I. AMRYG.]

I. MISCELLANEOUS.]

I. ¹Dylyet y kyghellaor yó seuyll a bot yn lle y brenhin nny wyd, ac nny apsen ym pop peth ; achroes yó y groes ; a góahard yó y wahard : ac ef adyly y gan y brenhin, modróy eur, a thelyn, a thaólbort pan estynher y sóyd idaó ; ac ynteu adyly eu cadó by tra vo byó.²

1. The duty of the canghellor is to stand and to be in the place of the king during his presence, and during his absence, in every thing ; and his cross is an effective cross ; and his interdiction is an effective interdiction : and he is to receive from the king a gold ring, and a harp, and a throw-board, when he is invested with his office ; and he is to keep them whilst he shall live.

II. Pedóardyn y móynheir ³y kóyn adel ⁴attadunt : maer ; achyghellaor ; a righyll ⁵[arglvyd] a maer bisweil.⁶

2. Four persons who may dispose of any plaint brought before them : a maer ; a canghellor ; a lord's apparitor ; and a land maer.

III. ⁷Tri argae góaet : góaet hyt rann ; ⁸a góaet hyt góll ; ⁹a góaet hyt laór : or deu ¹⁰y bydir digóyn' ny dylyir dim ; ¹¹am y' trydyd ot enllibyir ef a dylyir am ¹²waetleu y daear' o honaó : ¹³o chóynir ¹⁴ynteu am bop vn y dylyir diróy.

3. The three stays of blood : blood to the brow ; blood to the stomach ; and blood to the ground : for the first two, if there be no complaint, nothing is due ; for the third, if matter of scandal, there is a due for making the earth bloody : but, should there be complaint, a dirwy is due for each.

IV. Tri argae teruyn : breint ; aphriodolder ; a chynwarchadó : ny eill dim a vo is y vreint nor rei hynny teruynu arnadunt by.¹⁵

4. The three stays of boundary : privilege ; proprietary title ; and prior occupancy : nothing that is of inferior privilege to these can limit a boundary to them.

¹The continuation is taken from D. ²not in U. ³not in F. ⁴attunt F. ⁵F. ⁶not in F. ⁷not in U. ⁸not in U. ⁹or bernir diutyn ymdanunt ; or U. ¹⁰waetleu tir yr arglóyd U. ¹¹- ac U. ¹²ef adylyir iáon am bob un o honunt ac sef adylyir am bob un diróy yr arglóyd adiuóyn y waet yr neb ry casso ; neu y diwat berwyd y kyfreith. U.

v. Kyhyt a hynn y dylir' ¹gŵarchadŵ coet ²cadŵ: o' wyl leuan ³yda y moch yr coet hyt ⁴y pymthecuet ⁵dyd gŵedy ⁶y kalan [⁷lonor ⁸ac] ⁹yn hynny o amser ¹⁰y dylir llad ¹¹messobreu. ¹²Or keiff ¹³dyn moch ¹⁴arall yny ¹⁵goet [¹⁶yn hynny o amser] kynny ¹⁷chaffei namyn tri llydyn ¹⁸[ef atebic dylu messobyr:] ereill adyweit ¹⁹panyŵ ²⁰or' dec llydyn ²¹kyfreith yŵ [²²yn] or tri llydyn; ²³ar gytuoŵ yŵ or dec llydyn. Ar' moch hagen a ²⁴dylant bot yny coet' ²⁵yn hynny o amser gŵedy lladher messobyr ²⁶onadunt.

vi. ²⁷Tri gŵarthrud kelein: un onadunt yŵ pan ladher y gelein drychaf a gossot arnei; eil yŵ y hyspeilaŵ; trydyd yŵ, y gŵan a throet pan ovynher y chystlŵn: ar rei hynny yssyd gymeint ac sarhaet, dyeithyr na drychafir: ereill ac geilŵ yn teir sarhaet kelein.

vii. Tri dygyngoll kenedyl: o deruyd y vab amheu gŵneuthur kyflauan, ac am y gyflauan honno keissaŵ y wadu ac ny wadŵyt kynno hynny; ny at kyfreith y wadu, yny diwycco y genedl y gyflauan drostaŵ: eil yŵ, o deruyd llad mab amheu diodefedic, ac na ry gymerer, ny thelir y alanas; sef achasŵ yŵ, kanny chymerassant ŵy efo yny vywyt yn kyfreithaŵl, na dylant ŵynteu kaffel dim oe agheu ef: trydyd yŵ, o deruyd ydyn llad ²⁸arall, a dygŵydaŵ galanas ar y genedyl, a chynn dyuot oet ²⁹y tal, dŵyn ³⁰o vam ³¹y llofrud el' y dat arall; ³²sef adyweit kyfreith' dylu onadunt ³³ŵy talu yr alanas, ³⁴dyeithyr rann y llofrud: ac ³⁵o hynny ³⁶y dywedir; talŵys a veichŵys.

viii. O drimod ny ellir gŵadu mab u genedyl: vn yŵ oe gaffel yny gŵely kyfreithaŵl ac veithryn arda y gŵr yn diŵrthot vn dyd a blŵdyn; eil yŵ rodi da yr y veithryn, kyt bo gŵreic lŵyn a pherth vo y vam; trydyd yŵ, y gymryt yny vam eglŵys yn kyfreithaŵl val y dyweit kyfreith.'

5. Thus long preserved woods are to be guarded: from the feast of St. John, when the swine go into the wood, until the fifteenth day after the kalends of January, and within that time the pannage ought to be completed. If a person find other swine in his wood during that time, though he should find only three animals, pannage is due: others say, that it is for ten animals: the law is, one out of the three animals; and the understanding is, as to the ten animals. And the swine, however, are to be in the wood, during that time, after they have completed the pannage.

6. The three indignities to a dead body: one of them is, when the body shall be killed, an attack and stroke thereon; the second is, despoiling it; the third is, striking it with the foot, when its connexion shall be enquired after: and those are equal to its saraad, excepting that they are not to be augmented: others call them the three saraads to a dead body.

7. The three calamities of a kindred: if a doubted son commit a crime, and, for that crime, it be attempted to deny him, he not having been previously denied; the law will not allow his being denied, until the kindred shall have made reparation for his crime: the second is, if a doubted son, who is under sufferance, be killed, and had not been received, his galanas is not to be paid; because as they received him not in his lifetime lawfully, they ought to obtain nothing by his death: the third is, if one person kill another, and a galanas fall upon the kindred, and before the arrival of the time of payment, the mother of the murderer shall affiliate him to another father; here the law says, that they are to pay the galanas, with the exception of the criminal's share: and hence the saying; he paid who gave surety.

8. In three cases a son cannot be denied by a kindred: one is, finding him in his lawful bed, and his being nurtured by the property of the man, without refusal, for a year and a day; the second is, giving a consideration for his being nurtured, although his mother may be a woman of bush and brake; the third is, receiving him in his mother church lawfully, as stated by the law.

* ²⁶ny

* ²⁸yt

* ²⁶- not

* ²⁵corn

¹kadŵ F.K.Q.U. y F. ²adylyir U. not in K.Q. ³pan vo F. ⁴pan el F. ir a K. ⁵ym pen U. not in F.K. ⁶not in F. ⁷not in K.Q. ⁸K.Q. ⁹F.U. ¹⁰kyhyt a Q. ¹¹y F. messobyr. F.K.Q.U. ¹²O F.K.Q. ¹³not in U. ¹⁴ony F. ¹⁵- dyn F. not in K.Q. ¹⁶F. ¹⁷chaffo F.K.Q. ¹⁸F. ¹⁹nas dylu o lei noc o F. y mas o Q. ²⁰decllŵdyn yŵr gytuoŵ, ar moch a K.Q. daliant i K. dylu Q. bot yn diŵrthot K.Q. ²¹- kytuoŵ yŵ o dec llydyn F. ²²F. ²³y F. ²⁴dylu F. ²⁵kyhyt a F. ²⁶ohonunt. Q. ²⁷not in F. ²⁸not in K. ²⁹- Q. ³⁰kelein, ac yn ol y llad hŵnnŵ gossot galanas, a duunaŵ or llourud ar genedl i talu, K. ³¹talu i K. ³²ynteu oi K. ³³not in K. ³⁴y kyfreith a dyweit K. ³⁵not in K. ³⁶eithr K. ³⁷am K. ³⁸talod a veichod. K. ³⁹Q.

ix. Tri ryb brogaeth yssyd cletren wassafor; ac aswynwr; ac atlamwr: n deruyd y dreftadaec 1gorhau y dreftadaec arall ac adeilat 2ac ar ac eredic yn 3diamot, abot yn ediuar ganthaab a mynnu mynet y 4orthaab, ef adyly 5talu chbeugeint 6idaab; a honno aelwir 7cletren wassafor; eil yb, ot a 8tref-tadaec yn wr y dreftadaec arall, a mynnu mynet y 9orthaab 10yb dref tat ehun, ef adyly talu trugeint idaab; a honno aelwir yn aswynwr; trydyd yb, o deruyd y dreftadaec 11bot yn atlamwr gyt athrestadaec arall vnyd a blodyd yn diamot, 12ac yny wassanaeth, a mynnu 13o honno mynet y 14orthaab, ef adyly talu 15idaab dec arhugent; a honno a elwir yn atlamwr.

x. 16[Ny dylyir am 17un anefeil gyllt na diry, 18nachamlwr, 19na dihenyd; 20nac am pren heb laur arnab, sef yb 21honnob prenn hep lad 22y von nae 23vric nac 24ir vo 25nachrin.]

xi. 26O deruyd ydyn 27yn tafu 28ryb beth, 29kyhord y ergyt oe 30atneit 31adyn 32yny gaffo ae agheu; 33ac am hynny mynnu ae galanas ae sarhaet; 34kyfreith adybeith nat oes 35warthrud yn hynny; kanys 36anodeu yb: 37iaon 38vyd hagen, talu 39galanas am hynny os maru vyd y dyn; 40os byb vyd 41ynteu, y dieisiwab 42oe vriu: sef achab 43nat oes 44warthrud, 45orth 46nat oes nadrychaf na gossot 47ar y dyn briwedic 48kylt bei ar y peth adaflyt; ac 49orth hynny 50na barn kyfreith 51[hynny] yn deu achab.

xii. 52O deruyd ydyn gwan arall a saeth 53troysab, ac y chetua 54mynet 55y myon dyn arall 56osmaru vydant, 57iaon yb talu 58eu galanas elldeu; ac ny thelir sarhaet namyn yr kyntaf 59o nadunt a vrathoyt.

xiii. 60O deruyd ydyn 61yn anhos ysgrybyl y ar yt, 62ae torri 63eu mynogy, 64ae eu

9. There are three kinds of homages: the pale of a gwaesavwr; an aswynwr; and an adlamwr: if a proprietor become a man to another proprietor, and build, and till and plough, without agreement, and should repent and will to go from him, he is to pay him six score pence; and that is called the pale of a gwaesavwr; the second is, if a proprietor become a man to another proprietor, and will to go from him to his own patrimony, he is to pay him three score pence; and such is called an aswynwr; the third is, if a proprietor become an adlamwr with another proprietor for a year and a day, without agreement, in his service, and will to go from him, he is to pay him thirty pence; and such is called an adlamwr.

10. Neither dirwy, nor camlwrw, nor loss of life, is incurred for a wild animal; nor for an untrimmed tree, that is, a tree uncut at either end, and whether fresh, or decayed.

11. If it happen to a person, in throwing at any thing, that what he throws should, in its rebound, hit a person, so as to cause his death; and on that account his galanas and saraad be demanded; the law says, there is no insult therein; for it is a mischance: it is right, nevertheless, to pay galanas, on that account, if the person die; but, if he should live, he is to be compensated for his hurt: there is no insult, because there was neither onset, nor attack upon the wounded person, although hurt by the thing thrown; and, therefore, the law does not adjudge the two.

12. If a person transfix another with an arrow, and in its flight it go into another person; if they die, it is right to pay the galanas of both; but saraad is to be paid only to the first of them that was wounded.

13. If a person, in driving cattle from his corn, should either break their necks, or

17 - 6r

18 pren heb laur arnab prenn

19 ae llodyd ae 20 ar lodyd neu ar

27 - man to a

28 cut

29 a beast or 30 at a beast or at

1 uynet yn 6r K. 2 ar y tir K. 3 diannot K. 4 ganto K. 5 ido K. 6 not in K. 7 - yn K. 8 i K. 9 uynet K. 10 not in K. 11 not in K. 12 ganto K. 13 dec arugeint idaab K. 14 F.K.Q. This and the next section in F. do not follow the arrangement of the other MSS. 15 not in F. 16 not in K. 17 not in F. 18 - arall K. 19 nai K.Q. 20 ulsen K.Q. 21 - yn Q. 22 yn grin. Q. 23 Or Q. 24 not in F.K.Q. 25 arall ac F.K.Q. or F. yny K.Q. tafu honno o F.K.Q. 26 atlam K.Q. kyord K. kyhyrdu Q. ar dyn ai urio, ac or briu honno i uaru, a mynu am hynny i sarhaet ai alanas y K.Q. 27 - kyhyrddu F. 28 ac or briu honno dyuot F. 29 yr dyn, a mynnu dodi galanas a sarhaet am y dyn honno F. 30 aradwyd K.Q. 31 anuod Q. 32 hynny K. honno Q. os maru uyd talet y alanas K.Q. 33 yb F. 34 y alanas F. 35 ac or byd beu: taler y vriu ac wset, canys nyt F. 36 not in K.Q. 37 a dyly Q. am i 6aet ai urio: K.Q. 38 - yb Q. 39 aradwyd ido K.Q. 40 - yn hynny F. 41 na bu K.Q. 42 namyn K.Q. 43 kyn bo F. 44 ni uernir yn K.Q. 45 F. 46 Or Q. 47 ac ar yr F. 48 ar i hedec ai mynet nyrr ail [dyn, Q.] iaon yb ido talu i galanas ell deu K.Q. o K. or Q. bydant K.Q. uaru K. veiru ac Q. oni bydant K.Q. taler K. iaon yb idaab talu Q. sarhaet y kyntaf, ac ir diethaf talu i essiget K.Q. o K. or Q. gofynnir: K.Q. 49 - honno F. 50 yn F. 51 not in F. 52 galanas y deu dyn or bydant veiru, ac nyt iavn talu F. 53 Or Q. This section follows the next in F. 54 not in F.K.Q. 55 ac yn yr anhos hynny F.K.Q. 56 o vn or ysgrybyl y F. i K. 57 neu y F.K.Q. 58 K. 59 Q. 60 F. 61 K.Q.

bríab, ny ¹dyly ²eu talu os ³enhy yn kyfreithaol; ⁴sef ⁵hyt y dyly eu hanhos, ⁶hyt tra ⁷vbynt ar y ⁸tir ehun: ⁹os kón a vyd ganthaó ¹⁰ynteu, a llad ¹¹oe gón ¹²ef yr ysgrybyl, ef adyly ¹³talú góeithret ¹⁴y aniueil.

xiv. ¹⁴Os órth y' anhos ¹⁵ynteu yda' kón y gymodogyon allad ¹⁶or ¹⁷rei hynny' yr yscrybyl; ¹⁸iaón yó y baóp ¹⁹kadó y aniueil rac ²⁰agkyfreith; ac órth hynny talet baóp ²¹onadunt dros y gi. ²²Os ²³ynteu ae' ²⁴henhy ²⁵óy ar kón' dros y ²⁶deruyneu ehun; ²⁷camlró adal yr ²⁸brenhin; ar ²⁹ysgrybyl yr ³⁰perchennaó.³¹

xv. Kyfreith aryf yó ³²y damdóg yny ³³llab y' góelher; ³⁴ac' ony ludyir ny dylyir ³⁵ymdanaó na diróy na chamlóro ³⁶nac ar y ³⁷warcheitwat nac ar y damdygwr' namyn y gymryt yn ryd: ³⁸[ac] ³⁹or lludyir ynteu bit ar y breint yd holer.

xvi. ⁴⁰O deruyd [⁴¹bot ⁴²amrysson] ⁴³y róng deudyn am geissaó ⁴⁴creireu y damdwg ⁴⁵peth; kyfreith adyweit panyó ⁴⁶y neb ⁴⁷pieiffo llithyaó y lló ⁴⁸bieu keissaó ⁴⁹y creir: kanys y creir adewisso ef ⁵⁰adyly ⁵¹bot yno.

xvii. Tri dyn y traenha y brenhin ⁵²ac óynt: y vrenhines' ar penteulu ar penkynyd: y vrenhines a dyly traean gan y brenhin ym pob lle dyeithyr yggorwlat; or anreith awnel y teulu y dyly y penteulu ran deuór ar traean or adel yr brenhin; penkynyd a dyly ran deuór o gróyn yr aniueileit hely, ar traean o ran y brenhin. Y brenhin adyly o bop anreith orwlat y traean ar eur ar aryant ar sóllt ar kynr buelyn ar mein gwyrthuaó argóiscoed y bo urlys órthunt.

xviii. Pob peth ⁵³or a gaffo priodaó ⁵⁴yny tir ygkud, dyeithyr eur ac aryant' ef ⁵⁵ehun bieuyd; ⁵⁶kanys ⁵⁷y brenhin ⁵⁸biciuyd yr eur ar aryant.

hurt them, he is not to pay for them, if he drive them lawfully; that is, if he drive them whilst they are upon his own land: but if there be dogs with him, and his dogs kill the cattle, he is bound to pay for the act of his animal.

14. If, during his driving, there come his neighbour's dogs, and they should kill the cattle; it is right for every one to keep his animal against any breach of law; and, therefore, let each of them pay for his dog. If he drive them with the dogs beyond his own boundaries; he is to pay a camlwrw to the king; and the cattle to the owner.

15. The law as to a weapon is, to swear to it in the hand where it shall be seen; and, unless its delivery be resisted, there is to be neither dirwy, nor camlwrw for it, either upon the possessor, or upon the swearer; but it is to be received freely: but, if it be resisted, let it rest upon the privilege by which it shall be claimed.

16. If there be a dispute between two persons as to the procuring of relics to swear to a thing; the law says, that the person who has to urge the oath is to procure the relic: for the relic he may choose is to be there.

17. Three persons with whom the king is to share by thirds: the queen; the chief of the household; and the chief huntsman: the queen is entitled to a third from the king in every place, except in a border-country; out of the spoil, taken by the household, the chief of the household is to have the share of two men of the third of what comes to the king; the chief huntsman is to have the share of two men of the skins of hunted animals, and the third of the king's share. The king is to have, from every border-country spoil, the third, and the gold, and the silver, and the treasure, and the bugle-horns, and the precious stones, and the garments on which there may be orles.

18. Every thing that a proprietor shall find concealed in his land, excepting gold and silver, belongs to himself; for the gold and the silver belong to the king.

¹ dlyir K. ² ef F. y F.K. ³ anhos F. 'yn kyfreithiol i K.Q. hennys K. henny Q. ⁴ not in K.Q. 'yv hynny F. ⁵ y Q. not in K. ⁶ uant F. uant K.Q. ⁷ teruyn F. ⁸ or F.Q. o K. byd kvn F.K.Q. ⁹ not in F.K.Q. ¹⁰ or F.K. ¹¹ not in F.Q. ¹² diutyn K. not in Q. ¹³ yr K. ¹⁴ y diróyn. Or Q. O K.Q. deruyd y dyn F.K.Q. ¹⁵ yscrybyl y ar y yt F. ac yn yr anhos hvunv dyuot F.K.Q. ¹⁶ not in F. ¹⁷ kón K.Q. ¹⁸ - hynny F. ¹⁹ not in K. ²⁰ gvneuthur cam o bonav F.K.Q. ²¹ not in F.K.Q. ²² - ac F.K.Q. ²³ not in F.K.Q. ²⁴ ennys K. ²⁵ ef K. - namyn Q. not in F. ²⁶ teruyn F.K.Q. ²⁷ talet yr P. ²⁸ arglwyd K.Q. ²⁹ aniueileit K. 'aniueil y Q. ³⁰ perchennogion. K.Q. ³¹ - achamlwrw yr arglwydd. F. ³² not in K.Q. ³³ not in K.Q. 'gínelher Q. ³⁴ not in K.Q. ³⁵ amdaneí Q. not in F.K. ³⁶ - ym danaó F. amdano K. ³⁷ dyn ac damlygho nac ar y dyn y bo gantaó F.K.Q. ³⁸ F. ³⁹ not in K.Q. ⁴⁰ Or Q. ⁴¹ F. ⁴² F.K.Q. ⁴³ not in F.K.Q. ⁴⁴ crair K.Q. ⁴⁵ ac F.K.Q. vynt F. ef K.Q. a F.K.Q. bot un yn K.Q. dywedut F.Q. amrysson K. ti bieu F.K.Q. ceisio [y Q.] crair K.Q. titheu bieu F.K.Q. geissau y creir Q. y K. ⁴⁶ iaón yó yr Q. ⁴⁷ - a K. ⁴⁸ creireu F. ⁴⁹ bieu Q. ⁵⁰ i dlyn. K.Q. ⁵¹ udynt; yr arglwydes K. ⁵² not in F.K.Q. ⁵³ guedy y gudyaó yny tir F. ar K. ygkud yn Q. dref i dat [ehun Q.] eithir súllt K.Q. ⁵⁴ yr arglwyd bieu súllt. K. bien, súllt hagen yr arglwyd bieu. Q. ⁵⁵ - onyt eur neu aryant, F. ⁵⁶ not in F. ⁵⁷ bieuydant. F.

xix. Pŷy bynnac a ¹gaffo naŷd gŷedy gŷnel brat arglŷyd, ²amynnu ³o honaŷ ymduŷyn' mal y dywetto kyfreith ⁴y hŷnnŷ y barn kyfreith' colli tref y dat, kyt dibango ⁵y eneit ⁶herwyd y naŷd ⁷agafas.

xx. Oderuyd ¹bot creir ardyn, ac arueu yny laŷ, ²acheissaŷ o honaŷ' aruot ac ŷynt, ³ny dyly y' greir; os ⁴y greir adewis ynteu, ⁵gŷahaner ⁶y arueu ⁷ac ef, achattwer ⁸yn lle ny chollont.

xxi. Pŷy bynnac a vynno na diwycco y gyflauan awnelher ae arueu, dodet ¹ŷynt yn lle kyhoedaŷc, ²a dodet arnunt naŷd Duŷ anaŷd' yr arglŷyd; ³ac ⁴onys dyt, ⁵diwyget.'

xxii. ¹O deruyd ²y dyn' gŷneuthur cam kyhoedaŷc, ³ac odynd' keissaŷ' ⁴y wadu ⁵yr diuŷynaŷ' y dadleu ⁶nys gat kyfreith' idaŷ ⁷na thrŷy ⁸wat na thrŷy dyston; kanys mŷy ⁹yŷ tystolyaeth ¹⁰y kyhoed ¹¹nor kyfrif.'

xxiii. ¹O deruyd ²bot' deu' dyn ³yn kerdet' trŷy goet, ⁴ac ysgeinaŷ' gŷrysgen ⁵y gan y blaenhaf' ar ⁶lygat yr olaf' ⁷ac nas rybudyŷ; ⁸taler' ⁹idaŷ y lygat ¹⁰os kyll: ac' os rybudyŷ, ¹¹nys tal.'

xxiv. ¹O deryd bot deu dyn yn ²kytgerdet, ³achaffel ⁴doouot ⁵or blaenhaf, ⁶ranhet ⁷yndeu hanner' ar olaf: os yr olaf ae keiff ⁸ynteu, ny dyly y' blaenhaf ⁹dim; ¹⁰kan ¹¹ymadaŷsei ac ef.'

xxv. ¹Oderuyd ²y vraŷt adeilat ymlaen y llall, ny dyly ³kychwyn or lle yd ⁴adeilho; namyn ⁵rodi yr llall' tu a thal ⁶yr lle 'hŷnnŷ: sef yŷ tu athal ⁷ŷrth ystlys ⁸neu ŷrth dal y' tir y bo ⁹y llall' yn eisted arnaŷ. ¹⁰Ac ony byd ¹¹tu athal ¹²yndeu, ¹³kyfranher

19. Whoever shall obtain sanctuary after committing treason against the lord, and seek to reconcile himself in the way the law may direct; to such the law adjudges the forfeiture of his patrimony, although he shall escape with life, by the sanctuary he has obtained.

20. If a person bear a relic, and have arms in his hand, and he seek to make use of them, he is not entitled to his relic; but, if he trust to his relic, let his arms be taken from him, and let them be kept where they shall not be lost.

21. Whoever may will not to redress the injury committed with his arms, let him deposit them in a public place, and place them under the protection of God, and the protection of the lord; and, unless he so deposit them, let him make redress.

22. If a person commit a public wrong, and then seek to deny it, in order to thwart the proceedings; the law will not allow him to do it, either by denial, or by witnesses; for public testimony is more effective than that of any specific number.

23. If two persons be walking through a wood, and a branch, by the passing of the foremost, should strike the eye of the hindmost, unwarned; let him be paid for his eye, if he lose it: but, if the other warned him, he is not to pay.

24. If there be two persons walking together, and the foremost find a hoard, let him share it equally with the hindmost: but, if the hindmost shall find it, the foremost is entitled to nothing; since he had passed by it.

25. If one brother build before the other, he is not to depart from the place where he built; but is to give to the other a side and end instead of that: a side and end imply, on the side, or end of the land whereon the other shall be seated. And,

¹ ⁶⁴geitweit

² ⁶⁵Yma y teruynha corff kyfreitheu ar damweineu ygyt, mal y caŷssam ni oreu.

³ ⁶⁶arall

¹ ⁶⁴guardians

² ⁶⁵Here terminates the body of the laws, together with the casualties, as we found them best.

³ ⁶⁶- in another place

¹wnel brat arglwydd ac a gaffo naudd, F. ²gŷneuthur iŷn F. ³o dyno, kyfreith a varn idaŷ F. ⁴ae F. ⁵- yn F. ⁶not in F. ⁷y dyn bot creir arnaŷ F. ⁸o cheis ef F. ⁹ef ne cheiff naŷd os F. ¹⁰gtell gantaŷ ynteu y greir F. ¹¹ac F. ¹²not in F. ¹³- vynt F. ¹⁴not in F. ¹⁵vynt a naŷd F. ¹⁶- arnadunt F. ¹⁷ony F. ¹⁸- uelly. F. ¹⁹Or Q. ²⁰not in Q. ²¹a K.Q. ²²amynnu eilweith F. ²³not in Q. ²⁴- o honaŷ Q. ²⁵yn F. ²⁶arglwydd adily nas gatto F. ni dylyr arglwyd i adu K.Q. ²⁷- y wadu F. ²⁸not in K. ²⁹not in F.K.Q. ³⁰no tystolyaeth F. ³¹noc eiril. K.Q. ³²Or Q. ³³Ot ymda U. ³⁴i K. ³⁵- Q. ³⁶mynet K.Q. not in U. ³⁷a mynet U. ³⁸not in K.Q.U. ³⁹- F. ⁴⁰not in U. ⁴¹y gan y blaenhaf; onys rybuddyŷa talet yŷn F. ⁴²a cholli y lygat ef a dyly talu y lygat idaŷ. U. ⁴³talet Q. ⁴⁴not in K. ⁴⁵ido K. not in Q. ⁴⁶ny thal ddim. F.K.Q. ⁴⁷Or Q. ⁴⁸kerddet F.K. ⁴⁹- ffordd F.Q. ⁵⁰- or neill F. ⁵¹os y F. ⁵²- ae keiff F. ⁵³not in F. ⁵⁴y douot hŷnnŷ Q. ar olaf yn deu hanner K.Q. ⁵⁵not in K.Q. ⁵⁶nys ran ar F. ⁵⁷not in F. ⁵⁸not in K.Q. ⁵⁹yndeu F. ⁶⁰not in K.Q. ⁶¹yr F. ⁶²kychwynnu F. ⁶³adeilvys F. ⁶⁴tal F. ⁶⁵- idaŷ F. ⁶⁶gan y neill F. ⁶⁷yr F. ⁶⁸ef F. ⁶⁹neu ar y tal F. ⁷⁰- yno F. ⁷¹- idaŷ: ranher F. ⁷²not in F. ⁷³F. ⁷⁴U. ⁷⁵F.

ac ef' ōrth nat reit idaó ¹ef vynet ody na onysmyn."

xxvi. ²O deruyd y radwr wneuthur kam y dyn arall, ³kymerer iaón y ganthab mal y gan dyn arall: [⁴a ⁵gvnaet yr eglvys a uynho ac ef.]

xxvii. ⁶O deruyd y radór kaffel cam y gan leyc, diwycker idaó ⁷ōrth vraót' yr eglóys; onyt ⁸y agheu adaó ⁹or cam: ¹⁰os hynny aderuyd, diwycker' yr eglóys y ¹¹gŵarthrud æ' sarhaet; ¹²athaler yr genedyl ¹³y ¹⁴alanas.

xxviii. ¹⁵Ny dilyir talu tŵng odir kyfrif, sef achabó yó, ōrth na dilyir ¹⁶rodi kóynos o honab.

xxix. Kyleh kún a meirch a dofreth a ¹⁷dylyant ar' dref kyfrif ac ōrth hynny ny ¹⁸dylyant borthi arglóyd o honei."

xxx. Nydyly neb talu ¹⁹gŵeithret ²⁰lletuegin: sef yó ²¹lletuegin, vn ²²adofher ²³o ²⁴wydlódyn mal' ²⁵beleu neu lóynaó neu ²⁶y gyfryó ²⁷hónnó.

II. [AM DDEÓIS BRENIN.]

1. Gwedy dŵyn coron Lundein ²⁸ae theyrnwialen y gan genedyl Gymry ac eu dehol o Loegyr y gossodassant ²⁹[oet] dadleu ³⁰y edrych pŵy a vei vrenhin pennaf o nadunt. Sef lle y gossodassant, ar' dracth Maelgŵn ³¹yn Aber Dyui; ac ³²yno y ³³doethant ³⁴gŵyr Gŵyned ³⁵agŵyr Powys, ³⁶a gŵyr' Deheubarth, ³⁷a Rieinóc, a Morgannóc, a ³⁸Seisyllóc. Ac yna y dodes Maelda hynaf mab Unhŵch ³⁹Vnachen pendeuic ⁴⁰Moel Esgityaón yn Meiryonhid' kadeir ⁴¹winithedic o adaned ⁴²[cvyredic]

unless there be a side and end there, let there be a co-participation with him, as it is not necessary he should go from thence, unless he will it.

26. If a graduate do a wrong to another person, let reparation be accepted from him, as from another person: and let the church do as it may will with him.

27. If a graduate receive a wrong from a laic, let reparation be made to him according to the decision of the church; unless his death be the consequence of the wrong: if that happen, let reparation be made to the church, for its reproach and its saraad; and let the galanas be paid to the kindred.

28. No tunc is to be paid from register land, because there is no obligation to give supper from it.

29. Progress of dogs, and horses, and quarters, are due from a register trev; and, therefore, they are not to supply the lord therefrom.

30. No one is to pay for the act of a pet animal: a pet animal is any wild beast that is tamed; as a marten, or a fox, or any of that kind.

II. [OF CHOOSING A KING.]

1. After the taking of the crown and sceptre of London from the nation of the Cymry, and their expulsion from Lloegyr, they instituted an enquiry to see who of them should be supreme king. The place they appointed was on the Maelgwn sand at Aber Dyvi; and thereto came the men of Gwynedd, the men of Powys, the men of South Wales, of Reinwg, of Morganwg, and of Seisyllwg. And there Maeldav the elder, the son of Ynhwch Unachen, chief of Moel Esgidion in Meirionydd, placed a

²⁷ y corff ar eneit, ³⁸ yn ystauell
³⁰ clein ⁴⁰ ac Euaes
⁴⁰ Pennard yn Arvon

²⁷ body and life ³⁸ in a building;
³⁰ fawn, ⁴⁰ and Euaes,
⁴⁰ Penardd in Arvon,

¹ not in F. ² Or Q. ³ kymeret Q. ⁴ Q. ⁵ F.K.Q. ⁶ Or Q. ⁷ mal y diwetto F.K.Q. ⁸ not in K.Q. ⁹ os y agheu addav a hynny talet F. ¹⁰ hónnó [hlo, K.] os anheu or cam [hónnó K.] a gaiff K.Q. ¹¹ not in K.Q. ¹² ac K.Q. ¹³ yr K.Q. ¹⁴ not in K.Q. ¹⁵ talu F. ¹⁶ ryd o F. ¹⁷ dilyir F. ¹⁸ galanas na Q. ¹⁹ y F. ²⁰ ef K. ²¹ neu beth Q. ²² uvystuil megys F. ²³ wydlódyn K.Q. bonhedic, K. kynhebic Q. y rai hynny. K.Q. ²⁴ rydlvyn a hynny. F. ²⁵ From hence K.Q. differ in arrangement and matter from D.F. ²⁶ ar F. ²⁷ F. ²⁸ yn F. ²⁹ y edrych pri awei iavnhaf iwneuthur yn vrenhin F. ³⁰ yna F. ³¹ doeth F. ³² not in F. ³³ not in F. ³⁴ Seisyllloc F. ³⁵ A ms. not collated has Vnarchen. ³⁶ wen F. ³⁷ F. ³⁸ K.Q. nyt angen Q. ³⁹ F.K.Q. ⁴⁰ F.

¹ On the south side of the efflux of the river Dyvi into the sea.

² 'The territory of Rein,' a district in Brecknockshire.

³ 'The territory of Morgan,' the greater part of the present counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth.

⁴ 'The territory of Seisyll,' the three cantrevs of the Vale of Tywi and the four cantrevs of Cardiganshire.

⁵ A gloss in a ms. of the Laws, of the 13th century, written for a descendant of Maeldav, observes, that Maeldav the elder, was the son of Ynhwch Vnarchen, on of Ysbwys, son of Ysbwch; which two last came from

Spain with Uthyr and Emrys, and were the first that settled at Moel Esgidion: and, to correct erroneous accounts, it adds, that Maeldav lord of Pennardd in Arvon, was the son of Menwyd, son of Ririd, son of Ruol, son of Tegog, son of Einion Yrth, son of Cunedda Wledig, and lived in the time of Iago (the third in descent from Maelgwn).

⁶ The residence of Ynhwch was at Caerynwch, near Dolgelli in the shire of Meirionydd. Moel Esgidion is the hill at the back of it.

⁷ Commonly Ewias, in Herefordshire.

y dan Vaelgôn; a phandoeth y llanô: ny¹ allaôd neb² y arhos³ namyn Maelgôn⁴ ehun, o achas y gadeir. Ac⁵ o achas hynny y kafas⁶ ynteu bot yn⁷ vrenhin pennaf, ac Aberffraô yn ben⁸ priflys idaô; a jarll Mathrafyl, a iarll Dinefwr, a jarll Kaer⁹ [*Llion] y danaô ynteu; ¹⁰ac yn eir y eir ynteu ar baôp o nadunt by; ac yngyfreith yr eidaô; ac nyt reit idaô ef kadô eu kyfreith by. Ac o achas¹¹ Maelda hynaf y kauas Pennard y¹² breint ae¹³ bot yn¹⁴ hynaf kyghelloryaeth.

ii. Oderuyd y dyn gôneuthur cam¹⁵ yny kymhôt yd hanffo o honaô, ae¹⁶ daly yndaô; diwyget yny kymhôt y kam a wnel.

iii. ¹⁷O deruyd ¹⁸gôneuthur cam ¹⁹o honaô ynteu yny gymhôt ehun, ae²⁰ daly ygkymhôt arall; anuonher²¹ yô gymhôt ehun y²² yndiuvyn am²³ y cam²⁴ awnel.

iv. O deruyd ydyn gôneuthur cam ygkymhôt ny hanffo o honaô; ymdwyget²⁵ yno ar dyn²⁶ ry wnel y cam idaô: ac²⁷ or delir yno, ²⁸bit y dirôy²⁹ ae gamlôrô³⁰ oe raclaô³¹ ehun.

v. O deruyd y dyn wneuthur cam ygkymhôt ny hanffo o honaô, ac ynteu yn anllôythaôc³² ac aeda yno os yno y delir, bit y dirôy³³ ae gamlôrô³⁴ y raclaô y kymhôt hônno.

vi. ³⁵O deruyd y dyn wneuthur cam ygkymhôt ny hanffo o honaô, ae daly ygkymhôt ny hanffo ohonaô; anuonher yr kymhôt yd hanffo o honaô ywneuthur iaôn am y cam. Yr³⁶ hynn adywedassam ni uchot yssyd iaôn o byd vn arglôydiaeth y dynyon.

vii. O deruyd ydyn wneuthur cam o arglôydiaeth ynarall; diwyget ynyr honn y gônol³⁷ [y kam.]

viii. O deruyd bot dyn yn anllôythaôc yggwlat arall³⁸ dyeithyr yr honn yd hanffo³⁹ honoi, a cheissaô o honaô breint y wlat ehun yn honno; ⁴⁰nys dily⁴¹ kanys iaônach yô diua breint vn dyn no breint⁴² y wlat.

chair composed of waxed wings under Maelgwn; so when the tide flowed, no one was able to remain, excepting Maelgwn, because of his chair. And by that means Maelgwn became supreme king, with Aberffraw for his principal court; and the earl of Mathrafal, and the earl of Dinevwr, and the earl of Caerllion⁴ subject to him; and his word paramount over all; and his law paramount, and he not bound to observe their law. And it was on account of Maeldav the elder, that Penardd acquired its privilege, and to be the eldest canghellor-ship.

2. If a person do a wrong in the cymwd of which he is a native, and be taken therein; let him redress in the cymwd the wrong he does.

3. If he do a wrong within his own cymwd, and be taken in another cymwd; let him be sent to his own cymwd to make satisfaction for the wrong he does.

4. If a person do a wrong in a cymwd of which he is not a native; let him there make satisfaction to the person to whom he did the wrong: and, if he be there caught, let his dirwy, and his camlwrw go to his own raglaw.

5. If a person do a wrong in a cymwd of which he is not a native, he being established and having his property there; if he be there caught, let his dirwy, and his camlwrw go to the raglaw of that cymwd.

6. If a person do a wrong in a cymwd of which he is not a native, and be taken in a cymwd of which he is not a native; let him be sent to the cymwd of which he is a native to do right for the wrong. What we have above said is right, if the persons be of the same lordship.

7. If a person do a wrong in another lordship; let him make satisfaction in that where he does the wrong.

8. If a person be established in another country, other than the one whereof he may be a native, and seek to obtain the privilege of his own country in that; he is not to have it: because it is more just to destroy the privilege of one person, than the privilege of the country.

¹ Loew ² ny
³ arglwydiaeth wahan yr

⁴ Gloucester ⁵ not
⁶ of a different

¹ allrys F. ² diodol y dadleu F. ³ not in F. ⁴ vrth F. ⁵ Maelgwn F. ⁶ penhaf brenhin F. ⁷ penllysoed F. ⁸ F. ⁹ a geir yv yeir ef arnadant vy, a chyfreith yv y gyfreith ef, a reit yv rdunt vy kadv y gyfreith ef, a thrvy pen F. ¹⁰ not in F. ¹¹ penhaf kyghellavr tref. F. ¹² yg F. ¹³ dala yna F. ¹⁴ This section follows the next in F. ¹⁵ y dyn F. ¹⁶ ygkymhvt yd hanffo o honaô F. ¹⁷ dala ynteu F. ¹⁸ y F. ¹⁹ diuvyn F. ²⁰ awnaeth. F. ²¹ not in F. ²² y F. ²³ o F. ²⁴ - ef F. ²⁵ ar F. ²⁶ y F. ²⁷ y kymhvt yd henyv o honaô. F. ²⁸ yny kymhvt hvnnv ac ae dalyat, n delyr yny kymhvt hvnnv: F. ²⁹ ar F. ³⁰ not in F. ³¹ F. ³² ny F. ³³ - y gaffel F. ³⁴ not in F. ³⁵ D. ³⁶ F.

¹ In Mona, the seat of the Venedotian princes.
² Mathrafal, near Meivod, the seat of the Powysian princes.
³ In the Vale of Tywi, the seat of the Dimetian princes.

⁴ Caerleon, the seat of the Gwentian rulers.
⁵ The promontory opposite the town of Caeruarvon.
⁶ A person deputed to preside over a cymwd.

ix. O deruyd bot ymrysson am ynnyssed¹ ymyŷon dŷfyr² ac na bo kynwarchadŷ³ [y neb] arnadunt; gatter⁴ [vynt] yr neb nessaf⁵ y bo⁶ y tir udunt; ac⁷ os kyn nesseset⁸ vyd y tir udunt, eu rannu: os⁹ kynwarchadŷ¹⁰ a vyd, eu gadu¹¹ yr neb ac¹² kynwarchatwo.

x. Ryd vyd y baŷp hely y mor: a vŷryo y mor hagen yr tir na byŷ, na marŷ vont, y brenhin bieuiyd, or dyd y byryer hyt y trydyd dyd; or trydyd dyd allan, o nyskymer y brenhin bit¹³ doouot yr neb ae kaffŷ.

xi. [Pyscavt marv y weilgi, y brenhin biewynt oll.]

xii. O deruyd gyrru lledrat ar alltut mab uchelŷr, a damchweinaŷ y vot yn lleidyr gŷerth, ac nas pryno y arglŷyd¹⁴ ef ac nas diheuro; a¹⁵ gallu o honaŷ ynteu¹⁶ ym brynu, neu¹⁷ ymrydbau o ford arall: ¹⁸kyfreith adyweit nas¹⁹ dily²⁰ yr uchelŷr²¹ [y gaffel] ef, namyn y vot yn alltut²² [rydd yr] brenhin.

xiii. O deruyd y aniueil mynet²³ yn annel, ac a honno ŷrthaŷ mynet²⁴ yn arall; perchennaŷ²⁵ y diwethaf²⁶ aedalyo bieivydyr²⁷ yr aniueil: ²⁸sef achafŷ yŷ, yr honn²⁹ ac delis³⁰ y trigyaŷd yndi.

xiv. O deruyd y deu dyn mynet y ymsodi, a bodi o bop vn onadunt y gilyd, ny thelir³¹ yr vn onadunt; ³²kylt boet uch breint y neill nor llall: achyn nydilyr y diuŷyn ar dial, pop un onadunt ŷynteu ae rydialaŷd ar y llall. O deruyd yr neill onadunt ŷynteu bodi³³ y llall, iaŷn yŷ³⁴ y diuŷyn; ³⁵kannyt oes³⁶ achafŷ kyfreithaŷl³⁷ oe agheu.

xv. Ny dilyr³⁸ gŷadu dyn³⁹ [o genedy] gŷedy⁴⁰ [y] bo marŷ; ⁴¹kanny ellir y gaffel ŷrth y wadu yn gyfreithaŷl.

xvi. ⁴²Ny dilyr⁴³ dodi llofrudyaeth galanas ar dyn⁴⁴ [gvedy y bo] marŷ; ⁴⁵kanny seif y mab⁴⁶ yna yn lle y dat; ac nadylyr⁴⁷ dim ynteu yr mab⁴⁸ gŷirion.⁴⁹

⁵⁰O deruyd tebygu na dilyo pop dyn hela pycavt yn gyffredin yny weilgi; ef dilyr tra vont vyv: a gvedy y bont uarv ac eu bvrv yr tir brenhin bieuiydant; ac onys kymer y brenhyn vynt, kylyt ac yny ddel tri llanv a thri threi ar nadunt, eu bot yn

9. If there be a dispute as to islands in a water, and there be no prior occupation of them; let them be left to him who has the nearest land to them; and if there be lands equally near, they are to be shared: if there be prior occupation, they are to be left to him who has had prior occupation of them.

10. It is free for every body to fish the sea: what the sea casts ashore, however, whether alive or dead, belongs to the king, from the day they are cast up until the third day; from the third day forth, if not taken by the king, let them be a booty to such as may find them.

11. Dead fish in the ocean all belong to the king.

12. If theft be charged upon the alltud of an uchelwr, and it happen for him to be a saleable thief, and his master do not buy him, nor exculpate him; and it be in his own power to redeem himself, or to free himself some other way: the law says, that the uchelwr is not entitled to him, but that he becomes a free alltud to the king.

13. If an animal get into a snare, and, having that about it, get into another; the owner of the last that shall catch it is to have the animal: because it remained in the one wherein it was caught.

14. If two persons go to mutually plunge, and each of them drown the other, neither of them is to be paid for; although the privilege of the one might be greater than that of the other: and since both redress and revenge are not to take place, each one of them became avenged of the other. If one of them drown the other, it is right to make satisfaction for him; since there is no lawful cause for his death.

15. A person is not to be denied by kindred after he is dead; since he cannot be present to be legally denied.

16. The crime of galanas is not to be pursued against a dead person; since the son there is not to stand in the place of his father; and nothing is due from the innocent son.

⁵¹If it be supposed that every person is not to fish in common in the ocean; it is right to do so while they may be alive: and when dead, and cast to shore, they belong to the king; and if the king do not take them during three floods and three ebbs, they become

¹yn dyffrynt F. ²F. ³not in F. ⁴or bydant F. ⁵yr deu tir ranher vynt: ac or bydd F. ⁶gatter yn diamrysson F. ⁷kynwerchetwis. F. ⁸F. ⁹not in F. ¹⁰bot gallu idaŷ y F. ¹¹y ymdibeuraŷ F. ¹²ny F. ¹³y mab F. ¹⁴F. ¹⁵ymyŷon F. ¹⁶ymyŷon annel F. ¹⁷yr annel F. ¹⁸bieu F. ¹⁹kanyŷ honno F. ²⁰not in F. ²¹galanas F. ²²os yneill auaud F. ²³idaŷ F. ²⁴kan bu ef F. ²⁵y dihenyd. O deryd keissav F. ²⁶F. ²⁷ny dilyr y wadu F. ²⁸O deruyd F. ²⁹F. ³⁰ny dilyr y doddi F. ³¹not in F. ³²lladd y mab o genedy] F. ³³ac vrth hynny ny dilyr holy gyr marv, vrth na dily y mab seuyll yn lle y tat. F. ³⁴F.

xvii. O deruyd holi ¹y mab am ²agkyfreith y dat, ³gŵedy ⁴[y] bo marô y tat; kyfreith a ⁵dyweit bot yn ryd y mab o ⁶agkyfreith ydat, ⁷namyn oe dylweidyon.

xviii. ⁸O deruyd bŵrô ae llog ae da arall ar tir esgob neu abat, y brenhin a dily y hanner.

xix. O deruyd ⁹enllibyab ar dyn ae llosc ae anreith; ae kyrch kyhoedaŵc, ¹⁰sef eiryf adyly bot myŵn kyrch kyhoedaŵc, naŵ nyn; ae yspeil; ¹¹ae llad dyn ymbrŵdyr; ¹²ae kynllŵyn; ae vn or tri' enllib ¹³ysayd ar wreic, ¹⁴sef ynt, y chaffel yn dyuot o goet, neu o wacty, neu dan vn mantell; neu' treis: y wadu pob vn or rei hynny, llô degwyr a deugeint ar ¹⁵ŵr, ¹⁶ar gymeint ar wreic o wraged.

xx. O deruyd y dyn anuon peth ¹⁷y arall' yn llad ¹⁸dyn, ac nas rodho hŵnnô y dyn, yd anuoner idaŵ, ¹⁹a holi o vn o nadunt y dyn ry anuonet yny laŵ, ac na ²⁰chymerer cret' y ganthaŵ ar wneuthur ²¹ry archyssid' idaŵ; ²²kymerent agredassant, sef yŵ hynny, y gywirdeb ef; ²³achynny bo' kywir ²⁴ynteu, ny dilyir y ²⁵[holi nae] dilit.

xxi. O deruyd ydyn rodi da yn llad ²⁶arall ae y dinas, ae y ²⁷gyfnewit, haŵl yssyd ²⁸idaŵ ar yda; ²⁹kannyt ymedewis y ardelô ³⁰ac ef.

xxii. O deruyd y dyn ³¹llad prenn, a ³²chan gŵymp' y prenn llad dyn, ³³ac ³⁴nas rybudyô ydyn a lado y prenn ³⁵[y llall;] talet ³⁶y alanas: ³⁷os ynteu ae rybudyâ ef, ny dily y dalu.

xxiii. O deruyd ydyn gŵneuthur medeg-inyaeth ³⁸a ŵrth dyn, ae ŵrth aniueil; kymeret ³⁹diogelrŵyd am awnel: ac onyskymer, ⁴⁰diŵyget yr eissywet awnel.

xxiv. Ny dily neb ateb dros' weithret y wenidaŵc, ⁴¹kyt boet' y ar y vŵyt aediaŵt ⁴²y gŵnel y kam, onyt ⁴³o ledrat ⁴⁴ehun.

xxv. O deruyd y dyn holi ⁴⁵gŵeinidaŵc, ⁴⁶ae ⁴⁷am losgi odynd, ae ⁴⁸am vriŵaŵ ⁴⁹heyryn ⁵⁰yny wassanaeth, ae am y gyfryô a hynny;

17. If the son be sued for the unlawful act of his father, after the father's death; the law says, that the son is free from the unlawful act of his father, except as to his debts.

18. If a ship, or other property, be cast ashore on the land of a bishop, or an abbot, the king is entitled to the half of it.

19. If a person be charged with burning; or pillaging; or public attack, the number to constitute which is nine persons; or spoiling; or killing a person in battle; or waylaying; or one of the three scandals as to a woman, which are, the finding her coming out of a wood, or out of an empty house, or under the same cloak; or violence: to deny every one of these, there must be the oaths of fifty men, for a man, and the like of women, for a woman.

20. If a person send a thing to another by a person, who does not deliver it to whom it is sent, and one of them question the person by whose hand the thing had been sent, no pledge having been taken from him for doing what had been required of him; let them take what they have trusted to, and that is his honesty; and, although he should not be honest, he is not to be prosecuted.

21. If a person deliver property into the hand of another, whether for a city, or for a market, he retains his claim to the property; since his arddelw respecting it has not departed from him.

22. If a person fell a tree, and by the fall of the tree a person be killed, and the person felling the tree gave no warning; let him pay his galanas: but, if he warn him, he is not to pay.

23. If a person administer a curative remedy, whether to a man, or to an animal; let him take an indemnity for what he does: and, if he do not take it, let him repair the injury he may do.

24. No one is to answer for the act of his servant, although he may do wrong while on his meat and drink, only for his theft.

25. If a person sue a servant, whether as to burning a kiln, or as to damaging ⁵¹irons in his service, or as to any thing similar;

⁴⁶ llvdyn

⁴⁶ an animal

¹ not in F. ² aghyfreithen F. ³ F. ⁴ varn F. ⁵ eithyr F. ⁶ not in F. ⁷ dodî F. ⁸ not in F. ⁹ - ae kynlloyn F. ¹⁰ ac or trydydd F. ¹¹ anyd F. ¹² ac F. ¹³ - y F. ¹⁴ allv degwraged a deuvgein ar y wreic. F. ¹⁵ not in F. ¹⁶ arall F. ¹⁷ chymerpŵyt kodernyt F. ¹⁸ a erchit F. ¹⁹ kymeret ef a gredaŵd F. ²⁰ ac or byd F. ²¹ byd, ac ony byd, na vit: F. ²² F. ²³ - dyn F. ²⁴ gyfreit F. ²⁵ y dyn F. ²⁶ - hvnnv F. ²⁷ ac da. F. ²⁸ berr F. ²⁹ phan dygrytho F. ³⁰ - o honav F. ³¹ na F. ³² F. ³³ not in F. ³⁴ y dyn slatho: ac os rybudyâ; ny dily talu ddim. F. ³⁵ ac F. ³⁶ tyllwed F. ³⁷ talet y weithret. O deruyd gouyn y dyn F. ³⁸ ac wneuthur o honav F. ³⁹ kyfreith a dyweit na dilyir F. ⁴⁰ am F. ⁴¹ gŵyn gveithret dyn' y ar uvyt arall. F. ⁴² - y F. ⁴³ - or gvna eissywet idav yny wassanaeth F. ⁴⁴ not in F. ⁴⁵ ac ryv eissywet arall; ny dilyir F. ⁴⁶ F.

kyfreith adyweit nadylyir y ganthaó' namyn y ló na wnaeth oe defnydyeu ef 'amgen noc awnelei oe defnydyeu' ehun.

xxvi. O deruyd y wenidaóe colli y eneit yggassanaeth y perchennaóe, ny dilyir y holi ⁹yr perchennaóe.

xxvii. Tri chowyllaóe llys: ygnat a medyc a bard.'

xxviii. ⁹Oderuyd ⁴godef y dyn' estynnu tref y dat yny wyd heb groes ⁹heb wahard; ny dily kaffel ateb o ⁹honei yn oes yr arglôyd ae hestynno.

xxix. O deruyd maró dyn o tir kyfrif⁷ heb vab idaó, ny dilyir ⁹idaó ebediú; kanny byd eró diffodedic yny ⁹ryó dref honno.

xxx. Póybynnac ⁹o orwlat a bryno ¹⁰ym marchnat, bit ¹¹vn vreint a góe ¹²marchnat. ¹³Oa ¹⁴gór ¹⁵marchnat a bryn yny wlat, bit vn ureint a góe or wlat am y gysnewit.

xxxi. ¹⁶O deruyd ydyn gyrru peth ar arall, ac ymadaó a gyrr kyfreithaó o honaó, a phallu; dygóydet ehun ynyr agkyfreith a yrrei ar y llall.'

xxxii. O deruyd ydyn rodi ¹⁷[rodd] y arall, a mynnu ¹⁷[eilweith] y anilyssu ¹⁷[o] heróyd nat oes vach ¹⁷[ar y rodd,] ¹⁸ac yn adeuedic ¹⁹y rod: kyfreith adyweit' nadylyir y anilyssu; ac natraedaó ef y mae reit mach, namyn rac ²⁰y anilyssu o arall.

xxxiii. Pob kyttir adilyir y gynhal a lló ac ada: góedy ranner y tir, ny dily neb talu dros dir ygilyd. Paóe o nadunt hagen adilyant kynnal tir y gilyd, oe eu lló hyt ynoet brodyr, achefynderó, a chyuerderó; a phóybynnac o nadunt nyt el yny reith honno, ac or achasóe hónnó colli y tir; enillent y tir yr neb ae colles oe eu negydaeth óy yr lló.

xxxiv. Ny dilyir rannu tir o gyuerderó allan: a channydilyir rannu, ny dily neb cadó rann y gilyd o hynny allan nac o ló nac oda.'

xxxv. Oderuyd bot mab y wreic vut, nyt reit ²¹y genedyl y dat' nae wadu nae gymryt;

the law says, that his oath only is to be required of him, to having done to the implements no other than what he would do to his own implements.

26. If a servant lose his life in the service of his owner, there is to be no claim respecting him against the owner.

27. The three covered ones of the court: a judge; a mediciner; and a bard.

28. If a person suffer the delivery of his patrimony in his presence, without a cross, without interdiction; he is not entitled to obtain an answer respecting it, during the life of the lord who shall deliver it.

29. If a person upon register land should die, without having a son, no ebediw is due from him; since there is no extinguished erw in a trev of that kind.

30. Whoever from a border country shall buy in a market, let him be of the same privilege as a market man. If a market man buy in the country, let him be of the same privilege with a country man, as to his barter.

31. If a person charge a thing against another, and bind himself to make a lawful charge thereon, and fail; let him fall himself into the breach of the law with which he charged the other.

32. If a person give a gift to another, and seek to render it questionable, on account of there being no surety on the gift, the gift being acknowledged: the law says, that it is not to be rendered unassured; and that it is not against him surety is necessary, but against its being rendered unassured by another.

33. Every joint land is to be maintained with oath and with property: after the land has been shared, no one is bound to pay for the land of the other. All of them, however, are bound to maintain the land of each other, with their oath, unto brothers, and cousins, and second cousins; and whosoever of them shall not enter into that raih, and from that cause the land to be lost; let them regain the land to such as shall have lost it by their refusal of the oath.

34. Land is not to be shared beyond second cousins: and, since there is to be no sharing, no one is to secure the share of another, from thenceforth, either by oath, or by property.

35. If there be a son to a dumb woman, the kindred of his father need neither deny

¹⁷namyn kystal achyt bydynt eidav F. ¹⁸ef y hvannv. F. ¹⁹This section follows the next in F. ²⁰y dyn godef F. ²¹- a F. ²²beni F. ²³not in F. ²⁴ebediv idav F. ²⁵not in F. ²⁶y myrn F. ²⁷- ar F. ²⁸- or F. ²⁹- Ac F. ³⁰- y F. ³¹- or F. ³²not in F. ³³F. ³⁴a bot y rodd honno F. ³⁵nini adywedyn F. ³⁶ercill. F. ³⁷not in F.

¹kanny dyweit ²hi y vot ³ef yn eidunt ⁴gy: wedy ⁵[y] bo maró y vam, ⁶yntcuehun a ⁷cill ymyrru ar y genedyl; ac yna y mae reit ae wadu ae y gymryt.

xxxvi. O deruyd geni dyn ac aelodeu gŵr a rei gŵreic ganthaŵ, ac yn petrus o ba vn yd aruerho; rei adyweit panyŵ herŵyd y mŵyaf yd aruerho y kerda y vreint; os o bop un yd aruerha ynteu, kyfreith adyweit dylyu o honaŵ kerdet ŵrth y breint uchaf, sef yŵ hŵnnŵ breint gŵr: ac or beichogir ef, dylyu ohonaŵ kaffel trestat y gŵr ae beichoeco; os ynteu ■ veichoeca gŵreic, kaffel or mab y dref tat ynteu.

xxxvii. Tri lle y dyly arglŵyd erlit gŵeli tanaŵt kynny chaffo y neb y dywetter ŵrthaŵ iaŵn: vn o honunt yŵ pŵybynnac a ymgeinho ac gilyd yndadlcu neu ym mynwent neu yn eglŵys neu yn llys ef adyly camlŵrŵ kyn ny chaffo y neb yd ymgeiner ac ef iaŵn.

xxxviii. O deruyd y alltut mynnu mynet y ŵrth y arglŵyd, athebygu o honaŵ dylyu oet ogyfreith, ŵrth dŵyn y yt y vynet yrwlat yd henyŵ o honei; kyfreith adyweit nas dyly, namyn yny darffo rannu y geinhaŵc diwethaf os or ynys yd henuyd; os tramor, hyt y gŵynt kyntaf y gallo vynet yŵ wlat ydyly oet.

xxxix. Oderuyd y alltut vynet yr wlat yd hanfo ohonei, athrighyaŵ yno vndyd ablŵy-dyn; kyt del drachefyn nyt oes haŵl o gyfreith arnaŵ yny lle y buasei gynt, mŵy noc ararall onysmyn ehun.

xl. Ny dylyir dihenydyu alltut am y gyflauan gyntaf o cheffir chweugeint drostaŵ; nyt amgen o ledrat; nac am yr eil ocheffir punt drostaŵ; neu os diheura y arglŵyd o bop vn or dŵy uchot; am y dryded, trychu vn oe aelodeu: rei adyweit or trydyd lledrat allan, dylyu o honaŵ y dihenydyu; ereill adyweit nadylyir namyn trychu vn oe aelodeu ŵrth bop lledrat or awnel.

xli. Y neb awatto dŵyn caeth ledrat, rodet lŵ pedwargŵyr arhugeint ar neill han-ner ynwyr not.

xlii. Pŵy bynnac a dalo kynnassed pan gymero y tir, ny thal ebediŵ, pan vŵ marŵ.

him, nor receive him; since she does not say that he belongs to them: after the death of his mother, he can then impose himself upon his kindred; and thereupon it is necessary either to deny him, or to receive him.

36. If a person be born with the members of ■ man and those of a woman, and it be doubtful of which it may make use; some say, that according to such as it principally may use, its privilege is to rank; but, if it make use of each, the law says, that it is to rank with the highest privilege, and that is the privilege of a man: and, if it should become pregnant, the offspring is to have the patrimony of the man who caused the pregnancy; but, if it should make a woman pregnant, the son is then to obtain its patrimony.

37. Three places wherein the lord is to pursue for tongue-wound, although the person spoken to obtain no satisfaction: one of them is, whoever shall wrangle with another in court, or in a churchyard or church, or in a palace, he is liable to a camlwrw, although he who is wrangled with obtain no satisfaction.

38. If an alltud will to leave his lord, and should suppose himself entitled to time, by law, to carry his corn, when going to the country of which he is a native; the law says, he is entitled to no longer time than until he shall have shared the last penny, if he be a native of the island; if beyond sea, no longer time than until the first wind that shall enable him to go to his own country.

39. If an alltud go to the country of which he is a native, and remain there a year and a day; although he should return, there is no claim, by law, upon him in the place wherein he might have been, more than another, unless he himself will it.

40. An alltud is not to be put to death for his first crime, if six score pence be advanced for him; to wit, for theft; nor for the second, if a pound be advanced for him; or, if his master shall exculpate him from each of the above two; for the third, one of his limbs is to be cut off: some say, that after the third theft he is to be executed; others say, that there is to be only the cutting off of one of his limbs for each theft he may commit.

41. Whoever shall deny the stealing of a bondman, let him give the oaths of twenty-four men, the one half nod-men.

42. Whoever shall pay cynhasedd, when he shall take his land, does not pay ebediw when he dies.

¹- y geneill y tat F. ²y vam F. ³not in F. ⁴ef. F. ⁵F. ⁶hagen F. ⁷dichvn F. ⁷here illegible.

XLIII. O dervyd bot dyn yngŵarchadŵ tir adaeaf, neu da arall, achyuoedi haŵl arnaŵ; ac wysŵyaŵ, agomed y dadleu kyntaf o honaŵ, ar eil, ar trydyd, y brenhin adyly camlŵrŵ am bop vn or y gemedo; ac os y trydyd nomed, dotter yr haŵlŵr yny medyant; achamlŵrŵ yr brenhin: aphaŵbrythynnac y mynno y neb a vo yny warchadŵ holi, bot yn agoret kyfreith idaŵ, o nyt amser kaecat kyfreith vyd.

XLIV. O deruyd diuarnu gŵelygord odir ¹[a dayar] a bot rei or welygord yggorwlat, ac nat arhoer ²y rei hynny am kyfreith ŵynt adylyant kyfreith pandelont ³hyt ympenn vn dyd ablŵydyd: o nys holant ŵynteu yn hynny o amser, kayedic uyd kyfreith udunt o hynny allan, o achawŵ mynet gŵydwaled ⁴[kyfreith] y ⁵rygthunt ac eudylyet, ac bot yn haŵl drablŵydyd.

XLV. ⁶Pŵybynnac o alltut gŵedy ranno ac arglŵydyd adrickyo heb ganhat hŵy no their nos athri dieu, heb y vynet yr lle y dylŵo, collet kŵbyl oreidaŵ.

XLVI. O deruyd ⁷y dyn porthi dyn deholedic ⁸adeholer o vraŵt ⁹y kyfreith neu ¹⁰dyn avo bŵyt wahard o ganhat arglŵydyd: rei adyweit dylŵu ¹¹o honaŵ bot ¹²[y] dan y weithret; ¹³kyfreith eiŵsoes a dyweit nadylyir namyn kamlŵrŵ yr ¹⁴arglŵydyd.

XLVII. O deruyd y dyn damdŵng da diwahan yn llaŵ dyn ¹⁵arall, achaffel dryll o honaŵ ¹⁶ŵrth y damdŵng; kyfreith adyweit dylŵu o honaŵ gaffel kŵbyl: sef yŵ da diwahan, aniueil, ¹⁷a gallu y damdŵng ŵrth y groen.

XLVIII. O deruyd y dyn ¹⁸holi da gŵahanedic, ¹⁹[val] aryant, ²⁰a dillat, ²¹ac yscrybyl; kyt collei ef y tripheth ²²hynny ygyt, ²³neu ynteu bop unonadunt ar wahan, ny barn kyfreith idaŵ kaffel namyn avo ŵrth y damdŵng.

XLIX. O deruyd ydyn damdŵng lledrat yn llaŵ ²⁴[dyn] arall, adodi o ²⁵honaŵ arwaessaf, ac nas kymero ²⁶[yr arwassaf] y ganthaf; ac

43. If a person be in possession of land, or other property, and a claim be started against him; and he be summoned, and refuse to attend the first court, and the second, and the third, the king is entitled to a camlwrw for every one that he shall refuse attending; and, if he contemn the third, let the plaintiff be put into possession; with a camlwrw to the king: and, at whatsoever time he who is in possession shall be minded to make his claim, the law is open to him, unless at a time of the court being shut.

44. If a family stock be condemned to loss of land, and there be some of the family stock in a border-country, and they be not waited for to appear at law; they are entitled to law, when they do come, within a year and a day: but, if they do not claim within that time, the law is shut to them thenceforth, on account of a thicket, in law, occurring between them and their title, and its being a claim beyond a year.

45. Whatsoever alltud, after having shared with his lord, shall remain, without permission, longer than three nights and three days, without departing to the place he ought to go to, let him lose the whole of his property.

46. If a person support a banished man, who is banished by sentence of law, or a person who, by permission of the lord, is food-forbidden: some say, he is amenable to the same; ²⁷the law, however, says, that only a camlwrw to the lord is due.

47. If a person swear to inseparable property in the hand of another person, and get a piece of it to swear to; the law says, he is to get the whole: inseparable property is such thing as an animal, which can be sworn to by its skin.

48. If a person lose separable property, as money, and clothes, and animals; although he should lose those things together, ²⁸or each of them separately, the law adjudges him to get only so much as he shall swear to.

49. If a person swear to theft in the hand of another, who shall give an arwacsav, who will not take it upon him; although it came

²⁷ereill

²⁸ac na chaffei ef namyn vn or rei hyn vrth y damdvg ny barn kyfreith idav ef kyn collei lluosogrvyd, kaffel namyn auu vrth y damdvg.

²⁷others,

²⁸and should find but one of them to swear to; the law adjudges him, although he might lose many things, to have only that he swears to.

¹F. ²rynt F. ³os ynteu ny ofynnant gyfreith hyt yn oet vn dyd a blydyd F. ⁴F. ⁵rydunt F. ⁶not in F. ⁷dodi ar F. ⁸not in F. ⁹or dyn ac poritho F. ¹⁰F. ¹¹brenhin. F. ¹²not in F. ¹³a dryll arall heb gaffel os y rydav ac damdvg yd eir, ny dylŵir mynet, kanya y lle y kaffer peth vrth y damdvg y dylŵir kaffel cvbyl o honav F. ¹⁴bei collei dyn eidon, a chaffel y croen vrth y damdvg, dylŵu o honav kaffel cvbyl or eidon; kany dylŵit yny kaffet dryll or eidon na chaffet cvbyl. F. ¹⁵colli F. ¹⁶F. ¹⁷neu F. ¹⁸hyn F. ¹⁹F. ²⁰hynny ar F. ²¹F.

¹[ynteu] eissoes ²yr y dyuot y ganthaó ac o rod ac venffyc, ac o gyfneiwit a mach ³arnei, ac nas ⁴kymero ef rac colli y da; ⁵kyfreith adyweit y dyly y' broui ar yr arwaessaf ⁶ry dyuot ⁷yda y ganthaó, ac tróy vach ac tróy dyston: sef achafs yó ⁸kyfoet yn lle lledrat y ⁹damdvgher yny llaó gyntaf, nyt ar ¹⁰vessur lledrat y bóró ¹¹y kyntaf ef ar yr arwaessaf; ac úrth hynny y dichafn ¹²ynteu móynhau ¹³y uach ¹⁴ac wybydyeit.

L. ¹⁵Tri dygyngoll kenedyl: vn yó llofrud góedy talho y genedyl y deuparth or alanas, ac ynteu góedy ry dalu y traean hyt yn oet vn geinhaóe, ac am honno y lad oc clynyon kyfreith yó y lad am yr vn geinhaóe honno ac úrth golli or genedyl eu da ac eu kar y gelwir hónnó yn dygyngoll kenedyl: eil yó góedy talo y genedyl eu rann or alanas ac na bo yr llofrud dim adalo am y rann ac dehol y wlat arall ac uelly y collant eu kar: trydyd yó oderuyd gyrru ar dyn lad arall ac nas góatto kyt boet góirion ac o achafs hynny y lad kyfreith ac gat ac am lad eu car yn wirion y mae dygyngoll kenedyl ereill ac geiló yn oergóymp galanas.

LI. O deruyd y dyn damdóg peth ¹⁵o ledrat' yn llaó dyn arall, ¹⁶ar peth ¹⁷[hvnnv] heb werth kyfreith arnaó; ac ¹⁸vrth hynny keissaó ¹⁹o amdiffynnór y' lleidyr kyt talo y peth ²⁰hónnó lawer y ²¹diffryt; kanny dylir dihenydyu neb am ²²avo llei ²³no góerth pedeir keinhaóe ²⁴[allan ac] yna ²⁵eilweith y dyly ²⁶yr haóúr tyghu na rodei ef' yr eidaó ²⁷heb y veint honn ar veint: ac os uch vyd y damdóg no phedeir keinhaóe, bit cneituadeu y lleidyr. ²⁸[am y da hvnnv megys kyt bei werth kyfreith arnav; ac] os ²⁹is vyd ³⁰ynteu y damdóg no phedeirkeinaóe bit leidyr góerth.

LII. Un mab nyt reit idaó arhos agheu y dat yr estynnu tref y dat idaó: mab góe o dir kyfrif; kannyt móy y rann ef o eró y dat nor góe eithaf yny dref. Y mab ieuhaf eissoes a dyly y arhos; kanys yn lle y dat y dyly ef eisted.

to him, either by gift, or by borrowing, or by exchange, with surety thereon, and he take it not, lest he should lose his property; the law says, that he is to prove the property came from the arwaessav, either by surety, or by witnesses: because, although it was sworn to as a theft in the first hand, he does not charge it as theft upon the arwaessav; and, therefore, he can make use of his surety, and his evidences.

50. The three severe losses of a kindred: one is, when a murderer, after his kindred shall have paid two thirds of the galanas, he also having paid his third unto one penny, be killed on its account by his enemies; the law being, to kill him for that one penny; the kindred thus losing their property, and their kin, it is called the severe loss of a kindred: the second is, after the kindred shall have paid their share of the galanas, and the murderer have nothing wherewith to pay his share, and he be banished to another country; thus losing their kin: the third is, if a person be charged with having killed another, and he deny it not, although he may be innocent; and on that account he be killed; the law suffers it; and, for the killing of their kin, being innocent, there is the severe loss of the kindred: others call it the dire fall of galanas.

51. If a person swear to a thing stolen in the hand of another person, and the thing be without legal worth thereon; and on that account the defender of the thief, although that thing be worth much, seek to "protect him;" since no one is to be put to death for what shall be of less worth than four pence, the claimant is a second time to swear that he would not part with his property without so much and so much: and, if the appraisement be higher than four pence, let the thief forfeit life on account of the property, as if it had a legal worth; and, if the appraisement be lower than four pence, let him be a saleable thief.

52. There is one son who is not necessitated to wait the death of his father to be invested with his inheritance: the son of a man upon register land; since his share of the erw of his father is not more than that of the most distant man in the trev. The youngest son, however, must wait; since he is to take his father's place.

* ³⁰damdvgr vrth vychydic

* ³⁰value it at a trifle;

¹F. ²gvedy F. ³arnav F. ⁴mynho F. ⁵nini adywedyn dylu o honav ef F. ⁶y F. ⁷not in F. ⁸kyn bei F. ⁹damdygit F. ¹⁰vreint F. ¹¹ef F. ¹²ef F. ¹³- arnav ef F. ¹⁴neu y F. ¹⁵not in F. ¹⁶- yn lledrat F. ¹⁷F. ¹⁸o achavs F. ¹⁹or F. ²⁰not in F. ²¹noc o F. ²²F. ²³not in F. ²⁴y perchennauc eilweith damdvgr F. ²⁵sef val y damdvgr y kaffei hynny yr dav ac nas rodei lei no hynny: F. ²⁶F. ²⁷llel F. ²⁸not in F. ²⁹F.

LIII. Ny dyly dall damdŏg; kanny ¹ellir damdŏg yn absen; ²ac na wyl ynteu' y peth a ³damdŏg: ef eissyoes' adyly gyrru; ac yn ol y yrr ⁴ynteu, bit' vaen dros iaen ⁵arglŏyd, a pharet idaŏ yr eidaŏ.'

LIV. Ny dyly ⁶[neb] gyrru galanas, namyn a ⁷dylyho y' thalu ⁸ygyt ac ef ae chymryt.'

LV. O deruyd y wreic llad ⁹kelein, bit lofrud mal ¹⁰pei gŏr; ahi adyly keinhaŏc baladyr o ny byd da ¹¹idi a dalho: a llyna yr un dyn a ¹²geiff keinhaŏc baladyr ac nystal.

LVI. O deruyd geni deu ¹³uab yn vn torllŏyth, ar torllŏyth hŏnnŏ yn ieuaf o blant y dat; ¹⁴gŏybydet y vam' pŏy diwethaf a aner o ¹⁵nadunt ŏrth gaffel y tydyn ¹⁶kyfreithaŏl: ac yn eir geir ¹⁷eu mam arnadunt.

LVII. ¹⁸O deruyd na wyper pŏy gyntaf pŏy diwethaf o nadunt, diheu yŏ ¹⁹bot y torllŏyth hŏnnŏ yn ²⁰diwethaf; ac ŏrth hynny ²¹y dilyant ²²ynteu y tydyn ²³breinyaŏl yn deu hanner ²⁴y rygthunt: ereill adyweit yny wypo ²⁵ef y vot ²⁶yn uab ieuaf, na dyly ynteu ²⁷breint y mab ieuaf.

LVIII. ²⁸O deruyd y uab alltut o wreic uonhedic llad dyn, ae dat ae vam yn vyŏ, a dygŏydaŏ galanas arnaŏ; bit y deu parth ar y vam, ar traean ar y tat: kanys hi adyly bot yn lle tat.'

LIX. O deruyd gŏadu merch o genedyl, ae rodi y wr, ²⁹a bot amrysson am y hamobyr; kyfreith a dyweit panyŏ y brenhin ³⁰ae ³¹dyly, kanys' diffeith brenhin ³²yŏ; ac os Kymraes vyd y ³³mab, ³⁴kymeint vyd' y hamobyr ac ³⁵vn merch bonhedic canhŏyn-aŏl, ³⁶sef y hynny, pedwar ugeint. Os alltudes vyd y mam ³⁷hitheu, kymeint vyd y hamobyr ac amobyr merch alltut, ³⁸sef yŏ hynny, pedeir arhugeint. Ac uelly ³⁹y kerda' ebediŏ mab a ⁴⁰watter o ny byd kynnydu o honaŏ ⁴¹[ar vreint] ual y drychafŏ ar y ebediŏ.

LX. ⁴²[Rei adyweit na dilyir damdvg creireu eglvys ae hoffer: nini adywedvn y

53. The blind is not to appraise; since there can be no appraisement in absence; and he sees not what he is to swear to: nevertheless he is to charge; and according to his charge let the lord be absolute, and let him order him what belongs to him.

54. None can urge galanas, but such as are bound to pay it with the murderer, and to receive it.

55. If a woman kill a person, let her be criminal, as if a man; and she is to have spear penny, unless she have property wherewith to pay: and that is the only person who is to receive a spear penny, and is not to pay one.

56. If two sons be born at one birth, and that birth the latest of the father's children; let the mother know which is born last of them, so as to have the lawful homestead: and the word of their mother is conclusive respecting them.

57. If it be not known which is first, which last of them, yet it is certain that birth is the last; and, therefore, they are to have the privileged homestead shared between them: others say, unless he knows he is the youngest son, he is not entitled to the ⁴³privilege of the youngest son.

58. If the son of an alltud by a boneddig woman kill a person, his father and mother being alive, and galanas fall upon him; let the two parts be upon the mother, and the third upon the father: for, she is to be in the place of a father.

59. If a daughter be denied by a kindred, and she be betrothed to a husband, and there be a contention respecting her amobyr; the law says, that it is the king who is entitled to it, for it is the king's waif; and, if the ⁴⁴issue be a Welsh female, her amobyr is to be equal to that of the daughter of an innate boneddig, that is, four score pence. If her mother be an alltud female, her amobyr is to be equal to the amobyr of the daughter of an alltud, that is, twenty-four pence. And so the ebediw of a son that is denied is rated, unless he increase in privilege, so that his ebediw shall be augmented.

60. Some say that the relics and furniture of the church are not to be sworn to:

⁴⁵tydyn

⁴⁶mam

⁴⁷tyddyn

⁴⁸mother

wyl; ac ny dilyir *F.* ⁴⁹not in *F.* ⁵⁰damdyger achyny dilyo dall damdvg, ef *F.* ⁵¹yn arglyth adyly bot yn *F.* ⁵²os myn apheri idav y da. *F.* ⁵³*F.* ⁵⁴dylyhont *F.* ⁵⁵achymryt ran. *F.* ⁵⁶dyn *F.* ⁵⁷not in *F.* ⁵⁸ar y helv *F.* ⁵⁹dily *F.* ⁶⁰dyn *F.* ⁶¹iaen yv yr vam gvybot *F.* ⁶²honunt *F.* ⁶³breinhav *F.* ⁶⁴y *F.* ⁶⁵Ony vybydir pvy ieuaf, *F.* ⁶⁶- hagen *F.* ⁶⁷ieuaf y neill onadunt; *F.* ⁶⁸- vrynt *F.* ⁶⁹not in *F.* ⁷⁰arbenhic *F.* ⁷¹kanys yv yr vdunt: *F.* ⁷²ynteu *F.* ⁷³not in *F.* ⁷⁴not in *F.* ⁷⁵- hi *F.* ⁷⁶- lien; kanyt oes perchennavc *F.* ⁷⁷dylyho, a hynnv yn *F.* ⁷⁸not in *F.* ⁷⁹'bit gymeint *F.* ⁸⁰amobyr y *F.* ⁸¹nyt amgen no *F.* ⁸²not in *F.* ⁸³nyt amgen *F.* ⁸⁴yd a *F.* ⁸⁵diwatter *F.* ⁸⁶*F.*

dylyir, sef ac damdvg, y claswyr ar person-eit; kanys vynt yssyd berchenogyon ar yr eglvys vynteu adlyant damdvg ychreireu kyn bvynt ygkadu lleygyon pan goller.]

LXI. 'O deruyd y vach adfedic y gan ydgybleit bot ynagkyffredin kyn adef ohonaú y vechniaeth, ae lyssu or neill pleit ef, a thystu o honaú y vot yn agkyffredin; kyfreith adyweit dylyu o honaú ef talu y dylyet, kanny wnaeth teithi mach.

LXII. O deruyd y vach nadel cof idaú ae ef avo mach ac ef ny bo, roder oet idaú tri dieu y ymgoffau; ac o ny daú cof idaú yny trydyd dyd, ac nawatto ynteu y vach, talet góbyl or dylyet.

LXIII. O deruyd y uach adfedic or dgybleit, ar neill pleit yn dywedut y mae ar beth maúr y mae mach, ar llall yndywedut y mae ar beth bychan, ar mach yn dywedut na daú cof idaú; talet yr amdiffynnór yr hynn aadefad y dylyu, a thalet ymach yny vo kóbyl yr haólór y haól.

LXIV. O deruyd góystlaú o uach yr eidaú ehun rac kymhell ar y kynnogyn; bit hónnó yn lle tal yr haólór.

LXV. O deruyd y dyn góadu mach ac na chaffo reith oe wadu namyn y vrodyr, a beiaú or haólór hyt na dylyit onyt y deuparth o genedyl y tat ar traean o genedyl y vam; kyfreith adyweit y seif y brodyr ehunein y wadu mach, sef achas yú, nyt oes lys ar reithór mach or dyly talu galanas ae chymryt ygyt ac ef; a brodyr aallant rodi eu lló y dylyant by talu galanas ae chymryt ygyt ac ef.

LXVI. O deruyd y dyn rodi mach y arall ar dylyet, ac na bo ar heló y dyn namyn kyt da ac arall; kyfreith adyweit na dyly y mach rodi góystyl or kyt da yny ranher; ar arglóyd a dyly bot yn vaen tros y gymhell y rannu.

LXVII. O deruyd bot mach adfedic ardylyet, ar haólór yndywedut y mae ar trugeint, ar amdiffynnór yndywedut y mae ar vgeint, ar mach yndywedut y mae ar punt; kyfreith a varn nadyly yr amdiffynnór talu namyn adywaút, kannybu un deturyt y mach arhaólór; athalet y mach yr haólór y meint móyaf adywaút, onyt oes idaú py ar y kymhello: os

we say they are, and that the community and the parsons are to swear to them; for, as they are the owners of the church, they are to swear to the relics, although they might have been in the possession of laics when lost.

61. If a surety, acknowledged by the two parties, shall be partial before acknowledging his suretiship, and be objected to by one party who shall testify to his being partial; the law says, he is to pay the debt, since he has not accomplished the duties of a surety.

62. If it chance to a surety to forget whether he be a surety, or not, let a delay of three days be allowed him to refresh his memory; and, if it do not occur to his memory on the third day, and he do not deny his surety, let him pay the whole of the debt.

63. If there be a surety acknowledged by the two parties, and one party say, that he is surety for a large sum, and the other say, that it is for a small sum, the surety saying that he does not remember which; let the defendant pay what he has acknowledged to be due, and let the surety pay so much as to make up to the plaintiff his whole claim.

64. If a surety pledge his own property, to avoid compulsion upon the debtor; let that be instead of payment to the plaintiff.

65. If a person deny a surety, and cannot obtain a raith to deny it, except his brothers, and the plaintiff urge that there ought to be only two parts of the kindred of the father, and the third of the kindred of the mother; the law says, that the brothers alone shall stand to deny surety, because there can be no objection to a raith-man for a surety, if he be bound to pay galanas, and to receive it along with him; and brothers can make oath that they are to pay galanas, and to receive it along with him.

66. If a person give surety to another upon a debt, and there be in the possession of the person only joint property with another; the law says, that the surety ought not to give a pledge of the joint property, until it be shared; and the lord is to be absolute in compelling him to share it.

67. If there be an acknowledged surety for a debt, and the plaintiff say that it is for three score pence, and the defendant say that it is for twenty pence, and the surety say that it is for one pound; the law adjudges, that the defendant is to pay only what he speaks to, since the surety and the plaintiff were not unanimous; and let the

¹ F. here illegible.

lleŷ ynteu nor messur aatuer y mach, talet yr amdiffynnŷr yr hynn aadefaŷd; kannyt atueradŷd y mach vn or deu uessur ereill.

LXVIII. O deruyd bot dadleu amdylyet adeu uach adededic arnaŷ, ar haŷlŷr yn dywedut y mac trugeint yŷ y dylyet, ar amdiffynnŷr yn dywedut y mac ugeint, ac yna dodi eturyt ympen y meicheu; ac eturyt orneill ymae ar trugeint, ac or llall ymae ar vgeint: kyfreith auarn yny duuno haŷlŷr ac amdiffynnŷr ar dodi etvryt ympenn kyfriuedi odynyon, ac na chyfunont ŷynteu am yreturyt, hyt nat dim aatueront, kanny chyfunadŷd y dŷybleit namyn ar yr hynn a vei gyfun ganthunt ŷynteu y eturyt, ac onyt atuer y meicheu vrth eu cof, taler yr haŷlŷr yr ugeint aadefaŷd yr amdiffynnŷr; ac nyt yr eturyt or mach y telir idaŷ, namyn yn herŷyd y adef o honaŷ chun.

LXIX. O deruyd y vn o sŷydogyon y llys gŷadu mach, neu y ŷr or teulu a vo ar vŷrd y brenhin ygkapel y brenhin y dyly y wadu; kannys yno ydyly ef y dŷfyr sŷyn ae vara offeren.

LXX. O deruyd y ŷr diatlam namyn kylch idaŷ, neu y uonhedic canhŷynaŷl gŷadu mach; kyfreith adyŷeit panyŷ ynyr eglŷys y gordiwedir kyfreith arnaŷ yn phlŷyfogaeth, ydyly y wadu; kannyt mŷy y dyly y dŷfyr sŷyn ae vara offeren yn un eglŷys noegilyd.

LXXI. O deruyd dyuot haŷl mach achynnogyn rac deulin ygnat, a bot yrhaŷlŷr ar mach ar kynnogyn yn lle; a holi or haŷlŷr ac ateb or amdiffynnŷr hyt na dyly ei ŷrtheb ydyd hŷnnŷ, o achas y vot gŷedy hanher dyd, ac nadylyr enynnu kyfreith gŷedy hanher dyd; adywedut or haŷlŷr bot yn haŷl mach achynnogyn, adodi ar kyfreith yn y lle y bo haŷlŷr ac amdiffynnŷr a mach rac deulin ygnat, y bot ynkyfreith diannot: yna ydyweic kyfreith py le bynnac y carcharer kyfreith ual yn dydyeu dydon, neu gyfreith adygŷydhŷ ar Sul, neu ar Lun, neu kyfreith tir adacar y kynhaeaf ar gŷanhŷyn, bot yn vch karchar yr amseroed hynny no haŷl mach a chynnogyn; kanny ellir eu gŷneuthur ynyr amseroed hynny yndiannot: nyt oes achŷysson ereill ae hannotto, o nyt tri: corn y brenhin a haŷl treis a haŷl lledrat.

surety pay to the plaintiff the greater sum that he mentioned, unless he may be able to compel: if the surety return less than the amount, let the defendant pay what he confessed to; since the surety has not returned either of the other two sums.

68. If there be a dispute concerning a debt, for which there are two acknowledged sureties, and the plaintiff say that the debt is three score pence, and the defendant say that it is twenty pence, and then apply to the sureties for a determination; and one make a return of its being three score pence, and the other, of its being twenty pence: the law adjudges, the plaintiff and defendant having united to leave the determination to arbitrators, who do not agree in their return, and make none, as the two parties agreed only in their separate return, that, unless the sureties remember, the plaintiff is only to be paid the twenty pence acknowledged by the defendant; not on account of the return by the surety, but on account of his own acknowledgment.

69. If one of the officers of the court deny a surety, or a man of the household who shall be at the king's table; in the king's chapel he is to deny it; because it is there he receives his holy water and sacramental bread.

70. If a man without a residence, only upon progress, or an innate boneddig, deny a surety; the law says, that it is in the church where the law establishes him as a parishioner, he is to deny it; since he has no more claim to his holy water and sacramental bread in one church than in another.

71. If a suit of surety and debtor come before a judge, and the plaintiff, the surety, and the debtor be present; and the plaintiff make his claim, and the defendant answer that he is not bound to reply to him that day, on account of its being after mid-day, and that law proceeding is not to begin after mid-day; and the plaintiff say, that it is a suit of surety and debtor, and appeal to the law, that where there shall be a plaintiff, a defendant, and a surety present before a judge, law is immediate: then the law says, that in what case soever the law shall be restricted, as in the blank days, or law that may fall on a Sunday, or on a Monday, or law as to landed property in harvest time and spring, that the restraint of those times is greater than a suit of surety and debtor; since the proceedings cannot in those times be immediate: there are no other causes to delay them, but three: the horn of the king; a plaint of violence; and a plaint of theft.

LXXII. Reith lleidyr adylyant tygu eu bot yn gyn nasset idaó ac y dylyont talu galanas ae chymryt ygyt ac ef.

LXXIII. O deruyd y ygnat kymryt gobyr neu vach ar ¹obyr ²yr dyuot ³y dadleu; ⁴kyfreith adyweit ⁵naeill ef vot yn vraótor ar y dadleu hōnnó ⁶[onys gvatta a chyt as gvatto] o gellir y broui arnaó; ⁷kan ny' dyly ygnat ⁸[kymryt gobyr] namyn gobyr kyfreithaól, ac nat kyfreithaól ⁹hōnnó.

LXXIV. Ny dyly ygnat ¹⁰[kymryt] gobyr ¹¹am dim yny darffo idaó barnu y vraót a varnho; achyn y datkan, ¹²kymeret vach ar y obyr; ac onys kymer ¹³[yna] bit heb dim.

LXXV. Ny dylyir llyssu ygnat amdim, ¹⁴namyn am ¹⁵yr agkyfreith awnel ¹⁶or dadleu y bydher yn traethu o honaó; kanys tauaótryd yó, a ¹⁷bot cosp' kyfreithaól arnaó orgóna cam.

LXXVI. ¹⁸O deruyd y haólór ac amdiffynnór ymdywedut o kyfreith rac bron ygnat, ac yn hynny kóympaó or neill o nadunt, acheissaó ymdiangk ohonaó or na bu tyllwed, na choll, na chael; kyfreith adyweit nat amot dim a dywetto haólór ac amdiffynnór rac bron ygnat; kyt kygheussedo ereill drostunt bynteu rac bron ygneit, anoío yó adywettont.

LXXVII. O deruyd kadeiraó kyghaós, ac ¹⁹odyna adaó y le o honaó; kyfreith adyweit nadaó ef yr lle hōnnó' trachefyn; ae vot yngolledic or haól ²⁰y bo' yny chynnal: ²¹[ac ny dyly cosp amgen.]

LXXVIII. O deruyd y dyn ²²adaó maes yn agkyfreithaól, iaón yó galó arnaó teirgweith kynn barnu braót ²³arnaó; ac ²⁴or daó ²⁵ar y dryded ²⁶weith, ny dyly colli y haól nabot yn gamgylus yr hynny.

LXXIX. O deruyd y alltut a górcic agóedi- aól idaó mynnu ymadaó ae arglóyd, a honno yn mynnu na ranher y hargyfreu; rei ady- beit dilyu o honei yscar ac gór, a mynet ar eidi yn ryd ac dilysróyd: kyfreith eissoes adybeit nadyly hi yscar ar gór o nyt am y agkyfreith ac nat agkyfreith idaó ynteu rodi oe arglóyd y dilyet; ac órth hynny ranher avo ar eu heló yn deu hanher.

72. The raith of a thief is to be so near akin to him, as to pay and to receive galanas along with him.

73. If a judge take a fee, or a surety for a fee, to attend a cause; the law says, that he cannot be a judge in that cause, ¹unless he deny, and although he may deny, ²if it can be proved against him; for a judge is only entitled to a lawful fee, and that is not lawful.

74. A judge is not to take a fee for any thing, until he shall have pronounced the sentence he is to give; and, before declaring it, let him take surety for his fee; and, if he do not then take it, let him be without any thing.

75. A judge is not to be objected to for any thing, but for what he may do against law in a cause in progress; for his tongue is free, and there is a lawful penalty for wrong doing.

76. If a plaintiff and defendant shall have mutually spoken of law, before a judge, and one of them fail, and endeavour to escape, from there having been no compact, nor loss nor gain; the law says, that nothing is binding of what is said by plaintiff and defendant before a judge; if others plead for them, before judges, what they may say is unavailing.

77. If a pleader be seated, and ¹shall then leave his place; the law says, that he is not to come back to that place; and that he loses the suit he may be supporting: ²and he is liable to no other penalty.

78. If a person quit the field unlawfully, it is right to call him three times, before pronouncing judgment against him; and, if he come at the third time, he is not to forfeit his claim, nor to be criminal, on that account.

79. If an alltud, having a wife with agweddi, seek to part from his lord, and she willeth that her argyvreu should not be shared; some say, that she is to separate from her husband, and to go, with what belongs to her, free and secure: the law, however, says, that she is not to separate from the husband, but for an unlawful act done by him, and that it is not unlawful for him to give his lord his due; and, on that account, let what is in their possession be equally shared.

¹⁸adav or y nat y vravtle ae gadeir gvedy hynny; nini adywedvn na dyly ef dyuot y vravtle

¹⁸the judge afterwards leave his judgment seat and his chair; we say, he ought not to come back to his judgment seat;

¹- y F. ²vrth F. ³yr F. ⁴nini a dywedvn F. ⁵F. ⁶sef achavs yv, vrth na F. ⁷hynny. F. ⁸ar F. ⁹kymryt F. ¹⁰onyt F. ¹¹not in F. ¹²- cf F. ¹³dial F. ¹⁴not in F. ¹⁵yd oed F. ¹⁶F. ¹⁷- y F. ¹⁸not in F. ¹⁹o F. ²⁰vrth F. ²¹hef F. ²²here illegible. ²³F.

LXXX. O deruyd torri llog kyn talu toll ohonei, y brenhin bieuyd yda; kyt torrer hitheu gŵedy taler y doll, ny dylyir dim udunt; kanys breint alltutyon a vyd arnadunt o hynny allan: aphy hyt bynnac o hynny allan y bo ōrth y hagog, ny dylyir dim idi.

LXXXI. Ny ellir dŵyn mab ygan varŵ, nae dŵyn y varŵ, kanys py uab bynnac agymero dyn nny vyŵyt yn gyfreithaŵl, ny ellir nny varŵ y dŵyn y ganthaŵ; a phy vab bynnac a wrthotto dyn nny vywyt, ny dylyir y dŵyn idaŵ nny varŵ.

LXXXII. Py vab bynnac a vo heb gymryt a heb ōrthot; kyfreith aat yr genedyl yr hynn adlyont amdanaŵ.

LXXXIII. O deruyd kadeiraŵ ygneit a phleiteu a dechreu kyfreith achyuoŵi kyghaŵs o ganhat arglŵyd neu raclaŵ, ar bleit arall nny lludyas trachefyn; nyt kanhat namyn ygnat.

LXXXIV. O deruyd bot kyfreith y rŵg deudyn, a mynet ygneitall an y varnu braŵt; a bot yn reit gollŵg geir kyvarch y myŵn, a thebygu seuyll kyghaŵssed rac bron kyvarch; ny dylyir gollŵg onyt yr hynu aovynnaŵd yr ygnat.

LXXXV. O deruyd y deudyn kŵynaŵ o bop vn rac y gilyd, a chaffel or neill ffonnodeu llawer, ac na chaffo y llall namyn vn; nyat kyfreith namyn bot yn vn vreint y dŵy sarhaet, ony byd gŵaet neu weli ar vn o nadunt; ac or byd, talu gŵerth y waet idaŵ.

LXXXVI. O deruyd y deudyn colli yr vn ryŵ beth, adywanu or neill arnaŵ, ae damdŵg o ny byd ae lludyo idaŵ kymeret; os y llall ae damdŵg nny laŵ ynteu, bit berchennaŵc ef; a bit ryd kyfreith yr llall.

LXXXVII. O deruyd tebygu o dyn na bo kŵyn yr hŵn ny chŵyner nny dyd anyanaŵl y gŵneler defnyd y kŵyn yndaŵ; kyfreith adyweit y vot yngŵyn hyt ympen vn dyd ablŵydyn; dyeithyr am ymlad ac ymsarhau.

LXXXVIII. O deruyd bot kyfnewit y rŵng dyn ac arall, atheirbu ar y helŵ, ac adaŵ o honaŵ am y gyfnewit yr honn nys mynnei ef or teirbu; ac yn oet y tal, y vot ynteu yn mynnu pob vn or teirbu, ac o hynny ¹keissaŵ diubynaŵ ²yr haŵlŵr yda: kyfreith adyweit ³ry adaŵ ⁴honaŵ ⁵namynnei ⁶vn

80. If a ship be wrecked before payment of toll, the property belongs to the king; but, if it be wrecked after payment of toll, nothing is due; for the privilege of alltuds is attached to them thenceforth: and what length of time soever thenceforth it shall be at anchor, there is to be nothing due.

81. A son cannot be affiliated from the dead, nor be affiliated to the dead; for, what son soever a man shall receive in his lifetime lawfully, cannot, on his death, be affiliated from him; and what son soever a person shall reject in his lifetime, is not to be affiliated to him on his death.

82. What son soever shall remain without being received, and without being rejected; the law leaves it to the kindred to perform what is due of them concerning him.

83. If judges and parties be seated, and law proceedings begun, and a pleader arise, by the permission of the lord, or raglaw, and the other party resist it; the judge only is to give permission.

84. If there be law proceeding between two persons, and the judges go out to adjudge sentence; and it be necessary to admit interrogation, and it be supposed that the pleadings are at a stand on account of the interrogation; there is only to be admitted what the judge has asked.

85. If two persons complain, each against the other, and one shall have received many strokes, and the other have received only one; the law will not allow but that the two saraads are of the same character, unless there shall be blood, or wound, upon one of them; and, if there be, let the worth of his blood be paid to him.

86. If two persons shall have lost a similar thing, and one of them should light upon it, and swear to it, if there be none to debar him of it, let him take it; but, if the other should swear to it in his hand, let him be the owner of it; and let the law be open to the other.

87. If a person suppose that no plaint is effective, unless it be preferred on the day whereon the ground of the plaint shall have originated; the law says, it is a plaint in effect to the end of a year and a day; excepting as to fighting, and mutual saraad.

88. If there be a bargain between one person and another having three kine in his possession, and he promise for the bargain the one he would not have of the three kine; and, at the time of payment, he willeth every one of the three kine, and by that means seek to deprive the plaintiff of his

¹ - yn F. ² y da yr llall F. ³ eissoes rydhau F. ⁴ - ef F.

or ¹teir bu, pan dywaŷt: ²yr hon ³nys mynnŷfi ⁴[o nadunt:] ac ŷrth hynny ⁵bit dewis ac eildewis yr amdiffynnŷr, ar tryded ⁶[dewis] yr haŷlŷr.

LXXXIX. Oderuyd y dyn ⁶dyŷedut yn y dyd kyntaf yd holo tir adaear, ⁷y vot ⁸yn-dyd ⁹colli neu ¹⁰gael; ac ¹¹or byd ¹²ae hamheuo, ¹³bot ¹⁴idaŷ digŷŷn' ac gŷypo; adywedut or llall, ¹⁵y dodei ef ympen yr ¹⁶[ynat] ar ¹⁷[arglvyd,] hyt na ryvuassei arnaŷ ef eiryoet ¹⁸haŷl hyt ¹⁹ydyd hŷnnŷ; a dodi' arkyfreith ²⁰na allei vot haŷl arnaŷ ef yn absen y ²¹gŷyr hynny: ac yna y mae iaŷnach credu yr ygnat ar arglŷyd, ²²no gŷybydyeit ²³yr haŷlŷr; kanyŷ anolo yŷ gŷybydyeit hebdunt.

xc. Oderuyd yalltut kymryt urdeu neu yspydŷryaeth neu diŷhyll arall heb ganhat y arglŷyd, ²⁴ny rydha hynny ef y ŷrth ²⁵y geithiwet ²⁶kyt dylyo eglŷys vot yn ol y amharch.

xc. Oderuyd ysgymunaŷ dyn py achaŷs bynnac ²⁷yd ysgymuner, ²⁸[a bot yr arglvyd yn mynnu y anreith ef yny lle;] kyfreith adyweit nadyly ²⁹ef bot yn anreith odef, yny vo ³⁰ysgymun vn dyd amis.³¹

xcii. O deruyd y yŷcolheic wneuthur lledrat, a barnu y diurdaŷ ³²herŷyd kyfreith ³³sened; kyfreith a ³⁴varn na ³⁵byd ³⁶encit vadeu ef am y' gŷeithret hŷnnŷ; kanny dylyir deu boen am yr vn ³⁷achaŷs.

xciii. O deruyd ³⁷na atto ³⁸arglŷyd iaŷn y dyn amtir adaear neu ³⁹da arall kyfreith adyweit ⁴⁰yn gyhyt ac' y bo hebdaŷ, na byd haŷl tra blŷydyd, ⁴¹kyt boet kywlat y dyn' ac haŷl ⁴²y bot yn ir pan ⁴³holer.

xciv. O deryd y laŷer o dynyon holi vn peth, adodi perchennaŷc haŷl droŷtunt; achyffroi gŷybydyeit or amdiffynnŷr y ry vot dygymot am yr haŷl honno gynt; a cheiŷsaŷ or haŷlŷr llyŷsu y gŷybydyeit hynny o vot llyŷŷyant y rygthunt ac bleit ef: nyat kyfreith llyŷŷyant y rŷg neb or gŷybydyeit ac bleit ef, namyn ac ef ehun; kanyŷ ef yŷŷyd berchennaŷc haŷl.

property: the law says, he promised he would not have one of the three kine, when he said: 'The one I will not have:' therefore, let the first and second choice be to the defendant, and the third to the plaintiff.

89. If a person say, on the first day he shall claim land and soil, that it is a day of loss or gain; and that should there be any to doubt it, there are enough for him who know it; and the other say, that he would appeal to the judge and the lord, that there had never been any claim against him until that day; and appeal to the law, that there could be no claim against him in the absence of those men: thereupon, it is more just to believe the judge and the lord, than the evidences of the plaintiff; because evidences are ineffective without them.

90. If an alltud assume orders, or hospitalry, or other function, without the permission of his lord, that will not release him from his bondage; and the church should proceed for its disrespect.

91. If a person be excommunicated, whatever the cause for which he may be excommunicated, and the lord willeth his spoil on the spot; the law says, that he is not to suffer spoliation, until he shall have been excommunicated a month and a day.

92. If a scholar commit a theft, and it be adjudged to degrade him according to the law of the synod; the law adjudges, that 'his life is not to be forfeited' on account of that deed; since there ought not to be two punishments for one cause.

93. If a lord will not allow right to a person, for land and soil, or other property; the law says, that so long as he may be debarred of it, it is not a claim beyond the year, although the person be in the country where his claim is, it is timely when sued for.

94. If many persons claim one thing, and appoint a representative of their claim; and the defendant procure evidences of there having been previously a compromise of that claim; and the plaintiff seek to object to those evidences, by causes of objection between them and his party: the law will not allow an objection between any of the evidences and his party, but as to himself; because he is the representative of the claim.

⁴⁴gŷyrda ⁴⁵yn anreith odef or ⁴⁶gwrdaŷ ⁴⁷he is not to suffer spoliation

¹gvarthec F. ²- ef F. ³ny F. ⁴F. ⁵y mae iavn kywiraŷ aedewis F. ⁶not in F. ⁷dywedut F. ⁸- hynnv F. ⁹coll F. ¹⁰gaffel F. ¹¹o F. ¹²a F. ¹³- idav hynny F. ¹⁴gantav F. ¹⁵yny erbyn: dyvybot adodafi inheu F. ¹⁶F. ygneit D. ¹⁷F. 'na bu arnaŷi havi F. ¹⁸not in F. ¹⁹hediv: ac F. ²⁰y dodafi na ellit havi tir adayar arnaŷi F. ²¹gvr F. ²²noe F. ²³ef F. ²⁴- nini adywedvn F. ²⁵not in F. ²⁶- y arglvyd F. ²⁷- vo F. ²⁸F. ²⁹not in F. ³⁰ef F. ³¹- yn ysgymun. F. ³²o F. ³³not in F. ³⁴dyweit F. ³⁵dyly ef vot F. ³⁶gveithret. F. ³⁷- y arglvyd F. ³⁸not in F. ³⁹peth F. ⁴⁰yr hyt F. ⁴¹kyn bo yn vn wlat F. ⁴²ae F. ⁴³F. illegible. ⁴⁴D. ⁴⁵F.

xcv. Ny eill neb rydhau alltut, namyn yny oes ehun, onyt gan y vynet ywlat ehun; a chyt rydhao ynydyd ef, ir vyd hafl y mab arnao gŵedy y dat pan vynho holi.

xcvi. O dervyd ydyn rodi tyllwed y arall, ac odyndu mynnu y wadu; kyfreith a varn o byd gŵrthtŵg arnao y gan yr haflŵr y vot yn un ureint agŵat bri duo.

xcvii. Py dir eglŵys bynnac awarchattwer ynoes tat, a hendat, agorhendat, ac ynteu ehun yn pedwryd, athalu tŵng ac ebediŵ yr abat, heb dŵryf heb eniwet ygan yneb ae holo, tref tadaŵc vyd ar y tir hŵnnŵ: sef vyd tŵryf ac eniwet, llosgi tei neu lad kelein: o byd priodaŵr ae gŵna, ny chyll dim yrdaŵ, kyloet ampriodaŵr ae gŵarchattŵo. Namyn vn peth agychŵyn paŵb a llys a llan: diaspat uch annŵlyn yr neb a dehor, ac o wystyloryaeth ae o alanas y alltued: honno hagen y kychŵynnir racdi ae y ar beth ae y ar gŵbyl.

xcviii. Ryd vyd teruynu bop amser na chaet vo kyfreith nac agoret o ny byd rodi randir yndaŵ. Ar llann bieu teruynu, ar llys; ar llys ar y kyuoeth, sef ae tŵg drostunt, maer y llys. Os abat aderuyna, tir y llys ehun, segenuab ae tŵng drostaŵ. Os deu dir ogymreint gyhyt a vyd dywyn, henhaŵgŵyr kyffredin y dŵyn y deruyn; ac onys medrant, rannu eu hamrysson yndeu hanner. Os gogymreint vyd y deudir, abot yn hŵy gŵarchadŵ y neill rei nor rei ereill arnao, teruynet yr hŵyaf y warchadŵ.

xcix. Gŵerth cath herŵyd hen kyfreith y daly herŵyd blaen y llosgŵrn, ae thrŵyn ar laŵr gŵastat, adineu graŵn gŵenith yny chyleh yn ygulyo blaen y llosgŵrn. Ac odyndu y symutŵyt ac y gŵnaethpŵyt arnei, pedeir keinhaŵc kyfreith.

c. O deruyd rodi gŵreic y wr, a gŵedy hynny, y dŵyn y dat arall, a bot arglŵyd y tat y ducpŵyt idaŵ yn mynnu amobyry yn herŵyd y gŵrha rydigones kynnoe dyuot ar y tat newyd yssyd idi, a hitheu yn verch oe ŵr ef, ac na ry gauas y hamobyry; kyfreith a varn nasdyly o deu achaŵs: vn yŵ, am nadylyir y wreic namyn vn amobyry, ■ ry dalu o honei hitheu hŵnnŵ; eil yŵ, am na ŵrhaŵd y

95. No one can liberate an alltud, but during his own life, except by his departure to his own country; and although he may liberate him in his day, the claim will be fresh for the son, after his father, when he shall be minded to claim.

96. If a person give an indemnity to another, and afterwards will to deny it; the law decides, if there be a counter oath thereon by the plaintiff, that it is of the same character as the denial of bridew.

97. What church land soever shall have been occupied during the life of a father, and grandfather, and great grandfather, the fourth being in possession, and paying tunc and ebediw to the abbot, without disturbance, without injury by him who may claim of him, becomes an inheritor of that land: disturbance and injury is, the burning of houses, or the killing of a person: if done by a proprietor he loses nothing by this, although the occupier be a non-proprietor. But one thing causes the removal of every body, court as well as church: a cry over the abyss, in behalf of him who is lapsing, either while a hostage, or for murder, to a state of alienism: that causes a removal, either from part, or from the whole.

98. Determining boundary is free at any time, whether the law be shut or open, unless there be the yielding of a randir therein. And to the church belongs to fix boundary to the court; and the court to the country, and the maer of the court is to swear for them. If an abbot is to meer the land of his own court, a habited monk is to swear for him. If it be two lands coequal in privilege, coequal in extent, the oldest men in common are to assign its boundary; and, if they cannot effect it, the matter in contention is to be equally shared. If the two lands be of coequal privilege, and the conservancy of the one party be longer than that of the other thereon, let the longest in conservancy fix the boundary.

99. The worth of a cat, according to an old law: to be held by the end of her tail, with her nose touching an even floor, and wheat grain to be poured about her, so as to hide the end of her tail. And afterwards this was altered, and there was fixed upon her four legal pence.

100. If a woman be given to a man, and after that she be affiliated to another father, and the lord of the father, to whom she is affiliated, demand her amobyry on account of the marriage she had entered into, before she was affiliated to her new father, she being a daughter to his man, and that he had not obtained her amobyry; the law decides, that he is not entitled to it, for two

pan dodyó ar y tat newyd yssyd idi ; a phy beth bynnac a wnel hi yny welygord y bu gynt, ny dyly bot na haól nac arhaól yny hol yny welygord arall yrdodyó idi. O ny thalaól hithcu y hamobyr y arglóyd y tat a vu idi gynt, talet y arglóyd y tat newyd ; kannyt cóbyl y dywedi yny daler y hamobyr.

ci. O deruyd bot kytda y róng llawer o dynyon, ae dúyn yn lledrat ; a gyrru o bob un onadunt y lledrat ar neilltu o debygu dylyu góat y gan yr vn dyn am yrr pob un ; kyfreith adyweit nasdylyant, namyn gón-euthur vn o nadunt yn berchennaóc haól a yrru dros baóp onadunt, ac y húnno y mae iaón ateb.

cii. O deruyd y laóer o dynyon colli eu da, ac na bo neb o nadunt yngkyt ae gilyd am yda ; a mynnu y yrru o nadunt ar yr vndyn yn yr vn dadleu ac ynyr vn aór ; kyfreith adyweit na dylyir kyt ateb udunt, namyn yr kyntaf agóynaó, yngyntaf ateb ynkyfreithaól idaó ; ac odynd o nessaf y nessaf yny darffo dadleu pob vn onadunt.

ciii. O deruyd y alltut gón-euthur lledrat achynn y dybyaó órthaó, y vynet y órth y arglóyd agórhau y arall ; ac yna dyuot perchennaóc y da, ae yrru yn lledrat arnaó, ac ardeló o honaó ynteu o wat ; iaón yó oe arglóyd y diffryt. Os ef adyweit y arglóyd ynteu nadyly y diffryt, namyn amledrat awnel yr panyó gór idaó ef ; yr alltut eissoes adygóyd ygkyfreith ledrat, ony cheiff arglóyd ae diheuro.

civ. O deruyd daly lleidyr alledrat ganthaó, ac na bo perchennaóc yr da yneb ae dalyo, ac na del perchennaóc arall oe daly yny laó ; rydhaer ef gan y ló y vot yn eidaó y da.

cv. O deruyd kaffel perchennaóc ae damdygho yny laó ynteu, adywedut y mae yn lledrat yr ducpóyt y ganthaó ef ; kynnys gyrru yn lledrat ar y dyn ae góercheidó, reit yó y húnno eissoes keissaó ardeló kyfreithaól ac góahano ar lletrat, neu ynteu dygóydaó ehun ygkyfreith ledrat. Os ef adyweit ynteu yr vóru attaó or dyn ae delis oe anuod, ac oe vot yndrech noc ef ; ony watta y dyn ae delis hynny, ymchoelet y lledrat attaó ; os ynteu ae góatta, dygóydet y góercheitwat

causes : one is, that only one amobyr is due from a woman, and she has paid that ; the second is, that she has not married since she was affiliated to her new father ; and what thing soever she may have done among the family she was formerly in, neither claim, nor sur-claim is to follow her into the other family into which she has come. But, if she have not paid her amobyr to the lord of her former father, let her pay to the lord of the new father ; since the nuptials are not complete until her amobyr shall be paid.

101. If there be joint property among many persons, and it be stolen ; and every one of them separately sue for the theft, supposing there is to be a denial by the same person to the charge of each ; the law says, that they are to make one of them the representative of the claim to prosecute on account of them all, and to him it is right to answer.

102. If many persons lose their property, and that none of them are conjointly interested in the property ; and they be minded to prosecute their charge upon the same person, in the same pleadings, and at the same time ; the law says, that they are not entitled to a joint answer, but the first who has sued is first to have an answer lawfully given him ; and afterwards, from next to next, until the pleadings of every one of them are completed.

103. If an alltud commit a theft, and, before he be suspected, he should go from his lord, and become subject to another ; and then the owner of the property should come, and charge it as a theft upon him, and he avouch by a denial ; it is right for his lord to defend him. If it be said by his then lord, that he is not bound to defend him, but for theft he might commit since he became a man to him ; the alltud so falls under the law of theft, unless he obtain a lord who will exculpate him.

104. If a thief be found, with theft in his possession, and he who shall catch him be not the owner of the property, and there come no other owner to find it in his hand ; let him be liberated, on his oath to the property being his own.

105. If an owner be found, who shall swear to it in his hand, and say it was taken from him by stealth ; although he may not charge it as theft upon the person in possession of it, yet he must procure a lawful arddelw that shall exonerate him from the theft, or else fall under the law of theft. If he should say, that it was forced upon him, against his will, by the person who caught him, and who was stronger than him ; unless the person who

ygkyfreith ledrat. Os ef adyweit ynteu y vot yn wiryon or lledrat, beth bynnac adywetter arnao, ac na cheisso ardelo namyn oe wirionhynni; iaoñ yó gadu y ardelo idao, yny ballo, a barnu reith arnao.

cvi. O deruyd gyrru lledrat ardyn, a barnu reith arnao, a bot yn well ganthaó eilweith dygymot ar arglôyd no mynet dan y reith; ny dyly yr arglôyd dygymot ac ef, o nyt gan gaffel or colledic yr eidaó; kanny dyly yr arglôyd idao dim namyn oe vot yn euao, ae vot ynteu yn euao pan órthotto y reith: ac órth hynny y dyly y colledic y da; ac odynd y cosp yr arglôyd; ac yn dec idao y gymryt.

cvi. ¹[Or deruyd y dyn tebygu pan yó or da ael yr arglôyd ydyly y colledic y da; nyt ef ydyly: y colledic adyly y eidaó y gan yneb aónacth y collet idao; ac am óneuthur y collet idao ef y dyly yr arglôyd y cosp.]

cvi. Rei adyweit na ellir torri amot, kanys ualgounet yó amot; aphop gounet kyt torrer iaón yó dyuot idi drachefyn, ae gadu o newyd; ac ual hynny am amot gan dieissiwao yneb y torrer ac ef. Kyfreith adyweit, póy bynnac a ymóρθotto a pheth yn kyfreithaól yr meint y ymóрым ac ef nac amot vo na pheth arall, nat oes haól idao ar hónnó trachefyn, kan torres y róym; a bot yn órthot ar amot y dorri: y dyn y torrer ac ef hagen, aeill y holi os mynn; kannys torres ac nys góρθodes: ac órth hynny y dyly ynteu y le ac amot drachefyn.

cix. O deruyd barnu reith ardyn am ledrat ahynny o wyr not; achyn dyuot oet y reith maró un or gwir not, athebygu or colledic bot yn odor hynny arnao; kyfreith adyweit nat godor yn vn lle y llesteiryo agheu, onyt yndyd coll neu gael; neu yn lle yd adaóho dyn góybydyeit oe dauot ehun: yny deu le hynny or byd maró góybydyeit kyn nor oet, godor yó arnao; kanys ef ehun aedewis ar ny allaó y gaffel.

cx. Ny dyly arglôyd herwyd kyfreith dim o da dyn adihenydyo amledrat; nac oda y

caught him deny that, let the theft revert to him; but, if he deny it, let the possessor of it fall under the law of theft. But if he say, that he is innocent of the theft, whatsoever shall be said of him, and seek no other arddelw than his innocence; it is right to allow him his arddelw, until it fail, and that is a raith.

106. If theft be charged upon a person, and a raith be required from him, and he would rather compromise with the lord, than undergo a raith; the lord is not to compromise with him, but on the restoration of the property to the loser; since the lord has nothing to do with him, but on his being guilty, and he is guilty, when he refuses the raith: and, therefore, the loser is to have his property; and thereupon punishment by the lord; and it is fair for the guilty to undergo it.

107. If a person suppose that the loser is to be reimbursed from the property which goes to the lord; he is not: the loser is to have his own from the person who caused the loss; and for causing the loss the punishment is inflicted by the lord.

108. Some say, that a contract cannot be broken, for that a contract is like a vow; and every vow, although broken, is to be reassumed and kept anew; and in like manner a contract, by indemnifying him with whom it shall be broken. The law says, whosoever shall withdraw himself from a thing lawfully, notwithstanding the magnitude of his engagement, whether it be a contract, or any thing else, has no claim upon that again, since he has broken his obligation; and that it is a rejection of a contract to break it: the person with whom it shall be broken can, however, sue him, if he will; for he did not break it, and did not refuse it: and, therefore, he is entitled to his position, and his contract again.

109. If a raith be adjudged on a person for theft, and to consist of nod-men; and, before the appointed time of the raith, one of the nod-men should die, and that should be imagined by the loser to be a frustration to him; the law says, it is no frustration in any case where death shall intervene, unless in the day of loss or gain; or where evidences shall be promised by a person himself: in those two cases, if evidences die, before the appointed time, it is a frustration to him; for, he himself promised what he has not been able to obtain.

110. The lord is not entitled, by law, to any part of the property of a person he

wreic ac ucibyon, hyt yn oet pedeirblóyd ardec; na dim namyn eneit y dyn adihenydyo.

cxI. O deruyd y dyn sarhau gbenigaól o gaeth, pedeir arhugeint yó y sarhaet: sef yó gbenigaól, kaeth a uo ynty uchelwr y raó a fforch; sef yó hónnó kaeth dofaeth, yr hón a drickyo ygyt ar vchelwr heb y brynu heb y wahaó: agóerth hónnó yssyd deu kymeint a chaeth abryner.

cxII. O deruyd llad kaeth na gbenigaól vo nac arall, neu ynteu y dbyn yn lledrat ae wadu; lló pedwargóyr arhugeint ae gbatta ar neill hanner yn wyr not: kanys am bop lledrat y dylyir yneill hanner yn wyr not.

cxIII. O deruyd y wenigaól o gaeth dyuot y ty vchelwr, achymryt tir y ganthaó a daly ty, athalu tóngk agbestuaeu oe arglbyd; hanner góerth alltut brenhin vyd y werth ynteu o hynny allan yn alltut uchelwr breinyaól.

cxIV. O deruyd ymderuynu y róg perchen dóy vagyl, ae bynt yn abadeu, ae bynteu yn esgyb; yr uchaf y vreint bieu teruynu: os gogyfuch vydant, yr hón a vo kynwarchadó onadunt bieu teruynu gan y ló oe vagyl ae euegyl, ac eu bot yny lle pan dygher udunt.

cxV. Kymeint yó bynebwerth pob dyn ae sarhaet; dycithyr na drychefir ar wynebwerth.

cxVI. O deruyd ydyn holi alltut adywedut y not yndilys idaó, ac o bei ae hamheuei, bot idaó digaón ae góypei; ac ateb or alltut, kyt bei alltut ef, nat idaó ef yd oed alltut; kyfreith a varn yna y praó yr haólwr; ac or ffynha, kymeret ef yr alltut. Os ef a dyweit yr alltut na dyly ef y ateb ef am hyny, o achas y vot yn vonhedic dylyedaó, ac ossit ae hamheuo, bot idaó digaón aegóyr; adodi ar kyfreith na dyly bonhedic dylyedaó ateb o haól alltutyaeth; kyfreith adyweit yna bot yn eidaó ef y ardeló ae braó. Sef ryó braó adyly, bonhedigyon ereill o gereint idaó; kanys bonhedic y diweit ef y vot: a honno a elwir kyfreith atcas. Sef yó kyfreith atcas: yn y lle y dycco yr amdiffynnó y braó y gan yr haólwr yny eidaó ehun, val ymchoelut kyfreith yny górhóyneb: ac órth hynny y gelwir ynkyfreith atcas.

shall cause to be executed for theft; nor of the property of his wife, and his sons, unto the age of fourteen years; nor any thing but the life of the person he shall execute.

111. If a person do saraad to an adventitious bondman, twenty-four pence is his saraad: an adventitious bondman is, one who shall be in the house of an uchelwr, at spade and fork; and such a one is a domestic bondman, who shall remain with the uchelwr unbought, uninvited: and the worth of such a one is twice as much as that of a bondman who shall be bought.

112. If a bondman be killed, whether he be adventitious or otherwise, or stolen, and it be denied; the oaths of twenty-four men are to deny it, and the one half to be nodmen: for, as to every theft, the one half are to be nod-men.

113. If an adventitious bondman come to the house of an uchelwr, and take land of him, and hold a house, and pay tunc, and gwestva to his lord; his worth is to be half the worth of the king's alltud from that time forth, as the alltud of a privileged uchelwr.

114. If there be joint meering between two possessors of croziers, whether they be abbots, or bishops; the highest in privilege has the right of meering: if they be co-equal, he who has prior occupancy has the right of meering, by his oath upon his crozier and his gospel, which are to be at the place when they shall be sworn upon.

115. The wyneb-werth of every person is of equal amount with his saraad; excepting that wyneb-werth is not to be augmented.

116. If a person claim an alltud, and say, that he is undoubtedly his, and that should there be any to doubt it, there are enough for him who know it; and the alltud answer, that although he might be an alltud, he was not an alltud to him; the law thereupon adjudges the proof on the plaintiff; and, if he succeed, let him take the alltud. If the alltud say, that he is not to answer him for that, on account of his being a due boneddig, and, if there be who doubt it, that there are for him enough who know it; and he appeal to the law, that a due boneddig is not to answer to a claim of alienism; the law there says, that his arddelw and his proof rest with him. The kind of proof required of him is, other boneddigs related to him; because he says he is a boneddig: and that is called untoward law. The import of untoward law is this: a case where the defendant shall turn the proof from the plaintiff to his own side, like turning law to the opposite side: and it is on that account called untoward law.

cxvii. Py le bynnac y dotter kar ygyt ae gilyd yn reithŵr neu yn tyst; ac amheu or amdiffynnŵr eu bot yn gereint, ac o hynny keissab eu llyssu; kyfreith adyweit o rodant eu llŵ ar vot yn gyn nesses eu kerenhyd idab, ac y dilyont talu galanas ygyt ac ef, na dily eu llyssu.

cxviii. Ny dilyir ebediŵ yr ygnat llys; kanys ryd yŵ o bop kymunediŵ y gan y arglŵyd.

cxix. O deruyd y tridyn neu y bedwar brathu o vn y gilyd, gŵeith neu dŵy neu deir; dirŵyabŵ vydant yr arglŵyd a vo yn eu kedymdeithas: ny bydant hagen yr gŵelet y vrathu unweith; kanys dirybud y gellit hynny.

cxx. O deruyd tebygu nat el breint gŵreic adycker yn llathrut, neu ureint gŵreic agysger genthi o deirnos allan ŵrth vreint ygŵr, o achabŵ na bo rod kenedyl arnei; ac ŵrth hynny tebygu bot breint y chenedyl arnei; kyfreith adyweit gŵedy bo agweddiabŵ gŵreic, y dily y breint vot ŵrth vreint y gŵr y bo agweddiabŵ ganthab; ac na eill hitheu y adab ef ony myn colli y hegwedi; ac naeill ynteu y gyrru hi onyt gan dalu y hagwedi. Sef yŵ y hagwedi pob kyfryŵ wreic ar rei hynny, tri eidyon kyhyt eukyrn ae hysgyuarn: ac herŵyd y dyweit kyfreith bot breint y gŵraged hynny ŵrth vreint eugŵyr.

cxxi. O deruyd daly lledrat yn llab dyn, aphan dalyer, daly y arwaessaf o honab ynteu, o offeiryat neu o radŵr arall, neu greuyddyn, adyuoŵ hŵnnŵ oe gymryt oe lab; kyfreith adyweit na dilyr y rodi attab, kannydyly ef ymrodi ygkyfreith arglŵyd, ac ynteu a chreireu arnab: sef ynt y greireu, y vrdeu; ae dillat creuyd y arall; ac ŵrth hynny ny allant ŵynteu vynet ymreint lleidyr; ac ŵrth hynny ny at kyfreith udunt ŵy bot yn arwessaf y ledrat; kanny dilyir dŵyn kyfreith ledrat o orsed arglŵyd y gabidŵl escob.

cxxii. O deruyd bot amrysson y gan dŵy bleit am dir adaeŵr, agŵahard y tir or arglŵyd yny vei diamrysson; athros y gŵahard hŵnnŵ gŵneuthur or neill pleit vŵynyant ar y tir, ae adeilyat, ac eredic; kyfreith adyweit bot yn vngosp hynny athorri teruyn. Os y eredic awneir, yr ychen, ar gŵyd, ar heyrn, a gŵerth y troet deheu yr anaeth, a gŵerth y llab assŵ yr geilwat adily yr arglŵyd. Os

117. In what case soever one relative shall be put with another as a raith-man, or as a witness; and the defendant doubt them to be relatives, and so seek to object to them; the law says, if they make oath to their being so near of kindred as to pay galanas, that he is not to object to them.

118. No ebediw is due from the judge of the court; because he is free from every demand by his lord.

119. If it happen that three or four persons be in company, and one stab the other, once, or twice, or thrice; the persons present are to pay dirwy to the lord: they are not to pay, however, for seeing him stabbed once; for that might be done suddenly.

120. If it be supposed that the privilege of a woman who may be abducted, or the privilege of a woman slept with, from three nights onward is not to follow the privilege of the man, because there was not gift of kindred respecting her; and on that account she is supposed to be on the privilege of her kindred; the law says, that after a woman has acquired agweddi, her privilege is to merge in the privilege of the man from whom she acquires agweddi; and that she cannot leave him, unless she be minded to lose her agweddi; and that he too cannot put her away, but with payment of her agweddi. The agweddi of every wife of that kind is, three bullocks with horns and ears of equal length: and, as the law says, the privilege of those wives accords with the privilege of their husbands.

121. If theft be found in the hand of a person, and when he shall be caught, he find his arwaesav, whether a priest, or other graduate, or any religious person, and such one come to take it from his hand; the law says, that it is not to be given to him, since he is not to surrender himself to the law of the lord, he having relics upon him: that is, relics to the one are his degrees; and to the other, his sacred vestments; and on that account they cannot assume the character of a thief; and, therefore, it is, that the law will not allow them to be arwaesavs for theft; since the law of theft is not to be removed from the court of a lord to the chapter of a bishop.

122. If there be a dispute between two parties concerning land and soil, and the lord interdict the land, until the dispute be ended; and, notwithstanding that interdiction, one of the parties make use of the land, either by building, or tillage; the law says, it is liable to the same penalty as meer breach. If it be ploughed, the oxen, and the plough, and the irons, and

adeilyat awna neu vóynyant arall, y móynyant yr arglôyd bieiuyd, kanys efo oed warcheitwat arnao pan vóynhaóyt; achamlóro yr arglôyd; ar tir yny breint yr oed gynt.

cxiii. O deruyd dyuot alltut agórhaú yr brenhin, a rodi tir idaó, ae vot yngtarchadó y tir yny oes, ae uab, ae wyr, ae orwyr; y gorwyr húnno a vyd priodaó o hynny allan; agóedy hynny ny dyly bot breint alltut arnao, namyn breint gó awarchattwo tir, a breint Kymro.

cxiv. O deruyd yr gorwyr húnno góedy hynny rodi y verch y alltut; mab y verch honno adyly mamóys gyt aphiant y gorwyr húnno; nysdylyant hagen y gan yr alltutyon kyntaf, nac ygan eu meibyón nac eu hóyron, kannyt oedynt briodoryón: ac yny esgynho alltut ynbriodaó y byd breint alltud brenhin arnao.

cxv. O deruyd y alltut pandel oe wlat górhau y ucheló, ac y gan húnno mynet att arall; a cherdet o honao ae vab góedy ef aewyr, ae orwyr, ae oresgennyd o vcheló y gilyd, heb wastattau yn vn lle móy noe-gilyd; bint óynteu arvreint alltutyón hyt tra vont heb wastattau uelly.

cxvi. O deruyd y alltut górhau y vab ucheló, a bot ygyt ac ef hyt y agheu; abot mab yr alltut y gyt a mab y mab ucheló; ac óyr yr alltut ygyt ac wyr y mab ucheló; agorwyr yr alltut ygyt agorwyr yr ucheló; y pedwryd ucheló húnno avyd priodaó ar orwyr yr alltut, ae etiued yn briodoryón ar etiued y gorwyr húnno yndragywydaól: ac o hynny allan, ny dylyant óy vynet yr wlat yd hanffont o honei y órth eu harglôyd priodaó; ¹[ar gollí o honunt yr amser y dylyynt vynet or mynhynt vynet.]

cxvii. O deruyd bot kyfreith y róng deudyn, abot kyghaós a chanllaó o bop parth yr perchennogyón haól; aholí or haóló, ac ateb or amdiffynnó, ae gyghaós ae ganllaó, ac na bo un ryó eu hatteb; a thystu or haóló ar yr ateb góaethaf o nadunt, acheissaó móynyant o húnno; kyfreith adyweit dyl-yu or amdiffynnó dewis y ardeló or tri,

the worth of the right foot of the ploughman, and the worth of the left hand of the driver, are due to the lord. If he build, or make other use of it, the usufruct belongs to the lord, because he was the guardian of it, when it was made use of; and a camlwrw to the lord; and the land to be of the same privilege as it was before.

123. If an alltud come and become the king's man, and land be given to him, and he occupy the land during his life, and his son, and his grandson, and his great grandson, during their lives; that great grandson will be a proprietor from thenceforth; and after that the privilege of an alltud ought not to attach to him, but the privilege of a man that shall possess land, and the privilege of a Cymro.

124. If that great grandson afterwards give his daughter to an alltud; the son of that daughter is entitled to maternity, with the children of such great grandson; they are not entitled, however, from the first alltuds, nor from their sons, nor their grandsons, for they were not proprietors: and, until an alltud shall ascend to be a proprietor, he has the privilege of the king's alltud.

125. If an alltud, when he comes from his country, become a man to an uchelwr, and from him go to another; and he proceed, and his son after him, and his grandson, and his great grandson, and his "goresgynydd," from one uchelwr to another, without settling in any place more than another; let them be under the privilege of alltuds, so long as they shall be thus without settling.

126. If an alltud become a man to an uchelwr, and be with him until his death; and the son of the alltud be with the son of the uchelwr; and the grandson of the alltud with the grandson of the uchelwr; and the great grandson of the alltud with the great grandson of the uchelwr; that fourth uchelwr will be a proprietor over the great grandson of the alltud, and his heirs proprietors of the heirs of that great grandson for ever: and thenceforth, they are not to go to the country whence they are derived, away from their proprietary lord; ¹on account of their having lost the time when they were to go, if they willed to go.

127. If there be a suit between two persons, and there be pleader and guider on both sides to the parties in the claim; and the plaintiff claim, and the defendant answer, as also his pleader and guider, and their answers should not correspond; and the plaintiff testify upon the worst answer, and seek advantage therefrom; the law

¹ F.

^a Literally, 'superascendant.'

ac yr hŷnn a dywaŷt ehun ac adywaŷt y gyghaŷs, ac adywaŷt y ganllaŷ.

cxxviii. O deruyd bot kyfreith y rŷg deudyn, aholi or haŷlŷr rac bron ygnat ac atdeb or amdiffynnŷr hyt na dylŷei wneuthur kyfreith ydyd hŷnnŷ, kanys gŷedi hanner dyd oed, ac na dylŷir gŷneuthur kyfreith gŷedy hanner dyd, nae hennynnu; a dywedut or haŷlŷr nat oed hanner dyd; ac ŷrth hynny doddi arkyfreith dylŷu atdeb idaŷ ynteu; kyfreith adyweit dylŷu or ygneit barnu y rygthunt yn gyntaf ac hanner dyd vo, ac ny bo, gan eu llŷ bot yn debyckaf ganthunt yr hynn a varnhont. Ac os kynn hanner dyd vyd, gatter kyfreith racdi; os-gŷedy annotter hyt trannoeth.

cxxix. O deruyd bot peth ygkŷt y rŷg deudyn, amynnu o bop un onadunt y rannu; ac amrysson onadunt pŷy a ranho pŷy a dewisso; kyfreith adyweit dylŷu o nadunt elldu rannu yndeu hanner yngyntaf, ac odyna rannent pop vn onadunt yn deu hanner y rann rydel attaŷ, ac odyna dewisset baŷp vn, ar y rann ■ rannaŷd y llall: a honno aelwir ran kyfreith kyttundeb. Ereill adyweit, panyŷ y ieuaf bicu rannu, ar hynaf dewissaŷ; ony byd uch breint y ieuaf. Oderuyd na wyper pŷy uchaf pŷy issaf y vrent; pŷy hynaf, pŷy ieuaf; kyhyded a vyd y rygthunt; ac yna y dylŷ y rann adywedassam ni uchot.

cxxx. O deruyd bot peth ygkŷt y rŷg deudyn, ar neill yn mynnu y rannu, ar llall yn mynnu na ranner; rannet yr vn yssyd yn mynnu rannu, adewisset y llall.

cxxx. Oderuyd bot peth diwahan ygkŷt y rŷg deudyn neu a vo mŷy odynton; val ych, neu uch, neu varch, neu beth arall ny aller nae wahanu nae dryllŷaŷ; a rei yn mynnu y rannu, ac ereill heb y vynn; y neb a vynn y rannu gŷnaet y werth, adewysset y neb ny mynn rannu ac kymryt yr aniueil, ac gŷrthvryt y rannŷ; ac gadel yr aniueil yr rannŷr, a chymryt y gŷrthuryt y ganthaŷ. O deruyd na mynnont wneuthur hynny, arglŷyd adyly eu kymhell: kannydyly neb bot ygkŷt ac gilyd onyt trae mynho. O deruyd eissoes na aller dyuot yr gŷrthvryt, iaŷn yŷ eu bot ygkŷt yny aller kaffel eu dewis y rei ereill: ac nyt iaŷn ynteu na dryllŷaŷ yr aniueil nae diuŷynaŷ yr bot ygkŷt.

says, that the defendant may choose his arddelw out of the three, either what he spake himself, or that spoken by his pleader, or that spoken by his guider.

128. If there be a suit between two persons, and the plaintiff claim, in the presence of the judge, and the defendant answer that he ought not to proceed at law on that day, being past mid-day, and that there ought to be no law proceedings after mid-day, nor commencement of any; and the plaintiff should say, that it was not mid-day; and, therefore, appeal to the law, that he was entitled to an answer; the law says, that it is incumbent upon the judges first to decide between them whether it be mid-day or not, by their oaths that it seemed most likely to them as they decided. And, if it be before mid-day, the law is to be allowed to proceed; if after mid-day, let it be put off till next morning.

129. If there be a thing jointly between two persons, and each of them will to share it; and they dispute which should share, which should choose; the law says, that they are both to share first, and afterwards, let each of them share the portion that came to him, and then let each one choose from the shares of the other: and that is called the share of the law of agreement. Others say, that the youngest is to share, and the eldest is to choose; unless the privilege of the youngest shall be higher. If it be not known which is highest, which is lowest, as to privilege; who the eldest, who the youngest; an equation is to take place between them; and then the sharing we have mentioned above is due.

130. If there be a thing jointly between two persons, and the one will to have it shared, and the other will it not to be shared; let the one share who is for sharing, and let the other choose.

131. If there be an indivisible thing jointly between two persons, or between more persons; as an ox, or a cow, or a horse, or other thing that cannot be shared or divided; and some will to share it, and others do not will; the person who wills to share is to fix its worth, and let the person who wills not to share either take the animal, and pay the valuation to the sharer; or leave the animal to the sharer, and take from him the valuation. If they will not to do so, the lord is to compel them: for none are to co-participate but whilst they be so minded. If, however, they cannot obtain the valuation, it is right for them to participate, until others can have their choice: and it is not right either to divide the animal, or to render it useless, although jointly owned.

CXXXII. O deruyd bot kytda y rŷg llawer o dnyon, ac vn yn mynnu rannu, ar lleill heb y vynu; iabn yŷ rannu or un ae mynn, a dewissaŷ o baŷp yny vlaen ef; adewissent ŷynteu o hynaf y hynaf, or bydant ky-mreint; ac ony bydant, dewisset yr uchaf y vreint.

CXXXIII. O deruyd ydyn mynnu gŷn-euthur tŷrŷf, neu eniwet am tir adaeer y arall, gŷnaet ar y tir y bo yr haŷl arnaŷ; ac os gŷna ar tir ny bo haŷl arnaŷ, talet awnel; kany dily diffeithaŷ namyn y tir y bo haŷl arnaŷ. Sef yŷ tŷryf, llosgi tei, neu torri ereidyr: hynny yŷ tŷryf. Eniwet yŷ, kŷyn mynych ŷrth wlat ac arglŷyd: kanny chaffo iabn ymlŷydyn ablŷydynded, nyt diffodedic y haŷl yr hyt y bo hebdaŷ.

CXXXIV. Am haŷl aryant neu ysgrybyl, neu da arall, ny dilyer gŷneuthur tŷryf, namyn eniwet; ae holi bop blŷydyn: ac or byd vn vlŷydyn heb y holi adydgŷeith mŷy, gan y vot yn gywlat ae haŷl; y bot yn haŷl drablŷydyn ohynny allan ac yn diffodedic.

CXXXV. O deruyd bot ymderuynu y rŷg deudyn, adywedut or haŷlŷr bot idaŷ ovreint teruynu, onysamheu yr amdiffynnŷr, dangosset y deruyn; os yr amdiffynnŷr ae hamheu ynteu, bit kyfreith y rygthunt am eu breint; ar hŷn y barner y breint idaŷ, dangosset y deruyn.

CXXXVI. O deruyd y dyn kymhell ar arall megys adef drŷc arnaŷ; neu dilyassu da oe anuod; neu ganhadu oe anuod gŷneuthur afles idaŷ; adodi hynny eilweith yny erbyn ygkyfreith; kyfreith adyweit nat safedic awneler trŷy gymhell, kany kystal yŷ kymhell a threis; ac ual y dily treis y het-uryt trachefyn, velly y dily y peth awneler trŷy gymhell y ymchoelut trachefyn.

CXXXVII. O deruyd gyrru lledrat ar dyn, achyn dyuot oet y reith marŷ y dyn, ac adaŷ da o honaŷ; abot yr arglŷyd yn mynnu yda kannychafas y reith; kyfreith adyweit dilyu or arglŷyd y da hyt yn oet seith punt; kany hynny adlyei o ny chaffei y reith: os mŷy a vyd oda idaŷ ynteu no seith punt, y adaŷ oe blant y dalu y daeret ae dilyetyon.

132. If there be joint property among many persons, and one will to share, and the others do not will to share; it is right for it to be shared by him who wills it, and for every body to choose before him; and let them choose from eldest to eldest, if they be of equal privilege; and unless they be, let him choose who is of highest privilege.

133. If a person be minded to occasion disturbance, or injury, concerning land and soil, to another, let him do it upon the land to which the claim is; and, if he do it upon land whereon there is no claim, let him pay for what he does; since he is only to lay waste the land whereto there is a claim. Disturbance consists in burning of houses, or breaking of ploughs: that is disturbance. Injury is, frequent plaint to country and lord: although he may not obtain right for year and years, his claim is not extinguished, notwithstanding the time he has been debarred of it.

134. For a claim for money, or cattle, or other property, it is not right to cause disturbance, but injury; and to make the claim yearly: and, if there be one year without claiming it, and a day over, if the person be in the same country with his claim; it is a claim beyond a year thenceforth, and becomes extinguished.

135. If there be a mutual meering between two persons, and the plaintiff say, that, by privilege, he is to meer; unless the defendant doubt it, let him show his meer; but, if the defendant doubt it, let law proceeding take place between them as to their privilege; and he to whom the privilege shall be adjudged, let him show his meer.

136. If a person exercise compulsion over another; as causing him to acknowledge himself criminal; or to certify property, against his will; or to permit, against his will, disadvantage to be done to him; and he afterwards prefer that against him in law; the law says, that what is done through compulsion is not to stand, because compulsion is equal to spoliation; and, as spoliation is to be restored, in like manner, what is done through compulsion is to be restored.

137. If theft be charged upon a person, and before the time for the raith the person die, and leave property; and the lord willeth to take his property, since he had not the raith; the law says, that the lord is entitled to his property, to the extent of seven pounds; for, to that he would be entitled, unless he obtained the raith: if there be more property than seven pounds, it is to be left for his children, to pay his daered and his debts.

cxxxviii. Oderuyd nat adaſho ynteu da, a mynnu or arglŷyd holi y uab am y da hŷnnŷ, kanny chafas y reith; kyfreith adyweit na dylyir am ledrat, namyn y llofrud ŷrth y grogi; ac ny dylyir barnu reith ar neb namyn ar y neb y gyrru perchennaŷc arnaŷ; a chan ny yrraŷd y perchennaŷc dim ar vab y dyn, dihaŷl yŷ ynteu o reith y dat.

cxxxix. O deruyd daly lledrat yn llaŷ alltut mab uchelŷr, a chyn ymrodi ygkyfreith y didor, ac odynd nat ymrodei ygkyfreith, abot yn gymeint y lledrat ac ydylŷei bot yn eneit uadeu amdanaŷ; ac eiŷsoes ŷrth nat ymryd ygkyfreith, bot yr arglŷyd yn mynnu y da y gan yr uchelŷr yssyd arglŷyd ar yr alltut; ar uchelŷr yn mynnu diffryt yda onyt kyfreith adyweit y dylyu: kyfreith adyweit, bot y lleidyr yneneit uadeu herŷyd tremyc nat ymrodes ygkyfreith; aherŷyd meint yda adelit ganthaŷ dylyu y vot yn deholŷr; abot yr arglŷyd ac deyrnas yny ol yny gaffer; ac ŷrth hynny ua wyl kyfreith dylyu dŷy boen amyr un gŷeithret: ŷef yŷ hynny colli y gŷr adŷyn y da heuyt: a chyfreith adyweit pei dyckit y da, ydylŷei ynteu vot yn hedychŷr ygyt ae uchelŷr tros yda.

cxl. Llyman y lleoed y dylyir tystol-yaeth ar aniuail: vn yŷ, oderuyd ydyn llad ki dyn arall, ar neb piciffŷ y ki yndywedut y vot yn vugeilgi, ar llall yny amheu; reit yŷ y berchennaŷc y ki bot idaŷ gymodaŷc uch y laŷ, ac arall is y laŷ y gadŷ y vot yn uugeilgi: eil yŷ, oderuyd y gi wneuthur kyflauan, neu dŷy neu deir; ae diheuraŷ deirgŷeith; ar bedwarded weith bot y berchennaŷc yn mynnu y diheuraŷ; kyfreith adyweit, panyŷ y dyn y gŷnaethpŷyt yr eiŷsiwet idaŷ bieu proui y vot yn gyneuodŷc oŷdigaŷn; kanyŷ or dryded weith allan y bernir yn gyneuodŷc: trydyd yŷ, oderuyd y dyn llad ki kyndeiryaŷc; a dywedut o berchennaŷc y ki nat oed gyndeiraŷc; kyfreith adyweit, y dyly y neb ry ladaŷd y ki proui y uot yn kyndeiryaŷc, y welet yn ymlad achŷn neu yn ymlit dynyon, neu wedy yŷsu y dauaŷt; ac o gŷelir hynny arnaŷ, ryd vyd y lad kanyŷ kyndeiraŷc vyd.

138. If he left no property, and the lord willeth to sue his son for that amount, since he obtained not the raith; the law says, that for theft the criminal only is to be hanged; and a raith is not to be adjudged upon any one, but upon such one as shall be proceeded against by an owner; and since the owner charged nothing against the son of the person, he is free from any claim for the raith of his father.

139. If theft be found in the hand of the alltud of an uchelwr, and before mutual law proceeding he leave him, and so do not give himself up to the law, and the theft be of such amount that his life ought to be forfeited; and, therefore, as he does not give himself up to the law, the lord willeth the property from the uchelwr, who is lord over the alltud; and the uchelwr will to defend the property, unless the law shall say that he ought to have it: the law says, that the life of the thief is forfeited by his contumacy in not giving himself up to the law; and, according to the amount of the property found in his possession, that he is liable to be a banished man; and that the lord and his kingdom are in pursuit of him until found; and, therefore, that the law sees not that there are to be two punishments for the same act: that is, executing the man, and taking the property likewise: and the law says, that if the property had been obtained, then he ought, conjointly with his uchelwr, to have made his peace on account of the property.

140. These are the cases wherein testimony is required as to an animal: one is, if a person kill the dog of another, and he who may own the dog say it is a shepherd dog, and the other doubt it; it is necessary for the owner of the dog to have a neighbour above him, and another below him, to warrant its being a shepherd dog: the second is, if a dog do mischief once, or twice, or thrice; and it be exculpated three times; and the fourth time its owner be minded to exculpate it; the law says, that the person to whom the injury has been done is to prove its being accustomed to mischief, if he can; because from the third time onward it is adjudged to be accustomed: the third is, if a person kill a mad dog; and the owner of the dog say it was not mad; the law says, that he who killed the dog is to prove its being mad, of having seen it fighting with dogs, or pursuing men, or of having knawed its tongue; and, if it be seen in that state, there is liberty to kill it, for it is mad.

CXLI. Llyman yr hyt y dyly y kynnydyon crŷyn yr aniueileit heb eu traean ar brenhin, nyt amgen o duó kalan gaeaf hyt naóuet dyd gŷedy kalan Ionáwr.

CXLII. O deruyd daly gŷr ymrŷdyr, a bot gŷyr deu arglŷyd ŷrth y daly, arglŷyd y kyntaf adotto y laó arnaó bieiuyd y karcharáwr: osgŷyr vn arglŷyd vydant, y kyntaf adotto y laó arnaó bieiuyd y yspeil; kanny rann kyfreith yna.

CXLIII. O deruyd gadel odynt yt idaó heb vedi neu heb gynhull, hyt naóuettyd gŷedy kalan gaeaf, a mynnu daly ysgrubyl arnaó o hynny allan; kyfreith a dyweit na dylyir: kanny dylyir cadó breint yt y vlŷydynt yny gilyd.

CXLIV. O deruyd bot alltud kenedlaóe ef adylyir dodi reith arnaó ual ar Gymro. Sef yó alltut kenedylaóe, alltut a ry vo y rieni yg Kymry yny ordiwedir onadunt brodyr achefyndyrŷ achyuerdyrŷ achyfnyeint a nyeint o bop vn o hynny. Ny dylyant ŷynteu vynet yr wlat yd hanffont o honei o hynny allan, kanys kenedlaóe ynt; ac nat oes vn dyn kenedlaóe ny dylyer barnu reith arnaó; a hynny odynt yssyd digaón o genedyl: ac nat oes neb ny bo gŷr dyuot gysseuin; a phaóp aant ynydiwed yn priodoryon ac yngenedlaóe or trigyant yg Kymry yny vŷynt yn bedweryd gŷr.

CXLV. Llyma y lleoed y mae pedeir keinhaóe heb ardrychafel: am lo kynfflith, ac theth, ac chorn, ac llygat, ac llogŷrn; ac asgellheit; a chostaóe tom; ac ebaól ymdiat; ac aryant adrycheif ar varch y dyd y frŷynher gyntaf; ac ar ych ydyd kyntaf y dotter dan benn y ieu; ac ar anneir y dyd yd esgynho taró arnei naóuettyd gŷedy Aóst; ac aryant gŷastrodyon; ac am varchogaeth march heb ganhat; ac am iŷrch; ac am iŷrchell; ac am ascŷrn tŷn.

CXLVI. Pŷy bynnac adywano vrth lad dyn, ef adyly talu teirbu camlŷrŷ yr brenhin a lló canwr yr genedyl nat ymgymyscaól ae waet; dyeithyr gŷelet y lad ac nas diffyrth.

CXLVII. Pan gymero' bonhedic canhŷyn-aól¹ tŷr yggŷlat arall breint y tŷr auyd arnaó.

141. The space of time wherein the huntsmen are entitled to the skins of animals, without allotting a third to the king, is from the kalends of winter until the ninth day after the kalends of January.

142. If a man be taken in battle, and the men of two lords be present at the taking of him, the lord of the first who shall lay his hand upon him is to own the prisoner: if they be the men of one lord, the first who shall lay his hand upon him owns his spoil; since the law does not share in that instance.

143. If a person leave his corn without being reaped, or without being gathered together, until the ninth day after the kalends of winter, and will to impound cattle found thereon thenceforth; the law says, it is not to be permitted: since the privilege of corn is not to be continued from one year into the other.

144. If there be an alltud of a kindred, he is entitled to a raith, as upon a Cymro. An alltud of a kindred is, an alltud whose parents have been in Cymru, until there have arisen brothers, cousins, second cousins, and third cousins, and nephews, to each of those. They are not thenceforth to go to the country from whence they originated, because they are a kindred; and there is no person of a kindred who is not entitled to have a raith adjudged to him; and that number of persons form a kindred: and there is no one who has not been primarily an advenient man; and all ultimately become proprietors, and form kindred, if they continue in Cymru until the fourth descent.

145. These are cases wherein four-pences are without augmentation: for a heifer's calf, and its teat, and its horn, and its eye, and its tail; and a wing swarm; and a house cur; and an orphan colt; and the increase money upon a horse, the first day it shall be bridled; and upon an ox, the first day it shall be put under a yoke; and upon a heifer, the first day it shall take the bull, the ninth day of August; and groom-silver; and for riding a horse without permission; and for a roebuck; and for a roe; and for a broken bone.

146. Whoever may be passing on the killing of a person, is to pay three kine camlwrw to the king; with the oaths of a hundred men to the kindred, that he came not in contact with his blood; but saw his being killed, and did not defend him.

147. When an innate boneddig shall take land in another country, the privilege of his land attaches to him.

¹ - pan gymero F.

CXLVIII. O deruyd y wreic dywedut ¹geir gôythlaôn' ōrth y gŵr ²val unâb' mefyl ar y varyf, neu ³[vnav] uab yny danned, neu y alô yn ⁴gostaôc; ⁴hi adylv' talu ⁵idaô teirbu camlôrô ⁶kanys ⁷arglôyd ⁸yô ⁹arnei: neu o byd gŵell genthi taraô tri dyrnaôt ¹⁰arnei agôialen kyhyt a chyuelin y gŵr ¹¹achyn vrasset ac hiruys a ¹²hynny yny lle y mynno ¹³ef dyeithyr' y phenn.

CXLIX. Taôlbort brenhin chôugeint adal, ac ual hyn y rennir: trugeint ar werin wynnyon; a thrugeint ar y brenhin æ werin; ¹⁴ac ual hyn y rennir, dec arhugeint ar y brenhin, adec arhugeint ar y werin, sef ¹⁵yô hynny, teir keinhaôc atheir fyrlilig ¹⁶ar bop ¹⁷vn o werin y brenhin ar gymeint ar bop vn orwerin' wynnyon: sef achâs y gedir ¹⁸vrenhin ¹⁹gymeint ac ar wythwyr, ōrth chware ²⁰ac ef kymeint ac arwythwyr. A hanner hynny ²¹yô gôerth' taôlbort uchelôr.

CL. ²²Tri thauaôt uud llys: o deruyd y dyn gŵneuthur cam yn llys yn vn or teir gŵyl arbennic, gŵedy gossotter naôd gyffredin ar baôp yny llys; achaffel or dyn ry wnaeth y cam naôd gan un o sŵydogyon y llys; ar dyd hŵnnô keissaô iaôn or neb a gauas y cam; kyfreith adyweit nasdyly, ac nadyly y sŵydaôc ry gaffat y naôd y gymhell idaô; a hynny o vreint y dyd: ac ōrth hynny y gelôir ôy yndri tauaôtuud llys.

CLI. O deruyd y uonhedic trestadaôc mynet y wassanaethu uchelôr, abot yspeit ygyt ac ef; ac lad ar wassanaeth yr uchelôr; yr uchelôr adyly teirbu kelein ymdanaô: ereill adyweit dylly chôebu ymdanaô: ac os byô vyd ynteu, ef aeill mynet y ōrth yr uchelôr pan vynno dyeithyr adaô yr uchelôr a dylly ual y dyweit kyfreith Howel: a hŵnnô aelwir karr llawedraôc; sef yô hynny, dyn auo carr gychwyn pan vynno. Llaôcraôc yn hen Gymraec yô tomaôc; sef yô hynny carr tomaôc.

CLII. Py deruyn bynnac y caffer bydaf yndaô, kyfreith adyweit bot yn iaôn yr perchennaôc kymynu y prenn o pop parth;

148. If a wife speak an ireful word to her husband; such as wishing drivel upon his beard, or dirt in his teeth, or call him a "cur; she is to pay him three kine camlwrw, for he is lord over her: or, if she like it better, to be struck three strokes with a rod of the length of the fore arm of her husband, and of the thickness of his long finger, and that wheresoever he may will, excepting her head.

149. The throw-board of the king is six score pence in value, and it is thus shared: three score upon the white men; and three score upon the king with his men; to be thus shared, thirty pence upon the king, and thirty upon his men, that is, three pence and three farthings upon each of the men of the king; and the like amount upon each one of the white men: the king is valued at as much as eight men, because as much is played with him as with the eight men. And the half of that is the worth of the throw-board of an uchelwr.

150. The three mute tongues of the court: if a person commit a wrong in the court upon one of the three principal festivals, after general protection shall have been announced to all in the court; and after committing the wrong obtain protection from one of the officers of the court; and, on that day, the person who has received the wrong seek redress; the law says, that he is not to have it, and the officer from whom protection has been obtained, is not to enforce it for him; and that from the privilege of the day: and on that account they are called the three mute tongues of the court.

151. If a boneddig with patrimony go to serve an uchelwr, and remain for a space with him; and he be killed while in the service of the uchelwr; the uchelwr is to have three kine for homicide on his account: others say he is to have six kine for him: and, if he be living, he may go from the uchelwr when he will; excepting that he is to quit the uchelwr in the manner mentioned in the law of Howel: and such is called a car-fractured one; that is, a person who may be car-departing when he will. Fractured, in old Welsh, is shattered; that is, car-shattered.

152. On whatever boundary a wild swarm be found, the law says, that it is right for the owner to hew the tree on each side;

* ²³gestave

* ²³drunkard;

¹geireu glythlawn F. ²meqys vn æ F. ³F. ⁴- iavn yu idi F. ⁵not in F. ⁶- idav F. ⁷- y F. ⁸- hi F. ⁹ef F. ¹⁰erni F. ¹¹ky F. ¹²hvnnav F. ¹³eithyr F. ¹⁴a F. ¹⁵avyd a pop gvr æ vythwyr y brenhin F. ¹⁶- æ uelly F. ¹⁷gvr y F. ¹⁸- dec an hugeint ar y F. ¹⁹æ werin F. ²⁰or brenhin ehun yn er byny vythwyr o wynnyon F. ²¹ar F. ²²The remainder of this Book not in F. ²³F.

ac yr neb y dygwydo y prenn ar y dir, y byd y vydaf.

CLIII. Pŵy bynnac a vynno kynnydu, na charet tripheth yn ormod: gŵreic; a medd-aŵt; a hun.

CLIV. Pŵy bynnac a vynno bot yn ygnat dysget yngraŵff, gouynnet yn vuyd, gŵaran-daŵet yn llŵyr, katwet yngofyaŵdyr, datkanet ynwar, barnet yn drugaraŵc.¹

and he on whose land the tree may fall, is to have the swarm.

153. Whoever would prosper, let him avoid loving three things over much: woman; and ebriety; and sleep.

154. Whoever would be a judge, let him learn acutely, let him enquire humbly, let him listen fully, let him retain in memory, let him speak mildly, let him judge mercifully.

BOOK THE SIXTH.

[DAMŴEINIAU.

I. AMRYŴ.

i. Or byd dŵy ŵraged yn kerdet, ac na bo neb gyd ac ŵy, adyuot deu ŵr yn eu herbryn a dŵyn treis arnunt ny dŵygir vdunt. Or byd vndyn gyt ac ŵy yr y vychanet, onyt beich keuyn; nychollant dim oy cuhiaŵn.

ii. Or dŵc gŵr gŵreic yn llathrut, ac hattal gyt ac ef heb ŵneuthur iaŵn idi hyt ympen y seith niŵarnaŵt; hyt ympen y vlŵydyr ny dyly gŵneuthur iaŵn idi yna hagen y dyly gŵbyl oy hyiaŵn.

iii. Y neb alatho derŵen ar fford y brenhin talet tri buhyn camlŵrŵ yr brenhin; a phan el y brenhin heibiaŵ cudyet von y pren abreuthyn vnllŵ; athalet ŵerth y pren; ac arllŵysset y fford yr brenhin.²

iv. ³Or deruyd tebygu bot yn vab diodef pop mab diodef a dyŵetter y uot yn vab ⁴[i] dyn; y gyfreith adyŵeit hyt nat mab diodef, sef yŵ mab diodef mab a dycco y uam yn gyfreithaŵl kyny chymerer ny ⁵ŵatŵyt; ac ŵrth na ŵadŵyt diodeuedic yŵ: a hŵnnŵ ny ellir y ŵadu rac y gyfulauan ⁶[yni diŵyco y gyulauan.]

v. Rei adyŵeit na dylyir ⁷damtŵgy creireu yr eglŵys ⁸ae hoffer ⁹kyfreith adyŵeit y dylyir; sef ae damtŵg y clas ac phersonyeit, canys ŵynt yssyd perchennogyon yr eglŵys, ŵynteu adylyant damtŵg y creireu kyt ¹⁰bont y' creireu yn ŵarchadŵ lleycyon, ¹¹ae colli y personyeit ae damtŵg.

vi. Pob alltut aranno ac arglŵyd, ef adyly rann o tei, sef achos yŵ hynny ŵrth ¹²dylyu o honaŵ y neill hanner.

[CASUALTIES.

I. MISCELLANEOUS.]

1. If there be two women walking, and no one with them, and two men meet them and ravish them; they are not to be compensated. If there be one with them, although ever so little, unless in arms; they lose none of their right.

2. If a man take a woman clandestinely, and keep her with him, without doing her right, until the end of seven days; until the end of the year he is not to do her right; then, however, she is to have the whole of her right.

3. Whoever shall fell an oak on the king's way, let him pay three kine camlwrw to the king; and, when the king goes by, let him hide the butt of the tree with unicoloured cloth; and let him pay the worth of the tree; and let him clear the way for the king.

4. If it be supposed that every son is a son of sufferance that shall be said to be a son to a man; the law says, that there is no son by sufferance, but a son lawfully affiliated by his mother, who, although not received, is not denied; and, because not denied, is suffered: and such cannot be denied when he may commit a crime, until it be compensated.

5. Some say, that the relics and utensils of a church are not to be sworn to; the law says, that they are; and that the community and the parsons are to swear to them, for, as they are the owners of the church, they are to swear to them: although the relics may be in the custody of laics and lost, the parsons are to swear to them.

6. Every alltud who shall share with a lord, is to have a share of buildings, because he is to have the one half.

¹ D. here terminates. The text of Book the Sixth is taken from Q. ² not in K. ³ O K. ⁴ K. ⁵ ditater K. ⁶ K. ⁷ damtŵg K. ⁸ nai K. ⁹ - y K. ¹⁰ bor K. ¹¹ ac eu K. ¹² - i K.

vii. Ny dyly ygnat kymót mynet ygkyg-
aós dros ¹y da' chun, ²ac ny dyly ef dodi
drostaó ³neb onyt arglôyd ⁴a dyt.

viii. ⁵Or deruyd colli peth róg deu dyn
ygkyt, a ⁶dyguriaó or neill arnaó a mynu y
damtóg, ar amdiffynnór yn dybedut na dyly
neb damtóg ⁷namyn perchennaó' coby ⁸yr
da; kyfreith adybeit gallu u honaó ef y
damtóg.

ix. ⁹Or deruyd y dyn prynu anieuil y
gan arall, agbedy ¹⁰hynny góybot bot danned
yn eisseu idaó, amynnv y difbyn; kyfreith
a dybeit ¹¹hyt na' dyly ¹²y difbyn, canys
anaf ¹³dieithyr croen yó, sef achos yó ¹⁴py
le bynnac ny thorro na chic na chroen, bot
hónnó yn anaf ¹⁵dieithyr croen.

x. ¹⁶Or deruyd y dyn amrysson am yr
hynn lleiaf y dylyer ¹⁷colli camlórú ¹⁸ym-
danaó; kyfreith adybeit pan yó or ¹⁹hynn
lleiaf ²⁰y dylyer camlórú ymdanaó or hynn
lleiaf y cýner ²¹o honaó.

xi. O deruyd y dyn ymlío amletrat ²²o
dybedut y belet yn góneuthur ²³lletrat, ac
óadu o honaó; rodet ló petóargóyr ar hu-
geint heb ²⁴caeth heb' alltut heb ór not;
ony cheffir hynny, ef a ellir ²⁵y dodi yny
erbyn.

xii. Ny dyly alltut óreicka hep gennyat
y arglôyd; ²⁶or góreicka dialet y arglôyd:
²⁷os Kymraes vyd a bot plant idi yr arglôyd
bieiuydant o ²⁸hennyd ymam otir yr ²⁹ar-
glóydiaeth.

xiii. Or' deruyd ³⁰dodi a' barnu reith ar
leidyr anodi reith arnaó ar uessur carant,
ac ³¹óynteu yn' góadu; ef a edir idaó ony
ellir y broui arnaó: sef góed y prouir o gyt
garant alló y rei hynny bot eu kerenyd yn
gynnesset idaó, ac y dylyóynt talu galanas
³²y gyt ac ef ac gymryt.

xiv. O deruyd y dyn gyrru peth ar arall
a mynnv y broui tróy tyston, ac amadaó ar
gyrr kyfreithaól o ballu y tyston idaó; dy-
góydet ehun ynyr agkyfreith a ³³yr ar y
llall.

xv. Póy bynnac a locco ³⁴y anyueil y
dóyn llóyth neu eredic arnaó; ony óneir ag-
kyfreith ac ef, kyt collo y eneit ny thelir:
³⁵or góneir agkyfreith ac ef, val y del ac
anaf ac adoet arnaó ef adylyir y talu.

xvi. Kymro a vo gór y ³⁶uab vchelúr a
dylyir talu deuparth y alanas y genedyl, ar

7. A judge of a cymwd is not to be a
pleader in his own case, nor is he to engage
one; no one but the lord appoints him.

8. If a thing possessed by two persons in
common be lost, and one of them light
upon it, and mind to swear to it, and the
defendant say, that no one is to swear but
the owner of the whole; the law says, that
he can swear to it.

9. If a person buy an animal from
another, and afterwards find that it has
teeth wanting, and mind to have compen-
sation; the law says, that he is not to have
compensation, for it is a blemish without the
skin, because where neither flesh nor skin
is broken, it is a blemish without the skin.

10. If a person dispute as to for what
least a camlwrw is imposable; the law
says, a camlwrw is imposable for the least
matter that shall be sued for.

11. If a person inform of theft, saying
that he saw the theft committed, and deny
it; let him give the oaths of twenty-four
men, without a bondman, without an alltud,
without a nod-man; if that be not had, it
can be brought against him.

12. An alltud is not to take a wife with-
out his lord's leave; if he do, let his lord
revenge it: if she be a "Cymraes," and
have children, they belong to the lord, if
their mother originated from the land of
the lordship.

13. If a raith be imposed upon a thief,
and be required to be of his kin, and "they
deny; it is permitted him unless it can be
proved against him: and it is proved by
joint kin, with an oath that they are so
near of kin as to pay and receive galanas
along with him.

14. If a person prosecute another, and
mind to prove it through witnesses, and
relinquish the legal prosecution by his
witnesses failing him; let him himself fall
under the illegality he charges upon the
other.

15. Whoever shall hire his animal to
carry a load, or to plough; if it shall lose
its life, unless unlawfully used, it is not to
be paid for: if unlawfully used, so that a
blemish or mischance happen to it, it is to
be paid for.

16. Two parts of the galanas of a Cymro,
who shall be an uchelwr's man, is to be

³⁴ynteu

³⁴he

¹yr eido K. ²not in K. ³ni K. ⁴O K. ⁵dytanu K. ⁶onit perchen, ac nat óyt perchen K. ⁷- ditheu K.
⁸O K. ⁹i brynu K. ¹⁰nas K. ¹¹not in K. ¹²eithir K. ¹³pa K. ¹⁴O K. ¹⁵not in K. ¹⁶o honaó K.
¹⁷hinn K. ¹⁸not in K. ¹⁹amdanaó i dlyir kamlor. K. ²⁰a K. ²¹- y K. ²²not in K. ²³not in K. ²⁴o K.
²⁵- arno K. ²⁶hanyó K. ²⁷arglôyd. O K. ²⁸not in K. ²⁹not in K. ³⁰yrrod K. ³¹not in K. ³²o K.
³³not in K. ³⁴K.

* A Welsh female.

trayan ¹[i] róg yr arglôyd ar mab uchelwr y bo gŵr idaw: sef y daw yr arglôyd y deuparth, ar trayan yr vchelwr, ae gyfarús ²or byd ar ³garn.

xvii. Mab kyt ⁴boet mab ⁵or llad dyn neu odicissyŵa aelaŵt idaw, neu ⁶or gŵna cam ⁷idaw, cŵbyl ⁸or eissyŵet atal ⁹idaw eithyr ¹⁰y sarhaet; nyt sarhaet aŵnel ef, ¹¹neu aŵneler idaw: ac ny dyly bot yn ¹²ŵr teruynedic¹³ hyt ym pen pedeir blôyd ardec.

xviii. O deruyd y dyn damtŵg da diŵahan yn llaw arall, a ¹⁴chael ohonaw¹⁵ dryll or da ŵrth y damtŵg ¹⁶ar dryll arall hep ¹⁷y gaffel, ac na ¹⁸ellir y lithyaw ar y damtŵg; kyfreith ¹⁹adyŵeit yna²⁰ yny ²¹lle y caffat²² peth o honaw ŵrth y damtŵg dylyu caffel cŵbyl: sef yŵ da diŵahan, pei collei dyn eidon achaffel dryll or eidon ŵrth y damtŵg, dylyu o honaw ²³[ef] yno caffel cŵbyl.

xix. ²⁴Or deruyd y dyn colli da gŵahanedic, nyt amgen aryant, neu yscrybyl kyt ²⁵collei ef yryŵ betheu ²⁶hynny, ac na chaffei namyn vn geinnawc, neu y gŵerth ŵrth ²⁷y damtŵg ²⁸[ni uernir ido namyn a gauas ŵrth i damtŵg,] canys da gŵahanedic yŵ.

xx. ²⁹Or deruyd y dyn tebygu na bo ryd y baŵp hely pyscawt yny ŵeilgi; ef a dylyir ³⁰y tra uont vyŵ ³¹y hely yn ryd: gŵedy ³²y bont uarŵ ³³ae bŵrŵ or mor ³⁴y tir, arglôyd y ŵlat bieuydant hyt y trydyd llaw ar trydyd trei ŵ hynny allan eu bot yn ³⁵dyuot yr neb ae caffo ³⁶ŵynt yn veirŵ.

xxi. O deruyd y dyn dylyu dylyet a mach arnaw, a phan ovynner y dylyet dybedut or amdiffynnŵr ³⁷ry dalu y dylyet idaw, ac na dyly ateb ³⁸o ryduieichaw³⁹ mach o honaw o fford arall a doddi hynny ym penn gŵybydyeit, ac ynyr oet y dylyer ⁴⁰y mŵynhaw eu pallu idaw; agŵedy hynny keissaw or amdiffynnŵr ŵadu ⁴¹y mach, neu ardelŵ arall y diuarnu y vechni nys dyly: canys y gyfreith adyŵeit, pa ardelŵ bynnac y dechreuo dyn ⁴²distryŵ o honaw rac bron ygnat, amynet y vrawt gyntaf ar yr ardelŵ neut rŵymedic yr ardelŵ, 'lludyho na 'ludyho; ac ŵrth hynny ny dyly ynteu ŵadu mach kan ardelŵis ⁴³ef ŵ ardelŵ arall kynn o hynny.

xxii. Ny eill priodaŵr rodi tir y sant nac y eglŵys hep ganyat yr arglôyd: os ryd ny

paid to the kindred; and the third between the lord and the uchelwr: to the lord two parts, and a third to the uchelwr, and his gift, if it be in existence.

17. If a youth kill a person, or injure his limb, or do wrong to him, he pays for the whole of the injuries excepting saraad; for saraad cannot be done by him, or done to him: and he is not 'considered a man' until fourteen years of age.

18. If a person swear to inseparable property in another person's hand, by finding part of it to swear to, and not the whole, and it cannot be produced at the swearing; the law there says, where part is had to swear to, the whole is to be had: inseparable property is, if a person might lose an ox, and find part of the ox to swear to, he there is to have the whole.

19. If a person lose separable property, such as silver, or animals; although he might lose such kind of things, and find only one penny, or its worth, to swear to, no more is adjudged to him than he found to swear to; for it is separable property.

20. If a person suppose it not to be free for every one to pursue fish in the ocean; it is free to pursue them while alive: after they die, and are cast by the sea on the land, they belong to the lord of the country until the third flow and the third ebb; thenceforward they are 'to come' to the person who shall find them dead.

21. If a person owe a debt with surety upon it, and, when the debt shall be demanded, the defendant say, that he had paid the debt to him, and that he is not to answer to free the surety by another way, and for that intent produce evidences, and, at the time they are to come forward, they fail him; and, afterwards, the defendant seek to deny the surety, or by other arddelw to divest his suretiship, he cannot: for the law says, that with whatsoever arddelw a person shall commence before the judge, and the first judgment be given as to the arddelw, the arddelw is binding, whether 'retarding or not; and, therefore, he is not to deny surety, for he avouched by another arddelw previously.

22. A proprietor cannot give land to a saint, nor to a church, without the lord's

¹dirŵyedic
²llŵydo

³douot

⁴subject to dirwy
⁵prosperous

⁶prize

¹K. ²o K. ³- i K. ⁴bo K. ⁵o K. ⁶not in K. ⁷oi K. ⁸not in K. ⁹nac K. ¹⁰chaffel K. ¹¹a K. ¹²not in K. ¹³aller K. ¹⁴y na a dyŵeit K. ¹⁵gauat K. ¹⁶K. ¹⁷O K. ¹⁸collo K. ¹⁹- a K. ²⁰not in K. ²¹K. ²²O K. ²³not in K. ²⁴not in K. ²⁵not in K. ²⁶ac eu K. ²⁷ir K. ²⁸y pyscot marŵ hynny. K. ²⁹not in K. ³⁰ido o rydhau y K. ³¹not in K. ³²ynteu K. ³³K.

dyly yr escob y gyassegru yn tir kyssegredic ef nac ¹amdiffynnv yn ardelo ²egloys.

xxiii. O deruyd caffel eur neu aryant neu yscrybyl neu da bodedic ymyón coret a thebugu o perchen y goret bot yn eidaó ef y da húnno yn heroyd y gaffel yny laur kyfreithaól ar tref y tat; kyfreith adyóeit nas dyly, sef achos yó, nyt kyfreithaól coret namyn y hely pyscaót yndi, ac nat kannyat idaó hely yndi namyn pyscaót, ac órth hynny nyt eidaó ³ef dim ⁴or a gaffer yndi namyn pyscaót.

xxiv. O deruyd y anyueil dyn arall mynet y myón annel, neu ⁵y myón' bratbóll, y dyn ac gónaeth adyly dieissyóab y dyn or clóyf a ⁶gyfranu ae anyueil; ac uelly ot a dynyon yndunt ony dodir not arnunt sef ⁷yó nodeu adylyir ⁸y dodi arnunt, croes o bop tu udunt; ⁹[os hyt dyd] ny díóygir ¹⁰yr eissyóet a gyffarfo a dynyon; ef ¹⁰hagen a díóygir ¹⁰y clóyf a ¹¹gaffo yscrybyl ¹²yn-daó, canyt oes synnóyr gantunt y ¹³ymoglyt.

xxv. O deruyd y dyn óneuthur bratbóll, ef ¹⁴adyly pan beiter ahely y gayó: ¹⁵onys caye talet yr eissyóet adel ohonaó, am dynyon ac yscrybyl.

xxvi. O deruyd y dyn prynu buch y gan arall amach ar ¹⁶teithi y genti, ae hymol yny vlóydyn gyntaf, abot llo allaeth genti kyt bo ryderic óedy hynny byth ny dyly y neb y doeth y gantaó ¹⁷teithi o hynny allan.

xxvii. O deruyd y óreic adeilat ar tir ¹⁸tref tadaó yn diannot, ac eisted ar y tir vn dyd ablóydyn yn ¹⁹allóydaó, amynu mynet y ar y tir; hi adyly talu kyfreith cledrenn góasaaur: a phop ²⁰dyn ²¹diamot ot eisted vn dyd ablóydyn ar tir dyn arall.

xxviii. O deruyd ²²[i dyn] dylu da y arall, ac na óatto ²³y dyn' y dylcet húnno namyn dyóedut nat oes dim ar y heló; ²⁴a dyóedut or haólór y prouei uot da ar y heló, ac ²⁵ynteu yn góadu nat oes dim; kyfreith adyóeit bot yn ²⁶iaónach credu y dyn a vo yn bóró y da y órthaó ²⁷nor húnno a vo yn proui bot ²⁸idaó da: ²⁹góedy ³⁰hagen as-góatto' arglóyd ae dyly ³¹oll.

xxix. O deruyd y dyn óneuthur kyuar ac gilyd, agóedy hynny torri or neill onadunt y kyuar; iaón yó yr arglóyd ³²y gymell

consent: if he give it, the bishop is not to consecrate it, nor defend it by arddelw of the church.

23. If gold, or silver, or animals, or drowned property, be found in a wear, and the owner of the wear suppose that property to be his from being found in his lawful occupation upon his patrimony; the law says, that it is not, because a wear is lawful only for catching fish, and he has no permission to catch any thing but fish in it; and, therefore, nothing found in it, besides fish, is his property.

24. If another person's animal go into a buck-stall, or into a pit-fall, the person who made it is to compensate the injury which may befall the animal; and so if men go into them: unless a mark be put upon them, to wit, a cross on each side; and if so, an injury which may happen to men in the day-time is not to be compensated; but the mischance which may befall an animal is to be compensated, as they have not the sense to avoid them.

25. If a person make a pit-fall, he is, when hunting is done, to fill it: if he do not fill it, let him pay for the injury occasioned by it to men and animals.

26. If a person buy a cow from another with surety for her teithi, and she bull in the first year, and have a calf and milk; although she may be ever after bulling, the person from whom she came is not answerable for her teithi.

27. If a woman build upon the land of ³³a patrimony without hindrance, and be seated on the land a year and a day with property, and mind to leave the land; she is to pay the law of the pale of a gwaes-awr: and so every person without ³⁴contract who shall be seated a year and a day upon another person's land.

28. If a person owe property to another, and he deny not the debt, only saying that he has nothing; and the claimant say, that he can prove that he has property, which he denies; the law says, that it is more right to credit the person who shall disown any property than he who may seek to prove that he has: after he shall deny, however, the lord is to have all.

29. If a person enter into co-tillage with another, and one of them, afterwards, break the co-tillage; it is right for the lord to

¹ - i

² diannot

³ ni

⁴ her

⁵ hindrance

⁶ - not

¹ amdiffyn K. ² - yr K. ³ ynteu K. ⁴ ac K. ⁵ not in K. ⁶ gyuaruu K. ⁷ not in K. ⁸ eu K. ⁹ K. or yt vyd n elle Q. ¹⁰ not in K. ¹¹ del K. ¹² not in K. ¹³ ochel. K. ¹⁴ not in K. ¹⁵ cans nis K. ¹⁶ i theithi K. ¹⁷ i theithia. K. ¹⁸ anllóythoc K. ¹⁹ not in K. ²⁰ K. ²¹ not in K. ²² not in K. ²³ adutynach K. ²⁴ noc ir nep K. ²⁵ da ido ef K. ²⁶ as díatto K. ²⁷ o byd. K. ²⁸ ou K. ²⁹ K.

dracheuen y gadó ¹y kyuar; a chamlóro yr arglôyd ac ennill y ar yr kyuaró.

xxx. O deruyd y ²dyn caeth lad kelein ³py ry' bynnac vo; iaón yó y arglôyd y caeth talu dros ðeithret y caeth, megis dros lofrud, ⁴[kans llourud yó.]

xxxI. O deruyd ydyn tebygu ⁵na dylyo' eisted yn gyfreithaól na rodi mach ar gyfreith yny dyd ⁶y dylyo rodi attep or haól a holer idaó yn heróyd keissaó oet órth borth æ yn heróyd breint, æ yn heróyd peth arall agóρθóynebu adyóedut yn attep idaó yr oet yróyt ti yny geissaó nys dyly o gyfreith, ac onyt kyfreith ⁷adyóeit y dylyu ohonat' nys keffy; ac ar y gyfreith y dodafi pa dyn bynnac a geisso oet órth borth, dylyu o honaó ymróymaó ygkyfreith, ac nas keiff onys dyly ogyfreith. Kyfreith adyóeit bot yn iaón idaó eisted yn gyfreithaól ⁸[ac ymróymo yny kyfreith] y geissaó oet órth borth yny gyfreith, kyt boet iaón idaó ymróymaó y rodi attep or haól yny dyd y keisso yr oet; canys kyfreith ⁹[a dyóeit] ¹⁰py dyd bynnac ydylyer cadeiraó ygneit, y dylyir cadeiraó pleideu, cany dyly ygnat barnu braót namyn ar dyn a ymróymo yny gyfreith ¹¹[ac] a vo góar neu anóaredaó, ¹²[neu] a vo negyd o gyfreith, ac adaó ymaes yn agkyfreithaól, neu na chyrrho ymaes yr y óyssyaó; a rei hynny a ellir barnu braót absen ¹³arnunt. Y mae amseroed ny ellir cadeiraó ygneit yndunt, megys yn ¹⁴dyddyeu vchel, neu ¹⁵nos, neu ¹⁶amser y bo kaedic kyfreith am tir adayar; ac órth na ellir cadeiraó ygneit ynyr amseroed hynny ny ellir cadeiraó pleideu rac ¹⁷y bron ¹⁸hóy.

xxxII. O deruyd y ¹⁹[deu] dyn kyrchu kyfreith ²⁰[ar ygnat,] na thróy dyuundeb nathróy anuundeb y ²¹delont ²²[yny dieu dedon i geissio braót] ynyr amseroed hynny ny dyly yr ²³ygnat barnu un vraót ²⁴[udunt] namyn eithyr kyfreith ²⁵yn dyóedut udunt na dylyir góneuthur kyfreith ynyr amseroed hynny.

xxxIII. O deruyd barnu datanud y dyn ²⁶ny bo y dat yn eisted ar tir adayar yn gyfreithaól, ²⁷agóedy hynny' kyffroi haól o dyn arall ²⁸am datanud' arnaó ynteu; ²⁹kyfreith a dyóeit pan yó ydatanud kyntaf a órthlad y díóethaf, ac nat iaón ³⁰barnu datanud ar y gilyd.

enforce the keeping of the co-tillage; and a camlwrw to the lord; and his tith to the co-tiller.

30. If a bondman commit homicide of whatever kind; it is right for the lord of the bondman to pay for the deed of his bondman, as for a murderer, for he is a murderer.

31. If a person suppose that he is not to sit lawfully, nor give surety for abiding law, on the day he is ³¹to give an answer to the claim made upon him, as seeking time for aid, or through privilege, or other thing, and refuse; and it be said, in answer to him: 'The time that thou seekest thou art not to have by law, and, unless law says thou art to have it, thou shalt not have it; and to the law I appeal, that such person as shall seek time for aid is to bind himself in law, and shall not have it unless he ought by law.' The law says, that it is right for him to sit lawfully, and bind himself in the law to seek time for aid in the law, although it is right for him to bind himself to give an answer to the claim on the day he shall seek the time; for the law says, whatsoever day the judges are to be placed, the parties are to be placed, for a judge cannot pronounce a sentence but upon a person who shall bind himself in law, and shall be obedient, or disobedient, or a refuser of law, and leave the field illegally, or shall not appear in the field although summoned; and upon such a judgment of absence can be pronounced. There are times in which judges cannot be placed, as at high festivals, or night, or time when the law may be closed for land and soil; and as judges cannot be placed at those times, so parties cannot be placed before them.

32. If two persons seek law from a judge, whether they go by agreement or not to seek a decision at the blank days, or such times; the ³²judge is not to pronounce any sentence for them, but extrajudicially to tell them that law is not to be prosecuted at such times.

33. If dadenhudd be adjudged to a person, whose father was not lawfully seated upon land and soil, and afterwards, another person agitate a claim for dadenhudd upon him; the law says, the first dadenhudd destroys the other, and it is not right to adjudge dadenhudds upon one another.

¹ ni

² yngneit

³ - not

⁴ judges

eu K. ⁵ not in K. ⁶ pa ryó dyn K. ⁷ K. ⁸ not in K. ⁹ ni dyóeit K. ¹⁰ K. ¹¹ pa K. ¹² K. ¹³ K. ac Q. ¹⁴ arnadunt. K. ¹⁵ - y K. ¹⁶ en nosseu K. ¹⁷ - yni K. ¹⁸ eu K. ¹⁹ gynteu. K. ²⁰ K. ²¹ deltynt K. ²² K. ²³ not in K. ²⁴ yny K. ²⁵ ac o dyna K. ²⁶ not in K. ²⁷ - am datanud K. ²⁸ not in K. ²⁹ K.

xxxiv. O deruyd y dyn dōyn peth y treis¹ ar arall, ac o dyna² dygymot³ or dyn y ducpōyt y⁴ gantaō y treis, achyhōynu⁵ y peth y gan y treissōr hep⁶ ganyat idaō, ⁷a hep ouyn agalō or treissōr⁸ am y ōarchadō dracheuen ar y breint y bu gynt gantaō; kyfreith adyōeit canyt kyfreithaōl y⁹ deuth y treis attaō ef dracheuen bot yn gyfreithaōl y dyuot¹⁰ hitheu y¹¹ ōarchadō y treissōr¹² yr eil ōeith: ¹³or mynn yr¹⁴ arglōyd y¹⁵ treis agoret vyd kyfreith idaō amy haōl.

xxxv. Kyfreith¹⁶ ac adylyir¹⁷ y gōarandaō, sef yō honno, vn y bo yndi colli neu¹⁸ gaffel yny dyd y dylyo.

xxxvi. Honn yō y gyfreith ny dylyir y gōarandaō, vn¹⁹ ar yuo gynt²⁰ y rōg deudyn, ac auo²¹ diuraōt ar y neill o nadunt, neu dygymot y²² rycunt.

xxxvii. Honn adylyir y gōarandaō, vn ny bo gynt doosparth amdanei; honno y syd iaōn y gōarandaō, kynny bo iaōn y atdeb. Honno ny dylyir²³ [atep] idi ony dodir yny herbyn, ae oet ōrth borth o dylyir ae ōrth vreint ae peth y dylyer annot ōrthaō.

xxxviii. Honn yō²⁴ kyfreith diannot, kyfreith adyōgydo colli neu²⁵ gaffel yndi; a honno ny ellir annot arnaō ac ny dylyir.

xxxix. O deruyd y dyn holi peth drōy vach y arall a gōadu or kynogyn y mach, abarnu or ygnat²⁶ [raith] ar y kynogyn, a chymryt mach ar y ohyr or dōybleit, a bot amrysson rōg y dōybleit pōy adalo ygobyr²⁷ yr ygnat; kyfreith a dyōeit, kynny allo y kynnogyn²⁸ caffel y reith gōedy barner idaō y ōirionhynni²⁹ yr hōnn eissōys³⁰ dylyu o honaō³¹ [ef] talu y gobyr yr ygnat: ³²or keiff³³ [ynteu] y reith, diameu yō³⁴ ymae ef³⁵ ae tal: ac uelly am reithoed ereill³⁶ a dyōedir kyfryō ahynny.

xl. O deruyd y dyn rodi cret ar arall, achōynnyaō or dyn³⁷ yr rodet³⁸ arnaō y sarhau, a mynnv or dyn iaōn; a dyōedut or dyn y rodes y gret ar y llall: cōbyl ōat yō gennyfi³⁹ na mevel na sarhaet⁴⁰ nas gōneuthym y ti⁴¹ eithyr rodi cret arnat ti; ac ar y gyfreith y dodafi nat sarhaet yneb rodi cret arnaō. ⁴²Hep yr haōlōr yna⁴³ yr ygneit ytystafi⁴⁴ na ōadaōd ef rodi cret arnafi; ac ar y gyfreith y dodaf⁴⁵ ynneu, nat cret⁴⁶ namyn yr honn arodo dyn yn llaō y⁴⁷ llall, ac nat ym llaō⁴⁸ i y rodeisti dy cret,

34. If a person take a thing by violence from another, and then the person from whom the spoil is taken¹ settle, and remove the thing from the robber without his leave, and without asking, and the robber call for it to his custody in the condition it previously was; the law says, as the spoil did not legally revert to him, that it was lawful for it to go a second time into the robber's custody: if the² lord will the spoil,³ the law is open to his claim.

35. A cause to be heard is, one in which loss or gain is claimed on the day it ought.

36. A cause not to be heard is, one formerly between two persons, in which neglect by one of the parties, or settlement between them occurred.

37. A cause to be heard is, one in which no decision was formerly made; that it is right to hear, although it be not right to answer. That is not to be answered, unless there be brought against it time for aid if due, or privilege, or thing which requires delay.

38. A cause without delay is, a cause in which loss or gain occurs; and to that there can be no delay, nor ought not.

39. If a person claim a thing from another through surety, and the debtor deny the surety, and the judge sentence a¹ raith upon the debtor, and take surety for his fee from both parties, and there be a dispute between the two parties who shall pay the judge's fee; the law says, as the debtor cannot have a raith after his innocence is decided, he is to pay the judge's fee: if he gets the raith, it is he doubtless that pays: and so as to other raiths the like is said.

40. If a person pledge his faith to another, and the person to whom it is given complain of saraad, and willeth to have right; and the person who pledged his faith to the other say: 'I totally deny it, neither shame nor saraad did I cause thee, only pledged my faith upon thee; and to the law I appeal, that it is not saraad to any one to pledge faith upon him.' Says the plaintiff there: 'To the judges I testify that he denied not pledging his faith upon me; and to the law I ap-

¹ dyuot
² hoōlōr holi trōy

³ come,
⁴ plaintiff will to claim as robbery,

¹ i gm K. ² ar K. ³ trais i gunto a chychōyn K. ⁴ gennat K. ⁵ not in K. ⁶ doeth K. ⁷ ynteu yng K. ⁸ tracheuyn K. ⁹ o K. ¹⁰ not in K. ¹¹ eu K. ¹² gael K. ¹³ not in K. ¹⁴ teuyn K. ¹⁵ rydynt. K. ¹⁶ K. ¹⁷ - r K. ¹⁸ gael K. ¹⁹ K. ²⁰ not in K. ²¹ gael K. ²² not in K. ²³ K. ²⁴ o K. ²⁵ K. ²⁶ mae ynteu K. ²⁷ i K. ²⁸ i roet K. ²⁹ - na ōneuthym i ti K. ³⁰ not in K. ³¹ A dyōedut or hoōlōr K. ³² not in K. ³³ not in K. ³⁴ oit K. ³⁵ gilyd K. ³⁶ innu K. ³⁷ K.

namyn ar vy yscôyd, neu ar vymronffoll, neu yn lle 'ym ny dylynt y rodi.' Kyfreith adyŷeit 'yna nat oes cret namyn 'bri duó,' ac nat kyfreitholach idaó 'ynteu y taraó 'ef æ laó yn agoret, 'noc æ laó yn gayet, 'æc bot yn sarhaet 'or cōynir; canys diheu yó bot yn y encu y gyrr, æ aryf yn 'llaó yn llad.

XLII. Hynn o dynyon a 'dylyant vot yn tyston dilys yn gyfreithaól yg gorssed yr arglōyd neu ¹⁶y dyn' a vo ynyle: yr ygnat ¹¹a deu henefuyd a vo o pop tu yr ¹²brenhin neu yr' arglōyd. Pōy bynnac aónel kyfreith ygōyd hynny o dynyon, a thystu peth or dōy bleit yddunt or ¹³hynn aóneler rac ¹⁴bron bedy pleidaó or adyŷetter, acheissaó orbleit arall eu llyssu nyt ¹⁵oes lys arnunt rōg ¹⁶y braót ac estraón canys pob dyn a dily bot ¹⁷yny gyfreith rac y vron ¹⁸ef, ahōynteu y tyston adyŷetpōyt: 'a gōr agōreic; a ryd achaeth: ¹⁹a thyston dilys y dylyant bynteu vot ar a ²⁰ōnelōynt y eturyt ²¹yr iaón; ac ot amheuir creirer pop vn ²²ohonunt namyn' yr arglōyd.

XLIII. O deruyd dyuot gōennyn ²³y lestyr dyn arall ac yssu y mel a mynnv or neb pieiffo ymel y dieissyóab or ²⁴dyn bioed y gōennyn aleóssei y mel; kyfreith adyŷeit na dióygir ²⁵dim idaó, sef achasó yó, ²⁶py aniu-eil bynnac ny dylyo ²⁷eu perchennaóe y' bugeilaeth nae gadó, ny dily ynteu diŷbyn y llōgyr ²⁸nar gōeithret, sef ²⁹anyucileit yó y rei hynny gōennyn, neu letuegin adofer o vōystuil gōyllt, neu ederyn.

XLIII. O deruyd y gōennyn dyn mynet ³⁰[i] myón llestyr ³¹dyn arall achartrefu ³²y gyt ac ³³ōy, a galó or dyn bieiffo y gōennyn amdanunt drachefen, a mynnv ³⁴eu caffel; kyfreith adyŷeit ³⁵yna nadylyir ³⁶eu damtōg heb lester ³⁷amdanadunt, ac ³⁸na ellir ³⁹eu damtōg, ⁴⁰ac na ellir eu' dithol, ⁴¹na digaón' o gyfreith y caffel ⁴²y gan ⁴³y perchen y llester ⁴⁴y daethant' yndaó; kanny ónaeth ⁴⁵[ef] vn agkyfreith amdanunt óy, ac nat llei ⁴⁶eu gormes idaó noe mōynant.

XLIV. O deruyd y dyn pōyllaóe tōyllaó mab neu dyn ynvyt arall anyanaól o beri

peal, that it is no pledging of faith but in the other's hand, and not in my hand didst thou pledge thy faith, but on my shoulder, or on my breast, or in a place where thou oughtest not.' The law there says, that there is no pledge of faith but a 'briduw, and that it was not more lawful to strike him with his open hand than with his closed hand, and that it is saraad if complained of; for it is certain that the prosecution is in his mouth, and his weapon in his hand to kill.

41. These persons are lawfully to be certain witnesses in the session of the lord, or the person who may be in his place: the judge and the two elders who shall be on each side of the king or lord. Whoever engage in law in the presence of those persons, and the two parties testify to them of proceedings done before them after the parties shall have spoken, and one of the parties seek to object to them, they cannot, for there is no objection concerning their judgment with a stranger; for every person, in law, is to be in his presence and theirs, the witnesses spoken of: and a husband and wife; and free and bond: and they are certain witnesses as to what they do to restore the right; and, if they be doubted, let every one of them be put to the relic except the lord.

42. If bees come to another person's skep, and eat the honey, and the owner of the honey willeth to be compensated by the owner of the bees which devoured the honey; the law says, that he is to have no compensation, because whatever animal the owner is not to attend or guard, he is not to compensate its damage or deed, such as bees, or a wild animal tamed, or a bird.

43. If a person's bees go into another person's skep, and remain with the hive, and the owner of the bees call for their restoration, and willeth to have them; the law there says, he is not to swear to them without a skep, and as he cannot swear to them, and they cannot be distinguished, he cannot, by law, recover them from the owner of the skep; for he did nothing illegal with them, and their annoyance was not less than their benefit.

44. If a sane person defraud an idiotic youth, or naturally incompetent person, by

⁴⁷bridon

⁴⁸bruised skin,

¹⁶arall, y K. ¹⁷yny lle hōnn K. ¹⁸ef K. ¹⁹not in K. ²⁰- mōy K. ²¹a K. ²²o K. ²³- i K. ²⁴dyly K. ²⁵not in K. ²⁶ar K. ²⁷not in K. ²⁸hōnn K. ²⁹- i K. ³⁰not in K. ³¹eu K. ³²ying K. ³³hōy K. ³⁴not in K. ³⁵ōnelont K. ³⁶not in K. ³⁷cithir K. ³⁸yn K. ³⁹nep K. ⁴⁰not in K. ⁴¹pa K. ⁴²perchen K. ⁴³nai K. ⁴⁴not in K. ⁴⁵K. ⁴⁶not in K. ⁴⁷ōynt K. ⁴⁸i K. ⁴⁹not in K. ⁵⁰i K. ⁵¹amdanunt K. ⁵²- orth K. ⁵³i K. ⁵⁴nai K. ⁵⁵ni aill K. ⁵⁶not in K. ⁵⁷ir aethant K. ⁵⁸K. ⁵⁹i K. ⁶⁰K.

rodi kedernyt ar beth auci affes idaó yn absen; kyfreith adyóeit nat safedic idaó hynny rac bron ygneit.

XLV. O deruyd y dyn kadarn kymell ar dyn gŵan arodi kedernyt ar beth ¹a uei affes' idaó yn absen kyfreith, rac ouyn arueu neu ¹rac ouyn' ²anreith ²[bit] sauedic ³yny gyfreith y ³[³ouyn] hōnnó.

XLVI. O deruyd y dyn dylyu peth y arall amach arnaó abot ⁴negydyath y kynogyn y talu; yaón yó yr mach rodi góystyl ⁴yr amdiffynnór yr ⁴haólór.

XLVII. ⁵Or deruyd nachaffo o da kymeint ar góystyl yny dyd hōnnó; rodet ⁵ae tra-noeth ae tradóy yny ⁷[uo] góystyl kyfreith-aól ⁶y am' peth y dyd kyntaf arodes.

XLVIII. ⁸Or deruyd yr amdiffynnór tebygu na dyly ef hōanneccav góystyl onyt y kyntaf arodes; kyfreith adyóeit y uot yn uach ar y geinaóc díóethaf val ar y gyntaf; ac úrth hynny y dyly ynteu cóplau y óystloryaeth ar dylyet hōnnó.

XLIX. O deruyd amrysson róg perchen-ogyon dóy vaennaór am teruynu, yr vchaf y breint bieu teruynu; ¹⁰or bydant ¹¹o gyf-uuch, kygŵarchadó arglóyd ¹²a teruyna.

L. O deruyd yór ar gylch hep atlam idaó namyn ¹³ar gylch, neu ¹⁴uonhedic kanhóyn-aól diatlam gŵadu mach, abarnu reith arnaó a mynu o honaó ¹⁵ef góybot py' le yrodo y reith o gyfreith yaónhaf yó ynyr eglóys y gordíedóyt arnaó ef gyfreith yny phlóyf-uogaeth; canyt móy ¹⁶y dyly ef ¹⁷dólyr sóyn ¹⁶na bara offeren yn vn eglóys noe gilyd.

LI. Nyt oes vn reith a dylyer kyrchu mam eglóys ¹⁸[a hi] móy no llan arall, onyt am ŵadu mab neu y gymryt; y deu ¹⁹[peth] hynny ny dylyir namyn y ²⁰myón mam eglóys.

LII. O deruyd y dyn óerthu buch neu ych, a mach arteithi ²¹ygantaó; yaón yó idaó vot ²²dan yr yskefein teir lloer, ac os yn dryll y lloer y góerthir ²³[yr] ych neu y uuch iaón yó díóynyaó ²⁴y honno' y lloer, ²⁵cany ellir talu dryll or lloer yn lle ²⁶cóbyl; a ²⁷bot dan' yr yskefeint ar y teir lloer nessaf idi.

LIII. O deruyd góneuthur cam yn oes arglóyd neu agkyfreith arall a góedy ²⁸hynny maró yr arglóyd hōnnó, athebygu or ar-

causing him to give security for something to his damage in his absence; the law says, that it will not stand before the judges.

45. If a powerful person compel a weak person to give security for something ¹to his damage' in the absence of law, for fear of arms, or for fear of ²spoliation; such ³fear stands in the law.

46. If a person owe a thing to another, with surety thereon, and the debtor refuse to pay; it is right for the surety to give a pledge ⁴of the defendant ⁴to the plaintiff.'

47. If he shall not find property equal in amount to the pledge on that day; let him, the next or the following day, give as much as shall make a legal pledge for the thing the first day he gave it.

48. If the defendant suppose that he is not to add to a pledge, but abide by the first he gave; the law says, that he is surety for the last penny as well as for the first; and, therefore, he is to complete his pledging for that debt.

49. If there be a dispute between the owners of two maenors as to meers, the highest in privilege is to meer; if they be equal, the conservancy of a lord shall meer.

50. If a man on progress without a residence, or an innate boneddig, deny surety, and a raith be adjudged on him, and he mind to know where he shall give the raith by law; it is most right in the church belonging to the parish where law overtook him; for he is not to have his holy water and mass bread in one church more than another.

51. No raith is to resort to a mother church more than to another church, but for denying or receiving a son; those two things are only to take place in a mother church.

52. If a person sell a cow or an ox, with surety for its teithi; it is right for him to be answerable for the strangles for three months, and, if the cow or ox be sold during part of a month, it is right to allow it, for part of a month cannot be accounted a whole one; and so to be answerable for the strangles during the three next months.

53. If wrong, or other illegality, be done during the life of a lord, and the lord afterwards die, and the succeeding lord

¹ areith
² i

³ kedernyt
⁴ haól.

⁵ words;
⁶ to

⁷ security
⁸ of the claim.

⁹ not in K. ¹⁰ K. ¹¹ y K. ¹² yn negyd K. ¹³ O K. ¹⁴ not in K. ¹⁵ K. ¹⁶ am y K. ¹⁷ O K. ¹⁸ o K. ¹⁹ not in K. ²⁰ ai K. ²¹ y K. ²² - y K. ²³ ynteu pa K. ²⁴ a K. ²⁵ - y K. ²⁶ ar K. ²⁷ K. ²⁸ not in K. ²⁹ arno K. ³⁰ - i K. ³¹ K. ³² not in K. ³³ - gyntaf K. ³⁴ - ar K. ³⁵ goruot yr ych neur uuóch ar K. ³⁶ not in K. ³⁷ K. ³⁸ Q. ³⁹ K.

glóyd adel góedy ef dylyu ohonaó ef cospi y dyn am yr agkyfreith a ¹ónaeth yn oes yr arglóyd a vuyassei uaró ; nys dyly, sef achos ²yó, cany dyly ef cospi namyn aónelher yny oes ehun.

LIV. O deruyd y dyn góneuthur agkyfreith yn oes arglóyd ac ³am yr agkyfreith ⁴hónnó gorddióes or arglóyd meicheu ar da, achyn oet y tal maró yr arglóyd hónnó ; yr arglóyd adel óedy ef adyly kymell y tal, canys dylyet y tat oed ⁵hónnó.

LV. O deruyd dehol lleidyr am letrat neu y didor neu gaffel naó o honaó affo y teyrnas arall ; acheissaó o arglóyd yteyrnas ⁶honno y cospi am y letrat a ⁷oruc yn y lle y bu gynt ; ⁸nys dyly vn arglóyd cospi neb ⁹namyn aónelher yny teyrnas ehun.

LVI. O deruyd ydyn rodi mach ar yrru lletrat ar dyn arall, ¹⁰ac yny' dyd y bo ¹¹dadleu ar y dyn kilyaó o honaó o yrru y lletrat ar y dyn hónnó ; yaón yó barnu teir bu camlórb arnaó am gilyaó ¹²y órth y' gyrr.

LVII. Kyfreith a dyóeit ¹³na dylyir talu ¹⁴[llógyr] saeth ebaól, sef yó hónnó, ebaól a ¹⁵retto yn ol y vam ; ny dylyir ¹⁶y difóyn y lógyr yny ¹⁷[uo] dóy vlóyd, canys hyt hynny ybyd ebaól : oe ¹⁸dóy vlóyd allan ¹⁹y dylyir' kyt ²⁰bo yn ol y vam y llyccro canys march yó.

LVIII. O deruyd bot mab y Gymro o alltudes, yaón yó barnu reith arnaó, canys treftadaó yó kyt ²¹bo o lóyn apherth y caffer, canys órth y tat y da yvreint ; ac ²²óorth hynny ny dyly kenedyl y tat nathalu nathyngu drostaó namyn y deuparth, ehun hagen a dyly mynet o ²³laó y ²⁴laó y óadu yny vo cóbyl yreith tros trayan y vam.

LIX. ²⁵Póy bynnac a ymgynhenno yn dadleu neu yn eglóys neu ymynnóent, neu yn llys, yr arglóyd a dyly camlórb o pob vn or tri lle hynny, kynny chaffo y dyn y dyóetter órthaó dim ; ac arglóyd bieu erlit y camlyryeu hynny.

LX. O deruyd dodí geir kyuarth duó Góener kyn hanner dyd, ef a ellir dodí y gyfreith ar y Sul, ac ar y Llun ; os góedi hanner dyd duó Góener y daó y geir kyuarth, ny ellir dodí oet y gyfreith nac ar Sul nac ar Lun, a hynny o anryded y Sul : sef

suppose that he is to punish the person for the illegality he did in the time of the lord who died ; he is not, because he is only to punish for what shall be done in his own time.

54. If a person do an illegality in the time of a lord, and for that illegality the lord impose sureties for penalty, and, before the time of payment, the lord die ; the succeeding lord is to enforce the payment, for that was a debt to the father.

55. If a thief be banished, or cast off, or get sanctuary, and flee to another kingdom ; and the lord of that kingdom seek to punish him for the theft committed by him in the former place ; no lord is to punish but for what shall be done in his own kingdom.

56. If a person give a surety to prosecute theft against another person, and, on the day the cause is to be heard, recede from the prosecution of the theft against that person ; it is right to sentence him to three kine camlwrw for receding from the prosecution.

57. The law says, that the damage done by a darting colt is not to be paid for, that is, a colt following its dam ; its damage is not to be compensated until it be two years old, for so long it is a colt : after the ¹⁹second year it is to be paid, although in following its dam it do damage, for it is a horse.

58. If a Cymro have a son by a foreign woman, it is right to adjudge a raith upon him, for he is an inheritor, although conceived in bush and brake, for his privilege arises from his father ; and, therefore, the father's kindred are neither to pay nor swear for him further than two parts, he himself is to go from ²³hand to ²⁴hand to deny until the raith be complete for the mother's third.

59. Whoever shall brawl in a suit, in church, or in churchyard, or in court, the lord is to have a camlwrw for each of those three places, although the person spoken to shall have nothing ; and to the lord belongs the exaction of those camlwrws.

60. If interrogation be made before mid-day on Friday, the law can be appointed for the Sunday, and for the Monday ; if after mid-day on Friday the interrogation be made, the time of the law cannot be appointed on Sunday, nor Monday, and that

²⁴lann

²⁴church

¹ónaethoed ef K. ²nas dyly K. ³achos K. ⁴honno K. ⁵not in K. ⁶ir aeth idi K. ⁷ónaeth K. ⁸- yny deyrnas arall K. ⁹onit K. ¹⁰or K. ¹¹- r K. ¹²or K. ¹³ni K. ¹⁴K. kyfreith Q. ¹⁵lykro K. ¹⁶not in K. ¹⁷K. ¹⁸not in K. ¹⁹diuóyn llógyr K. ²⁰not in K. ²¹boet K. ²²er K. ²³not in K. ²⁴K.

yó geir kyfarch, pan o vyno yr ygnat pa le y bu yr arwaessaf neu y borth.'

LXI. O deruyd tebugu na allo arglôyd ■ gyfreith rodi tir ¹[i] trestadaóc arall yn heroyd tebygu na ²dyliei nep ³namyn y dylyet ehun; kyfreith adybeit y ⁴digaón ⁵[yr arglôyd] yna ⁶basgu ⁷y deu peth yn vn ony daó gossymdeith y trestadaóc or eidaó ehun, a hynny hep treis ⁸yndaó: ac uelly am ⁹da arall.

LXII. O deruyd ydyn holi da y arall ¹⁰y myón lluyd, ny dily ¹¹attech ¹²idaó y' tra vo yn ¹³agkennyon y brenhin.'

LXIII. O deruyd y dyn ¹⁴myón lluyd kynnic tal y arall, ny dily y gymryt onys mynn; sef achos yó, cany dilyir diróyaó nep ymyón lluyd, rac ¹⁵góellygyaó góassanaeth ¹⁶y arglôyd ¹⁷neu y lesteiraó.'

LXIV. O deruyd dóyn buch ¹⁸y dyn yn lletrat' ¹⁹[neu yn anghyuarch] ae llo genti, a threulaó y vuch ae llo, a bot yn dir talu y góerth dracheuen; athebygu or dyn bioed y vuch dilyu trugeint am y vuch, ahócheinaóc am y llo; kyfreith adybeit nas dily, canys hanner góerth pob llódyn glan yó y teithi, ac oe theithi hitheu ²⁰y panha' yó y llo, ²¹ar llaeth; ac órth hynny nat móy y góerth ²²hitheu kyt dycker y llo ²³y gyt ahi no chynny dycker ²⁴namyn hi ehun, a hynny yó' trugeint.

LXV. O deruyd y dyn dilyu da y arall a ²⁵mach arnaó, ²⁶[a dybetut or hoólór mae pedeir arugeint a dily] adyóedut or amdiffynnór ²⁷y mae deudec keinaóc ²⁸[a dily,] amynet ²⁹[hynny] yn eturyt y mach, ³⁰a dyóedut or mach' Dioer hep ef, kynn y del cof yóchúí pa lun ymrodet ³¹i ynn vach, cof yó genyfi, sef ³²yó hynny' ar hócheinaóc. Sef a dyóeit kyfreith yna, cany ³³duunóys ef ³⁴ac vn or ³⁵dóy eturyt, naónaeth ³⁶mach yn' teithi mach, ³⁷ac o achos hynny' talet ³⁸ef óbyl or aholes yr haólór ³⁹y ambenn a adefuaóó y'r amdiffynnór.

LXVI. O deruyd ydyn bórb ⁴⁰[góyd] ⁴¹agkyuodydyn adyóydaó' ar tir ⁴²[dyn] arall, neu garnneddu mein ⁴³arnaó, abot perchen ⁴⁴[y tir] yn mynnó, ⁴⁵y bórb y ar ytir; kyfreith adyóeit nadyly neb adaó gormes ar y gilyd, ac y dily ynteu ⁴⁶ky-

from the honour of the Sunday: interrogation is, when the judge shall ask, where was the arwaesav, or the aid.

61. If it be supposed that a lord cannot, by law, give land to another inheritor, from the supposition that nobody is to have other than his own due; the law says, that the lord there can compress the two things into one, until provision come to an inheritor from his own property, and that without spoliation: and so as to other property.

62. If a person claim property from another during military service, he is not to answer him while he shall be in the king's service.

63. If a person on military service offer payment to another, he is not to take it unless he will; because nobody is liable to dirwy while on military service, lest the lord's service be prejudiced or hindered.

64. If a person's cow be taken by theft, or surreption, with her calf, and the cow and the calf be spent, and it become imperative to repay her worth; and the owner of the cow suppose that he is to have three score pence for the cow, and six pence for the calf; the law says, that he is not, for half the worth of every clean animal is its teithi, and the calf and the milk are part of her teithi; and, therefore, her worth is not more, although the calf be taken, than if she had been taken alone, and that is three score pence.

65. If a person owe property to another, with surety thereon, and the claimant say that he is to have twenty-four pence, and the defendant say that it is twelve pence, and it be left to the surety to decide, and the surety say: 'God knows,' says he, 'although it does not recur to your memory for what I was given as surety, it does to mine, to wit, for six pence.' The law there says, as he did not agree with either of the two assertions, he did not fulfil the teithi of a surety, and for that cause let him pay the whole claimed by the claimant over what the defendant acknowledged.

66. If a person fell immoveable timber, and it fall upon another person's land, or heap stones upon the land, and the owner of it willeth them to be cast from his land; the law says, that no one is to cause a nuisance to another, and that he is to

¹ K. ² dily K. ³ onit K. ⁴ gall K. ⁵ K. arglôydiaeth Q. ⁶ not in K. ⁷ ido K. ⁸ - pop K. ⁹ not in K. ¹⁰ - i K. ¹¹ not in K. ¹² angen i arglôyd. K. ¹³ yn K. ¹⁴ góallygiaó K. ¹⁵ yr K. ¹⁶ not in K. ¹⁷ yn lletrat i dyn K. ¹⁸ K. ¹⁹ pan K. ²⁰ ai K. ²¹ hi K. ²² not in K. ²³ y llo gita hi: sef yó hynny K. ²⁴ - bot K. ²⁵ K. ²⁶ not in K. ²⁷ K. ²⁸ not in K. ²⁹ not in K. ³⁰ ir tyf K. ³¹ duunod K. ³² ar K. ³³ deu K. ³⁴ ef K. ³⁵ a chani ónaeth ef teithi mach K. ³⁶ ehun K. ³⁷ not in K. ³⁸ K. ³⁹ anghyuodedic K. ⁴⁰ K. ⁴¹ not in K. ⁴² K. ⁴³ eu K. ⁴⁴ diot yr ormes a uóriod K.

chóynu y llaur aoruc yn ormes y' ar tir y llall.

LXVII. O deruyd y dyn ¹caffel barnu idaú' keinaóc paladyr, dechreuet y ²chynnullaó kyn penn vn dyd ablóydyn; ³ac onys gouyn y myón hynny o amser, nys dyly ⁴y ouyn' o hynny allan, obyde góladr.

LXVIII. ⁴Py haól bynnac a varnner y dyn o gyfreith, ac ⁵nat y ymauaelo ef' y medyant ⁶or haól, ⁷nae gólodychu vn dyd a blóydyn; kyfreith adyóeit ⁸y mynet' yn óydalet y ⁹rygtaó ¹⁰ac ef' ae da ¹¹or byd góladr; ac na dyly y góercheitóat attep idaó ohynny allan.

LXIX. O deruyd y dynyon caffel ¹²[douodeu] ar fford, neu yscrybyl ar gróydyr, neu da arall hep perchen ¹³idaó; iaón yó yr neb ae caffo eu menegi y ¹⁴as arglóyd, ac ¹⁵yna yaón yó yr arglóyd peri amouyn póy bieiffo yn' tri chyoad; ac ony óybydir ¹⁶póy bieiffont yn hynny o yspeit, ryd vyd yr brenhin y defnydaó o hynny allan: canys diff-eith brenhin yó pop da hep ¹⁷perchennaóc idaó.

LXX. O deruyd y dyn góneuthur affeith lletrat ffyrnic ¹⁸[diróy deudyblic a dal, sef yó hynny, chóeffunt, neu bedeir bú arugeint.

LXXI. O deruyd i dyn góneuthur lletrat ffyrnic,] a hynny am beth a vo lei, ¹⁹y óerth' no phedeir keinaóc; yaón yó barnu y vot yn lleidyr góerth ahynny yn deu dyblyc; sef yó hynny pedeir punt ardec.

LXXII. O deruyd sarhau ²⁰góenydaóc o gaeth pedeir ar hugeint yó y sarhaet: sef yó góenydaóc, caeth a vo yn ty mab vchelwr nyt el ²¹y raó nac y ureuan: sef yó ²²[hónnó] caeth doofyaeth dyn adricko o óahaóed hep y brynu gyt a mab uchelwr, góerth hónnó ²³yó vn ryó' a góerth caeth a pryner.

LXXIII. O deruyd ydyn damtóg peth agóerth ²⁴kyfreith ²⁵arnaó ²⁶[a bot yn uóy y damtóng nor góerth kyfreith;] ygneit adylyant edrych ae cam y damtygút, ac os cam góneler ²⁷arnaó kyfreith anudon, sef yó hynny, ²⁸[naó] vgeint camlóro, ar eglóys yny ol.

LXXIV. O deruyd y dyn óneuthur ²⁹cam ³⁰vn keinaóc ³¹óerth ac ef' arnaóed, achreir arnaó; ef' adyly colli cóbyl oe anreith yr ³²achos y naóed hónnó, ony cheiff naóed

remove the work which caused the nuisance upon the other's land.

67. If a person be adjudged to have spear penny, let him begin to collect it before the end of a year and a day; and, unless he ask it during that period, he is not to ask it thenceforward, if he be in the country.

68. Whatsoever claim shall be adjudged to a person by law, and he shall not take possession of the claim, nor master it for a year and a day; the law says, that that causes an intervention between him and his property, if he be in the country, and the guardian is not to answer him thence out.

69. If persons find prizes on the road, or wandering animals, or other property without an owner; it is right for the one who shall find them to apprise the lord's servant, and then it is right for the lord to enquire to whom they may belong at three resorts; and, if it be not known to whom they may belong in that space, it is free for the king to make use of them thenceforward: for all property without an owner is the king's waste.

70. If a person commit an accessory to ferocious theft, ¹⁸he pays a twofold dirwy, that is, six pounds, or twenty-four kine.

71. If a person commit ferocious theft, and that of a thing of less worth than four pence; it is right to adjudge him to be a saleable thief, and that twofold, that is, fourteen pounds.

72. If saraad be done to a serving bondman, twenty-four pence is his saraad: a serving bondman is one who shall be in the house of an uchelwr who goes not to spade, nor quern: such is a domestic bondman, one who shall remain by invitation, without buying, with an uchelwr: his worth is the same as the worth of a bought bondman.

73. If a person appraise a thing, which has a legal worth thereon, and the appraisal be more than the legal worth; judges are to see whether it be wrongly appraised, and if it be wrongly done, he is to pay the penalty of perjury, that is, a camlwrw of ²⁸nine score pence, and the church after him.

74. If a man do wrong to the worth of one penny while in sanctuary, and a relic upon him; he is to lose the whole of his property on account of that sanctuary, unless

¹ barnu ido caffel K. ² chynnull K. ³ not in K. ⁴ Pa K. ⁵ nas amauel ynteu K. ⁶ i K. ⁷ neu yn K. ⁸ not hónnó K. ⁹ rydaó K. ¹⁰ not in K. ¹¹ o K. ¹² K. deuodeu Q. ¹³ arnaó K. ¹⁴ óassanaethóyr yr K. ¹⁵ udunt óynteu ymouyn pieuffor yscrybyl yny K. ¹⁶ not in K. ¹⁷ perchen K. ¹⁸ K. ¹⁹ not in K. ²⁰ góeinidol K. ²¹ yn K. ²² K. ²³ un ryó yó K. ²⁴ - arnaó o K. ²⁵ not in K. ²⁶ K. ²⁷ not in K. ²⁸ K. ²⁹ - o K. ³⁰ góerth K. ³¹ not in K.

¹[arall] o neŷyd; sef achos yŷ hynny y naŷd aŷnaethosti amreint yndi ny dyly vn naŷd ²gan honno.

LXXV. O deruyd barnu dyn yn lleidyr gŷerth a bot da idaŷ ³yd ympryno o honaŷ kyfreith ⁴yŷ yny lle ⁵yd ymŷrthotto ⁶dyn adillŷg y eneit o agheu, ac ef yn gallu y ellŷg ⁷ac nas mynno, dylyu ⁸ohonaŷ ef y dienydyu am y letrat: bei na allei ⁹ef ymprynv ¹⁰kyt pallei y genedyl oe prynv ny ¹¹dylyir y dienydyv ef am y da ny allei ¹²ef dyuot idaŷ kyt dylyer idaŷ.

LXXVI. O deruyd dyuot deu ¹³berchen a' damtŷg da o bop vn o ¹⁴honunt yn ŷahanedic yn llaŷ ¹⁵yr vn dyn ynyr vn dadleu; yaŷn yŷ gadu idaŷ y ardelŷ or hŷnn y mynno am pob vn o nadunt, ac osseif y ardelŷ ¹⁶[ido] bit ryd, ac ¹⁷or palla y ardelŷ ¹⁸or neill kyt ¹⁹boet ŷiryon or llall, bit eneit uadeu; ²⁰or byd kymeint y lletrat ac y dylyo bot yn eneit vadeu. ²¹Or deruyd pailu y ardelŷ idaŷ am pob vn o nadunt, bit eneit uadeu am y neill o ²²honunt yn lle cosp yr arglŷyd; abit y da hyt oet seith punt idaŷ heuyd am y llall yn lle ²³cosp: allyna ²⁴vn lle y dyly ²⁵arglŷyd eneit lleidyr ae da.

LXXVII. ²⁶O deruyd y dyn na ŷyppo beth leihaf y dylyer camlŷrw ymdanaŷ; kyfreith adyŷeit pan yŷ am yr hyn lleiaf y dylyer cŷynaŷ ymdanaŷ, sef yŷ hynny am gyfreith keinaŷc o dygir yn agkyfreithaŷl, ac nas atuerer nes cŷynaŷ y myŷn llys.

LXXVIII. O deruyd damŷeinaŷ tybygu o arglŷydiaeth dylyu da kynny chŷyner am agkyfarch; kyfreith adyŷeit, nadylyir ony byd hebrŷg cŷyn or colledic yr llys: gŷedy cŷyno y colledic ny dyly nachymryt yr eidaŷ dracheuen na dim ymdanaŷ hep ganyat yr arglŷyd.

LXXIX. ²⁷Pŷbynac a gynhalio tir a daear un dyd a blŷydyn ac o luyd, achyman, athreth, ac o pop peth a del arno; a dyuot dylyedoc arall ai ouyn o dieithir i rann n honaŷ; ef a dyly talu ir gorcheitŷat gobyr gŷarchadŷ tir.

LXXX. O deruyd y dyn adaŷ da y arall yr gŷneuthur drŷc y gar ²⁸idaŷ, neu y gymodaŷc ²⁹idaŷ, ae lloŷci y tei, ae llad ³⁰yscrybyl, ae llad dyn, a rodi mach ar y da hŷnnŷ, a gŷneuthur y gyfulauan o honaŷ; a bot negydaeth gan y dyn am dalu y da; ³¹adyuot y dyn aŷnaeth y gyfulavan honno aholi ymach am y da; iaŷn yŷ idaŷ ³²yna enŷi

he obtain a new sanctuary; because, the sanctuary whose privilege he broke is not to renew it.

75. If a person be adjudged to be a saleable thief, and have property to buy himself; the law is, where a person shall refuse to save his soul from death, and he able to do so and willeth not, he is to be executed for the theft: if he were not able to buy himself, although his kindred might fail to buy him, he is not to be executed for the property he might not compass, although due from him.

76. If two owners come, and swear separately to property in the hands of the same person, in the same suit; it is right to leave him his arddelw to either he willeth of them, and, if his arddelw stand to him, let him be free, and, if his arddelw fail him to the one, although he may be innocent of the other, let him be executed; if the theft be of that amount that he ought to lose his life. If his arddelw fail him to both, let him lose his life for the one, as the lord's punishment; and let his property, as far as seven pounds, be forfeited for the other, as punishment: and there is the one case the lord is to have the life, and the property, of the thief.

77. If a person shall not know for what least a camlŷrw is due; the law says, that it is due for the least thing that shall be complained of, that is, a penny in law if illegally taken, and not restored until complained of in court.

78. If it chance to be supposed by a lord that he is to have property for surreption although not complained of; the law says, he is not, unless a plaint be preferred by the loser to the court: after the loser shall complain, he is not to receive the property back, nor any thing for it, without the consent of the lord.

79. Whoever shall hold land and soil for a year and a day, with military service, and tourn, and tax, and every thing incident to it; and another owner come, and ask for his share of it; he is to pay to the guardian the conservancy fee for land.

80. If a person promise property to another to injure his relative, or his neighbour, such as burning his buildings, or killing his animals, or killing a person, and give surety for that property, and he do the crime; and the person refuse to pay the property; and the person who did the crime sue the surety for the property; it is

¹ K. ² - i K. ³ ir K. ⁴ a dyteit K. ⁵ ef ac ellŷng K. ⁶ not in K. ⁷ ynteu K. ⁸ not in K. ⁹ dlyit K. ¹⁰ not in K. ¹¹ perchenoc i K. ¹² nadunt K. ¹³ not in K. ¹⁴ K. ¹⁵ o K. ¹⁶ ido am y K. ¹⁷ bo K. ¹⁸ o K. ¹⁹ nadunt K. ²⁰ - y K. ²¹ - r K. ²² not in K. ²³ not in Q. ²⁴ not in K. ²⁵ - i K. ²⁶ not in K. ²⁷ not in K.

pa ar 'yr aeth yn' mach, a *phy achos : ot amheuir or ddy bleit dilyner yr *haölör, athalet ehun a aedeöis o da, a chamlörö deudyblyc yr arglöyd. Ereill adyöeit pan yö diröy deudyblyc adylyir yna, canys affeith lletrat yö, a bot hönn yn lletrat ac yn vurnn ; aheröyd y murnn y uot yn diröy deudyblyc, ar dull hönnö yssyd oreu : *aa dyn aönaeth y gyfulauan yn eneit uadeu, a bot ymach yn ryd oe uechni, ar kynnogyn yn 'didal, canys yn erbyn kyfreith yröymöyt yr haöl honno, ac nat röymeric dim *or aöneler yn erbyn kyfreith : yna y dyöedir, mach digymell, achynogyn *didal kyt adeuer yr haöl ; *ar haölör yn eneit uadeu.'

LXXXI. *O deruyd i dyn prynu peth i gan arall, a mach ar i dilysröyd ac öedi hynny dyuot y dyn i anilyssur da hönnö, a dyöetut i gymryt hep öir hep iaön, ai döyn ymeith ; a dyuot y göercheitöat ar y mach, ac erchi dilyssur da ido, ac yna dyöetut or mach : ni dilyssafi diffryt rac trais, ath da ditheu a dygöyt i drais, ac nit ydiö ith öarchadö ; ac örth hynny, ni dilyssafi i ti y da hönnö yni del ith öarchadö di. Kyfreith a dyöeit na dily mach gynal i uechni rac trais a lletrat, nac anghyuarch, nac rac yspeil, nac rac llaöer o petheu ereill, yni del y da tracheuyn nny llaö i dygöyt i ganto ; y mach a dily göedi i gynal rac i öynep ai holo heröyd i barno kyfreith oreu.

LXXXII. O deruyd bot datleu röng dau dyn am tir a daear, ac nny datleu hönnö, barnu or yngnat gam uraöt, ac örth hynny, bot yr höölör yn galö am estyn ar y tir ; a dyöetut or amdifynnör Dioer cam uraöt a uarnöyt arnafi, a llyma uynögystyl ar uot yn gam y uraöt ; ac ar y kyfreith i dodaf na dlyir estynu uynhir i, yni uo dilis y uraöt, kyn dotöyf yni herbyn nny lle i dlyön ; ar yngnat yni uraötle. Dioer hep yr höölör, kyfreith a uu yma ac o duundeb döy plait ac arglöyd ac yngnat göedi barnu i mineu uyn hir am daear o kyfreith ; ac ar y kyfreith i dodafi dlyu estyn ar auarnod yr yngnat ym. Y kyfreith a dyöeit pa le bynac i kerdei y göarchadö pan aethpöyt ir kyfreith honno hyt na dlyir symut göarchadö oi le yni uo dilis y uraöt, kan doethpöyt yni

right for him to name for what he is surety, and for what cause : if he be doubted by the two parties, let the *claimant be prosecuted, and let him pay himself what property he promised, and a twofold camlwrw to the lord. Others say, that a twofold dirwy is there due ; for it is an accessory of theft, and that this is theft, and waylaying ; and the twofold dirwy is on account of the waylaying, and that form is the best : and the man who did the crime to lose his life, and the surety free from his suretiship, and the debtor not to pay ; for that claim was secured contrary to law, and nothing done contrary to law is effective : there it is said, a surety without enforcement ; and a debtor without payment, although the claim shall be acknowledged ; and the claimant executed.

81. If a person buy a thing from another, with surety for its dilysrwydd, and, afterwards, a person come to question that property, and say, it was taken without justice, without right, and take it away ; and the guardian come to the surety, and require him to secure that property to him, and then the surety say : ' I secure not defence against violence, and thy property was taken by violence, and is not in thy custody ; and, therefore, I secure not that property to thee until it return to thy custody.' Law says, a surety is not to uphold his suretiship against violence, and theft, nor against surreption, nor spoliation, nor many other things, until it return to the hands from whence it was taken ; the surety, afterwards, is to uphold it, in the face of whoever shall claim, as the law shall adjudge best.

82. If there be a suit between two men for land and soil, and the judge, in that suit, pass a wrong sentence, and, on that account, the claimant call for investiture of the land ; and the defendant say : ' God knows, a wrong sentence was passed upon me, and here is my pledge that it is a wrong sentence ; and to the law I appeal, that investiture of my land is not to be given until the sentence be certain, as I appear against it where I ought ;' and the judge in his judgment seat. ' God knows,' answers the claimant, ' law has here been by the union of two parties, and lord, and judge, and my land has been adjudged to me by law ; and to the law I appeal, that investiture is to be of what the judge adjudged to me.' The law says, that where-

* haöl

* claim

*i mac K. *ffa K. *ar K. 'di talu K. *not in K. *not in K. 'The remainder of this Book is taken from K. *K.

herbyn yn amser kyfreith pe nat elit yni herbyn hitheu, ar yngnat yni uraŵtle, a diodef y uraŵt yni ōasgareir pleidieu ar arglōyd, yr arglōyd a dlyei estynur tir ir hoŵlŵr gŵedi hynny, kyt bei cam uraŵt achyt gŵarannuŵyt.

LXXXIII. O deruyd i yngnat uarnu cam uraŵt i meŵn datleu, a dyuot y dyn i barnŵyt arno yn gam, a mynet yni erbyn, a gouyn ir yngnat a gadarnhair uraŵt: ac os kedyrnhey di mi a rodaf uynŵystyl ith erbyn. Dioer hep yr yngnat, mi a gymeraf gyngor ai kadarnhaŵyfi. A dyŵetut or llall: Dioer hep y llall, ni dlyy di gymryt kyngor am y uraŵt honn, o gyngor i berneistir uraŵt honno, ac i datkeneist; ac ni dlyy ditheur ail kyngor amdanei, namyn y naill peth ai adef y gam uraŵt, ai ymŵystlo amdanei. Y kyfreith eissioes a dyŵeit uot ir yngnat defŵs tra uo yny uraŵtle, ai kadarnhair uraŵt ai peidio; ac i dyly kymryt kyngor ef ar niuer i bu yn barnur uraŵt gitac ef, ac o chaiff yni gyngor na chadarnhao y uraŵt, bit digŵydedic y uraŵt ac anolo, a thalet ef gamlŵr ir arglōyd am y cam datkan aŵnaeth: ac o chaiff yni gyngor gadarnhair uraŵt, rodent yll deu i gŵystyl yn llaŵr arglōyd, ar nep a pallo o nadunt cosper ef ual i dyŵeto kyfreith.

LXXXIV. O deruyd i yngnat uarnu cam uraŵt yny datleu, a gŵrthŵyncebu ido or nep i barnŵyt arno y gam uraŵt, a rodi gŵystyl yni erbyn, kyn i gyuodi oi uraŵt le, ac nas kymerei ynteu y gŵystyl yny uraŵtle; ac nas rodei, ac eissioes i rodi or nep a ōrthŵynepod ido yn llaŵr arglōyd y gŵystyl, athystu rodi i gŵystyl, a hep dyuot yni erbyn, ac ar hynny gŵascaru or arglōyd yr orsed ar pleidieu; ac ōedy hynny bot yn ediuar gan yr yngnat, na chadarnhao y uraŵt, a mynu ymŵystlo; a bot y nep i barnŵyt arnaŵ yngham yn dyŵedut, nydyly ymŵystlo, kanit ymŵystlod yny uraŵtle: kyfreith a dyŵeit, na ellir, nac ymŵystlo, na chadarnhao braŵt; namyn y mraŵtle, a chanit ymŵystlod ynteu yno, na all ef ymŵystlo gŵedi hynny; a bot yn adeuedic y gam uraŵt, ai bot yn anolo, athair buŵ camlŵr ar yr yngnat ai barnod: kanit iaŵn dŵyn i dauot i ganto kan pallod i gŵystyl.

ever the custody was when the law was commenced, the custody is not to be changed until the sentence be certain, as it was disputed at the lawful time; if it had not been disputed when the judge was in his judgment seat, and the sentence acquiesced in until the parties and the lord be dispersed; the lord is to give investiture to the claimant after that, although the sentence might be wrong, and although warranted.

83. If a judge pass a wrong sentence in a suit, and the person, on whom the wrong sentence was passed, come and oppose him, and ask the judge whether he will support the sentence: 'If thou wilt support it I will give a pledge against thee.' 'God knows,' says the judge, 'I will take counsel whether I will support it.' And the other say: 'God knows, thou art not to take counsel as to that sentence, by counsel thou didst adjudge the sentence, and that thou pronouncedst; and thou art not to have second counsel concerning it, but either confess the wrong sentence, or mutually pledge to it.' The law says, that the judge has to choose, while in his judgment seat, either to support the sentence, or not; and he is to take counsel with those who joined in the judgment with him; and if the counsel be not to confirm the sentence, let the sentence fall and be void, and let him pay a camlŵrw to the lord for the wrong summary he made: and if the counsel be to confirm the sentence, let both give their pledges into the lord's hand, and let him who shall fail be punished as the law shall direct.

84. If a judge pass a wrong sentence in a suit, and the person upon whom the wrong sentence was passed oppose him, and give a pledge against him, before he rises from the judgment seat, and he take not the pledge while in his judgment seat, and give none; and, nevertheless, the person who opposed the sentence give his pledge into the lord's hand, and testify to giving his pledge and that none was given against him, and, thereupon, the lord dismiss the session and the parties; and afterwards the judge repent the not confirming his sentence, and the person on whom the wrong sentence was passed say, that he is not to mutually pledge, as he did not mutually pledge in his judgment seat: the law says, that he can neither mutually pledge, nor confirm a sentence but in a judgment seat; and as he did not there mutually pledge, he cannot afterwards; and the wrong sentence is acknowledged, and is void, and three kine of camlŵrw fall upon the judge to the lord: for it is not right to take his tongue as if his pledging had failed.

LXXXV. Vn lle yngkyfreith i dlyir ym-
tystlo ac yngnat hep i uot yny uraſtle : o
uarnu cam uraſt ar dyn yni apsen trŷy
tremic, hŷnnŷ a ellir hyt ym henn un dyd
a blŷydyn ymŷtlo ac ef pan uynno, o byd
kyŷlat ac ef ; o hynny allan i kae kyfreith i
rydo ef nas dichŷn, namyn i bot yn haŷl
drablŷydyn : oni byd kyŷlat ac ef, ef a ellir
gŷedi bo kyŷlat, ymŷtlo pan uynno ac ef,
onit na chyffroo haŷl arnaŷ eilŷeith am
tŷtyl hyt ymhenn un dyd a blŷydyn ac oni
chyffry haŷl yna hyt yn undyd a blŷydyn
kaeedic uyd kyfreith ryngtaŷ ar yngnat.

LXXXVI. O deruyd idyn damtŷng lletrat
yn llaŷ arall, a doddi o honaŷ ar arŷaessaŷ, ac
nas kymerer arŷaessaŷ gauto ef, ac eiŷŷioes
i dyuot i gantaŷ ef, ai o rod, ai o uenffic, ai
o gyneŷit, a mach arnaŷ, ac nas mynno ef,
rac colli da amdano ; kyfreith a dyŷeit, dy-
lyu o honaŷ proui aruer yr arŷaessaŷ i dyuot
i gantaŷ, ŷef achos yŷ hynny, kyt bo yn lle
lletrat i damdynger yn llaŷr kyntaf, nit ar
uessaŷ lletrat i bŷrŷ y kyntaf ef ar arŷaessaŷ :
ac ŷrth hynny, mŷynhau arno ef, a mach
a gŷybydeit.

LXXXVII. O deruyd i dyn damtŷng peth
yn llaŷ arall o letrat, ar peth hŷnnŷ hep
ŷerth kyfreith arno, ac achos hynny, keiŷŷio
o amdiffynnŷr y lleidyr kyt talor peth laŷer
i diangk, kani dlyir dienydu nep, namyn o
ŷerth pedeir keinioc allan ; yna mae iaŷn ir
perchenoc eilŷeith damtŷng yr eidaŷ, ŷef ual
i damtŷng yr eido, i kaffeŷ hynn erdo, ac
nas rodei llei no hynny ; ac os uŷch uyd y
damtŷng nor pedeir keinioc bit eneit uadeu
y lleidir am y da hŷnnŷ, megis kyt bei
gŷerth kyfreith arno ; ac os is uyd y dam-
tŷng nor pedeir keinioc bit leidyŷ gŷerth.

LXXXVIII. O deruyd i arglŷyd gŷneuthur
peth kyn ni bo iaŷn, ac aruer or dyn i
gŷneler y peth ido, a deuodi yndo yn hir ;
rait yŷ ir yngneit bot yn ganlleith, ac yn
hŷyr ŷedaŷc i atŷneuthur hynny gŷedi gŷn-
eler. O deruyd ido ynteu doddi ar yr yng-
neit gŷneuthur peth cam i ŷneuthur ; iaŷn
yŷ ir yngneit uot yn llym i diffryt y cam
kyn i ŷneuthur noc i atŷneuthur gŷedi
gŷneler.

85. In one case, in law, mutual pledging
is to take place with a judge out of his
judgment seat : by passing a wrong sen-
tence upon an absent person through con-
tempt, such person can mutually pledge
with him when he will during a year and
a day, if he be in the same country with
him ; thenceforward the law bars him as a
claim beyond the year : if he be not in the
same country as the judge, he can, after
coming to the same country, mutually
pledge with him when he will, unless he
neglect to claim to pledge during a year
and a day, which, if he do, the law is closed
between him and the judge.

86. If a person swear to theft in the
hand of another, and that person lays it to
an arwaesav, and the arwaesav take it not
from him, it, nevertheless, having come to
him by gift, or by loan, or by bargain,
with a surety thereon, and he will not, lest
he lose property on its account ; the law
says, that he is to prove that it came from
the arwaesav, because, although sworn to
as theft in the hand of the first, the first
does not cast it as theft to an arwaesav ;
and, therefore, he may make use against
him of surety and evidences.

87. If a person swear to a thing in
another's hand as theft, and that thing
have no legal worth, and, for that cause,
the defender of the thief seek to save him,
although the thing be worth much, as no
one is to be executed but for the worth of
four pence and above ; then it is right for
the owner again to swear, that for the
property he might have so much, and
would give no less ; and if the appraise-
ment be more than the four pence, let the
thief lose his life for that property, as if it
had a legal worth ; and if the appraisement
be less than the four pence, let him be
a saleable thief.

88. If a lord do a thing which is not
right, and the person to whom it shall be
done acquiesce, and continue so for long ;
it is necessary for the judges to be guiders,
and of long consideration before redressing
that after being done. If he should put it
to the judges that a wrong was doing ; it is
right for the judges to be sharp, to oppose
the wrong before it be done, rather than to
redress it after being done.

BOOK THE SEVENTH.

[CYNGHAŴSED.]

I. DADLAŴ.]

i. ¹Oderuŷd bot dadlew erug deuden am tŷr a daŷar ac ene dŷd kentaŷ dŷweduŷt or haulur ²uot hunnŴ en dŷd dŷwethaŷ ŷdau ac en dŷd coll ³a chaffael; ac oŷt a ⁴amheuo ⁵henne ŷ mae ŷdau dŷgaun ⁶aŷ guŷppo. Os guadu a wna er amdŷffynnŴr ŷavn ŷu gadu ŷ vŷbŷdŷeŷt ŷr haulur. O deruŷd ŷr amdŷffynnŴr dodŷ em pen ⁷er argluŷd ⁸ar egneŷt panŷu ⁹hunnŴ ŷv ŷ dŷd kŷntaŷ ŷaun ŷu gadu ŷ ardelu ŷdaŴ canŷ vveh ŷu ŷ guŷbŷdŷeŷt ¹⁰hennŷ nor ¹¹llall.

ii. O deruŷd ¹²ŷ haulur holŷ tŷr ¹³a daŷar ac enŷ dŷd kŷntaŷ or na bo ganthau ¹⁴[ef] ŷ porth ¹⁵keŷssŷau oet urth ŷ porth ¹⁶nŷs dele canŷ paraut e dele ¹⁷[ef] uot, ac urth henne ¹⁸ŷ uŷnet enteŷ hep un oet.

iii. O deruŷd ¹⁹ŷ haulur holŷ tŷr ²⁰a daŷar ac enŷ dŷd kŷntaŷ ²¹dŷweduŷt or amdŷffynnŷr na delŷ attep en dŷd deŷssŷuŷt abot hon en haul deŷssŷuŷt ac erchŷ oet urth ²²ŷ porth canŷ deŷssŷuŷt ²³ŷu hvn' nŷs dele ²⁴canŷt ardelu.

iv. O deruŷd ŷ haulur holŷ tŷr ²⁵a daŷar ac ene dŷd kŷntaŷ dŷweduŷt or amdŷffynnŴr na delŷ attep ²⁶or nat edŷv ŷ porth ²⁷ŷ gŷt ac ef, ac erchŷ oet urth ŷ porth ef a delŷ oet herwŷd ŷlle ²⁸ŷ bo ŷ porth.

v. Oderuŷd ŷ haulur holŷ tŷr a dŷwedŷt or amdŷffynnŷr ²⁹en attep bot o ureŷnt ŷdau ³⁰ef na delŷ ef ³¹hedŷu un attep; ac o byd ³²a amheuo ŷdau ef henne bot ŷdav dŷgaun aŷ guŷppo ŷaun ŷu gadu ŷ ³³ardelu ŷdau o bŷd ŷ gvŷbŷdŷeŷt ene maes; ac onŷbŷdant nŷ ³⁴deleŷr annot ³⁵parotruŷd vrth amharodruŷd: a chet buŷnt nŷ deleŷr oet namŷn hŷt trannoeth; canŷ meassŷvŷ ef oet namŷn ³⁶emdŷffrŷt rac ■ dŷd hvnnv, onŷ bŷd ³⁷bot en dŷv Sv1 neu en dŷv Llun trannoeth.

vi. O deruŷd e den holŷ tŷr ³⁸a daŷar en dadleu ene dŷd kŷntaŷ ³⁹ac na bo e dadleu ar e tŷr a rodŷ attep or amdŷffynnŷr kŷstal ŷu ŷ attep a chet beŷ

³⁸dŷd

³⁹a day

¹ The text is from B. ² juot G. ³ neu G. ⁴ - ŷ G. ⁵ - am G. ⁶ a G. ⁷ not in G. ⁸ ac G. ⁹ hun G. ¹⁰ ef G. ¹¹ lleŷll. Or G. ¹² ŷr G. ¹³ not in G. ¹⁴ G. ¹⁵ - a G. ¹⁶ no G. ¹⁷ G. ¹⁸ e delŷ enteŷ mŷnet G. ¹⁹ er G. ²⁰ not in G. ²¹ - a G. ²² not in G. ²³ canŷs nŷt G. ²⁴ not in G. ²⁵ urth G. ²⁶ not in G. ²⁷ buŷnt endau. G. ²⁸ not in G. ²⁹ not in G. ³⁰ not in G. ³¹ atep idau herliu G. ³² am heb G. ³³ wybideŷt idau aŷ ardelu o bŷdant G. ³⁴ delŷant G. ³⁵ not in G. ³⁶ ŷ diffrŷt G. ³⁷ not in G. ³⁸ not in G. ³⁹ ar G. ⁴⁰ G.

¹[ehun] ar e tŷr. Os er amdŷffŷnnŷr a dŷweŷt na dele rodŷ ateb namen ar e tŷr ac nat hŷn e tŷr e mae er haul arnau ac nat archo oet ŷaun ŷu barnu ŷdau na rodo ateb ²a chanŷt erchŷs oet ŷ ŷŷnet en dŷoet. Os enteu a dŷweŷt na delŷ ³[rodŷ] ateb namen ar e tŷr e mae er haul arnau ac erchŷ ⁴[er] oet adŷlŷo o kyfŷreŷth ŷaun ŷu barnu ⁵oet ŷdau' can ⁶[ŷs] erchŷs : ⁷[e] ŷef ŷu er oet trannoeth ⁸ar e tŷr' onŷt dŷu Sul neu dŷu Llun ŷŷd. Ereŷll a dŷweŷt am oedeu nŷ bo meŷŷur ⁹en e kyfŷreŷth arnadunt ¹⁰panŷu en ¹¹ewŷllŷs er egneŷt e bŷd er oedeu ¹²[henne] eŷthŷr na allant uot en huŷ ¹³er oet noc' un dŷd a petheunos canŷs hunnŷ huŷaf oet ¹⁴cne kyfŷreŷth.

VII. Oderuŷd = dŷn holŷ tŷr ac ¹⁵ene dŷd kyntaf adau ŷ maes or amdŷffŷnnŷr ŷaun ŷu ¹⁶dodŷ camlŷrŷ arnau ¹⁷a dodŷ oet or argluŷd er' oet enŷ ewŷllŷs ; ac os en er eŷl oet ed edeu ŷ maes camluru heuŷt arnau ; ac os guedŷ eŷted ŷ pleŷdŷeu a dodŷ coll ¹⁸a chaffael ¹⁹o honau' em pen e kyghaus ed edeu e maes ŷ dŷuarnu en tragŷwŷdau ²⁰oe haul. ²¹[Os tridŷdŷt ken pleŷdau ŷdedeu emaes edivarnu en oes er argluŷd pŷeifo emaes edŷd hŷnu ; os guedŷ pleŷdaŷ ŷdivarnu en tragewŷdau.]

VIII. Oderuŷd e den caffael ŷaun ²²ŷ gan argluŷd am tŷr a daŷar a gomed e dadleu or amdŷffŷnnŷr a galu or argluŷd am uraut ²³ar er egneŷt am hennŷ ŷaun ŷu barnu ŷdau ²⁴[teŷrbŷt] camluru ; en er eŷl dadleu camluru ²⁵[hevŷd] ene tredŷd ²⁶dadleu obŷd gomededŷc dodŷ er haulur ene medŷant : ac en ŷr ²⁷e haul ²⁸[ŷdau] enteu pan ŷynho ²⁹[ŷholi.]

IX. Oderuŷd barnu ŷ den oet urth ³⁰ŷ porth am tŷr ³¹a daŷar' ŷaun ŷu dŷuot paub aŷ ³²deŷnŷdŷeu hŷt ar e tŷr ; ³³ac ŷna e mae ŷaun er ³⁴egneŷt gouŷn er haulur a ŷeŷf en ŷ dadleu : ŷauaf hep ef. Ac ŷna mae ŷaun er' egnat gouŷn er amdŷffŷnnŷr a wna enteu kyfŷreŷth gunaf hep ef. Ac ena ³⁵[e] mae ŷaun ³⁶[er egnat] gouŷn er argluŷd a at enteu kyfŷreŷth e ³⁷rŷthunt huŷ : gadaŷ hep ef. Ac o henne allan ³⁸[e] bŷt e kyfŷreŷth e medŷant er egneŷt : ac ³⁹nŷt kanhŷat namŷn a ⁴⁰ganhŷatoent. Ac ŷna e mae ŷaun er egneŷt ⁴¹[neu er egnat] gouŷn puŷ a deweŷt ⁴²troŷtunt : ac ena e mae ŷaun udunt

if he were himself upon the land. If the defendant say, that he is not to give an answer but upon the land, and that this is not the land whereto the claim lies, and shall not require time ; it is right to adjudge him not to give an answer ; and since he asked not for time, he goes without time. If he say, he is not to give an answer other than upon the land whereto the claim lies, and require the time to which he is entitled by law ; it is right to adjudge time to him, since he requires it : the time is until the following day, upon the land, unless it be Sunday, or Monday. Others say, as to times not specified in the law, that those times are to be at the pleasure of the judges, except that the time cannot exceed a fortnight and a day, since that is the longest time in the law.

7. If a person claim land, and, on the first day, the defendant quit the field, it is right to impose a camlwrw upon him ; and for the lord to assign a time at his pleasure ; and, if he should quit the field at the second time, a camlwrw likewise upon him ; and, if after the parties have been seated, and loss and gain is left in the hands of the pleader, he quit the field, he is for ever cast as to his claim. ¹⁹If on the third day, before pleading, he quit the field, to be debarred during the life of the lord who shall own the field on that day ; if, after pleading, to be debarred for ever.

8. If a person obtain right, from a lord, to land and soil, and the defendant refuse pleading, and the lord call upon the judges for a decision in respect thereto ; it is right to adjudge on him three kine camlwrw ; in the second court likewise a camlwrw ; in the third court, if still refusing, the claimant is to be put in possession : and his claim to be renewable when he will.

9. If time for aid be adjudged to a person as to land and soil, it is right for all to come with their essentials to the land ; and then it is right for the judges to ask the claimant, if he will stand to his suit : ' I will,' says he. And then it is right for the judge to ask the defendant, if he will abide the law : ' I will,' says he. And then it is right for the judge to ask the lord, if he will let the law take its course between them : ' I will let it,' says he. And thence onward the law is to be under the controul of the judges : and nothing is of effect but what they shall permit. Then it is right for the judges ³⁵or the judge' to ask, who

¹G. ²not in G. ³G. ⁴ŷdau ar oet G. ⁵G. ⁶not in G. ⁷not in G. ⁸ŷal ereŷ henne G. ⁹dewŷs G. ¹⁰G. ¹¹noget G. ¹²o G. ¹³en G. ¹⁴barnu G. ¹⁵ar argluŷd bŷeu dodi G. ¹⁶neu G. ¹⁷not in G. ¹⁸or G. ¹⁹G. ²⁰not in G. ²¹egan G. ²²G. ²³not in G. ²⁴G. ²⁵not in G. ²⁶not in G. ²⁷not in G. ²⁸porth G. ²⁹- ny deŷnedŷes ganhŷat G. ³⁰not in G. ³¹G. ³²regthant G. ³³G. ³⁴nŷ bŷt G. ³⁵ganhŷatbo er egnat. G. ³⁶G. ³⁷dromot tŷ, a pŷŷ dromothŷthet. G.

huynneu dýweduýt puŷ a dýweto trostunt.¹ Ac ýna e mae ýaun eýsted en kýureýthýaul, mal ý dýweýt llyuýr Hýwel : ac ena herwýd rey e mae ýaun er argluýd erchý meýchýeu ar ¹[e] kýfreýth herwýd ereýll kýghaus er haulur býeu erchý ²mach ar kýfreýth. Ac ena e mae ýaun ý kýghaus er amdýffýnnur dýweduýt na derý ³ef uach ar kýfreýth ený warandawo ⁴er haul ⁵ar measur, a pha kýfreýth e tryker ⁶[arney neó] urthý, a ⁷hen herwýd ⁸e kýfreýth a deleýr. Ac ena ⁹[e] mae ¹⁰ýaun ý kýghaus er haulur dýweduýt ý haul ae messur ae ¹¹o priodolder ¹²ý mýnho ý haul; ac o ach ac edrýf ae o datanhud ae o uamuýs ae o emurthryn; ae o ¹³emteruýnu. Ac ena e mae ýaun rodý mach ar kýfreýth ac ý sef ýu henne guýstlon o dýnyon býu ¹⁴a henný en llau wassanaethwýr er argluýd¹⁵ deu dýn neu auo móy [¹⁶o pop pleýt. ¹⁷Sef pa ham y cymerir y meichieu rhac dyfot tlawt diatlam y holi tir, ac y flinaw pleit a gorsedd, a phan synno tynnu y benn ymeith or wlat heb gacl yawn y ganthaw, ac eilchwyl gwneuthur yr un rhyw.]

x. Os ¹⁸ priodolder e mýn ý haul ¹⁹ýna e mae ýaun er haulur dechreu hólý a messurau ý haul a dýweduýt y uot ef en priodaur ²⁰ar e týr hun ar daýar²¹ o ach ac edrýf; ²²ae rýerru en agkýureýthýaul ý arnau ac osýt ²³a amheuo ²⁴ý uot ef en priodaur²⁵ bot ýdau dýgaun agatwho ý ²⁶uot en priodaur; ²⁷[ac ossýt aý amheuo ereýrhu en angkýfreithaul bot ýdau digaun aý guýpo.] Oný wedýr ený erbýn ýaun ýu cassael ý haul o honau. O guedýr ený erbýn ²⁸enteu ýaun ýu gadael ý ardelu ýdau, a ²⁹[c osseýf ý ardelu ý cassael ³⁰ honau] chýmeret ý haul. Os ef a ³¹dodýr ene erbýn ente uot bot deu ardelu ganthau keytweýt a guýbýdýeýt a dýweduýt na deleant uot am er un haul: Dýoer hep er haulur pale býnnac em amheuer ý ar kýhýt ac a dýwedeýs mýnheu a uýnnaf keytweýt ene ³²[lle e] dýlýhoent a guýbýdýeýt en ³³[e] lle e delehoent, ³⁴ar uot en wýr a dýwedeýs; ac ar e kýfreýth e dodaf uý ý ³⁵deleu. En kýfreýth a dýweduýt³⁶ nat oes o henne namen ³⁷un ardelu ac³⁸ un haul a bot en oreu pan uo muýhaf o geder ³⁹[nhýt] ý ⁴⁰gadarnhau er haul a deleu o honau ente uot er hýn a dýweýt ⁴¹ene lle ýd⁴² amheuer ef. O deruýd ⁴³[eden] rodý en ateb ýdau ⁴⁴ef: Dýoer⁴⁵ o buost tý ema tý a eýthost

shall speak for them : and then it is right for them to say who shall speak for them. Then it is right to sit in legal manner, as set forth in the book of Howel : and next, according to some, it is right for the lord to demand sureties in law ; according to others, the pleader for the claimant is to demand surety in law. And then it is right for the defendant's pleader to say, that he will not give surety in law, until he shall hear the claim, and its extent, and what law is to be abided ⁴⁶upon, or⁴⁷ by, and that according to the requisite law. Then it is right for the claimant's pleader to set forth the claim, and its extent ; whether he willeth to claim by propriety ; or by kin and descent ; or by dadenhudd ; or by maternity ; or by mutual strife ; or by mutual meering. And then it is right to give surety in law : which implies pledges of living persons, and that into the hands of the servants of the lord ; two persons, or more, ⁴⁸from each party. ⁴⁹The sureties are taken, lest a homeless pauper come to claim land, and tire party and session, and when he willeth withdraw from the country without rendering compensation ; and again do the same thing.

10. If by propriety he mind to claim ; then it is right for the claimant to begin making and setting forth the extent of his claim, and to say that he is proprietor of this land and soil by kin and descent ; and to his having been unlawfully ejected therefrom ; and that, if there be any who shall doubt his being proprietor, there are for him enough to guard his being a proprietor ; ⁵⁰and, should any doubt his being unlawfully ejected, that there are for him enough who know it. If there be no denial against him, it is right that he should have his claim. If there be a denial against him, it is right to allow him his arddelw, and ⁵¹if his arddelw stand, and he obtain it, let him take his claim. If it be objected against him, that he has two arddelws, guardians, and evidences, saying, that they ought not to be allowed in the same claim : ' God knows,' says the claimant, ' where-soever I may be doubted, as to what I have asserted, I will to have guardians where they ought to be, and evidences where they ought to be, to the truth of what I have said ; and to the law I appeal, that I am to have those.' The law says, that there are but ⁵²one arddelw, and one⁵³ claim ; and it is best to have the greatest security to con-

¹G. ²meýchýeu agalu am tuch en G. ³not in G. ⁴ý G. ⁵ay G. ⁶G. ⁷henne G. ⁸not in G. ⁹G. ¹⁰not in G. ¹¹ýd holo G. ¹²terrenhu G. ¹³not in G. ¹⁴G. ahenne en llau góeysson er argluýd. G. ¹⁵G. ¹⁶ýaun eb G. ¹⁷not in G. ¹⁸ar ý týr hun ar daýar a G. ¹⁹ay G. ²⁰not in G. ²¹priodolder G. ²²G. ²³not in G. ²⁴G. ²⁵dewedir G. ²⁶G. ²⁷lyntes bot ý proui G. ²⁸deleaf henne kýfreith adewit G. ²⁹not in G. ³⁰G. ³¹genhal e G. ³²eu er G. ³³G. ³⁴enteu G.

¹[odema] en kyureythaul y ar e tyr hun
¹[ar dayar] ac ot amheuy ty henne a mae
 ymy dygaun ae guyr; ac ar e kyfreyth e
 dodaf y ¹[den] a el un weyth en kyureyth-
 yaul y ar tyr a dayar na byd kardy chuel
²hunnó ydau' trae keuyn; ac urth henne
 ny deley ²tytheu deuot yma. Ac yna ³[e]
 mae yaun er haulur dyweduyt: Dioer ³my
 a dewedeys ue re erru en agkyureythaul
 odema, ac a dodeys em pen guybýdyeýt ac
 ardelu; ac e sef e dodaf uy ar e kyfreyth
⁴deleu mvynhau ue ardelu am guybýdyeýt
 kyn ateb y nep ohanaf uy' bellach. ⁴E
 kyfreyth a dyweýt nat kyureythaul mynet
 priodaur e ar tref y tat, onyt cany uod, ac
 nat haud prouy bod ar nep ac y gyt a henne
 na deleyr duyn y ardelu ⁵rac nep: ac' o
 seyf ⁵y ardelu ydau kymeret y haul.

firm the claim, and so he is entitled to what
 he said, in the case where he is doubted.
 If a person say to him in answer: 'God
 knows, if thou hast been here, thou hast
 departed lawfully from off this land and
 soil, and, if thou doubttest that, there are
 for me enough who know it; and to the
 law I appeal, that the person who once
 departs lawfully from land and soil is not
 to be car-returning to it; and, therefore,
 thou oughtest not to come here.' And then
 it is right for the claimant to say: 'God
 knows, I have said that I have been unlaw-
 fully ejected from hence, and that I have
 put in the mouths of evidences and ar-
 ddelw; and I appeal to the law, that I am
 to make use of my arddelw and my evi-
 dences, before I am to answer to any one
 further.' The law says, it is not lawful for
 a proprietor to go off his patrimony, ex-
 cept by his own will, and that it is not
 easy to prove the will of any one; and,
 besides, his arddelw is not to be taken from
 any one: and, if his arddelw stand, let
 him take his claim.

xI. Nýt oes llýs ar keytweýt; rey't yu
 eysyoes bot keytweýt en aduyn. Ný
¹⁶ellýr keytweýt am tyr ¹¹a dayar' onyt
¹³o amhýnyogeu ¹²e tyr: sef yu ¹²amhýn-
 yogeu guyr a gyuarfo teruynau eu' tyr ar
 tyr y bo haul arnau: ereyll a dyweýt
 egellýr ¹⁴keytweýt o wýr e kymut e bo ¹⁵e
 tyr endau' e mae ¹⁶er haul' arnau; a dy-
 lyssaf yu ¹⁷amhýnyogeu ¹⁸e tyr ¹⁹en keyt-
 weýt; ac urth henne ný ellýr keytweýt am
 tyr n alltudýon.

11. There is no objection to guardians;
 nevertheless it is necessary that they be
 respectable.' There cannot be guardians of
 land and soil, but such as are borderers on
 the land: borderers are men, the meers of
 whose lands abut upon the land to which
 there is a claim: others say, that guardians
 may consist of men of the cymwd wherein
 the land may be to which the claim is; and
 the most unobjectionable are the borderers
 of the land as guardians; and, therefore,
 alltuda cannot be guardians of land.

xII. Nýt oes llýs ar guybýdyeýt namýn
 pým b llýs: gelynyaeth a gureyctra a henne
 en lle un llýs; a cherennýd nes; a thýrdrá
²⁰neu treys am tyr; a gur' ar ²¹wreyc a
 gureyc ar vr; a Kymro ar alltut ac alltut
 ar Kymro.

12. To evidences there are only five
 objections: enmity, and woman-feud, which
 stand as one objection; and nearer affinity;
 and land-feud, or violence concerning land;
 and a husband against a wife, and a wife
 against a husband; and a Cymro against an
 alltud, and an alltud against a Cymro.

xIII. Týst yu den e týster ydau er em-
 adraud a dywetter ený výt.

13. A witness is, a person to whom shall
 be testified the discourse spoken in his
 presence.

xIV. Nýt guybýdeýt namýn e denýon a
 welho en eu guýd er hen a dotter en eu
 pen.

14. None are evidences, but persons
 who shall see in their presence what they
 shall be directed to speak of.

xV. ²²Llv keytweýt yu kýmeynt ac a
 dotto e kyghaus en eu pen týgu' bot en
 wýr pob ²³pung.

15. The oath of guardians is, to the
 extent, of what the pleader shall direct
 them to swear, that every point is true.

¹ ydau en adwyn ac en iaun.

² keytwa't

³ gleuho

⁴ respectable and right.

⁵ a guardian

⁶ hear

¹ G. ²entol G. ³ ty G. ⁴ G. ⁵ hep ef myty G. ⁶ edeleafy G. ⁷ o honofy y ty G. ⁸ not in G. ⁹ radau G.
¹⁰ deleyr G. ¹¹ not in G. ¹² not in G. ¹³ benne gur a geuard teruyn e G. ¹⁴ not in G. ¹⁵ endau etyr G.
¹⁶ edatleu G. ¹⁷ - o G. ¹⁸ not in G. ¹⁹ e G. ²⁰ gureic G. ²¹ gur agur agureic G. ²² not in G. ²³ peth. G.
²⁴ G.

xvi. Llw ¹e guybýdýeýt ²[eó] guelet
³a guýbot er hen a dotter en eu pen.

xvii. Llw týst ýu rý týstu ýdau gýnt
⁴er hýn ■ mae ene týgu.'

xviii. Llw gvr not ýu kýuryu ac a týgho
y llourud.

xix. Llu reythur ⁵arall ýu bot en tebyc-
af ganthau bot en wýr er hýn a tvg.

xx. Llv llofrud ýu guadu hýt ý gýrrer
arnau.

xxi. O deruýd e dýn holý týr o priod-
older a dýweduyt or amdýffýnnvr: Dýoer
⁶[hep ef] ný dýlýaf uý dý attep tý ⁷or
haul honno ac ý sef achau ýu ⁸[henne] dý
dýuarnu tý gýnt ⁹a wnaethpuýt' o wýr a
kýfreýth y urthýf uý; ¹⁰ac ot amheuý tý
henný emæ ý mý dýgaun æ guýr; ac ar
e kýfreýth ý dodaf uý e nep a dýuarner
un weýth o wýr a kýfreýth na deleyr ý
attep en tragýwýdau ¹¹[gyth]. Os ¹²guadu
a wna' er haulur ¹³ýaun ýu gadu' er am-
dýffýnnur ¹⁴ý guybýdýeýt.' Os adef ¹⁵a
wna' enteu trýccer ar e kýfreýth auu gýnt.
Os ¹⁶er haulur ¹⁷enteu a dýweýt: Dýoer
hep ef ¹⁸om dýuarnuýt ý ¹⁹[gent] o gam
kýfreýth mýnheu a emóystleýs ar ²⁰[e] nep
²¹ae barnus hý a' hý a atuarnuýt ý ²²mý
tracheuýn ac ot amheu tý henný e mæ
emý dýgaun æ guýr; a guedý henne em
²³treýssýeýst tý shedýu ýd výt uýnheu
en galu am ue ýaun. Os ²⁴guadu a wna'
er amdýffýnnur ýaun ýu ²⁵ýna gadu er
haulur ý ²⁶výbýdýeýt. Os adef a wna' er
amdýffýnnur atuerher er haulur ar cýdau,
²⁷en herwýd reatuarnu e kýfreýth auu gýnt.

xxii. Os o emvrthryn e dewýs ²⁸den e
haul ný eýll emvrthryn namýn deu dýn
auo en eýsted ar er un týr ý gýt: ac os un
onadunt a uýn gurthryn ý llall ene dýd e
godýwedho ýaun dýweduyt ý uot ef en
priodaur ar e týr hun ar dayar en gubýl. A
dýwedet uot gormes ²⁹agkýureýthýaul ar-
nau' ac ³⁰enwý er ormes ac osýt a amheuo
uý mot ý en wýr priodaur ar kubýl or tyr
hun e mæ emý ³¹ae guýr; ac ný syt a
amheuo y uot enteu en ormes ³²[ac en
aneledauc] e mæ ýmý dýgaun æ guýr ac
urth henný ýd výt ³³uýnheu hedýu en
mennu buru gormes ý arnaf ³⁴[fy;] ac en
galu am uýn dýlýet ac en dodý ar e kýf-
reýth e dýlýaf. Os er amdýffýnnvr a watta

16. The oath of evidences is, to seeing
and knowing what they are to speak of.

17. The oath of a witness is, to its having
been previously testified to him as to what
he is swearing of.

18. The oath of a nod-man is, to be
in accordance with what is sworn by the
criminal.

19. The oath of another raith-man is,
that it appears most likely to him that what
he swears to is true.

20. The oath of a criminal is, to deny
to the extent of what is charged against
him.

21. If a person claim land by propriety,
and the defendant say: 'God knows,' says
he, 'I am not to answer thee as to that
claim; because thou wert heretofore cast,
by justice and law, by me; and, if thou
doubtest that, there are for me enough
who know it; and to the law I appeal, that
such as have been once cast by justice and
law, are never to be answered.' If the
claimant deny it, the defendant is to be al-
lowed his evidences. If he acknowledge it,
let the former decision be abided by. If the
claimant say: 'God knows,' says he, 'if I
have been heretofore cast, by wrong law,
I have also mutually pledged with him who
adjudged it, and it has been rejudged to
me again; and, if thou doubtest that, there
are for me enough who know it; and after-
wards thou hast forcibly dispossessed me;
and to-day I am calling for my right.' If
the defendant deny it, it is then right to
allow the claimant his 'evidences. If the
defendant acknowledge it, let the property
be restored to the claimant, by reversal of
the judgment given theretofore.

22. If by mutual strife a person choose
his claim; there cannot be mutual strife
but by two persons, who shall be seated
upon the same land together: and if one of
them will to strive against the other, in the
day that he shall commence, it is right to say,
he is a proprietor of this land and the soil
wholly. And let him say that he is under
an unlawful intrusion, and naming the in-
trusion: 'and, if there be any who shall
doubt my being the true proprietor of this
land wholly, there are for me those who
know it; and, if there be any who shall
doubt his being an intruder ³⁵and unenti-
tled,' there are for me enough who know
it; and therefore I am, this day, minded to

³⁰práu.

³⁰proof.

¹ not in G. ² G. ³ ac eu G. ⁴ not in G. ⁵ not in G. ⁶ G. ⁷ am er G. ⁸ G. ⁹ not in G. ¹⁰ - agnauþpuit G.
¹¹ G. ¹² guata G. ¹³ henne e gubidýeit gater G. ¹⁴ not in G. ¹⁵ - ef adeweit G. ¹⁶ not in G. ¹⁷ o G. ¹⁸ G.
¹⁹ am camuarnuýs góedý henne G. ²⁰ mýnbeó G. ²¹ treýssýuýt emdanau G. ²² guata G. ²³ not in G.
²⁴ arnau agkýfreithau G. ²⁵ henwet G. ²⁶ dýgaun agatáu henne G. ²⁷ G. ²⁸ fi G. ²⁹ G.

henný yaun yu ¹gadael er haulur y vbydyeyt. ²[Os adef er amdifffennur iaun eó gadel er haulur e haul.] Os er amdýffýnnvr a dýweyt: ³Dýoer mýuý e sýd priodaur ar ⁴e týr hun ar dayar ac aruýd yu ⁵[bot en wýr henne] en ⁶guarchadu ⁷uem priodolder yd výt ⁸uý ac osýt a amheuhó bot en wýr a dywedaf ⁹uý e mae emý dýgaun a gatwo uý ¹⁰priodolder am guarchadu ual y delý deledauc cadu y priodolder am warchadu ganthau; ac ar e kýfreýth y dodaf uý ue mot y en dýledogach y gadu ue priodolder am guarchadu gennýf nogýt yt tý cadu er hýn nýt oes ýth warchadu ac ný delý uot ac urth henne mýnheu a uýnnaf muýnhau ue keytweýt ene blaen ac ¹¹ae deleaf. Ac ens y mae yaun er haulur dýweduyt: Dýoer ¹²mýuý a dewedeýs en kýntaf uý mot y en priodaur ¹³ac en' deledauc ar kubyl or týr hun a tytheu en ormes; a chet ¹⁴[re] gallut tý duýn uen týr y treýs ný ¹⁵elleýst na býd un priodaur dýledauc ae' ar ue priodolder ¹⁶y am delýet y dodeýs ynheu keytweýt a guýbýdýeyt ar dý uot ¹⁷týtheu en ormes, ¹⁸a henne' en kýntaf; ac ar e kýfreýth y dodaf uýnheu deleu eu muýnhau huý en gyntaf. ¹⁹E kýfreýth a dýweýt pa le býnnac e dýweto dýn y uot en dýledauc ar týr a dayar ket re gollo den fruýth y dýlyet ²⁰na cholles y dýlyet; a deleu o hanau enteu duýn keytweýt ar e dýlyet ²¹a henne' ene blaen; a guedý henný muýnhau keytweýt er amdýffýnnur. Ac obyð sauedýc pob rey onadunt ²²barner er amrysson en deu hanner a být ²³en haul gýhýded: ar hun ný bo sauedýc y ardelu ²⁴onadunt, collet y haul en kubyl. Os pob un a geýs buru y gýlyd ²⁵onadunt truý ²⁶keytweýt a bot en sauedýc e pob un ²⁷onadunt y keytweýt; ²⁸tryccer pob un ²⁹onadunt ar y warchadu. Os un a palla ³⁰ydau e keytweýt, pallet y ardelu ydau. E kýfreýth a dýweýt bot en yaunach mýnet ³¹y fruýth en ol e dýlyet nor dýlyet en ol y fruýth.

cast the intrusion from me; and am calling for my due, and appealing to the law that I am entitled.' If the defendant deny that, it is right to allow the claimant his evidences. ²If the defendant acknowledge that, it is right to allow the claimant his claim.' If the defendant say: 'God knows, it is I who am proprietor of this land, and as a sign ⁴of that being true,' I am guarding my propriety: and, if there be any who shall doubt what I say being true, there are for me enough who will guard my propriety and guardianship in the manner that one entitled should guard his propriety and guardianship; and to the law I appeal, to my being more entitled to keep my propriety and guardianship than for thee to keep what is not in thy guardianship, and which ought not to be; and, therefore, I will make use of my guardians in the first instance, and I have a right to do so.' And then it is right for the claimant to say: 'God knows, I first said that I was the proprietor, and entitled to this land wholly, and thou an intruder; and although thou hast been able to take my land by force, thou couldest not prevent my being an entitled proprietor; and over my propriety and my title I have placed guardians and evidences of thy being an intruder, and that first; and to the law I appeal, that I have a right to make use of them first.' The law says, in what place soever a person shall say that he is entitled to land and soil, although a person may have lost the fruition of his due, he has not lost the due; and he has a right to bring forward guardians of his due, and that first; and after that the guardians of the defendant are to be made use of. And, if every one of them stand, let the object of contention be adjudged to be shared, and it becomes a claim of equation: and the one whose arddelw does not stand, let him wholly lose his claim. If each one endeavours to cast the other through ⁶guardians, and each of their guardians stand; let each of them ⁷abide upon his guardianship. If the guardians of one fail him, let his ⁸arddelw fail him. The law says, it is more just for the fruition to follow the due, than for the due to follow the fruition.

XXIII. O deruýd ³²[bot] emurthryn e rug deu den am týr ³³a dayar' a dýweduyt

23. If there should be mutual strife between two persons as to land and soil,

• ³⁴týston • ³⁵týget • ³⁶haul • ³⁷witnesses • ³⁸swear • ³⁹claim

¹ gadu e gabidyeyt er haulur. G. ² G. ³ not in G. ⁴ G. ⁵ - e G. ⁶ not in G. ⁷ not in G. ⁸ a G. ⁹ mý G. ¹⁰ not in G. ¹¹ G. ¹² ellý dý na baen deledauc priodaur y G. ¹³ not in G. ¹⁴ tý G. ¹⁵ ac henóy G. ¹⁶ not in G. ¹⁷ ný G. ¹⁸ ac yn herwýt eó dodý o honar ýný blaen delýe eu muýnhau óynteb G. ¹⁹ raner G. ²⁰ kehýted er haul G. ²¹ not in G. ²² G. ²³ not in G. ²⁴ G.

or haulur y uot ef en priodaur a bot ¹y llall en ormes' ac obyd a amheubo henny bot ydau dygaun ae ²guypo ³[bot en wyr keyt ahyt edeweit.] Ac ateb or amdyffynnvr ⁴a dyweduyt: 'Dyoer ⁵[hep ef] o buost ⁶priodaur ty' ema ⁷neut nat ⁸edyt a haul trabluydyn yu e teudy. Ema ⁹yd vyf uy en eysted ar e tyr hun bluýdyn a bluýdned, ¹⁰gan ty ac anloed, ac ar ac eredyc hep turyf hep ¹¹eýnwet, a henne en kývlat ¹²a thýdy; ar ry uynet guýdwaled ¹³y rýghot ty ath dýlyet; ac ot amheuy ¹⁴ty henny ¹⁵[e] mae emy dygaun ¹⁶ay guyr ¹⁷[keyt ac y dewedeys;] ac ar e kýfreyth e dodaf uy can dyodeueyst ty uy mot y ema kýhýt a henne nat výt dýledauc ¹⁸tytheu y warauun emy e tyr hun ¹⁹[ar dayar] en tragýwýdau. ²⁰O guata er haulur ²¹[henne] gater y vbydyeyt er amdyffynnvr. Os adef enteu ²²a wna er haulur byt er haul er amdyffynnvr.

xxiv. Oderuyd y den holy tyr a dayar o uamuys deuot ar ²³tyr ²⁴[ar dayar] en amser y bo agoret kýfreyth ²⁵dywedet y uot ²⁶[ef] en uab ²⁷y alltut o Kymraes dýledauc; a dywedet ry rodý y uam ef ²⁸oy chenedyl en kýureythaul yu tat ef, ae alltudau enteu; ac osyt ²⁹amheuo henny ³⁰mae ydau dygaun ³¹ae guyr; ac urth henne e dodaf uy ar e kýfreyth can alltudassant huý uyuý, delev o hanaf uynhevu deuot en tref tadauc ³²atadunt huýnteu ³³ene dýd' hedýu; canys e dýd ³⁴hun ³⁵nyd dýd coll a chaffael y rof y ac vynuý. Os adef a wna er amdyffynnvr barner ydau uot en tref tadauc, y gýt ay ewythred ³⁶a chýmeýnt ³⁷ydau ac ³⁸y un oy ewythred eythyr e tedyn breýnnýaul ac obyd suýd ³⁹or tyr' nys keyff hýt e trededyn; ac ny ellýr penkenedyl ⁴⁰o hanau hýt e trededyn. Os guadu a wna er amdyffynnvr gater y vbydyeyt er haulur, ac o sauant ydau byt eydau y haul ac oný sauant ⁴¹[ydau] collet ⁴²en tragýwýdau y haul. O deruyd er amdyffynnvr dyweduyt en ateb ydau: 'Dyoer heb ef ⁴³ket dywetých ty ⁴⁴dý uot ⁴⁵en alltut tref tadauc ⁴⁶oed dý tat ty en lle arall' ac ot amheuy ty henny ⁴⁷[e] mae emy dygaun ae guyr; ac ar e kýfreyth e dodaf uy ry rodý ohanaf uy ue chuaer e tref tadauc ac nat emchuel mab tref tadauc ⁴⁸[arall en tref tadauc] arnaf uy. Oný urthuýnepa er ⁴⁹haulur amgen a henny

and the claimant say, that he is a proprietor and the other an intruder, and, if there be any who shall doubt it, that there are for him enough who know ¹its being true, whilst and so long as he says.' And the defendant answer, saying: 'God knows,' says he, 'if thou hast been ²a proprietor here, is not thine a claim beyond a year? Here I am seated upon this land for year and years, with house and chattels, and with tilth and ploughing, without disturbance, without injury, and that in the same country with thee; and an intervention has taken place between thee and thy due; and, if thou doubtest that, there are for me enough who know it, ³so far as I have set forth; and to the law I appeal, since thou hast suffered my being here so long as that, that thou art not entitled to begrudge me this land and soil for ever.' If the claimant deny that, let the defendant be allowed his evidences. If the claimant acknowledge it, let the claim be to the defendant.

24. If a person claim land and soil by maternity, let him come upon the land and soil at the time when the law is open; and let him say, that he is the son of an alltud by an entitled Cymraes; and let him say, that his mother had been lawfully given by her kindred to his father, and that he has been alienated; and, if any shall doubt it, that there are for him enough who know it: 'and, on that account, I appeal to the law, since they have alienated me, I ought to come to them as an inheritor on this day; for this day is a day of loss and gain between me and them.' If the defendant acknowledge it, let him be adjudged to be an inheritor along with his uncles; and as much to him as to any one of his uncles, excepting the privileged tyddyn: and should an office be attached to the land, he has not that until the third person; and he cannot become the chief of a kindred until the third person. If the defendant deny it, let the claimant be allowed his evidences, and, if they stand to him, let him have his claim; and, unless they stand to him, let him lose his claim for ever. If the defendant say, in answer to him: 'God knows,' says he, 'whilst thou dost assert thou art an alltud, thy father was an inheritor in another place; and, if thou doubtest that, there are for me enough who know

¹en ormes y llall G. ²gatwo G. ³G. ⁴not in G. ⁵G. ⁶ty priodaur G. ⁷neb G. ⁸wyt G. ⁹- ac G. ¹⁰en gíarchadu a G. ¹¹argýwet G. ¹²ath haul G. ¹³er rot ath haul G. ¹⁴not in G. ¹⁵G. ¹⁶a G. ¹⁷G. ¹⁸dý G. ¹⁹G. ²⁰Os G. ²¹G. ²²not in G. ²³G. ²⁴not in G. ²⁵en kýfreythaul oy kenedel G. ²⁶bot G. ²⁷a guypo G. ²⁸attunt G. ²⁹not in G. ³⁰hedýb G. ³¹ac essef a verýr ydau G. ³²not in G. ³³not in G. ³⁴hýt e trýdeguro honaf, G. ³⁵G. ³⁶y haul endragewedaul. Os er amdiffennur adeweit G. ³⁷cen G. ³⁸not in G. ³⁹- de tat ty G. ⁴⁰eb ef en lle ar lle G. ⁴¹G. ⁴²haul ydau G.

barner ydau y wybŷdyeŷt ac o sauant ydau dŷuarner er haulur ¹[ena.] Os ef a dŷweŷt er haulur Dŷoer hep ef ar gŷhŷt ac a dŷwedeŷs y mŷuŷ a dodeŷs guŷbŷdyeŷt ar uot en wŷr a dŷwedeŷs om amheuet ; ac ar e kŷfreŷth y dodaf uŷ na dele guŷbŷdyeŷt kŷuody en erbŷn e reŷ ²meuŷ enŷ uŷper a sauont ae ne sauont can amheuŷt a dŷwedeŷs. Yaun yu barnu ³y uŷbŷdyeŷt ydau ac na uuŷnhaer ⁴arnau ef urun canŷs y amheu ef a wnaethpuŷt.

xxv. O deruŷd e den holŷ tŷr a dayar o uamuŷs a dŷweduŷt ⁵rŷ rodŷ e uam ef en ⁶keureŷthŷaul yu tat ef a bot ⁷ŷtat enteu en alltut ac enteu en mennu tref tat en ⁸oet e dŷd ⁹hunnŷ ac yna ateb or amdŷffŷnnur : Dŷoer hep ef ¹⁰ket boet alltut dŷtat tŷ ¹¹ef a holes mamŷŷs eŷsŷoes ¹²ene lle ar lle ac enteu aŷ cauas hŷ o wŷr a kŷfreŷth ac ¹³[ef] a aeth en tref tadauc eno ac osŷt a amheuo henne ¹⁴[e] mae eme dŷgaun ae guŷr, ¹⁵[kehyt ac edewedeŷs] ac ar ¹⁶e kŷfreŷth e dodaf uŷnheu can aduŷt tŷ en tref tadauc kŷureŷthŷaul en ¹⁷lle arall hŷt na deleŷ ¹⁸tytheu ateb o tref tat ¹⁹arall. Ac ena e mae yaun gadael ²⁰vŷbŷdyeŷt er amdŷffŷnnvr o guata er haulur. Onŷs guata guell yu a dŷuarner en tragŷwŷdau o uamuŷs.

xxvi. ²¹Os o datanhud e dewŷs den e haul, tŷrŷ rŷu dadanhud e sŷd : datanhud buru abeŷch ; a datanhud karr ; a datanhud ar ac eredŷc a thŷ ac anlloed. Nŷ bŷd datanhud urun or reŷn henne heb rod ac estŷn ²²[egan] argluŷd. Nŷ dele den holŷ datanhud namen ²³aeluŷt a anhudo den ehun neu ²⁴e tat kŷn noc ef. Nŷ dele den holŷ ²⁵datanhud tŷr er bot e hentat neu e orhentat ar e tŷr onŷ mŷn e holŷ o ach ac edrŷf.

it ; and to the law I appeal, that I gave my sister to an inheritor ; and that the son of another inheritor is not to return as an inheritor over me.' Unless the claimant rebut that, let his evidences be adjudged to him ; and, if they stand to him, let the claimant then be cast. If the claimant say : ' God knows,' says he, ' to the extent that I have said, I produced evidences of its being true, if I should have been doubted ; and, to the law I appeal, that evidences are not to rise in opposition to those of mine, until it be known whether they stand, or do not stand, since what I have said has been doubted.' It is right to adjudge his evidences to him ; and that none shall be made use of against him, because he has been doubted.

25. If a person claim land and soil by maternity, and say, that his mother had been 'lawfully given to his father,' and that his father was an alltud ; and demand an inheritance in the course of that day ; and then the defendant answer : ' God knows,' says he, ' although thy father might be an alltud, ²⁶he has claimed maternity already, in such and such a place, and he has had it by justice and law, and he has become an inheritor there ; and, if there be any who shall doubt that, there are for me enough who know it, ²⁷to the extent I have spoken ;' and to the law I appeal, since thou hast become a lawful inheritor in another place, so 'thou ownest' not an answer for another inheritance.' And then it is right to allow his evidences to the defendant, if the claimant deny it. If he do not deny it, it is better ; and let him be for ever cast in respect to maternity.

26. If by dadenhudd a person choose his claim, there are three kinds of dadenhudd : dadenhudd by bundle and burden ; and dadenhudd by car ; and dadenhudd by tilth and ploughing, with house and chattels. No one of these constitutes a dadenhudd, without grant and investiture by a lord. A person is not to claim dadenhudd except by the ²⁸hearth the person himself shall uncover, or 'his father before him. A person is not to claim dadenhudd of

¹agkyfreithaul
²- a ket rodŷyffŷ ŷe chuaer ydau ef en agkyfreithaul
³ŷyncŷ atep y ty bellach
⁴er argluŷd
⁵- er argluŷd a anhudo

⁶unlawfully
⁷- and although I gave him my sister unlawfully,
⁸in future I owe thee
⁹lord
¹⁰- the lord who shall uncover

¹G. ²metŷnŷ G. ³not in G. ⁴er vn or lleŷll G. ⁵not in G. ⁶en alltud etat enteb G. ⁷not in G. ⁸hedyŷ G. ⁹cen G. ¹⁰en lle arall G. ¹¹G. ¹²not in G. ¹³- e G. ¹⁴not in G. ¹⁵O deruŷd eden holŷ tŷr a dayar o datanud G. ¹⁶G. ¹⁷tŷr o datanud G. ¹⁸G.

xxvii. O deruŷd e den holŷ tyr o dat-
anhud ar ac eredŷc a thŷ ac anllod deuet
ar e tyr en amser ŷ bo agoret kŷfreŷth
¹am tyr a dayar' a dŷwedet ²ef ŷ rŷuot ef
³neu e tat kŷn noc ef en eŷted' ar e tyr
hun ar dayar truŷ estŷn argluŷd ac ar ac
eredŷc ⁴ŷdau athŷ ac anllod bluŷdŷn a
bluŷdŷned ae re erru en agkŷureŷthŷaul ŷ
arnau ac o sŷt a amheuo henne ⁵mae eme'
dŷgaun ⁶ae guŷr' ⁷[er revot ef en kehŷt a
henne] ac o sŷt a amheuo er rŷ erru en
agkŷureŷthŷaul bot ŷdau dŷgaun ⁸ae
guŷpo; ac en dodŷ ar ⁹kŷfreŷth deleu
o hanau ef dŷuot ŷ datanhudau er ¹⁰aeluŷt
a ¹¹anhudus ef neu e tat kŷn noc ef. Ac
atŷeb or amdŷffŷnnur ¹²ŷdau: Dŷoer hep
ef o buost tŷ ¹³ema en kŷureŷthŷaul' ed
eŷthost tŷ odŷma ac ot amheuŷ tŷ henne
¹⁴[e] mae eme dŷgaun aŷ guŷr ¹⁵[te reŷen-
et;] ac ŷgŷt a henne priodaur vŷf ¹⁶uŷn-
heu en eŷted ar ue priodolder ac o sŷt a
amheuo henne ¹⁷[e] mae eme dŷgaun ¹⁸ae
guŷr; ac ar ¹⁹e kŷfreŷth e dodaf uŷ ²⁰e
den ael en kŷureŷthŷaul ²¹ŷ ar tyr a dayar
un weŷth' na dele ef bot en karrdychuel
²²ŷdau tracheuŷn o kŷfreŷth. Ac ena ²³e
mae ŷaun er haulur dŷwedueŷt: Dŷoer
heb ef kŷhŷt ac e dewedeŷs ŷ ue rŷuot ŷ
ema am re erru en agkŷureŷthŷaul odema
mŷuŷ adodeŷs ²⁴keŷtweŷt a' guŷbŷdŷeŷt
ar uot en wŷr a dywedeŷs, a henne eth
ulaen tŷ; ac ar e kŷfreŷth e dodaf uŷ,
²⁵canŷ dodeŷs ŷ vŷntuŷ ŷth ulaen tŷ
deleu ²⁶[o honafŷneŷ] eu muŷnhau huŷnteu
²⁷ene blaen.' Ac ena ²⁸[e] mae ŷaun gadu
ŷdau ²⁹[enteŷ] eu muŷnhau ene blaen; ac
o bydant ³⁰[idau] sauedŷc barner ŷdau kŷ-
meŷnt ac a ³¹holo o tyr ŷ eŷted arnau ac
■ wneŷthur ar ac eredŷc arnau a hep nep
ŷ gŷt ac of or guŷr a uu ene erbŷn: ac ³²e
uelli' ■ bŷd ene emchuelo ŷ keuŷn ar e
das, e kynhaŷaf rac vŷneb, ac ena rodŷ
ateb; a nauet dŷd kalan gaŷaf kŷfreŷth.
Ac ena o geŷll er amdŷffŷnnŷr prouŷ e uot
en priodaur kŷchuŷnnet er ampriodaur
racdau. ³³Ac o bŷd kŷhŷded e duŷ pleŷt
³⁴[ar dŷŷ delect] ³⁵rannent en deu hanner
ac eŷtedent ell deu arnau.

land, although his grandfather, or his great
grandfather shall have been on the land,
unless he mind to claim by kin and descent.

27. If a person claim land by dadenhudd
by tith and ploughing, with house and
chattels; let him come upon the land at the
time when the law is open as to land and
soil, and let him say, that he has been, or
his father before him, seated upon this
land and the soil through investiture by a
lord, with tith and ploughing, and house
and chattels, for year and years; and of his
having been unlawfully ejected therefrom;
'and, if there be any who shall doubt that,
there are for me enough who know' of his
having been so long as that; and, if there
be any who shall doubt his having been
unlawfully ejected, that there are for him
enough who know it; and appealing to the
law that he is entitled to come to re-uncover
the 'hearth uncovered by him, or by his
father before him. And the defendant
answer him: 'God knows,' says he, 'if
thou hast been here, lawfully thou hast
gone from here; and, if thou doubttest that,
there are for me enough who know' of thy
having gone; and, besides that, I am a
proprietor, seated upon my propriety; and,
if be any who shall doubt that, there are
for me enough who know it; and to the
law I appeal, that the man who departs
lawfully from land and soil once, is not to
be permitted to car-return, by law.' And
then it is right for the claimant to say:
'God knows,' says he, 'for so long as I
have said I was here, and of my having
been unlawfully ejected from hence, I have
put guardians and evidences, of its being
true what I have spoken, and that before
thee; and, to the law I appeal, since I have
put them before thee, it is my right to
make use of them first.' And then it is
right to permit him to make use of them
first; and, if they stand for him, let there
be adjudged to him as much as he shall
claim of land to be seated on, and for tith
and ploughing, and without any along with
him of the men who have been in opposi-
tion to him: and so he is to remain, until
he shall turn his back upon the stack in
the ensuing harvest, and then to answer;
and, on the ninth day of the kalends of
winter, law. And then, if the defendant
can prove himself to be a proprietor, let
the non-proprietor depart before him. And,

• ²⁰ argluyt

• ²⁰ lord

¹ not in G. ² not in G. ³ yn eyste neŷ y tat oen noc ef G. ⁴ not in G. ⁵ bot ŷdau G. ⁶ a gatwo G. ⁷ G.
⁸ a G. ⁹ anhudasseŷ G. ¹⁰ not in G. ¹¹ en kyfreithaul ema G. ¹² G. ¹³ ty G. ¹⁴ G. ¹⁵ agatwo pot en wyr
adewedeŷs G. ¹⁶ not in G. ¹⁷ vn weŷt y ar tyr a dayar G. ¹⁸ ar tyr hŷnu G. ¹⁹ dewedet er haulur G. ²⁰ not in G.
²¹ can G. ²² G. ²³ eth vŷlŷn dy. G. ²⁴ G. ²⁵ oles G. ²⁶ ene lle honno G. ²⁷ not in G. ²⁸ G. ²⁹ ranher G. ³⁰ G.

xxviii. Ac ual y dýwedassam ný uchof e ¹dadleuyr am datanhud karr: ac obýd sauedýc ²[ydau] y ardelu er haulur doter ³e eýsted ar e týr hýt e ⁴[pen e] nauuet dýd ac ena ⁵rodý ateb ac en er eýl nauuet dýd kýfreýth. ⁶[Ac velly am datanut burn a beych ac osseyf cardelu er haulur doter ar etyr e eyste hyt etrededyd ac ena atep ac epen enaugetdyd kyfreith.] Ac o geýll emgýnhal keyssýet.

xxix. Oderuýd e den holý týr a dayar o datanhud ar ac credýc deuet ar e týr a dýwedet ⁷er rýuot' ar e týr hun ⁸en eýsted' bluýden a bluýdýned ⁹truý rod ac estýn argluýd, ac ar ac eredýc ýdau arnau ¹⁰ar re erru en agkýureýthýaul y arnau; ac osýt a amheuhó henne ¹¹ýdau ef bot ýdau dýgaun ¹²a výpo bot en wýr a ¹³dýwaut. Ac ena atep or amdyffýnnur: Dýoer hep ef o buost tý ema kýhýt ac ¹⁴e dýwedý tý ac oth ¹⁵[re] erruýt en agkýureýthýaul o dema tytheu a holeýst ema o datanhud ac ae keueýst; a guedý e gaffael o hanaut ¹⁶[y] ýth ¹⁷uurývt tý' odema ual e ¹⁸buru dýledauc andýledauc, owýr a kýfreýth ac ot amheuy tý henny ¹⁹[e] mae emý dýgaun ac guýr, bot en wýr kýhýt ac a dýwedeýa. Oný wata er haulur henne týstet er amdyffýnnur ²⁰henne arnau a galwet am uraut a dýwedet na ²¹[re] wadus rýgaffael datanhud gynt o hanau; a dodet ar e kýfreýth na dele ²²enteu deu datanhud ²³or un týr. Ac ena ²⁴[e] mae ýaun dyuaru er haulur en tragýwýdau or datanhud hunnó. Os guadu a wna er haulur na re gauas datanhud ²⁵gynt, gatr y výbýdýeýt er amdyffýnnur ac o býdant sauedýc dýuarner er haulur en tragýwýdau ²⁶[oy haul.]

xxx. Egnat a eýll bot en ²⁷uraudur ac en ²⁸týst ar ²⁹[y] peth a tyster ýdau ene uraut le: ac ný eýll uot en týst nac en guýbýdýat nac en keytwat ar dým or a weles ³⁰ef kýn ³¹kadeýrýau e duý pleýt y gýt, o mýn vot en uraudur ar e dadleu ³²[hónnó.]

if there be an equation between the two parties and the two dues, let them share equally; and let them both be seated thereon.

28. And, in the manner we have said above, dadenhudd by car is prosecuted: and, if his arddelw stand by the claimant, let him be placed to sit upon the land, until the 'end of the' ninth day; and then to give an answer; and, on the second ninth day, law. ⁶And, in the same manner, as to dadenhudd by bundle and burden: and, if his arddelw stand by the claimant, let him be placed to sit upon the land until the third day; and then to answer; and, at the end of the ninth day, law.' And if he can maintain himself, let him seek to do so.

29. If a person claim land and soil by dadenhudd by tilth and ploughing, let him come upon the land, and say, that he had been upon this land seated for year and years, by grant and investiture by a lord, and tilth and ploughing for him thereon; and that he had been unlawfully ejected therefrom; and, if there be any who shall doubt that, that there are for him enough who know of its being true what he says. And then the defendant answer: 'God knows,' says he, 'if thou hast been here so long as thou sayest; and if thou hast been unlawfully ejected from hence; thou hast claimed here by dadenhudd, and thou hast had it; and, after it was had by thee, thou wert cast from hence, as one entitled casts one unentitled by justice and law; and, if thou doubttest that, there are for me enough who know of its being true, to the extent I have spoken.' Unless the claimant deny that, let the defendant testify it against him; and let him call for judgment; and let him say, that he has not denied having had a dadenhudd theretofore in respect to it; and let him appeal to the law, that he is not entitled to two dadenhudds of the same land. And then it is right to debar the claimant for ever of that dadenhudd. If the claimant deny that he had a dadenhudd theretofore, let the defendant be allowed his evidences; and, if they stand, let the claimant be for ever debarred of his claim.

30. A judge can be a judge, and a witness, as to a thing testified to him on his judgment seat: and he cannot be a witness, or an evidence, or a guardian, as to any thing he may have seen before the arrangement of the two parties, if he mind to be a judge upon that suit.

¹dadleuyt G. ²G. ³ar etyr e eyste G. ⁴G. ⁵not in G. ⁶G. ⁷evot en eyste ef G. ⁸ar dayar G. ⁹not in G. ¹⁰sheune drý rod ac estyn y gan argluýt aguedy henne e G. ¹¹not in G. ¹²ay G. ¹³dewedeýa G. ¹⁴not in G. ¹⁵G. ¹⁶reherruyty G. ¹⁷gerrey G. ¹⁸G. ¹⁹not in G. ²⁰G. ²¹not in G. ²²am G. ²³G. ²⁴not in G. ²⁵G. ²⁶test G. ²⁷uraudur G. ²⁸G. ²⁹not in G. ³⁰cadarnbau G. ³¹G.

xxxI. O deruýd 'y egnat bot en uraudur ar dadleu ac' en agkýffredýn 'em pleýt' egneýt ²[ereyll] en barnu braut a gurth-uýnebu o ³[egnat] arall ýdau a dýweduyt ý uot 'ef-en ⁴[ageffredyn ac atep o honau enteb adewedut ebót ef en] agkýffredýnach; ýaun ýu er egneýt 'kýffredýn ena edrech puý ýaunhaf onadunt ý erru or uraut.'

xxxII. O deruýd ý un or dýnyon býeyffo e dadleu tebygu bot egnat ⁵en agkýffredýn ene uraut 'ae lessu' o henne a dodý or egnat em pen ⁶ý gýt egneýt' e uot en wýryon ⁷ac uarnu or ⁸reý henný' en wýryon ný deleýr e duýn or uraut; ac nýt llýs arnau ⁹[ef henne.]

xxxIII. Pvybýnnac auýnno llýssu egnat llýsset kým kýweýryau or egnat e pleýd-ýeu ac emkredu amdanau ac ¹⁰onýs llýssa' ena ný ¹¹eýll ý lýssu ¹²am a wnaeth ¹³kým no henný eryoet o kam.' Nýt oes llýs ar egnat namen am a wnel o gam or pan ¹⁴[del] er dadleu ene el ohanau neu enteu re kýmryt gobýr a guerth gýnt en erbýn edadleu hunnó; neu er rýuot en kýghaus gýnt arnau.

xxxIV. O deruýd e deu ¹⁵dým kýgheuss-aeth rac bron ¹⁶[deu lyn] egnat a dýweduyt or neýll ¹⁷onadunt geýr kolledýc a thýstu or llall e wýrda e maes a hep tystu er egnat anolo ýu ý tystýolaeth honno caný delý nep or duý pleýt en eu braut le dýweduyt dým e mýnhoent uuýnnýant o hanau namen ual e klýwo er egnat; ac ný deleýr týstu rac ¹⁸e uon ef dým hep ý tystu ýdau ef' en gýntaf: ac urth henne a mae anolo etýstýolaeth ný thýster ýdau ef ¹⁹[en gentaf.]

xxxV. ²⁰[O deruid eden en keghauset testu rac bron egnat testu peth e egnat a guyrda aphan ceýsso mýnyant or testol-yaeth honno guadu na cycleb ef etestylyaeth honno, iaun eb er den dóyn creyryeu athab; ac onys cubyl gáta er egnat or creyryeb henne byt safedic e testolyaeth.]

31. If a judge be a judge upon suits, and be partial among other judges in giving judgment, and another judge should oppose him, and say that he is ²partial; and he should answer, and say to the other, that he is ³more partial; it is right for the ⁴impartial judges then to see which of them it is most proper to dismiss from the judgment.'

32. If one of the persons concerned in the suit should imagine that a judge is partial in his decision, and should object to him on that account, and the judge represent to his brother judges his innocence, and they should adjudge him innocent; he is not to be removed from the judgment; and is not to be objected to on that account.

33. Whoever may will to object to a judge, let him object before the judge shall have arranged the parties, and mutual pledging; and if he do not then object, he cannot object to him for what he may have ever done before of wrong. There is no objecting to a judge except for what he may do of wrong from the time he enter on the suit until he quit it; or else for having accepted fee and worth formerly against that suit; or for having been a pleader formerly therein.

34. If two persons be pleading before a judge, and the one of them speak a losing word, and the other testify concerning it to the gwrda of the field, and without testifying to the judge, such a testimony is null; since neither of the two parties is to say any thing in his place of judgment, that he will to have the benefit of, but that the judge may hear it; and nothing is to be testified in his presence, without its being testified to him first: and, therefore, a testimony is null, which is not testified to him first.

35. If a person, in pleading in the presence of a judge, testify a thing to the judge and gwrda; and when he shall seek to make use of that testimony, the judge shall deny having heard such testimony, it is right for the person to bring the relics to him; and, if the judge do not wholly deny it upon those relics, let the testimony stand.'

²¹ereyll barnu puý geffredynaf onadunt, ar hún sbo ageffredinaf onadunt eldeb gurtladent or braut abarnent hepdau.

²²other judges to adjudge which is the most impartial of them, and let them dismiss the most partial of the two from the judgment, and let them judge without him.

²bot ygnat G. ³eplyth G. ⁴G. ⁵not in G. ⁶G. ⁷not in G. ⁸a llysu ef G. ⁹egneyt ereyll G. ¹⁰a G. ¹¹egneit ebót G. ¹²G. ¹³oni llesyr G. ¹⁴ellyr G. ¹⁵er G. ¹⁶eyroyt cam cen o henne. G. ¹⁷G. ¹⁸not in G. ¹⁹G. ²⁰not in G. ²¹bron egnat namen gan etestu er egnat G. ²²G.

xxxvi. Odcruyd e den testu peth rac bron egneyt ¹ar guyrda a bot rey or egneyt en guadu henne ac ereyll en adef y gyf ²ar guyrda' sauedyc yu e tystyolaeth ³keny bo namen un or egneyt eny adef e gyf ar guyrda: kanys dogyn yu tystu e egnat a guyrda emeun ⁴eu braut le.

xxxvii. O deruyd 'e den' llyssu egnat oe uot en agkyffredyn ene maes kyn ⁵e uenet ⁶en y uraut e uarnu' nyt a arnau namen e lv ⁷ehun y emdyheurau; ac ny dau arnau o lys ene byt ⁸or a doter arnau onyt o deu: sef yu ⁹henne ae' kemryt gobyr ¹⁰[aguerth] en agkyureythaul ¹¹ae enteu' rytuot en kyghaus ¹²gynt ar e dadleu hunno: ¹³[ogellyr provi vn or deu henne arnau, llys kyfreithaul eo honno arnau.]

xxxviii. Tauodyauc yv egnat ar e uraut a uarnho padyu e barnos pa dyu nys barnus ot adef e barnu: o guatta ¹⁴enteu e barnu ¹⁵hy nyt tauodyauc enteu ¹⁶ar e uraut a wato; ac o gellyr prouye barnu' byt sauedyc y uraut.

xxxix. Nyt oes llys ar kyghaus onyt ¹⁷re roy' o hanau ¹⁸aruoll neu kedernyt arall na ¹⁹doey en erbyn ²⁰[edatleu hunno neu en erbyn] e neb ²¹ae kymerho.'

xl. Nyt oes llys ar egnat nac ar kyghaus ²²o kyfreyth en herwyd eu buched; cany dele lleygyon barnu ar ²³pechodeu neb ac na dele den a uo lley y urdeu noc effeyryat barnu ar ²⁴pechodeu ²⁵nac eu' yachau.

xli. O deruyd e ²⁶deu den mynnu emteruenu yaun yu dyuot ²⁷[ar y tyr ac] ar e teruyn; ac yna e mae yaun er haulur dangos e ureynt ae e uot ef en kyghellaur ae y uot en uae ac y uot ²⁸enteu en suydauc ²⁹arall e bo' uvch e ureynt ef no breynt er amdýffynnur; neu enteu e uot ³⁰ef en priodaur neu ³¹[entel en] kynwarchadu ac nat edyu er amdýffynnur. Ac ena e mae yaun er amdýffynnur dangos e ureynt ³²ac emgyhydu ³³e ureynt ³⁴ar haulur neu enteu keyssyau bot en uvch ³⁵ureynt. Os kyhyded uydant aet er haulur a dangosset ³⁶haul ae teruyn ³⁷parth ³⁸ar amdýffynnur

36. If a person testify a thing in the presence of judges and the gwrdas, and some of the judges deny that, and others acknowledge it along with 'the gwrdas;' the testimony stands, ³⁷although there may be but one of the judges acknowledging it with the gwrdas: for it is sufficient to testify to a judge and gwrdas, in their place of judgment.

37. If a person object to a judge, as partial in the field, before entering the place of judgment to decide, his own oath alone is required to exculpate himself; and no objection whatever is to affect him, that may be brought, save two: those are, either accepting a fee and worth unlawfully; or else having been a pleader before in that suit: ³⁸if either of these two can be proved against him, that is a lawful objection against him.'

38. A judge in a judgment he may pronounce is to be credited, as to what he decided, and what he did not decide, if he acknowledge having decided: if he deny having decided, then he is not to speak as to a judgment which he shall deny; and, if he can be proved to have adjudged, let the judgment stand.

39. There is no objecting to a pleader, but his having given a compact, or other security, that he would not come against that cause, or against him who shall employ him.

40. There is no objecting to a judge, nor to a pleader, by law, in regard to their moral conduct; for laics are not to judge the ³⁹sins of any body; neither is a person of less degree than a priest to judge of ⁴⁰sins, or to absolve them.

41. If two persons be minded to mutually meer, it is proper to repair to the land and the meer; and then it is right for the claimant to show his privilege, whether he be a canghellor, or a maer, or any other officer, whose privilege may be higher than the privilege of the defendant; or a proprietor, or else having guardianship, which may not be the case of the defendant. And then it is right for the defendant to show his privilege, and to make himself equal as to privilege with the claimant, or else endeavour to make his privilege to be superior. If they be on an equality, let the

²²a gurda

²³buchet

²⁴a gwrdas;

²⁵life

¹a G. ²not in G. ³e G. ⁴not in G. ⁵not in G. ⁶ebarnu braut G. ⁷not in G. ⁸ekentaf G. ⁹G. ¹⁰ar eyl eo er G. ¹¹ar edatleu hunno gent G. ¹²G. ¹³not in G. ¹⁴ac oguata entel barnu e braut abarno a deus guado o gellyr provi arnau ybarnu G. ¹⁵er rody G. ¹⁶- ef G. ¹⁷dayth G. ¹⁸G. ¹⁹a gennalyo. G. ²⁰herwyt e buched en kyfreith vyth G. ²¹nae G. ²²- oc en pechodeu. G. ²³not in G. ²⁴G. ²⁵not in G. ²⁶breuynaul a vey G. ²⁷not in G. ²⁸G. ²⁹entel y G. ³⁰a G. ³¹er G. ³²- tu ar G. ³³G.

eýthýr nat el tros trý argae teruýn : sef ýu henný 'prif' d'vuýr' o uor hyt uenýd; a randýr a chýuanhed 'arney' a priodolder neu kynwarchadu.' A guedý henne dangosset er amdýffýnnur e teruýn ¹[enteó] ac warchadu ac nac aet enteú ²[ar er haulur] tros trý argae teruýn a ³dewedet pob un onadunt ⁴ar eu llv ⁵panýu er hyn a dangosassant ⁶ýu eu teruýn. A guedý henne aent henurýeyt e kýmút ý edrech puý ⁷ýaunhaf onadunt ac o ⁸guýbýdant puý e sýd ar ýaun onadunt barnet ýdau e teruýn ac achub; ac ⁹onýs guýbýdant er ¹⁰henurýeyt puý ýaunhaf onadunt ¹¹aent er egneýt allan a barnent er haul honno en kýfreýth kýhýded, a rannent ¹²er amrýsson en deu hanner.' A llen a tredelle ¹³eg kýfreýth Hewel' eran kýfreýth ¹³en deu hanner.'

XLII. O deruýd e den mennu teruenu ar arall a dýweduyt o honau bot ¹⁴o ureýnt ýdau teruenu ena a bot ýdau ¹⁵a gatwo henne dýgaun.' Os ¹⁶ef a wna er amdýffýnnur ¹⁷adef henne ýaun ýu barnu er haulur e haul.' Os guadu a wna er amdýffýnnur ýaun ýu muýnhau keytweýt er haulur ac o fýnnant ýaun ýu gadu ¹⁸ýdau e ureýnt, ¹⁹a theruenu o hanau ar' er amdýffýnnur. Os ef a dýweýt ar amdýffýnnur en ateb er haulur: Dýoer heb ef obu ²⁰e breýnt ²¹hunnu ýt tý ²²neut nat edýu; ²³ac ý' sef achau ²⁴ýu nat edýu, ema ²⁵gýnt e bu' emteruýnu ý rof uý a thýdý; ²⁶ac e teruencýst tý' hýt e lle hon ar lle ac e mac gennýt ²⁷tý de ²⁸ran; ac osýt a amheuo heune ²⁹[e] mae emc dýgaun ac ³⁰guýr, kýhýt ac' a dýwedeýs; ac ar e kýfreýth ³¹dodaf uý ene keffých tý gýnt de ureýnt ath teruýn hýt na deley ³²týtheu deu teruýn na' deu ureýnt o un llau ac na deley ³³týtheu na breýnt na theruýn ³⁴arnaf uý' bellach uýth ene lle hon can ³⁵derýu ýt tý caffael dý ureýnt ath teruýn. ³⁶Ot adef er haulur henne být ar a gauas. ³⁷O guata enteú ³⁸[henne] muýnhaer ³⁹guýbýdýeyt ⁴⁰er amdýffýnnur ac o fýnnant e guýbýdýeyt být er haulur hep dym.' Os ef a dýweýt er haulur: Dýoer hep ef o bu em-

claimant go and show his claim and his meer towards that of the defendant; only that he go not over the three stays of boundary: those are 'principal water' from sea to mountain; and a randir with a dwelling thereon; and propriety or guardianship. After that, let the defendant show his meer also, and his guardianship; and neither let him go as to the claimant over the three stays of boundary: and let both of them say upon their oath, that what they have shown is their meer. And after that let the elders of the cymwd go and inspect which of them is most right; and if they ascertain which of them is in the right, let the meer be adjudged to him, and he to take possession of it; and if the elders do not ascertain which of them is most in the right; let the judges go out, and decide the claim according to the law of equation, and let them share the object of contention. And there is the third case, ¹³in the law of Howel,' wherein the law shares in halves.

42. If a person will to fix his meer upon another, and say that he has privilege to fix his meer there; and that there are for him enough to preserve that ¹⁶to the extent of what he has spoken.' If the defendant acknowledge that, it is right to adjudge to the claimant his claim. If the defendant deny it, it is right to make use of the guardians of the claimant; and if they succeed, it is right to permit him his privilege, and to fix his meer upon the defendant. If the defendant say, in answer to the claimant: 'God knows,' says he, 'if that privilege has been to thee, now it is not; because that here formerly has been mutual meering between me and thee; and thou didst fix thy meer to such and such a place, and thou art possessed of thy share; and, if there be any who shall doubt that, there are for me enough who know it, to the extent I have spoken; and to the law I appeal, as thou didst formerly obtain thy privilege and thy meer, that thou art not to have two meers, nor two privileges, from one hand; and that thou art neither entitled to privilege, nor meer, further as to me ever in this place, since thou hast had thy privilege and thy meer.' If the claimant acknowledge it, let him rest with

¹⁷priodolder

¹⁷propriety

¹not in G. ²G. ³deget G. ⁴ac G. ⁵- hyt G. ⁶en G. ⁷ysyt ar er iaun G. ⁸guybit hendyreit e cemót G. ⁹ony G. ¹⁰not in G. ¹¹aet G. ¹²eu deu hanner er amresson. G. ¹³not in G. ¹⁴y G. ¹⁵dygaun agatwo henne ar kehýt ac adeweit. G. ¹⁶adef G. ¹⁷barnet er haul er haulur. G. ¹⁸not in G. ¹⁹ay tertyn ydau ygan G. ²⁰not in G. ²¹hón G. ²²neó G. ²³not in G. ²⁴not in G. ²⁵ebu gent G. ²⁶not in G. ²⁷not in G. ²⁸teruyn G. ²⁹G. ³⁰guypo bot en guyr G. ³¹ty G. ³²ty G. ³³not in G. ³⁴dylyó G. ³⁵Os G. ³⁶G. ³⁷- e G. ³⁸kemeret chaul. G. ³⁹G.

teruenu ¹e romný' emā gýnt týtheu ae torreýst ac ■ cýthost ý arnau; a hýt emā ebu e teruyn hunnv ac o guedy ²tý henne ³[e] mae emý dýgaun ⁴ae guýr ⁵[bot enwyr adewetaf] ac urth ⁶torrý o hanaut ⁷tý henný ⁸ar re' duýn uý mreýnt am teruýn ý genhýf ⁹uý e dodaf uýnheu ar e kýfreýth e deleaf uýnheu ue mreýnt am teruýn ual e bu oreu gýnt em llau ¹⁰a hýt e lle hon e bu gýnt ac o guedy tý henne mae emý dýgaun ae guýr.' O guatta er amdýffýnnur henne muýnhaer guýbýdýeýt er haulur. Os adef ¹¹a wna' enteu ýaun ýu barnu ¹²[er haulur] teruýnu. A honno ýu haul teruýn.

what he has had. If he deny that, let the evidences of the defendant be made use of; and, if the evidences succeed, let the claimant be without any thing. If the claimant say: 'God knows,' says he, 'if there has been mutual meering between us here formerly, thou hast broken it, and hast gone therefrom, and it was to this spot such meer came; and, if thou deniest it, there are for me enough who know that what I say is true; and as thou hast broken that, and hast taken my privilege and my meer from me; I appeal to the law, that I am entitled to my privilege and my meer, as it was in its best state formerly in my hand; and it was formerly unto this spot; and, if thou deniest that, there are for me enough who know it.' If the defendant deny that, let the evidences of the claimant be made use of. If he acknowledge it, then it is right for the claimant to fix the meer. And that is a claim of meer.

XLIII. ¹³O deruýd ¹⁴e den holý da' ■ treýs ac attel or amdýffýnnur o wat ¹⁵[idau] ýaun ýu barnu guat ýdau caný ellýr guýbýdýeýt ar treýs: sef achau ¹⁶na ellýr' urth uot reýth ossodedýc ¹⁷eg kýfreýth ¹⁸amdanau ac na deleyr dodý guýbýdýeýt ene lle e deleo reýth uot. Sef ýu meýnt e reýth ¹⁹honno llw degwýr a deugeýnt. Os adef a wna enteu ²⁰atuerher e treýs tracheuýn ²¹heb haul' heb arhaul arney. Os ²²ef a dýweýt er amdýffýnnur: Dýoer heb ef ný deleaf ²³uý dý atteb ²⁴tý am er haul ²⁵honno; ²⁶[e] sef achau ýu ²⁷[hene] ²⁸mý a ²⁹atueréys ýt tý ³⁰tracheuýn e ³¹treýs a holý ³²tý ýmý' ac ³³a degým-vun a thý ³⁴amdaney ac ot amheuy tý henný ³⁵emý mae ýmý dýgaun ³⁶ae guýr bot en wýr a dýwedaf ³⁷uý. Reýt ýu er haulur ena ae guadu henne, ae enteu ardelu o peth arall a uo guell. Os guadu a wna ³⁸er haulur' muýnhaer ³⁹guýbýdýeýt er amdýffýnnur caný ⁴⁰[t ar ⁴¹e treys y] dodes ef ý výtýdýeýt namen ⁴²at eturýt ⁴³ac ar dýgýmot. Ot adef enteu er eturýt ar dýgýmot ⁴⁴tryccer arnau. Os ef a dýweýt er haulur: Dýoer hep ef ný wadaf uý rý eturýt ⁴⁵ema a' ⁴⁶atueruýt om' treýs, sef ýu henne keynnýauc, a phunt oed ue treys ýnheu; ac ar ■ kýfreýth e dodaf ⁴⁷uýnheu kený ⁴⁸deleuýf uý' namen un keynhýauc ⁴⁹ýt tý om' treýs ⁵⁰deleu ohanaf ⁵¹uýnheu o ⁵²wat am honno kýmeynt ac am ⁵³[y]

43. If a person claim property taken by force, and the defendant answer by a denial, it is right to adjudge the denial to him; for there cannot be evidences as to force: because there is a fixed raith, in law, concerning it, and evidences are not to be in a case where a raith is to be. The amount of that raith is, the oaths of fifty men. If he acknowledge it, let the spoil be restored without claim, without sur-claim, thereon. If the defendant say: 'God knows,' says he, 'I am not to answer thee as to that claim; because I have restored to thee the spoil which thou claimest of me, and have settled with thee concerning it; and, if thou doubtest that, there are for me enough who know that it is true what I say.' It is necessary for the claimant then either to deny that, or to avouch some other thing that may be better. If the claimant deny that, let the evidences of the defendant be made use of; since it is not as to the force that he has produced his evidences, but as to the restoration and the settlement. If he acknowledge the restoration and the settlement, let that be abided by. If the claimant say: 'God knows,' says he, 'I will not deny the restoration of what has been restored to me of my property forcibly taken, and that is a penny, and a pound was the property taken from me; and to the law I appeal, although only

¹not in G. ²not in G. ³G. ⁴a G. ⁵G. ⁶-ir G. ⁷tythob G. ⁸a G. ⁹not in G. ¹⁰ac yssel ob be terbyn yneó hún. G. ¹¹not in G. ¹²G. ¹³Sections XLVIII. XLIX. L. LI. here follow in G. J. commences with this part. ¹⁴holy dyn G.J. ¹⁵G. ¹⁶yó J. ¹⁷yny G.J. ¹⁸amdanai G. ¹⁹not in J. ²⁰atueret J. ²¹not in J. ²²yr amdifffynnór adyweit J. ²³not in G. ²⁴not in J. ²⁵honno J. ²⁶G. ²⁷myry G. ²⁸atueraf J. ²⁹not in G.J. ³⁰da J. ³¹tracheuyn G. ym J. ³²not in G. ³³amdanob J. ³⁴c G.J. ³⁵a G.J. ³⁶not in G. ³⁷not in G.J. ³⁸-e G. ³⁹G.J. ⁴⁰not in J. ⁴¹ar er G.J. ⁴²not in G.J. ⁴³tryget G.J. ⁴⁴ym am G. ⁴⁵atueraf or J. ⁴⁶y G.J. ⁴⁷deleyn y G. - yui J. ⁴⁸o G.J. ⁴⁹-y ty G. ⁵⁰y G. ⁵¹wyr G. ⁵²J.

punt; neu enteu eturýt 'e mýnheu ue treys' tracheuýn. ²O guatta er amdýffýnnur ³[hynny] guadet ual e dywedassam ný uchot. Os adef ⁴[aguna] enteu ⁵atuerher etreys tracheuen a dýruý er argluýd. Os ef a dýweýt er amdýffýnnur týstu er argluýd ac er egneyt ac er guýrda na rewaduýt ⁶ený erbýn rýuot eturýt a dýgýmot ⁷[am e treys hono] ⁸eýthýr na chaphat kubýl or da ⁹[hónnó] a dodý ar e kýfreýth hýt nat treys hýtheu bellach namen delýet; ac ý wadu dýlýet hep kedernýt ¹⁰arneý hep prauf na dau arnaf uýnheu namen ue llv ¹¹[yneó] uuhun oý wadu. E kýfreýth a dýweýt am dýlýet hep kedernýt ¹⁰arneý hep prauf nat oes namen un tauaut ¹²en gyrru ac arall ¹³en guadu.

XLIV. Oderuýd e den holý peth o agkýuarch ¹³dýwedet duýn er eýdau en agkýuarch ac oe anuod ac ¹⁴o býd a ¹⁵amheuo ýdau henne' bot ýdau ¹⁶dýgaun ¹⁷ae guýpo, a dodý ar e kýfreýth e kychuýn ¹⁸a gýchuýnnuýt' en agkýureýthaul oe warchadu ef ac enwý e da hunnu, ¹⁹[a] deleu ■ dýuot enteu en kýureýthýaul attau ef tracheuen. Oný wata er amdýffýnnur ²⁰henny ²⁰dýuot e da tracheuýn ar ²¹e breýnt e bu gýnt; ²²[a thalet enteó kamlóru er argluit.] ²³Os guata enteu muýnhaer guýbýdýeýt er ²⁴haulur. Os ²⁵ef a dýweýt er amdýffýnnur Dýoer hep ef ný deleaf uý dý ateb tý am er haul honno, sef achau ýu e peth a dýwedý tý arnaf uý e duýn en ²⁶agkýureýthýaul ac en ²⁶agkýuarch ý gennyt tý týtheu ae dugost tracheuen hep ouýn ²⁷[a] hep ganhyat emý ²⁸[ac] en agkýureýthýaul ac ot amheuy tý henny ²⁹[e] mae ýmý dýgaun ³⁰ae guýr; ac ar e kýfreýth e dodaf uý deleu or da hunnu dýuot trae keuen ataf uý kýn ateb o hanaf uý ýt tý amdanau ef. Oný wata er haulur henny být ený dewýs ae euo eturýt ■ da tracheuen er amdýffýnnur ³⁰a bot en agoret kýfreýth ýdau ³¹enteu pan uýnho ³²holý; neu os guell gantau ³³enteu, gadet ganthau e da a thawet. Os guadu a wna er haulur muýnhaer ³⁴guýbýdýeýt er amdýffýnnur. Os ef a dýweýt er haulur Dýoer hep ef e da a dýwedý tý e duýn o hanaf uý en agkýureýthýaul týdý ³⁵a teleyst ³⁶hunnu emý am ³⁷hun ³⁷[a hen]

one penny be due of the property taken from me, there is due to me a denial as to that equally as for the pound; or else restoration to me of the spoil.' If the defendant deny that, let him deny in the manner mentioned by us above. If he acknowledge it, let the spoil be restored, with a dirwy to the lord. If the defendant say, that he testifies to the lord, and to the judges, and to the gwrdas, that it has not been denied that there was a restoration and a settlement ⁷concerning that spoil; but that the whole of that property was not had; and should appeal to the law, that it is no longer force but a debt; and, to deny a debt, without security thereon, without proof, there is only required of him his own oath to deny it. The law says of a debt, without security thereon, without proof, that there is only to be one tongue urging, and another denying.

44. If a person claim a thing by surreption; let him say, that the property was taken surreptitiously and against his will; and, if there be any who shall doubt it, that there are for him enough who know it; and appeal to the law, that the moveables that were removed ⁴unlawfully out of his custody, and naming that property, ought to come lawfully back to him. If the defendant does not deny that, the property comes back, in its former condition; ²³and let him pay a camlwrw to the lord. If he deny it, let the evidences of the ⁴claimant be made use of. If the defendant say: 'God knows,' says he, 'I am not to answer thee as to that claim, because the thing thou chargest upon me as having taken unlawfully and surreptitiously from thee, thou hast taken back without asking, and without leave from me, and unlawfully; and, if thou doubttest that, there are for me enough who know it; and to the law I appeal, that such property ought to come back to me, before I am to answer thee concerning it.' Unless the claimant deny that, it is at his choice, either to restore the property to the defendant, and the law open for him to proceed when he shall be minded to claim; or, if he like it better, let the property remain with him, and let him be silent. If the claimant deny it, let the evidences of the defendant be made use of. If the claimant say: 'God

²⁷ eir agheuarch³⁶ argluýd.³⁷ surreptitiously³⁰ lord

¹uo treys ymynhaó G. ²Or J. ³J. ⁴G. ⁵atueret G.J. ⁶en G. ⁷G. ⁸dyeithyr J. ⁹G. ¹⁰arnaf J. ¹¹G. ¹²oy G.J. ¹³- ac oy anuod G. a dywedut J. ¹⁴or J. ¹⁵amheu ganthaf J. ¹⁶not in J. ¹⁷a G. ¹⁸J. ¹⁹yna J. ²⁰debet G.J. ²¹not in G. ²²G.J. ²³O G. ²⁴not in G. ²⁵agkeuarch G.J. ²⁶agkefreithaul G.J. ²⁷J. ²⁸G.J. ²⁹a G. ³⁰not in G. ³¹ef J. ³²- e G. ³³not in J. ³⁴an J. ³⁵not in J. ³⁶hen G.J. ³⁷G. ³⁸J.

ac ot amheuŷ tŷ henne e mae ŷmŷ dŷgaun ac guŷr; ac ar e kŷfreŷth e dodaf nŷnheu na deleŷr talu gurthaul ŷm mŷnheu am ue haul. O guata er amdŷffŷnnur henne muŷnhaer guŷbŷdŷeŷt er haulur: ac onŷs guata ¹[dyeithyr adef] atuerher ²er haulur ³da, ⁴ual ŷ dŷwedassam nŷ uchot. Os ef a dŷweŷt er amdŷffŷnnur ⁵tystu er egneŷt ⁶ac er guŷrda na rŷ wadus⁷ er haulur kŷchvŷn e da en agkŷureŷthŷaul ual ŷ ⁸dŷwedeŷs ŷ arnau a mŷnnu ⁹muŷnhau o henne ac erchŷ braut. A dŷweduŷt or haulur: Dŷocer hep ef nŷt reŷt guat tros orsaf: ardelu kŷureŷthŷaul e ŷd genŷf uŷ gorsauedŷc ene kŷfreŷth ac e sef yu ¹⁰hunnu e da a dŷwedeŷst tŷ arnaf uŷ e duŷn y gennŷt tŷ en agkŷureŷthŷaul re dŷweduŷt ohanaf uŷnheu panŷu da a teleŷst tŷ emŷ am dŷlŷet ¹¹arall oed hunnu; ac ar e kŷfreŷth e dodaf uŷnheu enŷ pallo uŷ ardelu ¹²ŷmŷnheu nat reŷt ¹³[ymyneŷ] guadu tros orsaf. Os ¹⁴ef a dewis¹⁵ er amdŷffŷnnur barnu braut ¹⁶ŷdau urth ¹⁷er ardelu¹⁸ a wnaeth¹⁹ er haulur am na ²⁰wadus ²¹en erbŷn²² a dŷwaut enteu arnau ef ŷaun ŷb barnu braut ŷdau. ²³Ac y sef a dŷweŷt ²⁴kŷfreŷth ²⁵ena nat oes ateb kŷureŷthŷaul ²⁶namen un ²⁷o trŷ ²⁸ae adef²⁹ ae ³⁰guadu ae ardelu kŷureŷthŷaul: ac e sef ŷu ardelu ³¹kŷureŷthŷaul gorsaf ³²kŷfreŷth ac e sef ŷu gorsaf kŷfreŷth peth a troŷso e kŷfreŷth ³³ŷ urth³⁴ ŷ peth ŷ bŷder en ³⁵emdŷweduŷt amdanau ac a dycco ³⁶ŷ peth³⁷ arall ³⁸a uo kystal ac ef neu a uo guell ³⁹ual ŷ bo reŷt annot e kŷfreŷth urthau neu urth ŷ tŷstŷolaeth a doter arnau. Ac urth henny ⁴⁰[y gelwyr ardelu yn orsaf kyfreith canys gorsseŷyll awna kyfreith pan annoter pan dyccer ytheŷ y ŷrth peth] ac urth ⁴¹[henne nat reŷt guad dros orsaf] e mae ŷaun gorthremu er amdŷffŷnnur a muŷnhau tŷstŷon er haulur. Allena kyghaussed am da nŷ aller ⁴²[caffel] ŷ welet en ⁴³kŷndrŷchaul.

knows,' says he, 'the property which thou sayest has been taken by me unlawfully, thou hast made over to me for so and so; and, if thou doubtest that, there are for me enough who know it; and to the law I appeal, that a counter-claim is not to be set up thus against me for my claim.' If the defendant deny that, let the evidences of the claimant be made use of: and, if he do not deny, ¹but acknowledge it, let the property be restored to the claimant, as we have said above. If the defendant ²say, that he testifies to the judges and the gwrdsas that the claimant has not denied the removal of the property unlawfully, as he said of him, and willeth to benefit from that, and praying for judgment. And the claimant say: 'God knows,' says he, 'a denial is not needed beyond a stay: a lawful arddelw I have, a stay in the law; and that is, the property which thou hast said I have taken from thee unlawfully, I re-assert to be property delivered by thee to me on account of another debt; and to the law I appeal, that until my arddelw shall fail me, it is not necessary for me to deny beyond a stay.' If the defendant choose to have judgment pronounced upon him, according to the ³arddelw produced by the claimant, because he made no denial against what he said of him, it is right to pronounce judgment upon him. And the law there says, that there is no lawful answer, except one of three: acknowledgment, or denial, or a lawful arddelw: and a lawful arddelw is a stay of law: and a stay of law is any thing that shall turn the law from the subject, concerning which there is a mutual arguing, to another thing which shall ⁴be as good as it, or better, so as to become necessary to arrest the law in respect to it, or in respect to the testimony that shall be produced thereon. And on that account ⁵an arddelw is called a stay of law; because the law will stay when arrested when it shall be taken off one thing to another thing; and, therefore, ⁶a denial is not necessary beyond a stay: and, therefore, it is right to restrict the defendant, and to make use of the witnesses of the claimant. And there is a pleading as to property that cannot be produced ⁷to be seen.'

¹⁷dodi yngcof llys nadyly

²⁷put it upon record of court that the claimant is not to remove

¹⁸edatleu ¹⁹y daly aoruc ar
²⁰ny ²¹kyfreithaul.

²⁸pleadings ²⁹hold he had upon
³⁰not ³¹legally.

¹J. ²y da yr haulur. J. ³not in G. ⁴G. ⁵dewedassam G.J. ⁶mŷnann G.J. ⁷henne G. ⁸not in J. ⁹ymyneŷ G.J. ¹⁰G. ¹¹adef G. ¹²not in J. ¹³wadus J. ¹⁴ef G. er byn G.J. ¹⁵not in G. ¹⁶am G. ¹⁷or G. ¹⁸not in G. ¹⁹gdat J. ²⁰not in J. ²¹not in G. ²²ar G. ²³dywedut J. ²⁴peth y G. ²⁵not in G.J. ²⁶G.J. ²⁷J. ²⁸G. ²⁹J. ³⁰G.

XLV. Oderuýd eden gulet ý da en kyn-drýchaul guedý ¹[e] dýccer en ²agkýureýthýaul ýaun ýu ýdau dýuot uvch pen e da a dyweduyt bot en eýdau ef e da hunnu ³ac uot en perchennauc arnau pan ⁴e duc e den hunnu ý ganthau ef ⁵en agkýureýthýaul ac en agkýuarch; ⁶ac o byd a amheuo henne ⁷ýdau ef bot ýdau dýgaun ⁸ae guýr ac a gatwo e perchennogaeth ar e da hunnu a bot ýdau enteu dýgaun a výppo ⁹re duýn ¹⁰e da hunnu en agkýuarch ý ganthau ef; a dodý ar e kýfreýth deleu or da hunnu dýuot attau ef trae keuýn ¹¹ar e breýnt ed oed gýnt urth ý uot enteu en hebrug bot en wýr a dýwaut. Os ef a dýweýt er amdýffýnnur: Dýoer hep ef ný delcaf uý de ateb tý am er haul honno canýs deu ardelu e sýd gennýt ¹²[nyt amgen] keýtweýt aguýbydýeýt ac na delcaf uýnheu ateb ¹³namen er neýll ¹⁴onadunt huý. ¹⁵Ena ¹⁶mae ýaun ýr haulur dyweduyt: Dýoer hep ef deupeth wyr a dýwedeýs ¹⁷ý bot ¹⁸e da en ueu ý, ac duen en ¹⁹agkýuarch ý gennýt ²⁰[ý;] ac ²¹ar ²²e deu peth henne mýnheu a dodeýs deu gedernýt keýtweýt a guýbydýeýt ene lle em amheuer ²³amdanadunt. Os týdý a adef bot en wýr a dýwedeýs ²⁴ý; nýt reýt ²⁵ý mýnheu urth urun ²⁶onadunt hue: os tytheu a wata ²⁷en erbýn a dýwedeýs ý mýnheu adodaf ar e kýfreýth deleu o hanaf ²⁸uý duýn ue kedernýt ar er hýn a wetých tý, or deu ²⁹henne. E kýfreýth e dýweýt pale býnnac e bo reýt e den dyweduyt achuýssýon ene kýfreýth ³⁰[ygyt adefnyt y kyfreýth] bot en reýt ýdau ³¹enteu prouý er achuýssýon ual ý prouo e defnýd. Defnýd ³²e kýfreýth ³³enteu ýu bot en eýdau ³⁴ef e da; ³⁵ac achau e kýfreýth ³⁶enteu ýu duýn e da ³⁷[yn anghyfreithaól ac] en agkýuarch ³⁸[y ganthau;] ac urth henne e dele enteu e keýtweýt ³⁹ar uot en eýdau e da, ac e dele guýbydýeýt ar ⁴⁰re duýn e da en ⁴¹agkýuarch e ganthau. ⁴²Os guadu a wna er amdýffýnnur ⁴³er agkýuarch muýnhaer prauf er haulur. Os adef a wna enteu ⁴⁴atuerher er agkýuarch tracheuýn. Os ef a dýweýt er amdýffýnnur: Dýoer hep ef, gený a meýthryn ⁴⁵emý ýu hun ac er pan anet eryoet ⁴⁶e mae ef ar ue perchennogaeth ý hýt hedýu ac e gadu ⁴⁷[bot en wyr] a dýwedaf ⁴⁸uýnneu ⁴⁹[e] mae ýmý dýgaun o keýtweýt dýlys. ⁵⁰Ena mae ýaun er haulur dyweduyt: Dýoer

45. If a person see his property present, after having been unlawfully taken, it is right for him to come up to the property, and to say, that such property belonged to him, and that he was owner of it when such a person took it from him unlawfully, and surreptitiously; and, if there should be any who shall doubt that, that there are for him enough who know it, and who will secure to him the ownership of that property; and that there are also for him enough who know of the taking of that property surreptitiously from him; and appeal to the law, that such property is to come back to him, in its former condition, by his confirming that it is true what he says. If the defendant say: 'God knows,' says he, 'I am not to answer thee as to that claim, for thou hast two arddelws, to wit, guardians and evidences; and I am to answer only one of them.' Then it is right for the claimant to say: 'God knows,' says he, 'two things that are true I have said; that the property was mine, and that it was taken surreptitiously from me; and to those two things I produced two confirmations, guardians and evidences, in the place where I was doubted concerning them. If thou dost acknowledge the truth of what I have said, there is for me then no need of either of them: if thou dost deny what I have said, I appeal to the law, that I am entitled to adduce my confirmation, to what thou mayest deny, by those two.' The law says, that in what case soever it may be necessary for a person to state the causes in the law, ³⁰along with the matter of the action, it is necessary for him to prove the causes, as he shall prove the matter. The matter of the action then is, that the property belongs to him; and the cause of the action is, the taking of the property unlawfully and surreptitiously from him; and, therefore, he is entitled to guardians as to the property being his, and to evidences as to the property having been surreptitiously taken from him. If the defendant deny the surreption, let the proof of the claimant be made use of. If he acknowledge it, let what is surreptitiously taken be restored. If the defendant say: 'God knows,' says he, 'this was born and reared with me, and ever since it was born, it is in my possession until this day; and, to maintain

¹ G. ² agheuarch G. ³ ac G. ⁴ not in G. ⁵ y ducpýt J. ⁶ not in G. ⁷ - y ganthau J. ⁸ - ydau J. ⁹ not in G.J. ¹⁰ - y J. e G. ¹¹ enteu G.J. ¹² en G. ¹³ J. ¹⁴ onyt J. ¹⁵ o honunt J. ¹⁶ Iauu eó er haulur ena G. ¹⁷ not in J. ¹⁸ inneu eu J. ¹⁹ en teó [ymi J.] y da G.J. ²⁰ anghyfreithaól J. ²¹ G. ²² yr J. ²³ not in G. ²⁴ amdanunt. J. ²⁵ inneu J. ²⁶ ym J. ²⁷ ohonunt J. ²⁸ er hyn G.J. ²⁹ yneó G. ³⁰ hyn. J. ³¹ G. ³² ef J. ³³ eó G. ³⁴ not in J. ³⁵ - G. ³⁶ not in G. ³⁷ not in G.J. ³⁸ J. ³⁹ cadó perchennogaeth, a guýbydyeit ar J. ⁴⁰ not in G. ⁴¹ anghyfreithaól J. ⁴² Os ef a doweit G.J. ⁴³ - guadu G.J. ⁴⁴ atueret J. ⁴⁵ eó ymy G.J. ⁴⁶ nyt edýu ef y G. ⁴⁷ G.J. ⁴⁸ i J. not in G. ⁴⁹ G.J. ⁵⁰ Iauu eó er haulur yna G.J.

hep ef kÿnt 'yd edeweÿs y³ [y] prauf⁴ noc y hedeweÿst tÿ,' ac urth henne e deleaf uÿnheu eu muÿnhau huÿ en kÿntaf, ac ene⁵ maes e maent⁶ a mÿnheu a uÿnhaf eu muÿnhau huÿ yth ulaen tÿ.' Dÿoer hep⁷ er amdÿffÿnnur en guarchadu⁸ e meu yd vÿf uÿ⁹ truÿ keÿtweÿt deduaul; ac ar e kÿfreÿth e dodaf y bot en ÿannach emÿ cadu¹⁰ y meu genÿf truÿ keÿtweÿt deduaul noc yt tÿ duÿn¹¹ prauf nÿ deleych¹² arnaf¹³ uÿ. Dÿoer hep er haulur prauf a¹⁴ edeweÿs y ene lle ed oed kÿureÿthÿaul emÿ¹⁵ y adau; ac ar e kÿfreÿth y dodaf uÿ en¹⁶ [e lle] ed adawÿf y prauf kÿureÿthÿaul en kÿntaf deleu o hanaf uÿnheu e uuÿnhau¹⁷ ef en gÿntaf. E kÿfreÿth a dÿweÿt ene¹⁸ [lle y] dÿrchauo deu den¹⁹ deu prauf, prauf kÿureÿthÿaul ac arall agkÿureÿthÿaul,²⁰ ket dÿrchauer er agkÿureÿthÿaul ene blaen panÿu o prauf kÿureÿthÿaul e sÿd ÿaun e uuÿnhau en gÿntaf²¹ o byd y defnÿdÿeu ene maes; ac onÿ byd²² muÿnhaer e reÿ kÿntaf²³ a edewÿt: canÿt ÿaun²⁴ annot paratruÿd urth amparodruÿd. Keureÿthÿaul oed pob un or²⁵ deu prauf henne ac cÿssÿoes²⁶ er ardelu kÿureÿthÿaul a wnaeth er amdÿffÿnnur a perÿs²⁷ bot en dÿr er haulur wadu; ac ena ed emchuelus y prauf e gan er haulur en eÿdau er amdÿffÿnnur. A honno a elwÿr²⁸ en kÿfreÿth atkas: ²⁹sef yu³⁰ [e] kÿfreÿth atkas pale bynnac y dÿcco er amdÿffÿnnur y prauf y gan er haulur en³¹ [y] eÿdau elun: kÿstal yu henne ac emchuelut e kÿfreÿth enÿ gurthuÿneb; ac urth henne e gelwÿr³² hÿ³³ en' kÿfreÿth atkas.

its being true what I say, there are for me enough of unobjectionable guardians.' Then it is right for the claimant to say: 'God knows,' says he, 'I have promised proof before thou hast promised it, and, therefore, I am entitled to make use of it first, and it is in the field; and I will to make use of it before thee.' 'God knows,' says the defendant, 'I am guarding what is mine, through regular guardians; and to the law I appeal, of its being more just for me to keep what is mine in my possession through regular guardians, than for thee to adduce proof which thou oughtest not against me.' 'God knows,' says the claimant, 'proof I promised in the place where it was lawful for me to promise it; and to the law I appeal, that in the place where I promise lawful proof first, I am to have the benefit of it first.' The law says, in the place where two persons shall advance two proofs, a lawful proof, and another unlawful, although the unlawful one should be the first advanced, the lawful proof is the first, of right, to be made use of, if the essentials be in the field; and, if they be not, let those first promised be made use of: for it is not right to stop preparedness by unpreparedness. Each one of those two proofs was lawful; and, nevertheless, the lawful arddelw, which was made by the defendant, rendered it imperative upon the claimant to deny; and thereupon the proof reverted from the claimant to the defendant. And that is called an untoward law: an untoward law is, wheresoever the defendant shall divert the proof from the claimant to his own use: that is commensurate with circumverting the law; and on that account it is called an untoward law.

XLVI. O deruÿd e den holÿ peth o agkÿuarch e arall a mennu dÿuot er agkÿuarch tracheuen yu warchadu³⁴ ac³⁵ o³⁶ byd a³⁷ ambeuo duÿn e peth en agkÿuarch adau prauf³⁸ guat neu ardelu e sÿd reÿt er amdÿffÿnnur. Os guadu a wna gatter e prauf er haulur. Os ef a dÿweÿt³⁹ enteu er amdÿffÿnnur Dÿoer hep ef nÿ deleaf uÿ de ateb tÿ⁴⁰ am er haul yd vÿt tÿ ene holÿ emÿ, sef achau⁴¹ yu e da a dÿwedÿ tÿ arnaf uÿ y duen en agkÿuarch dÿ uod tÿ

46. If a person claim of another a thing surreptitiously taken, and mind to have what is surreptitiously taken back into his custody; and, if there be any who shall doubt the taking of the thing surreptitiously, promise proof; a denial or an arddelw is needed on the part of the defendant. If he deny it, let the proof rest with the claimant. If the defendant say: 'God knows,' says he, 'I am not to answer thee as to the claim thou art making upon me,

³⁴barner oet kyfreithaÿl: kyt boet kyfreithaÿl pob vn, kyfreitholaf yÿ y diwethaf kanys
³⁵ygnat

³⁶a lawful period be adjudged: although each may be lawful, the last is the most so, for
³⁷judge

¹er G.J. ²J. ³no thydi J. ⁴lle J. ⁵not in J. ⁶cf G. ⁷vy J. ⁸ar be G. ⁹annylyedus braif herwyd kyfreith J. ¹⁰not in G. ¹¹dewedeys G. ¹²not in G. ¹³G.J. ¹⁴by J. ¹⁵J. ¹⁶not in G. ¹⁷not in J. ¹⁸or J. ¹⁹aydeweit J. ²⁰bot G. ²¹haul G. ²²not in G. ²³e G. ²⁴not in J. ²⁵G. ²⁶J. ²⁷y G. ²⁸y J. ²⁹- cf G. ³⁰or J. ³¹hey G.J. ³²ambeuo G.J. ³³not in G.J. ³⁴or haÿl honno J. ³⁵J. ³⁶G.

ath ganhŷat a uu emŷ¹ e dŷn² e da³ hunnŷ
ac oŷ kŷchwŷn ac ot amheuŷ tŷ hennŷ
⁴[e] mae emŷ dŷgaun⁵ ac⁶ guŷr bot en
wŷr a⁷ dŷwedeŷs ŷ; ac ar e kŷfreŷth e
dodaf uŷ e da a⁸ kŷchuŷnnŷt gan dŷ uod
tŷ ath ganhŷat na dele hunnŷ emchuelut
ŷth warchadu tŷ trae keuen, ⁹[ymbreint
anghyfarch kanyt anghyfarch onyt o anuod]
namen can uŷ mod¹⁰ ŷnheu am kanhŷat;
¹¹canŷ kŷureŷthŷaul ŷ doduu ŷ gennŷt
¹²[y da] a bot ŷ¹³ mŷnheu dŷgaun¹⁴ ac
guŷr bot en wŷr a¹⁵ dŷwedeŷs ŷ. Os guadu
a wna er haulur gatter ŷ prauŷ er amdŷff-
ŷnnur; ac o fŷnna¹⁶ e prauŷ¹⁷ ŷ dau trŷccet
e da ganthau ac onŷ fŷnna¹⁸ ŷ prauŷ¹⁹ at-
uerer²⁰ ŷ da tracheuŷn er haulur.

XLVII. Os ef a dyweŷt er haulur²¹ [yna:]
Dŷoer hep ef er egneŷt ar guŷrda ■
tŷstaf uŷ redale o hanaut tŷ arwassaf o
hanaf uŷ o uot ue mod ŷ am kanhŷat
e gŷchuŷn ■ da²² hun; ac ar e kŷfreŷth
e dodaf ŷ ue mot²³ ŷ en vr dewŷs²⁴ ac
mŷ a sauuŷf²⁵ [ytti] ac²⁶ mŷ nŷ sauuŷf;
²⁷a²⁸ [hynny] heuŷt²⁹ ar e kŷfreŷth e
dodaf³⁰ ŷ na dele tŷst ar arwaessaf³¹ ar
tŷstŷolaeth a³² edeweŷst tŷ³³ e duŷn
arnaf uŷ, ŷ bot en anolo can ŷyf gur de-
wŷs ŷ³⁴ a mŷnheu³⁵ a dewŷssaf pallu ŷt tŷ;
ac³⁶ ar e kŷfreŷth³⁷ urth henne ŷ dodaf
³⁸uŷnheu³⁹ ene pallho de arwaessaf ŷt tŷ
deleu o honaf uŷnheu deuot e da trae
keuen ar ■ breŷnt ■ bu gŷnt; ac urth
a dŷwedeŷs⁴⁰ ŷ ed archaf⁴¹ uŷ uraut er
egneŷt. Os tewŷ a wna er amdŷffŷnnur en
erbŷn henne barner⁴² e da trae keuŷn⁴³ ar
e breŷnt e bu gŷnt⁴⁴ [yr haŷlŷr] a bŷt anolo
e tŷstŷolaeth ar er arwassaf canŷt aethpuŷt
ene erbŷn. Os ef a deweŷt er amdŷffŷnnur
⁴⁵[yna]: Dŷoer hep ef⁴⁶ em pen⁴⁷ er egneŷt
⁴⁸[ar gŷrda] am⁴⁹ guerendeŷs ŷ en dat-
canu ue kŷgheussaeth e dodaf ŷ hŷt na
dodeŷs⁵⁰ ŷ na choll na chaffael ŷth pen tŷ
nac eturŷt nac adau o hanaf uŷ de uot tŷ
en arwaessaf⁵¹ eŷthŷr gŷrru o hanaf uŷ
⁵²arnat tŷ⁵³ beŷ druc beŷ da genhŷt bot dŷ
uod ath ganhŷat urth kŷchuŷn ■ da
⁵⁴hunnŷ; ac ar ■ kŷfreŷth e dodaf uŷ en e
lle nŷt enwŷf uŷ tŷ dŷ en arwassaf⁵⁵ ac

because the property thou chargest me
with having taken surreptitiously, I had thy
will and consent to take and to remove;
and, if thou doubtest that, there are for me
enough who know that it is true what I
have said; and to the law I appeal, that
the property, which has been removed, by
thy will and thy consent, is not to revert
to thy custody, under the character of sur-
reption, for it cannot be surreption unless
by non-consent, but with my will also and
my consent; for lawfully the property
came from thee; and there are for me
enough who know of its being true what I
have spoken. If the claimant deny it, let
the proof be left to the defendant; and, if
the proof succeed, let the property remain
with him; but, if the proof do not suc-
ceed, let the property be restored to the
claimant.

47. If the claimant then say: 'God
knows,' says he, 'to the judges and the
gwrdas I testify to thy taking me as an
arwaesav of there being my will and con-
sent for removing this property; and to
the law I appeal, that I have my choice,
whether I stand to thee, or do not stand;
and, likewise, I appeal to the law, that
there is to be no witness as to an arwaesav,
and the testimony, which thou hast pro-
mised to produce against me, is null; since
I have my choice, and I choose for thee
to fail; and to the law, therefore, I appeal,
where thy arwaesav shall fail thee, that I
am to have the property back in its former
condition; and by what I have said I pray
the decision of the judges.' If the defen-
dant be silent thereto, let the property be
adjudged to revert in its former condition to
the claimant; and let the testimony upon
the arwaesav be null, since it was not op-
posed. If the defendant say: 'God knows,'
says he, 'upon the consideration of the
judges and the gwrdas, who have heard
me recapitulating my pleading, I rely, to the
effect that I put neither loss nor gain in thy
hands, nor restoration, nor acknowledg-
ment of thy being an arwaesav to me; but
have urged upon thee, whether displeasing,
or pleasing to thee, that thy will and consent
was had to the removal of that property;
and to the law I appeal, that in a case where

⁴⁴ canyt

⁴⁴ ammeŷ

⁴⁴ for not

⁴⁴ to doubt,

¹ not in G.J. ² not in J. ³ not in G.J. ⁴ G.J. ⁵ a J. ⁶ gŷppo G. ⁷ dywedaf J. ⁸ gŷchŷneis yneb G. ⁹ J.
¹⁰ i J. ¹¹ J. ¹² mi J. ¹³ a G.J. ¹⁴ dywedaf J. - G. ¹⁵ not in G. ¹⁶ not in J. ¹⁷ not in G. ¹⁸ atueret J. ¹⁹ J.
²⁰ not in J. ²¹ a G. ²² J. ²³ not in G. ²⁴ not in G. ²⁵ J. ²⁶ a J. ²⁷ ar y gŷfreith J. ²⁸ dewedeŷs G. - J.
²⁹ not in G. ³⁰ not in G.J. ³¹ i J. ³² - ar [y J.] kŷfreith G.J. ³³ not in G. ³⁴ not in J. ³⁵ A leaf here lost in G.
³⁶ tracheuŷn y da J. ³⁷ J. ³⁸ ar J. ³⁹ J. ⁴⁰ gŷarandaŷd J. ⁴¹ ŷth beu dŷ na choll na chaffael J. ⁴² dŷeithŷr J.
⁴³ not in J. ⁴⁴ hŷnn J. ⁴⁵ nac J. ⁴⁶ G.

nat adavýf dý uot ¹[na chyngein na cholli na chaffel o vrcint arwaessaf yth ben a chan] ²nat výt arwaessaf tytheu; ³a mýnheu a dýwedaf e deleaf ⁴uýnheu muýnhau ue' prauf canýs kýureýthýaul ue ardelu ac urth henne mýnheu a uýnnaf vraut ý gan er egneýt urth a dýwedeýs. Ac ena e mae ýaun er egneýt ⁵ar guýrda' menet ar neýlltu e kemrýt eu kof er hýn auo ⁶dýgaun onadunt' urth eturýt a ⁷edewýs ef er haulur en arwaessaf ⁸neu ae' henwys: ac os ef a atuerant nas edewýs ac nas enwýs ⁹[yn arwaessaf] barner ýdau muýnhau ý ¹⁰guýbýdýeýt ac ¹¹o fýnna ýdau barner ý warchadu ýdau hep karrdychuel arnau. Reý a dyweýt am e rýu dadleu hun pale býnnac e dalýo den ardelu o arall oný seýf ýdau e ardelu oe uod hýt na deleyr muýnhau arnau na thystýolaeth na prauf namen gadu ýdau wadu a doter ený pen neu enteu ae hadeuo oý uod. E kýfreýth eýssýoes a dýweýt pa 'le býnhac ný doter koll neu kaffael ene pen megýs mach neu týst neu amoduur neu arwaessaf e ¹²doto den arwassogaeth ene pen oe kadu rac ¹³[y] druc neu arwaessaf aadawo kemrýt druc o lau den a mýnet e rýgthau ar druc a errer arnau neu enteu keytweýt ¹⁴o edewýr ene lle e delehoent ket pallo e rýu wýr henne ¹⁵achlan ný deleyr arnadunt namen gadu udunt wadu ¹⁶a doter arnadunt: ac urth henne pob ardelu arall or e gýrrer peth arnau, os guata ef a ellýr e prouý arnau megýs er hýn rý dýwedassam ný uchof bot bod a chanhýat er haulur e kýchuen e da e mae enteu en e holý eýlweýth.

I do not name thee as an arwaesav, and do not acknowledge thy being so, ¹it does not accord for either loss or gain to arise from the privilege of an arwacsav in thee; and since' thou art not an arwaesav, then I say, I am entitled to make use of my proof, for my arddelw is lawful; and, therefore, I will have a decision by the judges as to what I have said.' And then it is right for the judges and the gwrdas to withdraw aside, to call to remembrance what may be ²'necessary to them,' in returning whether he acknowledged the plaintiff as an arwaesav, or named him: and if they return, that he did not acknowledge, and did not name him ³'as an arwaesav,' let him be adjudged to have the benefit of his ⁴'evidences; and, if they succeed, let his guardianship be adjudged to him without car-return. Some say, in respect to such suits as these, that wheresoever a person shall uphold an arddelw by another, unless the arddelw stand to him willingly, that neither testimony nor proof can be made use of against him; but he is to be allowed to deny what is required, or else willingly acknowledge it. The law, nevertheless, says, that in what ⁵'case soever loss or gain shall not be put in his hands, as in the case of a surety, or a witness, or a contract-man, or an arwaesav in whose hands a person shall put a warranty to preserve him from wrong, or an arwacsav who shall promise to take a wrong from the hand of a person, and interpose between him and the wrong charged upon him, or else guardians, if promised in the place where they ought to be; although such men should entirely fail, there is required of them only to deny what may be committed to them: and, therefore, every other arddelw, on whom any thing shall be charged, if he deny, it can be proved against him, in the way we have spoken of above, that there was the will and consent of the claimant for removing the property that he is reclaiming.

XLVIII. O deruýd e den holý týr a daear o kýuran brodýr neu keuýnderw neu kýuýrderu ýaun ýu dýuot ar e týr a dýweduyt n hanau ef ý haul herwýd e dýlýho ae ¹⁷oe uot ef en priodaur ae ¹⁸oý uot enteu ¹⁹en dýledauc arall ac na re gauas' ran or týr hun ²⁰erýoet; ac o sýt a amheuo ²¹ýdau e uot ²²en pryodaur bot ýdau dýgaun a gatwo ý priodolder; ac o sýt a dýweto re gaffael'

48. If a person claim land and soil by sharing between brothers, or cousins, or second cousins; it is right for him to come upon the land, and specify his claim, according as he may be entitled; whether from his being a proprietor, or being otherwise entitled; and of his not having ever obtained a share of that land; and, if there be any who shall doubt his being a pro-

¹⁷dogyn o gyfreith
¹⁸ardeló

¹⁹braáf

²⁰sufficient in law,
²¹arddelw

²²proof;

¹J. ²nyt J. ³not in J. ⁴i cappel mýnant om J. ⁵not in J. ⁶ry ennwis J. ⁷ar nys J. ⁸J. ⁹or J. ¹⁰dýcko J. ¹¹J. ¹²ot J. ¹³not in J. ¹⁴J. here concludes this Book. ¹⁵not in G. ¹⁶hep G. ¹⁷not in G. ¹⁸ep G. ¹⁹J.

ran ¹o hanau' bot ydau dygaun ²ac guýppo ³nas re gauas.' Oný wedýr e uot ef en dýledauc ar kýuran or týr hun, yaun ýv kýuran ac ef. O guedýr ⁴ený erbýn' yaun ýu muýnhau ý keýtweýt ⁵enteu ac výtýd-ýeýt. Os ef a dýweýt ⁶enteu er amdýffýnnur: Dýoer ⁷[ep ef] ný wadaf uý dý rýuot tý en priodaur ema; eýssýoes ⁸hep ef tu a thal a keueýst tý am e lle hon a týtheu ae kemereýst ⁹a hunnv e sýd' gennýt; ac ot amheuy tý henne ¹⁰[e] mae eme dygaun ¹¹ae guýr ¹²[ebot en wýr;] ac ar e kýfreýth e dodaf ¹³uýnheu urth re gaffael o hanaut tý de kubýl na deley týtheu emý dým. ¹⁴Ot adef er haulur ¹⁵henne být ar ■ gauas. Os guata enteu muýnhaer guýbýdýeýt er amdýffýnnur. Os ef a dýweýt enteu: Dýoer hep ef declreu holý a wneythum ¹⁶ý a dýweduyt uý mot en dýledauc ¹⁷ac na re keueýs ran' ac o beý a amheueý uý mot en dýledauc bot emý dygaun ¹⁸a uýpeý na re gauas ran' or týr hun; ac nýt ue rýuot en priodaur a dodeýs ý em pen ue keýtweýt namen ue mot er auron; ac e sef achau sýd uýf ¹⁹[y en holy] urth ²⁰na re keueýs ran o honau; ac ný wedeýst týtheu ue mot ý en priodaur; ac ar e kýfreýth e dodaf uý nat llesteýr arnaf uý er ardelu ²¹re dýwedeyst tý e uuýnhau uen týstýon am keýtweýt. E kýfreýth a dýweýt en ²²e delýho' den peth truy týstýon a cheýtweýt o chubyl wedýr ene erbýn' deleu muýnhau e týstýon o býd haul ²³e dýlýer dodý týstýon neu keýtweýt arney.

XLIX. Ot adenyf er emadraud a cheýssýau dýua er ²⁴haulur truy ardelu kýureýthýaul arall ouer ýu ²⁵e týstýon ena canýs edýu e den ²⁶ehun en adef er hýn ²⁷rý dodet arnaf; ac urth henne nýt ²⁸[reý] prauf arnaf. ²⁹Ema nu ný re wadus' er amdýffýnnur er hýn ³⁰rý dodes er haulur arnaf; ³¹[e] sef oed henne ý uot ef en wýr priodaur ³²[ac nas adeýs enteu namen ebot en priodaur] gýnt ac urth henne e ³³dýweýt e kýfreýth' ³⁴[nat cubil adef henne] ³⁵deleu er haulur muýnhau e týstýon ac o bydant sauedýc deleu rannu ³⁶ac ef' er amrýson. A pheý

prietor, that there are for him enough who can preserve his propriety; and, if any one shall assert his having had a share of it, that there are for him enough who know that he has not had it. Unless it be denied that he is one entitled to a share of this land, it is right to share with him. If it be denied, it is right to make use of his guardians and his evidences. If the defendant say: 'God knows,' says he, 'I do not deny thy having been a proprietor here; nevertheless,' says he, 'a house-plot thou hast had for this place, and thou didst accept of it, and that is in thy possession; and, if thou deniest that, there are for me enough who know that it is true; and to the law I appeal, that by thy having had thy all, that thou oughtest not to have any thing from me.' If the claimant acknowledge that, let him rest with what he has had. If he deny it, let the evidences of the defendant be made use of. If he should say: 'God knows,' says he, 'I began claiming, with saying I was one entitled, and that I had not had a share; and, if there were any who should doubt my being entitled, that there were for me enough who know of my not having had a share of this land; and it was not that I had been a proprietor I directed my guardians to say, but that I was so at present; and the cause why I am thus making a claim is, from my not having had a share thereof; and thou hast not denied my being a proprietor; and to the law I appeal, that the arddelw that thou hast spoken of is no obstacle to my having the benefit of my witnesses and my guardians.' The law says, where a person is entitled to a thing through witnesses and guardians, if it be wholly denied, that he is to have the benefit of his witnesses, if it be a suit wherein witnesses or guardians are to be produced.

49. If the words be acknowledged, and it be attempted to foil the claimant through some other lawful arddelw, the witnesses are then of no avail; because the person himself acknowledges what had been brought against him; and, therefore, there is no need of proof against him. Here the defendant has not denied what the claimant has adduced against him, and that was, of his being a true proprietor; ³⁷and he did not acknowledge further than his being a proprietor formerly: and, therefore, the law says, ³⁸that not being ■ complete ac-

¹or tyr hun G. ²a G. ³ep ran achenyty be ran, ac ossyt a amhebo ebot ef en priodaur bot ydau dygaun agatwo e priodolder. G. ⁴enteb G. ⁵not in G. ⁶G. ⁷not in G. ⁸ac emae G. ⁹G. ¹⁰a G. ¹¹G. ¹²y G. ¹³Os G. ¹⁴not in G. ¹⁵enu ebot be ran genyty or tyr hún ar clayar G. ¹⁶ay guypo temot en deledauc ac obry a amheby te mot hep ran bot yny digau ay guýpeý be mot ep ran, am ran gennyty G. ¹⁷G. ¹⁸bot be ran gennyty or tyr hún G. ¹⁹a G. ²⁰er holo G. ²¹not in G. ²²haul G. ²³not in G. ²⁴hún G. ²⁵a G. ²⁶G. ²⁷Llema elle ne reguandýs G. ²⁸a G. ²⁹G. ³⁰dewedun nyncb G. ³¹G. ³²aclechreu or G. ³³not in G.

týsteý er haulur na waduýt er hýn ¹rý dýwaut ac erchý braut urth henne nýt oed rey't ýdau urth týstýon ereyll namýn caný ²waduýt a dýwaut ef rac bron ³[er] egneýt rannu ac ef a dele enteu.

L. O deruýd e den holý týr a daear o kyuran a dýweduýt e uot ⁴[ef] en priodaur a deleu ran ⁵[or tyr ohonau ay henwy] ac o beý a amheueý henny ⁶[ydau ef] bot ýdau dýgaun ae guýpeý. A dýweduýt or amdýffýnnur Dýoer hep ef ný deleaf uý de ateb tý ⁷[hedyó] am er haul honno, sef achau ⁸ýu mýuý a renneýs a thý dý gýnt ac e mae gennýt de ran ac ot amheueý tý henne ⁹[e] mae emý dýgaun ¹⁰a guýr. Os adef ¹¹a wna' er haulur henne být ar a gauas. Os guatta enteu ¹²[henne] muýnhaer guýbýdýeýt er amdýffýnnur ac obýdant sauedýc ¹³[idau] dýuarner er haulur. Os ef a dyweýt er haulur Dýoer ¹⁴[ep ef] a renneýst tý amýuý ný wadaf ý, sef ýu henne erw neu ¹⁵due neu ¹⁶enherec neu er hen a uenho e dýweduýt; ar rantýr hon ¹⁷neu e duý ný re' keueýs ran ¹⁸onadunt; ac ot amheueýr henne ¹⁹[e] mae emý dýgaun ae guýr. Ot adef er amdýffýnnur henne ²⁰'barner er haul er' haulur. Os guatta enteu muýnhaer guýbýdýeýt er haulur ac o ²¹fýnnant dýuarner er amdýffýnnur.

LI. O deruýd e den holý týr o kyuran adýweduýt ý dýlýu ac obýd ae amheuo bot ýdau ae guýppo. A dýweduýt or amdýffýnnur Dýoer hep ef ný dýlýaf uý dý ateb tý ²²am er' haul honno sef achau ýu ²³henne rannu a wneythum ý a thý dý kýn no hýn; ac ot amheueý tý henne em pen ²⁴ue ranwýr ý dodaf ný re rannu athý dý a bot gennýt ²⁵tý de ran ac urth henne ný deleaf uýnheu eýl ran a thýdý. Ot adef er haulur henne být ar a gauas. ²⁶O guata enteu e ranwýr ranner ²⁷[ac ef] caný dodes er amdýffýnnur em pen guýbot ac nat guýbýdýeýt ²⁸e ranwýr caný eýll neb bot en vþýdýat ar e peth a

knowledge, that the claimant is to make use of his witnesses; and, should they stand, that the matter in dispute is to be shared with him. And if the claimant testify that what he had said had not been denied, and pray for judgment on that account, he had no need of other witnesses; but, since what he said had not been denied in the presence of the judges, the other is to share with him.

50. If a person claim land and soil by sharing; and say, that being a proprietor, he is entitled to a share ²of the land, and naming it; and, should there be any who might doubt that, of there being enough who knew it. And the defendant say: 'God knows,' says he, 'I am not to answer thee ³to day' as to that claim, because I have shared with thee formerly, and thou hast thy share; and, if thou doubtest that, there are for me enough who know it.' If the claimant acknowledge that, let him rest with what he has had. If he deny that, let the evidences of the defendant be made use of; and, if they stand, let the claimant be cast. If the claimant say: 'God knows,' says he, 'what thou hast shared with me I will not deny, and that is an erw, or two, or a half,' or what he may be minded to mention; 'and this randir, or two, I have not had a share of them; and, if that be doubted, there are for me enough who know it.' If the defendant acknowledge that, let ⁴the claim be adjudged to' the claimant. If he deny it, let the evidences of the claimant be made use of; and, if they succeed, let the defendant be cast.

51. If a person claim land by sharing; and say, that he is entitled; and, if there be any who shall doubt it, that he has those who know it. And the defendant say: 'God knows,' says he, 'I am not to answer thee as to that claim, because of my having shared with thee formerly; and, if thou doubtest that, I appeal to my share-men of my having shared with thee, and that thou hast thy share; and, therefore, I am not bound to a second sharing with thee.' If the claimant acknowledge that, let him rest with what he has had. If he deny the share-men, let there be a sharing with him; since the defendant did not appeal to any evidence, and the share-men are not evi-

¹ gunathpóyt

² ranner ar

³ done

⁴ it be shared with

¹ a G. ² G. ³ nas deleaf G. ⁴ G. ⁵ ay G. ⁶ not in G. ⁷ G. ⁸ not in G. ⁹ ynheret G. ¹⁰ ny G. ¹¹ o haney G. ¹² G. ¹³ sauant G. ¹⁴ or G. ¹⁵ not in G. ¹⁶ e G. ¹⁷ not in G. ¹⁸ Os G. ¹⁹ G. ²⁰ not in G. ²¹ G.

*wnel chun: a bot er amdýffynnur en dýwedyt re wneythur ran onadunt huý e rygthau ef ar haulur. ¹[Pe ynteu a ddywedei wneuthur rhann rhyngthunt gynt, ac addaw gwybyddyeit o ereill ar hynn, ar fot y rhann o rei ae gwelsei ac ae gwyddiat, da y dywedasei a chyfreithawl.]

LII. O deruýd e den holý da o uenfýc dýwedet er haulur rý uenetý da em benfýc ar e den ar den ac enwý e da ac ot amheuyr e nýnet, bot ýdau dýgaun ac guýppo. Os guadu a wna er amdýffynnur gatter e prauf er haulur. Os ef a dýweýt er amdýffynnur: Dýoer ²hep ef ný dýleaf uý dý ateb tý ³[hedyó] or haul e sýd gennýt ⁴tý, sef achau ⁵ýu nas deleaf e da a dýwedý tý ⁶arnaf uý e uenfýgyau ýmý hunnó a ⁷deuu attat tý trae keuen ⁸en kýureythýaul ý gennýt uý hep haul hep arhaul arneu nac ený ol nac ený ulaen; ac urth henný e dodaf uý ar e kýfreyth na deleaf uý dý warandau tý bellach, am er haul honno; ac ⁹os ue amheu a wney tý ¹⁰am henne e mae emý dýgaun a výt bot en wýr a ¹¹dýwedeýs ý. Ot adef er haulur henne být ar a gauas. Os ¹²guadu a wna enteu ¹³gater e prauf er amdýffynnur. Os ef adýweýt er haulur: Dýoer hep ef e benfýc a dýwedý tý ý dýuot adref ný wadaf ¹⁴uý e dýuot; e benfýc ¹⁵[hagen] a ¹⁶[holes y ety dy, ty] ae treulýeýst ¹⁷[ef] neu ae guertheýst ual na elleýst ¹⁸tý e kaffacl ¹⁹emý trae keuen; ac ot amheuy tý henne ²⁰[e] mae emý dýgaun ae guýr ²¹[bot en wyr adewedaf.] ²²Ot adef er amdýffynnur henne atuerher e benfýc trae keuen neu a dywetto kýfreyth ²³amdanau. Os guadu a wna ²⁴enteu gatter e prauf er haulur. Os ²⁵ef a dýweýt er amdýffynnur: ²⁶Dýoer hep ef e da a ²⁷dýwedý arnaf uý e treullýau or teu tý ²⁸mýnheu ae teleýs ýt tý ²⁹[hunnó] ual e dýwaut ³⁰[e] kýfreyth ac ot amheuy tý henne ³¹[e] mae emý dýgaun ae guýr, ³²[bot en wyr henne] ac urth ³³henne ý dodaf uý ar e kýfreyth na dýlýaf uý dý ³⁴[atep nath] warandau tý bellach, am er haul honno. Os adef ³⁵a wna er haulur henne být ar a gauas. ³⁶[Os guata enteó henne gater y prau er amdíffenur.]

dences; since no one can be an evidence as to any thing he may *do himself: and the defendant saying that they shared between him and the claimant. ¹If he had said, that sharing took place between them formerly, and promised other evidences that the sharing took place who saw and knew it, he would have said well and legally.'

52. If a person claim property as lent; let the claimant say, that the property was lent to such and such a person, and naming the property; and, if it should be doubted its being so, that there are for him enough who know it. If the defendant deny it, let the proof rest with the claimant. If the defendant say: 'God knows,' says he, 'I am not to answer thee ²to day' as to the claim that thou hast, because the property, which thou chargest upon me as having been lent to me, that came back to thee lawfully from me, without claim, without sur-claim on it, or after it, or before it; and, therefore, I appeal to the law, that I am not to listen to thee further as to that claim; and, if thou doubttest me as to that, there are for me enough who know of its being true what I have said.' If the claimant acknowledge that, let him rest with what he has had. If he deny it, let the proof rest with the defendant. If the claimant say: 'God knows,' says he, 'the loan that thou sayest is returned, I do not deny its return; the loan, however, which I have ³claimed of thee,' thou hast consumed, or thou hast sold, so as not to have been able to get it for me back; and, if thou doubttest that, there are for me enough who know of its being true what I say.' If the defendant acknowledge that, let the loan be restored, or what the law shall order in its place. If he deny it, let the proof rest with the claimant. If the defendant say: 'God knows,' says he, 'the property thou chargest me with having consumed as thine, I have paid for to thee in the manner ordered by the law; and, if thou doubttest that, there are for me enough who know of that being true; and, therefore, I appeal to the law, that I am neither to answer nor to listen to thee further as to that claim.' If the claimant acknowledge that, let him rest with what he has had. ⁴If he deny that, let the proof rest with the defendant.'

* ⁵⁰wel

* ⁵⁰see

¹ G. Section XLIII. here follows in G. ² G. resumes after the last leaf. ³ G. ⁴ not in G. ⁵ not in G. ⁶ edyt G. ⁷ y genyfy en kyfreithawl G. ⁸ odamhety G. ⁹ not in G. ¹⁰ dewedaf G. ¹¹ guata G. ¹² muyn haer G. ¹³ not in G. ¹⁴ G. ¹⁵ G. choleýst tý emý, týdy B. ¹⁶ G. ¹⁷ not in G. ¹⁸ draygeben ýmy G. ¹⁹ G. ²⁰ Os G. ²¹ ene lle. G. ²² not in G. ²³ not in G. ²⁴ dewedeisty G. ²⁵ myvy a G. ²⁶ G. ²⁷ not in G. ²⁸ G. ²⁹ not in G. ³⁰ G. ³¹ not in G. ³² G. ³³ not in G. ³⁴ G.

LIII. O deruŷd e den benfŷgyau peth ŷ arall ac ene benfŷc hunnŷ dyuot ¹den ²oe damdug en llau ³e den' e benfŷgyuŷt ŷdau ⁴e da; ac ar henne kŷnnŷc or den e mae e benfŷc ganthau ⁵er cŷdau' er den ae benfŷgyus ŷdau ⁶[ef;] a ⁷[c ena] dŷweduŷt or den ⁸ae benfŷgyus' na bu eŷdau ef ⁹e da hunnu eŷrŷoet' ac ¹⁰na benfŷgyus ¹¹[ef] e da hunnŷ nac ŷdau ¹²[ef] nac e neb: e kŷfreŷth a dŷweŷt bot en ŷaun er ¹³neb e mae ¹⁴ganthau e da hunnu' prouŷ ar ¹⁵e neb e doduŷ' e kanthau ¹⁶e uenfŷgyau ŷdau; ac o fŷnna ŷ prauf kŷmeret ¹⁷enteu e benfŷc' trae keuŷn ac ateb ¹⁸[o honau] er nep ae damdŷgho a bŷt ¹⁹a dan' er haul. Os ef a dŷweŷt e ²⁰neb a uenfŷgyus e da urth ŷ neb ²¹e benfŷgyuŷt ŷdau Dŷoer heb ef ny wadaŷ uŷ re uenfŷgyau hun ŷt tŷ ²²nae uot en ueu ŷ; ac eŷssŷoes ar ²³kyfreith ²⁴dodaŷ uŷ deleu om benfŷc ²⁵e dŷuot attaf uŷ hep haul hep arhaul ²⁶[arnau] ual ed aeth ŷ genhŷf uŷ; ²⁷a heb haul hep arhaul ²⁸ŷd aeth hun ŷ genhŷf uŷnheu; ac ot amheuŷ tŷ henne ²⁹[y] mae emŷ dŷgaun ae guŷr; ac ³⁰urth henne e dodaŷ uŷ' ar e kŷfreith ³¹na deleaf uŷ kemrŷt e meu ŷ gennŷt tŷ enŷ ³²uurŷŷch tŷ er haul ³³syd arnau ef; ac onŷ ellŷ tŷ buru er haul e ŷd arnau ef ³⁴[y urthau] dŷleu o hanaf uynheu a dŷweto kŷfreŷth ene le ef. Ot adef e nep e mae ³⁵e benfŷc ganthau henne' ŷaun ŷu ³⁶ŷdau rŷdhau ³⁷e benfŷc or haul eŷŷd arnau' ae rodŷ ³⁸ŷu perchennauc en kŷstal ac ³⁹doeth ⁴⁰ŷ ganthau. ⁴¹Os guadu a wna' ente u ⁴²[henne] gatter ŷ prauf ⁴³ŷ perchennauc e benfŷc; ac ⁴⁴fynha ŷ prauf rŷdhaet ⁴⁵enteu e benfŷc ŷu perchennauc or haul; ac onŷ eŷll ⁴⁶e rŷdhau or haul talet er perchennauc ⁴⁷e uenfŷc' ual ŷ dŷweto kŷfreŷth. Os ef a dŷweŷt ⁴⁸enteu Dŷoer hep ef kŷn no dŷuot e benfŷc hun attaf uŷ ŷd oed er haul hon arnau ef; ac ar e kŷfreŷth e dodaŷ uŷ ⁴⁹na deleaf uŷ' e rŷdhau ef or haul a oed arnau ef ⁵⁰[gent cyn ne deuot atafy ar haul hon a oet arnau ef] pan doeth attaf uŷ; ac ot amheuŷ tŷ hennŷ emŷ e mae ŷmŷ dŷgaun ae guŷr ⁵¹uot en wŷr a dŷwedeŷs.' Os perchennauc ⁵²benfŷc a adef hennŷ kŷmeret ef ⁵³u enfŷc ar haul ⁵⁴ganthau. Os ⁵⁵guatta ente u gater ŷ prauf er nep e benfŷgyuŷt e da ŷdau; ac o fŷnna ŷ prauf aet e benfŷc ⁵⁶oŷ perchennauc ar haul ene ol.' Os ef a dŷweŷt perchennauc e benfŷc Dŷoer

53. If a person lend a thing to another; and a person come and swear to that loan in the hand of the person to whom the property has been lent; and, upon that, the person, in whose possession the loan is, offer the property to the person who lent it to him; and then the person who lent it say, that such property never belonged to him, and that he did not lend that property either to him, or to any one: the law says, that it is right for him, in whose possession such property is, to prove that the person from whom he had it lent it to him; and, if the proof succeed, let the other take the loan back, and answer for himself to the person that shall have sworn to it; and let him be liable to the claim. If the person who lent the property, say to him to whom it had been lent: 'God knows,' says he, 'I do not deny the having lent this to thee, nor its being mine; and, nevertheless, to the law I appeal, that my loan is to return to me, without claim, without sur-claim thereon, in the manner it went from me; and, without claim, without sur-claim, this went out of my possession; and, if thou doubttest that, there are for me enough who know it; and, therefore, I appeal to the law, that I am not to take what is mine from thee, until thou shalt divest it of the claim that is upon it; and, unless thou art able to divest it of the claim that is upon it, I then am entitled to what the law may assign instead of it.' If that be acknowledged by him in whose possession the loan is, it is right for him to free the loan from the claim that is thereon, and to give it to the owner, in as good a state as it came to him. If he deny that, let the proof rest with the owner of the loan; and, if the proof succeed, let the other free the loan to its owner from the claim; and, unless he can free it from the claim, let him pay the owner for his loan, as the law may assign. If he say: 'God knows,' says he, 'prior to the receipt of this loan by me, such a claim was upon it; and to the law I appeal, that I am not to free it from the claim that was upon it, ⁴⁰formerly, before its coming to me; and this claim was upon it,' when it came to me; and, if thou doubttest that, there are for me enough who know of its being true what I have said.' If the owner of the loan acknowledge that, let him take his

¹- y G. ² y G. ³ not in G. ⁴eda G. ⁵G. ⁶ebenfygŷtit idau ef G. ⁷eyrŷoet y da hŷnnŷ G. ⁸nas G. ⁹G. ¹⁰den G. ¹¹eda ganthau G. ¹²den ay benfygŷtŷs ydyuot G. ¹³o benfŷc G. ¹⁴eda G. ¹⁵G. ¹⁶arnau G. ¹⁷den G. ¹⁸not in G. ¹⁹a G. ²⁰not in G. ²¹G. ²²hvn G. ²³arnau G. ²⁴G. ²⁵not in G. ²⁶- edodafy G. ²⁷guaredu G. ²⁸G. ²⁹ganthau ebenfŷc G. ³⁰not in G. ³¹or haul ŷmŷd arnau y benfŷc G. ³²or G. ³³gent pan aeth G. ³⁴O guata G. ³⁵G. ³⁶er G. ³⁷ef G. ³⁸not in G. ³⁹not in G. ⁴⁰G. ⁴¹arnau. G. ⁴²guadu a guna G. ⁴³ay haul ene ol ir perchennauc. G.

hep ef gennýt tý e kýffroes haul ar ¹[benfyc] hun a dýgýffro ²oed haul arnau' ef pan aeth ý gennýf uy; ac ot amheuý tý henne ■ mae emý dygaun ae guýr ³bot en wýr a dýwedeýs.' Ot adef enteu henne ýaun ⁴ýu ýdau 'enteu ardadleu' e benfýc ene uo dýkýffro haul arnau ac ⁵odýna rodý ⁶e benfýc oý' perchennauc. O guata enteu ⁷[henne] ýaun ýu gadu ý prauf ⁸e perchennauc ⁹e benfýc; ac o fynna e prauf ¹⁰ýaun ýu er llall ardadleu' e benfýc ene uo dýkýffro ¹¹haul ac arhaul' arnau; a guedý henne ¹²ý rodý oe' perchennauc ac oný ¹³eýll ý uot e uelly rodet er perchennauc' a dýweto kyfrcith ený lle ¹⁴[ef.] Ac e uel henne ■ dadleuýr am uenfýc.

loan, with the claim upon it. If he deny it, let the proof rest with him to whom the property has been lent; and, if the proof succeed, let the loan go to its owner, with the claim upon it. If the owner of the loan say: 'God knows,' says he, 'it was with thee a claim was raised upon this loan, and there was no agitation of any claim thereon, when it went from me; and, if thou doubtest that, there are for me enough who know of its being true what I have spoken.' If the other acknowledge that, then it is right for him to 'prosecute a suit' as to the loan, until it be freed from the agitation of a claim thereon, and then to deliver the loan to its owner. If he deny that, it is right to leave the proof to the owner of the loan; and, if the proof succeed, 'the other is to prosecute a suit' as to the loan, until there shall be no agitation of a claim, and sur-claim thereon; and after that to deliver it to its owner; and, unless he be able to so render it, let him give to the owner what the law may assign in its stead. And so a loan is to be prosecuted.

Ac e uelly e teruýna llýuer kyghaussed.*

And thus terminates the book of pleading.*

¹⁴ardelu

¹⁴ardelwet e llall

¹⁴avouch

¹⁴let the other avouch

¹G. ²haul oet G. ³not in G. ⁴not in G. ⁵ena e G. ⁶er G. ⁷G. ⁸er G. ⁹not in G. ¹⁰er haul hono G. ¹¹roder er G. ¹²ellyr y caffael ef roder G. ¹³G. and that us. here concludes. ¹⁴G.

* This autograph occurs at the conclusion: 'Aññ^o pmissione diuina Assauen^o ecce minist' hūilis m^occ^o octo . . .' From this date, which is nearly obliterated, we might infer the autograph to be that of Anian, confessor to Ed. I., who was bishop of St. Asaph from 1268 to 1293.

On the margin is written, in a hand of about the sixteenth century, 'Llyma beni kygheussedd Deheubarth, a lfr Pwys.' 'Here is an end to the pleading of South Wales, and the book of Powys.'

BOOK THE EIGHTH.

[CYNGHA(SEDDED.)

I. DADLAU.]

i. 'O deruyd y dyn prynu march neu eidon neu da arall, ef a dyly y prynvr kymryt mach y gan y kynnogyn ar y da honno o gvbyl teithi; sef yv cvbyl teithi, iechyt a dylsryvd: sef yv iechyt rac tri heint kyf-reithavl y mae oet atheruyn arnadunt; sef yv dylsryvd hot yn warant yr neb ae prynho hyt na allo arall na dala na damdvg na phrofi meddyant namyn yuot yn eidav ef. Ac uelly y dyly ynteu kymryt mach ar werth y da ony thelir yn llav. Ac or bei aghvbyl yr anefeil oe teithi yna y gallei vot deu haulvr adeu gennogyn; sef fford yv hynny os y prynvr auyd colledic oe teithi na blith vo nac aradvy yeh nac olvyc march nac o vn or tri heint adlylyir bot y danunt, yna y bydei y prynvr yn havlvr. Os y gverthvr ny chaffeir werth y da y gan y prynvr havlvr uedei ynteu. Ac uelly y bydei havlvr pop vn onadunt ar y gilyd; ac gynnogyn pop vn y gilyd onadunt.

ii. Ot adefynt y mach o pop parth am yr amrysson a uei y rygthynt or dadyl honno y mach agredir yd edvryt; kanys navuet tauodyavc yv: a phvybynnac ae typieir or dvybleit creiret ef.

iii. Dywedvn hyn hagen pvy bynac awertho da ef a dyly kaffel y werth yn gyntaf a gvedy hynny y neb y prynho y da o byd teithi yn aghvbyl holy gvedy hynny kany dyly gvrthavl bot yn erbyn y dylset kyntaf a chans y dylset kyntaf y dylset yn gyntaf. Kanys pan werthvyr y da yna y bu y dylset ar y werthy; ac nyt oed dylset ar y teithi yny vu aghvbyl y llvdyn oe teithi ac na wybuvyr y uot ynteu yn aghvbyl pan werthvyr ac vrth hynny y gelwir yn tri enw; dylset damvein, a dylset racllav, a dylset anvybot; ar llall a elwir tri env ereill arnei; dylset dilis, a dylset kytrychavl, a dylset gan vybot.

iv. O dodir y dadyl ym pen mach ae gvadu o honav kymeret yr havlvr y creir o byt gantav a thyget ar y mach ac os y mach nys tvg yny erbyn bit yn uach mal gynt;

[PLEADING.

I. PLEAS.]

1. If a person buy a horse, or an ox, or other property, the buyer is to take surety from the seller, upon that property, as to complete teithi; complete teithi imply, soundness, and dylsryydd: soundness is, warranty against three legal diseases to which are set time and termination; dylsryydd is, warrant to the buyer that no one else can seize or swear to it, or prove ownership thereof, and that it is his own property. And, in like manner, he is to receive surety upon the worth of the property, unless it be paid for in hand. And, if the animal were incomplete as to its teithi, then there might be two claimants, and two debtors; and the way of that is, if the buyer be disappointed in its teithi, whether a cow as to milk, or an ox as to ploughing, or a horse as to restiveness, or as to one of the three diseases that are to be answered for; then the buyer would be a claimant. If the seller should not get the worth of the property from the buyer; then he would be a claimant. And thus each of them would be a claimant upon the other; and each of them would be a debtor to the other.

2. If they should acknowledge the surety on both sides, in the contention between them, in that suit, the decision of the surety is to be credited; for he is one of the nine tavodiogs: and let whichever of the two parties doubt him put him to the relic.

3. We say this, however: whoever shall sell property, is to have its worth first; and, afterwards, let the person, who shall buy the property, if its teithi be incomplete, claim: for there ought not to be a counter claim, in opposition to the first debt; as the first debt is the first due. For, when the property was sold, there was the due at the sale; and there was no due for its teithi, until the beast was incomplete in its teithi; and its imperfection was not known when it was sold: and, on that account, it is called by three names; a debt of chance, and a debt hereafter, and a debt unknown; and the other is called by three different names; a certain debt, and a present debt, and a known debt.

4. If the dispute be referred to the surety, and he deny; let the claimant take the relic, if it be with him, and let him swear to the surety; and if the surety do

¹ From F.

a thystet yr hawlwr yr a vodigavn o tystonn y aller na llys nac amheu arnadunt yr dlyn o honav ef yr dygyn ar y mach y vot yn vach; a chyn dywettei ynteu ar y wallavgeir nat oed vach, nys duc yr dygyn geir bron y gyfreith yny lle y dyliei y dlyn ony bei vach: a chans duc yr dygyn, na dylir y gredu ynteu ar y wallavgeir yn erbyn peth dygyn y gan y llall; ac o hynny y bernir yn vach.

v. Os y mach auyn gvalu y vechniaeth; kymeret y creir o byd gantav a phan tygher yny erbyn y vot yn vach, tyget ynteu y Duv ar creir auo yny lav nat oed vach; a dywedet y gyt a hynny y gvatta val y barno kyfreith oreu: ac yna y dylir barnu yrydunt ynteu.

vi. Ac os llyssu mach ageis ny thycya idav herwyd i kyfreith; sef achavs yv, kyfreith yssyd idav ef heb hynny yn uryedic; ac ny dylir arnav ynteu na llys na phravf: a phvy bynnac adycco pravf arnav, ef agyll y hawl: kanys trydyd peth yny gyfreith yv y kyll dyn y hawl o dlyn pravf ar vach neu tystolyaeth; ac ony lyssir ynteu neu dlyn tystolyaeth arnav, y wat agymer, mal y mae muryedic yny kyfreith.

vii. Os y kynnogyn a watta y mach, ar mach yn adef tyget ymach y vot yn vach y Duv ar creir or byd gantav, ac ony byd, tyget y lav yr arglvyd; a dywedet ygyt a hynny y pravf arnav y vechniaeth hyt y gatto kyfreith oreu. A gvedy hynny kymeret y kynnogyn y creir a tyget ynteu y Duv a creir nas rodes ef yn vach ac nat aeth y lav yny lav ynteu; ac nat mach heb teir llav; y neb ae rotho, a llav y neb ae kymero, a llav y mach yrydunt ynteu. Ac vrth hynny y dyvedir nat bri duv heb dvy lav nat mach heb teir llav; nat kyfnewit rvyedic heb vri heb vach: ac vrth na bu vri hitheu ac na bu teir llav, nat kyfnewit; ac na dyl y hawlwr idav ef dim; ac nat mach ynteu ar dim. Ac onys tvg y mach arnav ynteu y greir y vot yn vach ny dyl y kynnogyn y wadu y mach namyn ef chun kanys gvallavgeir oed vn y mach; ac na dylit reith am vallavgeir.

not swear in opposition to him, let him be a surety as before; and let the claimant testify to there being enough of witnesses, to whom there can be neither objection nor doubt, when brought to extremity as to the surety, of his being a surety; and although he might say on his bare word that he was no surety, he would not bring it to extremity, before the court, where he is bound to bring it unless he were a surety: and since he brings it not to extremity, he is not to be believed on his loose word, against a thing of extremity by the other; and from that he is to be adjudged a surety.

5. If the surety mind to deny his suretiship; let him take the relic, if it be with him; and when it shall be sworn against him, of his being a surety, let him swear to God, and the relic that is in his hand, that he was not a surety; and let him say, in addition thereto, that he will deny, as the law may best decide: and thereupon it is right to judge between them.

6. If he seek to object to the surety, it will not avail him, according to law; because there is an established law for him without that; and there is to be neither objection nor proof against him: and whoever shall bring proof against him loses his claim: for the third thing in the law, by which a person loses his claim is, producing proof or testimony against a surety; and, unless he be objected to, or a testimony produced against him, he takes his denial, as it is established in the law.

7. If the debtor deny the surety, and the surety acknowledge; let the surety swear to his being a surety, to God, and the relic if it be with him, and, unless it be, let him swear in the hand of the lord; and let him say, in addition thereto, that he will prove his suretiship, in the manner the law best allows. And after that, let the debtor take the relic, and let him also swear to God, and the relic, of his not having given him as a surety; and of his hand not having been in the hand of the other; and of its being no surety without three hands; the hand of the person who shall give him, and the hand of the person who shall accept him, and the hand of the surety between theirs. And on that account it is said, it is not a briduw without two hands; it is not a surety without three hands; it is not an obligatory bargain without briduw, without surety: and since there was no briduw, and since there were not three hands, it is no bargain; and nothing is due to the claimant; and that he is not surety for any thing. And unless the surety swear against the other, on the relic, of his being

viii. Gvedy y darffo yr kynnogyn wadu mach, yna y kyfyt yr hawlvr y vynydd, ac yd hawl y mach onewyd; sef hawl a dyweit y mach ti a adefeist dy vot yn vach; a chan adefeist dy vot yn vach, ti a dyly talu neu gymhell; kanys kyfreith mach yv pan adcfho y vechniaeth talu neu gymell.

ix. Ac yna y dyly y mach dywedut nyt vyf gynnogyn sef yv hynny nyt vyf vach talu itti ac ny dywedeist ymot: bei kynnogyn y gvr racco itti minneu a gymellvn arno ef; a chanyt kynnogyn ef, nyt vyf vach inheu; a chanyt kynnogyn ef ac nat vyf vach inheu, ny dylyaf talu na chymhell.

x. Kyn gvattei y kynnogyn vyn dylyet i ac nat oedut vach titheu y gantav ef ti a adefeist vot yn vach imi; gvybyd titheu pyv athrodes; vrth na dylyafy keissav gvat dros waessaf namyn y neb a adefho ymeu, y diuvyn imi kanyt oes namyn vn or tri peth ae gvat, ae adef, ae diebryt; a thros y tri hynny y dylyir tri ereill drostunt gvat am wat, athal dros adef, ac arglvydiaeth am diebryt: kanys treis vyd pop diebryt: a chanyt arglvyd bieu kymhell pop treis trachefyn achan ¹dylyir tal am adef, titheu adyly talu ²iminheu vy meu' kan adefeist.

xi. Nyt adefeis i vymot yn gynnogyn ac ny holeist ³titheu vinheu' tróy gynnocnaeth: kynnogen arall aholeist ti, a minheu a ⁴adefeist vymot ⁵[i] yn vach itt; achyn dywettvn i vy mot yn vach, y kynnogyn awadavd hyt nat oedvn ⁶vach inheu; a kyfreith auarnavd vot yn iavnach gvat y kynnogyn, nom gyrr i arnav ⁷ef ar kynnogyn a gafas y wat: a chan gvadavd y kynnogyn viui trvi wir a kyfreith nyt vyf ⁸[uach] inheu ⁹a chanyt' vyf ¹⁰na mach na' kynnogyn ny dylyaf ¹⁰inheu na thalu na kymhell.

Ar dadyl honno aelwir teithi mach.

xii. Os yr hawlvr yny dadleu ahawl y kynnogyn a gvadu or kynnogyn, ac ardelv

a surety, the debtor alone can deny the surety; because the surety's was a loose word; and there ought not to be a raith for a loose word.

8. After the debtor shall have denied the surety, then the claimant rises up, and he questions the surety anew; and thus he questions him: 'Surety, thou hast acknowledged thy being a surety; and since thou hast acknowledged thy being a surety, thou oughtest either to pay, or to compel; because the law as to a surety is, when he shall acknowledge his suretiship, either to pay, or to compel.'

9. And then the surety is to say: 'I am not a debtor, that is, I am not a paying surety to thee; and thou hast not said that I was: if yonder man were a debtor to thee, I would use compulsion towards him; and since he is no debtor, neither am I a surety; and as he is not a debtor, and I am not a surety, I am neither to pay nor compel.'

10. 'Although the debtor might deny my debt, and that thou wert a surety for him, thou hast acknowledged being surety to me; know thou then who gave thee; as I am not to seek a denial beyond a gwaesav, but the person who shall acknowledge what is mine is to satisfy me; for there is but one of these three things, denial, or acknowledgment, or detention; and, for these three, there are three others required, denial for denial, and payment for acknowledgment, and domination for detention: for every detention is robbery: and since the lord is to compel the reparation of every robbery, and since payment is due on confession, thou art to pay to me my property, since thou hast confessed.'

11. 'I have not acknowledged being a debtor; and thou hast not made a claim upon me by debtorship: another debtor hast thou claimed of, and thou hast said of me that I was a surety to thee; and although I said I was a surety, the debtor has denied it, saying, that I was not a surety; and the law has decided, that the denial of the debtor was more just than my charge against him; and so the debtor has established his denial: and since the debtor has denied me through justice and law, I am not a surety; and as I am neither a surety nor debtor, I am neither to pay nor to compel.'

And that suit is called the teithi of a surety.

12. If the claimant in the suit sue the debtor, and the debtor deny, and avouch

¹ A chasm previous to this in G. ² ymi G. ³ ti viui G. ⁴ dywedeist ti G. ⁵ G. ⁶ not in G. ⁷ G. ⁸ ac nat G. ⁹ not in G. ¹⁰ not in G.

o honav ynteu o vot mach idav ¹yna y dyly yr ynat² gofyn ³yr mach : ⁴vach a vyt vach ti⁵ os y mach adyweit y gvr racco awelafi yni gvadu ⁶na rodes ef viui yn vach nyt vyf⁷ vach inheu.

xiii. Os y kynnogyn adyweit na rodeis, a mi awadaf na ⁸dylyet na⁹ mechniseth nat oes yr gvr racco arnafi.

xiv. Os yr havlvr yna adyweit : ¹⁰dylyaf a¹¹ mi a profaf arnat ami ac a vo dygavn y gyt ami.

xv. Tystet y mach yna yr vynet yr havl yr arnav ef abot yn gyfreith yr havlvr dewissav y havl ae ar y mach ae ar y kynnogyn ar ¹²dewyssav o honav ¹³[ynteu] y havl ar y kynnogyn, ar vynet yr havl y arnav ef or ford honno ac uelly y dyly ¹⁴y mach ¹⁵y vot yn dilv ac yn di ¹⁶dadyl, ac yn adefedig gantav y vechniaeth.

Ac ¹⁷uelly y mae teruyn ar¹⁸ y gyghavssed ¹⁹honno.

II. DADYL ARALL YSSYD O UECHNI.

1. Or byd mach y dyn ²⁰ar da²¹ y gau arall ar neill yn dywedut ²²[y] vot ²³y mach ar lawer, ar llall ²⁴[yn dywedut] ar a vo llei ; edrych a dylvir ²⁵ar a oed²⁶ o da nny gyfnewit ²⁷yn gyntaf pan ²⁸rodet y mach arnav mvy noc a vo yna yn yr amrysson : ²⁹[ac] ot adef yr havlvr ar kynnogyn y vot ; y kynnogyn adyly profi yr talu y dylyet hvnnv, ae trvy vach, ae trvy dynyon ereill ny aller na llys nac amheu ³⁰ar nadunt³¹ hyt yn oet yr hyn a adef ; ac ony byd gantav ae profho yr havlvr adyly tystu y gymeint ac a vo digavn ac val hyn y dyly tystu :

ii. Yr arglvyd ³²a dangossafi ac yr kywir wir hyn ³³ac eu henwi³⁴ yr adef or kynnogyn racco herwyd y env vy havl ³⁵am dylyet ³⁶i arnav yn gymeint ac ydywedeis i ³⁷yr adef or mach y vot yn vach ; yr hyn adyweit ynteu yr dyuot peth or dylyet hvnnv attafi, gvat yv genhyfi val y barno ³⁸[y] kyfreith oreu hyt na thalvyt imi dim or dylyet hvnnv drachefyn. Minheu a wadaf ³⁹[hyt] na dylyy tytheu imi dim namyn kymeint ac ⁴⁰dywedaf a mi bieu ygvat ; sef fford y mae meu ygvat oth vot ti yn havlvr ac yn gyrru yr havl arnafi a minheu yn gvadu, ac nat oes genhyt ⁴¹titheu na praof na gvybot ;

that he has a surety ; then the judge is to ask the surety : ' Surety, art thou a surety ? ' If the surety say : ' The man yonder, whom I see denying, if he has not given me as a surety, then I am not a surety.'

13. If the debtor say : ' I gave him not, and I will deny that either a demand or a suretiship has yonder man upon me.'

14. If the claimant then say : ' I have, and I will prove it against thee, and enough along with me.'

15. Then let the surety testify to the removal of the claim from him ; and it being law for the claimant to choose his claim, whether upon the surety or upon the debtor ; and he choosing to sue the debtor, the claim was removed from him in that way : and so the surety is to be oathless and ⁴²suitless, and his suretiship acknowledged by him.

And so there is a termination to that pleading.

II. THERE IS ANOTHER SUIT OF SURETISHIP.

1. If there be surety for property to a person from another ; and the one say, that he is surety for much, and the other say for what may be less ; it is to be examined whether there was more property in the bargain at first, when the surety was given thereon, than there might then be in the dispute : and if the claimant and the debtor acknowledge its being so ; the debtor is to prove that that debt was paid, either by a surety, or through other persons against whom there shall be neither objection, nor doubt, except the amount he acknowledges ; and, unless he have such as can prove it, the claimant is to testify to so much as may be sufficient ; and thus he is to testify :

2. ' To the lord will I demonstrate, and to these honest men,' naming them, ' although yonder debtor,' by his name, ' acknowledges my claim and my due from him, to be as much as I have said, and the surety has acknowledged his being a surety ; what he says of part of that debt having been paid to me, I have a denial of, as the law shall best decide, so far as that nothing of that debt has been repaid to me. I deny that thou owest any thing to me, except so much as I say, and to me belongs the denial ; and my denial is in this wise : of thy being a claimant, and charging the

²⁰ dal

²⁰ not to pay

¹yr ynat a dyly G. ²ac G. ³y mach : ac G. ⁴ony G. ⁵not in G. ⁶not in G. ⁷dewis G. ⁸G. ⁹not in G. ¹⁰yma yteruyna G. ¹¹honn. G. ¹²not in G. ¹³G. ¹⁴yn G. ¹⁵G. ¹⁶a ryuu G. ¹⁷not in G. ¹⁸roet G. ¹⁹G. ²⁰arnunt G. ²¹y G. ²²not in G. ²³- i G. ²⁴not in G. ²⁵ar G. ²⁶G. ²⁷a odefaf i G. ²⁸ti G. ²⁹G.

'ac yny' lle ny bo ¹na prawf na gvybot a gayho y ²rofi am gvat, vot yn trech ygvyl kyfreith gvat no gyrr. Tidi yssyd yn gyrru arnaf i talu imi ³peth om' dylyet yn gyntaf; am dylyet ⁴i a adeueisti y vot arnat yn gyntaf ⁵yn havl' a thystu awneuthum inheu yr adef ⁶ohonot ti yr havl honno' yn gymeint ac y dywedein ⁷i gyntaf. Ac arlelv awneuthost titheu ⁸o talu imi; ac y gvedeis ⁹inheu na theleis ti imi dim; ac y genhit ti y velly y mac y gyrr arnaf ac y dyly vot ¹⁰[y] gvat genhyf ¹¹inheu. Onys gyrry ¹²titheu arnaf yr talu imi vyn da drachefyn nyt reit iminheu wadu. Adefedic yv genhyt vyn dylyet; ac adefedic yv gan y mach y vot yn vach; achany elly ¹³titheu profi yr talu imi kyn no hyn, ti a dyly y y talu im olav hyn. Ac vrth hynny ¹⁴os gyrry ¹⁵ti yr talu ¹⁶[ym] ymae ¹⁷y gvat ym pen; ac onys gyrry ¹⁸ti a' dyly diuvyn cvbyl kanys adefedic ¹⁹yu genhyt y dylyet yn gvbyl: ac na chygein gvat ac adef' yn vn defnyd am un dadyl ym pen vn dyn.

claim upon me; and I denying, and saying, that thou hast neither proof, nor knowledge of it; and where there shall be neither proof, nor knowledge, to interpose between me and my denial, that the law sees a denial more effectual than a charge. Thou dost charge against me the having paid me part of my debt in the first place; and my debt thou hast acknowledged to be due from thee first; and I testified to thy having acknowledged the claim to be of the amount that I first stated. And thou hast avouched by having paid me; and I have denied thy having paid me any thing; and thus thy charge is against me; and so the denial is to be on my part. If thou dost not persevere in the charge of having repaid me my property, it is not necessary for me to deny. Acknowledged by thee is my debt; and acknowledged is it by the surety of his being a surety; and, since thou art unable to prove the having paid me heretofore, thou art to pay this to me out of hand. And, therefore, if thou shalt persevere in the charge of having paid me, I have a denial ready; and, if thou dost not charge it, thou art to fulfil the whole; because the debt is acknowledged by thee completely: and denial and acknowledgment cannot accord in the same matter, and the same suit, in the mouth of the same person.'

III. A chany dilynir y mach yny dadyl honno, ac na bu gyghavssed yr ydav ²¹[ef] aneb, namyn yrvg yr havlvr ar ²²amdyffynvr y barn kyfreith ar gyghavssed yr havlvr ar kynnogyn; ac y bernir ²³bot ²⁴y mach' yn ryd.²⁵ Ar ²⁶eil lle ²⁷yv hvnnv y barn kyfreith vot mach yn dilv ac yn di ²⁸'dadyl, ac yn adefedic gantav y vechniaeth.

3. And since the surety is not proceeded against in that suit, and as there has been no pleading between him and any one, only between the claimant and the defendant, the law decides upon the pleadings of the claimant and the debtor; and the surety is adjudged to be free. And that is the second case wherein the law decides the surety to be oathless, and ²⁹suitless, and his suretiship acknowledged by him.

III. ²⁷DADYLL ARALL YSSYD AR VACH ACHYNNOGYN.

III. THERE IS ANOTHER SUIT OF SURETY AND DEBTOR.

1. O gwerth dyn da y arall a rodi mach ar y gwerth erbyn oet ac amser; yna y dyly yr havlvr gofyn y havl ac y dylyet yr kynnogyn; sef fford y dyly y ofyn yr kynnogyn yn gyntaf am dechreu ygysnewit yr ydunt kanys kyntaf abyd kyfnewit rvg yr havlvr ar kynnogyn ac y gadarnhau y gyfnewit y gvneir y mach ac y gymhell ac y talu y lle y dylyho. Ac vrth hynny ony byd kywir y kynnogyn y myn y havlvr y gan y mach

1. If a person sell property to another, and give surety for the worth against a fixed term and time; then the claimant is to demand his claim and due of the debtor; and this is the way he is to proceed: to demand of the debtor first, how the bargain was between them; for, first, there is a bargain between the claimant and the debtor; and to confirm the bargain the surety is given to compel, and to pay,

²⁸ dal

²⁹ not to pay,

¹ar G. ²not in G. ³ryghof ul G. ⁴uyn G. ⁵inheu G. ⁶not in G. ⁷yr havl o honot ti G. ⁸not in G. ⁹or G. ¹⁰i G. ¹¹G. ¹²ui. G. ¹³not in G. ¹⁴ti G. ¹⁵or G. ¹⁶not in G. ¹⁷G. ¹⁸not in G. ¹⁹y G. ²⁰not in G. ²¹G. ²²kynnogyn G. ²³- y G. ²⁴not in G. ²⁵- ynteu. G. ²⁶not in G. ²⁷not in G. ²⁸G.

bot y gywir: ac am hynny y dyweit kyfreith: na vyd lav escut yn tyrua; ac nachemer direidi ny anher genhyt; ac nachymer dylyet arall arnat heb dylyu dim ut.

ii. Ac eissoes kyt boet mach ef ny dyl-yir y ofyn ef hyny pallo y kynnogyn. Ny dily y kynnogyn pallu tra vo dim ar y helv atalho yr havlvr. Ony byd dim a talho nac a diueicho y mach o honav, yna y gelwir ef yn didim; ac y gelwir y mach, mach dros didim: a dvy gyfreith yssyd y vach dros didim vn gywlat ac vn aghywlat.

iii. Or byd y kynnogyn yg gorvlat, ac na bo da idav y dily yna vot kyghavssed rvg yr havlvr ar kynnogyn.

iv. Yr havlvr a dily dywedut: y kynnogyn da a dilyafi itti, ac enwy y kynnogyn, ac enwi y da a dilyei ae oet ae amser a dodyv ae wadu ny elly kanys mach yssyd im arnav ac adolvyn yv genhyf ac o pleid vy arglvydd y harchaf talu imi vy meu kany elli vynet ym herbyn o honav.

v. Atteb y llall ni wadafi dy dylyet ti nath havl nath ofyn ardelv vyfihagen vy mot yn didim ac yn diallu ar diffygyav; ac yny lle y diffycyo y gallu y diffyc y kyfreith: kyfreith oed itti dylyu imi obei im dim ac nyt oed gyfreith itti dylyu imi dim ony bei im dim; a chanyt oes imi dim, nyt dilyy titheu imi dim hyny vo im.

vi. Mi awelaf dyvot ynadef uy havl; ath vot yn negyd iminheu o talu; ac vrth hynny yd archaf inheu yr mach o pleit vy arglvyd kywiraw y vechniaeth ydaeth ef drosti a talu neu vystlav neu gymell ac or eidav ehun ae oda y kynnogyn yd aeth trostav.

vii. Yna y dily y mach erchi yr kynnogyn yr y arglvyd y diueichav.

viii. Ac yna y dyweit y kynnogyn: paravt vyfi yth diueichav ynywed y barno kyfreith oreu y allu o honofi vrth na dily kyfreith ar neb waeth noc allu ac nat oes allu i minheu; ac nat vyf diabervr

where he may be obliged. And, therefore, unless the debtor be honest, the claimant will oblige the surety to be honest: and, therefore, the law says: be not quick-handed among a multitude; and take up no mischief not originating with thee; and take not the debt of another upon thee, without any thing being due from thee.

2. And, nevertheless, although he be a surety, no demand is to be made upon him until the debtor shall fail. The debtor ought not to fail whilst there shall be any thing in his possession to pay the claimant. If there be nothing he can pay, or that a surety can secure himself by, then he is called a nullity; and the surety is called a surety for a nullity: and there are two laws for a surety to have recourse to in that case, one of the country, and one out of the country.

3. If the debtor be in a border-country, and have no property; then there is to be pleading between the claimant and the debtor.

4. The claimant is to say: 'Debtor, property is due to me from thee,' and naming the debtor, and describing the property due, and its term and time stipulated, 'and thou canst not deny it, for there is surety to me thereon; and it is my entreaty, and on behalf of my lord I ask it, that thou pay me mine; since there can be nothing urged against me respecting it.'

5. The answer of the other: 'I do not deny thy debt, nor thy claim, nor thy demand; I avouch, however, that I am a nullity, and unable, and failing; and where the ability shall fail, the law fails: the law was, for me to owe to thee, if I had any thing; and the law was not for me to owe to thee any thing, unless I had something; and since I have nothing, then thou art to have nothing of me until I have something.'

6. 'I see that thou dost acknowledge my claim; and that thou dost refuse paying; and, therefore, I demand of the surety, on behalf of my lord, to make good the suretiship for which he became engaged, by paying, or pledging, or compelling, either from what is his own, or from the property of the debtor for whom he became bound.'

7. Then the surety is to beseech the debtor, for his lord's sake, to free him from his suretiship.

8. Then the debtor says: 'I am ready to release thee from thy suretiship, in the manner the law may decide best for me to be able to do so; since the law requires of no one beyond his ability, and I have no

ac nat vyf foavdyr y aghywlat nac yr havi honno ac ot amheuy ti imi, mi arodaf vach ar y talu it pan y gallaf.

ix. Ac os yr haviwr a gymer y mach tystet y mach kyntaf yr kymryt mach o newyd ar vynet yr havi y arnav ef a dyweded talvys a veichvys; a chan meichvis ef yn dyvethaf neut ryd ynteu or vechniacth cyntaf.

Ar trydyd lle yv hvnnv.'

IV. [AM LYS CYN AMSER.]

i. Tri pheth yssydd y digavn dyn colli y dadyl ohonunt yr dahet uo y defnyd ¹[o wir a kyfreith: sef yó ytri hynny] llys kyn amser; athyst ar vach achadv gvedy gvrthot. Ac or byd ²y gyghavssed ³[am y tri hynny ual hyn y byd.]

ii. Os llyssu awna dyn kyn ⁴amser tystet y llall arnav yr llyssu o honav kyn no ⁵amser ar golli ⁶ohonav y bravt. Adywedet ynteu ⁷nas colles yr dadyl yr llyssu ⁸o honav' kyn ⁹[no] bravt sef flord nas colles, trvy pen dylu o honav llyssu kyn bravt; ac nat mvynyant idav ¹⁰ynteu lyssu gvedy bravt: havi ac ateb ¹⁰auyd; ac ymlyssu ac ymtystu ¹¹yg gvir akyfreith; a phvy bynnac alyssu, yna y dily llyssu; ac yna y llysseis inheu; ac yn ol y gyghavssed y ¹²dily y' vravt a thrvy pen hynny ¹³ny thycya llys gvedy bravt.

iii. Atteb y llall yv: muryedic yv ¹⁴[yny] kyfreith pvy bynnac alyssu yn anamser ¹⁵ef agyll y amser, ac ny llysseist titheu yn amser; sef yv amser y lyssu tyst, pan datuero tyst y tystolyaeth, ac nyt pan dyweter y vot yn tyst; pan dywedeis i y vot ef yn tyst, yna y llysseist ¹⁶titheu ef; a chyn dywetvn i y vot ef yn tyst, ny vydyut ti a oed ¹⁷ef tyst' ac nat oed; a chanys gvydyut ¹⁸ny dylyut ¹⁹titheu y veyav ¹⁹ef nae lyssu ²⁰hyny vpyut' a chany dylyut ²⁰ti nae veiaiv ²⁰ef nae lyssu, ny dily kyfreith nys gvnel: a chanys gvnaethost titheu, mi adodaf a ²¹[r y] gyfreith yr golli o honot ²¹[titheu] dy dadyl.

ability; and I am no evader, nor am I a fugitive to an unconnected country, to avoid that claim: and, if thou doubttest this of me, I will give surety for paying thy demand when I am able.'

9. And, if the claimant accept the surety, let the first surety testify to surety being accepted anew, and the removal of the claim from him: and let him say, he has paid who has given surety; and since he has given surety last, is he not then released from the first suretiship?

And that is the third case.

IV. [OF OBJECTION BEFORE THE TIME.]

1. There are three things by which a person may lose his cause, however good may be his matter in justice and law: those three are, objection before the time; and testimony against a surety; and keeping after rejecting. And, if there be pleadings as to those three, they are to be in this manner.

2. If a person object before the time, let the other testify against him of his having objected before the time, thereby losing his suit. And let him say: 'He lost not the suit by objecting before judgment; and he did not lose it because he was to object before judgment; and that it was no use for him to object after judgment: claim and answer are to be; and mutual objecting, and mutual testifying, in justice and law; and whosoever shall object, it is then he must object; and then I objected; and after the pleading is judgment; and, therefore, objection avails not after judgment.'

3. The answer of the other is: 'It is established in the law, that whosoever shall object out of time, loses his time, and thou hast not objected in time; the time to object to a witness is, when a witness shall bear his testimony, and not when it shall be said that he is a witness; when I said he was a witness, then thou didst object to him; and although I might say he was a witness, thou knewest not whether he was a witness or not; and since thou knewest not, then thou oughtest not to find fault with him, nor to object to him, until thou knewest; and since thou oughtest neither to find fault with him, nor to object to him, he deserves not law, who does not conform to it: and since thou hast not conformed, I appeal to the law, of thy having lost thy cause.'

¹ G. ² not in G. ³ G. ⁴ no bravt G. ⁵ bravt G. ⁶ y dadyl o honot. G. ⁷ na G. ⁸ not in G. ⁹ G. ¹⁰ not in G. ¹¹ auyd a G. ¹² byd G. ¹³ na G. ¹⁴ G. ¹⁵ not in G. ¹⁶ ti G. ¹⁷ tyst ef G. ¹⁸ - titheu G. ¹⁹ not in G. ²⁰ not in G. ²¹ G.

V. ¹AM TYST AR UACH ²[YŪ HŪN.]

I. Or byd hawl ac ateb ³rvg mach a chynnogyn, a gvadu or mach, a dywedut or hawlvr, mae genifi ae gyvr arnat dyvot yn vach. Tystet y mach yr dvyn o honav ef tyst arnav ⁴ef a bot hvnnv yn trydyd peth y digavn dyn colli y ⁵dadyl ae' hawl yr dahet uo y defnyd, sef achavs ⁶yv am vot reith uuryedic y vach y wadu y vechniaeth ⁷yny kyfreith: a chan ymedeweist ti a reith a oed muryedic itt yny gyfreith ny dyly titheu ⁸kaffel kyfreith kany dyly kyfreith nys gvnel: ac o hynny ⁹[ymae] palledic it.

II. Ar eil lle yv hwn: Tauaut vyfy yn gyrru ac arall vit titheu yn gvadu; a rac ¹⁰ar kabel gvat o honat ti, y dugum inheu tystolyaeth arnat ti: kany muryedic ¹¹yg kyfreith ¹²[yŪ] yny lle ny bo namyn tauaut yn gyrru ac arall yn gvadu ¹³kaffel gvat or gvadvr ony byd ae gvyppo a rac y gvadu o 'honav ynteu' y dugum inheu tystolyaeth; ac vrth hynny ny dylaf inheu colli vyn dadyl namyn y chaffel ¹⁴kany yssit' im ¹⁵ae gvyppo' y dylyu.¹⁶

III. Y mach a dyly ateb: ny dywedeist ti vy mot i yn gynnogyn, na dylyu im vn da; bei ¹⁷as dywetut ¹⁸reit oed it ¹⁹ti y proui mach y dywedeist ²⁰ti vy mot i; breint yssyd ²¹iminheu mvy noc ygynnogyn ²²a reith ²³muryedic yny kyfreith; ac vrth hynny 'can aethost ti' yn erbyn ²⁴yr hyn' yssyd muryedic yny gyfreith ²⁵[ny dylyy titheu caffel herwyd kyfreith] namyn colli can ymedeweist ²⁶ath gyfreith: ac na dyly kyfreith nys gvnel.

VI. ²⁷AM CADŪ GŪEDY GŪRTHOT YŪ HYN.

I. Or gŷna dyn ac arall y talu dylyet a dylyher idaŷ a gŷrthot yr oet or haŷlŷr, ar kynogyn yn kynnic idaŷ yr oet, achadŷ or haŷlŷr yr oet gŷedy gŷrthot yn gyntaf: os haŷl yr haŷlŷr ual hyn y haŷl:

II. Da adylyaf i yti ac enwi, ahŷnnŷ a ryŷ oet ymdanaŷ achyn cheffych ti cadŷ yr oet nys keueis i uy haŷl inheu yd ŷyt yny adef;

V. THIS IS OF TESTIMONY AGAINST A SURETY.

1. If there be claim and answer as to surety and debtor; and the surety deny; and the claimant say: 'I have with me such as know of thy being a surety.' Let the surety testify to his having brought testimony against him; and that it is one of three things, for which a person may lose his cause and his claim, however good may be its matter, because there is an established raith for a surety to deny his suretiship, in law: 'and, since thou hast relinquished thy raith, that was established for thee in the law, thou art not to have law: since he is not entitled to law, who does not conform to it: and from thence it has failed thee.'

2. And the second case is this: 'I am one tongue urging, and thou art another denying; and lest there should be a denial on thy part, I brought testimony against thee: for it is established in the law, that in the case where there shall be only one tongue urging, and another denying, that the denier is to have his denial, unless there be such as shall know; and lest it should be denied by 'him, I brought testimony; and, therefore, I am not to lose my cause, but gain it; since there are those who know of my being entitled to it.'

3. The surety is to answer: 'Thou hast not said I was a debtor, nor owing any property; if thou hadst so said, it was necessary for thee to prove it. Thou hast said I was a surety; and I have greater privilege than 'a debtor, and a raith established in the law; and, therefore, 'since thou hast proceeded against me,' in opposition to what is established in the law, thou art not to gain, by law, but to lose; since thou hast relinquished thy law: and he is not entitled to law, who does not conform to it.'

VI. THIS IS OF KEEPING AFTER REJECTING.

1. If a person agree with another to pay a debt which he shall owe, and the claimant reject the time, and the debtor offer him the time, and the claimant keep the time after first rejecting it: if the claimant claim, thus he claims:

2. 'Property is due to me from thee,' and naming it, 'and that with a certain time for it, and although thou hadst to keep

¹ honot titheu
² cam y deuthost

³ ryd

⁴ thee,
⁵ thou hast proceeded wrongly,

⁶ free

¹ not in G. ² G. ³ am kynogyn amach G. ⁴ not in G. ⁵ not in G. ⁶ y dyly colli y haŷl G. ⁷ yg G. ⁸ cael G. ⁹ G. ¹⁰ not in G. ¹¹ yny G. ¹² G. ¹³ cael G. ¹⁴ can oes G. ¹⁵ aŷyr G. ¹⁶ o honaf. G. ¹⁷ ys G. ¹⁸ not in G. ¹⁹ ymi G. ²⁰ not in G. ²¹ yŷ G. ²² y peth G. ²³ G. ²⁴ a G. ²⁵ The remainder of this Book is taken from G. ²⁶ G.

achany chaffbyf kyn no hyn dyuot y kym-ryt uyn da, mi adeuthum hediú achany adedefic yda, ac nat oes genhyt adottych ym herbyn minheu adylyaf uyn da.

III. Mae genhyf uinheu adottbyf yth erbyn : góneuthur oet o honof athi agórthot ohonot ti yr oet, ac am y órthot o honot ny deuthum i idaú ef ; ac am y cadú o uot wedy y órthot y dodaf i arkyfreith nateu di y peth a órthodeist am liú.

VII. [AM SARAAD.]

I. O deruyd y ór bonhedic sarhau gór bonhedic arall, ar neill yn haólór ac yn cóynór, ar llall yn wadór ac yn amdiffynór aroi or arglóyd wir akylfreith udunt ; y cóynór adyly holi uel hyn y sarhaet ae kewilyd :

II. Y gór racco ae enwi ac eno y dat ti am kyrcheist kyrch kyhoedaúc y ar yteu di, hyt ar ymeu inheu hep achos heb defnyd ac ar tir uy arglóyd ac ar y hedóch ; sef kyrch a kyrcheist kyrch kyhoedaúc agodef-áuac trý lit a bar agwenóydra ac aghyfreith ac aghyuarch ac amharch ar yr arglóyd ae arglóydiaeth ac yr godef diuur adistryó, ac estóng arnaf uinheu, trý ryn agosgryn adyrchaf agossot abonclust, abriú, achleis ac yssic, achnith a gwallt bonwyn, agwalltróch athún ar croen ac ar kie ac asgór, agweli agoret, agwaet ellygedic o dlyrnaót ar pen hyt laúr, ahónnó aelwir gwaet hyt ran, gwaet hyt len, gwaet hyt laúr, agwaetledu tir yr arglóyd trý amaharch ac aghyfreith ar yr arglóyd, ameucl achewilyd asarhaet achyhoed achollet ac eisseu yminheu. Ac os amheuy mi ae prouaf arnat ; ac os gwedy mi nys gadaf it o uynet yryghot ath wat hyt y gatto kyfreith-oreu.

III. Attep yr amdiffynnór yó cóbyl wat yó genhyf ni na wneuthum yti na dyrchaf na gossot na gryn na gosgryn, nagwaet nagweli na meuy na chewilyd na sarhaet nac y ti nac yth arglóyd, nac yth kenedyl ; achymeint ac adywot dy pen athtauaót y gyt ahynny.

IV. Ar llall adyweit : minheu atystaf yr arglóyd ac y deu hynaf, ac y auo digaón ny aller na llys nac amheu arnu na wedeist uy

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the time, I have not had my claim which thou dost acknowledge ; and since I could not sooner come to receive my property, I have come to day ; and since the property is acknowledged, and thou hast nothing to bring against me, I am to have my property.

3. 'I have what I can bring against thee : the appointing a time with thee, and thy rejection of the time, and by thy rejection of it I had it not ; and for the keeping of it after rejection, I appeal to the law, that thou shalt not have what thou didst reject under a pretence.'

VII. [OF SARAAD.]

1. If one boneddig do saraad to another boneddig, and the one a claimant and plaintiff, and the other a denier and defendant, and the lord grant justice and law to them ; the plaintiff is to claim in this manner for his saraad and shame :

2. 'The man yonder,' and naming him, and naming his father, 'thou hast assaulted me by a public assault, in thy own person, even upon my person, without cause, without pretence ; and that upon the land of my lord, and against his peace ; the assault wherewith thou didst assault me was a public assault and unresisted, with wrath, and rage, and malignity, and illegality, and surreption, and disrespect to the lord and his lordship, and to the causing of pain, and injury, and abasement to me, through perturbation, and agitation, and onset, and striking, and a box on the ear, and a wound, and a mark, and a bruise, and a pinch, and uprooted hair, and tearing of hair, and breaking of skin and of flesh and of bone, and open wound, and spilling of blood upon the ground by a blow, and which is called blood to the cheek, blood to the waist, blood to the ground, and bloodying the land of the lord through disrespect and illegality towards the lord, and disgrace, and shame, and saraad, and publicity, and loss, and want to me. And, if thou doubt-est it, I will prove it against thee ; and, if thou shalt deny it, I will prevent thee, by interposing between thee and thy denial, as far as the law will best suffer it.'

3. The answer of the defendant is : 'It is completely denied by me, that I have caused onset, or assault, or perturbation, or agitation, or blood, or wound, or disgrace, or shame, or saraad, to thee, or to thy lord, or to thy kindred ; or what besides came from thy head and thy tongue, further than that.'

4. And the other says : 'I will testify to the lord, and to two elders, what shall suffice, to which there can be neither objec-

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haól am cŷyn y geir yny gilyd yny wed yth holeis a chanys gwedeist, minheu adodaf ar kyfreith adylyych ti diuŷyn uy sarhaet ; ac yr arglŷyd y cosp ac dial.

v. Y llall adyweit kymeint ac adywedeist ac aholeist yth haól, mi ae gwedeis ; ac o dywedeisti y geireu adywedy minheu ae gŷedeis ac onys dywedeist minheu adodaf ar y kyfreith adylyhŷyf uinheu wadu y peth ny holut ac ny dywettut canys kyfreith Hywel yŷ holi y geir yny gilyd.

VIII. [CYNGHAŷSEDD AM DDAVAD.]

i. O deruyd y dyn gwerthu dauat y dyn arall, arodi or neb ae gwertho yr neb ae pryno mach ulith ac oen gan y dafat ynyr amser y dylvei alu gyntaf o kyfreith ac alu or dauat ar deu oen ; yna y gallei uot kyghaŷsedd y rŷg y haólŷr ar kynogyn. Sef haól auyd gantaŷ :

ii. Tydi herwyd y enŷ, mi awertheis yti dauat amach yti ar ulith ac oen ynyr amser y dylnt gyntaf o kyfreith oen arall yssyd genhyt ti ny rodeisi yti, ac ny wertheis ac nyt oes na mach na thyst it arnaŷ ; na mŷynant na medyant it o honaŷ ; na dim yminheu drostaŷ, a minheu yn wir perchennaŷc arnaŷ, athitheu yn amperchennaŷc idaŷ minheu adodaf ar y kyfreith pa un ianhaf ae perchennaŷc cael y perchennog-aeth nybo na phrit na gwerth, na rod na benffic ymdanaŷ ; ac amperchennaŷc cael gwarchadaŷ da ny bo eidaŷ, na gwarant nac ardelŷ kyfreithaŷl idaŷ o honaŷ.

iii. Ardelo yr amdiffynnŷr yŷ : Ti wertheist ymi dauat amach ym, ar ulith ac oen ynyr amser ydylyŷn genti yr oen aholy ti, ymi ny bu uedyant na mwynant it arnaŷ ; ny anet ac ny magŷyt eiroet ar dehelo ; ar uy helo y ganet ac y magŷyt. Ac os lledrat a holy mi adodaf ar kyfreith na ellir ar eni a meithrin haól ledrat. Os drŷy aghyfarch y holy, mi adaf ar y kyfreith nat aghyfarch y peth ny dyker ouedyant arall ; ac na bu hŷnnŷ yth uedyant titheu os trŷy coll y holy mi adodaf ar y kyfreith na dylyy holi y peth ny chollych ; ac o dywedy ti y colli, mi awnaf cadaŷ kyn coll. Ac yny lle ny bo un or tri hynny, mi adodaf ar y kyfreith pŷy yssyd perchennaŷc ae miui ar gwarchadaŷ ynfi llaŷ ; ae titheu yn llawac ohonaŷ.

tion, nor doubt, that thou hast not denied my charge and my complaint, word by word, in the manner I questioned thee ; and since thou hast not denied, I appeal to the law, that thou art to repair my saraad ; and to the lord the punishment and the revenge.'

5. The other says : ' So much as thou hast spoken, and hast questioned, of thy charge, I have denied ; and, if thou hast spoken the words thou sayest, I have denied them ; and, if thou hast not spoken them, I appeal to the law, whether I should deny a thing not charged, and not spoken ; because the law of Howel is to charge word by word.'

VIII. [A PLEADING AS TO A SHEEP.]

1. If a person sell a sheep to another person, and he who shall sell it give to him who shall buy it, a surety of the sheep's having milk and lamb at the time when she ought first to yean, by law, and the sheep should yean two lambs ; then there might be pleading between the claimant and the debtor. Now, this would be his claim :

2. ' Thou,' according to his name, ' I sold a sheep to thee, with a surety to thee of milk and lamb, in the season when first, by law, such should occur ; another lamb thou hast gotten, which I gave not to thee, and which I sold not ; and thou hast neither surety nor witness for it ; nor hast thou either right or claim to it ; nor is there aught come to me for it, and I the true owner of it, and thou not being its owner ; I appeal to the law, which is most right, whether the owner should have the possession of that for which there has been no prid, nor worth, nor gift, nor loan ; or that one who is not the owner should have possession of property for which he has neither lawful warrant nor arddelw.'

3. The arddelw of the defendant is : ' Thou soldest to me a sheep, with surety of having milk and lamb, at the time I ought to expect it from her ; the lamb, which thou claimest of me, thou hadst neither possession nor use thereof ; it never was born, nor reared, as thine ; while mine it was born, and was reared. And, if as theft thou dost claim it, I appeal to the law, that, as to birth and rearing, there cannot be a charge of theft supported. If as surreption thou claimest it, I appeal to the law, that there is no surreption in a thing not taken from the possession of another ; and that has not been in thy possession. If as lost thou claimest, I appeal to the law, that thou art not to claim the thing thou hast not lost ; and, if thou sayest that thou lost it, I shall plead cus-

Ac yuelly teruyn ary gyghassed : ac yny braót lyuyr y mae y uraót adylyir ar y gyghassed honn.

IX. LLYMA GYGHASSSED ARALL.

i. Pŷbynhac a wertho hŷch torraŷc y arall, arodi mach or neb ae prynho ar ugeint am pob parchell oc a dotwo yr hŷch, ac erthylu or hŷch ; yna y bydey haólŷr y neb ae gwerthei, ar yneb ae prynhei. Sef haúl adyweit :

ii. Mi awertheis y ti hŷch torraŷc, a mach ym ar ugeint am pob parchell or adotwei yr hŷch, ar hŷch adotwes ar deudec parchell ; achan dotwes ar deudec, mi adylyaf ugeint am pob parchell ; ac os adedy, ti adylyy y talu ; ac os gwedy ac os amheuy mi ae prouaf trŷy uach kyffredin kydrychaól ny aller na llys nac amheu arnaŷ.

iii. Atteb yr amdiffynnŷr yŷ : Ugeint aholeisti ymi am pob parchell oc adotwei yr hŷch ; ny dottwes yr hŷch ar perchyll ettwa cany ellir cŷbyl o aghŷbyl : aghŷbyl ynt hŷy or peth penhaf, sef yŷ hynny eu henyeydeu cany anet eneit gantaŷ nyt ynt perchyll ; achanyt ynt perchyll hŷynteu, mi adodaf ar kyfreith a dylyy titheu dim ymi, cany ynt perchyll.

iv. Y llall : hŷch cŷbyl awertheis i yti dorraŷc ; ac os aghŷbyl hi o dim nyt ygenhyfni y doeth yr aghŷbyl ; cŷbyl aeth ygenhyf ui attat ti agwercheitwat uuosti arnaŷ ; ar peth agollo yth cadŷ di ac yth warchadŷ oth cam ac oth anteithi mi adodaf ar y kyfreith adylyaf ui uot yn colledic ohonaŷ, cany bum wercheitwat arnaŷ.

Ac yna ymae teruyn ar ygyghassed : ac yna braót lyuyr ymae y uraót adylyir am y gyghassed honn.

X. LLYMA GYGHASSSED ARALL.

i. Pŷbynhac awertho cassec y arall, amach yr neb ae gwertho ygan yneb ae prynho, ar chweugeint os ebaól auei idi ; ac ar trugeint os eboles auei idi ; amoi or

tody before loss. And, in the case where there shall not be any one of those three, I appeal to the law, as to who is the owner, whether I, with possession in hand ; or thou, who art empty-handed respecting it.'

And so the pleading terminates : and, in the judgment book there is the decision which is to take place on this pleading.

IX. HERE IS ANOTHER PLEADING.

1. Whoever shall sell a gravid sow to another, and the person who shall buy her give surety for twenty pence for every pig that the sow may farrow, and the sow should abort ; then the person who might sell the sow would become a claimant against him who might buy her. And this is the claim he sets up :

2. ' I sold to thee a gravid sow, with surety to me for twenty pence for every pig the sow might farrow, and the sow farrowed twelve pigs ; and since she has farrowed twelve, I am to have twenty pence for each pig ; and, if thou ownest it, thou oughtest to pay ; and, if thou deniest and doubtest it, I will prove it by an indifferent surety present, who can neither be objected to nor doubted.'

3. The answer of the defendant is : ' Twenty pence thou hast claimed of me, for every pig which the sow might farrow ; the sow has not as yet farrowed any pigs : for completeness cannot be had from incompleteness : they are incomplete as to the principal thing, and that is their lives ; for, what are not born with life cannot be pigs ; and, since they are not pigs, I appeal to the law, whether thou art entitled to aught from me, as they are not pigs.'

4. The other : ' A complete sow I sold to thee, big with young ; and, if she be incomplete in aught, not while with me came the incompleteness ; complete she went from me to thee, and thou hast been a conservator thereof ; and for what shall be lost in thy keeping, and in thy conservancy, by thy wrong doing, and mismanagement, I appeal to the law, whether I am to suffer loss, since I have not been a conservator of it.'

And there is the termination of the pleading : and in the judgment book there is the decision, which is to take place upon this pleading.

X. HERE IS ANOTHER PLEADING.

1. Whoever shall sell a mare to another, with surety to him who shall sell her from him who shall buy her, upon six score pence, if she have a colt ; and upon three

cassec ar ebaöl ac eboles : ygr awertho y cassec auyd haölör ar yneb ae prynaödl. Sef ual y haöl :

ii. Mi adlyaf yti chweugeint os ebaöl a uei yr cassec awertheis iti ac ebaöl auu idi hitheu ; achan bu ebaöl idi amach y minheu ar chweugeint o bei, a mach seuydlaöl oe pleit ehun ac yn addeuedic o bob parth ; mi adodaf ar y kyfreith adlyyy titheu y talu ymi chweugeint.

iii. Atteb yr amdiffynnör yó : Ti awertheist ymi cassec gyueb ac os eboles mach yti ar trugeint ; ac os mach aadefy, bit yny pen y deturyt ae gwir ; ar lle ny wettych ny atteb i ac nas gwatto y mach y uechniaeth, mi adodaf ar y kyfreith adly titheu uynet yn herbyn y gwarant am hardelö kyfreithaöl ; ar lle ny dylych ti uynet ym herbyn i, adly kyfreyth uynet ym herbyn.

iv. Holi a wneuthum i yn gyntaf, sef haöl aholes chweugeint os ebaöl auei yr cassec ; ac ebaöl auu idi hitheu achan bu ebaöl idi, mi adlyaf chweugeint. Attep awneuthost ymi ac oth atteb ny wedeist uy chweugeint namyn adef trugeint o bei eboles. Canyt euthost ym erbyn nac or ebaöl nac or eboles minheu adodaf ar kyfreith y dylyaf i chweugeint am yr ebaöl, athrugeint am yr eboles.

v. Ygyghaös hon nyt oes uraöt ym braöt lyuyr ymdeni ; achanyt oes, reit yó ybarnu yma. Allyma mal y dylyir am hynny : yr haöl chweugeint or bei ebaöl nyt aeth y kynogyn yny herbyn achanyt aeth yny erbyn, bit yn eidaö y haöl achyn adefei ynteu dylyet arall, trech yó y dylyet kyntaf ar haöl uuhaö nor dylyet lleihaö kyn adefet. Ac örth hynny ny dyly yr haölör am yr eboles dim ac am yr ebaöl ydyly.

XI. [AMRYÖ.]

1. Pöybynhac a diholer o uraöt kyfreith un weith ae uot yn flemhaör ac yn diaberör a iaön adiebryt arglöyd gantaö gwedy tygu kyuoeth yr arglöyd o honaö ; or keffir göedy hynny dros yr oet auarnaö kyfreith idaö, gwedy kerdet drachefyn naö cam y kyuoeth yr arglöyd ytyg y tir, bit eneit uadeu kyn kaffer ar tir eglöys neu nodua amynwent

score pence, if she have a filly ; and the mare foal both a colt and a filly : the man who shall sell the mare becomes a claimant against him who bought her. And thus he claims :

2. ' I am to have six score pence from thee, if the mare which I sold to thee should have a colt, and she has had a colt ; and since she has had a colt, and I had a surety upon six score pence if she should, it being a stipulated surety upon its own merit, and acknowledged on both sides ; I appeal to the law, that thou oughtest to pay me six score pence.'

3. The answer of the defendant is : ' Thou soldest to me a mare in foal ; and, if she had a filly, a surety to thee upon three score pence ; and, if thou dost acknowledge the surety, it is for him to declare whether it be true ; and where thou dost not deny my answer, and the surety shall not deny his suretyship, I appeal to the law, whether thou oughtest to proceed against my warrant and lawful arddelw ; and where thou oughtest not to proceed against me, ought the law to go against me ?'

4. ' I first claimed, and the claim I made was six score pence, if the mare should have a colt ; and it was a colt she had ; and since she had a colt, I am entitled to have six score pence. Thou hast made me an answer ; and, in thy answer, thou hast not denied my six score pence, but acknowledged three score pence, if it should be a filly. Since thou hast not proceeded against me, either as to the colt, or as to the filly ; I appeal to the law, that I am to have six score pence for the colt, and three score pence for the filly.'

5. In respect to this pleading, there is no decision in the judgment book ; and, since there is not, it is necessary to decide it here. And thus it is to be : the claim of six score pence, if it should be a colt, was not objected to by the debtor ; and, since he did not object to it, that claim is against him ; and although he acknowledged another due, the first due is more forcible, and a greater claim, than the lesser due, although acknowledged. And, therefore, the claimant is to have nothing for the filly, and for the colt he is.

XI. [MISCELLANEOUS.]

1. Whoever shall be once banished by sentence of law, and become a fugitive and a vagabond with detention of the lord's right, having forsworn the lord's territory ; if he be afterwards found, beyond the time adjudged to him by law, having walked nine paces into the territory of the lord whose land he forswore, let him be exe-

na chreireu nyt ryd idau ony bei y caffel ar hyt ford y brenin yn dyfot y ymdubyn ac ef, am y gweithret y diholet ymdanao aryd oed yr brenin kymryt iaon gantau am y cam awnaeth idau. Ac am uynet ae diebryt gantau ny dyly egluys na chreireu ynodi ef sef achos nas dyly, tygu kyuoeth yr argluyd awnaeth ef y Duu ar creireu, ahynny yn dadylua yn kyhoedaoc, awneuthur yn uoyt wahard yn llys ac yn llan; ac gedy hynny y deuth y kyuoeth yr argluyd heb ganyat argluyd nac egluys achan deuth anudon kyhoedaoc atygaal ar neb atygho anudon kyhoedaoc un weith ny dyly yr egluys nar creireu y amdiffyn o godiwedir kyn ymdubyn agoy. Ac urth hynny y dywedir: ny rypeirch ny ryparcher cany pherchis ef y creireu ny dylyir perchi y creireu vrthau ynteu.

ii. Ny dylyir herwyd kyfreith Hywel credu tystollaeth gur ar wreic, nac un wreic ar ur canys trayanaoc yu pob gureic ar ur, ny dylyir y chredu hitheu arnao cany dyly y trayan y credu ar y deuparth.

iii. Kyfreith Hywel yu puybynhac akyn-ikyuo da y argluyd yr kyfreith am tir adayar kyt collo ytir talu o honao y da yr argluyd aedewis idau: Bledyn hagen awnaeth talu y da or neb agaffo y tir; amuyhaf ydarueron ni yr aorhon o hon. Eissoes nyt kyfreith un or awnaeth Bledyn namyn llunneith da canyt oes namyn un kyfreith herwyd Kymry a dadyl uyt sef yu honno kyfreith Hywel.

iv. O deruyd y dyn dywedut bot due kyfreith, kyfreith Hywel, a kyfreith Bledyn agalo o honao am y neill, abarnu or ygnat herwyd y llall; ef aeill rodi y gystyl yn erbyn yr ygnat barnu cam o honao can enwis ef y kyfreith, abarnu o honao herwyd y llall.

v. Puybynhac a gystlo gystyl y arall: ny dyly y neb y gystler idau namyn y gymryt yny lao ae dodu ar y ysguyd, ac odyua y dodu yn lle y catwer: arei hynny yu teir guanas gystyl. Ac o gona muy no hynny ef adyly colli y gystyl ac auo arnao ony amot ae duc idau canys amot atyrr dedyf.

vi. O gystla mach gystyl dros kynogyn ny dyly mynet madeu arnao hyt ym pen vn dyd abluodyn onyt amot ae duc; ac yna ydylyir y dillong oe werth ae trayanwerth. Ac ny dyly neb gystla gystyl blith dros

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cuted, although he shall be found upon church land, or sanctuary and church-yard, or with relics: he is not free unless found upon the king's way coming to reconciliation with him for the deed for which he was banished; and it is free for the king to take right from him for the wrong he did to him. And as to the detention, neither church, nor relics are to protect him, because he forswore the lord's territory by God and the relics, and that in public court, and was food-forbidden in court and in church; and afterwards he entered the lord's territory without the leave of lord, or church; and, by so doing, he perjured himself; and whoever shall once publicly perjure himself, is not to be protected by church or relics, if overtaken before reconciliation with them. And thence it is said: he shall not be respected who does not respect: as he respected not the relics, the relics are not to be respected on him.

2. According to the law of Howel, the testimony of a husband is not to be credited as to a wife, nor that of a wife as to a husband; for, as every wife has a third with her husband, she is not to be credited as to him: for the third is not to be credited against the two parts.

3. The law of Howel is, whoever shall offer property to a lord for law as to land and soil, is, although he shall lose the land, to pay the property he promised to the lord: Bledyn, however, caused the payment to be made by the one who should have the land; and we mostly do thus at present. However, the alteration by Bledyn was not a law, but a good regulation; for there is but one law, according to the Cymry, for causes, to wit, that of Howel.

4. If a person say that there are two laws, the law of Howel, and the law of Bledyn, and call for one of them, and the judge adjudge according to the other; he can give his pledge against the judge as judging wrong, since he named the law, and he adjudged according to the other.

5. Whoever shall pledge a pledge with another: the person, to whom it is pledged, is only to take it in his hand and place it on his shoulder, and thence put it in the place where it shall be kept: and those are called the three stays of a pledge. And, if he do more than that, he is to lose the pledge, and what it may be for, unless contract allow him: for contract breaks regulation.

6. If a surety pledge a pledge for a debtor, it is not to be forfeited until the end of a year and a day, unless contract allow it; and thence it is to be redeemed by its worth and a third. And no one is to

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aryant onyt mach ae gŷstla; cany dylyir mynet madeu ar ulith canys dros aryant ybyd, ac nat oes *naŷuet idaŷ, canys y uŷyn-hau awneir.

vii. Pob amser y dylyir gwahard y gweir-glodyeu yr moch, ar saŷl weith y caer yndunt kymryt pedeir keinaŷc drostunt.

viii. Ny dylyir kymryt mab ny hanffo o wreic priaŷt hyt ym pen pedeir blyned ar dec onys dŷc y uam pan anher ac yn drŷs yr eglŷys ac rac bron yr allaŷr onys dŷc y uelly ym pen y pedwarded ulŷdyn ar dec, deget ar y seithuet or gŷraged nessaf idi, ac y uelly y kymerir ac y keiff haner y threul hyt yna gan y gŷr.

ix. Vn dyn adieinc o kyfreith achywerthyd tri ugeint ar y keuyn o kic achroen yn lledrat heb seith punt heb coŷp heb dial heb eneit uadeu heb y uot yn deholŷr ac yn adeuedic gantaŷ yn lledrat, ar perchennaŷc yn daly damdŷg arnaŷ heb karchar aheb oet dadleu rac llaŷ; sef yŷ hŷnnŷ ychenaŷc didim gŷbedyr omed o cardaŷt neu westua yn tri thei y dyd hŷnnŷ: o digaŷn proui hynny ryd uyd; ac onys digaŷn eneit uadeu uyd.

x. Tri gŷaet nyt ynt un ureint nac un werth ar un dyn, ac un sarhaet ynt: sef yŷ y tri hynny, gwaet hyt ran gwaet hyt len; gwaet hyt laŷr: gwaet hyt ran yŷ un adel o pen dyn hyt ar y rud; vyth arugeint yŷ gwerth hŷnnŷ adiuŷyn y sarhaet idaŷ herwyd y ureint; gwaet hyt len yŷ un adel o pen dyn hyt ar y dillat; un ar pymthec adugeint yŷ y werth ac un sarhaet yŷ ar kyntaf; gwaet hyt laŷr yŷ un adel o pen dyn hyt laŷr; gwerth hŷnnŷ yŷ chweugeint, ac un sarhaet yŷ ar deu ereill adywedassam ny ury. Or chweugeint hynny hanher yr arglŷyd, ar hanner arall yr kolledic; sef achos yda yr arglŷyd am waetledu y tir, sef achos yda yr kolledic am y codet.

xi. O gwerth dyn hŷch y arall ac yn torraŷc amach idaŷ ar ugeint am pob parchell neu auei uŷy, neu a uei lei or adotwei yr hŷch adotwei or hŷch un diffeithŷch acholli y haŷl. Os yr haŷlŷr ahollei lawer o perchyll ar kynogyn yn dywedut nat oed namyn ychydic o perchyll; kyfreith auarnei yr haŷlŷr gwerth un or perchyll cany allei yr hŷch bot heb un parchell yndi, ac na ellit proui bot auei uŷy; ac ŷrth hynny

pledge a milch animal for silver, unless pledged by the surety; for a milch animal is not to be forfeited, although pledged for silver, because there is no *ninth for it, since it is to be used.

7. The meadows are at all times to be forbidden to the swine, and, for each time found therein, four pence is to be taken for them.

8. A son born to an unmarried woman, is not to be affiliated until the end of fourteen years, unless brought by his mother when born to the door of the church, and before the altar; unless so affiliated, let her affiliate him, along with six women nearest to her, at the end of fourteen years, and so to be taken; and she shall have half her expences until then from the man.

9. One person escapes the law, with the worth of three score pence upon his back of stolen flesh and skin, without seven pounds, without punishment, without revenge, without loss of life, without being banished, and confessing the theft, and the owner seizing and swearing to it, without prison, and without future prosecution; that is, a destitute pauper, having been refused alms or relief in three houses on that day: if he can prove that, he is free; if he cannot, he is to be executed.

10. Three bloods which are not of one privilege, or of one worth, to one man, and are of the same saraad: those three are, blood to the brow; blood to the vest; blood to the ground: blood to the brow is what comes from a man's head on his cheek; the worth of that is twenty-eight pence, and the saraad to be compensated according to his privilege; blood to the vest is what comes from a man's head on his clothes; the worth of that is fifty-six pence, and is the same saraad as the first; blood to the ground is what comes from a person's head to the ground; the worth of that is six score pence, and is the same saraad as the two above mentioned. Of that six score pence half to the lord, and the other half to the loser; it goes to the lord for bloodying his land, it goes to the loser for his vexation.

11. If a person sell a gravid sow to another, with surety for twenty pence for each pig that the sow might farrow, whether many or few; and the sow farrow in a wilderness, and the litter be lost. If the claimant were to claim for many pigs, and the debtor say that there were but few; the law would adjudge to the claimant the worth of one pig; for the sow could not be without one pig in her, and it could

* That is, it does not become forfeited on the ninth day. See Book x. Chap. vii. Sect. 39.

tegach y gwyl kyfreith credu y peth diheu nor peth aniheu.

xii. O deruyd llygru o wreic ueichaŵc y beichogi pan uo gwyn trugcint gwedy chwyno yndi talet hanher y alanas o tat; os kyn chwynu trayan y alanas.

xiii. Ny dyly gwir achyfreith hep pedwar defnyd: arglôyd kyffredin; ac ygnat cadeiraŵc; adŵy pleit gydrychaŵl. Ac os kyfreith auyd erchi awna yr ygnat y righyll dodi naŵd ar y maes nat anostecco nep: pŵybynac a anostecco naŵ ugeint camlŵrŵ auyd arnaŵ herwyd gwyr Powys. Ar gŵystlon o bob parth o wyr byŵ yny darffo haŵl ac attep y rŵg y dŵy pleit.

xiv. Ar arglôyd adyly eiste ae keuyn ar yr heul neu ar y gwynt, rac rŵystraŵ or heul obyd taer, ac or gwynt o byd maŵr. Ar ynat adyly eisted rac bron yr arglôyd ual y clyŵho ac y gwelo pob un or dŵy pleit y bo ydadleu rygtunt. Ar amdiffynpleit adyly eiste or tu deheu yr arglôyd ar haŵl pleit or tu asseu: sef achos yŵ hynny deheu yŵ kynhal, ac asseu yŵ holi.

xv. Ac y gouyn yr ygnat: mae dy tauaŵt ti: mae dy ganllaŵ ti. Mae dy tauaŵt ti-theu: mae dy ganllaŵ ti. Ac yna y dyweit yr ygnat ymdidenŵch. Ac yna y messur yr haŵlŵr y haŵl o pedeir ford: sef yŵ y rei hynny enwi pa diŵ y holo; aphy ford y holo aphy diŵ y holo aphy ueint aholo.

xvi. Ac yd atep yr amdiffynŵr un o teir ford ae o wat ae o adef; ae o ardelŵ kyfreithaŵl: or byd ardelo kyfreithaŵl, nyt reit na gwat nac adef. Athra uo yr ymattep, seuyll adyly y righyll yg kyueir ŵyneb yr arglôyd. Ac or tu deheu idaŵ y dyly ford yr yneit y uynet yr uraŵt le.

xvii. Ac ual hyn ydeistedant hŵy yn eu gorssed.

HYNAF.—ARGLŌYD.—HYNAF.	
YGNAT LLVA.	YGNAT Y WLAT.
AMDIFFYNBLEIT.	HAŴLBLEIT.
RIGHYLL.	RIGHYLL.

xviii. Ac yn ol yr haŵl ar attep y kyuyt yr ygnat trŵy kanyat yr arglôyd, ac y geilŵ ar y kedymdeithon hynny, yr effeirat adeuŵr neu tri ygyt ac ef, ac y dechreuant yn kyntaf canu Pater noster, ac ydyt yr effeirat gwedi y erchi y Duŵ rodi synŵyr adosparth yr ynat ae gedymdeithon y uarnu braŵt iaŵn amy dadyl honno, ae dianc rac barnu cam.

not be proved that she had more; and, therefore, the law sees it fairer to credit the sure thing than the unsure.

12. If the foetus of a pregnant woman be injured: while white, three score pence; when quick, let there be paid half the galanas of a male; if before quickening, the third of the galanas.

13. Justice and law are not to be without four essentials: a common lord; a presiding judge; and two parties present. And, if law take place, the judge is to require the apparitor to proclaim protection on the field that nobody break silence: whoever shall break silence incurs a camlwrw of nine score pence according to the men of Powys. And pledges from each party of living men until claim and answer be concluded between the two parties.

14. And the lord is to sit with his back to the sun or wind, lest he be incommoded by the sun if powerful, or by the wind if high. And the judge is to sit before the lord, so that he may hear and see each of the two parties to the suit. And the defending party is to sit on the lord's right hand, and the claiming party on the left: because the right is to support, and the left to claim.

15. And the judge asks: 'Where thy tongue: where thy guider.' 'Where thy tongue: where thy guider.' And then the judge says, mutually speak. And then the claimant states his claim in four ways: which are, to name what he shall claim; and what way he shall claim; and in what manner he shall claim; and what amount he shall claim.

16. And the defendant answers by one of three ways: denial; or confession; or lawful arddelw: if there be a lawful arddelw, there is no need of denial, or confession. And while the answer shall be given, the apparitor is to stand opposite to the lord. And on his right side there is to be a way for the judges to go to the judgment seat.

17. And thus they sit in their session.

ELDER.—LORD.—ELDER.	
JUDGE OF THE COURT.	JUDGE OF THE COUNTRY.
DEPENDING PARTY.	CLAIMING PARTY.
APPARITOR.	APPARITOR.

18. And after the claim and answer the judge rises, by the permission of the lord, and calls upon those companions, the priest and two or three men with him, and they commence with chaunting the Paternoster, and the priest puts up a prayer to implore God to grant sense and discretion to the judge and his companions to judge right judgment in that suit, and to escape wrong judgment.

xix. Ac odynd yd ellóg yr ygnat deu oe kedymdeithon ar y pleit a odiwedo tystollaeth ar arall ac y gouynant beth atysteisti aphy dió y tysteisti. Ac yna y dyly y pleit honno enwi y tyston ae tystollaeth. Ac ny dyly y pleit arall llyssu y tyston canyt aruerassant etwa a hynny yr eu henwi hóy or pleit racco yn tyston a adefant eu bot yn tyston móy no chynt; ac órth hynny y gelwir hónnó llyssu tyst kynnoe amser ac ydyly y neb ae llyssu colli ydadyl. Onys llyssa yna y kyuarth adyly mynet tracheuyn ar yr ygnat y uenegi adywetpóyt órthunt. Ac eilweith y dyly y kyuarth dyuot y ouyn yr tyston a ynt tyston y eturyt eu tystollaeth; ac yna ydylyir mynet yn eu herbyn o gellir. Sef ual y llyssir hóy o tirdra; o wreicdra; o alanastra. Or byd gúr o Úyned ny dylyir credu y eir ar ór o Powys nac gúr o Powys ar ór o Úyned, na gúr o Deheuparth ar ór ■ Powys neu o Úyned: canys yteir aghywlat hynny yssyd yg Kymry. Achanyss mynych anuundab y róg pob un o nadunt ae gilyd, ny dylyir credu gúr o un o nadunt ar ór or llall: ac ny dylyir credu ysgymun geruyd y eno ar cristaón; na lleidyr kyuadef, nac auo bóyt wahard yn llys nac yn llan ny dylyir credu y eir ar hedychór; nac effeirat góreigaóe can ymedewis ef ae kyfreith, ny dylyir y credu ynteu yg kyfreith.

xx. Ar tyst kyntaf adywetto y tystollaeth y dyly yneb auo yny erbyn dywedut kyt ys dywetych ar dy wallaógeir nys dygy yr dygyn. Ac os gorthaó aóna y tyst yna y dyly ynteu tystu arnaó ef nat ydió yn dóyn yr dygyn adywot ar y wallaógeir, ac na dylyir credu y wallaógeir ynteu. Os y tyst adyweit mi ae dygat mal y barnho kyfreith orcu; ynteu adyly kymryt creir ac erchi idaó ef tygu yr creir bot yn wir adywot. As os yr creir y tóng ef ymlaen Duó, yna ydyly ynteu tystu arnaó ef tygu yr bychan ym blaen ymaór ac nat lló y ló ac nat tyst herwyd kyfreith. Os ynteu atóng y Duó yn kyntaf ac yr creir gúedy hynny; ynteu adyly tygu yr creir yr tygu o honaó ef anudon, abot yn cam y tystolaeth adywot: ac ygyt ahynny dywedut y llyssei, sef ford ylyssei, or achosson ar dywedassam ni ury.

19. And then the judge sends two of his companions to the party who shall produce testimony against the other, and they ask: 'What hast thou testified, and in what manner?' And then that party are to name the witnesses and the testimony. And the other party are not to object to the witnesses, for they do not yet make use of them, although they be named by that party as witnesses, and they acknowledge them to be witnesses; and, therefore, that is called, objecting to a witness before the time; and the one who shall so object is to lose his suit. Unless he then object, the interrogators are to return to the judge to state what had been told them. And a second time the interrogators are to go to ask the witnesses if they be witnesses to give their testimony; and then they are to be proceeded against if possible. They may be objected to for land-feud; for woman-feud; and for galanas-feud. The word of a man of Gwynedd is not to be credited against the word of a man of Powys, nor that of a man of Powys against a man of Gwynedd, nor that of a man of South Wales against a man of Powys or Gwynedd: for there are those three unconnected countries in Cymru. And as there is frequent discord between them, a man of either of them is not to be credited against a man of the other: nor is one excommunicated by name to be credited against a christian; nor a confessed thief, nor one food-forbidden in court and in church to be credited against a peaceable man; nor is a married priest, as he has relinquished his law, to be credited in law.

20. And when the first witness shall give his testimony, the one opposed to him shall say: 'Although thou sayest on thy loose word, thou wilt not carry it to the extremity.' And if the witness keep silent, then he is to testify, that he does not carry to the extremity what he said on his loose word, and his loose word is not to be credited. If the witness say, 'I will bear it as law shall best adjudge;' he is to take a relic, and require him to swear to the relic that what he says is true. And if he swear to the relic before to God, then he is to testify against him that he swore to the small before the great, and that his oath is no oath, and that he is not a witness according to law. If he swear to God first, and afterwards to the relic; he is to swear to the relic that he has perjured himself, and that his testimony is wrong; and likewise say, that he would object to him, for one of the causes mentioned before.

xxi. Llyssu tyst kynnoc amser; achyghaussed gwedy braut; llyna diubyn ddy deuaot: sef achos y maent diubyn, am colli ody y dadyl trdydunt.

xxii. Da yd caffel dyn mal na cheisser, adruc yd caffel dyn mal na cheisser sef achos y dywedir hynny, or keisser dyn yn anoeth se cael ynteu yn doeth da yd cael dyn ual na cheisser; or keissir dyn yn doeth a cael ynteu yn anoeth, druc yd cael dyn mal na cheisser; cany cheissit ef namyn yn doeth, druc yd y cael ynteu yn anoeth. Arei hynny aelwir yn geigeu doethineb.

xxiii. Ny lud bonhed uethu ny lud doethineb pechu; ny lud tlodi helaethryd; ny lud golut gybydyath ny lud kewilyd caryat: sef achos y dywedir hynny, yr meint uo bonhed dyn obydyd annoyt gantaub methu awna ual kynt. Ef aeirch heuyt y doethon: racritha dy eir kyn noe dodd; a medylia dy weithret kyn y wneuthur; u myny cadu dy byneb cadu dy tauaut; u mynny cadu dy da cadu dy ddrn. A phobybynac a catwo y keigeu hyn ynda adysc or kyfreith muredic ac aperthyn orthunt, teilong yd y warandaub; canys deu peth, doethineb akyfreith ygyt; ac orth hynny y dywedir: ny byd ynat nep yr dyse; yr adysco dyn byth ny byd ynat ony byd doethineb nny callon; yr doethet uyth uo dyn ny byd ynat ony byd dyse gyt ar doethineb. Can dyweit yr yneit bot tri chyghaas yg kyfreith: ac un obonunt aelwir dadyl mach achynogyn; ahonno pe bei y dyn hydyscaf a moyhaf y kyfreith nny dysgu oe uebyt hyt y hencint, ef a allei damweinaub kyuarth attaub ny chlythei eiroet kyn no hynny, kyfreith uel y bei reit idaub trdy doethinab y dosparth canyt ydoed yg kyfreith ac orth hynny ymae penach y doethineb nor dyse canys anianaub yd doethineb, achanyas damwein yd y dyse ac y gan arall y daub.

xxiv. O deruyd y ur kerdet ar hyt ford agoreic y gyt ac ef, athrossi ygyt ar gur dros y ford oe bod o heni, abot genti oe bod; ac ggedy del yr kyuanhed, achynaub orth y hargluyd se chenedyl agouyn bynebwerth idaub heb treis heb ordy, heb lef, heb diaspat ac yn adeuedic genti panyd oe bod; hi adyly bynebwerth sef bynebwerth adyly, keinaub kyflet se thin.

xxv. Or byd dadleu am tir adayar rung deu dyn abarnu yr neill teruynu ar y llall

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21. Objection to a witness before the time; and pleading after judgment; are the destruction of two regulations: because through them a man loses his suit.

22. It is good to find a man as not expected, and it is bad to find a man as not expected; it is so said, because, if a man be expected to be unwise and found wise, it is good to find a man as not expected; if a man be expected to be wise and found unwise, it is bad to find a man as not expected; for, as he was expected to be wise, it is bad to find him unwise. And those are called branches of wisdom.

23. Lineage prevents not failure; wisdom prevents not sin; poverty prevents not plenty; riches prevent not knowledge; shame prevents not love: it is so said, because, whatever may be a man's lineage, if he be sick, he will fail as before. He likewise counsels the wise: consider thy word before saying it; and think of thy deed before doing it; if thou wilt keep thy face, keep thy tongue; if thou wilt keep thy property, keep thy fist. And whoever shall keep those branches well, and the established law pertaining to them, is worthy to be heard; for they are two things, wisdom and law together; and, therefore, it is said: nobody is a judge through learning; although a person may always learn, he will not be a judge unless there be wisdom in his heart; however wise a person may be, he will not be a judge unless there be learning with the wisdom. For the judges say, that there are three pleadings in law: and one of them is called, a suit of surety and debtor; and that, if the most practised and greatest in the law were to study it from his youth to his old age, an interrogation might chance to him that he never before heard of, such a case as might be necessary for him to decide by wisdom, as not being in the law; and, therefore, wisdom is superior to learning, for wisdom is innate, and learning is adventitious and acquired from another.

24. If a person walk along a road with a woman, and she willingly turn from the road along with the man, and he have connexion with her willingly; and she afterwards come to dwellings, and complain to her lord and her kindred, and ask gwyneberth from him, although it took place without violence, without rape, without cry, without scream, and, by her confession, willingly; she is to have gwyneberth, to wit, a penny as broad as her buttocks.

25. If there be a suit as to land and soil between two persons, and one be adjudged

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adyly dŷyn y creireu gantaŷ, ar neb pieiffo y tŷng, adyly tygu ym pen pob naŷ cam or a kerdho ahynny ae traet ar y teruyn ehun : ac hynny or lle dechreuho teruynu hyt y lle y darffo idaŷ. Areci hynny aelwir naŷ cam teruyn.

xxvi. O deruyd gossot ar lourud achenedyl galanas ae rannu yn kyfreithaŷl, adyuoŷ kymhellŷr y kymell ran o alanas ar kar idaŷ neu ar kares, a bot hŷnnŷ yn diaberŷr yg gŷlat arall neu yn wladŷr didim ual na allei talu y ran adodet arnaŷ; iaŷn yŷ yr kymhellŷr yna talu y rann honno or eidaŷ ehun. A phan del y kar yr wlat o byd o da ar y helŷ kymeint ahynny kymbellet y da-atalŷs drostaŷ. Allynna yr un lle y dylly dyn kymhell da idaŷ ehun heb na mach na thyst arnaŷ onyt tystollaeth or alanas.

xxvii. Os gwadu awna y mab mechni y dat, ny dylly neb o genedyl mam y mab gwadu mechni y tat, namyn deu ŷr o genedyl mam y dat canys y tat aadoed yn uach ar y uechni aholir ac awedir.

xxviii. O deruyd bot mach adedefic ar dyllyet, ar mach yn sauedic, ar amdiffynnŷr yn dywedut yuoŷ yn uach ar lei noc adyweit y mach; ny dylly amdiffynnŷr yna talu namyn kymeint ac a adeuaŷd; a chan adeuaŷd y mach y messur adywaŷt yr haŷlŷr o byd yr mach ae kymello kymbellet, ony byd talet ehun yr hynn a adeuaŷd y uoŷ yn uach yr haŷlŷr: os llei nor deu ueŷsur a adef y mach talet yr amdiffynnŷr a adefaŷd ehun canyt adeuaŷd y mach yr un or deu ueŷsur ereill.

xxix. O deruyd bot dyllyet adeuedic adeu uach arnaŷ, ar haŷlŷr yn dywedut y mae ar trugeint aryant ar amdiffynnŷr yn dywedut y mae ar ugeint, adodi hynny ym pen meicheu; ac eturyt or neill o nadunt yr hynn mŷyhaf ac eturyt or llall yr hynn lleihaf; kyfreith adyweit yna canyt adefaŷd yr un or meicheu mŷy nor messur mŷyhaf, mae y messur mŷyhaf adylyir.

xxx. O deruyd ydyn mynet yu uach, achyn teruynu y uechniaeth mynet yn glanŷr neu yn uanach neu yn diwyll ny dyllyo ateb o honaŷ; kyfreith adyweit dyllyu ohonaŷ kywiraŷ a edewis tra uo byŷ: ac un or lleoed ny dylly mab scuylly yn lle y

to meer to the other; he is to bring relics, and the owner who swears, is to swear at the end of every nine paces he shall walk, and that with his feet on his own meer: and so from the place he shall begin meer-ing unto the place where he shall conclude. And those are called the nine paces of meer.

26. If galanas be imposed upon a murderer and kindred, and it be legally shared, and an exactor come to exact a share of the galanas from a male or a female relative to him, and that person be a vagabond in another country, or a destitute countryman, so as not to be able to pay the share imposed upon him; then it is right for the exactor to pay that share from his own property. And when his relative comes to the country, if he have property, let him exact from him as much as he paid for him. And that is the only case where a person is to exact property from himself without either surety, or witness, to it, only the testimony of the galanna.

27. If the son deny his father's suretiship, no one of the kindred of the mother of the son is to deny the suretiship of the father, but two men of the kindred of his father's mother; for the father, who became surety in the suretiship, is claimed and denied.

28. If there be an acknowledged surety for a debt, and the surety undoubted, and the defendant saying, that he is surety for less than the surety say; there the defendant is to pay only what he acknowledged; and as the surety acknowledged the amount stated by the claimant, if he have wherewith to exact let him exact, if not, let him pay himself what he confessed he was surety for to the claimant: if the surety acknowledge less than the two statements, let the defendant pay what he himself confessed; as the surety did not acknowledge either of the two other statements.

29. If there be an acknowledged debt with two sureties for it, and the claimant say, it is for three score of silver, and the defendant say, it is for one score, and that be left to the sureties; and the one return the highest statement, and the other the least; the law there says, as neither of the sureties acknowledged more than the largest statement, the largest amount is due.

30. If a person become a surety, and before the termination of his suretiship become a puritan, or monk, or of such profession, that he may not answer it; the law says, that he is to fulfil, while alive, what he promised: and that is one of the cases

dat yó hounó; sef achos yó hynny canyt edewis y dat dim or da idaó, ny dyly ynteu yna scuyll yn lle y dat namyn sauet yr eglóys.

xxxI. Ny dylyir dodi góbydyeit ar alanas nac ar sarhaet, nac ar waet nac ar weli, nac ar fynigróyd, nac ar kynllóyn nac ar losgi tei, nac ar ledrat, nac ar uach, nac ar kyrch godefaó, nac ar odineb, nac ar treis, nac yn lle ydylyo keitweit nac yn lle ybo reith gossodedic o kyfreith: sef achos yó hynny cany dyly góbydyeit diffodi reith.

xxxII. Póy bynhac y kyuarffo teruyn llys ac ef yg kyuoeth y arglóyd ehun or byd ymteruynu, llys ateruynha; canys ohoni y daó y ureint y bob tir; yny kyuarffei teruyn llys arglóyd atheruyn esgobty, y uam eglóys ateruyna; pan uo ymteruynu róg llys arglóyd athir arall y maer ar kyghellaór bieu doyn yteruyn a thygu drostaó pan uo reit; pan teruyno tref ar ygilyd yr uchaf y breint adyly teruynu ar yr issaf, sef yó dyall hynny, rydit a teruyna ar gyllit.

xxxIII. Or góna mab hynaf adeilat ar tref a dat koret neu uelin neu peirant lle ny bo tydyn y neb nac achub kynn no hynny; ny ellir y yrru odyno namyn rodi tu athal ymdanaó or neill tu idaó neu or neill tal.

xxxIV. Mab adyly y ryeni y dodu dan laó effeirat pan uo seith mlóyd, ac yna y byd sarhaet awnel ac wnelher idaó; ac ym pen y pedeir blyned ar dec y dyly górhau y arglóyd; yn un ulóyd arugeint ydyly kymryt tir y gan y arglóyd alluydaó idaó a daeredu ual góir o hynny allan; ac ny bernir ornest arnaó yny uo un ulóyd arugeint; ac o teir blóyd athrugeint ny barn kyfreith ar neb ornest. Ran un góir adyly deu euell o tref tat; ac yn lle un góir ydylyant ornest; ac o gyrrant wynteu yn lle un góir y dylyant gyrru.

xxxV. Pa tri dyn bonhedic gwiryon nyt oes sarhaet na galanas udunt: un yó dyn alado anyueil; adyn alado ki kyndeiraó; adyn alado prenn yny búró gan y rybudyáó.

xxxVI. Tri anyueil a a yn eu gwerth yn eu blóyd: dauat; achath; achostaó tom.

xxxVII. O gyrrir ar dyn llad dyn arall yn lledrat; rodet yneb y gyrrer arnaó lló deg-

where a son is not to stand in his father's place; because his father left none of the property to him, he is not there to stand in his father's place, but let the church stand.

31. Evidences are not to be brought as to galanas, nor saraad, nor blood, nor wound, nor ferocious acts, nor waylaying, nor burning buildings, nor theft, nor surety, nor open assault, nor adultery, nor violence, nor in a case where guardians should be, nor in a case where an established raith is appointed by law: because evidences are not to extinguish a raith.

32. Upon whomsoever the court meer shall abut in his lord's own territory, if there be mutual meering, the court meers; for, from it, its privilege arises to every land; where the bounds of a lord's court and a bishoprick should meet, the mother church meers; when there shall be mutual meering between a lord's court and other land, the maer and the canghell-or are to ascertain the meer and to swear to it when necessary; when a trev shall bound upon another, the highest in privilege is to meer to the lowest, that is, freedom meers to geld.

33. If an eldest son erect a building on his patrimony, a weir, or mill, or other factory, where there had been no tyddyn to any one, or previous occupation; he cannot be ejected from thence but by giving for it a house-plot, on the one side of it, or the one end.

34. Parents are to place a son under the hand of a priest when he shall be seven years of age, and then he can commit and receive saraad; and at the end of fourteen years he is to become a lord's man; at the age of twenty-one he is to take land from his lord, and do military service for him, and pay daered to him thenceforth as another man; and he is not adjudged to the duel until he shall be one and twenty; and the law does not adjudge any one to the duel after sixty-three. Twins are to have one share of patrimony; and instead of one man to come to the duel; and, if they prosecute, they prosecute as one man.

35. There are three innocent boneddigs for whom there is neither saraad, nor galanas: one is, a person killed by an animal; and a person killed by a mad dog; and a person killed by a falling tree after warning.

36. Three animals which reach their worth at a year: a sheep; a cat; and a cur.

37. If a person be charged with killing another stealthily; let the one charged

wyr aseith ugeint athri onadunt yn diofred-
súc o uarchogaeth, achic, agwreic.

xxxviii. O gwerth dyn anyueil keillaóc,
bit y neb ae gúertho ydan y dispat hyt ym
pen y naúuet dyd, nyt amgen no thalu
y haner gwerth yr neb ae pryno or byd
maró.

Ac y uelly y teruyna llyuyr Kynaóc.

give the oaths of seven score and ten men,
three of them under vows of refraint from
riding, flesh, and women.

38. If a person sell an entire animal, let
the seller insure it under gelding until the
end of the ninth day, to wit, by paying
half its worth to the buyer if it die.

And so terminates the book of Cynog.

BOOK THE NINTH.

[CYNGHAÓSEDD.]

[PLEADINGS.]

¹LLYMA YGYNIVER FFORD YGWHANA DYN AI
DDA AC ACYGAYN IDDAW YHOLI YNGYF-
REITHIOL LLEDRAT ATHRAIS ²[AC] ³AGYFF-
ARCH ECHWYN ⁴[AC] ADNEV ⁵[A] BENTHIC
LLOC ⁶[A] KYFFNEWIT ⁷[A] LLESGET
GWARCHE ACHYCHWYN AGYFFREITHIOL.

I. ⁸LLYMA VAL YDYLEIR TRAVTHV HAWL
LADRAT.

i. Deuryw ladrat ysyd lladtrat kynyrch-
awl ⁹[a] lladtrat agynyrchol.

ii. Os lladtrat kynyrchol vyd damdóg a
ddyleir amdanaw eithyr ¹⁰y triffeth ny ad
kyfreith y damdóg blawt ¹¹[a] gwenyn ac
arian ¹²ac am' y tri hynny ydyleir gyr oby-
d llestyr yn ¹³y kylch damdwg a ddyleir am-
danynt.

iii. Kyntaf peth addyleir llyssv yrynat
obyd avynno y llysv orpleidieu kanys kyn
kywerio ¹⁴[y] pleidie ydyleir y llyssu ac oni
lysy yna niellir y llyssv gwedy hynny.

iv. ¹⁵Teir fford ylyssir ynat.

v. Gwedy bo dilyssyant yr ynat aroddi
¹⁶kyfreith or arglwydd' y rygthvnt yna
ydyly ylleidir pan ¹⁷dda yr orset galó am-
davawt adwedut ivod yn wirion ac arddel
kyfreithiol.

vi. Ac yna ydyly yr howlwr dywedut
¹⁸ehón naddyly lleidyr tavot travo hawl
ladrat arno am ¹⁹yryn ydylyo kolli aelot
nev enait amdanaw kanys anolo yw addweto
neb drosto namyn ²⁰[ef] ehvn kyn ym-
rwyimo gyffraith. Ac yna ydyly yrynat

THESE ARE THE SEVERAL WAYS BY WHICH A
PERSON MAY BE DEPRIVED OF HIS PROPERTY,
AND WHICH IT WILL BE MEET FOR HIM TO
CLAIM LEGALLY: THEFT; VIOLENCE; SUR-
REPTION; LOAN; PLEDGE; BORROWING; HIRE;
EXCHANGE; NEGLIGENCE; IMPOUNDING; AND
ILLEGAL REMOVAL.

I. THUS PROSECUTION FOR THEFT IS TO BE
TREATED.

1. There are two kinds of theft: theft of
what has increase; and theft of what has
not increase.

2. If it be theft of what has increase, it
is to be sworn to; excepting the three
things to which the law allows no swear-
ing: meal; bees; and money: and, for
those three, there is to be a prosecution;
if in a vessel, they are to be sworn to.

3. The first thing that should take place
is, to object to the judge, if one of the par-
ties shall will it: for it is before the arrange-
ment of the parties the objection is to be
made; and, if not then objected to, it can-
not be done afterwards.

4. Three ways may a judge be ob-
jected to.

5. After the objection to the judge has
been settled, and the lord has laid the law
between them, then the thief, on coming
into court, ought to call for an advocate,
and to say he is innocent, with a legal
arddelw.

6. Then the plaintiff himself is to say,
that a thief is not entitled to an advocate,
whilst there is a charge of theft against
him, for which he is liable to lose a limb,
or his life; for, unavailing is what any one,
excepting himself, may say in his behalf,

¹ From R. ² Z.O. ³ aghyvarayth O. ⁴ Z.O. ⁵ - Am hawl ladrad. O. ⁶ Z.O. ⁷ not in Z. ⁸ Z. ⁹ not in O.
¹⁰ eu Z. ¹¹ Z.O. ¹² - Am llysv ynad. O. ¹³ or arglwydd kyfreith Z. ¹⁴ del Z.O. ¹⁵ hyn O. ¹⁶ hyn Z.O.
¹⁷ Z.

barnv naddyly eff dawaŵt ¹gan y' ddadyl ydylyo kollí aylot nev enait eithyr ²y tri dyn addyly tavot drostun ymop lle gwraic ac alldevt ³[ac] agyffiaith achryc anianol.

vii. Yna ydyly yr ynat kweirio ⁴y pleidiev yngyffreithiol val ydylewynt vot kweirio plait yr howlor yngyntaf ⁵[a] llyma val ydyleir ychweirio yrarglwydd addyly eiste aygefn ar yrawl nev aryryn adav heneuydd gyffredin vn obobtv yddaw a dau wrda obob tv ir ⁶henyvydieit yrai hynny avyt tystyon kyffreithiol dilysyant arynat llys yn eiste ⁷ger bron yr argloydd ⁸ac ynat y kymwt orneillteu iddo aryfeiriat or tv arall afflait yr howlwr or tu assw yr ynat afflait yr amddifynwr ⁹or tv dev iddaw ar ddav rigill ynsevyll vwch ben yddwy blait ¹⁰[y] rac anostegv oneb.

viii. Ac yna ydyly yrynat govyn yr howlwr pwy a holy dy. Ac ¹⁰[yna] ydyly yntev y henwi. Ac yna ydyly yrynat govyn iddo ¹⁰[ef] awyt barot ti oe holi ef val y barno kyfraith. Ac yna dywedet yntev wyff. Ac yna govynet yr ynat yr amddifynwr a wyt barot ti y attep val y barno kyfreith. Ac yna dywedet ¹⁰[ynte] wyff. Ac yna gouynet yr ¹⁰[ynad ir] arglwyd a wyt ti yn ¹¹roi kyfraith yrygthvnt ¹²hwy. Ac yna dywedet ynte ¹³ydywy.

ix. Ac yna dangosset yr ynat ¹⁴ev lle yr pleidiev. Ac yna govynet yr ynat yr howlor pwy dy gygaws ¹⁵[di] affwy dyganllaw. Obydd hawl ydylyo kygaws achanllaw vod ¹⁶amdanai sef yw yrai hynny tir nev uarch nev eidion nev drvgaint ¹⁷[o] ariant nev avo mwy.

x. Nyddyly yr ynat llvddias plait y neb onis llvdd yblait' arall. Ac nyellir kygaws achanllaw ambawl avo llai no hynny.

xi. Ac yna dywedet yr howlor pwy ygygaws affoy yganllaw. Ac yna govynet yr ynat addodi di koll achael yn ev pen wy. Ac yna dywedet yntev dodaf. Ac yna govynet yr ynat agymerwch chwi koll achael yn ychpen ¹⁷[chwi.] Ac yna dywedent wyntev kymerwn drosto athros y ddefnyddiev yn oet ydydd ¹⁸hwn.

before he becomes bound in law. And thereupon the judge must decide, that he is not to have an advocate, for a suit whereby he may lose a limb, or his life: but, there are three persons, who are entitled to an advocate: a woman; a foreigner ignorant of the language; and one of imperfect utterance.

7. Then the judge is to arrange the parties legally, as it is right for them to be, arranging the party of the plaintiff in the first place; and thus the arrangement is to proceed: the lord is to sit with his back to the sun or to the weather, with two impartial elders, one on each side of him, and a gwrda on each side of the elders, and those are lawful and unobjectionable witnesses; and the judge of the court sitting before the lord, with the judge of the cymwd on one side of him, and the priest on the other side; and the party of the plaintiff on the left side of the judge; and the party of the defendant on the right side of him; and the two apparitors standing above the two parties, lest anybody should break silence.

8. Then the judge is to ask the plaintiff: 'Whom dost thou sue?' And then he is to name him. And then the judge is to ask him: 'Art thou prepared to sue him, as the law shall decide?' And then let him say: 'I am.' Then let the judge ask the defendant: 'Art thou ready to answer, as the law shall decide?' And then let him also say: 'I am.' Then let the judge ask the lord: 'Dost thou place the law between them?' And then let him also say: 'I do.'

9. Then let the judge show to the parties their stations. And then let the judge ask the plaintiff: 'Who is thy pleader, and who thy guider?' If it be a cause wherein there ought to be a pleader and a guider: that is to say, for land, or a horse, or a bullock, or three score pence of money or that may be more.

10. The judge is not to obstruct any person's party, unless he obstruct the other party. And a pleader and guider cannot be allowed in a suit for less than as aforesaid.

11. Then let the plaintiff say who is his pleader, and who his guider. And then let the judge ask: 'Wilt thou abide loss and gain by their words?' And then let him say: 'I will.' After that, let the judge ask: 'Will ye take upon ye loss and gain by your own words?' And then they are to say: 'We will so take it, for

¹am Z. ²- O. ³not in Z.O. ⁴Z. ⁵not in Z. ⁶Z.O. ⁷rraini Z. heneif dynion yw O. ⁸rrac Z.O. ⁹ar Z.O. ¹⁰ar y Z. ¹¹Z. ¹²rroddi Z.O. ¹³not in Z. ¹⁴wy. O. ¹⁵i Z. ¹⁶Z. ¹⁷arnad Z. ¹⁸Z.O. ¹⁹heddiw. Z.O.

xii. Ac yna govynnet yr ynat yr amddiffynor pwy dygygaws affwy dyganllaw. Ac yna dywedet yntev pwy y gygaws affwy y ganllaw, a dangosset wynt. Ac yna govynnet yr ynat addodi di koll achael ynevpen wy. Ac yna dywedet yntev dodaf heddiw drossofathros vy¹nevnyt. Ac yna govynnet yr ynat agymerwch chwi koll achael yn ychpen. ²Ac yna³ dywedent ³wynten kymerwn yn oet y dyd heddiw.

xiii. Ac yna dodet yrigill nawdd nat anosteget neb onit ypleidie arytha kyffraith vddvnt ddywedut ac yna mnaget yr ynat ⁴gosp yranostec sef yw hynny teirbuw camlwrw nev navugain ⁵[o] ariant ⁶ar gair⁷ ⁷adweter ynanolo ⁸[ac] iddo ef ⁹ac yr neb ydyweter yrporth iddo. Oe ben ef odywait hagen vn or pleidiev yn iol ef nibyd annolo iddo ef oeben evhvn y gair gwedi hynny.

xiv. Yna ydyly yr ynat erchi irpleidiev ymdywedwch weiddian. Yna ydyly yr howlor bot krair ganthaw ac yna ¹⁰kymeret ycrair yn ilaw ddev ¹¹[iddaw] ar llaw assw ar ¹²[y] glvst ddev ir llwdwn os llwdwn vyd oni byd llwdwn dodet yllaw arnaw yn ylle ymyno athyget yr crair y syddl yn ylaw nat oedd berchenoc neb ar y da hwn ¹³[namyn] ef ay arglwydd ay wraic briot obydyddaw pan ¹⁴y dvepwyt yn lladrat yganthaw ac nas ¹⁵gwanod dym ac ef namyn lladrat ¹⁶a henwet ydydd yn y rwythnos arwythnos yn mys ar mis yn y tymor artymor yn yvlwyddyn¹⁷ ac velly tyget ¹⁷ar aylwaith ar drydet waith ac nid raid iddo henwi y lleidyr.

xv. A raid yw yr neb ybo y da yn y law attep amdano sef ydyly vn o ¹⁸tri attep ay keidwait ¹⁹a gatso geni ameithrig ai kadw kyn koll ay ardelw ay kymero oy law.

xvi. Onibydd ²⁰y arddelw ²¹yn ymays ef addyly oed wrth ylle ybo ynddo. Ac ²²yn yroed odaw y arddelw²³ ay gymryt oe llaw

him, and for the matters arising during the present day.'

12. Then let the judge ask the defendant: 'Who is thy pleader, and who thy guider?' And then let him say who is his pleader, and who his guider; and let him point them out. And then let the judge ask: 'Wilt thou abide loss and gain by their words?' And then let him say: 'I will, this day, for myself, and for my matter.' And then let the judge ask: 'Will ye take upon ye loss and gain by your words?' And then let them say: 'We will so take it, during the present day.'

13. Thereupon, let the apparitor proclaim that no one break silence, except the parties to whom the law allows liberty to speak; and then let the judge announce the punishment for breach of silence: that is to say, a camlwrw of three kine, or nine score of silver; and the word spoken to be unavailing to him, as well as to the person in whose behalf it may be spoken. If, however, one of the parties shall speak after him, the word shall not be unavailing to him from his own mouth afterwards.

14. Then the judge is to address the parties: 'Speak ye now on both sides.' Then it is right that the plaintiff should have a relic; and let him take the relic in his right hand, having his left hand upon the right ear of the animal, if it be an animal; if it be not an animal, let him place the hand wherever he willeth thereon, and let him swear on the relic that is in his hand, that no one was owner of this property, but he and his lord, and his wedded wife, if he have one, when it was taken by theft from him; and that nothing separated it from him, excepting theft; and let him name the day in such and such a week, in such and such a month, in such and such a season of the year; and let him so swear the second time, and the third time; and it is not necessary for him to name the thief.

15. It is necessary for the person, in whose hand the property may be, to answer concerning it; that is, he must give one of the three answers: whether as a guardian, having custody by birth and rearing; or custody before loss; or an arddelw that will take it from his hand.

16. If his arddelw be not in the field, he is entitled to have time, according to where he may be. And if the arddelw come in

¹nevnyddie. Z.O. ²not in Z. ³wyntav Z.O. ⁴gospo Z. ⁵Z. ⁶ac O. ⁷addywetto Z.O. ⁸O. ⁹not in Z. ¹⁰kymerer O. ¹¹Z.O. ¹²Z. ¹³Z.O. ¹⁴not in Z.O. ¹⁵gwanod Z.O. ¹⁶a henwed y tymor nny vlwyddyn ar mis nny tymor, ar wythnos nny mis ar dydd yn yr wythnos Z.O. ¹⁷yr Z.O. ¹⁸or O. ¹⁹ay O. ²⁰not in Z. ²¹not in O. ²²odaw y arddelw yn yr oed Z.

bid rydd ef agovner yddo yntev yarddelw ac obydd raid yddo oed wrth yarddelw ef ¹addyly oed' val y llall [²ac o chaif ³y arddelw bid' ⁴ynte rydd] ac ochaif y drydedd law arddelw yn ymaes ef ay dyly ac nyddleir oed wrth arddelw ⁵oc drydedd law allan agser yn y maes o arddelw hagen mwynhaer eithir naaill vod yn arddelw ⁶[y] neb ni allo vyned ⁷y mhenyd dros y weithret sef yw y rai hynny dynion ac vrdde eclwys ⁸arnyn a dynion heb oed attep ⁹arnvn. ¹⁰O damdwg ¹⁰vythi y mhobllaw val ydwetbwyv vchot addleir.

xvii. Ac nid rait ¹¹y neb' gwadv lladrat ¹²y gyd ae arddelw am ¹³y da ¹⁴[yn] llaw canys y wad yw yarddelw.

xviii. Os ogadw geni ameithrig ¹⁵ydd arddelw yna y dyly y rynat govyn pwy dygeidwait ti affe ymaen. Ac yna ydyly ynte henwi ygeidwaid affe ymaent ¹⁶[wynt] ac ef addyly oed wrth y lle y bo y keidwaid a henwed rivedi adweded ¹⁷digon o' hynny a digon ¹⁸[i] am ben hynny. Ac gwedi dyweto ef ¹⁹hynny kyn metho ²⁰[iddaw] y to kynta ef aill dwyn to arall eithyr nachaif ²¹ef oed wrth yr ail to ac ²²[os] yn ymaes y byddant yna y dyly y dangos ²³ay henwi ay dwyn attaw.

xix. Ac yn gyntaf ²⁴dodet ehvn y lw ²⁵gwelet y ²⁶veithrig a ²⁷gwybot y ²⁸eni ynciddaw ehvn ac nas ²⁹gwahanodd dim ³⁰eirioed ac ef ac oniddyry ef ylw anolo yw iddo ddim. Oddyna tyget yn gyntaf ykyntaf a henwis athyget hwnnw gwelet y ³¹veithrig a gwybot y ³²eni ³³ymperchenocrywydd y gwr aihenwi ac na ³⁴wanodd eirioed ³⁵y wrtho. Arkeidwaid hynny yn vn vrait ac ef ydyl-yant vot. Ac velly tyget yr ail. Ac ³⁶onis tygant velly divarnedic vydd. Adigon yw ³⁷dav os ³⁸gyr yn addwyn' ac ³⁹onit os' lys ar ⁴⁰y geidwait o byd addwyn vnvrait ac ef. Nidos amanathwyndra namyn alltud ⁴¹ar tri dyn nid gair ev gair beth bynac addwetwyn ⁴²credlywr atoro y brofes a tyst a ⁴³dygo cam dystioleth ⁴⁴a llwfyrr ⁴⁵kynevod-

the time, and take it from his hand, let him be free; and let that person be asked for his arddelw; and, if it be necessary for him to have time to produce his arddelw, he is to have time, like the other; and, if he produce his arddelw, let him also be free; and, if the third hand produce an arddelw in the field, he shall be entitled to it: but there is no time for producing an arddelw after the third hand onward; any arddelw that shall be found in the field, however, is to be allowed; only, no arddelw is to be allowed that cannot perform penance for his deed; that is to say, men who are in church orders, and men without appointed time to answer. Swearing is always to take place against each party, as mentioned above.

17. It is not necessary for any one to deny theft, together with an arddelw for the property in hand; for his denial is his arddelw.

18. If as to custody from birth and rearing he avouches; then the judge is to ask: 'Who are thy guardians, and where are they?' And then he is to name his guardians, and the place where they are; and he is entitled to time, according to where his guardians shall be; and let him name a number, and let him say: 'That is sufficient, and also more if necessary.' And after he shall have said that, although he may fail as to the first list, he may produce another list; only that he shall not have time for the second list; and, if they be in the field, then he is to point them out, and name them, and bring them to him.

19. And, in the first place, let him give his own oath, to seeing its rearing, and knowing its birth, as his own property, and that nothing ever separated it from him; and, unless he makes his oath, nothing avails him. Afterwards, let the first he named be first sworn; and let him swear to knowing of its birth, and seeing its rearing, in the possession of the man, naming him, and that it was never separated from him. And those guardians are to be of the same privilege with himself. In like manner, let the second swear. And, if they do not so swear, he shall be condemned. And two are sufficient, if they be respectable: and his guardians cannot be objected to, if they be respectable, and of the same rank with

¹ai ddyly Z.O. ²Z.O. ³not in Z. ⁴Z. rydd ynteu O. ⁵or Z.O. ⁶O. ⁷yni Z. ⁸ar naddvnt Z.O. ⁹A O. ¹⁰a vydd Z. ¹¹not in O. ¹²not in Z. ¹³not in Z.O. ¹⁴Z.O. ¹⁵yr ym Z. ¹⁶Z. ¹⁷dogyn yw Z. ¹⁸Z. ¹⁹velly Z. ²⁰Z. ²¹not in Z. ²²Z.O. ²³os agen i Z.O. ²⁴rroddod Z.O. ²⁵gwybot Z. ²⁶eni Z.O. ²⁷gwelet Z. ²⁸veithrig Z.O. ²⁹gwahanws Z.O. ³⁰not in Z. ³¹geni O. ³²vaythryn O. ³³ymherchenogayth Z. ³⁴wahanws Z.O. ³⁵o dy O. ³⁶oni O. ³⁷o dangos gair o dwn O. ³⁸kair Z. ³⁹nid oes Z.O. ⁴⁰not in Z.O. ⁴¹a Z. ⁴²kreuyddwr Z.O. ⁴³dorro Z. ⁴⁴ar O. ⁴⁵kyfaddevedic O.

edic a dyn heb oed atep arno agwraic kani ellir keidwaid orai hynny ¹a dall hefyd gani wyl yryn a ²gatvo.

xx. Os callvdieth ymyn yr howlwr anawddwyno y keidwaid llyma val ydyly iddywedvt gwedy ³y darfo yr keidwat tygv y ryn a dyngo yna ydyly yrhowlor nev iddavot nev y ganllaw drosto dywedvt ⁴alldvt wyt ti ⁵[ac] o gwedi di hyny ⁶[y] mae y my ddigon ay ⁷gwr arnat ti ac ar y kyfraith y dodaf nat gayr ⁸gayr alldvt ar Gymro. Yna ⁹ymae iawn yr keidwat nev ¹⁰yr tavot drosto dywedvt vn ¹¹o tri attep ay arddelw o vrait ay ¹²gwat alldvdiath ¹³a doddi ar y kyfraith ydyly henwi ¹⁴[i] pwy y dywait ef y vod yn alldvt a gwadv alldvdiath ¹⁵hefyd.

xxi. Os o vrait ¹⁶ydd ymarthelw ef dywedet yvod ynvreinoc ¹⁷a digon o geidwait ¹⁸agatvo y vrait gantho ar keidwait hynny ¹⁹[ni] ddleir oed wrthvnt onibydtant yn ymaes.

xxii. Yna ydyly yr howlor doddi ar y kyfraith y dyly henwy y vrait ²⁰agatvo ac oni bydd yn yllaw y braint ahenvo dodet yr howlor ymhen yrarglwyd nad ydiw ybraint hwnnw yn ylaw ²¹a dodet ar y kyfraith nacheidw gwaclaw.

xxiii. Ofalla yr arglwyd iddo palledic yw ²²iddo yamdfin kanidoes vrait heb ystyn arglwydd.

xxiv. Ofalla y keidwaid palledic yw ²³hevyt ac nyellir keidwat o ²⁴honaw ac vnfvnvd ²⁵ydd anadwynir y keidwait hynny ²⁶o rai kyntaf a henwyd.

xxv. Os owadv alldvdiath ²⁷ydd ymarddelw y keidwat heb ddim amgen yawn yw gwrandaw praw yr howlor obyddant yn ymaes onibyddant niddyleir oed wrthvnt. ²⁸[Ac] o myn ykeitwat llyssv ygwybyddieit hynny val hyn ydyly y llyssv gwedy darvo

himself. There is no disrespectability, but by being an alltud: and by being the three persons whose word is not truth, whatever they may say: a religious who breaks his vow; a witness who gives false testimony; an arrant coward; a person not of age to answer; and a wife; for such as those cannot be guardians; and a blind person also, as he cannot see what he has to keep.

20. If as being in an alltud state the plaintiff seek to render guardians disrespectful, this is the way he is to proceed: after a guardian has sworn what he has to swear, then the plaintiff, or his advocate, or his guider for him, is to say: 'Thou art an alltud; and, if thou deniest it, there are for me enough who know that of thee; and to the law I appeal, that the word of an alltud is not to be taken against a Cymro.' Then it is right for the guardian, or the advocate for him, to give one of three answers: arddelw of privilege; or a denial of an alltud state; or an appeal to the law, that he is to name to whom he says that he is an alltud: and likewise to deny an alltud state.

21. If he avouch himself to have privilege, let him say, that he is privileged, having enough of guardians to maintain him in his privilege; and those guardians are 'not to' have time granted them, if they be not in the field.

22. Then the plaintiff is to appeal to the law, that he must describe his privilege that he maintains; and, if the privilege he describes be not in his possession, let the plaintiff appeal to the lord, to pronounce that such a privilege is not in his possession; and let him appeal to the law, that an empty hand keeps nothing.

23. If the lord fail to support him, his defence has failed him: for there is no privilege, without an investiture from the lord.

24. If the guardians fail, he has likewise failed, and he cannot be a guardian; and in the same manner those guardians are rendered disrespectful, as the first that have been mentioned.

25. If the guardian avouch by denying an alltud state without any thing else, it is right to hear the proof of the plaintiff, if his evidences be in the field; if they be not, no time is to be granted for them. And if the guardian be minded to object

• 28 a

• 28 to

¹ not in Z. ² geidw. Z.O. ³ not in Z.O. ⁴ not in Z. ⁵ Z.O. ⁶ gwyr Z.O. ⁷ not in Z. ⁸ y dyly y Z. ⁹ i Z. ¹⁰ or O. ¹¹ gwadv Z.O. ¹² ai Z. ¹³ Z.O. ¹⁴ not in O. ¹⁵ yr Z. ¹⁶ not in Z. ¹⁷ i gadw Z.O. ¹⁸ Z.O. ¹⁹ ai gadw Z. ²⁰ not in Z. ²¹ not in O. ²² hwnw Z. ²³ yr Z. ²⁴ ar Z.O. ²⁵ Z.O. ²⁶ A.

yr gwybyddieit kyntaf tygv gwybot agwelet yr allddiaith val y dily keidwad tygv yna y dily yr allvdy dywedvd llyssyant kyfreithiol y syd genyf vi arnat ti val nad gayr dyair di arnaf vi ¹o gwedi hyny y may y myddigon ay gwyr. O gwataf tyst yrowlwr hynny nev i davawd drostaw mwynhaer gwybyddieit y keidwat. Os tyst yr howlwr nev y davot drosto a ²dyd arygyfraith y dily henwi ylyssiant ³ef addily ⁴y henwi y ⁵llyssiant ac nid rait gwadv ⁶llyssiant ynihenwer. Sef yw ylyssiant kyfreithiol galanas heb ymddwyn adirdra heb dosbarth amdanay a henwi yralanas ar dirdra addyleir ac ⁷ossaif yr arglwydd ar vod dosparth am bob vn nid llyssiant a gwraic ⁸[tra] yw y tryddy a hwnnw hefyd ysyd raid y henwi ac nid llyssyant onid dwyn ⁹y wraic ydrais a bod yn arver ¹⁰or wraic pan vo ykyfraith.

xxvi. Ac velly ydyleir kymrvt gwybyddieit pob vn ar ygilydd yniballo ¹¹y vn. A hwn a ballo ¹²yddo ywybyddieit ¹³[a] ¹⁴di-varner or ymrysson amykeitwait. Ac gwedy darffo am ykeidwat hwnnw kymryd vn arall addleir a thraethv hwnnw val y llall ac velly o vn ¹⁵i vn' yt ydiwaethaf a hwn ypallo ¹⁶yddo ygeidwaid addivernir.

xxvii. Ac ¹⁷ynulle y chaer dav gwybyddieit dilyssyant nev ddav dyst nev ddav geidwad digon yw ¹⁸[dav] onid hynn addervyd ¹⁹addaw ²⁰o ddyn' rivedi heb ddywedvt digawn ²¹o hynny ofalla vn palledic vydd ²²[y] kwbyl ²³or gyfraith aill parav y rygthvnt or pryd bygilydd ac ny aill pyrav yn hwy no hynny y neb iddwyn gwybyddiaid. Ac offery ygyfraith yn ggyd a hynny heb ddivarnv yrvn yr howlwr addivernir.

xxviii. Aphwybynnac alyssso tyst nev wybyddiad kyn gwybod beth addweto athygv addweto ny ellir llys arno y dydd hwnnw.

xxix. ²⁴Os y' keidwat a ²⁵ddyd ar y kyfraith ydily yr howlwr henwi ²⁶y bwy y

to those evidences, he is to object to them thus: after the first evidences shall have sworn to knowing and seeing the alltud state, as a guardian ought to swear; then the alltud is to say: 'I have a lawful objection against thee, so that thy word is not to be taken against me; if thou deniest that, I have enough who know it.' If the witness of the plaintiff deny that, or his advocate for him, let the evidences of the guardian be made use of. If the witness of the plaintiff, or his advocate for him, appeal to the law, that he is to name the objection, then he is to name the objection; and it is not necessary to deny an objection, until it be named. Unsatisfied galanas-feud, and land-feud not settled, are legal objections; and the galanas-feud, and the land-feud, are to be named: and, if the lord declare that each has been settled, it is not an objection: and woman-feud is the third; and that, likewise, it is necessary to name; and it is not an objection, unless the woman be forcibly taken; and that he be cohabiting with the woman, whilst the law is in progress.

26. And so the evidences of every one successively against another must be taken, until one shall fail. And the one whose evidences may fail him shall be cast, in the contention concerning the guardians. And after it shall have been determined as to that guardian, another is to be taken, who is to be scrutinized like the other; and so from one to one, unto the last: and the party whose guardians fail him, is to be cast.

27. So in a case where two unobjectionable evidences, or two witnesses, or two guardians, are had, those two are enough; unless this happen: if a person promise a number, without saying, enough besides; if one fail, the whole will have failed; and the law may continue between them from one term to another; but it cannot continue longer than that, for any one to bring forward evidences. And should the law continue so long as that, without one being cast, the plaintiff shall be cast.

28. And whosoever shall object to a witness, or an evidence, before knowing what he may say, and swearing to what he may say, no objection can be made to him that day.

29. If the guardian appeal to the law, that the plaintiff is bound to name to whom

¹ not in Z. ² ryd Z. ³ not in O. ⁴ not in Z. ⁵ not in O. ⁶ not in Z. ⁷ o kaif Z. ⁸ Z.O. ⁹ not in Z. ¹⁰ oi Z. ¹¹ not in Z.O. ¹² not in Z. ¹³ Z.O. ¹⁴ ddivernir Z.O. ¹⁵ not in Z. ¹⁶ not in Z. ¹⁷ velly vyth Z. ¹⁸ Z. ¹⁹ iddaw o dyd dyn Z. ²⁰ ar O. ²¹ am ben Z. ²² Z. ²³ ar Z. ²⁴ O.O. ²⁵ rydd Z.O. ²⁶ not in Z.

gyr ef y vod yn allvd agwadv allvdiaeth yawn yw hynny ac obydd y gwr hwnnw yn ymaes ac ¹ym wadv nad allvdt iddo ef anolo yw gwybyddiaid yr howlwr yna ²kan y' ddyly neb dwyn da y ³ddyn ynylle yddymwrthoto ehv ac ef ac onibyd ynymaes nydyleir oed wrthaw ⁴achyndweto ef niddygyr y wadv gan ⁵[y] keidwat nev braw ygan yrhowlwr oni bydd ⁶dav arddelw ymhenn y gwr nad allvdt ⁷iddaw ⁸affallo iddo.

xxx. Os yrhowlwr avyn annaddwyno ⁹keidwat adwedvt ¹⁰[i] vod yn vn ¹¹or ¹²tri dyn nid' gair ev gayr val hyn ydyly gwedy ¹³ydd henwer ac ev dangos kyn gwybot beth adweto y dyly yrhowlwr dwedvt ¹⁴nad gayr dy ayr di arnaf vi nac ar neb beth bynac adwethych nadrwc na da ac ¹⁵[yna] y dyly henwi vn o tri ac osgwedy y may ymy ddigon ay gwyr. Yna ydyly y keidwat dwedvt kwbyl wadv ytherbyn ac yn erbyn dywybot. Yna y dyly yrynaf govyn yr howlwr pwy dywybyddiat afa le ymaen. ¹⁶Ac nyddleir oet wrthyn onibyddan ynymaes obyddan ynymaes ef addleir ¹⁷ev henwi ac ev dangos. Ac os llwfyf ygyr ef ivot ¹⁸[ar] ykeidwat y gwybyddiat addlyly tygv ¹⁹arno gwybot agwelet nacav y ²⁰arglwydd ai ²¹plait ovynet ygwassaneth ²²y arglwydd ²³[y gyd ai arglwydd] ²⁴aygymydeithion ²⁵[dair] gwaith. Ac ynte a aill llvssv yr ray hyny val ydwedasson ni vchot.

xxxI. Os tori ybrofes ayr arno rait yw yr gwybyddieit tygv gwybot a gwelet arno raddi ²⁶y brofes ay thori. Ac ynte a aill ²⁷y llyssv wynt val yr rai gynt.

xxxII. Os ogam dystioleth tyget ²⁸[y gwybyddiaid] gwybot agwelet arno dwyn kamdystioleth achymrvt ybenyt amdano. Omyn ynte ²⁹[ev] llyssv llyssset val y ray gynt.

II. ³⁰LLYMA VAL YDYLEIR GVERRV LLADRAT.

1. Kweirio pleidie yn gyfreithiol val ydwedassom ni vchot ac gwedi darfo hyny

the person is an alltud, and the alltud state be denied, that is right; and if that man be in the field, and deny his being an alltud to him, the evidences of the plaintiff are then unavailing: for no one is to attribute property to a person, where he himself shall reject it; and, unless he be in the field, no time is allowed for him: and although he may say, a denial shall not be brought forward by the guardian, or proof by the plaintiff, until there be an arddelw brought on the part of the man, to his not being an alltud to him, and failing him.

30. If the plaintiff be minded to render a guardian incompetent; and say, that he is one of the three persons whose word is not to be taken, he must proceed thus: after he shall be named, and pointed out, before it shall be known what he may say, the plaintiff is to say: 'Thy word is of no effect against me, nor against any one, whatsoever thou mayest say, either evil or good;' and then he is to name one of three cases; 'and if thou deniest, there are for me enough who know it.' Then the guardian is to say: 'A thorough denial against thee, and against thy knowledge.' Then the judge is to ask the plaintiff: 'Who are thy evidences, and where are they?' But they are not entitled to time, if they be not in the field; if they be in the field, they must be named, and pointed out. And, if he charge the guardian with being a coward, the evidence is to swear to knowing and to seeing him refuse his lord and his party, to go in the service of his lord, along with his lord and his companions, 'three times. And he can object to those, as we have mentioned above.

31. If he make a charge against him of breaking his vow, it is necessary for the evidences to swear to knowing and to seeing him making his vow, and breaking it. And he can object to them, like the former ones.

32. If for false testimony, let the evidences swear to knowing and to seeing him bearing false testimony; and doing penance on account thereof. If he be minded to object to them, let him object as in the case of those before.

II. THUS THEFT IS TO BE PROSECUTED.

1. The parties to be arranged lawfully, as we have described above; and after that

³⁰deu

³⁰two

¹yny O. ²ni Z.O. ³neb Z. ⁴a hyn a ddywetto ef i vod Z. ⁵Z.O. ⁶dodi Z.O. ⁷not in Z. ⁸ai ballv Z.O. ⁹keidwait Z. ¹⁰Z.O. ¹¹o Z. ¹²ray uyd O. ¹³not in O. ¹⁴nyd O. ¹⁵Z.O. ¹⁶not in Z. ¹⁷i Z.O. ¹⁸Z.O. ¹⁹not in Z. ²⁰yr Z. ²¹wlad Z. ²²Z.O. ²³not in Z. ²⁴Z.O. ²⁵ev Z. ²⁶Z. ²⁷O. ²⁸- Llyma val y dyleir gyrru lladrat. X. Val y gyrrir lladrat. O. ²⁹X.

yr howlwr addyly bot krair gantho ac onibydl kollet y hawl. O bydd krair tyget yr krair yssydd yn ylaw dwyn y da yn lladtrat a hanwet y lleidyr ar da afa bryt y golles y da. Yna ydyly yramddifynwr gwadv yr krair kwbyl or ayrwyt arno. Onis gwata yr krair addyvedic vydd y lladtrat.

II. ¹O gwata yntev raith addyly arno herwydd maint y lladtrat. Am hwch adavat abaich kefyn llw pvm nyn ²nessaf ev gwerth iddo sef yw yrai hyny ³[y] dav dyn ⁴nessaf ⁴y kerenyd iddo ogednl y dat a nessaf vddvnt kael y werth ef pe lleddit a nessaf iddo yntev kael ⁴y gwerth ⁶hwy ar dav nessaf ogednl i vam ac ⁶ef yhvn vymet.

III. ⁷Am bwn march ac eidion a trvgain ⁸[o] arian llw [⁹y ¹⁰ssaith] nyn nessaf ev gwerth val yllail eithyr ⁸[y] devparth ¹¹o ¹²hono' ogednl y tat ac obob raith velly onid naellir traianv ¹³y pvm nyn.

IV. Ac velly am bob da a trvgain ¹⁴hyd yn chwevgain ¹⁵am chevgain ac' o chevgain'' hyt y pvnt llw dav ddegnyn nessaf ev gwerth am bvnt ac ¹⁶obvnt allan llw pedwar gwyr ar vgain nessaf ev gwerth ¹⁷[ydaw.]

V. Nit a raith bellach ¹⁷[no] hyny yr gyr onibyt lliw kyfreithawl ygyt ar gyr sef yw y ¹⁸lliw ¹⁹[kyfreithiawl] bot dyn adygo gwelet y lleidr ar lladtrat gantho yn kerddet drwy ²⁰[y] wlat lliw dyd gole atygv hyny ger bron y kyfreith. Yna ybernir ar yramddifynwr ²⁰[llw] trywyr ardded arvgain or gwyr nessaf ev gwerth ²⁰[idda.]

VI. Niddleir gwat yn erbyn dogyn vanac. Sef yw dogyn vanac kyfreithawl llw ²¹kreddyvwr vwch ben pen raith athygv ²²[i] gwelet lliw dyd ²³[golav] gwedy kyvodi havl arlladtrat gantho. Sef yw ²⁴y kreddyvwr' efeiriad a hyny rwg iddevddyn blwyf kans vn or naw tavodioc ²⁵yw.

shall be done, the plaintiff ought to have a relic; and, unless he have, let him lose his cause. If there be a relic, let him swear on the relic that is in his hand, to the taking of the property by stealth; and let him name the thief, and the property, and the time of his losing the property. Then the defendant is to deny, on the relic, the whole of what has been charged against him. If he deny not on the relic, the theft is acknowledged.

2. If he deny, a raith is necessary for him, according to the magnitude of the theft. For a sow, and a sheep, and a backburden, the oaths of five persons nearest to him in worth: and those are to be, the two persons nearest of kin to him of his father's kindred, and the nearest to obtain his worth if killed; and the nearest for him also to obtain their worth; and the two nearest of his mother's kindred; and he himself the fifth.

3. For a horse load, and an ox, and three score of silver, the oaths of seven persons, nearest in worth, like the others; excepting that two thirds of them must be of the kindred of the father: and so every raith, but that five persons cannot be divided into thirds.

4. And, in like manner, as to every property, from three score pence to six score; for six score, and from six score unto one pound, the oaths of ten persons, the nearest in worth; for one pound, and from one pound onward, the oaths of twenty-four persons, the nearest in worth to him.

5. A raith goes no further than that, to rebut a prosecution, unless there be a legal view concomitant with the prosecution: a legal view is, a person who shall swear to seeing the thief, with the theft in his possession, travelling through the country in open daylight; and swearing that before the law. Then it is required of the defendant to produce the oaths of thirty-three of the men nearest in worth to him.

6. There is to be no denial against a competent declaration. A legal competent declaration is, the oath of a devotee, over a relic, swearing to seeing the thief, in open daylight, the sun being risen, with the theft in his possession. A devotee is a priest; and that in a case between two persons of his parish: for he is one of the nine tavodiogs.

²⁶ vn

²⁶ one

¹ Os Q. ² not in Q. ³ Z. ⁴ ev Z. Q. ⁵ wynt Z. ⁶ not in Q. ⁷ Ac Z. ⁸ Z. Q. ⁹ Z. ¹⁰ Z. Q. ¹¹ not in Z. ¹² naddvnt Z. ¹³ not in Z. ¹⁴ not in Q. ¹⁵ not in Z. ¹⁶ hyny Q. ¹⁷ Q. ¹⁸ not in Z. Q. ¹⁹ Q. ²⁰ Z. ²¹ krevyddwr Z. Q. ²² Z. Q. ²³ Z. ²⁴ krefyddwr Z. Q. ²⁵ not in Z. ²⁶ K.

vii. Ni clli. lliwat owraic ¹a gwraic a aill gyrv dwyn ²[i] da val dyn arall.

viii. Omyr dyn kadw gwestay yn erbyn gyr lladrat y nos ydyly kadw gwestai ac ³nyr rait' amladrat y dyd. Val hyn ydleir kadw gwestay llw yr amddifynwr a dav ddyn ygyt ac ef oddynion yty y bv ef ynddo yn kvscv athygv oe ray hyny ev bot yn geidwait arno ynos hono o bryt gorchywarwyf hyt y bore dranoeth ⁴a doddi y law drosto deirgwaith ⁵[yn] y nos hono. Ac val ⁶yddaythvwt yn erbyn y llaill vchot ygellir mynet yn erbyn y ray hyny.

ix. Nyddleir anot llw gweilyd amladrat pa le bynac ygovyner. Ac obyde negev a ⁷gallv y brovi yawn addleir am ylladrat sef y provir drwy wybyddiat ⁸ac ylyssir drwy wybyddiat' craill val y glowsoch ⁹[wi] vchot. Llwy ¹⁰gweilid am dda arall nit godor ar ddyn nas roddo ¹¹yn ywbarno' kyfreith iddo ¹²yw roddi. ¹³[Y] sef yw llw gweilyd dyvot orkolledic achrair gantho ¹⁴ar ydyn atypyo tyg yd Dvw ar crair hwn naddvgost vyna ahenwet y da agolles yna.

III. ¹⁵LLYMA GOSPEV LLADRAT.

i. Am lay nocheinyc teir pvnt. Ony ayll ytalv yddeol addyleir. Ochair yn ¹⁶[y] wlat gwedy hyny dros yr oet y gallo gyntaf ¹⁷adof tyr ¹⁸yr arglwyd ¹⁹[sseith] bvnt addyleir iddo oni chaif vach ar hyny yddeol eilwaith ²⁰kany ayn ybro' nyroddo gwir. Ochair yn ²¹[y] wlat ydryddet waith iddienyddv ²²addyleir.

ii. O geinyoc hyd yn chwech saith bvnt. O ny chaif vach ar hyny yddeol addyleir. Ochair yn ²³[y] wlat gwedi hyny iddienyddv ²⁴addyleir.

iii. Tayr fforth ydyleir dienyddv dyn amladrat yaddef oy ben ehvn ac oballv yarddelw ²⁵[iddaw] ac oe ddaly aryfoaedraeth o gwat ef y fo val hyn yprovir llw

7. A married woman cannot be an accuser: but a married woman can prosecute for the taking her property, like another person.

8. If a person be minded to guard a guest against a charge for theft, it is during the night he is to guard a guest, and not for theft in the day-time. In this manner is a guest to be guarded: the oath of the defendant, and two along with him of the persons of the house in which he was sleeping; swearing to their being guardians for him, during that night, from the time of twilight until the following morning, and passing the hand over him thrice during that night. And, in the manner described above for the others, these can also be proceeded against.

9. The oath of an absolver as to theft is not to be refused, wheresoever it shall be demanded. And if there be a refusal, and it can be proved, satisfaction is to be made for the theft: it is to be proved by an evidence, and it is to be rebutted by other evidences, in the manner you have heard of above. The oath of 'an absolver,' in respect to other property, is not an obstacle to a person who shall not take it, until the law shall require him to take it. This is the oath of an absolver: the loser coming with a relic to the person whom he may suspect: 'Swear to God, and on this relic, that thou hast not taken my property:' and let him describe the property he has lost.

III. THESE ARE THE PUNISHMENTS FOR THEFT.

1. For less than one penny, three pounds. If the thief cannot pay, he is to be banished. If he be found, after that, in the country beyond the set time that he can first quit the lord's land, 'seven pounds are due to him; and, if he have not surety for that, to be banished a second time: for he is not to be received in a country who shall not do justice. If he be found in the country the third time, he is to be put to death.

2. From one penny unto sixpence, seven pounds. If he have not surety for that, he is to be banished. If he be found in the country afterwards, he is to be put to death.

3. In three ways is a person to be put to death for theft: by his own confession; by the failure of his arddelw; and by his being caught in his flight: if he deny his flight,

²⁴ gweled

²⁵ vn

²⁶ seeing

²⁷ one

¹ not in Z. ² Z.O. ³ ni ddyleir Z.O. ⁴ o Z. ⁵ Z. ⁶ y dywelpwyt Z.O. ⁷ galw Z. ⁸ not in O. ⁹ Z. ¹⁰ onyd val y barno O. ¹¹ i Z. ¹² Z. ¹³ at Z. ¹⁴ - Llyma gospev. X. - lladrat. O. ¹⁵ Z.O. ¹⁶ adaw Z.O. ¹⁷ y Z. ¹⁸ Z.O. ¹⁹ ganid ymro Z. ²⁰ O. ²¹ a dyly. O. ²² not in Z. ²³ O. ²⁴ a ddily. Z.O. ²⁵ Z. ²⁶ X.

ydeiliat y vot dair nos yn ygeisio ¹[yni] gartref agwedi hynny ygael yw ddaly ¹[yn ffo ac] oeanvod.

iv. Nid oes lys ac ydeiliat vn deiliat nyd dim kanit gayr gair vn dyn yn vn lle onit y naw tyvodioc.

v. Am ballv raith am ladrat tair pvnt ¹[a ddyleir.]

vi. Naw vgain a ²ddyleir am giac ederyn a gwyddlwdn kyt lladrataer ³[a] llw vn dyn ay gwata.

vii. Nyddyleir kroc ac anraith ar neb onit nachymyno ydda nev gael dav lladrat gantho ayanreithio am ynaill ay grogi am yllall.

viii. Nyddyleir dienyddv lleidr ⁴[a rodder ar orvodognyth] namyn ywerthv o nymyn ymbrynv gan yallv ⁵o hono' krocer ef.

ix. Nyddyleir krogri lleidr o llethir vn ⁶oe yscrybl yn ⁷[y] llys kynyddatle namyn y ollwg yn ryd ar neb ay lladdo atcetet yr arglwyd ⁸o leidr.

x. Ny byd holowcty ty ⁹[y] lleidr ochair y lleidr ¹⁰na chynychaer ny byd namyn ¹¹am ydda ehvn.

xi. Dirwy gaeth am ¹²[y] ladrat kyntaf chwevgain am yr ayl pvnt am y drydet trychv aylot iddo: a hwnnw ¹³[a] vyt lleidr kyhoeddoc.

xii. Tri feth ysyd vnvraint a lladrat yn llaw ygael ar ygefn nev yn yvwrw y wrthaw ay gael dan vn to ac vn klo ac ef ay gayl ger y vron yn yyrrv.

xiii. O chyll dyn da diwahan ¹⁴vegis eidion achael peth wrth ydamdweg ef addyleir kael ¹⁵[y] kwbl.

xiv. Kroc addyleir am ladrat allosc ¹⁶a fyrnicrwydd.

xv. Os ogadw kyn koll ¹⁷y ymarddelw gramddifynwr tyget arydryddyt ¹⁸owyr vn vraint ac ef kyn kolli or llall y da y vot ef yn berchenoc ar y da hwnnw a henwet y dyd' y katvo. O myn yr howlwr anadwyno ykeitwait ef ¹⁹a eill val yllail.

xvi. Ny ellir kadw geni a meithrig am dda gwedy el or llaw kyntaf allan kani-

it is thus to be proved: the oath of the captor, to having been for three nights seeking him at his home, and, after that, of finding him, and catching him fleeing, and against his will.

4. The captor is not to be objected to; but one captor is not sufficient: for the word of one person is not effective in any case, except of the nine tavodiogs.

5. For failure of raith for theft three pounds are to be paid.

6. Nine score pence is to be paid for a dog, a bird, and a wild beast, should they be killed: and the oath of one person denies them.

7. Hanging and spoliation are not both to be inflicted upon any one, but upon him who will not devise his property; or from finding two diverse thefts in his possession: then he should be despoiled for the one, and hanged for the other.

8. A thief is not to be put to death, given upon golvodogaeth, but sold; if he will not buy himself, and having the means, let him be hanged.

9. A thief is not to be hanged, if one of his beasts be killed in the court before his trial, but to be set at large; and let the person by whom it is killed answer to the lord, as to his thief.

10. The house of a thief is not to be a halog-dy, if the thief be found; and should he not be found, it shall not be so, excepting as to his own property.

11. The dirwy of a bondman, for his first theft, is six score pence; for the second, one pound; for the third, he is to have a limb cut off: and such a one is deemed a notorious thief.

12. Three things rank the same as theft in hand: finding it on his back or casting it from him; or finding it under the same roof and the same lock as him; or finding him driving it before him.

13. If a person lose indivisible property, such as a bullock, and find part to swear to, the whole is to be had.

14. Hanging is to be inflicted for theft; and burning for a ferocious act.

15. If custody before loss be avouched by the defendant, let him swear with two men of like privilege with himself, that before the other had lost his property, he was owner of that property; and let him name the day when in his possession. If the plaintiff be minded to discredit the guardians, he can do so, as in the other cases.

16. Custody of birth and rearing cannot be maintained, as to property, after it has

¹Z. ²delir O. ³Z.O. ⁴Z. ⁵not in Z. ⁶o Z. ⁷Z.O. ⁸oi Z.O. ⁹Z.O. ¹⁰a Z.O. ¹¹not in O. ¹²O. ¹³edic val O. ¹⁴Z. ¹⁵ac am Z. ¹⁶yr Z. yd O. ¹⁷not in O. ¹⁸ay O.

ddichawn roddi y lw na ¹wahanot ²[y da] ac ef. Ac ny ellyr kadw geni a meithrig am beth ny bo enait ynddaw eirioet.

xvii. Am ellwg lleidyr llw vn dyn y wadv.

iv. ³VAL HYN YDYLEIR TRAETHV HAWL DRAIS.

i. Kyntaf yw kwyn ⁴wrth yr arglwyd kanys kwyn adyly vot yn ⁵y lle y bo agyfraith. Gwedy roddo ⁶yr arglwyd gyfraith a rwymo ⁷y pleidiev val y dywetbwyd vchot yna ydyly yrhowlwr bot krayr yn ylaw os yn llaw yr amddifynwr ybyt y da yr howlwr adyly ⁸[yna] damdwg yda y gayr yn ygilyt ⁹val ydamdygwyt ¹⁰[y] lladrat eithyr henwi trais.

ii. Ar amddifynwr yna addyly arddelw o ¹¹geidwait geni a meithrig nev gadw kyn goll nev arddelw ay kymro oy law ac ef adyly oet wrth bob vn o hyny wrth ylle yboent ynddo obyit rait iddo.

iii. Ar ¹²howlwr yna a ayll mynet yn ¹³ev erbyn ac ev annaddwyno val y keidwait am ¹⁴[y] ladrat.

v. ¹⁵VAL HYN YDYLEIR AMDRAIS ABSEN.

i. Yr howlwr addyly bot krair gantho ac gwedy kweirio ¹⁶y pleidiev kymret yr howlor y krair athyget ¹⁷[ir krair] dwyn y da y drais or gwr a henwet y da ar gwr a fabryt y kolles.

ii. Ac yna gwadet yr amddifynwr yr krair yn llym ac yna ¹⁸barnet yr ynat llw degwyr a deugain or gwyr nessaf ev gwerth. ¹⁹Kanys y gwyr nessaf ev gwerth a varn kyfraith ymhob lle ywadv llowrvthieth onit ²⁰y lle y bo gwyr diofredec.

iii. Ony byt krayr gan yr howlor kollet y hawl anawvgayn yr arglwyd.

iv. Onys gwataf yr amddifynwr yr krair talet teirpvt yr arglwyd ay dda yr howlwr oll ac velly ofalla yraith yddo ac velly y

gone from the first hand, since the party cannot make his oath that the property has not been separated from him. And there cannot be custody as to birth and rearing of a thing in which there never has been life.

17. The oath of one man is enough to deny liberating a thief.

iv. AN ACTION FOR VIOLENCE IS TO BE THUS TREATED.

1. First, a plaint ²¹to the lord: because there ought to be a plaint, where there shall be a breach of law. After the lord shall have put the law in effect, and the parties have been bound, as has been described before, then the plaintiff is to have a relic in his hand; if the property be in the hand of the defendant, the plaintiff is then to swear to the property, word for word, in the manner that theft was sworn to, but naming violence.

2. And the defendant then is to avouch, by guardians, the birth and rearing; or custody before loss; or arddelw that will take it out of his hand: and he is entitled to time, as to each one of those, according to the place wherein they may be, if it be necessary for him.

3. And the ²²plaintiff then can proceed against them, and discredit them, like the guardians in respect to theft.

v. THUS VIOLENCE IN ABSENCE IS TO BE TREATED.

1. The plaintiff is to have a relic with him; and after the parties shall have been arranged, let the plaintiff take the relic, and let him swear on the relic to the taking of the property through violence by the man; and let him name the property, and the man, and what time he lost it.

2. Then let the defendant deny on the relic pointedly; and then let the judge adjudge the oaths of fifty men, of the men nearest to him in worth. Because law adjudges the men nearest in worth in every case, excepting where there shall be men under vows to deny murder.

3. Unless the plaintiff have a relic with him, let him lose his cause, with nine score pence to the lord.

4. If the defendant do not deny on the relic, let him pay three pounds to the lord, and his property to the plaintiff entirely;

¹wr

²amddifynwr

³of a man of

⁴defendant

¹wahanwas Z.CO. ²Z. ³- Val hyn y dyleyr. A. Am hawl trays. CO. ⁴not in Z. ⁵not in Z.CO. ⁶Z.CO. ⁷val y dywetpwyd vchod yn damdwng Z. ⁸Z.CO. ⁹gadwedigayth Z. ¹⁰not in Z. ¹¹Z. ¹²Am aghyfarch. CO. ¹³not in Z. ¹⁴Z. ¹⁵y barn Z. ¹⁶not in Z. ¹⁷not in Z. ¹⁸CO. wrth y Z. ¹⁹Z.CO.

mae herwyt arver ¹[a herwydd] gwir gyfraith Hywel.

v. Nyt trais onyt trais gwraic gans dirwyn dirwy drays yw gwialen arian ac naddyleir gwyalen ¹[arriant] amdrais onyt amdrais gwraic."

VI. VAL HYN Y DYLEIR AM AGHYVARCH.

I. Kwyn yn gyntaf ac gwedy roddo ¹[yr] arglwyd gyfraith yr howlor addyly bot krair yn ylaw ac obyt y da yn y maes yna y dyly yr howlwr ²[i] damdwg yn gyfrithiol val ydywetbwynt vhot a ³henwi ⁴agyfarch.

II. Yna y dyly yr amddifynwr arddelw o vn o ⁵tri arddelw ay kadw kyn koll ay geni amethrig ay arddelw ⁶[ai kymero oi law] ac ef addyly oet wrthvnt o byt rait wrth y lle ybwynt ar howlwr a cill ⁷ev hanaddwyno os myn val ⁸yr rai vhot. O falla y arddelw yddo talet navgain yr arglwyd ay dda oll yr howlor. Ochaif ef y arddelw talet y kwynwr navgain ⁹yr arglwyd.

III. Os yn absen y byt yr agyfarch kymret yr howlwr ¹⁰y krair yn yw law a thyget y Ddw ar krair y syd yn ylaw dwyn y da yn agyfarch or gwr a henwet y da ar gwr afabryt y kolles.

IV. Ac yna gwadet yr amddifynwr yr krair ac yna barnet yr ynat y lw ar y drydyd or ¹¹gwyr nessaf ev gwerth iddo a hyny wythnos ¹²or Svl kyntaf yn yr eclwys y bo y vara eferen ay dwfyr swyn a hyny kyn gwaret or yfeiriad y wisc ¹³[i] amdano ¹⁴na rannv bara. Ac yn yr amser hwnnw ydyleir roi pob raith.

v. Ony ¹⁵yr ¹⁶y howlor ¹⁷y grair kollet y hawl a nawvgain yr arglwyd.

VI. Ony wataf yr amddifynwr yr krair talet navgain yr arglwyd ay da yr kolledic.

VII. ¹⁸VAL HYN Y DYLEIR HOLI ECHWYN.

I. Nychygayn kwyn am echwyn namyn hawl heb kwyn kanyt oes agyfyraith ¹⁹yna ²⁰ar arglwyd addyly peri yawn yn ²¹di gwyn.

and so, if his raith fail him; and so it is according to custom, and according to the true law of Howel.

5. Strictly there is no violence but violation of a woman; for the dirwy as a reparation for violence is a silver rod; and a silver rod is payable for no violence but the violation of a woman.

VI. THUS SURREPTION IS TO BE TREATED.

1. First, plaint: and, after the lord shall have put the law in effect, the plaintiff is to have a relic in his hand; and if the property be in the field, then the plaintiff is to swear to it legally, as has been mentioned before; and let him name surreption.

2. Then the defendant is to avouch one of the three arddelws: custody before loss; birth and rearing; or an arddelw that will take it out of his hand: and he is entitled to time, if necessary, according to where they may be; and the plaintiff may discredit them, if he will, similar to the former cases. If his arddelw fail him, let him pay nine score pence to the lord, with all his property to the plaintiff. Should his arddelw succeed, let the complainant pay nine score pence to the lord.

3. If the surreption be absent, let the plaintiff take the relic in his hand, and let him swear to God, and on the relic that is in his hand, that the property was taken surreptitiously by the man; and let him name the property, and the man, and what time he lost it.

4. And then let the defendant deny on the relic; and thereupon let the judge require of him his oath, with that of two men nearest to him in worth; and that in a week from the succeeding Sunday, at the church where his sacramental bread and holy water shall be, and before the priest shall have put off his robe from about him, or distributed the bread. And it is at that time that every raith should be produced.

5. If the plaintiff swear not on the relic, let him lose his cause, with nine score pence to the lord.

6. If the defendant deny not on the relic, let him pay nine score pence to the lord, and his property to him who had lost it.

VII. THUS A LOAN IS TO BE TREATED.

1. A plaint is not regular in respect to a loan, but a claim without a plaint; since there is no breach of law therein; and the lord is to order amends without a plaint.

¹Z. ²Z.O. ³henwed Z. ⁴y gyfraith. O. ⁵or Z. ⁶Z. ⁷i Z.O. ⁸y Z.O. ⁹yw Z. ¹⁰not in Z. ¹¹Z.O. gwr A. ¹²o O. ¹³Z.O. ¹⁴y O. ¹⁵roi Z.O. y Z. ¹⁶thyg O. ¹⁷yr Z.O. ¹⁸ir Z.O. ¹⁹- Val hyn y dyleyr holy echwyn. A. Am echwyn. O. ²⁰yno O. ²¹ac Z.O. ²²not in Z.

ii. Llyma val y dily yr howlwr ¹y dywedvt gwedy ²y darfo ³[ym] rwymo yg kyfraith messvr vy hawl i ar y gwr racw nev ar ywraic a henwet y dyn ⁴[y] roddi o honof ⁵[i] atto ef ⁶hyn a hyn odde' yn echwyn a henwet pa vaint o dda o gwedi ⁷di hyny ymac ⁸[imi] ae gwyr.

iii. Os addef yr amddifynwr hyny talet y dda yr howlor os gwata yntev mwynhaer gwybyddieit yr howlor.

iv. Llwgwybyddieit yw tygv gwybot a gwelet os ariant nev avr yw tyget gwelet y rifvo.

v. O myn yr amddifynwr llyssv y gwybyddieit hyny llyssset gwedy darfo vtnt tygv dywedet yntev llyssiant kyfreithiol y syd genyf arnat val nat gayr dyair arnaf. O gwedi di hyny y may ymy digon ay gwyr arnat ti. Od addef ⁹ef hyny ¹⁰bit lyssiedic o gwata yntev hyny' mwynhaer gwybyddieit y llall eithyr nachair oet wrth ¹¹yr ayl gwybyddiait ony byddant yn y maes.

vi. Os ¹²y gwybyddieit adyt ar y kyfrayth y dily henwi y llyssiant heb y wadv nyt rait ¹³[iddaw] yn yhenwer. Ac yna henwet ay gylanas ay dydra ay gwreictra val ydwetbwyt vchot.

vii. Os yr amddifynwr kyntaf a dywait y da a holaist di ymy my aytelais ¹⁴y ty' yn gwbl. O gwedy di hyny y mae y my digon ¹⁵a gwyr ac ¹⁶[ar] y kyfraith y dodaf ¹⁷vi naddylaf ¹⁷vi talv yr ayl tal y ty.

viii. O gwataf yr ¹⁸howlwyr hyny mwynhaer gwybyddieit yr amddifynwr a llyssset y llall wynt os myn drwy wybyddieit eraill yn y ¹⁹maes wrth na caif oet wrthynt. ²⁰Od addef yr howlwr ²¹[kayl y da] bit ar agavas.

ix. Os ²²[yr] ymddifynwr adywait my athivernais di gynt o gyfraith am y da ²³hwn. O' gwedi di hyny ymmac ²⁴[imi] digon ay gwyr.

x. Od addef yr howlor yddwarnv gynt nyddyly yr ail kyfraith ²⁵or vn da. ²⁶O gwata yr howlor ydyvarnv mwynhaer gwybyddieit

2. In this manner the plaintiff is to proceed, after he shall have bound himself in law: 'The extent of my claim on yonder man, or woman,' and let him name the person, 'I gave to him such and such property on loan,' and let him name how much property: 'If thou deniest that, there are for me such as know it.'

3. If the defendant acknowledge that, let him restore his property to the plaintiff: if he deny, let the evidences of the plaintiff be made use of.

4. The oath of an evidence is, swearing to knowing, and to seeing: if it consist of silver or gold, let him swear to seeing it counted.

5. Should the defendant be minded to object to those evidences, let him object after they shall have been sworn; then let him say: 'I have a lawful objection against thee, so that thy word should not be taken against me. If thou deniest that, there are for me enough who know it against thee.' If he acknowledge that, let him be objected to; if he deny it, let the evidences of the other be made use of: only that there be no time granted in respect to the second evidences, if they be not in the field.

6. If the evidences appeal to the law, that he is to name his objection, without its being denied; it is not necessary for him to do so until they be named. And then let him specify, whether it be galanas; or land-feud; or woman-feud: as has been mentioned before.

7. If the first defendant say: 'The property, which thou hast claimed of me, I have fully paid it to thee. If thou deniest that, there are for me enough who know it; and to the law I appeal, that I ought not to pay a second time to thee.'

8. Should the plaintiff deny that, let the evidences of the defendant be made use of; and let the other object to them, if he be minded, through other evidences, in the field; for he is not to have time in respect to them. If the plaintiff acknowledge having had the property, let him rest with what he has had.

9. If the defendant say: 'I have cast thee before, in law, as to that property. If thou deniest that, there are for me enough who know it.'

10. If the plaintiff acknowledge his having been formerly cast, he is not entitled to a second decision for the same

¹ hawlwr

² plaintiff

¹ not in Z. ² not in Z.O. ³ Z.O. ⁴ O. ⁵ Z.O. ⁶ not in Z. ⁷ not in O. ⁸ Z.O. ⁹ not in O. ¹⁰ not in O. ¹¹ - ynt O. ¹² not in O. ¹³ Z. ¹⁴ yt Z.O. ¹⁵ ai Z.O. ¹⁶ Z.O. ¹⁷ not in Z.O. ¹⁸ hawlwr O. ¹⁹ not in Z. ²⁰ os O. ²¹ Z. ²² Z.O. ²³ hwnw. Z. / - os O. ²⁴ Z.O. ²⁵ am yr Z.O. ²⁶ os O. ²⁷ Z.

e amddyfynwr a llyset yr howlwr wynt val y kiclev vchot. Os yr ¹howlwr a dywait my aroddaf ymhen yr arglwyd biev yr orset ar gyfraith ¹na bv kyfraith eyrioet' y rof ²athi am y da hwn a roi or arglwyd ymy kyfraith heddiw or da hwn ac ymrwymo y kyfraith amdano ac ar y kyfraith ydodaf y rawl ³ydd ymrwmaist di' ynddi ydylaf vi yewn kyfraith a dywait o ffallar arglwyd na bv kyfraith eyrioet am y da hwnw ⁴ac dyleir attep ⁵or kyfraith ⁶ydyrwmymot ynddi.

XI. Ac od ⁷[ym] addef wrth y kyfraith ⁸ay wat ydylwr amddifynwr i divarnv athalv y da y kolledic.

XII. Dylhet heb oet ythalv yndyoet.

VIII. ⁹VAL HYN Y DYLEIR AM ADNEV.

I. Gwedy darfo rwymo ¹⁰y pleidiev yn ¹¹kyfraith val y ¹²glowsoch vchot messuro hawl.

II. Ac o gwataf ef hyny bot ydo digon ay gwyr ¹³a llyset y llall wynt val y kycle vchot nev brovet y dalv.

III. Ac velly llyset pob vn gwybyddiat ygilit val y klowsoch vchot.

IV. Ac velly am bob hawl nichyghano raith vuriedic nev geidwait amdanai ac nychygayn ¹⁴keidwait am ¹⁵dda onyt ¹⁶yn lle ykygano damdwg ¹⁷ac nychygayn damdwg' onit lladrat a thrais ac agyffarch kanys agyffraith y syd yn y ray hyny ac ny chygayn raith namyn yn erbyn gyr gyffreithiol y grair ac nychygayn am adnev yr vn o hyny onyt messuraw hawl drwy wybyddieit kanyt oes raith vuriedic am adnev y wadv na ¹⁸doet ato y da.

V. ¹⁹Oes hagen val ²⁰hyn od addeff y keidwat dyvot y da atow adywedvt torri yty adangos ytor ²¹[ar] y ty ²²a dwyn y da y ganthaw' a dwyn y da ehvn ²³y gyt ar da arall yna y dylv ef roi y lw adynion y ty oll y gyd ac ef y vot ef yn iach or da hwnw.

property. If the plaintiff deny his having been cast, let the evidences of the defendant be made use of; and let the plaintiff object to them, as before directed. If the 'plaintiff' say: 'I appeal to the lord, who possesses the throne, and to the law, that there has never been a suit between me and thee as to this property; and that the lord has granted me to have law this day as to this property, and being bound in the law concerning it; and upon the law I rest my claim, in which thou hast bound thyself, that I ought to have right:' the law says, if the lord decide that there never has been a trial as to that property, that there ought to be an answer in the law wherein they are bound.

11. And if he acknowledge resting upon the law and his denial, the defendant is to be cast, and restore the property to him who had lost it.

12. A debt without specified time is to be paid without time.

VIII. THUS A DEPOSIT IS TO BE TREATED.

1. After the parties have been bound legally, as you have heard above, the claim is to be stated.

2. And if the defendant deny that, that he has enough who know it; then let the other object to them, as described above; or let him prove the return.

3. And, in that manner, let each party object to the evidence of his opponent, as you have heard above.

4. And so as to every claim for which no fixed raith, or guardians, are admissible: and guardians are not admissible as to property, except in a case where swearing is admissible; and swearing is not admissible, except as to theft, and violence, and surreption; because there is a breach of law in those: and a raith is not admissible but against a lawful charge on the relic; and in respect to deposit none of those are admissible, but the claim is to be stated through evidences; since there is no settled raith as to a deposit, to deny the receipt of the property by him.

5. There is, however, in such a case as this: if the guardian acknowledge the delivery of the property to him, and say, that his house was broken into, and show the breach in the house, and that the property was taken from his possession, and his own

²⁴ amddifynwr

²⁴ defendant

¹eyrioet na bu kyfraith O. ²i athydi Z. ³yr ymrwymais Z. ⁴y Z.O. ⁵ir Z. ⁶yr Z. yd O. ymrwymwyd Z.O. ⁷Z. ⁸i Z. ⁹- Am O. Adnen X.O. ¹⁰not in O. ¹¹kyfraithiawl Z. ¹²dywedpwyd Z. ¹³- a gwaded Z. ac yna O. ¹⁴not in Z. ¹⁵hawl Z. ¹⁶not in Z. ¹⁷not in O. ¹⁸rood Z. doyth O. ¹⁹Oes Z. ²⁰hyny O. ²¹Z.O. ²²not in O. ²³not in O. ²⁴Z.

Ony byd tor ar y ty a ¹bot amrysson ²[y] rwg y keidwat ar perchenoc ambeth or da yna ydyly y keidwat tygv ar vn dyn nessaf y werth iddo y vod ef yn iach or da hwnw. A hyny oraith y syd rac agyfraith yr arglwyd.

vi. Ac ³yr yllyev hyny oll talet y keidwat y da ⁴[a] ⁵adevo ydyvot attaw onichleddir y daear a dwyn y da y dan y dayar ⁶nidyly y' keidwat ⁷y dalv kanys yr arglwyd biev y dayar ac ni dyly keidwat vot ⁸drosti namyn yr arglwyd.

IX. ⁹VAL HYN YDYLEIR AM VENTHIC.

i. Gwedy darffo kweiro ¹⁰y pleidiev y dyly messuro hawl o gwataf ef hyny ymac y mi digon odystyon ¹¹roddi oholnof vi y da ymenthic atat ti.

ii. Ogwtaf yr amdifynwr hyny mwynhaer tystion yr howlor.

iii. Llw tyst yw tistv ¹²ydow.

iv. Ar amdifynwr ayll ¹³y llyssv o dayr forth o dygv anvdon kyhoedoc am ladrat agalanas a gwrectra a hyny drwy wybyddiait y gayll pob vn llvssv y gylyd val y dywethbwyd vchot.

v. O myn yr amdifffnwr provi y dalv ¹⁴ef a ayll val y kicle vchot eithyr na ayllir provi talv da ¹⁵agynhyrchawl' ac ¹⁶ny chygayn damdwg ¹⁷am da a ¹⁸rodder y menthic ¹⁹kvt boyt ²⁰[²¹kynyrchawl] ac ny chygayn yr llall y gadw kanychygayn kadw namyn ²²yn erbyn' damdwg.

X. ²³VAL HYN Y DYLEIR AM LOC.

i. Dyvot y da pan del yoet drachefn ar lloc val y gwnel y amot val yddatvero y amodwyr n byd ydo ony byd amodwyr nyt oes namyn tavot yn gvrv ac arall yn gwadv.

property taken with the other property: then it is incumbent upon him to make his oath, and all the people of the house are to join with him, to his being clear as to that property. Should there not be a breach in the house, and there be a dispute between the guardian and the owner, as to some of the property; then the guardian is to swear, with one person nearest to him in worth, to his being clear of that property. And such raith is, lest there be illegality towards the lord.

6. And, notwithstanding all those oaths, let the guardian restore the property he shall acknowledge to have been delivered to him, unless the earth be removed, and the property taken under the earth; in that case the guardian ought not to restore it; for the lord is the owner of the earth; and the guardian is not to be responsible for it, but the lord.

IX. THUS BORROWING IS TO BE TREATED.

1. After the parties shall have been arranged, the plaintiff is to state his claim: 'If the defendant deny it, there are for me enough of witnesses to my having lent the property to thee.'

2. If the defendant deny that, let the witnesses of the plaintiff be made use of.

3. The oath of a witness is, to testify.

4. And the defendant can object to them in three ways: as having sworn public perjury in a case of theft; for galanas; for woman-feud: and that by evidences, which can be mutually objected to, as has been mentioned above.

5. If the defendant be minded to prove the restoring, he can do it, as explained above; excepting that property ²⁴'not ²⁵'present' cannot be proved to be restored: and swearing is not admissible as to property that shall be lent, although it be ²⁶'present': and it is not admissible for the other to keep it; since it is not admissible to keep, but in opposition to swearing.

X. THUS INTEREST IS TO BE TREATED.

1. The property to be forthcoming, when the appointed time arrives, with the interest, according to the contract, as the contract-witnesses shall determine, if there be any: if there be no contract-witnesses, there is but one tongue asserting, and another denying.

¹ ²²kynyrchawl

² ²³kyffereithiol

³ ²⁴present

⁴ ²⁵lawful

¹bo O. ²Z.O. ³yn O. ⁴Z. ⁵adevod O. ⁶yn lle O. ⁷not in Z. ⁸arnai Z. ⁹- Val hyn y dy X. Am venthic. O. ¹⁰not in Z.O. ¹¹i roi Z.O. ¹²not in Z. ¹³ev O. ¹⁴y da kyn yrhawl O. ¹⁵na Z. ¹⁶not in Z. ¹⁷roer Z. ¹⁸kyn Z.O. ¹⁹O. ²⁰not in O. ²¹- Z. ²²- Am llog. O. ²³Z. ²⁴X.Z.

²⁵ The text here, and at Sect. 4. Chap. xxiv., has 'cynyrchaol — increasing,' which is assumed to be an erroneous reading for 'cynrychaol — present.'

XI. ¹VAL HYN Y DYLEIR AM KYFFNEWYT.

I. Kymrvt mach ar bob kyffnewyt kanyt ²[kyf] newit heb vach onyt tlyssev redegoc ny trait mach ³arvnt ⁴[nid amgen] gwregis a chae a chyllell ⁵kany chayr ev goddiwes wrth ⁶ev anylyssv.

XII. ⁷VAL HYN Y DYLEIR AM LESGET.

I. Sef yw llesget da a gollo gan dyn ay ar ford ay yn lle arall ar da hwnw adyly y berchenoc ⁸pwy bynac y gwelo os ⁹o hyny yddymarddelw y dyn y mae y da gantho onit y try da ysyd ryd y bawb ¹⁰ar fford y gymryt' nodwyd afedol acheynyoc.

XIII. ¹¹VAL HYN Y DYLEIR AM WARCHE.

I. Pwy bynac awarchaeo na warchaet yscrybl ¹²yn lle kvddiedic megys y mewnty nev le ny weler ac nachelet ybot gantho o myn warche yn kyfreithiawl.

II. O byd ¹³mor grevlon ¹⁴y dyn am ¹⁵yr yscrybl a warchaer ¹⁶ay holy yn lladrat nev yn ¹⁷agyffarch kadwet y llall yr yscrybl yn eyddo ehvn.

III. O chwyn dyn gwarche ¹⁸[yr] yscrybl yn aghyfreithol y deiliat a dyly tygv goddiwes ¹⁹bonyat ²⁰e yscrybl ay blanyait' ar y ryd yn gyffreithiol a threch yw y llw ef no chwyn r howlwr onys gwarche ²¹yn lle' kvddiedic.

IV. Ac nydyly dyn dwyn yscrybl yw gwarche or dref bygylt.

XIV. ²²VAL HYN YDYLEIR AM GYCHWYN AGYFREITHIOL.

I. Nyd oes le y ²³dylyer holy agyffraith ²⁴heb wahanv pa haryffraith ²⁵[bynac] vo onyt am alldvt agwarche ordref bygylt ac amhawyl dadanvt ²⁶a mynegi y yrv yn agyfreithiol.

II. O hawl dyn da o gychwyn agyffreithol nyt rait yr amddyffynwr atep yn ygwano pa agyffraith vo ac o nys gwahana r amddyffynwr govynet yr ynat pa agyffraith

XI. THUS EXCHANGE IS TO BE TREATED.

1. To take surety upon every exchange; since it is no exchange without a surety; except as to current trinkets, for which no surety is needed: to wit, a girdle; a chaplet; and a knife: "since they cannot be traced so as to be challenged.

XII. THUS NEGLIGENCE IS TO BE TREATED.

1. Negligence is, a person losing property, whether on a road, or elsewhere: that property its owner is to have, where-soever he may see it, if the person so avouches, in whose possession it is, but the three things free for every body to take upon the road: a needle; a horse-shoe; and a penny.

XIII. THUS IMPOUNDING IS TO BE TREATED.

1. Whosoever may impound, let him not confine a beast in any secret place, as in a house, or in a place where it may not be seen; and let him not conceal its being in his possession, if he intend to impound lawfully.

2. Should the owner be so furious about the beast that is impounded, as to prosecute for it as stolen, or as taken surreptitiously; let the other keep the beast as his own property.

3. Should a person complain of impounding beasts illegally, the taker is to swear to having overtaken the foremost and the hindmost ones on the corn lawfully: and his oath is more trustworthy than the complaint of the claimant; unless the impounding be in a secret place.

4. And a person is not to take beasts to be impounded from one trev to another.

XIV. THUS UNLAWFUL REMOVAL IS TO BE TREATED.

1. There is no case wherein a breach of law is to be inquired into, without distinguishing what breach of law it may be: except as to an alltud; an impounding from one trev to another; and a suit of daden-hudd, and stating his being unlawfully ousted.

2. If a person sue for unlawful removal, it is not necessary for the defendant to answer, until he shall distinguish what breach of law it may be; and, if the defen-

²⁴oni

²⁵unless they can

¹ - Am kynnewyd. W. ²W. ³arnaddvnt Z. ⁴Z. ⁵i Z. ⁶ - Am lesget. W. ⁷pa le Z. ⁸not in W. ⁹y gymryt ar ford Z. ¹⁰ - Am warchai. W. ¹¹mewn Z. ¹²not in Z. ¹³not in Z.W. ¹⁴ac ev Z.W. ¹⁵agyffraith W. ¹⁶W. ¹⁷boniaid a blayniaid Z. ¹⁸yr W. ¹⁹not in Z. ²⁰ - Am gychwyn agyffreithawl. W. ²¹not in Z. ²²Z. ²³not in Z. ²⁴Z.

vo kyn barnv kany wyr pa ¹vrawt a varno yny gwhano.

XV. ²[AM OYD I ATTEP.]

I. ³Pob amdiffynor adyly oet y attep y dyt kyntaf o geylw am oet kyn ymrwymo y kyfraith gwedy ymrwymo ny dyly.

II. Nyt oes oet wrth porth onyt wrth ardelw agwybyddieit a cheidwait a hyny wrth y tho kyntaf.

XVI. ⁴[AMVENEGIMESVRHAWL.]

I. Pob amddifynwr a dyly os myn gwedy darfo rwymo r howlor kyn y rwymo ef galv amvynegi messvr y hawl apha gyffraith y triker ⁵arny a gwedy hyny nychaif yr howlor trossy y ar hono kyt as myno.

II. A gwedy hyny aet yr amdiffynwr y gymryt kygor ath triget yr howlor yn y rwym a gwedy hyny ⁶devet yr amddyffynwr ac ymrwymet yntev ac gwedy hyny kygevseddent.

III. Val hyn y dyly yr ynat ywnethvr gwedy darfo rwymo y pleidie ac gossot tyllvet yn y maes ymdywedwch ⁷bellach. Onyt ymdywedan yna archet yr eilwaith onyt ymddywedan yna govynet y drydet waith yr howlw or a holy ⁸di y gwr rakw. O nys hawl ef yna ⁹gollyget ef yr amdiffynwr yn ryd kanys addef ¹⁰[i] ryddhav.

IV. Os yntev ac hawl ef ¹⁰yna gwarandawet yr ynat y kygevsedev yn graf a gadet vdvu ymddywedvt yn yglywo ¹¹[yn] dywedvt yr vn peth yn vynyeh ac yna gwardhet wynt.

V. Ac yna datkanet yr ynat ar ostec val y ¹²dyvot pob vn o naddvn ac yna govynet yr ynat avynwch ¹³chwi ymwellav. Os mynant gader vdvnt. Ac yna datkanet yr ynat yr ymwellav a govynet e ynat yr eilwaith ¹⁴vdvnt avynant ym wellav ac velly y drydet waith. O byd vn a vyno ymwellav ar llall heb y vynyv y neb ay myno gader iddo.

dant do not distinguish it, let the judge inquire what the breach of law may be, before he decides, for he knows not what judgment to pronounce, until it shall be distinguished.

XV. OF TIME FOR ANSWERING.

1. Every defendant is entitled to time for answering the first day, if he demand time, before binding himself in law; but after binding himself he is not entitled.

2. There is no time for aid, but for arddelw, evidences, and guardians; and that for the first list.

XVI. AS TO STATING THE EXTENT OF A CLAIM.

1. Every defendant is entitled, if so minded, after the plaintiff shall have been bound, and before he is bound himself, to call for the declaration of the extent of his claim, and what law is depended upon; and after that the plaintiff shall not depart from such law, although he may wish it.

2. And afterwards, let the defendant go to take advice, and let the plaintiff remain in his bond; and then let the defendant also come and bind himself; and after that let them proceed with the trial.

3. In this manner the judge is to proceed, after he has bound the parties, and ordered silence in the field: ¹⁵'Now then speak ye mutually.' If they do not so speak, then let him desire it the second time; and if they do not then mutually speak, he is to ask the third time of the plaintiff: ¹⁶'Dost thou claim of yonder man?' If he do not then make a claim, the judge is to set the defendant free; for he is acknowledged to be freed.

4. If the other make a claim, then let the judge listen to the pleadings carefully, and suffer them mutually to speak, until he shall hear them speaking the same thing repeatedly; and then let him forbid them.

5. And thereupon let the judge publicly recapitulate the matters, as each one of them ¹⁷said; and then let the judge ask: ¹⁸'Do you will to amend?' If they be so minded, let them be allowed. Afterwards, let the judge declare the amendment; and let the judge ask them the second time, if they will to amend; and so the third time. If there be one party who shall will to amend, and the other do not will it; the party that shall will it is to be allowed to do so.

¹⁴klywo

¹⁶may hear;

¹varn O. ²O. ³not in Z. ⁴O. ⁵urnay O. ⁶dyvot O. ⁷weythian O. ⁸gollyger Z. ⁹Z. ¹⁰not in Z. ¹¹Z. ¹²not in O. ¹³not in Z. ¹⁴Z.

VI. A gwedy darfo yr ynat datkanv y kygevsedev oll yn yr orset ayt allan y varnv ac ¹nyddyly vynet ²y gyd ac ef y varnv namyn ynayt ac yfeiriad a rygyll adyly dyvot y warchadw rac dyvot neb ³[or ddwy blaid] ⁴attvn ac ⁵[yna] nyddyly of dyvot yr vrawt namyn talym y wrthvnt a rigyll arall yn gwrchadw r orset ac yn peri gostec yr kyfreith pan del. O daw neb ar y rynait heb genat ac wynt yn barnv talet nawvgayn r arglwyd. Ac nydyly yr ynat vynet y varnv yn bellach y wrth y dadle noc y gallo ⁶klobot beth adweto y tavodev wrth y cyfreith.

VII. Gwedy ⁷del yr ynat yny vrowdle allan y dily yr yfeiriad gweddio ac erchi y Dvw dangos vdvnt ⁸y vrawt yewna' a chanv ⁹Pader o bawb ¹⁰ac Ave Maria a gwedy y weddy aed ¹¹yr yfeiriad' y maith.

VIII. Ac yna datkanet yr ynat y kygevsedev oll ac obyd rait kyfarch vn or pleidie gollyger dav ¹²y mewn ¹³y o vyn' a ¹⁴llyna y ¹⁵kyfarch addyleir y ouyn o byd dav ymadrot gan r vn or pleidie megis gwybyddiait ¹⁶y brovy a thvstv nas ¹⁷gwadawd nev ¹⁸atep or amdifynor ¹⁹a doddi ar y kyfraith naddyly atep y ray hyny ²⁰ac ev kyfriw addyleir ev gwahanv. A ²¹chyn dweter panyw yr howlor a ²²dylveir y ²³kyvarch yn gyntaf nyd ef ²⁴addleir onyd ef ²⁵a dywait dav amadrot yn gyntaf. Ac o dywait yr amddifynor ²⁶dav atep yn gyntaf kyntaf y dyleir y kyfarch. Ac o myn y ²⁷pleidiev y del y ²⁸[ni] ²⁹kyffarch ³⁰atvn mynet y gymrvt kygor kymerent geniat yr ynat y vynet yw kygor ³¹ac aent ³²yw kygor y nyver y maent yn rwymedic yn y blayt heb a vo mwy ac nat ³³ayt namyn yn gyn bellet ac yddaeth r yr ynat y wrth yr orsed.

IX. O ³⁴byd ym rysson y rwg y ³⁵[dwy] blait am ³⁶y kyffarch' ar kygaws yn mynv dewisso y amadrot ef ³⁷ar kanllaw y mynv dewisso y ymadrot ef' yna y dily r ynat

6. And after the judge shall have recapitulated all the pleadings on the bench, let him go out to decide: and none shall be allowed to go along with him, but the judges, and the priest; and an apparitor is to attend, lest any one ³of the two parties' should approach them; and then he is not to come to the judgment, but to remain at some distance from them; and the other apparitor to be guarding the bench, and ordering silence to the law, when it comes. If any one approach the judges, without permission, whilst they are judging, let him pay nine score pence to the lord. And the judge is to go no further from the place of pleadings to decide, than where he may hear what the advocates shall say as to the law.

7. After the judge has been seated on the judgment-seat, the priest is to pray and beseech God to show them the most righteous judgment, and every one is to chaunt his Paternoster and Ave Maria; and after the prayer, let the priest depart.

8. And then let the judge recapitulate all the pleadings; and, if it be necessary to interrogate either of the parties, let two be sent in to interrogate them; and this is the ⁴question that ought to be asked: if either of the parties have two expressions, such as evidences to prove, and testifying that he denied not; or an answer by the defendant, that he appealed to the law that he ought not to answer those persons, and that such as those should be put aside. And although it be said that the plaintiff is to ⁵'be first interrogated,' he is not, unless he be the first to use two expressions. And if the defendant be the first to use two answers, he is first to be interrogated. And if the parties, to whom the ⁶'interrogation shall be put, be minded to go to take counsel, let them obtain the permission of the judge to go to their consultation, and let the number of the party that are bound go to consult, without any more; and let them go only so far as the judge went from the bench.

9. If there should be a dispute between the two parties, as to the ⁷'interrogation, the pleader willing his expression to be chosen, and the guider willing his expression to be

³⁴ gyfraith
³⁵ gyfraith attai

³⁶ gyfraith
³⁷ gyfraith

³⁸ law
³⁹ law

⁴⁰ have the first law,
⁴¹ law,

¹ yna y dily OO. ² not in Z. ³ Z. ⁴ not in Z. ⁵ OO. ⁶ glowed Z.OO. ⁷ yr Z. yd OO. yseddo Z.OO. ⁸ varn iswn Z. ⁹ not in Z.OO. ¹⁰ i Beder ai Z.OO. ¹¹ not in OO. ¹² not in Z. ¹³ yw kyfarch Z. ¹⁴ llyma Z.OO. ¹⁵ not in OO. ¹⁶ gwadwyd Z. ¹⁷ adde Z. ¹⁸ not in Z. ¹⁹ nae OO. ²⁰ chyd Z. ²¹ ddylr Z. ²² ai dilyu Z. ²³ ai Z. ²⁴ a ddowaid Z. ²⁵ plaid Z. ²⁶ Z. ²⁷ ac ir Z. ²⁸ not in Z. ²⁹ yn ew OO. ³⁰ aynt ymbellach iwrth yr orseth noc yr ayth yr ynad. Z. ³¹ not in Z. ³² OO. ³³ not in OO. ³⁴ OO. ³⁵ Z.OO. ³⁶ OO.

¹rodde ynewys ²[y] perchenoc y blayt yhvn pa ymadrod a vno ef. Ac os tystioled adewis govynet y ³kyffeirch yddo y bwy ⁴ystyawd ac yna dywedet ⁵yntev yr arglwyd ar ynat ar gwyrda.

x. Yna y dily r ynat dyvot y ⁶mewn a datkanv y kygevsseddev oll hyt y tystyon ac yna kymvrvt ⁷edebryt y tystyon yn yrorsed ar oadec ac ny ellyr llyssv y tystyon hyny kanys kyn gweiryo ⁸y pleidyev y gwnaethbwyt plait yr arglwyd ac y keffredinwyt y gwyrda.

xi. Os y ⁹gwyrda ar ¹⁰ynat a saif ar ¹¹globot y dystyolaeth kobl ¹²yw yddaw. O ny chylyw r ynat y dystiolaeth anolo yw tystioleth nychlywo ynat yn y vrawdle onychlyw y gwyrda kyt klywo yr ynat anolo yw. ¹³Os ¹⁴sayff dav or gwyrda ac vn or ynait ar glybot y dystyolaeth kwbl yw hyny.

xii. Gwedy del yr ynat yr orsed ac gwedy darffo yddo datkanv y kygevsseddev ¹⁵arch-et vach ar y obyr ybob vn or ddwy blayt. Obyd negev ynaill o ¹⁶rodde mach odybvgv y ¹⁷kaith yvrawt kyn y rodo ymach barnet ef y vrawt yr neb y syd vvyt ¹⁸kyn y dilye ef y vrad bevfyd' y llall kany ddyly kyfraith ¹⁹[nyw] gwnel.

xiii. Os yr ynat aoyta y vrawt ²⁰oedet hyt ymen y nawetdyd.

xiv. Omyn vn or pleidiev kreirav yr ynat nawyr y vrawt ef adily roi y ²¹lw ²²na wyr. Ony ovynyr y lw kyn y gyvodi oy le nydily ²³[i] rodi gwedy hyny.

xv. Y dyd ybo ²⁴oyd barnv y vrawd y dyleyr' gossod y pleidiev val y bvant y dyd kyntaf ac o byd marw ray ²⁵doter erayll yn y lle.

xvi. Ony wybyd r ynat y vrawd y dyd hwnw talet navgayn y arglwyd am rwymo pleidiev ony wypay barnv ²⁶[y] rygthvnt

chosen; then the judge is to put it to the choice of the principal of the party himself, which expression he may will. And if he choose testimony, let the ²⁷interrogators ask him, to whom he has testified; and then let him say: 'To the lord, and the judge, and the gwrdas.'

10. Then the judge is to ²⁸'come in,' and recapitulate all the pleadings, as far as to the witnesses; and then to take the statement of the witnesses, on the bench, publicly; and those witnesses cannot be objected to; because that, before the arrangement of the parties, the party of the lord has been established, and the gwrdas have been generally recognized.

11. If the gwrdas and the judge stand within hearing of the testimony, it is complete to him. If the judge hear not the testimony, unavailing is a testimony which a judge shall not hear on his judgment seat; and unless the gwrdas hear it, although heard by the judge, it is unavailing. If two of the gwrdas and one of the judges assert the hearing of the testimony, that is sufficient.

12. After the judge has come to the bench, and after he shall have recapitulated the pleadings, let him demand surety for his fee of each of the two parties. If there be a refusal, by either, to give surety, from supposing that he shall obtain a decision in his favour although he will not give a surety, let the judge decide it to the person who is compliant; since he is entitled to the decision, by the non-compliance of the other: for he is not entitled to law who will not conform to it.

13. If the judge delay his decision, let him delay it until the end of the ninth day.

14. If one of the parties be minded to put the judge to the relic, as to not knowing his decision, he is to give his ²⁹'oath that he does not know. If his oath be not demanded before his rising from his place, he is not to give it afterwards.

15. The day appointed for making his decision, the parties are to be placed as they were on the first day; and, if some shall be dead, let others be put in their stead.

16. Should the judge not know his decision on that day, let him pay nine score pence to the lord, for binding parties, and

²⁴kyfarch ²⁵gyfraith
²⁶law

²⁷ymovyn

²⁸interrogator ²⁹law
³⁰hand

³¹enquire,

¹roi Z.O. ²O. ³y tydiawdd Z. ⁴not in O. ⁵edryd Z.O. ⁶not in Z.O. ⁷ynad Z. ⁸gwyr da Z. ⁹glywed Z. ¹⁰anolo yw tystiolaith. O. ¹¹O Z. ¹²clyw O. ¹³accnel O. ¹⁴roi Z.O. ¹⁵cayf O. ¹⁶yw vrawd am nad vudd Z. ¹⁷Z.O. neb Z. ¹⁸oeder Z. ¹⁹nas Z. ²⁰Z. ²¹not in Z. ²²rodder Z. ²³Z.O. ²⁴Z. ²⁵O.

achollet ysswyd kanywyr y gwasanaethv ar gyfraith byd onewyd gar bron ¹[yr] ynat arall.

xvii. Os yntev ²ay barn y dyd hwnw o myn ³vn ymwstlo ac ef val hyn y dily kynkyvodi yr ynat oe vrowdle onys dyry yna nyd rait yr ynat kymrvt y wystyl onys myn ehvn. Nyddyly lleyg ymwystlo ac ynat gwedy el ynat yn gygaws. Ny ayll ⁴ef ymwystlo onyt ardwyn ynat a varno brawt a vo gwell nor eiddo ef.

xviii. Yna y dily yr arglwyd kymryt ⁵ev dav wystyl ac yscrivenv y kygevasseddev ⁶a roy' ⁷ar r ynat llys a gossot ⁸oyt.

xix. Ac yna y dily yr ynat llys govyn yr neb a roes y gwystyl yn erbyn yr ynat ar dwyn ynat a varnay vrawt a vay well nor eiddo ef may yr ynat a ⁹ddewast di ¹⁰[iddw] ydwyn ¹¹y varnv' y vrawt. Yna y dily ef dangos yr ynat. Yna y dily yr ynat llys govyn y hwnw ¹²ay ¹³y vrawt a verny di y syd well nor llall. Yna y dily ¹⁴ef dywedvt y vrawt yntev a roi' gwystyl ¹⁵arny. Yna y dily yr ynat llys datkanv y kygevasseddev val y vvasay y dyd gynt ¹⁶ac yddyscrivenwyt.

xx. Yna y dily yr ynat llys mynet y varnv y rygthvnt ar wn adyvarner talet ywynebwerth yr llall affrynet y davot ¹⁷y gan yr arglwyd ac na bo brawdwr ¹⁸[mwy] vyth. Kymynt ywyw ynebwerth ¹⁹ay sarhaet eithyr nadyrcheif wynebwerth val sarhaet.

xxi. Ony byd ynat llys yr arglwyd adily dodi ynat ²⁰kyfredyn.

xxii. Ny ellir ymwystlo ac ynat llys am y vrawt avarno ²¹y rwg dav wystyl brawt arall a varno' ef ²²[ac] a ellir ymwystlo ac ef.

xxiii. O deryd y dyn ²³roy y wystyl kyn barnv or ynat y vrawt ac nasrodo gwedy y vrawt talet nawvgain yr arglwyd am ²⁴roi gwystyl agyffreithol.

not knowing how to judge between them ; and let him lose his office, since he knows not how to officiate therein : and the cause is to be renewed before another judge.

17. If he then adjudge it on that day, and any one willeth to enter into mutual pledge with him, he ought to do so before the rising of the judge from his judgment seat : if he do not do it then, it is not necessary for the judge to take his pledge, unless he be so minded himself. A laic cannot mutually pledge with a judge when a judge has become a pleader. He cannot mutually pledge, but as to procuring a judge who shall pronounce a better decision than his.

18. Then the lord is to take their two pledges, and write the pleadings, and give them to the judge of the court, and appoint a time.

19. And then the judge of the court is to ask the person who gave the pledge against the judge, for procuring a judge who should pronounce a decision, which should be better than that of the other : 'Where is the judge whom thou hast spoken of procuring to pronounce the judgment ?' Thereupon he is to point out the judge. Then the judge of the court is to ask that judge : 'Where is the judgment which thou pronouncest, that is better than the other ?' Then he is to declare his judgment, and to give a pledge thereon. Then the judge of the court is to recapitulate the pleadings, as they had been on the former day, and were written.

20. Then the judge of the court is to go and judge between them ; and he that is condemned as wrong, let him pay his wynebwerth to the other ; and let him redeem his tongue from the lord ; and that he be never more a judge. His wynebwerth is equal to his saraad, excepting that wynebwerth is not augmented like saraad.

21. If there be no judge of the court, the lord is to appoint a ²⁵common judge.

22. There can be no mutual pledging with a judge of the court, as to the judgment he shall give between two that are pledged : as to any other judgment he may give, he can be mutually pledged with.

23. If a person give a pledge before the judge has pronounced his judgment, and shall not give it after the judgment, let him pay nine score pence to the lord, for giving an unlawful pledge.

²⁵kyfreithiawl

²⁶lawful

¹Z. ²a Z. ³barn Z. ⁴neb Z. ⁵i Z. ⁶ai Z. ⁷roddi Z. ⁸att CO. ⁹dyd. CO. ¹⁰ddywedais Z. ¹¹Z. ¹²not in Z. ¹³may Z. CO. ¹⁴dy CO. ¹⁵ynte vrawd a roddi i Z. ¹⁶arnai Z. CO. ¹⁷a yscrivenwt. Z. ac y dily i venegi. CO. ¹⁸not in Z. ¹⁹CO. ²⁰a Z. ²¹not in CO. ²²CO. ²³roddi Z. ²⁴Z.

xxiv. Nyt oys lys ar gygaws onyt darvot ydaw ¹tory y brofes ac ymadaw ar byd nev y vynet yn glawr gwahanawl.

xxv. Ny dyly kygaws gwedy ¹ydyrwyimo gadaw y lle os gedy kollet y dadyl.

xxvi. Ny dyly gygaws kolli yddadl yr nesav ar y rynat nac ociste nac osevyl.

xxvii. Ny dyly yr arglwyd adaw y orsset pan el yr ynat allan y varnv os gedy gorsed dywall vyd. Ytavodeu ²a allant os mynant gyvodi affan del yr ynat ³[a] dyvot ev lle.

xxviii. Nyd ⁴[⁵kyfreithiawl] kwyn am sarhaet o dichon dyvot onyt or pryd bygylid. ⁶Am gwynev erayll vn dyd a blwydyn.

xxix. Ny dyly neb kwynaw wrth orsset onet wrth yr orsset y ⁷dylyo kymell ⁸[i] yawn.

xxx. Nyt kwyn kwyn a gwyno dyn dros arall o dichon ehvn dyvot o byd ⁹oet atep arno. Ony saif ¹⁰y dyn yn y gwyn a ¹¹gwynod y llall' drostaw kollet y dyn a gwynod nawvgaint.

xxxi. O deryd y dyn tystv ar ¹²arall anweithret megis my adystyaf ¹³nawanerthost nev my dystyaf ¹⁴adywedaist'' anolo yw y ¹⁵tystyolaethev hyny kanys nychygayn tystyoleth namyn ar air nev ¹⁶ar weithret.

xxxii. O deryd y dyn tystv kyn attep or amdiffynwr ¹⁷athybygv or amdiffynwr' gallv y dyvarnv ef am ¹⁸tystv kyn attep nydyvernir ef yr hyny nycheif yntev les ¹⁹yr ytystyolaeth hono namyn y bot yn anolo ²⁰'genit brec y' genev ²¹[y] kygaws. Os yr amdyffynwr a vyd mor fol tystyaist kyn attep achollaist dy hawl ac nawato yr hawl. Dywedet yr howlwr yna my adystya weithian yr ynat ar gwyrda ²²ry attev u honot ti ac nabv wad yn dy attep ac ar ygyfraith y dodaf ²³kyn boet anolo ytystyoleth ²⁴gyntaf nad anolo ²⁵ytystyoleth' hon ²⁶a gwyr yw hyny.

24. There is to be no objection to a pleader, but for having ¹violated his religious profession, and quitting the world, or his becoming a separated leper.

25. A pleader, after he shall have bound himself, ought not to leave the place; if he do leave, let him lose his cause.

26. A pleader is not to lose his cause for approaching the judge, either sitting or standing.

27. The lord is not to quit his throne, when the judge goes out to give judgment; if he do leave, it is a vacant throne. The advocates may rise, if they will, and when the judge returns, take their places.

28. A plaint for saraad is not ⁴legal, if appearance be possible, but from one term to another. For other plaints there is a year and a day.

29. No one is to prefer a plaint to any court, but to the court which is to assert his right.

30. A plaint is no plaint that a person shall prefer for another, who is able to come himself, if he be under appointment to answer. Unless a person stand to the plaint, which another has preferred for him, let the person who complained forfeit nine score pence.

31. If a person testify against another as to an unperformed act; thus: 'I testify that thou hast not done;' or, 'I testify thou hast not said:' that is an unavailing testimony; for a testimony is not proper, except as to a word, or as to an act.

32. If a person testify before the defendant has answered, and the defendant imagine he is able to convict him, for ¹testifying before answering, he is not to be convicted, notwithstanding; but he shall not obtain any benefit on account of that testimony, it is unavailing; for there could be no ²breach in the mouth of the pleader. If the defendant be so foolish: 'Thou hast testified before answering, and thou hast lost thy cause,' and that he will not deny the claim. Let the plaintiff then say: 'I will now testify to the judge, and to the gwrda, that thou hast answered, and that there was no denial in thy answer; and to the law I appeal, although the first testimony might be unavailing, that this testimony is not unavailing; and that is truth.'

¹ roi
² dyngv

³ agyffreithawl
⁴ kanys gellid praw yn

⁵ given
⁶ swearing

⁷ illegal
⁸ proof

¹ ymrwymer Z. ² not in O. ³ O. ⁴ A O. ⁵ dyly O. ⁶ Z. ⁷ nid Z. ⁸ not in Z. ⁹ gwyno dyn arall Z. ¹⁰ dyn Z. ¹¹ not in Z. ¹² nawanay tyst mi adystaf na dywedast O. ¹³ dydioleth yn Z. ¹⁴ not in Z. ¹⁵ not in O. ¹⁶ yn Z. ¹⁷ O. ¹⁸ ir Z. O. ¹⁹ kyd Z. ²⁰ not in O. ²¹ not in Z. ²² Z. ²³ K. Z. ²⁴ Z.

xxxiii. O deryd¹ yr amdiffynwr dywedvt yn² y atep yr howlwr kwblwat genyf vi kwbl³ or ayrhych dy arnaf vi. Dywedet yr howlwr my adystya na wedaist yr hyn ayr-eis i arnat ti achwbl yw y dystioleth hono a saif.

xxxiv. Pedwar dyn y mwynheyr kwyn wrthvn yn⁴ [y] llys yn gyffreithol maer achyghellwr⁵ a maer ybyswael afforthor.

xxxv. Pawahan y syd⁶ [y] rwg hawl ac arawl ac arapawl. Hawl a holo dyn y arall a dywedvt or llall ny wna⁷ vi yewn y ti or hawl⁸ hon yn y' wnelych dithev yewn ymyney or hawl hon hono yw arawl ac nydleyr atep ydy yn ydarvo⁹ yr llall. ¹¹ Ac arapawl yw hawl a holo dyn ac adawo a hy¹² [gwedi hyny] vndyd a blwydyn yndigyffro hono yw arapawl ac nydleir atep ydy yn dragwydawl ac ny byd arapawl yr vn yr hyt y bo heb¹³ y holy ony chyffroir yn gyntaf athewy a hy gwedy hyny vn dyd a blwydyn yn digyffro¹⁴ [llys.]

XVII. ¹⁶VAL HYN Y DYLEYR AMGROES.

i. Ychymryt¹⁶ y gan arglwyd kanyt groes onyt vn a gymerer¹⁷ olaw arglwyd onyt vn sef yw hono kroes a rodo priodor rac¹⁸ y llall y mwynaho' tref y dad ac nachao¹⁹ oet y' vynet y gymryt kroes rac²⁰ darvot yr llall gwnethvr mwynyant kyfrethiol²¹ ar y tyr kyn y dyvot a gwedy ychymryt kwyno y thori o thoric. Ar groes hono nyddieig namyn vn rac dyrwy o ny chwynyr ef adieig pob vn.

ii. Nyt kroes²² kroes absen.

iii. Ny ffery kroes namyn blwyddyn.²³

iv. Nyt kroes kroes gwraic²⁴ o byd²⁵ gwr yddy na²⁶ [i] chwyn onyt am yssyrhaet.

v. Val²⁷ hyn ydyleir gyrv kroes ay gwadv kymryt krayr²⁸ [yn y law] athygv yr krayr²⁹ hyny deirgwaith arnaw torry y groes a gwadet y llall yr krayr a gwedy hyny³⁰ roet y llw ar y drydyd or gwyr nessaf ev gwerth wythnos or Sul nessaf yn yr eglwys ybo y vara efferen ay dwfyr swyn.

33. If the defendant say, in answer to the plaintiff: ' Mine is a full denial to the whole of what thou mayest charge against me.' Let the plaintiff say: ' I testify that thou hast not denied what I charged against thee: ' and that testimony is complete; and it will stand.

34. Four persons who may entertain plaints in a court lawfully: a maer; a canghellor; a land maer; and a porter.

35. What distinction is there between a claim; and a sur-claim; and a futile claim? A claim that a person shall make of another, and the other say: ' I will not do thee right as to that claim, until thou shalt do right to me as to this claim: ' such is a sur-claim, and is not to be answered, until the other be terminated. A futile claim is a claim that a person shall make, and shall afterwards leave for a year and a day unproceeded in; that is a futile claim, and is never required to be answered: and no claim is futile, however long unsued, unless it be commenced, and be afterwards unproceeded in for a year and a day, unagitated in court.

XVII. ³¹THUS A CROSS IS TO BE TREATED.

1. To be taken from a lord; for there is no cross but the one received from the hand of a lord, excepting one; and that is a cross, which a proprietor shall set up, lest another enjoy his patrimony, he not having time to go to procure a cross, lest the other establish a lawful possession of the land before his return; and after taking it, to complain of breaking it, if it be broken. And, as to that cross, only one shall escape a dirwy: if no complaint be made, each one will escape.

2. A cross absent is no cross.

3. A cross lasts only for a year.

4. The cross of a woman is no cross, ³²if she have a husband: neither is her plaint of effect, but for her saraad.

5. In this manner is a cross to be sued, and to be denied: a relic is to be taken by the party in his hand, and to swear on that relic thrice, to the breaking of the cross; and let the other deny upon the relic; and after that, let him give his oath, with the oath of two men nearest to himself in worth a week from the next Sunday, in the church wherein shall be his sacramental bread and his holy water.

³³oni

³⁴unless

¹ y O. ² not in Z. O. ³ ar Z. O. ⁴ - Pedwar dyn y mwynheir cwyn. O. ⁵ Z. O. ⁶ not in Z. O. ⁷ Z. O. ⁸ hono Z. O. ⁹ oni Z. ¹⁰ y Z. O. ¹¹ not in Z. O. ¹² Z. O. ¹³ not in Z. ¹⁴ Z. ¹⁵ - Val hyn y dyl X. Amgroys. O. ¹⁶ This follows the next section in Z. ¹⁷ not in Z. ¹⁸ gan Z. ¹⁹ arall yn mwynhav Z. ²⁰ o enyd Z. dyd O. ²¹ dyvod O. ²² yn Z. ²³ not in Z. ²⁴ Z. O. ²⁵ not in Z. ²⁶ Z. ²⁷ not in Z. ²⁸ roddet Z. dot O. ²⁹ O.

VI. Vnryw lw adyry pob¹ raith ar neb ay² rodo.

6. The same kind of oath every raithman gives as the person who shall procure it.

XVIII. ³NAW TYVODYOC Y SYD ADDYLEIR GREDV GAYR POB VN ONADDVNT ⁴OR NEILLTV.

XVIII. THERE ARE NINE TAVODIOGS TO WHOSE WORD CREDENCE IS DUE, EACH ONE OF THEM SEPARATELY.

I. Arglwyd y rwg y dav wr o bydant kyn nesseset⁵ ido.

1. A lord, between his two men, if they be so near to him.

II. Tad y rwg y dav vap o byddant vn vam⁶ vntat.

2. A father, between his two sons, if they be by one mother and one father.

III. Ynat ar y vrawt ⁷[a varno] od addef y barnv nev o gellir ⁸y ⁹brovi arno ¹⁰y barnv' y bwy y barnot ¹¹y bwy nys barnod.

3. A judge, as to the sentence he may pronounce, if he acknowledge the pronouncing it; or if it can be proved that he pronounced it; as to whom he adjudged it, or to whom he did not adjudge it.

Ar' tri hyny nyddyly tygv.

And it is not requisite that those three should swear.

IV. Effeiriati¹² rwg y' dav dyn blwyf o byd ym rysson ¹³[y] rygthvnt amgymynv da vdvnt y my gymynwyt. Y mynev y kymynwyt. Yna ¹⁴yreffeiariati a ddyly' dosbarth y rygthvnt os wrtho y kymynwyt.

4. A priest, between two persons of his parish, if there be a dispute between them, as to the bequest of property to them: 'To me it was bequeathed.' 'To me it was bequeathed.' Then the priest is to settle between them, if the bequest was through him.

V. Mach ar y vechny od ¹⁵adver y vot yn vach o gwedyr yntev nyt tyvodioc.

5. A surety as to his suretiship, if he be acknowledged as being a surety; but, if he be denied, he is no tavodiog.

VI. Morwyn ar y morwyndot o dygyr trais ¹⁶arny hebrwg ychwyn yn gyffreithiol ¹⁷y llys ay dillat oll am y fen a hyny dan weidi ac a rwyd y drais arnay val y ¹⁸gwelo pawb. ¹⁹Pwy bynac y dweto hi arno gnevthvr y drays ²⁰[o] ²¹hono ²²arno gan ²³[i] dygv o honay arno nychaif ²⁴[hwnw] wadv dym o hyny.

6. A virgin, as to her virginity, if a rape be committed upon her, by bringing her plaint lawfully into court, with all her clothes about her head, and crying, with the appearance of the violation upon her, so that all may see. Whatsoever man she shall say committed the violation, upon her oath, such a one shall not be permitted to deny any part thereof.

VII. Lleidr pan ²⁵y krocer wrth ²⁶y groc yn addev y gydleidr am y lladrat y krocer amdanaw.

7. A thief, when he is to be hanged, at the gallows criminating his fellow thief, as to the theft for which he is to be hanged.

VIII. Bvgayl trefgord y edvyryt ar y ryscrybl o lledyr vn on nadvnt pwy ay lladod or yscrybl ²⁷ony ²⁸byd eido' ef ran or yscrybl' o byd ²⁹nyt tavodioc.

8. The herdman of a hamlet, to declare as to his herd, if one of them be killed, as to which killed it of the herd, if none of the cattle belong to him; if there be, he is not a tavodiog.

IX. Rodiat ar y rod ³⁰od adef y roy' a bod ymrysson y rwg dav dyn am ³¹y da ac yn dwedvt y my y roes ef y da. Y mynev y ³²roes ef y da. Yna ³³[y] byt ym ben y rodiat y bwy y ³⁴roes y da.

9. A giver, as to his gift, if he acknowledge the giving it, and there be a dispute between two persons about the property, and saying: 'To me he gave the property.' 'To me he gave the property.' Then it is to depend upon the word of the giver, to whom he gave the property.

³⁵ gwypo

³⁶ know.

¹raithwr Z. ²ro. Z. ³- Nawtavodioc O. ⁴ar O. ⁵y gwyr. Z. not in O. ⁶not in Z.O. ⁷Z.O. ⁸not in O. ⁹praw Z. ¹⁰not in Z. ¹¹a O. ¹²y rwg Z.O. ¹³Z.O. ¹⁴y dily yreffeiariati Z.O. ¹⁵addefir Z.O. ¹⁶arnai o Z.O. ¹⁷yr Z.O. ¹⁸Pa wr Z.O. ¹⁹Z. ²⁰hyny O. ²¹not in Z. ²²Z. ²³Z. y O. ²⁴not in Z.O. ²⁵not in Z. ²⁶not in O. ²⁷bydde i Z. ²⁸not in O. ²⁹not in Z. ³⁰not in Z. ³¹rodes O. ³²Z.O. ³³rodles Z. ³⁴Z.

x. Oyd naw niev adyly pedwar onaddvnt ¹[i] ymgoffav am y llw ²a tri eraill ny dyly tygv.

xi. Arglwyd ac ynat athat ³nydlant tygv:

xii. Yffeiriat nydyly oet am ⁴y lw namyn hyt yr oet y gallo ganv efferen gyntaf.

xiii. Lleidr nychaif oet rac ydyhenyd namyn tygv yw dyhenyd ay agev vot yn wyr adyvot.

xiv. Paham y dwedir oyt tridiev adyly mach y mgoffav. Llyma paham oyd tridiev adyly ef y wybot ay mach ⁵a nyt mach ac yn yroet hwnw y dyly gwadv nev adev. Gwydy ⁶yddydevo y vot yn vach ac ⁷edvryt y vechnyed yna y dyly ef oet nawniev.

xv. ⁸[Oed dridiav] y syd yr neb a hamhevo ⁹edvryt ¹⁰y mach y geissio ¹⁰krair y greirhav y mach.

XIX. ¹¹LLYMA WYTH BVNVARCH.

i. ¹²Mor kanys pabeth bynac a vo ¹³yn varw yn ymor tri llanw athri tray y brenyn biev.

ii. Ayl yw ¹⁴y tir y bwrier y da or mor ydaw pwybynac bievo y tir yr arglwyd vchaf biev y da.

iii. ¹⁵Achanoc diadlam alldvt yw hwnw ¹⁶[ac] ¹⁶olledyr hwnw yr arglwyd adyly y alanas ychlan kanyt oes genedl y ¹⁷kyfranir.

iv. ¹⁸A lleidyr kanychyffran ¹⁹lleidr a neb.

v. Amarwdy kanys o byd marw dyn heb ²⁰gymynv y da' yr arglwyd biev y da oll.

vi. Ac abediw ²¹y gan y neb ydylyo talv abediw ydaw.

vii. A dirwy.

viii. A camlwrw ²¹y gan y neb awnel agyfraith [²²iddo.

XX. ²³AM NAW APAYTH GALANAS.]

i. Naw affaith y syd y alanas a llw kanwr ydiwat gwayt ²⁴[a gweli a choll enaid] y syd ²⁵y gyd a sob vn ²⁶[o naddvnt] a hyny o vrait yr alanas. A nawvgain ²⁷[o

10. Four of them are to have a space of nine days, to recollect themselves as to their oath; and the three others are not required to swear.

11. A lord, a judge, and a father, are not required to swear.

12. A priest is not to have time for his oath, but during the while he is able to chaunt mass most expeditiously.

13. A thief has no delay of execution; but he is to swear by his execution and his death, to its being true what he says.

14. Why is it said, that a surety is to have a term of three days, to recollect himself? This is the reason: a term of three days he is to have, to know whether he be surety or not surety; and, in that term, he is to deny or to acknowledge it. After he shall have acknowledged his being surety, and stated his suretiship, then he is entitled to nine days of time.

15. There is a term of three days to the person who shall doubt the surety's statement, to procure a relic to administer an oath to the surety.

XIX. THESE ARE THE EIGHT SUMPTERS.

1. The sea; because that whatsoever thing shall be lifeless in the sea, during three floods, and three ebbs, belongs to the king.

2. The second is, the land upon which the property shall be cast from the sea; whosoever may own the land, to the supreme lord belongs the property.

3. A homeless pauper; such a one is an alltud; and if he be killed, the lord is entitled to the entire of his galanas; since there is no kindred to participate.

4. A thief; for he shares his thief with no one.

5. A marw-dy; because, if a person die without bequeathing his property, the lord is entitled to all his property.

6. Ebediw from the person who ought to pay ebediw to him.

7. Dirwy.

8. And a camlwrw from the person who shall commit an unlawful act against him.

XX. OF THE NINE ACCESSARIES OF GALANAS.

1. There are nine accessaries of galanas; and the oaths of a hundred men, to deny blood, and wound, and loss of life, are necessary with each of them; and that

¹ y vod yn ryd

² a coll y dir

³ being free,

⁴ lose his land,

¹ Z.O. ² ar O. ³ not in O. ⁴ not in Z. ⁵ ai Z.O. ⁶ addeffo Z. ⁷ erwyd O. ⁸ Z.O. ⁹ not in Z. ¹⁰ krairav Z. ¹¹ - Wyth pynvarch O. ¹² - Y O. ¹³ not in Z. ¹⁴ not in O. ¹⁵ - Ac Z. ¹⁶ Z. ¹⁷ kyfraner. Z.O. ¹⁸ not in O. ¹⁹ - y Z. ²⁰ not in Z. ²¹ not in Z. ²² Z. yni erbyn. O. ²³ O. ²⁴ Z. ²⁵ not in Z. ²⁶ Z. ²⁷ O.

aryant ¹am y' tair kyntaf ²a davnawvgaint ³ariant am' bob vn or tair nessaf am bob vn or tair diwaythaf nawvgaint deirgwaith.

ii. Adyleir y da ⁴kyn gwater yr affaith. Dyleyr sef ⁵achaws yw tal a gwat awnaeth Hywel yna rac trymet galanas.

iii. Paham y may mwy kosp y tair affaith diwaythaf nor tair ⁶pervet ar tair pervet nor tair kyntaf. Llyma ⁷[paham] ⁸honesaf vo' yr affaith yr llofrvdieth ⁹mwyaf vyd y dial amdanay.

iv. Pwy adyly gyrv affaith galanas. Kar a dyly y yrv a vo kynnesset y grenyd ¹⁰yr gwr alas' ac y dylyo talv galanas drostaw ay gymrvt.

v. Padelw y dyly ef ¹¹y yrv. Tygv ¹²y grayr arnaw teirgwayth a gwadet y llall yr krair.

vi. A gaif y genedl yewn o ffalla y raith am yr affaith. Nachaif.

vii. Pa ham. Am naddyly neb sarhaet onyt y neb y gwneled y sarhaet ydo. Onyt sarhaet kelayn adyly kenedl y gan y llofrvd kany ellir llad neb heb y sarhav.

viii. Pa gosp adyly arglwyd o ffalla y raith am affaith. Tair pvnt.

ix. A ayll arglwyd holy affaith heb genedl. Na aill holi dym heb gwynwr onyt y da ehvn ay arglwyddyaeth.

x. Pa ham y gyr kenedyl affayth ac nachan yewn amdanay. Yn ev dewis y may ay ¹³holy ay tewy.

xi. Aellyr holy affaith kyn ¹⁴nollowrvdieth. Nahellir kany penaf yw yr alanas a chyntaf ydylyceir y holy.

xii. Paham ymae mwy raith ywadv affaith noc y wadv ¹⁵gylanas. Amvot gwyr ¹⁶dyweredoc a gwyr not y wadv galanas' ac nat oes ywadv affaith ¹⁷namyn y' gwyr agaffo.

xiii. Aoes alanas heb affaith. Oes olledyr dyn agwenwyn.

xiv. Paham yw hyny. Am nat oes ordynv gweyt ¹⁸[yn hyny.]

according to the character of the galanas. And nine score of silver, in respect to the three first; and twice nine score of silver, in respect to the three next; for each one of the three last, thrice nine score.

2. Is the payment due although the accessory be denied? It is: because payment and denial were there established by Howel, because of the atrocity of galanas.

3. Why is the punishment of the three last accessories greater than of the three middle ones; and the three middle ones than of the three first? This is the reason: the nearer the accessory approaches to the perpetration of the deed, the greater is to be the retribution for it.

4. Who is to prosecute an accessory of galanas? A relative is to prosecute, who shall be so near of kindred to the man who was killed, as to be liable to pay galanas on his account, as well as to receive it.

5. In what form is he to prosecute it? By swearing on the relic against him three times; and let the other deny on the relic.

6. Shall the kindred obtain right, if the raith as to the accessory fail? They shall not.

7. For what reason? No one is entitled to saraad, but the person upon whom the saraad is committed. Only the saraad of a corpse is due to the kindred from the perpetrator of the deed; for no one can be killed without saraad.

8. What penalty is due to the lord, if the raith as to accessory fail? Three pounds.

9. Can a lord prosecute an accessory, without a kindred? No: he cannot prosecute for any thing, without an accuser, but for his own property, and his lordship.

10. Why shall kindred prosecute an accessory, and yet not obtain right for it? It is in their option, either to prosecute, or to be silent.

11. Can an accessory be prosecuted prior to galanas? It cannot: because the galanas is the principal, and first to be prosecuted.

12. Why is there a greater raith for denying an accessory, than for denying galanas? Because there are to be men under vows and nod-men to deny galanas; and to deny accessory, only the men that can be procured.

13. Is there galanas without an accessory? There is: if a person be killed by poison.

14. What reason is there for that? Because there is no effusion of blood in that case.

¹y gwerth pob un or z. ²not in z. ³yw gwerth z. ⁴kyd z. ⁵not in z. ⁶nessaf vddvnt z. ⁷z. ⁸advro nessaf z. ⁹A chann here in OO. ¹⁰mewn z. ¹¹iddo z. ¹²not in z. ¹³yr z. ¹⁴i gyrrv z. ¹⁵not in z. ¹⁶llawrvddieth z. ¹⁷diowredawc y wadv galanas gwyr not z. ¹⁸onid z. ¹⁹z.

XXI. [NAŦ AFAITH LLEDRAD.]

i. Naw affaith ysyd y ladrat adegwyr adevgayn y syd y wadv pob vn. Offalla y gwat teyr pvnt adyly ¹y arglwyd.

ii. Pwy adyly gyrv affaith lladrat. Koll-edic y da ²a dyly.

iii. Paham y may mwy gwat affaith lladrat no llowrvthieth. Am nat oes y wadv affaith gwyr not namyn ³y gwyr a gaffo.

iv. A hellyr holy vn affaith ymlaen lloff-rvdiaeth. Na hellir kanys penaf yw yweithret nor affayth.

v. Padelw y gyrrir affaith. Y yrv y grayr deyrgrwaith ay wadv deyrgrwayth.

vi. ⁴Kyhyryn kanysdr ⁵y syd' am ladrat kanys pafforyd bynac y del nac ⁶o rod nac oventhic yr arglwyd adyly teyrpvnt y pob dyn hyt y ganvet law val hyn ydyly obydwynwr y kolledic racdaw.

vii. Amabo blayth y may hefyt kyhyryn kanasdr yr neb ay kymero obydwyn ⁷wr racdaw val y llall.

viii. Am hyd brenyn gwedy llado kwn y brenyn ef y may kyhyryn' kanastyr anawvgayn ⁸adleyr am y kyhyryn hwnw' hyt y ganvet law. ⁹Ar arglwyd a ayll vot yn ¹⁰kwynwr am' hwnw ¹¹ehvn biev.'''

XXII. ¹²[NAW AFAITH TAN.]

i. Naw affaith tan y syd a hyny am ladrat losc y mae ¹³a degwyr adevgayn' ¹⁴[o wyr] ¹⁵ay gwata pob vn. ¹⁶A thayrpvnt yw ¹⁷[y] kosp offalla y raith kanys lladrat a gygayn yndo ac nyellyr holy yr affayth honno ony byd ¹⁸kwynwr ¹⁹perchenoc y ty ²⁰a thygv ²¹y grayr ²²deirgrwaith yn kyffreithiol.

ii. Tri than nydywygyr tan gevayl dref-gord yn gwneithvr gwaith gwyr y dref o gwna y tan drwc yn tref arall ef ay dywygyr: tan godaith mys Mowrth yn y diffaith o gwna hy hagen ygyffaned ef ay dywygyr y dywyn kany dyly godayth vot ygyvaned athan enyn drefgord nydywygyr y drwc awnel yn y dref hono o

XXI. [THE NINE ACCESSARIES OF THEFT.]

1. There are nine accessaries to theft; and fifty men are required to deny each of them. Should the denial fail, the lord is entitled to three pounds.

2. Who ought to prosecute an accessory to theft? The loser of the property.

3. Why is the denial of an accessory to theft greater than of galanas? Because, for denying accessory to theft nod-men are not required, but only such men as can be obtained.

4. Can any accessory be prosecuted before homicide? There cannot: because the act is greater than the accessory.

5. In what form is an accessory proceeded against? By bringing him to the relic three times; and his denying three times.

6. There is a strip of a hundred recurrences in respect to theft; because, whatever way it may come, whether by gift, or by borrowing, the lord is entitled to three pounds from every person, to the hundredth hand: he is so entitled, if the loser be a complainant on account of it.

7. In respect to a carcass killed by a wolf, there is likewise a strip of a hundred recurrences to whosoever shall take it, if there be a complainant on account of it; like the other case.

8. For the king's hart, after it shall be killed by the dogs of the king, there is a strip of a hundred recurrences: and nine score of silver is due for that strip, unto the hundredth hand. And the lord can be a complainant in respect to that; because he himself owns it.

XXII. THE NINE ACCESSARIES OF FIRE.

1. There are nine accessaries of fire; and that for feloniously burning; and fifty men shall deny each one of them. And three pounds is the penalty, if the raith fail; for theft is comprehended therein; and that accessory cannot be examined into, unless the owner of the house be a complainant, and swear upon the relic three times lawfully.

2. Three fires for which no satisfaction is to be made: the fire of a hamlet smithy doing the work of the men of the trev; if the fire cause damage in another trev, it is to be made good: heath burning in the month of March on a waste; if done amongst habitations, the mischief is to be made good, for heath burning is not to be

¹yr Z. ²ai Z. ³not in Z. ⁴''' This follows the next section in Z. ⁵not in Z. ⁶not in Z. ⁷adyly O. ⁸not in Z. ⁹not in Z. ¹⁰not in O. ¹¹— kanys ef Z. ¹²O. ¹³o wyr a gaffo Z. ¹⁴O. ¹⁵a Z. ¹⁶not in Z. ¹⁷Z.O. ¹⁸cwyno o O. ¹⁹perchen Z.O. ²⁰ai Z.O. ²¹yr O. ²²not in Z.

gwna y tan drwc yn tref arall wynt ay talant.

done amongst habitations: and the fire of a hamlet bath, the mischief done in that trev is not to be made good; if it cause injury in another trev they are to pay for it.

XXIII. ¹LLYMA Y GYNIVER FORD Y DYLY
ARGLWYD DA YWE YN GYFFREITHIOL.

XXIII. HERE ARE THE SEVERAL WAYS BY WHICH
THE LORD IS LAWFULLY ENTITLED TO THE
PROPERTY OF HIS MAN.

1. Naw affaith galanas ²[a] naw affaith lladrat ³[a] naw affaith tan ay naw tavodioc ay wyth pynvarch ⁴ay y' hehoc ⁵ay vual ⁶ay swllt avr athor llog heb ⁷dyag yfferchenoc ac avwrio mor ⁸y tir or avo ymraynt y mor tri llanw athri thray heb vediant ⁹y neb arnaw a gwerth lleydr ¹⁰ay ddevdegmw dyrwy ¹¹ladrat athrays' ac ymlad ay rwydev ay amobr ay abediw ay gamlwrw ay vuwch ¹²lvd ay vuwch wyl Vor ay ¹³tygey ay wesvae ay veriony ay ebran ¹⁴ay waith y gan y ¹⁵neb ¹⁶ay' dyllo' ¹⁷ay gwnevthvr gwaith ydo ¹⁸ay gyffraith ¹⁹hely a gwerth ²⁰haloctr sef yw hyny pvnt ²¹achosp llath kelayn ac gaer ²²[yw hyny] o dda ²³yr llowryd or pryt bygylyd ²⁴ay da halowcty ²⁵ay foawtyr athavot wely ²⁶a meirch penyll ²⁷a mel a moch' y gan y taeogav y werth ymlaen arall agwerth y tervynev ac ev kosp affop da dyberchhenoc atholl y ²⁸velyne.

1. The nine accessories of galanas; the nine accessories of theft; the nine accessories of fire; his nine tavodiogs; his eight sumpters; his hawk; his bugle horn; his gold treasure; shipwreck without the escape of the owner; what the sea shall cast to land, having remained in the sea during three floods and three ebbs, without its being owned by any one; the worth of a thief; his dirwy of twelve kine, for theft, and violence, and fighting; his nets; his amobyr; his ebediw; his camlwrw; his cow for the army; his cow at the feast of St. Mor; his "tunces"; his gwestvas; his maer lands; his provender; his work from such men as are bound to work for him; his law of the chase; his worth of polluted land, being one pound; the penalty for homicide, what shall be found of the property of the slayer from time to time; his halog-dy property; his fugitive; tongue-wound; fed steeds, swine, and honey, from the taeogs, on sale, in preference to another; the worth of boundaries, and penalties attached to them; every unowned property; and the toll of his mills.

XXIV. ²⁹[AM ALANAS.]

XXIV. OF GALANAS.

1. Beth yw galanas vchelwr dysswyd. Chwebvw ³⁰a chwevgeymvw' gan ³¹tri arddyrchavel deyrwaith. ³²Nac ef' ³³y chwevgeymvw gan ³⁴tri ar ³⁵drychavel yw yr alanas ³⁶ar chebvw yw y saraet kelayn ac wrth nabyd dyrchavel yn ³⁷[y] saraet kelayn na henwyr y chwevgayn aryan ac velly yn ³⁸[y] lle ³⁹[y] mac ⁴⁰y nomvw a navgeymvw ⁴¹y nomvw yw y syrhaet ar navgeymvw yw yr alanas.

1. What is the galanas of an uchelwr without office? Six score and six kine, with three augmentations. Not so: the six score kine, with three augmentations, form the galanas; and the six kine are the saraad of a corpse; and, as there is to be no augmentation in the saraad of a corpse, the six score of silver is not named: and so in the place where there are nine score and nine kine, the nine kine are for the saraad; and the nine score kine are for the galanas.

II. Aoes raith ⁴²[i] gwadv mach. Nac oes. Raith ⁴³y wadv nat mach y syd ⁴⁴ot atver' y vot ⁴⁵[ef'] yn vach nyt oes raith oe wadv ⁴⁶gwedy hyny.'

2. Is there a raith for denying a surety? There is not. There is a raith for denying that there is a surety; if he acknowledge himself to be a surety, there is no raith for denying it afterwards.

⁴⁷dayogav

⁴⁸o achos ky

⁴⁹taeogs;

⁵⁰on account of

¹ - Llyma y fyrd ydylly arglwyd da y wr. O. ² Z. ³ ai Z. ⁴ a Z. ⁵ not in O. ⁶ yr Z. ⁷ not in Z. ⁸ a Z. ⁹ o drais a lladrat Z. ¹⁰ lryd O. ¹¹ a Z. ¹² wyr y O. ¹³ a dyly Z. ¹⁴ - i O. ¹⁵ a Z. ¹⁶ - i Z. ¹⁷ halogi i dir Z. O. ¹⁸ Z. O. ¹⁹ y Z. O. ²⁰ a Z. ²¹ ai Z. ²² ai voch ai vel Z. ²³ velin. Z. ²⁴ O. ²⁵ not in Z. ²⁶ y O. ²⁷ can O. ²⁸ not in Z. ²⁹ i Z. O. ³⁰ artharchael teirgwaith O. ³¹ a Z. ³² not in O. ³³ Z. O. ³⁴ Z. ³⁵ not in Z. O. ³⁶ not in O. ³⁷ Z. O. ³⁸ ay O. ³⁹ gwedi addefer Z. yr adewer O. ⁴⁰ Z. O. ⁴¹ not in Z. ⁴² Z. tynkyev O. ⁴³ Z.

⁴⁴ A payment from each free maenol of one pound; still collected for the prince under the name of tunc rents. See page 91. sect. 15.

iii. Aoes lys ar wybydyat. Nac oes osyt
¹lys nytgwybydyat gwedy bo gwybydyat
²[ynte] ny ellyr y lyssv.

iv. A oes le ygyffraith y ³dylor damdwg
 da ⁴agynhyrchawl a gyr amdanaw kynyrch-
 awl. Oes ⁵ochollyr da dywahan vegys eyd-
 yon ⁶o chayr peth yw damdwg ef a dyleyr
 kael kwbl or eydyon ac yna ydamdygyr da
 absen.

v. O ⁷choll dall da ⁸kyn godyweder' yn
 gynhyrchawl nydyleyr y damdwg.

vi. Palebynac y barner ydyn damdwg
 ych nev vuwch gwedy ⁹yd ymydavo ay
 dyledywrwyd nydyleir y damdwg yn gy-
 mynt athrvgain kanys ywerth ynydyledy-
 rwyd oed drvgayn ac ¹⁰yntev a amydeywys ar
 gwerth hwnw a hwnw yw argay damdwg.
 Val hyn y dyly roy y ¹¹lw ¹²yn ¹³[y] lle y
 barner ¹⁴dwg y dyn' am da y ¹⁵lw' nas rodav
¹⁶heb hyn a hyn ¹⁷ay kae hyn yrdaw.

vii. Amws yn pori allan kolly y vraynt
 awna achyt ¹⁸[y] kollo ef vraynt amws ny
¹⁹cholles ef vraynt palffray.

viii. Ac velly ²⁰[y bydd] am vylgy heb
²¹y torch.

ix. Aoes le y gyffraith y dylyo dyn
 ardrethv tyr ²²[y] dyn arall ac nadylo
²³ardrethv ²⁴y tir ehvn. Oes othal dyn tyr
²⁵ardrethol dros alanas yn waytyr ²⁶a gwedy
 hyny kael ohono vn or ²⁷pedayr swyd ar-
 vgayn' yn ²⁸[y] llys yna ydily ef ardrethv
 y tyr a dalod yn waytir ac ovraynt y swyd
 nyt ardretha y tyr ehvn.

x. Aoes le ygyffraith ydylyer tal ac ayl
 tal am vn dylyet. Oes oda dyn yn vach ar
 kymell da ²⁹pan allo ef adily roy y ³⁰llw na
 ayll kymell ³¹kyn deler ³²atof bevnyd
 achrayr' ar dyd ny rodo y lw kymellet nev
 dalet. O daw yr howlwr ³³attaw dydgwaith ar
 y mach' ac erchi ydaw kymell y vechnyeth
 nev wadv nasdychon a gwadv or mach

3. Is there an objection to an evidence?
 There is not: insomuch that if there be an
 objection, he is no evidence; after being
 admitted an evidence, he cannot be ob-
 jected to.

4. Is there a case in law wherein there
 ought to be swearing to property not ³⁴pre-
 sent, and a prosecution for it as present?
 There is: if indivisible property be ³⁵lost,
 such as a bullock; if a part be had to
 swear to, then the whole worth of the
 bullock is to be had: and there absent
 property is sworn to.

5. If a blind person lose property; al-
 though it should be overtaken and found,
 it is not to be sworn to.

6. In whatever case it shall be adjudged
 for a person to swear to an ox, or a cow,
 after passing its prime, it ought not to be ap-
 praised to the amount of three score pence;
 because its worth in its prime was three
 score pence; and then it has passed such
 value: and that is the stay of appraisement.
 Thus a person is to give his ³⁶oath, in the
 case wherein it shall be adjudged for him
 to swear to property; that he would not
 give it without so much and so much, and
 that he could get so much for it.

7. A stallion grazing out loses its pri-
 vilege; and, although it should lose its
 privilege of stallion, it has not lost its
 privilege of a palfrey.

8. And in like manner as to a greyhound,
 without its collar.

9. Is there a case in law, where a person
 shall tax the land of another person, and
 shall not tax his own land? There is:
 if a person pay taxable land, on account
 of galanas, as blood land, and after that
 obtain one of the twenty-four principal
 offices in the court; then he taxes the land
 he has paid as blood land; and, by the
 privilege of his office, he taxes not his own
 land.

10. Is there a case in law where a payment
 and a second payment are due for one debt?
 There is: if a person become surety for en-
 forcing payment when he ³⁷can, he is to give
 his ³⁸oath that he cannot enforce it, if a relic
 be daily brought to him; from the day he
 gives not his oath, let him either enforce it,
 or let him pay. If the plaintiff come ³⁹on a

¹ anghreithiawl
² law
³⁰ at y mach dengwaith

²⁷ o holir
²⁹ pryd na

³⁴ legal,
³⁵ hand,
³⁶ ten times to

³⁷ claimed,
³⁸ cannot,

¹ not in Z. ² Z. ³ dyly O. ⁴ or O. ⁵ chyll O. ⁶ kyd goddiwedd Z. ⁷ not in Z. ⁸ not in O. ⁹ Z. ¹⁰ y dyn
 ddamdwng Z. ¹¹ yr O. not in Z. ¹² ac y Z. O. ¹³ O. ¹⁴ chyll Z. ¹⁵ Z. O. ¹⁶ not in Z. ¹⁷ O. ¹⁸ - i Z. ¹⁹ ildo
 Z. O. ²⁰ not in Z. ²¹ - o dir ardrethol Z. ²² pen swyddav Z. ²³ O. ²⁴ kyd Z. ²⁵ achrair bevnydd atto Z.
²⁶ Z. O. ²⁷ Z. ²⁸ O. ²⁹ Z.

nasdychon y dyd hwnw¹ athranoeth dyvot² or howlwr ar y mach ac herchi ydo kymell nev wadv nas dychon ar dyd hwnw³ bot yn well gan y mach no roy y llw ac nochymell ar y talyawtr talv ehvn a llyna⁴ y gan y mach gwat y dyd kyntaf athal dranoeth. A gwedy hyny dyvot yr howlor⁵ ar y talowdr⁶ [a chrair] ac herchi ydo llw gweylyd gwadv nev dalv a bot yn well gan y talwoodyr talv no gwadv a llyna yrayl tal.

xI. Y wadv sarhaet y bo gwaet⁷ hyt rvd llw tri dyn nessaf⁸ y gwerth⁹ ydaw.

xII. Y wadv sarhaet y¹⁰ del gwet hyt arffet llw pedwar¹¹ dyn nessaf¹² y gwerth.

xIII. Y wadv sarhaet y del gwaet hyt lawr llw pvmyn nessaf¹³ y gwerth. Ac velly y gwedyr sarhaet y bo¹⁴ clays a trigo trinawetyt ar¹⁵ [y] dyn.

xIV. Tri gwaet y syd nydtelir ev gwerth ac¹⁶ otdatverir ef adelir y sarhaet yr dyn.

XXV. [AM GROES.]

I. Nydyleyr yewn am yd ar y droet¹⁷ [wedi] kalangaeaf.

II. Nydyleir dody¹⁸ [kroes] yn yd nac y gwellt namyn gwarche.

III. Ac nydyleyr¹⁹ croes y messyryt²⁰ namyn messobr. Sef yw hwnw ochaif arglwyd moch yn y goet²¹ or pymet dyd kyn gwyl Vyagel hyt²² [y] bymthegwetyd gwedy y kalan ef a dyly llad y decvet²³ llwdyn ac velly o vn y vn hyt y dywactha. Ac nydyly priodor kadw y goet namyn o dri-diev kyn gwyl Vyagel hyt y decvet dyd gwedy y kalan ar moch a gaffo yn y goet yn hyny o amser llathet y decvet hwch ac nydyly ef llath²⁴ y moch o vnyvn val y dyly yr arglwyd. Ac nydyly kroes rac anyvayl vot. Ac nydyly perchenoc dyhevro y voch amvessyryt onydelyr²⁵ yn y koet wynt²⁶

¹⁷od addevir
¹⁸y mays yr yd

XXV. [OF A CROSS.]

1. No compensation is to be made for corn, that shall be standing after the calends of winter.

2. No cross is to be placed in corn, nor in grass, impounding only is right.

3. There is to be²⁷ no cross in pannage,²⁸ but mast-fee. The meaning of that is, if a lord find swine in his wood, from the fifth day before the feast of St. Michael, to the fifteenth day after New Year's day, he is entitled to kill the tenth animal; and so from one to one to the last. And a proprietor is not to preserve his wood, but from three days before the feast of St. Michael, to the tenth day after New Year's day; and of the swine he may find in his wood, within that time, let him kill the tenth sow: and he has not the right of killing the swine from one to one, as the

²⁷acknowledged,
²⁸without the corn,

¹not in O. ²yr Z. ³not in Z. ⁴a roy tolloy tir O. ⁵Z. ⁶not in Z. ⁷eu Z. ⁸not in Z. ⁹daw O. ¹⁰gwyr O. ¹¹eu Z. ¹²klainiav Z. ¹³O. ¹⁴Z. ¹⁵Z.O. ¹⁶o O. ¹⁷Z. ¹⁸hwch Z. ¹⁹not in O. ²⁰wynt yn y koet Z. ²¹Z.O. ²²O.

kany dyleir ariantal am ¹ev gweithret namyn ²ev llath val y dywetbwyt vchot.

iv. Messyr tervyn y rwg dav gantref naw troydved tervyn dav gymwt saith troytvet tervyn dwytref pmp troetved tervyn ³dwy randir tri throetvet tervyn dwy erw dwy gwys a hwnw aelwyr synach. Ac arglwyd adyly kosp y tervynev ac ev gwerth ⁴heffyt.

v. Messur forth gyffereithyol ⁵[yw] gwryt a haner.

vi. Dwy forth kyffereithyol a dyly bot ymob tref ⁶ford ar hyt ac arall ar draws. Achevgayn a dyly yr arglwyd am eredic ⁷[y] ford ac nydyleyr dym yr ⁸y hav nay llyffnv kany dyleir kosp ⁹[am ddim] yr y gwellav.

vii. Dav droetlwybr a dyly pob kyffaneth vn oe eclwys ac vn oe ¹⁰dyffrva. A gwerth ¹⁰[tory] troetlwybr yw tayardec arvgayn ac y berchenoc y tyr y bo y ¹¹[troyd] llwybr arnaw ¹²y daw y gwerth. ¹²[Ac] nyt ¹⁴oes gosp ¹³yr arglwyd yr ¹⁶tori troyt lwybr kany vn or tair overgroes yw kroes ar lwybr.

viii. Messur hwylva [¹⁷kyfraith ¹⁸yw] saith droetved. Pob kyffaned adyly hwylva yr dyflaith kyffredyn ¹⁹y dref athalv tyr arall amdanaw.

ix. Ny ayll neb oradev tyr kadw tyr rac ygylyd. Sef yw gradev tir brodyr achenderw achyvyrderw kany yr adran ²⁰adwc drach-evyn. Nydyly nay adran.

x. Nydyleyr achvp ar ²¹tyr kyt kany pop lle adyleyr y ranv eithyr ²²y tri lle 'mygyn a derw acheraic' a ²³ray hyny nydyleyr achvp ²⁴arnvnt vyth nac yn vn lle ony byd negef y ²⁵mayb yevaf o ranv y tyr achytboyt negef nydyleyr achvp ar ydydyn breynyawl ef.

xi. Nydylyir gwerthv tyr naydragwadoli heb ²⁶[genad a] ²⁷dvhvndeb brodyr acheffyn-derw achyvyrderw.

lord is entitled to do. And there is to be no cross against an animal: and the owner is not bound to exonerate his swine, in respect to pannage, unless they be caught in the wood; since no money payment is due on account of their act; but they are to be killed, as it has been said before.

4. The measure of a meer between two cantreys is nine feet; the meer of two cymwds, seven feet; the meer of two trevs, five feet; the meer of two randirs, three feet; the meer of two erwes, two furrows, and that is called a balk. The penalty as to the meers, and the worth of them likewise, belong to the lord.

5. The measure of a lawful road is a fathom and a half.

6. There are to be two lawful roads in every trev: a road along, and another across. And six score pence is due to the lord, for ploughing up a road; but nothing is due for sowing it, nor for harrowing it: since there is no penalty for improving it.

7. Every habitation ought to have two footpaths: one to its church; and one to its 'watering-place. And the worth of a footpath is thirty-three pence; and to the owner of the land, over which the path may lead, the worth is to go. And there is no penalty to the lord for breaking up a footpath; for a cross upon a path is one of the three vain crosses.

8. The measure of a bye-road, by law, is seven feet. Every habitation ought to have a bye-road to the common waste of the trev; and to allow other land for it.

9. None of the grades of land-owners are to keep land from each other. The grades of land-owners are, brothers, and cousins, and second cousins; because the redivision recurs. A nephew is not entitled to a redivision.

10. There ought to be no retention of joint land; for, in every case it is to be divided; excepting in three cases: a 'bog; an oak wood; and a rock:' and of those there is never to be any retention, in any case, unless there be a refusal of sharing the land, by the youngest son. And if there be a refusal, there is to be no retention of his privileged homestead.

11. Land is not to be sold, nor settled in perpetuity, without the consent of brothers, and cousins, and second cousins.

¹dyrva.

²melin a derw a chored

²³congregation.

²⁴mill; an oak wood; and a wear:

¹z. ²z. ³dev. ⁴wynt. ⁵z. ⁶z. ⁷z. ⁸not in z. ⁹z. ¹⁰z. ¹¹z. ¹²yr a z. ¹³z. ¹⁴not in z. ¹⁵y z. ¹⁶not in z. ¹⁷z. kyfraithiawl. ¹⁸z. ¹⁹z. ²⁰yr. ²¹addaw z. ²²vn. ²³not in z. ²⁴tri z. ²⁵arnaddvnt z. ²⁶mab z. ²⁷z. ²⁸chydndeb z. ²⁹z.

XII. Nydylyir dyrwy am dym yr godev heb weithret.^a

12. There is to be no dirwy, in respect to any thing, for intention, without an act.^a

XXVI. ¹LLYMA ²YGYNYVER FORD Y BYD Y HOLY TYR A DAYAR YN GYFFREITHYOL.

XXVI. THESE ARE THE SEVERAL WAYS THERE ARE FOR CLAIMING LAND AND SOIL LAWFULLY.

1. Hawl briodolder ach ac edryf yw ³hono.

1. A proprietary claim by kin and descent.

II. A dadanvd.

2. Dadenhudd.

III. Ac ymwrthrvn.

3. Mutual resistance.

IV. A mamwys.

4. Maternity.

V. Ac ymdervynv.

5. Mutual meering.

VI. A hawl gyffran.

6. Claim of distribution.

VII. A hawl ⁴adran.

7. Claim of redivision.

VIII. A gorfenran.

8. Ultimate division.

IX. A hawl ⁵gyhyt.

9. And claim of equation.

XXVII. ⁶LLYMA VAL Y DYLEYR HOLY TYR O ACH AC EDRYF.

XXVII. THUS LAND IS TO BE CLAIMED BY KIN AND DESCENT.

I. Kyntaf yw ⁷kyffroy hawl' yn ⁸[y] nawnyev ⁹gwedy kalangaeaf nev ¹⁰[yn] nawnyev ¹⁰wedy kalan' May. Ac onys hawl yn vn or ¹¹dev dyt hyny nychayf atep yn ydel y llall.

1. The first is ⁷'the agitation of the claim' in nine days after the calends of winter; or, in nine days after the calends of May. And, if a claim be not made on one of those ⁸'two days, the claimant shall not have an answer, until the other come.

II. Os ¹¹[yn] nawetyd May ¹²y hawl atep adyly kyn ¹³nawnyeu calangaeaf. Onychayf ¹⁴ef atep yna holet nawnyev ¹⁵kalangaeaf elchwyl ac ¹⁶[oni ichaiff yna] nybyd kayat kyffraith ¹⁶idaw vyth o hyny allan pan vyno arglwyd rody kyffraith ydaw eithyr ¹⁷[y]dydyev dydon. Sef yw ¹⁸dydyev dydon o nos ¹⁹Nodolyc gwedy gosber hyd dw ²⁰Nodolic.

2. If he claim on the ninth day of May, he is to have an answer before the nine days from the calends of winter. If he have not then an answer, let him claim in the nine days from the succeeding ¹⁴'calends of winter;' and, if he do not then obtain it, the law is not to be ever closed against him thenceforth, whenever the lord be minded to grant him law; except in the blank days. The blank days are, from Christmas eve after vespers until ¹⁵'Christmas day.'

III. Gwedy darvo kyffroy val y dywed-assom ny vchot yr arglwyd adyly kyn gwrandaw ²⁰y hawl kymryt edvryt hyn-awgwyr y wlat am ²¹y ach ²²ay edrif' ac

3. After the claim shall have been agitated, as we have said above, the lord, before hearing the claim, is to obtain a return, by the elders of the country, as to

^{a 22}— Hyn ydoed wydi iscrivenv yny y llyfr y copied hwn o hono. Y llyfr hwnn a gawas Einiawn ap Adda pan vv yngharchar Ymhofred gan y cwnstabyl ar kwnstabyl ai kavas gan brior y vynachloc a hanoed o Ddehevbarth ac nid oes athrondysc ar gyffraith namyn y sydd yn y llyfr hwn kysdal a hwn.

¹kyfreithiawl ²y naw ³May ⁴kalan gwedi yfferen ac o nos Basc gwedi gosber hyt duw Pasc bychan gwedi yfferen ac o nos Sadwrn y Sulgwyn gwedi gosber hyt duw Ssvl y Drindot wedi yfferen.

^{a 22}— This was written in the book from which this is copied. This book Einion, son of Adam, got, when in prison in Pomfret, from the constable, and the constable got it from the prior of the monastery, who came from South Wales: and there is no legal doctrine so good as that which is in this book.

¹legal ²nine ³May; ⁴New Year's day after mass; and from Easter eve after vespers until little Easter day after mass; and from Saturday eve of Whitsunday after vespers until Trinity Sunday after mass.

¹— Llyma fford ysyd i holi tir adayar. Q. ² not in Z. ³ hynny. Z. hwnw. Q. ⁴ a dyran. Z. ⁵ gyhyded. Q. ⁶— A. Z. ⁷ Q. ⁸ not in Z. ⁹ Z. ¹⁰ not in Z. ¹¹ Z. ¹² yr Z. ¹³ nawetyd Z. ¹⁴ not in Z. ¹⁵ Z. ¹⁶ ac ni bydd Z. ¹⁷ Z. Q. ¹⁸ not in Z. ¹⁹— y Z. ²⁰ not in Z. ²¹ yr Z. ²² ar edryd Z. ²³ Z. ²⁴ Q. ²⁵ Z.

¹os gav' yr ach ²ar edrif' nydyly ³y warando
⁴dym os gwyr yr' yach val y ⁵dyvot yr
howlor yr arglwyd adyly dyvynv yr amdyff-
ynwr yr maes y atep ydaw.

iv. Yna ydyly yr howlwr menegy ⁶[mes-
vr] y hawl ar y tyr ay ⁷ach ay' dylyet.

v. Yna y dyly yr amdyffynwr galv am
oyt ⁸[wrth i borth] ⁹y atep a dody ar y
gyffraith y dyly.

vi. Yna y dyly yr ynat barnv oet ¹⁰y daw
y atep herwyd ¹¹y bo' pellet yr howlwr y
wrth yr amdyffynor. Os yn vn gymwt ac ef
¹¹y byd' tridiev ¹¹a gayf' os yn yr ayl
kymwt y byd pvm nyev os yn y kantref
arall y byd naw nyev ¹²y dyly oet ac yna'
atep a gwedy ¹³yd atepo a roy or arglwyd
¹⁴gyffraith ¹⁵y rygthvnt a galw or howlor
¹⁶[am] vach ¹⁷[ar] a varno kyffraith yram-
dyffynwr a ayll yna galw am oet y geysio
mach kyhyt ¹⁸ac oet y atep.

vii. Pan del yr oet hwnw y dyly yna yr
amdyffynwr dangos y meichyev ac ev ¹⁹roy
ymediant yr argloyd yn y vo doosbarth y
gyffraith.

viii. Sef ²⁰yw meychiev ²¹ar gyffraith am'
tyr a dayar gwystylon odyonon byw dav
dyn nev avo mwy opop playt owyr ²²[o]
vn vraynt ar blayt y del drosty a ray hyny
nyt oes ²³nodet vdvnt yn vn lle nac yn
eclwys nac yn lle arall.

ix. Ac nydyly howlor oyt y geysyo mach.

x. Yn ytrydyd oet y dyly ²⁴y gyffraith
vot ac nydyly ²⁴y gyffraith vot namyn ar
²⁴y tyr.

xi. Gwedy darvo yr oydev oll adyvot y
datlev ar y tyr ²⁵yna ydyly yr ynat kywerio
²⁶y pledyev yn gyffreithiol val y dywethwyt
vchot ac erchi or ynat yr pledyev ym dy-
wedwch weythyan.

xii. Yna y dyly yr howlor menegy y vot
ef yn ²⁷[wir] priodor ar y tyr hwn ardayar
o ach ac edryt ac y dyly ²⁸ef y gael ²⁹[ef]
o gwataf ef y dylyet bot ydaw dygon ay
gwyr ³⁰[i] bot yn wyr ³⁰y dylyet a bot
ydaw dygon ogeytwayt agatvo y bryodolder
a dody ar y gyffraith y dyly kwbl oy dylyet

the kin and descent of the plaintiff; and,
if the kin and descent be false, he is to
hear nothing; if the kin be true, as as-
serted by the plaintiff, the lord is to
summon the defendant into the field to
answer to him.

4. Then the plaintiff is to state his claim
to the land, and his kin and title.

5. Then the defendant is to call for time
for aid to answer; and he is to appeal to
the law.

6. Thereupon the judge is to adjudge
time for him to answer, according to the
distance of the plaintiff from the defen-
dant. If he be in the same cymwd with
him, he shall have three days; if he
be in the second cymwd, five days; if he
be in the other cantrev, he is to have a
delay of nine days, to answer: and after
he shall have answered, and the lord
shall have set the law between them, and
the plaintiff have called for surety upon
what the law shall adjudge; the defen-
dant can then call for time for obtaining
surety, of equal length with the time for
answering.

7. When that time expires, it is then
incumbent upon the defendant to show the
sureties, and to place them in the posses-
sion of the lord, until there shall be a
decision by law.

8. Sureties to abide by law, for land and
soil, are, living persons as pledges, two
persons, or more, from each party, being
men of the same privilege with the party
for which they come: and for those there
is no sanctuary in any place, either in
church, or any where else.

9. And the plaintiff is not to have time
for obtaining surety.

10. At the third meeting the law is to
take its course: and the law is not to be
but upon the land.

11. After all the terms shall have ended,
and the pleadings come upon the land;
then it is incumbent upon the judge to
arrange the parties lawfully, as has been
mentioned above; and the judge is to order
the parties: 'Speak you now, on both
sides.'

12. Then the plaintiff is to declare his
being the true proprietor of this land
and soil, by kin and descent, and that he
ought to have it; if his title be denied,
that there are enough who know of his title
being true, and that he has enough of guar-
dians, who can preserve his proprietorship;

¹oni gan Z. ²ac O. ³not in Z. ⁴not in Z. ⁵y O. ⁶dyly vot Z. ⁷Z. ⁸not in Z. ⁹Z. ¹⁰not in O. ¹¹not in Z. ¹²a gayf i Z. ¹³yr Z. not in O. ¹⁴- y Z. ¹⁵not in Z. ¹⁶Z. O. ¹⁷Z. ¹⁸ar Z. ay O. ¹⁹roddi Z. ²⁰not in Z. ²¹a ddyleir am kyffraith Z. ²²O. ²³nawdd Z. ²⁴not in Z. ²⁵not in Z. O. ²⁶not in Z. ²⁷Z. ²⁸not in Z. ²⁹Z. ³⁰not in Z.

ay bryodolder ac o dayr yn yerbyn y dily mwynhav ywybydyayt ay geitweyt.

xiii. Yna ydily yr amdyffynor atep owadv nev adev nev ardelw kyffreithiol val nadylo na gwadv nac adef. Os adev awna yramdyfynwr hyny barner yr howlor messur y hawl. Os 'y wadv awna' mwynhaer gwybydyayt yr howlor a llyset y llall wynt os dichon.

xiv. Ac ny trayt yna amynyogav tyr namyn ²gwyr gorvotref kanys provy dilyet ymaynt ac ³nac provy kyffran.

xv. 'Os yr amdyffynor adywayt kyffran' kyffreithyol tyr a dayar a vu y ⁴rof y atyty ac ⁵y doeth y ty' y lle ar lle ac y may ⁶genyt hwnw' yn tv athal am y tyr hwn ac o gwedy dy hyny y may y my dygon ay gwyr ac ar ykyffraith y dodaf na ⁷dilyey dy yr ayl kyffran ⁸y genyf vy.

xvi. Os gwadv awna yr howlor hyny mwynhaer gwybydyay tyr amdyffynor a llyset y llall wynt o vn ¹⁰o tair fford y llyssyr gwybydyeit galanas adydrta a gwr-eicta a rayt yw ¹¹y bot ynamynyogav tyr hefyt. Ac offyna y brawd dyvarner yr howlor. Os ef adywayt arapawl yw dyhawl traether val y gyclev vchot.

xvii. Os yr amdyffynwr awataf ¹²yr ach ar edryf nys dychon kanys ¹³hynafgwyr ywlat ay hadverod.

xviii. Pwybynac a gynhalio tyr tair oes gwyr yn vn wlat ar priodoryn ¹⁴[a] heb wneithr ¹⁵[o honvn] vn o try thwrw kyffraith nywrthebyr vyth vdunt am y tyr hwnw kan ¹⁶rygaed kyffraith ¹⁷[y] rygthvnt ¹⁸ac ef.' O gwnaent wyntef vn or try ¹⁹[ffeth] ²⁰hyny ay tory aradr ay lloscy ty ay llad kelayn nydyffyd y hawl hyt ymben ynowet ach. A dyasbat ²¹[yw] ²²hwnw yn mynet opryodor yn amryodor ²³dywaythaf ach ²⁴awrendy kyffraith' a hono aelwyr dyaspat ²⁵ach anwn' ac awrandewyr.

and appeal to the law that he is to have the whole of his right and his proprietorship; and, if he be opposed, that he is to have the benefit of his evidences and his guardians.

13. Then the defendant is to answer: by denying; or acknowledging; or by lawful arddelw, that he is neither to deny, nor to acknowledge. If the defendant acknowledge that; let there be adjudged to the plaintiff the extent of his claim. If he deny it; let the evidences of the plaintiff be made use of, and let the other object to them, if he be able.

14. And it is not necessary then to have land-borderers, but men of an adjunct trev, for they are proving a title, and not proving distribution.

15. If the defendant say: 'A lawful distribution of land and soil has been between me and thee; and there fell to thy share such and such a place; and thou hast that, a house-plot, as an equivalent for this land; and, if thou deniest that, there are for me enough who know it; and to the law I appeal, that thou art not entitled to have a second distribution from me.'

16. If the plaintiff deny that, let the evidences of the defendant be made use of; and let the other object to them, by one of the three ways of objecting to evidences: for galanas; land-feud; and woman-feud; and it is necessary for their being land-borderers likewise. And, if the proof succeed, let the plaintiff be cast. If he say: 'Thy claim is a futile claim;' let the proceeding be stated as above.

17. If the defendant deny the kin and descent, he cannot; for the elders of the country have returned it.

18. Whosoever shall possess land during three lives of men, in the same country with the original proprietors, without their committing any one of the three legal disturbances, no reply shall ever be made to them concerning that land; because the law has completely barred between them and it. If they on their part do one of those three acts: whether breaking a plough; or burning a house; or killing a body: the claim does not become extinct, until the end of the ninth generation. And the cry of such person, becoming, from a proprietor a non-proprietor, in the last descent, will be listened to by the law: and that cry is called a cry over the abyss, and will be listened to.

¹ not in O. ² gwatta ef Z. ³ not in O. ⁴ ned Z. nyd O. ⁵ not in O. ⁶ ryngof Z. ⁷ iti y doeth Z. ⁸ hwnw genyt Z. ⁹ dilye Z. ¹⁰ not in Z. O. ¹¹ or Z. ¹² ev Z. ¹³ not in Z. ¹⁴ hynafaid Z. ¹⁵ Z. ¹⁶ rrygaws Z. O. ¹⁷ Z. O. ¹⁸ not in Z. ¹⁹ Z. ²⁰ hyn Z. ²¹ O. ²² hwn O. ²³ not in Z. ²⁴ awrandewir ynghyfraith Z. ²⁵ vch aduan Z.

xix. ¹[Yna y dyly hwnw doddi diasbad vwch adnan ac y dyly ynte kaffel kynws seff yw hyny kimint ar gwr mwyaf i war-chadw.]

xx. Nydyleyr kynyc tyr lloc yneb ymlayn y gylyd hyt yn oet tayl.

xxi. Pwybynac y barner gwarthec arno yn ydewys y byd aitalv ²y gwarthec ay ³y gwerth ⁴kyffreithyol ⁵amdanvt.

XXVIII. ⁶VAL HYN Y DYLYEYB HOLY DADANVD.

i. Tri ryw dadanvt y syd dadanvt ty ac eredic adadanvt kar a dadanvt bwrn a baych.

ii. Ny ayll neb holy dadanvt ⁷am tyr onyt am tyr a ⁸vo yn llaw y tat pan vu varw ac yn y law yntev ehvn ay yrv yntev y ar y tyr yn agyffreithiol.

iii. Yna y dyly yr howlor kyffroy hawl yn vn or nawnyev kyntaf or May nev or nawnyev kyntaf gwedy kalangaeaf. Ac onys kyffry yn ⁹vn ¹⁰o' nawnyev kalangaeaf nav nawnyev May' nychayf atep ¹¹ony del y llall. Os y nawnyev May y hawl ¹²brawt a dyly ¹³y gayl' kyn nawnyev kalangaeaf ac ¹⁴onys kayff ¹⁵yna atep' holet yr eylwayth yn ynawnyev hyny. Ac gwedy kyffro eff y hawl yny dav amser hyny ny byd kayat kyffraith ¹⁶vyd weydy hyny pan vyno ¹⁷[yr] arglwyd ¹⁸rody kyffraith ydaw.

iv. Gwedy rodo arglwyd kyffraith ydaw achywerio ¹⁹y pleydyev ²⁰yn gyffreithyol val ydywetbwyt vhot ac erchy or ynat yr pleydyev ymdywedvt yna ydyly yr howlor mynegy y vot eff yn kyvanhedv y tyr hwnw ²¹[ar daiar] o ty ac avlwyt a ²²[o] eredic ²³ay yrv yn agyffreithiol y ar y tyr ac anvdo y aylwyt yn agyffreithyol ac n gwedy dy hyny y may y my dygon ay gwyr ac ar y gyffraith y dodaf yr aylwyt a anvdwyt yn agyffreithyol y dylya vy ydatdanvdo yn gyffreithyawl.

v. Yna y dyly yramdyffynwr dywedvt vn o dav atep ay gwadv y yrv y ar y tyr yn agyffreithiawl ay yntev dywedvt o dadanvd y

19. Thereupon, such one is to set up a cry over the deserted place; and he is then entitled to obtain a refuge, and that is as much as the man of the greatest conservancy.

20. Hired land is not to be offered to any one in preference to another, especially manured land.

21. Whosoever shall be adjudged to pay cattle, it is at his option, whether to pay cattle, or the lawful worth of them.

XXVIII. THUS DADENHUDD IS TO BE PROSECUTED.

1. There are three kinds of dadenhudd: dadenhudd by house and arature; and dadenhudd by car; and dadenhudd by bundle and burden.

2. No one can prosecute dadenhudd as to land, but for land that was in the hand of his father, when he died, and also in the hand of himself; he also being driven off the land unlawfully.

3. Then the plaintiff is to agitate a claim in one of the first nine days of May, or or the first nine days after the calends of winter. And, if he do not so proceed in one of the nine days of the calends of winter, or of the nine days of May, he shall not have an answer, until the other come. If he sue in the nine days of May, he is to have ²⁴judgment before nine days of the calends of winter; and, if he do not then obtain an answer, let him sue the second time within those nine days. And after he shall have agitated his claim in those two terms, the law shall never be shut to him afterwards, when the lord shall be minded to grant law to him.

4. After the lord shall have granted him law, and the parties are lawfully arranged, as has been mentioned above, and the judge has commanded the parties mutually to speak; then the plaintiff is to declare his having inhabited that land, with house and hearth and arature; and of his having been unlawfully driven from the land; and of his hearth having been unlawfully covered: ²⁵'And, if thou deniest that, there are for me enough who know it; and to the law I appeal, that the hearth, which has been unlawfully covered, I am entitled to have lawfully uncovered.'

5. Then the defendant is to make one of two answers: either to deny having driven him off the land unlawfully; or otherwise

²⁶parod

²⁷readiness

¹2. ²not in O. ³ev Z. ⁴kyffraith Z.O. ⁵not in Z. ⁶- Val hyn y dyly X. Hawl dadanvt. O. ⁷not in Z. ⁸oedd Z. ⁹not in O. ¹⁰or ddav ddydd hyny Z. ¹¹yd O. yni Z.O. ¹²gayl ateb Z. ¹³oni Z. ¹⁴step yna Z. ¹⁵iddo byth Z. ¹⁶O. ¹⁷y roy O. ¹⁸not in Z. ¹⁹not in Z. ²⁰O. ²¹- ac aylwyd kyffraithiawl Z.O. ²²Z.

deythym y yr tyr hwn. Os gwadv y yrv yn-agyffreithyol awna mwynhaer gwybydyayt yr howlwr. Ac omyn yr amdyffynwr llyssv y gwybydyait hyny llyssset n vn o try llyssyant ay dyrdra heb dosparth ay galanas heb ymdyvwyn ¹ay gwreicta a hyny gwedy ²y darfo vtvt tygv y ryn a brovwynt. Ac velly llyssset pob vn gwybydyayt y gylyd drwy wybydyait erayll yn ymaes.

vi. Ac offyna gwybydyayt yr howlwr barner ydaw dyvot dracheffyn yr lle y gyrwyt o hono yn ⁴agyffreithyol y dadanvdo yr aylwyt a ⁵anvdwyt gynt hyt ymen y vlwydyn heb atep y neb ⁶yr ay holo ac ny vernyr ef ⁷yn bryodor yna namyn y vot yn warcheydwat hyt yr oyt vchot ac yna atep yr neb ay holo ony byd dwyn keidwayt o honaw ar dechrev y hawl arybriodolder y gyt aywybydyayt. Ac os dwe y keydwayt y gyt ⁸ar gwybydyayt ny ellir kyffro arno vyth. Onys dwe ef ⁹o ellyr y holy pan del yr oyder vchot.

vii. O myn y gwr ¹⁰a vu' amdyffynwr ¹¹[yn gynta] y holy ef val hyn y dyly ¹²[y] dywedvt gwedy ¹³y darfo ymrwymo ygyffraith menegi y vot ef yn briodor ar y tyr hwnw a dygawn o geydwayt ¹⁴ydaw a gatvo y briodolder ganhaw a bot gormes agyffreithiol arnaw a henwet y gwr y syd ormes arnaw ac o gwedy ¹⁵dy hyny dy vot yn ormes agyffreithwl y mae y my dygawn ay gwyr ac ar ygyffraith y dodaf y dylyaf mwynhav vygybydyait am ¹⁶keidwayt.

viii. Yna y dyly yr amdyffynwr dywedvt myvy y syd briodor ar y tyr hwn ar dayar a digawn ym o geidwayt a gatvo vy priodolder ac ar y gyffraith y dodaf vot yn yewnach y my kadw y tyr y syd ym llaw noc y ty kadw ¹⁷[y] tyr nyd ydiw ¹⁸ych law ac ny dyly vot ae ar ¹⁹[y] gyffraith y dodaf ²⁰kyn henwych di dygeitwayt ²¹achwybydiayt yn gyntaf pan yw y keitwait kyffreythiawl adyleir ev mwynhav yn gyntaf affan yw vn or ²²llev y dyly keitwait vot y

to say: 'By dadenhudd it is that I have come upon this land.' If he deny the having ousted him unlawfully, let the evidences of the plaintiff be made use of. And if the defendant be minded to object to those evidences, let him object by one of the three objections: land-feud not terminated; or galanas without reparation; or woman-feud: and that after they shall have sworn to what they are to prove. And, in like manner, let each object to the evidences of the other, through other evidences in the field.

6. And if the evidences of the plaintiff succeed, let it be adjudged for him to re-enter the place from whence he has been ²³unlawfully ejected, to uncover the hearth that had been formerly covered, unto the end of the year, without answering to any one, who may claim of him; and he is not then adjudged to be a proprietor, but a guardian, unto the term above fixed; and then to answer to such as shall question him, unless he shall have produced guardians at the commencement of his suit, in respect to his proprietorship, along with his evidences. And, if he shall produce guardians, along with his evidences, he can never be disturbed. If he do not produce them, he can be sued, when the above-mentioned terms shall arrive.

7. If the man who was originally the defendant be minded to proceed against him, he is to speak in this manner: after having become bound in law, he is to declare his being a proprietor upon that land, with a competent number of guardians to preserve to him his proprietorship; and that he is the subject of unlawful molestation; and let him name the man who is molesting him: 'And, if thou deniest thy being an unlawful molestation, there are for me enough who know it; and to the law I appeal, that I ought to enjoy the benefit of my evidences and my ²⁴guardians.'

8. Then the defendant is to say: 'I am a proprietor of this land and soil, and having enough of guardians who will secure to me my proprietorship; and to the law I appeal, that it is more just for me to keep the land, that is in my hand, than it is for thee to keep land, that is not in thy hand, and which ought not to be; and to the law I appeal, though thou mayst first name thy guardians, and thy evidences, that it is the lawful guardians who ought to be made

¹ a Z.

² not in Z.

³ anhvddessid Z.

⁴ ar Z.

⁵ A chawm here in CO.

⁶ ai Z.

⁷ a Z.

⁸ not in Z.

⁹ Z.

¹⁰ not in Z.

¹¹ Z.

¹² ith Z.

¹³ Z.

¹⁴ kyt Z.

¹⁵ yn gyntaf ath wybyddiaid Z.

¹⁶ lle Z.

¹⁷ Z.

¹⁸ gyffreithiawl

¹⁹ gwybyddiaid.

²⁰ lawfully

²¹ evidences.

gadw tyr ac nachygayn y ty kadw ¹[y] tyr nyt ydiw ²ych law kany cheydw gwaclaw.

ix. Yna y dyly yr ynat kymrvt keytwayt yr amdyffynwr yn gyntaf kyt adawer yn dywaythaf kanys yr ardelw kyffreithyawl ³[af] adyleyr y gymrvt yn gyntaf. Ac o byd da y keytwait barner ydaw y tyr yn dragwydawl ⁴ac o metha y keitwayt dyvarner yr amdyffynwr. A gwedy hyny mwynhaer keytwayt yr howlor ay ⁵kedernit ar y tyr ⁶[hwnw] ac obydan gwbl barner ydaw y tyr ac ony bydant barner y tyr yr arglwyd herwyd ⁷a vu y' rwg y dev wr hyny ony byd dyn arall a brovo ⁸[i] vot yn eydaw ef y tyr amgen nor ray kyntaf adatlevod.

x. Ac velly ⁹yd holyr dadanvd kar, ac velly ¹⁰yd holir dadanvt bwrn a baich ac nyt rayt yna amynogav tyr ¹¹namyn gwyr gortvotref y brovi y yrv yn ¹²[anghyfreithiawl] y ar y tyr val y dyleir y brovi dylyet am tyr. A rayt yw yr neb ¹³a gatvo ¹⁴[y] tyr ¹⁵kael keytwayt o amynyogev tir a gwyr gortvotref. Sef yw gortvotref randyred a gvnvller o drevi vchelwyr ¹⁶agyfvarvo ev tervynev a thervyn y dref y bo y datlev yndy. Ac o ray hyny y kayr amynyogav tyr.

xi. Ac o dyt yr howlwr yn erbyn y keytwait na henyw o ortvotref yntev a ayll dywedvt y hanvot o ortvotref a dygon ogeyt-wyt ydaw a gatvo braynt gortvotref ac nyt rayt y keytwayt hyny namyn yn adwyn yreynyawl.

xii. Os yr amdyffynwr kyntaf a dywayt yn erbyn yr howlwr ¹⁷o dadanvt y devthvm i ¹⁸yr tyr ar dayar a dygon ym o geytwayt a gatvo braynt dadanvt ac ar y gyffraith y dodaf nadyly dadanvt dyvot ar dor y gylyd. Yna y dyly yr howlor dywedvt yd wyt ty yn gwarchadw y tyr hwn yn hwy no braynt dadanvt o gwedy dy hyny y may ymy dygon a gwyr ac ar y gyffraith y dodaf

use of first; when it is one of the cases where there are to be guardians to secure land; and that it does not accord for thee to keep land that is not in thy hand: since an empty hand keeps not.'

9. Then the judge is to receive the guardians of the defendant first, although left to be the last; because the lawful arddelw is to be first received. And, if the guardians be good, let the land be adjudged to him in perpetuity; but if the guardians fail, let the defendant be cast. And, after that, let the guardians of the plaintiff be made use of, and his ¹⁹security as to the land; and, if they shall be complete, let the land be adjudged to him; and, if they be not, let the land be adjudged to the lord, according to what has transpired between those two men; unless there be another person, who shall prove the land to be his property, rather than those who first disputed it.

10. And in that manner are proceedings for dadenhudd by car to be; and in that manner also are proceedings for dadenhudd by bundle and burden to be; and there it not necessary to have land-borderers, ²⁰but men of the adjunct trev, to prove his being ²¹unlawfully ejected from the land, in the manner it is required to prove a title to land. And it is necessary for the person, who has custody of land, ²²to have guardians who are land-borderers and men of the adjunct trev. An adjunct trev consists of randirs, which shall be collected together out of the trevs of uchelwrs, whose boundaries meet the boundary of the trev wherein the disputes may occur. And it is from those that land-borderers are to be procured.

11. And if the plaintiff protest against the guardian, that he is not a native of an adjunct trev; he can then say, that he is a native of an adjunct trev, having enough of guardians to preserve the privilege of an adjunct trev; and all that is required of those guardians is to be respectable and privileged.

12. If the original defendant say against the plaintiff: 'By dadenhudd I came upon the land and soil, with enough for me of guardians to secure the privilege of dadenhudd; and to the law I appeal, that one dadenhudd is not to come upon the back of another.' Then the plaintiff is to say: 'Thou art in conservancy of this land, longer than is allowed by the privilege of

³ gwybyddiaid
¹⁰ gyffreithawl

¹³ na
¹⁷ kwawl

¹⁹ evidences
²⁰ lawfully

²¹ nor
²² wholly

¹ Z. ² ith Z. ³ Z. ⁴ not in Z. ⁵ Z. ⁶ ay Z. ⁷ Z. ⁸ yr Z. ⁹ Z. ¹⁰ ai Z. ¹¹ Z. ¹² a gyfrano Z. ¹³ - dadanvdd Z.
¹⁴ not in Z. ¹⁵ Z. ¹⁶ X. ¹⁷ Z.

gwedy 'yd elych dy dros vraynt dadanvt y dylaf vynev dadanvd ar dydor dy. Yna y dily yr amdyffynor dywedvt ⁹myvy adywedays panyw o dadanvt y deuthym ⁸[i] yr tyr hwn ac ⁷[a] ardelways o geytwayt ⁶yn gyntaf y gadw braynt dadanvt genyf ac ar y gyffraith y dodaf y dilya mwynhav ⁵vygwybydyayt yngyntaf. Yna ydily yr ynat kymryt keytwayt yr amdyffynwr ac obydanv savedic ⁴a dywetwyn' dyvarner yr howlor hyt tra vo braynt dadanvt yddo.

xiii. Sef yw ⁶[hyny] braynt dadanvt os dadanvt ty ac credic a vernyr y dyn oet vn dyd ablydyn adily yndyhawl dyatep y neb os dadanvt kar a vernyr ⁹ydo pvm nyev a pvmp nos ⁷y kayf ⁸[o] orffowys yn dyhawl os dadanvt bwrn a baich a vernyr y dyn tridiev athayr nos y chayf orffowys yn dyhawl ⁹dy attep y neb or ay holo.

XXIX. VAL HYN Y DYLEVR AM YMWRTHRYN.

i. Ny ellyr ymwrthryn namyn y rwg dav ¹⁰dyn a vo yn eyste ar ¹¹y tyr aphob vn yn dywedvt ¹²y vot yn eyddo ¹³ef kwbl or tyr. Ac yr hyny y ¹³[neb] kyntaf a ¹⁴gyffry am y tyr a dily vot yn howlor amdanaw achyffroy hawl yn nawnyev kalangaeaf nev yn nawnyev May val y dywetbwynt vchot.

ii. A gwedy rodo ¹⁶[yr] arglwyd gyffraith y rygthvnt achwerio pleydyev ac erchy or ynat vthvnt ymdywedvt yna y dily yr howlor messvraw ¹⁹y hawl a menegy y vot yn bryodor ar y tyr ar daear ¹⁷hwn a dygon o geytwayt ¹⁸[iddaw] a gatwo y briodolder a dygawn awyr ¹⁸[iddaw] dyvot y tyr ydo o ran adody ar ygyffraith y dily mwynhav ywybydyayt ¹⁹ey geytwt.

iii. ²⁰Ac yna y dily yr amdyffynor dywedvt y vot ef yn briodor ar gwbl or tir ²¹hwn ar dayar a bot ydau dygon o geitweyt a gatwo y briodolder ²²ganthaw ar y tir a

dadenhudd; if thou deniest that, there are for me enough who know it; and to the law I appeal, that after thou shalt come beyond the privilege of dadenhudd, that I also am entitled to dadenhudd athwart thee.' Then the defendant is to say: 'I also have declared, that by dadenhudd I came upon this land, and have avouched first as to guardians, to secure the privilege of dadenhudd for me; and to the law I appeal, that I am entitled to make use of my evidences first.' Then it is incumbent upon the judge to receive the guardians of the defendant; and, if they be firm 'in what they say,' let the plaintiff be cast, although he may possess the privilege of dadenhudd.

13. The privilege of dadenhudd is thus: if dadenhudd by house and arature be adjudged to a person, he is entitled to a term of a year and a day, without claim, and without answer to any one; if dadenhudd by car be adjudged to him, five days and five nights he shall have rest, without claim; if dadenhudd by bundle and burden be adjudged to a person, three days and three nights he shall rest, without claim, and without answer to any one who shall sue him.

XXIX. THUS MUTUAL STRIFE IS TO BE TREATED.

1. There cannot be mutual strife but between two persons seated upon the same land, and each asserting the whole land to belong to him. And nevertheless, the first who agitates a suit for the land, is to be the plaintiff for it; and to agitate a claim in the nine days of the calends of winter, or in the nine days of May, as has been mentioned before.

2. And after the lord shall have granted law between them, and the parties have been arranged, and the judge has ordered them mutually to speak; then the plaintiff is to declare the extent of his claim, and to declare his being a proprietor of that land and soil, having enough of guardians to secure his title; and enough who know the descent of the land to him by partition; and he is to appeal to the law to give him the benefit of his evidences, and his guardians.

3. And then the defendant is to say, that he is proprietor of the whole of this land and soil; and that there are enough for him of guardians to secure his title to

⁶ ²⁸vyngheidwaid

⁸ ²⁹ac addwyn

⁹ ³⁰guardians

¹³ ³¹and respectable,

¹ not in Z. ² mine Z. ³ Z. ⁴ not in Z. ⁵ Z. ⁶ i dlyn Z. ⁷ a Z. ⁸ Z. ⁹ heb Z. ¹⁰ not in Z. ¹¹ yr vn Z. ¹² not in Z. ¹³ Z. ¹⁴ gyffro Z. ¹⁵ Z. ¹⁶ not in Z. ¹⁷ hwnw Z. ¹⁸ Z. ¹⁹ ar Z. ²⁰ not in Z. ²¹ hwnw Z. ²² ar y tir ganthaw Z. ²³ Z.

dygawn o wybydyayt ydaw awyr dyvot 'y tir 'hwn ydaw' o ran a dody ar y gyffraith y dyly ef mwynhav y wybydyayt 'yn gyntaf ay geytweyt' kanys ef y syd warcheitwat kyffreithiawl ar y tir hwnw.

iv. Yna y dyly yr ynat kymrvt '[y] kyghevssedev ac onybyd tystiolaethv ay llvddyo kymeret ef gwybydyayt yr amdiffynwr ay geitwayt yn gyntaf a llyset y llall wynt os dychon. Ac wedy darffo traethv y ray hyny mwynhaer gwybydiait yr howlor ay geitwayt a llyset y llall wynt os dychon ac '[*ni] eyll neb 'or dwyblait yna' dwyn 'nacheitwait na gwybydiayt' onyt o orvotref. O metha ywybydyat ay geitwayt yr nayll divarner 'or tir ef' o 'ffyna y bop vn y wybydyait ay geitwayt raner y tir y rygthvnt yn dav haner o metha y bob vn divarner pob vn.

XXX. VAL HYN Y DYLEYR HOLI MAMWYS.

i. Tair merchet nydyleir datlev 'ay etyveth am tir o parth ev mam ¹⁰[mab] gwraic vonedyc a rodo kenedl y allvt a mab gwraic a roder y gwystyl dros genedl achael ¹¹o honay yn y gwstyl mab' a mab a dyalo gwr o genedl y vam acholli tref y tat o achos y gyfflavan hono.

ii. O myn mab gwrayc a rother y allvt holy mamws val hyn y dyly dyvot ar y arglwyd ac erchy ydaw yewn achyffraith.

iii. Yna y dyly y arglwyd dyvynv y genedl 'y attep' ydaw nyt amgen brodyr y vam ¹²a cheffynderw ¹³a chyvyrderw kanys y ray hyny adyly vot yn rodyayt arnay kanys ar 'y tir wynt' y daw mab ev kares os rodant y allvt. Kanys gradev tir yw y ray hyny ac ny ayll vn dyn cllwg neb y vamwys na ¹⁴trefftatv neb nay tragwydoly heb dvhvntep y tayr grad vchot.

iv. A gwedy ¹⁴y delwynt yr datlev y ¹⁵dylyat gwnevthur vn drostvnt a ¹⁶rody

the land; and enough of evidences for him, who know of the descent of this land to him by sharing; and he is to appeal to the law to give him the benefit of his evidences and his guardians first; because he is a lawful conservator of that land.

4. Then the judge is to take the pleadings; and, unless there be testimonies to restrain him, let him receive the evidences and the guardians of the defendant first; and let the other object to them, if he be able. And after those shall have been disposed of, let the evidences and the guardians of the plaintiff be made use of; and, let the other object to them, if he be able: and 'no one of the two parties can then bring either evidences, or guardians, but from an adjunct trev. If either evidences, or guardians of the one fail, let him be cast, as to the land; if each one's evidences and guardians succeed, let the land be shared between them; if each one's shall fail, let each one be cast.

XXX. THUS MATERNITY IS TO BE TREATED.

1. There are three women, with whose heirs there is to be no pleading, on the side of their mother: the son of a boneddig woman, whom a kindred shall give to an alltud; and the son of a woman given as hostage for a kindred, she bearing the son in her hostage state; and a son who shall avenge a man of his mother's kindred, and lose his paternal inheritance on account of that deed.

2. If the son of a woman, given to an alltud, be minded to sue for maternity, he is to proceed in this manner: to come to his lord, and demand of him right and law.

3. Then his lord is to summon his kindred to 'answer to' him; that is to say, the brothers of his mother, and her cousins, and her second cousins; because it is those who ought to have been the givers of her away, and because it is 'upon their land' the son of their kinswoman will come, if they give her to an alltud. For those persons are the grades as to land: and no person can admit any one to maternity, nor give patrimony to any one, nor admit him in perpetuity, without the consent of the above three grades.

4. After they have entered upon the pleadings, they are to appoint one as their

¹⁷ony
¹⁸ev tor hwy

¹⁹ynte i adde

¹⁷unless
¹⁸over them

¹⁸acknowledge

¹- iddo Z. ²hwnw Z. ³ai geidwaid yn gyntaf Z. ⁴Z. ⁵yna or dwyblait Z. ⁶gwybyddiaid na cheidwaid Z. ⁷ef or tir Z. ⁸metha Z. ⁹ac ev Z. ¹⁰Z. ¹¹mab a hi yngwystl Z. ¹²ai Z. ¹³thretdlogi Z. ¹⁴not in Z. ¹⁵dylant Z. ¹⁶rroi Z. ¹⁷Z. ¹⁸Z.

koll achael ymhen hwnw ac yhwnw 'y gwnayr' playt kyffreithiol.

v. Gwedy darffo ²rwymo y pleidyev ac erchi ³o ynat vtvnt ymdywedvt yna y dyly yrhowlor menegy y vot ef yn vab y allvt o Gymraes vonhedic a roy or gwr 'yd ymrwymod ac ef a henwet y gwr ay genedl ⁴rody y vam ⁵[ef] y allvt yn agyffreithiol ay allvdo yntev o tref ⁷y tat ac o gwedy dy hyny ymae y my dygon ay gwyr ac ar y gyffraith y dodaf kan 'alldvdassoeh chwy vy vi o tref tat y dylyaf vynev tir o parth vymam.

vi. Yna y dyly yr amdyffynor atep o wadv nev adev nev ardelw kyffreithiol val nadyly atep. Os y wadv ⁸a wna' mwynhaer gwybydyat yr ⁹[howlwr] a llyset y llall wynt os dychon val y ¹⁰dywethwt vchot. O fynd y braw ¹¹yntev ran a gaiff or ¹²[tir] gymyn ac vn ¹³o vrodyr y vam eythyr y tydyn arbenyc nydily yewn o hono hyt y dryded ach. Os adef a wna raner ac ef val ¹⁴y dywethwyt vchot. Os yramdyffynwr a dywait nyt merch dyvam dy yr gwr y dywedi di ac nydlewn ynnev atep y ti or hawl hon.

vii. Yna dywedet yr howlor my adodaf ar ¹⁵[y] kyfreith nadyly neb gwadv y gylyd ¹⁶or aberthyno ydo ¹⁷ranv tir ac ef a gwir yw hyny.

viii. Os yramdiffynor a dywait tref tat y syd y ty yn y lle ar lle = gwedi ¹⁸di hyny ymae y my dygon ay gwyr ac ar y kyfreith y dodaf nadyly tref tadawc vamwys.

ix. Ot adef ¹⁹[ef] hyny byt ar tref y tat os gwataf yntev mwynhaer gwybydyat yr amdyffynor.

x. Os yramdyffynor a dywait arapawl yw dy hawl ac ny dylyaf ²⁰[i] atep ²¹iddy am yr hawl hon' a my adodaf ymhen y llys ²²[rry] kyffroy hawl o honot ti arnaf vi am yr hawl hon gynt athewi o honot gwedy

representative, and abide loss and gain by his words; and he is to arrange a legal party.

5. After the parties have been bound, and been desired by the judge mutually to speak; then the plaintiff is to declare his being the son of an alltud by a boneddig Cymraes; and of the man, with whom he is mutually bound, having given, and let him name the man with his kindred, his mother to an alltud unlawfully, causing himself also to be an alltud to the inheritance of his father: 'And if thou deniest that, there are for me enough who know it; and to the law I appeal, since you have 'alienated me from a father's inheritance, that I then am entitled to have land on the part of my mother.'

6. Then the defendant is to answer, by denying, or by acknowledging, or by a lawful ardelw that he is not to answer. If he deny it, let the evidences of the 'plaintiff be made use of; and let the other object to them, if he be able, as has been mentioned before. If his proof succeed, he shall have a share of the land, equal in quantity with one of the brothers of his mother; excepting the principal homestead, to which he shall not be entitled until the third descent. If he acknowledge it, let there be a sharing with him, as has been said before. If the defendant say: 'Thy mother was not the daughter of the man whom thou dost mention; and, therefore, I ought not to answer thee, as to this claim.'

7. Then let the plaintiff say: 'I appeal to the law, that no one has a right to deny another, where it pertains to share land with him; and that is truth.'

8. If the defendant say: 'There is a paternal inheritance pertaining to thee in such and such a place; if thou deniest that, there are enough for me who know it; and to the law I appeal, that one possessed of paternal inheritance is not entitled to maternity.'

9. If he acknowledge that, let him be content with his paternal inheritance: if he deny it, let the evidences of the defendant be made use of.

10. If the defendant say: 'Thy claim is a futile claim; and it is not incumbent upon me to answer to it, in respect to this claim: and I put in remembrance of the court, of thy having agitated a suit formerly

²³ na

²⁴ amdyffynwr

²⁵ not

²⁶ defendant

²⁷ gwairio Z. ²⁸ kweirio Z. ²⁹ or Z. ³⁰ a Z. ³¹ not in Z. ³² Z. ³³ not in Z. ³⁴ not in Z. ³⁵ Z. ³⁶ kiele Z. ³⁷ not in Z. ³⁸ Z. ³⁹ or Z. ⁴⁰ not in Z. ⁴¹ Z. ⁴² or y Z. ⁴³ ran Z. ⁴⁴ not in Z. ⁴⁵ Z. ⁴⁶ i ti or hawl honno Z. ⁴⁷ Z. ⁴⁸ Z.

hyny vn dyd a blwyddyn ¹[ac ar y kyfraith y dodaf na ddylyaf i attep i ti bellach.

xI. O saif yr arglwydd ar gyffroi hawl gynt ■ honaw a thewi a hi vn dydd a blwyddyn] nydleir vyth attep yr hawl hono.

xII. Os yr amdyffynor a vyn dywedvt yn erbyn yr howlor my athyvernays ¹[di] gynt o gyffraith o gwedi hi hyny y mae y my dygon ay gwyr dywedet ef yramadrod hwnw kyn ymrwymo y kyffraith arall. Onys dywayt rayt yw attep yr gyffraith ²yd ymrwymwt yndy.

xIII. O myn mab gwraic a wystyler holy mamwys val hyn y dyly val y ³dywetbwynt vchot 'yn y llall' hyt yn oet ⁴mesur hawl. Yna y dyly y mab menegy ⁵pwy y' gwr hwnw ay genedl graddev tir y vam ef y gwystyl drostvtnt hwy yn anyledus ac yn ⁶yrarwystyleyrieth hono' dwyn trais o alltvt arnay ay gael ef or drais ⁷hono ac o gwedi di hyny y mae y my dygon ay gwyr ⁸ac ar y kyfreith y dodaf kan rodassoch chwi vy mam y drossoch yn lle ny ⁹alloch ychadw rac trais y dylyaf vynev ran ¹⁰or tir' y genwch ¹¹[chwi.]

xIV. Yna y dyly yr amdiffynwr atep ydo o wadv neu addev nev ardelw val y vamwys arall vchot.

xV. ¹²Os adef yr howlor hyny ranner ac ef val y y llall vchot.' Os y wadv awna mwynhaer gwybydyait yr howlor a llyaset y llall ¹³wynt os dichon' ac offyna ybraw ran a gayff.

xVI. Os yramdiffynwr a ardelw na ¹⁴dyly atep' ardelwet val ymamwys arall vchot. Os ¹⁵yr amdiffynor mamwys ¹⁶[a] dywait pavamwys bynac vo dy vam di aymroes oe bod yr gwr acheissio dwyn gwybydieit ar hyny ¹⁷ny dyly kanychygayn praw ar varw achyt boet byw nydyly kany dyly neb atep iddaw ef namyn y neb aymrwymod ac ef ac nyt ymrwymod y wraic ac ef.

against me, as to this very claim; and that thou didst remain silent afterwards, for a year and a day; 'and to the law I appeal, that I am not to answer to thee further.

11. If the lord confirm his having formerly agitated a claim, and been silent in respect to it for a year and a day; 'it is not incumbent ever to answer to such a claim.

12. If the defendant mind to say, in opposition to the plaintiff: 'I have heretofore condemned thee by law; if thou deniest that, there are for me enough who know it:' let him speak those words, before he binds himself in another suit. If he do not so speak, he must answer to the suit wherein a mutual binding has taken place.

13. If the son of a woman delivered as a hostage will to claim maternity, he is to do it in the manner reported above, in respect to stating a claim. Then the son is to declare that that man, and his kindred the grades in respect to land, delivered his mother as hostage for them unjustly; and during that hostage state an alltud, having accomplished her violation, begat him by such violation: 'And, if thou deniest that, there are for me enough who know it; and to the law I appeal, since you delivered my mother, as your hostage, into a situation where you could not protect her against violation, that I am entitled to have a share from you of the land.'

14. Then the defendant is to answer him, by denying, or acknowledging, or by arddelw, as in the other maternity above mentioned.

15. If the plaintiff acknowledge that, let there be a sharing made with him, as in the other case above. If he deny it, let the evidences of the plaintiff be made use of; and let the other object to them if he can; and, if his proof succeed, he is to have a share.

16. If the defendant avouch, that he ought not to answer, let him avouch it, as in the case of the other maternity. If the defendant in a suit of maternity say: 'What maternity soever it may be, thy mother gave herself up willingly to the man:' and shall attempt to bring forward evidences as to that point, he is not permitted; since a proof as to the dead is not pertinent: and, although the party may be alive, he is not permitted; since no one ought to answer to him, except the person who is mutually bound with him; and the woman is not mutually bound with him.

¹z. ²yr z. ³kicle z. ⁴not in z. ⁵mesuraw z. ⁶rodli or z. ⁷y gwysal hwnnw z. ⁸hwnnw z. ⁹not in z. ¹⁰allamoch z. ¹¹trc z. ¹²z. ¹³not in z. ¹⁴os dichon wynt z. ¹⁵ddylyant eb z. ¹⁶not in z. ¹⁷z. ¹⁸nis z.

XVII. Os mab a ¹dyal gwr o genedl y vam ac a gollo tref y tat ²ehvn o achos y gyfflauan hono' holet val y kycelev vchot ³[oll] ymhob pwng eithyr henwi messur ⁴yr hawl ⁵a phafford y kolles tref e dat ehun adwyn praw ar hyny val y ⁶llall vchot.'

17. If he be a son, who avenges a man of his mother's kindred, and who loses his own paternal inheritance, ²'on account of that deed;' let him sue for it, as it is reported above, in every point, except naming the extent of the claim; and in what way he lost his own paternal inheritance; and producing proof of that, like the other above mentioned.

XXXI. VAL HYN Y DYLEIR AM GYFFRAN.

I. Kyffran adyly yn gyntaf y rwg brodyr y mab yevaf adyly dewis y dyddyn ac avo ¹ tai ar yr wyth erw os uchelwr vyd ac ohynaf y hynaf dewyssent y tyddynnev ac y hawb a vo ²odai ar y dyddyn.' Ac wedy hyny rannet y mab yevaf ymhob lle ac o hynaf ³[i hynaf] dewissent. Ac wedy hyny keffynderw adyly atran eithyr na symvt neb oe dyddyn rac y gilyd kanys kymynt yw ytyddynnev ac nadyly neb vot yn adeilwr yw gilyd. ⁴ Ac velly y dily kyuyrderw atran. Ac wedy y trydyd ranv kadwet pawb y ran ganthaw yn gyffreithiol drwy geitwait ⁵[o] ymynyogav tir.

XXXI. THUS DISTRIBUTION IS TO BE TREATED.

1. Distribution is, in the first place, to be between brothers: the youngest is to choose his tyddyn, with such houses as may be upon the eight erws, if he be an uchelwr; and from oldest to oldest let them choose their tyddyn, and to every one what houses may be upon his tyddyn. And, after that, let the youngest son share, in every case; and from oldest to oldest let them choose. Afterwards, cousins are entitled to a re-sharing; but no one shall remove from his tyddyn for another; because the tyddyns are of such number, that no one is obliged to be a builder for another. And in that manner are second cousins to re-share. And, after the third sharing, let every one retain his share in his possession lawfully through guardians of landborderers.

II. Os mabailt vyd pedeirerw adyly vot ymhob tyddyn a rannv a dewiso ac adran val y ¹⁰llayll vch.'

2. If he be the son of an alltud, there are to be four erws in every tyddyn; and sharing, and choice, and re-sharing, like the others above.

XXXII. VAL HYN YDYLEIR AM ¹¹GYT.

I. Nydyleir ¹²kylt o' vn lle onyt ¹³yn tref gyffrif ac yn ydref hono y dily pawb gymynt ae gilid ac nyt kystal. Ac yny dref hono y dily meibion tir y mywyt ev tat eithyr y mab ievaf adyly aros marw y dat kanys yn lle y dat y dily ¹⁴eiste.

XXXII. THUS JOINT POSSESSION IS TO BE TREATED.

1. There is to be no joint possession in any place, except in a register trev; and, in such a trev, every one is to have as much as another, yet not of equal value. And, in such a trev, sons are entitled to land in the lifetime of their father; but the youngest son is to abide the death of his father, because he is to settle in his father's place.

II. Yneb a alwo am tir yn ¹⁵[y] tref gyffry ef adyly dewis ¹⁶y tyddyn yn y lle gwac ymyno heb ty ynddaw ac wedy hyny kyhyt affawb ac wedy ¹⁷y gwrthoto' y tir ¹⁸[a] galw am tir gwedy hynny nyt nes iddaw gael y tir ¹⁹vu yn ylaw gynt nothir arall ony byd gwac heb ²⁰y gymrvt o neb.

2. Any person who shall demand land in a register trev, is to choose his tyddyn in any vacant place he may will, which has not a house thereon; and after that to possess jointly with the others: and after that should he reject the land, and demand land, he is not nearer obtaining the land, which was before in his hand, than any other land, unless it may be empty, without being taken by any one.

¹ a hawl mamwys

²⁰ and right to maternity

¹ ddialo Z. ² Z. ³ y Z. ⁴ not in Z. ⁵ lleill. Z. ⁶ ar y dyddyn o dai Z. ⁷ Z. ⁸ not in Z. ⁹ Z. ¹⁰ llall vchod. Z. ¹¹ gyhyd. Z. ¹² kyhyd yn Z. ¹³ mewn Z. ¹⁴ vod. Z. ¹⁵ Z. ¹⁶ not in Z. ¹⁷ hynny o gwrthyd Z. ¹⁸ Z. ¹⁹ not in Z. ²⁰ Z.

XXXIII. VAL HYN YDYLEIR AM ORFFEN
RANN.

i. Pwybynnac a 'gao dechrev ran ef adlyly kael rann o gwbl kany ddryllia kyffraith ²[i] ddylyet a neb onyt amot ay gwna.

ii. O byd ³[vn] avynno holi gorffen ran val hyn y dyly gwedy darffo kywerio pleidiev yn gyffreithiol ac erchi or ynat vddunt ymdywedvt yna y dyly yr howlor messuraw hawl amynegi y vot yn vrawt nev ⁴yn geffnyderw nev ⁵yn gyvyrderw ⁶iddaw kany ⁷ddyleir holi rann namyn y ray hyny ⁸[yn vrawd iddo] ac yn briodawr a digawn a gatwo y briodolder ganthaw. O gwata nachauas dechrev rann bot iddaw dygon ay gwyr ygael o hono ⁹ac yn' doddi ar y gyffraith kan kauas ef dechrev ran y dyly kael kwbyl o rannv ¹⁰tir ac ef.

iii. Yna y dyly yr amdiffynwr attep o vn o dairfford ¹¹ae addef ae gwadv' ae ardelw kyffreithiol val nadylyo atep.

iv. Ac velly y dyly pob amdiffynor attep am bob peth o vn or tri hyny.

v. Os adef awna yr amdiffynwr hyny ranner ac ef. Os ywadv awna mwynhaer gwybyddieit yr howlwr o ffynna y wybyddieit ranner ac ef. Os yr amdiffynwr adywait my arenais athi ¹²[y] gwbyl o gwedi ¹³di hyny y mae y my digon ac gwyr ac ar ygyffraith y dodaf naddylyaf ¹⁴[i] yr ail rannv athydi.

vi. Od addef yr howlor hynny bit ar agavas. Os gwata yntev mwynhaer gwybyddieit yr amdiffynwr. ¹⁵A sef yr ryw wybyddieit vyd y ray hynny gwr o bop randir u oruotref. Os yr howlor a dywait a renaist di a myvi nys gwadaf sef yw hynny hyn a hyn a hyn a syd heb rannv o gwedi di hynny y mae y my digon ac gwyr ac ar y gyffraith y dodaf y dilyaf ¹⁶ev mwynhahav yn gyntaf vgywybyddiait.

vii. Yna y dyly yr amdiffynwr dywedut myvi a ddywedais gynev darvot y my rannw kwbyl athydi ac a ddodais hynny ymhen gwybyddiait kyffreithiol yn gyntaf ac ar y gyffraith y dodaf y dilyaf ¹⁷ev mwynhav yn gyntaf. Y gyffraith a dywayt yna panyw

XXXIII. THUS FINAL SHARING IS TO BE
TREATED.

1. Whoever shall have a first sharing is entitled to a final sharing: for the law will not sever the due of any one, unless a contract do so.

2. If there be one who willet to claim a final sharing, he is to do it thus: after the parties shall have been lawfully arranged, and the judge has commanded them mutually to speak; then the plaintiff is to state his claim; and to declare his being a brother, or a cousin, or a second cousin: since there can be no claim to a share, but by one of those persons, being a brother to him, and a proprietor; and having enough to secure his proprietorship to him. If it be denied that he obtained a first sharing, that there are enough for him who know of his having obtained it; and appealing to the law, that having a first sharing, he is entitled to have a final sharing of the land.

3. Then the defendant is to answer in one of three ways: by acknowledging; or denying; or by lawful arddelw that he is not to answer.

4. And, in that manner every defendant is to answer, as to every thing, in one of those three ways.

5. If the defendant acknowledge that, let there be a sharing with him. If he deny it, let the evidences of the plaintiff be made use of; and, if his evidences succeed, let there be a sharing with him. If the defendant say: 'I have shared with thee the whole; if thou deniest that, there are for me enough who know it; and to the law I appeal, that I am not to make the second sharing with thee.'

6. If the plaintiff acknowledge that, let him rest satisfied with what he has obtained. If he deny it, let the evidences of the defendant be made use of. Those kind of evidences are to be, a man from each randir of an adjunct trev. If the plaintiff say: 'As to what thou hast shared with me, I will not deny, and that is so much and so much; and so much remains without being shared: if thou deniest that, there are for me enough who know it; and to the law I appeal, that I am first entitled to make use of my evidences.'

7. Then the defendant is to say: 'I have said a while ago, that I had shared the whole with thee; and it is I who first put that in the mouths of lawful evidences; and to the law I appeal, that I am first entitled to make use of them.' The law

¹ gaffo z. ² z. ³ not in z. ⁴ ddyly z. ⁵ z. ⁶ a z. ⁷ ac ef y tir. z. ⁸ ai gwadv ai adde z. ⁹ z. ¹⁰ not in z. ¹¹ z. ¹² not in z. ¹³ i z.

gwybyddieit yr amddiffynwr a dyleir ¹ev mwynhav yn gyntaf kanys trydyd gwybyddieit kyffreithiol am tir ynt a llyssset y llall wynt ²os myn. Os yr amddiffynwr addywait my arenais ³bob lle athi' a my a dodaf hynny ymhen ⁴[y] ranwyr.

VIII. Od addef ⁵[ef] yr ranwyr byt ⁶yn ev penn. Os gwadant gwadwynt' val y gwedir mach a ran a dyly gwedy hynny.

IX. Os yr amddiffynwr a dywait arapawl yw dyhawl ⁷di traether 'honnno val y ⁸llall vchot.

XXXIV. VAL HYN Y DYLEIR AM DERVYN.

I. O byd ymrysson y rwg ⁹tir ¹⁰[llys] athir arall ¹¹[y] llys biev tervynv ac gwedy llys llan biev tervynv nit amgen nothir escob ac wedy llan braynt vchaf biev tervynv ac wedy braint kygwarchadw biev tervynv sef yw kygwarchadw ar diffaith ty ac o dyn ac ysgvbor.

II. O byd ymrysson am dervyn y rwg dwydref vn vraynt ¹²kygwarchadw biev tervynv. O byd kyhyt ev dav warchadw edryt o betwargwyr arvgain ohynavyait y kantref os gwybyddant o nys gwybyddant aet yr howlwr a dangosset y tervyn tv ¹³affarth yramdiffynwr athyget y tervyn ¹⁴adangosset yn tri lle yny lle kyntaf y' dangosso ¹⁵ac yn ¹⁶y perved ac yn y pen ¹⁷diwaetha. A gwedy hyny dangosset yr amddiffynwr y dervyn yntev athyget yn ¹⁸[y] tri lle ¹⁹y tervyn.' Ac naddyget neb randir ²⁰kwyssev yn y dygo' os dwc kolledic ²¹o gwbyl vyd.'

III. A gwedy ²²dangosso pob vn athygw y dervyn' ranner yr ymrysson yn dav hanner.

IV. ²³Onys twg y rvn diffaith ²⁴[ir] brenyn y dyly vot.

V. Os twg vn ac nas tyngo y llall or pleidiev yneb ay tyngo kymeret othyg y blait oll.

VI. Os arglwyd a circh y dwydref dangos tervynev ev trevi yr rygthvnt wynt addylyant yddangos os gwybyddant. Onys gwy-

there says, that the evidences of the defendant are to be first produced; because they are one of three lawful evidences concerning land: and then let the other object to them, if he be so minded. If the defendant say: 'I have shared every place with thee; and I appeal to the sharers to declare it.'

8. If the other acknowledge the sharers, let their words be abided by. If he deny them, let him deny in the manner that surety is denied; and he is entitled afterwards to a share.

9. If the defendant say: 'Thy claim is a futile claim:' let it be treated like the other above.

XXXIV. THUS MEERING IS TO BE TREATED.

1. If there be a contention between court land and other land, it belongs to the court to meer; and, after the court, it belongs to the church to meer, to wit, bishop's land; and, after the church, it belongs to the highest privilege to meer; and after privilege, it belongs to primary conservancy to meer, a primary conservancy on waste is implied by a house, and a kiln, and a barn.

2. If there be a contention as to a meer between two trevs of equal privilege, it belongs to prior conservancy to meer. If their two conservancies be of equal duration, twenty-four of the elders of the cantrev are to determine, if they know it; if they do not know, let the plaintiff go and show his boundary, on the side towards the defendant, and let him swear to the boundary; and let him show it in three places: he is to show it where it commences, and in the middle, and at the extreme end. And after that, let the defendant show his boundary also; and let him swear to his boundary in the three places. And let no one take randir 'furrows in what he shall take; if he do so take, he loses it altogether.

3. And, after each one has shown and sworn to his boundary, let the disputed portion be shared in two equal parts.

4. If neither will swear, it is to be a waste to the king.

5. If one swear, and the other of the parties shall not swear; he that shall swear is to take it, if his whole party swear.

6. If the lord demand of two trevs to show the meers of the trevs between them, they are bound to show them, if they

²⁵kwbwl yni ddangos

²⁶wholly in shewing

¹yna i z. ²o z. ³athi bob lle z. ⁴z. ⁵yffhen y rranwyr os gwata yntev y rranwyr gwaded z. ⁶not in z. ⁷o honai z. ⁸klywyd dragefn z. ⁹not in z. ¹⁰z. ¹¹- am dervyn A. ¹²ar barth z. ¹³a z. ¹⁴not in z. ¹⁵eitha z. ¹⁶z. ¹⁷not in z. ¹⁸vyd o gwbyl. z. ¹⁹astyngo pawb z. ²⁰Oni z. ²¹z.

byddant ¹gwadwynt nas gwddant a gwedy hynny yr arglwyd addyly gwneuthvr tervyn yr ryingthvnt ar arglwyd adyly vddvnt chwevgain dangos.

vii. Tri argae ²tervyn dangos randir a braint ac adeilat kani ellir dangos tervyn ar ³ev tor' ac naellir dwyn randir ynnangos.

viii. O byd ymrysson yrwng dwy dref am vrain aphop vn yn dywedut gorev vymraint y ⁴a gorev vymraint ynnev. Yna y dyly yr ynat gouyn yr howlor pa vrant y syd vddunt hwy. Yna y dyly yr howlor menegi ev braynt wynt ac penkenedlaeth ac kyngellwryaeth ⁵a braint arall a digon o geitwyt a gatwo y vraynt ganthaw. ⁶[Oddyna govyned yr ynat ir amddifynwr pa vrant y sydd iddaw ynte. Yna y dyly ynte menegi ev braint wyntav val y llaill a digawn o geidwaid iddaw ynte a gatwo i vrant ganthaw.] Yna y dyly yr ynat kymrvt keitwait pob vn ar hwn a vo gorev y vrant agatwo yn eyddaw barner iddaw tervynv ar y llall.

XXXV. LLYMA ⁷Y GYNIVER PFORD Y DYLY KEITWAYT VOT.

i. Y gadw geni a mcithrig ac y gadw kyn koll ⁸achadw gwedy' achadw gwestay achadw tir a dayar achadw braynt achadw alltdviaeth gan ddyn achadw haint mewn llwdwn.

XXXVI. ⁹LLYMA ¹⁰[Y] RYW WYR ADDYLY VOT ¹⁰[YN GEIDWAID] YMHOB VN O ¹¹HYNNY.

i. Y gadw geni a mcithrig achadw kyn koll gwyr vnvraint ar amddifynwr a ¹²chany bo braint yr amddifynwr rayt yw bot braint yr keitwait.

ii. Y gadw gwestay dynyon y ty.

iii. Y gadw tir a dayar ychelwyr a amyn-yogav tir.

iv. Y gadw braynt gwyr breynnyol.

v. Y gadw ¹³alldvdiaeth gwyr addwyn dyanllat.

vi. Y gadw haint ¹⁴y mewn llwdwn ¹⁵dynyon dianllat adwyn.

vii. Ac ¹⁶[yn addwyn] ymae rait pob keidwayt.

know. If they do not know, let them declare that they do not know them; and, after that the lord is to make a meer between them: and the lord is to have six score pence for showing.

7. The three stays of a meer: exhibition of a randir; privilege; and a building: because a meer cannot be shown athwart those; and a randir cannot be taken in showing.

8. If there be a contention between two trevs as to privilege, and each one assert: 'Mine is the best privilege,' and, 'Mine is the best privilege.' Then the judge is to inquire of the plaintiff, what privilege they have. Then the plaintiff is to set forth their privilege, whether by chief-ship of kindred, or by canghellor-ship, or other privilege, with enough of guardians to secure this privilege. ⁹Afterwards, let the judge inquire of the defendant what privilege he has likewise. Then he is to specify their privilege also, like the others, with enough of guardians also to secure this privilege. Then the judge is to consider the guardians of each party; and the one whose privilege is superior, as secured to it, is to be adjudged to meer to the other.

XXXVI. THESE ARE THE VARIOUS CASES WHEREIN GUARDIANS ARE REQUIRED.

1. For custody of birth and rearing; for custody before loss; for custody of guests; for custody of land and soil; for custody of privilege; for custody of an alltud state as to a person; and for custody as to disease in an animal.

XXXV. THESE ARE THE KIND OF MEN WHO ARE TO BE GUARDIANS IN EACH OF THOSE CASES.

1. For custody of birth and rearing, and for custody before loss, men of the same privilege with the defendant; and, although the defendant should have no privilege, it is necessary for the guardians to possess privilege.

2. For custody of guests, the people of the house.

3. For custody of land and soil, uchelwrs, being land-borderers.

4. For custody of privilege, privileged men.

5. For custody of an alltud state, respectable moral men.

6. For custody as to disease in an animal, respectable moral persons.

7. And it is necessary for every guardian to be respectable.

¹ gwadent Z. ² not in Z. ³ tor y rrai hynny Z. ⁴ not in Z. ⁵ ai Z. ⁶ Z. ⁷ not in Z. ⁸ not in Z. ⁹ - A Z. ¹⁰ Z. ¹¹ hyn. Z. ¹² chyny Z. ¹³ alldat Z. ¹⁴ not in Z. ¹⁵ kymydogion addwyn dianllat. Z. ¹⁶ Z. dauwyn K.

VIII. Dav lle y dychon alltvt ymryddhav drwy rannv ¹yn dav hanner ae arglwyd' kyt boet drwc gan y arglwyd pan el ²yw vamwys ac alltut tramor auyno mynet yr wlat ³yd henyw o honay ac othric yn ⁴[y] wlat hwy ⁵nor tri gwynt ⁶kyntaf ac y gallo vynet ⁷y wlat ⁸[ac onid a yna] ef adyly ymchelv yw alltudiaeth drachefn yr lle ⁹[y] by gynt.

XXXVII. VAL HYN Y DYLEIR HOLI ALLTUT.

I. Gwedy yddymrwymer ygyffraith ac erchi or ynat vddunt ymdywedut yna y dyly yr howlwr nev ¹⁰y davot ¹⁰[drosdo] dywedut messur ¹¹hawl ¹²y gwr hwn a henwet y gwr ar ¹³y alltvt a henwet yr alltvt dylev o honot ti vot y¹⁴[n] alldut y my a bot dyrieni yn alldudion ym rieni ¹⁵ynev ac y dylei dithev bot yn alltut y mynev. Ac u gwedy hyny y mae y my dygon ae gwyr ar ¹⁶[ry] gychwyn u honot ¹⁷ti yn anggyfreithiol y wrthyf ¹⁸[ac] u gwedi ¹⁹di hyny y mae y my digon ae gwyr ac ar y gyffraith y dodaf y ²⁰dylyy dyuot drachefyn.

II. Yna y dyly yr amddiffynwr dywedut vn o tri attep ae addef ae gwadu ae arddelw kyffreithiol val nabo rait iddo *attep.

III. Os addef awna aet yw alltudiaeth drachenyn. Os y wadu awna mwynhaer gwybyddieit yr howlwr a llyset y llall wynt os ²¹dichon. Os ynteu a dywait priodor wy vi a digon ym o geidwait a gatwo vym-priodolder gennyf ac ar y gyffraith y dodaf naddyly priodor atep o hawl alldudyaeth. Yna y dyly yr ynat kymryt ²²y keitwayt ac o byddant kwbl abraint yn ylaw y ²³gwr barnet yr ynat ef yn rydd. Ac velly y mae am alltut os ef ehvn a amwrthlad ar hawl.

IV. Os vchelwr arall a vyd yn ymberchenogi or alltut a bot ymrysson pwy addyly ymrwymo ²⁴yg gyffraith ²⁵ae yr alltut ehvn ae yrvchelwr drosto kyfreith' adywait panyw yr vchelwr addyly ymrwymo dros y alltut val dros da arall athrech yw y geitwait ef y gadw y alldut gantho ²⁶nothystation ac nogwybyddiait yr howlor cany chygayn na thystyon na gwybyddyeit ar

8. There are two cases in which an alltud may free himself by equal sharing with his lord, although it be displeasing to his lord: when he acquires maternity; and when an alltud from beyond sea willeth to go to the country whereof he is a native: and if he tarry in the country longer than during the three first winds, by which he might go to his country, and do not then go, he must return to his alltud state in the place he was before.

XXXVII. THUS AN ALLTUD IS TO BE CLAIMED.

1. After mutual binding in law, and order by the judge to the parties mutually to speak; then the plaintiff, or his advocate for him, must state the extent of his claim on this man; and let him name the man who is an alltud; and let him say of the alltud: 'It is due for thee to be an alltud to me; and thy parents also were alltuds to my parents; and thou, therefore, oughtest also to be an alltud to me. And, if thou deniest that, there are for me enough who know of thy having departed unlawfully from me; and, if thou deniest that, there are for me enough who know it; and to the law I appeal, that thou oughtest to return.'

2. Then the defendant is to prefer one of three answers: acknowledgment; or denial; or lawful arddelw that it shall not be necessary for him to *answer.

3. If he acknowledge, let him return to his alltud state. If he deny it, let the evidences of the plaintiff be made use of; and let the other object to them, if he be able. If he say: 'I am a proprietor, having enough of guardians to secure for me my proprietorship; and to the law I appeal, that a proprietor is not compelled to answer to a claim of alltud state.' Then the judge is to receive the guardians; and if they be complete, as to the privilege in the hand of the man, let the judge pronounce him free. And thus it is as to an alltud, if he himself resist the claim.

4. If another uchelwr insist on possessing the alltud, and there be a contention, as to who ought to become bound in law, whether the alltud himself, or the uchelwr for him; the law says, that it is the uchelwr must become bound for his alltud, as for other property: and his guardians are more powerful to protect his alltud in his possession, than the witnesses,

* ²⁷i wadv.* ²⁸deny.

¹ai arglwydd yn ddeu hanner z. ²i z. ³yr z. ⁴z. ⁵no hyd y z. ⁶nesaf z. ⁷yw z. ⁸z. ⁹not in z. ¹⁰z. ¹¹-vy z. ¹²-i z. ¹³yr z. ¹⁴z. ¹⁵i z. ¹⁶z. ¹⁷not in z. ¹⁸z. ¹⁹not in z. ²⁰dyly di z. ²¹myn z. ²²not in z. ²³gwyr z. ²⁴yny z. ²⁵not in z. ²⁶noc yr eiddo z. ²⁷z.

dor keidwait. Achyt boet perchenoc dyn ar '[i] alldut val ar da arall nyt vnvrant ²y dyleir amdanaw kany' dyleir damdwg alltut.

v. ³Os arall addywait y mae y alltut ef a myvi y syt wir dyledoc vreynyoc arno ef. Achyt dyweto yr alldut y vot ef yn wir alldut yddo rait yw yr amddyffynwr kyntaf dwyn keitwait y gadw yr alldut kanys vn or lle y dyly keitwait vot yw y gadw alldut. Ac o myn yr howlor mynet yn ev erbyn aet mai y dyly drwy y hannaddwyno.

vi. Nyt kyffreithiol kwyn neb am sarhaet onit or pryt bigylyd.

vii. Nyddyly neb kwyno drwy y gylyd am syrhaet o dichon ehvn dyvot ac ony saif yneb y kwyn drostaw yn y gwyn talet yneb a gwynod gamlwrw y arglwyd.

XXXVIII. [HOLIADON.]

i. Aoes vn lle y dylyo dyn yewn am ladrat heb y varnv mewn gorsed heb pallv raith heb y oddef oe ben y hvn. Oes othybya dyn arall am lladrat a dyvot achrayr attaw yn gwyd tystyon kyn boent ar bont vn pren a govyn yddaw lw aphallv o hono yntev. Kanyt oes oet am lw gwelyd am ladrat onyt pan y govynno ac y mae am bop hawl onyt amladrat.

ii. Aoes vn lle y dylyo dyn mwy no messur y hawl. Oes o dervyd y dyn benthygyo da y arall ae wadv or dyn a goddiwes or howlwr tal dav ddyblic addyly.

iii. Aoes vn dyn addylyo dyvot y tir heb dadwys heb vamwys heb ystyn arglwyd. Oes ochymer tayoc vab bryr ar vaeth o gennyt y arglwyd kyffrannoc vyd y mab hwnw ar dref tad y tayoc val vn oe veybyon ehun.

iv. Aoes vn syrhaet y bo dyrchael ynndi. Oes syrhaet gwrays addyker trays arnay honno addyrchaif y traean arnay.

and than the evidences of the plaintiff; for, neither witnesses, nor evidences, are admissible in opposition to guardians. And, although a person may be owner of his alltud as of other property, they are not of the same privilege; for there is to be no swearing to an alltud.

5. If another say, that he is his alltud: 'And I am a truly privileged master over him.' And, although the alltud say, that he is a true alltud to him, it is necessary for the first defendant to bring forward guardians to secure the alltud; for one of the cases where there ought to be guardians is, for custody of an alltud. And if the plaintiff be minded to proceed against them, let him do so in the manner he ought to do, by rendering them ineffective.

6. The complaint of no one is lawful for saraad, but from one term to another.

7. No one is to complain by another for saraad, if he be able to appear himself; and, unless the one complained for shall stand to his plaint, let him who complained pay camlwrw to the lord.

XXXVIII. [INTERROGATORIES.]

1. Is there a case where a person is to do right for theft, without conviction in a court, without failure of raith, and without acknowledgment from his own mouth? There is: if a person suspect another of theft, and come with a relic to him, in the presence of witnesses, although on a bridge of a single tree, and demand of him an oath, and the accused should then fail. For there is no time for the oath of an absolver, as to theft, but the time when demanded; and there is for every suit, except for theft.

2. Is there any case where a person is entitled to more than the stated extent of his claim? There is; if a person have lent property to another, and the person deny it; and the plaintiff prove it, he is to have double payment.

3. Is there any person who is entitled to come into possession of land, without paternity, without maternity, and without investiture by a lord? There is: if a taeog take the son of a breyr to foster, by the consent of his lord; that son shall be a co-participator of the inheritance of the taeog, like one of his own sons.

4. Is there any saraad on which there shall be an augmentation? There is: the saraad of a woman, upon whom a violation shall be committed; such a one shall have an augmentation of a third.

¹ 2.

² ni 2.

³ The remainder of 2. is lost.

v. Hynn obethev aoeta kyffraith yn diodor agev ahaynt nev vriw nev vrath nev glevyt gorweithyoc nev garchar kynnogyn nev uordwy o echos gweylgi nev gam wynt yr ryngthaw ae eddyl nev na ryglywo ywysso nev na allo ar varch nac ar droet nev na bo hydrvm nac yddo nac yw gennat ywlat. A hynny dros yr howlwr yn gystal ar amddyffynor kanys kyffredyn yw kyuraith.

vi. Llyma yr hynn kyntaf addily arglwyd oe gywoeth gwryogaeth ac vvyddot a llvyd.

vii. Aoes vn lle y dylyo arglwyd kroc a gwerth a dyrwy am yr vn weithret. Oes am leydyr llay no cheynyoc teyrpnt yw yddyryw ae deol am hynny ae gael yr eilwaith ywerthv addyleyr os kayr y dryded waith y grogi.

viii. ¹Aoes vn syrhaet nychaer kwbyl yawn amdanay yr ²y haddef. Oes sarhaet gwrayc am gvssan.

ix. Aoes vn lle y bo praw ar alanas yn drech no raith ew gwadu. Oes pan holo dyn tir o vamwys o echos kolly tref y dat am dyal vn o genedyl y vam.

x. ³Pedwar rwym hawl mach a brvdw athystyon a gwybyddyait.

xi. Pedwar amddyffyn yssyd raith y wadv mach apharaw er dalv y da acheidwait ac arddelw.

xii. A holo eddewyt nev amot nev gyffnewit holet drwy vach kanyt newit heb vach.

xiii. ⁴Tri gwystyl nyt angyffraith ev mwynhav kyn digwydaw nyt amgen blith athelyn athowlbwr.

xiv. Tri thrais nyddywygyr nyt amgen trays lvyd athrays tan athrays vor.

xv. Dily ynat varnv vn vrawt yn rat namyn tair hawl or kantref bygylyd ahawl hyt y devet geynyawc ac attauel ar a varno kyffraith.

xvi. Nyt a atdryblyn yn hawl sef yw atdryblyn g . . . thyll daynt ac awch.⁵

XXXIX. ⁶LLYMA KYFFRAYTH LLYS.

1. Pwybynnac y dyccer tref i dat y ganthaw gwaeth no chyffraith, ac na chafo yawn o honai yawn idaw wnevthur vn o dri

5. These things always delay proceedings at law : death ; disease ; or a wound ; or a stab ; or bed-ridden illness ; or imprisonment for debt ; or a sea voyage, by reason of a storm, or contrary wind between the party and his duty ; or that he may not hear of his citation ; or that he may not be able to ride a horse, or go on foot ; or that neither he, nor his messenger, have free access to his country. And those affect the plaintiff as well as the defendant ; because the law is impartial.

6. These are what are primarily due to the lord from his dominion : allegiance ; obedience ; and military service.

7. Is there any case where the lord has the right of hanging, and worth, and dirwy, for the same deed ? There is : for a thief for less than a penny, three pounds is his dirwy ; and being banished for that, and found the second time, it is right to sell him ; and, if he be found the third time, he is to be hanged.

8. Is there any saraad for which no full right can be obtained, although acknowledged ? There is : the saraad of a married woman, on account of a kiss.

9. Is there any case where the proof of galanas may be stronger than the raith to deny it ? There is : when a person claims land by maternity, on account of losing his father's patrimony, for avenging one of the relatives of his mother.

10. The four bonds of a claim : surety ; briduw ; witnesses ; and evidences.

11. There are four defences : a raith to deny surety ; proof of payment of the debt ; guardians ; and arddelw.

12. Whosoever shall claim a promise, or a contract, or an exchange, let him claim through a surety ; as there can be no change without a surety.

13. Three pledges which it is not unlawful to use before they lapse : to wit, a milch cow ; a harp ; and a throw-board.

14. Three violences not to be compensated : to wit, violence by an army ; injury by fire ; and injury by the sea.

15. A judge is not to pass any sentence gratuitously, but three : a suit from one cantrev to another ; a claim to the tenth penny ; and a distress as to how far the law may adjudge.

16.

XXXIX. THIS IS THE LAW OF THE COURT.

1. Whosoever shall have his inheritance taken from him, maugre the law, and shall not obtain redress through it, has the right

¹Ω. *resumes.* ²not in Ω. ³- Petwar rwym hawl. Ω. ⁴not in Ω. ⁵The remainder of X. is lost. ⁶Ω.

thwryf kyveraith o myn dyvot idi cilwayth nyt amgen, llad kelein nev llosgi ty nev dori aradyr. Ony awna vn or tri hyny collet yr ampridawr ef ay vab ni eill dadyl ymwrthrin ac ef wedi hynny. Kynny allo y pridawr gwnevthvr vn or tri twryf kyfraith kynnwys a dyly ar dref i dat hyt y nawet-dyn. Ony daw y nawet dyn yw holy na neb hyt idaw didawlvdydac ef ay blant o dref idat.

ii. Ket boet colledic
llywyw kyvoeth nay gynal, o dervyd bot vn or trianaf henny arnaw ew yr eil ymab hynaf yr brenin a dyly vot yn edling a chafael y vrait. Ony byd mab yr brenin y vrawt a dely bot yn edling. Ony byd brawt idaw gwr kytdylyet ac ef a dely vot yn edling. Gwedi tynger idaw a roi kwbyl oy vrait yni llys kemeint vyd i werth ar hwn y brenin a kemeint i sarhaet ar hwn y brenin eithyr na thelir avr idaw nev llathen ariant. Ac ef a damwinei bot yn vwy i sarhaet nor hwn y brenin canys o bai gentref yn eissiev yr brenin oy gowoeth nev a bay yduu ar ry gafael o honaw yntev gwbyl o vrait yr edling a allai ovyn i vrait wrthvnt yny lle na madevhei dim oy vrait pa el i bedu i gyvoeth.

iii. Meichie a vo dros arall ar heddwch athori or dyn yr heddwch nid attep ymeichie ochair dal y dyn ai torea. Onidrraid ir meichie tallv dros doriat yr heddwch oni all ydyn ydalv. A hono y sy varn Tudur ap Jeuan goch anno regni Henrici sexti septimo in curia de Issalet.

of making one of the three lawful disturbances, if he will to recover it: to wit, to kill a body; or to burn a building; or to break a plough. If he do not one of those three, let the ousted proprietor lose it; and his son cannot maintain a suit of mutual strife afterwards. Since the proprietor could not make one of those three law disturbances, he is to have a refuge upon his father's patrimony, unto the ninth person. If the ninth person come not to claim it, or any one intermediately to him, he and his children are excluded from his father's patrimony.

2. If [the eldest son of] a chief of a territory be not competent to rule it, nor to sustain it; if he be afflicted with one of the three blemishes, the next eldest son to the king is to be edling, and acquire his privilege. If the king have no son, then his brother is to be edling. If there be no brother to the king, a man co-equal in dignity is to be edling. After fealty shall be sworn to him, and the whole of his privilege be recognized in the court, his worth is equal to that of the king; and his saraad equal to that of the king; excepting that gold is not to be paid to him, nor the rod of silver. And it may happen for his saraad to exceed that of the king: for, if there should be a cantrev wanting to the king of his dominion, or if he were to forego the obtaining the whole of his privilege, the edling could demand his privilege from them in the case where he might remit nothing of his privilege, on entering into possession of his dominions.

3. Should there be sureties for a person to keep the peace, and he break the peace; the sureties are not to answer, if the transgressor be found. But the sureties must pay for the breach of the peace, if the person cannot pay himself. And that is the judgment of Tudor the son of John Red-head, the seventh year of Henry the sixth, in the court of Issaled.

BOOK THE TENTH.

[CYVRAITH HŪANEGOL.]

I. AMRYG.]

i. ¹Pŷ bynnac ²a sarhaho y gilyd ³o gerin y pedair gŵlat hyn, Deuheubarth, Gŵynedd, Powys, Lloegyr; talet pedair bu apheetŵar vgeint ⁴[o] aryant ⁵[idaŵ.]

ii. ⁶Y neb alado' y gilyd ⁷o 'honunt; talet idaŵ' teir bu athri vgeinmu heb ⁸achŵanec.

iii. ⁹[Galanas propost Llan Ismael Llonnyo Dymbych Llan Riein hŵebu athri geint mu a davad a hŵch rŵg pob dŵy vn o honynt; a maenor a golchydes achymeint ahynny yŵ galanas pob propost ynn yr holl vyd.]

iv. Trayan galanas propost yŵ galanas aelaŵd nid amgen y gar.]

v. Pŷ bynnac aŵnel kynllŵyn yndeudyblic y tal; canys ¹⁰treis ¹¹ar ¹²dyn ¹³yŵ y lad' ac yn lletrat y gudyab: ¹⁴a llyna yr vn lle y kygein treis alletrat yndaŵ ygkyfreith. ¹⁵Ac val hynn y gŵedir llŵ degŵyr adeugeint y diŵat coet amaes' randir gyfreithaŵl rŵg rŵyd a dyrys achoet amaes gŵlyb asych; ¹⁶ac ar ny allo gŵadu 'randir yn gyfreithaŵl ny ¹⁷digaŵn gŵadu coet a maes.

vi. Ny byd kynllŵyn or byt ar ford neu yn lle arall heb gud ¹⁸a heb gel arnaŵ: or lledir ynteu ar y fford gyfreithaŵl ae dŵyn neu y lusgaŵ ¹⁹dros y fford' pypm cam ²⁰kyfreith a their troedued ²¹gyfreithaŵl ymhop cam neu ²²y lad' yn lle arall ae gudyab kynllŵyn vyd: a llyna yr achas y gŵedir velly neu y telir yn deu dyblyc: a ²³llyna ²⁴y lle' y perthyn croc ²⁵[ac anreith] am ²⁶[y] leas ²⁷[hŵnnŵ.]

vii. Or llad dy anifeil di vy enifeil i neu os brath a dyfod dy enifeil di att vy enifeil i ynny bresŵyluod tal di dros yr enifeil a vnaeth kam neu y kolled: os vy enifeil ineu a ar dy enifeil ditheu ynny kyffelybrŵyd ni a ŵnaf iaŵn dros y kam aŵnel kanys

²⁸hynny

²⁹that

¹ The text from Q. ² not in S. ³ P.S. ⁴ S. ⁵ Pŷ bynnac a dalŵ galanas S. ⁶ not in S. ⁷ nadunt P. ⁸ drychafuel a dal. S. ⁹ S. ¹⁰ not in P. ¹¹ - yŵ S. ¹² - y S. ¹³ a lader S. ¹⁴ - lle bo kynllŵyn y kygein treis a lletrat ygkyfreith: ac velly y gŵedir llŵ degŵyr a deugeint y tady koed a maes S. ¹⁵ not in S. ¹⁶ not in P. ¹⁷ digaŵn P.S. ¹⁸ neu S. ¹⁹ not in S. ²⁰ kyfraithol P.S. ²¹ not in S. ²² not in S. ²³ hefyd S. ²⁴ not in P. ²⁵ S.

²⁶ St. Ismael's? upon Milford Haven.
²⁷ Lanion? near Pembroke.

²⁸ Tenby in Pembrokeshire.
²⁹ Llan Riein near St. David's.

nid yr dynyon y hynnein ymae kenad y ōrthlad treis y ōrthynt namyn yr anifeileid anyallys.

viii. Pŵy bynnac alado neu a vratho anefeil dyn arall ynny amdiffyn ef e hyn ny dylir gŵneuthur moleist idaŵ ef er hynny amgen no hyn na ōnel ef namyn amdiffyn kym heprol megis y bo diogel oe eneid.

ix. O dervyd roi barn ynn erbyn dyn ni bo kyŵlad ac yn ynad, gŵedy bo kyŵlad ef ar ynad y dychaŵn ymŵystlaŵ pan vyno o veŵn vn dyd a blŵdyn. Ony chyffry haŵl hyd ymhen vn dyd a blŵdyn eilŵith kaedic vyd kyfreith rydaŵ ar ynad.]

x. ¹Pŵy bynnac aŵatto torri croes rodet lŵ tryŵyr ygyt ac ef ehun.

xi. Pŵy bynnac aŵatto kesseilŵrn ny thalo trugeint neu vŵy ; rodet lŵ pymŵyr.

xii. Pŵy bynnac aŵatto pŵn march ; rodet lŵ deudengŵyr ōhech not a ōhech di not.

xiii. Pŵy bynnac a enllipio dyn am dŵyn march neu gasec, neu vuch, neu ych yn lletrat, kymeret y colledic lŵ gŵeilyd ; canys ryd yŵ ²[gŵedy hŵnnŵ] herŵyd kyfreith Hoŵel. Athynget y neb atyngo y llŵ na ōnaeth yr llall na chollet nac eisseu ; ac nacherdaŵd na dyd na nos y gyt a da y llall ; ac nachafas na rif na ran ohanaŵ ; ac nasgŵyr arnaŵ ef nac ar arall : arrei hynny aelŵir petŵargeir colledic.

xiv. Os reith ageissyr ³y ganthaŵ ⁴llŵ deudengŵyr a dyly yrodi ⁵ōhech o honunt yn ōyr not a ōhech ⁶yn ōyr dinot.

xv. Os y colledic adŵng ar y lleidir y gollet ; kymeint ahynny adylyir y ⁷roi olyein idaŵ.

xvi. Or llŵat llŵ petŵar gŵyr arhugeint adylyr.

xvii. Pŵy bynnac aholo lletrat val ⁸hynn ydyly yholi : enŵi y dyn ⁹yd holo y lletrat idaŵ ; ac enŵi ylletrat aholo ; apha veint o letrat a holo ; ac obedŵargeir colledic y dyly y holi herŵyd kyfreith Hoŵel ; a hynny yn lluoasaŵc. Ac yn ol hyny y dylyir gŵadu y geir yny gilyd ; athustu ar eir ; ac ¹⁰or kŵympir ar eir barnu ar eir.

not only men have liberty to withstand violence, but also irrational animals.

8. Whoever shall kill or wound the animal of another person in defending himself, is not to be molested for it ; other than this, that he do nothing further than reasonable defence to save his life.

9. If judgment be given against a person not resident in the same country as the judge, after he shall reside in the same country as the judge he can mutually pledge when he will, within a year and a day. If he do not prosecute a claim within a year and a day, the law is closed between him and the judge.

10. Whoever shall deny the breaking of a cross ; let him give the oaths of three men, along with himself.

11. Whoever shall deny a burden that can be carried under the arm, which shall not be of three score pence in value, or more ; let him give the oaths of five men.

12. Whoever shall deny a horse-load ; let him give the oaths of twelve men, six nod-men, six not nod-men.

13. Whoever shall charge a person with taking a horse, or a mare, or a cow, or an ox, by stealth, let the loser accept the oath of an absolver ; for he is free after that, according to the law of Howel. And let him who shall take the oath swear, that he caused neither loss, nor want, to the other ; and that he did not travel, either by day, or by night, along with the property of the other ; and that he got neither a part, nor a share, thereof ; and that he knows not that he is guilty, or accessory : and these are called the four words of the loser.

14. If a raith be required of him, he is to give the oaths of twelve men ; six of them nod-men, and the other six not nod-men.

15. If the loser shall swear his loss against the thief ; the like number of oaths are required of him.

16. If he be charged upon information, the oaths of twenty-four men are required.

17. Whoever shall prosecute for theft, is to proceed in this manner : to name the person upon whom he shall charge the theft ; and describe the thing stolen, for which he shall proceed ; and the quantity of what is stolen, for which he shall proceed ; and by the four words of the loser he is to proceed, according to the law of Howel ; and that at large. After that, there is to be a denial of each word separately ; and testifying on each word ; and if cast in a word, then judgment on a word.

¹not in S. ²P. ³not in P. ⁴- a P. ⁵- craill P. ⁶rodi P. ⁷hŵnnŵ P. ⁸i P. ⁹o P.

xviii. Ac ual hynn ydygeit yr haólór gan y enói ef ¹[ae] dat, os aniueil ahaól: ti asumydeist ²y meu' i yar ydyfór ae góellt; ac a gerdeist dyd anos ganthaó; ac agefeist rif aran ohonaó; ac ac gólost arnat ty hun neu ³[ar] arall; ac abnaethost mefyl achcúilyd agóaratúyd ym harglóyd; achollet ac eisseu ac afles y minneu ⁴am y' meu a choll eneit apherigyl anghew y titheu amdanaó úrth dy uot yn euáoc ohonaó; a hynny tróy ynni lletrat allosrydyaeth ac affeitheu; ac agerdeist goet amaes, róyd adyrys gólyb asych brynn aphant, gólat a gorólat, kyfreith ac anghyfreith, kyfun ac aghyfun; ac os amheuy mi ae profaf arnat.

xix. Val hynn ydyly ynteu y óadu: kóbyl óat yó gennyf i y teu di; ac enói y da ae liw ae ueint; ac enói ynteu ac dat; ac ⁶odyna ygeir nny gilyd val y holo yr haólór ef: ac ygyt ahynny o góyl kyfreith vot yn iaón kymryt práof y genyt ti ar enllib lletrat ymae gennyf i am keidó; ami adodaf ar kyfreith, pa vn iaónaf y gredu ae myui yn góadu ym góiryonynni, ae titheu yn keissaó profi arnaf y peth nys góeleist ⁶[arnaf] ac nys gólost.

xx. Yr haólór yna a dyly dyóedut: pei asgópón mi nys góadón; yn lletrat ⁷ym ydugost; athróy benn hynny nys góeleis; achyt nasgóelóyfi ymae genyf ae ⁸góeles; ae llióa llygat yn llygat nny óed y barno kyfreith ore.

xxi. Ac yna y dyly ynteu dyóedut: ⁹or daó attafi ae llióo pan vo lle ac amser ¹⁰y minneu' vynet nny erbyn mi a af.

xxii. Ac yna ydyly yr haólór dóyn yllióat rac bron yr yngnat ¹¹[a] kymeryt creir agouyn idaó: ae ti yssyd lióat. Ac u dygeit ynteu mi yssyd; archet yr yngnat idaó tygu yr creir ryóelet ohonaó ylleidyr húnno lió dyd goleu ae enói ef ar lletrat adyóast yr haólór yngyflió ac y dyóast ac yn gymeint ac yn gyfreu arheul yn uchel yn ¹²tyóynu; ac ef yny ardeló; ac nat ytió yn dyóedut arnaó ¹³[nac] yr cas nac er ¹⁴di-gassed nac er góerth, nac er gobyr, nac yr

16. And thus the prosecutor speaks, naming the party, and his father, if he prosecute for an animal: 'Thou hast removed mine from its water and its grass; and thou hast travelled day and night with it; and thou hast had a part and share thereof; and thou knowest thyself to be guilty, or accessory; and thou hast wrought disgrace, and shame, and scandal, to my lord; and loss, and want, and damage, to me and to mine; with forfeit of life, and danger of death, to thyself for it, by thy being guilty respecting it; and that through the impulse of theft, and felony, and their accessories; and thou hast traversed wood and field, free and tangle, wet and dry, hill and dale, country and border country, law and not law, union and disunion; and, if thou doubttest it, I will prove it against thee.'

19. Thus the other is to deny it: 'I have a complete denial to what thou dost advance;' and naming the property, its colour, and its size; and naming himself, and his father; and then each word after the other, in the manner stated by the prosecutor: 'and, in addition to that, if the law sees it right to receive proof from thee of charge of theft, I have that will protect me; and I appeal to the law, which one is most worthy of credit, I, in denying, to show my innocence, or thou, in attempting to prove against me what thou hast not seen upon me, and which thou knowest not.'

20. The prosecutor then is to say: 'If I knew, I would not deny; by stealth thou hast taken from me; and in my own person I did not see; and although I might not see, I have who saw it; and who will make it appear, eye to eye, in the way that the law shall adjudge best.'

21. And thereupon the other is to say: 'If there shall come to me such as shall so make it appear; when there shall be place and time for me to disprove it, I will.'

22. Then the prosecutor is to bring the informant before the judge, take the relic, and ask him: 'Art thou the informant?' And if he say: 'I am;' let the judge order him to swear upon the relic, to having seen that thief, in the light of the open day, naming him, and the theft spoken of by the prosecutor, in the form and manner stated by him, and of the magnitude and size, the sun being high, and shining; and he avouching it; and that

¹ P. ² v'ýnda P. ³ P. ⁴ ac im P. ⁵ o'lyno P. ⁶ P. ⁷ arnaf P. ⁸ góelas ac P. ⁹ o P. ¹⁰ ym i P. ¹¹ P. ¹² etyóynny P. ¹³ P. ¹⁴ digas P.

kerenyd, nac yr caryat; namyn oe bybot ac oe belet, ac oe uot yn ôr.

XXIII. Ac yny y dyly yneb y gyrrer y lletrat arnao y lyssu o vn or fyrd y llyssir tyst: ac o ¹digaon y lyssu bit lyssedic acholledic or dadyd; ac onys digaoon bit safedic: ac ymae yny braotlyfyr y vraot adlyyir amdanao.

II. NAV APPEITH KERENNYD YNT ²[Y BAI HYN] YDYCHON YR YSTRONYON UOT YN GEREINT.

i. Vn ohonunt ³[yô] ellong dyn ogarchar gorolat ⁴odvuenao ac ⁵ef achytgerdet.

ii. Eil yô mynt estraon y kyrch y gyt achereint karcharaor y orolat oy ellong yn lle kar idao.

iii. Trydyd yô karcharaor abryno ygereint, arannu y berth ar vessyr kereint y gymell agomed n vn oy gereint ae keuendero ay kyuerdero ay keivyn ac ⁶oeissev ran honno ⁷lludyas ellong y carcharaor, asseyll estraon yn lle honno y dalu yrann adoeth ⁸ar y gar ay rydhav ohynny.

iv. Petoryd yô diffryt dyn rac vn goth gonyo, neu rac drychaf aryf adrychauer ⁹oduchdao ar odef y lad ay achubao o estraon kynn gossot arnao ay diffryt ohynny.

v. Pymet yô olledir kelein ac na chaffo ¹⁰y genedyl iaon amdanei, amynet y gereint ygkyrch y dial ¹¹eu kar abot yn vychan ganthunt eu niuer a dyuot estraon ac ymyrry gyt ac bynt ar vreint car adybedut mi a af gyt achoi y dial aoch kar ac ¹²[a] gymeraf llofrudyaeth a goaet y neb agymeroch chiotheu allad kelein neu a vo moy am eu kar honno a vyd ¹³idao ar vreint kar.

vi. Wechet yô rybudyaô dyn rac kyrch ¹⁴godeuaog a delei ygeissiao y lad y gan y

he is speaking against him neither for hatred, nor for malice, nor for worth, nor for reward, nor for kindred, nor for love; but from knowing it, and from seeing it, and from its being true.

23. And then the person who shall be charged with the theft, is to object to him, in one of the ways that a witness is to be objected to: and, if he can object to him, let him be rejected, and cast in the suit; but, if the objection fail, he is to stand: and there is in the judgment-book the requisite sentence concerning him.

II. THE NINE ACCESSARIES OF KINDRED ARE THE FOLLOWING, BY WHICH STRANGERS CAN BECOME RELATIONS.

1. One of them is, releasing a person from the prison of a border country, and joining him, and accompanying him.

2. The second is, the junction of a stranger with an expedition of the relatives of a prisoner into a border country, with the intent of releasing him, in place of a kin to him.

3. The third is, a prisoner whose release is to be bought by his kinsmen, and whose worth, being shared according to the scale of relationship, is to be collected; and one of his kinsmen refuse, whether a cousin, or a second cousin, or a third cousin, and, "for want of the share of" such, his release from prison is prevented, and a stranger stand in the place of such kin, to pay the share that fell upon that kin, and his liberation be thereby obtained.

4. The fourth is, protecting a person against the push of a spear, or against the stroke of a weapon raised above his head, with the design of killing him, and being thus saved by a stranger, before he be struck, and so rescued.

5. The fifth is, if a person be killed, and his kindred shall not obtain right, and his kinsmen proceed to avenge their kin, and they deem their number small, and a stranger come, and proceed along with them, upon the privilege of a kin, saying: 'I will go along with you, to avenge your kin, and will take upon myself the slaughter and the blood of him whom ye also shall take upon yourselves;' and they kill one, or more, on account of their kin; such stranger obtains the privilege of a kin.

6. The sixth is, warning a person against a ¹⁵meditated assault to attempt the killing

¹⁰eissioes rannv

¹¹kyhoedaoc

¹²so sharing

¹³public

¹dichon P. ²P. ³Blank in P. ⁴- yn P. ⁵a P. ⁶od uch i benn P. ⁷not in P. ⁸y P. ⁹P. ¹⁰not in P. ¹¹P.

gynnogyn adyuot kyrch am benn y ty neu y lle y bo y dyn yndaŵ¹ ay diang o achaw² y rybyd; hōnnō a vyd ar vreint kar idaŵ.

vii. Seithuet yŵ³ o byd deu estronaŵl yn kerdet yn gedymdeithion achyfaruot ac ŷynt gelynyon y⁴ neill deu ōr neu a vo mōy: Ie heb⁵ yr hōnn⁶ aŵelei y elynyon, ŷely vel-dyraccaŵ ŷyr am dily i achanyt oes kar y gyt ami ŷynt am kaffant yn rat. Heb y kydyndeith estraŵn mi a ymladaŵ gyt athi ac ygymeraŵ gūaet y neb aggymerych ditheu⁷ ay diang o achaw⁸ hynny; hōnnō a vyd ar vreint kar idaŵ.

viii. Wythuet yŵ⁹ gellōng dyn o geithiŵet.

ix. Naŵuet affeith yŵ¹⁰ o daŵ ornest gyfreithaŵl ar dyn, ay am dir adayar ay am gyflauan arall ac arssōydaŵ o gorff mynet y ornest; achyuodi estraŵn adyŵedut ōrthaŵ mi a af drossot y ornest ay diang o hynny or achaw¹¹ honno; hōnnō a vyd ar vreint braŵt idaŵ neu nei vab chūaer ygymryt galanas neu¹² ōy talu drostaŵ.

III. [AM ALANAS.]

- i. Rann braŵt o alanas punt.
- ii. Rann kefynderō 'hanner punt.'
- iii. Rann kyuerderō trugeint.
- iv. Rann kyfnyeint dec ar hugeint.
- v. Rann¹³ gorchnyeint pymthec.
- vi. Rann gorchaŵ seith a dimei.

vii. Pōy bynnac a varner yn eneit vadeu, nydylyir y ofyn o gyfreith na thalu y alanas.

viii. Rei adyŵeit pan taler ŷhebu achūeugeinmu galanas neu a vo mōy ne a vo llei, am¹⁴ y sarhaet y telir chūe byŵ, ar chūe ugeinmyō atelir¹⁵ y galanas: ar sarhaet honno nyt ar drychefir arnei. Ac ōrth nat ardrychefir ar¹⁶ [y] sarhaet honno, ny thelir chūe vgeint aryant gyt ar chūebyō canys pa le bynnac ybarno kyfreith buch ac vgeint aryant am sarhaet dyn byŵ, yr

of him, on the part of a debtor; and the assault take place upon the house, or the place, wherein the person shall be, and he escape, by means of the warning; that stranger acquires the privilege of a kin to him.

7. The seventh is, if there be two, strangers to each other, travelling as companions, and they meet the enemies to 'one, two men, or more: 'Well!' says he who sees his enemies, 'seest thou, seest thou yonder men, who will have me, and since there is no kin with me, they will have me cheaply.' Says his stranger companion: 'I will fight along with thee, and I will take upon myself the blood of such as thou shalt take upon thyself:' and he escape because of that; that stranger acquires the privilege of a kin to him.

8. The eighth is, releasing a person from bondage.

9. The ninth accessory is, if a person be condemned to lawful wager of battle, either for land and soil, or for any crime; and he should dread in his heart entering into personal combat; and a stranger should arise, and say to him: 'I will go in thy stead to combat;' and he should escape thereby; such stranger acquires the privilege of a brother to him, or nephew, the son of a sister, to receive galanas, or to pay it for him.

III. [OF GALANAS.]

1. The share of a brother, of galanas, is one pound.
2. The share of a cousin, is half a pound.
3. The share of a second cousin, is three score pence.
4. The share of a third cousin, is thirty pence.
5. The share of a fourth cousin, is fifteen pence.
6. The share of a fifth cousin, is seven pence halfpenny.
7. Whoever shall be condemned to forfeit his life, by law, his galanas is neither to be demanded nor paid.
8. Some say, when six score and six kine of galanas are to be paid, either more or less, that the six kine are paid for saraad, and the six score kine are paid for galanas: and that saraad is not to be augmented. And, as that saraad is not to be augmented, six score of silver are not paid along with the six kine; for, wheresoever the law shall adjudge a cow and twenty of silver for the

¹ erail

¹¹ others

¹ a P. ² or P. ³ y neb P. ⁴ a P. ⁵ or P. ⁶ i P. ⁷ chūe vgeint. P. ⁸ gorchyfnŷaint P. ⁹ not in P. ¹⁰ yr P. ¹¹ P.

vgeint hōnnŷ a vyd ar vreint ar drychafel ar y byŷch. Y chŷe vgein myŷ hagen atelir yn alanas gan tri ¹ardrychafael.

saraad of a living person, such twenty of silver is to be considered as augmentation upon the cow. The six score kine, however, of galanas, are paid with three augmentations.

IV. PEDŷAR RŷYM DADYL YNT :²

IV. THE FOUR BONDS OF A SUIT ARE :

I. Pŷy aholych ; ³py beth aholych ; ⁴py veint aholych ; ⁵py amser y holych. Sef mod yŷ hynny,

1. Whom thou claimest of ; what thou claimest ; what amount thou claimest ; what time thou claimest. The manner is thus,

II. ⁶Menegi yn gyntaf⁷ enŷ priaŷt yr haŷlŷr, ac enŷ priaŷt yr amdiffynnŷr ; aheuyt ⁸py att y bo dy gŷyn megis ŷrth y kynghell-
aŷr ⁹a sŷydogyon yr orsed honno.

2. To state first, the proper name of the plaintiff, and the proper name of the defendant ; and, likewise, to whom thy plaint is addressed, as, to the canghellor ¹⁰and the officers of that court.

III. Eil yŷ ¹¹py beth aholych ; sef yŷ hynny ¹²py fford yth ŷahanŷyt ¹³ath da, ay o dreis, ac o letrat, ac o anghyuarch, ac o loc, ac o ¹⁴adneuath, ac o venthic, ¹⁵ae ¹⁶py argyŷed ¹⁷[bynac] a ¹⁸ŷneler ytt neu ¹⁹a dy eidyaŷ ; a heuyt pa ryŷ da vont ae aniuellit, ac eur, ac aryant, ac dylwedogaeth o dir adaeear trŷy vn or datanhudeu, ac ²⁰gamoresgyn ²¹o vn or tri, ac trŷy ach ac eturyt ; os ²²o loc neu ²³adneuath neu ²⁴venthyc, enŷi ²⁵py ryŷ gedernyt yssyd ar y ²⁶gael drachefyn ; ²⁷neu os drŷy gyfneŷit neu ammot, neu lunyaeth arall, enŷi ²⁸py gedernyt a vo ²⁹arnadunt.

3. The second is, what thou claimest ; that is, by what way thou wast deprived of thy property, whether by violence, or by theft, or by surreption, or by loan, or by deposit, or by borrowing, or by whatever injury done to thee, or to thy property ; and, likewise, what kind of property, whether animals, or gold, or silver, or title to land and soil by one of the dadenhudds, or by wrong possession ³⁰of one of the three, or by kin and descent ; if by loan, or deposit, or borrowing, to name the kind of security for its restoration ; if by bargain, or contract, or other disposition, to name what security there may be for it.

IV. Trydyd yŷ, ³¹enŷi a' menegi ³²py veint aholych ; sef yŷ hynny menegi ³³py rifedi o aniuellit, neu ³⁴o aryant, ac ³⁵py deithi ³⁶vŷynt ; os argyŷed, ³⁷py veint vo, ac ³⁸py vreint vo yr haŷlŷr ; os am dir ³⁹py riuedi o erŷyd, ac ⁴⁰py vyssur' os am goet ⁴¹py riuedi ⁴²o goet ; ⁴³ac enŷi ⁴⁴py' beth adylyir ⁴⁵dros yr ⁴⁶eidyaŷ herŷyd kyfreith, ⁴⁷neu dros yr argyŷed, ac aryant kyfreith ay ⁴⁸[aryant] kŷttaon.

4. The third is, to name and state what amount thou claimest ; that is, to state what number of animals, or of silver, and of what teithi ; if injury, to what amount, and what the privilege of the plaintiff ; if for land, what number of erwes, and of what measure ; if for trees, what number of trees ; and to name what the reparation for the property, in law, or for the injury, whether lawful money or curt.

V. Pedŷryd yŷ, ⁴⁹py amser y holych ; sef yŷ hynny, menegi y dyd ar vlŷydyn yth ŷahanŷyt ⁵⁰ath eidyaŷ ; neu y gŷnaethpŷyt yr argyŷed ; neu yr amot neu r llunyaeth ac ⁵¹py le ; ⁵²neu os kyfneŷit ⁵³py dyd y bu ; ⁵⁴neu loc, neu ⁵⁵adneuath neu venthic ⁵⁶py dyd, ac ⁵⁷py vlŷydyn, ⁵⁸a phedyd' y dyllyssit' ⁵⁹eu ⁶⁰heturyt drachefyn, neu ⁶¹eu talu dros y gyfneŷit ; ⁶²neu os tir, ⁶³py dyd yth dioresgynnŷyt, a ⁶⁴phy le ymae y tir, a ⁶⁵phy vreint yssyd idaŷ ; amenegi ⁶⁶py

5. The fourth is, what time thou claimest ; that is, to state the day and the year thou wast deprived of thy property ; or the injury was done to thee ; or the contract, or the disposition, and at what place ; or if a bargain, on what day it took place ; if loan, or deposit, or borrowing, what day, and what year, and on what day it ought to be restored, or payment for the bargain ; if land, on what day thou wast dispossessed, and where the land is, and what privilege

² neu

³ ae

⁴ or

⁵ or

¹drychafael. P. ²- y rai hŷynn : yn gyntaf P. ³pa P. not in S. ⁴pa P. ⁵a S. pha P.S. ⁶Yn gyntaf manegi P. ⁷pa P. ⁸pa P.S. ⁹oth S. ¹⁰adnav P. ¹¹neu P. ¹²pa P. ¹³S. ¹⁴ŷnaethpŷyt P. ¹⁵ar P.S. ¹⁶- o P.S. ¹⁷not in S. ¹⁸- o S. adnav P. ¹⁹- o S. ²⁰pa P.S. ²¹gaffel P.S. ²²not in P. ²³pa P. - ryŷ S. ²⁴arnunt. P.S. ²⁵not in P.S. ²⁶pa P.S. ²⁷eur neu S. not in P. ²⁸pa P.S. ²⁹- a S. ³⁰pa P.S. ³¹benti S. pa P.S. ³²pha P. - beth a dylir dros yr eidaŷ S. ³³pa P.S. ³⁴vynt a pharyŷ S. ³⁵a S. ³⁶pa P. ³⁷not in P. ³⁸argŷed S. ³⁹not in S. ⁴⁰P.S. ⁴¹pa P. ⁴²oth S. ⁴³pa P.S. ⁴⁴not in P.S. ⁴⁵pa P.S. ⁴⁶ce P. ⁴⁷adnav P. ⁴⁸pa P.S. ⁴⁹not in P. ⁵⁰y dylid S. ⁵¹y P.S. ⁵²gael S. ⁵³not in P.S. ⁵⁴not in S. ⁵⁵pa P.S. ⁵⁶P.S. ⁵⁷S.

vn or tri diebryt yth dioberŷt ¹oth eidaŷ neu ²yr argyŷed; ³amenegi ⁴py bersonol-yaeth ⁵[a] vo yr haŷlŷr neu yr amdiffynnŷr yr amser y gŷnaethpŷyt ⁶yr ⁷aghyfarch.

Ac uelly y teruyna ⁸dyall y pedŷar rŷym dadyl.

vi. Pŷy bynnac a adaŷo vn or pedŷar rŷym ⁹[rac deŷededic] heb ¹⁰y dyŷedut ymae anhyspysrŷyd yny haŷl; ¹¹ac am hynny anghynnyssedic vyd y haŷl; ¹²ac ny dyl y attēb yŷ haŷl odieithyr amser megys yn bleit attebaŷl: ac ¹³ny dyŷedir peth o bob vn or pedŷar rŷym heb dyŷedut kŷbyl megys na deissyfer dros yr ¹⁴[¹⁵agkŷvarch] onyt mŷy neu lei ¹⁶[noc] adyl y drostaŷ herŷyd ygysfreith gŷallaŷgeir ¹⁷[yŷ] ual ydyl y haŷlŷr golli yhaŷl val y ¹⁸perthyn ŷrth y gŷallaŷgeir, ac ny dyl y attēb onyt gan golli or haŷlŷr ¹⁹megis y perthyno ŷrth y haŷl: ²⁰allyna y gŷahan yssyd ²¹y rŷng gŷallaŷgeir ac anhyspysrŷyd. Ac ony ellir cadarnhau ²²bot ynŷir vn or pedŷar rŷym ²³rac dyŷededic, ny dyl y attēb vyth ²⁴y haŷlŷr.

²⁵Ac uelly y teruyna herŷyd dull yraŷdyr.

v. [AM GREVYDDŷYR.]

i. O deruyd bot kŷyneu vnic rac rei ogreuydŷyr abat yn llys kymŷt neu cantref athremygu yr orsed ohonunt heb dyuot y ¹ymdrycholi ac ar y tremic hŷnnŷ barnu gauel achymryt da o vanachty neu oysgub-ŷŷr idaŷ o sŷydaŷc; deuct yr orsed geyr bron y sŷydaŷc adylŷedet y vot yn berchenaŷc yr da hŷnnŷ drŷy briodolder diŷahan o vrent pennaduryaeth y vanachloc ac na dyl y ²gauaelu y da ef y lle ny ŷneler drŷy gŷyn y gytbleit ar amdiffynnŷr aphrofi y tremyc arnaŷ ysŷydaŷc adyl y herŷyd kyfreith lyŷyaŷ idaŷ y amdiffynn a rydhau y auel.

ii. Os ysŷydaŷc a dyŷeit na rydhaa yr auel onyt y llys ac barn; dyŷedet yr abat nadyly y llys honno varnu dim arnaŷ ef ac nat ydiŷ dan y medyant o vn dadyl: sef

- ¹ agkŷfraith ² - athi.
- ³ anghyfreith ⁴ eidaŷ
- ⁵ Dewi dyfrŷr, ora pro nobis.
- ⁶ ganhadu

it has; and state by which of the three detentions thou art deprived of the property, or the injury; and state the condition of the plaintiff, or of the defendant, at the time the ¹surreption was committed.

And so terminates the explanation of the four bonds of a suit.

6. Whoever shall leave any one of the four bonds above mentioned unstated, there is an ambiguity in his claim; and for that his claim is inadmissible; and no answer need be made to the claim but at the time as an answering party: and if part of each of the four bonds be stated without stating the whole, as if there should be claimed for the ¹surreption more or less than ought to be, by law; it is a faulty word, for which the plaintiff is to lose so much of his claim as pertains to the faulty word, and it is not to be answered only to the plaintiff's loss, as it shall pertain to the claim: and there is the difference between a faulty word and an ambiguity. And unless one of the four bonds above mentioned can be demonstrated to be true, no answer is ever to be given to the plaintiff.

²And so it terminates according to the form of the author.

v. OF RELIGIOUS PERSONS.

1. If there be complaints individually against some of the community of an abbot in the court of a cymwd, or cantrev, and they should contemn the court, by not coming to present themselves; and, upon that contempt, distress should be adjudged, and property taken from the monastery, or from its barn, by an officer; let the abbot come before the officer to the court, and say that he is the owner of that property, by an inseparable propriety from the privilege of the supremacy of the monastery; and that no ¹distress should be made upon his property, where not made through a plaint by a co-party with the defendant, and proving the contempt against him; the officer, according to law, is to allow his defence, and release his distress.

2. If the officer say, that he will not release the distress, unless the court shall so decide; let the abbot say, that that court is not to decide any thing, in respect to him,

- ¹ illegality
- ² illegality
- ³ Dewi, waterman, pray for us.
- ⁴ disposition

¹ not in P. ² yth argyŷedŷt P.S. ³ pa P.S. ⁴ P. ⁵ not in S. ⁶ not in S. ⁷ S. ⁸ not in P.S. ⁹ not in S. ¹⁰ gedir P. ¹¹ P. ¹² P.S. ¹³ perthyno P.S. ¹⁴ ynnny mod y deŷbŷyd vry S. ¹⁵ not in P.S. ¹⁶ not in P. ¹⁷ - hŷnn P. ¹⁸ ir P.S. ¹⁹ ymgŷndrycholi P. ²⁰ P. ²¹ S. ²² Q. ²³ S. ²⁴ P.

fford yó hynny bot tri ryó vraftór heróyd kyfreith achyntaf ohonunt braótór llys benatur y brenhin, ac na dyly vn braótór o di-eithyr hónnó barnu ar abat heróyd breint nac ar ¹[y] gynheneu tróy gyfreith.

iii. Os y kóyn a vyd yn gyssylltedic rac yr abat ay broffessaól deuent y gyt yr llys yn amaeraól agóedy góarandaóer haól a gofyn, góurthebet yr abat tróy amdiffyn ²tróy ymdibleidaó y órth y plas hónnó. Canys,

iv. Tri ryó ymdibleidaó yssyd heróyd kyfreith kyntaf yó yórth y plas yr orssed; eil yó nny mod; trydyd yó nny defnyd.

v. Sef val y mae hynny y neb aossotter idaó yn llys abraótór sóydaóe pennatur geir bron hónnó y dyly seuyll tróy óir achyfreith; ac ny dyly braótór is y vreint noc ef teruynu arnaó nac arygreuydó ³val ygossodet yr abat ateb geir bron braótór llys pennatur y brenhin o ryó achóysson, ac ymdibleidaó o ryó achóysson ereill y rei abóysson y deilyngdaót y broffes ar creuyd; canys tróy varn y braótór hónnó y rydheit ⁴y rei proffessaól o gyfreith y byt y gyfreith y ⁵creuyd dan loódraeth ⁶eu habat.

vi. Or byd rei adebycker eu perthynu y abat neu yrei oy broffessóylyon ef gón-euthur galóedigaeth am gam varn arodo braótór llys kymót nev gantref myón collet nny erbyn nys dilyan o gyfreith. Sef fford yó hynny nyt oed vreint yr llysoed hynny y teruynu dim arnadunt húy na rydit na-chosp yn vn ryó aphei ⁷datkanei lyc heb vreint idaó o tir nac o sóyd varnn ogollet yn erbyn dyn nyt oed berthynnaól ⁸[idaó] nac ymóyattaó ac ef am y varn honno ⁹[heróyd kýfraith] namyn y chynnal yn bóngk ogamdosparth a dóyn cosp amdanei, a goruot ar y braótór brenhinaól rodi teruyn o neóyd ar y dadyd. Ac yn ¹⁰[vn] ryó gyffelyp ahynny ny dyly yr abat nae greuydóyr galó barn braótór llys kymót neu gantref canyt oes breint vdunt y teruynu arnadunt o rydit nac o gollet. Ac or damóeina y rei hynny rodi dosparth o gollet yn erbyn yrei creuydus hynny, y sóydaóe a dyly ony óna órth rymder yn erbyn kyfreith, kynn gónel du athal yr bleit góybot tróy varn braótór llys pennatur yr arglóyd ae kyfreithaól nny dadyd. Canys Hoól da a gennattaó heróyd y gyfreith ef y pop pennaeth or auei idaó gymót neu chóanec,

and that he is not under its jurisdiction as to any suit: the way of that is, there are three kinds of judges, according to law; and the first of them, the judge of the supreme court of the king, and no judge but him, is to judge an abbot according to privilege, or his litigations, by law.

3. If the plaint be conjointly against the abbot and his professed, let them come together timely into court; and, after claim and demand shall be heard, let the abbot reply in his defence, by appealing as a party from that jurisdiction. For,

4. There are three kinds of withdrawal, according to law: the first is, from the court to the session; the second is, as to the mode; the third is, as to the matter.

5. That is, whoever shall be assigned to preside in a court having a supreme judicial officer, before such he is to appear, through truth and law; and a judge of inferior privilege is not to decide upon him, nor upon his professing associate: as it has been established for the abbot to answer before a judge of the king's supreme court in certain cases, and to withdraw in certain other cases, the which may press upon the integrity of his religious profession; for through the judgment of that judge the professed were released from the law of the world to the law of the faith, under the government of their abbot.

6. If there be some who suppose it to pertain to an abbot, or to some of his professing community, to apply for the revocation of a wrong judgment pronounced by the judge of a cymwd, or cantrev, involving damages against them; they are not by law. The way of that is, those courts had not the privilege to determine any thing respecting them, either of release, or punishment; as if a laic, without having privilege, either from land, or from office, were to pronounce judgment of forfeiture against a person; it would not be pertinent for him to enter into mutual pledge, as to such judgment, according to law, but to maintain it to be a point of wrong decision, and require punishment for it, and the royal judge be obliged to give a new decision upon the suit. And, in a manner similar therewith, neither the abbot, nor his religious, can be required to call for the judgment of the judge of the court of a cymwd, or cantrev; since such courts possess not the privilege of determining upon them, either for release, or for damage. And, if such courts give a decision for damage against those religious, the officer

¹P. ²gan P. ³ýna P. ⁴ýr P. ⁵creuydóyr P. ⁶ý P. ⁷-bai P. ⁸P. heróyd nae Q. ⁹P.

kynnal peunydyabl lys oriuedi sóydogyon megys idaó ehun tróy vreint brenhinaól o vreint anoduaeu, achynnal llys beunydyabl bennatur herbyd sóy; achynnal dadleu ar y uchelwyr yny ólat tróy gyfreith gyffredin Gymry. Aphei damchóeinei yr braóór hónnó rodi camuarn yn erbyn yr abat neu y greuydóyr myón collet, y varn honno adilyit y galó ac chaolyn y enill barn ygan yr arglóyd ehun canny dylyir dóyn ysóyd ¹rac y braóór ²hynny ordióeder tróy gyfreith yscrivenedic abarn: allyna yr vn lle y goruyd ar yr arglóyd ehun rodi barn o gyfreith.'

vii. Os amdiffynnór gorólat adyry mach ar ³[atleb y] gyfreith yn erbyn kóyn pleit athrymygu ohonaó ⁴y vechni' ⁵yn dyd galó; ony óatta y mach ⁶[y vachniaeth] taled góbyl ⁷oy haól yr haólór canys mach diebredic ⁸yó llóró' na allaól ⁹kymell y vechniaeth ¹⁰ygyt ac ef abot honno yn vechniaeth' vndydyáóc ac ¹¹yn diffodedic canyt oes fford o gyfreith ygymell róym gael ar amdiffynnór gorólat canys tremyc góys neu vechniaeth yó na del dyn yn dyd galó y lys ossodedic y atleb neu y amdiffyn rac atleb.

viii. Or damchóeina yr mach keisseiaó sevyll ymreint ¹²amdiffynnór y óadu neu y amdiffyn y dadyl ¹³[nys dyly o gyfreith kany dyly ac] ¹⁴ny ¹⁵digaón neb dadleu defnyd anyanaól y dadyl onyt ¹⁶amdiffynnór ¹⁷a vo vuyd y gyfreith.

ix. ¹⁷[Os amdiffynnór kyólad a dyry mach ar atleb ■ tremyka yr orssed ynn dyd galó ony óatta y mach y vechniaeth taled gamlóró yr arglóyd ac yna y deryd braint y vechniaeth: ar amdiffynbleid agymhellir dróy afael hyd pann del y atleb yr haóbleid. Ac vellu ymae kóyn pleid gyólad.]

is to know, before he assist the party, unless he commit oppression against law, through the judgment of the judge of the supreme court of the lord, whether the cause be lawful. For Howel the good, according to his law, permitted every chief, who should have one cymwd, or more, to hold a daily court, with competent number of officers, the same as himself, by regal prerogative, with privilege, and sanctuaries, and to hold a supreme daily court, in right of office; and to hold pleas among his uchelwrs in his country, by the universal law of Cymru. And should it happen for that judge to pronounce a wrong judgment against the abbot, or his religious, to their damage, such judgment is to be moved and pursued to obtain judgment from the lord himself; for his office is not to be taken from the judge, until he shall be convicted by written law and judgment: and there is the single case wherein the lord himself is compelled, by law, to give judgment.

7. If a defendant of a border country give surety to answer in law the plaint of a party, and he should contemn ⁴his suretiship' on the day of call; unless the surety deny the suretiship, let him pay to the plaintiff the whole of his claim; for he is a frustrate surety, since he has not been able to enforce his suretiship as to the other, and that being a one day suretiship, and extinguished; as there is no way, by law, to enforce a bond of distress against a border country defendant: for it is a contempt of summons, or suretiship, that a person come not, on the day of call, to an appointed court to answer, or to defend his not answering.

8. If the surety seek to stand on the privilege of a defendant to deny, or to defend the suit, he is not, by law; for no one can plead the essential matter of a suit, except a defendant who shall be obedient to law.

9. If a defendant, in a country, give surety to answer; if he contemn the court in the day of call, unless the surety denies his suretiship, let him pay a camlwrw to the lord, and then the privilege of his suretiship ceases: and the defending party is to be compelled by distress until he comes to answer the claiming party. And this regards the plaint of a party in the same country.

¹⁷yr orssed

¹²the court

¹i gan P. ²a P. ³S. ⁴yny P. ⁵S. ⁶or S. ⁷yn P. ⁸yó ynn llóybyr S. ⁹dóyn S. ¹⁰not in S. ¹¹not in S. ¹²yr S. ¹³S. ¹⁴na S. ¹⁵dichatn P.S. ¹⁶yr S. ¹⁷ehyn S. ¹⁸S.

VI. [AM HAŪL.]

I. 'Y mae ynghyfreith Hoŷel ¹haŷl agŷrthaŷl, ac arhaŷl, ac arabhaŷl.

II. Sef yŷ dyall hynny: ²ny dyllyr herŷyd kyfreith dodi gŷrthaŷl yn erbyn haŷl: megys pei damchŷeinei ydyn berthu march y arall trŷy ³veicheu erbyn diŷarnot ⁴y gaffel tal, achŷynaŷ ⁵ohonaŷ am y berth; adodi or amdiffynnŷr yn erbyn yr haŷlŷr am y march abrynassei vn or pyngkeu hynn ⁶ae dyuot ydaŷ y' dera ae ⁷r llynueirch ae ⁸r du ysgefeint ⁹ae ¹⁰[oe] vot yn llŷyguŷ; adyŷedut y dyllyei etryt idaŷ yr hyn ¹¹a uarnei ¹²gyfreith ¹³am yr vn adottei yny erbyn or pyngheu hynny. Kyfreith adyŷeit nadylyr ¹⁴alyŷo idaŷ yr atdeb hŷnnŷ, sef achawŷ ¹⁵yŷ ¹⁶[am] y bot yn ŷrthaŷl ¹⁷ae bot yn defnydhaŷl hi ae chyffelybyon; abot kyfreith yn dyŷedut na dyllyr dodi gŷrthaŷl yn erbyn haŷl.

III. Sef yŷ deall araŷl ordamchŷeina y dyn venthygyaŷ march neu beth arall ¹⁸y gan dyn; achynn dyuot y march atref att y perchen kyuodi haŷl ¹⁹arall ²⁰am y march yn llaŷ ²¹y benthygyŷr ²²[a] gŷneuthur ryŷ dal oda yr neb ae holei ae rodi meicheu ²³yr neb ²⁴ae holei myŷn diŷarnot ony chaffeŷ ŷarant am danaŷ: a gŷbedy ²⁵dyuot att y neb ²⁶y ²⁷benthygyaŷd ²⁸y march y ganthaŷ' acheissaŷ ²⁹dyuot y ŷarantu y march idaŷ neu dalu ³⁰da yr benthygyŷr. ³¹Os y benthygyŷr' adalyŷsei ³²da yr neb a holassei ymarch idaŷ ny dylly y neb ³³ae roes ymarch ³⁴idaŷ ³⁵ym menthic vynet y ŷarantu idaŷ nathalu nebryŷ da yr benthygyŷr amlunyaeth na masgnach a ŷnelei ³⁶y benthygyŷr yn absen yneb arodasse ymarch ymenthic, canys bot hynny yn arhaŷl ar y bynthic; abot kyfreith yn dyŷedut pŷybynnac a venthykyo aniueil na dim arall y dylly dyuot atref heb haŷl ³⁷heb araŷl ³⁸arnaŷ.

IV. ³⁹Sef yŷ' arabhaŷl: ⁴⁰or ⁴¹damchŷeinei ydyn gouyn aholi peth ⁴²y arall myŷn dadleu yr hŷnn beth a athoed arteruyn' yny blaen trŷy ⁴³vn or tri' theruyn kyfreithaŷl, ⁴⁴ny dyllyr y ŷarandaŷ na chynŷys y ryŷ haŷl honno; canys kyfreith adyŷeit ⁴⁵taŷ arabhaŷl yŷ: canys arabed maŷr ⁴⁶oed gŷynaŷ am y ryŷ haŷl honno.

VI. [OF A CLAIM.]

1. In the law of Howel there are, a claim, a counter-claim, a sur-claim, and a trifling claim.

2. The meaning of which is this: according to law, a counter-claim is not to be set up against a claim: as if a person sell a horse to another, with sureties against a certain day for obtaining payment, and enter an action for its worth; and the defendant set up, against the claimant, as to the horse he had bought, one of these points, that it had the staggers, or the farcy, or the black strangles, or that it was restive; and say, that the seller ought to return him what the law might adjudge to him, for the point he brought against him. The law says, that he is not to be allowed that answer, because it is a counter-claim; and such are substantial matters of suit; and the law saying, there ought not to be a counter-claim set up against a claim.

3. This is the meaning of a sur-claim: if a person borrow a horse, or any thing else, from another; and, before the horse come home to its owner, a claim be set up by another to the horse, in the hand of the borrower, who makes a payment of some kind to such as might claim it of him; or give sureties to him who might claim, for a certain day, until he could obtain a guarantor concerning it: and coming to the person, of whom he borrowed the horse, and requiring him to come to warrant the horse for him, or pay the sum he had parted with. If the borrower paid money to him who might claim the horse of him, the person who lent him the horse is not to warrant for him, nor pay any sum to the borrower for any arrangement, or bargain, which the borrower might enter into, in the absence of him who had lent the horse, for that constitutes a sur-claim upon the borrowing; and the law saying, whoever shall borrow an animal, or any thing else, is to return it, without claim, and without sur-claim thereon.

4. A trifling claim is such as this: if a person demand and claim a thing of another in court, the which thing had previously undergone a determination by one of the three legal determinations, he is not to be heard, nor such kind of claim to be entertained; for the law says, that it is a trifling claim: because it was great trifling to sue for a claim of that kind.

¹ not in S. ² not in P. ³ not in S. ⁴ vechni S. ⁵ ar S. ⁶ not in S. ⁷ aer S. ⁸ y P. ⁹ a S. ¹⁰ P. ¹¹ - a vŷnnai ac P. ¹² - y P. ¹³ - idaŷ S. ¹⁴ alŷo P. ylyyŷ S. ¹⁵ not in S. ¹⁶ P.S. ¹⁷ not in S. ¹⁸ not in S. ¹⁹ - o S. ²⁰ ar S. ²¹ not in S. ²² P.S. ²³ - ar y mach S. ²⁴ a S. ²⁵ - hynny S. ²⁶ ac S. ²⁷ benthygyŷt P. ²⁸ idaŷ S. ²⁹ - gantŷ S. ³⁰ - y S. ³¹ not in S. ³² not in S. ³³ a S. ³⁴ not in S. ³⁵ y P.S. ³⁶ not in S. ³⁷ - a S. ³⁸ drachefen arnyn. S. ³⁹ Dyall S. ⁴⁰ yŷ pei S. ⁴¹ damŷaina P. ⁴² a darŷfei y dervynv S. ⁴³ not in S. ⁴⁴ nis dylly S. ⁴⁵ mae P. ⁴⁶ agŷatŷar y geilŷ kyfreith S.

VII. [TRIOEDD.]

I. Tri ¹meib ryd o gaeth: yscolheic; abard; a gof.

II. Tri ¹meib caeth a ryd ²eu meibon hūyntŷy.

III. Tri dyn ³nyt geir ⁴eu geir ar neb ⁵nac ar dim: creuydŷr bedy ⁶torro y broffes; a ⁷dyn adycco cam tystolyaeth; alleidyr ⁸kynneuodic.

IV. Teir kyflauan nyt oes sarhaet ⁹amdanunt: vn yŷ dyrnnaŷt mab kynn ¹⁰yuot yn ¹¹oet kyfreithaŷl ¹²[pedeir blŷyd ar dec;] adyrnaŷt o cidiged kyfreithaŷl; a dyrnaŷt o ¹³anuod: ¹⁴gŷaet ¹⁵a gŷeli ag ascŷrn tŷnn ¹⁶hagen atelir' or byd.

V. ¹⁷Tri chyfredin kenedyl ynt: pennkenedyl; atheispandyle; a mab gŷreic aroder o rod kenedyl yŷ gelyn; ymab hŷnnŷ adyly vot yn gyffredin rŷg ydŷy genedyl.

VI. Tri pheth adiffer dyn rac gŷys dadleu: lleuein rac llu gorŷlat; a llifŷŷr hep pont heb geubal; achleuyt gorbeidaŷc.

VII. Teir merchet ny dylyir ¹⁸amobreu vdunt: merch arglŷyd; a merch etlig; a merch penteulu: sef achos na dylyir, ŷrth ¹⁹[na dlyir] ebediŷeu y tateu, namyn ²⁰eu hemys ²¹a milgŷn, ae harueu, ae hebogeu; merch arglŷyd ny dylyir amobyr idi, kanyt oes ae gouyno, ny dyly ynteu ehun amobyr y verch.

VIII. Tri dyn adyly kenedyl ²²y vam eu gouyn hep genedyl y tat: mab gŷreic vonhedic arother y alltut; a mab gŷreic nyŷypo pŷy uo y tat; amab gŷreic aŷatter o genedyl y tat: sef achos y dylyant ²³[kenedl] y vam caffel yr alanas, ŷrth dylyu ohonunt ŷy ŷneuthur yaŷn drostunt, ac nat oes genedyl tat vdunt: rei adyŷeit dylyu a genedyl ²⁴eu mam talu gŷartheŷ diuach tros pop vn o rei hynny; kyfreith a dyŷeit nadylyir namyn dros mab alltut.'

IX. Tri pheth a ²⁵dyly pop dyn' y gymryt hep gannyat ²⁶arall: dyŷŷr hep ²⁷y uot ²⁸yn llestyr; amaen heb ²⁹y uot ³⁰y gŷeith; athan o geubren.

X. ³¹Tri dyn y degemir udunt: ³²offeiraf; ac ygnat; amanagŷr: sef achos yŷ ygnat adyly y decuet geinaŷc or a varnho eithyr

VII. [TRIADS.]

1. Three free sons of the bond; a clerk; a bard; and a smith.

2. Three bond sons of the free: the sons of the above.

3. Three persons whose word is not to be taken against any one, or any thing: a professed who shall have broken his profession; a man who shall bear false testimony; and a common thief.

4. Three afflictions in which there is no saraad: one is, the blow of a youth, under the legal age of fourteen years; a blow from lawful anger; and an unintentional blow: blood and wound, however, are to be compensated, and a broken bone if it occur.

5. The three things common to a kindred are: a chief of kindred; a family representative; and the son of a woman given, by gift of kindred, to an enemy; such son is to be common to the two kindreds.

6. Three things which protect a person from a summons to court: a cry against a host from a border-country; a flood, without bridge, or cobble; and bed-ridden sickness.

7. Three daughters for whom amobyr is not due: the daughter of a lord; the daughter of an edling; and the daughter of a chief of household: they are not due, because their fathers owe no ebediws but their steeds, their greyhounds, their arms, and their hawks; for the daughter of a lord there is no amobyr, for there is no one who can ask it, and he is not to have the amobyr of his own daughter.

8. Three persons whom the mother's kindred are to demand without the father's kindred: the son of a boneddig woman who shall be given to an alltud; the son of a woman whose father is unknown; and the son of a woman denied by the father's kindred: the mother's kindred are to have the galanas, because they are to do right for them, and they have no father's kindred: some say that the mother's kindred are to pay cattle without surety for every one of those; the law says, they are only paid for the son of an alltud.

9. Three things which every person can take without the consent of another: water not in a vessel; a stone not in use; and firing from a hollow tree.

10. Three persons who are to have tithe: a priest; a judge; and an informant: a judge is to have the tenth penny of what

¹ not in S. ² y S. ³ not in P. ⁴ y S. ⁵ not in S. ⁶ tori S. ⁷ thyst S. ⁸ kyhoededic. S. ⁹ yndynt S. ¹⁰ not in S. ¹¹ oedran P. ¹² S. ¹³ annvodeu S. ¹⁴ - y S. ¹⁵ ar S. ¹⁶ not in S. ¹⁷ amobr P. ¹⁸ P. ¹⁹ y P. ²⁰ ac P. ²¹ not in P. ²² P. ²³ y P. ²⁴ dylyir S. ²⁵ not in S. ²⁶ meŷn S. ²⁷ not in S. ²⁸ meŷn S. ²⁹ not in S. ³⁰ - y P.

am tir alletrat, allad kelein ; ac am bop vn or rei hynny pedeir arugeint adyly ; man-agór adyly y decuet geinhaóc or a vanacko ; offeirad adyly degóm Crist.

xI. Tri dadleu ny dylyir eu góneuthur namyn rac bron ygnat, neu rac bron yneb avo yny le yn góneuthur y dadleu hynny yn ennóedic, ac a allo tragyóydoli y dadleu hónnó yn oes yr arglóyd hónnó : kyntaf yó, kymryt dyn y genedyl neu y órthlad o genedyl ; cil yó dadleu tir adayar ; trydyd yó, tagnouedu kenedyloed am alanassoed, neu am ymlad, órth nadylyir tragyóydoli y dadleu hynny onyt arglóyd neu y neb adotto ef yny le.

xII. Tri ^athauodyaóc : arglóyd ; ac ygnat ; amach.

xIII. Tri dyn a dylyant talu galanas ac ny dylyant rann o alanas : góreic ; ac yscol-heic ; a dyn a talho keinaóc paladyr.

xIV. Tri dyn agaffant rann o alanas, ac nys talant : arglóyd ; ac ygnat ; a righill : arglóyd adyly trayan pob galanas or a-gymhellow ; ygnat adyly rann ¹yr alanas ; a righill a dyly ²y chymhell y chynnull, a phedeir keinaóc idaó ynteu yr hynny.

xV. Tri pheth ny dyly ygnat ³y górandaf rac y vron : kyghaóssed óedy braót ; llys kyn deturyt ; góat góedy kyfreith.

xVI. Tri dyn adylyir eu cadó rac arueu : caeth ; amab ny bo pedeirblóyd ardec ; ac ynvyt kyhocdaóc : ac kenedyl adyly cadó yr ynvydyon rac góneuthur cam o honunt ; ac velly ydyly tat cadó y vab hyt ympen pedeir blyned ardec rac arueu, kanys ef bieu talu drostaó ynyroet hónnó ; ac velly ydyly arglóyd cadó y gaeth byth rac arueu, onys keidó, talet gaeth arall dros y arueu, ar caeth yn eneit uadeu dros y llofrydyaoth.

xVII. Tri pheth ny drychefir arnunt óyneb-óerth ; ⁴ar sarhaet alltut ; ac ar y llyas neu ⁵y alanas canyt kymeint y anryded ahynny ; abreint dyn maró adyn byó : órth hynny nyt ⁶ardrycheuir ar vn or tri hynny.

xVIII. Tri pheth yssyd vch no chyfreith, ac atyrr ar kyfreith pan ⁷gyuarffúynt a hi : arglóyd yn ⁸lle ⁹gónel óell nochyfreith ¹⁰yn

he shall adjudge, excepting for land, and theft, and homicide ; and for each of those he is to have twenty-four pence ; an informant is to have the tenth penny of what he shall discover ; a priest is to have Christ's tithe.

11. Three causes which are not to be entertained but in the presence of a judge, or in the presence of a person in his room specially appointed to take that cause, and who shall be able to conclude that cause during the time of that lord : the first is, the reception, or rejection, of a person by a kindred ; the second is, causes concerning land and soil ; the third is, to reconcile kindreds as to galanas, or fighting : as no one can conclude such causes but the lord, or the person he shall appoint in his place.

12. Three ^aadvocates : a lord ; a judge ; and a surety.

13. Three persons who are to pay galanas, and who are not to have a share of galanas : a woman ; a clerk ; and a man who shall pay a spear penny.

14. Three persons who receive a share of galanas, and do not pay any : a lord ; a judge ; and an apparitor : a lord is to have a third of every galanas that he shall enforce ; a judge is to have a share of the galanas ; and an apparitor is to enforce it and collect it, and to have four pence for the duty.

15. Three things which a judge is not to hear in his presence : pleading after judgment ; objection before a verdict ; denial after law.

16. Three persons who are to be kept from arms : a bondman ; a youth under fourteen years of age ; and a public idiot : their kindred are to keep idiots from doing wrong ; and likewise a father is to keep his son, until the age of fourteen, from arms, for he is to pay for him until that age ; and likewise a lord is for ever to keep his bondman from arms, and, unless he do so, let him pay another bondman for the arms, and the bondman to be executed for the murder.

17. Three things which are not to be augmented : wyncb-werth ; and saraad of an alltud ; and for his murder or galanas, for his dignity is not sufficient for that ; nor the privilege of a dead person the same as that of a living one : therefore, no augmentation takes place on any of the three.

18. Three things superior to law, and which overcome law when they meet : a lord where he does better than law in

^a ¹⁰thaóedaóc

^a ¹⁰silent ones

¹ or P. ² not in P. ³ cu P. ⁴ a P. ⁵ not in P. ⁶ ardrychais P. ⁷ gyvarffont P.S. ⁸ - y S. ⁹ y S. ¹⁰ P.

dilyt gŵirioned, neu ¹yn gŵneuthur trugared; a breint ²yny galler y' broui ³[yn y erbyn;] ac amot adeuedic.

xix. Tri meib ny ⁴dylyant tref tat: ⁵nyt amgen, ⁶mab offeiriat; ⁷a mab clafŵr; a mab gŵr a ⁸dalei tref y tat' yn ōaetir: ⁹llyna yr achos nas dyly mab ¹⁰clafŵr, ōrth daruot y Duŵ y ¹¹deol y ōrth ach uydaŵl, ¹²ae ōahanu; ¹³a' sef ¹⁴yŵ ¹⁵hynny' mab agaffo clafŵr ōedy ¹⁶[y] bo barnnedic y glady; a mab a gaffo offeiriat ōedy ¹⁷ydel yn vrdeu offeiradaeth; ar trydyd nyt oes tref tat idaŵ herŵyd daruot y dat y diuetha kyn noc ef trŵy gyfreith.

xx. Teir gŵraged a dyly ¹⁸eu meibon tir o vamŵys: gŵreic vonhedic arodher ¹⁹orod kenedyl y alltut, ²⁰abot meibon idi ²¹o honaŵ ac ef yn' alltut; yrei hynny adyly rann o tir gyt ²²[a] brodyr ²³eu mam, eithyr ²⁴hyt y bei breint ²⁵neu teilygdaŵt ²⁶ymdanaŵ, o hŵnnŵ hagen ny dylyant ²⁷dim o' rann hyt ympen y ²⁸petŵargŵr, gan vot neb o ²⁹bleit tadŵys ³⁰ae dylyo, ³¹ony ³²bei eu bot yn' veibon ³³y bennaeth' alltut: eil ³⁴yŵ, bei damŵeinhei vot morŵyn ar vreint [³⁵y ³⁶that ac] brodyr ae chenedyl ae threissaŵ o alltut; os mab ³⁷a uei ³⁸idi ar yr hynt honno, ³⁹hŵnnŵ ⁴⁰adyly rann ⁴¹o tir gyt a brodyr y vam⁴²: trydyd yŵ bei ⁴³damŵeinei rodi gŵreic vonhedic ygŵystyl y ⁴⁴alltuded, ac ⁴⁵yno caffel beichogi ⁴⁶o ⁴⁷honei, ⁴⁸abot mab idi; hŵnnŵ a dyly rann o tir ⁴⁹y gyt ⁵⁰ae brodyr ⁵¹hi: a ⁵²llyna ⁵³[y lle] y dyly plant y ōreic kyntaf ⁵⁴[ran,] kanys y brodyr ⁵⁵hi a alltudaŵt' y phlant pan y rodyssant hi ⁵⁶y alltut; ac ōrth ⁵⁷hynny herŵyd' na ⁵⁸dylyynt rodi y chŵaer namyn yr lle y caffel ⁵⁹y phlant' hitheu tir, ⁶⁰y dyly y phlant hitheu tir o vamŵys: ⁶¹allyna yr achos y dyly plant yr eil ōreic vamŵys, ⁶²kanys [⁶³hyd ⁶⁴tra] vei hi ar vreint y brodyr, ae chenedyl, hŵynt a ⁶⁵dylyant y chadŵ ⁶⁶hitheu rac pop cam, ⁶⁷ac ōrth gaffel o ⁶⁸honei ⁶⁹hi y cam hŵnnŵ ar y hardelŵ hŵy, ⁷⁰y dyly y ⁷¹meibon hitheu vamŵys: a ⁷²llyma yr achos y dyly ⁷³plant y tryded ⁷⁴ōreic vamŵys, canys a hi ⁷⁵ar eu' gŵystloryaeth ⁷⁶hŵy y cauas hi y damŵein ⁷⁷hŵnnŵ, ōrth hynny y dyly y phlant ⁷⁸hitheu vamŵys.⁷⁹

investigating truth, or doing mercy; and privilege until it can be disproved; and an acknowledged contract.

19. Three sons who are not to have patrimony: the son of a priest; the son of a leper; and the son of a man who had paid his patrimony as blood land: the son of a leper is not to have it, because God has separated him from worldly kin; that is, such son as a leper may have after being adjudged to a lazarus house; and a son a priest shall have after taking priestly orders; and the third has no patrimony, as his father, prior to him, had determined it by law.

20. Three women whose sons are to have land by maternity: a boneddig woman given, by gift of kindred, to an alltud, by which alltud she has sons; those are to have a share of the land with the brothers of their mother, with the exception of such land which has privilege ^{or dignity}, of which they are not to have a share until the fourth man, as there is no one on the father's part to have it, unless they be the sons of an alltud chieftain: the second is, if a maiden be on the privilege of her father, her brothers, and her kindred, and be violated by an alltud; if she have a son from that circumstance, he is to have a share of the land with the brothers of his mother: the third is, if a boneddig woman be given as a hostage in a foreign country, and there be pregnant, and have a son; he is to have a share of the land with her brothers: the children of the first wife are to have a share, because her brothers alienized her children when they gave her to an alltud; and as they ought not to have given their sister, but where her children might have had land, her children are to have land by maternity: the children of the second woman are to have maternity, because whilst she was on the privilege of her brothers and her kindred they ought to have guarded her from every wrong, and, therefore, as she sustained that wrong while under their arddelw, her children are to have maternity: the ^{children} of the third woman are to have maternity, for whilst as

¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ ¹⁰ ¹¹ ¹² ¹³ ¹⁴ ¹⁵ ¹⁶ ¹⁷ ¹⁸ ¹⁹ ²⁰ ²¹ ²² ²³ ²⁴ ²⁵ ²⁶ ²⁷ ²⁸ ²⁹ ³⁰ ³¹ ³² ³³ ³⁴ ³⁵ ³⁶ ³⁷ ³⁸ ³⁹ ⁴⁰ ⁴¹ ⁴² ⁴³ ⁴⁴ ⁴⁵ ⁴⁶ ⁴⁷ ⁴⁸ ⁴⁹ ⁵⁰ ⁵¹ ⁵² ⁵³ ⁵⁴ ⁵⁵ ⁵⁶ ⁵⁷ ⁵⁸ ⁵⁹ ⁶⁰ ⁶¹ ⁶² ⁶³ ⁶⁴ ⁶⁵ ⁶⁶ ⁶⁷ ⁶⁸ ⁶⁹ ⁷⁰ ⁷¹ ⁷² ⁷³ ⁷⁴ ⁷⁵ ⁷⁶ ⁷⁷ ⁷⁸ ⁷⁹

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¹ P. not in S. ² ni aller S. ³ S. ⁴ dyly S. ⁵ not in S. ⁶ not in S. ⁷ daler P. / - y dir S. ⁸ llyma P. ⁹ - y S. ¹⁰ detbol a gŵahanu y vrain S. ¹¹ not in S. ¹² not in P. ¹³ val y mae hynny S. ¹⁴ hŵnnŵ P. ¹⁵ S. ¹⁶ ydyrder yn offeiriat. S. ¹⁷ y S. ¹⁸ y alltyd o vod kenedyl S. ¹⁹ or S. ²⁰ P. ac G. ²¹ y S. ²² o dir S. ²³ o honaŵ S. ²⁴ not in S. ²⁵ pederyd dyn S. ²⁶ barth S. ²⁷ a dylyeu S. ²⁸ bond y S. ²⁹ not in S. ³⁰ not in P. ³¹ P.S. ³² P. ³³ not in S. ³⁴ dyn S. ³⁵ not in S. ³⁶ or S. ³⁷ - a dyly S. ³⁸ darffeu S. ³⁹ alltydaeth S. ⁴⁰ yn hynny S. ⁴¹ not in S. ⁴² heni P. ⁴³ not in S. ⁴⁴ a S. ⁴⁵ y vam S. ⁴⁶ llyma S. ⁴⁷ P. yr achos S. ⁴⁸ P. dir S. ⁴⁹ alltydys S. ⁵⁰ yr S. ⁵¹ not in S. ⁵² dlyant P.S. ⁵³ not in S. ⁵⁴ - wrth hynny S. ⁵⁵ llyma S. ⁵⁶ - o dir S. ⁵⁷ S. ⁵⁸ P.S. ⁵⁹ dylynt S. ⁶⁰ not in S. ⁶¹ heni P.S. ⁶² hithau P. ⁶³ hynny S. ⁶⁴ phlant S. ⁶⁵ llyna P.S. ⁶⁶ not in S. ⁶⁷ yny S. ⁶⁸ not in S. ⁶⁹ - o dir. S. ⁷⁰ S.

xxi. Teir gorssed gyfreithaól yssyd : gorssed arglōyd ; ¹gorssed escob ; ¹gorssed abbat : ar teir hynny ²adylyant gōrogaeth gōyr, ac ny dyly gūr ³yr vn o ⁴honunt gōn-euthur yaōn namyn yny orssed ⁵ehun ; ony bei dambeinaō y ūr yr escob ⁶neu ūr yr abat yn vn or dōy ereill, ⁷neu vn or dōy ereill yggorssed yr abat, ⁸pop vn or rei hynny gōnaet yaōn ⁹yny lle ⁹y gōnel y cam.

xxii. Tri gōanas gōystyl ¹⁰ynt : llaō ; abreich ; ac ysgōyd : sef achos y gelōir yr rei hynny yn ¹⁰ōanasseu gōystyl, cany dylyir ¹¹rodi yggōystyl ny' aller y arbein yn vn or ¹²[lleoed] hynny, onyt yr haōlōr ae mynn ; onyt ¹³[vn peth bod y dilyed yn kymeint ac] na ¹⁴aller gōystlaō ¹⁵namyn peth maōr ; sef achos ¹⁶yō hynny ūrth nadylyir ¹⁷gōystlaō peth ¹⁸aghyuodedyn am dilyet ¹⁹a aller y' gychōyn.

xxiii. Tri gōystyl ²⁰gogymreint ynt : gōystyl' o laō mach ; ac o laō kynnogyn ; ac o laō arglōyd, neu ²¹y ūassanaethōr am dilyet adeuedic heb uach ²²arnaō, a heb ²³gadarnōch, ac eissoes y vot yn adeuedic.

xxiv. Tri gōystyl nyt reit ²⁴meicheu ar ²⁵eu dilyrōyd ²⁶vn olaō vach ; ²⁷ac vn' adycco ²⁸haōlōr ²⁹y ar y mach or na ³⁰mynnei ūassanaethu y ³¹vechni ; ac vn' olaō arglōyd neu ³²y ūassanaethōr : sef achos ³³nat reit mach ar dilyrōyd gōystyl o laō mach, neu o laō ³⁴arglōyd, ³⁵canya hynny o dnyon ³⁶ny ūatta' ryōystlaō ³⁷oe llaō ³⁸hūy nac yr hōant da, nac yr peth arall ³⁹[bei gōedynt gōystlaō hōnnō hōynt a dilynt gōystlaō vn arall :] allyna yr achos nat reit mach ar dilyrōyd gōystyl adyccer ⁴⁰[y] ar vach, canys oe anuod y dygir, ac os ryd ynteu oe uod, kymeret yr haōlōr vach ⁴¹y gantaō ar ⁴²[y] dilyrōyd rac gōadu ohonaō ⁴³yr eilōeith' nas rodes.

xxv. ⁴⁴Tri ⁴⁵meich ny dylyir eu gōadu : mach ar obyr ygnat ; a mach or arglōyd neu oe ūassanaethōyr.

xxvi. Tri lle ⁴⁶y rodīr ⁴⁷mach yndun' ny ⁴⁸dyly y ūadu : ⁴⁹kyhoedogrōyd plōyf ; ⁵⁰a

their hostage she met with that occurrence, therefore her children are to have maternity.

21. There are three lawful sessions : the session of a lord ; the session of a bishop ; and the session of an abbot : and to those three homage is due, and the man of no one of them is to do right but in his own session ; unless a man of the bishop's, or a man of the abbot's, in either of the other two, or either of the other two in the session of the abbot, let every one of those do right in the place he does the wrong.

22. The three supports of a pledge are : a hand ; arm ; and shoulder : they are called the supports of a pledge, because a pledge is not to be given that cannot be borne on one of those places, unless the plaintiff will it ; except the debt be of that amount that nothing but a great matter can be pledged ; because an immoveable thing is not to be pledged for a moveable due.

23. The three co-ordinate pledges are : a pledge from the hand of a surety ; from the hand of a debtor ; and from the hand of a lord or of his servant, for an acknowledged debt without surety for it, and without security, yet acknowledged.

24. Three pledges for which sureties for their dilyrwydd are not needed : one from the hand of a surety ; one a plaintiff shall take from the surety who might not will to fulfil his suretiship ; and one from the hand of a lord, or that of his servant : there is no need of a surety for the dilyrwydd of a pledge from the hand of a surety, or from the hand of a lord, because those persons will not deny the pledging from their hands for the thirst of lucre, nor for any thing else ; ³⁰if they were to deny that pledge they would have to pledge another : and a surety is not needed for the dilyrwydd of a pledge taken from a surety, for it is taken against his will ; and if he give one willingly, let the claimant take surety from him for its dilyrwydd, lest he deny at another time that he gave it.

25. Three sureties which are not to be denied : a surety for a judge's fee ; and a surety from the lord ; or from his servants.

26. Three places where, if surety be given, it cannot be denied : in the publi-

¹ a hon S. ² not in S. ³ o S. ⁴ nadunt P. ⁵ - ef S. ⁶ - ūneuthur kam yr arglōyd ; neu ūr yr arglōyd ygorssed yr escob S. ⁷ not in S. ⁸ not in S. ⁹ ymyd S. ¹⁰ ūanas S. ¹¹ ac S. ¹² P. lle Q. tri lle S. ¹³ S. ¹⁴ ellid S. ¹⁵ - am dansō S. ¹⁶ na dylyir S. ¹⁷ not in S. ¹⁸ agkyvodedic P. ¹⁹ not in S. ²⁰ gogymreid yssyd S. ²¹ not in S. ²² ar nei S. ²³ gedernit P. gadarn vach S. ²⁴ mach P. ²⁵ y S. ²⁶ gōystyl S. ²⁷ agōystyl S. ²⁸ - yr S. ²⁹ not in S. ³⁰ vyno S. ³¹ vechniaeth ; agōystyl S. ³² not in S. ³³ - yō S. ³⁴ - yr S. ³⁵ kany ūatta S. ³⁶ not in S. ³⁷ oc eu S. ³⁸ not in S. ³⁹ S. ⁴⁰ not in S. ⁴¹ S. ⁴² not in S. ⁴³ mach P. ⁴⁴ yssyd o S. ⁴⁵ meicheu S. ⁴⁶ dljir P. ellir S. ⁴⁷ vn yō ygyhoed S. ⁴⁸ eil yō y S.

gorsed gyfreithaól; 'neu rac bron' arglôyd: 6rth vot y tri lle hynny yn tri ³kyhoedog-
rôyd kyfreithaól, ac nat oes dim ⁴aóneler
⁴ygyhoedogrôyd a ⁵dylyir y gadu ⁶[yghyf-
reith. Achyn na dylyo yr amdiffynôr 6ady
meicheu nid ydió kyfreith yno yn katarnhau
na dylyo y mach 6ady yvynt ynn vach ynn
erbyn gyr y rigill kans kyfreith a dóeid
pann 6atto mach y vechniaeth yn erbyn gyr
y rigill roded ló ar y chéched o 6yr vn
vreint ac ef kany dyly górhóug vod euthur
ar vach am gyndlyed evthur mach ael
yghyoed g6aded dróy dedryd gólád euthur
leu perthyno kof llys.]

xxvii. Tri chyghyanaóe kyfreith: rannat
galanas; a góerth tei a dottrefyn; a dadyl
mach a chynogyn: sef achos y gelóir ⁷hóy
velly, rac anhaóset ⁸eu dóyn ar gof ac ⁹ar
ethrylith.

xxviii. Tri aneueil ¹⁰yssyd gymeint góerth
¹⁰y troet ¹¹pop vn o honunt ¹²ac eneit:
march; a ¹³milgi; a ¹⁴hebaóe: sef achos yó
¹⁵hynny, canys budyr ¹⁶yó pop vn ¹⁷or tri
anyueil hynny, ac anyueil diflúyn ¹⁸annolo
vyd 6edy na aller aruer o ¹⁹honaó ac aruer
²⁰pop vn o ²¹nadunt yssyd oe ²²troet ²³or
tri hynny, ²⁴a góerth ²⁵y eneit.

xxix. Tri lle y rann kyfreith yn deu
hanner: kyntaf ²⁶yó, or damóeina bot dyly-
et a mach ²⁷arnaó, ac adaó or kynogyn y
6lat, ²⁸neu amgen y dlodi ar dim hyt na
allo talu ac ef yn vn 6lat ac ef; y mach
²⁹yna a dyly talu hanner y dylzet, kyt bo
góirion, am beri ohonaó yr haólór y gredu;
³⁰eil yó, ³¹or ³²damóeina bot amrysson am
³³teruynu ar 6yr, ³⁴ahynny yn ³⁵vn ryó pri-
odoryon ³⁶o vreint ³⁷a gúarchadó, ac na
6ypei henuryeit ³⁸y 6lat ³⁹y yaón teruynn
⁴⁰y rygtunt; trydyd yó, ⁴¹or damóeina bot
ynys róg dóy auon ac na bei nes yr vn noe
gilyd; ⁴²rannv ⁴³deu hanner a ⁴⁴dylyir am
pop peth kyhyded, ⁴⁵ac uelly yó honn: a'
sef yó kyhyded, pop ⁴⁶dadyl a hebryger
yn gyhyt ac yn gystal.

xxx. Teir ouer groes ⁴⁷ysyd: croes a
6ahardo llóybyr ⁴⁸alyccro y yt; achroes ar
risgyl prenn yny oróed, neu yny seuyll;

city of a parish; in a lawful session; or in
the presence of a lord: those three places
being three lawful publicities, and there is
nothing done publicly, which can be denied
⁶in law. And although the defendant is
not to deny sureties, the law does not
maintain that the surety is not to deny
his becoming surety against the compul-
sion of the apparitor; for, the law says,
when a surety shall deny his suretiship,
against the compulsion of the apparitor,
let him give his own oath and that of
six men of equal privilege with himself;
for there is to be no counter-oath but
against a surety for an original debt; but,
a surety who becomes so publicly, let him
deny through a verdict of the country,
except where a record of court shall be
pertinent.'

27. Three complexities of law: sharing
of galanas; the worth of buildings and fur-
niture; and a cause of surety and debtor:
they are so called, because they are difficult
to remember and reduce to rule.

28. There are three animals whose foot
and life are of the same worth: a horse;
a greyhound; and a hawk: the reason is,
because they are unclean, and are worthless
when they are lame, as their use depends
upon their feet; and, therefore, their feet
are of the same worth as their lives.

29. Three places where the law shares in
halves: the first is, if there be a debt with
a surety for it, and the debtor leave the
country, or, although in the country, be
reduced to poverty and cannot pay; the
surety there is to pay half the debt,
although innocent, for causing the plain-
tiff to credit him; the second is, if there
be a dispute as to meers between two
men equally proprietors in privilege and
conservancy, and the elders of the coun-
try know not the right meer between
them; the third is, if there be an island in
a river not nearer to one than another;
every equality is to be shared, and this
is so: equality is, every cause on which
each evidence is co-existent and co-
efficient.

30. There are three futile crosses: a cross
that shall prohibit a footpath that may da-
mage the corn; a cross upon the bark of a

¹⁰trydyd yghyndrycholder S. ¹¹chyoad S. ¹²- or S. ¹³yn gyhoedatc S. ¹⁴aller S. ¹⁵S. ¹⁶y tri hynny y gyghatalc
kyfreith S. ¹⁷y S. ¹⁸not in S. ¹⁹eu S. not in P. ²⁰not in S. ²¹ac eu P. ²²hebaóe S. ²³milgi S. ²⁴not in P.
²⁵ynt eu kic P. ²⁶o honynt S. ²⁷at allo S. ²⁸honynt S. ²⁹- o S. ³⁰honynt S. ³¹traet P.S. ³²ac 6rth S.
³³y mae kymeint S. ³⁴troed pob vn n honynt a góerth eu heneid pob vn or tri hynny. S. ³⁵not in S. ³⁶arneu S.
³⁷not in S. ³⁸not in S. ³⁹- ar S. ⁴⁰o S. ⁴¹deruyd P. ⁴²damóeiniou S. ⁴³teruyn P.S. ⁴⁴not in S. ⁴⁵not
in P. ⁴⁶not in S. ⁴⁷yr S. ⁴⁸rydynt ranny ynn deu haner y dylzed rygthynt ar S. ⁴⁹o damóeiniou S.
⁵⁰- y S. ⁵¹- ynn S. ⁵²dylyant velly y mae kyfreith S. ⁵³not in S. ⁵⁴- P. ⁵⁵dadleu S. ⁵⁶kroes risk pren; a S.
⁵⁷not in S.

achroes ny hebryger a *lló: am ¹pop vn or teir hynny ny dylyr na ⁴diffyn na dial.

xxxI. ³Tri ²mod y ⁴[dylir] amobyr y breic: o gybelogach kyhoedaoc ⁵kyn ny bo ⁶na rod nac ystynn; ac o veichogi; ac orod ac ystyn, kynny bo ⁶na chybelogach ⁷na beichogi: ac o lathrutra' heuyt ef adylyr amobyr, ac eissoes ny henyó ⁸or tri achos, ⁹a sef ¹⁰paham úrth y hanuot o pop un ordeu o rod ac ¹¹o gybelogach; canys pan aeth hi ¹²[ý] gan y gúr yn llathrut, yna yd ¹³ymrodes hi ehun yr gúr, ¹⁴ac ¹⁵[ý] bu rodyat hi ehun idaó; ¹⁶o hynny ¹⁷yd henyó ¹⁷llathruta, o rod ac ystyn o gybelogach kyhoedaoc ¹⁸y pan henyó; kanys kyfreith a ¹⁹varn kyn' ny chysco gúr ²⁰gan breic a dycco yn llathrut o ny chymer gúr y ty mach ²¹[ganttaó] ar y hamobyr talet ²²ehun yr amobyr.

xxxII. Tri dyn adyly talu amobyr: y neb a vo rodyat ²³arnei; a hitheu ehun; ar vn a dybedassam ni vchot.

xxxIII. Tri dygyat a vyd ar vab: vn ²⁴yó y vam ²⁵arnaó ar y llogúyd; adygyat y tat neu ²⁶y genedyl yny vam eglóys; ar trydyd ²⁷yó ehun, ony ²⁸odíted y vam ²⁹bei byó: o gordítedassci y vam ynteu y dóyn ³⁰ae bot yn vyó, kyhyt ac y gallei y dóyn ac' vot ynteu yn amheuedic; kyfreith adybeit na dyly ef ydóyn, na chenedyl y gymryt ³¹vyth, canys kyfreith ³²a gyssynnaó d góybot o ³³honei nat oed vab y mab hónnó yr tat y tebygei ef y uot, ³⁴canys duc ³⁵idaó, ahi yn góelet y vot yn hamheuedic.

xxxIV. Tri chymeryat avyd a vab: ³⁶ac vn tauaó ae gúatta ac ae kymer, y tat ehun yó hónnó; ³⁷yr eil yó ony byd byó ytat, penkenedyl ³⁸a seithóyr' yn lle tat ³⁹y gyt ac ef or genedyl; ⁴⁰a trydyd yó, ony bei na that idaó na phenkenedyl vn gúr arhugeint ⁴¹[or genedyl] ae gúatta ac ae kymer, seith yn ⁴²[lle y] tat ⁴³idaó, a' seith yn lle y benkenedyl, a seith ⁴⁴y gyt ar penkenedyl; ⁴⁵a sef ⁴⁶val y mae y gymryt, ⁴⁷y gymryt' or penkenedyl yny laó ae rodi yn llaó y gúr hynaf or ⁴⁸seithóyr, ac uelly o hynaf y hynaf, hyt ympen y seithuet gúr, ⁴⁹ar góyr' hynny nyt oes nodyat ⁵⁰arnunt namyn y bot yn ⁵¹oreugóyr or' genedyl ar ny ⁵²dyly-

tree laying, or standing; and a cross not followed up by an oath: for every one of those three there is to be neither amends, nor punishment.

31. In three modes amobyr is paid for a woman: for public cohabitation without either gift or investiture; for pregnancy; and for gift and investiture, without either cohabitation, or pregnancy: and for abduction, likewise, amobyr is due; although it does not originate from the three causes, yet it comprizes two, gift, and cohabitation; for, when she went with her abductor, she gave herself up to the man, and became her own disposer; whence abduction comprizes gift, and public cohabitation; for the law says, although a man may not sleep with a woman he may have abducted, unless the man of the house take surety from him for her amobyr, he must pay it himself.

32. Three persons who are to pay amobyr: the person who shall give her; herself; and one of the three above mentioned.

33. There are three affiliations of a son: one is, that by his mother on her death-bed; affiliation by a father, or by a kindred, in the mother church; and the third, that by himself, if not attempted to be done by his mother while alive: if his mother, while alive, had striven to affiliate him as far as she could, and he was doubted; the law says, that he is not to be affiliated, nor are the kindred to receive him, for the law concluded that she knew that he was not a son to the supposed father, for she affiliated him not, seeing that he was doubted.

34. There are three receptions of a son: and one tongue denies and receives, that of the father himself; the second is, if the father be not alive, by a chief of kindred, with seven men of the kindred, in the place of a father; the third is, if there be neither father, nor chief of kindred to him, twenty-one men of the kindred deny and receive him, seven in the place of his father, seven in the place of a chief of kindred, and seven with a chief of kindred; and thus he is to be received, to be taken by the chief of kindred by the hand and given to the hand of the eldest man of the seven, and so from eldest to eldest to the

* ⁵⁰llaó

† ⁵¹diróy

• ⁵²hand:

† ⁵¹dirwy,

¹yr S. ²- O S. ³achata S. ⁴S. telir Q. ⁵ar S. ⁶not in P. ⁷llathrydyaeth S. ⁸- o vn S. ⁹not in S. ¹⁰achos yó S. ¹¹not in S. ¹²P.S. ¹³ymroes S. ¹⁴not in S. ¹⁵P. ¹⁶ý P. ¹⁷llathrydyaeth S. ¹⁸not in S. ¹⁹deid kan S. ²⁰- ý P.S. ²¹S. ²²- ef S. ²³erni P. ²⁴not in S. ²⁵ar ý llogted arnaó P. ²⁶not in S. ²⁷not in S. ²⁸The remainder of P. is lost. ²⁹ordíted S. ³⁰ynn S. ³¹a S. ³²not in S. ³³beni S. ³⁴- ynn vab y do S. ³⁵- y vam S. ³⁶not in S. ³⁷ar S. ³⁸ar y seithved o byr S. ³⁹not in S. ⁴⁰ar S. ⁴¹S. ⁴²not in S. ⁴³not in S. ⁴⁴- yó S. ⁴⁵not in S. ⁴⁶góyr S. ⁴⁷not in S. ⁴⁸ar nadynt S. ⁴⁹not in S. ⁵⁰dylynt S. ⁵¹S. ⁵²P.

ont rannv ¹tir a' ²dayar ac ef; ³ac yn' vn ansaf⁴ ahynny y kymerir: ⁵ar ygnat adyly ⁶bot vrth' varnvv yr ⁷hynn a ⁸bneler nae gadu nae gymryt: ac uelly y mae kymryt mab neu ⁹gadu. ¹⁰Or darffei vot mab ar ardelo ¹¹tat yn ¹²vab diodef, ac ymóyt ytat húnno nas ¹³dycke y vam idaó; kyfreith adybeic na ¹⁴[dyly y genedyl nay gymryd nay gady kans gollygóys hi yr amser y dylieu y dóyn os myneu ac amhynny y dóeid kyfreith na] ellir dóyn mab y ¹⁵or maró, namyn ¹⁶y vot ymreint mab aatatei y tat eithyr galó' oe vam ¹⁷y dóyn' y tat arall os mynn, ¹⁸kany duc ¹⁹y húnno: ²⁰o dycke hitheu' húnno na ²¹dróc na da' vei y tat, kyfreith adybeic na dyly ef ²²vyth caffel tat ²³namyn húnno; ac am hynny y dybeic kyfreith na ellir dóyn mab y ²⁴gan varó.

seventh man, and there is to be no selection of those men, further than they are to be the best men of the kindred, and not to share land and soil with him; and that is the nature of his reception: and the judge is to be present at the proceedings, whether of denial, or reception: and so a son is to be received, or denied. If there be a son by sufferance on a father's arddelw, and the mother does not affiliate him during that father's lifetime; the law says, the kindred are neither to receive him, nor deny him, for she suffered the period to elapse when she might have affiliated him if she willed, and, therefore, the law says, a son cannot be affiliated to a dead man, and remains on the privilege of a son denied by a father, but who could have been affiliated to another father if she willed, as she affiliated him not to him: if she had affiliated him to that father, whether bad, or good, the law says, that he is never to have any other father but that one; and for that the law says, a son cannot be affiliated to the dead.

xxxv. Tri dyn a ²⁵dieinc rac dihenyd ²⁶kyfadef: yscolheic ²⁷corunaóe; a mab ²⁸hyt tra' uo ar ²⁹vreint y tat ³⁰na dylyir arnaó na diróy na dihenyd' hyt ympenn ³¹y pedeir ³²blyned ar dec, ³³kanyt ydyó yn oet y dyly kyfreith arglóyd vot arnaó; y tat hagen adyly góneuthur iaón drostaó yr arglóyd, ac yr colledic; a dyn ³⁴[agkyfieithus] a vyrryer o log y tir hyt ympenn teir nos athri dieu, yny ³⁵[óypynt] kyfreith yólat, ny dylyir ³⁶arnunt amgen noc' etryt ³⁷yr colledic ³⁸yr eidaó: yscolheic ³⁹corunaóe ny dylyir arnaó na diróy na ⁴⁰dihenyd am y lletrat kyntaf, namyn 'y diurdaó ae' adaó ar vreint lleyc.'

35. Three men, who escape from execution, 'although guilty:' a tonsored clerk; and a youth, while on his father's privilege is not liable to dirwy, or execution, until his fourteenth year, for he is not of an age to be subject to the lord's law; his father, however, is to do right for him to the lord, and to the loser; and a 'foreigner cast ashore from a ship, until the end of three nights and three days, when he knows the law of the country, is only to return to the loser his property: a tonsored clerk is not liable to dirwy, or execution, for the first theft, only 'to be degraded, and left to' the privilege of a laic.

xxxvi. Tri pheth ⁴¹a a' róg dyn a ⁴²daly adamtóg: cadó kyn coll; ageni ameithrin; ac arwacsav.

36. Three things which interpose between a person and 'seizing and swearing: custody before loss; birth and rearing; and arwacsav.

xxxvii. Tri llyssyat yssyd ar ⁴³tir: galanastra; dirtra; agóreicta: póy bynnac a vynnollussu o vot galanastra y rygtaó ac ef, ef

37. There are three objections as to 'land: galanas-feud; land-feud; and woman-feud: whoever shall will to object on

⁴⁴am ledrad kyntaf yó
⁴⁵aghyfreithus
⁴⁶diróy ⁴⁷thalu
⁴⁸dyston tirta galanastra achrenyd nes: góreicta yssyd lys; ac órth y hanvod o genedlaeth galanastra ni rifir namyn tri.

⁴⁹for theft: the first is,
⁵⁰lawless man
⁵¹dirwy comes upon ⁵²paying
⁵³witnesses: land-feud; galanas-feud, and nearer relationship: woman-feud is an objection; and as it approximates to galanas-feud only three are counted.

¹not in S. ²ac S. ³not in S. ⁴húnno S. ⁵bnelont S. ⁶- y S. ⁷O S. ⁸- y S. ⁹not in S. ¹⁰dycco S. ¹¹S. ¹²not in S. ¹³gally y dóyn S. ¹⁴not in S. ¹⁵kanny S. ¹⁶not in S. ¹⁷or blaen os hitheu ac dycassau S. ¹⁸da na dróc S. ¹⁹not in S. ²⁰- byth góedy hynny S. ²¹not in S. ²²- dyly S. ²³coronate S. ²⁴a S. ²⁵ardelo S. ²⁶sef yó hynny S. ²⁷not in S. ²⁸blóyd S. ²⁹- mab hyt tra vo ar vreint y dad ny dylir arnaó na diróy na dihenyd hyd ymhen pedeir blyned ar dec S. 'This follows' in S. ³⁰S. ³¹S. bóynt Q. ³²ar nadynt namyn S. ³³- y da S. ³⁴not in S. ³⁵coronate S. ³⁶dial S. ³⁷ae S. ³⁸S. ³⁹Q. ⁴⁰S.

adyly enói y deu car, yr hónn alas, ar hón
se lladaúd; póy bynnac a vynno llyssu tyst
o gerenyd nes, ef adyly dóyn tyston kyt
genedyd, kany dyly estraón dóyn car y neb,
ac 'ef heuyt a' dyly dóyn y gerenyd.

xxxviii. Tri pheth ny dylyir ⁸eu damtóg:
kic hep croen; ac aryant heb lester; ac yt
or ⁹pan el ⁴ar y yscub: sef val ymae hynny,
⁶or collei ⁶y dyn anyueil byú, ac na or-
dióedei ⁷yn lle bei ⁸tyb namyn ⁹y kic ¹⁰hep
penn' hep croen ¹⁰hep traet; kyfreith ady-
óeit na dyly ¹¹ef y' damtóg, ¹²kany dyly
dyn damtóg ar ny óelo; ¹³yr eil yó, aryant
heb ¹⁴y llester agollo dyn ny dyly y dam-
tóg, kany vn ryó vyd pop aryant ae gilyd,
os collei ynteu yny llester, heróyd breint y
llestyr y dyly damtóg; trydyd yó pei collei
dyn yt ar y ¹⁵gaíaf, kyfreith adyóeit na dyly
ef y damtóg, ¹⁶kany dyly dyn damtóg
namyn ¹⁷kyfryó ac agollo.

xxxix. Tri góystyl ny ¹⁸dygóydant vyth:
telyn; aphayol yó; affló: os rodei dyn oe
nod vn or tri hynny ¹⁹ef a ²⁰dygóydei mal
góystyl arall, kany ²¹ehun a ²²lygraó d y
vreint pan y góystlaó d; os dyckeí y mach
y arnaó oe anuod, ny dygóyd hyt ympenn
vn dyd ablóydyn; óynt a ²³dygóydant yna'
yr haólr ²⁴hagen ympenn ²⁵y nabuettyd,
kany ef adyly ²⁶yr mach ²⁶gystyl ²⁷kyfreith
y mach ²⁸adygóyd yr kynnogyn ²⁹o góbyl.

xl. ³⁰Teir balaó c vechni yssyd: deuaó t
balaó c vechni yó, bot yn neill penn ydi yn
róym, ar llall yn agoret ac yn ryd: kyntaf
yó ohonunt, or pryn dyn dim y gan arall,
ac erchi o honaó mach ar y da y gan y neb
ae góerthaó d, ae rodi o honaó a dodí y laó
yn llaó y mach; ac na del y dyn aerchis y
vechni yó gymryt o laó y mach ac y dodí y
laó yn llaó y mach, namyn ystynnv y laó
parth ac at y mach, ar mach parth ac attaó
ynteu athebugu o honaó bot yn digaón
hynny; kyfreith adyóeit nat róym y vechni
honno yny dyd y bo reit órthi, kanny medr-
aó d y chymryt yn gyfreithaó l; kyt boet
mach y gan y neb ae rodes o vynet y llaó
yny gilyd udunt hóy nyt mach yr neb nys
kymertth ar llaó yny gilyd órth hynny y
mae balaó c vechni honno.

account of galanas-feud between them, is
to name the two kin, the one killed, and
the one that killed him; whoever shall
will to object to a witness as of nearer re-
lationship, is to bring witnesses of the same
kindred, for a stranger is not to prove kin
for any one, and he is likewise to state the
relationship.

38. Three things which are not to be
sworn to: flesh without the skin; silver
without a vessel; and corn after separation
from the sheaf: that is, if a man lose a live
animal, and should find, in the place he
might suspect, only the flesh, without head,
skin, or feet; the law says, he is not to
swear to it, for a man is not to swear to
what he shall not see; the second is, silver
without the vessel that a man may lose he
is not to swear to, for all silver is alike, if
he were to lose it in the vessel, he is to
swear to the vessel; the third is, if a man
should lose corn in the straw, the law says,
he is not to swear to threshed corn, for a
man is only to swear to the same that he
shall lose.

39. Three pledges which never lapse: a
harp; a yew pail; and a plume: if a man
willingly give one of those three, it lapses
like another pledge, for he himself de-
graded the privilege of his pledge; if the
surety take it from him against his will, it
lapses not until the end of a year and a
day; it lapses to the claimant, however, at
the end of the ninth day, for he is to have
from the surety a legal pledge; the surety
being answerable to the debtor for all.

40. There are three slip suretiships: the
nature of a slip suretiship is, that one end
is fast, and the other open and free: the
first of them is, if a person buy any thing
from another, and require surety for the
property from the person who sold it, and
he give it, and put his hand in the hand of
the surety; and the person who required
the suretiship do not come to take it from
the hand of the surety, and to put his hand
in the hand of the surety, only extending
his hand towards the surety, and the surety
towards him, and suppose that to be suffi-
cient; the law says, that that suretiship is
not binding on the needful day, for it was
not legally taken; although a surety for the
person who gave him by putting the hands
together, yet not a surety to the person
who did not take him by putting the hands
together: therefore that is a slip sureti-
ship.

¹⁷ not in S. ¹⁸ y S. ¹⁹ a S. ²⁰ - y S. ²¹ o S. ²² not in S. ²³ - y dyn S. ²⁴ - y S. ²⁵ not in S. ²⁶ not in S. ²⁷ dyn S.
²⁸ a S. ²⁹ ar S. ³⁰ not in S. ³¹ golofyn S. ³² not in S. ³³ - y S. ³⁴ dygóyd ynn ben vadeu S. ³⁵ - y vod ynn
ben vade ynn amodaí S. ³⁶ dygóyd S. ³⁷ - ef S. ³⁸ lygróys S. ³⁹ dygóydynt S. ⁴⁰ not in S. ⁴¹ y S. ⁴² - roi S.
⁴³ kyfreithol S. ⁴⁴ hagen ae dyt a vyd S. ⁴⁵ y S. ⁴⁶ not in S.

XLII. Yr eil yb, or deruyd y dyn prynu da y gan arall, ac erchi mach ar y da hōnnō, adybedut or dyn : mi ae rodaf ; ac ystynnv y laō parth ar hōnn arodo yn vach, a hōnnō attāō ynteu, hep rodi or vn yb laō yn llaō y gilyd ; a gōedy hynny rodi or mach y laō yn llaō y neb abrynaōd y da, a mynet yn vach idaō ; kyfreith adybeit yna, y vot ef yn vach yr hōn ae kymertth yn gyfreithaōl, ac nyt mach yr hōnn ae rodes yn agkyfreithaōl ; achannyt oes le idaō y gymell y vechni dygōydet ehun nny gouyt adel or vechni honno.

XLIII. Trydyd yb, or deruyd y dyn kymryt mach ar da yn absen y dylyaōdyr, adyuot rodaōdyr y mach a rodi y vechni oe laō yn llaō y mach, ac enōi y dyn nyt ydiō nny lle, a dyuot y mach at yr hōnn yssyd nny lle nny gymryt yn vach idaō, ar llaō nny gilyd udunt, ac enōi or mach heuyt yr hōnn nyt ydiō nny lle ; kyfreith adybeit na rymha y vechni honno, yr mynet y llaō nny gilyd y bop vn ortri y buant canyt ydoed yr hōnn adylyei herōyd rodi ymach dros y da nny lle.

XLIV. Sef achos y gelōir y rei hynny ynteir balaōc achos rōymaō yn gadarn yn y gōrthōynepur idaō, aphan rōymher balaōc nny gōrthōynep ellōg yrōym aōna ac ōrth hynny nyt dichleis y rōymat ; ac nny lle ybo y mechniaetheu hynny or gōrthōynepir vdunt, ny sauant ac ny rōymant.

XLV. Yneb a vo mach dros dyn, onys tal y talaōdyr yn oet dyd, oet pymthec niōarnaōt ageiff ymach yna ; os ar da marōaōl y byd yn vach ; ac ony thal y talaōdyr yna, oet dec niōarnaōt arugeint ageiff y mach yna ; ac ony thal y talaōdyr yna, oet deg niōarnaōt a deugeint ageiff y mach yna ; ac ony thal y talaōdyr yna, talet y mach ehunan. Os ar da byōaōl y byd mach, ac na thalo y talaōdyr yn oet y dyd, oet pymthec niōarnaōt ageiff ymach yna ; ac ony thal y talaōdyr yna, oet deg niōarnaōt ageiff y mach yna ; ac ony thal y talaōdyr yna, oet pump diōarnaōt ageiff y mach yna ; ac ony thal y talaōdyr yna, talet y mach ehunan. Aphan gyfarto y mach ar talaōdyr, yspeilet ef oc a vo ymdanaō o dillat, eithyr y pilin nessaf idaō : ac velly gōnaet byth, hynny gaffo tal cōbyl y gantaō.

XLVI. Y neb a adefo dylyu da idaō, talet yn diohir eithir nny teir gōyl arbennic : y Nadolic, ar Pasc, ar Sulgōyn : nyt amgen, o nos Nadolic gōedy gosper hyt duō kalan gōedy offeren ; o nos Pasc gōedy datōyrein, hyt duō Pasc bychan gōedy offeren ; o nos

41. The second is, if a person buy any thing from another, and require surety for that property, and the person say : ' I will give it ; ' and extend his hand towards the person whom he may give as surety, and he towards him, without putting their hands together ; and, after that, the surety join hands with the person who bought the property, and become surety to him ; the law there says, that he is a surety to the person who legally took him, and not a surety for him who illegally gave him ; and, as he cannot enforce his suretiship, let him endure the trouble which arises from that suretiship.

42. The third is, if a person take a surety for property in the absence of the debtor, and the giver of the surety come, and give his suretiship from his hand into the hand of the surety, and name a person who is not present, and the surety come to the person present who takes him as his surety, with joined hands, and the surety likewise name the person who is not present ; the law says, that that suretiship is of no effect, although the hands of the three were joined, for the person, to whom the surety was given for the property, was not present.

43. They are called three slip suretiships, because, like a buckle, they bind strongly when opposed, and, contrariwise, lose their hold, and, therefore, the binding is imperfect ; and where those suretiships exist, if opposed, they give way and do not bind.

44. Whoever may be surety for a person, if the payor do not pay on the appointed day, is to have fifteen days ; if he be surety for dead property ; and if the payor do not then pay, the surety has then thirty days ; and if the payor do not then pay, the surety has then fifty days ; and if the payor do not then pay, let the surety himself pay. If he be surety for live property, and the payor shall not pay on the appointed day, the surety has then fifteen days ; and if the payor do not then pay, the surety has then ten days ; and if the payor do not then pay, the surety has five days ; and if the payor do not then pay, let the surety himself pay. And when the surety shall meet the payor, let him strip off his clothes, with the exception of the garment next his skin : and let him always so do, until he shall get payment of the whole from him.

45. Whoever shall confess owing property to another, let him pay immediately, except at the three principal festivals : Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide : to wit, from Christmas eve, after vespers, until after mass on New Year's Day ; from

Sadorn Sulgryn gŵedy gosper hyt duó Sul y Drindaót gŵedy offeren : kany dyly neb gofyn y gilyd yny dieóed hynny.

XLVI. Tri lle y dyly ynat kymót varnu yn rat o keiniaót hyt ym pedeir ac ebediót achamlóró.

XLVII. Tri lle y gallei dyn góneuthur kyóerthyt dec punt o gollet y arall heb y óadu a heb y talu : kyntaf yó pan atalo kyt tiriáót dófyr y velin y llall o negydyáeth kytundeb neu o aghymóynas y gan berchenáót y velin gan allu o honáót atal y dófyr yn y eidaót ehun ; eil yó osumut dyn y yt or souyl hyt y góyndón ac yno y lygru ; ny dyly o gyfreith y díót idaót ; trydyd yó, o deruyd nachayo dyn y yscubaór ynyr amser y dylyo o gyfreith kyt lyckrer y yt ny díoygir idaót : kany dyly kyfreith ar nys gónel.

XLVIII. Tri pheth nyt reit mach ar ¹dilysróyd ²drostunt kynysgaeth gan vreic ; ac enill medic gan glaf ; achyfarós góer gan y arglóyd.

XLIX. Tri pheth ny dyly tayaót y góerthu ³heb ganyat y arglóyd : ⁴mel ; amoch ; amarch keillaót : ⁵rei adyóeit os góerthi, ⁶dylyu or ⁷neóit dyfuot drachefyn, canyt oed kyfreithaól y ⁸góerthóyt, ac nat oed ⁹ellygedic dim ¹⁰or a óneler yn anghyfreithaól ; ¹¹ac eissoes ¹²kykyfreith a dyóeit na dyly dyuot drachefyn namyn o ¹³gónaeth y mab eillt cam ¹⁴dialei y arglóyd arnaót os mynei.

VIII. ¹⁵LLYMA NAÓOED KYFREITH : SEP YÓ YREI HYNNY,

- i. Naót affeith galanas.
- ii. ¹⁶Naót affeith ¹⁷lletrat.
- iii. ¹⁸Naót affeith ¹⁹tan.
- iv. ²⁰Naót penvarch brenhin.
- v. Naót tauodyáót.
- vi. ²¹Naót ²²kynygóedi teithiaót : priodas, agóedi, caradas, deu ²³lysuab llathlut, llathlut goleu, ²⁴llathlut tóyll, ²⁵beichogi tóyll róng, llóyn afferth, ²⁶kyneóedi ar líó ac ar olei, tóyll voróyn.

²¹privei a lladryd gida hynny

²²naót góeith kymóedi ar ló arvoll

Easter eve, after the resurrection, until after mass on little Easter Day ; from the Saturday in Whitsuntide, after vespers, until after mass on Trinity Sunday : for nobody is to ask another in those days.

46. Three cases in which a judge of a cymwd is to judge gratuitously : from one penny as far as four ; ebediw ; and camlwrw.

47. Three cases in which a person can cause a loss equal to ten pounds to another, for which there is no denial, nor payment : the first is, where a co-landed proprietor shall stop the mill stream of the other, from the refusal of compact, or unfriendliness of the owner of the mill, he being able to stop the water in his own property ; the second is, where a person shifts his corn from the stubble to the ley, and it be there damaged ; he is not, by law, to have redress ; the third is, if a person shall not fence his barn at the time he ought by law ; if his corn be damaged it is not to be compensated : for law is not due to him who does not conform to it.

48. Three things which do not need surety for their dilysrwydd : portion with a wife ; payment to the mediciner from the sick ; and gift to a man from his lord.

49. Three things a taeg is not to sell without the permission of his lord : honey ; swine ; and a stallion : some say, that if he sell them the bargain is to be returned, for they were unlawfully sold, and no illegal act is of force ; and now the law says, they are not to be returned, but if the aillt do wrong, the lord may punish him if he will.

VIII. HERE ARE THE NINES OF LAW : WHICH ARE,

1. The nine accessories of galanas.
2. The nine accessories of theft.
3. The nine accessories of fire.
4. The nine packhorses of the king.
5. The nine tavodiogs.
6. The nine peculiar conjunctions : marriage, agweddi, concubinage, two ²⁷step-sons through seduction, manifest seduction, ²⁸deceitful seduction, deceitful pregnancy of bush and brake, ²⁹the conjunction of the dark and the light, ³⁰a deceiving virgin.

²¹peculiaris of a woman, together with seduction,

²²the nine times of meeting for a reception oath,

¹- y S. ²not in S. ³o byd ar y heló S. ⁴- heb genad y arglóyd : S. ⁵y dyly S. ⁶gyfneóid S. ⁷góerthu S. ⁸ethedic S. ⁹anelid S. ¹⁰not in S. ¹¹móyaf agóedarnha S. ¹²gónaethoed S. ¹³y dylyeu S. ¹⁴Be saól naót ynyd yny gyfreith nid amgen S. ¹⁵- A S. ¹⁶tan. S. ¹⁷lletrad. S. ¹⁸A S. ¹⁹kynedy S. ²⁰a góreic S. ²¹S.

- vii. Naó eir kyghaóssed.
- viii. Naó nos °gúesty.
- ix. Naó die teruyn.
- x. Naó vgeint díbat.
- xi. Naó motued.
- xii. Naó dyrnved.
- xiii. Naó troytued.
- xiv. Naó °cam.
- xv. Naó kufyt.¹
- xvi. Naó mis tymp.

- 7. The nine words of pleading.
- 8. The nine nights of the °guest-house.
- 9. The nine termination days.
- 10. The nine score denials.
- 11. The nine inches.
- 12. The nine hand-breadths.
- 13. The nine feet.
- 14. The nine °paces.
- 15. The nine cubits.¹
- 16. The nine months of pregnancy.

ix. ¹[TRIDEC] PETH YSSYD YN LLUGRU Y BYT ABYTH Y BYDANT YNDAÓ; AC NY ELLIR BYTH Y GÚARET OHONAÓ: SEF YÓ Y REI HYNNY,

- i. Brenhin enóir;
- ii. Agóann arglóyd;
- iii. Ac ygnat cambedaó;.
- iv. Ac offeirat góreigaó;.
- v. Achyóeithyd hep reol;
- vi. Aphobyl hep dysc;
- vii. Agólat hep kyfreith;
- viii. Ac escob hep óybot;
- ix. A hen heb greuyd;
- x. Aieuanó hep vuyltaót;
- xi. Agoludaó kebyd;
- xii. Ac aghenaó syberó;
- xiii. Alleidyr kynenaó ygólat.

ix. THERE ARE [THIRTEEN] THINGS CORRUPTING THE WORLD, AND WHICH WILL EVER REMAIN IN IT; AND IT CAN NEVER BE DELIVERED OF THEM: WHICH ARE,

- 1. An unjust king;
- 2. A weak lord;
- 3. A transgressing judge;
- 4. A married priest;
- 5. A co-operator without plan;
- 6. A people without instruction;
- 7. A country without law;
- 8. A bishop without knowledge;
- 9. An old person without religion;
- 10. A youth without humility;
- 11. A wealthy miser;
- 12. A necessitous proud person;
- 13. A contentious thief in a country.

x. LLYMA LYPYR AGYÓEIRAÓD KYNYR VAB CADÓGAÓN, AC AEDEÓIS GAN JORÓERTH Y VAB, AC A EDEÓIS YNTEU GAN GADÓGAÓN AC EYNON Y VEIBON.

x. THIS IS A BOOK WHICH WAS PUT INTO ORDER BY CYNUR, SON OF CADWGAWN, AND WHICH HE LEFT TO HIS SON JORWERTH, AND LEFT BY HIM TO HIS SONS CADWGAWN AND EINON.

i. An yn gyntaf yderchis vduant dysgu tri grónóal doethineb; sef yó y tri hynny: mabaól icuegtit y dysgu; cof y gadó dysc; synnóyr oet y datcanu: sef achas yó hynny y mae yn rodi kyffelypróyd, po ieuaf yóialen haóssaf vyd y nydu ac estynu agóneuthur defnydyeu oheni, ac otyf eny vo maór, kynt y tyrr noc ydystyna: velly yó pan vo ieuaf ydysger dyn medalaf vyd y galhon ahaósaf vyd gantaó gymryt dysc; ac obydu hen nyt móy synya ar y dysc hónnó noc ar dremmenodeu ereill abelo rac llaó.

1. And first, he required them to learn the three foundations of wisdom; those three are: filial juvenility, to learn; memory, to keep instruction; the sense of mature age to promulgate it: as a reason for that he gives a simile, the younger the rod is, the easier it is to be twisted, and to be extended, and to be turned to uses, and, if it grow to be large, it will sooner break than bend: in like manner, the younger a person when instructed, the softer will be his heart, and the easier it will be for him to receive instruction; but, if he be old, he will no more take notice of that instruction, than of other objects that he may see before him.

ii. Am y cof yreil grónóal yó er daet vo dysc dyn obydu dróc y cof mal difóyn yó idaó adysco; ac órth hynny ymae reit y cof ar dysc ygyt.

2. As to the memory, it is the second foundation: how ever good may be the instruction of a person, if his memory be bad, what he may learn becomes useless to him; and, therefore, it is necessary to have both memory and instruction.

¹ °gúestei.

² °gúryd.

³ °gwestai.

⁴ °man-lengths.

¹ DEUDEC Q. ¹not in S.

² S.

iii. Trydyd yú peth adysco ormebyt, a bot yn da y cof, ny dyly y datcanu yny vo myón synnbyr ac oetran, affrudder: canys deuaót y ieuanc yú bot yn anástat anóadal; adeuaót prud bot yn ástat.

Pymp clo yssyd yr ygneidaeth.

iv. Kyntaf yú ofyn Duó.

v. Yr eil yú tremygu yr oes, can bych byú hedió, ny ólost a vydy vyú euory ac órth hynny, ny dyly barnv namyn barn iaón.

vi. Trydyd yú gástatróyd canv; acf yú peth adysgych, ydyseu yn ástat.

vii. Pedóryd yú mynych ofyn.

viii. Pymet yú cof y cadó e dyse.

XI. [AM VRAÓD.]

i. Braóódr adyly górandab yn llóyr; kadó yn gosyaódyr; dyseu yn graff; datcanu yn llóyr; barnu yn drugaraóe.

ii. Tri pheth adyly braóódr o vrent tir y óneuthur kynn barnho dim nyt amgen górandab y dadleuóyr bob eilóers hyt pan darffo argaeu ar y dadylóryaeth adeissyf o bob parth; eil yú górandab ar y pleideu yn górhneu braóódr neu yny llussu kany reit yú yr braóódr godfedic adnabot a vo yneb alysser, neu a órthneuer yn yr achos a danotter yny herbyn ac oni bydant dycker hóynt drachefyn y braóódr; trydyd yú kyfarch devndeb y holl vraóódr kydrycholyon kany chynhelir yn lle góeithret annvndeb.

iii. O dyry braóódr varn heb dundeb y holl vraóódr kydrycholyon kosber ef val ymynno kyfreith, sef yú hynny camlóru am anostec: ac ny dyly y braóódr hónnó vot yny varn.

iv. Amser y ymóystlaó abarn yú pan rother gyntaf yny dadyl; nyt amgen kyn dechreu dadyl arall, ae hadaó hitheu yn hedóch.

v. Póy bynnac aebryuycco yr amser hónnó y ymóystlaó nar dadleuóyr yn erbyn y vraóódr nar braóódr gyt ae vraóódr, ny dicháón góedy hynny byth ymóystlaó heróyd kyfreith.

vi. Or deruyd búru póys barn ar vraóódr o anghydrycholder haóódr adyuot yr haóódr kynn redec y varn arnaó ac ymgynnyc y gyfreith gyffredin; ny dyly colli dim góedy hynny canys breint y kyndrycholder adiffyd defnyd y varn gyntaf: cany ellir rodi barn absen ar gyndrycholder.

3. The third is, what a person shall learn in youth, his memory being good, he ought not to promulgate, until he shall have attained sense, and age, and prudence: for it is the habit of the young to be inconstant and fickle; and the habit of the prudent to be constant.

There are five safeguards to the character of a judge.

4. The first is, the fear of God.

5. The second is, unconcern as to life, although alive to-day, thou knowest not whether thou shalt be alive to-morrow; and, therefore, thou oughtest to judge only righteous judgment.

6. The third is, equability; that is, what thou learnest, that it be learned equably.

7. The fourth is, frequent inquiry.

8. The fifth is, memory, to preserve the learning.

XI. [OF JUDGMENT.]

1. A judge is to hear fully; keep in memory; learn acutely; sum up fully; judge mercifully.

2. Three things a judge by privilege of land is to do before he shall judge: to wit, to hear the pleaders alternately until the close of the pleadings, and request of decision by both parties; the second is, to hear the parties contravening the judges, or objecting to them, for it is necessary for the undisputed judges to know whether the ones objected to, or contravened, are liable to the charges brought against them, and if not let them return to the judgment seat; the third is, to inquire the agreement of all the judges present, for it cannot be upheld as their act if there be difference.

3. If a judge pronounce a sentence without the agreement of all the judges present, let him be punished as the law willeth, that is, a camlwrw for breach of silence: and that judge is not to be in the judgment.

4. The time for mutual pledging as to a judgment is, when first given in the cause; to wit, before the commencement of another cause, and peaceable acquiescence.

5. Whoever shall neglect that time for mutual pledging, whether the suitor against the judgment, or the judge with his judgment, can never afterwards mutually pledge, according to law.

6. If a necessity for judging be cast on the judges by the absence of the plaintiff, and the plaintiff come before the judgment overtake him, and offer submission to impartial law; he is to lose nothing after that, for the privilege of his presence extinguishes the matter of the first judgment: for judgment of absence cannot be given in presence.

vii. Teir dadyl nyt oes oet y vraetŵr am eu barnu : vn yó dadyl y bo ymtystu yndi ; eil yó dillóng kyfarcheu ōrth reit y brenhin ; trydyd yó barnu datkanu y dyn ac dylyo o gyfreith.

viii. Pop dyn a dylir y gredu ar y afles, kyn ny chreter ar y les.

ix. Ny dylir rodi barn ar absendra pleit tra vo un dadyl gyndrychaŵl heb teruynu yny llys honno, achaws amscraŵl yó dyuot y datleu tra vo y datleu yn parhau, canys dyd datleu yssyd, ac nyt dryll dyd : ac or rodir barnn ar absendra pleit velly, camuarn yó a thremyc obleit yr amser ; ac o achaws hynny ymae yspeit y hameu o vyón vn dyn a blúydyn or dyd húnó.

x. Ymhop amser ar amherodrúyd haŵl-pleit y dylir rodi barn ony daŵ ōrth y alŵ ahynny heb gyflad dim ar defnyd yn gystal gŵedy cadeiriaŵ dadyl achyn cadeiraŵ : ac or mod húnó yóch yó tremic haŵlbleit noc amdiffynbleit, canys ar y tremic ef y perthyn gafael y dyd kyntaf.

xi. ¹[*Tri ryŵ] tremic kyndrychaŵl ysyd : ²nyt amgen, ³rodi barn ⁴yn erbyn ⁵dyn ⁶yn llórŵ collet ⁷y perthyno idaŵ yspeit vn dyd a blúydyn ⁸y hameu ; ⁹nyt amgen, ¹⁰lludyas ōbyr yllys neu ¹¹vraetŵyr neu ¹²neb ereill ¹³a gynhorthŵy ¹⁴rodi gŵystyl dioir ¹⁵yn erbyn barn, ar tremic húnó adyellir o ōrthrymder o pleit y braetŵyr ; ¹⁶neu pallu ¹⁷or arglúydiaeth ¹⁸o erbynyaŵ gŵystyl ¹⁹a húnó adyellir o ōrthrymder o pleit yr arglúydiaeth : ac ²⁰ōrth hynny ny chyll ef ²¹amser ²²y gyfreith ²³hyt pan vo llithredic vn dyd ablúydyn or pan genataer kyfreith ²⁴idaŵ gynta y ameu y varn neu y etiued y gŵynaŵ gan profi trŵy tŵng arglúydyd neu trvy gof llys eithir pleideu y varn y tremic yn amser y tat : ²⁵ahúnó yó vn or lloed y dyly arglúydyd dygu neu y tremic a vo kyfathnabydus ²⁶ac ef a gygheineu vot ²⁷yn da y varn ²⁸ac yn priodŵl yny defnyd herŵydyd dadylŵryaeth ²⁹[y dadyl.]

7. Three causes which a judge is to decide immediately : one is, a cause in which there may be mutual testifying ; the second is, to send interrogatories at the king's need ; the third is, to adjudge and sum up for a man to whom it may be due by law.

8. Every person is to be credited to his disadvantage, although not to be credited to his advantage.

9. Judgment is not to be given in the absence of a party, while any cause may be in progress in that court, because appearance is timely at any period while causes are proceeding, for it is a day for causes, and not part of a day : and if judgment be so given in the absence of a party, it is a wrong judgment, and void on account of the time ; and, therefore, there is a space of a year and a day from that day to doubt it.

10. At all times, if a claiming party be unprepared, and do not come when called, judgment is to be given, and that without entertaining the matter, as well after the cause is commenced as before : and in that way the neglect of the claiming party is of more consequence than that of the defending party, for to his neglect there pertains a distress on the first day.

11. *There are three kinds of neglect in presence : to wit, to give judgment against a person of loss, for which there may pertain to him the space of a year and a day to doubt it ; to wit, hindrance on the part of the men of the court, or judges, or others, of giving an immediate pledge against a judgment, and that contumacy is considered as oppression on the part of the judges ; or, failure by the lord of receiving a pledge, and that is considered as oppression on the part of the lord : and, therefore, he loses not his time in law, until the expiration of a year and a day from the period law shall be first allowed him, to doubt the judgment, or for his heir to complain by proving by the oath of a lord, or record of court, with the exception of the parties to the void judgment, in his father's time : and that is one of the cases where a lord is to swear as to his knowledge of the contumacy : and it is necessary for his judgment to be right and appropriate to the matter according to the pleadings in the cause.

* ¹⁷Dyall

* ¹⁷To understand

¹S. ²vn yó S. ³ar S. ⁴not in S. ⁵oe S. ⁶sef yó hynny S. ⁷- y S. ⁸not in S. ⁹not in S. ¹⁰o bleid y brenhin neu arglúydyd bieiffen y llys S. ¹¹not in S. ¹²- y S. ¹³not in S. ¹⁴gyntaf idaŵ S. ¹⁵y varn ynn da S. ¹⁶S. ¹⁷Q.

xii. "Eil dyall' tremyc kyndrychaol yó rodi barn¹ ar dyn² myón róm dadyl yn amperthynaol' kyn cadeiriaol dadyl.

xiii. "Trydyd tremyc kyndrychaol yó barn róm³ [amherthynaol] ar amdiffynbleit kyólat⁴ góedy cadeiriaol dadyl, y órandaol cof a barn, "sef yó hynny' yn ol deisyf = bob parth⁵ góedy haol ac atdeb: ar tremyc húnno yssyd yn póysaol ar yr haóibleit canys⁶ dílys yó' amser⁷ y braódur⁸ y rodi' barn⁹ heróyd kyfreith' góedy¹⁰ cadeiriaol dadyl a' deisyf o bob parth: "neu rodi barn ar dyn yn llóro collet neu enill kyn cadeiriaol dadyl.

xiv. "Tri ryó tremyc absen yssyd¹¹ nyt amgen pei damóeinei' diuedyanv dyn oy tir¹² tróy varn' kyn bot yn¹³ amser aeduet kyfreith; canys hyt yna y dylyr y aros ef¹⁴ heróyd kyfreith: eil¹⁵ dyall tremyc absen yó rodi barn¹⁶ ar dyn yn llóro collet 'neu enill' kyn cadeiriaol dadyl. Y tremyc kyntaf or deu adyellir o anamserolder¹⁷ [ar eil a diellir o blegid amserolder] kymesgedic¹⁸ [yny defnyd] kynny aller ameu y varn o¹⁹ anyan a' defnyd²⁰ o góbyl' odieithyr kyflad²¹ ar amser: bei góedy cadeiriaol dadyl²² y rodit barn ar amdiffynbleit, ny bydei varn absen²³ achos y deissyf agofay y gydrycholder²⁴ ef. "Trydyd tremyc absen yó rodi barn ar dyn heb y aló or rigil yr lle y glybot y cof ar varn pan datkenit os yn agos y bei yno megys o vyón plas yr orsed: os ympell y bei, y aros adylyr hyt pan óypper a aller y gaffel yn amseraól megis bei rodit barn ar dyn o vyón yr amser y dylyr y aros y óybot adel yn amseraól: ar tremyc húnno heuyt o anamserolder y dyellir.

xv. Tri ryó gamdosparth yssyd y keffir²⁵ amóaret amdanunt heróyd kyfreith²⁶ Hyóel heb uot yn reit nac yn berthynaol ymóystlaol a braódur; ac ny chyll amser y gyfreith y hameu y dosparth = bleit godef hyt

12. The second contempt in presence is, to give an impertinent judgment upon a person 'in a bond of suit,' before calling on a cause.

13. The 'third contempt in presence is, a judgment of impertinent bond on a defending party in the same country, 'after the commencement of the cause,' to hear record and judgment, after request by both parties, 'after claim and answer: and that contempt presses on the claiming party, for it is certainly time for a judge to pass sentence, by law, after entertaining the cause, and request of decision by both parties: 'or giving judgment upon a person as to loss or gain before the commencement of the cause.'

14. There are 'three kinds of contempt in absence: to wit, if a person be deprived of his land¹⁰ by sentence' before mature time in law; for so long he is to be waited for by law: the second contempt in absence is, to give judgment upon a person as to loss, 'or gain,' before the commencement of the cause. The first contempt of the two is understood to be of untimeliness; ¹⁵the second is understood to be of 'timeliness' mixed ¹⁶with the matter,' for the sentence cannot be wholly doubted as to the matter without consideration as to the time: if after commencement of a suit ¹⁹judgment be given against a defending party, it would not be a contempt in absence, because the request would certify his presence. ²²The third contempt in absence is, to give judgment upon a person without his being called by the apparitor to the place to hear the record and judgment when pronounced, if he be near there, as in the area of the court: if he should be far, he ought to be waited for, until it be known whether he can be timely had, as if judgment were given upon a person within the time he ought to be waited for to know whether he timely appears: and that contempt, likewise, is understood to be of untimeliness.'

15. There are three kinds of wrong decision, for which relief is to be had according to the law of ²⁴Howel, without its being necessary, or pertinent to enter into mutual pledge with a judge; and the time

¹Trydyd

²yn llóro colled neu enill

³Deu

⁴Eil

⁵tragyóydaol

⁶third

⁷as to loss or gain,

⁸two

⁹second

¹⁰perpetual

¹ynn erbyn S. ²S. ³not in S. ⁴góedy kadeiriaol dadyl S. ⁵not in S. ⁶o gyfreith S. ⁷not in S. ⁸not in S. ⁹yn yó S. ¹⁰not in S. ¹¹aedved amser yghyfreith S. ¹²not in S. ¹³not in S. ¹⁴ynn erbyn S. ¹⁵S. ¹⁶góbyl o bleid y S. ¹⁷not in S. ¹⁸yr S. ¹⁹not in S. ²⁰kans S. ²¹- y dremygu y varn S. ²²not in S. ²³ymodóared S. ²⁴not in S. ²⁵S.

pan vo llithredic vn dyd ablóydyn o dyd y¹ [kam] dosparth nac yn erbyn y etiued, os am dir y tyf y gynnen. Ac² o dambeina carcharu kyfreith o bleit arglóyd yr hyt y bo heb iaón ny chyll amser y gyfreith³ [o hameu] onyt gan gallocau canlyn góedy cannattaer kyfreith idaó hyt pan lithro vn dyd ablóydyn. Ac ny chyll amser y gyfreith, heuyt yr neb addechreuo canhebróng dadyl or dambeina ryuel kyn teruynu y gynnen onyt 'dan ebregoui' vn dyd a blóydyn góedy góastattaer hedvch ac adnabot yr arglóyd aóledycho.

xvi. ⁴Kyntaf ⁵dosparth yó rodi barn o dyn yn erbyn pleit heb allu ydaó y varnu o vreint tir neu o vreint sóyd; neu ⁶dyn rýmedic ⁷y vrdeu kyssegredic ⁸neu y greuyd' neu dyn anafys neu ⁹dyn beius neu dyn o gleuyt anyanaól; ¹⁰a dehor y' pynkeu hynny ¹¹racdu o gyfreith' teilygdaót ¹²[y vod ynn] braóttór ¹³neu ¹⁴[¹⁵braóttór] adottit ¹⁶[ynny] erbyn llyssyant kyfreithaól neu úrthneuath kyfreithaól heb teruynu a vei ynyr achos neu góedy darffei y uot ynyr achas rodi barn; neu rodi barn o vraóttór kyn argau ar y dadyl, a deissyf o bob parth neu kyn dodí o bleit ¹⁷yr arglóyd yn ol deissyf o pob parth; neu rodi barn o vraóttór yn deissyueit kyn kyuarth duundeb y gyt vraóttór; neu rodi barn o vraóttór ar dyn yn erbyn kyfreith dróy gymhell o bleit arglóyd neu geissio mýnant ¹⁸o dosparth yn llunyaeth barn, neu gymroded am berchnogaeth tir a dosperthit odieithyr góeithret gorsed gyfreithaól; onyt yny lle y dambeinei y arglóyd oe dir chun ystunv perchennogaeth y úr ydaó ae yghyuarós ae yn rybuchet arall: ¹⁹a llyna yr vn lle y gellir cadarnhau perchnogaeth y dyn ar dir adayar odieithyr góeithret gorsed gyfreithaól.

xvii. Eil dosparth yó gally rodi yn erbyn braóttór neu rei oy gyt vraóttór vn or petúar achos ydymhoelir ²⁰barn: nyt amgen kas obleit gelynyaeth, sef yó hynny gallu provi ar vraóttór rodi cam varn, neu gadarnhau ²¹kelóyd ae ef ae rei oe gyt vraóttór myón cof neu detryt yn erbyn dyn; shynny o gas

is not lost, in law, to doubt that decision, by being passive, until a year and a day have elapsed from the day of the wrong decision; nor against his heir if the litigation arise for land. And, if law be restricted on the part of the lord, so long as he is not righted he loses not his time, in law, to doubt it; unless by neglecting to proceed, when law is permitted him, until a year and a day have expired. And the time lapses not, likewise, to the person who shall commence the prosecution of a suit, if war occur before the termination of the litigation, unless from forgetfulness of a year and a day after peace shall be established, and knowledge of the lord who may reign.

16. The first decision is, judgment given against a party by a person not qualified for judging, either by privilege of land, or by privilege of office; or, by a person in holy orders, or professed; or, by a maimed person, or criminal; or, by a person with some natural disease; those circumstances divesting them of the qualification of 'a judge,' by law; or, by a judge against whom a lawful objection, or a lawful contravention, can be brought unsettled between him and the parties in the cause; or, after settlement, he being in the cause giving judgment; or, judgment given by a judge before the conclusion of the suit, and request by both parties; or, before it be given on the part of the lord, after request by both parties; or, hasty judgment given by a judge before asking the concurrence of his judges; or, judgment given by a judge upon a person contrary to law, by incitement on the part of the lord; or, seeking the advantage of a decision, constituting a judgment or arbitration as to proprietorship of land, decided independently of the act of a lawful session; unless in a case wherein the lord, of his own land, invest one of his men with proprietorship, either as a gift, or as any other favour: and this is the only instance whereby proprietorship of land can be confirmed to a person, independently of the act of a lawful session.

17. The second decision is, by substantiating against a judge, or some of his co-judges, one of the four causes for which judgment is to be reversed: to wit, hatred on account of any feud, which is, the being able to prove against a judge his having given a wrong judgment, or confirmed a

¹ ¹⁰vraóttór

¹⁰judges

¹ S. ² or S. ³ S. ⁴ gann ebyrgob S. ⁵ - Ac o dyna Q. ⁶ not in S. ⁷ ynn S. ⁸ not in S. ⁹ not in S. ¹⁰ ar S. ¹¹ ynn dehor ydaó S. ¹² S. ¹³ - o gyfreith S. ¹⁴ S. ¹⁵ S. yn Q. ¹⁶ not in S. ¹⁷ braóttór S. ¹⁸ geu S. ¹⁹ Q.

¹achos gelynyaeth : neu broui ar vraótŵr o vreint tir neu rei oe gyt vraótŵyr erbynn-yaŵ gŵerth neu obyr neu edeŵit arnaŵ neu vraótŵr sŵydaŵc eithyr yr hynn a ossodet y gyfreith idaŵ dros varnu ac or achawŵs hŵnnŵ barnu cam ²varn, neu gadarnhau geu trŵy gof neu detryt yn erbyn pleit a hynny o serch da : neu allu dodi yn erbyn braótŵr neu rei oy gyt vraótŵyr duundeb trŵy rŵym ac edeŵit nyt amgen rodi ehofynder y bleit trŵy gedernit ³pa dadyl bynnac y dangosso yn haŵlŵr neu yn amdiffynnŵr yny ⁴godeint yn vraótŵr kydyrnhau y eŵyllys ydaŵ ⁵yny dosparth ; ar pŵnc hŵnnŵ a eilŵ kyfreith ⁶yn garyat kyueillon : neu allu proui yn erbyn braótŵr neu rei oe gyt vraótŵyr gossot bygŵth arnadunt megys argybedu corff dyn neu y eidaŵ hyt na lyuassei rodi ⁷iaŵn deruyn ; ar pŵnc hŵnnŵ a ⁸dyalla kyfreith yn oŵyn ⁹[gŵyr] kedeirn : sef mod y dylyir proui 'yr achŵysson' hynny drŵt detryt gŵlat eithyr ¹⁰lle y ¹¹damŵeina perthynn' y orcheŵiro y gof llys. Pŵy bynnac a gynhebr-ygho ygkyfreith gorssed ar vraótŵr y goll-edu trŵy ryŵ vn or pynkeu a dyŵespŵyt vchot ef a dyly caffel cof neu detryt yn diohir ¹²y rygtaŵ ar braótŵr neu ¹³[rei] oe gyt vraótŵyr y gossotter yr achawŵs yny herbyn ; ac os cof neu detryt a amlyca vot yn ŵir adyŵeit y neb yssyd yn proui yn erbyn ¹⁴[y] braótŵr neu y gyt vraótŵyr cosper yneb a ordiŵeder yn achŵyssaŵl ¹⁵yn yr aghyfreith yny mod ydyŵetto kyfreith ; ¹⁶agŵneler teruyn a neŵyd am y gynnen trŵy gyfreith achyfyawnder.

false one, either he, or some of his co-judges, in a record, or a verdict, against a person ; and that from hate, on account of a feud : or, by proving against a judge by privilege of land, or some of his co-judges, the receipt of worth, or reward, or a promise of such ; or against a judge by office, more than what has been appointed, in law, for him for judging, and from that cause judging wrongly, or confirming what is false, by record and verdict, against a party ; and that for the love of lucre : or, by substantiating against a judge, or some of his co-judges, an agreement, by bond and promise ; to wit, the giving confidence to a party, by assurance, that in whatever suit he might appear, as a claimant, or as a defendant, wherein he was allowed to be a judge, he would confirm to the party his desire ⁶in the sentence ; and that point the law calls the love of friends : or, by proving against a judge, or some of his co-judges, the use of threats against them, such as an injury to the body of a person, or to his property, so that he dared not bring that point to a right determination ; and that point is called in law the fear of powerful men : the mode of proving such matters is, by a verdict of the country ; excepting where it shall pertain to attest it by a record of court. Whoever shall proceed, in the law of the court, against a judge for injury, by some one of the points mentioned above, is to obtain a record, or verdict, without delay, between him and the judge, or ⁷such of his co-judges, against whom the case shall be laid ; and if a record or verdict demonstrate that it is true what is said by him who is adducing proof against the judge, or his co-judges, let him who is found to be conducive to the breach of law be punished, in the manner that the law shall set forth ; and let there be a determination made anew in respect to the litigation, by law and equity.

xviii. Trydyd yŵ lle ¹⁴y gorffŵ ¹⁵ac y perthyno arŵein kynnen ymrysson rac bron canonŵyr ; nyt amgen pan vo dŵy gyfreith ysgriuenedic erbyn yn erbyn yn dosparth yr vn peth, ac nat adnappo y braótŵr or dŵy gyfreith pŵy deilygaf o nadunt ; neu ot amheu haŵlŵr neu amdiffynnŵr y dosparth a ŵnel y braótŵr kyfrŵg y dŵy gyfreith hynny neu or deruyd ¹⁶y haŵlŵr neu ¹⁷y amdiffynnŵr amheu y dosparth aŵnel gŵyr aŵdur a vŵynt alŵedigion obleit y brenhin y dos-

18. The third is, where it shall be incumbent and pertinent to bring the litigation of a cause before canons ; to wit, when there are two written laws, in opposition to each other, deciding the same thing, and the judge be unable to recognize which of the two laws is the most appropriate ; or, if a plaintiff, or a defendant, question the decision which the judge makes between those two laws ; or, if either plaintiff, or defendant, doubt the decision made by

¹⁷ neu

¹⁸ rodi

¹⁹ or

²⁰ giving

¹ - o S. ² not in S. ³ py S. ⁴ godefyd S. ⁵ eilŵ S. ⁶ S. ⁷ not in S. ⁸ - y S. ⁹ damcheino ac y perthyno S. ¹⁰ not in S. ¹¹ S. ¹² not in S. ¹³ - orcu S. ¹⁴ not in S. ¹⁵ ar y neb S. ¹⁶ yr S. ¹⁷ S. ¹⁸ Q.

parth 'y kynneneu' amrysson kyfrung gúystyl agorthúystyl erbyn yn erbyn aroder ²o achos barn' yn llab y brenhin neu ³[⁴alwedigaeth] barn aroder ar dyn ny allo herúyd kyfreith rodi gúystyl yn erbyn barn yna ydyly y brenhin arbein y gynnen ⁵[honno] ae chadeiraó yn róymedic yn oet ⁶dyd gossodedic yghyfreith geir bron ⁷y canhonóyr y óneuthur diledyf ⁸teruyn dragyóydaól dróy dyall y canhonóyr achyt gónel pleit ameu agaló ar ⁹dosparth aónel y canhonóyr ¹⁰nys erbynnir, ac ¹¹nys góarandéir herúyd kyfreith : canys Hyóel da vrenhin Kymry o gyghor y doethon ¹²ac aódurdotóyr a oosodes yny gyfreith ef goruot a pherthynu erbynnaó dyall ¹³canhonóyr y dosparth perigl apetruster ¹⁴amryssoncu dyóedigion' herúyd synóyr canon diledyf a hynny lle nyt adnepit gallu oe aódurdaótóyr ef óneuthur teruyn teilóg dilyedus herúyd y kyfreith ef yny lleoed dyóededigion tragyóedolyon.

xix. Tri ¹chamgóyn kelus ysóyd ²yghyfreith nyt amgen yn' gyntaf ³onadunt y neb' a rodo gúystyl yn erbyn barn, ⁴ac agaffer aódurdaót yn yscriuenedic yny erbyn; hónnú adylir y poyni o' berth y dauaót; eil yó ⁵yn eb arodo gúystyl yn er byn 'barn aroder ar ⁶[dyn] arall, ⁷ac nat' arnaó ⁸ehun ⁹y roder; hónnú ¹⁰o gamlóro y' dylyir y poeni; ¹¹trydyd yó ¹²póy bynnac ny bo idaó vreint y ymóystlo megis góer eglyssic kenetaedic yó idaó vynet yn erbyn barn tróy aódurdaót a chyfreith; ac os velly y erbyn dyóeit, aphallu y aódurdaót' idaó, camlóro agyll.

xx. ¹[Ny chyll neb móy no chamlóro y lle nibo ymóystlaó dróy rod gúystyl a góthgúystyl.]

xxi. Póy bynnac a holo haól defnydyaól y amdiffynbleit a gomed or amdiffynnóer

authorized men, who shall be called on the part of the king, to decide the litigations in dispute between a pledge and counter-pledge, opposed to each other, which shall be deposited in the hand of the king; or, a questionable judgment pronounced upon a person, who cannot, according to law, give a pledge against a judgment; then the king is to transfer such litigation, and have it duly entered upon on an appointed day, fixed in law, in the presence of canonists, to make an unbiassed and everlasting termination, through the understanding of the canonists; and although a party doubt, and call for the decision made by the canonists, it is not received, nor heard according to law: for Howel the good, king of Cymru, by the counsel of his wise men and those in authority, inserted in his law the necessity and reception of canonists to regulate the peril and doubt of such said litigations, according to the sense of unbiassed canon; and that where his own authorities were not known to be able to make a proper due determination, according to his law, in the aforesaid circumstances.

19. There are three criminal ¹misplaints in law: the first is, if a person shall give a pledge against a judgment, which can be confirmed by a counter pledge through a written authority by law; such a one is to lose the worth of his tongue; the second is, if a person shall give a pledge against a judgment given for another person, otherwise than for himself; such a one is to be punished by a camlwrw; the third is, if a person shall give a pledge against a judgment, and does not possess the privilege of mutually pledging as to a judgment; such as a priest, or other religious: it is permitted, however, for a person so circumstanced, to oppose the judgment through authority and law; and, if he oppose and the authority fail him, he is to forfeit a camlwrw.

20. No one is to forfeit more than a camlwrw, where there shall be no mutual pledging, by the giving of a pledge and counter pledge.

21. Whoever shall sue a defending party for a substantial claim, and the defendant

¹ arglúydiaeth
² gúystyl

³ chýynaódyr

⁴ lordship
⁵ pledge

⁶ complainants

¹ kynen S. ² not in S. ³ S. ⁴ - y S. ⁵ not in S. ⁶ derbyn S. ⁷ - y S. ⁸ nid S. ⁹ ni S. ¹⁰ not in S. ¹¹ - y S. ¹² not in S. ¹³ a dylir y poeni am eu kóyneu hóy cubynein : S. ¹⁴ yó dyn S. ¹⁵ a aller ychadarnhan o órthúystyl dróy aódyrdaót yagrifenedic o gyfreith hónnú a gyll S. ¹⁶ dyn S. ¹⁷ S. ¹⁸ amgen noc S. ¹⁹ - ef S. ²⁰ a S. ²¹ - dróy gamlóro; S. ²² dyn a rodo gúystyl ynn erbyn barn ar nabo breint idaó ymóystlaó abarn megis yffeirad neu dun arall krefydus kenattedic hagen yó yr kyffelyp dyn hónnú góthlóynebu yr varu dróy aódyrdaót o gyfreith; ac oe yr aódyrdaót a balla S. ²³ S. ²⁴ Q. ²⁵ S.

teir gŷys yr haŵlŵr adodir 'y mediant *or haŵl' y gymell yr °amdiffynbleit a vo kynt y ateb : o' daŵ yr amdiffynbleit o vyŵn y vlŵydn y rodi kedernit 'ar seuyll ŵrth gyfreith trŵy vachniaeth neu auel, y mediant a geiff trachefyn : o byd negyd ynteu °o vyŵn y vlŵydn' y rodi kedernit °y seuyll ŵrth gyfreith ; gŵedy pen y vlŵydn yr haŵlŵr a vyd gŵir berchenaŵc yr haŵl drŵy gadŵ amgen dethuaŵl amdiffyn 'ar priodol-der °amdiffinbleit.

XII. °VAL HYNN AMGEN Y DYLYIR KYNNAL GORSSED GYFREITHAŴL HERŴYD MOD AC ARUER KYFREITH GYFREDIN GYMBY.

I. Nyt amgen dyd gossodedic hyspys, alle enŵedic hyspys ; ac yna pan deler yr plas kyfreithaŵl yn gyntaf eisted yn gyfreithaŵl megys y dyŵeit kyfreith. Sef yŵ meint y plas, erŵ gyfreith, ahynny yn gŵmpas : ahynny heuyt yŵ meint mynŵent gorfflan.

II. Ŵedy darffo eisted yn gyfreithaŵl, yna ydyly y rigill dodi gostec ; sef yŵ hynny, dodi naŵd ; agŵahard na ŵnel neb anostec nathermysc o vyŵn yr plas kyfreithaŵl.

III. Sef yŵ anostec, dyŵedut geir dysc y neb y haŵlŵr neu y amdiffynnŵr eithyr yneb a vei seuythlaŵc achynŵyssedic yn pleit yr dadyl megys kyghaŵs achanllaŵ y berchenaŵc ydadyl. Cosp yr anostec honno yŵ camlŵrŵ yr brenhin ; ar geir yn ofer yr neb yr neb ae dyŵetto, ac yr neb y diŵetter oy achos.

IV. Sef yŵ teruysc ymlad arueu, neu ymgeinyaŵ, nyt amgen dŵedut geireu gŵarth-redus o nebun ŵrth arall : camlŵrŵ heuyt yŵ cosp yr anghyfreith honno ; kynŵ chafo y neb y dyŵetter ŵrthaŵ dim.

V. Nyt amgen dyŵedut geireu ymgeinaŵ a nebun ŵrth y gilyd yn eglŵys ; eil yŵ mynŵent ; trydyd yŵ myŵn gorssed kyfreithaŵl.

VI. Eil teruysc yŵ ymlad ac arueu, ac ony discyn yn ymlad kyfades, neu ŵaetlidiaŵ tir y brenhin o vyŵn y plas yr orssed ; camlŵrŵ yŵ cosp heuyt, adiŵc ysarhaet argyŵed idaŵ ; ahynny yn dioir : canys pop anghyfreith aŵneler o vyŵn plas gorssed kyfreith iaŵnhaet kyn mynet or orsed.

VII. O deruyd y dyn ŵneuthur sarhaet, neu argyŵed y arall, by argyŵed bynnac vo,

neglect three summonses, is to be put in possession of the claim, to compel the defending party to a speedier answer : if the defending party come within the year to give security to abide law, by suretiship, or distress, he recovers possession : if he refuse, within the year, to give security to abide law ; the plaintiff, at the expiration of the year, is the true owner of the claim, by keeping a customary defence against the propriety of the defending party.

XII. THUS A LAWFUL SESSION IS TO BE HELD, ACCORDING TO THE MODE AND PRACTICE OF THE COMMON LAW OF CYMRU.

1. There is to be an appointed known day, and a known place named ; and then, on arriving at the lawful area, there is to be a sitting lawfully, as described by the law. The dimension of the area is a legal erw, and that in compass : and that is also the size of a churchyard burial-ground.

2. After lawfully sitting, the apparitor is to proclaim silence ; that is, to grant protection ; and forbid any one to break silence, or raise a tumult within the lawful area.

3. A breach of silence is, any one speaking a word of instruction to a plaintiff, or to a defendant, except the person appointed, and allowed to be a party in the suit, such as a pleader, or a guider to the party in the suit. The punishment for that breach of silence is a camlwrw to the king ; and the word to be nugatory to him who shall speak it, and to him on whose account it shall be spoken.

4. A tumult consists in fighting with arms, or wrangling, such as the speaking reproachful words by any one to another : a camlwrw is also the punishment of such a breach of law ; although the party to whom they are spoken shall have nothing.

5. There are three breaches of silence : to wit, the use of wrangling words by any one to another, in a church ; the second is, in a churchyard ; the third is, in a lawful session.

6. The second tumult is, fighting with arms, and unless it shall become an acknowledged fight, or blood dycing the king's land, within the area of the session ; a camlwrw is also the punishment, with reparation to the party, for the saraad and the injury ; and that without delay : because that every breach of law committed within the area of a session of law is to be adjusted before quitting the session.

7. If a person do saraad, or an injury to another, what injury soever it may be, if

' ynnŵ S. °not in S. °amdiffynnŵr y ateb a vo kynt ; or S. 'y S. °not in S. °ar S. 'yn erbyn S. °- yr S. °not in S.

os yn amdifryt rac y neb aargybeder neu asarhaer y hardiscyn y gŵeithret or kyfelyb vod y keisser y argybedu ynteu, ny dyly ydioc o gyfreith nac ymdŵyn cosp tu ac at arglŷd; canys aghyfreith o plegyt y kyntaf yŵ: aryd yŵ y paŵb herŷd kyfreith Hoel da amdifryt or kyfryŵ vod a defnyd y keisser y argybedu ynteu; ac ŵrth hynny ny daŵ arnaŵ ynteu na thal na dial er gŵneuthur o ryn a rydhao kyfreith. Ac yn gyfelyb y hynny, am eireu gŵarthredus adyŵetto dyn ŵrth arall kyn gŵnel ydiŵetha erbyn dyŵedut yn kynta ny daŵ cosp arnaŵ y arglŷd er dyŵedut y kyfryŵ eireu adyŵetter ŵrthaŵ ynteu. Y kyntaf amgen a gŵspir o gamlŵrŵ val y dŵespŵyt vry.

viii. Trydyd teruysc yŵ gŵedy y deler yr plas kyfreithaŵl anufudhau oŵyr yŵlat o gynal gorssed adadleu ygyt aneb y dlyint ŵrneuthur vfulltaŵt ŵassanaeth idaŵ aberthynei udunt yŵneuthur yr brenhin; nyt amgen dyŵedut nachynhelynt dadleu, neu na ŵnelynt dosparth ar gynneneu achyfarcheu aberthynei vdunt yŵneuthur yn amseraŵl o pleit y brenhin. Achyt kynikyint vfulltaŵt gŵedy nogydyath ny dylyr y erbynyaŵ gantunt heb gynat y brenhin; canys yŵch oed y tremic ar negydyath gyntaf nor vfulltaŵt gŵedy hynny. Ac os ynteu y gorssedaŵc a erbynei vualltaŵt gantunt achynnal gorsed adadleu, nybydei diogelrŵyd y ganalodraeth honno vdunt hŵy, nac yr gorsedaŵc namyn ybot yn vn ryŵ gŵsp adial yr brenhin, sef yŵ hynny eŵyllys y brenhin or gallu yperthynei vdunt ŵneuthur vualltaŵt ŵassanaeth amseraŵl ohonaŵ herŷd breint tir neu vreint ŵŵyd.

ix. Amser ydechreu kynal dadleu arglŷd yŵ, pan vo anterth or dyd, ac odynd y gynal yny vo llithredic y dyd; ac ny dylyr kynnal dadleu gŵedy bo nos nac yny deu dydon; nac myŵn Sul neu ŵyl nac yn nyd Llun.

x. Iaŵn dylzet heb gedernyt heb praŵf arnaŵ; kyfreith a dyŵeit na daŵ onyt llŵ vn dyn idaŵ.

xi. E neb aŵatto sarhaet heb ŵaet neu gleis; gŵadet ar y lŵ ehunan yn erbyn geir y llall.

in defence against the one injured, or insulted, and the effect be similar to what was attempted to be inflicted on himself, he is not to make any reparation, by law, nor to suffer punishment on the part of the lord; for, it is a breach of law on the part of the first: and every one is at liberty, according to the law of Howel the good, to make a defence, in a similar mode and cause as he is attempted to be injured; and, therefore, there is not to be inflicted upon him either payment, or punishment, for doing what he is released from by law. And in a similar manner in respect to scandalous words spoken by one person to another; although the last should gainsay the first, no punishment is to be inflicted upon him by the lord, for speaking words similar to those spoken to him. The first only is to be punished by a camlwrw, as has been said above.

8. The third tumult is this: after arriving at the lawful area, should the men of the country disobey, by not attending to hold a session and pleas, in conjunction with those to whom they are bound to render such obedient service, as is pertinent for them to render to the king; to wit, by saying that they would not assist in holding pleas, or that they would not assist to make arrangements in respect to suits and presentments, as required of them to perform, in due time, on the behalf of the king. And although they should tender obedience after refusal, it is not to be received from them, without the permission of the king; because the first contempt and refusal were of higher consideration than the subsequent obedience. And if the president also should accept their obedience, and so hold a session and pleas, such service would be no security for them, or to the president; but they would remain liable to the same pains and penalties from the king, and that at the king's will; if it were pertinent for them seasonably to perform service of obedience to him by privilege of land, or privilege of office.

9. The time to commence holding the pleas of a lord is, when it is the forenoon of the day, and from that time to continue until the day shall be passing away; but pleas are not to be holden after it is become night; nor on the blank days; nor on a Sunday or holiday; nor on a Monday.

10. A just debt, without bond, and without proof for it; the law says, that there is only the oath of one person required for it.

11. Whoever shall deny saraad, without blood, or wound; let him deny it upon his own oath, against the word of the other.

XIII. ¹[CHARTER HOWEL DDA YŪ HONN YMA.]

XIII. THIS IS THE CHARTER OF HOWEL THE GOOD.

1. Pan ²symudaŵd Hŵel da ³[brenhin Kymry] gyfreitheu Kymry ⁴amryfaelyon vreineu y amryvaelyon dynyon ⁵agenataŵd. Ac yn gyntaf ⁶y kenataŵd y pob arglŷd eglŷsic megys archescob Mynyŵ, neu ⁷escyb ereill, ac abbadeu' breint breninaŵl y gynal dadleuoed ar ⁸y lleygyon ⁹hŷy trŷy gyfreith gyfredin Gymry. ¹⁰Aheuyt ef agenataoth y pop pennaeth ¹¹[or] avei ¹²cŵmŵt neu ¹³cantref ido' gynal ¹⁴llys vreninaŵl' ¹⁵[peunydyŵl o sŷydogyon breiniaŵl ynny rifedi] y ¹⁶saŵl a' vyno megis idaŵ ¹⁷ynteu ehun; ¹⁸a breint y gynal ¹⁹dadleuoed breninaŵl ar y vchelŷyr yny ŵlat ehun. Ac' ef a genataod y bob vchelŷr ²⁰y gynal y tir ²¹ehun megis y bo' breint y tir ²²dan arglŷdiaetheu y geith' herŷyd ²³kaethiŷet amodaŵl ²⁴yny ²⁵[Deheubarth] ²⁶ac herŷyd' cathiŷet tragŷydaŵl y ²⁷[Gŷywed.] ²⁸Bileineit y brenhin adylyir y kynal herŷyd ²⁹[breint achyfreith] y ³⁰[dauaŵc] tref y bont yn ³¹trigiaŵl yndy ³²[a hynny] herŷyd gŷassanaeth 'a rent kaethiŷol.' A ³³heuyt ef agenataod y ³⁴paŵb ny' bei ³⁵idaŵ tir neu sŷydy' breint anyanaŵl y ganet yndaŵ.

1. When Howel the good, king of Cymru, modified the laws of Cymru, he permitted various privileges to various persons of his kingdom. And, in the first place, he permitted every ecclesiastical lord, such as the archbishop of Menevia, or other bishops and abbots, royal privilege for holding pleas among their laics, by the common law of Cymru. And, likewise, he permitted every chief, to whom there might belong a cymwd, or cantrev, or more, to hold a daily royal court of privileged officers, in number as he should deem proper, in a similar manner to himself; and privilege to hold a royal court of pleas in his country, among his uchelwrs. And he permitted every uchelwr 'to hold' his own land according to its privilege, and to rule his bondmen according to conditional ¹bondage in South Wales, and perpetual bondage in Gwyned. The king's villains are to be regulated according to the privilege and law of the taeog-trev in which they may dwell, and that according to bond service 'and bond rent.' And, likewise, he allowed to every one without land or office the natural privilege he was born with.

ii. Pedŵar peth a ³⁶ganalod y brenhin yny laŵ ehun: ³⁷vn yŵ, ³⁸gŷoneuthur bath; eil yŵ ³⁹gŷoneuthur kyfreith; trydyd yŵ ⁴⁰kynal breint bagylogyon y' deyrnas; pedŵryd yŵ 'cospi yneb aŵnel aghyfreith ar y prifyrd.'

2. Four things the king reserved in his own hand: one is, making coin; the second is, making law; the third is, maintaining the privilege of the croziers of the kingdom; the fourth is, 'punishment of the person who commits illegality on the highways.'

iii. ⁴¹O damŷeina bot amrysson rŷg kymŵt yr brenhin am deruyn a fin achymŵt y bennaeth idaŵ meyri achygylloryon y brenhin bieu teruynv canys diffeith y brenhin yŵ teruynu kymydeu achantrefoed, agŷelectedy, ba bennaetheu bynnac bieiffont. Ac ŵrth hynny gir bron braŵtŵr llys bennyadur y brenhin y teruynir yr amryssoneu hynny.

3. If there be a dispute respecting a meer, between a cymwd belonging to the king and a cymwd of a chief, the maers and canghellors of the king are to settle the meer; for it is the king's waste to settle the meers of cymwds, cantreva, and countries, to what chiefs soever they may belong. And, on that account, those disputes are to be determined before the judge of the king's supreme court.

iv. Kyfreith adyŷeit na byd trefstadaŵl neb o dir y llall drŷy dŷyll a brat.

4. The law says, that no one is to be the proprietor of another's land through fraud and treachery.

² or avo yn
⁶ y dauaŵc dref.
³⁶ kynal ar holyon brenhinaŵl gorychel a berthyno att y goron y brenhin ae aelodeu.

³⁶ kyddŷed

³⁷ who might be holding

³⁸ consent

³⁹ of the taeog-trev.

⁴⁰ maintaining paramount royal suits that may pertain to the king's crown and his relations.

¹ S. ² adnetaŵd S. ³ S. ⁴ - ynn hollhaŵl ef a gadarnhaŵd S. ⁵ oe deyrnas ef. S. ⁶ not in S. ⁷ esgob neu abad y kynyttaod S. ⁸ eu S. ⁹ not in S. ¹⁰ Gŷedy hynny S. ¹¹ S. ¹² - idaŵ S. ¹³ achianec S. ¹⁴ brenhinaŵl lys S. ¹⁵ S. ¹⁶ not in S. ¹⁷ eu hynan: S. ¹⁸ brenhinaŵl lys o dadleuoed ynny ŵlat ar eu ychelŷyr a gŷedy hynny S. ¹⁹ priodati dann y arglŷd S. ²⁰ ac arglŷdiaŵ y vileined S. ²¹ yn S. ²² S. deu Q. ²³ a S. ²⁴ S. gŷnaeth. Q. ²⁵ Tauogeu S. ²⁶ S. ²⁷ prestŷylio S. ²⁸ S. ²⁹ gŷedy hynny S. ³⁰ bob dyn or a S. ³¹ hep sŷyd vrenhinaŵl neu vreint tir idaŵ y S. ³² gynheliŵ S. ³³ hep gyfran y neb hertyd kyfreith kyntaf S. ³⁴ kadŵ breint y vanachloaed S. ³⁵ kadŵ nodvæ priffyrd S. ³⁶ gŷoneuthur kyfreith neu vath yn S. ³⁷ not in S. ³⁸ S.

XIV. AM DADYL LLYS AC EGLŶYS.¹

I. ¹O deruyd y ŵr olys holi gŵr or eglŷys; holet ynyr eglŷys.²

II. ³O deruyd yŵr ⁴o eglŷys holi gŵr olys; holet yny lys.

III. ⁵[Wrth hynny ni dyly gŵr o lys heprŵg y haŵl yr eglŷys mŵy no gŵr or eglŷys yr llys: sef achawt nas dyly amgymell or kledyf iaŵn yr vagyl.]

IV. Eissioes ⁶ef aŵnaethpŵyt⁷ seith ragor ⁸yr eglŷys ⁹rac llys ¹⁰y bot ¹¹y pennaf: sef ynt¹² y seith hynny ¹³degŵm; ¹⁴ac offŵm a¹⁵ daeret; ¹⁶a chymyn marŵ; ¹⁷ac yspeil allaŵr; ¹⁸a sarhaet gradŵr; a¹⁹ threis gole ar ŵr eglŷysic: ²⁰am pop vn or rei hynny y dyly gŵr olys hebrŵng iaŵn yŵr o eglŷys hyt y eglŷys.

V. Vn ragor yssyd ²¹y eglŷys rac ²²llys ²³vreinaŵl teruynu yny blaen, o byd bagyl ac euengil: ²⁴am tir adayar y mae hyn yr eglŷys.

XV. [AM ORSEDD DDYGYNLL.]

I. Teir gorsed dygunull a ossodet ygkyfreith Hoŵel da val na bei neb ryŵ diffic yny gyfreith na neb ryŵ eiseu o deilygdaŵt ²⁵a chyfaŵnder; ac ny rodet breint ²⁶braŵdŵr y neb or gŵyr dygunull ²⁷[hynny o] herbed na breint tir na breint sŵyd; canys pan darffei y ŵyr y llys honno racreithaŵ ²⁸y cof achadarnhav y dull trŵy dŵng ²⁹[henyrieid] am yr hynn a ossodit ar nadunt, yno y dyly ³⁰braŵdŵr a ossotter opleit y brenhin rodi barn rŵg y kennenusson herŵyd dull gŵyr y llys honno ³¹[y] rei a vŵynt o deuedigion o pob parth, heb nay lyssu nae gŵrthne ³²yn gyfreithaŵl. Sef yŵ hynny ³³yny damŵeino bot amrysson am dir kyfŵng amryfaelyon arglŵydiaetheu, megis kymydeu neu cantrefoed, na ³⁴brenhin ehunan³⁵ bieiffynt nac arglŵydi ereill lleygaŵl neu eglŷysic y rei agynnelynt eu arglŵydiaetheu dan arglŵydiaeth y brenhin ³⁶[yryŵ orsed honno a gynhelir oblegid y brenhin] canys ŵrth vreint y brenhin y gossodet yn digyffro y ryŵ ³⁷orsed honno herŵyd kyfreith. Sef ford yŵ hynny, arglŵyd yŵ ³⁸ef ar baŵb oy dyernas, ³⁹ac nyt⁴⁰ arglŵyd neb or arglŵydi ereill ar y gilyd; ac ŵrth hynny y dyallŵyt herŵyd y gyfreith, na allei neb gynnal y ryŵ lys honno eithyr y brenhin, ac ŵrth hynny y dylyir o pleit y

XIV. OF SUITS OF COURT AND CHURCH.

1. If a man of a court sue a man of a church; let him sue in the church.

2. If a man of a church sue a man of a court; let him sue in the court.

3. Hence a man of a court is not to carry his suit to the church, more than a man of the church to the court: because the sword enforces the rights of the crozier.

4. However there have been seven precedences established for the church as the chief, against the court: those seven are, tithe; ¹¹offering; daered; ²communion of the dead; altar spoil; saraad to a graduate; open violence against a clergyman: for each of those, a man of a court is to make amends to a man of a church at his church.

5. There is one precedence to a church, in opposition to a privileged court; priority of meering, if it have a crozier and gospel: for land and soil this precedence is for the church.

XV. [OF CONVENTIONAL SESSIONS.]

1. Three conventional sessions were established by the law of Howel the good, that there might be no kind of defect in the law, nor any lack of worthiness, or of equity; and the privilege of judges was not conferred upon any such conventional men, either by privilege of land, or by privilege of office; for when the men of that court should have concluded the consideration of a record, and confirmed its form, by oaths ²⁹of elders, in what had been delegated to them, then it is requisite for the judge appointed on the part of the king, to give judgment between the litigants according to the form prescribed by the men of that court, when admitted on every part, without being either legally objected to or contravened. That is, that when there shall happen to be contention concerning land between several lordships, such as cymwds, or cantreys, whether they belong to ³⁴'the king,' or other lords, laical, or clerical, who hold their lordships under the sovereignty of of the king, ³⁸that kind of session is to be held on the part of the king; for, by the privilege of the king, a court of that kind is peaceably constituted according to law. The manner of that is, the king is lord

²⁵ priodas;²⁶ barŵnneid eu hynneint²⁸ - marriage²⁹ barons,

¹This section follows the next in S. ²Or S. ³or S. ⁴S. ⁵not in S. ⁶- a ordinhabyd ac a ŵnethbŵyd S. ⁷ar y S. ⁸ŵrth S. ⁹yr eglŷys ynn ben ac am S. ¹⁰- dyly gŵr o lys hebrŵg y haŵl y ŵr or eglŷys hyt yr eglŷys: sef yŵ y seith hynny S. ¹¹not in S. ¹²not in S. ¹³not in S. ¹⁴a sarhau gradŵr eglŷys. S. ¹⁵yr S. ¹⁶- y S. ¹⁷vrenhinŵl am dir S. ¹⁸idi. S. ¹⁹na S. ²⁰braŵdŵr S. ²¹S. ²²not in S. ²³S. ²⁴- y S. ²⁵S. o Q. ²⁶not in S. ²⁷pann S. ²⁸S. ²⁹lys S. ³⁰r brenhin S. ³¹ar nad S. ³²S.

brenhin kymell a gys ¹[a] rybyd hen a²duryeit ³o doethyon or kyghelloryaetheu opop parth, a rei kymennaf yr lle amryssona⁴l a hynny yn nydyeu y gyfreith ay hoedeu megis ydymlykeit my⁵on kynnen amrysson kyfr⁶ong llys a llan ⁷[achymyde] achantrefoed. Neu ⁸[vod] nebun yn kynnal tir tr⁹oy ¹⁰geithret ¹¹y gan y brenhin ay ida¹² ebun, ay y vn oy rieni, a dyuot nebun arall y ganlyn am ¹³[y] tir honno ¹⁴gan dybedut pan ¹⁵gahan¹⁶yt y tir honno¹⁷ nac ¹⁸[ae] ef y dybetto nac ¹⁹[ae] vn oy rieni, mae ²⁰o ²¹orthrymder²² y ²³gahan²⁴yt ac aghyfreith; neu dyfot vn y ofyn ²⁵tir opleit ²⁶geithret a²⁷geffit ²⁸y gan argl²⁹oyd y tir, ae ³⁰yr neb a vei ³¹yn canlyn, ae vn oy rieni y caffi y tir ac y tyuei ³²ia³³on ida³⁴ ynteu oy blegyt a bot neb ³⁵un yn kynnal ytir honno dr³⁶oy ³⁷orescyn orry³⁸o vod arall. ³⁹Ar deu le⁴⁰ hynny heuyt adylir eu kynnal yn llys dygunull, ac eu teruynv ⁴¹cany ossodet y neb ac a vei yn kynnal tir dr⁴²oy ⁴³geithret obleit ia⁴⁴on argl⁴⁵oyd ⁴⁶y ba uod bynnac y ⁴⁷keffit ay ar ⁴⁸berth ay yghyuar⁴⁹as ay yn rybuchet arall ateb yn llys ⁵⁰[adadleu] kym⁵¹ot neu cantref dr⁵²oy nachof nat detryt megys breyr neu arall cany ossodet yghyfreith ⁵³Hy⁵⁴bel teruynv ia⁵⁵on argl⁵⁶oyd yny ⁵⁷ry⁵⁸o lys honno. Os y llys dygynull aymlakaa ⁵⁹g⁶⁰neuthur gorthrymder megys y dybesp⁶¹oyt ⁶²[vry] y brenhin a dyly yn dioir ⁶³g⁶⁴aret ⁶⁵y aghyfreith; cany ⁶⁶dylir her⁶⁷oyd kyfreith kynnal ⁶⁸geithret ⁶⁹ny ellit y ⁷⁰neuthur yn gyfreitha⁷¹ol. Or deruyd na allo ⁷²g⁷³orescynn⁷⁴or ⁷⁵aghyfreitholi y ⁷⁶geithret, ⁷⁷nac ameu ia⁷⁸on yr argl⁷⁹oyd y ⁸⁰cahat y tir ⁸¹y ganta⁸²o, y bra⁸³o⁸⁴dr adyly barnv y tir y berchen y ⁸⁵geithrat val y dybetto y ⁸⁶geithret oreu; ac o ordio⁸⁷edo ar y tir o da kyffro ⁸⁸ef a⁸⁹ bieuyd yn dilys.

over all of his kingdom, although not any one of the other lords is lord over the other; therefore, it was understood, according to law, that no one could hold a court of that kind but the king; and, therefore, it is required, on behalf of the king, that, by summons and notice, there should be convoked the authorities ¹of the wise, from the canghellor-ships of every part, of such as were the most talented, to the debating place; and that in the days and terms of the law; so that an explanation should take place, in respect to any cause of contention, whether between a court and a church, or cymwds and cantrevs. Or, that any one holding land, by a deed, from the king, whether to himself, or to one of his ancestors, and some one else should come to sue for that land, saying, that when that land was taken, that he, or one of his ancestors, should say, that it was through oppression and illegality he had been dispossessed; or, that one should come to demand the land on account of a deed, obtained from the lord of the land, whether he, who was proceeding, or one of his ancestors, obtained the land, and the right had accrued to him thereby; and that some one held that land by possession, or by other means than he ought to do so. ²And those two matters³ are to be held in a conventional court, and there determined; for it has not been established, that any one who should be holding land by a deed, under a right of the lord, in whatever mode he might have obtained it, whether by purchase, or gift, or by any other favour, should answer in a court of pleas of a cymwd, or a cantrev, either by record, or by verdict, such as a breyr, or other; since it has not been established in the law ⁴of Howel⁵ that the right of the lord should be determined in such a court. If the conventional court make it manifest, that oppression has been committed, as has been mentioned above, it is incumbent upon the king, without delay, to repair the illegality; for, according to law, a deed illegally done is not to be upheld. If a man in possession cannot illegalize the deed, nor question the right of the lord, from whom the land was obtained, the judge is to adjudge the land to the owner of the deed, as the deed shall best set forth; and what he shall find of moveable property upon the land he is securely to own.

¹ a

² y deleu

³ and

⁴ which

¹ S. y Q. ² S. ³ not in S. ⁴ S. ⁵ not in S. ⁶ S. ac Q. ⁷ dr⁸oy othrymder S. ⁹ - y S. ¹⁰ not in S. ¹¹ - yr S. ¹² not in S. ¹³ kans ni S. ¹⁴ not in S. ¹⁵ kaffei S. ¹⁶ S. ¹⁷ not in S. ¹⁸ S. ¹⁹ yr S. ²⁰ dyly neb S. ²¹ a²²ncelid yn aghyfreitha²³ol. S. ²⁴ aghyfreithloni S. ²⁵ ac S. ²⁶ kafad S. ²⁷ not in S. ²⁸ ae S. ²⁹ S.

ii. Eil yó ny ellir canlyn kóyn galanas eithyr geir bron ¹brenhin neu y neb agynalo yn lle y brenhin; ²cany ossodet gallu ³y gymell kóbol dal dros alanas eithyr y neb a vei arglóyd ar paó, sef yó húnno y brenhin: ⁴cany chygein o gyfreith kóyno o orsed y orsed y ganlyn am yr vn defnyd; am hynny, y gynnen honno ⁵y llys dygunull. Y gossodet yr brenhin trayan o bob galanas ⁶or a' gymhelo yn lle cosp dros kymell yran arall yr genedyl megys y ran kyfreith ⁷y rygtunt.

iii. Trydyd orsed dygunull yó ⁸lle y ⁹damóeino ymrysson kyfróng ¹⁰aóduróyr am ¹¹dyall dóy gyfreith erbyn yn erbyn ¹²y dosparth yr vn pónóe heb uot vn ohonunt yn coylo dyall y gilyd neu na óypynt pýy deilygaf or dóy gyfreith hynny. Yna y dilyir n bleit y brenhin kymell o óys rybydyaól kanhonóyr na góyr o greuyd vóynt nac eglóysóyr ereill y ¹³deruynv y gynnen ¹⁴[honnó] tróy dyall canon díledyf gan gatarnhau ¹⁵y dull' dróy dónng, or byd ¹⁶ay typpyo; ac yna y dily braótor opleit y brenhin rodi barn heróyd dull y canonóyr. ¹⁷[Deóí Brefi !]

iv. ¹⁷Neu ganlyn o vn dyn tróy góyn rac kyffredin neu rac vn dyn; neu vn dyn rac arall, lle ny ellit kael braótor teilóg heb y vot yn bleit yr gynnen ytri lle hynny heuyt yn llys dygunull y kynhelir. Neu ganlyn o arglóyd ar arglóyd arall a gynhalont eu arglóydiaeth dan y brenhin neu ganlyn o ór arglóyd am aghyfreith a ónelei ac ef; neu dagnouedu galanas kyfróg dóy genedyl: y kynhennu hyny a ossodet y teruynv yno rac damóeinab bot kenedyl y lloffrud neu y lladedic yn amryfael arglóydiaetheu kany ellir kanlyn cóyn galanas eithyr rac bron y brenhin neu y neb a vo yn lle y brenhin; cany ossodet gallu ygymell cóbyl dros alanas eithyr y neb a vei arglóyd ar paó, sef yó y brenhin: cany chygeinei góynaó o orsed y orsed am yr vn defnyd; ac am hynny y trosset y gynnen honn yr llys dygunull. Ac órth hynny y gossodet yr brenhin trayan galanas dros gymell y ran arall yr y genedyl megys y ran kyfreith vduent.

2. The second is, that a plaint of galanas cannot be prosecuted, except in the presence of the king, or whoever shall hold a court instead of the king; for power has not been conceded to any one to compel full retribution for galanas, but to him who should be lord over all, that is the king: because it does not accord, by law, to sue from court to court, in pursuit of the same matter; therefore, that cause is to go to a conventional court. A third of every galanas, of which the king shall compel payment, is awarded to him, in lieu of punishment, for enforcing the other portion for the kindred, as the law shares among them.

3. The third conventional session is, where there shall be a dispute amongst men of authority, concerning the import of two laws, opposed to each other, deciding the same thing, without any one giving credit to the explanation given by another; or that they know not which of those two laws is the most preferable. Then it is incumbent, on behalf of the king, by a warning citation, to urge the canonists, whether men under religious vows, or other ecclesiastics, to ¹⁸determine that cause of dispute, by the sense of unbiassed canon, and confirmed by oath, if there be who shall doubt; and then it is incumbent on the judge, on behalf of the king, to pronounce judgment, according to the form of the canonists. Dewi of Brevi !

4. Or, by one person pursuing a plaint against many, or against one person; or, by one person against another, where an upright judge cannot be obtained, without being a party to the dispute: those three cases, likewise, are carried on in the conventional court. Or, by one lord proceeding against another lord, holding their lordships under the king; or, by a man proceeding against a lord for unlawful acts, that he had committed against him; or, satisfaction for galanas between two kindreds: those disputes were appointed to be determined there, lest it should happen that the kindred of the slayer, or of the slain, should be in different lordships; since a plaint for galanas cannot be pursued, except in the presence of the king, or whoever shall be in the place of the king; because the power to compel full proceedings, on account of galanas, has been delegated only to whoever should be lord over the whole, and that is the king: for it is not regular to complain from one

* ¹⁸derbynn

* ¹⁷receive

¹- y S. ²kans ni S. ³o neb S. ⁴kany ni S. ⁵ynn S. ⁶ar y S. ⁷not in S. ⁸- ynn S. ⁹bo S. ¹⁰adyrdódyr S. ¹¹dyallu S. ¹²yn S. ¹³S. ¹⁴not in S. ¹⁵a S. ¹⁶S. ¹⁷not in S. ¹⁸S.

v. Eil datleu dygynull yó dambeinaó y haólór neu amdiffynnór ameu dosparth aónel atclurdaótóyr avóynt albedigion obleit y brenhin megis y dyóedir yny cam dosparth; ac vn onadunt na móy yn vn or petóar achas yd ymhoylir braót neu vot yn ampriodaól y dosparth heróyd kyfreith aónelynt kyn na aller heróyd kyfreith y ameu onyt gan gyflad ac vn or petóar achas neu uóy. Os húynteu aóatta nat ynt achóyssabl orei adóetter arnadunt; yna y dylyir o bleit y brenhin kymell doethion oi kygellor-yacneu o pop parth y adnabot beth adyóedynt y dosparthóyr ae góir ae geu; ahynny o rei a odefir o pob parth. Os yn achóyssabl y hardióedir neu vot yn ampriodaól y dosparth yny gyfreith bit difodedic heb amgen gosp cany ossodet yny gyfreith ymóystlaó yn erbyn dosparthóyr; canyt oes vreint braótór y ryó dosparth hónnó onyt gan y odef heb óneuthur ameu val y dyóct-póyt or blaen. Ac yna y dyly y brenhin gossot braótór penyadur y óneuthur tervyn tragyóyd am y gynnen tróy varn. Nyt oes vn gynnen adlyo y gyfreith ytheruynu tróy varn y braótór pennaí a ymhoylo y lys nachymót nachantref drachefyn, ony bei idaó cóno o neóyd.

XVI. [AM DDADYL.]

1. ¹[Pob ryó wall dadylóryaethny chyflado a grym dadyl eu defnyd o góbyl abeir gohir datyl heb goll tragódaól; ac amhynu y mae kenattedic kyrchu kyfreith o neóyd.

11. Pob ryó óall dadylóryaeth a gyflado a grym dadyl ae defnyd o góbyl hyd na bo yn póysso ar vod dadyl ar ver datyl-óryaeth a gyngain y dysgynu ynn golled tragoóydaól o dieuthyr datyleuoed a ossodet tervyneu hysbys o gyfreith ydynt megis meón haól drablóydynt ae chyffelyp a hynny

judicature to another for the same matter; and, therefore, this dispute was transferred to the conventional court. And agreeably thereto, a third of the galanas was assigned to the king, for enforcing the other portion to the kindred, in the manner that the law shares it among them.

5. The second kind of conventional suits is, where a plaintiff, or a defendant, doubts a decision made by authorized functionaries, who are called forward on the part of the king, calling it a wrong decision; and one of them, or more, being one of the four causes for the reversal of judgment; or, the decision being inappropriate, according to law, which they shall make; since, according to law, it cannot be called in question, but as coinciding with one of the four causes, or more. If they deny their being concerned in those causes with which they are charged; then it is requisite, on the part of the king, to convoke wise men from their canghellor-ships, from all parts, to investigate whether the functionaries say truly or falsely; and those of persons allowed by both parties. If they be found to be concerned, or their decision inappropriate, in law, let it be set aside, without further punishment; since it has not been established, in the law, that there should be a mutual pledging against such functionaries; because such decision has not the privilege of a judge, but sufferance only, without being called in question, as has been mentioned before. And then it is incumbent upon the king to appoint a supreme judge, to put an everlasting termination to the dispute by a judgment. No dispute, which is required in law to be determined by the judgment of the supreme judge, shall revert to the court of either a cymwd, or a cantrev, unless the party commence anew with his plaint.

XVI. [OF A SUIT.]

1. Every kind of fault in pleading, which shall not affect the strength of a suit and its matter altogether, causes a delay of a suit, without total failure; and, therefore, it is permitted to recur anew to law.

2. Every kind of fault in pleading, which shall affect the strength of a suit and its matter altogether, so that it do not press upon the mode of a suit and practice of pleading, accords in causing a total failure; with the exception of suits to which are assigned known limits, in law; as in a

argaeuedigaeth enill yó hyd ar dervyn gossodedic. Dewi Breci ora []

iii. 'Tri ryó argaedigaeth dadyl ynt : vn o nadunt yó, pei damchóeinei y dyn gouyn tir y arall tróy góyn ahaól gan arbein iaón disgynedic hyt ²[ato ehun] ³ar nebun oe rieni, neu ystlysiaón o blegyt kyt etiued ⁴kyny hanffei y tir o iaón rieni agallu or atebór dodí ⁵yny erbyn ⁶góahanu yr iaón ac óynt tróy gyfreith dilis ; ae dyuot tróy gyfreith dilis y vn oe rieni ⁷y gallo ynteu arbein ⁸[^cdi] diffódedic hyt attab ⁹[ef y hyn,] neu ¹⁰y gyt etiued idaó kyt bei górdy uot, ¹¹neu idaó ehun, neu ¹²y estraón y caffi y tir ¹³y ganthaó megys y gallei dadleu yn eu iaón ; neu amser ymbýstlaó ¹⁴am varn.

iv. Eil argaedigaeth yó, gallu ¹⁵o atebór dodí yn erbyn haólór a ¹⁶aródo iaón o bleit rieni ¹⁷neu gyt etiued' neu oe ansaól ehun, ne pa vn bynnac arall ¹⁸vo diffódi' yr iaón tróy dadylóryaeth ¹⁹[^cdatyl] anyanaól ²⁰[a] barn ym person y neb y ²¹haródo iaón oe ²²bleit neu y ²³etiued, tróy ordiós ²⁴[neb vn o] y rieni yn gamberesgynnór ; neu allu ²⁵o atebór kadarnhau perchenogaeth hyn ²⁶oe ansaól ehun ²⁷[ac] ageisser y óneuthur yn gamóresgyn ²⁸nor honn aardeló' haólór megys pei damchóeinei y dyn erbynyaó perchennogaeth ar tir, sef yó hynny tróy ystyn arglóyd, agóedy hynny dyuot nebun yn apsen hónnó ²⁹y orsed ac ³⁰y erbynyaó ystyn anallu ar yr vn tir olaó y gorsedaó, athróy hynny eredic ³¹y tir' nny góeresgyn ³²[hónnó] y kyntaf a ³³digaón y vóro y maes pan y mynno o vyón vn dyd ablóydyn ; achyt kóyno y llall racdaó am y ³⁴[kam] góresgyn hónnó, nyt ennill deturyt arnaó : canys trech yó pob góresgyn kymysgedic ynyr iaón no góresgyn o dieithyr ³⁵[yr] iaón : a bot kyfreith yn deallu bot ansaól yr hynaf yn llóro perchennogaeth yn iaónaf ³⁶yny diffóder tróy gyfreith a barn ; ahonno yn argaedigaeth tragbydaól y kynhelir, megys y rei uhot am damchóeinaó ³⁷y perchennogaeth tróy dadylóryaeth óyneb yn óyneb ³⁸[yr haóbleid ar]

claim beyond a year, and the like ; and that is a bar to gain until a fixed time. Dewi of Brevi, ora !

3. There are three kinds of bars to a suit : one of them is, if a person should demand land of another, by plaint and claim, tracing a descending right to himself from any one of his ancestors ; or to collaterals, on account of co-inheritance, although the land had not been derived by right of ancestors ; and the respondent being able to prove against the claimant, that the right had departed from them, by incontrovertible law ; and that it had also, by incontrovertible law, descended to one of his ancestors ; from whom he should be able to derive ¹unextinguished right down to himself, or to a co-inheritor, although an advenient person, whether himself, or a stranger, had the land from him, so as he should be able to plead in their right ; or time to mutually pledge as to judgment.

4. The second bar is, a respondent being able to advance against a claimant, who shall ¹assert a right, on the part of ancestors, or co-inheritor, or in his own nature, or in whatever other manner, the extinguishment of the right, by the pleadings of an original ¹suit and judgment in the person of him, on whose behalf he may ¹assert a right, to ²'his party,' or to his co-inheritor, by finding any one of his ancestors to have had wrong possession ; or, a respondent being able to confirm an older possession in his own nature, which is attempted to be made ³ wrong possession, than that asserted by the claimant ; as if a person receive possession of land, that is, through investiture by a lord, and afterwards, some one else should come, in his absence, into court, and receive inefficient investiture of the same land, from the hand of the president, and in consequence till the land during that wrong possession ; the first can oust him, whenever he will, within a year and a day ; and although the other may complain against him, concerning that ⁴wrong possession, he cannot gain a verdict against him : for every possession commixt with the right is stronger than a possession without right : and that the law considers the condition of the eldest, as to possession, the most just, until it be extin-

¹ iaón
² didóyll

³ ardeló
⁴ blegid

⁵ extinguished
⁶ undeceiving of

⁷ avouch
⁸ it,

¹ - Kans S. ² S. ³ neu S. ⁴ kynn S. ⁵ ynn S. ⁶ yr haólór S. ⁷ - ynteu S. ⁸ S. ⁹ not in S. ¹⁰ a S. ¹¹ or S. ¹² not in S. ¹³ a vai diffódedic S. ¹⁴ S. ¹⁵ - gid S. ¹⁶ S. ¹⁷ or S. ¹⁸ noy S. ¹⁹ S. ²⁰ or neu vóro ardelb kyfreithaól ynn erbyn yr S. ²¹ yr S. ²² not in S. ²³ not in S. ²⁴ S. ²⁵ dychaón S. ²⁶ S. ²⁷ hyd pan S. ²⁸ not in S. ²⁹ S. ³⁰ Q. ³¹ S. ³² Q. ³³ S.

yr amdiffynbleit trŷy "anghyfreith yr haŷl-bleit." Neu gallu doddi yn erbyn haŷlŷr ¹kaeedigaeth oessoed rieni o vyŷn vn orsed ²na chantref na chymŷt vo: pŷy bynnac a vo yn kynnal na dyn dirgeledic or gŷaet y tyfo yr iaŷn ³idaŷ o blegyt ⁴yr hir odef; nac estraŷn aerbynnyo gŷedy bo ennilledic ⁵y iaŷn trŷy amseroed y teiroes, canys y hŷnnŷ y mae dirgeledic y gyfreith megys ⁶y neb a ⁷hanffo or gŷaet ⁸ny bo gallel' profi y vot yn gamŷeresgynnŷr ar ⁹y neb y tyvei yr iaŷn idaŷ. ¹⁰Ar dadylŷryaeth honno nyt perthynaŷl yn erbyn y camŷresgynnŷr hŷnnŷ, onyt ¹¹yny lle y retto vn or hen dylyedogyon ar ¹²y ŷresgyn gan dyŷedut yny amdiffyn na damchŷeinyaŷl etiuedyaeth idaŷ ¹³y gan y neb ¹⁴ae hardelŷo; ac yny mod hŷnnŷ amheu y berchennogaeth ¹⁵o gŷbŷl ¹⁶yny lle ¹⁷y palle idaŷ arŷein iaŷn ar kyffelybyon. ¹⁸[Deŷi Brefi yn ganborthŷy!]

guished by law and judgment; and such as those above are held to be an eternal bar; the possession happening, by pleading face to face with the complaining party, to the defending party, through "the illegality of the claiming party." Or, being able to advance against a plaintiff the bar of lives of ancestors, in any session of a cantrev or a cymwd: for, whoever shall be holding, whether an unrecognized person of the blood whence the right accrued because of long abeyance; or a stranger shall receive it, after the right shall have been gained, through the periods of the three lives, for to such the law is unrecognized, like as to such as may be derived of the blood, "who could not" be proved to be a wrong possessor against him to whom the right accrued. And that pleading is not pertinent against that wrong possessor, except where any one of the old proprietors shall press for possession, by saying, in his defence, that the inheritance did not fall to him from the one who shall avouch; and in that manner question the ownership entirely, where it shall fail him to derive a right upon similarities. Dewi of Brevi, be aiding!

v. Trydyd argaeedigaeth ¹⁹[datyl] yŷo gallu ²⁰o attebŷr doddi yn erbyn haŷlŷr godef o honnaŷ ehun, ²¹neu haŷl trablŷydyd; neu o vyn dylyet kychŷynnaŷl ²²yn dydyeu dydon; neu o vyn ²³etiuedyaeth o ach ac etryt yn amser kaedic kyfreith ²⁴[am dir a dauar] neu dechreu kyfreith gŷedy hanner dyd prouedic ²⁵trŷy uot' hyspys ²⁶ae kyffelybyon. Ar kyfryŷ argaeedigaeth ²⁷honn ae cheffelyb a ²⁸elŷir yn argaeedigaeth amseroed; ar dŷy ²⁹argaeedigaeth uchoŷ' tra-gyŷydolyon ynt ³⁰ae kyffelybyon' achaŷs ³¹eu bot yn teruynu ³²yr iaŷn. ³³[Gŷenoc helpa!]

5. The third bar to a suit is, a respondent being able to advance against a claimant, that he himself suffered a claim to fall beyond a year; or, demanded a due of moveable property on the blank days; or, demanded landed property by kin and descent during the time when the law is shut as to land and soil; or, commenced law after mid-day specially proved, and the like. And that kind of bar, with its like, is called a bar as to times; and the two others, with their like, are in perpetuity; and that on account of their determining the right. Gwenog, help us!

vi. Grym argaeedigaeth ³⁴[yŷo] dehor rac dyn y rŷym ar kedernyt adotto y orchŷeiraŷ ³⁵y ymadraŷd; megys cof ³⁶[llys] neu deturyt ³⁷[gŷlad] am ³⁸[dadyl] tir ³⁹[a dauar] neu vechniaeth ar gyfneŷit ⁴⁰[neu ŷybydieid] neu amodŷyr ar amot a ardelŷer ny vŷynt gyngheinyaŷl; sef yŷo hynny ⁴¹ar da ⁴²kyfredic; gan drossi y dadylŷryaeth ay defnyd ⁴³y dyall ⁴⁴barn a' chyfreith diledyf. Ympob lle y dicaŷn dyn gouyn iaŷn anyanaŷl o bleit rieni, ae ennill lle ny aller

6. The force of a bar is, to take from a person the bond and the strength he may put to verify his expression; such as a record of court, or a verdict of the country, in a suit for land and soil; or suretiship, upon an exchange; or evidences, or contract-men, upon a contract; and which shall be avouched as not being accordant; to wit, as to moveable property; by turning the pleading and its matter to the knowledge of unbiassed judgment and law.

¹⁸gyfreith abarn.
¹⁹ony bai allu

¹⁸law and judgment.
¹⁹unless he could

¹ argaeedigaeth S. ² kymŷd neu gantref, kans S. ³ not in S. ⁴ y S. ⁵ yr S. ⁶ hanffeu S. ⁷ not in S. ⁸ - oe blegid S. ⁹ not in S. ¹⁰ ef S. ¹¹ a S. ¹² yn S. ¹³ not in S. ¹⁴ S. ¹⁵ or S. ¹⁶ not in S. ¹⁷ yny S. ¹⁸ tir adayar S. ¹⁹ S. ²⁰ not in S. ²¹ ar S. ²² honnŷ S. ²³ gynhelir S. ²⁴ ereill ae kyffelybyon S. ²⁵ a hynu o S. ²⁶ y S. ²⁷ - ar S. ²⁸ S. ²⁹ not in S. ³⁰ S. ³¹ am S. ³² kychŷynedic S. ³³ ae S. ³⁴ not in S. ³⁵ S.

dodi yny erbyn diffodi yr iaón myón góeithret y gyfreith ¹tróy gadó amser.

A person can in every case demand a natural right, on the part of ancestors, and gain it, where there cannot be brought in opposition to it, that the right has been extinguished by an act in law; by keeping time.

XVII. ²[AM DADYL TIR A DAYAR.]

I. Póy bynnac a vunno holi tir adayar o vn o chóech ford y dyly ³y holi: sef yó y ⁴chóech ford' hynny ach ac etryt ⁵priod-older ⁶a datannud; prit a lloc a ⁷benffyc. Ac o vn o deir fford ⁸ydylyir ateb' idaó: sef yó y teir hynny, ae o óat; ae o adef; ae ⁹o ardeló kyfreithaól ¹⁰or byd.'

II. O deruyd idaó ¹¹ynteu mynnu ¹²y holi ¹³dróy briodolder ef adylyir rodi idaó y tir onys kyll ¹⁴dróy dryc kyfreith.

III. Os a ach ac etryt y haól, ny dylyir ateb idaó hynny adnapo ¹⁵henuryeit yólat' y ach ae etryt, ac ¹⁶hyny dynghont y' vot yn iaón ac yn óir; ac onys tyngant ¹⁷[hynny] caedic vyd kyfreith idaó hyny tyngont. Os tyngant ¹⁸óynteu, yr amdiffynnór adyly dodí ardeló kyfreithaól, or byd ganthaó ae ¹⁹o óydgaled kyólat, ae ²⁰o gar' kycóyn, ae o ardeló arall kyfreithaól or byd yn erbyn yr haólór hyt na dylyer y óarandaó. Agallé o honaó profi yr ardeló hónnó tróy tyston aduóyn ny aller nallyssyant nac amheu arnunt, caedic vyd kyfreith ²¹yr haólór yna, ony dicheaón y hagori ²²idaó; ac yna y dyly yr haólór dangos y haól; ac y dyly yr amdiffynnór ²³dangos y amdiffyn ae o óat ae o adef: a ²⁴hónn a elóir góir achyfreith. Ar dyd hónnó y kyll y ²⁵neill y haól, ac y ²⁶keiff yllall ar dyd hónnó ydylyant rodi góystlon ar tangneved ²⁷teuluaó. Ac os vn ■ honunt pan vo haól ac ateb ²⁸y ryngthunt a tysta ar y llall ²⁹ac etryt oé tyston ³⁰eu tystolyaeth yn da, ac na aller ³¹na llyssyant nac' amheu ³²arnunt; yr yngnat adyly barnu yr neb atystaó d cael, ac yr llall colli. ³³Os llyssu y tyston a ellir barnu idaó golli, ac yr llall gael.' O deruyd na phallo vn ohonunt ³⁴nac ar eir nac ar tystolyaeth ranner yn deu hanner ³⁵yr ryngthunt a llyna y trydyd lle y rann kyfreith.'

XVII. [OF A SUIT FOR LAND AND SOIL.]

1. Whoever willeth to prefer a claim for land and soil, is to sue in one of these six ways: kin and descent; propriety; dadenudd; purchase; hire; and loan. And, by one of three ways, he is to be answered: and those three are, denial; acknowledgment; and lawful arddelw.

2. If he willeth to claim by propriety; it is right to give him the land, unless he lose through bad proceeding at law.

3. If by kin and descent he claim, it is not incumbent to answer him, until the elders of the country shall ascertain his kin and descent, and until they shall swear thereto, as being right and just; and, unless they swear that, the law is to be shut against him, until they do swear. If they swear, the defendant is to produce a lawful arddelw, if he have it: either intervention in a common country; or car-departure: or any other lawful arddelw, if there be any, against the plaintiff, so that he should not be entitled to be heard. And being able to prove such arddelw by respectable witnesses, who can neither be objected to, nor doubted, the law then becomes shut to the plaintiff, unless he can have it opened for him; and, in that case, the plaintiff is to show his claim; and the defendant is to show his defence, either denial, or acknowledgment: and this is called truth and law. On that day one loses his claim, and the other obtains it; and on that day they are to give pledges for 'family peace. And if one of them, on claim and answer between them, shall testify against the other, and the witnesses bear their testimony honestly, and that they can neither be objected to, nor doubted; the judge is to decide such testimony to gain, and the other to lose. If witnesses can be objected to, that party is decided to lose, and the other to gain. If neither of them fail, either in word, or in testimony, let it be shared between them: and this is the third case where the law shares.

• ³³teilóg

• ³⁰worthy

¹a hynny S. ²S. ³not in S. ⁴rhei S. ⁵- a S. ⁶not in S. ⁷benthyc. S. ⁸yr atebir S. ⁹not in S. ¹⁰not in S. ¹¹not in S. ¹²- tir S. ¹³not in S. ¹⁴henabdryeid gólat S. ¹⁵o gódat S. ¹⁶S. ¹⁷not in S. ¹⁸vod S. ¹⁹not in S. ²⁰idaó S. ²¹not in S. ²²honno S. ²³lleill S. ²⁴enill S. ²⁵not in S. ²⁶a dbyn or S. ²⁷y S. ²⁸y llyssu S. ²⁹not in S. ³⁰not in S. ³¹ac S. ³²not in S. ³³S.

iv. Os drŷy datannud y haŷl a bot ¹yno datannud ²arall kyn noc ef ny eill yr eill datannud ³gyrru y kyntaf. Ony byd ynteu datannud ⁴yno kyn ⁵no hŷnnŷ, a mynnu or ⁶amdiffynnŷr ardelŷ o briodolder ⁷ac ardelŷ or haŷlŷr heuyt obriodolder ⁸a phob vn yn dyŷedut y vot yn briodaŷr; ny eill ⁹yr vn ohonunt gŷadu y gilyd: a honno aelŷir dadyl ymŷrthyn.

v. Os ogyfneŷit y haŷl adyŷedut ¹⁰ohonaŷ rodi da dros ¹¹y tir; mab yneb ae kyfneŷit-yaŷd ¹²ae eill dŷyn y tir drachefyn gan dalu y da ¹³ohonaŷ: ac achafŷ yŷ pob da tranghedic yŷ, ¹⁴aphob tir tragyŷydaŷl yŷ; ac ny dylyir ¹⁵roi peth tragyŷydaŷl yr peth tranghedic: ac ŷrth hynny ny dylyir ¹⁶roi na' chyfneŷitiaŷ tir ¹⁷yr da.

vi. Os drŷy loc ymynn y holi ef adyly profi ¹⁸y lloc, aphrofi ry' uot mŷynyant idaŷ or tir drŷy tyston aduŷyn; ac ony eill yr amdiffynnŷr mynet yny erbyn roder y tir ¹⁹[yr haŷlŷr] os dicheaŷn ynteu ef bieu tyngu am ytir; canys ganthaŷ ymae ²⁰y kynŷarchadŷ.

vii. Os ²¹trŷy venfyc y mynn yholi ²²yr haŷlŷr a dyl dangos hanuot y tir hŷnnŷ ŷe dylyet ef ²³adyŷot idaŷ yn rif aran y gan y gyt tirogyon, achael ohonunt ŷynteu tu athal ²⁴y gantaŷ ef dros y tir hŷnnŷ abot ²⁵idaŷ aŷyr hynny otyston aduŷyn ar vot idaŷ mŷynant a' medyant ²⁶ar ytir' blŷydyn ablynydoed; ²⁷ac nat aeth ²⁸y ganthaŷ ²⁹nac o rod ³⁰nac o brit neu' ŷberth, ³¹nac ymhaŷl yn' dadleu namyn o venffyc; ³²a chanyŷ pob benffyc adyly dyuot yn gystal ac ydaeth yr neb ae benffygyaŷd iaŷn yŷ dyuot hŷnnŷ. 'Ac or dicheaŷn yr haŷlŷr profi hynny ef adyly ³³cael y tir ³⁴o ymhoelet' yr amdiffynnŷr y tir os myn ³⁵ac ony ³⁶eill yr haŷlŷr profi hynny yr amdiffynnŷr ³⁷bieu cadŷ y tir canys keitŷat yŷ neu ŷercheitŷat ³⁸[yŷ. Laŷrens verthur.]

viii. Teir vchel llys yŷsyd Yghymry nyt amgen llys Aberfraŷ; allyŷ Dineŷr; allyŷ ³⁹y Mathraŷel.

ix. Pop arglŷyd o arglŷydi Gŷyned ar Deheu adylyant ateb yny llys neŷŷaf y

4. If he claim by dadenhudd, and there be a prior dadenhudd to his; the second dadenhudd cannot oust the first. If there be no prior dadenhudd, and the ⁴defendant willeth to avouch by propriety, and the ⁵plaintiff also avouch' by propriety, each asserting that he is a proprietor; neither of them can deny the other: and that is called a suit of mutual resistance.

5. If he claim by exchange, and he should say, that he gave value for the land; the son of him who exchanged it may take the land back, by repaying the value: because chattels are perishable, and every land is eternal; and what is eternal is not to be given for what is perishable: and, therefore, land is neither to be given nor exchanged for chattels.

6. If he willeth to claim by hire; he is to prove the hire, and to prove, by respectable witnesses, that he has an interest in the land; and, unless the defendant can gainsay him, the land is to be given to the plaintiff; but, if he be able, it pertains to him to swear for the land; because to him belongs the conservancy.

7. If he willeth to claim by loan; the plaintiff is to show that the land came to him as his due, and that it came to him in quantity and share, along with his coholders of land, and that they had from him a side and gable for that land; and that he has respectable witnesses, who know of his having enjoyment and possession of the land during year and years; and that it has not departed from him, either by gift, or for price, or for worth, or by any claim in court, but by loan; and as every loan is to be restored in the same state to the lender, it is right that should. 'And if the plaintiff can prove that, he is to have the land ⁴by returning to' the defendant his land if he will; and if the plaintiff cannot prove that, the defendant is to keep the land, for he is a guardian, or conservator. Laurence martyr!

8. There are three high courts in Cymru: to wit, the court of Aberfraw; the court of Dinevwr; and the court of Mathraŷel.

9. Every lord, of the lords of Gwynedd and the South, is to answer in the nearest

¹ haŷlŷr ²¹ ar amdiffynnŷr yn ardelo
² adref. ²² holed

⁴ plaintiff ⁴ defendant avouching
⁵ return. ⁵ let him claim of

¹ not in S. ² gŷrthlad S. ³ not in S. ⁴ ac na S. ⁵ not in S. ⁶ a S. ⁷ kans pob tir tragyŷydaŷl yŷ a S. ⁸ not in S. ⁹ rodi S. ¹⁰ not in S. ¹¹ dros S. ¹² not in S. ¹³ S. ¹⁴ not in S. ¹⁵ o S. ¹⁶ ef S. ¹⁷ ac vod yn dref tad idaŷ nen gaffel gan y gid ettifedion achaffel o nadynt S. ¹⁸ not in S. ¹⁹ not in S. ²⁰ - a bod idaŷ ac gŷyr S. ²¹ not in S. ²² na S. ²³ na o ym y S. ²⁴ not in S. ²⁵ kaffel S. ²⁶ not in S. ²⁷ dychaŷn S. ²⁸ a dyl y S. ²⁹ S. ³⁰ not in S. ³¹ S.

gyfoeth ehun or teir vchellys vchot o bob haöl agouyn or ¹auo arnaö.

x. Kyt gallo arglöyd vot yn haöör yny lys ehun ar y neb ²y mynno, ny dyly ef heröyd kyfreith vot yn amdiffynnör yny lys ehun o neb ryö ofyn or a vo arnaö cany dyly ef seuyll geir bron braötör oe lys ehun; ac ny dylyir y o vyn ynteu yny lys ehun ³ar neb ryö haöl ⁴[ac vo arnaö.]

xi. Ny dyly vn braötör heuyt heröyd kyfreith rodi ⁵braöt heb ⁶deir pleit kyn-drychaöl val y döespöyt vry; nyt amgen, haöör sefydlaöc yn holi ac yn canhebrög; ac amdiffynnör seuydlaöc yn amdiffyn; ac arglöyd göir kyfredin yn góarandaö.

xii. ⁷[O deruyd y dyn börö maen dros keuyn ty neu araf arall, ac dygöydaö ym pen dyn neu anyueil arall os y dyn aledir ny thelir y sarhaet, ac alanas atelir: sef ford na thelir y sarhaet canyt yn odeu ygönaethpöyt ac ny thelir sarhaet onyt am kewilyd. Sef ford y telir y alanas am y uot yn collet ac nat oes collet ny dylyher y diföyn ac örth hynny y dywedir: diöc tröy dy uot a önelhych oth anuod allyna un dyn aladeir heb y sarhau. Os ym pen anyueil arall y dygöyd ny thelir aghyuarch dörotaö namyn digolledu y perchennaöc o honaö canyt yn ynni cam y gönaethpöyt. A rei hynny aelwir ergydyeu anodeu.]

xiii. ⁸Un anodeu yssyd adeu odeu vn adiögyr obeth; ac arall a diögyr o göbyl; arall ny diögyr odim. Yr anodeu adyöed-assam ni vry ar deu odeu ynt y rei hynn: y peth aönel dyn yr da y arall kyt del dröc y arall ohonaö ny dylyir y ouyn idaö; arall yö pei keissei dyn vyö arall, ac or göeithret hönnö y varö; ny diögyr o dim: canys yn ynni da y gönaethpöyt, ac nyt yn ynni dröc. Arall yö ohonunt, y peth aönel yggodeu dröc ac adel dröc ohonaö, megys orlledir dyn yn odeuaöc; yna y telir sarhaet yn gyntaf ac alanas öedy hynny; ahönnö adiögyr o göbled. Ar rei hynny a elöir yngkyfreith, deu odeu a ⁹[un] anodeu.

court to his own territory, of the three high courts aforesaid, every claim and demand that may be against him.

10. Although a lord can be a plaintiff in his own court, against whomsoever he may will, he is not, according to law, to be a defendant in his own court, to any kind of demand that may be against him; since it is not meet for him to stand before a judge of his own court; and it is not meet also to sue him, in his own court, for any kind of claim that may be against him.

11. No judge, likewise, according to law, is to give judgment, without there being two parties present, as mentioned above; to wit, a recognized plaintiff, claiming and proceeding; and a recognized defendant, defending; and the lord of the common weal, hearing.

12. If a person cast a stone over a house, or a weapon, and it fall upon the head of a person, or animal; if the person be killed, his saraad is not to be paid, but his galanas is: his saraad is not paid, because it was not done advertently, and saraad is only paid for disgrace. His galanas is paid, because it is a loss, and there is no loss but which is to be compensated; and, therefore, it is said: redress wittingly what thou dost unwittingly: and that is one person killed without saraad. If it fall upon an animal, surreption is not paid for it, but compensation to the owner for his loss; as it was not done with a wrong intent. And those are called inadvertent casts.

13. There is one advertency, and two advertencies: one is to be repaired in part; another is to be repaired in full; another is not to have any reparation made for it. Of the inadvertency we have spoken above; and the two advertencies are these: in what a person may do for good to another, although harm may come to another thereby, he is not to be questioned; the other is, where a person endeavours to save the life of another, and who, from that act should die; no reparation is to be made: for with an intention of good it was done, and not with an intention of harm. Another of them is, what a person may do with a design of harm, and harm come of it, such as the killing of a person designedly; then there is to be paid, first the saraad, and afterwards the galanas; and, for that, complete reparation is to be made. And those are denominated, in law, two advertencies and ¹⁰one inadvertency.

¹⁰deu

¹⁰two

¹rei S. ²a S. ³o S. ⁴S. ⁵barn S. ⁶deu S. ⁷G. ⁸not in S. ⁹G. ¹⁰Q.

xiv. Tri chyfeiliorn kyfreith yssyd : haól anhyssys ; ¹agóat aghóbyl ; ahoſ aghytun.

xv. Tri ¹ryó dyn yssyd ny dleir heróyd kyfreith erbynyaó neb nay órandab ¹y gan-hebróng kóyneu raedunt y gyfreith gorssed ²[gyfreithaól] megis myón dadleu brenhin ; ³ac ny ret kyfreith tremic ⁴arnadunt o neb ryó defnyd nac achos y nyd galó. Kyntaf yó góu ael y lud ⁵y brenhin o óassanaeth tir agynhaler dan y brenhin canys pennaf góassanaeth tir ⁶yó mynet y lud y brenhin órth y reit : ⁷neu dyn a rodit y góystyl y arallólat o dyundeb gólad ac arglóyd yn gedernyt ar gadó hedóch kyfróng arglóydiaetheu a phendeuigyon ; ac órth hynny y dlyir heróyd kyfreith cadó pop peth ⁸or eidiaó hóynteu yn ⁹digynen megis y bei yna, na da kyffro vei na da digyffro vei ; canys yn reit y brenhin ¹⁰ay óassanaeth ¹⁰yd oydunt hóynteu ; ac o achabó hynny y dleir yn dilesteir kynal y hansod hóynteu o ¹¹blegyt y brenhin ¹²hyt pan' delont ¹³hóynteu or góassanaeth dlyedus hónnó.

xvi. Eil yó dyn ¹⁴y damóheino' ido góneuthur góeithreit ¹⁵ar ny allo' caffel kymhedioe eglóys Duó hyt pan gaffei y rydhau gan y pab os góedi ¹⁶y darffei idaó gymryt y fford yr bererindaót ¹⁶honno y kyffroit haól arnaó ny dlyir górandab yr haólr ¹⁶hónnó na chynnóys y deissyf ¹⁷y góeithret ¹⁸barn hyt pan' vei lithredic vn dyd ablóydy n or dyd y hadnepit kychóyn y pererin or gyghelloryaeth ¹⁹hono ; cany dlyir heróyd kyfreith ²⁰symmvt ansaó ²¹neb a vei' vedyant ²²a orffei arnaó geissaó rydit ²³deduaól o achabó góeithret ²⁴a ónelei o vyón yr amser y gallei dyuot trachefyn.

xvii. Trydyd ²⁵yó goróeidaóe o gleuyt anyanaól neu dyrnaót, ²⁶neu vrió' neu vrath ; tystolyaeth ²⁶medic neu beriglaóu agredir yn y lle hónnó gan tyghu na allei y ²⁷clóyfedic dyuot órth gyfreith ²⁷yn diberigl.' A llyna y tri lle ny dlyir o bleit arglóyd gymell ²⁸braódu y rodi barn ar absendra pleit ygyfreith tremic na chynnóys deissif

14. There are three errors in law : an undefined claim ; an incomplete ¹denial ; and an incongruous record.

15. There are three persons, against whom, according to law, no one is to be received, or heard, preferring any complaints in an established session of law, as the pleas of the king ; and the law as to contempt is not to affect them, in any matter or cause, on the day when they may be called. The first is, a man who goes with the king's army upon service for land that is held under the king ; for the highest service attached to land is military service, when required : or a person who has been given as hostage to another country, by the consent of country and lord, as a security for preserving peace between lordships and chieftains ; and, therefore, it is right, according to law, to keep every thing belonging to such persons in the same state as if they were present, whether moveable property, or immoveable property ; for they were at the need and in the service of the king ; and, therefore, it is incumbent to uphold their condition without prejudice, on behalf of the king, until they return from that required service.

16. The second is, a person who might chance to commit some act, so as not to be able to obtain the communion of the church of God, until he obtained absolution from the pope : if, after setting out upon his pilgrimage, a claim should be preferred against him, the plaintiff is not to be heard, nor is his application for proceedings at law to be countenanced, until a year and a day shall have elapsed, from the day it was ascertained that the pilgrim had departed from that canghellor-ship ; since it is not right, according to law, to disturb the condition, or possession, of a person who might be constrained to seek ²customary remission of a deed, ³committed within' the period when he might return.

17. The third is, one who is bed-ridden from any natural disorder, or a blow, or a bruise, or a wound ; the testimony of a mediciner, or a confessor, is to be credited, in that case, swearing, that the sick person could not without peril come to abide the law. And here are the three cases, wherein it is not required, on behalf of the lord, to

¹ ac atleb
² an duóal hyt ar

³ duóal

⁴ answer ;
⁵ ungodly until

⁶ godly

¹ not in S. ² S. ³ not in S. ⁴ arnynt S. ⁵ not in S. ⁶ - neu yfylldaó S. ⁷ oe S. ⁸ gymen S. ⁹ a S. ¹⁰ yr S. ¹¹ bleid S. ¹² hynny S. ¹³ not in S. ¹⁴ a damchóinei S. ¹⁵ hyd na alleu S. ¹⁶ not in S. ¹⁷ meón S. ¹⁸ kyfreith hynny S. ¹⁹ allan S. ²⁰ symydyab S. ²¹ na S. ²² - dyn S. ²³ not in S. ²⁴ not in S. ²⁵ - y S. ²⁶ klóylys S. ²⁷ not in S. ²⁸ - ar S. ²⁹ S.

haölör ar vedyant ¹[neb or hei hynny] ²os y pŵnckeu ³hynn a vydant adnabyddus achyhoysdaöc ⁴y gan y braödüyr canys tyst-olyaeth ⁵y kyhoed ⁶yssyd gredadöy ⁷yny lleoed hynny heröyd' kyfreith gyffredin. ⁸Allyna y tri lle y seif dadylöryaeth ⁹absen dros pleideu y gorsedaöc ar braödüyr adyly y Garandaö. ¹⁰Allyna y lleoed' y dily ¹¹arglöyd oedi kyfreith ¹²yn dioir' heb brandaö deissyf na llafuryaö ¹³braödüör ¹⁴y gŵeithret kyfreith ¹⁵am deödededigyon ¹⁶bynckeu.

xviii. Sef yö kyfreith kenaöl kyfyaönder kyfröng haölör ac amdiffynnör ¹⁷ac arglöyd.

xix. Tri chenol yssyd yghyfreith vn yö kenaöl ¹⁸y cadö kyöirdeb; eil yö kenaöl' y gadarnhau kyfyaönder; ¹⁹trydyd yö kenaöl y egluraö gŵirioned: ²⁰[sef ynt y tri hynny arglöyd amach a braödüör teilög rög pleideu.]

xx. Sef yö arglöyd distein neu pen teulu ²¹ony byd ehun' neu yneb a ossoto ²²arglöyd yny le: ²³canys medyant ²⁴estynn achymryt a vyd gan y rei hynny a gŵneuthuredic vyd yr ²⁵hyn aönelont gan yr ²⁶ynat dröy eu harch bynteu yrodi barn, ac y dosparth kynheneu tröy gyfreith.'

xxi. Or byd amryfaelyon gŵyneu anyanaöl rac ²⁷vn dyn am vn peth, na thir na dayar ²⁸vo na pheth arall ²⁹val köyn ach ac etryt, neu datanud neu gamörescyn; y ³⁰köyn kyntaf o honunt a holer a dilyir y teruynv yn gyntaf, ac o dyna o gyntaf y gilyd, ³¹y köyneu a' dilyir ³²y teruynv: ³³ac velly' heuyt or bydant lliäö ³⁴o gŵyneu personaöl rac vn dyn am vn peth ³⁵y kyntaf o honunt a gŵyno adilyir y teruynv yn gyntaf: sef yö köyn personaöl röymedig-aeth amot neu ymröym arall dirgeledic aönel dyn ae gilyd.

xxii. Or byd amryfaelon gŵyneu rac vn dyn ³⁶[am vn peth] megis köyn anyanaöl neu gŵyn personaöl y köyn anyanaöl adilyir y teruynv yn gyntaf: canys ³⁷pa le' bynnac y kyfarffo ³⁸köyn anyanaöl a ³⁹chöyn personaöl, y ⁴⁰köyn anyanaöl ⁴¹[y lyd ac] adistryö y ⁴²köyn personaöl ⁴³o göbyl.'

compel the judge to judge in the absence of a party, as guilty of contempt; nor to countenance the application of a plaintiff as to the possession of any one of those individuals; because those points are to be recognized and public among the judges; for public testimony is credible, in common law, in those cases. And here are the three instances, where pleading in absence for parties is to be heard by the president and judges. And these are the cases where a lord is to suspend the law immediately, without listening to the application; nor 'is a judge' to interfere by an act of law in the aforesaid points.

18. Law is, a channel of equity between a plaintiff and a defendant and a lord.

19. There are three channels in law: one is, a channel to preserve honesty; the second is, a channel to strengthen equity; the third is, a channel to clear truth: those three are: a lord; a surety; and a worthy judge between parties.

20. The lord is represented by the steward, or chief of the household, if he be not himself present, or such as he shall appoint in his place: for these have the authority of investing, and receiving; and whatever they may do is to be enacted by the judge, from their order, in giving judgment, and in deciding litigations, by law.

21. If there be various innate complaints, against one person, for one thing, whether for land and soil, or other thing; as a complaint of kin and descent, or dadenudd, or wrong possession; the complaint first advanced is to be first determined, and thence the complaints in succession are to be determined: and, in like manner, if there be various personal complaints, against one person, for one thing, the one first advanced is to be first determined: a personal complaint is, an agreement of contract, or other private bond made by one person with another.

22. If there be various complaints, against one person, for one thing, as an innate complaint and a personal complaint; the innate complaint is to be first determined: for, whenever an innate complaint and a personal complaint occur together, the innate complaint wholly destroys the personal complaint.

* ³⁸braödüyr

* ³⁹are judges

¹ S. ² kans S. ³ hynny S. ⁴ not in S. ⁵ yn S. ⁶ - yny lleoed hynny S. ⁷ not in S. ⁸ bleid absen ac S. ⁹ - yr S. ¹⁰ not in S. ¹¹ metn S. ¹² yny lleoed S. ¹³ ychod. S. ¹⁴ ar S. ¹⁵ not in S. ¹⁶ - eil yö kenaöl y gado köirdeb; S. ¹⁷ S. ¹⁸ not in S. ¹⁹ not in S. ²⁰ - ony byd y brenhin chyn S. ²¹ ystynou S. ²² hön S. ²³ ygneid byr athry arch y gorsedaöc lönnö y rodant hynnteu barneu, a dospartheu gyfreith rög y pleideu. S. ²⁴ not in S. ²⁵ vo megis S. ²⁶ not in S. ²⁷ o gŵyn y gilyd y S. ²⁸ eu S. ²⁹ a S. ³⁰ not in S. ³¹ tervynor velly: S. ³² S. ³³ ple S. ³⁴ kyfreith S. ³⁵ S. ³⁶ kyfreith S. ³⁷ not in S. ³⁸ S.

xxiii. Tri dyn y syd a ellir y llyssu or vn ryó achóysson: nyt amgen no ¹galanas a ²gúreictira adirdra: ³tyst ⁴a gúbydyat allió-at kyfreithaól.

xxiv. ⁴Tri dyn kyn gúrthebhont tróy óat ny thalant reith ossodedic ony byd gúrth-tóg yny herbyn: nyt amgen, mach; ac amodór allióat.

xxv. Tri pheth ny dily tavodyaóe y dadleu dros ⁵dyn arall vn yó rodi gúystyl yn erbyn barn; eil yó dadleu dros óarant ⁶dyn arall; trydyd yó dadleu dros dyn am perigl eneit ⁷achorff ac aelodeu.

xxvi. Tri ⁸ryó dyn ⁹yssyd a dilyir eu mechniaethu o blegyt arglóyd, er na bo kóyn pleit racdunt: vn yó ¹⁰dyn a vegytho ¹¹corff dyn arall, ¹²os y dyn a tóg ar greir y vegytho; ac ny dilyir dóyn tyston or vgyóth, sef achos yó or llyssir y tyston nyt diogelach y dyn rac y bógóth no chynt; eil yó dyn adyóetto caffel argyóed ar y gorff ac aóurthotto yr iaón adlyei y gaffel heróyd kyfreith; trydyd yó ¹³gorseddúr a vo myón gólat hóy nothri dieu atheir nos heb rodi y órogaeth y arglóyd neu vreyr.

xxvii. ¹⁴[Pob ryó dyn or a góyno kóyn bogóth eneid achorff neu aelodeu neu da rac arall dróy dóg argreir, ef adylu kaffel meicheu ar diogelrúyd ido.

xxviii. Nyd defnydyaól neb ryó gydvod olheuthyr gorsedd y lesteiriaó tervyn dadyl óryaeth tróy óeithred gorsedd lle nid ardeló-er redec tervyd traóydaól neu dervyn amseraól am nad kynghcinaól kydnabod o gyfreith y ryó dadyl honno.]

xxix. Defnydyaól yó pob róym personaól ¹⁵[or avo] perthynaól yny dadyl y dotter, ¹⁶megis breint amot neu vechniaeth ¹⁷ar gyfneóit; neu óybydyeit ¹⁸yny vóynt gygheinaól, sef yó hynny ym hop lle ¹⁹eithir dadyl tir adayar ar yr ²⁰[hón] a discin ²¹yghyfreith anyanaól ²²canyt kygheinaól

23. There are three persons who can be objected to for the same causes: to wit, galanas; and woman-feud; and land-feud: a witness; an evidence; and a lawful informer.

24. Three persons, although they may answer through denial, are not to give a fixed raith, unless there be a counter-oath against them: to wit, a surety; a contract-man; and an informer.

25. Three things in which an advocate is not to plead for another person: one is, giving a pledge against judgment; the second is, to plead for another person's guarantor; the third is, to plead for a person in peril of life and body and limbs.

26. There are three persons liable to suretiship to a lord, although there may be no plaint, by a party, against them: one is, a person who shall threaten the body of another, "if the object swear upon the relic to the threat; and witnesses are not to be adduced to a threat, because, if they be objected to, the person is not more secure from the threat than before; the second is, a person who shall say that he has received personal injury, and shall refuse the right he is to have by law; the third is, a session man who shall be in a country longer than three days and three nights without giving his fealty to a lord, or to a breyr.

27. Every kind of person who shall prefer a plaint of threat as to life and body or limbs, or property, against another, by oath on a relic, is to have sureties for his security.

28. No kind of compact avails without a session to impede the termination of pleadings by an act of session, where an everlasting termination, or a termination for a time, shall not be avouched; as compact, by law, does not accord with that kind of suit.

29. Every personal bond is available which may be pertinent to the suit, as the privilege of a contract, or suretiship as to a bargain; or evidences where proper, that is, in every case, except a suit for land and soil in which there occurs an innate claim, for it is not accordant to restrict the force

²³yyny absen ygóyd yr arglóyd neu u sóydogion;

²³in his absence, in the presence of the lord or his officers;

¹galanastira S. ²thirtira agúreictira: S. ³not in S. ⁴not in S. ⁵neb vn S. ⁶not in S. ⁷a dily y berenhin neu y sóydogion vynu meicheu gantyt diogelrúyd y baóe o óerin ef rac gúneuthur kam o honynt er nabo nachóyn nachanlyn ar nynt gan neb: vn yó gorseddúr avynno prytóylyab meón gólad hep rodi gúrogaeth yr brenhin nac y vn ucbeór; eil yó S. ⁸not in S. ⁹dyn amóerthotto achyfreith yny llys neu ynn vn or tri chyhoed gan dódyd y mynei y óylyys o dieuthur kenlyn kyfreith neu góyneu. S. ¹⁰S. ¹¹o S. ¹²not in S. ¹³o dieuthur perchnogaeth S. ¹⁴S. ¹⁵ac a seif heróyd kyfreith S. ¹⁶kans ni chygein y deóid personaól S. ¹⁷S.

carcharu ¹[grym] iaón anyanaól ²yn llórw górhrych enill perchenogaeth na górescyn ar tir ³o amot ⁴yn hóy o' yspeit ⁵no phedeir blyned.

xxx. ⁶[Or tebic neb na bo kóyn vn kóyn ar nichóyno nny dyd anianaól y góneler defnyd y góyn; y gyfreith a debeid bod ynn góyn pob kóyn or a góyner hyd ymhen vn dyd a blóydyn odicuthur ymlad neu ym sarhau.]

xxxI. ⁶Kyfreith adygeit or pan aner mab nny vo pedeirblóyd ardec dylyv or tat da y vab o byd maró; canys yn hynny o yspeit y dyly mab bot órth vreint y tat; ac o hynny allan yda órth vreint y arglóyd, ar arglóyd ae kymer yn lle mab idaó ony byd mab arall idaó achaffel o hónnó y da obyð maró.

xxxII. Mab kyt bo mab o llad dyn neu or eissíca aylaót idaó neu o góna gam cóbyl or eissíget a tal eithyr sarhaet; nyt sarhaet a ónel ynteu, nac aóneler idaó ac ny dylyir y diróyaó nny vo pedeir blóyd ardec: ac ny barn kyfreith y vot yn ór dihenyd nny vo pedeir blóyd ar dec.

xxxIII. Dóy óyddóaleth ysyd yghyfreith Hówel nyt amgen, góyddóaleth kyólat ac vn aghyólat; ac vn ohonunt y kay kyfreith róng dyn ae haól, ac arall ny chay: góyddóaled kyólat agay róg dyn ay haól hyt na dylyer ateb ydyn oy haól: sef achas y gelúir hi yn óyddóaled am vot góyddóeli róng dyn ay haól val na dylyer ateb y dyn oy haól yn tragóydaól.

xxxIV. Tri aghyuarch adeuedic ysyd ny dylyir na diróy nachamlórw ymdanunt di-eithyr diessióo y perchenogyon: vn yó, o deruyd bot da kyt róg deu dyn adiuetha or gorcheitóat y da heb groes heb óahard; eil yó or kymer dyn varch dyn arall erbryssa-yaó y rybudyaó gólat rac llu gorólat; trydyd yó or kymer dyn varch dyn arall er bryssaó er kurchu offeirat at glaf rac y vynet heb gvmyn.

xxxV. Tri lle ytelir camlórw deudyblyc vn yó pan taler góeli tauaót yr brenhin; eil yó pan nesseao dyn ar yr eneit pan vont yn barnu heb genat or byd yr arglóyd nny lle; trydyd yó pan óssyer dyn yn erbyn arall y odef y holi ay dyfot ef ar kóynór rac bron yr arglóyd yr llys achilio or kóynór oy góyn ar neb y kóynóyt racdaó yn kynic kymryt kyfreith idaó ony byd yr arglóyd nny llys vn camlórw adal; ac yn oes yr arglóyd hónnó ny dylyir y órandaó.

of an innate right to the object of gaining an ownership, or possession of land by contract, longer than the space of four years.

30. If any one suppose that a plaint is of no effect that is not preferred on the day the matter of plaint arises; the law says, that every plaint is effective that shall be preferred within a year and a day, except for fighting, or saraad.

31. The law says, that from the birth of a son until his fourteenth year the father is to have the effects of the son if he die; for, during that space, he is on his father's privilege; and thenceforward he is on the privilege of his lord, and the lord takes him as a son; and, if he die, receives his property, unless he leave a son.

32. If a youth kill a person, or injure his limb, or do wrong; he is to pay for the injury, with the exception of saraad; for he is not accounted to do, or receive saraad; and he is not liable to dirwy until fourteen years of age: and the law does not adjudge him liable to execution until he may be fourteen.

33. There are two interventions in the law of Howel: to wit, an intervention in a country, and one out of a country; and in one, law closes between a person and his claim, and in the other, does not: an intervention in a country closes between a person and his claim, so that he is not to be answered as to that claim: it is called an intervention, because thickets intervene between a person and his claim, so that he is never to be answered.

34. There are three acknowledged surreptions, for which neither dirwy, nor camlwrw is due, only reparation to the owners: one is, if two persons have property in common, and the person in possession destroy it without a cross, without forbidding; the second is, if a person take another person's horse to hasten to warn a country of the approach of an enemy; the third is, if a person take another person's horse to hasten to fetch a priest to the sick, lest he depart without communion.

35. Three places where a twofold camlwrw is paid: one is, when tongue-wound shall be paid to the king; the second is, when a person shall approach the judges when deliberating, without leave, if the lord be present; the third is, when a person shall be summoned against another to submit to examination, and he and the plaintiff come into court before the lord, and the plaintiff recede from his plaint, the person complained against offering to

¹S. ²not in S. ³nac enil górescyn ar dir bellach noc S. ⁴not in S. ⁵S. ⁶not in S.

xxxvi. Tri chanlyn diŋall yssyd : canlyn kŋyn hyt ar rŋym ; ¹a chanlyn rŋym hyt ar ²dadylŋryaeth ; chanlyn dadylŋryaeth hyt pan gaer' barn ; ³a chanlyn barn hyt ⁴pan gaer' teruyn.

xxxvii. Tri dyn ⁵yssyd ageiff da kyfroedic adylyet kyfroedic n varŋolaeth ⁶perchen ⁷yghyfreith etiuedyon ; ac ny ellir kymell vn o ⁸nadunt yn bleit y dalu ⁹dilyet y gyfreith etiuedyon : nyt amgen ¹⁰mab mab' eillt brenhin neu vreyr yr hŋn a eillŋ kyfreith yn ¹¹alltut priodaŋl yr hŋnn a drieyo gyt ay arglŋyd yn disumyt hyt y pedŋryd ¹²[dyn] o pob parth ; eil yŋ brenhin ¹³yny damŋeino etiuediaeth idaŋ oda y vab eillt a vo marŋ heb etiued oy gorff ; trydyd yŋ ¹⁴yny damŋeino y vreyr ¹⁵discunu ygkyfreith etiued yny gyffelyb vod ¹⁶oda y vab eillt a vo marŋ heb etiued oy gorff.

xxxviii. Ny ellir kymell neb yn bleit y dalu dilyet dros arall ygkyfreith etiued, neu gyt etiued ony byd discenedic neu dreigeledic yr etiued neu gyt etiued iaŋn anyanaŋl o ¹⁷bleit rieni neu gyt etiued ; ac ŋrth hynny ny thal mab alltut yr hŋnn a elŋir yn vab eillt dilyet y ryeni nay gyt etiuedyon ŋrth na cheif ynteu anyanolder oy pleit hŋynteu n iaŋn ¹⁸[diaginedic neu] ¹⁹trigedic.

xxxix. Ny ellir kymell neb yn dalaŋdyr dros dyn a vo marŋ kyn talu dilyet ²⁰a vo arnaŋ heb talu' eithyr tri dyn nyt amgen etiued ²¹[a gaffŋ anianolder o blegid tad ;] eil yŋ mach ; trydyd yŋ kyt etiued a gaffŋ ²²dilyet anyanaŋl' o ²³pleit kyt etiued arall.

xl. ²⁴Ny byd eneit vadeu y neb y dalycr da carnaŋl gantaŋ er marŋ y ŋarant neu nallo dyuot ido or dicaŋn ef ymdiheuraŋ trŋy detryt gŋlat nas duc ef y da yn lletrat.'

xli. Pŋy bynnac aŋnel afles idaŋ ehun neu y etiued am da ²⁵kyuodedic neu ²⁶aghyuodedic megis tir adayar tra uo mab ²⁷o vyŋn pedeir blŋyd ar dec ; neu dyn ²⁸claf, neu dyn ²⁹medŋ : ny seif neb ryŋ amdifffyn yn ³⁰y herbryn pan delont yn ³¹gŋynŋyr perffieith y adouyn y dadyl honno geir bron braŋdŋr

submit to law ; if the lord be not present, he pays one camlwrw ; and he is not to be heard during the lifetime of that lord.

36. There are three faultless pursuits : pursuit of a plaint unto bond ; pursuit of a bond unto ³pleading ; and pursuit of a pleading unto ⁴judgment ; and pursuit of judgment unto determination.

37. Three persons who are to have moveable goods and moveable property, upon the death of their owner, by the law of heirship ; and no one of them can be compelled to be a party to hold by the law of heirship : to wit, an aillt of the king, or of a breyr, whom the law calls a proprietary alltud, or who shall remain with his lord, without removal, unto the fourth person on each side ; the second is, the king, when he shall obtain the inheritance of the property of his aillt, who may die without an heir of his body ; the third is, when it may happen for a breyr to succeed, by the law of heirship, in a similar manner, to the property of his aillt, who may die without an heir of his body.

38. No one can be compelled to become a party to pay a debt for another, by the law of heirship, or co-heirship, unless there shall descend or devolve to the heir, or co-heir, a natural right, on the part of his ancestors, or co-heir ; and, on that account, an alltud, who is called an aillt, is not to pay the debt of his ancestors, or co-heirs, since he does not obtain a natural title, on their part, to a descended or devolved right.

39. No one can be compelled to become a payer on account of a person who may die before the payment of his debt, excepting three persons : to wit, a heir who shall obtain a natural title, on the part of a father ; the second is, a surety ; the third is, a co-heir, who shall obtain a natural title on the part of another co-heir.

40. No one is to be executed, in whose possession hooved animals are found, although his guarantor be dead, or he cannot find him ; if he can exculpate himself, by verdict of country, that he stole not the property.

41. Whoever damages himself, or his heir, either in moveable, or immoveable property such as land, whilst a youth under fourteen years ; or a sick person, or a drunken person : no kind of defence will avail against them, when they come, ³²as perfect plaintiffs, to renew that suit, before a judge ;

³⁰ eu synŋyr

³¹ in their perfect senses,

¹ not in S. ² not in S. ³ not in S. ⁴ ar S. ⁵ not in S. ⁶ - y S. ⁷ o gyfreith S. ⁸ honunt S. ⁹ not in S. ¹⁰ not in S. ¹¹ eillt S. ¹² S. ¹³ pann S. ¹⁴ diagin S. ¹⁵ not in S. ¹⁶ blegid' S. ¹⁷ S. ¹⁸ dreigiledic. S. ¹⁹ o S. ²⁰ S. ²¹ anianolder S. ²² blegid S. ²³ not in S. ²⁴ kyfroedic S. ²⁵ aghyffroedic S. ²⁶ - mab yŋ ef Q. ²⁷ medŋ S. ²⁸ klaf S. ²⁹ eu S. ³⁰ S.

¹ac yn erbyn ²etiued, os am tir y ³byd y gynnen. Canys deu ryô oet a vyd ar y kyfryô vab hōnnô pan vo ⁴seithmlôyd ⁵y vyôn ⁶y kyfryô' oet hōnnô ny byd pleit attebol yneb namyn o deir dadyl o godyant aōnel ef y arall odieithyr sarhaet; ac o dir a cennillo ef idaô ehun o le arall; ac o dir aholer idaô o datannud ac o ach ac etryt a hynny gan vot arffedoc ffydlaôn arodo arglôyd idaô gōedy bo marô y tat: ac yna gyntaf y dichâôn tyghu. Oet arall y ssyd ar vab pan vo pedeir blôyd ardec; ⁷yna gyntaf y dichâôn rodi agberthu ⁸y da kyuodedic ac aghyuodedic; ac y byd ⁹persondaôt gōbyl idaô y seuyll ygkyfreith ¹⁰[gorssed] abarn herôyd kyfreith kyffredin Gymry. ¹⁰[Deôî Brefi !]

XLII. Teir dadyl yssyd aghynôyssedic ygkyfreith ¹¹Howel vn yô dadyl opleit haôlôr adiscyno ar ôallaôgeir neu anyspysrôyd neu lithraô amser; eil yô dadyl opleit amdiffynnôr or kyffelyb vod; trydyd yô ¹²yny lle ygōnel dyn ardelô myôn dadyl a vo aghynôyssedic ygkyfreith herôyd anyan ¹³dadleuat y' dadyl.

XLIII. ¹⁴Or damôeina y sôydaôc gōneuthur llunyaeth ygôlat y brenhin y dosparth kynheneu neu varneu yn dadleuoed y brenhin megis symut kyfreith ybrenhin, ny dily y ôlat y erbynaô canyt oes vreint yneb yōneuthur kyfreith nay symut eithyr y brenhin oduundeb gōyr y deyrnas. Ac os y symut kyfreith reit vydei adnabot a dyallu bot yn deilygach y gyfreith aossodit nor hon adileit. Os o anuod y ôlat y gossottei y gorsedaôc gorthrymder vydei o pleit yr arglôyd ac ny bydei teruyn am neb ryô gynnen y dosparth aōnelit or kyfryô lunyaeth hynny, canys yn erbyn kyfreith vydei; ac nat gōneuthuredic dim or aōneler yn erbyn kyfreith ac nat teruyn dieithyr teruyn kyfreithaôl. Os o dundeb y ôlat ae sôydogyon y symudit kyfreith vreinnaôl yn eôyllus y brenhin y bydant oy holl allu kyfroedic canys y pōnc hōnnô adieillir yng yf-yôch adiarglôydiaethu y brenhin oy teyrnas pan symutit y gyfreith heb y gynat.'

nor against their heirs, if the litigation be concerning land. For such a youth is to be considered under two periods of life: when within seven years of age he is not to be a party answerable to any one, but to three pleas: of damage he causes to another, exclusive of saraad; and of land, which he shall gain from another place; and of land, which shall be claimed for him by dadenhudd, and by kin and descent; and that by his having a faithful fosterer, given to him by a lord, after the death of his father; and then he is first competent to swear. Another period of age to a youth is, when he is fourteen years old; and then he is first competent to give, and to sell, property moveable and immoveable; and then he becomes a person of full age, to stand to the law and judgment of the session, according to the common law of Cymru. Dewi of Brevi!

42. There are three suits not found in the law of Howel: one is, a suit on behalf of a plaintiff who shall lapse into a faulty word, or uncertainty, or lapse of time; the second is, a suit on behalf of a defendant, in a similar manner; the third is, where a person makes an arddelw in a suit not acknowledged in law, according to the nature of pleading in a suit.

43. If an officer make an innovation, in the country of the king, for deciding litigations, or judgments in the pleas of the king, such as altering the king's law, the country is not to receive it; for no one has the privilege of making a law, or of altering it, but the king, with the concurrence of the people of his kingdom. And, if the law were altered, it would be necessary to know and understand that the law introduced was more perfect than the one which had been annulled. If the president were to establish it against consent, it would be oppression, on the part of the lord; and there would be no termination to any kind of litigation, by the decision formed from that kind of regulation, because it would be contrary to law; and nothing can be established which is made contrary to law; and there is no termination but a lawful termination. If, with the concurrence of the country and its officers, a privileged law were altered, they would be at the will of the king, with all his exerted power: for that point is considered equal to the divesting the king of his kingdom, when the law is altered without his consent.

¹ nec S. ² eu hettifedion S. ³ byden S. ⁴ - ynn S. ⁵ o S. ⁶ yr S. ⁷ ac ynno S. ⁸ not in S. ⁹ person oed S. ¹⁰ S. ¹¹ not in S. ¹² datylôryaeth S. ¹³ not in S.

BOOK THE ELEVENTH.

[CYVRAITH HŪANEGOL.

I. AMRYŴ.]

i. 'Tri dyn a gyneul tir ac ae herbryn ■ veōn llys kymōd neu gantref ac ny dylyant vod ynn bleidieu y ateb y neb oe tired yn llōrō kōneu na bod yn vradōyr ygneid o vreint tir megis brehyron nid amgen dyn eglōysic y rodo y brenhin dir idaō drōy ōeithred ahyunny oe dir dilis eu hyn ; eil yō llyc y rodo y brenhin idaō ae yghyfartō ae ynn rybychet arall ynn y kefylypyon vod ; trydyd yō dyn agynhalo perchnogaeth o dauaōgdir dan y brenhin y kyntaf areil rac bron y braōdōr penaf y dylan ateb or byd ae gofynno ac nid y llys brenhuryaōl ; y trydyd ynn llys y dauaōcdref y dylu ateb ac nid y llys ychod.

ii. Or byd dyd gossodedic rōg haōlōr ac amdiffynōr yatēb am dir a dauar ac nat atepo yr amdiffynōr ynoed y dyd kolledic vyd yr amdiffynōr or tir kany dyly neb gynnal tir nyd atepo drostaō yn amseraōl : oachaōs bod kyfreith yn dōedyd na saif ac na thukya y neb vn gōrtheb an amseraōl.

iii. Perchen tir diettifed oy gorff a dychaōn priodoli y dir yr neb y myno. Or byd ettifed hagen y berchen tir nys dychaōn kany dychaōn perchen tir diettifedy y ettifed na deſnydyaō y dir y neb hep genad y ettifed, onyd ynn y kydles nid amgen yny amser ef y hynan neu drōy vod arnaō vn or aghenion gossodedic a rydha y dyn ōerthu y dir hep genad y ettifed : nyd amgen nor agen amvoid neu diod neu da y daly y dylyed.

iv. Dlyed avo ar berchen tir hep dalu adisgin ar yr ettifed y daly yr neb ae dylyo nid amgen ettifed a ganſfo anianolder yny ol ynteu.

v. Nyd ettifedaōl neb y dalu dlyed drow y rieni onyd dyn a gaffo ettifediaeth o dir drōy iaōn a dylyed o barthred y rieni ; megis dyn a gaffeu dir y dad neu hendad neu or hendat ; neu dyn a gaffeu dir kit ettifed ydaō avei varō hep ettifed oe gorff ;

[ADDITIONAL LAW.

I. MISCELLANEOUS.]

1. Three persons who hold land, and receive it in the court of a cymwd, or cantrev, and who are not to be parties to answer to any one for their lands upon any complaints, nor to be judicial judges, by privilege of land, like breyrs: to wit, a clergyman, to whom the king shall grant land by deed, being his own undisputed property; the second is, a laic, to whom the king shall give land, whether as a gift, or as any other favour, in a similar manner; the third is, a person who shall hold the possession of taeog-land under the king: the first and the second are to answer before the chief judge, if there be any to question them, and not in the baronial court; the third is to answer in the court of the taeog-trev, and not in the court above.

2. If there be an appointed day, between a plaintiff and a defendant, to answer concerning land and soil, and the defendant shall not answer within the term of the day, the defendant is to be deprived of the land; for no one is to hold land, which he shall not answer for in due time: because the law says, that any untimely answer will neither stand, nor avail any one.

3. An owner of land, having no heir of his body, can appropriate his land to whomsoever he may will. If there be an heir, however, to an owner of land, he cannot do so; for the owner of land cannot disinherit his heir, nor assign his land to any one, without the consent of his heir, except for their joint interest, to wit, during his own time; or through his being pressed by one of the imperative necessities, which free a person's selling his land without the consent of his heir: such as the necessity for meat and drink; or for money to pay his debt.

4. A debt left by the owner of land unpaid, falls upon the heir, to be paid to whom it may be due; to wit, an heir who may acquire a natural title after him.

5. No one hereditarily is to pay a debt for his ancestors, but a person who shall obtain an inheritance of land, through right and title, on the part of his ancestors; such as a person who may obtain the land of his father, or grandfather, or great grandfather;

¹ From S.

ahynny gan y ofyn o bleid y rieni o bei ncsaf car ydaŵ.

vi. Rieni dyn ynt tad ahen dad a gorhendat. Kid ettifedion ynt brodyr achefenderŵ achyferderŵ.

vii. Nyd ettifed neb y dyn euthyr dyn a hanffŵ oe gorff; ac ōrth hynny ni cheiff dyn dir y gid ettifed avei varŵ hep ettifed oe gorff ac nithal dim oe dylyed euthyr herŵyd y tir a darffeu ydaŵ y gaffel o bleid y kynhaliadŵyr a vysei ar y tir o vn o rieni kyn noc ef.

viii. Tri ryŵ warcheidŵad yssyd ar dir herŵyd kyfreith vn yŵ arglŵyd a vyd gvarcheidŵad ar dir a disgynno yny laŵ o varŵ-olaeth perchenaŵc hynny del yr iaŵn dlyed-ŵc y ofyn; eil yŵ kid ettifed a garchattŵo dlyed y gid ettifedion hynny delont y gymeryd y hen iaŵn a dylyed meis brodyr neu gefenderŵ neu gyferderŵ kanis y rei hynny yssyd gid ettifedion; trydyd yŵ dyn y rodo perchenaŵc tir gŵarcheidŵadaeth ydaŵ oe dir drŵy amod gaffel y dir ac vreint pann y mynno drachefen.

ix. Ny byd eneid vadeu neb y del e meŵn kyfreith y daler da ar gam ganntaŵ er marŵ y ōarnt neu ar na allo dyfod idaŵ os drŵy dedryd gŵlad y dychaŵn ymdiheiraŵ euhun.

x. Dirgel yŵ pob datyl gŵaranrŵyd o anian kyfreith dioed llynyedic hyt ar berchnogaeth tir a dayar ac yna y disgin yghyfreith gyffredin.

xi. Pob ymadraŵd amrafael dyall y dygedaŵdŵyr bieu dyallu; cuthur lleu ōatto mediant arda dyn arall drŵy eireu tŵyll.

xii. O deryd porthi dyn deholedic o vraŵd y gyfreith neu vŵyd ōahard o genad arglŵyd hyd y dŵetto rei y vod yn dirŵys kyfreith hagen a dŵeid na dylir ar y neb ac portho namyn kamlŵrŵ.

xiii. Llyma yroed y dylir gŵneuthur dyn ynn ynad yny vo pylŵyd ar hygeint; sef achata yŵ hynny ōrth nabyd kyflaŵn o synŵyr a dysk hyd pan vo baraf arno hyt ynna ac na byd gŵr neb hyd pandel baraf arnaŵ; ac nad tec gŵeled mab ynn barny ar ōr hen.

or a person who may obtain the land of his co-heir, who might die without an heir of his body; and that by demanding it on the part of his ancestors, if he should be nearest of kin to him.

6. The ancestors of a person are, a father, a grandfather, and a great grandfather. Co-inheritors are, brothers, cousins, and second cousins.

7. No one is heir of a person, but such as shall proceed from his body; and, therefore, a person obtains not the land of his co-heir who may die without heir of his body; and he pays no part of his debt, except in respect to the land which he may obtain on the part of the holder, who had been upon the land of one of his ancestors before him.

8. There are three kinds of conservators of land, according to law: one is, the lord is the conservator of land, which shall fall into his hand by the death of the owner, until the rightly-entitled come to demand it; the second is, a co-inheritor, who shall conserve the due of his co-inheritors, until they shall come to take their right due; such as brothers, or cousins, or second cousins; for those are co-inheritors; the third is, a person to whom conservancy land is consigned by the owner, under an agreement to have his land and his privilege back when he will.

9. No one is to forfeit life who comes into court, upon whom property wrongfully obtained shall be found, although his guarantor be dead, or cannot be found; if he shall be able, by a verdict of the country, to exculpate himself.

10. Every cause is private, not comprehended in the nature of the law of regulated days, as far as the ownership of land and soil, and that falls into the general law.

11. Every expression of ambiguous signification is to be explained by the speaker; excepting where he shall deny possession of the property of another person by deceitful words.

12. If a man feed a person who is banished by the sentence of the law, or who is food-forbidden by the injunction of the lord; some say, he is liable to a dirwy; the law, however, says, that he who shall feed him is only liable to a camlwrw.

13. The age at which a person is to be appointed a judge, is twenty-five years; because he is not perfect in understanding and learning, until he has a beard, and no one is a man until the growth of the beard; and it is not becoming to see a youth judging an old man.

xiv. O dervyd gossod barn ar vraédwr achyn datgan y varan dyfod y bleid ac ymgynnig y gyfreith diohir acheissiaó or gorssedatc neu or bleid móynant or varn ny dylir móynant or varn kany ellir barnu barn absen ar kydrychaól bod breint y gyndrycholder ynteu ynn diffodi grym a defnyd y varn ac ynn radhau kyfreith amseraól idaó ynteu kany redaól tervyn ynnv erbyn kyn noy dyfod y blas yr orssed : ac os y órthod ynteu aóneir o gyfreith y dyd hónnó bid ryd or haól ar gofyn achamlórw ar yr haólwr o óall gynhepróg.

xv. Tri pheth nys dychaón mach y gaffol dros pleid ystronaól : vn yó amdiffyn o róym ; eil yó oed dyd kof ; trydyd datleu yghyfreith y bleid nis dyly.

xvi. Lleidir a rodo ar veicheu ny dily bod ynn eneidvadeu heróyd kyfreith.

xvii. Reid vyd yr neb aholo vod pedóar peth yny haól : nidamgen góybod póy aholo aphubeth a holo aphuveint aholo aphu achas y holo ynnamseraól.

xviii. Tri chóyn gorychel yssyd vn yó kóyn am dir o ach ac edryd ; eil yó kóyn y ymóyatlaó abarn ; trydyd yó kóyn galanas.

xix. Tri ryó perchnogaeth yssyd ar dir heróyd kyfreith vn yó estyn hep oresgyn ; eil yó goresgyn hep estynn ; trydyd yó gorgesgyn ac ystyn.

xx. Tri aelaól a dylu góneuthur iaón dros dyn ae gymryd er na bo arglóyd odef idaó tad abraól hynnaf achóegrón.

xxi. O byd anvndeb rog braédóyr am eu kof neu am eu barn achadarnhau or deu parth y dyll dróy dóg ynn erbyn y trayan kyfreith a deóeud meu kyfreitholach yó dyll y deu parth nor trayan : kans y deu parth a dóyssant y trayan ymhop lle.

xxii. Nid oes vn llynnyaeth dirgeledic perssonaól aónel dyn ae gilyd alleateirio dattalóryaeth meón llys euthur lle damchóeino llithro amser neu dervynu y datyl kynn no hynny.

xxiii. Kyfreith adóeid lle amdiffyner pen y dadyl bod ynn varóal y keigeu oll.

14. If a judge be appointed to pass sentence, and, before pronouncing the judgment, the party come, and offer himself to immediate law ; and the president, or the party, seek the benefit of the judgment ; the benefit of the judgment is not to be granted : for a judgment of absence cannot be pronounced upon one who is present, the privilege of his presence extinguishing the force and matter of the judgment, and opening for him the law with time ; since a termination has not occurred to debar him, before he came into the area of the court : and, if he should be debarred from law on that day, he becomes released from the claim and the demand ; and a camlwrw is to be imposed upon the plaintiff for faulty proceeding.

15. There are three things which a surety cannot obtain for a foreign party : one is, defence against obligation ; the second is, deferring of the day of record ; the third is, pleading in law for a party that ought not.

16. A thief who shall put himself upon sureties is not to forfeit his life, according to law.

17. It is needful for any one that shall prosecute a claim, that four things be in his claim : a knowledge of whom he shall claim ; and what he shall claim ; and how much he shall claim ; and for what he shall claim ; and that in time.

18. There are three superior plaints : one is, a plaint for land by kin and descent ; the second is, a plaint for mutually pledging as to judgment ; the third is, a plaint of galanas.

19. There are three kinds of ownership of land, according to law : one is, investiture without occupation ; the second is, occupation without investiture, the third is, occupation and investiture.

20. Three members that are to make amends for a person, and to receive it, although he may not have an acknowledged lord : a father ; a brother ; and a father-in-law.

21. If there be a disagreement between judges as to their record, or as to their judgment, and two parts confirm their ordinance by oath, in opposition to the third ; the law says, that the ordinance of the two parts is more lawful than that of the third : for the two parts are to lead the third in every case.

22. There is no private personal regulation, which one person makes with another, that shall impede a pleading in court ; except where it shall happen for time to lapse, or the suit had previously terminated.

23. The law says, that where the basis of the suit is defended all the branches are dead.

II. BAC ILLAŪ Y TREITHIR OR TYF KYNEN
KYFRŪG DŌY VAGYL AC AMBYSSON AMDER-
VYN FFINIEU.

1. Ae hŷynt yn essgyb ae hŷynt yn abadeu ae hŷynt yn eglŷssic dynyon ereill yr ychaf y vreint o anadynt bieu tervynu ar y llall, or bydant kygŵarchadŵ gogyfyŵch ac ony bydant yr hyn a vo y kygŵarchadŵ gantaŵ ae batty ae esgotty bieu tervynu ynny blaen euthyr nagaed vn o nadynt dros vn o dri argae tervyn parth ae gilyd : sef ynt y rei hynny prifdyŵr a randir gyfreithaŵl a chyfaned. O bydant gogyfyŵch o kygŵarchadŵ ran deu hanner adly bod rydynt herŵyd kyfreith kyhyded. Ar kynheneu hynny a dilyant dyfod geirbron braŵdŵr llys benadyr ŵrth ae dosbarth ae barn.

II. Or deryd yr arglŷyd keissaŵ kymell lleicion yr abad v lyd yrhei ni boynt ystynolyn o dir o veŵn y gyfoeth ef neu yny deylu rŷymeric idaŵ ar ŵsanaeth neu vn o sŷydogion brenhinaŵl a sŷydeu llys beynydyŵl ni dilyr llyd udynt o gyfreith. Sef fford yŵ hynny bod tir yr abad yn gardaŵd tir ryd ac na dilyr llyd o honaŵ o vreint tir ae bod hŷynteu yn ŵyr amodaŵl kargychŷyn or tir hŷnnŵ ar dervyn amseroed. Kans tri ryŵ ŵsanaeth yssyd ar dir llyd a dadleu achymanva ac na dilyr llyd y neb n gyfreith onyd y ŵr breiniaŵl neu deulyŵr arglŷyd neu sŷydogion llys benadyr yr arglŷyd kans hŷnnŵ yŵr trydyd dyn y gellid dadleu drostaŵ yn absen herŵyd kyfreith hyd na chollid dim oe da kyffroedic neu aghyffroedic er na del y dadleu y brenhin yn ud galŵ ; sef yŵ hŷnnŵ dyn a el y lyd o vreint gŷsanaeth tir kans penaf gŷsanaeth dir yŵ llyd yr arglŷyd vrenhin. Ac o deryd gofyn o bleid yr arglŷyd pŷy bieu y gŵr hynny : gŵr ynt ynn acyŵll ŵrth briodolder amodaŵl achyffreith kenedl ydynt y gaffel sarhaed a galanas or lledir hŷynt ynn aghyfreithaŵl, a hŷynt aphob dyn ar na drychaŵ breint tir neu sŷyd vrenhinaŵl. Gŵr kaith amodaŵl ac allidydyon y rei hynny a dychaŵn y harglŷyd y gŵerthu ae rodi o gyfreith ac ny dilyant gaffel iaŵn am danynt or lledir aghyfreithaŵl kans nidoes genedl ydynt ae gofyno.

II. IN THE SEQUEL SUCH LITIGATIONS ARE
TREATED OF, AS MAY ARISE BETWEEN TWO
CROZIERS, AND CONTENTION CONCERNING
MEERING.

1. Whether they be bishops, or abbots, or other ecclesiastical persons, the highest in privilege has the right of meering to the other, if they have co-equal conservancy; and, if they have not, he who has had the longest conservancy, whether of an abbacy, or of a bishopric, has the priority of meering; only, let no one of them go beyond any of the three stays of boundary towards the other: which are, principal waters; a lawful randir; and a dwelling. If they have co-equal conservancy, there is to be an equal sharing between them, according to the law of equality. And those litigations are to come before the judge of the supreme court for decision and judgment.

2. If the lord seek to compel laics belonging to the abbot to join the army, who have not investiture of land within his dominion, nor belong to his household by service, nor one of the royal officers, in offices of the daily court; they are exempt from military service, by law. The way of that is, the land of the abbot is frank-almoign land, and is not liable to military service by privilege of land; and they being also conventional car-fitting men from that land upon the expiration of terms. For, there are three kinds of services attached to land: military service; courts; and convention: and military service is not required, by law, but from a privileged man, or a household man of the lord, or the officers of the supreme court of the lord; for such one is the third person who can be pleaded for in his absence, according to law, so that there should be nothing lost of his moveable, or immovable property, although he come not to the court on the day of call; and such one is a person who joins the army by the privilege of service attached to land: for the chief service attached to land is the military service of the lord the king. And should it be asked, on the part of the lord, to whom do those men belong: they are men standing upon a conventional title, who have the law of kindred for obtaining sarnad and galanas, if they be unlawfully killed, they, and every person not upraised by privilege of land, or regal office. Conventional bondmen and alltuds can be sold by their lord, and given, by law; and amends are not to be made for them, if they be unlawfully killed; because they have no kindred who can demand it.

III. RAC LLAŴ YDAMLYKEIR O CYPREITH Y KREFYDŴYR Y REI A AMRODYNT Y BROFF-OES EU HARGLŴYD ABAD.

I. O bob aghyfreith krefydŵyr llaŵ athroed or a ōnelynt or a berthyno eu bod ynn encid vathæu oe achæb, neu gŵerth neu yn dirŵys neu yn gamlyrys oe blegid; yr abad adylu eu dŵyn herŵyd kyfreith o orssed yr arglŵyd y gabidŵl ehyn. Kans kabidŵl yr abad yssyd drydyd kabidŵl kyfreithaŵl kans kyfreith a dŵeuid na ellir kymell vn dyn eglŵyssic rŵymedic ŵrth vrdeu kysygreidic neu ŵrth grefyd arall y ateb y neb o vaes oe sened or dŵedir dryc ŵeithred arnaŵ.

II. Llymar gŵahan yssyd herŵyd kyfreith rŵg gŵr krefydys professaŵl a gŵr arall eglŵissic: gŵr professaŵl ny dychaŵn gŵranty vn dadl dros arall nabŵrŵ y dillad krefydys odiŵrthaŵ nac ymrodi y gyfreith llys kans ny dychaŵn dynny datl o orssed yr arglŵyd y gabidŵl yr abad. Kans dŵy varŵolaeth yssyd, marŵolaeth y gyfreith a marŵolaeth anyanaŵl: marŵolaeth y gyfreith yŵ megis y dŵedir am y rei a darffei ydynt ymrodi y broffes abat ac a gyssylldid ar krefyd yn di amadaŵ yrhei hynny a diffyd ac a dreingk y breint yny gyfreith leiciaŵl hyd nadyly amreint ar nadynt; marŵolaeth anianaŵl yŵ pan ŵahaner y eneid ae gorff.

III. Or byd kŵyneu aholyon ar y ryŵ byr hynny o blegid dlyeidon, ny ellir kymell neb o nodynt y ateb geir bron braŵdŵyr o blegid rŵym perssonaŵl megis mechniaeth neu amod neu bybydyeid neu lunyaeth arall o edeid perssonaŵl. Kans ryŵ dynyon yssyd ar rydheir or ryŵ rŵymedigaetheu hynny: sef ynt dynyon avoynt rŵymedic kyssegredic ynn anian duŵolder a braint; a dyn a dylyo herŵyd kyfreith braint penadyryaeth ac aŵahano kyfreith abreint dyn agysylltier ac ef hyd na atto rŵym ymbleid y gymell o vn mod y dadl rŵym nac edŵid personaŵl val y dŵesbŵyd ychod ynnny lle ni aller herŵyd kyfreith gŵneuthur penadyr yn pleid yr defnyd. Sef yŵ yrheu hynny gŵyr professaŵl neu ganon byr ynn rŵym krefyd kans breint penadyryaeth yr abad a diryma y breint hŵynt hyd na allant vod ynn blaidd yr dadyl. Rŵym neu grefyd arall perssonaŵl yŵ gŵreic abo arglŵyd gŵialen erni o vreint priodas kans breint y benadyryaeth ef a diryma y breint hitheu hyt na dychaŵn ŵneuthur neb ryŵ rŵym nac edŵid perssonaŵl, amhynny niellir eu kymell ynn bleid or gyfryŵ rŵym hynny nac hŵynt nae kyfflybyon dynyon.

LAWS, II.

III. IN THE SEQUEL IS TO BE EXPLAINED THE LAW CONCERNING THOSE RELIGIOUS MEN WHO DEVOTE THEMSELVES TO THE DISCIPLINE OF THEIR LORD ABBOT.

1. For every breach of law, which religious men shall, by hand and foot, commit, for which they are liable to forfeiture of life, or to be sold, or to a dirwy, or to a camlwrw; the abbot has a right, according to law, to remove them from the court of the lord to his own chapter. For, the chapter of the abbot is the third lawful chapter; for the law says, that no ecclesiastical person, graduated in consecrated orders, or in other religious community, can be compelled to answer to any one, out of his synod, if charged with any bad act.

2. This is the distinction, according to law, between a man who is a professed religious, and another ecclesiastic: a professed man cannot warrant in any suit for another; nor divest himself of his religious garments; nor resign himself to the law of the secular court; for he cannot remove a suit from the session of the lord to the chapter of the abbot. For, there are two deaths, death in law, and a natural death: death in law is, as it is said of those who shall have devoted themselves to the discipline of the abbot, and are indissolubly united to religion; their privilege is extinguished and perished in the secular law, so that no want of privilege can affect them; a natural death is, when the soul shall be separated from the body.

3. If there be complaints and claims against such men for any dues, none of them can be compelled to answer, before judges, on account of any personal engagement; such as a suretiship, or a contract, or as evidences, or other adjustment of personal due. For, there are certain persons who are exonerated from such obligations: such persons as are bound and consecrated, in the nature of piety and privilege; and a person who is entitled, according to law, to the privilege of sovereignty; and those the law shall separate from the privilege of person that is connected with them, so that the bond of self-participation shall suffer them in no way to be compelled to abide a suit of personal obligation, or promise, as it has been said above, in the case where, according to law, a sovereign cannot be made a party to the matter. Those are, professed men, or canonists, under the obligation of religion; for the privilege of the abbot's supremacy abrogates their privilege, so that they cannot be a party to the suit. Another personal obligation, or vow, is that of a woman, over whom there shall be a dominating rod, by the privilege of

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iv. Tri dyn ny myn kyfreith y gŵerthu lleidir or byd gŵerth pedeir keinaoc kyfreith yny laó ynn gyfadef achynllóynór y veistir a bradóŵr y arglôyd.

v. Tri dyn ni ellir kanlyn kóyneu vnic rac dynt : manach hep y abad ; a góreic hep y gŵr priod ; a mab dioedran hep y dad neu geidŵad tra dylŵo vod drosto.

vi. Or dervyd bod amrysson pŵy a dylŵ gŵarchadó ettifed kyn y vod yn oedran, ae kenedyl y tad ae kenedl y vam kyfreith a dóeid mae gŵr o ran y vam ef adylŵ rac ofyn y neb o genedl y tad gŵneuthur y vrad am y dir neu ŵenóynaó.

vii. Tri da dilis divach yssyd : vn yó da arodo arglôyd yŵr idaó y da a dylŵeu ef y arall drŵy gyfreith ; eil yó da a gaffeu ŵreic gan ygŵr yny hóynebŵarth pan kytio ynteu a góreic arall ; trydyd yó da a dycker neu a gaffer ynn ryfel deu arglôyd.

viii. Tri dyn a gyneil tir ynn llŵys y brenhin ac ae herbyn gan y brenhin os herŵyd iaón ettifediaeth y disgyn ydynt y tir ac ny dylŵant ŵneuthur yr arglôyd vn or tri ryó ŵassanaeth yssyd ar dir euthyr talu y rent ae ŵestva idaó : góreic ŵedó ; a mab dioedran ; ac ysgolheic rŵymedic ŵrth yrdeu kysegredic : sef achadó y ŵr ŵreic ar mab o eisseu abdyrdadó synŵyr a pherson-dadó ; ac ysgolheic amna does ŵerth ar y dafadó yghyfreith ac na dychaón neb varnu euthur dan perigl gŵerth y dafadó.

ix. Tri dyn ny dylŵ vn ohonynt sefyll meón barn : vn o nodynt yó dyn gorffŵyll-aó o envydrŵyd ac a orffo yr rŵymo neu gado veutheu ; eil yó dyn nambryno o ledrad kyfadef vn ŵeith neu a ordiŵeder ynn lleidir ar gyhoed hedóch ; trydyd yó dyn a dygŵydo ygŵerth y dafadó vn ŵeith oblegid kam vrad a rodassay kynno hynny.

marriage ; for the privilege of the husband's supremacy abrogates her privilege, so that she shall not be able to make any kind of personal obligation, or promise. And, on that account, they, or persons in similar condition, cannot be compelled to be a party to any obligation of that kind.

4. Three persons whom the law wills not to be sold : a thief, if there shall be the worth of four legal pence confessedly found in his hand ; a waylayer of his master ; and a traitor to his lord.

5. Three persons against whom singly no complaints can be prosecuted : a monk without his abbot ; a wife without her husband ; and a son under age without his father, or guardian, whilst answerable for him.

6. If there be a contention, who is to be guardian of a heir, before attaining age, whether the kindred of the father, or the kindred of the mother ; the law says, that he should be a man on the part of his mother ; for fear lest one of the kindred of the father should betray him for his land, or poison him.

7. There are three secure properties without surety : one is, property given to his man by a lord, to whom it was due from another, by law ; the second is, property, which a wife shall obtain from her husband as wyneb-werth, when he shall have connexion with another woman ; the third is, property taken, or obtained, in a war between two lords.

8. Three persons who hold land in the king's court, and who receive it from the king, if the land descend to them according to right of inheritance, and who are not required to perform any of the three kinds of service to the lord, that are attached to land, except paying his rent and his gwestva : a widow ; a youth under age ; and a scholar graduated in consecrated orders : because it is requisite for a man to have a wife ; and the youth requires the authority of discretion and supervision ; and the scholar has no worth set on his tongue, in law, and no one is qualified to judge, except under the penalty of the worth of his tongue.

9. Three persons, of whom no one is to stand in judgment : one of them is, a person deranged by insanity, and who is required to be bound or watched at times ; the second is, a person who once shall buy himself for confessed theft, or who shall be detected as a thief during public peace ; the third is, a person once condemned in the worth of his tongue, on account of a wrong judgment that he had previously given.

x. Tri chyffredin gŵlad yssyd kyman dadleu a eglŵys.

xi. Pŵybynac aalŵo tyston neu ōybydieid ynny llys gyfreithaŵl ony deuant ōrth yeugalŵ, kolledic vyd y galŵŵr oe dadyl.

xii. Oed amŵarant tra mor vn dyd a blŵydyn. Oed ōrth borth or llys y gilyd.

xiii. Or lledir lladron nar neb a vo ymaes o gyfreith ahedŵch yr arglŵyd drŵy ŵeithred kyhoydaŵc neu deol kyfreithaŵl aphrosses; ny byd llyssiant ynny llys rŵg haŵlŵr dadyl ae amdiffynŵr kans ryd yŵ llad y neb avo ymaes o gyfreith onyd amrodant y gyfreith ynn gared yr arglŵyd.

xiv. Tri pheth yssyd vuch no chyfreith ac a dyr ar gyfreith, pan gyfarffont ahy: arglŵyd ynny lle y gŵnel ŵell no chyfreith y dilid gŵirioned neu ŵnethur trygared; a breint ni aller provy yn y erbyn; ac amod adefedic.

xv. Pŵy bynac dyn a dorŵ y broffes o grefyd na manach na braŵd nac agkar na meudŵy na neb ryŵ grefyd or avo rŵymedic y gŵasaneuth Duŵ nac offeiriad a gymero gŵreic gŵedy rŵym offeiriadaeth; ny dylir kredy eu tystolyaeth yn vn lle euthur y gadel y maes o gyfreith onysvynnant gan y pab neur esgob drŵ benyd kyhoedaŵc.

xvi. O dervyd y dyn ynny ymdiffyn ehyn neu eidiaŵ lad arall neu sarhau ny dylu diŵc os drŵy gŵirdeb y dychaŵn brofi hynny ynn ŵir mae nny amdiffin ehyn neu y eidiaŵ y gŵnaethoed y gŵeithred.

xvii. O dervyd y dyn amrysson pa ham leiaf y dylir kolli kamlŵrŵ kyfreith a dŵeid mae am vn geinaŵc: sef achasŵ yŵ na ellir kŵynaŵ am lei na cheinaŵc ac nad perthynaŵl dodi kamlŵrŵ vŵy sŵmp noc enill y bleid.

xviii. Ny dyly brodyr na chefenderŵ daly ebediŵeu am dir kans nis kaffant hep y bryny.

xix. Ni eill priaŵdr rodi y dir y sant nac y eglŵys nac y nodva arall hep genad y arglŵyd ac nid iaŵn.

xx. Ny dylu vn esgob gysegry vn tir ar nivo kyssegredic or blaen hep genad yr arglŵyd nau dyŵyn dan ardelŵ eglŵyssic.

xxi. Deu le y dyly dyn golli y dir dylyed yndynt: kynllŵyn a brad arglŵyd or keffir eu daly eneid vadeu vydant yn dyvrydach no lleidir nac vn na llyasŵ voynt; os tagnovedy a vynnant ar arglŵyd ac achenedl deu

10. There are three universalities of a country: an assembly; court; and church.

11. Whoever shall call witnesses, or evidences, in a lawful court; if they come not when called, the caller loses his cause.

12. The time for a guarantor beyond sea, a year and a day. The time for aid, from one court to another.

13. If thieves, or a person outlawed from the lord's peace by a public act, or lawful banishment and process, be killed; it is no cause of objection in court between the plaintiff and defendant in a suit: for it is free to kill outlaws, unless they surrender themselves to law in the lord's mercy.

14. There are three things superior to law, and interfere with law, when they come in contact with it: the lord, in the case where he does better than law, in the pursuit of truth, or in doing mercy; a privilege against which no proof can be brought; and an acknowledged contract.

15. Whatever person shall break his vow of religion, whether a monk, or a friar, or an anchorite, or a hermit, or any kind of religious person bound in the service of God; or a priest who shall take a wife, after the bond of priesthood; their testimony is not to be credited, in any place, and they are excluded from the law, unless they seek a pardon from the pope, or the bishop, through a public penance.

16. If a person, in the defence of himself, or of his property, kill another, or do sarasad to him; he is not to make reparation, if in sincerity he can prove it to be true, that in defending himself, or his property, he committed the deed.

17. If a person contend for what least to forfeit a camlwrw; the law declares, that it is for one penny: because there cannot be a plaint for less than a penny; and that it is not pertinent to fix a camlwrw of a greater sum than the gain to the party.

18. Neither brothers, nor cousins, are to pay ebediws for land; for they do not obtain it without purchase.

19. A proprietor cannot give his land to a saint, nor to a church, nor to any other sanctuary, without the permission of his lord; and neither is it right.

20. No bishop is to consecrate any land, which shall not have been previously consecrated, without the permission of the lord, nor to devote it to any ecclesiastical purpose.

21. There are two cases in which a person is to forfeit his land of inheritance: waylaying; and treason to his lord: if caught, such are to forfeit life more signally than a thief, whether they be one or

dybilic vyd y tal am bop vn or deu le : trydyd lle yó o byd arglôyd ynn dōyn kyrch yólad arall or rybydya vn oc ōyr ef y ólad honnó kolli tref y dad ac dir kynyd a dyly : os reith vyd deu dyblic vyd y reith yny lle y gúatter y byngkeu ychod. Os ynnteu neu hóynteu agyrchant at y pab neu ved-iant Ryfein ac o dygant ynn ysgrifenedic mal y adnapo yr esgob neu y neb avo drostas rygymryd penyd ty acatt Duó dros y gúeithred hōnnó y dir dlyed a geiff neu y gyffelyp y hynny.

xxii. Bei lladei dyn ōr eglóyssic neu ōr rōymedic ōrth yr deu or kymer benyd ny chyll y dir euthur talu yr genedl yr alanas ac yr arglôyd ; ac dir a geiff ynn ryd.

xxiii. O dervyd ysgymunaó dyn by achas bynnaç ysgymyner a bod yr arglôyd yny geissaó yn anreith odef kyfreith a dyfeid nas dlyei nes y vod ynn yr ysgymyndaó vn dyd amis gúedy gúyper yn gyhoedaó ; ac ynna yr arglôyd a dyly.

xxiv. Tri pheth ni ellir ynn absen tysty a gúranty athreissaó.

xxv. Tri godef yssyd ynn kid gerded achyfreith hyd ar amser ac nyd ynt gorgyfyóch achyfreith ac nidylir mōyniant o honynt heróyd kyfreith, sef yó hynny dangos yr achóysson : vn yó godef o dyn orthrymder gan sóydaó arglôyd yn gōneuthur aghyfreith arnaó ynn lle kyfreith ahōnnó aeiló kyfreith ynn anreith odef : eil yó godef o dyn dyn kebyd neu a gidnaós avei yn kygúarchadó sóyd neu didyak dida ; ar heni a eiló kyfreith yn anheilóg odef a heróyd kyfreith ni dylir mōynant o vn godef anheilóg namyn y diffrythaó : trydyd yó godef o dyn y arglôyd y gymell ar y afes ygóyd y llys ahōnnó aeiló kyfreith yn dōyll anianaó ygóyd yr ygneid ōyr ahōnnó a dylir y adver heróyd a dōeid kyfreith val y haduerir treis kans kosbadóy yó llys y brenhin y rodi kygor y neb pryd nas gofyno : ac er yr aghyfreith honno ym-odóared a ónna kyfreith idaó pann y gofyno.

xxvi. Tri chōyn a diffyd pob kōyn pan gyfarffont yny llys : vn yó y kyntaf agatfier

many ; if they will to be reconciled to the lord, and with the kindred, the payment is to be twofold, in each of the two cases : a third case is, if a lord be making an attack upon another country, and one of his men warns that country, he is to forfeit his patrimony, and his increasing land : if there be a raith, it is required to be double, in any case where the above points are to be denied. If he, or they, resort to the pope, or the power of Rome, and bring a writing so as to be recognized by the bishop, or such as shall be acting for him, that he has performed penance towards God, on account of that deed, he is to obtain his rightful land, or an equivalent to that.

22. If a person should kill a clergyman, or a man graduated in orders, if he perform penance, he loses not his land, but is to pay the galanas to the kindred and the lord ; and he is to have his land free.

23. If a person be excommunicated, for whatsoever cause, and the lord seek to confiscate his property ; the law says, that he is not liable until he shall have been under excommunication during a month and a day, after it shall be publicly known ; and then the lord may proceed.

24. Three things cannot be done in absence : testifying ; guaranteeing ; and violence.

25. There are three sufferances concurrent with law, for a time, but which are not commensurate with law, and are not to be made use of, according to law, that is, where the causes are shown : one is, when a person suffers oppression from an officer of the lord, enforcing illegality against him, instead of law ; and that the law calls spoilage sufferance : the second is, when a person suffers from a covetous person, or one of like disposition, having conservancy of office, or one without either instruction or good in him ; and such the law calls unworthy sufferance ; and, according to law, no benefit is to be derived from any unworthy sufferance, but it is to be put down : the third is, when a person suffers from the lord urging him to his disadvantage in the presence of the court ; and that the law calls a mere fraud, in the presence of the judges ; and for that there is to be reparation, according as the law shall direct, as reparation is made for violence ; for it is punishable for the court of the king to give counsel to any one, unasked for : and for that breach of law, the law will afford him relief, when he shall ask it.

26. Three complaints which extinguish every other complaint when they come together in

gŵsanaeth ynny llys arnaŵ; eil yŵ kŵyn dlyedaŵc; trydyd yŵ kŵyn gorthrymder.

xxvii. Tri pheth ni byd dilis yghyfreith tŵyll acholissiŵn acham varn odieithur llithro amseroed.

xxviii. Tri dyn nid geir y geir ar neb krefydŵr gŵedy tori broffes; a thyst a dyko kam dystolyaeth; a lleidir kyhoededic.

xxix. Tri pheth nid ateb kyfreith dilys drostynt: vn yŵ barnu yn drygaraŵc; eil yŵ ysgymuno dyn kyn ateb; trydyd yŵ krogi dyn am bedeir keinaŵc kyfreith ac ni ellir ont krogi am gan pynt.

xxx. Tri aghidŵybod kyfreith yssyd vn yŵ dŵyn tervyn yn gŵbyll kyn ymfyn gŵir; eil yŵ barnu ar draŵs agen; trydyd yŵ kymell dyn ar y afles.

xxxi. Tri aghyfreith yssyd vn yŵ gofed iaŵn y arall yn lle kyfreith; eil yŵ dŵyn enifeil yn vn or teir gŵael ryd mŵy nor deuparth ar trayan trydyd yŵ dŵyn tervyn y dyn mŵy no messyr y haŵl.

xxxii. Tri pheth yssyd voy no chyfreith: sef yŵ y tri hynny gŵir brid ar dir yn lle y galer y brofi ac ni aller myned ynny erbyn; ac arglŵyd yn erlid gŵirioed rŵg deubr a hir odef gŵlad a vo yn lle kyfreith: ac yn tri lle hynny ny dily bradŵr varnu kany henyd o gyfreith ac na dily ynteu varnu namyn kyfreith: gŵlad ac arglŵyd aghen a dily barnu ynna.

xxxiii. Ni delir herŵyd kyfreith gredy tystolyaeth gŵr ar ŵreic ac vn ŵreic ar ŵr kans trayanaŵc yŵ pob gŵraic ar ŵr ny dilyr y chredy hithen ar naŵ ef kandyly y trayan y gredy ar y deu parth.

xxxiv. Tystolyaeth allir ar eir ac ar ŵeithred, ac ni ellir a vedŵl kalon: ac ynna y tervynva y dŵy y gyfreith eglŵyssiŵc achyfreith Hoŵel kany breint; onyd y tri lle y mae kystal amriodol a phriodaŵl vn yŵ ynny breint y ganer; eil yny lŵ; trydyd yŵ lleni aller dangos or korff vn dyn deilygach noc ef kany kyfreith adbeid na byd amriodaŵl yr ettifed hŵnnŵ peu vn or dynyon gŵahardedic veu kans ef a bieu holl ofynyon y dad ac holl amdiffynon.

the court: one is, the first whereon proceedings shall be had in the court; the second is, the plaint of one with a right of title; the third is, a plaint of oppression.

27. Three things which will not be secure in law: deception; collusion; and wrong judgment: except by the lapse of terms.

28. Three persons whose words are not to be taken against any one: a professed religious after breaking his vow; a witness who shall bear false testimony; and a proclaimed thief.

29. Three things for which sound law is not answerable: one is, judging mercifully; the second is, excommunicating a person before answering; the third is, hanging a person for four legal pence, and there can be but hanging for a hundred pounds.

30. There are three unconscionable acts in law: one is, bringing to a complete termination before investigating the truth; the second is, judging adversely to necessity; the third is, urging a person to his disadvantage.

31. There are three illegalities: one is, dealing amends to another instead of law; the second is, taking an animal, in one of the three open distrains, more than the two parts and the third; the third is, adjudging to a person more than the measure of his claim.

32. There are three things superior to law: those three are, a true prid upon land, where it can be proved and cannot be contravened; a lord investigating truth between two men; and long acquiescence of a country in what has the place of law: and, in those three cases a judge is not to judge, since they originate not from law; and he is to judge but of law: the country, the lord, and necessity, there decide.

33. The testimony of a husband is not to be credited, by law, against a wife, nor that of a wife against a husband; for, as every wife shares in thirds with her husband, she is not to be credited against him: for the third is not to be credited against the two parts.

34. Testimony can be brought against a word and a deed, but not against the thought of the heart: and in that the two laws agree, that of the church and that of Howel, in their privilege; except in three places where the inappropriate and the appropriate are equal: one is, in the privilege of birth; the second is, in an oath; the third is, where no offspring of a person can be brought more worthy than himself; for the law says, that such offspring is not inappropriate, if he be a prohibited person, for to him belong all the claims of his father, and all his defences.

xxxv. Kyfreith a dŵeid y dychaŵn y brenhin roi tir y dcuyrnas yr neb a ŵassanaetho drostaŵ, ac ynteu ynn barod y roi yr aghenion : yna dŵeid kyfreith vn lle y perthyn barn ar draŵs aghenion.

xxxvi. Nichyghein vn esgys yr neb ni allo y ŵirio neu arall drosto : kyfreith adŵeid y neb a doru y gorchymyneu a dyly y poeneu.

xxxvii. Pŵy bynac ydymliŵer ac ef am ysbeiliaŵ arall ne vod ŵrth ysbeiliaŵ amdi-hoyred o llŵ dec dyn a deu geint.

xxxviii. Od ymliŵir a dyn am anreithaŵ dyn arall llŵ degŵyr a deu geint ae diheira.

xxxix. Pŵy bynnac a gaffo da dyn arall ac ae kelho hyt pan y gofynno y perchenaŵc neu y keissaŵ a gŵedy hynny nas manako idaŵ a gally profi hynny arnaŵ y gely o honaŵ ef y da ar aglŵsseu y gofyn ; poen neu dial mal am ledrad kyhŵydys nid amgen no hŵnŵ deu gyffelyp idaŵ taled yn dri dyblic.

xl. Pŵy bynac a alŵo kŵn dynyon ereill ac ae dyhyno ac ae hanoko ac kyffro ac oe anoc ef dyfod kolled oŵeithred y kŵn y neb vn ny dylir gofyn dim or kolled hŵnnŵ yr neb bieiffo y kŵn namyn y neb a gelŵis ac hanoges ac a ŵnaeth y kolled ar gŵeidred taled.

IV. [AM DDADLAU.]

1. O deryd bod dadleu rŵg deu dyn am dir ac yn dadleu hŵnnŵ barny or braŵdŵr gam vraŵd a galŵ or haŵlŵr ystyn or tir a dŵedyd or amdiffynnŵr yn ateb idaŵ kamvraŵd avarnŵyd arnaf i allynna vggŵystyl ar y bod yn gam vraŵd ac ar y gyfreith y dodaf na dylir ystynu y tir hŵnnŵ ynn vo dilis y braŵd amdanaŵ kan eythyf ynny herbyn ynny lle y dylyŵn dyfod ar braŵdŵr ynny braŵd le. Ac ateb or haŵlŵr idaŵ kyfreith avy yma o hedŵar defyd arglŵyd kyffredin ac ygnad kadeiriaŵc achyfyndeb dŵy bleid kydrychaŵl a gŵedu hynny barnu ymineu vynhir o gyfreith ac ar y gyfreith y dodaf i y dylyaf i y tir a varnŵyd ym. Kyfreith doed pŵy bynac bieiffo y gŵarchado pann aethbŵyd yr gyfreith na dylir symydiaŵ y gŵarchadŵ hŵnnŵ hyn vo dilis y vraŵd. Onyd aethbŵyd ynn erbyn y braŵdr ynn braŵdle amgen no diodef y vraŵd hyd pan ŵsgarer y pleideu yr arglŵyd adyly ystynu ytyr yr haŵlŵr kid boed kam y braŵd kannydeuthbŵyd ynny herbyn.

35. The law says, that the king can give the land of his kingdom to whoever shall do service for it, and he ready to give the necessaries : there, the law says, is the single instance judgment pertains albeit necessities.

36. No excuse will avail a person that he cannot verify, or somebody for him : the law says, whoever shall break the commandments is to be punished.

37. Whoever shall be charged with despoiling another, or being present at despoiling ; let him clear himself by the oaths of fifty men.

38. If a person be charged with plundering another ; the oaths of fifty men clear him.

39. Whoever may find another person's property, and shall conceal it until the owner shall enquire about it, or seek it, and after that shall not inform him, and the concealment of the property about which he heard the enquiry can be proved against him ; let him pay threefold the same pains and penalties as for notorious theft ; to wit, for the property and twice the amount.

40. Whoever shall call other persons dogs, accompany them, excite them, and set them on, and from his incitement loss ensue by the acts of the dogs to any one ; none of that loss is to be claimed from the owner of the dogs ; but let the person who called them, and excited them, and caused the loss, pay for the deed.

IV. [OF SUITS.]

1. If there be a suit between two persons concerning land ; and in that suit the judge give a wrong judgment, and the plaintiff call for an investiture of the land ; and the defendant say, in answer to him : ' A wrong judgment has been given against me ; and there is my pledge to its being a wrong judgment ; and to the law I appeal, that investiture of that land ought not to be given until the judgment be certain concerning it ; since I appeared against him, in the place I ought, the judge being in his seat.' And the plaintiff answer him : ' There has been here a court, consisting of four branches, a common lord, a presiding judge, and the junction of two parties present ; and in the sequel a judgment in my favour of my land, by law ; and to the law I appeal, that I am entitled to the land adjudged to me.' The law says, that whoever owned the conservancy when the law was resorted to, that conservancy ought not to be removed, until the judgment shall be assured. If nothing

ii. O deryd rodi kam vraðd ynn erbyn bleid meón dadleu adyfod yneb y barnóyd ygam vraðd arnað yn erbyn a gofyn yr ygnad æ kadarnhaeu os kadarnheu mi rodaf vygðystyl itherbyn : ac ateb or ygnad mi gymeraf gygor a dðedyd or neb æ ham-hoyðys nidly di gymryd kynghor am y vraðd hon kans gygor y berneist a gðedy barnu y datgenist ðrth hynny ny dily di eil gygor am deni. Kyfreith adðeid bod yny dðeis ef æ kadarnhau travo ynni vraðdle æ naskadarnhao ; ac ef adily kymryd kyghor ef ar ynifer avy gyd ac ef ynni vraðd. Os keiff ynni gygor nas kadarnhao bid diffodedic y vraðd ac anolof : am y kam dadganu taled yr ynad gamlðró yr arglðyd. Os keiff ynni gygor gadarnhay y vraðd rodent y deu ðystyl yn llað yr arglðyd ar hyn a ballo onadynt kosber mal y dðeid kyfreith tafaðd a harhaed.

iii. O deryd y ynad varnu ynn erbyn bleid meón dadleu a gðrthðynebu idað or neb y barnóyd arnað y vraðd achynic gðystyl ynni erbyn kyn y gyfodi ðe vraðdle hep dyfod neb ynni erbyn ac ar hynny gðas-gary yr orsed ar pleideu a bod ynnidifar gan yr ynad naskadarnhaðys a mynu ym-ðystlað ynna a dðedyd or neb y barnóyd arnað : ny dily di ymðystlað ynna kanid ymðysteleist ynni dy vraðdle. Kyfreith adðeid na ellir nat ymðystlað nachadarnhau braðd namyn yny dadleu y barnóyd a bod yn anolof y vraðd. Kamlðró adal yr ygnad æ barnðys kanid iaðn dðyn gðerth y dataðd gan ballu y ðystoloryaeth idað.

iv. Vn lle yghyfreith y dylir ymðystlað ac ygnad hep vod ynni vraðdle o varnu kam vraðd ar dyn drý dremic húnno æ dychaðn hyd ymhenn vn dyd a blýdyn ymðystlað pann vynno o byd kyðlad ef ar ynnad o hynny allann ymae kaedlic kyfreith rydynt ac ni dychaðn namyn y vod ynn haðl drablýdyn.

occurred against the judge on his judgment seat, but sufferance of the judgment until the parties separated, the lord is to give investiture of the land to the plaintiff; although the judgment might be wrong, since no opposition was made to it.

2. If a wrong judgment be given against a party in a suit, and the person, against whom the wrong judgment was given, come, and ask the judge if he will confirm it : ' If thou dost confirm it, I will give my pledge against thee : ' and the judge answer : ' I will take counsel : ' and he who doubted him say : ' Thou oughtest not to take counsel respecting this judgment ; for, by counsel thou hast judged ; and after judging, thou hast pronounced it ; therefore, thou art not entitled to a second counsel respecting it. ' The law says, that he has his election, whether he will confirm it, or not confirm it, whilst he shall remain on his judgment seat ; and he may take counsel with those who have joined with him in his judgment. If the counsel be not to confirm it, let the judgment be extinguished and defunct : for the wrong decision, let the judge pay a camlwrw to the lord. Should the result of the counsel be to confirm the judgment ; let both parties deposit a pledge in the hand of the lord : and let the one that shall fail be punished, as the law declares, by requiring his tongue.

3. If a judge decide against a party in a suit, and it should be resisted by him who has been cast, and a pledge be offered against him before his rising from the judgment seat, without his offering one in opposition, and thereupon the court and the parties separate ; and the judge should repent not having confirmed it, and will then to enter into mutual pledge ; and he who was cast should say : ' Thou hast no right now to mutual pledging, since thou hast not pledged upon thy judgment seat. ' The law says, that there is to be neither mutual pledging, nor confirmation of judgment, but at the time of pleading, and that the judgment becomes defunct. A camlwrw is to be paid by the judge who decided it ; for it is not just to enforce the worth of his tongue, since he did not pledge.

4. There is one case in law where there is to be a mutual pledging with the judge, without his being upon his judgment-seat : by his giving a wrong judgment against a person in contempt ; such a person can, unto the end of a year and a day, enter into mutual pledge, when he will, if he and the judge be of the same country :

v. O dervyd ydyn holi peth o dreis ac atdeb or amdiffynŵr o gad iaŵn yŵ barny y gad idaŵ kani ellir gŵybydyeid ar dreis, sef achawŵ na ellir amvod reith ossodedic ygyfreith erni ac na dyly gŵybydyeid lle dylyo reith vod : sef y meint y reith llŵ degŵyr a deugeint. Os adef a ŵna ynteu aduered y treis drachefen a dirŵy yr arglŵyd. Os yr amdiffynŵr a dŵeid ny dylyaf i dyatteb di am yr haŵl hon ; sef achawŵ yŵ hynny mi a advereis iti drachefen y da a holy ym ac a dygymym athi adanaŵ ac odambhey dihyynn ymae ym digawŵn aegŵyr. Reid yŵ yr haŵlŵr gŵady hynny neu ardelŵ o beth arall a vo gŵell. Os gŵady aŵna mŵynhaer gŵybydyeid yr amdiffynŵr kanid ar drais y dodes ef y ŵybydyeid namyn ar yr edryd ar dygymod. Od adef ynteu yr edryd ar dygymod trigied arnaŵ. Os ef a deŵcid yr haŵlŵr niŵadaf i adver a adverŵyd ym or treis, sef yŵ hynny grod aphynt oed y treis ; mineu dodaf ar y gyfreith kan na dylyŵyf namyn vn geiniawc o dreis, y dlyaf gad am honno gymeint ac am punt neu aduer ym vynreis drachefen. Os gŵatta yr amdiffynŵr gŵaded val y dŵed-asam ni ychod os adef ynteu adverer y treis drachefyn a dirŵy yr arglŵyd. Os ef a dŵeid yr amdiffynŵr doddi ygof y llys na gadŵys ar vod edryd ar dygymod euther na chafad kŵbyl or da a doddi ymarn y gyfreith hyt nad treis hitheu bellach namyn dlyed ac y gady dlyed na daŵ arnaf namyn vy llŵ vy hyn. Kyfreith adveid amdlyed hep gedernid a hep braŵ na daŵ ynerbyn vn tafod yru ond arall y gady.

vi. Pedŵar peth ar pymthec yssyd reid y bod kyn hŵanokau dlyed gorssed arneb. Tri aberthyn yr gorssoclaŵc yŵneuthur eisteu yn gyfyon achadŵ iaŵn y brenhin kyfreithloni pleideu roi ryfic yŵann ynu erbyn y kadarn ae dilyssu y ofyn ac y atdeb. Deu a berthyn ar yr higill tystu a gŵssio. Pym peth yssyd reid y amdiffynŵr y gaffel kyn kollo : gŵys ; haŵl ; atdeb barn a thygnodef y dyfod yr llys.

thereafter the law is shut between them ; and it can only be a claim beyond the year.

5. If a person sue for a thing forcibly taken, and the defendant answer by a denial ; it is right to adjudge to him his denial ; since there cannot be evidences as to forcible taking, because there is an established raith thereon ; and that there are not to be evidences where there is to be a raith : and the amount of the raith is, the oaths of fifty men. If he confess it, let him restore the thing forcibly taken, with a dirwy to the lord. If the defendant say : ' I am not to answer thee, in respect to this claim ; because I have restored to thee the property thou claimest of me, and have compromised with thee concerning it ; and, if thou shalt doubt this, I have enough who know it.' It is necessary for the plaintiff to deny that ; or avouch something else of stronger proof. If he deny, let the evidences of the defendant be brought forward ; for it is not as to the forcible taking that he produces his evidences, but as to the restoration and the compromise. If he acknowledge the restoration and the compromise, let it rest there. If the plaintiff say : ' I do not deny the restoration of what has been restored to me of that forcibly taken, that is a groat, and a pound was forcibly taken ; I appeal to the law, although I may have a right but to one penny forcibly taken, I have a right to a denial as to that, equally as for a pound, or to have restored what was forcibly taken.' If the defendant deny, let him deny as we have said above : if he confess, let what was forcibly taken be restored, with a dirwy to the lord. If the defendant say, that he refers to the record of the court, that he did not deny a restoration and a compromise, but that the whole of the property was not restored, and refers it to the decision of the law, that it was now no longer a forcible taking, but a debt ; and to deny a debt, ' there is only my own oath required.' The law says, in respect to a debt, without bond, and without proof, that there is only necessary against one tongue urging, another denying.

6. There are nineteen things necessary, before the authority of the court is exercised upon any one. Three pertain for the president to accomplish : to preside equitably ; to preserve the right of the king ; to legalize parties, to give confidence to the weak against the strong, and security for him to demand, and to answer. Two pertain to the apparitor : testifying ; and summoning. There are five things necessary

A seith gynedef braedlór *ac o llythra amser ynn erbyn góystyl o dervyd yr amdiffynór or pygkeu hynn reid yó kymryd tervyn amdanaó. Póbynac adsetto y vod ynn kuel kam ynn vn or defnydyon hynn kyfreith a dily y órandab.

vii. Pedeir allóed egnedaeth yssyd vn yó mynnych ofyn dy dysk ; eil yó kadó genyd y dysk a geffyeh ; trydyd yó kary ac ofynnhu dy athro ; pedóryd yó kary kyórddeb achassau kam. Ahynny er kariad Duó ac ofyn athremygy yr oes o byuó hedió nuódlóst a vydy yforu, ahedyd kyfreith a dóeid pan vo y tafabó ynn barnu y byd yr eneid ynn krynnny. Ac órth hynny deu beth yssyd deuthineb o gyfreith yghyd nid amgen dysk a deuthineb natryol ac órth hynny y dóedir ny byd ynad neb er dysk, ac ni byd ynad neb heb dysk ; sef yó hynny er a dysko dyn ny byd ynad ef ony byd doythineb ynny galon ; ac ermaint vo y deuthineb nattyryol ni byd ef ynad heb dysk. Dewi Bresi !

viii. Tri dyn a saif tafodyaóe absen drosdynt vn yó dyn a vo meón pererindaóed ty a Ryfein neu a bed Krist a dyn avo klaf goróeidaóe o vrió neu vrath neu glefyd anianaól arall hyd na alleu dyfod nac ar varch nac ar draed ■ dyn a vo meón kaethióed karchar a hedyd dyn avo meón llyd arglóyd kans penaf góassanaeth tir yó meón llyd o reid neu yfylldaóed a hónnó yssyd pedóryd achassau. Dewi Bresi !

ix. O dervyd y dyn kóynno kóyn anianaól am dir a daear acheissaó or amdiffynór symydaó y berchnogaeth y ar all kyntervynu y kóyn ; kyfreith dóeid nas dychaón kans kóyn a garchara y tir yn llóro yr amdiffynbleid hynny retto kyfreith abarn rygtaó ar haólor.

x. O dervyd bod amrysson róg llya kymóed neu gantref am varn ac na beint gyfyn ettrycher ble bo y deu parth ac ynno barnner kans y deu parth a dóyssa y trayan ymhople.

for the defendant to obtain, before he shall lose his cause : summons ; claim ; answer ; judgment ; and safety in coming to the court. And the seven qualifications of ■ judge : *and if the time to receive a pledge lapses, if those points occur to a defendant, it is necessary to come to a termination on that account. Whoever shall say that he gets wronged in any one of these matters, the law is to hear him.

7. There are four keys to the functions of a judge : one is, frequent asking for thy instruction ; the second is, to keep the instruction thou mayest obtain ; the third is, to love and to be in awe of thy teacher ; the fourth is, to love honesty, and to hate wrong. And that for the love and the fear of God, and contempt of life : if thou art alive to day, thou knowest not whether thou shalt be to-morrow ; and, also, the law says, when the tongue shall be adjudging, the soul trembles. And, therefore, there are two things, which united together, in law, constitute wisdom ; to wit, learning, and natural wisdom ; and, therefore, it is said, that no one can be a judge on account of learning ; and no one can be a judge without learning ; that is, notwithstanding what a person may learn, he cannot be ■ judge, unless there shall be wisdom implanted in his heart ; and, notwithstanding the amount of his natural wisdom, he cannot be a judge without learning. Dewi of Brevi !

8. Three persons for whom when absent a tavodiog is to stand : one is, a person who shall be on a pilgrimage to Rome, or to the grave of Christ ; a person who may be sick and bed-ridden from a wound, or cut, or natural disease, so as to be unable to come either on horseback, or on foot ; and a person confined in prison ; and likewise a person who shall be in the army of a lord, for the highest service attached to land is military service by necessity, or duty ; and that is a fourth cause. Dewi of Brevi !

9. If a person shall prefer a plaint of title to land and soil, and the defendant seek to transfer his ownership to another before the determination of the plaint ; the law says, that he cannot ; for a plaint confines the land to the defending party, until law and judgment shall have run its course between him and the plaintiff.

10. If there be a contention amongst the court of a cymwd, or a cantref, concerning a judgment, and they should not agree ; let it be observed in what two parts coincide, and by that let it be adjudged ; for the two parts are to lead the third in every case.

*There is some error here in the text.

xI. O deryd galó ar dyn meón dadleu a chyn rodi barn arnao dyuod ac ymgynic y gyfreith dior os y ōrthod abneir idao bid ryd or haól ar gofyn kan ni dylir gōrthod y neb am gynikio y yfylldao ac or gōrthodir breint kadó gōedy gōrthod vyd ar kosp a dylieu vod ar yr amdiffynōr bid ar y sōydao agōrthodes achos o ōall y sōydao yr aeth yr amdiffynōr yn ryd.

xII. Pōy bynac a gollo adneu a roder attao y kadó trōy y ōall ef talet gymeint ac a golles: ac os ynledrad y dyc keidōad taled yn deu dyblic.

xIII. Ynn lyfyr aelōir Byched y Tadeu ymae ynn dangos ynn ysgrifenedic gymryd o vanach adneu y kadó a gōedy y varó nid-adeu yr agel erbyn y eneid y or ffyssua yr eneidieu hynny daleu yr adneu ac ōrth hynny ymchoelyd yr eneid ynn korff y daly yr adneu adrachefen adref. Pan geisid kymeint ahynny gann y maró am adneu iaōn yó keissaō peth maōr gan y byō.

xIV. Pob adneu adylir y dalu ond adneu eglōys lle glendid yōr eglōys amam bop dyn agōahardedic yó kadó adneu ynn di kans ty gōedie yó ac nid ty ladron kans gōahardadōy yó kadó adneu ydi ni dylir talu adneu a dyker ynn lledrad o heni.

xV. Pedōar dyn adyly dadanyd o gorff y neb a vy varó yn berchen y dir mab ac ōyr a gorōyr ac ettifed kyssyfeinaōl or llyaōs ettifedion.

xVI. Pedōar dyn a geiff estyn vn yó kid-ettifed gōedy ranno brodyr dref y tad rygtynt a diffodí y lleill ran hep ettifed oe gorff y byō y geiff estyn or tir hōnnō; eil yó eilhaōl or llyaōs ettifedion kyn rany y keiff ystyn oe lath dlyed; trydyd yó dyn a dily ystyn o dir kynyd a enillo trōydaō ehyn pedōryd yó ystyn gōarcheidōadacth. A llyna y gōahan yssyd rōg dadanyd a ystyn.

xVII. Tri brodyr y dily vn o honynt dref y dad ac nisdyly y deu ereill ac ynn vn vam ac ynn vn dad or vn gōr priod ac or vn ōreic briod sef yó yr vn ae keiff di-anaf; sef yó vn or deu ereill myd arall yó

11. If a person be called in court, and, before judgment be passed upon him, he should come, and offer himself to abide immediate law; if he be refused, let him be free from the claim and the demand; since it is not right to reject any one who offers to submit; and, if he be rejected, it is a privilege of custody after rejection: and the punishment that ought to have been inflicted on the defendant, is to be imposed upon the officer who rejected him; because it was through the fault of the officer that the defendant escaped.

12. Whoever shall lose a deposit, that is delivered to him to keep, through negligence, let him pay the amount of what he lost: and if a guardian secrete it, let him pay twofold.

13. In a book called the Lives of the Fathers, it is shown in writing, that a monk accepted a deposit to keep; and after he died, the angel would not permit his soul to be received into the repose of souls, until he restored the deposit; and, therefore, the soul was returned into the body, to restore the deposit. When so much as that was required from the dead, in respect to a deposit, it is right to require great things from the living.

14. Every deposit ought to be paid for, except a deposit in a church: the church is a holy place, and the mother of all men, and it is forbidden to keep a deposit in it; for it is a house of prayer, and not the house of thieves: and since it is forbidden to keep a deposit in it, any deposit stolen from it is not to be paid for.

15. Four persons are entitled to dadenhudd of the body of such as shall have died in possession of land: a son; a grandson; a great grandson; and the original heir of the several inheritors.

16. Four persons are to obtain investiture: one is, a co-inheritor, after brothers shall have shared their patrimony between them, and the share of another being extinguished, without an heir of his body, the living shall have investiture of that land; the second is, a second claimant of the several inheritors, before sharing, who shall have investiture by his rod title; the third is, a person who is entitled to investiture of increasing land, which he shall gain through himself; the fourth is, investiture of conservatorship. And there is the distinction between dadenhudd and investiture.

17. Three brothers, of whom one is entitled to the patrimony, and the two others are not entitled, yet, of the same mother and the same father, of the same married husband and of the same married wife:

klaf gŵan : sef fford y diferir y klaf gŵahan am na heinó or byd ; trydyd yó myd kans aghóbyl yó o dafáod ac ny dyly ynteu vod yn vraódr kans ni ellir cóbyl o aghóhyl ac órth hynny nid dyn ynteu ac am nad dyn ef ny dyly vod ynn vraódr.

xviii. Tir y llader kelein am dannaó neu móy hep negydaeth o gyfreith hónnó aelóir ynn óaett tir aphiánt yneb alader bieifid y tir hónnó.

xix. Tri góreidyn anianaól yssyd yr vn geir kyfreith góirioned ; kidóybod ; a dysk : ony chyflad y rei hynny nicheiff kyfreith y hennó : góirioned yó góreidyn baran ; kidóybod yó góreidyn kyfraniad dysk yó góreidyn kynhebrygiad dadyl ac herbynyad anhervynadóy yó bop kygaós ni thervyner dróy y góreideu hynny.

xx. Teir perchnogaeth yssyd ar dir hyt ar amser ac avydant gargychóyn ac oessoed yssyd ydynt : oes deilad ar dir dyn arall, vn dyd a blóydyn athri nióarnaó d naó ; oes ystynol hyd pan rodo y vreint ae ansaó oe laó oes góρθrifiad hyt pan y kymhelo yr arglóyd y veellhay y vreint ae ansaó ; ac os góρθhyd kaeddic vyd kyfreith rydaó ac ef ynn vn or modyon ymac y dylydaóe golli y dir ; sef yó góρθgrifiad yttifed kysefin y gaffel dadanyd.

xxi. Tri goresgyn yssyd ni dylir kaffel móynant o honynt vn yó goresgyn o anvod ; eil yó goresgyn hep óybod ; trydyd yó goresgyn y bo ymróym aphoen arnaó er hyd y bo yndo megis obligassion neu esgrifen arall : ny chyll dyledaóe ydir er myned rifedi o dynyon dros ben naó ved ach, pei gallei óirio vod llef treisic yn ol ar yr amseroed kyfreithaól kans nida haól ynllóro góydaled ynerbyn dlyledaóe nes tervynny yr achóysson ychod.

xxii. Nichygein kóyn sefydlaóe namyn o dri mod sef yó y rei hynny : o dervyd y haólór defnydyaó kóyn att sóydogion yr orssed ac yny dyd kyntaf galó pleid ac na del yr haólór órth y aló ac ynno deisif or amdiffynór varn n rydid ae varnu idaó ac ar hynny yr haólór ynn dyfod yr orssed ac yn

that is, the one who is to have it is an unblemished one ; and one of the other two is a mute ; the other is a leper : the reason for excluding the leper is, that he is not of the world ; and the third, who is the mute, because he is incomplete as to tongue, and so is incompetent to be a judge : for the complete cannot be made of the incomplete : and on that account neither is he a person, and since not a person, he cannot be a judge.

18. Land, on account of which one person, or more, be killed, without negation in law, is denominated blood-land ; and the children of him who is killed are to possess that land.

19. There are three natural roots to the one word law : truth ; conscience ; and learning : if these do not coincide, law is not worth a name : truth is the root of judgment ; conscience is the root of distribution ; learning is the root of the conducting of a suit ; and, its interminable reception is caused by every pleading not determined through those roots.

20. There are three ownerships of land unto a time that they are to be car-removeable, and to which there are terms : the term for a tenant on the land of another person is a year and a day, with three days of grace ; the term for one invested is, until he shall part with his privilege and right of title ; the term for a counter-party is, until the lord shall compel him to amend his privilege and his right of title ; and, if he refuse, the law bars him therefrom, in one of the modes whereby an owner is to lose his land ; a counter-party is, an original heir to have a dadenhudd.

21. There are three occupations from which no advantage is to be had : one is, occupation against consent ; the second is, occupation without knowledge ; the third is, occupation as to which there shall exist a bond and penalty thereon as long as he shall have it, such as an obligation, or other writing : an owner loses not his land, although a number of persons intervene beyond the ninth descent, if he should be able to verify, that there had previously been a cry against violence, during the lawful times ; because an intervention does not occur to a claim in opposition to one who is entitled, until the above-mentioned causes shall be determined.

22. An immediate suit is not appropriate but by three modes ; and these are : if a plaintiff make a formal plaint to the officers of the court ; and, in the first day, parties be called, and the plaintiff come not when called ; and thereupon the defendant pray for judgment of dismissal, and it be ad-

achwyn ŵrth yr arglŷd ac sŷdogion vod y iaŵn a dylwed yndioberu o gyfreith kyn llithraŵ y dyd arosoed y brenhin y rodi kyfreith kans diodor yŵ pob peth ar gymeint ac y gŵallokaod yr haŵlŵr y vined dan y gamlŵrŵ ac ŵrth hynny y dychaŵn yr haŵlŵr dysty yr arglŷd nad ydy yr amdiffynŵr yn gŵady ac ynna y dychon gŵynaŵ yn sefydlaŵc. Eil mod y kygein kŵyn sefydlaŵc, o dervyd y haŵlŵr holi ynny llys dygynyll a gŵr y brenhin yn cisteu ar y llys honno nidoes oed idaŵ y ateb; y dyd hŵnnŵ y dervyd y gŵall gyfreitheu ar kam defodeu a gŵan gymydeu: ac nidoes oed y amdiffynŵr kans mŵy yŵ y dystolyeth honno noc oed. Trydyd lle y kygein kŵyn sefydlaŵc yŵ pan adaŵo sŷdoc y ŵialen sŷd yny lle hŵnnŵ niossoded oed yny gyfraith honno kans y brenhin adyly dangos gŵialen y sŷd ynn digam y baŵp. Dewi breui. I. C.

xxiii. Pŵy bynac a dorŵ y vaŵd ŵrth y laŵ taler haner gŵerth y laŵ.

xxiv. Ny dily neb varnny ar y llys namyn braŵdŵr y llys; nac ar y ŵlad namyn braŵdŵr y ŵlad; nac ar nodua namyn braŵdŵr y nodua; nac log namyn y llŵyth.

xxv. Tri pheth nichein: hocked meŵn llŵ; esgys yghyffes; ac ymdired y hireinoea.

xxvi. Tri dyn herŵyd kyfreith ni safant ŵrth a ŵnelont vn yŵ dyn medŵ; eil yŵ mab kynny y bedeir blŵyd ardec trydyd yŵ dyn agymheller oe anvod.

xxvii. Tri breint yssyd y gyghellaŵr breint kastell abraint amdiffyn bleid a braint dyn disgyfreith: sef achos ymae breint kastell ido ef karcharu a dychon pan y myno; sef achos ymae breint amdiffynbleid ydo am orvod arno ateb y orthrymder; sef achos ymae braint dyn disgyfreith ido ef am nadoes y neb dasgy arno.

xxviii. Tri dyn ni admŵynheir dim or a dŵetton meŵn llys dall a medŵ a bydar: sef achos yŵ am nad gŵneuthuredic dim or aŵnelont yghyfreith.

judged to him; and thereupon the plaintiff come into the court, and complain to the lord and his officers, that his right and title are becoming nugatory in law, before the expiration of the day stipulated by the king to dispense law: for every thing is uninterrupted, and for the plaintiff's neglect he became subject to a camlwrw; and, therefore, the plaintiff can testify to the lord, that the defendant does not deny; and then he can prefer his suit immediately. The second mode appropriate for an immediate suit is, if a plaintiff sue in the conventional court, with the representative of the king presiding over that court, there is no delay of time for an answer; on that day there is to be an end of erroneous laws, wrong customs, and feeble cymwds: and neither is there a delay of time for a defendant, for that court of pleas is superior to delay. The third place appropriate for an immediate suit is, when an officer shall deposit his rod of office in that place, there is no delay of time in that law; for the king is to exhibit his rod of office impartially to every one. Dewi of Brevi. I. C.

23. Whoever shall cut off the thumb by the hand, let there be paid half the worth of the hand.

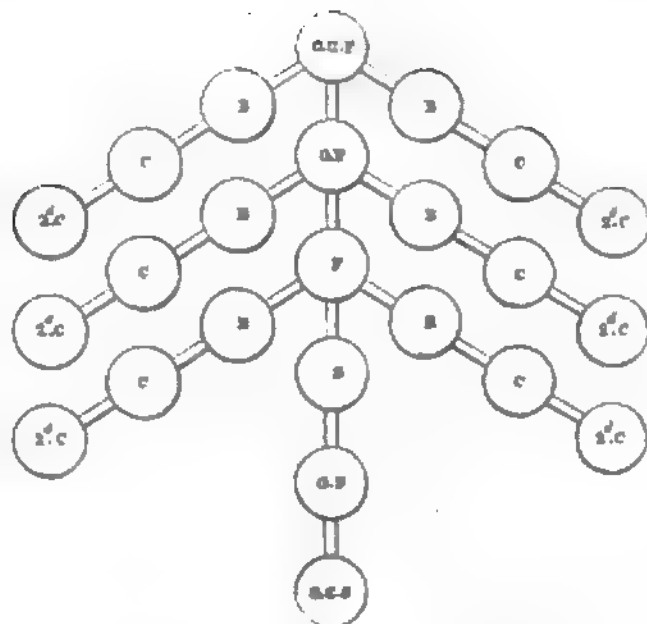
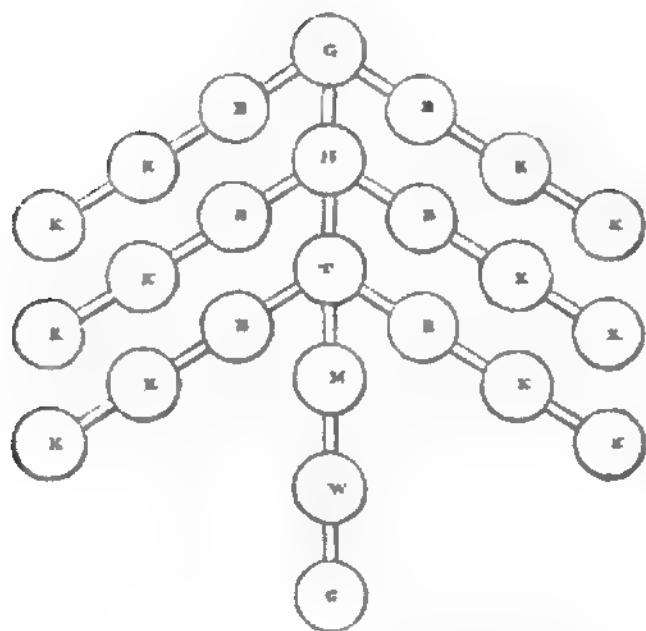
24. No one is to judge concerning the court but the judge of the court; nor concerning the country but the judge of the country; nor concerning a sanctuary but the judge of the sanctuary; nor concerning a ship but the load.

25. Three things which do not accord: fallacy in an oath; excuse in confession; and trust to long life.

26. Three persons, according to law, who are not bound by what they may do: one is, a drunken man; the second is, a youth under his fourteenth year; the third is, a person compelled against his will.

27. There are three privileges to a canghellor: the privilege of a castellan; the privilege of a defending party; and the privilege of an unrestricted person: the reason for his having the privilege of a castellan is, that he can imprison whenever he will; the reason for his having the privilege of a defending party is, that he must answer for oppression; the reason for his having the privilege of an unrestricted person is, that it belongs to no one to put a task upon him.

28. Three persons by whom no benefit is derived from any thing they may say in court: the blind; the drunk; and the deaf: because nothing that they may do avails in law.



xxix. Y ffygyr ychot a dengys y dyn wybot dossbarth a ssunbyr ar y rieni ae gydetifedion ae blant. Kanys rieni dyn yú y dat ae hendat ae orhendat; kyd etifedion ynt brodr a chefyndyr a chyferdyr; etifedion y dyn yú y rei a hanffo oe gorff megis mab a góyr a goróyr. Ac os kyfróys vyd y dyn a vyro y ffygyr enbedic ychot, pan vo marú dyn o vn or teir ach o gorff y kyff kynhaladóyr yn di etifed oe gorff, ef a byr póy a dyly kaffel tir hónnó keróyd kyfreith. Kanys hyt y dryded ach y mae priaút rann ar dir yn llys komót neu gantref ac y gellir y holi yn y gyfriú lys honno; ac ni ellir kanlyn kóyn ach ac edryt y maes o lys dygynnyll lle bo braódur penadyr o bleit y brenhin yn eisteu ac yn roi kyfreith tróy vrent penadyryeth y llys orychel heb neb ryó diffic yny gyfreith honno na neb ryó eisseu teilyngdaúd na chyffiaónder kanys aserten o byngkeu a berthyn ar y llis orychel y tervyny or rai a geffir y góelt rac llaó yn yssgrifenedic yn amlygach ac ni ellir y tervyny ynu llys kymót neu gantref o heróyd amryvaylon achóysson val y keffir y óelet rac llaó o heróyd nadyllir tervyny nac arver o vn ran o aódyrdaút y gyfreith yn y gilid ond y gadel megis y gossodet or dechreu; ac o heróyd hynny a mae yn reit y dyn dyssgy ■ manoli ar dossparth pob ran or aódyrdaút val y tystolieithir rac llaó.

29. The above figure guides a person to understand the arrangement and connexion existing between him and his ancestors, and his co-inheritors, and his children. For the ancestors of a person are, his father, and his grandfather, and his great grandfather; the co-inheritors are, brothers, and cousins, and second cousins; the heirs of a person are, those who proceed from his body, as a son, and a grandson, and a great grandson. And if a person be skilful in the use of the figure described above, when a person descended from any one of the three kins of the body of the original stock shall die without heir of his body, he will know who is to obtain the land of such a one, according to law. For, unto the third degree, there is to be an appropriate sharing of land in the court of a cymwd, or cantrev, and it can be claimed in that same court; and a plaint of kin and descent cannot be prosecuted out of a conventional court, where there is a supreme judge sitting, on behalf of the king, and dispensing law by the privilege of the sovereignty of the supreme court, without any kind of deficiency in that law, or the lack of any kind of authority, or of justice. For certain points pertain to the supreme court to determine, those that occur thou wilt see in the sequel, written more perspicuously, and which cannot be determined in the court of a cymwd, or cantrev, for various causes, as may be seen in the sequel. For it is not proper to determine, nor to practise one part of the authority of the law, by blending it with another, but to leave it as it was established from the beginning; and, on that account, it is necessary for a person to learn and scrutinize the arrangement of every portion of the authority; as will be testified further on.

V. [EGŶYDDOR CYVRAITH HYWEL DDA.]

i. Pwy bynnac a vynnho gŷybot beth yŷ kyfreith ac u ranneu ac adnabot defnyd haŷl aphaŷed yr attepper y haŷl a hynny ar dyall a grym teir testyn or braŷtlyfyr nit amgen teir rann aŷdyrdaŷt kyfreith ac ar dri defnyd haŷl ac ar dri ryŷ ateb yssyd ynny gyfreith : ar llyfyr hŷnn a elŷir gŷydd-or kyfreith Hoŷel da.

ii. Pŷy bynnac a vynnho dysgu kyfreith reit vyd idaŷ ŷybot beth yŷ kyfreith kans kyfreith yssyd ossodedigaeth gyfiaŷn ŷnn-eythyredic ■ gyfynndeb y brenhin ac u deurnas, a dyall y doythonn y dosparth kynnhennu amrysson kyfrŷg haŷlŷr ac am-diffynnŷr trŷy gyfaruodedigaeth pedŷar peth, arglŷyd kyffredin, ygnat kadeiriaŷe, a dŷy bleit gyndrychaŷl ac ynn nessaf y gellit y ŷiryoned.

iii. Gŷedy gŷyppo dyn beth yŷ kyfreith aphyssaŷl rann aŷdyrdaŷt yssyd val y gallo dyall pop rann ar neillyt a pheth a berth-ynn ar bop rann : kans,

iv. Teir rann yŷ yr aŷdyrdaŷt : nit amgen kyfreith llys benatyr y brenhin ; a chyfreith y ŷlat ac aruer o pop vn ohonunt.

v. Ar y rann gyntaf y perthynn amlykau breint y brenhin ar vrenhines ac hetifed-ion, a holl ŷydogion y llys bennatyr ; a theruyny pyngkeu ni aller y teruyny meŷn llys kymŷt neu gantref ; odieithur pyngkeu a ossodet yr llys dygynnyll ; nit amgen vn pŷngke arbymthec yr hŷnn a geffir ynn lle arall ynn Lladin val y mae haŷs y goylo, ac ŷelet ynn ysgrifenedic.

vi. Hysbys yŷ mae ynny llys bennatyr y teruynnir amrysson rŷg gŷystyl a gŷrth-gystyl neu ossodedigaeth barn hyt pann drychaŷer geir bronn kanonŷyr, ac yna llys dygynnyll bieu athir gŷeithret a rybychet a chyfarŷs, aphob tir a vo dann vreint y llys benatyr llys benatyr ac teruyna.

vii. Llaŷer o betheu a ellit y teruyny meŷn llys kŷmŷt neu gantref ■ chynir ynny llys benatyr am danynt. Nit yŷ kyfreith ynn kadŷ hyt na aller y teruyny ynny llys benatyr or kŷinir yno ym danynt ; o di-eithyr peth myryedic a orffo herŷyd dyall

V. THE RUDIMENT OF THE LAW OF HOWEL THE GOOD.

1. Whoever may will to know what law is, and its branches, and to become acquainted with the matter of a claim, and in what manner a claim is to be answered, and that with intelligence and effect, is to consider the three subjects of the judgment book : to wit, the three branches of law authority ; and the three matters of claim ; and the three kinds of answer there are in the law : and this book is called the rudiment of the law of Howel the good.

2. Whoever may will to learn the law, it is necessary for him to know what is law. For law is a righteous institution, made by the concurrence of the king and his kingdom, and the skill of the wise, for the arrangement of the litigations in dispute between a plaintiff and a defendant, through the interposition of four agents, the common lord, the presiding judge, and two parties present, and in the nearest possible way to the truth.

3. After a person shall have known what law is, and how many branches of authority there are, he may be able to understand every branch apart, and what pertains to each branch : for,

4. The authority consists of three parts : to wit, the law of the sovereign court of the king ; the law of the country ; and the practice of each.

5. To the first part pertains the elucidation of the privilege of the king and the queen, and their offspring, and all the officers of the sovereign court ; and the determining of points which cannot be determined in the court of a cymwd, or cantrev ; besides the points which were appointed for the conventional court ; to wit, the sixteen points, which are to be found in another place, written in Latin, so as to be easier credited and observed.

6. It is well known, that in the sovereign court are determined the contention between a pledge and counter pledge, or the decision of a judgment, until it shall be removed before the canonists, and then it belongs to the conventional court ; and suits for land, whether granted by deed, by favour, or by gift, and all land that shall be under the privilege of the sovereign court, are to be determined by the sovereign court.

7. Many things may be determined in the court of ■ cymwd, or cantrev, if the plaint be preferred respecting them in the sovereign court. The law does not restrict them from being determined in the sovereign court, if the plaint be there preferred

kyfreith y dŷynn yr llys y hannffo. Hefyt tir aholer o ach ac etryt or priaŷt rann allann adylir y deruyny ynny llys benatyr : ac hyt y dryded ach ef adylir holi tir ynny orssed y hannffo ytir megis rŷg brodyr achefynderŷ achyferderŷ kans pop vn or rei hynny aŷyr y rann briaŷdyr adylyo y gaffel o herŷyd kyfreith.

viii. O hynny allan nit oes briaŷt rann ar tir kyt bont briodorion. Am hynny yssodet herŷyd kyfreith y ryŷ dadyl honno ŷrth y llys benatyr ; kans kŷyn gorychel y gelŷir hŷnnŷ o herŷyd dyall y doethon.

ix. Llyma yr achos na ellir teruyny kŷyn ach ac etryt or dryded ach allan ynn llys komŷt neu gantref am na ellir kanlyn kŷyn ach ac edryt eythyr ar ŷelygord o gid gereint yr neb aholo ytir ac a vont yn kynal y tir hŷnnŷ drŷy yr vn ryŷ gyff kynhalaŷdyr y bo ynteu yn holi rann gida hŷy oe blegit ac ynn gallel arŷein y ach ynn di diffoddedic drŷy dŷng henryeyt gŷlat hyt ataŷ ac nad el teir gŷeith ar gogeil. A rac damchŷeino y rŷy dir hŷnnŷ meŷn amryfaylon gygylloriaytheu gŷedy rannu rŷg y ŷelygord adyfot rann rei or ŷelygord meŷn ryŷ rei or gyghylloryaytheu, a rann ereill meŷn rŷy rei ereill or kyghylloryaytheu val na ellit y kaffel dann lys komŷt neu gantref y gosodet y ryŷ dadyl honno ŷrth y llys benatyr mal y gellit kymell paŷb or ŷelygord drŷy rym vn kŷyn kyssylldedic y git ateb yr neb ac holeu.

x. Kany chygein kŷyno o orssed y orssed am vn deŷnyd ; na chŷyno rac vn dyn neu deu neu dri kŷyn ach ac etryt or dryded ach allan gan vot mŷy or ŷelygord yn kynnal y tir ynny erbyn : sef achas yŷ hynny ef a damchŷeineu vot etifediaeth o dir gŷedy diŷgin meŷn man ranneu rŷg deigeint neu trygeint o git dylyedogion a bod vn or ŷelygord ef ae dat ae hendat ae orhentat y maes or ŷlat heb gaffel rann.

respecting them ; excepting any established matter that is required, according to the course of law, to be brought into the court where it shall originate. Also, land that shall be sued for by kin and descent, from the original share onward, is to be determined in the sovereign court : but, unto the third descent, land is to be sued for in the court to which the land pertains ; as between brothers, and cousins, and second cousins ; for every one of those knows the propiate share which he is entitled to have, according to law.

8. From thence onward, there is no propiate division of land, although they may be proprietors. On that account it has been established, according to law, for a suit of that kind to be determined in the sovereign court ; for such a plaint is denominated paramount, according to the opinion of the wise.

9. This is the reason, that a plaint of kin and descent, from the third degree onward, cannot be determined in the court of a cymwd, or cantrev ; because a plaint of kin and descent cannot be pursued, but against a stock of correlatives to the person who shall claim the land, and who shall be holding that land, through the same common ancestor, from which he likewise claims a share with them, in right thereof, and being able to trace his unextinguished kin, by oaths of the elders of the country, to himself, without three times lapsing to the distaff. And, lest such land should chance to be in divers canghellor-ships, after being shared among the family stock, and that the shares of some of the family stock should be in some of the canghellor-ships, and the shares of others in some different canghellor-ships, so as not to be cognizable in the court of a cymwd, or cantrev ; it was established for a suit of that nature to belong to the sovereign court ; so that every one of the family stock might be compelled by the effect of one conjoined plaint, to answer jointly to such as should question them.

10. For it is not regular to move a plaint from court to court for one matter ; nor to prefer a plaint, against one person, or two, or three, of kin and descent from the third degree onward, when there are more of the family stock, holding the land, in opposition to him : because it may happen for an inheritance of land to have descended in small shares, among forty, or sixty co-inheritors ; and one among the family stock, or his father, or his grandfather, or his great grandfather, might be out of the country, and without having had a share.

xI. Os hōnnō a delei a holi vn or ōely-gord ar neillty o denillei ef dim yno ef agaffei gystal ahōnnō er meint a vei ynny laō kans lle ny bo priāōl rann ar tir, ny dyly priodōr ragor ae gilid : ac velly y ray ef ehunan ynn yr hanner or holl etifediaeth lle ny dylyei ef o herōyd kyfreith namyn kymeint ac vn or kyfriueti a vei ynn kynhal ytir yny erbynn. Ac ōrth hynny y gossodet yr haōl honno ōrth y llys benatyr lle y gellit kymell paōb y git atdeb. Ac os enill aōnelei ef yno rodi kynnōys ido ef gyda hōynt ; ōef vydeu hynny kymeint ac vn or kyfriuedi a vei yn kynnal y tir ynny erbynn.

xII. Eithyr o darffei y vn ōneuthur adeil neu lafyr arall kyfreithaōl na chyhōnei erdo odiarno o dychaōn dangos tu athal idaō yn lle arall kystal ae le ynteu petuei heb y llafyr kyfreithaōl arnaō ac onys dychaōn reit vyd y gynnōys yno eithyr gōneuthur iaōn am yr adeil ar llafyr aōnathoidit ar y tir or blaen. Kans y trydyd prit ar tir yō llafyr kyfreithaōl aōneler ar tir y bo gōell y tir erdo a hynny adyly ef y daly o cheiff y rann heb gōyn megis y dyly dalu gobor gōarchadō.

xIII. O deruyd tybygy gallael o vraōt neu gefynderō neu gyferderō neu git dylyedaōc arall holi kyfran o dir oe git dylyedaōc drōy gam ōerescyn, nis dychaōn oherōyd kyfreith : ōef achas am na ellir trōy gamorescyn eithyr ennill kōbyl neu golli cōbyl eithyr ynn vn lle pann dissgynno andlyedaōc yn briodōr ar tir, a dyfot dylyedaōc di diffoddedic y priodolder y holi hōnnō ny ellir gōrthlad y priodōr oy dlyet am na diffodes y priodolder na gyrru y llall y maes am y dissgyn yn briodōr : a llyna yr vn lle y keffir kyfran drōy gōyn kam ōerescyn.

xIV. Os y dlyedaōc o odef yr andlyedaōc y gynnal tir ynny erbyn drōy deir oes rieni o pop parth ynn vn orssed koinōt neu gantref agef ni ōrandeōir y dlyedaōc gōedy hynny kans argyedigaeath dragōdaōl yō. Os ynteu a vyd meōn gūlat arall o achōysson

11. If such one should come, and sue any one of the family stock separately, if he gained any part, then he would have as much as him, whatever quantity might be in his hand ; for, where there shall not have been an original sharing of land, one proprietor is not entitled to preference before another : and thus he himself would have the half of the whole inheritance, where, according to law, he is entitled to only an equality with each one of the united number that should be holding the land, in opposition to him. And, on that account, it was settled for that claim to belong to the sovereign court, where every body could be compelled to answer jointly. And, if he should there succeed, then he is to be admitted to participate with them ; and he would be allotted an equality with each of the united number that should be holding the land, in opposition to him.

12. But if one makes a building, or other lawful work, he is not to remove therefrom, on account of the other, if he can show him a side and gable, in another place, equally good as his own place if he had done no lawful work thereon ; but, if he cannot do so, it is necessary to receive the other there, upon making satisfaction on account of the building, and the labour previously bestowed upon the land. For the third prid upon land is the lawful labour that shall be done, so that the land be improved thereby ; and that the person is bound to pay, if he obtain his share without plaint, in the manner that conservancy is paid.

13. If a brother, or cousin, or second cousin, or any other who is jointly entitled, should suppose that he can claim a portion of land from one jointly entitled, by a plea of wrong possession, he cannot do it, by law : because, that by a plea of wrong possession, the whole can only be gained, or the whole lost : except in one case, when one not entitled becomes a proprietor of land, and there come one entitled, whose right as a proprietor is unextinguished, and claim of him ; the proprietor cannot be deprived of his due, for that his proprietary right has not been extinguished, neither can the other be ousted, for he has become a proprietor : and here is the single case where a part is to be obtained through a plaint of wrong possession.

14. If the one entitled suffer the unentitled to hold land, in opposition to him, through three lives of ancestors on both sides, in the same jurisdiction of a cymwd, or cantrev, the one entitled is not to be heard afterwards ; for it is an everlasting

kyfreithol pa amsser bynnac y del o veón y naöet dyn ef abrandeir ac a rodír kynnöys idaö val y döesbüyt or blaen. A llyna dalam ■ byngkeu a berthyn ar y rann gyntaf o aödyrdaöt kyfreith.

xv. Ar yr eil rann or aödyrdaöt yr amlyceir y gyfreith ossodedic aossodet rög y brenhin agöyr y deuyrnas arög pob rei or rei hynny ae gilid ac yn honno y mae teir kolofyn kyfreith agöerth göyllt a dof y rei y haruero dynnyon o honunt achyfreith tir a dayar atheithi mach achynnogyn adefodeu kyfreithol allaöer o byngkeu ereill val y mae y braölyfyr ynni dangos a rei hynny oll a oruyd y göybot ae dyally yn llöyr ac yn vanol kynn bo teilög dyn yn vraödör meön kyfreith.

xvi. Ynni dryded rann or aödyrdaöt y mae rann o bop vn or döy gyfreith o gyfreith y llys ac o gyfreith y ölat yr hön aelöir yn aruer kyfreith. Ac yn y rann honno y mae amsser y dechreu amryfaylon holion val naötdyd Mei neu Racuyr am dir a dayar o ach ac etryt neu y at ofyn dadyl ebryfygedic achynnal amaser y dysty neu y aö göybydicd neu y llyssy neu y görth-neu neu amsser ymöystlaö a barn. Arann honno a dengys kadö mod pob dadyl rac göallaögeir neu anhysbysrüyd neu lithro amsser ; a hynny dröy ymhaöl val y deöisso göyr y llys ar braödöyr aeu geir tra geir ae göers tra göers. Göedy y göelo dyn bop rann o hynn ar neillty aphob testyn ymhob rann aphob geir ymhob testyn haös vyd ido dyallu kyfreith kans ny öyr kyfreith onyt y neb a öyppo y dyallu.

xvii. Göedy göyppo ef hynny oll yna y mae idaö ef öybot gönneuthur haöl ac atöeb. Pöy bynnhac a vynnho göneuthyr haöl reit vyd idaö öybot byssaöl defnyd haöl yssyd : kans,

xviii. Tri defnyd haöl yssyd : golöc ; ageir ; agöeithred.

xix. Erbot golöc ageir agöeithret yn tri defnyd haöl nyt ydiö kyfreith yn dyöedyt vot pob golöc aphob geir aphob göeithret ynn defnyd haöl : wrth hynny reit yö göybot parai yssyd defnyd haöl parai nyt ydiö. Ac yn gyntaf am yr olöc y

foreclosure. But, if he be in another country, from lawful causes, at what time soever he may come, within the ninth person, he is to be heard, and have admission, as mentioned before. And there are some of the points pertaining to the first part of law authority.

15. In the second part of the authority there is explained the constitutional law established between the king and the people of his kingdom, and between each of these and the other : and therein are included the three columns of law ; the worth of wild and tame animals, of which people make use ; the law of land and soil ; the teithi of surety and debtor ; lawful customs ; and many other particulars, as they are exemplified in the judgment book : and all those it is incumbent should be known, and fully and minutely understood, before a person can be worthy of being a judge in the law.

16. In the third part of the authority there is a portion of each of the two laws, of the law of the court, and of the law of the country ; and this is denominated the practice of law. And in that part is set forth the terms for commencing divers suits ; such as the ninth day of May, or of December, in respect to land and soil, by kin and descent ; or to demand a rehearing of a frustrated cause ; and to hold terms for testifying, or for calling forward evidences ; or for objecting, or for contravening ; or terms of mutual pledging for judgment. And that part exemplifies the mode of keeping the form of every cause free from a faulty word, or ambiguity, or the lapsing of time ; and that by examination, as the men of the court and the judges may choose, whether by word after word, or by phrase after phrase. After a person shall have observed every part of these matters separately, and each subject in every part, and each word in every subject, it will be easier for him to understand law ; for law is only known by him who shall know how to understand it.

17. After he shall have known all that, then it belongs to him to know how to form a claim and answer. Whoever is desirous of forming a claim, it will be necessary for him to know how many matters of action there are : for,

18. There are three matters of action : a sight ; a word ; and a deed.

19. Although a sight, a word, and a deed be three matters of action, yet the law does not say, that every sight, and every word, and every deed, can be matter of action : therefore, it is necessary to know which are matters of action, and which are

manegir val y mae ynny braŵlyfyr yn dyŵedyd.

xx. Teir golŵc adygir yghyfreith golŵc tyst oe tystoliaeth; agolŵc managŵr oe vanac; agolŵc llygatrŵd kelys amlad neu losc neu letrat.

xxi. Sef mod y dyellir hynny pann holo dyn beth y arall trŵy ŵybydieit y gŵybydieit hynny aeilŵ kyfreith yn dyston ynny lle hŵnnŵ kans pŵy bynnac aallo dŵyn tystoliaeth iaŵn yŵ y alŵ yn tyst achyfreith adyŵeit y dychaŵn gŵybydieit dŵyn tystoliaeth yn erbyn gŵat ac amdifŵyn ae y dychaŵn dŵyn tystoliaeth am a vy kyn ymhaŵl achida hynny y dychaŵn dŵyn tystoliaeth yn llaber lle ac ŵrth hynny y gellir y galŵ hŵynteu yn dyston aphan dygho y ryŵ dyst hŵnnŵ reit vyd idaŵ dygu gŵybot agŵelet yr hyn a dygho val y dŵeit kyfreith kans llŵ gŵybydiat yŵ tygy gŵybot agŵelet yr hŵnn a tygho. Allyn a olŵc tyst oe tystoliaeth achos trŵy y tystoliaeth ef am yr hyn a ŵelas y dilynir yr haŵl honno velly y dyŵeit kyfreith vod yn defnydhaŵl y olŵc ef oe tystoliaeth. Llŵ tyst arall megis tyst ar ŵallaŵgeir yŵ tyst ydaŵ gynt yr hyn y bo ynny dygu.

xxii. Eil yŵ golŵc managiat oe vanac. Sef mod y dyellir hynny o dygir da yn lletrat rac dyn ae ŵady or llofryd, adyfot y kolledic a managŵr gantaŵ a llŵo ar y llofryd y lledrat; llŵ y managŵr hŵnnŵ yŵ tygy gŵybot agŵelet ar y llofryd y lledrat. A hŵnnŵ yŵ golŵc managiat oe vanac ac o rym yr olŵc honno y dilynir yr haŵl ar y llofryd ac y gyrrir dan reith gŵlat ac am hynny y gelŵir ynn defnyd haŵl ahonno yŵ yr eil olŵc a dygyr yghyfreith.

xxiii. Trydyd yŵ golŵc llygatrŵd kelys am lad neu losc neu letrat. Sef mod yŵ hynny o deruyd y dyn vod yn affeithŵr drŵy lygatrŵdiaeth megis gŵelet llad dyn gann y odef defnyd haŵl vyd y rieni y lladedic hŵnnŵ aegit etifedion ar yr affeithŵr hŵnnŵ kans ydynt hŵy y telir tal am affeithŵ a gŵad am lofrydydaeth hefyd ac ydynt ac yr genedyl os holant acham-lŵrŵ yr arglŵyd; kanydoes am affeith heb

not. And, in the first place, sight is described, as it is spoken of in the judgment book.

20. Three sights are brought forward, in law: the sight of a witness, as to his testimony; the sight of an informer, as to his information; and the sight of a guilty criminal, as to killing, or burning, or theft.

21. The way to understand that is: when a person shall sue another for a thing through evidences, the law denominates those evidences witnesses, in that case; for whoever shall be able to bear testimony, it is right to call him a witness; and the law says, that evidences can bear testimony in opposition to denial and defence, and that they can bear testimony as to what has taken place before procedure in the action; and besides, that they can bear testimony in many cases; and, on that account, they can also be called witnesses; and when a witness of that description shall swear, it will be necessary for him to swear to knowing and seeing what he shall swear to, as the law sets forth; for the oath of an evidence is, to swear to knowing and seeing him, of whom he swears. And that is the sight of a witness as to his testimony; because, through his testimony as to what he has seen, such an action is to be proceeded in; and so the law says, that his sight is a matter of action, from his testimony. The oath of any other witness, as a witness respecting a faulty word, is, to his having been certified before, as to what he is about swearing to.

22. The second is, the sight of an informer as to his information. The way of understanding which is: if property be stolen from a person, and it be denied by the criminal, and the loser come, accompanied by an informer, and charge the theft upon the criminal; the oath of that informer is, to swear to knowing, and seeing the theft by the criminal. And that is the sight of an informer as to his information; and, from the effect of that sight, the action is to be prosecuted against the criminal, and he is sent to a raith of the country; and, on that account, it is called a matter of action: and that is the second sight that is brought forward in law.

23. The third is the sight of a guilty criminal, as to killing, or burning, or theft. The manner of that is: if a person be an accessory in criminality; as seeing the killing of a person, and suffering it, it will be a matter of action for the parents of that murdered person, and his co-inheritors, against that accessory; for, to them is to be paid, the retribution for accessories; and denial of the criminal act likewise both to

Geithred llaw neu droed y arglwyd namyn
kamlwrw.

xxiv. Eil defnyd haol yó geir: kans,

xxv. Tri geir kelys yssyd geir y bo góeli
tafod amdannaó a góallawgeir meón llys;
athafodrydyaeth am lad neu losk neu
ledrad.

xxvi. Sef mod yó hynny or dybeid vn
geir hgyr órth vrenhin defnyd haol yr bren-
hin avyd arno kans ef dyly taly kamlwrw
ynn deu dyblic idaó; neu or dybeid vn
geir hagyr órth effeiriad brenhin ynn vn
oe deir góyl arbenic neu yn darlain lythyr
neu ynn ysgrifeny rac bron y brenhin; ac
y vradór pann ymóystler ynn y erbyn am y
iaón varn os ef ae kadarnha, defnyd haol
vyd yr braódr arno kans ef a dyly taly
sarhaed idaó. Hefyd ef a dóedir y dyly y
brenhin gosb am air hagyr a dóeto dyn
parth ar llall meón eglóys, meón mynbent,
ac meón gorssed gyfreithaol defnyd haol
vyd yr brenhin arno o gamlwrw kyd ny
chaffó y neb y dóetter órthaó dim iaón.

xxvii. Eil geir kelys yó góallaw geir meón
llys a hynny vyd or tri mod hynn geir
góall yn holi or róyf neu eisseu geir góall
ynn amdiffin or róyf neu eisseu; a geir
góall ynn góady: or kyntaf y kyll haolór y
haol or berthynno órth y geir or dygir
tyston ynn y erbyn ac ny chyll gamlwrw
kanidoes góyneu kelys eithyr tri; or eil neu
or trydyd y kyll amdifynór gamlwrw a
disbyn yr haol or a berthynno órth y geir y
tystóyd oe óall a defnyd haol yr brenhin a
vyd o gamlwrw arno. Sef yó dyall geir róyf
dóedyd móy no messur y gyfreith dyall geir
eisseu yó dóedyd llei no messur y gyfreith.

xxviii. Trydyd geir kelys yó tafodryd-
yaeth am lad neu losk neu ledrad. Sef mod
yó hynny odervyd y dyn dróy gid synyeid
vynegi yr llofryd ble bai y dyn a ledid ae
gyffelybyon ynteu, defnyd haol y vyd y
rieni y lladedic hónnó ae gid ettifedion ar
yr affeithór hónnó kans ydynt hóy y telir
tal am affeithu a góad am lofrydyaeth
hefyd ydynt ac yr genedyl hefyd os holant.
Rei a dóeid na dyly kenedl dal dros affeithu

them, and to the kindred, if they make a
claim, and a camlwrw to the lord; for the
payment, for an accessory without the act
of hand or foot, to the lord, is only a
camlwrw.

24. The second matter of action is a
word: for,

25. There are three faulty words: a word
from which there results a tongue-wound;
a faulty word in court; and tongue-redden-
ing, in respect to killing, or burning, or
theft.

26. The manner of that is: if any one
speak a harsh word to the king, it will be
a matter of action for the king against
him; and he is to pay a twofold camlwrw;
or if he shall speak any harsh word to the
king's priest at one of his three principal fes-
tivals; or while reading a letter, or writing
in the presence of the king; or to a judge,
on pledging against him as to his right
judgment, if he confirm it, that is to be a
matter of action for the judge against the
party, who then is to pay his saraad to
him. Further, it is said, that the king is
entitled to a penalty for a harsh word, that
may be spoken by one person towards
another, in a church, in a churchyard, and
in a lawful session; it is a matter of action
to the king against such for a camlwrw,
although the person to whom it may be
spoken get no satisfaction.

27. The second guilty word is, a faulty
word in court; and that may occur in these
three ways: a faulty word in claiming,
either redundant, or wanting; a faulty
word in defending, either redundant, or
wanting; and a faulty word in denying: by
the first the plaintiff is to lose such part of
his claim, as shall depend upon the word,
if witnesses be produced against him, but
he does not forfeit a camlwrw, since there
are only three guilty plaintiffs; by the
second, or by the third, the defendant is to
forfeit a camlwrw, with satisfaction for the
claim, pertaining to the word testified as
faulty; and it becomes a matter of action
to the king for the camlwrw. The meaning
of a redundant word is, speaking to more
than the extent of the law; the meaning of
a word wanting is, speaking to less than
the extent of the law.

28. The third guilty word is tongue-
reddening, in respect to killing, or burning,
or theft. The manner of that is: if a per-
son, in confederacy, should inform the
criminal where the person was to be found,
and similar things thereto, it becomes a
matter of action to the parents and co-
inheritors of the murdered, against that
accessary; for, payment is to be rendered
to them on account of the accessaries, and

kans na dyly kenedl namyn tal galanas athal sarhaed; ac na henió arian díbad o vn or rei hynny kyfreith addeid mae y rieni achid ettifedion y ladedic y telir tal am affeithu a voynt gyfadef. Hefyd kyfreith addeid holl affeithu gweithred o affeithu galanas neu losk neu ledrad diröys vyd pob vn o honnynt: tafod rydyaeth a llygad rydyaeth heb weithred llab neu droed kamlyrys vyd yneb ae gúnel. Tal dros affeithu galanas adededic, y rieni achid ettifedion y ladedic y telir o gyfreith or kóynant am dannaó: ac ydynt húy ac yr genedl hefyd y dylir taly y reith y gady llofrydyaeth neu daly galanas ydynt.

xxix. Trydyd defnyd haól yó gweithred: ac er bod kyfreith ynn ddeyd vod gweithred y defnyd haól nydydió kyfreith yn gallel dangos na menegi bysaól gweithred yssyd defnyd haól; namyn pob gweithred aóneler ynn erbyn kyfreith defnyd haól yó yr neb gúneler y gweithred ido ar y neb ae gúneler; megis treis lledrad ac aghyfarch ac kyffelybyon odicuthyr gweithret ki kyndeiriaó ar kyffelybyon. Hefyd ymae tri gweithred ar braóf yr neb ae dylyo megis y ddeid kyfreith ynn braódflyr am lafr kyfreithol neu aghyfreithol aóneler am dir ae gyffelybyon.

xxx. Gúedy gúypo dyn bysaól defnyd haól yssyd, reid vyd ydaó gybod pa vod y holyr, a phavod yr atebir: kans,

xxxi. O bedóar geir ae perthynassaeu y holir; ac dri geir yr atebir. Sef ynt y pedóar geir y holir, nidamgen: púy a holych; beth a holych; paveint a holych; a phamser yholych: gúedy y gúypo dyn hynny reid vyd ido wybod beth a berthyn órth bop geir ar neillyd.

xxxii. Wrth y geir kyntaf nid amgen: púy a holych y perthyn henú henó priodáól yr haólór a henó priodáól yr amdiffynór; hefyd py at y bo dy gúyn megis órth stýdogion yr orssed honno neu órth kyghelláór megis hynn: namyn Ithel ap Kyfnerth kyndrychol ynn kanlyn kóyn órth

denial of the crime likewise, as well as to the kindred, if they prosecute. Some say, that the kindred are not to have payment on account of the accessaries; because the kindred are only entitled to payment of galanas, and payment of saraad; and that denial money is not connected with either of those: the law says, that it is to the parents and co-inheritors of the murdered, payment is made for accessaries that are acknowledged. The law says, likewise, that all accessaries in deed, of the accessaries of murder, or burning, or theft, are every one of them liable to a dirwy: for tongue-reddening, and eye-reddening, without the act of hand or foot; whoever shall commit them is liable to a camlwrw. Payment, on account of the accessaries of confessed galanas, is, by law, to be rendered to the parents and co-inheritors of the murdered, if they prefer a plaint for it: and to them, and to the kindred likewise, is the raith for denying the crime to be rendered, or payment of the galanas.

29. The third matter of action is a deed: and notwithstanding the law says a deed is a matter of action, the law is not competent to show, nor to declare what several deeds are matters of action; but that every deed committed against law, is a matter of action to him upon whom the deed shall be committed, against him who shall commit it; such as violence, theft, and surreption, and their like; excepting the act of a mad dog, and the like. Further, there are three acts depending upon proof, to such as have a claim, as the law sets forth, in the judgment book, for labour, lawful, or unlawful, done upon land, and the like.

30. After a person shall have become acquainted with the divers matters of action that exist, it will be necessary for him to know in what manner a claim is to be preferred, and in what manner it is to be answered: for,

31. By four words, with their pertunances the claim is to be made; and by three words an answer is to be given. The four words in preferring a claim are these: whom thou claimest of; what thou claimest; what amount thou claimest; and, at what time thou claimest: when a person has become acquainted with that, it becomes necessary for him to know what pertains to every word separately.

32. As to the first word, that is to say: who thou claimest of; it pertains to name the proper name of the plaintiff, and the proper name of the defendant; also, to whom may thy plaint be preferred; to the officers of such and such a court, or to a canghellor; thus: 'Ithel, son of Cyvnerth,

sóydogion yr orsed honno ac o myn dbedyd ynn benaf sóydoc úrth y kyghellaúr neu úrth y dysdein os ynnny llys dygynyll byd; ac onys myn nid oes na góall nac eisseu er na dóetter: rac Tudyr ap Grufudd yghyfleu amdifffynbleid. Hynny a berthyn úrth y geir kyntaf or haól.

xxxiii. Wrth yr eil geir nid amgen beth a holych y perthyn henóí pa fford yth óahanóyd oth da: ae o dreis; ae o ledrad; ae o anghyfarch; ae o loc; ae o adneuaeth; ae o venffic; ae by argóed bynnac a óneler yt neu ar dy eidiaó: a hefyd pa ryó da wynt; ae anifeileid; ae eur, ae ariant; ae dylyedogaeth o dir a dayar dróy vn or dad-anhydyacu neu o gamoresgyn o vn or tri ae dróy ach ae edryd: os lloc neu adneu neu venffic henóí pa ryó gadernyd yssyd ar y gaffel drachefen; neu os dróy gyfneóid, neu amod, neu llynaeth arall henóí pa ryó gedernid yssyd arnynt, megis hynn dróy defyd ac achos nidamgen vod vy noc yr Tudyr dóyn march koch ynn aghyfarch arno ef. Ahynny a berthyn úrth yr eil geir.

xxxiv. Wrth y trydyd geir y perthyn nid amgen pa vaint a holych: sef yó hynny os anifeileid manegi pa ryfedi a wynt a pha deithi a wynt os march neu eidon kynn y gyflaón deithi manegi y oedran; os eur neu ariant manegi pa rifedi voynt; os ar góed pa vaint a pha vaint vo yr haólór; os am goed pa rifedi voynt a pharyó goed voynt ae deró ae kyll ae drain ae pob vn o honynt ae coed ereill; os tir ae dayar hennóí pa rifedi o eróyd, a pha beth a dylir dros yr eidiaó neu dros yr argóed ae arian kyfreithol ae arian kúttaon, megis hynn: yr hónn varch oed gyflaón teithiaól yr hón ae eiló kyfreith yn varch tom ae a gyberthydeu drygeint or keinhogeu kúttaon. A hynny a berthyn úrth y trydyd geir.

xxxv. Wrth y pedóryd geir nid amgen pa amser y holych: y perthyn menegi y dyd ar vlóydyd yth óahanóyd oth eidaó neu y gónaethbóyd yr argóed neu amod neur llynaeth; neu os kyfneóyd pa dyd a pha le y by neu os lloc neu adneu venffeik pa dyd a pha vylóydyd y dlyssyd y gaffel drachefen neu dalu dros y gyfneóid; os tir pa dyd ythioresgynóyd ■ honnaó aphyle y mae y tir a pha vaint yssyd idaó; a manegi pa

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being present, prosecutes a plaint before the officers of such and such a court; and, if he will, mention the principal officer, the canghellor, or the steward, if it shall be in a conventional court; and, should he not will, there is neither fault, nor deficiency in not expressing it: 'against Tudur, son of Grufudd, in the situation of a defending party.' That pertains to the first word of the claim.

33. As to the second word, to wit, what thou claimest: it pertains to name, in what manner thou hast become divested of thy property: whether by violence; or by theft; or by surreption; or by loan; or by deposit; or by borrowing; or by what injury soever done to thee, or to thine: and also, what kind of property; whether animals; or gold, or silver; or title to land and soil, by any of the three dadenhudds; or by wrong possession, through any one of the three; or by kin and descent: if loan, or deposit, or borrowing; naming what sort of security there is for recovering it; or, if by exchange, or contract, or other condition, naming what kind of security there is for them, thus: 'Through matter and cause; to wit, by the said Tudur having taken a bay horse surreptitiously.' And that pertains to the second word.

34. As to the third word there pertains, what amount thou claimest: that is, if they be animals, to set forth, what be their number, and what be their teithi; whether a horse; or a bullock before his prime, mentioning its age; if gold, or silver, mentioning to what amount; if damage, what the extent, and what privilege is attached to the plaintiff; if for trees, what may be their number, and what kind of trees they be, whether oak, or hazel, or thorns, or whether every one of them, or other trees; if land and soil, naming what number of erwes, and what may be due for the property, or for the damage, whether lawful money, or curt money, thus: 'This horse was complete in teithi, the which the law denominates a drudge horse, and was of the value of three score of the curt pennies.' And that pertains to the third word.

35. As to the fourth word, to wit, what time thou claimest: it pertains to mention the day and the year, when thou wert deprived of thy property, or when the damage was done; or the contract, or the condition; or, if it be an exchange, on what day, and where it occurred; or, if loan, or deposit, or borrowing, on what day, and what year, it ought to have been restored, or payment for the exchange; if

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vn or tri diebryd ythioberdyd oth eidaó neu yth argbeddyd a manegi pyr y berson-olyaeth vo yr haólor neu yr amdiffynór yr amser y gónaethbóyd yr aghyfreith. A hynny a berthyn órth y pedóryd geir or haól, megis hynn: henó y dyd ar vlóydyn y gónaeth ef yr aghyfarch dyd Maóρθ nessaf góyl Lyc díóethaf alithrod ynni vlóydyn honn lle roed y march pan dycbóyd dan vreint góialen y gygylloryaeth honn ac ae elóir Glan Marlais a bod Ithel ynn person kóbl y ofyn a Thudyr yn person kóbl y ateb a bod kyfarch arno ef ar dyd Maóρθ nessaf ynn ol kalan gayaf a lithrod ynni vlóydyn honn, anegydyd vu ac heróyd y negydyath y vod ef ynn tynny yn vn or tri diebryd nid amgen dóyn peth ar dyn heb adver. A deisyf góρθheb.

xxxvi. Ac o byd neb ryfedo gossod dyd kyfarch ar yr haól hep y vod ynn berthynas y vn or pedóar geir róym, reid yó y enóí kans ny bydeu diebredic nes y vod ynn anegydyd ac na doed braó ar negydyath nes y gyfarch; ac nadoes achos haól heb diebryd ac órth hynny reid y óhenóí y dyd kyfarch.

xxxvii. Góedy y góypo dyn pavod y holir reid vyd ido óybod pavod yr atebir: kans,

xxxviii. O dri geir yr atebir: o óad neu adef neu amdiffyn. Amy góad kyntaf y treithir.

xxxix. Tri ryó óad yssyd góady oll y dadl adotter ar dyn a honno a óedir dróy reith ossodedic heb na móy na llei.

xl. Eil yó adef ran o dadl y dróe óeithred agóady kóbl or góeithred a honno a óedir gan chenackay reith ossodedic megis ygholofneu kyfreith am lofrydyath hyny dyngau dengóyr a deugeint gan óady llofrydyath ae haffeithen yn hollhaól yna y tóng kant neu deu kant neu drychant, gann óady llofrydyath ac adef affeith. Sef mod y gellir hynny anos vyd kredy y neb a adefo rann a dadyl y dróeóeithret nor neb y óado y dadl oll; ac órth hynny y chóanekeir arno órth vreint yr hónn a adefo.

land, on what day thou wert dispossessed of it, and where the land is situated, and what privilege is attached to it; and set forth, by which of the three detentions thou wert deprived of thy property, or thou wert damaged; and describe the personality of the plaintiff, or the defendant, at the time when the breach of law was committed. And that pertains to the fourth word of the claim, thus: 'The day and the year, wherein he committed the surreption, the Tuesday next after the feast of St. Luke last past within the present year; and the place where the horse was, when taken, under the privilege of the rod of this canghellorship, is called *Glan Marlais; and Ithel being a person competent to demand, and Tudur being a person competent to answer; and upon demand made, on the Tuesday next following the calends of winter last past within the present year, he made a denial; and, by the denial, he is causing one of the three detentions: to wit, taking a thing from a person, without returning it. And requiring a reply.'

36. And if there be any one who shall wonder at the fixing a day of demand as to the claim, without its being pertinent to any one of the four binding words, it is necessary to name it; for it would not be detention until it were denied, and there was no proof of detention until the negation; and there is no cause for claim without detention: and, therefore, it is necessary to name the day of demand.

37. After a person shall know how to prefer a claim, it becomes necessary for him to know what is the mode of answering: for,

38. By three words the answer is to be made: by denial; or confession; or defence. Concerning the denial is first treated.

39. There are three kinds of denial: denial of the whole charge brought against a person; and that is to be denied by a fixed raith, with neither more nor less.

40. The second is, confessing a part of the charge of a criminal act, and denying the entirety of the act; and that is denied by augmenting the fixed raith: as in the columns of law concerning homicide, wherein fifty men swear, in denying homicide and its accessaries entirely; then a hundred, or two hundred, or three hundred swear, in denying homicide, and confessing an accessory. The manner of that is: it is more difficult to credit one who shall confess a part of a charge of a criminal act, than one who shall deny

* On the bank of a stream which falls into the river Tywi, in Caermarthenshire.

XL. Trydyd yó adef rann agúady rann arall heb ðeithred yndo; a honno wedir gan leihau reith ossodedic megis meón mechni lló mach ar seithvet or dynyon nessaf y ðerth gan wady y vechni oll yna y tóg ef y hyn gan úady ran ac adef rann arall oe vechni. Sef mod y diellir hynny haðs vyd y gredy heróyd ydo adef ran or vechni na pheu gúattay y kóbl kans rac taly y gúedir; ac am hynny y lleyheir reith arno; ac heróyd nadoes dryc ðeithred yndi: kyffelyp ahynny megis peu holeu dyn pynt y arall ac adef o honno y lleill chéugeint a gúady chéugeint arall ynna y gúedir gan leuhay reith ossodedic lle tygeu wyth óyr a deugeint gan úady pynt haner y reith vyd eisseu am yr hynn adefod kanydoes gygaðs gan adef.

XLI. Ac velly pob gúad a vyd kóbl órtheb yr neb ac hardelúo dau dalu kóbl reith ac berthyno órth vreint yr hyn a holer na lló vn dyn na lló llyaðs. Lle bo vn tafod ynn gyry ac arall ynn gúady; lló vn dyn yssyd digaón y úady hynny del amser góρθ dóg lle perthynno reith ossodedic ae gúatta.

XLII. Od enóir bangor ar yr haól ynn gedernyd y harchúiro megis bri duó neu vechniaeth neu óybydeid neu amodóyr ae kyffelybyon y rei hynny oll dróy reith ossodedic y gúedir pob vn o honynt: a hynny heróyd breint y bangor a ossotter y archúiro yr haól ac nyd oheróyd maint y dyled y gúedir ynn y lle hónnó.

XLIV. Ail góρθeb yó amdiffyn: kans,
XLV. Tri ryó amdiffyn yssyd vn yó na órtheber ynn anamserol yr gofyn. Sef mod y dyellir hynny nid amgen kadó amser megis y gallo archúiro y dedryd gólad euthur lle perthynno cof llys, nadoed goll-amser yr amser y hamdifynóys neu y gúadóys neu góρθebóys yr haól megis na órtheppei kyn y holi; neu nathale úad ynn oed y gyfreith; neu nad amdiffyne kyn ateb yr defnyd; neu na lysseu; neu na

the charge altogether; and, on that account, an augmentation takes place, according to the privilege of him who shall confess.

41. The third is, confessing a part, and denying another part, wherein there is not an act; and that is denied by diminishing the fixed raith: as in the case of suretiship, wherein the oath of a surety with six persons nearest to himself in worth, is a denial of his suretiship altogether; then he swears himself, in denying a part, and confessing another part of his suretiship. The way of understanding that is: it is easier to credit him, from his having confessed a part of his suretiship, than if he were to deny it entirely; for it is to avoid payment a denial is made; and, on that account, the raith upon him is diminished; by reason of there being no criminal act therein: in a similar manner as if a person claimed a pound of another, who confessed the one six score pence, and denied the other six score; then it is denied by lessening the fixed raith, wherein forty-eight men swear in denying a pound, the half of the raith, in respect to what he has confessed, is dispensed with: since there is no pleading and confession.

42. And thus every denial will be a complete answer, to such as shall so avouch, by rendering a full raith, as may pertain to the privilege of the thing claimed, whether the oath of one person, or the oaths of many. Where there shall be one tongue asserting, and another denying; the oath of one person is sufficient for denying it, until a time shall come for a counter oath, where an established raith shall be pertinent for denying it.

43. If a condition be named, as a security for affirming it; such as briduw, or suretiship, or evidences, or contract-witnesses, and their like; the whole of those are to be denied, each of them specially, through a fixed raith: and according to the nature of the condition that may be stipulated to verify the claim, and not according to the magnitude of the debt, the denial is to be made, in that case.

44. The second answer is a defence: for,

45. There are three kinds of defence: one is, that the demand shall not be answered out of time. The way for understanding that is: to keep time, so as to be able to verify to a verdict of the country, except where a record of court is pertinent, that there was no loss of time since he defended, or denied, or answered the claim: as that he might not answer before he was questioned; or might not

ŵrthneu ; neu nad ymŵystlel ynn amserol ae kyffelybyon megis y dyŵeid kyfreith ynn arverod kans kyfreith a dŵeid vod ynn reid kadŵ amser ym hop peth.

XLVI. Eil yŵ amdyffyn mal nad ateb byth yr haŵl. Sef mod y dyellir hynny megis beu damcheinei ŵrtheb y haŵl gann ally profi drŵy vn or tervyneu ychod vod gŵall dadalŵryaeth a vai ynn kyflad a grym a defnyd y dadl o gŵbl hyd na bai ynn pŵyso ar vod dadl nac arver dadalŵryaeth : megis gŵydaled kyŵlad neu arab haŵl ; neu haŵl heb berchen neu golli amser megis y bai ynn argadigaeth dragŵydaŵl ar chyffelybion.

XLVII. Trydyd yŵ amdiffyn gan ateb mal na choller dim er yr haŵl. Dyall hynny yŵ pan ŵrtheppeu amdiffynŵr gan dystu gŵall-aŵgeir, neu anhysbysrŵyd ar haŵlŵr odieithur colled tragŵydaŵl neu tystu haŵl dra blŵydyn neu ŵrth haŵl ynn erbyn haŵl ne ofyn dylyed kychŵnaŵl ynn dydyeu deduon neu ofyn tir a dayar ynn amser kaeth kyfreith yr hŵn a disgin yn argadigaethu amseroed : ac yna ymae kynattedic kyrchy kyfreith o neŵyd.

XLVIII. Ni chae kyfreith rŵng dyn ae dir dlyet yn llei ysbeid no thair oes rieni o bop parth, a hynny yn dyngnosfedys : sef yŵ tair oes rieni naŵ vgeint mlyned trygeint mlyned ym hob oes.

XLIX. O dervyd barny dyn yn lleidr gŵerth, a bod da idaŵ, ac nad ym bryno y hyn kyfreith a dŵeid lle ymŵrthoto ef y hyn ac gellŵg y eneid o ageu, ac ef yn gally y ellŵg y ddir y dienydio ynteu am y lledrad : pei na allei ynteu ym bryny, kyd pallei y genedl y bryny ni ddir y dienydio ynteu am y da ni allei dŵad y dynt.

L. O dervyd y dyn gŵneuthur lledrad ffyrnic am beth a vo llei y ŵerth na phedeir keinaŵg kyfreith iaŵn yŵ barny y vod yn lleidr gŵerth, a hynny yn deu dyblic, sef yŵ hynny pedeir punt ar dec.

LI. Da a dyccer o ryfel y hedŵch deu hanner vyd rŵg y neb ae dycco ar neb bioed gynt.

LII. Pŵy bynnac a rodo prid ar dir, ac na allo y gadarnhau drŵy ŵeithred gorsŵed ; kyfreith a dŵeid nad reid ateb idaŵ namyn y vod yn brid anolof.

render a denial in due time in law ; or that he might not defend before answering to the matter ; or that he might not object ; or that he might not contravene ; or that he might not give a mutual pledge in due time ; and their like ; as the law sets forth in its practices : for the law says, that it is necessary to keep time in every thing.

46. The second is, a defence, so as never to answer to the claim. The way to understand that is: as if there were an answer to a claim, with being able to prove, through any one of the above conditions, a fault in pleading, which coincided with the gist and matter of the suit altogether, although not pressing upon the mode of a suit, or the practice of pleading: such as intervention in a common country; or a trifling claim; or a claim without an owner; or the lapse of time, so as to become an everlasting impediment; and the like.

47. The third is, a defence with answering, so that nothing shall be lost through the claim. The meaning of that is: when a defendant should answer by testifying a faulty word, or ambiguity, against a plaintiff, not involving a total loss; or by testifying a claim beyond a year; or a counter claim in opposition to a claim; or the demand of a moveable property debt in the blank days; or the demand of land and soil when the court is closed; the which become impediments of terms: and then it is permitted to have recourse anew to law.

48. Law does not bar a person from land due to him in a shorter space than three ages of ancestors on each side, and that peaceably: three ages of ancestors are nine score years, three score years in each age.

49. If a person be adjudged a saleable thief, and he have property, and do not buy himself; the law says, where he shall refuse to release himself from death, when able, he is to be executed for the theft: if he were unable to buy himself, although his kindred might fail to buy him, he is not to be executed for the means which he could not acquire.

50. If a person commit ferocious theft of a thing of less worth than four legal pence; it is right to adjudge him to be a saleable thief, and that twofold, that is, fourteen pounds.

51. Property rescued in war, is to be shared equally between the person who shall rescue it and the owner.

52. Whoever shall give prid upon land, and cannot confirm it by deed of session; the law says, that it is not necessary to answer him, for it is a void prid.

LIII. Bonclyst a roclo dyn y arall trôy lid iaôn yú taly pedeir arhugeint gid ae ssarhaet yr dyn.

LIV. Val y mae mab yn ettifed o dref y dat, velly y mae tat yn ettifed a da y mab oni byd ettifed idaó; ac velly mam am da y merch.

LV. Pôy bynnac a gynhalo tir a dayar vn dyd a blúydyn ae gynnal o lyd a chymanfa adadleu ac o bop peth a del arnaó; a dyfod dlyedaóc arall y ofyn rann o honaó ef a dyly daly yr gorcheidúat gobyr gúarchadó y tir.

LVI. Or damchúeina maró perchen tir o veón y tair grad kenedyl y kereint nessaf yr maró o rad kenedl o bydant oe rieni a geiff y tir húnú.

LVII. Or byd maró perchen tir hyd ar geifyn heb ettifed oi gorff neu gid ettifed; y brenhin a vyd ettifed o dir húnú. Kyf-erderú a geiff tir y nei, ar nei a geiff tir yr eóythr yr hún a vai varó heb ettifed oe gorff ac ni cheiff gorcheifyn tir y keifyn arall o gyfreith oni byd heb rany rygtaó ar maró ac o húnú ni diffyd kyfreith hyd ymhenn y naóved dyn: ac yna di genedyl ynt heróyd diffodi y priodolder.

LVIII. O dervyd y arglúyd yn adleu rodi kyghaós a chanllaó y berchenaóc dadyl tir a dayar neu beth arall y perthyno; a dóedyd or perchen neur kanllaó ar y afles megis kynhorthoy yr bleid arall; kyfreith a dóeid na dyly y kyghaós diodef móynant or geir húnú onis mynn ehyn kanns ef yú y dóed-tyd aódyr ac abie dyall.

53. For a buffet one person shall give to another in anger, it is right to pay twenty-four pence, with his saraad to the person.

54. As a son is heir to patrimony, so a father is heir to the property of the son, unless he have an heir; and, in like manner, a mother to her daughter's property.

55. Whoever shall hold land and soil a year and a day, and serve for it in the army, and assemblages, and courts, and every thing attached to it; and an owner come to demand a share of it; he is to pay to the occupant a conservancy fee for the land.

56. If a possessor of land die, the nearest relative to the dead in grade of kindred, within the three grades of kindred on the side of his ancestors, shall have that land.

57. If a possessor of land die, without an heir of his body, or co-heir within the degree of cousin; the king is the heir to that land. Second cousins have the land of the nephew, and the nephew has the land of the uncle who may die without an heir of his body: and a cousin has not the land of another cousin, by law, unless it had been unshared between him and the dead, and for such the law is not extinct until the ninth man: and thence they are not of kindred, the proprietary being extinct.

58. If a lord in court assign a pleader and a guider to one who has a suit for land and soil, or other matter to which they are pertinent; and the claimant, or the guider, speak to his disadvantage, and to the support of the other party; the law says, that the pleader is not to suffer advantage to be taken of that word, unless he himself will it; for he is the speaker, and ought to know.

BOOK THE TWELFTH.

[CÓYNIÓN.]

I. 'LLYMA GŶYN O ACH AC ETRYT.

Namyn y kyndrychaól Vorgan du ap Morgan ap Trahacarn yssyd ganlynaódyr kóyn kyfreithaól órth arglúyd yr orsed honn, ac órth ysóydogyon ynteu, ac yn enóedic órth y kynghellaór yr húnú ysyd yn cadó breint yr orsed honn heidió; rac y kyndrychaól Daid Vychan ap Daid ap Meredud y gar yr húnú yssyd ynghyfle

[PLAINTS.]

I. THIS IS A PLAINT OF KIN AND DESCENT.

To wit: the present Morgan the black, son of Morgan, son of Trahacarn, is pursuet of lawful plaint to the lord of this session, and also to his officers, and especially to the canghellor, who keeps the privilege of this session to day; against the present David Vychan, son of David, son of Meredudd, his relation, who is in the

'' From Q.E.

amdiffynbleit yn rymedie y ateb oe góyn. Defnyd ac achab y góyn yó, am vot y kyndrychaól Daid yn camgynnal meint hyspys o vrehyrdir Kymereic o vyón y vaenor Lann y Deussant ynerbyn kyfyaónder y kyndrychaól Vorgan du. Sef meint yó y tir, mil o eróyd o dir rychaól y vessur góialen Hoel da; a mil o eróyd m bylltir achoetir agóeiridir afforuadir y vessur yr vn ryó óialen. Sef yó mod ar ffurf ymae y kyndrychaól Daid yn cam gynnal y tir rac ¹y dyódedie yn erbyn y kyndrychaól Vorgan du; nyt amgen vo dno bot ²neb vn' gynt yn óir perchen ar ydyódedie tir o dy vyón yr dyódedie vaenor, nyt amgen no Chadógaón Vychan ap Cadógaón ap Gruffuth vn o hyneif ykyndrychaól Vorgan, ac yr kyndrychaól Daid Vychan heuyt gan aróein yr achoed hyt ar y dyódedie kyff kynhaladóyr a hynny yny mod y dylyir gouyn tir tróy ach ac etryt; nyt amgen no bot yr dyódedie Cadógaón Vychan y kyff kynhaladóyr deu vab gyfreithaól briodolyon nyt amgen no Hoel ap Cadógaón a Gruffuth ap Cadógaón. Ac yr Hoel vhot y bu vab priodol kyfreithaól a elóit Trahaearn ap Hoel ac yr Gruffuth uhot y bu fab priodol kyfreithaól a elóit Meredud ab Gruffuth; ac yr Trahaearn uhot y bu vab priodol kyfreithaól a elóit, Morgan ap Trahaearn; ac or parth arall yr Meredud vhot y bu vab priodol kyfreithaól a elóit Daid ap Meredud; ac yr Morgan ap Trahaearn uhot y bu vab priodol kyfreithaól, nyt amgen nor Morgan du kyndrychaól; ac or parth arall yr Daid ap Meredud dyódedie y bu vab priodol kyfreithaól nyt amgen no Daid Vychan ap Daid ap Meredud kyndrychaól yr hónn yssyd yn cam gynnal ytir rac ³y dyódedie, ef ae hyneif rac ⁴y dyódedie óers dragóers or blaen yn erbyn y Morgan du kyndrychaól yn aghyfreithaól, ac yn erbyn y hyneif or blaen yr hónn dir adisgynnei yr kyndrychaól Vorgan m ran obleit y hynceif or blaen; nyt amgen nor bedóared rann heróyd etiuedyon; ahynny vydei y meint hyspys o tir a ⁵enóyssom or blaen o vyón y vaenor Lann y Deussant yr hónn tir agenhelir y dan óialen yr orsed honn. Ac am vot y kyndrychaól Daid yn kynnal y dyódedie tir yn erbyn y kyndrychaól Vorgan, ac yn an vuyd oe etryt idaó ual yperthynei, yn gyfreithaól heróyd ran ac heróyd achoed; ac ynteu yn dyuot yn amser achyn cacu kyfreith ryingthaó ac dir ac ef yn bedóryd dyn or kyff kynhaladóyr; a góedy góneuthur túryf ac enóet am y tir ef ae hyneif or blaen, nyt amgen

situation of a defending party bound to answer to his plaint. The substance and cause of his plaint is, that the present David is wrongfully holding a well-known quantity of Welsh breyr land, within the maenor of *Llan Ddeusant, against the right of the present Morgan the black. The quantity of land is a thousand erwes of furrow land, by the measure of the rod of Howel the good; and a thousand erwes of wild land, and woodland, and hay land, and pasture land, by the measure of the same rod. And the manner and form the present David wrongfully holds the aforesaid land, in opposition to the present Morgan the black; to wit, by there being formerly a person, the true owner of the said land within the said maenor, which was Cadwgawn Vychan, son of Cadwgawn, son of Grufudd, one of the ancestors of the present Morgan, and of the present David Vychan likewise, by carrying the kin up to the said holding stock; and that in the manner that land is to be demanded through kin and descent; to wit, the said Cadwgawn Vychan the holding stock having two lawfully entitled sons; to wit, Howel, son of Cadwgawn, and Grufudd, son of Cadwgawn. And the above Howel had a lawfully entitled son, who was called Trahaearn, son of Howel; and the above Grufudd had a lawfully entitled son, who was called Maredudd, son of Grufudd; and the above Trahaearn had a lawfully entitled son, who was called Morgan, son of Trahaearn; and, on the other part, the above Maredudd had a lawfully entitled son, who was called David, son of Maredudd; and the above Morgan, son of Trahaearn, had a lawfully entitled son, to wit, the present Morgan the black; and, on the other part, the said David, son of Maredudd, had a lawfully entitled son, to wit, David Vychan, son of David, son of Maredudd, present, who is wrongfully holding the land aforesaid, he and his said former elders in succession, unlawfully, in opposition to the present Morgan the black, and in opposition to his former elders; the which land would have descended to the present Morgan, in part, on behalf of his former elders; to wit, the fourth part, through heirs; and that would be the well-known quantity, which we have named before, within the maenor of Llan Ddeusant; the which land is holden under the rod of this session. And on account of the present David holding the said land, in opposition

¹ not in E.² yn E.³ not in E.⁴ gafasom oe E.⁵ A parish in Caermarthenshire.

nothori erydyr ar y tir achúyneu am y vot ynteu Vorgan du bob amser yn barot y gymryt y tir ũrth y etryt. A negydyath a vu bob amser o barthret y kyndrychaól Daid; ac am hynny ymae kũyn y kyndrychaól Vorgan; ac am adaól hynny myón golof a diebryt yny trydyd diebryt yssyd yn erbyn kyfreith diebryt dyn oe iaón ae dylyet dros amser y etryt. Amser y etryt oed pan y gouynaól y kyfreithaól Vorgan kyn kũyn. Seí meint o amser y kyndrychaól Daid yn kynnal y tir hũnnũ yngham yn erbyn y kyndrychaól Vorgan, nyt amgen no phedeir plyned arhugeint y duó kalan Mei díathaf. A heuyt bot y kyndrychaól Daid yn person cũbyl ygkyfreith val y dylyei ũneuthur iaón ae gymryt bob amser a bot y kyndrychaól Vorgan yn barot bob amser y orchũiro y dũng henaduryeit gũlat y hanuot or kyff kynhaladr or byd ae hameuo o vot ¹[y] Morgan kyndrychaól yn person cũbyl ygkyfreith bob amser val y dylyei gaffel iaón ae ũneuthur. Deissyf ateb kyfreithaól herũyd y bot yn amser agoret kyfreith am tir, a ovyner trũy ach ac etryt, nyt amgen no naúetyd o galan Mei. Ac or byd kyhaerlluket Daid a gũadu, parot yũ y kyndrychaól Vorgan y orchũiro lle mũyaf y barno kyfreith herũyd cof abarn adetryt."

to the present Morgan, and unwilling to restore it to him, as would be lawfully appropriate in respect to sharing, and in respect to kins; and he appearing within time, and before the closure of law between him and his land; and he being a fourth person from the holding stock; and having made disturbance and damage, on account of the land, he and his elders before him, to wit, by breaking of ploughs upon the land; and plaints, on account of he, the said Morgan the black, being at all times ready to receive the land, on its being restored. And a negative has been at all times, on the part of the present David; and for that is the plaint of the present Morgan; and for continuing that by covert and detention, included in the third detention there is against law: the detention of a person's right and due beyond the time for restoring it. The time for restoring it was, when the present Morgan demanded it, before plaint. The length of time that the present David has been holding that land wrongfully, in opposition to the present Morgan, is twenty-four years to the kalends of May last past. And, also, that the present David is a person competent in law to do right, and to receive it at all times; and that the present Morgan is prepared at all times to verify, by the oaths of elders of the country, his descent from the holding stock, if there be who shall doubt the present Morgan's being a person competent in law, at all times, to obtain right and to do it. Requiring a lawful answer, on account of its being a time when the law is open as to land, which shall be demanded through kin and descent, to wit, the ninth day from the kalends of May. And, if David be so forward as to deny, the present Morgan is prepared to verify, where the law may to the utmost decide, according to record and judgment and verdict.

II. ²CũYN KAMũRESCYN.

Defnyd ac achas vynghũyn ³yũ nyt amgen vod no bot y kyndrychaól Ieuan ap Daid yn camũresgynny meint hyspys o vrehyrdir Kymreic or ty vyũn y vaenor Lan y Deusant yr hũnn uaenor agynhelir dan ũialen yr orsed honn, nyt amgen no mil o erũyd o dir rychaól y vesur ⁴[o] gũialen Hoel da y vessur ⁴[y] randired; a mil o erũyd o ũylltir achoytir agũeirdir a fforuadir y vesur yr ⁴[un] ryũ ũialen, yny trydyd camũrescyn yssyd yn erbyn kyfreith: ⁵camũrescyn yssyd yny gyfreith ⁶camũrescyn ar ⁶vymberchnogaeth omh' anuod a heb

II. A PLAINT OF WRONG POSSESSION.

The matter and cause of my plaint is, to wit: that the present John, son of David, is wrongly possessing a well-known quantity of Welsh breyr land, within the maenor of Llan Ddeusant, the which maenor is holden under the rod of this session, to wit, a thousand erwes of furrow land, by the measure of the rod of Howel the good, for the measuring randirs; and a thousand erwes of wild land, and woodland, and hay land, and pasture land, by the measure of the same rod, within the third wrong possession there is against law:

¹e. ¹Q.E.D. ²not in E. ³D. ⁴not in D. ⁵berchnogaeth dyn o'i D.

vraôt. Amser y camórescynnod ¹y kytrychaöl Ieuan y' tir nyt amgen ²[no] dyd Llun ³a dyd Maörth a dyd Merchyr nessaf öedy ⁴duó göyl ⁵Deilo dibethaf alithrod ⁶or ty vyón yr' vlóydyn honn ; a bot y kytrychaöl ⁷Ieuan yn dala ⁸hynn myón colof adiebryt. ⁹yny trydyd diebryt ¹⁰yssyd yny gyfreith : diebryt dyn ¹¹o iaón ae dylyet' dros amser y etryt. ¹²[Ei] amser y etryt oed ¹³y dyd Llun ¹⁴a dyd Maörth adyd Merchyr ¹⁵y menegeis ¹⁶[i] or blaen. A ¹⁷heuyt bot y kyndrychaöl Ieuan yn person cöbyl ¹⁸y nghyfreith yóneuthur iaón, ac y ¹⁹gymryt ; amineu yn person cöbyl ²⁰y nghyfreith y ²¹gymryt ac y ²²neuthur or byd am gofyno. Kyuarch Jeuan ²³a óneuthym' y öybot aónelei iaón kyn köyn ²⁴a negydiaeth avu bob amser ²⁵o barthret yr Jeuan' ²⁶[ac am y negydiaeth a vu bob amser oi barthred] ac am ²⁷a negydiaeth ²⁸Jeuan ymae vynghóyn. A deissyf ateb amserol' ²⁹[herwydd buan varn, na ei ddedryd ; herwydd bod yn hynvareh i'r arglwydd cymhell gwir ■ chyvraith a chyviawnder i bawb or a'i deisyvo.]

wrong possession upon my property, against my will, and without judgment. The time when the present John wrongly possessed the land was the Monday and Tuesday and Wednesday next after the feast of St. Teilo last past within this year; and that the present John is holding it by covert and detention, the third detention there is in the law: the detention of a person's right and due beyond the time for restoring it. The time for restoring it was on the Monday and Tuesday and Wednesday, which I have mentioned before. And likewise, that the present John is a person competent in law to do right, and to receive it; and I, also, a person competent in law, to receive, and to do, if there be who shall require it of me. I made application to John, to know whether he would do right, before plaint; and there was a negative every time on the part of the said John: and on account of the negative that has been every time on his part; and on account of the negative by John is my plaint. And requiring a timely answer, by a speedy judgment, or a verdict; as being incumbent upon the lord to compel justice and law and equity to every one that shall apply for it.

III. ²⁹CÖYN CAMÓRESCYN TRÖY ORCHEIDÖAT.

Defnyd ac achas vynghóyn yó nyt amgen vod no bot y kydrychaöl Gruffuth ap Phylip yn camórescynny meint hyspys o vrecheydir Kymreic otyuyón y vaenor Vyduei yr honn vaenor a genhelir dan öialen yr orsed honn yny trydyd camórescyn yssyd yn erbyn kyfreith: camórescyn tröy orchetidat; ac yn erbyn iaón dylyedaöc oy anuod a heb vraôt. Mod y camórescynod y kytrychaöl Gruffuth y dyöbededic tir yn erbyn kyfiaönder Daudid ap Jhon kytrychaöl nyt amgen vod noc Philip ap Lleöelyn tat y Gruffuth vhot ³⁰ystynny perchenogaeth o vil o eröyd o dir rychaöl y vesur göialen Höbel da y vesur kyfaröyr mil o eröyd ööylltir göeir-dir coetir a phoruadir y vesur yr vn ryö öialen, a hynny dan amot yr ³¹[Davydd] ne y etiued gafel y tir pan y gouynynt heb erbyn dyöedut dim ar Philip ne y etiued. Amser hysbys y camórescynod y

III. A PLAINT OF WRONG POSSESSION THROUGH A GUARDIAN.

The matter and cause of my plaint is, to wit: that the present Grufudd, son of Phylip, is wrongly possessing a well known quantity of Welsh breyr land, within the maenor of ³²Myddvai, the which maenor is holden under the rod of this session, included in the third wrong possession there is against law: wrong possession through a guardian; and in opposition to the right heir, against his will, and without judgment. The way the present Grufudd wrongly possessed the said land, in opposition to the equity of the present David son of John, was, to wit, that Phylip, son of Llywelyn, the father of the above Grufudd, ³³was invested with' the ownership of a thousand erwes of furrow land by the measure of the rod of Howel the good to measure for co-tillers; a thousand erwes of wild land, hay land, woodland, and pasture land, by the measure of the same rod; and that under covenant for the said ³⁴[David,] or

²⁹ ysgzynnu

³⁰ Philip

³¹ succeeded to

³² Phylip,

³³ ev y dywededig D. ³⁴ D. ³⁵ not in E.D. ³⁶ N. D. ³⁷ yn y D. ³⁸ N. D. ³⁹ hyny D. ⁴⁰ yr hwn D. ⁴¹ not in D. ⁴² o'i ddylyed a'i iawn D. ⁴³ D. ⁴⁴ not in D. ⁴⁵ a D. ⁴⁶ D. ⁴⁷ not in D. ⁴⁸ yn y D. ⁴⁹ ateb D. ⁵⁰ yn y D. ⁵¹ or yn D. ⁵² erbyn iawn D. ⁵³ not in D. ⁵⁴ - a wnaethym D. ⁵⁵ o'i barthred D. ⁵⁶ D. ⁵⁷ y D. ⁵⁸ hyny D. ⁵⁹ D. ⁶⁰ Q.E. ⁶¹ E. ⁶² Q.E.

³¹ A parish in Caermarthenshire.

kytrychol ¹[Grufudd ab Phylip] nyt amgen no duó Llun a duó Maóρθh nessaf óedy duó Ieu Kychafel díóethaf ar alithrod or tyuyón yr vlóydyh honn; a bot y kytrychaól ²[Grufudd] yn dala hynny myón colof adiebryt yny trydyd diebryt yssyd yn erbyn kyfreith: diebryt dyn oy iaón ae dylyet, dros amser y etryt. ³[Amser y etryt] oed ydyd Llun a dyd Maóρθh y menegeis or blaen ⁴[uchod.] A bot Gruffuth yn person cóbyl ynghyfreith y óneuthur iaón, ac y gymryt; ar Daid yn person cóbyl ynghyfreith y gymryt ac y óneuthur. Kyuarch y Gruffuth y óybot aónelei iaón kyn kóyn anegydyæth a vu bob amser n barthret y Grufud ac am anegydyæth Grufud ymae y kóyn.

IV. CŶYN CAMÓRESCYN TRŶY Y PERCHEN.

Defnyd ac achos vynghóyn, nyt amgen no bot y kytrychaól Rys ap Lleóel yn ap Hoóel yn camóreskynny meint hyspys o vreheyrdir Kymreic or ty vyón y cómót Hirvryn, yr hónn dir agynhelir dan óialen yr orsed honn yny trydyd camórescyn ysyd yn erbyn kyfreith: camórescyn trŶy y perchén; ac yn erbyn iaón etiued o anuod aheb vraót. Amser y camórescynóyt y dyódededic dir, dyd Merchyr a dyd Ieu a dyd Góener nessaf óedy duó góyl Deóí díóethaf ar alithrod ortyuyón yr vlóydyh honn a heuyt y kytrychaól ⁵Rys ap Lleóel yn dala hynny myón colof adiebryt yny trydyd diebryt ysyd yn erbyn kyfreith: diebryt dyn o iaón ⁶ay dlyet dros amser yetryt. Amser y etryt oed y dyd Merchyr, ar dyd Ieu ar dyd Góener y menegeis or blaen. A heuyt bot y kytrychaól Rys yn person cóbyl ynghyfreith y óneuthur ⁷iaón, ac y gymryt; amincu yn person cóbyl ynghyfreith y óneuthur iaón ac y gymryt. Kyuarch Rys y óybot aónelei iaón kyn kóyn; anegydyæth a vu obarthret y Rys: ac am anegydyæth Rys y mae vyghóyn. Deissyf ateb amserol.

his heir, to have the land, when they should demand it, without gainsay on the part of the said Phylip, or his heir. At a well-known time the present ¹[Grufudd, son of Phylip,] wrongly possessed, to wit, the Monday and Tuesday next after Ascension Thursday last past within this year; and that the present ²[Grufudd] is holding that by covert and detention, in the third detention there is against law: the detention of a person's right and due beyond the time for restoring it. The time for restoring it was on the Monday and the Tuesday, which I have before mentioned above. And that the said Grufudd is a person competent in law to do right, and to receive it; and the said David a person competent in law to receive, and to do it. Application to Grufudd, to know if he would do right, before plaint, took place; and a negative has been every time on the part of Grufudd: and on account of the negative by Grufudd is the plaint.

IV. A PLAINT OF WRONG POSSESSION THROUGH THE OWNER.

The matter and cause of my plaint is, to wit, that the present Rys, son of Llywelyn, son of Howel, is wrongly possessing a well-known quantity of Welsh breyr land, within the cymwd of ³Hirvryn, the which land is holden under the rod of this session, included in the third wrong possession there is against law: wrong possession through the owner; and in opposition to the right heir, against his will, and without judgment. The time of wrongly possessing the said land was on the Wednesday and Thursday and Friday next after the feast day of St. Dewi last past within this year; and further, the present Rys, son of Llywelyn, is holding that by covert and detention, in the third detention there is against law: the detention of a person's right and due beyond the time for restoring it. The time for restoring it was on the Wednesday and the Thursday and the Friday, which I have mentioned before. And further, that the present Rys is a person competent in law to do right, and to receive it; and I a person competent in law, to do right, and to receive it. Application to Rys, to know whether he would do right, before plaint; and a negative was on the part of the said Rys: and on account of the negative by Rys is my plaint. Requiring a timely answer.

¹ ⁶David ap John

¹ E.

² E. abot Q.

³ ⁶David

³ not in E.

⁴ ⁶David, son of John,

⁴ n E.

⁵ not in E.

⁶ ⁶David

⁶ Q.E.

⁷ In Caermarthenshire.

V. CŪYN AM EREDIC TIR YN ANGHYUARCH.

Kanlynaodr kŷyn kyfreithaŷl byf i ŷrth arglŷyd yr orsed honn, ac ŷrth ysŷdogyon ynteu, ac yn bennaf sŷydaŷc o hanyn ŷrth y kyghellaŷr yr hŷn yssyd yn kynal breint gŷialen yr orsed honn hediŷ rac y kyndrychaŷl Daudi ap Lleŷelyn ap Gwilym yr hŷn yssyd yghyfle amdiffynnbleit yn rŷymeric y ateb omkŷyn. Defnyd ac achasŷ vyghŷyn yŷ, nyt amgen vod noc y kytrychaŷl Daudi dyuot myŷn dyd hyspis, nyt amgen no dyd Llun nessaf gŷedy duŷ gŷyl Veir y kanhŷylleu diŷethaf ar alithrod or ty vyŷn yr vlŷydyn honn yr lle doydŷn perchenoc y dir or tyuyŷn y vaenor Vabon yr honn uaenor a genhelir dan ŷialen yr orsed honn. Ac yr kytrychaŷl Daudi dyfot a hŷech ychen, ac aradyr a heyrn, ac ef ehun ymreint amaeth ageilŷat, ac ymhoylyt mil ogŷysseu messuraŷl yn anghyuarch arnaf athros naŷd arglŷyd. Yr anghyuarch hŷnn adangoset yr neb ydlyt y dangos; nyt amgen noc y aminogeu tir, ac y sŷydogyon yr arglŷyd a bot y dyŷededic Daudi yn dala hŷnnŷ myŷn colof adiebryt yny trydyd diebryt ysyd yn erbyn kyfreith adaŷ argyŷed ar dyn neu ar y eidaŷ heb ŷneuthur iaŷn nahedŷch ymdanaŷ. Ac ynghyfeir yr argyŷed hŷnnŷ vymot yn deisyf atŷerth mal y dyŷetto kyfreith, sef yŷ hynny: pedeir keinaŷc kyfreith doddi yr aradyr yny dayar; apheideir keinoc kyfreith diot yr aradyr or dayar acheinaŷc cotta ynghyfeir paladyr pop kŷys 'ac ymhoelod yr aradyr; ac yn benuarch yr arglŷyd, y hŷech ychen ar aradyr ar heyrn 'ae gŷede; agŷerth y droet deheu yr amaeth agŷerth y llaŷ deheu yr geilŷat. Aheuyt bot y kyndrychaŷl Daudi yn person cŷbyl ynghyfreith y ŷneuthur iaŷn ay gymryt; aminneu yn person cŷbyl yghyfreith y ŷneuthur iaŷn ac y gymryt or byd amgouyno. Kyuarch Daudi yŷybot aŷnelei iaŷn kyn kŷyn a negydyath a vu bob amser oy barthret: ac am negydyath y Daudi ymae vyghŷyn. Deisyf ateb amserol.

VI. CŪYN O DORR COET.

Namyn y kyndrychaŷl Daudi ab Lleŷelyn yssyd yn kynhebrŷg kŷyn kyfreithaŷl ŷrth arglŷyd yr orsed honn, ac ŷrth y sŷydogyon ynteu, ac ynbennaf sŷydoc o hanyn ŷrth

V. A PLAINT FOR PLOUGHING LAND SURREPTITIOUSLY.

A pursuer of lawful plaint am I to the lord of this session, and to his officers, and, as being the principal officer of them, to the canghellor, who is supporting the privilege of the rod of this session, this day, against the present David, son of Llywelyn, son of Gwilym, who is, in the situation of a defending party, bound to answer my plaint. The matter and cause of my plaint is, to wit: that the present David came within a certain day, to wit, Monday next after Candlemas day last past within this year, to where I was owner of land, within the maenor of *Mabon, the which maenor is holden under the rod of this session. And that the present David came with six oxen, with plough and irons, and he himself, in the character of ploughman, with a driver, and turned a thousand furrows, by measure, surreptitiously, and against the protection of the lord. This surreption was shown to such as it was due to show it; to wit, the land borderers, and to the officers of the lord; and the said David is holding that by covert and detention, in the third detention there is against law: causing injury to a person, or to his property, without doing either right or peace therefor. And, in respect to such injury, I am requiring relief, as the law may set forth, to wit: four legal pence, for putting the plough in the ground; and four legal pence for taking the plough out of the ground; and a curt penny for opening each furrow that the plough turned; and the six oxen, and the plough, and the irons, and the yokes, as wails to the lord; with the worth of the right foot of the ploughman, and the worth of the right hand of the driver. And further, that the present David is a person competent in law to do right, and to receive it; and I a person competent in law to do right, and to receive it, if there be who shall require it of me. Application to David, to know if he would do right, before plaint; and a negative was every time, on his part: and on account of the negative by David is my plaint. Requiring a timely answer.

VI. A PLAINT OF CUTTING TIMBER.

To wit: the present David, son of Llywelyn, is preferring lawful plaint to the lord of this session, and to his officers, and, as a principal officer of them, to the canghellor,

* a E.

* ar E.

* In Caermarthenshire.

y-kyghellaŵr yr hōnn yssyd yn kynal breint gŵialen yr orsed honn hediŵ rac y kyndrychaŵl Vorgan Vychan ap Morgan duy, yr hōnn yssyd yghyfle amdiffynbleit yn rŵymedic y atdeb om kŵyn. Defnyd ac achawt vyghŵyn yŵ nyt amgen vod noc yr kyndrychaŵl Vorgan dyuot myŵn dyd hyspys duŵ Maŵrth nessaf ŵedy duŵ gŵyl Dewi diŵethaf ar alithrod ortyuyŵn yr vlŵydyn honn yr lle ydoedŵn perchenoc y coet ortyuyŵn y vaenor Ŵinvei yr hōnn vaynor a gynhelir dan ŵialen yr orsed honn. Ac yr kyndrychol Vorgan dyuot abŵell gynyt odor ahayarn a thorri dŵy o gat deri a gŵrthydyei hŵeugein or keinogeu cŵttaon, pob vn o honunt; a deudec o ŵyngyll a gyŵerthyei pymthec or keinogeu cŵttaon pop vn o honunt; ahŵech o dudrain agyŵerthydyei seith a dimei pop vn ohonunt; a naŵ o helic, ac ynn, a gŵern, a gŵerthydyei hŵech keinoc or keinogeu cŵttaon pob vn ohonunt. A bot y kyndrychaŵl Vorgan yn dala hynny myŵn colof a diebryt hynny trydyd diebryt yssyd yn erbyn kyfreith adaŵ argyŵed ar dyn neu ar y eidaŵ heb ŵneuthur na iaŵn na hedŵch ymdanaŵ: yr argyŵed hōnn adangoset yr neb ydylyt ydangos, y aminogeu tir, ac y ŵydogyon yr arglŵyd. A heuyt bot y kytrychaŵl Vorgan yn person yngkyfreith y ŵneuthur iaŵn, ac y gymryt; a bot David kyndrychaŵl yn person cŵbl ynghyfreith y ŵneuthur iaŵn, ac y gymryt or byd ae gouyno. Kyuarch o David Vorgan y ŵybot aŵnelei iaŵn kyn kŵyn, anegydyath a vu pop amser a parthret y Morgan: ac am anegydyath Morgan y may vyghŵyn. Deisyf atdeb amserol.

VII. ²CŴYN SARHAET.

Defnyd ac achos vyghŵyn yŵ, nyt amgen ²vod no dyuot ⁴Lleŵelyn ap Jewan ap Lleŵelyn myŵn dyd hyspis, nyt amgen no duŵ Maŵrth nessaf ŵedy duŵ calan Mei diŵethaf ar alithrod or tyuyŵn yr vlŵydyn honn, myŵn troytle hyspis, nyt amgen noc yn Llanveir ar y bryn or tyuyŵn yr gyngellhoryaeth honn; ac yr kyndrychaŵl ⁵Lleŵelyn ŵneuthur sarhaet ⁶trŵy argyŵed, nyt amgen no thyny dagyr am taro ar vymhenn hyt pan torres kic achroen ac eskyrn hyt yr ymhennyd; a bot y kytrychaŵl ⁷Lleŵelyn yn dala hynny myŵn colof adiebryt ⁸yny trydyd diebryt ysyd yn erbyn kyfreith adaŵ

who is supporting the privilege of the rod of this session to-day, against the present Morgan Vychan, son of Morgan the black, who is, in the situation of a defending party, bound to answer my plaint. The matter and cause of my plaint is, to wit: that the present Morgan came within a certain day, the Tuesday next after the feast day of St. Dewi last past within this year, to where I was owner of wood, within the maenor of ⁴Gwinvai, the which maenor is holden under the rod of this session. And that the present Morgan came with a fuel hatchet of steel and iron, and did cut two branching oaks, that would have been worth six score curt pence, each of them; and twelve white hazels, that would be worth fifteen curt pence, each of them; and six black thorns, that would be worth seven pence halfpenny, each of them; and nine willows, and ash, and alder, that would be worth sixpence of the curt pennies, each of them. And that the present Morgan is holding that by covert and detention, in the third detention there is against law: causing injury to a person, or to his property, without doing either right or peace therefor: the which injury has been shown to such as it was right to show it, the land-borderers, and to the officers of the lord. And further, that the present Morgan is a person competent in law to do right, and to receive it; and that the present David is a person competent in law to do right, and to receive it, if there be who shall require it. Application by David to Morgan, to know if he would do right, before plaint; and a negative was every time, on the part of the said Morgan: and on account of the negative by Morgan is my plaint. Requiring a timely answer.

VII. A PLAINT OF SARAAD.

The matter and cause of my plaint is, to wit: the coming of Llywelyn, son of John, son of Llywelyn, on a certain day, to wit, Tuesday next after the calends of May last past within this year, to a certain frequented place, to wit, ⁶St. Mary's on the hill, within this canghellorship; and that the present Llywelyn did saraad through injury, to wit, by drawing a dagger and striking me upon my head, so as to cut flesh, and skin, and bones, to the brain; and that the present Llywelyn is holding that by covert and detention, in the third detention there is against law:

²not in E. ³Q.E.D. ⁴not in D. ⁵Jewan ap Davydd i lle enwedig hysbys ac enwi y lle ar dydd D. ⁶Jewan D. ⁷ac D. ⁸Jewan D. ⁹yr hwn y sydd drydydd D.

⁴ In Caermarthenshire.

⁶ The town of Llanymddyri in Caermarthenshire.

argybed ar dyn neu ar y eidaŵ heb ōneuthur iaŵn na hedŵch ymdanaŵ: yr argybed hōnn adangosset yr neb adylt 'y dangos' nyt amgen noc y sŵdogyon ²yr arglōyd ³[ac i wybydiaid cywir.] Ac yghyfeir y sarhaet ar argybed hōnnŵ, vymot ⁴[innau] yndeissyf atberth vy sarhaet herŵyd vy mreint; nyt amgen ⁵[vy mreint] nom bot yn eillt breyr: sef yŵ ⁶meint y sarhaet, byŵch ⁷[deithiawl] a hanner; a dec arhugein ⁸[o srian] ⁹or keinogeu cōttaon; atheir punt or vn ryŵ arian gyt ar sarhaet yghyfeir gŵelet yr ymhenyd; pedeir keinaŵc ¹⁰[dros] patell, ¹¹[i wneuthur medyginaeth] pedeir keinoc dros ōer; pedeir keinoc dros gynhyneu; ¹²[un] keinoc dros oleuat beunoeth ¹³[un] ¹⁴keinoc dros vŵyt y medic beunyŵd; ¹⁵[un] keinoc dros vŵyt y claf beunyŵd; pedeir keinoc ¹⁶o bob asgōrn yŵch creuan, ¹⁷adyenner or penn' or aseino myŵn kaŵc efyd ahynny oll or keinogeu cōttaon o bob asgōrn is kreuan, pedeir keinoc kyfreith." ¹⁸Abot Lleŵelyn kyndrychaŵl yn person cōbyl ynghyfreith y ōneuthur iaŵn, ac ygymryt; a mineu yn person cōbyl y gymryt iaŵn ac y ōneuthur, o byd æ gouyno. Kyuarch Lleŵelyn yŵybot aŵnelei iaŵn kyn kōyn; anegydyæth a vu bob amser obarthret y Lleŵelyn: ac am anegydyæth Lleŵelyn ymae vyghōyn. Deisyf ateb amserol.

VIII. CŵYN ANGHYFARCH.

Desnyd ac achawŵs vyngghōyn yŵ, nyt amgen vod noc yr kytrychaŵl John dyuot myŵn dyd hyspys, nyt amgen no dyd Llunnessaf ōedy duŵ Nadolic diŵethaf ar alithrod or tyuyŵn yr vlŵydn honn y troytle hyspys ymaenor Vyduei yr hōnn vaenor agenelir dan ōialen yr orsed honn yr lle ydoydŵn perchenoc y varch glas teithiol trigeinol; ac ych melyn, yny gyflaŵn teithicrŵyd or vn ryŵ bris; ¹a byŵch duy deithiaŵl or vn ryŵ bris' ac yr kytrychaŵl John symut y dyŵcededic da om gōrescyn i, yngŵeithret anghyfarach. Bei ydyŵdededic da hōnnŵ aŵelŵn ar y lliŵ parot oedŵn y ōneuthur dala adamdŵng amdanaŵ mal ydylyŵn herŵyd kyfreith. Pryt nat ydyn ar y lliŵ, deissyf atberth mal y dyŵetto kyfreith; sef yŵ hynny, triugein or keinogeu cōttaon dros pob vn ohonunt. A heuyt bot y kytrychaŵl John yn dala hynny myŵn colof adiebryt, ytrydyd diebryt ysyd yn er byn kyfreith: dōyn peth rac dyn heb y etryt tracheuen. Abot Iohn yn person cōbyl yghyfreith y ōneuthur iaŵn, ac y gymryt; amineu yn person cōbyl y

causing injury to a person, or to his property, without doing either right or peace therefor: the which injury has been shown to such as it was right to show it, to wit, the officers of the lord, and to honest evidences. And, for such saraad and injury, I am requiring relief for my saraad, according to my privilege; my privilege, to wit, being the aillt of a breyr: and the amount of my saraad is, a cow of teithi and a half; with thirty of silver of the curt pennies; and three pounds of the like money, along with the saraad, on account of the brain being exposed; four pence for a pan to make medicament; four pence for suet; four pence for bandages; one penny for light nightly; one penny for the food of the mediciner daily; one penny for the food of the patient daily; four pence for every bone above the cranium, taken from the head, which shall sound in a brass basin; and those all curt pennies; for every bone from below the cranium, four legal pence. And that the present Llywelyn is a person competent in law, to do right, and to receive it; and I a person competent to receive right, and to do it, if there be who shall require it. Application to Llywelyn, to know whether he would do right, before plaint; and a negative was every time on the part of the said Llywelyn: and on account of the negative by Llywelyn is my plaint. Requiring a timely answer.

VIII. A PLAINT OF SURREPTION.

The matter and cause of my plaint is, to wit: that the present John came on a certain day, to wit, Monday next after Christmas day last past within this year, to a certain frequented place, in the maenor of Myddvai, the which maenor is holden under the rod of this session, to where I was owner of a grey horse of teithi, three score pence in value; and a yellow ox, in its complete teithi, of the same price; and a black cow of teithi, of the same price; and that the present John removed the said property out of my possession, by a surreptitious act. If I saw that said property, I am ready to detain and swear to it, as I ought according to law. Since they are not present, I require relief, as the law shall decide; that is, three score of the curt pence, for each one of them. And further, that the present John is holding that by covert and detention, the third detention there is against law: the taking of a thing from a person without restoring it. And that John is a person

¹not in D. ²not in D. ³D. ⁴not in D. ⁵D. ⁶o D. ⁷Q.E. ⁸not in E.

¹D. ²not in D. ³- E. ⁴D. ⁵dros D. ⁶not in D.

gymryt ac yŵneuthur, or byd amgouyno. Kyuarch y John y ŷybot aŵnelei iaŵn kyn kŵyn; anegydyæth a vu bob amser o barthret y Iohn: ac am anegydyæth Iohn ymae vyghŵyn. A deisyf ateb amserol.

IX. CŴYN RAC MACH ACHYNOGYN.

Defnyd ac achos vyghŵyn yŵ nyt amgen vod noc yr kytrychaŵl Gwilym ap Rys dyuot myŵn dyd hyspis, nyt amgen no duŵ Llan nessaf ŷedy duŵ gŵyl Vihangel diŷethaf ar alithrod or tyuyŵn yr vlŵydyd honn myŵn troetle hyspis nyt amgen noc yny Plas Glas yn Llan Ymdyfri or ty vyŵn yr kyghelloryæth honn; ac yr kytrychaŵl Gwilym dyuot, amynet yn vach kynoc ym, ar dŵy punt or keinogeu cŵttaon dros Daudi ap Lleŷelyn, ar dalu yr ŷythuet dyd or dyd Llan y menegeis or blaen ony thalei yr * [David] ap Lleŷelyn ydaeth y Gwilym yn veiche drosto; allithro amser yr oeten ydlyei * [David] talu, ac am hynny bot y Gwilym yn vach diebredic ym yn llŵrŵ na allod gymell * [David] y dalu a bot y Gŵilim yn dala hynny myŵn colof adiebryt, yny trydyd diebryt ysaid yn erbyn kyfreith diebryt dyn oy dlyet dros amser y talu. Amser y talu oed y dyd ymenegeis or blaen. A bot y kytrychaŵl Gwilym yn person cŵbyl yghyfreith y ŷneuthur iaŵn, ac ygymryt; amincu yn person cŵbyl yghyfreith y gymryt. Kyuarch y Gwilym y ŷybot aŵnelei iaŵn kyn kŵyn; anegydyæth avu pob amser o barthret y Gwilym: ac am hynny ymae vyghŵyn. Deissyf ateb amserol.

X. CŴYN LLETRAT.

Defnyd ac achos vyghŵyn yŵ nyt amgen vod noc yr kytrychaŵl Daudi ap Philip dyuot myŵn nosŷeith hyspys, nyt amgen nos ŷener nessaf ŷedy duŵ gŵyl y Groc clan Mei diŷethaf ar alithrod or tyuyŵn yr vlŵydyd honn yr lle ydoedŵn perchenoc y varch rŵnsi teithiol ymyl Llan Dydystyl o vyŵn y vaenor Vabon yr hŵnn vaenor agenhelir dan ŷialen yr orsed honn ac yr kytrychaŵl Daudi ap Philip symut y dyŷeddic varch om gŵrescyn i' y gŵeithret lletrad-eid; acherdet gocheiffyrd agochel priffyrd,

* Juan

* not in E.

competent in law, to do right, and to receive it; and I a person competent to receive, and to do it, if there be who shall require it of me. Application to the said John, to know whether he would do right, before plaint; and a negative was every time, on the part of the said John: and on account of the negative by John is my plaint. And requiring a timely answer.

IX. A PLAINT AGAINST SURETY AND DEBTOR.

The matter and cause of my plaint is, to wit: that the present Gwylim, son of Rys, came on a certain day, to wit, Monday next after the feast of St. Michael last past within this year, to a certain frequented place, to wit, Plas Glas, in Llan Ymddyfri, within this canghellorship; and that the present Gwilym came, and went surety debtor to me for two pounds of the curt pence, on behalf of David, son of Llywelyn, to pay the eighth day from the Monday which I have mentioned before, unless it were paid by * [David] son of Llywelyn, for whom the said Gwilym went surety; and the time having elapsed of the terms fixed that * [David] was to pay, on that account the said Gwilym is a detaining surety to me, insomuch that he has not been able to compel * [David] to pay; and that the said Gwilym is holding that by covert and detention, in the third detention there is against law: the detention of a person's due beyond the time of payment. The time for paying it was the day I have mentioned before. And that the present Gwilym is a person competent in law to do right, and to receive it; and I a person competent in law to receive it. Application to the said Gwilym, to know whether he would do right, before plaint; and a negative was every time on the part of the said Gwilym: and on that account is my plaint. Requiring a timely answer.

X. PLAINT OF THEFT.

The matter and cause of my plaint is, to wit: that the present David, son of Philip, came in a certain night, to wit, the night of Friday next after the feast of the Cross of the kalends of May last past within this year, to where I was owner of a runsi horse of teithi, contiguous to Llan Dyddystyl, within the maenor of Mabon, the which maenor is holden under the rod of this session; and that the said David, son of Philip, removed the said horse out of my possession, by an act of theft; and

* John

* Q.E.

a gŵneuthur y les ef, amhafles yneu; a bot ykydrychaŵl Daid yn dala hynny myŵn colof adiebryt, yny trydyd diebryt yssyd yn erbyn kyfreith: dŵyn peth rac dyn heb y etryt drachefyn. Bei ymarch aŵelŵn ar y liŵ parot oedŵn y ŵneuthur dala adamdŵng ymdanaŵ mal y dlyŵn herŵyd kyfreith. Pryt nat ydiŵ ar y liŵ, deisyf atŵerth ymdanaŵ, nyt amgen no hŵeugein or keinogeu cŵttaŵn; ac yn benuarch yr arglŵyd seithpunt, am nat ydyŵ yn lletrat yn llaŵ. A bot y kytrychaŵl Daid yn person cŵbyl ynghyfreith yŵneuthur iaŵn, ac ygymryt; amineu yn person cŵbyl ygymryt iaŵn ac ²[i] ŵneuthur. Kyuarch y Daid y ŵybot, a ŵnelei iaŵn kyn kŵyn; anegydyath a vu bob amser o barthret y Daid: ac am anegydyath y Daid ymae vyghŵyn. A deisyf ateb amserol."

went along bye ways, and avoided high-ways, to his advantage, and to my disadvantage; and that the present David is holding that by covert and detention, in the third detention there is against law: the taking of a thing from a person without restoring it. If I saw the horse present I am ready to detain and swear to it, as I ought to do, according to law. Since it is not present, I require relief therefor, to wit, six score of the curt pence; and seven pounds forfeiture to the lord, on account of its not being theft in hand. And that the present David is a person competent in law, to do right, and to receive it; and I a person competent to receive right, and to do it. Application to the said David, to know whether he would do right, before plaint; and a negative was every time, on the part of the said David: and on account of the negative of the said David is my plaint. And requiring a timely answer.

XI. ³LLYMA GŴYN GALANAS.

Llyma gŵyn Ieuan ⁴ap Madoc ab Iankyn' ab Davyd ⁵ap Madoc' herŵyd bot y deuparth o blait ⁶y tat, ar traean o blait man Ieuan ap Davyd yr hŵnn a doeth ⁷Maredud ap Philip' ac aŵnaeth lleas yr enŵedic Ieuan hŵnnŵ: nit amgen vod no dyuot y rac dyŵededic ⁸Maredud yna ⁹digŵyl Ieuan' o veŵn ŵythnos y Nadolic, ¹⁰oet yr arglŵyd vrenin ¹¹Edŵard ¹²bedŵryd gŵedi conquest ¹³viii. ulyned i dy ¹⁴Rys ap Meredud' yn aŵr hanner dyd; achyrchu cyrch cyhoedaŵc ¹⁵anghyuaŵn, trŵy lit a bar a gŵenŵyndra ac ¹⁶anghyuarch ac amarch ir arglŵyd ¹⁷ac ir' arglŵydiaeth ac ir genedyl; trŵy rynn ac osgrynn a drychal a gossot achledyf tri ¹⁸aŵchaŵl ¹⁹bogelgrŵn blaenllym llifedic aŵchaŵl tri cupyt ²⁰yni hyt a llet palyf o let ²¹yndo; a drychal a gossot o ²²[r y] rac dyŵededic ²³Maredud hŵnnŵ, ar yr enŵedic Jeuan ²⁴[hwnw,] a ²⁵gŵneuthur klais a briŵ' ac yssic, ²⁶achnithiaŵ gŵallt bonŵyn, a ²⁷gŵarthrudiaŵ arleissieu, ²⁸athŵnn ar groen ac ar gic ac ²⁹ar asgŵrn, a gŵeli egoret, a ³⁰brath trinabetyd perigrus anghyuaŵl a gŵaet gellyngedic ³¹llithredic colledic, ³²o benn' hyt rann, o rann hyt lenn, o lenn hyt lin, o lin hyt troet, o droet hyt laŵr; a gŵneuthur tir yr arglŵyd yn ŵaedlyt trŵy amarch ac ³³anghyuarch a mefyl achyŵilyd

XI. THIS IS A PLAINT OF GALANAS.

This is the plaint of John, son of Madog, son of Jenkin, son of David, son of Madog, on account of there being two parts on behalf of the father, and the third on behalf of the mother of John, son of David, to whom came Maredudd, son of Phylip, and caused death to that said John: to wit, the said Maredudd came on the feast of St. John, within the Christmas week, in the reign of the lord king ¹¹Edward the fourth after the conquest, the ⁸eighth year, into the house of Rys, son of Maredudd, at the hour of mid-day; and made an unjust and public attack, through wrath, and anger, and animosity, and surreption, and disrespect, to the lord, and to the dominion, and to the kindred; through dread, and terror, and onset, and laying on with a sword, three-edged, round-pommel'd, sharp-pointed, keenly ground, three cubits in length, and a palm in its breadth; and it the aforesaid Maredudd uplifted, and laid on the before-named John, and made a discolouration, and wound, and bruise, and plucked hair by the roots, and reddened the temples, with a cut on skin, and on flesh, and on bone, with open vein, and stab mortally dangerous the third ninth day; with loss of blood flowing and dropping,

* ³²Henri* ³³dwy* ³²Henry* ³²second

¹y E. ²E. ³From K.Q.D. ⁴not in D. Ieuan ab Davydd ab Hywel ab Grufudd ab Davydd ab Cadwgan Q. ⁵not in D. ⁶not in Q. ⁷Hywel ab Grufud Q.D. ⁸Hywel Q.D. ⁹not in D. ¹⁰—nid amgen no die.gwyl Ieuan D. ¹¹not in D. ¹²Wilym Leia Q. N. D. ¹³goddevawg D. ¹⁴anghyvrath D. ¹⁵a'i D. ¹⁶chanaw! Q.D. ¹⁷pochelgrŵn Q. pedrogyl dur D. ¹⁸yn Q. ¹⁹not in D. ²⁰D. ²¹Hywel Q.D. ²²D. ²³a bonchust a briŵ a chlais D. ²⁴achnith D. ²⁵gŵarthrudiaeth D. ²⁶athon Q. ²⁷not in Q. ²⁸grigai Q. ²⁹colledig, llithredig D. ³⁰not in D. ³¹anghyvrath D. ³²Q.

a sarhaet alleas achollet ac eissieu ir arglôyd ac ir genedyl. ¹Ac os adef deissyf i berth megis ¹i mae i vrant: i uraint yô i vot yn uchelwr ryd breiniaôl. ¹Ac ²os amheuir imae ³gitac ef ⁴ai ⁴gorchyôira. Gberth uchelwr ⁵trugein morck. Deissyf yr ⁶amouynbleit' ⁷[hon] atoch ⁸chôitheu y medianusseit her-
 gyd na (naeth ⁹[y] kyureith ir arglôyd rann o berth neb, onit trôy ¹⁰beri ir am-
 ovynbleit' eu côbyl. A ¹¹hyn yô defnyd côyn ¹²yr enbedic ¹³côynôyr hynn rac yr enbedic ¹⁴Maredud ¹⁵rako yssyd yn gyndrychaôl."

from head to brow, from brow to vest, from vest to knee, from knee to foot, from foot to ground; and bloodying the lord's land, through disrespect, and surreption, and disgrace, and shame, and saraad; and slaying, with loss and lack to the lord, and to the kindred. And, if acknowledged, requiring his worth, according to his privilege: his privilege is a free privileged uchelwr. And, if it be doubted, there are on his behalf such as will verify it. The worth of an uchelwr is three score marks. The request of this, the inquiring party, is then to you the governors, since the law has not apportioned to the lord a share in the worth of any one, but by causing the inquiring party to obtain their whole. And this is the matter of the plaint of these the said named complainants, against the said named Maredudd, who is yonder present.

XII. ¹⁶CWYN AMOBYR.

Mesur cwyn Madawg ab Llewelyn amobrydd i Harri vrenin Lloegyr arglwydd y wlad hon yn nghymwd ¹[Is Aled] rhag Catrin verch Ieuan ab Llewelyn ab Madawg uchelwr or dywededig gymwd yr hwn y sydd gynnrychiawl ar y bar nid amgenach cwyn no chwyn dyled nid amgenach dyled no deg swllt aur neu arian u vwnai da o iawn vath goronawg Edward vrenin Lloegyr a ddylyav vi o amobyrr ir dywededig Gatrîn. Or achaws ar devnydd y ddylyav gwneuthur o honi hi gwliogaeth gyhoeddawg ag un John Mytwn dyw Llun yn yr wythnos gyntav u vis Gorphenav o vewn tymhor hav o vewn y vlwyddyn hon yn nhrev Reiviad yn nghymwd ¹[Is Aled] o vewn cyvoeth Edward vrenin Lloegyr arglwydd y wlad hon yr hwn yr wyv vi yn barawd iw brovi trwy dystion a gwybyddiaid val y barno cyvraith ac velly.

XII. ¹⁶A PLAINT OF AMOBYR.

The extent of the plaint of Madog, son of Llywelyn, amobyrr collector to Harry king of England, lord of this country, in the cymwd of ¹[Is Aled,] against Catherine, daughter of John, son of Llywelyn, son of Madog, uchelwr of the said cymwd, who is present at the bar; to wit, a plaint of debt, to wit, a debt of ten shillings, of gold, or silver, of good money of the true crown coin of Edward, king of England, which I am entitled to as amobyrr from the said Catherine. The cause and matter of my being entitled is, that she committed a public fault with one John Mytton, on Monday in the first week of the month of July in the summer season, within this year, in the trev of ²Ereiviad, in the cymwd of ¹[Is Aled], within the territory of Edward, king of England, lord of this land, the which I am ready to prove through witnesses and evidences, as the law shall decide: and so forth.

XIII. CWYN TOR CROES.

Mesur cwyn John Holland rhag Ieuan Llewelyn ab Madawg cwyn tor croes nid amgenach achaws a devnydd y cwyn dyvod or dywededig Ieuan Ddywillun yn yr wythnos gyntav o vis Myhevin u vewn tymhor hav u vewn y vlwyddyn hon u vewn trev

XIII. A PLAINT OF BREAKING A CROSS.

The extent of the plaint of John Holland against John, son of Llywelyn, son of Madog, a plaint of cross-breach, to wit: the cause and matter of the plaint is, the coming of the said John on Monday in the first week of the month of June in the summer

¹ not in D. ² od Q.D. ³ idas digatm D. ⁴ gorchtiro. Q.D. ⁵ yw chwebu a chweugain, gan dri derchavael; y saraed chwebu, a chweugain ariant. A hyny yw deisyf yr hawlblaidd D. ⁶ gouynbleyd Q. ⁷ D. ⁸ chwi D. ⁹ D. ¹⁰ y gwynblaidd gael D. ¹¹ hyny D. ¹² not in D. ¹³ gwynwr D. ¹⁴ Ieuan. lege Hywel. Q.D. ¹⁵ not in Q. ¹⁶ Out of the book of Treu Alan, in the hand-writing of Gutyn Owain.

¹ In the lordship of Denbighland. The text has erroneously 'Cynmairch,' which is separated from the cymwd of Is Aled by the river Lliwen.

² In the parish of Henllan, Denbighshire.

Reiviad yn nghymwd Is Aled n vewn yr arglwyddiaeth hon ac yn y lleoedd ar amser tori croes pendant yr hon a roes y dywededig Ieuan mewn parcel o dir oi briodolder ev yr hwnn a elwir Gardd Hic nid amgensch modd y tores no phori y tir a gwartheg duon a chochion yr hwn y rhoeswn y groes bendant y nawfed dydd o vis Mai yn ngwydd tystiau ac nis tariawdd yn gyvreithlawn yr hwn dyly gollu naw ugain o aur neu arian ir arglwydd ac velly.

XIV. CWTN CAMGROES.

Mesur cwyn John Holant yr hwn sydd yn gynnrychiol ar y bar rhag Ieuan ap Llewelyn ab Madawg yr hwn sydd gynnrychiol ar y bar, cwyn camgroes vu. Dyvod y dywededig Ieuan ddyw Sul nesav wedi digwyl yr Holl Saint diweddav ar a vu yn y vlwyddyn hon sev hon yr ugeinved vlwyddyn o goronedigaeth Edward vrenin Lloegyr y pedwerydd wedi y cwncwest o vewn trev Reiviad o vewn cymwd Is Aled o vewn cyvoeth Edward vrenin Lloegyr arglwydd y wlad hon ac yn y lle dydd ar amser yr enwid rhoi or dywededig Ieuan gamgroes nid amgen croes bendant mewn parcel o dir yr hwn a elwir Plas Heilyn ai berthynasau o wir briodolder y dywededig John yr hwn ni vynai y dywededig John roddiad y gamgroes hon er xv.s. o aur neu arian o vwnai dda daladwy o iawn vath y dywededig Edward vrenin Lloegyr y 4dd wedi y cwncwest. Os y dywededig Ieuan a vydd mor daer a haerlyd a gwadu rhoddiad y gamgroes yn y furv ar modd y dywedbwyd Duw a deudeg ei rhoddi o hono ev. Os evo a addev taled xv.s. or vwnai a ddywedbwyd or blaen ir arglwydd.

XV. CWTN ANGHYVARCH.

Mesur cwyn John Holant rhag Ieuan ab Llewelyn, cwyn anghyvarch. Achaws a devnydd yr anghyvarch dyvod or dywededig Ieuan ddyw Llun nesav wedi gwyl Mihangel archangel diweddav ar a vu o vewn y vlwyddyn hon o vewn trev Reiveiad o vewn cymwd Is Aled o vewn cyvoeth Edward vrenin Lloegyr arglwydd y wlad hon ac yn y lle dydd ar amser a enwais myned a march du ei liw om da yn anghyvarch yr hwn a dalai ddeg swllt o aur neu arian o vwnai daledig o iawn vath Edward vrenin Lloegyr nid amgen vodd nog ei dywysaw mewn cebystyr o rawn du o

season, within this year, within the trev of Ereiviad, in the cymwd of Is Aled, in this lordship; and on those places, and at that time, breaking a special cross, which was set up by the said John in a piece of land of his property, the which is called Hick's Garden: to wit, he broke it, by grazing with black and red cattle the land whereon I had set up a special cross, the ninth day of the month of May, in the presence of witnesses, and which has not lawfully remained; the which person is to forfeit nine score of gold or silver to the lord: and so forth.

XIV. A PLAINT OF WRONG CROSS.

The extent of the plaint of John Holland, who is present at the bar, against John, son of Llywelyn, son of Madog, who is present at the bar, a plaint of wrong cross. The said John came on the Sunday next after the feast of All Saints last past in this year, which is the twentieth year from the coronation of Edward, king of England, the fourth after the conquest, into the trev of Ereiviad, within the cymwd of Is Aled, in the territory of Edward, king of England, lord of this land; and, in the place, day, and time that is named, the said John set up a wrong cross, to wit, a special cross, in a parcel of land, the which is called Plas Heilyn, with its appurtenances, being the true property of the said John; the which wrong cross the said John would not have had set up for fifteen shillings of gold, or silver, of the good current money of the right coin of the said Edward, king of England, the fourth after the conquest. If the said John shall be so positive and wilful as to deny the setting up of the wrong cross, in the form and manner that has been mentioned: God and twelve to its having been set up by him. If he acknowledge it, let him pay fifteen shillings of the money before spoken of to the lord.

XV. A PLAINT OF SURREPTION.

The extent of the plaint of John Holland against John, son of Llywelyn, a plaint of surreption. The cause and matter of the surreption is, the coming of the said John on the Monday next after the feast of St. Michael the archangel last past within this year, into the trev of Ereiviad, in the cymwd of Is Aled, within the territory of Edward, king of England, lord of this land; and, in the place, day, and time I have named, took away a horse, black in colour, of my property, surreptitiously, the which was of the value of ten shillings of gold, or silver, of the current money of the

nerth ei law ddeau ei vraich ai gorf am ben hyny a gwneuthur ei ddevnydd o hono yr hwn ni vynwn yr anghyvarch er x.s. or dywededig vwnai a enwais yn y blaen. O bydd y dywededig Jeuan mor daer a haerllyd ai wadu Duw a deuddeg i wneuthur o hono ev. Ai addev parawd wyv vi i gymeryd nissiv a gwnaed yntau iawn ir llys : ac velly.

XVI. [CŴYN ACH AC EDRYD.]

Nyanawl yn gyndrychawl N. y sydd oth ddevnydd ac achaws yw nid amgen yw no bod y cyndrychawl N. yn camgynnal maint hysbys o vreyrdir Cymreig or tu vewn ir plas ar orsedd a vynyeh di. Sev modd y mae y cyndrychawl N. yn camgynnal yr enwedig dir yn erbyn cyviawnder y rhagddywededig nid amgen vodd no bod nebun gynt yn berchenawg ar y dywededig dir nid amgen nog N. ac ir dywededig N. y bu dau vab priodawl cyvreithiawl nid amgen no Thomas a Rhys yr hwn Rhys a gynnalioedd y dywededig dir yn ngham ac yn anghyvreithus yn erbyn Thomas ac ir Thomas uchod y bu vab priodawl cyvreithiawl nid amgen no Morgan ab Thomas. Ac or parth arall y bu vab nid amgen Rhytherch ab N. yr hwn Rytherch a gynnalioedd y dywededig dir yn erbyn cyviawnder y dywededig N. ac ir dywededig N. y bu vab nid amgen no M. cyndrychawl ar or parth arall y bu vab priodawl nid amgen no N. yr hwn y sydd gyndrychawl ac yn camgynnal y dywededig dir yn erbyn cyviawnder y cyndrychawl N. ai hynaiv yn erbyn y rhagddywededig hynaiv ac ei edryd mal y dylyai herwydd rhan a herwydd achodd i gael y drydedd ran yr hon a ddisgynai iddo ev y wrth gyf cynnal-iawdyr ac ev M. yn drydydd dyn or ach ac edryd nid amgen nor nawved dydd o vis Mai. A bod y dywededig N. yn dala hyny mewn golov a diebryd yn y trydydd diebryd y sydd yn erbyn cyvraith diebryd dyn oi ddylyed dros amser i edryd. Amser i edryd oedd dydd Llun a dydd Mawrth a dydd Merchyr a vynesais i or blaen nid amgen yr amser ar dyddiau y camgynnalioedd y dywededig dir nid amgen no dydd Llun a dydd Mawrth a dydd Merchyr wedi dydd calan Mai diweddav a lithroedd yn y vlwyddyn hon. A bod y cyndrychawl N. yn berson cwbyl mewn cyvraith mal y dily gwneuthur iawn ac ateb o bydd ai govyno. Cyvarch N. i wybod a wnelai iawn a wnaethym cyn cwyn a negyddiaeth a vu o barthred N. am ei negyddiaeth ev y mae vy nghwyn am bod innau yn barawd i

right coin of Edward king of England ; to wit, by leading it in a halter of black hair, by the strength of his right hand, his arm and body in addition thereto ; and made use of it : the which surreptitious taking I would not have had occur for ten shillings of the said money I have named before. If the said John be so positive and wilful as to deny it : God and twelve, to his having done so. If he acknowledge it, I am ready to take nisi ; and let him do right to the court : and so forth.

XVI. [A PLAINT OF KIN AND DESCENT.]

Naturally the present N. is under your jurisdiction, and the cause is, to wit, that the present N. is wrongly holding a certain quantity of Welsh breyr land within the place and session that thou mayest appoint. The manner the present N. is wrongly holding the said land, in opposition to the right of the before-mentioned —, to wit, that some one formerly was owner of the said land, to wit, N. ; and that to the said N. there were two sons by legitimate marriage, to wit, Thomas and Rys ; the which Rys held the said land wrongfully and unlawfully, in opposition to Thomas ; and the above Thomas had a son by legitimate marriage, to wit, Morgan, son of Thomas. And on the other part there was a son, to wit, Rytherch, son of N. ; the which Rytherch held the said land against the right of the said N. ; and to the said N. there was a son, to wit, M. present ; and on the other part there was a proprietary son, to wit, N., who is present, and wrongly holding the said land, against the right of the present N. and his senior against the aforesaid senior, and [refusing to] restore it, as he ought to do, according to sharing, and according to kins, to obtain the third share, the which would descend to him from the holding stock, and he M. being the third person of the kin and descent ; to wit, the ninth day of the month of May. And that the said N. is holding that by covert and detention, in the third detention there is against law : the detention of a person's due beyond the time for restoring it. The time for restoring it was on Monday and Tuesday and Wednesday that I have mentioned before ; to wit, the time, and the days, that he wrongfully held the said land, were the Monday and Tuesday and Wednesday after the calends of May last past, in this year. And that the present N. is a person competent in law to do right, and to answer, if there be who shall require it. I made application to N. to know whether he would do right, before plaint ; and a negative has been on the

orchwiriaw vy amserolder am priodolder i wirionedd. A deisyv steb amserawl herwydd bod yn bynvarch ir arglwyd gymhell gwir a chyvraith i bawb.

part of N.: on account of his negative is my plaint. And that I am ready to verify my timeliness and my title to equity. And requiring a timely answer, on account of its being incumbent upon the lord to compel truth and law to every one.

XVII. Cwyn Saraad.

Mesur cwyn Ieuan ab Iankyn ab Madawg yr hwn sy gynnrychiol ar y bar, cwyn saraad. Nid amgen no dyvod or dywededig Domas dyw Merchyr gwedi hanner dydd yn yr wythnos gyntaf o vis Mawrth o vewn tymhor gwanwyn o vewn y vlwyddyn hon o vewn trev Vacheurig yn nghymwd Llanerch yn arglwyddiaeth Syr Edmwnd Gray arglwydd y wlad hon ac yn y lle dydd ar amser gwneuthur dyrch a gosawd ar y dywededig Ieuan ai daraw yn ei vraich aswy oni dores groen a chig a gweliau oni lithroedd gwaed hyd lawr a gwaew o ddu a haiarn ei ben ai baladyr o bren on u nerth ei law ai vraich ddeau ai law aswy ai vraich aswy a chryvder ei gorf am ben hyny. Yr hwn y mae yn cynhebrwng i ddeisyv yma heddyw o dair buwch dan eu harddyrchav o xx.d. o arian da ar bob buwch a xxiv.d. o werth gwaed. Sev achaws y mae yn gwneuthur ei ddeisyv rhag na mwy na llai ei vod yn voneddig cynnwynawl.

Ac velly y tervyna llyvyr Trev Alun, o law Gutyn Owain.

XVII. A PLAINT OF SARAAD.

The extent of the plaint of John, son of Jenkin, son of Madog, who is present at the bar, a plaint of saraad. To wit, the said Thomas came on Wednesday, after mid-day, in the first week of the month of March, within the season of spring, in this year, within the trev of Bacheurig, in the cymwd of *Llanerch, in the lordship of Sir Edmund Gray lord of this country; and in the place, day, and time made an assault and onset upon the said John, and struck him on his left arm, so as to break skin, and flesh, and veins, until the blood flowed to the ground, with a spear of steel, and head of iron, and shaft of ash wood, by the strength of his right hand and arm, and his left hand and his left arm, and the strength of his body in addition thereto. He is preferring his request this day for three kine, subject to their augmentation of twenty pence of good silver upon each cow; and twenty-four pence for the worth of blood. The cause for his making his request is, as being neither more nor less than an innate boneddig.

And thus terminates the book of Trev Alun, of the handwriting of Gutyn Owain.

BOOK THE THIRTEENTH.

I. LLYMA DRIOEDD DYVNWAL MOELMUD, A ELWIR TRIOEDD Y CLUDAU A THRIOEDD Y CARGLUDAU.

I. Tair clud gyvarwedd y sydd: barddoniaeth; govaniaeth; a thelynoriaeth. Neu val hyn, tair clud gyvannedd y sydd, yn mraint devodau cenedl y Cymry: bardd; feryllt; a thelynior.

II. Tri pheth a wnant glud-gartrev: cenedl; braint; a rhyvel.

III. Tri chartrevoldeb y sydd: cyviaith; cyvar; a chyvarv.

IV. Tair clud arvoll y sydd: cynghaws; cyvathrach; a difyn: sev nawdd a chyvnawdd.

I. THESE ARE THE TRIADS OF DYVNWAL MOELMUD, WHICH ARE CALLED THE TRIADS OF MOTES, AND TRIADS OF CAR-MOTES.

1. There are three social motes: bardism; metallurgy; and the science of a harpist. Or thus, there are three domestic motes, under the privilege of the customs of the kindred of the Cymry: that of a bard; a metalist; and a harper.

2. Three things that make a mote-home: kindred; privilege; and war.

3. There are three domesticities: common language; co-tillage; and mutual armament.

4. There are three motes of concurrence: council; intermarriage; and defence: that is, protection and mutual protection.

* Near St. Asaph, in the lordship of the Vale of Clwyd.

v. Tair clud gyvnawdd y sydd: dinau-clud; mesori; a chyvar: sev yw dyled i bawb ei law yn a vetro.

vi. Tair clud udcorn y sydd: dygynnull gwlad gan riaint a phencenedloedd; corn cynhauav; a chorn cad a rhyvel, rhag gormes gorwlad ac estron.

vii. Tair clud gyvarv y sydd: rhag estron a gormes gorwlad; rhag a doront vrait a chyvraith; a rhag gwylltvilod rheipus.

viii. Tair clud gymhorth y sydd: beirdd yn eu cylch clera; dymchwel o ryvel; ac eillion yn nawdd cenedl y Cymry.

ix. Tair clud ddychwel y sydd: iaith; braint; a chenedl. Neu, o vodd arall: ceraint; cyvar; a chyviaith: sev nis gellir carddychwel yn ddiormes, oni bydd un o'r tri dros hyny.

x. Tair clud ormes y sydd: symud car heb vrait, heb genad; cyrch gosgordd estron, heb rybudd, heb ammod; a barn, heb wlad, heb ynad; neu, heb wlad ac arglwyddi rhiaint.

xi. Tair clud varlin y sydd: cenedl gysevin yn ngorsedd gwlad a rhiaint; ynad, a'i bleidorion, yn myned gan varn a chyvraith; a thywysawg, a'i osgordd, yn myned yn rhyvel gorwlad: sev yw barlin, rhiaint a phencenedloedd, neu beneiviaid cenedl a chynghaws.

xii. Tair clud y sydd, ac ar y lle delont eu cynnal a'u porthi: a vont yn mraint barlin; a vont yn mraint beirdd; ac a vont yn mraint amddivad.

xiii. Tair clud addwyn y sydd: beirdd yn darogan heddwch; cyrch cynhauav; a phriodas.

xiv. Tair clud gymmrawd y sydd: dygynnull gwlad a rhiaint, yn dosparth cyvreithiau a barn cywlad; beirdd yn athrawon gwybodau, lle cyrchont yn ngorsedd; a chydgyvarch cenedl, yn nghyrch golychwyd ar y privwyliau arbenigion.

xv. Tair clud vargad y sydd: cyrch gelyn gorwlad; llev, neu gorn, murn a chynllwyn; a threv ar dan: sev y dylit gynnorthwy gan bawb.

5. There are three motes of mutual protection: an out-pouring mote; mast-gathering; and co-tillage: herein the hand of every one is required to assist according to his ability.

6. There are three horn motes: the assembling of the country by elders and chiefs of kindreds; the horn of harvest; and the horn of battle and war, against the molestation of a border country and strangers.

7. There are three motes of mutual armament: against strangers and the molestation of a border country; against those who violate privilege and law; and against ravenous wild beasts.

8. There are three motes of support: to bards in their circuit of minstrelsy; return from war; and aillts under the protection of the kindred of the Cymry.

9. There are three motes of return: language; privilege; and kindred. Or, in another manner: relatives; co-tillage; and common language: for there cannot be a car-return without molestation, unless it be under one of those three.

10. There are three motes of molestation: removal of a car without privilege, without permission; irruption of a strange retinue, without notice, without stipulation; and judgment, without country, without judge; or, without country and hereditary lords.

11. There are three motes of supremacy: a primitive kindred in a session of country and elders; a judge, and his comrades, dispensing judgment and law; and a prince, with his retinue, going to a border-country war: supremacy implies, elders and chiefs of kindreds, or the chieftains of a kindred and council.

12. There are three motes, and wherever they come, they are to have support and maintenance: those who have the privilege of supremacy; those who have the privilege of bards; and those who are under the privilege of destitution.

13. There are three respectable motes: bards proclaiming peace; ingathering of harvest; and a marriage.

14. There are three motes of consociation: a convention of a country and elders, arranging the laws and judgments of a common country; bards as teachers of sciences, where they assemble in session; and the congress of a kindred, at a meeting for worship on the principal high festivals.

15. There are three motes of imminent attack: the inroad of a border-country enemy; the cry, or the horn, of murder and waylaying; and a hamlet on fire: for assistance is required from every body.

xvi. Tri chorn cynghlud y sydd: corn cynhauav; corn dadlau; a chorn golychwyd.

xvii. Tair clud gynhwrw y sydd: corn gwlad; llongau o wlad estron yn medru tir; ac annychwel cenad gwlad a rhiaint o wlad estron.

xviii. Tair clud gyvarch y sydd: aredig; gwylgampau; a goddeithio coedydd: sev, o gyvarch, nis dylit eu battal.

xix. Tri chyvarch gwlad: corn cychwyn; gwaedd yn llys; a gosteg golychwyd.

xx. Tair clud anghyvarch y sydd: helwriaeth; ydgyrch; a chlawdd haiarn: sev nid rhaid cyvarch o a'u cyrchont. Neu, o vodd arall, nid rhaid cyvarch eu cyrchu.

xxi. Tair clud ymlid y sydd: blaidd; gwilliaid; a chi cyndeiriog: a phawb a glywont y gwaedd a ddylynt ymgdygyrch.

xxii. Tair dinaclud y sydd: cyrch estron yn anghyvarch; anrhaith gorwlad; a chnud bleiddiau.

xxiii. Tair clud vrciniawl y sydd: cylch brenin neu riain yn eu cyvoethau; cyrch beirdd yn ngorsedd gyvallwy; a chyrch dwyvolion yn ngolychwyd. Ac yn rhai llyfrau val hyn: cyrch yngneidiaeth; cyrch beirdd a chler; a chyrch golychwyd.

xxiv. Tair cludgyrch vrciniawl, o addwyn-der gwarantedig cenedl y Cymry y sydd, ac ni ddylit a elai yn eu herbryn: cyrch cenad gorwlad; cyrch beirdd gorwlad yn ngorsedd wrth vrain a devawd beirdd ynys Prydain; a chyrch eillion yn hedd ac yn nawdd Duw a'i dangnev.

xxv. Tair clud gychwyn gyfredin y sydd: serch budd; a gochel cosp; ac anmraint.

xxvi. Tair clud ddeol y sydd: murn a chynllwyn; brad teyrnedd, sev brad gwlad a chenedl; ac anrhaithledrad amwyllyn-iawg: sev y dylai pawb yn nghlyw y corn, fordd y cerdder, vyned yn nghyrch y deol hyny, bob rhyw ac oedran; a chynnal cyvarth gan gwn, yn ydd eler hyd rhoddi ar vor, ac ydd elo a ddeoler driugeinawr o'r golwg.

16. There are three horns of joint mote: the horn of harvest; the horn of pleadings; and the horn of worship.

17. There are three motes of commotion: the horn of the country; ships from a strange country effecting a landing; and the non-return of the messenger of a country and elders from a foreign country.

18. There are three motes of request: for tillage; festal games; and the burning of woods: for, upon a request, they are not to be impeded.

19. Three requisitions of a country: the horn of march; a cry in court; and the announcement of worship.

20. There are three motes without requisition: hunting; ingathering of corn; and an iron mine: for it is not necessary for such as resort to them to make a request. Or, in another way, it is not necessary to interrogate those resorting to them.

21. There are three motes of pursuit: after a wolf; after thieves; and after a mad dog: and all who shall hear the cry are to assemble together.

22. There are three out-pouring motes: the approach of strangers without permission; the depredation of a border country; and a pack of wolves.

23. There are three privileged motes: the progress of the king or of elders in their territories; the progress of bards to competent session; and the progress of the religious to worship. And in some books thus: the progress of judicature; the progress of bards and minstrels; and progress for worship.

24. There are three privileged mote resorts, conceded by the courtesy of the kindred of the Cymry, and to which there ought to be no opposition: the approach of a border-country messenger; the approach of border-country bards to a session under the privilege and custom of the bards of the isle of Britain; and the approach of aillts under the peace and protection of God and his peace.

25. There are three common motes of departure: a desire of gain; the avoiding of punishment; and the lack of privilege.

26. There are three motes of banishment: for murder and waylaying; treason against the state, or treachery to the country and kindred; and irretrievable spoliation: for it is required of every body of every sex and age within hearing of the horn, in the direction taken, to accompany the progress of that exile; and keep up the barking of dogs, to the period of putting to sea, and until the one banished shall have gone three score hours out of sight.

xxvii. Tair clud gymhill y sydd, a govyn cynghlud ar bob dyledawg cynnwynawl: cyrch yn ngorseddau gwlad a chenedl; cyrch rhyvel gorwlad; a chyrch carllawedrawg; sev yw carllawedrawg, un a vo braint symud ei gar, neu ei vwd, pan y myno.

xxviii. Tri charllawedrawg y sydd: anghydvrwd; ac anghyttir; ac a vo wrth vrait o bencenedl: sev yw carllawedrawg, a vo braint iddo symud ei gar lle y myno, neu symud i arall o van, heb golli braint a brodoriaeth yn y lle y symuto o hano, tra nad elo yn ngwlad gelyn ac estron; sev yw gwlad estron, amgen o briv genedl; a gorwlad, amgen o gyvoeth o'r un briv genedl.

xxix. Tair clud gyvattal y sydd: pen-cenedl; priodasawg; ac a vo wrth wydd gwlad a chyvoeth: a chargyvattal a'u gelwir, am nis gellir eu hebgor yn ngwlad a chenedl.

xxx. Tair clud vanawg y sydd: pen-cenedl, a'i osgordd; beirdd, a'u noddedigion o awenyddion; ac ynad, a'i wyr llys: sev yn man y bont, y bydd eu braint a'u trwydded.

xxxi. Tair clud gyvran y sydd: braint clud varlin; ar gysevin; a helwriaeth: sev y bydd i'r rhai hyn hawl a chyvran yn y vrodoriaeth wrth hyn o bethau, pan y myner.

xxxii. Tair clud angen y sydd: newyn yn ngwlad; daiardor, neu liveiriaint; a gortrech estron: sev rhagddynt y dervydd braint a brodoriaeth yn ngwlad, a myned o'r genedl ar encil, ac yno dechreu o'r newydd yn nghymmrawd y genedl.

xxxiii. Tair caethglud y sydd: gelyn gorvodedig; a gwilliaid cywlad; a chychwyn anghenad, sev a symudo ei gar, neu ei vwd, heb vrait, heb genad: ar tri rhyw hyn o ddynion a ddoder yn nghaethglud, ac yn eillion, hyd yn mhen y nawved ach.

xxxiv. Tair clud gynniwair y sydd: bugeiliaid trevgordd yn arail eu preiddiau; ymlid gwylltvlod rheipus, gan gorn gwlad;

LAWS, II.

27. There are three motes of convergency, and requiring the joint movement of every innate proprietor: resort to the sessions of country and kindred; the approach of a border-country war; and the approach of one with shattered-car; one with shattered-car implies, one who has the privilege of removing his car, or his hut, when he willeth.

28. There are three persons with shattered-car: one without relations; one without land; and one who is dependent upon the privilege of a chief of kindred: one with shattered-car is, such as hath the privilege of removing his car wheresoever he willeth, or of removing to another place, without loss of privilege and civil rights in the place from which he may remove, so long as he shall not go to the country of an enemy and a stranger; the country of a stranger is, one differing from the primitive kindred; and a border country is, one not under the same government as the primitive kindred.

29. There are three motes of constraint: a chief of kindred; a married person; and one attached to an office of a country and dominion: and they are called car-constrained, because they cannot be dispensed with by a country and kindred.

30. There are three pre-eminent motes: a chief of kindred, with his retinue; bards, with their wards of noviciates; and a judge, with his men of the court: for wherever they shall be, there they have their privilege and maintenance.

31. There are three motes of participation: the privilege of the mote of supremacy; common tillage; and hunting: for there is claim and coparticipation in the social system in these things, when it may be willed.

32. There are three motes of necessity: a famine in a country; rupture of the earth, or inundations; and conquest by strangers: for, on account of these, privilege and civil rights become extinct in a country, and the kindred betakes itself to flight, and then begins anew in its confraternity.

33. There are three bond motes: a vanquished enemy; the banditti of a federate country; and an unpermitted departure, by one who shall remove his car, or his hut, without privilege, without permission: and these three kinds of persons are to be consigned to bondage, as aillts, unto the end of the ninth descent.

34. There are three hovering motes: herdsmen of a hamlet tending their herds; the pursuit of ravenous wild beasts, with

a beirdd, yn darogan wrth raid gwlad a chenedl.

Ac velly tervyna.

A thriodd y cargludau a'u gelwir; a Dyvnwal Moelmud, brenin y Cymry, a'u cadarnaes, er dangaws a vai iawn a chyvraith mewn gwlad a chenedl. A goreu deddwr a vu erioed oedd Dyvnwal Moelmud; a goreu am vrait a nawdd i vrodawr ac aillt, rhag bod neb a wnelai yn ngham ac yn anghyvraith. A gwedy hyny, Hywel dda, brenin Cymru oll, a'u cadarnaes, yn gauedig, yn erbyn a'u gwrthreithiai ac a'u gwrthvreiniai.

II. LLYMA EREILL O DRIOEDD DYVNWAL MOELMUD, A ELWIR TRIOEDD GWLADOLDEB A CHYWLADOLDEB; SEV YDYNT HEN DRIOEDD BREINIAU A DEVODAU CENEDL Y CYMRU, CYN COLLI EU BRAINT A'U COBON, O DRAIS, A THWYLL, A BRAD Y SAESON.

i. Tair sail gwladoldeb: braint; meddiant; a chyvraith.

ii. Tair sail cyvraith: amddifyn; cosp; ac anrhydedd, parth ag at a wneler er lles gwlad a chenedl.

iii. Tri nawdd ac amddifyn gwladoldeb: nawdd bywyd a chorf; nawdd meddiant ac addev; a nawdd braint gynenid.

iv. Tri pheth a ddifynant wladoldeb: cariad; ovn; a chymmudd.

v. Tri pheth a gadarnaant wladoldeb: nawdd gadarn i bob dyn, a'i eiddo; cosp gyviawn, lle a'i dylit; a thrugaredd, o gyviawnder, lle a'i gweler yn ovyniadawl, gan achaws gyviawn.

vi. Tri pheth a ddyvethant wladoldeb: creulonder yn lle cosp; trugaredd, o gariad a pharch, yn gwyrw cyviawnder; a thwyll gymmrawd, lle nas cafer nawdd gynnedd-vawl i bob dyn, ai brodawr ai aillt y bo.

vii. Tair colovn gwladoldeb: teyrnedd; rhaith gwlad; ac yngneidiaeth.

viii. Tri pheth a ddylit ar bob un o'r tair colovn hyn: iawn i bawb; nawdd ac amddifyn i bawb; a dosparthau hydrevn er addysg, a gwybodaeth, a chov, i bawb or vrodoriaeth.

the horn of the country; and bards, proclaiming on the exigency of a country and kindred.

And thus it terminates.

And they are called the triads of the car-motes; and Dyvnwal Moelmud, king of the Cymry, authorised them, for the purpose of showing what was right and law in a country and kindred. And Dyvnwal Moelmud was the best legislator that ever appeared; and the best in securing privilege and protection both to native and aillt, lest any one should act wrongly and unlawfully. Afterwards, Howel the good, king of all Cymru, confirmed them, to be in force, in opposition to any that should introduce contrary judicature and contrary privileges.

II. THESE ARE OTHER TRIADS OF DYVNWAL MOELMUD, CALLED THE TRIADS OF THE SOCIAL STATE AND FEDERATE STATE; AND WHICH ARE THE ANCIENT TRIADS OF THE PRIVILEGES AND CUSTOMS OF THE KINDRED OF THE CYMRU, BEFORE THEY LOST THEIR PRIVILEGE AND THEIR CROWN, THROUGH THE RAPACITY, FRAUD, AND TREACHERY OF THE SAXONS.

1. Three foundations of a social state: privilege; possession; and law.

2. Three foundations of law: security; punishment; and honour, in respect to what shall be done for the benefit of a country and kindred.

3. Three protections and securities of a social state: protection of life and person; protection of possession and dwelling; and protection of natural privilege.

4. Three things that defend a social state: love; fear; and mutual advantage.

5. Three things that confirm a social state: effectual protection to every person, and to his property; just punishment, where it is due; and mercy, blended with justice, where it is seen requisite, from a just cause.

6. Three things that destroy a social state: cruelty instead of punishment; mercy, out of affection and respect, perverting justice; and fraud of confraternity, where natural protection is not to be obtained for every person, whether he be a native or an aillt.

7. Three columns of a social state: the kingly office; raith of country; and judicature.

8. Three things are required from each of these three pillars: equity to all; protection and defence to all; and well-ordered regulations for the instruction, knowledge, and remembrance, of every one in the community.

ix. Tri pheth a gadarnaant ar wladoldeb : nerth ; nawdd ; a chosp, o gyviawnder cyvraith gynneddvaidd.

x. Tri devnydd cyvraith : gwybodaeth ; iawn cynenid ; a chydwybod.

xi. Tri thlws gwladoldeb : ysgolaig dysgedig ; feryllt celvydd ; ac ynad cyviawn.

xii. Tri phrawv ynad : gwybod y gyvraith ; gwybod devodau gwlad, na chiau cyvraith yn eu herbyn ; a gwybod syrth ei amserau, a'u dichweiniau.

xiii. Tri pheth y dylai ynad ymarver ag wynt yn wastad : gwirionedd cynneddvawl ; trugaredd cydwybodawl ; a gwybodau ced-eirnbwyll.

xiv. Tri pheth a ddylai vod ar ynad, mal y gallo wybod ac ymgwybodi yn gyviawn a phob hawl a dadl a ddelawr ger ei vron : bod yn ystyrgar i ymrynu yn geudodawl a'r gwirionedd, a'i chwilio i maes o'i bwyll cysevin ei hunan ; bod yn ymovyngar, er cafael gwybod gan arall o ddyn, a thrwy arall o ddichwain, a vytho yn wirionedd ; a bod yn ystrywgar i chwilo a chafael i maes a vythawr yn dwyll parth ag at a vo dadl yn ei lys ev, a phef cafarwr yn ei ansawdd, a guddiai neu a dywyllai wirionedd, ac a barai dwyll ar varn a roddai eve, cyd y bai cydwybodawl : canys ynad a ddylai wybod drwy berfedd a ddelai ger ei vron, cyn y gallai varn a vai cyviawn a chydwybodawl.

xv. Tair priv ddyledsdydd teyrnedd : cainymgynnal ; cadarnau addysg ar wybodau gwladolion, mal y gallawr ymgynnal gan raith a chyvraith, a chan wlad a theyrnedd ; a chadarnau nawdd cywiriaid y genedl a'r vrodoriaeth, a'r nawdd a ddylit i eillion yn nawdd y vrodoriaeth.

xvi. Tair gormes teyrnedd : amrawd, sev gwallymnawdd parth ag at gywiriaid a'u daodd ; anrhaith, sev lledrad, a murn, a chynllwyn, a chadernyd anghyvraith, yn cau yn erbyn gwlad a chyvraith ; ac anymdawr, sev yw hyny gwallymbwyll ar syrth amserau a dichweiniau, ac ereill orvodau, lle cauont yn erbyn cyvraith, ac nis gellir eu gwared namyn o raith gwlad a theyrnedd, i weled ac i ymwydodi a buadau, ac i wellau ac amnewyddu a vo achaws gorvodawg yn darogan.

9. Three things that give stability to a social state: power; protection; and punishment, consistent with the justice of established law.

10. Three elements of law: knowledge; natural right; and conscientiousness.

11. Three ornaments of a social state: a learned scholar; a scientific artist; and a righteous judge.

12. Three proofs of a judge: knowledge of the law; knowledge of the customs of the country, which the law does not nullify; and a knowledge of law times, with their contingencies.

13. Three things that a judge ought constantly to habituate himself to: fundamental truth; conscientious mercy; and profoundly reasoned sciences.

14. Three things necessary for a judge, in order that he may know and act conscientiously just as to every claim and plea brought before him: to be anxious of being inwardly actuated by the truth, and discover it by his own innate reason; to be inquisitive, in order to learn from another person, and through other circumstance, what may be the truth; and to be subtle in examining and finding out whatever deceit there may be in any plaint that may occur in his court, and which, if taken in its tendency, might conceal or darken the truth, and thus might cause error in the decision he might pronounce, although acting conscientiously: for a judge ought thoroughly to understand whatever should come before him, before he could pronounce a just and conscientious judgment.

15. Three primary obligations attached to the kingly office: to splendidly support itself; to establish the knowledge of political sciences, to be enabled to depend on constitutional right and law, and upon country and sovereignty; and to strengthen the protection of those who are true and loyal of the kindred and the community, and the protection due to aillts under the protection of the community.

16. Three oppressions of the kingly office: injustice, or neglect in affording protection to faithful subjects and their properties; spoliation, that is, theft, murder, and waylaying, and the strengthening of injustice, thus opposing a barrier against country and law; and indifference, which implies want of consideration in respect to the changes of times and circumstances, and other urgencies, where they may operate in opposition to law, and which cannot be abolished except by raith of country and king, to examine and become

xvii. Tri phriv geinmyged teyrnedd : nawdd cywiriaid ; cosp a gwared dyhiriaid ; a gwared anwybodaeth rwng cywir a chywir, a gyru barn gyviawn y rhyngddynt.

xviii. Tri chadernyd cyvraith : ynad dysgedig ; tyst cywir ; a rhaith gydwybodawl.

xix. Tair cosp gadarn y sydd : bod yn eneidvaddeu ; tor aelawd ; a deol yn aethwlad, gan waedd a chyrch gwlad a chyvarth : ac i'r brenin yr un ■ vyno.

xx. Tair cosp eneidvaddeu y sydd : byrau o ben ; crogi ; a llosgi : ac i'r brenin, neu arglwydd y cyvoeth, ei ddewis yr un a vyno.

xxi. Tair cosp ormail y sydd : dwyn gavael meddiant ; carchar ; a cholli braint ; sev pan goller braint, y syrthier i ansawdd aillt hyd yn mhen y nawved ach.

xxii. Tair cosp camlwrw y sydd : dwyn gavael lle nas taler yn hawl ; gyru swydd a gorclwyl ar a gosper, hyd onis gwaretawr o dalu y saraad ; a cherydd gwlad, sev hyny, cyboeddi gan gorn a gwaedd gwlad, yn mhob llys, a llan, a fair, a marchnad, ac ymhob tyrva ddosparthus, y peth a vo ar a gerydder yn vai cospiadawl : sev nis gellir eu gwared un o'r tri hyn, namyn o dalu camlwrw cyvreithawl.

xxiii. Tri chyswynbwyll y sydd dros gwared llys ac ynad ar gosp gadarn : mam yn gwared ei phlant ; mab cyn barv ; ac estron anghyviaith, a wnelo yn erbyn cyvraith a brodoriaeth.

xxiv. Tair asswyn y sydd yn nghyvraith dros gwared cosp gadarn : anallu ; anwybod ; ac eisiwed angheuawl : a'r tri pheth hyn a asswynant rhag cosp gadarn, ac a'i gwaredant.

xxv. Tri dyn nis dylit eu cospi : mud a byddar geni ; a phlentyn cyn deall ; ac ynvyd cynnwynawl : sev y dywedir, nid a cosp ar ynvyd ; eithr rhybudd gwlad yn ysgriven ar byst neu veini y brenin, yn waedd gadarn er i bawb ymochel a'r ynvyd, ac a'r mud byddar geni ; a'u dodid dan eu nodau gan gorn a gwaedd gwlad a

acquainted with past circumstances, and so to improve and renovate what urgent cause shall require.

17. Three splendid honours of the kingly office : protection of faithful subjects ; the punishment and riddance of evil-doers ; and riddance of ignorance between true-man and true-man, and securing just judgment between them.

18. Three supports of law : a learned judge ; a faithful witness ; and a conscientious raith.

19. There are three strong punishments : forfeiture of life ; cutting off a limb ; and banishment from the country, by the cry and pursuit of men and dogs : and it is for the king to direct which he willeth to be inflicted.

20. There are three modes of punishment by the forfeiture of life : beheading ; hanging ; and burning : and it is for the king, or lord of the territory, to order which he willeth to be inflicted.

21. There are three punishments by power : distress of property ; imprisonment, and loss of privilege ; when privilege shall be forfeited, there is a lapse to the condition of an aillt unto the end of the ninth descent.

22. There are three punishments by camlwrw : making a distress where a claim is not paid ; imposing service and labour upon him who shall be punished, until released by paying the saraad ; and public reproof, and that is, proclaiming by horn and cry of country, in every court, and church, and fair, and market, and in every regular assembly, the punishable crime of the person rebuked : neither can any one of these three be remitted, except by paying a lawful camlwrw.

23. There are three mitigating reasons towards relieving the court and judge from awarding strong punishment : a mother screening her children ; a youth before growth of beard ; and a stranger, unacquainted with the language, who shall act in opposition to the law and community.

24. There are three assoigns in law for remitting a strong punishment : inability ; ignorance ; and extreme necessity : and these three things excuse from inflicting strong punishment, and release therefrom.

25. Three persons who are not to be punished : one born deaf and dumb ; a child before it attains understanding ; and a natural idiot : it is said, an idiot is not to be subject to punishment ; but warning to the country is to be in writing upon the king's posts or stones, as a strong caution for every body to avoid the idiot, and the

chywlad; achaws hyny y dywedir: ynvyd a a ar y post.

xxvi. Tri chyrrwym gwlad a chenedl: tadoldeb; maboldeb; a brawdoldeb: sev tadoldeb, teyrnedd yn govalu, ac yn lluniaethu, ac yn diwallu, er caingynnal brodoriaeth; maboldeb, yn uvyddau i'r tadoldeb, er trevn a dosparth gyviawn; a'r brawdoldeb, yn ogydbwyll a'r ddau ereill yn eu llcodd, yn ymgynnorthwyaw er cadarnau cymmrawd ar wlad a chenedl a theyrnedd ddosparthus.

xxvii. Tri chyrrwym brodoriaeth a chenedl: trwydded warantedig; breiniau cydgynneddv; a chyviawnder cyvreithiau.

xxviii. Tri phrydverthwch brodoriaeth: gwybodau doethineb; celvyddyddau gwaredawl; a syberwyd addwynbwyll.

xxix. Tri chadernyd gwybodau a chelvyddyddau: addysg o athrawon wrth vrait a thrwydded; breinioldeb gwybodau a chelvyddyddau ar a'u gwypon; a gobrau gwarantedig o gyvraith am a wneler yn ddosparthus, o arch ac ammod, gan wybedyddion a chelvyddiaid.

xxx. Tair sail gadarn cywladoldeb: cymhwyll amlwg a thrywel, nas gellid a elai o bwyll yn ei erbyn; braint gadarn, nas gellid gan gyviawnder ei gwrthrym; a brawd gadarn, nas gellid godidawg o vrait a swydd a'i divrodai.

xxxi. Tri pheth a ddivrodant wladoldeb a chywladoldeb: brciniau gormeslawn; anghyviawn o varn cyvraith; a gwallymarbod, yn peri annosparth ar drevnau gwlad a chenedl.

xxxii. Tri pheth ni savant yn gadarn ond tra bont ar y tair sail gadarn: cyvraith; meddiannau; a thangnev cenedl.

xxxiii. Tri pheth a ddylynt vod yn ddevnyddion pob cyvraith gyvrwym: cadernyd; iawn; a chydwybod.

xxxiv. Tri deivnogaeth barn gyviawn: pwyll ystyrbell; deddvoldeb gymmrawd ar gyvreithiau; a chydwybodawl raith ynad a theyrnedd.

xxxv. Tri deivnogion teyrnedd: angen gwlad a chywlad; pwyll doethion; a dedvryd rhaith gwlad a chymmrawd.

one born deaf and dumb; and thus they are subjected to their marks, by the horn and cry of the country and federate country; on that account it is said: the idiot goes upon the post.

26. Three mutual bonds of a country and kindred: paternity; filiation; and fraternity: that is, paternity is the kingly office, caring, and regulating, and providing for the fair support of a community; filiation, acting in obedience to the paternity, for the sake of order and just government; and fraternity, in unity of intention with the other two in their respective stations, mutually aiding towards strengthening the polity of a country and kindred, and the regulating kingly office.

27. Three mutual bonds of a community and kindred: secured liberty; privileges of uniform quality; and equitable laws.

28. Three embellishments of a community: the sciences of wisdom; useful arts; and a courteously conducted magnificence.

29. Three supports of sciences and arts: instruction imparted by teachers under privilege and sanction; the immunity of the sciences and the arts to those who are skilled in them; and rewards established by law for what shall be skilfully executed, according to request and contract, by men of science and artists.

30. Three effective foundations of a federate community: clear and perspicuous principles, not to be controverted by prudence; effective privilege, not to be opposed consistently with equity; and an effective dispensation of justice, not to be annulled by any person however eminent by privilege and office.

31. Three things that destroy a social state and federate community: oppressive privileges; unjust administration of law; and unconcern, causing confusion in the regulations of a country and kindred.

32. Three things that cannot remain permanent but whilst they stand upon the three effective foundations: law; property; and the tranquillity of a kindred.

33. Three things that are the elements of every law of mutual obligation: power; right; and conscientiousness.

34. Three essentials of just judgment: a profoundly reasoning mind; a social morality in the laws; and a conscientious raith of judge and sovereign.

35. Three originations of the kingly office: the necessity of a country and federate country; the reasoning of the wise; and a declaration by raith of country and community.

XXXVI. Tri anhebgor gwladoldeb : ar-glwydd, yn vrenin; rhaith gwlad; ac yngneidiaeth.

XXXVII. Tri anhebgor cywladoldeb: teyrnedd benadur; rhaith gymmrawd; a barn dygynnull cywlad, yn mraint a'i govynai, ai gwr gwlad, ai gwr gorwlad y byddai.

XXXVIII. Tri anhebgor pob un o'r tri hyny: pwyll o gymhrawv dichweiniau; cyviaiawnder o gydwybod; a chariad brawdol rhwng gwlad a chywlad, a rhwng gwr a gwlad, a rhwng gwr a gwr: a lle nas byddont, nid hawdd gwared rhag anweledig o ammrawd ac anghyviaiawnder.

XXXIX. Tri deivnogion cywladoldeb: cydamddifyn; cyvnawdd gwybodau a chelyyddydau; a chadarnau cynneddvau ac arverau tangnevgar.

XL. Tri pheth nis gellir cadernyd a chynnal arnynt heb gwladoldeb: llavuriaeth daiar; celvyddyddau ac ereill wybodau breiniawl; a thangnevedd dosparthus.

XLI. Tri pheth a gadarnaant dangnev cywlad: breiniau cymmrawd; gwladoldeb gymmraint; a gwybodau doethineb, dan gyvnawdd cywlad, o vrawd ac o vraint gynenid.

XLII. Tri chynghlwm cywladoldeb: cyviaith; cymmrawd; a chymmraint: ac hebddynt nis gellir cywladoldeb gadarn.

XLIII. Tri phrydverthwch cywladoldeb: gwybodau moliannus; syberwyd cariadus; a chymmrawd ddosparthus.

XLIV. Tri pheth a wnant wlad: ceraint; iaith; a breiniau: a thri chyvrwym gwlad a'u gelwir.

XLV. Tri chynghlwm gwladoldeb: cyvnawdd; cyvar; a chyvraith: ac hebddynt nis gellir gwlad a brodoriaeth.

XLVI. Tri pheth nid gwlad lle nas byddont: cyviaith; cyvraith; a chyvardir: canys heb y rhai hyn nis gellir ymgynnal yn hedd a chymmrawd.

XLVII. Tri phriv gynneddvau gwladoldeb gadarn: celvyddyddau breiniawl; gwybodau doethineb; ac arddoriaeth: canys o'r tri hyn y teirdd pob cynneddvau ereill ar wladoldeb; a chyn privgynneddvau nis

36. Three indispensables of the social state: a lord, as king; raith of country; and judicature.

37. Three indispensables of a federal community: supreme kingly office; raith of mutual legislation; and conventional judgment of a federate country, under the privilege of such as may require it, whether a man of the country, or a man of a border country.

38. Three indispensables of each of the three former: consideration from mutual proof of circumstances; justice arising from conscientiousness; and brotherly love between a country and federate country, and between a man and a country, and between man and man: and where these are wanting, it is not easy to provide against unforeseen disunion and injustice.

39. Three original intentions of a federate state: mutual defence; mutual protection of sciences and arts; and the support of peaceable habits and usages.

40. Three things that cannot acquire stability and maintenance without a federate community: the cultivation of the earth; the arts and other privileged sciences; and a state of regulated tranquillity.

41. Three things that consolidate the tranquillity of a federate country: the privileges of mutual judicature; a community of equal privilege; and the sciences of wisdom, under the joint protection of a federate state, emanating from judicature and natural privilege.

42. Three mutual ties of a federate community: identity of language; identity of judicature; and identity of privilege: and without these there cannot be a powerful federate community.

43. Three embellishments of a federate community: praiseworthy sciences; amiable bearing; and a well regulated mutual judicature.

44. Three things that constitute a country: relatives; language; and privileges: and they are called the three mutual bonds of a country.

45. Three mutual ties of a social state: mutual protection; co-tillage; and equal judicature: and without these there can be neither a country nor a community.

46. Three things without which there is no country: common language; common judicature; and co-tillage land: for without these a country cannot support itself in peace and social union.

47. Three primary qualifications of a powerful community: privileged arts; the sciences of wisdom; and agriculture: for from these three all other characteristics of the social state originate; and before

gellir adgynneddvau; achaws hyny, anheg-
gorion gwladoldeb yw cadarnau, yn vreini-
iedig a dosparthus, y tri phriv gynneddvau.

XLVIII. Tri pheth nid da gwlad lle nas
cafer: coed; ceryg; a fynnonau dwvr.

XLIX. Tri chyfredinion gwlad a chenedl:
mesgoed; helwriaeth; a chlawdd haiarn:
ac nis dylit perchenogaeth wahanredawl ar
nac un nac arall o henynt.

L. Tri phriodolion gwahanredawl a vydd-
ant i wr o'r tri chyfredinion gwlad a chen-
edl, nid amgen: cig hely wedi y tyner y
croen oddiamdano; mesgasgl; a haiarn
cloddiedig.

LI. Tri phriodolion gwahanredawl gwr
gwlad a chymmrawd, sev hwnw Cymro
cynenid o gysevindawd braint: ty; buarth;
ac ydarth.

LII. Tri phriodolion gwahanredawl pob
gwr rhag arall, ai aillt, ai Cymro y bo:
gwraig; plant; a da cychwynawl.

LIII. Tri phriodolion gwahanredawl pob
gwr rhag arall, ac nis gellir eu rhanu ag
arall, ac nis telir yn nghamlwrw: gwraig;
plant; ac argyvreu: sev yw argyvreu, gwisg,
ac arvau, a pheiriannau celvyddydd vreini-
iawl; canys hebddynt nis gellir ei gyviawn
ansawdd i wr; ac nid iawn i gyvraith an-
wriaw gwr, neu anghelvyddu celvyddydd.

LIV. Tri thlws cenedl: llyvr; telyn; a
chleddyv: ac nis dygir yn ngavael gan
ddedryd llys a chyvraith.

LV. Tri thrwyddedawg teulu, ac ni vydd-
ant wrth lavur, a gorchwyl, a swydd: baban;
oedranus; ac athraw teuluaidd: sev nis
byddant law ar gledd, nac ar gorni, nac ar
arad.

LVI. Tri dyn breiniawl ni bydd noeth
arv yn eu herbyn: bardd; pencenedl; a
chenad gorwlad.

LVII. Tri dyn cyfredin ni bydd noeth
arv yn eu herbyn: gwr di arv; gwr cyn
barv; a benyw.

LVIII. Tri lle breiniawl ni bydd arv yn
erbynu: gorsedd gwlad ac arglwydd; gor-
sedd cynghyd cynnal, sev yw hono, gorsedd
ddygynull; a gorsedd beirdd.

primary qualifications there can be no
secondary qualifications; on that account,
the indispensables of a social state are
to establish, in a privileged and deter-
minate form, the three primary qualifica-
tions.

48. Three things without which a country
is not a good one: wood; stones; and
springs of water.

49. Three things in common to a country
and kindred: mast woods; hunting; and
an iron mine: and exclusive ownership is
not to be claimed to one or the other of
them.

50. Three exclusive appropriations be-
longing to a man from the three things in
common to a country and kindred, to wit:
venison after the skin is taken off it; a col-
lection of mast; and iron ore taken out
of the mine.

51. Three peculiar appropriations of a
man of a country in a social state, or who
is a native Cymro by originality of privi-
lege: a house; a cattle-fold; and a corn-
yard.

52. Three exclusive appropriations of
every man distinct from another, whether
he be an aillt, or a Cymro: a wife; chil-
dren; and moveable property.

53. Three exclusive appropriations of
every man distinct from another, and which
cannot be shared with another, and which
are not to be paid as camlwrw: a wife;
children; and argyvreu: argyvreu imply,
dress, arms, and the tools of a privileged
art; because without these his just station
cannot be secured to a man; and it is not
right for the law to unman a man, or to
deprive art of its means.

54. Three trinkets of a kindred: a book;
a harp; and a sword: and they are not to
be taken in distress by the sentence of
court and law.

55. Three that have free maintenance in
a household, and apply not to labour, oc-
cupation, or office: a child; an aged per-
son; and a domestic teacher: for they put
not hand to sword, nor to horn, nor to
plough.

56. Three privileged persons against
whom there is not to be a naked weapon:
a bard; a chief of kindred; and a messen-
ger of a border country.

57. Three common persons against whom
there is not to be a naked weapon: an
unarmed man; a man before growth of
beard; and a female.

58. Three privileged places in which no
weapon is to be produced: a session of
country and lord; a session of federate
support, that is, a conventional session;
and a session of bards.

LIX. Tair gorsedd vrciniawl ynys Prydain yn nawdd cenedl y Cymry : gorsedd beirdd, ■ hono yn hynav ei bonedd ; gorsedd gwlad ac arglwydd, sev hono, llys cyvraith ac yngneidiaeth, o ddygynnull yngnaid a brawd wyr rhaith ; a gorsedd cynghyd cynnal, sev hono, gorsedd ddygynnull gwlad a gorwlad, gan wyr teyrnedd, a phencenedlodd, a doethion gwlad a gorwlad, er deddву cymmrawd a chyvraith yn ngwlad a chywlad, a rhwng gwlad a gorwlad, o gymhwyl, a chymmrawd, a chymmod gwlad a gwlad, a theyrn a theyrn, a rhaith a rhaith, er iawn, ■ thangnev, a braint, a ddylit yn ngwlad a chywlad : ac nis dylit noethi arv rhag y rhyw orseddau o vewn eu swyddau, na rhag eu hamserodd.

LX. Tair gorsedd vrciniawl y sydd, ac iawn iddynt warogaeth y gan y neb a vythont parth nawdd, neu swydd, neu urddas, neu dda, wrth gelvyddydd a gwybodau, yn mraint a brawd un ac arall o'r gorseddau hyny ; a'r warogaeth a vydd herwydd braint, ac a ddylit i'r orsedd yn nghysbwyll : gorsedd beirdd ynys Prydain, ac wrth ei barn y bydd pob un o warogaeth, a geisio dda wrth gerdd a chelvyddydd barddoniaeth ; a phawb a vythont yn nawdd yr orsedd hono, dan dervynau ei swydd a'i brciniau : gorsedd brenin, neu arglwydd cyvoeth, a'i vrawd wyr, a'i yngnaid, a breyriaid, sev hyny, pob Cymro tiriawg, er cynnal llys a dadlau cyvraith : a gorsedd cynghyd cynnal, sev gorsedd ddygynnull gwlad a chywlad ; ac i hon y dylid warogaeth y ddwy ereill, ac a vont yn eu braint. Canys cyd y bo hynav yn monedd gorsedd beirdd, o ba un y henyw pob gwybodau, eisioes, hynav yn mraint rhaid a gorvod, gan bwyll a gallu cenedl, yw gorsedd rhaith ddygynnull gwlad a chywlad, er trevnu a chadarnau iawn, a nawdd, ac amddifyn gwlad a chywlad, a chenedlodd cymmrawd, a'u gwahanredolion yn gywiriaid gwlad a chyvoeth ; ac hebddi, sev gorsedd cynghyd cynnal, nis gellid braint na chadarn ar un o'r ddwy orsedd ereill ; canys o dri pheth y mae gorsedd rhaith ddygynnull gwlad a chenedl ; nid amgen, pwyll, nerth, ac ewyllys gwlad a chywlad, a chenedl a chydgenedl, er gwnenthur, a gwellau, a chadarnau cyvraith a chymmrawd ; a chadarnau iawn a braint i vrodorion gwlad a chywlad a'u gwahanredolion, ai aillt, ai Cymro, gan gyspwyll hyd a lle nad eler yn erbyn y cyd cyvoll. Canys gorsedd ddygynnull cywlad a gau yn erbyn

59. Three privileged sessions of the isle of Britain, under the protection of the kindred of the Cymry : ■ session of bards, which is the oldest in its origin ; a session of country and lord, that is, a court of law and judicature, being an assembly of judges and raith judges ; and a session of federate support, that is, a conventional session of country and border country, consisting of princes, chiefs of kindreds, and the wise men of a country and border country, for legislating as to mutual judicature and law in country and federate country, and between country and border country, by the mutual sense, and consociation, and conciliation of country and country, prince and prince, raith and raith, for the right, tranquillity, and privilege, that ought to prevail in country and federate country : and a weapon is not to be bared in such sessions within their jurisdictions, nor in opposition to their times of assembling.

60. There are three privileged sessions, that have right to homage from those who are interested as to protection, or office, or honour, or advantage, attached to art or sciences, under the privilege and jurisdiction of one or other of those sessions ; and the homage is to be according to privilege, and is due to the session whilst in deliberation : a session of the bards of the isle of Britain, and every one doing it homage is to abide its judgment, who shall seek emolument by song and the art of bardism ; and also all who shall be under the protection of that session, within the limits of its jurisdiction and its privileges : a session of the king, or lord of a territory, with his justices, and his judges, and his breyrs, that is, every Cymro, being a landed proprietor, for the holding of a court and pleadings of law : and a session of federate support, or a conventional session of country and federate country ; and to this the two others owe homage, with all that are included in their privilege. Although the session of the bards be the most ancient in its origin, from which all sciences emanate, nevertheless, the oldest in regard to the privilege of necessity and cogency, through the sense and energy of a kindred, is the session of the conventional raith of country and federate country, for regulating and establishing the rights, protection, and defence of country and federate country, and of associated kindreds, with their distinctions as faithful members of the country and common weal ; and without it, that is the session of federate support, there could be neither privilege nor energy in either of the two other sessions ; for the session of the conventional raith of

pob arall o vraint, a gallu, a chyvraith, ac awdurdawd, na vont gymmrawd a hi. Ac yn nawdd gorsedd cynghyd cynnal, y cawsant gyntav eu braint a'u cadernid gorseddau arglwydd cyvoeth a'i wlad, a gorseddau beirdd; ac yn amgen nid oes, ac nid oedd, braint yn y byd, namyn syberwyd gwlad a chenedl iddynt.

LXI. Tair gorsedd yn mraint gwlad a chenedl y Cymry y sydd. Cyntav, gorsedd beirdd ynys Prydain, a'u bonedd a'u braint a vydd o bwyll, ansawdd, a gorvod; neu, herwyd ereill athrawon a doethion, o bwyll, ansawdd, a dichwain. A'u braint a'u swydd, noddedigion gorsedd beirdd, yw cynnal a chadw a doddi addysg warantedig ar wybodau dwyvoldeb, a doethineb, a syberwyd; a chov a chadw ar bob moliannus ar wr a chenedl; a phob dichwain amserau; a phob rhyveddawd anianawl; a rhyvelodd; a dosparthau gwlad a chenedl; a dialeddau; a gorvodaethau moliannus; a chadw cov gwarantedig ar achau, a phriodasau, a bonedd, a brciniau, a devodau cenedl y Cymry: a bod wrth raid gorseddau ereill yn darogan a orfer, ac a ddylawr, dan osteg a rhybudd cyvreithawl: ac amgen na hyn nid oes nac o swydd nac o vraint ar orsedd beirdd. Sev ydynt y beirdd athrawon gwarantedig gwlad a chenedl y Cymry; a thrwydded iddynt yn warantedig o'u swydd, yn amgen noc a ddylaint yn Gymry cynnwynawl, sev i bob un ei bumerwi rhyddion, a rhoddion celvyddyd yn warantedig i bob un. Ail, gorsedd gwlad a chyvoeth; sev gorsedd yngneidiaeth a brawd cyvraith, er iawn a nawdd gwlad a chenedl, a'u noddedigion, a'u heillion. Sev y gwnant y gorseddau hyn; nid angen, gorsedd cynghyd cynnal a wna gyvraith, lle bo achaws, ac a'i cadarnaa yn ngwlad a chywlad; ac nid rhydd i wlad heb gywlad hyny. Gorsedd brawd ac yngneidiaeth a varn ar a wnelo yn anghyvraith, ac a'i cysp. A gorsedd beirdd a ddysg wybodau moliannus, ac a varn arnynt, ac a geidw bob covion cenedl yn ddosparthus a gwarantedig. Ac nid iawn

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country and kindred consists of three particulars; to wit, the sense, power, and will of country and federate country, kindred and federate kindred, for the making, improving, and consolidating law and social union; and confirming rights and privilege to the inhabitants of a country and federate country with their distinctions, whether aillt, or Cymro, with power of deliberating so far as not to oppose the united whole. For the conventional session of federate country concludes every other, as to privilege, power, law, and authority, which shall not be of mutual judicature therewith. And it was under the protection of the session of federate support, that the sessions of the lord of territory and country, and the sessions of bards, first obtained their privilege and efficiency; and otherwise there is not, and there was not, any privilege at all, but what the courtesy of the country and kindred yielded to them.

61. There are three sessions according to the privilege of the country and kindred of the Cymry. First, the session of the bards of the isle of Britain, and their foundation and privilege rest upon reason, nature, and cogency; or, according to other teachers and wise men, upon reason, nature, and circumstance. And the privilege and office of those protected by the session of bards are to maintain and preserve and diffuse authorized instruction in the sciences of piety, wisdom, and courtesy; and to preserve memorial and record of every thing commendable respecting individuals and kindred; and every event of times; and every natural phenomenon; and wars; and regulations of country and kindred; and punishments; and commendable victories; and to preserve a warranted record of genealogies, marriages, nobility, privileges, and customs of the kindred of the Cymry: and to attend to the exigencies of other sessions in announcing what shall be achieved, and what shall be requisite, under lawful proclamation and warning: and further than this there is nothing either of office or of privilege attached to a session of barda. Therefore the bards are authorized teachers of the country and kindred of the Cymry; and they have emolument secured by their office, other than they are entitled to by being innate Cymry, that is, to each one his five free erws, besides the rewards of art secured to each of them. Second, the session of the country and common weal; or the session of judicature and decision of law, for the right and protection of the country and kindred, their refugees, and their aillts. These sessions act severally; that is to say,

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i un o'r gorseddau ymwneuthur a chyspwyll un o'r ddwy ereill, namyn eu cadarnau, a'u cyvnoddi yn gynneddvawl. Trydedd orsedd, sev cynghyd cynnal, ei phwyll cysevin a thervynedig yw gwneuthur a vo raid o newydd, ac o wellaad ar gyvreithiau gwlad a chywlad, gan raith cywlad o bencenedlodd, a doethion, a theyrnedd benadur. Sev yw teyrnedd benadur, neu deyrnedd benraith, yr hynav ei oresgyn o'r breninodd a'r tywysogion cywlad: ac ar hwnw bydd y cyfraw cadarn; a gair ei air ev ar bob gair arall yn nghyfraw gwlad.

LXII. Tair gorsedd anghyvarch y sydd. Swyddawg gwarantedig o gyvraith yn dafar lluniaeth yn nghyvoeth ei arglwydd, er dyspwyllaw barn, neu gynhenau, neu anmrawd, megis symud neu wrthladd cyvreithiau y brenin; sev y bydd y dafar hyny er cynnal gorsedd wahanredawl, neu ddygynnull gwlad a chenedl, yn rhaith, lle bo galw ac achaws; ac ni ddyly gwlad erbynu y swyddawg a wnelo y dafar; canys nid braint i neb ond i arglwydd wneuthur cyvraith, ac nid braint hyny iddo yntau, namyn o ddyundeb ei wlad a'i genedl yn nygynnull; ac nis gellir dygynnull heb luniaeth o le, ac amser, ac amcan, a bwyd, a llyn, a gwasgawd, a gorphwys, a than, a chynnorthwyon. Ail, gorsedd rhaith gwlad, gan bencenedl, o gwyn anmrawd ac anghyvraith y gan y brenin a'i yngnaid; neu, lle nas cefir cyvraith a wnelo iawn amlwg a chadarn; a lle bo hyny, iawn i bob Cymro cynnwynawl ei raith; ac ar ei bencenedl y bydd y cyfraw teyrnedd, a lluniaethu gan gymhorth a chynnorthwy ei genedl a'i ddoethion; ac ni ddylai gwlad ei herbynu, canys braint i bencenedl cyfraw teyrnedd; ac i bob Cymro cynnwynawl hyny, yn nawdd braint ei bencenedl. A llw trichannyn o wyr cyvraith, sev dyledogion o dirogion, a gadarnaa a wnelawr gan raith gwlad o gyfraw gwr o Gymro cynnwynawl, yn nawdd a braint ei bencenedl. Sev iawn yw i bob Cymro ei lavar, a'i gwyn, a'i

the session of federate support makes a law, where an occasion requires, and confirms it in a country and federate country; and that is not allowed to a country distinct from a federate country. The session of judgment and judicature decides upon such as shall transgress the law, and punishes him. And the session of the bards teaches commendable sciences, and decides respecting them, and methodically preserves all the memorials of the nation to insure their authenticity. And it is not right for any one of these sessions to intermeddle with the deliberation of either of the other two, but to confirm them, and to support them regularly. The third session, or that of federate support, in its original and determinate purpose is to effect what may be necessary as to any thing new, and as to the improvement of the laws of a country and federate country, by a federate raith of chiefs of kindreds, wise men, and sovereign ruler. A sovereign prince, or ruler of paramount right, is the oldest in possessive title of the kings and the princes of a federate community; and he is to raise the mighty agitation; and his word is superior to every other word in the agitation of the country.

62. There are three sessions of emergency. A functionary authorized by law purposing a regulation in the territory of his lord, to investigate a decision, or disputes, or injustice, such as the altering or opposing the laws of the king; such purpose is to hold a particular session, or convention of country and kindred, as a raith, where there shall be call and occasion; and the country is not to oppose the functionary effecting the purpose; for to no one does the privilege pertain but to the lord of enacting a law, and neither is that privilege invested in him, but with the consent of his country and kindred in convention; and there cannot be a convention without regulation as to time, place, and intention, and as to victuals, and drink, and shelter, and rest, and fire, and other conveniencies. Secondly, a session of raith of country, by chief of kindred, on account of a plaint of injustice and breach of law by the king and his judges; or, where law cannot be obtained to afford clear and permanent right; and where that shall be, it is right for every innate Cymro to have his raith; and upon his chief of kindred depends the agitation of sovereignty, with the support and assistance of his kindred and his wise men; and the country ought not to oppose him, for it is the privilege of a chief of kindred to agitate sovereignty; and to every innate

hawl, o bwyll anianawl, yn nawdd a braint ei bencenedl; ac iawn i bob pencenedl ei wlad a'i raith; a lle govyner, iawn i bob rhaith ei theyrnedd; ac iawn i bob teyrnedd ei chywlad yn rhaith ddygynnull, rhag gadael i a gauai yn erbyn cyvraith a braint gymmrawd; ac yn hyn o nawdd, braint i bob Cymro cynnwynawl ei wlad, a'i raith, a'i deyrnedd, a'i gywlad yn ngygynnull. Trydydd vydd er dyspwyll teil-yngdawd dwy gyvraith, neu vwy, lle bo gosodedig y naill yn ogyvuwch a'r llall; ac o ddichweiniau amserau, a newidiau byd, a bywyd, a chyvlwrw, tyviannus anghyviaunder ar un yn amgen noc ar y llall; ac nis gellir iawn cyn adnabod y cam; ac nis dylit iawnau heb yn wybod i wlad ac arglwydd; ac nis dylai arglwydd a'i wlad hyny, ond o wybod a dyundeb ei gywlad, yn ddevodawl. Achaws y pwyllau hyn iawn, dan osteg a rhybudd cyvreithawl undydd a blwyddyn, cynnal gorsedd raith, drwy wybod i wlad a chenedl, er ymgyspwyll, ar a vytho yn nghan, ac er ei iawnau gan gymmrawd deilwng, a threigl-aw y cyfraw hyd y bo achaws gyviawn ac angenawl. A lle symuter cyvraith, rhaid vydd rhybuddiaw gwlad a chenedl yn deilwng, mal y gallont adnabod a ddoter yn lle a symutawr.

LXIII. Tri pheth nis dylit eu gwneuthur ond o ddyundeb gwlad a chywlad a chenedl benbaladr: symud cyvraith y brenin; diarglwyddiaethu y brenin; a dysgu gwybodau newyddion a dosparthau newyddion yn ngorsedd beirdd; canys nis dylit hyny cyn y gwypo gwlad a chenedl eu rhywiau, a'u cynneddvau, a'u dosparthau, o varn adan-gaws cyvreithawl dysgedigion a doethion o athrawon gwarantedig yn ngorsedd gyvallwy beirdd ynys Prydain yn ngwlad a chy-wlad. A lle ydd eler yn erbyn hyny, o

Cymro that privilege pertains, under the protection of the privilege of his chief of kindred. And the oaths of three hundred men legally qualified, or those who have a title as landed proprietors, are to confirm what is done by raith of country on the agitation of a man who is an innate Cymro, under the protection and privilege of his chief of kindred. For every Cymro has a right to his voice, and his plaint, and his claim, by natural reason, under the protection and privilege of his chief of kindred; and every chief of kindred has a right to his country and his raith; and, where demanded, every raith has a right to its sovereignty; and every sovereignty has a right to its federate country in conventional raith, lest there should be suffered what would exclude law and the privilege of a community; and in this sort of protection, the privilege of every innate Cymro is his country, and his raith, and his sovereignty, and his federate country in convention. The third is for the purpose of deliberating as to the merits of two, or more, laws, where one shall be established as equivalent to the other; and from circumstances of times, and changes of the world, life, and general matters, injustice may be prevalent in the one more than the other; and right cannot be established before the wrong is known; and right ought not to be established without the knowledge of country and lord; and neither should the lord and his country so do, but with the knowledge and consent of the federate country, according to custom. For these considerations it is right, under lawful proclamation and warning of a year and a day, to hold a session of raith, with the knowledge of country and kindred, for mutual deliberation, as to what may be wrong, and for the righting of it by a proper mutual decision, and discuss the agitation so far as there may be just and necessary occasion. And where a law shall be altered, it will be necessary to warn the country and kindred properly, that they may be enabled to recognize what is substituted in the place of what is altered.

63. Three things that ought not to be accomplished but with the accordance of country and federate country and the supreme kindred: altering the law of the king; dethroning the king; and disseminating new sciences and new regulations in a session of bards; because that is not to be done before a country and kindred become cognizant of their kinds, and their qualities, and their dispositions, by the lawful judgment and exposition of the learned and the wise among the authorized

bwyll a chysbwyll, overion y gelwir y gwybodau hyny; ac nis dylit braint a da wrth gelvyddyd arnynt; ac nid oes i na chyvraith, na dosparth, na chelvyddyd, nac i unrhyw bwyll ar wybodau, vrait yn y byd, onis cafwyr ar ddangaws ac addysg; ac o hyny barn athrawon a doethion gwarantedig o ddysg, a gwybodau, ac awdur-dawd, yn mraint dosparthau gwlad a chenedl. Ac o ddiarglwyddiaethu brenin, nis dylit hyny namyn gan raith gwlad a chywlad; sev o gywlad y bydd llw trichannyn yn rhaith yn mhob cyvoeth arglwydd breiniawl gorseddawg, y dan y brenin penraith; a'r trechav, sev y mwyav o riv cyvoethau, yn cadarnau a wneler yn rhaith. Sev yw brenin penraith, brenin, neu dywysawg, y bo hynav ei oresgyn o'r breninodd cywlad.

LXIV. Tri dyundeb cadarn a ddylit ar wlad a chenedl y Cymry. Dyundeb gwlad a chenedl, sev Cymro y bydd Cymro yn mhob gwlad a chyvoeth yn Nghymru, a chyvun a chyvuwech ei vrait cymmrawd yn un cyvoeth ag yn arall pa un bynag, cyd y bo iddo ei vrait wahanredawl ar dir yn nghyvoeth ei arglwydd llys, ■ henyw o heni. Ail yw, dyundeb teyrnedd, sev nis dylit namyn un brenin Cymru oll; a hwn vydd yr hynav ei oresgyn o'r tywysogion cywlad, a gair ei air ev ar bob tywysawg arall, sev hyny yn nygynnull cywlad, ac nid yn angen; canys, yn mhob angen, gair ei air ev tywysawg, ac arglwydd cyvoeth, llys, a gorsedd arall yn Nghymru, o vewn ei wlad, a'i gyvoeth, ei hun dan ei thervynau; a'r hynav ei oresgyn a elwir brenin Cymru oll, a brenin Cymru benbaladr: sev yw Cymru penbaladr holl gryn-syrth cenedl y Cymry yn eu holl gyvoethau, dan eu tervynau, gymmraint a chymmrawd, un ac arall, yn mhob un, ac yn mhob arall o'r cyvoethau; namyn daodd a breiniau priodolion a gwahanredawl anghychwynawl, mal y bydd tir, a swydd gwlad a llys. Achaws hyny diarheb yw: rhydd i Gymro pob gwlad yn Nghymru. Ac ar y brenin penraith y mae cyfraw a lluniaethu rhaith cywlad, a elwir gorsedd ddygynnull, a gorsedd cywlad, a gorsedd cynghyd cynnal, a gorsedd benbaladr, a rhaith Cymry benbaladr. Ac nis gellir ar un yn wahanredawl, ai gwr ai gwlad y bo, a ddylit ar oll o

teachers in a competent session of the bards of the isle of Britain in country and federate country. And where proceedings shall take place in opposition thereto, by reason and deliberation, those sciences are called nullities; and no privilege or emolument attached to art ought to be assigned to them; and there is neither to law, nor system, nor art, nor any kind of knowledge of sciences, any privilege whatever, unless obtained by demonstration and learning; sanctioned by the judgment of teachers and wise men eminent for learning, sciences, and authority, under the privilege of the institutions of country and kindred. And in respect to the dethroning of a king, that ought not to occur except by raith of country and federate country; that is, from a federate country there must be the oaths of three hundred persons in a raith from every territory of a privileged lord of session, under the paramount king; and the most powerful, or greatest in number of territories, confirming what is done by raith. A paramount king is ■ king, or prince, who has the oldest title of possession of the kings of a federate country.

64. Three efficient unities ought to prevail over the country and kindred of the Cymry. Unity of country and kindred, or a Cymro is to be a Cymro in every country and territory in Cymru, and common and coequal his social privilege in one territory like another whichsoever, whilst he shall preserve his particular privilege in respect to land in the territory of his lord of court, from which he originated. The second is, unity of the sovereignty, or that there should be only one king of all Cymru; and he the oldest having title of possession of the princes of the federate country, and his word paramount to that of every other prince, and that in a convention of federate country, and no otherwise; because, in every necessity, the word of every other prince, and lord of territory, court, and session in Cymru, is paramount within his own country, or territory, in its boundaries; and the oldest having title of possession is called king of all Cymru, and king of Cymru universally: and Cymru universally implies the whole aggregate of the kindred of the Cymry in all their territories, within their boundaries, coequal in privilege and jurisdiction, one and the other, in each one, and in each other of the territories; excepting individual and separate properties and privileges that are not moveable, such as land, and office of country and court. On that account is the proverb:

baladr ac yn benbaladr. Trydydd, dyundeb cyvraith, a braint, a brawd : sev yr un gyvraith a ddylit yn mhob gwlad yn Nghymru ; a chymmraint, a chymmrawd ; a Chymro pob cynnwynawl o genedl y Cymry yn mhob gwlad a chyvoeth yn Nghymru, un gystal ac arall ; sev gwlad i bob Cymro pob gwlad yn Nghymru, heb yn angen dim, namyn priodolion gwahanredawl anghychwynawl ; am hyny y dywedir : gwlad Gymru benbaladr ; a chenedl Gymry benbaladr ; a braint Cymry benbaladr.

LXV. Tair braint gynydd pob Cymro cynnwynawl, ac eisioes dan enw Cymro y cauir ar Gymraes : cyvarwys a thrwydded pumerwi rhyddion, yn mraint ei han o Gymro cynnid ; ac epil aillt ac estron a'i caant ar y pedwerygwr o briodassu teilyngion, sev yn ngradd goresgynydd ; braint arvau difyniadawl, a'u harwyddion, sev nas dylit hyny namyn i Gymro cynnwynawl o vonedd gwarantedig ; a braint rhaith yn nawdd ei bencenedl : ac yn oed barv a'u dodir ar Gymro ; ac ar Gymraes pan wrao.

LXVI. Tri thaiswg y sydd, ac nis cyrchant vonedd a braint Cymro cynnwynawl hyd yn mhen y nawved ach : cyntav yw cyswynvab, y bo mab a water yn gyfreithawl gan ei dad ; neu, o vodd arall, herwydd cyvraith, achaws nas ganed o briodas deilwng a dosparthus ; neu, yn amgen a vodd, yn erbyn cyvraith, a braint gwlad a chenedl ; ail, gwr a gollo drev ei dad, a'i vraint, yn gosp am ddrygweithred, a vo eneidvaddeu, neu arall o ddrwg cospiadawl a'i govyn ; ac aillt, neu estron, a wladychu yn Nghymru : ac ni chyrch un o naddynt vraint a bonedd Cymro cynnwynawl hyd yn mhen y nawved ach. A'r drevn hon a ddoded yn nghyvraith am dri achos : sev,

LXVII. Tri achaws taiogaeth y sydd ar wyr annosparthus, na bont yn wyr cyvraith a chymmrawd : rhagvlaenu brad gan

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free to a Cymro every country in Cymru. And the supreme king is to agitate and form the federate country raith, which is called a conventional session, and federate country session, and session of confederate support, and supreme session, and supreme raith of the Cymry. And no one can accomplish separately, whether it be by man or country, what is to emanate from all specially and universally. Third, unity of law, and privilege, and judgment : for the same law ought to prevail in every country in Cymru ; and equal privilege, and equal law ; and every native of the kindred of the Cymry is a Cymro in every country and territory in Cymru, one as well as another ; that is, a country for every Cymro is every country in Cymru, without lack in anything, excepting immoveable and separate possessions ; and thence it is said : the paramount country of Cymru ; and the paramount kindred of the Cymry ; and the paramount privilege of the Cymry.

65. Three original privileges of every native Cymro, and also under the name of Cymro is included the female : the grant and fruition of five free erws, under the privilege of his origin as an innate Cymro ; and the issue of an aillt and stranger obtain this in the fourth person by legitimate marriages, that is, in the degree of seisor ; the privilege of bearing defensive arms, with their emblems, for that is not allowed but to an innate Cymro of warranted descent ; and the privilege of raith under the protection of his chief of kindred : and at the age of growth of beard they are bestowed upon a Cymro ; and upon a Cymraes when she shall marry.

66. There are three taeogs, who do not attain to the reputed descent and privilege of an innate Cymro until the end of the ninth degree : the first is a reputed son, that is, a son lawfully denied by his father ; or, in another form, according to law, because he was not born of a regular and legitimate marriage ; or, in a different form, contrary to law, and the privilege of a country and nation ; secondly, a person who shall lose his father's patrimony, and his privilege, as a punishment for evil deed, whose life is forfeited, or other crime demanding punishment ; and an aillt, or a stranger, who shall dwell in Cymru : and no one of them shall attain to the privilege and descent of an innate Cymro until the end of the ninth degree. And this regulation was introduced into the law for three reasons : as,

67. There are three causes for the condition of a taeog in respect to irregular men, who are not men cognizable in law

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estronion a'u cyswyniad; rhag cafael o alltudion tirodd y Cymry cynnwynawl; a rhag anmhriodasau, a geni plant yn annosparthus ac yn anghyvreithus, o gyswyn godineb ac ymordderchu llwyn a pherth. Sev gan y rhyw gyspwyllau, bernir yn eillion estron a'u hepil; cyswynvab a water a'i epil, a drygwyr cywlad a'u hepil, hyd yn mhen y nawved ach. Ac ar bob aillt, a thaiawg, y mae bod yn wr twng a damdwng arglwydd y cyvoeth, a'i arglwydd priodawr: sev ei briodawr un a'i cymero yn ei nawdd, ac a ddoto iddo dir yn daiawcdrev; ac wrth ewyllys a chenad hwnw y bydd mab aillt, oni chyrcho vonedd a braint Cymro cynnwynawl; sev y gellir hyny ar ei bedwerygwr o'i epil o briodasau teilyngion a Chymraesi cynnwynawl. A llyma y modd y dosparther y priodasau hyny: nid amgen, mab aillt, yn wr twng i arglwydd y cyvoeth, a brioto Gymraes gynnwynawl, o vodd ei chenedl, a vydd, o'r briodas hono, yn mraint yr ail radd ach a bonedd; ar eu meibion hwy ve saiv braint y drydedd radd; ac un o'r rhai hyny, o ymbriodi a Chymraes o waed teilwng, a gyrch y bedweredd radd; mab o'r briodas hono a saiv yn mraint y bummed radd; sev yw hwnw wyr y mab aillt cysevin; a'r mab hwn, o ymbriodi a Chymraes gynnwynawl, a esgyn hyd yn mraint y chweched radd achau; a mab i'r briodas hono, sev orwyr y mab aillt cysevin, a vydd o'r seithved radd; ac, o ymbriodi a Chymraes gynnwynawl, eve a gyrch yr wythved radd, yn mraint ei wraig; canys, braint i bob Cymraes gynnwynawl yru gradd ar ei gwr o vab aillt a ymbrioto hi ag ev; a mab i'r orwyr hwn, o'r briodas gyvryw, a gyrch hyd yn mraint y nawved ach; ac am hyny a'i gelwir ev goresgynydd; canys goresgyn ei dir a wna, sev ei drwydded o bumerwi rhyddion, a'i gyvarwys, a'i vraint o bencenedl, a phob cymmrawd arall a ddylit i Gymro cynnwynawl; a chyf cenedl y bydd ev, sev y saiv yn mraint pencenedl iddei epil, a hevyd iddei hynceiv-iaid; canys y neb a vo byw o naddynt, megys tad, neu hendad, neu orhendad, ac nid tros hwnw yn mhellach, a gafant yn eu goresgynydd braint Cymry cynnwynolion: ac nid mab ei dad a'i gelwir ev, yn nghyvrath, gan hawl a dadlau tir, eithr ei oresgynydd; a goresgynydd ei hendad yw ev, a hevyd goresgynydd ei orhendad, a goresgynydd ei cwythredd, a'i gevnderwydd, a'i gyverddyron, lle bont, un ac arall, o briodasau teilyngion. A'r goresgynydd a vydd bencenedl iddynt oll, wedi dyvod o hono hyd yn nghyvlawnoed gwr; a gwr a char pob un o henynt hwy iddo ev; a gair ei air ev ernynt, un ac arall; ac nis dylit gyru twng a damdwng arno; sev cyd y cyrchont

and in the community: to prevent the plotting of strangers and their adherents; lest alltuds obtain the lands of the innate Cymry; and to prevent nugatory marriages, and the irregular and illegal birth of children, by countenancing adultery and fornication in bush and brake. For, upon these considerations, strangers and their progeny are adjudged to be aillts; also, a reputed son, who shall be denied, and his progeny, and evil-doers of federate country, and their progeny, unto the end of the ninth descent. And every aillt, and taeog, is required to be a sworn man and appraised to the lord of the territory, and to his proprietary lord: his proprior is one who shall take him under his protection, and who shall grant him land in a tacog-trev; and an aillt is to be at the will and pleasure of such, until he shall attain the descent and privilege of an innate Cymro; and that is to be obtained by the fourth descendant of his issue by legitimate marriages with innate Cymraesae. And this is the mode of regulating those marriages: to wit, the son of an aillt, being a sworn man to the lord of the territory, who shall marry an innate Cymraes, by the consent of her kindred, is, by that marriage, in the privilege of the second degree of kin and descent; to their children attaches the privilege of the third degree; and one of those children, by intermarrying with a Cymraes of legitimate blood, assumes the fourth degree; a son by that marriage stands in the privilege of the fifth degree; and he is the grandchild of the original aillt; and that son, by intermarrying with an innate Cymraes, arises to the privilege of the sixth degree of kins; and a son by that marriage, or a great grandson of the original aillt, is of the seventh degree; and, by intermarrying with an innate Cymraes, attains to the eighth degree, under the privilege of his wife; for, it is the privilege of every innate Cymraes to advance a degree for her aillt husband with whom she shall intermarry; and the son of this great grandson, by such marriage, attains to the privilege of the ninth descent; and, therefore, he is called a seisor; for he seizes his land, or his fruition of five free erwes, with his immunity, and privilege of a chief of kindred, and every other social right due to an innate Cymro; and he becomes the stock of a kindred, or he stands in the privilege of chief of kindred to his progeny, and likewise to his seniors; for such of them as may be living, as father, or grandfather, or great grandfather, and not further, obtain in their seisor the privilege of innate Cymry: and

genedl y goresgynydd, a'u breiniau yn rhyddion yn nawdd a braint eu pencenedl, ni chafant eu tirodd, namyn a gyrchont yn wahanredawl gradd neu vrant y nawved ach, sev, goresgynydd.

LXVIII. Tair celvyddydd vreiniawl y sydd, a braint trwydded, nid amgen no phumerwi rhyddion tir, a chyvarwys i bob un o nadd-ynt, sev i bob gwr a'u gwyponnt yn warantedig, ac a'u gwasanaethont; yn wahanred, ac yn amgen no'r tir a ddylit iddo yn mraint Cymro cynnwynawl: sev ydynt, barddoniaeth; ferylltaeth; a llenoriaeth, neu lyvryddiaeth. Sev y dylit iddo ei bumerwi rhyddion yn mraint y gelvyddydd i bob un a vytho yn ansawdd ac yn ngwasanaeth un neu arall o'r celvyddyddau hyny, yn warantedig o athraw a gwybodau; ac ni ddylai un gwr ymarver a dwy gelvyddydd; ac, o gwna ev hyny, nid iawn iddo vrant trwydded ar amgen noc un o'r ddwy; ac nis gallawr un a wasanaetho ddwy gelvyddydd, neu ddwy swydd, ar unwaith, yn gyviawn a dosparthus.

LXIX. Tair celvyddydd ni ddylai meibion aillt eu dysgu, heb genad eu harglwyddi priodawr, ac arglwydd y cyvoeth; nid amgen, y tair celvyddydd vreiniawl: sev barddoniaeth; ferylltaeth; a llenoriaeth: ac o goddev ei arglwydd priodawr a'r brenin i vab aillt ddysgu un o'r tair celvyddydd hyn, a goddev hevyd i un neu arall vnyed yn ansawdd ac yn ngwasanaeth y celvyddyddau hyny, ac yn eu braint, yn warantedig o wybodau, ni ddylit, herwydd cyvraith, eu hattal, namyn gadael iddynt, a rhyddion tra vytho byw pob gwr yn mraint celvyddydd vreiniawl; a rhydd iddo, yn mraint ei gelvyddydd, drwydded o bumerwi rhyddion; canys braint bonedd a ddoded ar gelvyddyddau a gwybodau moliannus er yn oes oesoedd, er cyvanneddu a gwerinaw gwlad a chenedl, ac er cynneddvoli moesau ac arverau syberwyd a doethineb, a'u dysgu yn ddosparthus, ac er cyvawdd yn nhangnev, a chymmrawd i wlad a chenedl a'u cywiriaid; can nis gellir cyvannedd a

he is not, in law, called the son of his father, in suits for land, but his seisor; and he is a seisor to his grandfather, and also a seisor to his great grandfather, and a seisor to his uncles, and his cousins, and his second cousins, where they, one or other, shall descend from legitimate marriages. And the seisor becomes chief of kindred to them all, after arriving at the full age of manhood; and every one of them is a man and relative to him; and his word is paramount over them, one and all; and he is not to be subjected to oath and appraisement; for, although they approach the kindred of the seisor, and possess their privileges free under the protection and privilege of their chief of kindred, they obtain not their lands, except those who individually attain the degree or privilege of the ninth descent, that is, of seisor.

68. There are three privileged arts, with the privilege of maintenance, to wit, five free erws of land, and immunity to each of them, that is, to every man who assuredly is cognizant of them, and practises them; distinct from, and in addition to the land to which he is entitled by the privilege of an innate Cymro: these are, bardism; metallurgy; and learning, or literature. That is, a title to five free erws under the privilege of the art to each one qualified and in the practice of one or other of those arts, being warranted by a teacher versed in sciences; and no man ought to be engaged in two arts; and, if he do that, he has no right to the privilege of maintenance other than from one of the two; and no one that follows two arts, or two offices, at the same time, can do so justly and regularly.

69. Three arts that aillts are not to learn, without the permission of their proprietary lords, and of the lord of the territory; to wit, the three privileged arts: bardism; metallurgy; and literature: and if his proprietary lord and the king suffer an aillt to learn any one of these three arts, and suffer likewise one or other to assume the qualification and the practice of those arts, and their privilege, warranted as to sciences, they are not, according to law, to be impeded, but to be permitted, and to be free whilst each individual shall live under the privilege of a privileged art; and open to him, under the privilege of his art, the fruition of five free erws; because the privilege of free descent has been conferred upon commendable arts and sciences from time immemorial, for settling and civilizing a country and kindred, and for rendering habitual morals and acts of courtesy and wisdom, and teaching them systematically, and for mutual protection in peace, and

gwerindawd tangnevus heb gelvyddyau a gwybodau moliannus; ac ernynt nis gellir cadernid heb vrant bonedd ar a'u gwasanaethwynt. Achaws hyny, barn cyvraith a chymmrawd yw, nas dylit nac attal, na gwahardd, na divreiniaw celvyddyd, nac ychwaith y neb a'i gwasanaetho.

LXX. Tri mab rhydd o gaeth y sydd: nid amgen, bardd; feryllt; a gwr llen: o veibion eillion. Sev cyd y bo caeth y tad, a mab aillt, neu daiawg, rhydd vydd y mab a ddyel yn ansawdd, a gwasanaeth, a braint swydd, un neu arall o'r tair celvyddyd vreiniolion; a rhydd tra bo byw: ac iawn iddo, yn mraint ei gelvyddyd, ei bumerwi rhyddion; sev nis dylit na chaeth, na divraint, a wypo ac a vedro wasanaethu celvyddyd yn warantedig o wybodau. Eisioes, cyd y bont ryddion y cyvryw wyr wrth gelvyddyd, caethion a meibion aillt vydd eu meibion hwy; ac ev a'u gelwir tri mab caeth o rydd; ac eillion vyddant, oni chyrcher gradd goresgynydd ar ach a bonedd, ac o hyny braint Cymro cynnwynawl. Eisioes, doethion a ddywedant, y dylit gradd angholladwy ar gelvyddyd vreiniawl; achaws hyny, barn yw, mai nes vydd yr hiliogaeth i radd goresgynydd o gafaeliad braint celvyddyd; a lle nis gellir namyn ar y pedwerygwr braint goresgynydd, o ach ac epil a phriodasau, ev a ellir hyny ar y trydygwr, yn mraint celvyddyd; canys pob gwasanaeth celvyddyd vreiniawl a ddyddwg ei gradd yn nes at oresgynaeth gyonwynawl, no phei heb hyny y bythawr; canys iawn i gelvyddyd vreiniawl ei gradd, yn nhreigl bonedd hyd oresgynaeth. Sev y dywedir, o chaniataa yr arglwydd priodawr, a'r brenin, i vab y mab rhydd o gaeth vyned yn ansawdd, a gwasanaeth, a braint un o'r celvyddydu breiniolion, a bod gyda hyny priodasau yn deilyngion, nis gellir caeth ar un o'r epil wedi hyny. Ac val hyn, sev yn nawdd a braint celvyddyd vreiniawl, y cyrch cenedl eillion oresgynaeth a braint Cymry cynnwynawl ar y trydygwr; sev iawn i gelvyddyd ei braint a'i thrwydded o bumerwi rhyddion yn wahanred a braint ach a bonedd o waed cynnwynawl. A gradd a ennillawr o gelvyddyd vreiniawl ni syrther o heni, ac ni ddygwydd hi oddiar y genedl.

mutual justice for a country and kindred and their faithful people; since mutual dwelling and tranquil civilization cannot exist without commendable arts and sciences; and these cannot acquire stability without the privilege of free descent for such as shall practise them. On that account, it is the decision of law and society, that art should not be obstructed, nor forbidden, nor divested of privilege, nor likewise whoever shall practise it.

70. There are three free from the bond: to wit, a bard; a metallurgist; and a scholar: being aillts. For although the father may be bond, and an aillt, or a tacog, the son is free that assumes the character, and exercise, and privilege by function, of one or other of the three privileged arts; and is free whilst he shall live: and he has the right, under the privilege of his art, to his five free erws; for he is not to be either bond, or unprivileged, who shall know and can practise an art that is authoritative in respect to sciences. Nevertheless, although these kind of men attached to art may be free, their sons are to be bondmen and aillts; and they are called the three bond from the free; and they are aillts, until they attain the degree of seisor as to kin and free descent, and thenceforth the privilege of an innate Cymro. Nevertheless, the wise men say, that a permanent degree ought to be conferred upon privileged art; on that account, it is adjudged that the progeny approaches nearer to the degree of seisor by obtaining the privilege pertaining to art; and as the privilege of seisor is only to be attained in the fourth person, through kin and progeny and marriages, it is accomplished in the third person, under the privilege of art; because that every service in privileged art brings its degree nearer to innate seisin, than if it were without it; for privileged art has a right to its degree, in the progress of descent to seisin. And it is said, if the proprietary lord, and the king, permit a son of the free son of the bond to assume the character, practice, and privilege of any of the privileged arts, and likewise legitimate marriages occur, not one of the progeny can be bond afterwards. And in this manner, under the protection and privilege of privileged art, a kindred of aillts attains the seisin and privilege of innate Cymry in the third person; for art has a right to its privilege and its fruition of five free erws, distinct from the privilege of kin and descent from innate blood. And a degree gained through privileged art is not to become extinct, neither will it lapse from the kindred.

LXXI. Tair cangen celvyddydd barddoniaeth. Cyntav, privarodd, neu vardd trwyddedawg o vrait, ac iddo ei radd a'i vrait, o drovedigaeth, gan athraw gwarantedig a vardd gorseddawg; ac arno y mae pob cov celvyddydd a gwybodau, hyd y bont yn ei swydd ev, o vardd gwarantedig o radd a braint; a hevyd pob cov a chadw gwlad a chenedl, ar briodasau, ac achau, ac arvau, a rhandirodd, a breiniau gwlad a chenedl y Cymry. Ail, ovydd, a'i radd iddo yn mraint awen a gwybodau moliannus, a ddangoso yn warantedig, ac ydd atepo am danynt yn brawvedig ger bron gorsedd beirdd ddevodawl a theilwng; neu, lle na bo hono, eisteddvod gyvreithawl warantedig, a rodd cenedlad arglwydd y cyvoeth, neu ddeuddeg o'i ynghaid llys ev, neu ddeuddeg brawdwr llys yn y bo devodawl hyny; ac nis govynner trovedigaeth arno, nac amgen yn hawl na gwybodau gwarantedig. A hyn er cyvnaudd gwybodau, rhag nas cefid athrawon devodolion, ac o hyny myned gwybodau a chelvyddydd cov a doethineb ar gyvargoll, o ddifyg athrawon a throvedigion dosparthus. Ac eisioes er gwellau a mwyau gwybodau celvyddydd, o ddodi pob newydd arnadynt, wrth varn athrawon a doethion, ac o hyny eu cadarnau a'u breiniau yn warantedig, a hevyd rhag cau yn erbyn gwybodau doethineb, a ddelawr o syrth anianawl awen ac athrylith reddvawl. Trydydd, derwyddvardd, a hwnw a vydd o vardd gorseddog, graddedig a gwarantedig o ddoethineb a gwybodau, ac o davawd i ddangaws barn a phwyll ar wybodau; a'i swydd a vydd yn mraint rhodd o bwyll a chenedlad gorsedd ddevodawl, yn warantedig o raith gorsedd gan goelbren. A'i swydd dodi addysg, a dangaws gwybodau doethineb a dwyvoldeb yn gorsedd beirdd, ac yn llys, ac yn llan, ac yn y teulu y bytho ynnod ei swydd yn drwyddedawg. Ac iawn a chyvraith i bob un o'r tri hyn ei bumerwi rhyddion, yn mraint ei swydd celvyddydd, yn wahanredawl rhag a ddylit iddo yn amgen yn mraint Cymro cynnwynawl: sev ni ddifydd braint gynnwynawl un celvyddydd; nac un celvyddydd y gynnwynawl.

71. Three branches of the art of bardism. First, the primitive bard, or a bard licensed by privilege, having his degree and his privilege, by discipleship, from an authorized teacher who is a presiding bard; and upon him depends every memorial of art and sciences, so far as they may be in his department, as being an authorized bard of degree and privilege; and, likewise, every memorial and record of country and kindred, in respect to marriages, and kins, and arms, and territorial divisions, and the privileges of the country and kindred of the Cymry. Second, the ovate, having his degree under the privilege of genius and commendable sciences, which he shall exhibit authenticated, and for which he shall be able approvedly to answer before a customary and legitimate session of bards; or, where that shall not be, before a lawful and authorized congress, under the patronage of the lord of the territory, or twelve of his judges of court, or of twelve justices of court where that is customary; and discipleship shall not be required in respect to him, nor other claim than as to authorized sciences. And this is for the purpose of protecting sciences, lest there should not be found customary teachers, and consequently that the sciences and art of record and wisdom should pass into oblivion, from a deficiency of systematic teachers and disciples. And, likewise, for the purpose of improving and increasing the sciences of art, by adding every thing new to them, by the judgment of teachers and wise men, and thence to establish and give them authorized privilege, and also against precluding sciences of wisdom, which might spring from the natural burst of genius and intuitive invention. Third, the druid bard, who is to be a presiding bard, graduated and warranted as to wisdom and sciences, and of elocution to demonstrate judgment and reason in respect to sciences; and his function is to be under the privilege of a grant by the discretion and induction of a customary session, authenticated by the vote of session by ballot. And his function is to diffuse instruction, and to demonstrate the sciences of wisdom and religion in the session of the bards, and in court, and in church, and in the household wherein his office is performed. And it is right and law for each of these three to have his five free erws, under the privilege of the function of his art, distinct from what is due to him otherwise by the privilege of an innate Cymro: for innate privilege extinguishes no art; nor any art innate privilege.

LXXII. Tair cangen llenoriaeth y sydd: nid amgen, tavodawg cyvraith, sev hyny a vytho yn davodawg y rhwng Cymro ac alltud anghyviaith; a vetro arwyddaw arvau, a gweithredoedd moliannus, a dichweiniau rhyveddolion, yn a'u dealler gan a'u gwelont; ac ev a elwir y rhyw un a hwnw, arwyddvardd; ac, yn drydydd, a vetro ar lyvr a llythyr, ac ysgrivenu a darllen y Gymraeg yn gyviawn, a doddi addysg ar hyny, a chadw cov llythyr ar dri chov beirdd ynys Prydain: sev ydynt, achau bonedd o briodasau; a rhandiroedd; a gweithredoedd a gwybodau moliannus. A braint i bob un o'r tri hyn ei bumerwi rhyddion yn mraint a nawdd ei gelvyddydd, yn amgen noc a gafo yn mraint Cymro cynnwynawl; ac eve a vydd yn wr llys gwlad ac arglwydd, ac yn ewyllys y llys, a'i hyngraid, a'i brawdwy, yn nyddiau llys a gorsedd, gan ddosparth cyvraith; ac, am addysg a ddotawr, iawn yw trwydded a rhoddion yn mraint ammod yn wahan-redawl.

LXXIII. Tair cangen ferylltaeth y sydd o brivgeinciau: nid amgen, gov; maensaer; a phrensaer. Neu, o vodd arall, govaniaeth; saerniaeth coed; a saerniaeth ceryg; a gogymmraint y tri: ac iawn i bob un a wasanaetho un o'r tair celvyddydd hyn ei drwydded cyvarwys o bumerwi rhyddion, yn amgen noc a ddylit iddo yn mraint Cymro cynnwynawl; a bod yn ngwyllys yr arglwydd cyvoeth i ddodi addysg ar eillion y brenin, neu yr arglwydd, ac ar a vynawr o'i daiogion, dan dervynau cyvraith; sev yn nawdd nas dodder gradd celvyddydd ar nebawr o naddynt, namyn drwy genad yr arglwydd priodawr a'r brenin.

LXXIV. Tri rhyw y sydd ar gelvyddyddau cynnwynawl cenedl y Cymry: celvyddyddau doethineb, ac ar veirdd gorseddogion y cov a'r cadw, a'r addysg gan athrawon gwarantedig o swydd wrth gelvyddydd barddoniaeth; celvyddyddau ferylltaeth, ac ar ferylltiaid y cadw, a'r addysg gan athrawon gwarantedig o swydd; a chelvyddyddau teuluaid, ac ar y pencenedloedd lluniaethu, a gyru addysg gan benteuloedd dan dervynau cenedl hyd y nawved ach a gradd carennydd.

72. There are three branches of literature: to wit, a law advocate, who shall be an advocate between a Cymro and an alltud ignorant of the language; one who can symbolize arms, commendable actions, and extraordinary events, so as to be understood by such as observe them; and such a person is called a symbol bard; and, thirdly, one who is informed in book and letter, and in correctly writing and reading the "Cymraeg," and in imparting instruction thereupon, and in preserving a literary record in respect to the three records of the bards of the isle of Britain: and these are, the genealogy of descent by marriages; territorial divisions; and praiseworthy actions and sciences. And each one of these three has the privilege of his five free erws under the privilege and protection of his art, independently of what he shall obtain by the privilege of an innate Cymro; and he is a man of court of country and lord, and to be at the will of the court, and its judges, and its justices, during the days of the court and session, according to the regulation of law; and, for the instruction he shall impart, maintenance and gifts are due separately according to agreement.

73. There are three branches of mechanic arts, being primary branches: to wit, of a smith; of a stonemason; and of a carpenter. Or, otherwise, smithcraft; carpentry; and stonemasonry; and the three are coequal in privilege: and every one that shall practise one of these three arts has a right to his maintenance donation of five free erws, other than is due to him by the privilege of an innate Cymro; and he is to be at the will of the territorial lord to give instruction to the aillts of the king, or of the lord, and to any that should be thought proper of his taeogs, within the limits of the law; that is, in confidence that no degree of art be conferred upon any of them, except with the permission of the proprietary lord and the king.

74. There are three kinds of innate arts of the kindred of the Cymry: the arts of wisdom, and with the presiding bards rest their memorial and record, and instruction in them by authorized teachers from office attached to the art of bardism; the mechanical arts, and with the mechanics rest their record, and instruction in them by authorized teachers from office; and domestic arts, and with the chiefs of kindreds rest their regulations, and to enforce instruction by chiefs of households within the limits of the kindred unto the ninth descent and degree of affinity.

* Welsh language.

LXXV. Tair celvyddydd deuluaidd o briveinciau y sydd: llavuriaeth, sev aru tir; maeronaeth; a gweyddiaeth: ac ar y pencenedloedd gyru addysg arnynt; ac ateb o hyny yn llys, ac yn llan, ac yn mhob cyrch golychwyd.

LXXVI. Tair celvyddydd llys y sydd: yngneidiaeth; cyvarwyddydd ar ddosparthau a threvnau gwlad a chyvraith, a chov cadwedig arnynt; a chenadwriaeth gorwlad.

LXXVII. Tair celvyddydd ddinesig y sydd: meddyginiath; cyvnewidiaeth; a llongwriaeth: a braint dinas wahanredawl i bob un o henynt. Sev y bydd braint dinas o rodd cenedlad arglwydd y cyvoeth, yn warantedig o yngneidiaeth, ac yn wahanred rhag breiniau cyfredinion gwlad a chenedl, er cyvnewydd cyvnewidiaethau dosparthus, yn mraint cyviawnder.

LXXVIII. Tair braint gyfredin dinasoedd: nas gyrrer swydd ar a'u cyvanneddont, amgen noc a ddylit arnynt yn mraint a than dervynau eu dinasdrevydd; nawdd, nas gormeser ac nas argywedder alltudion anghyviaith a gyrchont y dinasoedd er cyvnewidiau; ac nas dylit marchnadoedd breinolion, namyn yn y dinasdrevydd teilyngion.

LXXIX. Tair celvyddydd voneddig y sydd: arvau; marchogaeth; a helwriaeth: ac nid rhydd namyn i Gymro cynnwynawl un o'r rhai hyny.

LXXX. Tair priv vraint pob Cymro cynnwynawl: goresgynaeth ar bumerwi rhyddion yn nhrwydded; braint cyfraw rhaith gwlad, yn nawdd ac yn mraint ei benenedl; a braint clud cywlad, sev yw hyny ymsymud i'r man y myno yn nghywlad, heb goll braint, a brawd, oni bydd swydd gwlad a llys arno, a lle bo, deddv arno ei gwasanaethu, ac nas dylit ei hebgor yn ngwlad.

LXXXI. Tri pheth y dylai pob Cymro tiriawg eu cadw a'u cynnal: gwraig briawd; gwr arvawg, lle nas dyco arv ei hunan; ac athraw teuluaidd.

LXXXII. Tri pheth nid iawn y naill heb y lleill o honynt: glyw; glew; a gwlad: sev o'r tri y bydd nawdd, nerth, a meddiant, yn ddosparthus a chadarn.

LXXXIII. Tri chyvarwys Cymro cynnwynawl: pumerwi rhyddion; cyvar gobaith; a helwriaeth.

75. There are three domestic arts, being primary branches: husbandry, or cultivation of land; pastoral cares; and weaving: and the chiefs of kindreds are to enforce instruction in them; and to answer in that respect in court, and in village, and in every assembly for worship.

76. There are three arts of a court: judicature; information upon the systems and regulations of a country and law, with a recorded memorial of them; and embassy to a border country.

77. There are three civic arts: medicine; commerce; and navigation: and with a peculiar corporate privilege to each of them. A corporated privilege is by the grant and creation of the lord of the territory, authenticated by the judicature, and distinct from the general privileges of a country and kindred, for the mutual protection of regular commercial affairs, under the privilege of equity.

78. Three common privileges of cities: that an office is not to be imposed upon such as inhabit them, other than is due from them, by the privilege and under the limits of their city corporations; protection, so that alltuds ignorant of the language, who repair to the cities for traffic, shall not be molested or injured; and that there ought not to be any privileged markets, but in the legitimate corporate cities.

79. There are three gentlemanly arts: arms; horsemanship; and hunting: and there is not any one of those free but to an innate Cymro.

80. Three primary privileges of every innate Cymro: seisin of five free erwes in fruition; the privilege of moving a raith of country, under the protection and under the privilege of his chief of kindred; and the privilege of a federate country mote, which is the removing himself to any where he may be minded within a federate country, without loss of privilege, or immunity, unless he be attached to an office of country and court, and where that shall be, he is bound to serve it, and he is not to be dispensed with in a country.

81. Three individuals whom it is the duty of every landed Cymro to keep and support: a married wife; an armed man, where he shall not bear arms himself; and a domestic teacher.

82. Three things where one is not meet without the others: a ruler; a hero; and a country: for from the three there will be protection, strength, and property, systematically and powerfully.

83. Three immunities of an innate Cymro: five free erwes; co-tillage of waste; and hunting.

LXXXIV. Tri chyfredinion cywlad a gorwlad: priv avon; priv fordd; a chyrch golychwyd: ac yn nawdd Duw a'i dangnev y byddant y rhai hyny; cyd nas noether arv gan a'u cyrchont yn erbyn a gyvarvyddont; ac a wnelo hyny, ai brodwr ai estron y bo, hawl galanas gan gwyn arno gan arglwydd y cyvoeth.

LXXXV. Tri breiniawl gorwlad: bardd; golychwydwr; a phencenedl: ac nis dylit braint cenad gorwlad namyn i un o'r tri hyn; ac nis dylit arv noeth yn erbyn un nac arall o'r tri hyn, ai yn rhyvel ai yn heddwch y byddai gwledydd a chenedloedd y breiniolion hyny; canys heb vrait a nawdd ar ddoethineb a dwyvoldeb a gwybodau gwladawl, nis gellir tangnevu cenedloedd yn rhyvel; achaws hyny, anhebgor gwlad a gorwlad yw, nawdd a braint i genadon gorwlad ymgyrch yn heddwch a diogelwch, cyd y bont warantedig o swydd, herwydd devodau cynghrair.

LXXXVI. Tri chyfredinion gwlad: cammawn; dadlau; a golychwyd: canys gwys a saiv ar bawb iddynt o Gymry cynnwynawl; sev a'u gelwir y tri chyrch cyfredin.

LXXXVII. Tri chyvanneddrwydd gwlad: plant bychain; cwn; a cheiliogau: a lle a'u cafer y tri hyn, iawn yw i'r lle hyny vrait llys a llan; ac a hyny holl vreiniau gwlad gyvannedd.

LXXXVIII. Tri anhebgor cenedl: ei phencenedl; ei dialwr; a'i theisbantyle. Pencenedl a vydd hynav o wr cyvallwy yn y genedl hyd y nawved ach; a'i vrait a'i swydd yw cyfraw gwlad a llys yn rhaid ei wr; a thavodawg ei genedl yw ev yn rhaid ddygynnull gwlad a chywlad, a deddv ar bob gwr o'r genedl ei wrandaw ev, ac iddo ev wrandaw ei wr. Dialwr cenedl a'i dwg yn nghad a rhyvel, yn y bo achaws; ac a ymlid ddrygweithredwyr, ac a'u dwg ger bron llys, ac a'u cysp, wrth varn llys a brawd gwlad. Teisbantyle, sev yw hwnw gwr cyvrwng, yn llys, ac yn llan, ac yn nghammawn, ac yn mhob pellenigaeth; ev a vydd o ddoethion y genedl gan raith penteuluoedd y genedl, ac yn gydgyvarail a'r pencenedl yn mhob rhaid a dygynnull gwlad; a' ivreiniaw gan raith ei genedl hyd nawved ach y gan goelbren, sev hyny, rhaid avlavar.

84. Three common rights of federate country and border country: a principal river; a high road; and a resort of worship: and those are under the protection of God and his peace; since a weapon is not to be unsheathed by such as frequent them against those they may meet; and whoever shall do so, whether a native or a stranger, a claim of galanas against him arises on the plaint of the lord of the territory.

85. Three privileged persons of a border country: a bard; a religious worshipper; and a chief of kindred: and the privilege of a border country embassy is vested only in one of these three; and a weapon is not to be bared against one or other of these three, whether at war or at peace the countries and kindreds of those privileged ones may be; for, without privilege and protection to wisdom and piety and political sciences, kindreds at war could not be tranquillized; on that account, it is indispensable to a country and border country, that there should be protection and privilege for border country missionaries to have ingress in peace and security, they being authorized by office, according to the customs of truce.

86. Three common resorts of a country: combat; pleadings; and worship: for a summons is in force to all who are innate Cymry; hence they are called the three common assemblies.

87. Three signs of the inhabited state of a country: little children; dogs; and cocks: and where these three are found, such a place is entitled to the privilege of a court and church; and thence all the privileges of an inhabited country.

88. Three indispensables of a kindred: its chief of kindred; its avenger; and its representative. A chief of kindred is to be the oldest efficient man in the kindred to the ninth descent; and his privilege and office are to move the country and court in behalf of his man; and he is the speaker of his kindred in the conventional raith of country and federate country, and it is the duty of every man of the kindred to listen to him, and for him to listen to his man. The avenger of a kindred leads it to battle and war, as there may be occasion; and he pursues evildoers, brings them before the court, and punishes them, according to the sentence of the court and judgment of the country. The representative is the mediating man, in court, and in congregation, and in combat, and in every foreign affair; he is to be one of the wise men of the kindred by raith of chiefs of households in the kindred, and to be a coadjutor

LXXXIX. Tair cylavan a bair i vab un a'i gwnelo golli ei drev tad, a syrthiaw i radd ac anmraint alltud hyd yn mhen y nawved ach, neu gyrchu ar ei bedwerygwr gradd goresgynydd, o briodasau teilyngion: lladd ei bencenedl; lladd ei arglwydd; a lladd ei deisbantyle: rhag trymed y galanasau hyny.

xc. O dri pheth y cyll Cymro vraint ei wlad a'i genedl: cwbl gargychwyn i wlad estron; cwbl gyvymdanc ag estron a vo yn rhyvel a chenedl y Cymry; a chwbl ymrodd i lu gortrech gorwlad ar genedl y Cymry: sev yw hyny brad gwlad ac arglwydd.

xc.1. O dri pheth ydd ennill Cymro vraint ei wlad a'i genedl a golles eve: cwbl garddychwel o wlad estron, dan ddamdwng a gwystlon hyd yn ngradd goresgynydd, ac yna difydd gwystleidiaeth; cwbl gargoll dros Gymry a Chymro, lle bytho yn ngwlad estron; a chwbl ymwrthladd a llu gortrech, lle gallesid iddo ddawn a braint o lwyr a chwbl ymgyvladd ag wynt.

xcii. Tair hawl goresgyn gyfredin ar dir y sydd: hawl etivedd gwarantedig o gov a chadw llys a llen yn warrantedig; hawl mab aillt ar ei bedwerygwr cynnwynawl; a hawl prid cyvreithawl, gan varn llys ac ynad, i wr damdwng y brenin, neu i Gymro cynnwynawl.

xciii. Tair hawl goresgyn wahanredawl y sydd ar dir: hawl etivedd cyvreithawl yn attychwel o wlad estron, neu alltudedd, lle a'i barnwyd yn ngholl gan varwolaeth, a chael o arall ei dir, o varn llys a brawd; a hawl gwrthriviad, sev hwnw etivedd cysevin a wrthbrito dir ei genedl, a brided dan gov a chadw a chlyw gwlad, lle dangoso ei vonedd yn warrantedig, a doddi y gwrthbrid yn llaw ynad y llys y bo ynddi yr hawl a'r ddadl; ac o hyny cyvraith a ddywed, iawn iddo ei dir, a'r ynad a ddyrydd, dros hyny, y gwrthbrid i ai dylai; a hawl mab aillt ar ei bedwerygwr cynnwynawl, sev yw hyny goresgynydd cyvraith o briodasau teilyngion, ac eve a ddylai dir trwydded yn rhydd ac yn mraint cymmrawd y gan yr arglwydd a vo brenin y tir,

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with the chief of kindred in every raith and convention of country; and he is to be elected by the raith of his kindred to the ninth descent by ballot, that is, by tacit vote.

89. Three crimes that cause the son of the perpetrator to lose his patrimony, and to fall into the state and degradation of an alltud to the end of the ninth descent, or, through his fourth man in progeny, to obtain the degree of seisor, by legitimate marriages: the killing of his chief of kindred; killing of his lord; and the killing of his representative: because of the heinousness of those crimes.

90. By three things a Cymro loses the privilege of his country and kindred: entire car-removal to a strange country; entirely confederating with strangers who shall be at war with the Cymry kindred; and entirely resigning himself to the prevailing host of a border country against the kindred of the Cymry: and which constitute treason to country and lord.

91. By three things a Cymro regains the privilege of his country and kindred lost by him: entire car-returning from a strange country, under stipulation and pledges to the degree of seisor, and then pledging becomes extinct; entire car-loss in behalf of the Cymry and a Cymro, where he shall be in a strange country; and entirely opposing himself to a prevailing host, where he might have acquired reward and privilege by fully and entirely combining with them.

92. There are three common claims to seisin of land: a claim of heirship substantiated by memorial and record of court and clergy; a claim of an aillt through his fourth man of innate progeny; and a claim of lawful prid, by the decision of court and judge, to a fealty man of the king, or to an innate Cymro.

93. There are three special claims for seisin of land: the claim of a lawful heir returning from a strange country, or an alltud state, where he had been supposed lost by death, and another having obtained his land, by the decision of a court and judgment; and the claim of a counter-party, that is, an original heir who shall counter-purchase the land of his kindred, sold in the memory and record and hearing of the country, where he shall show his descent authenticated, and deposit the counter-prid in the hand of the judge of the court wherein the claim and cause shall be; and, on that account, the law says, that he has a right to his land, and the judge shall deliver, on that consideration, the counter-prid to whom it shall belong;

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a'r llys a'i barn, ac a'i dod iddo, dan dervynau.

xcv. Tair dadl am dir a ddylit eu barnu gan wlad yn rhaith tri channyn, lle a'u gwrthrymer: dadl mab aillt, ar ei bedwerygwr o briodasau cynnwynolion, yn hawl ei bumerwi rhyddion; dadl carddychwel o wlad estron, yn dangaws dau dyst yn warantedig ei bentanvaen, neu ei esgynvaen, neu ei vaen tervyn; a hyny yn warantedig o gov, a chadw, a chlyw gwlad, a gwybyddiaid coeladwy; a dadl gwrthriviaid, sev yw gwrthriviad, etivedd cysevin a ddoto yn llaw ynad, neu ger bron llys brawd a chyvraith, y gwrthbrid i a brynes dir ei genedl dan gov gwarantedig, sev oes gwrthriviad a vydd gan a bryno dir ar y goresgyn, a hyny a vydd yn y delo y gwrthriviad, yn warantedig o etiveddiaeth, a doddi cyviawn wrthbrid i a ddalio y tir, ar y pentanvaen, neu ar esgynvaen, neu ar vaen tervyn y tir, neu ar y maen gwyn nesav a geir i'r lle, neu yn llawy nad llys y cwmwd, neu ar glawr ger bron y llys; a lle gwnelo hyny, gwlad a ddywed y dylit iddo ei dir, ac i'r gwrthrym y gwrthbrid.

xcv. Tair dadl y dylit eu barnu gan ddedryd a rhaith gwlad, yn erbyn haerllydrwydd: dadl am wystleidiaeth, lle ydd ymwystler a'r brenin; dadl y bo ymddifyn, neu wad am dir ynddi; a dadl o wrthrym brenin yn erbyn cyvraith: a'r cyfraw ar bencenedl gwr a ddyco yr hawl, yn llys, ac yn llan, ac ar osteg a rhybudd cyvreithawl undydd a blwyddyn.

xcvi. Tri chyveiliorn cyvraith y sydd: hawl anhysbys; ateb anghwbl; a chov anghyttyst.

xcvii. Tri gwared y sydd rhag y tri chyveiliorn: cadw a chynnal cov dosparthus ar ach a bonedd gan briodasau teilyngion, ac ar randiroedd a'u perthynasau; ac ateb cwbl, a chan dyst gwarantedig, a chan a

and the claim of an aillt through his fourth man of innate progeny, that is, a seisor by law and legitimate marriages, and who is entitled to land of maintenance freely and under the privilege of consociation from the lord who shall be sovereign of the land, and the court shall adjudge, and shall grant it to him, under limitations.

94. Three suits concerning land that ought to be decided by a country in a raith of three hundred persons, where the parties are oppressed: the suit of an aillt, through his fourth man of progeny by innate marriages, in claim of his five free erws; the suit of a car-returning person from a strange country, producing two authentic witnesses of his fire-back stone, or his mounting stone, or his meer stone; and that authenticated from the memory, and record, and hearing of the country, and credible evidences; and the suit of a counter-party, a counter-party being an original heir, who shall deposit in the hand of the judge, or in the presence of a court of judgment and law, the counter-brid for him who purchased the land of his kindred under authentic record, that is, the term of the counter-party to the seisin shall rest with him who shall purchase land, and that until the counter-party, established as to heirship, shall come and deposit a legal counter-brid for him who shall hold the land, upon the fire-back stone, or upon the mounting stone, or upon the meer stone of the land, or upon the nearest white stone that shall be found to the place, or in the hand of the judge of the court of the cymwd, or down in the presence of the court; and where he shall do so, the country declares that he is entitled to his land, and the counter-holder to the counter-brid.

95. Three suits to be decided by verdict and raith of country, against arrogance: a suit as to pledging, where there shall be pledging with the king; a suit wherein there shall be a defence, or a denial concerning land; and a suit as to the opposing power of the king against law: and the agitation to lie with the chief of kindred of the man who shall prefer the suit, in court, and in congregation, and upon lawful proclamation and notice of a year and a day.

96. There are three errors of law: an uncertain claim; an imperfect answer; and an unsupported record.

97. There are three means of relief from the three errors: keeping and maintaining a systematic record of kin and descent by legitimate marriages, and of territorial divisions and their appurtenances; a full answer,

gatwawr y cov yn warrantedig, ai o vyw ai n varw y bo; a rhaith gwlad, gan gyfraw pencenedl y neb a ddyco yr hawl yn llys: sev achaws anhysbysder hawl y dosparthwyd ac y cadarnawyd ar veirdd, gwarantedig o vrait a gradd gorsedd, yn wahanredawl y cadw ar ach a bonedd, ac ar randiroedd; ac, wrth hyny, cov meini pentan, a thervynvain, ac esgynvain, ac am a'u symutai yn anghyvarch llys ac yngnauid.

xcviii. Tri anghydwbybod cyvraith: tervynu yn gwbl cyn ymovyn yn drychwil am wirionedd; barnu ar draws anian a syrth anesgorawl dichweiniau ac amaerau; a chymhell dyn er ei avles, lle na bo na chyvraith na chyviawn yn gyvlavar a'r varn a gymhellawr.

xcix. Tri pheth a gadwant gov tir a thyle, ac a savant yn mraint tystadon: pentanvaen; meini o dyn; ac esgynvaen: canys nod y genedl a vydd ernynt; a hawl lledrad vydd ar a'u symuto, heb genad arglwydd y cyvoeth, gan varn llys a chyvraith; achaws tystion cedeirn ydynt; ac eneidvaddeu pob un a ddinystro dystiol-aeth gadarn.

c. Tri maen arall y sydd, a hawl lledrad ar a'u symuto: maen tervyn; maen gwyn gorsedd; a maen gobaith: ac eneidvaddeu a wnelo hyny.

ci. Tri pheth ni ddylit heb genad arglwydd a'i lys: adeilad yn ngobaith; aredig yn ngobaith; a digoediaw tir gwyllt yn ngobaith: a hawl lledrad ar a'u gwnelo; canys gwlad a chenedl yn gyfredin bicufynt pob gwyllt a gobaith; ac nid iawn meddiant wahanred i nebun ar vawr na bychan o'r cyvryw diroedd.

cii. Tri pheth rhydd i bob dyn, ai brodawr ai estron y bo, ac nid iawn, herwydd cyvraith, eu hattal: dwr o fynnon, neu o nant, neu avon; tanwydd o geubren; a maen na vo yn ngwaith.

ciii. Tri pheth ni ddylit eu dwyn i wlad estron, heb genad gwlad ac arglwydd: aur; llyvrau; a gwenith.

and with sufficient witness, and by such as keep the record under authority, whether of the living or of the dead; and raith of country, upon the agitation of the chief of kindred of such as shall bring the claim into court: it was on account of the uncertainty of claims that it has been regulated and established for bards, qualified by the privilege and degree of session, specially to have the custody of kin and descent, and of territorial divisions; and, in addition to that, the memorial of fire-back stones, and meer stones, and mounting stones, and rules as to those who should remove them without the authority of the court and judges.

98. Three unconscionables of law: to determine fully before scrupulously enquiring concerning the truth; to decide against nature and the inevitable consequence of circumstances and times; and to urge a person to his disadvantage, where neither law nor equity shall be consonant with the judgment proposed.

99. Three things that preserve a memorial of land and homestead, and that stand in the quality of witnesses: a fire-back stone; the stones of a kiln; and a mounting stone: because the mark of the kindred remains upon them; and an action for theft will lie against those who shall remove them, without the permission of the lord of the territory, under the judgment of the court and the law; because they are strong testimonies; and forfeiture of life attaches to every one that shall destroy a strong testimony.

100. There are three other stones, for which an action for theft lies against such as shall remove them: a meer stone; a white stone of session; and a guide stone: and his life is forfeited who shall do so.

101. Three things that are not to be done without the permission of the lord and his court: building on a waste; ploughing a waste; and clearing wild land of wood on a waste: and there shall be an action for theft against such as shall do so; because every wild and waste belongs to the country and kindred in common; and no one has a right to exclusive possession of much or little of land of that kind.

102. Three things free to every person, whether he be a native or a stranger, and it is not right, according to law, to debar them therefrom: water from a spring, or brook, or river; fuel from a decayed tree; and a stone that shall not be in work.

103. Three things that are not to be conveyed to a foreign country, without the permission of the country and the lord: gold; books; and wheat.

civ. Tri pheth nis dyly mab aillt eu gwerthu, heb genad ei arglwydd priodawr, rhag y prynai eue hwynt gantho : gwenith ; mel ; a meirch : a lle nas pryno ei arglwydd wynt, rhydd iddo eu gwerthu lle y myno, cyd nas gwertho i wlad estron.

cv. Tri dyn a dalant alanas, ac ni chant ran o alanas : gwraig ; ysgolaig ; a dyn ni thalo geiniog baladr.

cvi. Tri dyn y dylit eu cadw rhag arvau : caeth ; mab cyn pedwar ar ddeg oed ; ac ynvyd cyhoedd ar byst gwlad ac arglwydd.

cvi. Tri dyn nis dylit gyru arvau arnynt : bardd gorseddawg ; ysgolaig llys a llan ; ac ynad : gan nas gellir eu hebgor yn eu hawsawdd a'u swyddau, ac am nas dylit arv yn llaw a vytho, yn mraint Duw a'i dangnev, gan gelvyddyd a gwybodau dwyvolion, a chan swydd yn rhaid gwlad a chenedl.

cvi. Tri dyn a gadwant vraint llys ar y ty neu y lle bynag y bwynt, yn ngwrthwydd y brenin neu arglwydd y llys : ynad llys ; golychwydwr llys ; a rhaglaw : sev bynag o van neu dy y bwynt y tri ynghyd, braint llys ar y lle hyny, cyd na bai cytrych y brenin.

cix. Tri dyn nid a cyvraith arnynt : meddw ; llai na phedwar ar ddeg oed ; ac a gymhellawr o'i anvodd i wneuthur anghyvrith.

cx. Tri dyn ni ellir canlyn cwynau ernynt yn unig ac yn odidogion : gwraig heb ei gwr ; mab dioedran heb ei dad ; a mab aillt heb ei arglwydd priodawr.

cx. Tri dyn nid gair eu gair ar ddim yn y byd : golychwydwr gwedi y toro ei gynghrair ; tyst a gavwyd yn anudon a ddywed yn llys, neu yn arall o van, ar grair ; a lleidr cynnevodig cyhoeddgwbl.

cxii. Tri dyn nid oes saraad iddynt : clavr ; ynvyd cynnwynawl ; ac alltud na vytho yn wr priawd Cymraes gynnwynawl : sev eisioes y bydd gwerth cyvraith ar bob un onaddynt, a dirwyawg a wnelo gam ag wynt, ac a'u drygont yn nghorf a meddiant.

cxiii. Tri enw rhybuddiwr gwlad : garwgychwedl ; gwaedd gwlad ; a rhingyll : a

104. Three things that an aillt is not to sell, without the permission of his proprietary lord, lest he should want to buy them of him : wheat ; honey ; and horses : and where his lord shall not buy them of him, he is at liberty to sell them wherever he willeth, so that he do not sell them to a foreign country.

105. Three persons who are to pay galanas, and who are not to have a share of galanas : a woman ; a scholar ; and a person who does not pay a spear penny.

106. Three persons who are to be kept from having arms : a bondman ; a boy under the age of fourteen ; and a public idiot upon the posts of the country and the lord.

107. Three persons who are not to be compelled to bear arms : a presiding bard ; a scholar of the court and church ; and a judge : since they cannot be dispensed with in respect to their character and functions, and because there ought not to be a weapon in the hand of such as shall be, under the privilege of God and his peace, attached to pious art and sciences, and to office necessary for a country and kindred.

108. Three persons who preserve the privilege of a court at whatever house or place they may be, in the absence of the king or lord of the court : the judge of the court ; the priest of the court ; and the steward : for at whatsoever place or house the three shall be together, the privilege of a court is attached to that place, although the king may not be present.

109. Three persons not amenable to law : the inebriated ; one under the age of fourteen ; and one compelled against his will to commit a breach of law.

110. Three persons against whom complaints cannot be prosecuted singly and distinctively : a wife without her husband ; a son under age without his father ; and an aillt without his proprietary lord.

111. Three persons whose word is not to be credited in any case : a religious professor after he shall have broken his vow ; a witness who has been detected in perjury in what he has spoken in court, or elsewhere, on the relic ; and a notoriously habitual thief.

112. Three persons to whom saraad is not due : a leper ; a natural fool ; and an alltud who is not married to an innate Cymraes : and nevertheless there is worth in law attached to each of them, and whoever shall ill-use them, and injure them in person and property, is subject to a dirwy.

113. Three names applied to the warning officer of the country : awful rumour ; cry

rhydd i hwnw fordd a diarfordd, ddydd a nos, ba le bynag ydd clo yn ei swydd, cyd y bo yn ei law ei gorn dan nod arglwydd y cyvoeth.

cxiv. Tair gorsav arv y sydd, sev nas dycer yn llaw neu yn noeth : un yw, cyrch golychwyd, yn mraint beirdd ynys Prydain, dan nawdd Duw a'i dangnev ; ail yw, yn ngorsedd gwlad, a llys gwlad ac arglwydd ; trydydd, arv gwestai, yn ei letty, dan nawdd Duw a'r brenin.

cxv. Tri rhyw wr y sydd : alltud cynnwynawl, sev hwnw estron o gysevin hanvod, neu vab, neu wyr iddo, a phob un o vamau estronion ; mab aillt mamwysawl, sev a vo ei vam yn Gymraes gynnwynawl, ac cillion yn mraint mamwys a'u gelwir y cyvryw ; a brodorion, sev yw brodorion Cymry cynnwynawl, heb gaeth, heb alltud, heb ledach, yn y gwaed, ac ar y pedwerygwr y saiv braint brodawl, neu Gymro cynnwynawl ar aillt o vamwys cynnwynawl.

cxvi. Tair gwraig y dylai eu meibion vamwys herwydd cyvraith : mab gwraig a rother i alltud o vodd ei chenedl ; mab gwraig a wystler yn ngwlad anghyviaith, o beichioger hi yno, gan ei gwystlaw o'i chenedl a'i harglwydd ; a gwraig y dyco alltud drais erni : sev y dylit i veibion y gwragedd hyny drev eu mamau ; ac nis dylit ei oedi hyd y nawvedydd drev ei vam i un o'r meibion hyny.

cxvii. Tri cheidwadaeth tir y sydd : arglwydd a geidw y tir a ddisgyno iddo o varwolaeth perchenawg, ni adnaper ei etiveddion, hyd oni ddelo etivedd gwarantedig iddei ovyn ; a thir Cymro cynnwynawl a gollo ei dir a'i vraint hyd yn mhen y nawved ach ; a thir mab dioedran yn y delo i oedran goresgyn.

cxviii. Tri gwad cyswynblant : tad, os byw, ar ei lw ei hunan ; lle bo marw y tad, pencenedl, a seithlw cenedl, ganthio a'u cymer ac a'u gwad ; lle na bo pencenedl, llw dengwr a deugain o'r genedl a'u gwad : a chyswynvab a wedir mab aillt a chaeth a'i bernir hyd ei bedwerygwr, neu hyd oresgyn nawvedydd.

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of country ; and ringyll : and road and no road are free to such a one, by day and by night, wherever he may have to go officially, whilst he shall have in his hand his horn bearing the mark of the lord of the territory.

114. There are three rests of arms, that they be not borne in hand or naked : one is, at a resort of worship, by the privilege of the bards of the isle of Britain, under the protection of God and his peace ; the second is, at a convention of a country, and at a court of a country and the lord ; thirdly, the weapon of a guest, in his lodging, under the protection of God and the king.

115. There are three kinds of men : an innate alltud, a stranger by primary origin, or a son, or a grandson to him, and the mothers of each being strangers ; an aillt by maternity, whose mother is an innate Cymraes, and such are called aillts under the privilege of maternity ; and natives, natives are innate Cymry, without bond, without alltud, without imperfect descent, in their blood, and the privilege of a native rests upon the fourth man of progeny, or innate Cymro from an aillt by innate maternity.

116. Three women whose sons are entitled to maternity according to law : the son of a woman who shall be given to an alltud by the consent of her kindred ; the son of a woman who shall be given as a pledge in a country of a different language, if she shall become pregnant there, since she was pledged by her kindred and her lord ; and a woman upon whom an alltud shall commit a rape : for the sons of those women are entitled to the inheritance of their mothers ; and the maternal inheritance is not to be delayed until the ninth to any of those three sons.

117. There are three conservancies of land : the lord has conservancy of the land that shall fall to him by the death of the owner, whose heirs are not known, until an acknowledged heir shall come to demand it ; and of the land of an innate Cymro who shall lose his land and his privilege unto the end of the ninth descent ; and of the land of a minor until he shall attain the age of seisin.

118. Three denials of reputed children : by a father, if living, upon his own oath ; where the father shall be dead, the chief of kindred, with the oaths of seven of the kindred, shall both receive and deny them ; where there is not a chief of kindred, the oaths of fifty men of the kindred shall deny them : and a reputed son who shall

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cxix. O dri pheth ni ellir gwadu mab o genedl: ei eni yn y gwely cyvreithawl, a'i vagu undydd a blwyddyn heb wad; rhoi gwerth er ei vagu, cyd bo mab llwyn a pherth; a'i gymeryd ar osteg: a gwedi un o'r tri hyn nis gall y tad ei wadu.

cxx. Tri chymeriad a vydd ar vab: un yw, ei dad, a'i lw ev ei hunan a'i gwad neu a'i cymer; ail yw, lle na bo byw y tad, pencenedl ar ei seithved o wyr twng o'r genedl a'i gwad ac a'i cymer; trydydd, oni bydd pencenedl, un gwr ar hugain o'r genedl a'i gwad ac a'i cymer; sev saith yn lle y tad, a saith yn lle y pencenedl, a saith gyd a'r pencenedl; ac nid rhaid tyngu drwy beredd a phervedd, namyn hyd eithav rhyn pwyll a chydwybod. A lle a'i cymerir, val hyn a'i gwncir: sev y pencenedl a'i cymer gerydd ei law ddehau a'i law ddehau, ac a'i rhydd yn llaw y gwr hynav o'r seithwyr; ac velly o hynav i hynav hyd yn mhen y seithved gwr; ac nid oes na nod na dinod ar y gwyr hyny, namyn eu bod yn henuriaid y genedl, ac nas dylnt ranu tir ag ev, ac yn ogydgerdded ag a'i cymerir ac a'i gwedir.

cxxi. Tair fordd y dialltuder dyn: tad ar ei lw ei hunan, lle bo y tad hwnw yn vrodawr o Gymro cynnwynawl; pencenedl ar ei seithwyr cyttwng; ac ar a ddywetont dengwr cenedl a deugain ar lw gan ryn pwyll a chywybod; ac yna brodorawg vydd.

cxxii. Tri llw gwared: llw pencenedl a'i saith henuriaid cynghenedl; llw henuriaid cynghenedl yn dri seithwyr; a llw gwlad yn ddengwr a deugaint: a lle nis gellir y cyntav, rhaid vydd yr ail, a lle na bo yr ail, yna y trydydd.

cxxiii. Tri phrawv dyn ar ei lw ei hunan: gwraig am drais gwr; hwrdd a chyrch anghyvarch ar ddyn; a thad yn gwadu, neu yn cymeryd, mab sev cyswynvab.

cxxiv. Tri etivedd y sydd: mab o briodas gynnwynawl; mab cyswyn a gymero

be denied is adjudged to be an aillt and a bondman until his fourth man of progeny, or until seisin by the ninth.

119. In three cases a son cannot be denied by a kindred: his being born in the lawful bed, and nursed for a year and a day without denial; the giving consideration for his nursing, although he be a child of bush and brake; and his being acknowledged publicly: and after either of these three the father cannot deny him.

120. There are to be three receptions of a son: one is, by his father, and his own oath denies him or receives him; the second is, where the father shall not be living, the chief of kindred with six sworn men of the kindred deny him and receive him; thirdly, if there be no chief of kindred, twenty-one men of the kindred deny him and receive him; that is, seven instead of the father, seven instead of the chief of kindred, and seven along with the chief of kindred; and it is not necessary to swear directly to the fact, but to the utmost scope of reason and conscience. And in the case of his being received, it is to be done thus: the chief of kindred is to take him by his right hand with his right hand, and to deliver him into the hand of the oldest man of the seven men; and so from oldest to oldest unto the seventh man; and it is not necessary that they should be nod-men or not nod-men, but that they be elders of the kindred, and that they are not to share land with him, and unanimous in receiving or denying him.

121. Three ways of reversing the alltud state of a person: a father upon his own oath, where that father shall be an innate Cymro; the chief of kindred with six men all sworn; and upon what fifty men of the kindred shall declare upon oath according to the impulse of reason and conscience; and then he becomes established as a native.

122. Three oaths of deliverance: the oaths of the chief of kindred with his seven elders of the same kindred; the oaths of the elders of the same kindred consisting of thrice seven men; and the oath of the country by fifty men: and where the first cannot be had, the second becomes necessary, and where the second cannot be had, then the third.

123. Three proofs of a person by an individual oath: a woman of being violated by a man; a thrust and sudden attack upon a person unprepared; a father in denying, or in receiving, a son or a reputed son.

124. There are three kinds of heirs: a son by an innate marriage; a reputed son

y tad ar ei lw er cael etivedd, sev ni saiv hawl a dadl ar vonedd cyswynvab a gymerawr ar lw tad; a mab o genedl, lle na bo na mab priodas, na chyswynvab.

cxxv. Tair merched ni thalant amobrau : merch brenin, neu arglwydd cyvoeth; merch edlin; a merch pencenedl.

cxxvi. Tair breninaeth y sydd : tywysawg hynav ei oresgyn, yn benteyrnedd; arglwydd cyvoeth gorseddawg, yn vrenin yn ei lys; a phencenedl, yn rheol a chyvnawdd ei genedl a'i geraint : a braint cyfraw gwlad i bob un o'r tri brenin hyny; sev yw cyfraw gwlad, lluniaethu rhaith, lle nis gellir iawn yn nghyvrraith yn amgen ■ vodd.

cxxvii. Tair pla cenedl : magu mab arglwydd; dwyn mab yn ngham i genedl; a gwarchadw penrhaith.

cxxviii. Tri saraad gwr : cyvlavan arno; bod gan ei wraig; a thori ei nawdd gwedi y rhotho.

cxxix. Tri saraad brenin : tori ei nawdd; cyrch cyvlavan yn ei wydd; a bod gan ei wraig.

cxxx. Tri gwasanaeth ysgolaig neu wr llen llys : cadw dadl ar lythyr yn y bo tervyn; dileu llythyr gwedi tervyn; a bod bob amser yn ei swydd wrth ewyllys arglwydd y llys a'i yngnaid.

cxxxI. Tri chysfredin cenedl : pencenedl; teisbantyle; a mab gwraig a rother o vodd cenedl i estron : sev y cafant bob un o'r tri eu trwydded o ereidr y genedl : sev i'r pencenedl yn mraint ei riawd; y teisbantyle yn mraint ei swydd a'i ansawdd; a'r mab yn mraint mamwys.

cxxxii. Tair aelwyd a ddyly wneuthur iawn tros na bo arglwyddoddev : tad; brawd hynav; a chwegrwn.

cxxxiii. Tair braint wahanredawl pencenedl : braint carchar; braint amddifynblaid i ateb gwrthrym; a braint nawdd mab aillt a gafer gan ei genedl, val nas cafo gam a thasg nas dylit o gyvrraith a chydwybod.

whom the father shall receive upon his oath to obtain an heir, and no claim and suit upon the descent of a reputed son received upon the oath of the father is to be entertained; and a youth of kindred, where there is neither a son by marriage, nor a reputed son.

125. Three daughters who do not pay amobyr : the daughter of a king, or lord of a territory; the daughter of an edling; and the daughter of a chief of kindred.

126. There are three kingships : a prince who is the oldest in seisin, as supreme ruler; the presiding lord of a territory, as king in his court; and a chief of kindred, as a guide and mutual protection among his kindred and relatives : and the privilege of agitating the country is attached to each of those three kings; agitating the country implies, the forming of a raith, where right in law cannot be accomplished in another way.

127. Three plagues of a kindred : nursing a son of a lord; affiliating of a son wrongfully to a kindred; and surveillance of the supreme raith.

128. Three saraads to a man : maltreating him; being connected with his wife; and breaking his protection after he has granted it.

129. Three saraads to a king : breaking his protection; assault in his presence; and being connected with his wife.

130. Three duties of a scholar or clerk of a court : committing a suit to writing until it be terminated; deleting the writing after the termination; and being at all times at the will of the lord of the court and his judges.

131. Three commonalties of a kindred : chief of kindred; representative; and the son of a woman who shall be given with consent of kindred to a stranger : for each of the three shall have their maintenance from the ploughs of the kindred : that is, to the chief of kindred under the privilege of his parentality; the representative under the privilege of his function and his character; and the son under the privilege of maternity.

132. Three hearths that are to make satisfaction on account of such as shall not be under fealty to the lord : that of a father; of an elder brother; and of a father-in-law.

133. Three peculiar privileges of a chief of kindred : the privilege of imprisonment; the privilege of a defendant party to answer an opposing power; and the privilege of protection to an aillt who shall be obtained by his kindred, so that he may not receive any wrong or task that ought not to be by law and conscience.

cxxxiv. Tri rhieni dyn: tad; hendar; a gorhendar.

cxxxv. Tri chydveddion gwr: brawd; cernderw; a chyverdderw.

cxxxvi. Tri dyn a vyddant eneidvaddeu, ac nis gellir eu prynu: bradwr gwlad a chenedl; a latho arall o fyrnicder; a lleidyr provedig am werth mwy no phedair bygant.

cxxxvii. Tri lleidyr ni vyddant eneidvaddeu: gwraig o gyddledrad a'i gwr; mab dioedran; a rheidus am ymborth lledrad, wedi cerdded o hano dair trev, a naw ty yn mhob trev, heb gael rhodd er ei govyn.

cxxxviii. Tri lleidyr camlwrw: lleidyr ci; lleidyr llysiaw gerddi; a lleidyr anivel gwyllt o dir dinllan.

cxxxix. Tri lledrad y sydd: cymeryd yn lledrad; attal yn lledrad; lladd da bywydawl yn lledrad: ac eneidvaddeu pob un o'r tri, ac nis gellir eu prynu.

cxl. Tri lledrad pryn y sydd: lledrad o dwyll; lledrad o gribddail; a lledrad o gudd dichweiniau: a'u prynu dros eu gwerth cyvreithiawl dair gwaith.

cxli. Tri phriodolder y sydd ar bob dyn: etiveddiaeth; braint; a rhyw: etiveddiaeth a vydd herwydd braint; a braint herwydd rhyw; rhyw, val-y mae benyw a gwryw, brodawr ac aillt, a hen ac ieuanc.

cxlii. Tri rhydd cenedl, a'i heillion yn mraint mamwys: coed adeilad o goed gwyllt; helwriaeth yn nhir gwyllt; a mesori tir gwyllt.

cxliii. Tri phriv davadogion llys: arglwydd; brawdwr; a mach.

cxliv. Tri attavodogion llys: plaid; tyst; a gwaedd gwlad.

cxlv. Tri thawedogion llys: arglwydd yn gwrandaw ar yngnaid a brawdwr; yngnaid a brawdwr yn gwrandaw hawlwr ac amddifynwr; a phawb naddynt yn gwrandaw tystiadon hyd yn y tawont eu hunain: sev cyvraith a ddywed, ni ddylit yru taw ar dyst, rhag difawdd y gwirionedd.

cxlvi. Tri chanol cyvraith: arglwydd, i gadarnau cyviawnder; mach, neu wystl, i gadw cywirdeb; ac yngnad, neu vrawdwr cyviawn, i amlycau gwirionedd.

cxlvii. Tri dyn a ddinystriant wlad a chenedl: arglwydd twyllgar; ynad anghyviawn; a chyhuddwr cyvlog.

134. Three ancestors of a person: a father; a grandfather; and a great grandfather.

135. Three joint heirs of a man: a brother; a cousin; and a second cousin.

136. Three persons who forfeit life, and who cannot be redeemed: a traitor to the country and kindred; one who shall kill another through ferocity; and a proved thief for the worth of more than four byzants.

137. Three persons who do not forfeit life: a wife in a joint theft with her husband; a boy under age; and the necessitous for the theft of food, after he has traversed three trevs, and nine houses in each trev, without obtaining a gift although asked for.

138. Three thieves subject to a camlwrw: a dog stealer; a stealer of garden herbs; and a stealer of a wild animal out of an enclosed park land.

139. There are three thefts: taking by stealth; retaining by stealth; and killing of live property by stealth: and each of the three forfeits life, and they cannot be redeemed.

140. There are three redeemable thefts: theft through fraud; theft through pilfering; and theft through concealment of circumstances: and they are redeemed by three times their lawful worth.

141. There are three peculiar properties attached to every person: inheritance; privilege; and kind: inheritance is according to privilege; privilege according to kind; and kind, as a female and male, a native and aillt, and old and young.

142. Three things free to a kindred, and its aillts under the privilege of maternity: building timber out of wild woods; hunting over wild ground; and mast gathering in wild land.

143. Three primary speakers of a court: a lord; a judge; and a surety.

144. Three secondary speakers of a court: a party; a witness; and the crier of the country.

145. Three tacit ones of a court: a lord listening to judges and justices; the judges and justices listening to a plaintiff and defendant; and all of them listening to witnesses until they become silent: for the law says, that silence is not to be urged upon a witness, lest the truth should be extinguished.

146. Three mediators in law: a lord, to maintain equity; a surety, or pledge, to preserve sincerity; and a just judge, or justice, to elucidate truth.

147. Three persons who destroy a country and kindred: a treacherous lord; an unjust judge; and an hired accuser.

CXLVIII. Tri dyn a vyddant anrhaith-oddev : un na savo wrth varn cyvraith ; ac na safo yn wyneb llys ; ac a latho ei gywlad : sev goddevadwy cyrch anrhaith arnynt ; sev yw cyrch anrhaith, dwyn yn ngavael y maint a gafer o'u daoedd cychwynawl, heb werth heb dwng arnynt ; ac eneidvaddeu a latho.

CXLIX. Tri chas cyhoedd cenedl : a latho ddyn o'i gydgenedl ; lleidyr ; a thwyllwr : sev a'u gelwir velly, am y bydd iawn i ddialwr y genedl eu cyhoeddi gan gorn gwlad yn llys, ac yn llan, ac yn mhob tyrva ddosparthus, ac ar byst yuvydion y brenin.

CL. Tri achaws gosod cyvraith : addysg er gochel anghyvraith ; gwared anghyvraith o darfawr ei gwneuthur ; ac er cospi anghyvraith yn ol y bai ag y dylit.

CLI. Tair ceinmyged cyvraith : gwared rhag anrhaith ; cospi drygwaith ; a chadarnau iawn am anghyvraith : er cynnal iawn a thangnev cymmrrawd ar wlad a chenedl o'r tri pheth hyny.

CLII. Tri bonedd cyvraith : devawd gwlad a chenedl cyn cov ; dosparth gwlad, a chenedl, ac arglwydd, yn rhaith dygynnull gwlad a chenedl benbaladr ; a chyviawnder, wrth bwyll, ac ansawdd, a gorvod. Neu val hyn y dywed ereill o ddoethion : wrth bwyll gwirionedd ; wrth syrth dichweiniau ; ac wrth rym cydwybod. Sev y bydd herwydd a ddywedaint :

CLIII. Tri chyviawnder cyvraith : gwirionedd ; gwybodaeth ; a chydwybod : a lle na chyvladdont y tri hyn yn gyvanian, ni ddylit i gyvraith ei henw : gwirionedd yw gwreiddyn barn ; cydwybod yw gwreiddyn cyvryngiad ; a gwybodaeth yw gwreiddyn cynhebyngiad a threigl hyd yn nhervyn, gan hawl, ac amddifyn, a dadlau, a thystiaddon.

CLIV. Tair colovn cynghaws : naw afaith galanas ; naw afaith lledrad ; a naw afaith tan.

CLV. Tair colovn cyvraith : devawd cyn cov a chlyw ; brenin drwy gyvraith warantedig ; a gwlad yn marn gan raith, lle ni bo na devawd, na chyvraith.

148. Three persons who become subject to confiscation : one who will not abide the decision of law ; and one who will not stand in the presence of the court ; and one who shall kill his fellow countryman : for they are amenable to a visit of spoliation ; and a visit of spoliation is, the making a seizure of what shall be found of their moveable chattels, without worth or appraisal of them ; and the life of the murderer is forfeited.

149. Three objects of detestation to a kindred : one who shall kill a person of his own kindred ; a thief ; and a swindler : they are so called, because it becomes right for the avenger of the kindred to proclaim them with the horn of the country in court, and in resort, and in every regular assembly, and upon the idiot posts of the king.

150. Three reasons for establishing law : instruction for the avoiding of what is unlawful ; reparation of what is unlawful if committed ; and for punishing what is unlawful according as the crime may demand.

151. Three excellencies of law : preserving from spoliation ; punishing evil-doing ; and assuring right for what is unlawfully done : for the support of equity and social tranquillity in a country and kindred by means of those three measures.

152. Three origins of law : custom of a country and kindred from beyond memory ; institution of country, kindred, and lord, in a conventional raith of country and kindred collectively ; and justice, according to reason, circumstance, and necessity. Or in this manner it is expressed by other wise men : according to the cogency of truth ; according to the bias of circumstances ; and according to the impulse of conscience. Thus, according to what they say, it will be :

153. Three equities of law : truth ; knowledge ; and conscience : and where these three are not conjunctive in unity of nature, law deserves not the name : truth is the root of judgment ; conscience is the root of mediation ; and knowledge is the root of guidance and progress unto a termination, in respect to claim, and defence, and suits, and witnesses.

154. Three columns of advocacy : the nine accessaries of murder ; the nine accessaries of theft ; and the nine accessaries of fire.

155. Three columns of law : custom beyond memory and hearing ; the king through authorized jurisdiction ; and the country in judgment by raith, where there shall be neither custom, nor law.

CLVI. Tri pheth nid oes namyn rhaith ddygynnull gwlad a chenedl benbaladr, gan gyfraw penteyrnedd, a biau eu tori, neu eu symud : cyvraith warantedig o deyrnedd ; devawd cyn cov a chlyw gwlad a chenedl, nas prover argywedd erni, ac o heni, sev ei bod yn erbyn cyviawnder ; ac ammod gydgyvaddev.

CLVII. Tri thor cyvraith anesgorawl : ammod warantedig o dystiadon ; devawd gyviawn cyn cov a chlyw gwlad a chenedl ; ac angenocder anesgorawl.

CLVIII. Tri thor ammod cyvreithawl : angau arglwydd, lle nas cafed tervyn llys erni, o bydd tragwydd ; clevyd yn attal cywiraw ; ac angenocdid anesgorawl.

CLIX. Tri pheth ni ddyly llys ac ynghaid varnu arnynt yn amgen no chlo tervyn : pryn cyviawn ar dir, herwydd cyvraith gymmrawd ; arglwydd yn ymlid gwirionedd rhwng gwr a gwr ; a hiroddev gwlad : sev gwlad a chenedl benbaladr, yn rhaith ddygynnull, a biau barnu, ac nid amgen.

CLX. Tri pheth a gadarnaa gynnevawd : ei haddwynder ; ei galledicder er lles gwlad a chenedl ; a'i hawdurdawd o vonedd a hawl nad elo yn erbyn cyvraith : a lle bo velly hi a gau yn erbyn cyvraith.

CLXI. Tri phrivachos rhaith gwlad : gwn-euthur neu symud cyvraith ; barnu, lle nis gellir o gyvraith parth difyg, neu ddichwain, ac angen ; a braint gwlad a chenedl yn gwarchadw rhag anghyvraith, drwy gau yn erbyn a'i gwnelo.

CLXII. Tri gwyr rhaith cenedl : ei phen-cenedl ; ei saith henadur, yn nghyvnerth ei phencenedl ; a'i theisbantyle ; sev yw hwnw gwr o'r genedl a ddewiser am ei ddoethineb a'i wybodau llen ; a'i ddewis gan goelbren, neu raith avlavar henaduriaid y genedl.

CLXIII. Tri pheth, o byddant ar wr, eve a wedd iddo vod ynbencenedl : a ddyweto gyda ei gar, ac a wrandawer ; a ymladdo gyda ei gar, ac a ovner ; ac a vechnio gyda ei gar, ac a gymerer.

CLXIV. Tri phriv anhebgor gwr rhaith : bod yn Gymro cynnwynawl, sev yw hyny, heb anach heb ledach parth bonedd ; bod yn wr cyvallwy ; a bod yn benteulu, sev yw

156. Three things that only a conventional raith of country and kindred collectively, upon the motion of the supreme ruler, can either break, or repeal : a law authorized by the sovereignty ; a custom beyond memory and hearing of country and kindred, in which, and from which, no harm can be proved, or of its being contrary to justice ; and a mutually acknowledged contract.

157. Three inevitable infractions of law : a contract authenticated by witnesses ; an equitable custom from beyond memory and hearing of country and kindred ; and inevitable necessity.

158. Three infractions of a lawful contract : death of a lord, where a decision of the court has not been obtained thereon, if it be for perpetuity ; illness preventing the fulfilment ; and inevitable necessity.

159. Three things that the court and judges are not to consider to be otherwise than settled : an equitable purchase of land, according to social law ; a lord in the pursuit of truth between man and man ; and long sufferance of a country : for to a country and kindred collectively, in a conventional raith, belongs the decision, and not otherwise.

160. Three things strengthen a general custom : its respectability ; its efficiency for the benefit of country and kindred ; and its authority as to origin and claim not being contrary to law : and where it shall exist in that manner it will bar against law.

161. Three primary reasons for a raith of country : enacting or repealing of a law ; giving judgment, where it cannot be effected by law from insufficiency, or circumstance, or necessity ; and privilege of country and kindred in guarding against a contravention of law, by barring against such as shall effect it.

162. Three raith-men of a kindred : its chief of kindred ; its seven elders, as co-adjutors of its chief of kindred ; and its representative ; and he is a man of the kindred who shall be chosen on account of his wisdom and his literary knowledge ; and to be chosen by ballot, or silent vote of the elders of the kindred.

163. Three things, if possessed by a man, make him fit to be a chief of kindred : that he should speak on behalf of his kin, and be listened to ; that he should fight on behalf of his kin, and be feared ; and that he should be security on behalf of his kin, and be accepted.

164. Three primary indispensables of a raith-man : being an innate Cymro, that is, without tainted or mixed kin in respect to descent ; being an efficient man ; and

hyny, yn wr gwraig a phlant o briod ; sev heb y rhai hyny nis gellir teulu, yn nghyvrraith ; sev ni wna wr yn anmraint ac yn anmrawd a vo perchen teulu, can ys erddynt ev a wna gydwybod.

CLXV. Tri anhebgor pencenedl : bod yn wr cyvallwy ; a bod yn hynav o wyr cyvallwy ei genedl hyd yn mhen y nawved ach ; a bod yn benteulu, sev yn wr gwraig a phlant o briodas deilwng : a phob un o'r genedl a vydd yn wr ac yn gar iddo ; a gair ei air ev ar air pop un o'r genedl.

CLXVI. Tri anhebgor teisbantyle : gwr cyvallwy = Gymro cynnwynawl ; gwr gwarantedig o ddoethineb awenbwyll, a gwybodau anrhydeddus gwladolion ; ac yn wr teulu, o briodas deilwng, yn berchen gwraig a phlant. Ac o raith avlavar doethion y genedl ei breinier ev yn nawdd a braint pencenedl ; ac eve a vydd dros y genedl, ac yn eu plaid, yn wr llys a llan, ac yn wr penraith, gan ddoethineb a gwybodau, ac yn wr pell ac agos yn nhravodau a dichweiniau y genedl ; a braint iddo drwydded paladr o'i genedl, yn un a'r pencenedl ; ac yn mhob tyrva cenedl athraw a chynghor y bydd, ac yn gydgyvarail a'r pencenedl.

CLXVII. Tri achaws breiniaw teisbantyle : dirpryaw yn nhra nas gallai y pencenedl ; addysg doethineb i'r genedl ; ac achub doethineb cenedl a gwlad a chywlad, trwy ddywain priv ddoethion cenedloedd y Cymry, yn wyr llys a barn yn ngorsedd ddygynnull Cymru benbaladr, a hevyd yn nygynnull arglwydd cyvoeth a'i wlad, ac yn mhob rhaith wahanredawl gwlad a chenedl. Ac nis gellir hyn yn amgen o vodd no braint i ddoethion ; can nas dylit na deddv na dir ar ddoethion ; ac eisioes, nis dylit dygynnull heb ddoethion, can ys goreu barn barn doethion. Sev nis gellir gwarantu doethineb ar bencenedl ; achaws hyny, braint ac angen i bob cenedl ei theisbantyle.

being the chief of a household, or being a man with wife and children by marriage ; and without those there cannot be a household, according to law ; for a man will not act against privilege and against justice who has a household, since for their sake he will be guided by conscience.

165. Three indispensables of a chief of kindred : being an efficient man ; being the eldest of the efficient men of his kindred unto the end of the ninth descent ; and being the chief of a household, or a man with a wife and children by legitimate marriage : and every one of the kindred is to be a man and a kin to him ; and his word is paramount to the word of every one of the kindred.

166. Three indispensables of a representative : being an efficient man of an innate Cymro ; being a man acknowledged as having the wisdom of inventive genius, and honourable political sciences ; and being a household man, by legitimate marriage, having a wife and children. And it is by the silent vote of the wise men of the kindred that he is to be inducted under the protection and privilege of the chief of kindred ; and he is to represent his kindred, and act in its behalf, as a man of court and assembly, and a man of supreme raith, endowed with wisdom and sciences, and a man to be far and near in respect to the affairs and circumstances of his kindred ; and by privilege he has spear support from his kindred, in the same manner as the chief of kindred ; and in every assembly of the kindred he is to be the teacher and adviser, and to be consociate with the chief of kindred.

167. Three reasons for privileging a representative : to act as a substitute in extremity where the chief of kindred could not act ; to instruct the kindred in wisdom ; and to perpetuate the wisdom of kindred and country and federate country, by convening the principal wise men of the kindreds of the Cymry, as men of court and judgment in a conventional session of Cymru universally, and, likewise, in the convention of lord of territory and his country, and in every special raith of country and kindred. And this cannot be accomplished in any other manner than by granting privilege to wise men ; since the wise are to be neither subject to decree nor restraint ; and, likewise, there is not to be a convention without wise men, for the judgment of the wise is the best judgment. And wisdom cannot be guaranteed in a chief of kindred ; and, therefore, it is a provision of privilege and necessity for every kindred to have its representative.

CLXVIII. Tri pheth a wnant gyvallwy: cyvlawn a pherfaith y synwyrâu corforawl, sev yn arbenigion, y clyw, a'r olwg, a'r ymmod, sev y dywed cyvraith, tri chyvallwy corf, clyw, golwg, ac ymmod; synwyrbwyll meddwl a deall, o reddv ac athrylith; a chadernyd: sev y tri a wnant gyvallwy ar geudawd, a gwybodau gwladolion, gwarantedig o athraw a dangaws, neu o raith avlavar dengwyr a deugain, o Gymry cynnwyrbawwl o'i genedl ei hun.

CLXIX. Tair fordd y cadarnaer ac y breinier pob deddvedigaeth ar wlad a chenedl. Gorsedd ddygynnull Cymru benbaladr; sev hyny, holl wladoedd, a chyvoethau, a theyrneddau, a chorvenau cenedl y Cymry, gan bencedloedd, a theisbantylcoedd, a gwyr rhaith, yn gydgymmrawd yn ngorsedd ddygynnull gwlad a chywlad, a chenedl, a chydgenedl: can nid oes namyn un wlad ac un genedl ar Gymru benbaladr: ac, yn yr orsedd hono, gwneuthur, neu symud, neu wellau cyvreithau, yn ol y bo achos, a'u deddvv yn warrantedig, o gymhwyll, a chymmrawd, a chydsynwyr y dygynnull. Ail fordd, braint gorsedd gyvallwy gwlad a chywlad; nid amgen, llys teyrnedd gwlad a chywlad, ac ynndi deddvv a vo govyn ar newydd, neu ar wellau, neu ar symud hen o gyvraith a chymmrawd; a doddi a wneler ar osteg a rhybudd y llysoedd, yn holl gyvoethau gwlad a chenedl Cymru benbaladr, er gwellau, neu gadarnau, neu wrthryn, a gwrthod, val y barnawr yn achaws, gan bwyll a chyviawnder; a chynnal y cerdded val hyn, yny gwyper barn y genedl, ac y cafer cymmrawd y gan yr holl lysoedd, heb wrthryn, heb wrthneu; a phan a'i cafer, doddi hyny ar osteg a rhybudd y gorseddau a'r llysoedd holl hyd yn mhen y tair blynedd. A chymmrawd gorsedd pen y tair blynedd a elwir gorsedd gyvallwy; a'i threigiaw drwy yr holl gyvoethau; a hono a dderchaiv, ar a ddeddver, braint dygynnull gwlad a chenedl Cymru benbaladr. Trydydd fordd y dodder neu y symuder, cyvraith yn warrantedig o awdurdawd gwlad a chenedl, a vydd dan osteg a rhybudd hyd yn nghyvallwy; sev doddi a vyer ei ddeddvv yn gadarn ar osteg a rhybudd undydd a blwyddyn, gan waedd gwlad a chywlad, yn mhob llys, ac yn mhob llan, a phob fair a marchnad, a phob arall = dyrva ddotharus gwlad a chywlad, hyd oni chafer barn y gwladocedd a'r llysoedd, a gwellaad a chyweiriad ar a geinmygawr wrth vodd gwlad a chywlad, a gwybod nad oes na gair na gwrthryn yn ei erbyn; a phan wyper hyny, doddi hyny ar osteg a rhybudd undydd a blwyddyn

168. Three things that constitute efficiency: being complete and perfect as to bodily senses, that is, as primaries, the hearing, the sight, and locomotion, for the law says, the three efficiencies of the body are hearing, sight, and motion; the reasoning faculty of the mind and understanding, from habit and intuition; and fortitude: these three effect efficiency of intellect, as to political sciences, authenticated by a master and demonstration, or by the silent vote of fifty men, being innate Cymry of his own kindred.

169. Three ways by which every institution of a country and kindred shall be confirmed and privileged. In a conventional session of Cymru universally; that is, of all the countries, and territories, and principalities, and districts of the kindred of the Cymry, by chiefs of kindreds, representatives, and raith-men, mutually associated in a conventional session of country and federate country, kindred, and allied kindred: since there is only one country and one kindred in Cymru collectively: and, in that session, laws are to be made, or abrogated, or improved, as occasion may require, and to be instituted authoritatively, by mutual consideration, decision, and consent of the convention. The second way, by the privilege of an efficient session of country and federate country; to wit, the sovereign court of country and federate country, and therein to institute what may be required anew, or to improve, or repeal an old law and compact; and then to put what shall be enacted into the proclamation and notice of the courts, in all the territories of the country and kindred of the Cymry universally, to improve, or confirm, or oppose, and reject, as may be judged necessary, according to reason and justice; and in this manner to carry on proceedings, until the judgment of the kindred shall be known, and the joint decision of all the courts be obtained, without opposition, without contravention; and when that shall be had, to put it into the proclamation and notice of all the sessions and courts unto the end of three years. And the unanimous decision of a session at the end of three years is called an efficient session; and is to be promulgated throughout all the territories; and that imposes, upon what has been instituted, the privilege of the convention of the country and kindred of the Cymry universally. The third way that a law is enacted or abrogated, guaranteed by the authority of a country and kindred, is by proclamation and notice unto the period of efficiency; that is, to

gan waedd gwlad, val o'r blaen, hyd yn nghyvallwy, sev hyd yn nghwbl gwaedd y tair blynedd; ac yna cadarn o gymmrawd Cymru benbaladr y bydd; a chyvraith gan bob gwlad a chyvoeth, a phob teyrnedd, a phob llys a llan gwlad a chywlad; a gogyvuwch a gogyvurdd a gorsedd ddygygnnull gwlad a chywlad y bydd a wneler val hyn; ac nid rhaid cyrchu rhaith cywlad ar gyvraith a wneler velly. Canys cyvraith a ddywed, cawas vodd a chymmrawd Cymru benbaladr, heb wrthryn, heb wrthair, am hyny cadarn; can ys onis cyrcher rhaith, ar a wneler val hyn, cyn pen y tair blynedd a'r trinydd traphen, bernir bodd gwlad a chywlad, a chenedl a chydgenedl, ar a ddeddwyd; can nis gellir llai no bod gwybodus i bawb a wnaethbwyd gan waedd gwlad, yn gyvreithawl o lcoedd ac amser, dan goron neu vrait y deyrnedd, neu y cyvoeth wahanredawl y buad, gan roddi lle a llwydd i bob gwthneu, a gwrthair, a gwrthryn galledig o bwyll ac achaws yn geinmygiadawl.

CLXX. Tair colovn rhaith gwlad, o ba ryw bynag y bo: teyrn cywlad, neu arglwydd cyvoeth; pencenedloedd; a henaduriaid cenedl, a doethion gwlad, sev teisbantyleoedd, yn warantedig o vrait, gan raith aviavar cenedl, sev gan goelbren ddoeparthus henadur ar henadur.

CLXXI. Tri chyfraw gwlad, ai yn rhaith ai yn amgen y bo: teyrn, neu arglwydd cyvoeth; pencenedl; a theisbantyle: sev davawd neu air un neu arall o'r tri hyn

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make known what is intended to be affirmatively instituted by a proclamation and notice of a year and a day, by the cry of country and federate country, in every court, and in every resort, in every fair and market, and every other regulated assembly of country and federate country, until there shall be obtained the judgment of the countries and the courts, and amendment and correction of what shall be required to the satisfaction of country and federate country, and to know that there is neither a word nor objection against it; and when that shall be known, to publish it by proclamation and notice of a year and a day, by the cry of the country, as before, unto the period of efficiency, or until the completion of the cry of the three years; and then it stands confirmed as the united act of Cymru universally; and it becomes the law of every country and territory, and of every sovereignty, and of every court and assembly of country and federate country; and equivalent and coequal with what emanates from a conventional session of country and federate country what is thus enacted; and it is not necessary to have recourse to the raith of a federate country as to a law thus enacted. For the law says, it has obtained the consent and concurrence of Cymru universally, without resistance, without gainsaying, and therefore is confirmed; for unless resort shall be had to a raith, as to what shall be thus enacted, before the expiration of three years and the three over days, the consent of country and federate country, of kindred and allied kindred, is considered as obtained, upon what has been instituted; since it cannot be otherwise than known to every one what has been done by the cry of country, lawfully as to places and times, under the crown or privilege of the sovereignty, or of the particular territory where it originated, by affording room and opportunity for every contravention, and gainsaying, and of every possible resistance from reason and cause, in an honourable way.

170. Three columns of raith of country, of whatever kind it may be: the sovereign of a federate country, or the lord of a territory; chiefs of kindreds; and elders of kindred, and wise men of a country, or representatives, verified as to privilege, by the silent vote of kindred, or by systematic ballot of elder upon elder.

171. Three agitations of country, whether for raith or otherwise it may be: by sovereign, or lord of a territory; by chief of kindred; and by representative: that is,

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y cyfroer gwlad a chywlad, gan waedd gwlad yn ddosparthus, gan ddevawd a chyvraith.

CLXXII. Tair gorsedd gwlad y sydd: gorsedd ddygynnull gwlad ac arglwydd; gorsedd, neu lys, barn a chyvraith, gan yngnaid; a gorsedd beirdd, wrth vrait a devawd beirdd ynys Prydain.

CLXXIII. Tair nawdd gyfredin y sydd: nawdd gorsedd, neu lys gwlad; nawdd golychwyd; a nawdd arad ac atgor yn ngwaith.

CLXXIV. Tri pheth anhebgor ar orsedd, neu lys gyvallwy: ei bod yn warrantedig o vrait ac awdurdawd a'i lluniaetho ac a'i cynnalio; ei bod dan nawdd gosteg a rhybudd undydd a blwyddyn, gan waedd gwlad yn gyvreithawl, a threiglau hyd ymhen y tair blynedd a thridiau traphen; a'i bod yn warrantedig o le ac amser a'i cynnelir, sev hyny egored lle ac amser yn ddevodawl, a lle bo velly, nid rhaid amgen ar osteg a rhybudd: a deddvedig vydd a wneler gan varn hyd gyvallwy yn mhob llys a gorsedd gwlad a chywlad, hyd y cerddo swydd a braint yr orsedd a'r llys a'i gwnelo.

CLXXV. Tair rhaith cyvraith y sydd: rhaith ddygynnull teyrnedd a chenedl gwlad a chywlad er deddvw, gan wneuthur, neu symud, neu wellau cyvraith, ac a elwir rhaith teyrnedd a chywlad; ail, rhaith gwlad, a elwir rhaith trichannyn; trydydd, rhaith llys, a hono a vydd gan vrawdwy neu henaduriaid gwlad neu genedl, yn nawdd ac yn mraint llys a'i doto, o seithnyn hyd yn nengwyr a deugain.

CLXXVI. Tair llys cyvraith y sydd: llys cantrev a chwmd; llys benadur, sev llys arglwydd, neu vrenin, a'i gyvoeth; a llys ddygynnull teyrnedd a chywlad, a hono yn ben ar y ddwy ereill.

CLXXVII. Tri awdurdawd devodau llys a chyvraith: llys benadur y brenin; cyvraith gwlad; ac arver o bob un onaddynt.

CLXXVIII. O dri pheth y mae cyvraith: anghenion dichweiniau; deall cyvryn y doethion; a chyvundeb cenedl a theyrnedd yn rhaith.

by the announcement or word of one or other of these three a country and federate country are to be agitated, by the regular cry of country, according to custom and law.

172. There are three sessions of country: a conventional session of country and lord; a session, or court, of judgment and law, by judges; and a session of bards, according to the privilege and custom of the bards of the isle of Britain.

173. There are three common protections: the protection of a session, or court of country; the protection of a place of worship, and the protection of a plough and team at work.

174. Three indispensable things of an efficient session, or court: its being warranted by the privilege and authority of such as shall order and hold it; its being under the protection of proclamation and notice of a year and a day, by the lawful cry of country, and proceeding unto the end of three years and three days over; and by its being authorized as to the time and place of holding it, or that the time and place be open as by custom, and where it shall be so, the proclamation and notice require no variation: and what is done becomes instituted by judgment unto efficiency in every court and session of country and federate country, so far as the function and privilege of the session and the court that shall enact it may extend.

175. There are three raiths of law: the sovereign raith of convention of kindred of country and federate country for lawgiving, by enacting, or abrogating, or improving of law, and which is called the raith of sovereignty and federate country; secondly, the raith of country, which is called the raith of three hundred persons; thirdly, the raith of court, and that is by judges or elders of a country or kindred, under the protection and under the privilege of the court that shall give it, from seven persons unto fifty persons.

176. There are three courts of law: a court of a cantrev and cymwd; a superior court, or a court of lord, or king, with his dominion; and a conventional court of sovereignty and federate country, and that supreme over the other two.

177. Three authorities for the customs of court and law: the superior court of a king; the law of country; and the practice of each of them.

178. From three things does law exist: the necessities of circumstances; the mutually excited intellect of the wise; and the accordance of the nation and the sovereignty in a raith.

CLXXXIX. Tri anhebgor gorsedd a chyvraith : rhwym devodau ; cov cyvarwyddydd ; a dadleuon.

CLXXX. Tri pheth a gau yn erbyn cyvraith : hir oddev gwlad a chenedl ; cyvnewidiau amser a dichweiniau yn difrwythaw cyvraith a devawd ; ac ammod warantedig o dystiadon cyvreithawl.

CLXXXI. Tri gwrthrym devawd : bonedd anghrugant ; ei gorthrymder ; ac anghraith ddrwg : a lle bo un o'r tri, petrus vydd ; a lle bo y tri yn nghyd, cauedig vydd yn ei herbyn.

CLXXXII. Tri phetrus cyvraith : twyll ; cel ; a chamvarn ; gwedi lithraw amser arnynt : ac yna nis gellir na deail na diwyg ar un o'r tri, rhag annilyrwydd yr hawl.

CLXXXIII. Tri pheth nid oes ar nebun atdeb drostynt : abredig nad elo yn erbyn cyvraith ; gweithred nas gellir dangaws argywedd o heni ; a chafaeliad cyll ni wypo neb yn ngwlad pwy a'i colles : ac nid oes ar neb atdeb yn nghyvraith am y tri pheth hyn, namyn hawl arddangaws ; a lle nas galler hyny, tervyn.

CLXXXIV. Tair tystiolaeth gadarn : llw drwy bervedd ; cydgyvaddev ; a dichweiniau anegorawl nas gellir petrusder ernynt.

CLXXXV. Tri pheth a drechant ar gyvraith : a wnelo y brenin, i ddilyd gwir a chyviawn, ac i wneuthur cydwybod a thru-garedd ; braint, lle nis gellir a elo yn ei herbyn ; ac ammod gydgyvaddev, yn warantedig o dystiadon.

CLXXXVI. Tri gwrandaw llys ac ynad : cwyn ; deisyv ; ac atdeb : a braint rhaith gwlad, gan gyfraw ei bencenedl, i na chafao ei wrandaw.

CLXXXVII. Tri datgan llys ac ynad : hawl ; atdeb ; a barn.

CLXXXVIII. Tri pheth yn bendivaddeu y dylai teyrnedd ac yngneidiaeth eu cynnal, a'u cyvnawdd, a'u cadarnau, yn ngwlad a chenedl : gwirionedd ; cyviawnder ; a thangnev. Sev y dywed ereill : gwirionedd ; gwybodau ; a thangnev.

CLXXXIX. Tri devnydd hawl : golwg ; gair ; a gweithred.

CXC. Tri diwyneb gwlad y sydd : brenin ; golychwydwr gorseddawg ; a chyvraith : sev, lle bont y tri, nid rhaid gwyneb gwlad.

179. Three indispensables of session and law : the tie of customs ; the record of experience ; and suits.

180. Three things that bar against law : long forbearance of country and kindred ; changes of time and circumstances rendering law and custom ineffective ; and a contract authenticated by lawful witnesses.

181. Three disabling effects in a custom : uncertain origin ; its oppressiveness ; and bad example : and where any one of the three exists, it becomes ambiguous ; and where the three exist together, they bar against it.

182. Three ambiguities of law : deception ; concealment ; and wrong judgment ; after time has passed over them : for then no one of the three can be unravelled or amended, from the uncertainty of the claim.

183. Three things for which no one is to be answerable : a whim that does not go in opposition to law ; a deed that no harm can be showed to proceed from it ; and the finding of a thing that no one in the country knows who lost it : and no one is to answer in law as to these three things, except to a demonstrative claim ; and where that cannot be maintained, there is a termination.

184. Three strong testimonies : a direct oath ; mutual confession ; and inevitable circumstances to which no doubt can be attached.

185. Three things that overcome law : that which is done by the king, to pursue truth and justice, and for the sake of conscience and mercy ; privilege, where nothing can be advanced in opposition to it ; and a mutually acknowledged contract, authenticated by witnesses.

186. Three things to be listened to by court and judge : a plaint ; a request ; and an answer : and privilege of raith of country, upon the agitation of his chief of kindred, to him who shall not be listened to.

187. Three announcements of court and judge : a claim ; an answer ; and a judgment.

188. Three things particularly that the kingly office and judicature are to support, protect, and confirm, in a country and kindred : truth ; equity ; and tranquillity. Or, as said by others : truth ; knowledge ; and tranquillity.

189. Three grounds of action : a sight ; a word ; and a deed.

190. There are three presentials of a country : a king ; an officiating priest ; and law : for, where those three are, the presence of the country is not necessary.

cxci. Tri difer rhag gwys gorsedd neu lys y sydd : llivoedd yn avonydd, heb bynt, heb geubalau; gwaedd gwlad rhag llu gorwlad, yn nghlyw yr udgyrn; a chlevyd anesgorawl yn gorfod.

cxcii. Tri avlavar anianawl : maban cyn oed pedwar ar ddeg; clav a dolurus gorweddawg; a mud cysevin, neu vud o ddichwain, na wypo ar lythyr.

cxcm. Tri rhyw briodoriion y sydd : cynnwynolion anianawl; gwyr llys; a gwyr llen : sev y cyntav o'r tri a elwir lleygion, ac iddynt y mae braint lle ar dir, a chyvarwys; ac i'r ail y bydd braint swydd, herwydd a ddyweto cyvraith; ac i'r trydyddion, sev y gwyr llen, y mae braint athrawon, sev dogu iddo o bob arad o vewn y swydd y bo ynddi yn warantedig yn athraw; a'i dir braint yn rhydd iddo; a'i drwydded yn mraint ei wybodau.

cxcm. Tair braint gyvreithawl y sydd : braint anianawl; braint tir; a braint swydd : ac yn nawdd gwlad a chenedl yn rhaith y doded pob braint, a'r cyfraw ar bencenedloedd.

cxcm. Tair swydd y sydd ar athrawon gwlad a chenedl, a gwyr llen : doddi addysg i'r lleygion, yn eu teuluoedd, ac yn ngolychwyd, ac yn llysoedd y cyvoeth, ac yn ngorseddau gwarantedig o le ac amser; ail, cadw cov gwarantedig ar vreiniau, a devodau, a gwelygorddau, ac achau bonedd, gan briodasau teilyngion, ac ar weithredoedd anrhydeddus, ac ar bob goreuau gwlad a chenedl, ac ar a wneler yn llys, ac yn llan, ac yn heddwch, ac yn rhyvel; trydydd, dylynt vod yn barod bob lle ac amser gwarantedig wrth raid gwlad a chenedl, ac a wasanaethont, tan obr a thrwydded, i ddodi addysg a chynghor a gwybod ar geinmygedau, ac i ddatgan cov gwarantedig, ac i ddangos cyvarwyddydd, ac i yru cyvarwyddydd ar a vo rhaid a govyn gan achaws gwlad a chenedl; megis y bydd negyddiaethau gwlad a gorwlad, a llys a llan; ac i drevnu gostegau a rhybuddiau, yn warantedig o gyvraith ac awdurdawd, a'u doddi yn mhen gwaedd gwlad; ac i lyvraw a ddoter gan varn a devawd ar gov llyvr a llythyr : ac amgen no hyn o swyddau nis dylit eu gyru ar athrawon gwlad, o wyr llen a llythyr a gwybodau ceudawd a doethineb, rhag nas gellynt eu gwasanaethu,

191. There are three defences against the summons of a session or a court : floods in rivers, without bridges, without cobbles; the cry of the country against a border country host, within hearing of the trumpets; and inevitable illness preventing.

192. Three naturally silent : a child before the age of fourteen; the sick and the bed-ridden diseased; one originally dumb, or dumb by accident, who cannot read.

193. There are three sorts of proprietors : those naturally born free; men of the court; and clergy : the first of the three are called laics, and to them pertains the privilege of location upon land, and grants; and to the second there is the privilege of office, according as the law shall set forth; and to the third class, or the clergy, there pertains the privilege of teachers, with an allowance to each from every plough within the district where he shall officiate as an authorized teacher; and his land of privilege free to him; and his maintenance secured to him under the privilege of his sciences.

194. There are three lawful privileges : natural privilege; privilege of land; and privilege of office : and under the protection of country and kindred by raith has every privilege been conferred, the agitation for which being vested in chiefs of kindreds.

195. There are three functions pertaining to the teachers of the country and kindred, as being clergymen : imparting instruction to the laity, in their households, and at worship, and in the courts of the territory, and in sessions authorized as to time and place; second, keeping authentic record of privileges, and customs, and tribe-stocks, and genealogy of descents, with legitimate marriages, and of honourable actions, and of all excellencies of a country and kindred, and of what shall be done in court, and in assembly, and in peace, and in war; thirdly, they are to be ready at every authorized place and time at the need of the country and kindred, and they shall minister, for fee and maintenance, to impart instruction and advice and information in respect to great events, and to proclaim authentic record, and to demonstrate skill, and to urge skill in what shall be necessary and in demand for the cause of a country and kindred; such as in regard to the negotiations of country and border country, and court and assembly; and to arrange proclamations and notices, as warranted by law and authority, and to put them on the cry of

a gwneuthur a ddylynt parth eu swyddau n athrawon gwarantedig.

cxvii. Tri chyvrwym gwladoldeb: gwybodau; brawd; a llavuriaeth.

cxviii. Tri thrwyddedawg gorseddawg y sydd: bardd; ynad; a theisbantyle.

cxviiii. Tri thrwyddedawg dichwain y sydd: celvydd anianawl a wnelo nid llai no gorchest ar gelvyddydd, er lles brodor-iaeth; anghyviaith a ddiangawr o long a doro yn mor; a brydd, sev a wareto Gymro yn mhyd angeuawl.

cxviiii. Tri thrwyddedawg bydawwg y sydd: oedranus; maban, sev plentyn, ai gwr ai gwraig y bo; ac estron anghyviaith: sev yw bydawwg, un na vytho arno na swydd na gorchwyl, a'i drwydded yn rhad gan gyswyn paladr.

cc. O dri pheth y cafant drwyddedogion eu cyvarwys: pumerwi rhyddion; a lle nis gellir hyny gan ddichwaint, ceiniog arad; a lle nis gellir hyny, ceiniog baladr, neu gyswyn paladr; sev hyny dogned, gymmedr ag achaws, y gan bob teuluawg o'r genedl.

cc. Tair palvawd ni ddiwygir: un tad ar ei vab, yn ei geryddu er addysg, neu am ei vai; un pencenedl ar ei gar, er cosp am ei wall, ac er cov a chynghor; ac un arglwydd ar ei wr, yn nydd cad a brwydr, yn ei reoli.

ccii. Tair dyrnawd arglwydd ar ei wr, yn ei reoli: un a'i vrysyll, sev ei swydd-wialen; un a phaeled ei gledd; ac un a phaeled ei law: ac nid oes saraad ar un o'r tri hyny, namyn addysg, a dangaws, a rhybudd rhag a ddrycai.

cciii. Tair gorsav cynnevawd: cynnal dydd devodawl i ddechreu gorsedd a dadl a barn; lle honaid gwybodedig yn ngolwg a chlyw gwlad a chenedl, mal y gwypo pob un y man a'r lle, megis y gwyr yr amser a'r dydd; a braint cyrch yn heddd a thangnev, gan ddevawd gadarn gwlad a

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country; and to enter what may be promulgated of judgment and custom upon record of book and writing: and other than these functions ought not to be imposed upon the teachers of the country, as men of learning and literature and intellectual sciences and wisdom, lest they should not be able to serve them, and to accomplish what may be incumbent on them in their functions of authorized teachers.

196. Three mutual bonds of a community: sciences; judicature; and husbandry.

197. There are three presiding functionaries entitled to free support: a bard; a judge; and a representative.

198. There are three accidental objects of free support: a natural genius who shall achieve nothing less than an exploit in respect to art, for the benefit of a community; one ignorant of the language who may escape from a ship wrecked at sea; and a self devoted one, or one who shall rescue a Cymro from mortal danger.

199. There are three freely-supported inmates: an aged person; an infant, or a child, whether it be a male or female; and a stranger ignorant of the language: an inmate is one who has neither office nor employment, having his maintenance gratuitous by spear charge.

200. From three things are those who have free maintenance to obtain their support: five free erws; and where that by any circumstance is not available, then from a plough penny; and where that is not available, then from a spear penny, or a spear charge; and which means an allowance, regulated by the occasion, from every chief of household of the kindred.

201. Three slaps not to be resented: one of a father upon his son, in correcting him for instruction, or for his fault; one by a chief of kindred upon his kin, for punishment of his neglect, and for remembrance and counsel; and one by a lord upon his man, in the day of battle and conflict, in keeping him to order.

202. Three blows of a lord upon his man, in ordering him: one with his truncheon or his rod of office; one with the flat part of his sword; and one with the palm of his hand: and there is no saraad in any one of those three; but they are for instruction, and admonition, and warning, against what might injure.

203. Three settled forms of custom: maintenance of an accustomed day for beginning a session and plea and judgment; a conspicuous and known place in the sight and hearing of country and kindred, so that every one may know the spot and place, as he knows the time and the

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chenedl, ac na bo noeth arv yn erbyn nebun a gyrchai yr orsedd : ac heb y cyvryw vrait, nis gellir cynnal gorsedd deilwng, er dosparth, a barn, ac addysg gwlad a chenedl, mal a'i govyn cyviawnder, a thangnev, ac angenion, a dichweiniau gwlad a chywlad, ac mal y gweddai ar wlad addwyn, yn arail trevnu, a gwybodau daionus ac anrhydeddus.

ccv. Tri anhebgor llys : arglwydd, yn trevnu gwarantred, ysgolaig, neu len, yn gov a datgan ; ac ynghaid, neu vrawdwy, i varnu : ac hebddynt nis gellir llys cyvreithawl.

ccv. Tri anhebgor cyvraith : braint, sev gwarant ; ac ynad ; a thyst : sev y bydd anghyfraw pob cyvraith hebddynt.

ccvi. O dri pheth y mae tyst cyvreithawl : gwr cyvallwy ; gwr fydd ; a gwr cymmrawd.

ccvii. O dri pheth y mae barn yn mraint cyvraith : tyst ; dichwain ; a chydwybod : ac nis dylit ar gyvraith, ac a varnai cyvraith, namyn cydwybod, yn nesav ac a aller, herwydd tyst a gwirionedd, gan gyviawnder.

ccviii. Tair rhagswydd llys : cynghellawr ; canllaw, neu bleidiwr ; a rhingyll : sev rhagovynion llys a'u gelwir, can y gellir llys hebddynt.

ccix. Tri dyn a ddylynt gan y brenin, neu arglwydd llys, davodogion drostynt yn llys : gwraig, neu venyw ; avlavar anianawl ; ac alltud anghyviaith ; ac i'r alltud hevyd y dylit nawdd ac ymborth gan ddogned paladr ; sev hyny dawn gwlad ac arglwydd, rhag ei varw o newyn ac annwyd, yn a'i doter yn ei ansawdd parth gwlad a chenedl.

ccx. Tri mud gorsedd : un, arglwydd, neu vrenin, sev nid iawn iddo ev vod yn raglavar, namyn gwrandaer ; a gwedi clywed a glywawr, llevaru a welo yn rhaid, ac yn mhwyll cyvraith, a herwydd barn a ddylit gan gyvraith ; ynad, ac nid iawn iddo ev ei lavar, onis dospartho ei varn, herwydd a ddangoser yn ei lys gan warant a thyst, ac a ddywetont y brawdwy ; a mach, sev nid rhwym iddo ateb, namyn i'r ynad neu y brawdwy.

day ; and privilege of resort in peace and tranquillity, under the powerful compact of country and kindred, and that there may not be a drawn weapon against any one that may resort to the session : and without such a privilege, an appropriate session cannot be held for the regulation, and judgment, and instruction of a country and kindred, as it may be required by the justice, and tranquillity, and necessities, and circumstances of a country and federate country, and as it might be meet for a civilized country, in upholding regulations, and commendable and honourable sciences.

204. Three indispensables of a court : a lord, regulating authority ; a scholar, or clerk, for record and recital ; and judges, or justices, for deciding : and without them there cannot be a lawful court.

205. Three indispensables of law : privilege, that is warrant ; a judge ; and a witness : for every law must be inert without them.

206. Three things constitute a lawful witness : that he be an efficient man ; a religious man ; and a social man.

207. By three things judgment assumes the privilege of law : testimony ; circumstance ; and conscience : and there is not required in law, and what the law decides, but to be guided by conscience, as near as possibly, according to testimony and truth, and consistent with equity.

208. Three sub-offices of a court : that of a canghellor ; of a guider, or partisan ; and of an apparitor : they are called the sub-requisites of a court, since a court can be holden without them.

209. Three persons for whom the king, or the lord of the court, is to assign advocates in the court : a woman, or female ; one that is naturally mute ; and an alltud ignorant of the language ; and to the alltud likewise there ought to be protection and sustenance by spear allowance ; that is, a grant from the country and the lord, lest he die by famine and cold, until he shall be placed in his station in respect to country and kindred.

210. Three mutes of a session : first, the lord, or the king, as it is not right for him to be prolocutory, but to listen ; and after hearing what is to be heard, to speak what he shall see requisite, and in unity with law, and according to the judgment required by law ; a judge, and it is not meet for him to speak, until he shall have determined his judgment, according to what shall be shown in his court by warrant and testimony, and what the justices shall say ; and a surety, and he is not bound to answer, but to the judge or the justices.

ccxi. Tair dadl nis dylit ond ger bron yngnaid a brawdwr cyweithas: cymeryd dyn i genedl, neu ei wrthladd o genedl, neu varnu goresgynaeth i vab aillt o vam-wys, ar ei bedwerygwr, neu i Gymro carddychwel; ail, dadl tir a daiar; trydedd, tangnevu rhwng gwledydd a chenedloedd, yn rhyvel, a galanasau: sev nis dylit tragwyddoli y dadlau hyny, onid yn oes yr arglwydd, neu a ddoto yn ei le.

ccxii. Tri pheth y sydd ar ynad eu gwn-euthur yn llys: dillwng cyvarchau wrth raid y brenin, neu raid gwlad a chenedl; datgan a dosparthu dadleuoedd a chynhenau o vewn ei lys; a chadarnau, ar ei air cyvraith, a varnont y brawdwr; a hyny dan wystleidiaeth, lle a'i govyno cyvraith.

ccxiii. Tri rhyw ynad y sydd: ynad llys benadur un; a hwnw a vydd yn bencynghor ac yn ben cymmrawd teyrnedd y cyvoeth, ac a ddyly vod yn ddiymbaid gyda'r brenin, neu arglwydd y cyvoeth, yn gov cyvraith iddo, er iawn varnu a ddelo ger bron a'i swydd o vrawdwr yr holl deyrnas dan ei thervynau; ail, ynad cwmwd, ac arno y mae cynnal llys, a chov cyvraith, a'i datgan; a llys y cwmwd a vydd man y bythawr yn nghwyn ac yn hawl, ac yno y cynnail yr ynad hi, a chynnal dadleuau: canys cyvraith a ddywed, goreu a'i barnawr man a'i gwelawr; trydydd ynad brawdwr braint, sev hwnw tiriawg; ac eve a vydd wr llys yn rhaith, ac yn nghymmrawd llys cwmwd a chantrev, yn Nyved, a Morganwg, a Gwent; canys brawdwr pob tiriawg cyvallwy, herwydd devawd y gwledydd hyny: ac ar varn nis dylit llai no saith o'r cyvryw vrawdwr, ac o hyny hyd yn nengwr a deugain; a'u barn a'u brawd hwy a elwir rhaith llys.

ccxiv. Tri dyn ni ddylit yngneidiaeth iddynt: dyn anghyvallwy, sev byddar, neu ddall, neu evrydd, neu glavr, neu orphwyll-og, neu vud, neu a vo ag attal anianawl ar ei lavar; ail yw alltud, neu vab aillt cyn goreagynaeth; sev cyn y cyrho vrait gynwynawl, sev braint nawved ach; ac ni ddylai vab aillt oruchavu ar briodorion cynwynawl; trydydd, gwr annysgedig yn nghyvrith a gwybodau gwladolion, sev

211. Three suits that are not to be preferred but in the presence of judges and competent justices: receiving of a person into a kindred, or the rejecting of him from a kindred, or the adjudging of possession to an aillt by maternity, being the fourth man, or to a car-returning Cymro; secondly, a suit for land and soil; thirdly, pacification between countries and kindreds in times of war, and murders: for these suits are not to be perpetuated, but during the life of the then lord, or whom he may put in his place.

212. There are three things incumbent upon a judge to do in court: to send commissions at the need of the king, or at the need of the country and kindred; to sum up and determine pleadings and disputes brought into his court; and to confirm, by his word of law, what the justices shall adjudge; and that under pledge, where the law shall demand it.

213. There are three kinds of judges: a judge of the superior court is one; and he is to be the chief adviser and the chief arbiter to the kingly office of the territory, and is to be incessantly along with the king, or the lord of the territory, as law remembrancer to him, in order to judge rightly what shall be brought before [the court;] and his function as a judiciary of the whole kingdom within its boundaries; second, the judge of a cymwd, and to him pertains the holding of a court, and to keep a record of law, and to promulgate it; and the court of the cymwd is to take place where there shall arise any plaint or claim, and there the judge is to hold it, and hear pleadings: for the law says, it is best decided where it is seen; the third judge is a justice by privilege, an owner of land; and he is a man of the court in raith, and in the joint verdict of the court of a cymwd and cantrev, in Dyved, and Morganwg, and Gwent; for every efficient owner of land is a justice, according to the custom of those countries: and in judgment there ought to be not less than seven of such justices, and from that to the number of fifty men; and their judgment and their verdict is called the raith of court.

214. Three persons who are not to be invested with the judicial function: an inefficient person, as one that is deaf, or blind, or maimed, or leprous, or insane, or mute, or who has a natural impediment of speech; the second is an alltud, or an aillt before obtaining seizin; that is, before he shall attain innate privilege, or privilege of the ninth descent; and an aillt is not to obtain ascendancy over innate

lleygwr na wypo gyvraith a devodau gwlad a chenedl, na barnu ar vrait tir, neu ar vrait swydd, neu ar afeithiau galanasau, ac ereill o bethau yn nghyvraith, am nas cawas ei athrawiaethu yn ddosparthus; ac ni ddylai anwybodus ac annysgedig varnu ar un peth o'r byd mewn cyvraith, pa bynag y bo; can nis gellir ar hwnw na phwyll na synwyr, namyn o wyniau anianolion, ar ba rai nis gellir cydwybodus cyviawn.

ccxv. Tri anghyviawnder barn a brawd: barnu ar na vytho ger bron llys yn clywed, ac nas gwyswyd yn warantedig mal y gallai amddifyn; ail, barnu ar a vo ger bron yn ngwrthrym cyvraith, gan vrenin, neu arglwydd y llys, neu gan vrawdwr llys, neu arall o wr llys, a wyrain gyvraith; trydydd, barnwr annosparthus, heb warant ar ei swydd; sev a'i gelwir ynad neu varnwr annheilwng: a lle ydd elo gyvryw varn ar nebun o Gymro cynnwynawl, rhydd iddo ei raith gwlad, yn nawdd a braint cyfraw ei bencenedl. Ac i vab aillt y bydd ei briodawr, ac i hwnw braint rhaith a ddylit i Gymro cynnwynawl, er diwygiaw cam ei wr o vab aillt. Ac i vab aillt yn mraint mamwys y bydd cyviawn nawdd pencenedl; canys iawn i bob Cymraes gynnwynawl nawdd ei phencenedl: ac os arglwydd priodawr mab aillt ei hunan a wna yn ngham ag ev, ac yn anghyvraith, nawdd arglwydd y cyvoeth iddo, neu y brenin: ac os gwr brenin, neu arglwydd cyvoeth, y bydd a wnelo ag ev yn ngham, nawdd brenin neu arglwydd cywlad iddo, ac i hwnw varnu herwydd cyvraith: ac nis dylit corn gwlad ar vab aillt yu fo.

ccxvi. O dri choll y bydd trais: colli dyn, colli tir, a cholli da cychwynawl: a lle dyco y brenin neu arglwydd cyvoeth un o'r tri, yn amgen nog a'i rhotho cyvraith, rhydd i a'u collo ei raith, a'r un a'u dyco a'u tal, ac a'u diwygia; a lle a'u dyco arall, hawl a ddylit yn nghyvraith ar a'i gwnelo.

ccxvii. Tri chollod nis gellir damdwng arnynt: blawd; gwenyn; ac arian bath: canys llwyr gynhebyg a chyfelyb a vydd

natives; the third is, a man unlearned in the law and political sciences, or a layman who knows not the law and customs of a country and kindred, nor how to decide as to the privilege of land, nor as to the privilege of office, nor as to the accessaries of galanas, and other things in law, because he has not been regularly instructed; and the ignorant and unlearned are not to decide upon any thing whatever in law, be it what it may; since there cannot be expected in such either reason or sense, other than the result of natural passions, from which there cannot emanate conscientious justice.

215. Three injustices of judgment and decision: deciding upon such as shall not be present in the court to hear, and who has not been regularly summoned, so as to be able to defend himself; second, deciding upon what shall be before the court contrary to law, by the king, or the lord of the court, or by a justice of the court, or any other functionary of court, who might pervert the law; third, an unqualified decider, without authority for his office; and he is denominated an unworthy judge or decider: and in a case where a decision of that kind affects any innate Cymro, he has a right to his raith of country, agitated under the protection and privilege of his chief of kindred. And for an aillt there is his proprietary, with the privilege of a raith due to an innate Cymro, for redressing the wrong of his man, being an aillt. And for an aillt under the privilege of maternity there is the just protection of a chief of kindred; for every innate Cymraes has a right to the protection of her chief of kindred: and if the lord proprietary of an aillt himself do wrong towards him, and unlawfully, he is to have the protection of the lord of the territory, or of the king: and if a man of the king, or of a lord of territory, do wrong to him, he is to have the protection of the king or lord of a federate country, who is to judge according to law: and the horn of the country is not to follow an aillt in flight.

216. Three losses are accompanied by violence: loss of a person, loss of land, and loss of moveable property: and where the king or lord of a territory shall take either of the three, otherwise than the law shall allow him, such as shall lose them have a right to his raith, and the one who shall take them is to pay, and to redress it; and where another shall take them, he becomes amenable to an action at law.

217. Three losses whereon there can be no appraisement: meal; bees; and coined money: because there exists a complete

iddynt; ac nis gellir hawl, namyn o dyst neu gyvaddev, ar a'u dyco yn lledrad.

ccxviii. Tri dyn a ddylynt ymwystlaw a'r brenin, neu arglwydd y cyvoeth, rhag cam y ganddynt, ac er diogelwch gwlad ■ gwerin : cwyn o'n bywyd ac aelawd ar arall drwy dwng ar grair, neu ar gydwybod, yn nawdd Duw a'i wirionedd, achaws bygwth ; ail, a wrthoto iawn cyvraith am argywedd a gafai ; a gorseddwr, a vo hwy no thri diwarnod mewn gwlad ac na rotho warogaeth yn gyvreithawl i arglwydd y cyvoeth, neu i vrehyr, ■ hyny rhag gwneuthur cam ■ hano, cyd na bo cwyn arno : sev yw brehyr, cynnwynawl tiriawg o benteulu yn mraint brawdwr llys.

ccxix. Tri chrair twng y sydd : brysyll golychwyddwr ; enw Duw ; a llaw yn llaw a dynger iddo : a llawgreiriau a'u gelwir. Tri thwng arall y sydd : nid amgen, gair ar gydwybod ; gair yn wyneb haul ; a chadarnau yn nawdd Duw a'i wirionedd. Gwedi hyny doded : y dengair deddv ; ac evengyl Ieuan ; a'r groes vendigaid.

ccxx. Tri pheth nis gellir addev hebddynt : cartrev ddosparthus ; braint gwlad a chenedl ; a chyvarwys yn warrantedig o gymmrawd.

ccxxi. Tri dyn y sydd a'u braint nas byddant wrth gorn gwlad, na llaw ar gledd ; sev hyny, nid ant yn rhyvel : bardd ; feryllt ; a gwr llys : sev nis gellir hebgor un nac arall o'r tri.

ccxxii. Tri arw cyvraith y sydd : cleddyv ; gwayw ; a bwa a deuddeg saeth yn nghawell : ac ar bob gwr teulu eu cadw yn barawdgyrch rhag llu gorwlad ac estron, ac ereill o wyr anrhaith. Ac nis dylit arvau i amgen no Chymro cynnwynawl, neu aillt ar ei drydygwr, er gwarchadw rhag brad a chynllwyn.

ccxxiii. Tri pherchenogaeth tir : ar gyn-tevig, heb wahardd hyd yn nghwbl y trydedd ar ; pentan cyntevig ; a brodoriaeth gyntevig, sev yw hyny, rhoddi y vrawd gyntav yn llys, yn mraint a berchenocai y tir hyny o Gymro cynnwynawl, ■ bod prawv o hyny hyd gylch rhieni ; sev yw

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resemblance to them ; and there can be no claim, except by testimony or acknowledgement, upon such as may take them by stealth.

218. Three persons are required to bind themselves by ■ pledge to the king, or lord of a territory, lest they do wrong, and for the safety of the country and people : on a plaint of fear of life and limb made by another through swearing upon the relic, or upon his conscience, under the protection of God and his truth, on account of a threat ; secondly, one who shall refuse lawful reparation for an injury he might have received ; and an intruder, who shall be longer than three days in a country, and shall tender no lawful submission to the lord of the territory, or to a breyr, and that lest he should do wrong, although there may be no complaint against him : a breyr is an innate land-owner, who is a chief of household having the privilege of a court justice.

219. There are three relics to swear by : the staff of a priest ; the name of God ; and hand-in-hand with the one sworn to : and these are called hand-relics. There are three other modes of swearing : to wit, averment upon conscience ; averment in the face of the sun ; and confirming under the protection of God and his truth. After that were introduced : the ten words of the law ; the gospel of John ; and the blessed cross.

220. Three things without which there cannot be a home : an established dwelling ; privilege of country and kindred ; and sustenance secured by social compact.

221. There are three persons privileged not to attend to the horn of country, nor to have hand on sword ; that is, they are not to engage in war : a bard ; an artist ; and a man of court ; for, neither one nor the other of the three can be dispensed with.

222. There are three weapons by law : a sword ; a spear ; and a bow with twelve arrows in a quiver : and every household man must keep them prepared to act against a border-country host and strangers, and others being men of depredation. And weapons are not allowed to other than an innate Cymro, or an aillt in the third descent, to guard against treachery and ambush.

223. Three titles of possession to land : primary tith, and continuing it without forbiddance unto the completion of the third tith ; a primary fire-back ; and a primary social right, that is, giving the first verdict in court, under the privilege attached to the possessor of that land as an

rhieni gwr, ei dad, ei hendar, a'i orhendar; ac o hyny hyd y nawved ach ac edryd gerni a'u gelwir.

ccxxiv. Tri argae tervyn y sydd: cynwarchadw; braint; a phriodolder. Sev y dywed llyvr arall yn hyn o vodd: tri argae tervyn: rhyw, sev yw hyny barlin o gysevin hawl, neu o gysevin genedl; braint, sev yw a rodded o rodd cenedl i wr, am a wnaeth drostynt ac erddynt; a gwarant, sev rhodd gwlad ac arglwydd yn ngorsedd, am a ddylai cyviaunder gan brid, neu i bedrorion alltudion, yn mraint mamwys, neu unrhyw beth arall, ba ryw hynag y barnawr gwarant llys a gorsedd. Sev a'i dywawd cyvraith Dyvnwal Moelmud; a goreu deddwr o genedl y Cymry ydoedd ev.

ccxxv. Tri chov cenedl y sydd: cov llys cyvraith; cov pencenedl ar ei saith henadur; a chov barddas: cov llys cyvraith a saiv ar yngnaid; cov pencenedl a saiv ar ei saith henadur, nid amgen no breiniau a dichweiniau eu cenedl, ac ar y saith henadur ei dreiglaw i'r pencenedl a vydd wedi yr un a vo marw; a chov barddas a saiv ar veirdd gwarantedig o athrawon, a braint gorsedd. Sev y gelwir y tri chov hyn, tri chov gwarantedig gwlad a chenedl; ac arnynt y mae gwarantu pob ach bonedd, a phob braint arvau; canys, o vrait tir y mae braint arvau; a lle cefir braint arvau yn warrantedig o gov ac arwydd, tyst vydd hyny y'mhob dadl tir a daiar.

ccxxvi. Tri thywys cov llys: cov cywundeb dwyblaid; cov tervyn dadl, o daw cynghaws a'i wadu o'r naill, a'i haeru o'r llall; a chov anghyvraith a wnel arglwydd a'i ddyn yn ei lys.

ccxxvii. Tri marwdyst y sydd am dir: tystiolaeth etiveddion, hyd eu gorwyron, neu dra hyny, a gredir yn llys, am a glywsant gan eu rhieni a vu gynt, a'r rhai hyny a elwir gwybyddiaid cov a chydwybod; ail, henaduriaid gwlad a chenedl, am a wyddant

innate Cymro, there being proof of that unto the extent of the circle of parentage; the parentage of a man includes his father, his grandfather, and his great grandfather; and thence unto the ninth degree and descent they are called "gerni."

224. There are three limitations of a meer: prior conservancy; privilege; and proprietary title. Another book describes it in this manner: three limitations of a meer: kind, which is supremacy from original claim, or of original kindred; privilege, or what is granted by gift of kindred to a man, for what he has done on their account and for them; and warrant, which is a gift of country and lord in session, for what is due in justice as a prid, or to alltuds in the fourth degree, under the privilege of maternity, or any other kind of thing, howsoever decided by warranty of court and session. So it is declared by the law of Dyvnwal Moelmud; and he was the best legislator of the kindred of the Cymry.

225. There are three records of a kindred: the record of a court of law; the record of a chief of kindred conjointly with his seven elders; and the record of bardism: the record of a court of law depends upon the judges; the record of a chief of kindred depends upon his seven elders, to wit, the privileges and events of their kindred, and the seven elders are to transfer it to the chief of kindred who succeeds the one who may die; and the record of bardism depends upon bards authorized as teachers, and by the privilege of session. These three records are called the three authenticated records of country and kindred; and upon them depends the authenticating of every degree of descent, and every privilege of arms; for, from the privilege of land originates the privilege of arms; and where the privilege of arms shall be found authenticated by record and symbol, that becomes a testimony in every suit as to land and soil.

226. Three guiding records of court: a record of agreement of two parties; a record of termination of a suit, if a pleader come to deny it on the one part, and to assert it on the other; and a record of illegality that a lord commits towards his man in his court.

227. There are three dead testimonies concerning land: testimony of heirs, as far as grandchildren, or beyond that, is credited in court, as to what they heard from their ancestors theretofore, and those are called evidences of memory and con-

parth ach ac edryd ; a thrydydd, pentanvaen tad y govynwr, neu un ei hendad, neu un ei orhendad, neu ereill o'i genedl, neu le adail ei rieni ar y tir ; a phrovi hyny wrth nod a gair cenedl a gwlad : yr hai hyn a savant yn lle tystiadon, lle nis gellir mwy o bwys ar a'u gwrthrym ac a'u gwrthair, o vyned gwrth-yn-ngwrth ger bron llys cyvraith, neu raith gwlad.

ccxxviii. Tair cynnevawd gadwadwy y sydd : cynnevawd a erlid gyvraith ; ail, cynnevawd a ragvlaena gyvraith, gan gyv-iawnder, lle bo iddi awdurdawd o varn llys brenin, o arver a devawd cyn cov ; ac nid iawn iddi namyn dan dervynau y man a'i cafer yn warrantedig o arver ; trydydd, un a ragvlaena gyvraith o ddichwain anianawl, a hono ni chymhell nac yn mhlaid nac yn ngwrth, namyn difawd cwyn a chanlyn, a doddi rhaith gwlad arni, nid amgen no llw dengwyr a deugain o henaduriaid cenedl ; a lle a'i cadarnaer o hyny, ni vydd wedi hyny a gau yn ei herbyn ; sev y dywedir, cyvraith yw, a chov a chadw llys arni.

ccxxix. O dri achaws y cyll gwr drev ei dad : rhybuddiaw gorwlad rhag eddyl arglwydd a'i genedl ; brad arglwydd neu ynad ; a lladd dyn o vurn a chynllwyn : ac enaidvaddeu vydd pob un o'r tri, ac nis gellir eu prynu ; a chenedl o epil pob un o'r tri a vyddant eillion, yn un ansawdd ag ereill o veibion eillion cyn braint o vamwys.

ccxxx. Tri anhebgor cyvraith : braint gwarantedig o wlad ac arglwydd ; gwyr llys, sev yngnaid a brawdwr ; a chov cyvarwyddydd.

ccxxx. Tri chov cyvarwyddydd : llyvr llys ; cerdd davawd, a gwybedydd o lin cerdd, sev bardd gwarantedig o athraw ; a chov gwybodau.

ccxxxii. Tri dyben addysg a chov : gwybyddu ; diwallu ; a dyddanu.

ccxxxiii. Tri anhebgor athraw o vardd : awen o Dduw ; addysg o athraw ; a'i swydd yn warrantedig o varn gorsedd.

ccxxxiv. Tri thlws trevgorodd : llyvr ; athraw o lin cerdd ; a gov geveiliawg.

science ; secondly, elders of country and kindred, as to what they know of kin and descent ; and thirdly, the fire-back stone of the father of the demandant, or the one of his grandfather, or the one of his great grandfather, or others of his kindred, or the house tost of his parents upon the land ; and that proved by the mark and word of kindred and country : those stand instead of witnesses, where there cannot be produced greater weight on behalf of such as oppose them and contradict them, on going contra-per-contra before a court of law, or raith of country.

228. There are three retainable customs : a custom that accords with law ; secondly, a custom that precedes law, consistent with equity, where it has authority by the decision of the king's court, from usage and practice beyond memory ; and is not to be in force but within the limits of the place where it is found warranted by usage ; thirdly, one that precedes law from natural circumstance, and which compels neither on behalf nor against, but extinguishes plaint and proceeding, and sanctioned by raith of country, not other than the oaths of fifty men, being elders of kindred ; and where it shall be so confirmed, nothing afterwards is to bar against it ; for then it is said, it is law, sanctioned by memorial and record of court.

229. For three causes a man forfeits his patrimony : warning a border-country of the intention of his lord and his kindred ; treason to a lord or judge ; and the killing of a person by stopping and waylaying him : and the life of each of the three is forfeited, and they cannot be redeemed ; and the kindred and progeny of each of the three are to be aillts, similar in condition to others who are aillts prior to obtaining privilege by maternity.

230. Three indispensables of law : privilege guaranteed by country and lord ; functionaries of court, or judges and justices ; and record of information.

231. Three records of information : the book of court ; vocal song, and an adept in the structure of song, or a bard authorized as a teacher ; and record of sciences.

232. Three ends of instruction and remembrance : to impart knowledge ; to satisfy ; and to entertain.

233. Three indispensables of a bard who is a teacher : genius from God ; instruction from a teacher ; and his function authorized by the judgment of a session.

234. Three ornaments of a hamlet : a book ; a teacher versed in song ; and a smith in his smithy.

ccxxxv. Tri anhebgor hendrev: tanwydd; dwr croyw; a bugail trevgordd.

ccxxxvi. Tri anhebgor havodwr: bwd; bugeilgi; a chyllell.

ccxxxvii. Tri anhebgor bwd havodwr: nenbren; nenfyrch; a bangor: a rhydd iddo eu tori yn nghoed gwyllt a vyno.

ccxxxviii. Tri phren nid rhydd eu tori heb genad gwlad ac arglwydd: mesbren, sev derwen; a bedwen; a rhavnwydden.

ccxxxix. Tri anhebgor boneddig cynnwynawl: brecan; telyn; a challawr: ac yn ddogned paladr iddo.

ccxl. Tri anhebgor taiawg: pentan; glaiv; a chavn: ac iddo o ddogned paladr.

ccxli. Tri pheth ni renir ag arall: cledd; cylllell; a brecan: sev a'u pieufont a'u ceidw o iawn cyvraith.

ccxlii. Tri arlludd tir: hawl yn llys; tor arad; a llosgi ty ar y tir.

ccxliii. Tri chadarn byd: arglwydd; ynvyd; a diddim.

ccxliv. Tri ni vyddant garddychwel ddir a gorrwod, sev nid iawn gyru swydd ar un o henynt: gwraig; bardd; ac annhiriog: sev nid iawn gyru ar un o henynt na swydd gwlad, na llaw ar gledd, ac ni vyddant wrth gorn a gwaedd gwlad: sev ar vardd y mae braint Duw a'i dangnev, a'i swydd wrth gerdd; ac nis dylit gwasanaethu dwy swydd; ac ar wraig y mae gwr, a braint arglwydd priodawr iddo erni; ac nid iawn dwyn oddiar arall ei briawd o ddyn nac o dda; ac ar annhiriog nis dylit gyru llaw ar gledd, achaws nid oes gantho dir iddei golli; ac nid iawn iddo golli bywyd ac aelawd tros arall, namyn gadael iddo ei serch a'i gynghyd; a lle ydd elo llaw ar gledd, brydd a'i gelwir; a braint brydd a ddylit iddo.

ccxlv. O dri pheth y cyll Cymro cynnwynawl dir ei dad, a braint ei geneall: cwbl gargychwyn i wlad estron; cwbl ymdanc a llu estron yn rhyvel a chenedl n Gymry; a chwbl ymrodd i lu estron gortrech, o vodd, lle y gallai ddianc.

235. Three indispensables of a permanent abode: fire-wood; pure water; and a hamlet herdsman.

236. Three indispensables of a summer resident: a bothy; a herdsman's dog; and a knife.

237. Three indispensables of the bothy of a summer resident: a roof-tree; roof-supporting forks; and wattling: and he is at liberty to cut them in any wild wood he pleases.

238. Three trees that it is not free to cut without the permission of the country and the lord: an acorn-tree, or oak; and a birch-tree; and a witch-elm.

239. Three indispensables of an innate boneddig: a plaid; a harp; and a boiler: and his spear allowance.

240. Three indispensables of a taeog: a fire-back; a glaive; and a trough: and his spear allowance.

241. Three things that are not shared with another: a sword; a knife; and a plaid: those who own them keep them by right of law.

242. Three bars as to land: a suit in court; a breaking of a plough; and the burning of a house on the land.

243. Three mighties of the world: a lord; an idiot; and a nonentity.

244. Three that are not car-removable by compulsion and necessity, upon whom it is not right to impose office: a woman; a bard; and one having no land: for it is not right to impose upon them office of country, or hand upon sword, and they are not to attend to the horn of the country: the bard is devoted by privilege to God and his peace, his office being the cultivation of song; and two offices ought not to be served; and over a woman there is a husband, with the privilege of proprietary lord over her; and it is not right to take from another his appropriation either of person or of property; and one without land ought not to be compelled to have hand upon sword, because he has no land to lose; and it is not right that he should lose life or limb on account of another, but that he should be left to his pleasure and purpose; and where he shall lay hand upon sword, he is called a volunteer; and he becomes entitled to the privilege of a volunteer.

245. By three things an innate Cymro loses his patrimony, and the privilege of his kindred: complete car-removal to a strange country; complete confederacy with a strange host at war with the kindred of the Cymry; and complete resignation to an oppressing host of strangers, and that wittingly, where he might have escaped.

CCXLVI. O dri pheth ydd ennill Cymro vrait ei genedl, a'i dir yn rhydd, gwedi a'i collo: cwbl garddychwel o wlad estron; cwbl gargoll dros Gymru a Chymro; a chwbl ymwrthvyn a llu estron gortrech, lle gallasai vrait a thiroedd y ganddynt yn warantedig, o ymgyvladd ag wynt.

CCXLVII. Tri charychwyn heb attychwel y sydd: gwraig briawd, sev ydd aeth ei braint oddiwrth ei chenedl, ac yn nghenedl ei gwr priodawr, a hyny yn mraint a bodd cyvraith, ac ni ddylai ddychwelyd drachevn yn mraint ei chenedl hi: sev ni adwna cyvraith a wnelo unwaith yn ngwybod: trevtadawg, wedi bod yn hir yn alltudedd yn ngwlad estron, a dychwelyd wedi hyny iddei wlad ei hun, a chafael ei dir; od a ev eilwaith yn ddilys yn alltudedd, nid ymchwel drachevn o iawnder; ac, o gwna, ni roddir iddo drev ei dad; yr arglwydd cyvoeth a'i piau yn ngwarchadw, yny wypo pwy arall o'r genedl a'i dyly, ac yna ei roddi i hwnw: a chyswynvab, a gymmerer, neu a water, gan y genedl, pa un bynag a wnelawr ni ddylit ei adwneuthur; sev yw cyswynvab, mab i arall, neu vab llwyn a pherth, a gymerawr yn gyvreithawl, er cael mab o etivedd.

CCXLVIII. Tair llys gwlad a chyvraith amryval eu cynnal, parth gorddawd ac ansawdd gwyr llys a'i swyddwyr: un Bowys; un Gaerllion ar Wysg, sev un Morganwg a Deheubarth; ac un Gwynedd: cisioes, yr un cyf cymmrawd y sydd ar y tair gwlad hyny; nid amgen, gorsedd dygynnull gwlad a chywlad yn rhaith; ac yn amgen o vodd nid rhydd gwneuthur cyvreithau yn Nghymru; sev nid braint, a iawn cyvraith a chymmrawd, i un neu arall o'r gwledydd wneuthur cyvraith namyn yn nghyswyn y rhai ereill. Sev yw arver Powys, maer, canghellawr, un brawdwr, o ynad swydd, ofeiriad i ysgrivenu dadleuoedd, a rhingyll: ac yn hono nid oes amgen o wyr llys a swyddau, herwydd arver cyn cov a chlyw y wlad a'r genedl, yn Mhowys. Llys gwlad a chyvraith yn Ngwynedd a vydd yn hyn o vodd; nid amgen, arglwydd y cwmwd, oni bydd yno y tywysawg ei hunan, maer, canghellawr, un ynad swydd, ofeiriad Clynog, neu un Bangor, neu un Penmon, i ysgrivenu dadleuoedd, a rhingyll. Llys Deheubarth, sev hono cysevin llys Caerllion

LAWs, II.

246. By three things a Cymro regains the privilege of his kindred, and his land free, after he shall have lost them: complete car-returning from a strange country; complete car-loss for Cymru and Cymro; and complete self-withholding from an oppressing host of strangers, where he might have obtained privilege and lands securely from them, by coinciding with them.

247. There are three car-departures without return: a married woman, as her privilege has gone from her kindred, and become merged in that of the kindred of her proprietary husband, and that consonant to the privilege and dictate of law, and she is not to return to the privilege of her own kindred: as the law will not undo what once it has knowingly done: one possessed of patrimony, after having been long in a state of alienism in a strange country, and afterwards returning to his own country, and obtaining his land; if he go a second time unquestionably into a state of alienism, he returns not again by right; and, if he do, his patrimony is not to be given to him; the lord of the territory has possession of it in conservancy, until it shall be known what other individual of the kindred has a right to it, and then it is to be given to that one: and a reputed son, that shall be received, or that shall be rejected, by the kindred, whichever shall be done, it ought not to be undone; a reputed son is the son of any one, or a son of bush and brake, that shall be lawfully received for obtaining a son to be an heir.

248. Three courts of country and law variously constituted, in respect to the power and description of the men of the court and its officers: one of Powys; one of Caerllion upon Usk, or the one of Glamorgan and South Wales; and one of Gwynedd: nevertheless, the same body of social jurisprudence extends over those three countries; to wit, conventional session of country and federate country in raith; and in no other manner is it permitted to make laws in Cymru; for there is no privilege, by right of law and social jurisprudence, for the one or the other of the countries to make a law but in connexion with the rest. The usage of Powys is, a maer, a canghellor, one judge, as a judge of office, a priest to write the pleadings, and an apparitor: and there are no other men of court and offices, according to usage beyond memory and hearing of the country and kindred, in Powys. Court of country and law in Gwynedd is constituted in this manner; to wit, the lord of the cwmwd, unless the prince be there himself, a maer, a

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ar Wysg; tywysawg, neu vrenin, ac yn ei le ev, pan nas bytho, arglwydd y cantrev, neu y cwmwd, a chydag ev maer, a chynghellawr, ac ysgolaig llys, i ysgrivenu dadlau a chov llys, a rhingyll, a lliaws brawdwr neu yngnaid. Sev brawdwr neu ynad, pob tiriawg o benteulu cyvreith-iawl yn Neheubarth, a Morganwg, a Gwent; a'r lliaws brawdwr o saith i bedwar ar ddeg, ac o hyny hyd un ar ugain, ac o hyny yn nengwyr a deugain; ■ u barn a elwir rhaith llys. Sev yn Mhowys a Gwynedd un brawdwr swydd; ac yn ngwledydd Deheubarth; nid amgen, Ceredigion, a Dyved, a Morganwg, a Gwent, lliaws brawdwr braint; sev hyny, o vraint tir a theulu; ac nis dylit yno vrawdwr neu ynad swydd; sev y bydd y brawdwr wrth raith avlavar henaduriaid a phencenedl. Sev y dywedir, y gellir llys yn Neheubarth, o'r tri hyn; nid amgen, brenin, neu arglwydd cwmwd yn ei le, canghellawr o ysgolaig, a lliaws brawdwr; ac un neu arall o'r brawdwr ■ wna swydd rhingyll yn y llys, neu 'r canghellawr a'i gwna.

Ac velly tervyna trioedd Dyvnwal Moelmud, a elwir trioedd gwladoldeb a chywladoldeb. A phob prydydd ac achwr a vynai wybod breiniau a devodau gwlad a chenedl y Cymry benbaladr; a braint bonedd; a'i rhyw o gyvawnder; a braint arvau, parth bonedd a rhandiroedd; a braint ac anmraint ar eillion; a ddylai wybod y trioedd hyn, cyn y bo iawn iddo radd warantedig, yn ngorsedd, wrth gerdd davawd, wrth vraint a devawd beirdd yr hen Gymry.

A myvi Thomas, ab Ivan, o Drev Bryn yn Morganwg, a'i ysgrivenodd o hen lyfrau Syr Edward Mawnsel o Vargam, pan oedd oedran Crist ein Harglwydd ni 1685.

canghellor, one judge by office, the priest of Clynog, or the one of Bangor, or the one of Penmon, to write pleadings, and an apparitor. The court of South Wales, or that which was originally the court of Caerllion upon Usk; the prince, or the king, and in his stead, when he is not there, the lord of the cantrev, or the cymwd, and along with him a maer, a canghellor, ■ clerk of court, to write the pleas and record of court, and an apparitor, and several justices or judges. Every landowner, being a lawful chief of household, is a justice or judge in South Wales, Morganwg, and Gwent; and the number of justices from seven to fourteen, and thence to twenty-one, and thence to fifty men; and their judgment is called raith of court. In Powys and Gwynedd there is one judge by office; and in the countries of South Wales; to wit, Ceredigion, Dyved, Morganwg, and Gwent, there are several justices by privilege; that is, by privilege of land and household; and there a justice, or judge by office, is not required; for the justices are chosen by the silent raith of the elders and chief of kindred. It is said that, in South Wales, a court can be composed of these three; to wit, the king, or the lord of the cymwd in his stead, a canghellor being a clerk, and several justices; and one or other of the justices executes the office of apparitor in the court, or the canghellor executes it.

And thus terminate the triads of Dyvnwal Moelmud, which are called triads of community and federate community. And every annalist and genealogist that would become acquainted with the privileges and customs of the country and kindred of the Cymry collectively; and the privilege of descent, and its nature by equity; and the privilege of arms, in respect to descent and territorial divisions; and the privilege and lack of privilege of aillts; such ought to know these triads, before he can of right have an authorized degree of vocal song, in session, according to the privilege and custom of the bards of the old Cymry.

And I Thomas, son of Evan, of Trev Bryn in Morganwg, transcribed this from the old books of Sir Edward Mansell of Margam, when the year of Christ our Lord was 1685.

BOOK THE FOURTEENTH.

[EGLURAD.

[ELUCIDATION.

I. AM ARDELW.]

I. OF ARDELW.]

I. Tri ofer braw y sydd a gynnig dyn ac ni wrandewir o gyfreith: praw a gynycio hawlwr i wiriaw y hawl wedy ateb or amddiffynwr iddi; eil yw praw a gynycio amddiffynwr wedy ateb y hawl a chau yn y dadyll; trydydd praw ar na wnaethbwyd peth y bo ymhawl amdanaw: canys anawdd yw profi y fi y peth ni bu; cany bu y peth ni wnaethbwyd etton; eissioes ef a ellir profi negyfaeth lle bo.

1. There are three futile proofs, which a person may offer, and are not, by law, listened to: a proof that a claimant shall offer to verify his claim, after the defendant has answered it; the second is, a proof that a defendant shall offer, after having answered to a claim, and the suit closed; thirdly, a proof that a thing has not been done, concerning which there shall be proceedings instituted: because it is difficult to prove a thing to be, that has not been; since the thing that has not been, has not yet existed; nevertheless a negation can be proved, where it shall not exist.

II. Tri pheth ni chyngain ynghyfreith praw ar weithred eithyr y teir hynn; a gwad dros wassaf sef yw hynny gwadu hynn a elwit arddelw am danaw gynt; a chof wedi brawt; ac obry y ceffi, lle mae dewedylf am frawr beth yw cof wedy brawd.

2. Three things which accord not in law: proof of an act, except in three cases; denial as to a gwaesav, which is, denying that for which an arddelw has been previously called; and remembrance after judgment; and above thou wilt find, where judgment is spoken of, what is implied by remembrance after judgment.

III. Tri rhyw waessaf cyfreithiawl y sydd: arddelw; ac arwayssaf; a gwarant am beth digyfodic ac amddiffyn heb warant.

3. There are three kinds of legal gwaesavs: an arddelw; an arwaesav; and a warrant for immoveable property; or defence without a warrant.

IV. Tri rhyw arddelw y sydd: arddelw o berchenogaeth da; ail yw a gymero da o law amddiffynnwr, ai ollwng yntau yn rhydd; trydydd ardelu cyfreithiawl fal na ddylyer ateb y hawl.

4. There are three kinds of arddelws: an arddelw of the ownership of property; the second is, one that shall take property out of the hand of a defendant, and set him free; thirdly, a lawful arddelw, so as not to be required to answer a claim.

V. Deu ryw arddelw am dda sydd o berchenogaeth: un am da byw hwnnw a berthyn y arddelw oi eni ni feithrin ac nad aeth deirnos y ar y warchadw ai berchenogaeth. Pam y dywedir hynny? O bydd deirnos yn ddiarddelw mewn yna y ddylyir manegi ir arglwydd y da ni chyll y dyn y dda er henny eythyr y ddamdwng yn y law ef, ac ni bydd arnaw ef am gynnal er hynny.

5. There are two kinds of arddelw for the ownership of property: one is for live property, which requires an arddelw of birth and rearing, and that it had not been three nights from his custody and ownership. Why is that said? If it be three nights without arddelw [in another's hand,] then the lord is to be informed of it; the person does not, therefore, lose his property, but is to swear to it in the other's hand, although he is not thereby to uphold it.

VI. Arddelw perchenogaeth o dda marw hwnnw a berthyn y gadw ganthaw cyn y golli oll wna ef, a hwnnw hefyd a ddylyir arddelw nad aeth deirnos; ac ni ddylyir gwadu gyd ac arddelw, namyn dywedyd bod iddaw geidweid a gadwo y dda ganthaw; sef yw yr arddelw hwnn diarffor i ymoglyd rhac yr hawl ac arfer o bell gwell iddaw.

6. The ownership of dead property requires an arddelw of custody before loss, and, likewise, that it had not been from his custody three nights; and denial is not needed together with an arddelw, only saying, that he has guardians that the property is his; which arddelw is a way to obviate the claim, and use [other means hereafter] which may be better for him.

VII. Arddelw a gymero peth o law dyn, a ddisgin o lawer sef yw hwnnw dywedyd y fennygyaw o hwnn a hwnn; neu y rodidi yn adneu attaw; neu y gyfnewidiaw ac ef; neu y wystlaw iddaw; neu warchau anifail yn gyfreithiawl; a gwadu lledrad ac anghyfreith: ac nid cwbl addef, ac nid cwbl wad cythyr y haddef oll, neu y gwadu oll. Eissioes addef a berthyn yma dygod y da attaw ac eissioes yn gyfreithiawl.

VIII. Arddelw arall: dywedyd nad cyfreithiawl y cwyn neu yr hawl ac na ddylir ateb iddi; sef yw hynny gorsaf cyfreithiawl y beri yr hawl sefyll, sef yw hynny nad cyfreithiawl yr hawl nar cwyn, ac na ddylir ateb y gwyn anghyfreithiawl; ac nyd gwad hynny ac nyd addef yr hawl. Ai dywedyd na ddyleir ateb y ryw ar hawlwr a gyrry amraint arnaw; neu ddewedyd na dyly y rhyw ddyn ar amdiffynnwr ateb yr hawl nac i un hawl; a dywedyd y fod yn farn goll ac na ddily ateb y hawl ddybryd o byd fell; ac nyd arddelw cyfreithiawl yw . . . honno, namyn arddelw yn torri ac yn llesteir cyfreith cyn dylyir y cymryd canyt o cyfreith urdeu na nawdd sant; na chymyn na chred na phriodas, na diddymrwydd o ddyn y dda pan arddelwo un or rhei hynny canys ymwadu a chyfreith y mae nad ctyb yr arddelw cyfreithiawl a hwnnw ar alw a digawn bod o gyfraith yn a ddelw drostaw na ddily ay am cau o gyfreith rhwng y dyn ay hawl; ac na ddilyo ateb lle cayo cyfreith.

IX. a ddily bot am bob da cyfodedic hydrym y holi ai ddechreu a ffeidiaw a h

X. na ddily bot am hawl fach a chynogyn, na bru duw nad amserol na chyfreithiawl y cwyn y ateb y amser o honaw megys cwyn am sarhaet onyd or pryd hwn neu am alanas onyt cyfreithiawl, ac yn oedeu cyfreithiawl y ddial celcin ay dywedyd na chynebryngwyd yr cwyn yr llys yn gyfreithiawl euthur teithu treis lle bo; ay na yrwyd yr hawl yn gyfreithiawl; ay er y da lle bo hynny; neu nad edewis braw yn amserawl, cyn cau yn y dady; neu addaw profi, lle perthyno gyrr, neu ddamdwng; neu ddamdwng, lle perthyno gyrr, ne braw; neu gyrru, lle perthyno praf neu damdwnc ■ y mae cywreirwydd y ossod hawl ay cynhebrwnc ay dywedud gwall air yn y llys

7. An arddelw, who shall take a thing from a person's hand, may use many pleas: saying, that he borrowed it from so and so; or that it was placed as a deposit with him; or that it was matter of exchange; or pledged with him; or a legally impounded animal; and denying theft and illegality: and confession and denial are not complete, without either confessing or denying the whole. In this case confession is appropriate; that the property was in his hands, but, nevertheless, legally so.

8. Another arddelw: saying that neither the plaint nor the claim is legal, and is not to be answered; that is a legal bar to arrest the claim, that, neither the claim nor plaint being legal, an illegal plaint is not to be answered; and that is not a denial, nor confession, of the claim. As saying, that such a person as the claimant is not to be answered, and charging him with want of privilege; or saying, that such a person as the defendant is not to answer that claim, or any claim; and saying, that it is a void judgment, and that a wrong claim is not to be answered, if it be so; and that is not a lawful arddelw, but one that breaks and impedes law, although it is to be accepted; for, by law, [if a person be in] holy orders, or sanctuary of a saint; or by will, or vow, or marriage, or destitution, [become himself divested of property;] when he shall make use of such arddelw, he shuns law [by not producing] a lawful arddelw; and, thus, as he does not produce his arddelw, but calls persons to prove this, the law closes between the person and his claim; and he is not to answer where the law shall close.

9. [An arddelw is to be produced] for every moveable property [which may be] claimed, [and the claim abandoned.

10. An arddelw] is not to be in a suit of surety and debtor, or briduw the plaint is neither timely, nor legal, to answer as a plaint for saraad, unless at this time, or for galanas, unless lawful, and at the legal periods to avenge a murder or saying, that the plaint was not followed up legally in the court; [or that it did not amount] to the teithi of violence, where they occur; or that the suit was not legally prosecuted; or [prosecuted] for the sake of the property, where that occurs; or that he did not promise timely proof, before closing the suit; or promising proof, where prosecution, or swearing, was appropriate; or swearing, where prosecution, or proof, was appropriate; or proof, or swearing, was appropriate; or

ac ymwrthod ac ymwellau deirgweith cany ddylyir dalu a wellawceir hyd yny syrthyaw am dir deirgweith, neu cau cyfreith am d os holir or ffyrdd y cay cyfreith rhwng dyn ay ddylyet, ay anghyf eithy y cwyn, or na bo perchennu y da y nch a cwyno amdanaw neu wyt ba ddylet i wrth arffedoc . . . cwyn; ay na bu wys cyfreithiawl y ateb yr hawl; neu na henwyd pa ryw da, neu pa ryw dir, neu pa dref na pha feint na wahaner; pa ffordd y gwahaner a dyn y dda or sawl ffyrdd y sydd y neu pa amser y bo yr hawl ay dyddon ay Sul; neu edrych pa amser or dydd fo yr amser y cadeirier pleidieu ynghyfreith; neu na bo gan yr hawlwr y ddefnyddyeu oll ynydd coll neu gaffael; neu a fo yr eilweith wedy bod gynt dosbarth am danei, neu dygymot; neu na fo messur ar y hawl canys dyly bod messur ar bob hawl; neu na henwer yr amddiffynnwr neu hawlwr erbyn y henú bedydd; neu edryc . . beth fo ai un hawlwr ay dau ay tri; canyt oes cyfreith rwng hawlwr ac amddiffynnwr, na rhwng amddiffynwyr a hawlwr namyn rhwng hawlwr ac amddiffynnwr; neu edrych y yr hawlwr ac ef yn cwynaw; neu a fo mach neu fru duw canys o bydd cam yw y gwyn; neu a fo cwyn am dda cyn dyfot oet y dalu; neu ymrafelwyt y cwyn; neu a fo messur mwy noc a fu hawl yny cwyn hynny wyntwy yw gwarant heb amddiffyn sef yw hynny ceidwad heb arddel a llyna orsaf cyfreithiawl y beri iddi seuyll.

[urging a lack] of skill to describe and to follow up a claim [legally;] or saying a faulty word in the court, and refusing three times to amend it; for a faulty word, in a suit for land, is not fatal until it occurs three times, or closes the law [in that case;] if it be claimed in any of the ways that closes the law between a person and his due, as an illegal plaint, or one of which the prosecutor is not the real party; or [one in which] there is to be no barrator; or that there was no legal summons to answer the suit; or that the kind of property, or land, or trev, or quantity lost, was not specified; or the way in which the person lost his property, of the various ways [in which it might occur;] or what time the claim may be, whether on the blank days, or on a Sunday; or noticing at what time of day the parties are arranged in law; or that the claimant has not all his essentials on the day of decision; or that he sues a second time, after previous decision, or settlement; or that he states not the extent of his claim; for there is to be an extent to every claim; or that the defendant, or claimant, be not named by his baptismal name; or observing whether there be one, or two, or three claimants; for there is no law between claimants and a defendant, nor between defendants and a claimant, only between a claimant and a defendant; or noticing the claimant's [possession,] and he suing; or whether there be a surety, or briduw, [in the cause;] for if there be, the plaint is wrong; or whether it be a plaint for property before the time for payment; or whether the plaint has been altered; or whether a greater extent be mentioned than the claim in the plaint; [or whether] there be a guarantor without defence, that is, a guardian without an arddelw; and that is a legal bar to arrest the suit.

II. GAN DARPU DYWEDYD OR ARDDELWON CYFREITHIAWL, BELLACH LLYMA EDRYCH

1. cyfreithiawl mwy neu peth yw lle gyrru dyn ar arall: bot ganyat y gychwyn y peth; neu haeru or amddiffynnwr roddi or hawlwr iddaw y peth y mae yn y holi neu yn y delu; neu wystlaw æ am henne bod iddaw digawn a wyppo bod yn wir panyt ardelw cyfreithiawl y rei hynn; cyfreith a ddyweit y doter coll neu gaffael ymhen arall meg neu amodwr neu dyst, neu wybyddieit neu orfodeit neu arwaessaf y gymryd drwc allan o law dyn ceyt . . . rhei hynny oll, na ellir eythur gadu ballu

LAWS, II.

II. HAVING CONCLUDED DESCRIBING LAWFUL ARDDELWS, HERE IS FURTHER NOTICE OF LEGAL [DEFENCES.]

1. As when a person shall prosecute another: that he had permission to move the thing; or the defendant insisting that the claimant gave him the thing which he is claiming or avouching; or [that the thing was] pledged to him; and that for the truth of this he has enow that know it. [As these are] not lawful arddelws; the law says, [that by these] the decision is placed in the hands of another, such [as a guardian,] or contract-man, or witness, or evidence, or gorvodog, [or surety,] or arwaessaf, to take the misdeed from the hand of the person; all those [are guardians,] who

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eytyr y creyryau; neu sefyll os a sefydloc yr neb ay galwe Rhei or rhei hynn a allant ballu hen a naddunt sef yw hwnnw arddelw a hwnnw nid rhaid y wyssyaw na cheidwad hefyd, na gwybyddiat ni wyssir hefyd.

ii. Pob arddelw hagen ar y gyrrer arnaw peth megys rhoddi peth neu dalu neu fot bodd i gychwyn peth, neu y wystlaw peth a ellir i profi drwy wybyddieit os gwedir wynt cany bydd arwaessaf neb eythyr y neb a henwir yn arwaessaf neu lle y hewer arwaessaf.

iii. Ail yw arwaessaf sef yw hwnnw lle rhoddo dyn y arwaessogaeth yna cadw y westi yw gadw rhac drwg; sef lle y bydd hynny am ledrad nos, ac angecynrchawl, am ffyrnigrwydd, neu weithred ddybryd; cyt galler galw arwayssaf hefyd am ledrad yn llaw.

iv. Trydyd yw gwarant am dda angyfododyn; sef yw hynny am dda angecwynnawl neu am lafur neu beth ni weler ac a fo argy neu am dorri tir neu ar; dywedud bod gwarant yddaw hynny a henwi y warant.

v. Tri lle y lludd cyfreith y ddyn y arddelw: un lle rhoddo dyn ym penn arddelw am dda yn llaw a hwnnw heb fod yny maes ny cheiff ef oed euythyr y aryw . . . eil le rhoddo dyn y arddelw ym penn dyn ny ddylyo ateb y hawl; trydydd lle rhoddo dyn y arddelw am beth y dylyo gwybyddieit ym pen neu ympenn ceidweid lle dylyo gwybyddieit neu reith fod.

vi. Tri pheth a ddyly gwarant ddiball y wneuthyr yn llys: gwrtheb yn ddioghir ddiorsaf drostaw chun athros yr amddiffynnwr a thros y da cynhennus; eil yw sefyll wrth cyfreith yn y dadyl am a berthyno arnaw drwy ddedfryd ynad; trydydd gwneuthur cwbyl drostaw a thros yr amddiffynnwr a far . . uchof arddelw cyfreithiawl nad ateb.

vii. Nyt oes wat y arddelw canys dr . . . amddiffyn ynt.

viii. Ny eyll arwaessaf wat eythyr ay gadw geni a meithrin a cadw cyn coll ae arddelw.

ix. Nyt oes oet y arwaessaf cynyrchawl onyt

x. Nid oes oed y arwaessaf anghynyrchol

cannot be foiled but by being put to the relics; or succeed [but by being] steadfast to the one who calls [them.] Some of these may fail, [as an arwaessaf] that is, an arddelw, and it is not necessary to summon him, or a guardian, or an evidence.

2. Every arddelw, however, for a thing as being given, or paid, for which a prosecution is instituted, or permission had to remove it, or to pledge it, can be proved through evidences, if the thing be denied; for no one can be an arwaessaf but the one named as an arwaessaf, where an arwaessaf is named.

3. The second is, an arwaessaf; that is, where a person shall give his arwaessaf to exonerate his guest from wrong; that is, as to night theft, and absence, and ferocious or horrid deeds; although an arwaessaf can likewise be called for theft in hand.

4. The third is, a warrant as to immovable property; that is for unremoved property, or labour, or a thing unseen which may be [injurious,] or for ground-breach, or arature; let him say he has a warrant, and naming his warrant.

5. Three cases where the law bars a person from his arddelw: one is, where a person shall declare his arddelw for property in hand to be another man, and such one not being in the field, he is not to have time but to [produce him]; secondly, where a person shall give his arddelw by producing another, who cannot answer to a claim; thirdly, where a person shall give his arddelw for a thing, where he ought to have evidences, [by producing guardians,] or guardians where evidences, or a raith should be.

6. Three things which a faultless guarantor is to do in court: to reply without delay, without reserve, for himself, and for the defendant, and for the property in dispute; the second is, to stand to the law in the suit, as to what shall pertain to him, through the verdict of a judge; thirdly, to do all for himself, and for the defendant, which a judge shall order [as] above, [or give a] lawful arddelw that he ought not to answer.

7. There is no denial to an arddelw, because [he must make a] defence.

8. An arwaessaf can effect no denial, but birth and rearing, or custody before loss, or arddelw.

9. There is no time for a present arwaessaf, but [to answer upon summons.]

10. There is no time for an absent arwaessaf.

III. [TRIOEDD.]

i. Tri cymeinioc cyllid: amobyr; ebediw a gobyr estyn: fal y y bydd pob un lle taler.

ii. Tri dyn a dal abediw heb dir: mab tan oed pedeir blwydd ar ddec, yna y dyly fyned ar y da ehun ac ardrethu; a bonheddic canhwynawl a gwr cyfaruwssawc.

iii. Tri dyn a ardretha y arglwydd heb dir ar y helw: mab pedeir blwydd ardddec pan el y luydd; gwr a talo tir yn waetir cyllidiet drostaw; a rhoddyat merch talet y hamobyr cany bo tir iddaw.

iv. Tri lle y diffydd gwybyddyeit rheith: lle caffer dogyn fanac am ledrad; ac am wys; ac atneu: canys yn erbyn praw ny ellir eu diwat drwy reith.

v. Tair cyflafan ni ddywygir: lladd pyc; a lladd dyfyrgi; a lladd costoc tom ac aryf o law yn ymddiffryd rhagddaw.

vi. Tri pheth y dadanuddir aelwyd o honunt: llech aelwyd; ac esgynfayn ac allawrlech o dyn: gwerth pob un or rhei hynny o cyfreit

vii. Tri ergid gwalltan a delir: y ty cyntaf a enynno; ar ail ar trydyd: o derfydd el gwynt y rhyngthunt treisiwr yw yr tan ac ni ddywygir o cyfreith o hynny allan.

viii. Tri dyn ni farn cyfraith iddunt fynet yw llw: cyngaws dros y neb a safo gyd ac ef; a rhyfab neu yeuanc; ac arddelw eythyr lle yr arfero arddelw o geidweit yna y tyng ef or blaen.

ix. Tri amryw lw sydd yn llw unweith lle ni bo gyrr; llw tridyblic ol ynol lle bo gyrr cyfreithiawl; llw gwers tra gwers.

x. Tri lle y bydd twng unweith: lle arddawo dyn o wybyddiad, ny thyng ef eythyr unwaith oi flaen; ac amddiffynwr offaen ceidwat; amddiffynwr o flaen y reith: sef yw hyn y ar y amddiffynwr.

xi. Tri lle y bydd twng tri dyblyc ol ynol: lle perthyno damdwng teir y perthyn tyngu yna eil lle gyrru dyn drwy gwyn ar arall ladd celeyn neu ledrad neu cyfryw beth; trydydd lle caffer dogyn fanac neu lle bo lliw.

III. [TRIADS.]

1. There are three cocquivalent gelds: amobyr; ebediw; and investiture fee: as [one may be,] so every one is, where it shall be paid.

2. Three persons who pay ebediw, without land: a boy under the age of fourteen years, for then he is to enter upon his own property, and is to be taxed; an innate boneddig; and a man who has received a donative.

3. Three persons whom their lord taxes, without having land in their possession: a boy of the age of fourteen years, when he goes to war; a man who shall pay land, as blood-land, let him pay geld for it; and the giver away of a daughter, let him pay her amobyr, although he may have no land.

4. Three cases wherein evidences extinguish a raith: where competent information shall be had as to theft; where deposing to a summons; and as to a deposit: for they cannot be denied against proof, through a raith.

5. Three deeds not to be compensated: killing fish; killing an otter; and killing a cur with a weapon in hand in self defence.

6. Three things by which a hearth may be re-uncovered: a hearth-stone; a horse-block; and the fire-slab of a kiln: the worth of each of these by law

7. Three occurrences of uncontrollable fire are paid: the first house that shall take fire; and the second; and third: if there be a space between them, the fire is a ravager, and, by law, no compensation is to be made.

8. Three persons whom the law does not adjudge to take an oath: a pleader, on behalf of whom he may stand; and a child under age, or a youth; and an arddelw, excepting where a guardian is an arddelw; then he is to swear in the outset.

9. There are three kinds of oath in [law:] a single oath in the first instance, where there may be no proceeding; a threefold oath in succession, where there shall be lawful proceeding; and an oath that is made alternately.

10. Three cases where there is once swearing: where a person shall promise an evidence, he swears only once before him; and a defendant before a guardian; and a defendant before his raith: this is in respect to a defendant.

11. Three cases where there is threefold swearing in succession: where appraisement is required, it is needful to swear three times; secondly, where a person shall proceed by plaint against another of murder, or theft, or any similar thing; thirdly,

xii. Tri lle y bydd twng gwers tra gwers : ar fach a bru duw ; ac amodwr : yr hawlwr a dyng yn gyntaf y fod ef yn fach, yna y tyng ynteu nad ydiw ; ynteu yna a dyng y fod ; ac felly gwers tra gwers.

xiii. Tri ryw dwng y sydd : cadarnhau gwir gan dyngu drwyddaw berfedd ; cil yw gwadu geu gan dyngu trwyddaw berfedd ; trydydd yw tyngu peth pedrys herwydd cydwybod yr hyn ny wyper yn ddiheu beth fo ae gwir ae geu ; sef yw hynny llw tebyc.

xiv. Tri peth ni ddyly cytiryogyon eu rhannu : derwgoet ; a doôy wern a cherrig.

xv. Tri meib ni cheiff y tyddyn brein-yawl er y bod yeuaf : mab y frenin Aberffraw, canys yr hynaf ac ceiff ; a mab gwreic a gaffo tir o famwys ; a mab a rodder ar faeth ar fab eillt o ganyat arglwydd cyd caffo ef dir ni cheiff ef y tyddyn.

xvi. Tri wrllys a ddyly y frenines : croen beleu ; a llostlydan a charlwng.

xvii. Tri pheth y sydd reit y wadu pan watter sarhaet : mefyl, na sarhaet ; na dyrchaf na gosod a gwaed na gweli ; nac iddaw ef, nac yw arglwydd nac yw genedyl.

xviii. Teir sarhaed nyd ardderchefir : sarhaed brenin am dorri i nawdd, neu ladd y gennad ; a sarhaed a daler am ladd celain a sarhaed alltud.

xix. Tri angyfarch gwr pan ysgaro ai wraig yfarch y arfêu oll ; a thwnc y dir mal yr el i luydd nys rhann a neb ; trydydd yw y wynebwerth a ddel iddaw am adel bod genthi y arall : ni cheiff hi ran pan ysgaroent o honunt.

xx. Tri anghyfarch gwreic pan ysgaro ae gwr y tri phrifrei y chowyll ; ac hwynebwerth am fod oe gwr gan wreig arall yr amarch iddi ; ac sarhaet, sef yw hynny, os maedd y gwr hi a hi yn wirion a llyna gam gosp o gyfraith.

xxi. Tri gweli tafawt ny thelir namyn y arglwydd : dirwy anostec yn y dadleu pe caffi y dyn yawn am ymgeiniau ac ef ail

where a competent information shall be procured, or where there shall be an accusation.

12. Three cases where there is swearing alternately : as to a surety ; as to bridew ; and a contract-man : the claimant first swears to his being a surety, then the other swears that he is not ; then the first swears he is ; and so in that manner alternately.

13. There are three kinds of oath : confirming truth by swearing through and through ; the second is, denying falsehood by swearing through and through ; the third is, swearing as to a doubtful thing according to conscience, which may not be known to a certainty, whether it be true or false ; and that is a suppositive oath.

14. Three things which co-proprietors of land are not to divide : an oak copse ; a turbary ; and a stone quarry.

15. Three sons who are not to have the privileged tyddyn, notwithstanding their being the youngest : a son of the king of Aberffraw, because the eldest is to have it ; the son of a woman, when he shall acquire land by maternity ; and a son who shall be placed on fosterage with an aillt, by consent of the lord ; although he shall have land, he is not to have the tyddyn.

16. Three furs which the queen is entitled to : the skin of a marten ; of a beaver ; and an ermine.

17. Three things which it is necessary to deny, when saraad shall be denied : disgrace, or saraad ; assault, or attack ; and blood, or wound ; either to the party, or to his lord, or to his kindred.

18. Three saraads which are not to be augmented : saraad to a king, for violating his protection, or killing his messenger ; saraad that shall be paid for killing a person ; and saraad of an alltud.

19. The three exclusives of a man when he shall separate from his wife : his horse, with the whole of his arms ; the tunc of his land, to enable him to join the army, which he is not to share with any one ; the third is, his wyneb-werth, which comes to him, on account of her permitting another to be connected with her : she is not to have a share of these when they separate.

20. The three exclusives of a woman, when she shall separate from her husband, the three primaries : her cowyll ; her wyneb-werth, on account of her husband's being connected with another woman, to her dishonour ; and her saraad, if her husband beat her, and she innocent : and this is a wrong punishment, by law.

21. Three tongue-wounds, which are paid only to the lord : a dirwy for breaking silence in court, if the person might have

yw torri tylluedd rhwng deu ddadleuwr, lle gatter cyfreith ryngthunt; trydydd yw ymgeiniaw o ddyn ar llall yn llys arglwydd wedy gossoder nawd yn un or teir gwyl arbennic.

xxii. Tri dyn ytelir gweli tafawt uddynt: ynad yn meddylyaw am y frawd yn y frawdle; ac effeiriad yn y wenwisc yn darllein llyfren wylyeu uchel; trydydd yw y arglwydd pressennawl: sef a delir uddunt wynebwerth . i . sarhaed heb ddyrchafael y arglwydd anreith ac gwnel.

xxiii. Tri dyn y dygymir uddunt: personeu Crist y degwm; ac ynad a gaiff y decfed geinioc or a farno arno, eithyr le dieithrir pan damdyngo dyn y dda a managwr a gaiff obyr manac, sef yw y ddegfed geinioc a dalo y peth a fanacco: ny cheiff ynad y decfed am dir a lladrad na gwerth celein nac ymladd cythyr pedeir ar ugeint.

xxiv. Tri thwryf cyfreithiawl y sydd: lladd celin ar y tir ymrysonedic, o lladd yn lle arall onyt yno nyt cyfreithiawl; a llocty ar y tir; a thorri aradyr ar y tir hwnnw: sef yw eniwet cwyn am dda cychwynawl, darfot yn un wlad ac ef a llafassu hynny a chynn undydd a blwyddyn ac onys gwneir erbyn hynny ni wrandewir eythyr am hawl fach neu fry duw.

xxv. Teir gweith y ceiff gwreic wynebwerth, nyd amgen pan gaffo y tri prifoi sef yw wynebwerth pawb y sarhaed heb ddyrchafael y lwynebwerth y weith gyntaf y caffo wreic gyd ae gwr chwe ugeint gan y gwr a ddyly; y eil punt; y drydedd hi a eill ysgar ac ef os myn.

xxvi. Teir gorsaf gwreic: pan gysger genthi gyntaf ny ddyly fyned odd yno hyd ym pen y nawfet nos wrth ymgynefinaw ae gwr; a phan ysgaro ae gwr ny ddyly gychwyn or ty hyd ym pen y nawfed dydd, ac yna myned yn ol yr eiddi oll; a phan fo marw y gwr ni ddyly fyned or ty hyd ym penn y nawfed dydd, ac yna mynet onyt ymarddelw oe bod yn feichioc hi a ddyly oed yna wrth y harddelw drwy rodi mach ar naw ugeint o palla y harddelw iddi canys y harddelw bot yn was y beichiogi.

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amends for squabbling with him; the second is, the breaking of an agreement between two disputants, where law is left between them; the third is, a person squabbling with another, in the lord's court, after protection shall have been announced in any of the three principal festivals.

22. Three persons to whom a tongue-wound is paid: a judge, while meditating as to his decision, on his judgment seat; and a priest in his surplice, while reading books, on high festivals; and the third is, to the lord, being present: that is, there shall be paid to them wyneb-werth, that is, saraad without augmentation: to the lord belongs the spoil of such as do so.

23. Three persons to whom a tenth is assigned: to the ministers of Christ their tithe; and a judge has the tenth penny from what he shall pass judgment upon, saving, where it is excepted, when a person shall swear to his property; and an informer has information fee, which is the tenth penny of the value of the thing discovered by him: a judge shall not have the tenth for land; nor for theft, nor of the worth of a corpse, nor from fighting, but twenty-four pence.

24. There are three lawful disturbances: killing of a person upon the land in contention, if killed in any other place but there, it is not lawful; burning a building upon the land; and breaking of a plough upon that land: the injury is, to provoke a suit for moveable property in the same country with the party daring to do it, and before the end of a year and a day; and, unless so done, it is not listened to; except in a suit of surety, or briduw.

25. Three times a woman has her wynebwerth, to wit, when she shall get the three primaries: the wynebwerth of every one is his saraad, without augmentation: her wynebwerth, the first time she shall find a woman with her husband, is six score pence from her husband; the second time, a pound; the third [time,] she can separate from him, if she will.

26. The three holds of a wife: when first slept with, she is not to go from thence until the end of the ninth night to become accustomed to her husband; and when she shall separate from her husband, she is not to move from the house until the end of the ninth day, and then after all her property; and when her husband shall die, she is not to go from the house until the end of the ninth day, and then go, unless she avouches of being pregnant; she is there to have time, through her arddelw, by giving surety for [thrice] nine score

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xxvii. Tri char elyn dyn tan a dwfyr ac arglwydd: sef achaws yw, arglwydd a ddienyda y naill frawd ac a ddial y llall; ail yw tan a lyse y naill brawd ac a ddiiffer y llall rhac rhyn ac anwyd; trydydd yw dwfyr a fawdd y naill frawd ac a ddiiffer y llall o syched neu o beth arall.

xxviii. Teir gwragedd ny ddyly eu gwyr yawn y ganthunt am eu godineb os gwnant: un yw gwreic a ddycer llathlut; cet gwnel yr gwr arall a fo da genthi ni ddyly gwn-euthur yawn yr gwr ae duc lathlud ony chafas y hagwedy pan aeth y wrthaw: cil yw gwreic a gyscer genthi yn gyhoeddawc o garaddas; cet gwnel honno yr gwr arall ny ddyly y gwr cyntaf a gysgws genthi un yawwn: trydydd yw gwreic lwyn a pherth ny ddyly y gorderch y genthi un yawn cyt gwnel aniweirdeb a chymryt un arall. O myn ynteu y gwr cyntaf a ddywedassam uchod beidiaw a rhyw wreig honno am godineb ny ddyly hi un yawn y gan y gwr pan cl ymaith ac nys dyly yr eil gwr.

xxix. Tri pheth a ddyly y mab ieuf yn ragor rhag y frodyr heb y tyddyn breyn-yawl ar tel heb fynet gwynt rhyngthunt: un yw telyn; ail tawlbwrdd; trydydd cwlltyr.

xxx. Tri anghyfarch addefedic ni ddylyir eu difwyn: dwyn cassec y gorffaw daly e hebawl yn llygru yt; a dwyn march neu gassec y rybyddiaw gwlat rhac cyrch a llu gorwlad; a dwyn march neu gassec y geysyau effeiryat y ddyd ymperygyll, neu feddic rhac y golli heb gymyn, neu eissieu meddic.

xxxi. Teir buch a ddyly brenin: buch a ddyco cyngellawr yn attafael gwestfa y breninfa y brenin; a buch a gaffer gan ddyd dr . . . y ran o anreith gorwlad; a buch luyd a buch wyl For.

xxxii. Tri gweith o bydd y gof yn y wneuthu od eir yn y broyll, sef yw hynny yn oleuat, ef a ddyly wynebwerth: cyll cwlltyr; a thedyf bwyall; a gwarthaf gant callawr: ar tri gweith hynny ni ddyly y gof llys y wneuthur y neb yn rhat: penn-gwayw; a chyll cwlltyr a chant callawr.

pence if her arddelw fail her, which is, assurance of pregnancy.

27. Three friendly enemies of a person: fire; water; and a lord: because a lord executes one brother, and avenges the other; secondly, fire burns one brother, and protects the other against starvation and cold; thirdly, water drowns one brother, and protects the other from thirst, or by other means.

28. Three women, from whom their husbands are not to have right for their adultery, if they commit it: one is, a woman seduced; although she may commit with another man what may be agreeable to her, she is not to do right to the man who seduced her, unless she had her agweddi when she went away from him: the second is, a woman openly slept with as a concubine; although such may do an act with another man, the first man who slept with her is not to have any right: the third is, a woman of bush and brake; her paramour is not to have any right from her, although she may commit incontinence, by taking another person. If the first man, of whom we have spoken above, be minded to abandon such kind of woman, on account of fornication, she is not to have any right from the man, when he goes away; and neither is the second man.

29. Three things which the youngest son is to have, in preference to his brothers, besides the privileged tyddyn, and the buildings between which wind does not pass: one is, a harp; a second is, a throw-board; a third is, a coulter.

30. Three acknowledged surreptions, for which no amends are due: taking a mare, to be enabled to catch her colt that is doing damage to corn; and taking a horse, or mare, to warn a country of an inroad, and of the host of a border-country; and taking a horse, or mare, to procure a priest for a person in danger, or a mediciner, lest he be lost without the sacrament, or for want of a mediciner.

31. Three cows which the king is to have: a cow which the canghellor shall take, by distress for the king's gwestva; a cow which shall be found with a person, [over and above] his share of the spoil of a border-country; and a cow for the army, and a cow for the feast of St. Mor.

32. Three works for which, while the smith is making them, if they become brule, that is alight, he is to have wynebwerth: the blade of a coulter; the socket of an ax; and the rim of a cauldron: and these three works the smith of the court is not to do gratuitously: the head of a spear; the blade of a coulter; and the rim of a cauldron.

xxxiii. Tri lle y rhan cyfreith yn ddau hanner: cyntaf rhwng deu froder cyhyt eu gwarchad a thyngu o bob un y dervyn yn yawn yawn yw y gyfreith yna rannu yn ddeu hanner; a mach wedi y bo marw y cynnogyn ef a dal hanner y da e hun yr hawlwr yna neu onid y cynnogyn; trydydd lle pan derfyner o gyfreith pryt nas gwypo gwlad.

IV. [AM Y LLYS.]

i. Tri mechdeyrn dyledoc a ddyly gwlad-ychu Cymru oll dan y therfynau: brenin Aberffraw; arglwydd Dinefwr; a hwnn Mathrafal.

ii. Teir prif lys arbennic sydd ir tri theyrn hynn yn essaydynneu breynyawl iddunt: un yw Aberffraw yn Gwynedd; Dinefwr yn y Deheu; Mathrafal Wynfa ym Powys a llyna mal y dosparthwyt eu tehyrnas wynt yn deir rhan: un bieu uchafiaeth ar y ddwy nyt amgen noc Aberffraw pieu y pendifigaeth.

iii. Tri yeirll y sydd danai hi: yarll Caerllion a iarll Dinefwr ac iarll Mathrafal.

iv. Teir rhan ydoedd y Deheu: Rhiennwc . i . gwlad Rhein; a Rhiellwc a Morgannwc. Maeldaf hynaf ab Unwch un archen a beris Vaelgwn Gwynedd y wyr cael y breint cyntaf cyn boed mwyaf o gantrefoedd yn y Deheu, uchaf yw breint Gwynedd. Pennaf cynghellawr dref yn Ghymry yw Penardd yn Arfon, Maeldaf bioedd honno.

v. Teir mechdeyrn ddylyet a ddylyir o Gymry oll: Aberffra gan y ddwy lys hynny a ddyly un o Ddinefwr, sef yw honno, melget pedeur tunell o fel a gasei pedeur mu ympob tunell, dwy grenneit ym pob mu, llwyth deu wr ar drossol ym pob grenn: peillget o Wynfa a y modd hwnnw hefyt.

vi. Teir punt a thrugein punt a dalei frenin Aberffraw y frenin Lloegyr; yna y gelwit ef frenin Llundain, canys amyl oedd brenhinedd gynt yn Lloegyr: sef y talei ef hynny yn obyr estyn pan gymerei estyn ar y freint.

vii. Tri pheth sydd reit y gynnal y dehyrnas: arglwydd arfeu a chyfreith: arglwydd y gynnal cyfreith; cyfreith y gynnal heddwch; arfeu y gynnal rhyfel ar neb a wrthotto heddwch.

viii. Tri arfeu heddwch brenin y sydd; sef yw y rhei hynny, teir gwialen cy-

33. Three cases where the law shares in equal moieties: first, between two brothers whose occupation has been the same length of time, and each rightly swearing to his boundary; there it is right for the law to share; and a surety, after the death of the debtor, is then himself to pay half the property to the claimant, unless [provided for by] the debtor; thirdly, when meering shall take place by law, which the country has no cognizance of.

IV. [OF THE COURT.]

1. Three rightful vicegerents are to rule all Cymru in its bounds: the king of Aberffraw; the lord of Dinefwr; and he of Mathrafal.

2. There are three chief palaces to these three princes, and privileged residences to them: one is, Aberffraw in Gwynedd; Dinefwr in the South; Mathrafal in *Gwynva in Powys: and so their kingdom was disposed into three parts: to one belongs the supremacy over the two, to wit, Aberffraw.

3. There are three earls under it: the earl of Caerllion; the earl of Dinefwr, and the earl of Mathrafal.

4. The South is in three parts: ^bReinwg, that is, the country of Rein; and Riellwg; and Morgannwg. Maeldaf the elder, son of Ynwch with one garment, caused his grandson Maelgwn Gwynedd to have the supreme privilege: although there are more cantreys in the South, the privilege of Gwynedd is the highest. The chief canghellor-trev in Cymru is Penardd in Arvon, which belonged to Maeldaf.

5. Three vicegerent dues arise from all Cymru: to Aberffraw from the other two; first, from Dinefwr four tuns of honey, each containing four 'mus,' two 'grenaid's in each mu, each 'gren' a load for two men on a pole: flour from Gwynva in the same manner.

6. Three score and three pounds the king of Aberffraw should pay to the king of Lloegyr; then he was called the king of London, for there were many kings formerly in Lloegyr: he should pay that as investiture fee when he might take investiture of his privilege.

7. Three things which are necessary for the support of the kingdom: a lord; arms; and law: a lord, to maintain law; law, to maintain peace; arms, to maintain war, and to restrain such as shall reject peace.

8. There are three weapons for the king's peace; and those three are the three rods

* The district in which Mathrafal is situated is still called Gwynva.

^b Radnorshire.

mell brenin: nyt amgen, croes; gwys; a cha

ix. Teir amryw arfeu ryfel cyfreithiawl: cleddyf a chylllell gwayw a tharian a bwa a saetheu canys gwerth cyfreithiawl y sydd arnunt.

x. Tri gorsaf cleddyf neu fwa: drws mynwent a dadleu ac y gadawer yr aryf ni ddylir y dwyn wynt or lle.

xi. Teir rhan y dyly neuadd y brenin y chyfansoddi: un uch coryf yna y bydd y brenin yn eistedd yn gyntaf, sef yw uch coryf uch celfi ae gefyn wrth y celfi ydd eiste y brenin.

xii. Tri dyn a eistedd gyd ac ef yny llys yn y teir gwyl arbennic: cyntaf yr eiste gyt ac ef ar y \boxplus y cangellawr

xiii. Tri dyn a fydd gar y fron
. canhwyllydd yn cyweiriaw canwylleu;
y meddic ymon y colofen yn dysgu iddaw y bwyd a ddylyo y fwyta.

xiv. Eil is coryf yna yr eyste yr edling beunydd ar ynad llys rhyngthaw ar golofyn or parth arall yr effeiryat teulu; weddy hynny y pencerdd: llyna y tri dyn sydd a deddyf le iddun ay cefyn a y pared.

xv. Teir rhan y rhennir y swyddwyr, y trayan ir brenines. Y gof llys a ddyly eiste mewn cadeir gar bron yr ynad, y golofyn honno a ddyly y gostegwr y maeddu y erchi gostec or tu y wrth y brenin.

xvi. Trydedd rhan yr neuadd yw y tal issaf: yno y dyly y penteulu eiste, ae law asseu ar y tal ddrws ay deulu ganthaw mal y mynno y cyfeistyddyaw ar bardd teulu gar y fronn mewn cadeir. Lle y pencynydd yny neuadd is coryf. i . iscelfy ar cynyddyon ganthaw lle y pengwastrawd is coryf a . y celfy ar brenin ar gwastrodion ganthaw: llyna y pedwar cadeyryawc ar ddec a ddyly bod yny llys.

xvii. Teir seic a ddyly y distein y gossod yny llys: un garbron y brenin; ac un o bob tu iddaw yr rhei neasaf.

xviii. Tri dyn a ymyt bwyd y brenin cog a thrullyat a swyddwr llys.

xix. Tri swyddawc a wasnaetha y brenin oi heiste: ynat; a throedyawc a pencerdd, sef yw hynny bardd cadeiriawc

of compulsion of the king: to wit, a cross; a summons; and a prison.

9. The three various weapons of lawful war: a sword and a knife; a spear and buckler; and a bow and arrows: for there is a lawful worth set upon them.

10. The three depositories of a sword, or a bow: the door of a church yard; a court; and a [bush:] where the weapon shall be left, it ought not to be taken from its place.

11. The king's hall is to be apportioned into three parts: one, the upper portion; the upper portion is above the screen; there first sits the king, with his back to the screen.

12. Three persons sit with him in the court at the three principal festivals: first there sits on his left the canghellor; [then the osb; then the edling.]

13. Three persons who are before him: [the footholder;] the candle-bearer arranging the candles; and the mediciner at the base of the column instructing him what food he ought to eat.

14. Secondly, the lower portion; there the edling sits daily; and the judge of the court between him and the column; on the other side the priest of the household; afterwards the chief of song: those are the three persons whose usual seat is with their backs to the wall.

15. The servants are apportioned in three parts, one third to the queen The smith of the court is to sit in a chair before the judge, which column the silentiary is to strike, on the side farthest from the king, when commanding silence.

16. The third portion of the hall is the lower end: there the chief of the household is to sit, with his left hand to the end door, and his household with him as he willeth to place them; and the bard of the household before him in a chair. The chief huntsman's place in the hall is in the lower portion, that is, below the screen, and the huntsmen with him; the chief groom's place in the lower portion, that is, next the king separated by the screen, and the grooms with him: those are the fourteen persons who sit on chairs in the palace.

17. Three messes the steward is to place in the palace: one before the king; and one on each side of him for those nearest to him.

18. Three persons who are to convey the victuals of the king: the cook; the butler; and the court sewer.

19. Three officers who minister to the king sitting: the judge; the foot-holder; and the chief of song, that is, a chaired

a wypo peth a ddel rhag llaw o gerdd Talicssyn.

xx. Tri dyn yn y llys sydd un werth y corn ar brenin : edling ar penteulu ar pencynydd canys pan fo marw hwynt y brenin ai dyly oll.

xxi. Tri swyddawc nid oes uddunt frethynwisc ac hynny swyddwyr donawc y llys nyt amgen y cyn
. golchwryes nyt oes hefyt dir rydd iden

xxii. Teir sarhaet a ddyly y brenin rann o honunt : honn y frenhines ; honn yr effeiri-iat teulu ; sarhaet celein y ddeuparth or ddwy cyntaf ar trayan or olaf : ac am hynny y dywedir y dyly y brenin trayan y sarhaedeu mal trayan y galanasseu.

xxiii. Tri dyn sydd well eu breint oe heiste noc oe sefyll : ynat yn y frawdle o sarheir o weli tafawt ; pencerdd, sef yw hwnnw bardd a vnillo cadeir sef yw hwnnw a wyppo darongangerdd Talyessin a gwerth pob canu ; troydyawc y freint yw eiste dan droct y brenin, ac yna y mae nawdd iddaw.

xxiv. Tri dyn y mae gwell eu breint oe sefyll noc oe heiste : rhingyll can ddyly eiste yn y llys ; a dryssawr neuadd ; a gostecwr llys.

xxv. Tri chut yw messur bwyt seic lloneit desgyl geu ; a corneit or tri llyn yngcymysc.

V. [AM GOLLI DA.]

I. O dri modd y gwahenir a dyn y dda : un yw oi fodd yn gyfreithiawl ; eil a anfodd yn gyfreithiawl, sef yw hynny drwy farn ac yn udrwg ganthaw y ddifarnu fal y bydd gan bawb ; trydydd oi anfodd yn anghyfreithiawl.

II. Tri modd y cyngain bodd o wrthot o ddyn heb gymell arnaw ; neu o rod-di y dda oe fodd y arall ; trydydd o adel y arall gychwyn y dda heb luddyas heb fygwth heb ofyn nny erbyn.

III. Teir ffordd y bydd rhoddi : un yw rhoi peth y ddyn yn llaw dyn yngwydd tystyon, a gychwyn or dyn ; eil yw rhoddi da henwedfedic y arall drwy dyllued neu drwy feichieu cannys grym un tyst mewn tyllued, canys tyllued yw twng lliaws, canys cadarnaf yw oe deblygu ; trydydd rod-di peth y arall yn y law yngwydd tyst ac yna

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bard, who shall know what is to come in future, from the lore of Taliesin.

20. There are three persons in the court whose horns are of the same value with that of the king : the edling ; the chief of the household ; and the chief huntsman : because, when they die, the king is to have them all.

21. Three officers who are not to have woollen clothing, and [are not among the twenty-four, but are] officers by grant of the court : to wit, the [fuel man ; the porter ; and the] washerwoman : they have likewise no free land.

22. Three saraads of which the king is to have a share : that of the queen ; that of the priest of the household ; and the saraad of a corpse : two parts of the two first, and the third of the last : and, therefore, it is said, that the king is to have the third of the saraads, like the third of the galanases.

23. Three persons who are of superior privilege while sitting than while standing : a judge upon his judgment seat, if insulted by tongue-wound ; a chief of song, that is, a bard that shall have gained a chair, and who knows the prophetic song of Taliesin, and the worth of every poetical composition ; and a foot-holder, whose privilege is to sit under the foot of the king, and it is there his protection is availing.

24. Three persons who are of superior privilege while standing, than while sitting : an apparitor, since he ought not to sit in the court ; a doorkeeper of the hall ; and a court silentiary.

25. Three things conjointly is the measure of a mess : the fill of a hollow dish ; and a hornful of the three liquors mixed.

V. [OF LOSING PROPERTY.]

1. By three ways a person's property is separated from him : one is, lawfully with his consent ; a second is, lawfully without his consent, that is, by judgment, and to his sorrow, as it is to every one ; the third is, unlawfully without his consent.

2. Three modes which imply consent : by a person's refusing it without compulsion ; or by giving the property willingly to another ; thirdly, by suffering another to remove the property without impediment, without threat, without question.

3. Three ways of giving : one is, to give a thing into a person's hand in the presence of witnesses, and its removal by the person ; the second is, to give specified property to another through indemnity, or through surety, for one witness is of force in an indemnity, for indemnity is not the oath of many, nor is it stronger by being

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mynet yn y erbyn, ac gychwyn or dyn hynny dros fessur erw ai dwy.

iv. Teir rhodd ni ellir y had ddwyn o cyfreith rac mor ddiclein y rhoed : un yw tir a ro arglwydd y dydd cyfreithiawl y ddyn ny ellir y neb a ddel wedy ef y ddwyn y ganthaw o cyfreith ; ail, gwreic a roddo cenedyl y wr o rodd ac estyn ny ellir y dwyn oe dyn ay estynnawdd oe anfodd a rodder y ddyn yngwydd tystyon ac gychwyn or dyn, ny ellir y ddwyn ony phalla y tystyon.

v. Tair ffordd y gwahenir da y wrth dyn yn anghyfreithiawl ac ni wehenir ai berchenogaeth : adynau ; llog ; a benffyc : y da hwnnw a ellir y lyssu y meddyant y dda yr hynny.

vi. Teir ffordd y gwahenir dyn ac dda oe fodd yn cyfreithiawl hefyd ac ae berchenogaeth : rhodd a chyfnwid ; ac echwyn : ny ellir holi hwnnw drachefyn, nar peth a rodder, nar peth a werther ; nac echwyner, cyt caffer peth un rhyw ac a echwyner.

vii. Teir ffordd y gwahenir dyn ac dda oe anfodd yn cyfreithiawl ac ny wahenir oe feddyant : gwarchae ; a gwystleidiaeth ; a barn cyfreith onyt ollyngir yn oet cyfreithiawl.

viii. Teir ffordd y gwahenir a dyn y dda yn angyfreithiawl oe anfodd, ac oe feddyant : treis ; lledrad ; ac anghyfarch.

ix. Teir ffordd y gwahenir dyn ac dda oe anfodd yn anghyfreithiawl, ar dalym ac ny wahenir ae feddyant eithyr o un or teir : sef yw yrhei hynny coll o lesgedd ; a chychwyn anghyfreithiawl ; a thaplys ; gwahenir hagen o hwnnw a dyn y dda yn anghyfreithiawl ac oe feddyant, canyt yawn y chware ; eissioes o bydd tystyon ar y daplys ny ellir y holi drachefyn wrth ryw daplys fo ay bwrw mwyaf ay peth tebic. Tebygach yw taplys y anghyfraith noc y gyfraith ; eissioes ewyllys y chwaryddyon yw ay y chymryt hi yn cyfreithiawl ac yn anghyfreithiawl canyt anghyfreith y ddyn nac amarch hynn a fynno ■ hun.

x. Teir ffordd y gwahenir a dyn y dda yn anghyfreithiawl oe anfodd ac ni wahenir meddyant a dyn eythyr or ddeu hynn : sef yw y rhei hynny, ■ angeu ; allwgyr ; ac anoddeu hynn a fo marw neu a laddo dyn, neu a llycrer ny cheffir hwnnw byth yr hyt yr holer ; am hynny y gwnaethbwyd gwerth cyfreithiawl ar y peth a fo marw o weithret dyn, ac am na chair y peth drachefyn y

doubled ; the third is, to give a thing into the hand of another in the presence of a witness, and then recal it, after its removal by the person over an erw or two.

4. Three gifts which cannot be recalled by law, as being so inseparably given : one is, land given on a lawful day by a lord to a person, which no one that succeeds him can take from him by law ; secondly, a woman given by kindred to a man by gift and investiture, who cannot be taken from the man against his will ; [thirdly, a gift] given to a person in the presence of witnesses, and removed by the person, which cannot be recalled unless the witnesses fail.

5. Three ways by which a person's property is unlawfully separated from him, and the ownership is not : deposit ; lending ; and borrowing : that property can be questioned [by any one, but he does not lose] the ownership nevertheless.

6. Three ways by which a person's property is lawfully separated from him with his consent, and from his ownership : gift ; bargain ; and loan : those cannot be reclaimed, neither the thing given, or sold ; nor what is lent, but a return of the same kind.

7. Three ways by which a person's property is lawfully separated from him without his consent, and he does not lose the ownership : impounding ; pledging ; and judgment of law : unless they be freed at a legal period.

8. Three ways by which a person's property is unlawfully separated from him and against his consent, and from his ownership : violence ; theft ; and surreption.

9. Three ways by which a person's property is unlawfully separated from him without his consent for a space, and he loses not the ownership, except in one instance : loss by negligence ; illegal removal ; and tables ; by this, however, a man is unlawfully separated from his property and ownership, for the game is not right ; nevertheless, if there be witnesses to the tables it cannot be reclaimed, according to the kind of tables, whether casting the highest, or the like. Tables are more like an illegal than a legal thing ; nevertheless, it is the person's will either to take it as lawful or unlawful : for a man's degradation by his own will is no illegality to him.

10. Three ways by which a person's property is unlawfully separated from him without his consent, and he loses not his ownership but in two : that is, death ; damage ; and unintention : what shall die, or is killed by a person, or damaged, cannot be ever recovered however claimed ; therefore, legal worth was instituted upon what might die by the act of man, and, as the thing cannot

telir y werth. Am hwnnw y mae un o tri pheth cyfreithiawl: ae gwadu nas lleassawdd; ae talu etwyrth y da mal y barn cyfreith ae wrth y ddamdwng ehun y perchennawc; ae etfryt y da ir neb pieuffo o bydd amser hynny, megis am ludyn glan, y eythyr yr amser y bo gwerth ar y encit a gwerth ar y gic.

VI. [AM ANIVEILIAID.]

I. Tri pheth y daw angeu iddaw or a perthyn y ddynyawl arfer ymwassnaethu o honaw: anifeil; a phryf a goradain.

II. Tri ryw anifeil y sydd: llwdyn; a chi ae edyn: llyma arwydd mae anifeil yw edyn, canys cyfreith a ddyweit mae tri anifeil un troedawc y sydd: march; a hobel; a gellgi.

III. gwahan rhwng cenedyl ddyn: felly y mac march cassec ych, gafyr, a dafat, hwch ddot, hwch goet, carw ac ac yrcheyll a gwryw a banyw o bob un: dyn caeth ac anifeil am holi y werth os lleddir; nyt dyn bonheddic namyn cenedyl onis gormynnir yeuanc rhy hwyr hagen gorchymyn dyn a el dr ar ddec, am nat eiddaw un dyn ryw ddyn a yr holi pan lladder a chymryt y alanas ryngthu dyn yn ganedigaeth boneddiach rhei or cwn nor lleill; a rhei or adar nor lleill

IV. Tri chi bonheddic y sydd: olrheat; a mylgi; a cholwyn.

V. gellgi a butheuat.

VI. Tri rhyw costoc tom y sydd bugeulgi; achostoc tal pentan

VII. Tri rhyw bryf y sydd yn cyfreith: beleu; a llostlydan a charlwng y cymwyll yngcyfreith am eu crwyn y y hyw ar frehines pa du bynnac y llostlydan y befyr rhywogaeth gra llwyt ae geillieu y gellir meddeginaeth rhag tostedd pan eler yw hely y gwybydd may o achaws y geyllyeu sef a wna yna y tynnu ehun y wrthaw ae tafu ac yna pryfeda y lle yna bydd distrwyll arnaw ac ny af y un euthur yn

be recovered, its worth is paid. For such there are three legal ways: to deny the killing; or payment of the worth of the property as the law decides, or by the appraisal of the owner himself; or return of similar property to the owner if it be time for so doing, as for a clean animal, when there is a separate worth for the life and for the flesh.

VI. [OF ANIMALS.]

1. Three things which are subject to death of which men make use: an animal; a vermin; and a bird.

2. There are three kinds of animals: a beast; a dog; and a bird: here is the sign that a bird is an animal, for the law says, that there are three one-footed animals: a horse; a hobby; and a covert-hound.

3. [There are the same kinds of distinction between animals as] between human kindred: as a horse and a mare; [a bull, cow,] and ox; a goat; a sheep; a tame sow, a wild sow; a hart [and a hind;] and roedeer male and female: a bondman [is the same as] an animal to claim his worth if killed; [no one claims for] a boneddig but a kindred, unless [he be a youth under the command of his father;] but he is not under his father's command after [fourteen years of age,] for no person has a property in another, [so as to] claim for him when killed, and to take the galanas among them, [but the kindred according to the privilege of his birth;] and some species of dogs are of higher rank than others; and some birds than others.

4. There are three higher species of dogs: a tracker; a greyhound; and a spaniel.

5. [There are three kinds of trackers: a blood hound;] a covert-hound; and a harrier.

6. There are three kinds of curs: [a mastiff;] a shepherd dog; and a house cur.

7. There are three kinds of vermin in law: a marten; a beaver; and an ermine: [they are cognizable] in law for their skins, [with which the] queen's robes [are adorned,] wherever [they may be killed. The skin of] the spattletail, or beaver, is a species of brown fur; [and from] its testicles a medicament can be prepared against the stone: [and it is said,] that when hunted it is aware that it is on account of his testicles, wherefore it pulls them off itself and casts them [away, whereby a wound is occasioned] which breeds worms, [and by degrees] causes his destruction.

VII. [AM LLWYR YD.]

i. Can darfu dywedyt am angyf peth a ddifwyner yw berchennoc, ac allaw neu droct, neu a daint, neu ac awch aryf lifuedic: llyna pa ffordd y difwynir, allaw neu droct cauau . . . neu anifeil, neu y wascaru neu dorri lestri neu aryf neu beth cyfreithiawl pwy bynnac ae gwnel talet y werth cyfreithiawl yw berchennawc
 clefryt, sef yw hwnnw adrib difwynaw ae torri troct anifail ai peth arall lle bo llwgyr ar yt un o tri peth ae daly ar yr yt a gwarchau ac yna y yr ysgrybyl; gellwng yr ysgrybyl ae holi drwy a llyna un or lleoedd ydda amddiffynwr yn hawlwr ar hawlwr yn amddiffynwr; llyna pa ham y . . . a llyna un or tri dyn a ddyly cynell yw

ii. Teir hwch o gyfreith y . . gwerth ar yt cyfeir yr arglwydd . i . hwch dawn bwyt

iii. Tri anifeil ny cheffyr nac aryant nac yt am y llwgyr: oen a mynn; a
 cyfreithiawl namyn wy iar dros bob un ac neu, neu yn neu hyt y

iv. Tri ryw anifail cyntaf cyfreith y mammeu am llwgyr yt: porchell; ac ebol; ac oen: ebol a ddaw y pedwerydd dydd ar ddec wedy y ganer; porchell pan allo ymchwelu y byswelyn; oen neu fynn un cyfreith Awst y deuant.

v. Tri modd y rhyddheir anifelaisit o warchau: ac aryant; neu wyeu neu talu anifail dros y llwgyr.

vi. Tri modd y rhyddheir ysgrybyl ac aryant o warchau: un yw os e dydd y gwarcheir ysgrybyl talu aryant dros y llwgyr; os nos y gorddiwedir ysgrybyl ar yt, talu mwy o aryant, sef meint a delir y deu cymeint a daler y dydd; trydydd modd yw pa bryt bynnac y goddiwedder ysgrybyl na nos na dydd, ny bydd mwy y tal drostunt: sef rei y bydd mwy ytal drostynt eidyon a march neu gasec hualoc neu laffetheiryawc a oddiwedder y nos ar yt; sef ryw eydyo, eidyon a ddyly ar y fuarthu sef fydd hwnnw eydyon a ddyddyfner tra fo ynteu yn sugnaw cyfreith y fam a gymer ef, hyt calan gayaf y dyly ef sugnaw ony bydd damwein buch ny chymero tarw. Oen tra sugno cyfreith y fam a mynn. Porchell pan allo ymchwelyt y biswelyn. Ebol oe bedwardieu ar ddec or pan aner cyfreith y fam a fydd arnaw. Iar pan allo esgynnu a

VII. [OF CORN DAMAGE.]

1. As the death of things, to the injury of the owner, by hand, or foot, or tooth, or edge of sharp weapon, has been treated of: here by what way injury is done by hand, or foot, to fields, or an animal, or by dispersing or breaking vessels, or weapon, or lawful thing; which, whoever does, let him pay the legal worth to the owner; [and so likewise when corn damage occurs, by which] the crop is injured; and cutting an animal's foot, or other thing, [by which] the corn damage was occasioned; [for in such cases there are] three remedies: catching on the corn and impounding, and then [receiving payment for] the beasts; releasing the beast; or claiming through [law. And if they be injured,] it is one of the cases where a defendant becomes a claimant; because he is one of the three persons who are to compel [reparation.]

2. Three swine, by law, of the same worth upon corn [when caught: the herd boar; the sow for the lord; [and the principal one of the swine.]

3. Three animals for which neither money, nor corn, is to be taken for their trespass: a lamb; a kid; and [a hen:] it is not lawful to take but a hen's egg for each, [until they become subject to the same law as their dams.]

4. Three kinds of animals which arrive first [to the same] law as their dams for corn damage: a pig; a colt; and a lamb: a colt becomes so on the fourteenth day after its birth; a pig when it can turn up the cow-dung; a lamb, or kid, becomes so in August.

5. Three modes by which animals are released from impounding: by money; or eggs; or by payment of an animal for the damage.

6. Three modes by which beasts are released by money from impounding: one is, if impounded in the day by paying money for the damage; if beasts be found in the night on corn, a payment of double the amount to that if found during the day; the third mode is, at whatever time beasts be found, whether night, or day, the payment is the same: those for which the payment is more are, an ox, a horse or a mare chained or fettered, found in the night upon corn; such ox as ought to be folded, that is, a weaned ox; whilst he is sucking, which is until the calends of winter, unless it be a cow which has not taken the bull, he is subject to the same law as his dam. A lamb and a kid while sucking are under the same law as the dam. A pig when it can turn up the cow-dung. A colt until the fourteenth day from its birth

chanu y dan asgell y fam. Gwydd pan allo dotwy a hwyat.

vii. Tri rhyw anifail ny bydd mwy y cyfreith y bot y nos nac dydd ar yt: hwch; a dafat a gafyr.

viii. Tri amryw gyfreith y sydd am foch a ddalyer ar ymgor neu lafur dyn: un yw or cadw o goddiweddir hwch a geffir o honunt; eil yw os llei nor cadw a geffir ar yt ceynyoc o bob un a ddaw yr perchennoc yr yt; trydydd os mewn gweirglodd y goddiwir hwch pedeur ceynyawc a geir; caeth gweirglawdd bob amser fydd hwch, canys difwynaw y tir a wna ay ymchwelut. Os hagen mewn coet y goddiwir moch, mesobyr a gaiff perchen y coet hewydd breynt y perchennoc pieyflo ay arglwydd ay uchelwr.

ix. Tri amryw cyfreith y sydd am ddafat a oddiweddir ar yt: un yw or cadw y ceffir llwdyn, o bydd defeit dros benn y cadw hagen cyt boent llawer ni cheffir eithyr un llwdyn os yr un perchennoc pieufydd wynt oll; os llawer hagen o berchenogyon pieufydd wynt, llwdyn a geffir o bob cadw gan bob perchennoc: eil yw oni bydd cadw cyfreithiawl ffyrddling o bob llwdyn hyt bymp a geffir: trydydd modd y telir cyfreith defeit ony bydd onyt pum llwdyn defeit, ny cheffir eithyr ceinioc am na ellir rannu ceinioc yn bum ran, a phan wnaethbwyd cyfreith Hywel nat oedd ffyrddling, canys wedy y gwahanwyt ceynyoc yn ddimeu a ffyrddling.

x. Teir amryw gyfreith y sydd am anifeilyeit a lycro yt: un yw y gwachau a gorddiweddir wynt yn cyfreithiawl fal yr eirch cyfreit gwarchau pob anifeil; eil yw lladd anifeilyeit agaffer yn llygru yt; trydydd oni oddiweddir hwynt, cymryt creir o berchen yr yt, gofyn y berchen yr ysgrybyl, a lanhaa y ysgrybyl, sef yw hynny llw dir na bodd; onys diheura ef y ysgrybyl, difwyn llwgyr a ddyly y llall sef yw hynny ysgub iach am ysgub glaf: ny cheiff eissyoed perchen yr ysgrybyl yr ysgyb glaf er hynny eithyr am y llwgyr a ddigonet ar yr ysgyb y telir yr iach: sef mal y telir yr ysgyb iach tynnu yr unrhyw yd or ddayar a rhoi unrhyw . . . arnaw.

VIII. [AM ANODDEU.]

1. Sef yw anoddeu, peth a wneler yn rhith peth arall, sef yw hynny yn ceissiw gwneuthur da gwneuthur drwc . i . dwyn

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is subject to the same law as its dam. A chicken when it can roost, and crow under its mother's wing. A goose, and a duck, when they lay eggs.

7. Three kinds of animals for which the law is the same, if found either by night, or by day, upon corn: a sow; a sheep; and a goat.

8. There are three varieties of law as to swine found in a person's rick, or crop: one is, from the herd found a sow is taken; the second is, if less than a herd be found on corn, a penny for each goes to the owner of the corn; the third, if a sow be found in a meadow four pence is paid; a meadow is at all times to be closed against swine, for they injure the land by turning it up. If, however, swine be found in a wood, the owner of the wood has pannage according to his privilege, whether a lord, or an uchelwr.

9. There are three varieties of law as to sheep found upon corn: one is, from the flock found a sheep, although there may be more than a flock of the sheep, yet, if they belong to the same owner but one sheep is to be given; if, nevertheless, they belong to various owners, one shall be taken from each flock of the several owners: the second is, if there be not a legal flock, a farthing for each as far as five is to be paid: the third mode by which payment by law is made; if there be but five sheep, a penny only is given, as a penny cannot be divided into five parts, and when the law of Howel was made there was no farthing, for afterwards the penny was separated into a half-penny and a farthing.

10. There are three varieties of law as to animals that shall damage corn: one is, impounding them legally if found, as the law requires every animal to be impounded; the second is, killing animals that shall be found damaging corn; the third, unless they be found, the taking a relic by the owner of the corn, and asking the owner of the beast whether he will clear the beasts, that is, an oath truly and willingly; unless he clear the beast he is to compensate the damage, that is, to give a sound sheaf for an injured sheaf: the owner of the beasts, however, is not to have the injured sheaf, the sound sheaf being paid for the damage done: the sound sheaf is to be of the same kind of corn pulled out of the earth, and [bound] in the same manner, as the other.

VIII. [CF ERROR.]

1. Error is, a thing done in the stead of another, that is, in seeking to do good doing harm, that is, taking property in the

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da yn rhith yr eiddaw ehun; ni bydd na dirwy na chamlwrw am hwnnw onys attelir ef: os attelir ef hagen byt ar y brain yr holer ef. Sef pa ham nallyd cosp onys attelir, yr attal ywr anghyfreith yr anghyfr a beir cosp, cany bydd cosp am beth cyfreithiawl.

ii. Goddeu heb weithred, ac anoddeu drwy weithred nyt oes na dirwy na chamlwrw amdanunt onys attelir; am hynny y dywedir: drwg yw gwneuthur y drwg gwaeth yw trigaw yn y cam.

iii. Pob da a ddycer o anoddeu a ddylir y holi ac ny ddylir y attal sef echos yw nyt anoddeu cyfreithiawl: dywedut mae yn rhith y da hwn a hwnn y duc ay attal yn rhith enw hwnnw, neu yn rhith arall y treweis i hwn a hwn.

iv. Cyn bo llawer o foddeu y wahanu dyn y dda ay yn cyfreithiawl ac yn anghyfreithiawl, ac m fodd ac o anfodd; cissioes rhei or rhei hynny a ellir . . holi y da hwnnw; rhei y cefir cystal ar da; rhei y cefir difwyn; rhei y cefir diwat am dauaddunt.

v. Sef yw y da a ellir y holi drachefyn llog; ac adneu; a benffyc: canys cymwynas ynt. Canys lloc a ddyly dyfot adref yn iach gyfan y aelodeu os anifail fydd, os ych fal y gallo camu y trothwr. Os atneu fydd y gadw hyt y oet, ac yna ateb yr perchennoc honaw onys dygir y dan y ddayar ef: gwir yw hynn o gellir profi rhoddi atneu ar y ceitwat. Pob benffyc yg cyfreith dyfot mal yr el, am hynny na ellir benffygyaw ond peth didreul yr arfer o honaw ac ny bo gwaeth er hynny.

vi. Rhodd, ac echwyn, a chyfnewit, gwanu perchennogaeth da ae berchennoc y sydd yma, am hynny na ellir holi peth a rodder drachefyn o bydd praw pan y gofynner gan y llall ar y roddi. Ti a glywaist fry pa sawl modd y bydd rhodd, ac un o honunt yw anrhec, anfon o ddyn peth y arall yn llaw gennat. Peth onys rhydd y gennat yr dyn y peth? Pwy a ddyly y holi ef drachefyn ac a ddyly nep? Llyma brofi nas dyly y neb a anfonas yr llall yn llaw y gennat amwyt: neu ryderyw iddaw ef ymadaw a meddiant y dan pan ddywawt dwc hwnn yr dyn racw; nyt ymchwel meddyant drachefyn na chyfreith am hynny, ni ddichawn hwnnw: y llall nys dichawn canys ny chafas ef meddyant ar y da etton ac na bu eiddaw eirioet y da.

stead of his own; there is to be neither dirwy, nor camlwrw for that, unless it be withheld: if it be withheld, let it be on the privilege it shall be claimed. The reason there is no punishment unless withheld is, the withholding is the illegality, and the illegality causes the punishment, for there is no punishment for a lawful thing.

2. For intention without deed, and error with deed, there is neither dirwy, nor camlwrw, unless withheld; thence it is said: it is bad to do bad, it is worse to continue in the wrong.

3. All property taken in error is to be claimed, and not withheld, because error is not legal: saying, it was taken for such and such, and withheld in place of such, or in the stead of another thing so and so was stricken.

4. Although there are various means by which a person's property is separated from him, either lawful, or unlawful, either with consent, or without consent; nevertheless, in some cases, the property can be claimed; in others, an equivalent can be had; in some, compensation; in others, a denial is obtained.

5. Property which can be reclaimed is: loan; deposit; and borrowing: for they are conveniencies. For a loan is to be returned whole, sound in limbs if it be an animal, if an ox so as to be able to step over the threshold. If a deposit, to be kept until the period, and then to be answerable to the owner, unless it be stolen from him by burrowing the earth: that is true if the deposit can be proved to have been given to the guardian. Every thing borrowed is to return as it came, and, therefore, nothing is to be borrowed that wears in use, and becomes thereby deteriorated.

6. Gift, and borrowing, and bargain, change the ownership of the property, and, therefore, a thing given cannot be reclaimed, if there be proof on the other part, when it shall be demanded, that it was given. Thou hast heard above, by how many means a gift occurs, and one of them is a present, a thing sent to a person by another through a messenger. What if the messenger give not the thing to the person? Who is to question him, and is any one? Here is the proof, that the person who sent it to the other by the messenger is not to question him: has he not parted with the possession of the property, when he said: 'Take this to yonder man;' he has parted with the possession, and therefore cannot sue: the other cannot, for he has not had possession of the property, and it was never his.

vii. Nyt cyfreithiawl holi peth ny bo eiddaw ac ny bo ceitwat.

IX. [AM DDADLAU.]

i. Tri lle y caiff dyn fessur y hawl gan amddiffynwr heb hawl heb ateb o honaw : un yw o gomedd amddiffynwr tri gwys cyfreithiawl cyfaddef fydd yr hawl ony omedd y gwys ny fernyr hagen fessur y hawl y neb ar absen hyt yn oet tri gwys, ac ny ddylir tystyaw na ddel amddiffynwr yr maes, na galw am frawt hyt y trydydd gwys ; ar tri gwys hynny a ddylir y gwn-outhur yn cyfreithiawl hagen ae galw felly.

ii. Eil yw le be dydd coll neu cael nar eildydd fo, nar trydydd, na pha ddydd bynnac fo, nyt oes oet nac eagusot cyfreithiawl yna, nac angeu na dim eythyr na wypo ynat farw, ac o dodir angeu yn lle esgussot cyfreithyawl ny rymya, a chystadyl fydd messur yr hawl arnaw oe dda mal pe byw fei os bydd eiddaw. Ony ddaw yr amddiffynwr yn nydd coll a chaffael gosodedic o benn ynat wedi rwy mo pleidieu barner messur yr hawl arnaw : cany ddily cyfreith nas gwnel.

iii. Trydydd lle y caiff hanner y hawl ar y talyawdyr marw neu fach.

iv. Tri lle y dyly dyn holi pob da a ddylyer y holi drachefn : un yw lle gwelo y dda, pwy bynnac a wnel yr anghyfraith am y da, sef peth a ddyly y holi yno, lledrat a threis ac anghyfreith ; a cheissyet yr amddiffynwr yna y daryaneu cyfreithiawl yn erbyn yr hawlwr.

v. Eil yw ony wyl ynteu y dda yn llaw arall, holer y neb y cyswyner arnaw fot y da ganthaw neu wneuthur peth anghyfreithiawl ; ac yna amgen fydd modd y holi, nyt amgen gyrr a fydd yna, a rheithieu yn ol gyrr cyfreithiawl, os lledrat neu dreis neu anghyfreith fyddant.

vi. Peth bynnac fo nac yn llaw nac yn absen anfodd ynt, lle perthyn yno damdwng am ledrat dihenydd fydd ony cefir taryaneu yn erbyn y damdwng o bydd cymeint gwerth ac y dylyo crog am danaw, sef yw hynny pedeir ceinioc cyfreith.

vii. Trydydd lle rhoes y dda : os drwy fach holet drwy fach os drwy braw holet.

viii. Lle perthyno rheith am ledrat n phalla y rheith dirwy fydd yr bychanet fo

7. It is not legal for a person to claim a thing of which he is not the owner, or guardian.

IX. [OF SUITS.]

1. Three cases wherein a person shall describe his claim without the defendant's claim or answer to him : one is, if a defendant neglect three legal summonses, the claim is confessed: no claim, however, is adjudged against a person until the expiration of three summonses, and testimony is not to be given that a defendant will not come to the field, nor call for judgment to take place, until the third summons ; and those three summonses are to be legally made, however, and so called.

2. The second is, when the day for decision arrives, whether it be the second, or third day, or whatever day, there is then no time, nor lawful excuse, neither death, nor anything but ignorance of the judge's death, and if death be advanced as a lawful excuse it avails not, and the description of the claim as to his property is equally cogent as if he were alive, if it be his property. Unless the defendant come on the day for decision appointed by the judge, and the parties bound, the extent of the claim shall be adjudged against him : for he is not to have law who does not perform it.

3. In the third case, he has half his claim on the defunct debtor, or surety.

4. Three cases wherein a person is to claim all property which is to be reclaimed : one is, where a person shall see his property, be it whom it may who commits the illegality as to the property, he is there to claim as theft, and violence, and illegality ; and let the defendant there seek the lawful shields against the claimant.

5. The second is, if he do not see his property in another's hands, let him charge the one reputed as having his property, or committing illegality ; and there a different proceeding takes place, to wit, a prosecution, and raiths, according to the legal prosecution, if it be theft, or violence, or illegality.

6. Whatever it may be, whether in hand, or absent, if against consent, where swearing to the theft is appropriate, execution follows ; unless shields be had against the swearing, if it be to the amount for which hanging is the punishment, that is, four legal pence.

7. The third, where he gave his property : if through a surety, let him claim through surety ; if through proof, let him claim through proof.

8. Where a raith shall pertain for theft, if the raith fail, a dirwy is due, however

gwerth y peth; eithyr y pethau ny byd eithyr camlwrw am danaddunt yr y lledratta ci ac edyn a gwyddlwdyn &c. a lledrat ymborth gan reidus.

ix. Lle perthyno gwerth lleidyr, taler ef; onys telir diholer ef, o bydd ufudd y lleidyr y dalu y werth.

x. Tri da y bydd rheith amdanaddunt ac o phalla ni bydd dihenydd, o bydd cymeint o dda ac m farn cyfreith y ddwyn dyn yw ddihenydd: sef ynt blawd; a gwenyn ac aryant: canys cyt boet parawt perchennoc yw damdwng, ny ddyly hynny am na ellir hynny eithyr wrth y llestyr y boent ynddaw; canys cyffelyb yw blawd y flawt, neu yt y yt, a gwenyn y wenyn, ac aryant yr llall, ac adafedd gwlan.

xi. Coll o lesgedd, a chychwyn anghyfreithiawl a gwarchay, a holir lle gweler, canys erbynwys llaw y gan y gilydd o fodd wynt anghyfreithiawl hagen yw cychwyn da o ledrat neu dreis neu anghyfreith neu coll o lesgedd; ac os hawlwr ae hawl o gychwyn anghyfreithiawl, ef ae dichawn o gwahana pa anghyfraith fo ae lledrat ae trais &c. Diogelaf eissioes yw holi hynn o gychwyn anghyfreithiawl a hynny lle gweler peth: holi alltut holi gwarchae yn anghyfreithiawl or dref yr llall; neu holi gyrru dyn oe ddadanudd a gaffo or blaen.

xii. Ny ddyly neb holi da o anoddeu cyt collo ef dda felly; namyn pwybynnac a holo dda a ddyccer yn rhith peth arall os attelir rhacddaw, holet ef a anghyfarch: ac yna y bydd rheit yr dyn os absen fydd yda, o bydd rheith gyrr caffel rheith; os cynyrchol fydd un or teir taryan: ae cadw geni a meithrin; ae cadw cyn coll; ae arwaessaf. Ac nyt ateb nac arddelw cyfreithiawl yr amddiffynnwr ddewedut may yn amryfus y dac ef y peth.

xiii. Ef a aill dyn holi anoddeu yn lledrat . . . angeu llwdyn a llwgyr a berthyr y neb yr neb a gysswyner arnaw wneuthur angeu y peth a holer neu yr eiddaw o ladd anifeil y llall holet y perchennoc y da.

xiv. Os llwgyr a gyswynir ar ddyn y wneuthur yr llall ar y d . . . neu y goet, neu yt, neu weir; os anifeil a warcheir talet y perchennoc drostaw aryant ac ny chaiff ef yna wadu y llwgyr namyn yn llw y deiliat y bydd pa le y cafas, am y ddaly ar y weithret: a llyna lle caiff dyn drwyddaw chun am yr eiddaw: a llyna lle bydd gwell breint amddiffynnwr no hawlwr, am gael

small the worth of the thing; except those things for which a camlwrw only is due for stealing them, as a dog, a bird, and a wild animal, &c., and food theft by the necessitous.

9. Where a thief is to be sold, let him be paid for; if not paid for, let him be banished, if the thief be submissive to pay his worth.

10. Three properties for which there is a raith, and if it fail, execution does not follow, if the amount be such as to which the law adjudges a person to execution: these are, flour; bees; and money: for although the owner be ready to swear to them, he is not, only to the vessel in which they might be; for flour is like flour, and corn to corn, and bees to bees, and money to other money, and woollen yarn.

11. Loss by negligence, and illegal removal, and things impounded, are to be claimed where seen, for they were received from hand to hand by consent; it is illegal to remove property obtained by theft, or violence, or illegality, or loss by negligence; and if the claimant sue as illegal removal, he may, if he distinguish the illegality, whether theft, or violence, &c. It is safest, however, to claim this as illegal removal, and that where the thing shall be seen: to sue for an alltud; to sue for illegal impounding from one trev to another; or to sue for ousting a person from his dadenudd which he previously had.

12. No one is to claim property as taken in error, although he may so lose it; but let every one, who shall claim property taken instead of another thing, if withheld from him, claim it as surreption: and then it is necessary for the person, if the property be absent, and there is a prosecution, to procure a raith; if it be present, one of the three shields: birth and rearing; custody before loss; or arwaessaf. And it is no answer, nor lawful arddelw, for the defendant to say that he took the thing in mistake.

13. A person can charge an error as theft; [and, for] the death of an animal that damages any one's property, the person reputed to have caused the death of the animal can be sued by the owner of the animal.

14. If damage be reputed to have been done by a person to another's [animal,] or timber, or corn, or hay; if an animal be impounded, let the owner pay money for it; and he should not there deny the damage, for it rests on the oath of the captor to say where he found it in the act: and there a person gets compensation through his own means for his property:

yny y llw heb y gymell cithyr am y ameu or hawlwr.

xv. Os anifeil a ladd y llall ar warchadw bugeil profet yr hawlwr ony bydd arall ay profo drwy bugeil trefgordd ladd y anifeil o anifeil y llall ay lladdo; nyt grym hagen tystiolaeth y bugeil, eythyr lle lladdo anifeil y llall ar y gadw.

xvi. Os dyn hagen a ladd anifeil y arall profet yr hawlwr hynny drwy wybyddeit deddfawl a llyset y llall wynt os dichawn, neu geissiet lw gweilydd, ac o phalla profer canyt grym tystiolaeth bugeil arddyn: ony bydd bugeil hagen ef a dichawn y brofi drwy eraill hynny.

xvii. Peth os lleddir y ddyn a ddylir profi neu a oes reith y wadu hynny? Nac oes reith y wadu ac . . . anifeil ac nyt oes gyfraith eithyr wadu galanas am lawryddiaeth.

xviii. Nyt oes alanas y gaeth eithyr gwerth cyfreithiawl peth y bo gwerth cyfreithiawl iddaw nyt rheit rheith eithyr llw y neb a yrrer arnaw y ladd nas lladdawdd; ac o phalla o lw gwall yw, talet werth y gaeth; os gweini llw gweilydd a wna profet negyfaeth am y neb ay gwnel, ac felly y cefff fessur y hawl.

xix. Os yn wer dyn dwyn y gaeth gyrret drwy greir yn l llall ac ac yna bydd reith ar hwnnw.

X. [AM DDA Y BRENIN.]

i. Tri dyn a ddyly llamysten: brenhin ac ynat wyl Fihangel; a phencynydd gan yr hebogydd.

ii. Tri argae llys: drws y porth; a drws y neuadd a drws yr ystafell: cany ddyly neb fynet y mewn yn y archer eithyr y tri dyn rhydd uddunt gyfrwch ar brenin pan fynoynt aef y rhei hynny:

iii. Tri rhydd yr argae llys: ynat a meddic ac effeiriad teulu.

iv. Tri pheth a ddyly brenin y gyt ay ran or anrhaith, a hynny yn ragor: ebolyon gwyllt grewys; a geifyr ac eur.

v. Tri modd y gossymeithia brenin y deulu ae nifer: cyntaf ■ dda y faerdre e hun ae dir bwrdd; eil yw oe ddylyet cyfreithiawl ar y wlat ay wyr ■ hun; trydydd

and there the privilege of defendant is better than that of claimant, for having there his oath without compulsion, except for his being doubted by the claimant.

15. If an animal kill another in the custody of a herdsman, let the claimant prove it by the herdsman of the hamlet, unless there be another who can prove the killing of the animal by the other; the testimony, however, of the herdsman is of no force, but where an animal shall kill another in his custody.

16. If a person kill another's animal, let the claimant prove that through usual evidences, and let the other object to them if he can, or seek the oath of an absolver, and if he fail, let it be proved [against him;] for the testimony of a herdsman is of no force against a man: if, however, there be no herdsman, he can prove it through others.

17. What if the person be killed who is to prove it, is there a raith to deny that? There is no raith to deny an [act done by] an animal, and there is no law for murder but denying galanas.

18. There is no galanas for a bondman, only legal worth, and for what has a legal worth there is to be no raith, only the oath of the one charged with the murder, that he did not kill him; and if he fail in his oath it is a fault, and let him pay the worth of the bondman; if he prefer an absolver's oath, let him prove a negation of it by the one who did the act, and so he has the extent of his claim.

19. If a person [charge another] to have taken his bondman, let him proceed [to give his oath] on the relic [against the] other, and there he must produce a raith.

X. [OF DUES TO THE KING.]

1. Three persons who are to have a sparrow hawk: the king; a judge at Michaelmas; and a chief huntsman from the falconer.

2. Three bars of the palace: the door of the porch; the door of the hall; and the door of the chamber: for no one is to pass them until requested, except the three free to communicate with the king when they will; which are:

3. Three free from the bar of the palace: the judge; mediciner; and priest of the household.

4. Three things which the king is to have in addition to his share of the spoil: wild colts of a stud; goats; and gold.

5. Three modes by which the king supports his household and retinue: first, from the property of his own maer-trev, and his mensal land; the second is, from his lawful

modd o cospeu am anghyfreithieu a wneler yn y wlat neu lle dylyo wy.

vi. Teir dylyet a ddyly arglwydd yw wr heb wneuthur anghyfreith yn y erbyn : un yw cyllid y cyfoeth iddaw ae deulu a hwnnw a ddamweinia o lawer modd : cyntaf yw y westfa oe faenolydd breynyoc ai gwynos neu dal am daney . i . punt onys cefir rhwng gwyl galan gayaf a gwyl Marthin ae dawney bwyd gan y daeogeu a phorthiant y gwn ae feirch a dofrefh y ganthunt a phob dylyet a farno cyfreith iddaw yny gyfoeth ; nyt amgen lluydd ; gwys ; cyrch gorwlat ufyddawt cywirdeb ; y uythot ; y toll cyrch y deulu gweith ; teith ae swllt : eil ddylyet a ddyly ef y fechdeyrn ddylyet mal y cefaist fry or blaen : trydydd ddylyet a ddyly y ddamweini cyfreithiawl a ddel iddaw heb anghyfreith yny pei iddaw namyn y ddawn ehun a Duw yn y annoc.

vii. Tri chylch cyfreithiawl a ddylyir y wlat : un yw rhiengylch ; eil yw cylch mawr wedy Nodolic ; trydydd cylch y swyddog y llysa.

viii. Deu ddyn a ddyly rhiengylch y frenhines ; ar rheim freinyoc . i . merch y brenhin pan fo ef yn lluydd gorwlad.

ix. Penteulu a ddyly cylch mawr wedy Nodolic ef ae deulu.

x. Tri swyddawc breiniawl a ddyly ef pan fo yn : sef ynt dryssawr neuadd ; a swyddwr bwyd a chog : wynt a ddylyant crwyn yr anifeilieit a ladder y arlwy, ar gwer a dihynton ar ymysgar y bryny dillad : nyt oes eissioes uddunt nawdd na thir rhydd ac y mae bwyd seic tra fo ef.

xi. Tri amryw ddamwein bellach heb anghyfraith ynddynt a ddyly brenin : gobreu cyfreithiawl ; ac abediweu cyfreithiawl a phob da di berchennoc ny chollir y berchennogaeth drwy anghyfreith : cyn dylyo hefyd da diberchennoc a geller o anghyfreith mal y cefy yn ol.

xii. Tri gobyr cyfreithiawl a ddyly brenhin ; sef paham y gelwir yn cyfreithiawl am nat oes anghyfreith yn y wneuthur : cyntaf yw rhoddi merch o rodd cenedyl ac estyn y wr, ef bieu y gobyr nyt oes anghyfreith lle bo bodd canyt amarch y ddyn hynn a fynno ehun y fot ; y brenhin bieu gobyr gan y rodlyat am hynny, canys

due from his land and his own men ; the third mode is, from the penalties for illegalities done in his land, where they are due to him.

6. Three dues a lord is to have from his man without doing injustice to him : one is, the geld of his territory due to him and his household, which happens in various modes : the first is, his gwestva from the privileged maenols ; and his supper, or payment for it, that is, one pound, if not had between the calends of winter and Martinmas ; his dawnbwyds from the taeogs ; the feeding of his dogs ; dovræth ; and every due law shall adjudge to him in his territory ; to wit, military service ; summons ; expedition to border country ; submission ; fealty ; his booths ; his toll ; progress of his household ; work ; journey ; and his treasure : the second due he is to have is, his vicegerent due, as thou hast before : his third due is, the lawful chances which occur to him without injustice arising from his own sagacity, and God directing him.

7. Three lawful progresses are due from the country : one is, regal female progress ; the second is, the great progress after Christmas ; the third, the progress of an officer of the palace.

8. Two persons are to have a regal female progress : the queen ; and the privileged lady, that is, the king's daughter, when he shall be on a border country expedition.

9. The chief of the household is to have a great progress after Christmas with the household.

10. The three privileged officers he is to have on that progress are : a door-ward of the hall ; a sewer of food ; and a cook : they are to have the skins of the animals killed for the repasts, and the tallow, and fragments, and entrails, to buy clothes : they have not, however, sanctuary, nor free land ; and they have a food mess while with him.

11. Three further various casualties the king is to have without injustice : legal gobyr ; legal ebediws ; and all goods without an owner, which are not illegally lost : although he shall likewise have un-owned property illegally obtained, as you will find before.

12. A king is to have three legal gobyr ; they are called legal as there is no illegality in doing them : the first is, in giving a daughter by gift of kindred and investiture to a man, he has the gobyr, there is no illegality where there is consent, for it is no disgrace what he himself willeth to be : to the king belongs the gobyr, when she is

diffeith brenhin yw morwyn os felly bydd am wahanu y ddiffeith ynteu ac ef fal na chaffo mwy, y caiff ynteu y gobyr hi. Nyt oedd iddi hi o brioder onyt y gwaddawl am hynny y dyly y char y rhoddi hi ay gwaddawl genthi y briodawr, ar gwaddawl hwnnw a wna y plant hitheu o feibyon y briodoryon rhac llaw; ac fal y mae y brawt hi yn briodawr o dref y dat y may y phriodolder hitheu ar gwaddawl ot ymery wrth y chenedyl.

xiii. Eil gobyr y sydd yn gyfreithiawl, gobyr estyn.

xiv. Trydydd gobyr am terfynu tir rhwng deu ymryson.

xv. Tri dyn a ddyly talu gobyr estyn: un yw mab a gymerer ynghenedyl, ac a gynhwysser yn cyfreithiawl ar dir a daear; ac ny ellir hynny eythyr ar gyhoedd eil yw gobyr a dalo car, brawt, neu gefynderw neu gyfynderw, dros y car am estyn y tir iddunt a aeth y wrthynt cyn hanffo ef oe ddylyet, pwybynnac fo na mab eillt na gwr rhydd; os gwr rhydd chweugeint yw y abediw ef cany bydd mwy, sef telir hwnnw tros y tir, e chweugeint arall yw y gobyr estyn, am estynnu y tir, am nad etifedd ef yr dyn a fu farw; cany henyw ef ae gorff, henyw ef hagen or neb pioedd gynt y tir hwnnw; ac am hynny y dyly arglwyd estynnu yddaw ynteu y ddylyet ae dref tad a fu y wrthaw dalym: trydydd dyn a dal yr brenhin y swydd: punt a hanner a dalant yr brenin felly pencenedl, pedeir ar ugeint a ddyry car yr pencenedyl louot pan gymerer un o cenedl.

xvi. Abediweu bellach a ddyly ef o cyfreith canys pawb oe wyr ef ar y bo abediw arnaw o cyfreith cyfreithiawl yw yddaw ynteu caffel y abediw o bydd ae talo ony bydd, ef a gaiff y tir.

xvii. Tri rhyw abediw y sydd ynghyfreith: abediw punt; abediw chweugeint; abediw o trugein: fal y bo yr abediw y bydd yr amobyrr.

xviii. Tri dyn a dal punt o abediw: pendefigion swyddeu y llys; a phencenedyl; ar swyddogyon y wlat maer a changhellawr ac felly o amobreu.

xix. Tri amryw ddyd a dal chweugein o abediw: swyddogion y llys eithyr y pendefigion; a breyr diswydd a gwahalaeth, sef yw hwnnw mab arglwydd ny bo nac edling na phenteulu; o chymer dir gan arglwydd yr caethet y tir a gaffo ni bydd

given, as a maiden is the king's waste, and as when a waste is parted with he gains no more, so he has her gobyr. She had, when married, only her gwaddol, therefore her relative is to give her and her gwaddol to a proprietor, and that gwaddol renders her male children proprietors thenceforth; and as her brother is proprietor of his patrimony, her gwaddol constitutes her proprietorship if she abide by her kindred.

13. The second legal gobyr is, investiture fee.

14. The third gobyr is, for meering land where two contend.

15. Three persons who are to pay gobyr for investiture: one is, a son taken by a kindred, and lawfully admitted to land and soil; and that can only be done publicly: the second is, a gobyr paid by a relation, brother, or cousin, or second cousin, for their relative, for investiture of his land to them which went from them before he possessed his due, whoever he may be, whether an aillt, or a free man; if he be a free man, his ebediw is six score pence, for it is no more, which is paid for his land, and other six score pence for his investiture fee, for investment of his land, as not being heir to the person that died; for although he was not the offspring of his body, yet he was the offspring of the person to whom it previously belonged; and, therefore, the lord is to invest him with his due, and his original patrimony: third, a person who pays to the king for his office a pound and a half: so a relative of a chief of kindred gives twenty-four pence to the chief of kindred, when taken to a kindred.

16. Further, he is, by law, to have ebediws; for it is lawful for him to have ebediw from each of his men from whom it is due by law, if he have wherewith to pay; if not, he is to have his land.

17. There are three ebediws in law: an ebediw of a pound; an ebediw of six score pence; and an ebediw of three score pence: as the ebediw is, so is the amobyrr.

18. Three persons pay one pound of ebediw: the principal officers of the palace; a chief of kindred; and the officers of the country, the maer and canghellor: and so as to amobyrra.

19. Three various persons who pay six score pence of ebediw: the officers of the palace, excepting the principal ones; a breyr without office; and a gwahalaeth, that is, the son of a lord who is neither an edling, nor chief of kindred; if he take

llel y abediw no chweugeint : a llyna y gwr a freinia y tir.

xx. Tri dyn a dal abediw o trigeint : taec brenhin ; a gwr arddelw ; ac alltut a darffo yr brenhin y diryw.

xxi. Y neb a fo marw ar dir y brenhin ; gwr pedeir ar ugeint o farw dywarchen a delir drostaw ; gwreic un ar bymthec.

xxii. Tri rhyw dda diberchennoc heb anghyfreith yn y wneuthur a dyly arglwydd : un marw dy ; eil yw a fwryo mor y dir rhwng tri llanw a thri thrai yn gohir ar draeth ; trydydd pob da ny wypper pieuffo neu a watter.

xxiii. Tri marw dy cyfreithiawl a ddyly brenin : un ty marw o anheu deisyfyt, rhan y marw oi dda a ddyly ef ; ty ringyll brenhin yr arglwydd pieu yr eiddaw yn y drugaredd heb wneuthur anghyfreith yn y erbyn eythyr am y ddylyet fawr a gaiff ef, y dyly ynteu colli yr eiddaw oe farw ; trydydd yw llys esgob, canys diffeith brenhin yw y dda, am na eill y gymynnu.

xxiv. Tri pheth a ddyly brenhin or a fwryo mor yr tir : llong ddiberchennoc ae llwyth o dda ; eil yw pysgod marw os cymer brenhin wynt cyn y trydydd llanw ar trydydd trai ac . . . ac onys cymer, y neb ai caffo pieu fydd wynt ; pysgod byw hagen a fwryon mewn rhwydau, neu goredeu neu facheu, y nep pieuffo wynt, ae ceiff o byddant fyw : gwydd defnydd ruath lysseu na pheth arall cyfriw ef bieu.

xxv. O dri modd amryw y cospa arglwydd y wr am y anghyfreith : un yw eissywet ar y dda ; eil eissywet am y eneit ; trydydd modd y dyly arglwydd yw wr y ossymeithiaw y lys o gyfreith yn cospi anghyfreithieu.

xxvi. Tri modd y gwneir o cyfreith eissywet y ddyn am y dda yn ddial anghyfreith : un yw cosp cyfreithiawl ; eil yw camlwrw ; trydydd yw dirwy.

xxvii. Teir cosp cyfreithiawl y sydd : buwch . . . a hwch fessobyr ; ac amobyr am anghyfreith.

xxviii. Teir buwch a ddyly brenhin buwch luydd ; a buwch wyl For ; abuwch a fo dros ben or anrheith orwlat wedy caffo pawb y rann.

xxix. Tri amobyr a ddyly brenhin echos gwneuthur ey defnydd anghyfreithiawl : un yw cywelyogach cyhoeddoc ; eil dwyn plant or gwely deddfawl ; trydydd llathlutta :

land from a lord, however bond the land he shall get, his ebediw is not less than six score pence : and that is the man that privileges the land.

20. Three persons who pay an ebediw of three score pence : a king's taecog ; an arddelw man ; and an alltud, whom the king has enfranchised.

21. Whoever shall die upon the king's land ; if a man, twenty-four pence is to be paid for his death clod ; if a woman, sixteen pence.

22. Three kinds of property without an owner the lord is to have without doing injustice : one, a marwdy ; the second is, what may be cast up by the sea, and left on the beach for three flows and three ebbs ; third, all property whose owner is unknown, or which may be denied.

23. Three lawful marwdys the king is to have : one, marwdy of sudden death, he is to have the share of the dead of the property ; the house of the king's apparitor, whose property is at the lord's mercy without doing injustice to him, because, for the great due he has, he is to lose his property at his death ; the third is, a bishop's palace, for his property is the king's waste, as he cannot bequeath it.

24. Three things the king is to have which the sea shall cast to land : a ship without an owner, and its cargo of goods ; the second is, dead fish if the king take them before the third flow and the third ebb, and if he do not take them then, the one who shall find them owns them ; live fish, however, caught in nets, or wears, or with hooks, belong to their owners, if they be alive ; available timber, trinkets, or similar things belong to him.

25. By three various modes a lord punishes his man for his illegality : one is, injury to his property ; second, injury to his life ; the third, the mode by which a lord is to punish a man, who is to furnish his palace by law, for illegality.

26. In three modes, by law, injury is done to a person's property as penalty for illegality : one is, legal punishment ; the second is, camlwrw ; the third is, dirwy.

27. There are three legal punishments : a [fat] cow ; a pannage sow ; and amobyr for illegality.

28. The king is to have three cows : a cow for the army ; a cow for the feast of St. Mor ; and the cow which may remain of the spoil from a border country, after every person has had his share.

29. Three amobyrs the king is to have because of their illegal extraction : one is, for publick concubinage ; second, for taking children from the lawful bed ; third, for

anghyfreithiawl yw pob un o hynn, am hynny caiff ynteu amobyrr am danunt.

xxx. Tri cywelyogach cyhoeddoc y sydd : un yw bot gwr yn cywelygach a gwraic yn un ty ac anlloedd heb priodas heb rodd ac estyn cenedyl ; eil y chymryt o rodd ac estyn oddyna ysgar ahi y gywelyogach gynt pan o dalu amobyrr canys anolo yw y priodas ■ ddatoted ac wynteu yn gytuoc trydydd yw arfer o wreic yn enllibus amlw.

xxxI. Tri modd y dygir plant or gwely deddfawl : tyngu o wreic uch benn creir dodef or gwr un dydd a blwyddyn ny eill y wady wedy : eil yw dwyn mab y wr o wreic ar y llongwedd wrth y pheryglawr o thry hi yr byt amobyrr a dal yr brenhin cyt caffel yn llwyn a pherth : trydydd modd, ■ dyweit hi ar y thafawt leferydd dwyn mab yr tad heb dyngu yr dygyn heb y wadu yna y tal hi amobyrr, am addef y pechot ac nyt yr . . . yw.

xxxII. Deu ryw lathlut afydd, un o fodd ac un o anfodd : llathlut o fodd a fydd o ddeu fodd, o fewn ty neu faes o dy ; os y mewn llwyn neu berth y bydd talet y wreig y hamobyrr o palla y rheith ; os o fewn ty gan fod annedd a gwarcheitwat ynddaw ony chymer ef fach ar y hamobyrr, talet gwr y ty am y derbyn yn anghyfreithiawl yr amobyrr mal y dyleu fot am dderbyn petheu ereill yn anghyfreithiawl cyt boet mwy : llathlut o anfodd yw treissiaw gwreic, hwnnw o chwyn hi y trais a methu y amddiffyn yr gwr, amobyrr a fydd ar y gwr.

xxxIII. O dri modd y bydd camlwrw : un yw am anayddawt yr brenhin a hwnnw a ddamweinya ■ lawer modd ; eil yw gwn-euthur peth cam gyflus angcyfreithiawl yn erbyn y brenhin ; trydydd gwneuthur cam neu angcyfreith y perthyno camlwrw am danaw yn erbyn y wlat neu y wyr.

xxxIV. Llawer modd y damweinia y ddyw wneuthurawl yn erbyn y arglwydd nyt amgen dwyn nythod y adar ; torri y goet neu y dei ; lladd y lletfegin, neu y anyfeilieit ; celu y fyddafeu or taeogeu ; bwrw coet derw ar y ffordd lle del ; torri y prif-fyrdd ae derfyneu cyfreithiawl messurawl, ae lwybreu cyfreithiawl ae hwylyfeydd cyfreithiawl ; gellwng anifeilieit yw rwydeu cyfreithiawl torri gwarchau neu luddias ; celu y fessobyrr ; tyngu anudon cyhoeddoc mewn angwestau ; arwein arfeu y lle nys dylyit o ddieythyrr eu tair gorsaf aryf, neu y teir gorsaf gwayw cyfreithiawl mewn dadleu ; lladd yr adar ny ddyllir eu lladd ar

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seduction : each of these is illegal, therefore he has an amobyrr for them.

30. There are three publick concubines : one is, a man cohabiting with a woman in one house in common, without marriage, without gift and investiture of kindred ; second, taking a woman by gift and investiture of kindred, and then separating from her ; for the previous cohabitation, [when they were together,] the amobyrr is to be paid, for the dissolved marriage by consent is null ; the third is, a woman living in a notorious scandalous manner.

31. In three modes children are taken from the lawful bed : a woman swearing a child over the relics ; if suffered by the man for a year and a day he cannot afterwards deny : the second is, a woman affiliating a son to a man on her deathbed through her confessor ; if she recover, she pays an amobyrr to the king, although begot in bush and brake : the third mode, if she, by word, affiliate a son to the father, without swearing to the extremity, without denial ; there she pays amobyrr for confessing her sin, and not for [the concubinage.]

32. There are two kinds of seduction, one by consent, and one without consent : seduction by consent is in two ways, within a house, and without a house ; if it be in bush and brake, let the woman pay her amobyrr, if her raith fail ; if within a house, as in a habitation with an owner, if he do not take surety for her amobyrr, let the man of the house pay the amobyrr for unlawfully receiving her, as for receiving other things unlawfully although greater : seduction without consent is rape, for which, if she complain of the rape, and the man fail in defence, the amobyrr falls on the man.

33. In three modes there is a camlwrw : one is, for disobedience to the king, and that occurs in many ways ; the second is, doing something illegally wrong against the king ; third, doing wrong, or illegality, for which there pertains a camlwrw from the country or its inhabitants.

34. In various ways a person may do wrong against his lord : to wit, taking the nests of his birds ; cutting his timber, or his buildings ; killing his pet, or his animals ; concealment of his wild swarms by the taeogs ; the throwing down of oak trees across the road where he passes ; the breaking up his highways, and his lawful and defined meers, and his lawful paths, and his lawful lanes ; letting animals into his lawful nets ; pound breach, or impediment ; concealing his pannage ; swearing manifest perjury in purveyances ; bearing arms in any place where they ought not, but their three depositories of arms, or the three

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dir dyn heb y ganyat; hefyt am crwyn y tri pryf a ddyly brenhin eu crwyn lle bynnac y lladder; ar adar a ddyly y gwerth; mynet ar yneit yn . . . gcyngor neu erchi gwarchae or dref yr llall; neu warchae amffawd yn anghyfreithiawl mal nas dilyit nodi amff dily esgyn mewn peth ni ddylyir; celu da diberchenoc celu hynny a ddylef arglwydd oe swyddogyon, a thyngu anudon am hynny
 . . . cyrheu cyhoeddoc y deu ereill pan e deholwyr, a bwyt wahardd ae welet wedy hynny, neu y derbyn yw dy; neu or teir ffordd y cyll ynat camlwrw fal y ceffy lle dywedir am frawdwr.

xxxv. Cyntaf hydd brenhin, ay olwythyon cyfreithiawl, oe cefir yr un o honun yn llaw dyn addefedic yw yr
 onys ceffer deteryt gwlad a berthyn am danunt lle galle eu profi profet.

xxxvi. Tri modd y cospir anufyddlawt: carchar; a bwyt wahardd; a dehol. Cyt boet un rhyw o beth, dehol a bwyt wahardd, ymae amrafael ddyall rhythunt hagen y ddehol dyn a berthyn y wydd am ddirwy, lle bo anallu yw talu ar neb ay
 a ddyly y dwyn wrth gyfreith bwyt wahardd a berthyn yn absen am omedd gwys heb eagussot neu am gamlwrw neu yngwydd lle bo anallu ny bydd encit faddeu hwn yr y gael yn y wlat ny ddyly neb y berchi ef. Carchar a berthyn am anufydd o bydd gallus, yn y fo ufydd, hynny yw cefreith anufydd. Bwyt wahardd a berthyn ar . . .
 ufydd anallus lle gweddo camlwrw: anufydd anallus carchar a ddyly sot arnaw yn fo ufydd. Ac felly am ddehol y perthyn lle perthyno dirwy am ufydd ac anufydd, ac anallus a gallus. Ny ddyleir dehol neb nae fwyt wahardd yr hawl y bleit, namyn am hawl yr arglwydd am anghyfreith: canys arglwydd pieu cosp pob anghyfreith.

lawful depositories of spears in courts; the killing of birds that are not to be killed, upon the land of a person without his permission; also, as to the skins of the three vermins, whose skins the king is to have, wheresoever they may be killed; and the birds whose worth he is to have; approaching the judges during their consultation; or ordering impounding from one trev to another; or impounding strays unlawfully where they are not to be; marking [meers] where they ought [not; wrongful occupation of property;] concealing unowned property concealing what the lord and his officers are entitled to, and swearing perjury in respect thereto; making open attacks; doing wrong as to two persons, one banished, or one food interdicted, and afterwards seeing him, or receiving him into his house; or the three ways by which a judge forfeits a camlwrw, as thou wilt find, where it is spoken concerning a judge.

35. First, the king's hart, with its lawful collops; if any one of them be found in the hand of a person, the [illegality] is acknowledged; if not found, the verdict of the country pertains to them. Where they can be proved, let it be proved. [The third way of doing wrong to his men is, where he shall have a plaint, as to which there shall appertain a camlwrw.]

36. In three ways disobedience is punished: by imprisonment; interdiction of food; and banishment. Although banishment and interdiction of food are the same in kind, there is a difference of acceptance, however, between them: to banish a person is pertinent, who is present, and subject to dirwy and unable to pay it; and to [be banished] until he conform to law: interdiction of food pertains to absence for neglect of a summons, without excuse, or for a camlwrw where present: where there may be disability such an one is not to suffer death, notwithstanding his being found in the country; but no one is to respect him. Imprisonment pertains to the disobedient, being able, until he shall be obedient; that is the law for disobedience. Food-forbiddance pertains to the disobedient and unable, where a camlwrw is befitting: as to the disobedient and unable, imprisonment is to be inflicted upon him, until he shall be obedient. And in like manner banishment is pertinent where a dirwy is proper, both to the obedient and disobedient, and the unable and able. No one is to be banished, nor to be food-forbidden, on account of the suit of a party, but for a suit of the lord for illegality: for it belongs to the lord to punish every illegality.

xxxvii. Tri rhyw anufyddawt y sydd : un yw gomedd gwys cyfreithiawl, heb achwyssyon profadwy ; eil yw dyfot wrth y gwys, ac yr hynny nat atteber yr hawl pan y gofynner, heb henwi arddelw cyfreithiawl fal na ddylit ateb, neu adaw yr orsedd yn anghyfreithiawl a chiliaw, neu na wneier iawn or bernit ; trydydd yw ffoodraeth neu beth un rhyw a ffoodraeth, sef yw hynny mynet ar nawdd neu arfer o vydeu.

XI. [AM GAMLYRYAU.]

i. Tri rhyw gamlwrw y sydd : camlwrw un dyblyc ; camlwrw tri dyblyc.

ii. Tri modd y telir camlwrw undyblyc o fethlu y hawlwr fessur y hawl ; o fethlu o amddiffynwr y amddiffyn ; o dremygu o un yr . . . o honunt heb essgussot cyfreithiawl drostaw.

iii. O dri modd y disgyn hawl ynghamlwrw : o giliaw o honaw oe gwyn yn yr orsedd ; o eissieu erbyn y hawl o honaw yn gyfreithiawl ac yn amserawl ; trydydd o fethlu drwy farn cyfreithiawl.

iv. Tri modd y disgyn camlwrw ar amddiffynwr : o omedd gwys yn anghyfreithiawl o honaw ; oe ddiarnu drwy farn cyfreithiawl ; a ballu y amddiffyn iddaw y arddelw.

v. Tri lle y telir camlwrw deuddyblyc : un yw pan daler gweli tafawt y arglwydd ; eil yw pan ddynessao dyn ar yneit yn barnu o bydd y brenin yn y lle ; trydydd pan wyssyer dyn yn erbyn arall yn goddeu y holi ay ddyfot ef ar cwynwr rhac bron y brenhin yr llys, ac yna ciliaw or cwynwr rhac brenhin.

vi. Tri modd y bydd camlwrw tri dyblyc : un yw am y teir affaith diweddaf, o affeythieu galanas yr gadel rheith yr affeythiwr ; eil yw lle gomeddo amddiffynwr gwibyawdyr a mach drostaw ar ddywot o bleit y brenhin heb essgussot cyfreithiawl drostaw pan ddel ; trydydd lle ar hawlwr gwibyawdyr, a mach drostaw ar erlyn y hawl, ae alw teirgweith yn tri dadleu, camlwrw am bob tremic yr arglwydd cyt el ef yn rhydd o blegit yr hawl, am na doeth yr cyntaf.

vii. Tri dyn ny ddyly camlwrw arnunt : arglwydd ; ar neb afo drostaw yn holi ; nat ynat ; canys gwell ygneiddyaeth na dim pressennawl.

37. There are three kinds of disobedience : one is, neglecting a lawful summons, without substantial causes ; the second is, attending to the summons, and, notwithstanding that, not answering to the suit when required, without naming a lawful arddelw, so as not to answer, or quitting the session unlawfully and receding, or not doing right when required ; the third is, fleeing, or any thing of the nature of fleeing, that is, an entering a sanctuary, or practising evasions.

XI. [OF CAMLWRWS.]

1. There are three kinds of camlwrw : camlwrw onefold ; [camlwrw twofold ;] and camlwrw threefold.

2. In three ways a onefold camlwrw is paid : by the claimant failing in stating his claim ; by the defendant's failing in his defence ; by contempt of [summons] on the part of either, without lawful excuse.

3. In three ways a claimant becomes liable to a camlwrw : by receding from his plaint in the session ; by his not following up his suit lawfully and timely ; thirdly, by failing through a legal decision.

4. In three ways a camlwrw falls upon a defendant : by unlawful neglect of summons ; by his being condemned through a lawful decision ; by a failure in his arddelw to defend him.

5. Three cases where a twofold camlwrw is paid : one is, when tongue-wound is paid to a lord ; the second is, when a person shall approach the judges, while pronouncing judgment, if the king be present ; third, when a person shall be summoned against another, to the intent of being examined, and he and the complainant coming into the presence of the king in court, and then the complainant receding from before the king.

6. In three ways a threefold camlwrw arises : one is, for the three last of the accessories of galanas, for allowing a raith to the accessory ; the second is, where a fugitive defendant, and a surety for him, shall neglect to appear on the part of the king, without a lawful excuse on his behalf, when he comes ; the third is, where a fugitive plaintiff, and a surety for his following up his claim, are called three times in three courts, there is to be a camlwrw for each contempt to the lord, although he goes free as to the claim, for that he came not to the first.

7. Three persons upon whom no camlwrw is to be imposed : a lord ; and such as shall act for him in claiming ; and a judge ; for the function of a judge is better than any temporal thing.

viii. Tri dyn y trayana brenhin camlwrw ac wynt : disteyn am camlwrw swyddwyr ; pencynydd oe gynyddyon ; pengwastrawt oe wastrodion, lle perthyno hynny.

ix. Ny disgyn camlwrw o ym ony bydd drwy dystyolaeth ny aller y llyssu yn y llys drwy ymhawl gynt amdanaw neu difarnu hawlwr neu ddywedyt amddiffyn cyfreithiawl trostaw or amddiffynwr mal nad atepo iddi ; ac yna y cyll yr hawlwr gamlwrw. Ny chyll hawlwr dirwy fyth lle bo cwyn a gwrthgwy.

XII. [AM LEDRAT.]

i. Pa na bai ledrat yn llosgi ty heb wybot yw berchen ny byddei affeithiau iddaw mwy noc y dan arall gwallus.

ii. Ny bydd affeith fyth am weithret o anfodd.

iii. Colofneu cyfreith : yw lladd dyn ; eil ledratta ; trydydd llosgi ty neu beth arall.

iv. Tri rhyw gosp sydd am ledrat absen : dirwy ; a dehol a gwerth.

v. Teir rhyw ddirwy ledrat y sydd : un yw dirwy gaeth am ledrat absen neu bunt am lei na gwerth ceinioc ; eil dirwy deir punt cyt bo absen am ledrat absen ; trydydd dirwy deu ddyblyc ledi ac o am ffyrnigrwydd.

vi. Teir dirwy gaeth am y gyssefn ledrat chweigeint ; eilweith punt ; trydedd weith trychu aelawt, a wnel y ledrat fal y ceffy issot.

vii. Tri lleidyr dirwys sydd, sef yw hynny tri lle y disgyn dirwy ledrat : un yw lle yr addefo dyn oy benn ehun heb ddim yn y law, bo gyrr na bo gyrr : eil yw am hydd brenhin sef yw hwnnw cylleic ny bydd hwnnw eithyr pan fo golwythion cyfreithiawl ynddaw a hynny un weith yn y flwyddyn o wyl Giric hyt galan gaiaf : a lleidyr a laddo llwdyn y arall y mewn buarth neu feudy yn ledrat ; neu ddyn y pallo iddaw cadw y westi cyfreithiawl y nos ; neu lle bo lliw ar ledrat arnaw.

viii. Tri lledrat y disgyn rheith amdanaw : cyswynaw ar ddyn ledrat mynet dan reith pallu y reith ny chat dim yn y law gwirion oe ben e hun teir punt yr arglwydd a ddaw ; eil yw ceissaw ty dyn am ledrat lluddias y

8. Three persons with whom the king shares a camlwrw : the steward in the camlwrw of the servants ; the chief huntsman from his huntsmen ; the chief groom, from his grooms, where that pertains.

9. A camlwrw only arises for testimony in a suit that cannot be objected to in the court, as to a former suit upon the subject, or judgment against the claimant ; or, from there being a lawful defence spoken by the defendant for himself, so that he may not have to answer to it ; and then the claimant forfeits a camlwrw. A claimant never forfeits a dirwy, where there shall be a plaint and a counter-plaint.

XII. [OF THEFT.]

1. If there were not theft in the burning of a house, without the knowledge of its owner, there could not be accessaries, any more than to any careless fire.

2. There is never an accessory to an unintentional act.

3. The columns of law are : homicide ; second, theft ; third, burning a house, or other thing.

4. There are three kinds of punishment for theft in absence : a dirwy ; banishment ; and sale.

5. There are three kinds of dirwy for theft : one is, the dirwy of a bondman for theft in absence, or a pound, for less than the worth of a penny ; second, a dirwy of three pounds, although absent, for theft in absence ; third, a twofold dirwy for killing ferociously.

6. The three dirwys of a bondman : for his first theft, six score pence ; the second time, one pound ; the third time, a limb of him who commits the theft is to be cut off, as thou wilt find below.

7. There are three thieves subject to dirwy, that is, three cases where a dirwy for theft occurs : one is, where a person shall acknowledge it from his own mouth, without any thing in his hand, whether there be a charge, or not : the second is, in respect to the king's hart, which is one in grease ; and it is so only when there are lawful pieces in it ; and that once in the year, from the feast of St. Cyrig until the calends of winter : and a thief who shall kill the animal of another in a yard, or a byre stealthily ; or a person who shall fail in exonerating his lawful guest during the night ; or where there shall be a view of theft against him.

8. Three thefts for which a raith occurs : to impute theft to a person, he undergoing a raith, his raith failing, nothing found in his hand, and innocent by his own account, the lord is to have three pounds ; the second

geissiau or dyn rhifaw rheith arnaw am y tyb, teir punt yw y gosp; trydydd lle bo lliw a phallu rheith, teir punt yna.

ix. Ni bydd dirwy am ledrat ony phalla dyn o lw gweilydd y golledic; o phalla rheith fydd, a dirwy o phalla.

x. Tri lle y disgyn dirwy deuddyblyc: un yw llogi ty am ben da a difwynaw da yw berchen ac iddaw ehun, chwep hunt; eil lladd llwyn mewn buarth ae guddyaw ae ddifwynaw yw berchen ae gael wedy llapraw neu ddrewi ynghudd; trydydd lle y bydd dirwy deuddyblyc, lladd march mewn marchdy neu gassec neu allan.

xi. Tri modd y bydd dirwy ledrat: o addef ehun oe benn ehun o ballu rheith; o ballu ceidweit, sef pa le am gadw gwesti cyfreithiawl am ledrat nos.

xii. Tri lleidyr gwerth y sydd: lleidyr y gaffer dogyn fanac arnaw drwy greddyfwr eglwyssic. i. drwy raddwr eglwys; eil cyt leidyr a ddienyder; trydydd lleidyr a gaffer werth llei no pedeir ceinioc cyfreith yn y law ac ny allo cael y amddiffyn ni bydd eneit faddeu ynteu am nat oes yn y law peth cyfreithiawl a gwerth arnaw ny crogir neb ny lycro cyfreith: y ddeu flaenaf fry ny crogir wynt am na ddyly neb colli nac eneit nac aylawt yr geir arall; geir arall hagen ae cyhoedda yn lleidyr angclotforus. Ny chyll ynteu y eneit yr hynny, cyll ynteu hagen seith bunt am y geir, ony eyll ddyfot yr da: llyma y gosp y ddehol.

xiii. Tri lleidyr doholadwy sydd lleidyr a ballo y reith iddaw, ac ny allo talu y dirwy y ddehol a berthyn; eil lleidyr gwerth ny allo talu y werth, onys dichawn diholer ef; lleidyr a wnel ffyrnigrwydd am dda mal lladd llwyn mewn buarth neu farch y marchdy; ony ddichawn dalu tal yr hawlwr ac yr arglwydd yn ddeu ddyblyc y ddehol.

xiv. Tri dyn a dal gwerth lleidyr heb gysswyn ledrat arnynt heb ledrat yn y law heb dogyn fanac arnaw: dyn a ollyngo leidyr wedy y orchmynnu a arglwydd iddaw oe fodd, neu ae gatto y ddianc oe wall, ac

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is, seeking a person's house for theft, the person obstructing the search, and adjudging a raith upon him for the suspicion, three pounds is his punishment; third, where there shall be view, and the raith fail, then three pounds.

9. There shall be no dirwy for theft, unless the person fail in the oath of an absolver to the loser; if he fail, there is to be a raith, and a fine if it fail him.

10. Three cases where a twofold dirwy occurs: one is, for the burning a building with property therein, and rendering the property useless to the owner, and to the perpetrator, six pounds; second, for the killing of a beast in a yard, hiding it, and rendering it useless to the owner, and found hidden, and torn, or stinking; the third case, where there is a twofold dirwy, is, for the killing a horse, or a mare, in a stable, or out.

11. In three ways there is a dirwy for theft: by the confession of the party, out of his own mouth; by the failure of a raith; by the failure of guardians, in exonerating lawful guests, for night theft.

12. There are three thieves liable to be sold: a thief as to whom a competent information be had from a clerical professor, that is, one ordained in the church; second, a thief confederate with one who is to be executed; third, a thief in whose hand there shall be found the worth of less than four legal pence, and who cannot get a defence, although he is not to be executed; as there is not in his hand a lawful thing with worth thereon: no one shall be hanged that does not transgress the law: the two first above mentioned are not to be hanged; because that no one is to lose either life, or limb, upon the word of another; the word of another, however, proclaims him an infamous thief. Although he loses not his life, yet he is to lose seven pounds, because of the stigma, unless he can restore the property: and here his punishment is banishment.

13. There are three banishable thieves: a thief whose raith shall fail, and who cannot pay his dirwy; his banishment follows; second, a saleable thief who cannot pay his worth, and for his inability he is to be banished; third, a thief who acts with savage violence, such as the killing of a beast in a yard, or a horse in a stable; if he cannot pay the value to the claimant, and to the lord twofold, he is to be banished.

14. Three persons who pay the worth of a thief, without reputation of theft against them, without anything stolen in their hands, and without a competent information against them: a person who shall

yn gyfaddef y ledrat ef; talet gwerth lleidyr os dichawn, neu deholer onys dirwy gorchmynner talet y dirwy: eil gorfodawc dros leidyr a ddylyo fot yn lleidyr gwerth; talet fal y talei y lleidyr: ny ddylyir rhoddi neb ar orfodogaeth or a gollo eneit nac aelawt: os dros ddyyn a ddyl-yir roi dirwy ledrat y bydd gorfodawc ef; talet ynteu y ddirwy drostaw: trydydd a laddo gwarthec neu anifeil, lleidyr a ddalyer neu garcharor a lladrat yn y law yn y llys; sef lladrat fydd hwnnw anifeil a ddalyer yn y law yn lledrat fal na aller wneuthur

xv. Nyt cynnenn ar dogyn fanac yn y fo llw yn y tri lle cyfreithiawl: ar ddrws eglwys; ar gangell, sef yw hynny y cor; ar allawr: ny rymya gwrth dwng yn ol hynny; cany bydd rheith, yna os graudwr eglwys ae mencie.

xvi. Ny bydd reith ar leidyr cyswyn, sef yw hynny lliw cyfreithiawl yny llys arnaw.

xvii. Tri lle y bydd eneit faddeu dyn; heb frat arglwydd, heb ffyrnigrwydd, heb ledrat yn y law: un lle caffer dyn deholedic y drydedd weith yn y wlat; eil yw lle bo lleidyr gwerth ac na mynno y brynnu ac yn y allu; trydydd lle bo lleidyr ffoawdyr.

xviii. Un lle y cyll lledrat absen y freint am allel y ddamdwng wrth damdwng y cwbyl; absen yw ynteu am nat ydyw yn gwbyl yn llaw: ac na ellir cwbyl o anghwbyl: er hynny rheit fydd ceitweit neu yna.

Hyt hynn y dywetpwyt am ledrat absen ae gospeu.

XIII. BELLACH ■ LEDRAT CYNHYRCHAWL AR DIAL A BERTHYN AM DANAW.

i. Tri dial a ddisgyn am ledrat yn llaw: cyntaf yw carchar; eil yw trychu aelawt; trydydd yw croc.

ii. Tri dyn a berthyn y carcharu: lleidyr a lledrat yn y law; diaberwr ar y ffoodr-aeth; a llofrudd.

iii. Tri dyn a ddylu y brenhin peri trychu y haelodeu: cyntaf caeth am y trydydd lledrat yn llaw; eil dyn a ddyco treis ar forwyn, ac yn gyfaddef arnaw, ac na allo

liberate a thief, after being committed by the lord to his custody, wilfully, or shall suffer him to escape by his negligence, and his theft acknowledged; let him pay the worth of a thief, if he be able, or let him be banished, [if unable,] unless a dirwy [for theft] be ordered, then let him pay the dirwy: second, a gorfodog for a thief, who is a saleable thief; let him pay as the thief should pay: no one is to be placed on gorfodogaeth for one who is to lose his life or limb: if it be for a person who is liable to pay a dirwy for theft, he may become a gorfodog; let him then pay the dirwy for the other: third, one who shall kill cattle, or any animal that a thief has, who shall be caught, or a prisoner with theft in his hand, in the court; then such animal is reputed theft, as if found in his hand, as there cannot be made [any appraisement.]

15. There is no proceeding upon a competent information, until there shall be the oath in the three lawful places: upon the door of a church; the chancel, which is the choir; and the altar: no counter-oath avails after that; for there can there be no raith, if a graduate of the church inform.

16. There is to be no raith on a reputed thief, that is, by lawful accusation in the court against him.

17. Three cases where a person is to be executed; without treason to the lord, without ferocity, without theft in his hand: first, where a banished person shall be found, for the third time, in the country; the second is, where there shall be a saleable thief, and who is not disposed to pay his worth, although in his power; third, where there shall be a fugitive thief.

18. One case where theft in absence loses its character, from the possibility of swearing [to part and not] to the whole; it is absent, for that it is not entirely in hand: and for that part is not the whole: yet it is necessary there should be guardians, or [an arddelw] there.

Thus far has been spoken concerning theft in absence, and its punishments.

XIII. NOW AS TO THEFT PRESENT, AND THE PUNISHMENT ATTACHED TO IT.

1. Three punishments for theft in hand occur: the first is, imprisonment; the second is, the cutting off a limb; the third is, hanging.

2. Three persons whom it is proper to imprison: a thief with theft in his hand; a malefactor on his flight; and a homicide.

3. Three persons whom the king is to order the cutting off their limbs: the first is, a bondman for the third theft in hand; second, a person who shall commit a rape

dirwyn dirwy treis, tynnu y geillyeu y ganthaw; trydydd caeth a sarhao gwr rhydd, trychu y law ddeheu neu y droet os ay droet y tery ef.

iv. Teir poen oedd o gyfreith Dyfynwal, am lladrat, neu alanas, neu frat arglwydd: y hayarn twymyn; eil y dwfyr brwt rhoi yr aelawt awnelo yr anghyfreith ynthaw; trydydd oedd gornest ac ae gyrru yn gyfreithiawl; ac ny fyddai yna yr y gr v neb a orfyddai yn yr ornest, hwnnw oedd yn lle prawf ac felly yn Hywel dda ae yneit a weles nat cyfyawn hynny; sef gwnaethont praw o ddynyon a ac nyt canmawl praw o weithret a fynnasant yn lle perthynai hynny, a rheithieu am weithredoedd cyswyn, a gadu y bawb y wat yny ballei iddaw, a cheitweit ac arddelw am weithredoedd yn llaw; na phan ballynt pallu y amddiffyn yr dyn a chyt a hynny gwir gwlat yn lleu ereill; ac am holion arglwydd yn benn ddiatnot; cany chyngein y arglwydd na thwng y greir yn gyrru, na thwng y greir yn damdwng y da, na thwng yn profi o flaen gwybyddyeyt. Y tri pheth hynny ny ellir gwbyl hebddynt rhwng hawlwr ac amddiffynwr.

v. Tri modd y bydd cyfaddef lledrat cynhyrchol: addef oe benn elhun; pallu y geidweit pallu y warant yddaw.

vi. Teir cosp o dda lledrat cynhyrchawl . i . lledrat yn llaw: cyntaf yw y affeithieu; eil talu y da yr cwynedic or lleidyr; trydydd dihenydd o bydd cymeint y lledrat.

vii. Tri dyn ny wnant yawn y neb or ae holo ac nys gwnair lleidyr barnedic; a chawr; a bradwr arglwydd cyfaddef.

viii. Tri pheth ny ddyleyr am ledrat: y gymryt drachefyn gan y lleidyr os yng y bydd heb gwyn; a chyt boet cwyn hefyt nys dylir eithyr diogelu lleidyr hyt y datleu; ail yw dygymot am y lledrat; trydydd gillwng y lleidyr y rhydd.

XIV. LLYMA GOSPEU GALANAS.

i. O deir ffordd y dylu dyn fot yn eneit faddeu: o ladrat barnedic y groc; a brat arglwydd; a ffyrnic weithret llawrudd-

upon a maid, and acknowledged, and who may not be able to collect a dirwy for rape, is to have his testicles extracted; third, a bondman, who does saraad to a free man, is to have his right hand cut off, or his foot, if with his foot he strike him.

4. There were three ordeals by the law of Dyfnwal, for theft, or galanas, or treason to a lord: the hot iron; second, the boiling water, by putting the limb that did the deed therein; the third was, combat to such as should demand it lawfully; and there would be [no punishment for] the one who might overcome in the combat, that was instead of proof; and so, in [amending the laws,] Howel the good and his judges observed that that was not just; so they established proof by men, for [combat] they did not commend, and proof of deed willed, where that might be appropriate, and raiths for reputed acts, and conceded to every body his denial, until it should fail him, and guardians, and arddelw for thefts in hand; nor, when they might fail, that his defence should fail to the person; and, in addition to that, the justice of the country enlightening others; and as to claims of a lord, in particular; since it is not pertinent for a lord either to swear on a relic, in prosecuting, or to swear on a relic, in swearing to property, or to swear in proving before evidences. Those three things cannot, in all things, be omitted between claimant and defendant.

5. In three ways is theft present acknowledged: by the confession of the party; the failure of his guardians; and the failure of his warrant.

6. Three punishments as to property of theft present, that is, theft in hand: the first is, its accessaries; second, restoration of the property to the complainant by the thief; third, the putting to death, if the thing stolen be of that amount.

7. Three persons who do no right to such as may sue them, and which cannot be done: a condemned thief; a tyrant; and an acknowledged traitor to a lord.

8. Three things, in respect to theft, which ought not to be: receiving it back from the thief, if he be [captured,] without accusation; and although there should also be an accusation, it should not be done, but the thief secured until the trial; the second is, compromising the theft; thirdly, the setting the thief at liberty.

XIV. THESE ARE THE PUNISHMENTS OF GALANAS.

1. In three ways is a person to suffer death: for theft that deserves hanging; for treason against a lord; and a ferocious

yaeth. Rheir or yneit a ddyweit mae amfrat arglwydd y byddei gynt gornest, canny chyngein hawlwr am danai eithyr yr arglwydd ehun; ac na eill gwr wneuthyr cyfreith ay arglwydd diogelaf eisayoes yw am honno yw y dylly bot rheith mal am ffyrnicrwydd arall.

II. Tri dihenydd cyfreithiawl y sydd: un yw croc am ledrat; dial a lleas am lawrudd-yaeth; llosc am ffyrnigrwydd: llyna lle bydd llaith o cyfreith am alanas o lladdei gwr .i. cled enwaessaw gwr brenhin ony wnat iawn drostaw o fewn oedeu cyfreithiawl ef a ddylir y roddi y genedyl y lladdedic; felly am gaeth a laddo bonheddic: a llyna leoedd ny cheiff arglwydd ddim or da er cymell.

III. Tri lle y caiff brenhin yr alanas, neu dal drosti oll: lle gorchmynner ynfyd iddaw ay ladd lle y llofruddiaeth o anifail, neu beth arall, ni cheiff cenedyl ddim ni cheiff ynteu y llofrudd onyt ymwrthyt y perchennoc ac ef; onyt ymwrthyt hagen ac ef talet dros weithret y anifeil. Ni ddiagin galanas fyth ar genedl eithyr lle pallo rheith neu a dori

IV. Tri dyn a ddyly bot yn anrheith oddef o cyfreith, ac ny ddylyir ei difetha: dyn a wrthotto cyfreith llys a ffemawr rhwng dwy wlat; a llofrudd a laddo celin y gwlat y brenin: a gaffer oe dda or pryt bwygilydd oe dda cychwynnawl y brenhin pieu.

V. Teir cosp ffyrnicrwydd: talu galanas dros y neb a ladded; dihenydd ar y neb ae gwnel; ac anrheith gribddeil u dda y llofrudd.

VI. Tri dyn ny ddylyir y ladd, cyt boen llofruddic: brenhin ac effeiriad a cherddawr ac am hynny ny chaffant wynteu ran eithyr brenhin elun.

VII. Teir cosp lladd celein ac aryf: dirwy ymlad ac anrheith gribddeil; a chosp am waetlytu dacar y brenhin. Os am ffyrnicrwydd cospeu deuddyblyc, a thal deuddyblyc; eithyr na bydd onyt un anreith gripddeil yr hynny.

VIII. Teir anrheith a ddyly y brenhin: anreith gribddeil; ac anrhaith oddef; ac anrheith gorwlat.

deed of homicide. Some of the judges say, that for treason against a lord, combat used formerly to be usual, for there can be no claimant in respect thereto, but the lord himself; and no man can enter into law with his lord: it is safest, however, in that case, that there should be a raith, as for any other ferocious act.

2. There are three lawful executions: one is, hanging, for theft; revenge and slaying, for homicide; and burning, for a ferocious act: this is the case where there is, by law, slaying for galanas: if a man, that is under the pale of a gwaesawr, should kill a man of the king, unless right be done for him, within lawful periods, he is to be delivered up to the kindred of the slain; so also a bondman who shall kill a boneddig: and those are the instances where a lord gets none of the property although enforcing the law.

3. Three cases where the king has the galanas, or full payment for it: where an idiot is committed to his care, and he be killed; where death takes place from an animal, or any thing else, the kindred shall have nothing; neither shall the king have what caused the death, unless it be disowned by the owner; unless he disown it, however, let him pay for the act of his animal. A galanas never falls upon a kindred, except where a raith shall fail, or . . . break

4. Three persons who are liable to spoliation, by law, and who are not to be destroyed: a person who shall contemn the law of court; a fugitive from one country to another; and a murderer who shall commit homicide in the king's dominion: whatever shall be had, from time to time, of their moveable property, belongs to the king.

5. Three punishments for ferocious acts: the payment of galanas for the slain; death to him who does the deed; and harriving spoliation of the property of the murderer.

6. Three persons who are not to be put to death, although they may be murderers: a king; a priest; and a minstrel: and, therefore, they also shall not have a share, excepting the king.

7. Three punishments for homicide with a weapon: a dirwy for fighting; harriving spoliation; and punishment for polluting the king's earth with blood. If it be for ferocity: twofold punishments and twofold payment; only that there shall be but one harriving spoliation for it.

8. Three spoils to which the king is entitled: harriving spoliation; endured spoliation; and the spoil of a border country.

ix. Teir anrheith oddef a ddyly brenhin : un am lawruddiaeth, y brenhin picu y holl dda or ■ orddiwedder or pryt yr llall neu dda llofrudd ; eil da dyn am hydd y cyll yraith brenhin ; trydydd flemawr rhwg dwy wlat, a ffoawdyr : sef yw ffoawdyr dyn a retto cyfreith arnaw a gwys heb anfon esgussodion cyfreithiawl deirgweith, a gwrthod cyfreith wedy y geissiaw yn y anlloedd deirgwaith heb y gael ; cyfaddef yw yr hawl arnaw sef yw cyfaddef mal addefedic yw yr hawl.

XV. [AM GYVRAITH.]

i. Tri gwrtheb cyfreithiawl y sydd ynghyfreith yn amryfaylaw : addef ; neu wat ; neu amddiffyn cyfreithiawl mal nat stepper yr hawl.

ii. Tri modd y byd addef : addef oe ben chun yr hawl yn gorsedd ; addef o dafodyawc gwneythuredic yn gorsedd yr hawl ; addef oddieithyr gorsedd y arglwydd, neu ynat yr hawl ac yna y dyly arglwydd trugaredd.

iii. Tri pheth un freint ac addef : trem-ygu gorsedd heb esgussod ; a thewi dros amser ; a phallu arddelw.

iv. Nyt cwbl un gyrr heb dwng ; nac un gwat heb dwng or blayn ; ac wrth hynny y bydd rheithieu ai un ai lliaws.

v. Tri rhyw amddiffyn cyfreithiawl yn erbyn hawl cyntaf yw na ofynner hi yn amserawl neu na wyper y gofyn yn cyfreithiawl a doddi hynny or amddiffynwr yn erbyn yr hawlwr yn yr orsedd ac iawn yw y amddiffyn na ddyly ateb yr hawl yny fo cwyn neu hawl newydd rhacddaw : eil yw amddiffyn yn erbyn yr hawlwr mal nat atteper byth yr hawl oe bot yn rhyw hawl a honno o gau gyfreith rhwng yr hawlwr ac iawn deolawyr ffordd trydydd yw amddiffyn yn erbyn yr hawlwr ac ateb iddi ac eissyoes na chloller dim er yr hawl megys dywedut darfot gwneuthur iawn drosti neu beth cyfryw neu ddarfot gynt y ddifarnu or hawl honno a phrofi hynny drwy yneit neu ynat a frawt.

vi. O dri modd amryw y bydd un rhyw garant a chwbyl wat : un yw cadw perchennogaeth da gan ddyn ; eil yw profi y fot y nos y cysswyner y weithret arnaw yn y ty ar ty, a chadw gwesty ganthaw cyfreith-

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9. Three endured spoliations to which the king is entitled : first, for homicide, the king owns all the property of the murderer, that shall be seized from time to time ; second, the property of a person for a hart if he lose the king's raitth ; third, a fugitive between two countries and a runaway : a runaway is a person upon whom the law presses with a summons three times, without his sending lawful excuses, and contemning law, after his being sought for, at his habitation, three times without finding him ; then the claim becomes admitted against him ; admission is the same as if the claim were confessed.

XV. [OF LAW.]

1. There are three legal replications in law, differing from each other : confession ; or denial ; or lawful defence to not answering to the claim.

2. In three modes confession occurs : confession of the claim by the party from his own mouth, in session ; confession, by an appointed advocate, of the claim in session ; and confession out of session, to the lord, or the judge ; and then the lord should incline to mercy.

3. Three things equal in effect to confession : contempt of session, without an excuse ; remaining silent beyond the time ; and the failure of arddelw.

4. No prosecution is complete without oath ; nor any denial without oath in the commencement ; and according to that there shall be raitths, whether one or many.

5. There are three kinds of lawful defence against a claim : the first is, that it is not timely demanded, or its lawful demand is not known, and that being set forth by the defendant, against the claimant, in the session ; and his defence is right, that he is not to answer to the claim, until there shall be a new plaint, or claim against him : the second is, a defence against the claimant, that there never should be an answer to the claim, from its being a claim of that kind, as closes, by law, between the claimant and his right, and has been cancelled : the third is, a defence against the claimant, with an answer ; and, nevertheless, that nothing, because of the claim, shall be lost ; such as saying, that satisfaction has been made for it, or something similar ; or, that he was before cast, as to that claim ; and that proved by judges, or judge, [that passed the] judgment.

6. In three various modes one kind of kindred is competent to a full denial : one is, to keep the ownership of property for a person ; the second is, to prove his being, on the night he was reputed to do the

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iawl; trydydydd arddelw . i . diarffordd y ochel hawl.

vii. Tri achos sydd y wneuthur defawt: un yw y wellhau ar gyfreith rhac gorthrymet cyfreith am sarhadeu, sef yw hynny cymrodedd a fo drwy wyr cymrodedd; eil yw lle ni aller cyfreith esgrifenedic nae dwyn ar gyffelybrwydd, cymer y defawt; trydydd am nat hawdd y wr wneuthur cyfreith ay arglwydd gatter y defawt: llyma pa ham nat hawdd arglwydd, arglwydd a gynnal cyfreith.

viii. Addfwyn yw cyfreith a bonheddic a chyfiawn a huawdyl herwydd anyan a rheswm naturiawl nyt y un dyn namyn yr cyffredin gwlat y may da; nyt er dirgeledicrwydd y gwnaethbwyd, namyn y derfynu defawt gwlat ar angenreidieu cyhoeddawc hagen a feddo ar y lle ar amser rheith yw crynodep a chyfarwyddyt, cyhoeddawc rhac tywyllwch twyll a gorthrymder pleidieu.

ix. Llyna paham y mae addfwyn cyfreith, am nat grym yngecyfreith neb anaddfwyn yn tystiolaeth or byt am nat geir y eir, am y bot yn neilltuaw ceith ac alltudyon y wrth cyfreith cyffredin.

x. Llyma pa ham mae bonheddic cyfreith, Hywel dda frenhin Cymru a ddyl-yedogyon ay ffurythawdd o ddoethineb y calonneu ae corffeu ehunein, ac am hynny etifedd y brenin hwnnw ynt cyfreith a defawt am hynny na ddyly yr un fot yn gwrthwyneb yw gilydd mwy no brodyr, ac o bydd defawt yn erbyn cyfreith nyt catw- adwy: llyna pa ham y dylu frodyr fot yn duhun, pob un a ddyly cynnal gyt ae gilydd y ddlyet o lw a da; felly cyfraith a defawt.

xi. Llyma pa ham y may cyfiawn cyfreith gorchymyn y may y bawb na wnel cam ay gilydd a gedu y bawb yr eiddaw e hun; a chospi y neb a wnel amgen os dyllynir.

xii. Huawdyl cyfreith pa ham, nyt oes eissieu ynddi canyt eissieu hynn aller y drossi ar ddyall a chyfflybrwydd canys ydiw yn terfynu pob cynnen ac anosbarth: mam y cyfreith yw anufyddawt, canys pa na bai anufyddawt ni buassei reit gwneuthu cyfreith; canys yr anufyddawt yw yr angcyfreith, yr angcyfreith y sydd yn erbyn cyfreith, cyfreith a ddieil yr ancyfreith.

xiii. Tri pheth ny ddyly lliaws o frowd-wyr ei wneuthur heb ganyat arglwydd arpelwtan: bwytta; neu yfet; neu wahanu.

xiv. Tri pheth a gadarnha dyn ar y ddylyet: meddyant; ac iawn goresgyn; a chynwarchadw: meddyant ar dda byw; gorescyn ar dir ac addurn.

deed, in such house and house; and thus lawfully exonerate his guest; the third is, an arddelw, that is, a way to avoid a claim.

7. There are three causes for making customs: one is, to amend the law as being so heavy in regard to saraads, that is, an arbitration through arbitrators; the second is, where there is no written law, nor any precedent, to follow the custom; third, as it is not easy for a man to litigate with his lord, to allow the custom: litigation with a lord is not facile, as a lord upholds law.

8. Law is respectable, and noble, and just, and eloquent, according to nature and natural reason; it is good not only for the individual, but for the country in general; it was not made for secresy, but to settle the usages and publick necessities of a country which belong to the time and place: a raith is a compendium and publick guidance against dark fraud and oppression of parties.

9. Law is respectable, as the testimony of any disrespectable person is of no force in law, as his word is of no avail, and it sets aside bondmen and alltuds from the common law.

10. Law is noble, as Howel the good, king of Cymru, and the proprietors formed it from the wisdom of their own hearts and bodies, and, therefore, law and custom are the offspring of that king, therefore, neither of them are to oppose each other more than brothers, and if there be a custom contrary to law it is not to be observed: brothers are to be united, as each is to support the other by oath and property; so law and custom.

11. Law is just, because it commands every one not to wrong another, and to leave to each his own property; and punishes such as do otherwise, if resorted to.

12. Law is copious, as there is no deficiency in it, for there is no deficiency where explanations and precedents can be found to terminate every litigation and irregularity: disobedience is the mother of law, for if there were no disobedience there would be no need of law; for the disobedience is the illegality, the illegality is contrary to law, the law avenges the illegality.

13. Three things a bench of judges are not to do without the leave of the lord: eat; drink; or separate.

14. Three things which strengthen a person in his right: possession; just occupation; and preconservancy: possession of live stock; occupation of land; and improvement.

xv. Tri chyngwarchadw cyfreithiawl sydd: o dyn athy ac esgubawr.

xvi. Tri dyn ny ddylir ei difeddianu yn y fo dosparth: cwynwr am da cychwynnawl o rym y gwyn doter yn y meddiant amdiffynnwr . . . gatter yn y meddiant o daw wrth wys ony fo dosparth; gwreic briawt a ddywetto y bot yn feichioc oe gwr, pan fo marw, hi a ddyly oet y drigaw yn ty yn y fo esgor iddi; dyly hi hagen roddi mach ar gamlwrw yr brenin o dywcit eu ffallu y gwarant y gwarant hi yw bot yn wos y beichiogi ar fab: a llyna ddyd yn rhoddi mach am gamlwrw cyn gwneuthur anghyfreith or byt: a llyna gyfreith a ellir ei dwyn yn lle bo bygwyth ar ddyd, ar gymryt mach ganthaw ar heddwch ac na wnel anghyfreith ac os gwna bit y gorfodawc drostaw yn y camlwrw.

xvii. Teir amryw hawl y sydd: un yw hawl rhwng hawlwr ac amddiffynnwr; eil yw hawl heb perchen, sef yw honno hawl heb gwyn, sef yw honno hawl arglwydd ar yr wr am y ddylyet neu am anghyfreith, canys arglwydd pieu cosp am anghyfreith; trydydd hawl rhwng diawl ac gilydd mal hawl etifedd cynwys yn ceissiw cynydd ar dorr dyledogion or tir; nyt iawn y gwranda daw canyt oes un hawl iddaw eithyr ar hynn y cynwysswyd ef os cynhwyswyd felly; onys cynwysswyd hefyd diawl yw: neu hawl dyn a gollo tref y dat or ffyrdd y dyly y golli neu y dyly y fab y golli, ac yn ceissiw rhann gyt ae garant eilchwyl.

xviii. Tri pheth a gymell arglwydd y gymell pob peth ny bo mach arnaw or a ddylyer a cyfreith; mach a gymell y fechni ac a dwe yn ddigel, ac a gymer y ffonodyeu cyssefin; trydydd deiliat ysgrubyl.

xix. Teir gwanas gwystyl: llaw y yrru; breich ac ysgwydd y arwein.

xx. Tri dyn ny ellir eu gwyssyaw: arglwydd .i. brenin; a byddar; ac angyfayth: cany wyddant beth a ddywetter wrthynt.

xxi. Tri pheth un freint a gwyns cwyn gwibiawdyr a mach dros y cwynwr ar yr erbyn ac onys erlynir camlwrw; arfeith lle perthyno hynny ar amddiffynnwr ony ddaŵ camlwrw a rydd hefyd ac o daw a dywedut na buwys ef a ddyly ateb o rym y mechni

15. There are three legal preconservancies: a kiln; a house; and a barn.

16. Three men who are not to be dispossessed until a decision be made: a complainant for moveable property by the strength of his plaint is to be put in possession; a defendant [of property] is to be left in possession, if he come upon summons, until a decision shall take place; a married woman who shall assert her pregnancy by her husband, when he may die, is to have time to remain in the house until her delivery; she is, however, to give surety for a camlwrw to the king if her warrant fail her, her warrant being that she is pregnant of a son: and that is a person giving surety for a camlwrw before committing illegality if it do occur: and that is a law that can be enforced where threats are used against a person, who can demand surety for the peace, and against illegality, which, if done, the gorfodog is liable to the camlwrw.

17. There are three varieties of claim: one is, a claim between claimant and defendant; the second is, a claim without an owner, that is, a claim without a plaint, that is, the claim of a lord against his man for his due, or for illegality, for to the lord belongs the punishment for illegality; third, a claim by one without right against another, as the claim of an inheritor on sufferance seeking advance at the expense of the owners of the land; it is not right to listen to him, for he has no claim to more than he was admitted to, if admitted at all; if not admitted, likewise he has no claim: or the claim of a person who may lose his patrimony by the ways he is to lose it, or his son, and afterwards seeking a share along with his kin.

18. Three things which enforce: a lord, to enforce every thing, as to which there shall be no surety of what shall be due by law; a surety, to enforce his suretiship, and to conduct the pledge openly, and who takes the first cudgelling; third, an impounder of cattle.

19. The three supports of a pledge: a hand to send; an arm; and a shoulder to bear.

20. Three persons who cannot be summoned: a lord, that is, a king; one who is deaf; and one who is ignorant of the language: since they know not what may be said to them.

21. Three things of the same privilege as a summons: a plaint of skulking, and a surety for the complainant that he sought him, which, if it be not prosecuted, is subject to camlwrw; an appointment, where that shall pertain to a defendant, if he come

ar ddyfot y attep; carchar ef a ddyly attep mal pe bai wys canys hagen d . . . we a roddo brawdwr ywrandu c

xxii. Tri pheth a gyngain yn cyfreith cyt boct rhyfedd y fot : ceitweit yn ol gyrr, sef yw hynny cadw gwesti rhac lledrat absen : a rheith yn ol damdwng, sef pa le dywedyt o ddyn y fwrw arnaw oe anfodd ; neu y adaw ganthaw ynghadw y peth a ddamdynger yn y law : a chredu dynion ny weloent y peth ac nys gwyppoent yn fwy nor dynion ae gwelo ac ae gwyppo ; sef pa le hynny, lle lliwyo dynion lledrat y arall y welet liw dydd goleu yn mynet drwy dref pan fai gyfwech heul ar fryn a phant ar eidyon lledrat gantaw ; o cheiff y llall y rheith ny weles hynny er egyptoet eu credu ac na chredir y nep ae gwyr ac ae gweles.

xxiii. Tri dyn ny bydd marw dy y dy : ygnat llys ; a mab llei no phedeir ar ddeg ; a brenin canyt oes ae dylyo.

xxiv. Tri gwystyl ni ddigwydd hyt ym pen undyd a blwyddyn : eur ; a lluryc ; a llystyr eureit.

xxv. Tri gwystyl ni ddigwydd byth : cwldyr ; a challawr a bwyall gynny.

xxvi. Tri gwystyl a ddigwydd dydd y dycer : un mach ny chymello y fechni ac yn addef ; ac un a ddyccer dros ledrat barnedic ; ac un a ddecet alanas cyfaddef.

xxvii. Tri dyn y digwydd gwystyl a roddoent : mach arglwydd ; a pherchen y da.

xxviii. Tri lle y bydd tystiolaeth ar eir : cyntaf yw tystyaw o gyngaws dyn ar arall dywedut geir gwellygus dros y neb y bo gyt ac ef ; eil yw tystyaw or neb a ddyly tafawt weli o cyfreith, ymgeinyaw ac ef ar ostec mewn gorsedd neu lann ; trydydd yw geir anostec mewn gorsedd a aller tystyaw y ddywedut a hwnnw a ddyly y maer y dystyaw. Pob gweithret ny pherthyno rheith amdany a ellir y thystyaw a dwyn praw arnei.

xxix. Teir ffordd y may cadarnach arddelw no cheitwat : arddelw a ryddha dyn oe hawl, ac ae cymer arnaw ehun, peth nys

not, he likewise pays a camlwrw ; and if he come, and say, there was no appointment, he is bound by the force of his suretiship to come to answer ; a prison, for a prisoner is to answer as if summoned, for the judge shall appoint a day to hear the plaint.

22. Three things which accord in law, although it may be deemed extraordinary that they do so : guardians, after prosecution, and that means, to exonerate a guest against theft in absence : and a raith after swearing, that is, where it shall be said by a person, that it was forced upon him against his will ; or that the thing sworn to was left with him in keeping, in his hand : and, believing persons who saw not the thing, and who know nothing about it, rather than the persons who see, and who know of it ; and that occurs where persons charge another with theft, as having seen him, in broad daylight, going through a trev, when the sun was shining equally upon hill and dale, with the stolen bullock in his possession ; if the other get his raith of not having ever seen that, they are to be credited, and he who knew and saw it is not to be credited.

23. Three persons whose houses are not marw dys : a judge of the court ; a youth under fourteen years of age ; and a king : since there is no one having a right thereto.

24. Three pledges which do not lapse until the end of a year and a day : gold ; a lorica ; and a golden vessel.

25. Three pledges which never lapse : a coulter ; a cauldron ; and a fuel axe.

26. Three pledges which lapse the day they are taken ; that of a surety who shall enforce not his suretiship, although he confesses it ; that taken for the sentence on theft ; and that taken for acknowledged galanas.

27. Three men whose pledges lapse if given : a surety ; a lord ; and the owner of the property.

28. Three cases where there is to be testimony as to a word : the first is, where a person's pleader testifies against another's faulty word for his employer ; the second is, where one, who is to have tongue-wound by law, testifies to another's squabbling with him during proclamation of silence in a session, or church ; the third is, where breach of silence occurs in a session which the maer is to testify. Every deed to which there does not pertain a raith can be testified to, and proof brought concerning it.

29. Three ways in which an arddelw is stronger than guardians : an arddelw frees a man from a claim, and takes it upon

gwna ceitwat; eil ny ellir llyssu arddelw nae anaddwynau; trydydd nyt rheit lliaws yn arddelw, a rheit yw lliaws yn geitweit.

xxx. Tri lle y bydd rheit arddelw o liaws: un yw am dda yt trydydd lle rhoddo warant o gytirrogion.

XVI. [AM DYSTON.]

i. Tri thyst ny thyng y greir ac ny ellir eu llyssu arglwydd rhwng y ddeu wr o bydd cyn nesses iddaw hagen pob un ae gilydd oe wyr canyt oes neb a allo y greirhau; o bydd nes un eyssyoes iddaw nor llall nyt grym y dystyolaeth y gael messur hawl ony thyng, ac o tyng, yna y dyly oet naw dieu y ymgoffau am y lw.

ii. Tat rhwng y ddeu fab o byddant un fam, ny thyng ef yna eithyr hynn, gwallawc lw: myn y Gwr am crews i o dat a chwitheu o hono finneu gwir yw hynn a ddywedaf rhyngoch ony byddant hagen un fam nyt grym y dystyolaeth ef ony thyng yr dygyn.

iii. Ny thyng ynat hefyd lw padiw y barnawdd y frawt eithyr cissioes ef a dyng ony ddaw cof iddaw roddi brawt rhwng hawlwr ac amddiffynnwr na wyr y roddi, ac yna oet naw dieu a gairff, a pheron iddaw ddywedyt fal hynn y ti y bernais i y frawt ny ellir y llyssu ef yn dyst rynthunt.

iv. Tri rhyw dystyon a dyngant ac ny ellir eu llyssu sef pa ham nas llysir wynt, y gwadu a berthyn: sef ynt meichyeu; ac amotwyr; a thylluedd: wynt a allant dwyn tystyolaeth.

v. Teir ffordd y mae cadarnach gwybyeit no thystyon: un yw na ddyly tyst profi gwybot a gwelet y peth ar dystyon, ac ef ae dyly gwybyddiat; eil na ddyly tyst yrru drwg ar neb, nac angeyfreith ac nas dichawn ac ef a ddichawn; trydydd na ddichawn tyst profi gwir gwedy geu, ac ef ae dichawn.

vi. Teir ffordd y may cadarnach gwybyddyeit no cheitweit: gwybyddyeit ny ellir ac ny ddyllir eu hanaddfwynaw, ac ef a anaddfwynir ceitweit; eil yw ceitweit a anaddfwynir drwy wybyddyeit ac ardystyrir ei breint ae deddfeu or nat geir eu geir, ac nyt anaddfwynir gwybyddyeit drwy geitweit fyth; trydydd echos yw nat grym un ceitwat y geissiw messur hawl, grym yw un tyst neu un gwybyddiat megys mach.

himself, which a guardian does not; second, an arddelw cannot be objected to, nor held as disrespectful; third, there is no need of many arddelws, but there must be many guardians.

30. Three cases where there must be many arddelws: one is for property third, where he shall give many co-proprietors as warrant.

XVI. [OF WITNESSES.]

1. Three witnesses who do not swear on the relic, and cannot be objected to: a lord between his two men if they be equally connected with him, for no one can put him to the relic; if one be nearer connected to him than the other, his testimony is of no force as to the extent of the claim, unless he swear, and if he swear, he is then to have nine days to call to memory as to his oath.

2. A father between his two sons, if they be by one mother, swears only this loose oath: 'By the Being who created me a father, and ye from me, true is what I have said between you:' if they be not, however, by the same mother, his testimony is of no force, unless he swear to the extremity.

3. A judge, likewise, takes no oath in what manner he adjudged, but, nevertheless, he swears, if he do not remember giving judgment between claimant and defendant, and then he has nine days, and let them cause him to say thus: 'To thee I adjudged the decision:' he cannot be objected to as a witness between them.

4. Three kinds of witnesses who swear, and who cannot be objected to, because they are to be denied: these are, sureties; contract-men; and parties to a release: they can bear testimony.

5. In three ways are evidences more effective than witnesses: one is, a witness is not to prove knowing and seeing the thing against witnesses, and an evidence is to do so; second, a witness is not to charge a crime upon any body, nor illegality, and neither can he, and an evidence can; third, a witness cannot prove the truth after falsehood, and an evidence can do so.

6. In three ways are evidences more effective than guardians: evidences cannot and are not to be held disrespectful, and guardians can be; the second is, guardians are attainted through evidences, and their privilege and usages may be depreciated, that their word may not avail, and evidences are never attainted through guardians; the third cause is, that one guardian is of no effect to obtain the extent of a claim, but one witness or one evidence is effective, such as a surety.

vii. Tri gwan sydd rhwng gwybyddyeit a cheitweit un ceidwat a geidw gan bawb yr eiddaw, peth nys gwna gwybyddyat; ceitwat ny ddwe y neb ddim o hwnn arall, a gwybyddyat a ddichawn y ddwyn; ceitweit a anadfwynir cyn llw, gwybyddyat a lyssir wedy llw.

viii. Tri gwahan sydd rhwng gwybyddyeit a thystyon: tystiolaeth a eillir ar eir, megys tystyaw y ynat geir gwallus a fo mewn hawl neu amddiffyn, ac ny ellir gwybyddyat ar eir; llyma pa ham, teithi gwybyddyat gwybot a gwelet, ny ellir gwelet geir o ben neb, ony bydd yn ysgrifenedic; tystiau hagen a ellir y ynat neu wyrda ddywedut geir gwall: eil yw odit lle yngcyfreith y caffo dyn fessur hawl drwy dystyon ehunein heb wybyddyeit gyt a hynny, ac ef ae ceiff yn llawer lle drwy wybyddyeit heb dystyon; canyt teithi tyst tyngu tystyaw iddaw hynn ydd ys y roi yn y benn: trydydd lle yw, tystyon a lyssir drwy wybyddeit, ac ny lyssir gwybyddeit drwy dystyon byt.

ix. Tri lle y cyngein ceitweit: ar dda byw neu farw; ar freint neu amreint ar arall; ac ar westi cyfreithawl.

x. Tri pheth cadarnaf yngcyfreith: barn gyfiawn a gwybyddyat o un dyn y credir y dystiolaeth, canyt ellir y lyssu o bydd mal y dyweit cyfreith; . . . ac amot profedic.

xi. Tri llyssyant rheith: diffic cerennydd; a diffic diofredawc; a diffic oedran.

xii. Tri gwahan y sydd rhwng ceitweit a rheith: rheith a gwbyl ddiheura dyn o hawl, ac ny ddyweit drwe . . . , ac nys gwna ceitweit; rheith ny ellir y hameu, ac ef a ellir ameu geiryau ceitweit or na bo geir eu geir; rheith ni ddyly tyngu bot yn eiddaw dyn yr anifeil a ddamdyger yn llaw namyn bot yn wirion dyn or lledrat a yrrer arnaw ac am hynny am dda absen y bydd rheith, a cheitweit a dyng may ef bieu y da sydd yn y law.

xiii. Tri gwahan sydd rhwng arddelw a rheith: ny bydd arddelw eithyr y dda yn llaw onyt yn lle y dalyer croen anifeil gan leidyrr rheith yw yna arddelw yr llwdyn oll

7. There are three distinctions between evidences and guardians: one guardian keeps to every one his own, which an evidence does not; a guardian conveys to none anything that another has, and an evidence can convey it; a guardian may be attained before an oath, an evidence is to be objected to after an oath.

8. There are three distinctions between evidences and witnesses: testimony may be as to a word, such as testifying to a judge, as to a faulty word that may be in a claim, or a defence, and there can be no evidence as to a word; and this is the reason, the teithi of an evidence are, knowing and seeing, a word cannot be seen from the mouth of any body, unless it be written; it may be testified, however, to a judge, or gwrdas, that the faulty word was spoken: the second is, that there is scarcely an instance in law, where a person shall have the extent of a claim through witnesses alone, without evidences besides, and, in many instances, he may have it through evidences without witnesses; for they are not the teithi of a witness to swear that what is put in his mouth was testified to him: the third instance is, witnesses may be objected to through evidences, but evidences are never objected to through witnesses.

9. Three cases where guardians are appropriate: for living or dead property; for privilege, or lack of privilege, in another; and for lawful guests.

10. Three things most effective in law: righteous judgment; an evidence, being a single person, whose testimony shall be believed, since he cannot be objected to, if he be as the law declares; and a proved contract.

11. Three objections to a raith: defect of relationship; defect of a devotee; and defect of age.

12. There are three distinctions between guardians and a raith: a raith completely exonerates a person from a charge, and it speaks no evil [against any one,] and which guardians do not; a raith cannot be doubted, and the words of guardians may be doubted, so that what they say shall not stand; a raith is not to swear that the animal in the hand of a person sworn to is his property, but that a person is innocent of the theft charged upon him, and, therefore, a raith is for absent property, and guardians swear that the party is the owner of the property that is in his hand.

13. There are three distinctions between an arddelw and a raith: there is no arddelw but to property in hand; but where the skin of an animal shall be found upon a

rheith y bydd rheit ynnddi cereint lle bo ryw reith honno; rheith y bydd ynnddi reit wyr diofredawc ac nyt rheit y arddelw lle perthyno hynny.

XVII. [AM GERAINT.]

i. Tri rhyw gar y sydd, car o barth tat, y rennir ac wynt tir: brawt; a chefynderw a chyfynderw.

ii. Tri char o barth mam a ran tir ac eu car: ewythyfrawt mam; a chefynderw mam; a chefynderw iddaw ehun lle caffo dir o famwys.

iii. Tri char llywedroc sydd: mab alltud o Gymraes; a thayoc cymeredic yngwassanaeth dyn; ac anlloddoc o dref tadawc ar dir dyn arall.

iv. Tri mab a ddyly tir nys dyllyei y dat cyn noc ef: mab dyn mut; mab a gaffo mamwys; mab maeth rhydd y fab eillt o fodd arglwydd.

v. Tri dyn a ddyly tir nys dily eu meibyon: tadeu y tri broder un fam un dat a gant tir ac nys ceiff y lleill.

vi. Tri dyn a gyfran tir ac arall heb gerennydd rhyngthunt: mab breyr a rodder ar faeth ar daeoc gan fodd brenhin; mab gwr o dir cyfrif gyt ae gytyrygyon; a dyn a gaffo tir o ddiaspat ac anuwy.

vii. Tri dyn a dal abediw heb dir: bonheddic canhwynawl; a gwr cyfarnussawc; a mab pedeirblwydd ardded . . . mab mab-eillt a ddyly bod y arddelw n hynny allan ae abediw yw dros y arddel.

XVIII. [O HOLION A GWYSTLAU.]

i. Tri pheth a lwgyr ar . . . goddef; ac amot ac anallu.

ii. Tri gorsaf hawl y gwadu a gwbyl; ae phrofi; a llyssu tystyon.

iii. Teir gorsaf hawl heb addef heb wady: gorsaf fal na ddylyer atdeb iddi; ac angeu un or pleidieu; ac esgussot cyfreithiawl, dros un yn y lle.

iv. Tri pheth nyt rheit praw arnunt: nyt rheit praw ar addef eithyr tystyaw; nyt rheit praw ar ddiddym, ar y fot yn ddiddym profet y llall hagen nat diddym ef; trydydd

thief, there a raith is to be; an arddelw for the whole beast; a raith is needful to consist of relatives, where such a raith shall be required; in a raith it is necessary there should be men under vows, and an arddelw is not necessary where that is requisite.

XVII. [OF RELATIVES.]

1. There are three kinds of relatives on the side of the father, among whom land is shared: a brother; a cousin; and a second cousin.

2. Three relations on the side of the mother who share land with their relatives: an uncle, being a mother's brother; a mother's cousin; and a cousin to himself, where a person shall obtain land by maternity.

3. There are three car-shattered persons: the son of an alltud by a Cymraes; an accepted taeog in the service of a person; and a wealthy person by inheritance upon the land of another.

4. Three sons entitled to land, to which the father before them had no right: the son of a dumb person; a son who shall have maternity; and a free foster son to an aillt, by the consent of a lord.

5. Three persons entitled to land, to which their sons are not entitled: the fathers of three brothers by the same mother and same father shall have land; and the others shall not have it.

6. Three persons who share land with another without relationship between them: the son of a breyr put to foster with a taeog, by the consent of the king; the son of a man upon register land, with his co-occupiers; and a person who shall get land by a cry over the abyss.

7. Three persons who pay ebediw, without land: an innate boneddig; a pensioned man; and a youth fourteen years of age, that is, the son of an aillt is to have his arddelw from thence forward; and his ebediw is for his arddelw.

XVIII. [OF SUITS AND PLEDGES.]

1. Three things which deteriorate [law:] sufferance; a contract; and inability.

2. The three stays of a suit: the denying it altogether; the proving of it; and the objecting to witnesses.

3. The three stays of a suit, without confession, and without denial: a stay that there is no obligation to answer it; the death of one of the parties; and a lawful excuse, at the place, on the behalf of one.

4. Three things as to which there is no need for proof: there is no need for proof upon a confession, but to testify; there is no need for proof as to a nullity, of its

lle ar frawt eithyr tystiolaeth ynat pa diw y barnwyd hi.

v. Tri anifeil ni ddyrcheif eu gwerth er daet breint eu perchennogyon : costoc tom ; a gafyr a datat.

vi. Tri rhyb anifeil ny bydd eneit faddeu neb amdanut yr y dwyn yn lledrat : ci ; ac edyn ; a phob anifeil gwyllt, canys o bydd gwyllt ny cheffir y ddaly, ony cheir y dalu ny ellir y damdwng, oni ellir y damdwng ny ellir y ddienyddu.

vii. Tri gwystyl rhydd eu mwynhau cyn y digwyddaw : blith ; a thelyn ; a thawl-bwrdd : canys ny bydd wayth yr hynny.

viii. Tri dyn rhydd o wystyl : ynat ; ac offeiryat ; a meddic teulu.

ix. Tri oet y digwydd gwystyl cyfreith-iawl un yw gwystyl am lwgyr yt ny ddi-gwydd hyt galangayaf, ac ny ellir y wrthot am yt o deyth yn y ysgub ; eil y nawfet dydd, ar fach a chynogyn, a da barnedic arall ; trydydd lluric, a llestri eurcit ni ddigwyddant hyt penn y flwyddyn.

XIX. LLYMA AM LEDRAT A THREIS AC ANGCYFARCH.

i. Canys angyfreithiawl ynt, ac a ellir y holi drachefyn os gwelir ; onys gwelir ef a ellir y holi hefyd ac yna rheit yw ae difwyn ay diwat y da.

ii. Os cynyrchawl fydd y lledrat neu y treis, neu yr angyfarch, llyna y lle y perthyn y holi, y llaw y gedewir ynddi drwy damdwng sef yw hynny, cadw perch-nogaeth y da gan yr hawlwr.

iii. Nyt grym yna wat peth amgen cadw or amddiffynwr perch-nogaeth y da can-thaw ynteu, ac yna rhyfychan yw hynny cadw o honaw ef ehun y perch-nogaeth ony cheiff ay catwo gyt ac ef, ny wyr neb hynny yn noe gymydocyon nessaf.

iv. Os gwydd fydd y lledrat mal hynn y dyly y ddamdwng : tyngu y Dduw or blaen ym pob llw ar creir nat oed perch-noc ar y da eithy ef ay wreic, ot oedd iddaw ay arglwydd. Sef pa ham y dyt ef y wreic yny damdwng, am fot yn eiddi hanner y da, o bydd wreic agweddawl hi. Pa ham na eill hitheu rod-di na benffyg-yaw na gwerthu y da heb ganyat eithyr hynn a farn cyfreith iddi y rod-di, a hitheu yn rhannoc ar bob damdwng ? Pennaf yw y gwr tra foynt y gyt, ac yawnaf yw mynet ynol y pennaf.

being a nullity, let the other party, however, prove that it is a nullity ; the third case, as to a judgment, excepting the testimony of the judge, as to how it was decided.

5. Three animals whose worth augments not, however high the privilege of their owners : a house cur ; a goat ; and a sheep.

6. Three kinds of animals for which no one is to lose his life if stolen : a dog ; a bird ; and every wild animal, for, if wild, it cannot be caught, if not caught, it cannot be sworn to, if not sworn to, it cannot cause loss of life.

7. Three pledges free to use, before they lapse : a milch cow ; a harp ; and a throw-board : for they will not be worse on that account.

8. Three persons exempt from pledge : a judge ; a priest ; and a mediciner of the household.

9. Three periods for a lawful pledge to lapse : one is, a pledge for corn damage lapses not until the kalends of winter, and it cannot be refused for corn, if put in its sheaf ; second, the ninth day, as to surety and debtor, and other adjudged property ; third, as to a cuirass, and vessels of gold, which do not lapse until the end of the year.

XIX. HERE OF THEFT, AND VIOLENCE, AND SURREPTION.

1. They are illegal, and can be reclaimed if seen ; if not seen, they can likewise be claimed, and then it is necessary either to compensate, or deny.

2. If the thing lost by theft, or violence, or surreption be present, there it pertains to claim it, in the hand it is left, by swearing to it, that is, keeping the ownership of the property by the owner.

3. A denial there is 'of no force to preserve to the defendant the ownership of the property, that being too little to effect it, unless he shall have some one with him to assist him, and none better than his next neighbours.

4. If the theft be present, he is thus to swear to it : to swear to God, in the first place in every oath, and the relic, that there was no owner to the property but him and his wife, if he have one, and his lord. He mentions his wife in swearing, because she owns half the property, if she be an endowed wife. Why cannot she give, or lend, or sell the property, without leave, with the exception of what the law allows her to give, when she participates in every swearing ? The husband is the chief while they are together, and it is most right to follow the chief.

v. Ac wedy tyngu felly tyngu nas gwahanwyt ac ef o ffordd or byt eithyr o lledrat, neu o dreis, neu o ancysfarch; ac felly y ceiff y llall y defnyddyeu ay ceitweit ay gwarant ac os ef ay ceiff, y damdwng yn y dydd colli cael, yn llaw yr arwaessaf neu y ceitweit ar y modd y dywetpwyt uchod: a henwir dydd ar wythnos ar tymor ar dref ar lle.

vi. Sef pa ham y ceiff ynteu y damdwng ym pob llaw, yr gyrry honaw mae o ledrat y colles ef y da neu o dreis etc. am na yrrawdd ef yn benddiatnot ar neb y ledrat mwy noe gilydd.

vii. Pe ef a ddywedai fal hynn yn y damdwng, nas gwahanwyt ac ef or ffyrdd eithyr oe dwyn o hwn y mae y da yn y law yn lledrat, ny chassei ef yr lledrat hwnnw eilweith ar nep onyt ar y cyntaf a llyma lle ny ddyly ef henwi yr amddiffynnwr, ac os henwa ef a gyll fessur y hawl: a llyna un or tri argae damdwng; eil yw ceissiauw o ddym damdwng anifeil a ymadaw ay dylediwrwydd mal buch dros y nawfet llo, ych dros y chwechet weith o allweith, march heb d . . . heb gic, heb ddannedd yn anafus yn fwy nor gwerth cyfreithiawl a fu arnunt gynt; cam yw damdwng ac ny ellir cyfreith canyt ostwng y gwerth fyth o byddant dianafus.

viii. Ny pherthyn y rhyw ddamdwng eithyr ar y peth y bo yn llaw, eithyr lle caffer croen ar y lliw yn lledrat gan ddyn ny cheffir yna eithyr y werth cyfreithiawl y peth, am na ellir cayl y cic yn fyw y gyt ar croen: llyna lle y damdygir peth yn llaw ac nys cheffir ef namyn y werth.

ix. Ny pherthyn y hawlwr a gaffo y dda yn llaw lleidyr neu yn lle bo un freint a lledrat yn llaw neu ddyn a ddyco dda y dreis, neu yn anghyfarch a . . . damdwng . . . o naw wedy cyweiryaw y pleidieu yn cyfreithiawl henwi y neb a ddug y da na yr neb y mae yn y law namyn dywedut y ddwyn y ar naw o ledrat, neu o dreis, neu o anghyfarch, ac yr hynny rait fydd yr dai y bo y da yn law henw y arddelw ac nyt rhait iddaw wadu y lledrat, canyt digawn o wat yw iddaw y arddelw.

x. 'Tri dyn a fydd un werth ar neb a ellyngoynt: y neb a ellyngo leidyr, un werth yw ar lleidyr pes ceffit, sef yw hynny seith bunt; y neb a fo gorfodawc dros arall yw ellwng o garchar, un dal a fydd arnaw ac ar y neb ydd aeth drostaw pes ceffit. A ddyly ynteu fot yngroc o dyliei y llall? Na ddyly: canys pe dyl y llall hynny, ny ddylyit y roddi ar fach na chymryt

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5. And after so swearing, to swear that it was not separated from him in any way but by theft, or violence, or surreption; and so the other has his essentials, and his guardians, and his warrant; which, if he can get, the claimant must then swear to it, on the day of decision, in the hand of the arwaesav, or the guardians, in the manner above mentioned: and name the day, week, season, trev, and place.

6. The reason why he is to swear to it in every hand is, that he may charge it, that he lost the property by theft, or by violence, &c. as he charged not the theft upon any one more than another.

7. If he had said, when swearing, that it was not separated from him in those ways, only taken by the person in whose hand the theft was found, he could not have proceeded against any one but the first: and here is a case he is not to name the defendant, and if he name him he loses the extent of his claim: and that is one of the stays of swearing; the second is; a person seeking to swear to an animal past its prime, as a cow after her ninth calf, an ox after its sixth work year, a horse without [teithi,] without flesh, without teeth, blemished, as worth more than its former legal worth; it is wrong to so appraise it, and it cannot be done by law, for the worth never lowers if it be unblemished.

8. Such appraisement only pertains to a thing in hand, but where a stolen skin be found by a person, only the legal worth of the thing can be had, as the living thing cannot be had together with the skin: there is the case where a thing in hand is sworn to, and only the worth of it had.

9. It pertains not to a claimant who shall find his property in the hand of a thief, or in a position of the same character, or with a person who took the property by violence, or surreption, and [which] he swears [to have lost] after the parties are legally arranged, to name the one who took the property, or the one in whose hands it is; but say, it was taken from him by theft, or violence, or surreption: and, therefore, it is necessary for the person in whose hands the property may be to name his arddelw, and there is no need for him to deny the theft, for his arddelw is a sufficient denial.

10. Three persons who are of the same worth as the one they liberate: the one who shall liberate a thief is of the same worth as the thief if found, that is, seven pounds; the one that is a gorfodog to liberate another from prison, is to pay the same as the person he bailed if found. Is he to be hanged if the other ought? No: for, if the other ought, a surety or a

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gorfodawc, cany ellir rhoddi neb ar orfodogaeth a pherigl arnaw. Trydydd yw dyn a fo yngwystyl dros arall ar fodd brenin am eniwet iddaw; un boen yw ar neb ydd aeth drostaw.

XX. [TRIOEDD.]

i. Tri llwdyn ny ddyrcheif eu gwerth ac ny ostwng: arbennic y moch, sef yw honno rhyssywin; na baedd cenfeint; a hwch dawn bwyt a daler yr arglwydd; ac yna deuparthawc fydd yr eneit ar y cic byt wyl Jeuan y moch eilwaith; o wyl Jeuan y moch allan dec ar ugeint a dal; ac yna y bydd deu parthawc y cic ar yr eneit.

ii. Teir cymeiniat sarhaet: gwaet; a chleis; a bonclust.

iii. Tri dyn heb eu bot yn un sarhaet ny ddyrcheif ar y sarhaet ddim: alltud; a chaeth; a theulwr breyr, y sarhaet yw teirbuchyn talbenic, sef yw hynny gwarthec heb ddyrchafel gyt ac wynt, o aryant medowyt.

iv. Tri dyn y dyrcheif ar y sarhaet: breyr; a thaeoc; a bonheddic canhwynol.

v. Tri pheth ny ddyrcheif eu gwerth na rhydd na chaeth ae caffo: gweli; a chreith o gwarth; a chleis.

vi. Tri pheth nyt arddyrcheif arnunt: sarhaet alltut neu gaeth; ac wynepwerth pawb; a gwarthrudd celein: sef yw wynepwarth sarhaet dyn heb dyrchafel, heb aryantal mwy gwaradwydd yw sarhaet noc wynepwarth; mwy yw sarhaet bonheddic no chaeth, nyt cymeint

vii. Tri mod yr arddyrchefir hyn y bo arddyrchafel arnaw: cyntaf yw ceinioc cyfreith a arddyrchefir arnei cymeint ae hanner. i. dimey: eil yw galanas yr arddyrcheif arnei deirgweith cymeint a hanner y traean; ac felly yr eil traean ac felly y trydydd traean, yr hyn cyntaf a henwer; sef bydd hynny wedy gymysgu y gyt cymeint a hanner chweigeint muw neu lle bo naw ugeint; neu lle bo tri ugeint: trydydd ar sarhaet yr arddyrcheif cymeint ar traean ehun; sef pa wedd hynny ugeint aryant gyt a phob buwch, sef yw hynny cymeint a thraean trugeint; sef mal y cyfodir, lle bo chwe buw, deugeint gyt a phob dwy fuw; ac felly am naw buw a their buw, lle boent.

gorvodog is not to be taken for him, for no one in peril can be given upon gorfodogaeth. The third is, a person who shall be a pledge for another, at the king's pleasure, for injury done; he is to suffer the same penalty as the one he represents.

XX. [TRIADE.]

1. Three animals whose worth is not augmented, or lowered: the principal of the swine, which is, the leader; the boar of the herd; and the dawnbwyd sow, that is paid to the lord; and then the life is of twofold value to the flesh, until the feast of St. John of the swine; again, from the feast of St. John of the swine onwards, thirty pence is its value; and then the flesh is twice the value of the life.

2. The three coequals of saraad: blood; a bruise; and a box on the ear.

3. Three persons whose saraad, although not equal, is not to be anywise augmented: an alltud; a bondman; and the domestic of a breyr, whose saraad is three standard kine, that is, cattle without augmentation with them of increase money.

4. Three persons whose saraad is to be augmented: a breyr; a taeog; and an innate boneddig.

5. Three things whose worth is not to be augmented, whether free or bond shall get them: a wound; a scar of disgrace; and a bruise.

6. Three things which are not to be augmented: the saraad of an alltud, or a bondman; the wyneb-werth of every one; and ill-usage to a corpse: wyneb-warth is the saraad of a person without augmentation, and without money payment; saraad is a greater disgrace than wyneb-warth; the saraad of a boneddig is greater than of a bondman; not so much

7. In three modes augmentation takes place on that which is to be augmented: the first is, a legal penny, which is augmented as much as its half, that is, a half-penny: the second is, galanas, which is augmented thrice as much as the half of its third; and in like manner the second third; and in like manner the third third of that first named; and that is to be after collecting together so many as the half of six score kine; or, where there shall be nine score; or, where there shall be three score: thirdly, upon saraad there is augmented as much as the third itself; and this is the way it is to be; twenty pence along with every cow, that is, equal to the third of three score; and thus it is to be raised, where there shall be six kine, two

viii. Nyt arddyrcheif ar sarhaet eithyr ar dor naw buw, a their byw, a chwebuw.

ix. Nyt arddyrcheif ar alanas eithyr ar naw ugeinmuw, a chweugeinmuw a thru-geinmuw: eithyr sarhaet teuluwr brenhin pedeir byw a phedwarugeint aryant; nyt a y alanas herwydd y deuluwryaeth cyt ymarddelwo o honei, peth amgen herwydd y tat neu y bencenedyl neu y frawt.

x. Sarhaet teuluwr breyr tri buchyn heb arddyrchafel; ac ef arddyrcheif y alanas. Pa hynny? Dymma herwydd breint y bencenedyl, neu y dat, neu y frawt y telir hi, a honno a arddyrcheif arney ac uwch yw hynny no theuluwryaeth cany bydd teuluwr nep eithyr yn y fywyt; ac iawnaf yw yn ol yr uchaf y freint ar pennaf. Ac felly y dywedir am feichiogi gwreic iawnaf yw barnu a holi yn wr noc yn wreic; cany wypper peth fo ae gwr ae gwreic.

xi. Tri pheth a ddyly cyngaws neu dafodyawc y wneuthur: dywedut yn gyfartal, fal na bo rhy uchel na rhy issel rhac digiaw wrthaw; canys Aristotles a ddyweit may y cymherfedd a ddylyr y ethol: nyt iawn y neb yn ceissiw y neges digyaw y neb y bo y neges wrthaw nae frawdwr; ny bydd lawen y gwrandawr wrth hynn a ddywetter wrthaw oe anfodd: ac am hynny y dyweit Selyf na ddyweit ymadrodd onyth glywir: eil peth a ddyly ef na bo na lliodic ormodd na ry foneddigeidd, eithyr na bo tra bygwyl, na thra llafar, na thra thrist, na rhy lawen, na thra gygus na thra cherthin-awc

xii. Tri dieu ny ddyly twng fod ar dir na llw: yn un or dyddyeu dyddon pa un bynnac fo; a dydd Sul, am y fot yn dydd y weddiaw; a dydd Llun y geissiw creir.

xiii. Tri pheth ny ddiwygir: meddwl; a gwc; a goddeu heb weithret yn ol.

xiv. Tri pheth a ddylyr eu carcharu: dyn am weithret y perthyno hynny; a

score pence along with every two kine; and in like manner for nine kine, and three kine, where they may be.

8. There is to be no augmentation upon saraad, except upon nine kine, and three kine, and six kine.

9. There is to be no augmentation upon galanas, except upon nine score kine, and six score kine, and three score kine: but the saraad of a domestic of a king is four kine, and four score of silver; his galanas does not go according to his domesticity, although he should avouch a right, independent of it, to something else, on account of his father, or his chief of kindred, or his brother.

10. The saraad of a domestic of a breyr is three kine, without augmentation; but his galanas is to be augmented. Why so? Thus it is: according to the privilege of his chief of kindred, or his father, or his brother it is paid, and that is to have an augmentation thereon; and that is higher than domesticity, since nobody can be a domestic but during his life; and more just is it to adhere to the highest in privilege and the chiefest. And so it is said, concerning the foetus of a woman, it is more proper to judge and claim as a male, than as a female; since it cannot be known what it may be, whether a male, or a female.

11. Three things which a pleader, or an advocate, is to do: to speak in a moderate tone, so that he may not be too loud, nor too low, lest he should offend; for Aristotle says, that the intermediate ought to be chosen: it is not right for anybody, in seeking his errand, to offend the person of whom the errand is to be obtained; nor his judge; for, he who is to listen will not be pleased with what shall be spoken to him adverse to his feeling: and, therefore, Solomon says, Speak not, unless thou art listened to: the second thing which he ought to study is, that he be not passionate overmuch, nor too conceited, and that he be not overbearing, nor too loquacious, nor over serious, nor over merry, nor too frowning, nor too much given to laugh

12. Three days whereon there is to be no swearing nor oath as to land: on any of the blank days, whichever it may be; and Sunday, because of its being a day for prayer; and Monday, as the relic is to be procured.

13. Three things not to be redressed; a thought; a frown; and an intent unaccompanied by act.

14. Three things which are to be confined: a man, for an act to which confine-

llwdyn am lwyg yr neu weir; ac edyn yn y lle y dylo.

xv. Tri pheth arglwydd y warandaw: hawl gyfaw; ac amddiffyn cyfaw; ar erfyn cyfaw.

xvi. Tri pheth ny ddyly arglwydd y wrandaw nac ynat: hawl yn erbyn cyfreith; a hawl a darffo y gyfreith gynt y dosparth; a hawl a fo dygymot or blaen am danei rhwng yr hawlwr ar amddiffynnwr.

xvii. Tri ymyllwng a rwym hawl y sydd: gwrthdwng ac arwaessaf; ac ynfytrwydd: cany ddylyr attep yna.

xviii. Tri lle y bydd unrhyw gwat ac addef: lle pallo rheith am hawl a yrrer; lle pallo ceitweit am hawl ledrat; trydydd lle praw.

XXI. [AM ARDDELW.]

i. Tri defnydd y sydd reit y henwi yn enwedig: arddelw; a cheitwat; a thyst.

ii. Tri lle nyt rheit y neb henwi y arddelw: pan fo gwraic feichiawc wedi marw y gwr ac yn ceissyaw y gyrry or ty, hi a geiff oet wrth y beichyogi; canys y harddelw y bot yn feichyawc ar fab ac ny ellir y henwi yn y fedyddyer ef; eil lle caffo dyn oet wrth borth y wneuthur cyfreith nyt rheit y henwi; rheit hagen henwi pa bellet fo; ardelw yw pob dyn a ddywetto dros arall yny dadleu a hynny a fydd rheit y dasodyawc ac yw y weith, a roi colli a chael yn y ben.

iii. Tri arddelw y cyngein gwat ynddunt: arddelw o reith safedic; arddelw o gadw a gwesti diballedic; arddelw o wiryonnyni herwydd gwir a gwlat.

iv. Tri arddelw cyngein addef ynddunt: arddelw o arwaessaf a phallu iddaw ef; arddelw o wiryonnyni a mynet dan reith ae phallu, un yw hynny ae addef; arddelw o gadw gwesti ae ballu, addefus yr hawl.

v. Tri arddelw ny chyngein na gwat nac addef ynddunt: arddelw o gyfreith neu wir na ddylyer attep yr hawl a manegi yr echaws; arddelw o freint profedic, fal na ddylyo amddiffynnwr attep; arddelw o amreint ar yr hawl fal na ddylyer

ment shall pertain; a beast, for damaging corn, or hay; and a bird, in the case where it shall be fitting.

15. Three things which the lord is to listen to: a just claim; a just defence; and a just petition.

16. Three things which neither a lord, nor a judge, is to listen to: a claim contrary to law; a claim which the law has previously investigated; and a claim in respect to which there has been previously a compromise between the plaintiff and the defendant.

17. There are three discharges of recognizance in a cause: a counter-swearing; an arwaessaf; and idiocy: since there is no obligation then to answer.

18. Three cases wherein denial and confession are of the same effect: where a raith shall fail, in respect to a claim that is preferred; where guardians shall fail, in respect to a claim of theft; and the third case is proof.

XXI. [OF ARDDELW.]

1. Three matters which need to be particularly named: an arddelw; a guardian; and a witness.

2. Three cases where there is no need for any one to name his arddelw: when a pregnant woman, after the death of her husband, is sought to be driven from the house, she has time according to her condition; for her arddelw is, that she is pregnant of a son, which cannot be named until it be baptized; second, where a person shall have time for aid to fulfil the law, there is no need to name it; he is, nevertheless, to say how far it may be; every person who shall speak for another in a cause is an arddelw, and that it is necessary for an advocate to do, and is his occupation, and loss or gain is entrusted to him.

3. Three arddelws which accord with denial: an arddelw of an established raith; an arddelw of custody of guests unimpeached; and an arddelw of innocency, according to justice and country.

4. Three arddelws which comprize confession: an arddelw of arwaessaf, and failing the party; an arddelw of innocence, and undergoing a raith, and it failing, that is equivalent to confession; and an arddelw of custody of guests, and it failing, the claim is confessed.

5. Three arddelws which comprize neither denial nor confession: an arddelw of law, or justice, that the claim is not to be answered, and declaring the cause; an arddelw of proved privilege, so that a defendant shall not be bound to answer;

attep iddaw neu oē fot yn ddieithredic o cyfreith.

VI. Tri lle y dyry hawlwr ac amddiffynnwr eu hardelw yn un pen : un ym pen mach addefedic ; eil yw ym penn ynat pa diw y barnwyt y frawt ; trydydd ym pen arglwydd ar fot dosparth gynt am yr hawl y bydder yn ymddywedut am danei.

VII. Tri lle y dyry dyn y arddelw yn y benn ehun : un yw y ddamdwng y da, ac y gadw perchenogaeth ganthaw am yr eiddaw ; eil yw y amddyffynnwr y gadw geni a meithrin y anifeil ganthaw ehun ; trydydd yw cadw cynn coll y da ganthaw, ac nyt aeth y ary arddelw.

VIII. Tri lle y rhydd amddiffynnwr y arddelw ym penn yr hawlwr ac o phalla iddaw y arddelw profet arnaw drwy wybyddieit deddfawl. Un yw holi o hawlwr peth o anghyfarch neu beth tebic, a dywedut or amddiffynnwr fot y fodd ay ewyllys gyt ac ef y gychwyn hyn y mae yn y holi ; os absen fyn . . y da a holer profet os gwatta arnaw. Eil o derfydd yr amddiffynnwr dywedut ar yr hawlwr dwyn y da ymae yn y holi y gantaw ynteu o angcyfarch ; ac na ddyly ateb yn y ddel y da attaw drachefyn neu am nat ydiw ganthaw y da, cyt bo hynny mal addef dwyn y da gynt o angcyfarch, llyna yr amddiffynnwr rhoi arddelw ym pen yr hawlwr cychwyn o honaw y da y gantaw ; a profet os gwatta. Trydydd yw holi ■ ddyll da y arall Dioer heb yr amddiffynnwr ti a roddeist ym y da ydd wyt yn y holi ; ac mae ymddigawn ae gwyr os gwedy. Llyna ef yn rhoi y arddelw yn y ben. Os yr hawlwr a ddyweit pan yrawdd yr amddiffynnwr fry yn yr eil arddelw cychwyn y da y ganthaw ymeith drachefyn : Dioer heb yr hawlwr ny wadaf i gychwyn o honof hynn a hynn y gennyt yn cyfreithiawl am y dalu ■ honot ym am beth arall a ddylywn yt ; ac os gwedy mae ym ddylligawn ae gwyr. Llyna yr hawlwr yn rhoi arddelw ym penn yr amddiffynnwr cyfreithiawl.

and an arddelw of lack of privilege on the claimant's part, so that he ought not to be answered, or of his being exceptionable by law.

6. Three cases where a claimant and a defendant assign their arddelw to the same mouth : one, in the mouth of an acknowledged surety ; the second is, in the mouth of a judge, as to how the judgment was pronounced ; third, in the mouth of a lord, of there having previously been an adjudication as to the cause which is under discussion.

7. Three cases where a person places himself as an arddelw : one is, to swear to his property, and to preserve his ownership of his own ; the second is, a defendant proving birth and rearing of an animal by himself ; the third is, proving custody before the loss of his property, and that it went not from his arddelw.

8. Three places a defendant puts his arddelw in the hands of the claimant, and if his arddelw fail him, let him prove against him through legitimate evidences. One is, where the plaintiff sues for a thing as obtained surreptitiously, or anything similar, and the defendant say, that he had his will and desire to remove what he is suing for ; if the property be absent that shall be claimed, let him prove it, if there shall be a denial thereon. Second, if the defendant said that the claimant took the property, which he claims from him, also surreptitiously ; and that he is not to answer, until the property be returned to him ; or because that the property is not in his possession ; whilst that may be like confessing the taking of the property previously by surreption, here the defendant is putting the arddelw in the mouth of the plaintiff, of his removing the property from him ; and let him prove it, if he deny. The third is, when a person claims property of another : ' God knows,' says the defendant, ' thou hast given me the property, which thou art claiming ; and there are for me enow who know it, if thou deniest it.' Here he is putting his arddelw in the mouth of the claimant. If the claimant say, when the defendant proceeded, as above, in respect to the second arddelw, of the property having been removed from him away again : ' God knows,' says the claimant, ' I deny not my removing such and such from thy possession lawfully, as payment for another thing which was my due from thee ; and, if thou deny it, there are for me enow who know it.' Here the claimant puts an arddelw in the mouth of the defendant lawfully.

ix. Tri pheth sydd reit eu gwneuthur yn cyfreithiawl cyn barnu neb yn gollet nac ynnill rhac bron brawdwr cyfiawn : cwyn ; a gwys ; a deissyf ; sef yw hynny datcan cans pwy a wnel ormodd deisyf ar fessur y hawl canys muriedic yw cyfreith gwerth pob anifeil, a sarhaedeu a galanasseu.

x. Tri argae damdwng : un yw lle ceissyo dyn damdwng anifeil, ych neu fuch, neu farch a ymadawo ae dylediwrwydd yn gymeint a phan oedd yn delediw ac yn dec ny bydd un werth yna a chyn no hynny ; ony thyng y perchennoc y tal hynn a hyn ac y caffei hynny yrddaw, ac felly y damdwng : eil yw ceisiaw damdwng anifeil, cyn y ddyfot y oedran ar y werth cyfreithiawl ; mal cynw hwch neu lo cyn tymp ny at cyfreith y damdwng yn gyfuch a gwerth cyfreithiawl, canys budd cyn tymp yw ; ac ny chymer werth cyfreithiawl hyt yr tymp y dyliei eni ; llyna ail argae : trydydd argae damdwng, ceissaw o ddyn damdwng anifeil wedi torri aclawt iddaw ac aryl neu ddarffo y fleidd neu gi y yssu yn un werth a phan oedd gwbyl, ny eill cany thal a driblin werth cyfreithiawl.

xi. Tri lle y bydd llwyr dal wedy llwyr dwng : un yw am yt yn emyl tref gordd a lygrer rhoddent lw dir na bod, nas llygrassant wy ef ; ac er hynny talent yr yt : eil am eidion a ladder mewn buarth yngwarchae ; os lleddir rhoddet pop perchen eidyon a fo yno y lw, dros y eidyon ; ac er hynny talent rifedi llwdyn a llwdyn a fo yno y ddyn : trydydd y nep addefo dyfot da attaw y gadw os collir rhoet y lw y fot ef yn iach or da a . . . yr hynny talet y da a ddoeth attaw.

xii. Tri pheth a ryddha amddiffynwr a hawl : brawt ; ac arddelw safedic cyfreithiawl ; a defryt.

xiii. Teir brawt y sydd : brawt ddilys rhwng hawlwr cynyrchol ac amddiffynwr cynyrchawl, a ryddhaa yr amddiffynwr or hawl honno fyth : canyt atwna cyfreith a wnel : eil yw brawt absen nyt dilys honno nny ddel amddiffynwr y atdeb ; canys esgusodion cyfreithyawl a ddifwyna y frawt :

9. Three things are necessary to be lawfully made, before any one shall be adjudged as losing, or gaining, in the presence of an upright judge : a complaint ; a summons ; and a demand ; that is, a declaration ; for who ever over demands in the extent of his claim, as in the law is established the worth of every animal, and saraads, [and utensils,] and galanases.

10. Three stays of appraisement : one is, where a person shall seek to appraise an animal, an ox, or a cow, or a horse, that has passed its prime, for so much as when it was in its prime, and fairly it is not then of the same worth as formerly ; unless the owner swear that it is worth so much and so much, and that he might have that sum for it, and in that manner appraise it : the second is, seeking to appraise an animal, before attaining its due age, at its lawful worth ; such as the summer pig of a sow, or a calf before it be cast ; the law will not suffer such to be appraised so high as the lawful worth, for that is premature profit ; and it does not acquire lawful worth, until the period it ought to be brought forth ; and this is the second stay : the third stay of appraisement is, a person seeking to appraise an animal after it has had a limb cut off with a weapon, or after a wolf, or a dog, has mangled it, as of the same worth as when it was whole ; and which he cannot do : since a driblet is not of lawful worth.

11. Three cases where there is to be complete payment after complete swearing : one is, for corn contiguous to a hamlet that shall be damaged ; let the people make an oath of non-recognition, that they have not damaged it ; and for all that, let them pay for the corn : second, for a bullock that shall be killed while impounded in a fold ; if it be killed, let every owner of a bullock that shall be there, make his oath as to his own bullock ; yet, notwithstanding, let them pay, by number, beast with beast, that shall be there, to the person : third, whoever shall confess the delivery of property to him to keep ; if it be lost, let him make his oath of his being clear of the property ; yet, for all that, let him pay for the property that was delivered to him.

12. Three things which liberate a defendant from a claim : a judgment ; a lawfully established arddelw ; and a verdict.

13. There are three judgments : a conclusive judgment, between a claimant present and a defendant present, which liberates the defendant for ever from that claim : for, the law will not re-do what it does : the second is, a judgment in absence ; that is not conclusive until the defendant

trydydd brawt a roddo ynat rhwng hawlwr cynyrchol ac amddiffynwr cynyrchol, ac ymwystlaw ac ef o un o honunt; ammeu fydd y frawt yn y dosparther drwy yneit.

xiv. Tri arddelw y sydd: arddelw a gymero peth o law amddiffynwr ac eilwng ynteu yn rhydd wrth yr hawlwr; arddelw o wiryonyni, ac yna y perthyn rheith ne gadw gwesti; ac arddelw o fach.

xv. Tri detfryt sydd: detfryt arglwydd rhwng y ddeu wr neu un or naw nyn y credir eu geir ar wahan; detfryt processos ysgrifenedic rhwng deu ynat a ymwystlo; detfryd gwlad y ddosparth hawl, ny bo y chyfryw ynghyfreith.

xvi. Tri pheth a gyngain am hawl lle ny bo na rheith nac arddelw, na gwir gwlat, na mach, na bruduw &c. sef yw hynny lle bo ceitweit; neu wybyddyeit neu dystyon gwrth neb rei. i. tystyon a ddieithra cyfreith; sef yw rhei hynny, mut a byddar a rhy iefanc, a dall a rhetebit ac ynfyf.

xvii. Llyssu gwybyddyeit or teir fford nyt geir eu geir y dynyon a ddywettoent, neu oe fot yn anfreynyoc: ceitwat cyn twng; gwybyddyat, a thyst wedy twng y llyssir; gwybyddyat a llyssir y berson am y weithret; tyst felly hefyf; ceitwat a anaddfwynir y breint ae eiryau; dall, a mut a byddar, a gwreic ar wr, a ddieithrir o gyfreith am y hanafeu; gwreic, ac ynfyf am na wyr bwyll; ieuanc o ddiffic oedran: am hynny y dywedir, ny chyngein ynghyfreith fot diffic.

xviii. Tri lle y gyr dyn ny bo perchennoc da hawl: mach yn gyrru y fot yn cynnwyr am affeithieu; a dyn a gaffo dogyn fanac ar arall.

xix. Tri lle ny ddyly arglwydd seithugyaw y orsedd yn rhat: un yw am yr affeithieu lle daw y nawugeinyeu iddaw yr gadu gwat yr amddiffynnwr; eil yw lle hortier ar ddyn ladd celein heb praw arnaw heb yrr cyfreithiaw, eithyr arglwydd yn holi, yna y dyly dyn roddi deg swllt yr arglwydd yr gadu y rheith iddaw; trydydd am derfynu rhwng cantrefoedd neu gymydeu, neu le dywano dyn ar ladd celein

shall appear to answer; because that lawful excuses will invalidate the judgment: third, a judgment, which shall be pronounced by a judge, between a claimant present and a defendant present, and one of the parties mutually pledge with him; the judgment will remain dubious, until it shall be scrutinized by judges.

14. There are three arddelws: an arddelw that shall take a thing out of the hand of a defendant, and set him free from the claimant; an arddelw of innocence, and to which pertains a raith, or the custody of guests; and an arddelw of a surety.

15. There are three verdicts: the verdict of a lord between his two men, or of one of the nine persons whose word is to be believed individually; the verdict of a written process between two judges who shall mutually pledge; and the verdict of a country for the arrangement of a claim to which there shall be none similar in law.

16. Three things which accord in respect to a claim, where there shall not be a raith, or arddelw, or verdict of country, or briduw, &c.: it is, where there shall be guardians; or evidences; or incompetent witnesses; that is, witnesses which the law excepts; and those are, one dumb, or deaf, or too young, or blind, or similar, or an idiot.

17. Evidences are objected to in the three ways that a person's words are rejected, or as being without privilege: a guardian before swearing; an evidence, and a witness, after swearing, are to be objected to; the person of an evidence shall be objected to, for his deed; so likewise a witness; a guardian shall have his privilege and words discredited; the blind, the dumb, and the deaf, shall be excepted, by law, on account of their infirmities; and a wife against a husband; and an idiot, as not endowed with reason; a youth, from defect as to age: therefore it is said, that law comprizes no defect.

18. Three cases where a person not the owner of the property prosecutes: in a suit as to surety; where a man proceeds as a principal, in respect to accessaries; and a person who shall get a competent information against another.

19. Three cases where the lord is not to dispense gratuitously from his throne: one is, in respect to the accessaries, when the nine score pence accrue to him, for allowing a denial to the defendant; the second is, where it shall be asserted of a person that he has committed homicide, without proof against him, and without lawful proceeding, except by the lord in examining, then the person is to pay ten shillings to

cyny halocco y law yn y waet rhoddet naw ugcint yr arglwydd yr gadu gwat a llw canwr.

xx. Tri lle y bydd cynghawssaeth wedy braot pan ymwystler ac ynat am y frawt a farno; pan ddel dyn wrth cyfreith wedy tremyc arnaw, a phrofi esgussot cyfreith-yawl drostaw ar hawl yn y ceisy luddyas; trydydd pan fo amryson rhwng deu ddyd am frawt pa diw y barnwyt y mi heb un y minneu heb y llall.

xxi. Tri pheth ny ddylir o ddieithyr cyfylderw y wneuthur talu sarhaet gyt a neb ac na bo ar y helw ehun ddim a dalo a thalu gwarthec difach gyt a mab alltut o Gymraes eithyr hyt y drydedd ach na chynnal na chadw rhan o neb ae gilydd a da nac a llw o gyfylderw allan cany dylir rhannu bellach.

xxii. Tri lle ny thal cenedyl alanas gyt a char: lle lladdo dyn y frawt am na ranno tref tat ac ef; eil yw lle bo negyf llofrudd y genedyl o wneuthur cyfreith ac wynt; trydydd lle addefo ehun lawruddyacth heb wat or blaen a mynet dan reith.

xxiii. Tri pheth a orchymyn cyfreith y bawb: dwyn y fowyt yn addfwyn; ac na wnelo coddiant y arall na gostwng; a roddi y bawb a ddylyo.

xxiv. Tri echos y bu da gwneuthyr o Ladin: cyntaf yw datcanu yr pab rhac y bot yn erbyn cyfreith eglwys mal y dallei hi; eil un ymoglyt rhac ddyall o bawb hi canys llawer peth a fydd mewn llythyr ny pherthyn eu clybot y fo rheit wrthynt; trydydd yw y beri yr ae gwyppo o Ladin ragor anrhydedd rhac lleyc; canys am hynny y dywetpwynt yn y llyfyr y neb a wyppo o ynat teir colofyn cyfreith, ar petheu ereill a elwir egwyddawr ygnyddyaeth nat eistedd lleyc yn y erbyn fyth.

the lord, for allowing him his raith; third, in respect to fixing of boundaries between cantreys, or cymwds; or when a person shall pass where homicide is committed, although he may not defile his hand in the blood, let him pay nine score pence to the lord, for allowing a denial by the oaths of a hundred men.

20. Three cases wherein there is pleading after judgment: when there shall be mutual pledging with a judge in respect to the judgment he shall pronounce; when a person conforms to the law, after a contempt, and proving a lawful excuse for himself, and the claimant endeavouring to frustrate him; third, when there shall be a contention between two persons, in respect to a judgment: 'Why, it has been decided for me,' says one: 'To me then it was,' says another.

21. Three things which are not to be done by any further of kin than a second cousin: to pay saraad with such as shall have nothing of their own to pay; and pay cattle without surety, with the son of an alltud by a Cymraes beyond the third kin; to mutually uphold, or keep, each other's share with property and oath by those beyond second cousins, for [land] is not to be shared further.

22. Three cases where a kindred pays not a galanas along with a relative: where a person shall kill his brother, for not sharing his patrimony with him; the second is, where a murderer shall refuse to conform to law with a kindred; third, where the party himself shall confess to homicide, without a previous denial, and undergo a raith.

23. Three things which the law enjoins to every body: to lead his life morally; and that he cause no vexation, or abasement, to another; and to render to every one what is his due.

24. Three causes which render it advantageous to use Latin: first, that the law might be explained to the pope, lest it should be in opposition to the law of the church, so as to obscure it; the second one is, to guard against its being understood by every body; because many things may be in writing which it may not be proper should be heard, and yet they may be necessary; the third is, to procure for such as shall understand it, in Latin, superior respect, compared with a laic; because it has been, on that account, said in the book, whatever judge is acquainted with the three columns of law, and the other particulars, called the rudiments of judicature, shall never give place to a laic.

xxv. Tri pheth sydd gadarnach no gwys : un yw lle gosotto ynat y bleidieu oet dydd y ddyfot ae defnyddyeu ger bron, neu oet dydd coll a chael ac na ddel yr un neu dyn or neill yna y dylu ef difarnu hwn ny del o rhwymir y pleidieu or blaen ac addaw o honaw wneuthur cyfreith ac nas gwnaeth rhac bron arglwydd ; eil amot canys gwnait yn . . . or trydydd . . . gorfodogaeth

xxvi. Tri ryw wassanaeth sydd reit yr offeiryat teulu y wneuthur yn y llys : un yw dileu pob dadyl a ddarffo y terfynu mal y perthyno hynny ; eil yw cadw yn ysgrifennedic pob dadyl mal terfynwyt hi ; trydydd yw bot yn ddifeddw, ac yn barawt y wneuthur llythyreu yr brenhin pan ofynno ac yw darllein ac am bob llythyr egoret am dir a dacar a wnel lle rhoddo y brenhin dir cynnf pedeur ceinioc a geiff.

XXII. [AM RWYM.]

i. Tri rhwym y sydd : mechni ; ac amot a bru duw : llog a chyfnwit a berthyn y holi drwy un o ffyrdd hynn.

ii. Ef a ellir holi rhodd, ac echwyn, ac atneu, a benffyc, a chan mwyaf y ffyrdd fry, drwy fach ac amotwyr neu fru duw ; ac ot addefir y fru duw, ympen y neb y rhoddes y fru duw y ar ba feint y bo ; megys ym pen mach addefedic am ddlyet a ba feint y mae mach.

iii. Tri rhyw rwym a wna dyn ay gilydd : ymrwym, a llyna rwym . . . byl ; a rhwym futnawc ; ac ofer rwym.

iv. Tri ymrwym cyfreithiawl y sydd mechni ; ac amot ; a bruduw.

v. Tri rhwym futnawl y sydd, sef ynt teir palfawt fechni cany rwym y rhei hynny eithyr un or pleidieu cynogyn ; ay y talyawdyr ay y mach.

vi. Tri ofer rwym yw y teir ofer fechni sydd ; sef pa ham y mae ofer wynt am orfot ymchwelut wynt drachefyn. Pa ham yr ymchwelir wynt ? Am y bot yn anghyfreithiawl y neb cynnal da anilys ganthaw neu fot yn anilys y rwym nat oes rwym o bob tu ar dda ; neu am gymryt mach b ny allo bot yn fach nyt amgen o wreic neu u gyfryw. Pa ham y dywedir amot a dyr ar gyfreith ? Llyma amot lle galler dangos argywedd ac

LAWS, II.

25. There are three things more effective than a summons : the first is, where a judge shall appoint a set day for parties to appear, with their essentials present, or a set day for loss and gain, and that no one shall come, or one [of one party] only ; then he is bound to cast the party who shall not come, if the parties be admitted to have been previously bound, and have conformed to law, in the presence of a lord ; second, a contract, because it has been made [with the consent] of the [parties ;] the third [is] gorfodogaeth.

26. There are three sorts of services which it is necessary for the priest of the household to do in court : one is, to expunge every cause that has been determined, as it may be proper ; the second is, to record in writing every cause as it has been determined ; the third is, to be unintoxicated, and ready to execute letters for the king, when he may demand them, and to read them ; and for every letter patent for landed property, prepared by him, where the king shall grant register land, he is to have four pence.

XXII. [OF BONDS.]

1. There are three bonds : a suretiship, a contract ; and a briduw : hire and exchange are appropriately proceeded for by one of these ways.

2. A gift, a loan, a deposit, and what is borrowed, can be sued for, and the most part of the above particulars, through surety, and contract-men, or briduw ; and, if the briduw be acknowledged, the one who made the briduw [is to return] as to what amount it may be ; as an acknowledged surety for debt, as to what amount he is surety for.

3. Three kinds of bonds which one person enters into with another : a mutual bond, and that is a [complete] bond ; an incomplete bond ; and a futile bond.

4. There are three lawful mutual bonds : suretiship ; contract ; and briduw.

5. There are three incomplete bonds, which are the three slip suretiships, since those only bind one of the parties : [the] debtor ; the payer ; or the surety.

6. The three futile bonds are the three futile suretiships ; and they are futile on account of its being obligatory to restore them : Why are they restored ? On account of its being an unlawful [act] for any one to retain uncertified property in his possession ; or that the bond is insecure [since] there has not been a bond on both sides given for the property ; or for accepting [such kind of] surety as cannot be a surety ; to wit, a wife, or the like. Why

8 Y

eissyw y neb os gwnayt o honaw mal lladd dyn neu beth dybryt arall ny thyrr yr amot hwnnw ar cyfreith namyn y cyfreith a beir torri y . amot hwnnw. Amot hagen ny aller gangos argyweddd o honaw pes gwnait pe rhodder wr wreic y wr arall o cyfreith y rhoddyat a dal y hamobyr; os y gwr hagen a fo rhoddyat, a amotto iddi ehun neu y arall talu y hamobyr llyna amot a dyr a cyfreith canys trech yw yna no gwir yr amot.

vii. Tri pheth cyfreithiawl ryfeddaf a wnaeth dyn yw gilydd heb ddiolch iddaw heb gyfreith yn y gymell ac eissyoes yn y oddef wedy ys gwnel ac yn ddel a y wneuthur: un yw bot yn fach dros arall; eil yw bot yn wybyddyat ac yn braw y arall; trydydd mynet yn arwaessaf lledrat yn llaw.

viii. Tri echos amryw y sydd mae rhyfedd y ddyn fot yn fach dros arall.

ix. Un yw meicheu a garcherir dros y neb yr el drostaw, cystal dros yr hawlwr ac dros y talyawdyr sef pa le hynny lle bo gwystlon am ddadyl tir a dayar yn y dosparther yr hawl.

x. Eil achaws yw mach a ddyly' cymryt y teir ffonnawt gyntaf dros y neb ydd el yn fach iddaw, sef yw hynny y ddiogelu y neb mach iddaw ay ddwyn yn ddiogel; nyt eirch cyfreith hagen iddaw ymladd na dial y gam nay sarhaet ehun; hi hagen a eirch iddaw ddiffryt y da a atafaeler ar y . hawlwr ynteu o cheiff sarhaet cwynet wrth arglwydd ac ny bydd diddial wneuthur cam ac ef yn y wyt yn fach: ac ef a ddyweit cyfreith Hywel na ddyly neb ballu yr llall.

xi. Trydydd achos yw gorfyddawc, mach yw hwnnw dros dyn ar y ddyfot y ateb o hawl gysswyn; ac ony ddaw y dyn yr oet, ony cheiff oet gorfodawc yw gesayaw neu gymryt mach y ganthaw ar y did wrth yr hawl talet ehun mal y barno cyfreith am hawl fo ny elwir yn orfodawc eithyr ef

xii. Eil peth a wnaeth dyn yr y llall un a el dros nessaf ae mynet yn fe sef pa ham un o lyssyant praw yw galastra ac

is it said that a contract will annul law? It is thus: a contract whereby harm and loss can be shown as done to any one, if done by the party, such as the killing of a person, or other atrocious act, such a contract will not annul law, but the law will cause that contract to be annulled. A contract, however, from which no harm can be shown, if entered into, [as] if there were given by a man a wife to another man, by law the giver is to pay her amobyr; if the man, however, who shall be the giver, covenants for her herself, or for another to pay her amobyr, there is a contract that annuls law; for there the contract prevails over justice.

7. Three lawful things the most extraordinary which one person shall do for another, without thanks to him, without the law compelling him, and yet bearing with him after doing it, and awaiting his coming to do it: one is, being surety for another; the second is, being evidence and proof for another; third, the becoming an arwaesav of theft in hand.

8. There are three diverse causes why it is extraordinary for a person to become surety for another.

9. One is, a surety is imprisoned instead of him for whom he becomes bound, as well for the claimant, as for the debtor; and this is such an instance: where there shall be pledges in a suit for land and soil, until the claim shall be decided.

10. The second cause is, a surety must take the first three cudgel strokes, instead of him for whom he becomes surety, and that is for securing the person he becomes surety to, and conveying him safely; the law does not, however, require him to fight, nor to avenge his wrong, nor his own saraad; it, however, requires him to protect the property, that shall be attached for the plaintiff; and let him, if he receive saraad, complain to a lord, and he will not be unavenged, for wrong done to him, in becoming surety: and the law of Howel says, that no one is to fail to another.

11. The third cause is, gorfodog, which is, a surety for a person's coming to answer to a reputed charge; and unless the person comes to the appointment, without he obtain the delay allowed to a gorfodog to seek him, or take a surety from him, for [absolving him] from the charge, let him pay himself, as the law shall adjudge: for a [civil suit,] he is not called a gorfodog, but [a surety.]

12. The second thing that one person does for another is, one who becomes [evidence;] for one of the objections to proof

at mynet hono yn cyn bellet ac y gorffo y ddifuyrn y genedyl ac arglwydd, neu gymryt lle bo gweddus hynny, lle bo cenedyl yn dala car dyn heb ddiolch hynny heb gyfreith yn y gymell y canyt rheit cymell o gyfreith eithyr y neb a al praw cywret cyt bo yawn cyme . . praw o c

xiii. Trydydd ryfeddwch a wna dyn mynet yn arddel y arall am ledrat attoedd ynteu heb allu cael arddelw y gymryt y peth oe law ynteu ac bydd ef yn groc lla heb ddiolch

xiv. Tri ymollwng sydd y amddiffynnwr heb addef o rwym hawl cyfreith: gwrthdwng, sef yw hynny mynet dan reith yn ol gyrr cyfreithiawl; eil yw arwaessaf; trydydd ac ynfyrwydd.

XXIII. [AM LŴON.]

i. Tri rhyw dwng cyfreithiawl y sydd: cwbyl dwng; a gwallaw lw; ac ofer lw.

ii. Tri rhyw lw cwbyl y sydd yngcyfreith: tyngu gwir drwyddaw berued; eil yw gwadu geu drwyddaw berued; trydydd rus: sef yw llw cwbyl llwyr dwng.

iii. Tri dyn a ddyly roddi llw cwbyl perchennoc da yn holi; ac amddiffynnwr yn gwadu; a llw un oe defnydyeu wynt. Ny eillir fyth rhwng neb se gilydd heb lw cyfreithyawl or blaen gan un or ddwybleid; onyt lle bo mach addefedic yn y blaen ehun y bydd yr edryt pa ar y mae y mach ony myn un or ddwy bleit y ameu: or myn hagen ef a ddyly tyngu bot yn wir a ddywawt a hynny wedy etfrut. Pa ham nat cyn etfryt y llyssir tyst neu wybyddiat ac y gwedir mach cyn etfryt pa ar y may a phob un o honunt yn dyst ar a welo canys un or naw nyn a gredir y air ehun a . wahan yw mach. Llyna pa ham llyssu cym amser yw un or tri ofer ymadrawdd; sef yw hynn, nyt grym llyssu cyn llw; eissioes ny ddyweit cyfreith fot gwadu yn un or tri ofer ymadrawdd, canyt un rhyw gwadu a llyssu ac nyt ar yr un peth y perthynant; canys pan watto dyn fach y gwatta pan yrro y fot yn fach se eneu wrth y creir pob eilwers mal y gyrrer. Ony ffyna y gwat mal addefedic fyd; ac yna ny ellir y wadu. O methla y gwat nyt mach ef. Ofer hagen a ddywetto gwybyddiat ar dafawt leserydd ony thyng yr dygyn mwy no dyn arall or

is homicide; and being so [situated] as to be obliged to make satisfaction [for homicide] to kindred and lord, or to receive it where pertinent; where a kindred catch [a relative to the murderer, he,] without thanks, without compulsion by law [to do so, becomes an evidence, and takes it upon himself;] for there is no compulsion in law but upon the person [called upon for] proof: let him fulfil, for it is right to accept proof of [it.]

13. The third wonder that a person does is, becoming an arddelw to another for theft, as to which he is unable to get an arddelw to take the thing also out of his hand, and [for which] he may be hanged [as a thief,] without thanks.

14. There are three releases for a defendant, without confession, from the bond of a suit at law: counter-swearing, that is undergoing a raith after a lawful prosecution; the second is, an arwaessav; third, idiotcy.

XXIII. [OF OATHS.]

1. There are three kinds of lawful oaths: a complete oath; a loose oath; and a futile oath.

2. There are three kinds of complete oaths in law: swearing to truth through and through; the second is, denying falsehood through and through; thirdly, doubt: a perfect oath means complete swearing.

3. Three persons who are to make a perfect oath: the owner of property, in claiming; a defendant, in denying; with the oath of one of their agents. Nothing can ever be decided between one and the other, without a lawful oath at first, by one of the two parties; except where there shall be an acknowledged surety in the outset; who is to return what his suretyship is; unless one of the two parties mind to doubt him: if he so mind, however, he is to swear that what he says is true; and that after the deposition. Why is it not previous to a deposition, that a witness, or an evidence, is objected to, and that a surety is denied before deposing for what he is surety, and each one of them being a witness as to what he may see; since a surety is one of the nine persons whose word is to be credited apart? Behold wherefore: objecting before the time is one of the three vain words; that is, objection is of no force before an oath; nevertheless, the law says, not that denial is one of the three vain words, since denying and objecting are not of like character, and do not pertain to the same thing; for, when a person

bobyl; pan dyngo ynteu hyt y rhodder yn y ben llyna ef yn wybyddiat onys llyssir a chyn gatto cyfreith y llyssu or echwysyon cyfreithiol am nat crededid ef ar y dyn hwnnw; ac attoedd gwir a ddywawt ef hagen cany allo bot yn dyst yn y lle hwnn.

iv. O tri modd y bydd llw cwbyl: un yw tyngu uch ben creir; eil yw tyngu ymplas y creirieu aru ddadleu a fo mewn mynwent.

v. Tri llw pedrus y sydd llw ynat na ddaw cof iddaw pa diw y barnawdd ef y frawt ymryssonedic yno y cyngain ny wnn ar dalym yny ddel y gof attaw; am hynny y ceiff ef oet oe ddyry yw lw na wyr y ba diw y barnawdd: ny thyngir hagen yn oet dydd coll a chael hynny namyn manegi yn ddibedrus y frawt ac y ba diw y barnwyt hi neu colli camlwrw. Eil yw llw mach ny ddyly ef hagen oet os mach wrth y alw y gof am etfryt canyt oes oet etfryt namyn alw cof beth yw. Trydydd oet y arglwydd naw dieu y alw cof peth yw ay tyst rhwng y ddeawr ay nat tyst, a thyngu or distein drosto na ddaw cof iddaw; neu effeiryat yn y allo canu offeren gyntaf; a chyt boet pedrus gan y dynyon hynn am y cof cwbyl yw llw os rhoddant.

vi. Llwy cwbyl a ddamweinia o lawer modd hefyd: un yn llw gweilyd a gwrthdwng lle perthyno rheith.

vii. Ny pherthyn gwrthdwng yn ol llw gweilydd fyth; canys difwyn neu diwat yw llw gweilydd.

viii. Ni bydd gwrthdwng eithyr lle bo rheith canys o ddubundeb y bydd llw gweilydd . i . gadu yn y lw.

shall deny a surety, he denies when he shall be presented as a surety, with his lips to the relic, alternately, as he is pressed. If the objection succeed not, he stands confessed; and then he cannot be denied. If his denial fail, he is not a surety. Vain, however, is what may be said by an evidence, by word of mouth, unless he swear to the extremity, any more than another individual of the people; but, when he does swear, so far as shall be put in his mouth, here he becomes an evidence, unless he be objected to; and although the law shall suffer him to be objected to, from the lawful causes, because not credible against that person; yet peradventure he spoke truth, however, although he could not be a witness in this case.

4. By three modes is a perfect oath: the first is, swearing over a relic; the second is, swearing in the receptacle of the relics, upon pleadings, which shall be in a church-yard.

5. There are three doubtful oaths: the oath of a judge that he does not recollect how he pronounced a judgment that shall be disputed; therein it is pertinent to say that he knows not immediately, until his recollection comes to him; therefore, he is to have time, by his making an oath, as not knowing to what conclusion he arrived: that is not to be sworn, however, on a day appointed for loss and gain; but he is then to declare, without hesitation, his judgment, and to what point it was adjudged, or to forfeit a camlwrw. The second is, the oath of a surety: he is not, however, to have time, if a surety, to recollect as to a deposition; since there is no time for deposition, but calling to mind what it is. Third, a time of nine days for a lord, for calling to mind, what it was, whether as a witness between his two men, or not a witness, and the steward swearing for him, that it comes not into his recollection; or a priest, until he can first chaunt mass; and although it might be doubtful to these persons as to the recollection, the oath is perfect, if they swear.

6. A perfect oath may happen many ways besides: one is the oath of an absolver; and a counter-swearing, where a raith shall be proper.

7. A counter-swearing is never appropriate after the oath of an absolver; because the oath of an absolver is to compensate or to deny.

8. There is to be no counter-swearing, except where there shall be a raith; for the oath of an absolver is by agreement; that is, leaving him to his oath.

XXIV. LLYMA BELLACH AM WALLAWC LW CYFREITHIAWL.

i. Tri rhyw gwallawc lw cyfreithiawl y sydd, ac a safant yn grym llw. Un yw llw tat rhwng deu fab un fam lle ni bo iddaw ef ran or tyng; sef am ba beth yw hynny lle bo cynnen rhyngthunt a rhoddi yn y ben ef: o thyng ef y Dduw ae crewys ef ac ae crewys wynteu ■ honaw ynteu fot yn wir y dystyolaeth a dduc ef, crededin fydd.

ii. Eil yw llw cytleidyr, sef llw a ddyry yr angeu y mae yn mynet iddaw fot yn wir y dystyolaeth. Peth os gwreic fydd? Bot yn yawn y thystyolaeth pa wreic bynnac fo, na gweddw na phriawt. Pa ham y dyweit cyfreith nat geir y geir ar wr? Da y dyweit nyt geir y geir hi, tra fo byw hi; eithyr rhwng y deu fab gofellyeit yn holi y tyddyn breinyawl y wybot pwy hynaf pwy yeieaf o honunt: geir hefyt yw yma y geir am y bot yn un freint a lleidyr.

iii. Trydydd gwallawc lw yw llw gwreic ar y llongwedd wrth i pheriglwr yn adawy mab y wr or plwyw sef llw a ddyry tyngu y esgor y neidyr os crewys tat ef namyn y gwr y mae yn i adaw iddaw yn y chlaf wely. Os y gwr a fydd marw y dybery mab iddaw ar wreic hefyd, a bot y mab chun yn ymddwyn yr tat, ac yn ymgymell ar genedyl y dat; nyt rheit yr genedyl nay wadu nay gymeryt na thalu drostaw neb ryw angcyfreith yny ddyco yr effeiryat dystyolaeth ar a ddywawt y wraic wrthaw. Os yntau a ddwc tystyolaeth ar hynny ef a orfydd ar y genedyl ay y wadu yn gyfreithiawl ay y gymryt yn gyfreithiawl: a llyna y cymyn a ail effeiryat plwyf dwyn tystyolaeth arnaw.

iv. Tri peth ny ellir heb annudon: rheith canys gyrr fydd or blayn, a gwat yn ol y gyrr; a dwyn da ■ rodder drachefn; agwadu gwir angyawnder.

v. Tri dyn a ddyly gwiriaw y hawl neu y amddiffyn: un yw hawlwr; cil yw amddiffynnwr yn y ben y wiryonyni, neu y rhoddo hawlwr fessur y hawl yn y benn: sef yw hynny gwybyddyeit, neu geitweit, neu dystyon neu reith. Pa ham? Pob un a ddyly tyngu ymlayn y defnyddyeu pan ddangosser; cany ddyly neb ddwyn

LAWS, II.

XXIV. HERE FOLLOWS OF A LAWFUL LOOSE OATH.

1. There are three lawful loose oaths, and which have the force of an oath. One is, the oath of a father, between two sons by one mother, where he has no share in the thing sworn to; and that is, where there shall be contention between them [as to any thing,] and left to him: if he swear to God, who created him, and who created them through him, that the testimony is true which he bears, he is credible.

2. The second is, the oath of a fellow thief; the oath that he makes is, by the death which he is to undergo, of his testimony being true. What if it be a woman? That her testimony is right, whatever woman she may be, whether a widow, or married. Wherefore does the law say, that her word is of no effect against a man? Well does it say, that her word is of no effect, whilst she be living; except between her two sons, being twins, claiming the privileged tyddyn, to ascertain which is the eldest, which the youngest of them: her word here is effective, as she has the same privilege as a thief.

3. The third loose oath is the oath of a woman, in extremity, to her confessor, in leaving a son to a man of the parish: the oath she is to make is, to swear that she has brought forth a snake, if any father begot it, but the man to whom she is leaving him, on her bed of sickness. If the man die, to whom a son is so left, and the woman likewise, and the son himself consider him as his father, and offer himself to the kindred of his father; it is not necessary for the kindred to deny him, or to receive him, or to pay on his account for any kind of illegality, until the priest shall bring forward testimony, as to what the woman said to him. If he bear witness to that effect, the kindred are obliged either to deny him lawfully, or to receive him lawfully: and there is the disposition to which a parish priest is competent to bear testimony.

4. Three things which cannot be accomplished without perjury: a raith, as there is a charge in the outset, and a denial after the charge; and the retaking property given; and the denying of truth and justice.

5. Three persons who are to verify their claim, or to defend it: one is, a claimant; the second is, a defendant; [the third is, a witness, whom a defendant] instructs to make him innocent, or whom a claimant instructs as to the extent of his claim: and such are evidences, or guardians, or witnesses, or a raith. Wherefore? Every one

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da y arall ac ef ehun yn ymwrthot ac ef, neu heb ddywedut y dylyw.

vi. Teir ffordd y cyll dyn y ddadyl yr dayet y ddefnydd: ■ wrthot yle wedy warchadw gynt; a chael tystiolaeth fyw yn y erbyn; neu na mynno wneuthur cyfreith.

vii. Tair ffordd y caff hawlwr fessur y hawl gan amddiffynnwr cynyrchol: un yw o gael tystiolaeth fyw yn y erbyn; eil yw brofi drwy wybyddyeit or hawlwr fessur y hawl; trydydd o ballu defnyddyeu yr amddiffynnwr.

XXV. [AM LEDRAD.]

i. Pa ddelw y gellir daly dyn a deu ledrat ganthaw rheit fydd holi un yn gyntaf o bernir un arnaw ef ny ddyly ynteu attep wedy barner y neb canys marw yw ny ddylyr anreithiaw marw canys yma.

ii. Pa ddelw o bydd ffoawdyr lleidyr ffer yn y dy cymryt a ddyly ar arglwydd a gaffo o dda yn y ty canys halawcty a chany bai halawcty ef ffoawdyr yw perchennawc y ty ac arglwydd a dyly da ffoawdyr.

iii. Ny bydd eneit faddeu neb lle perthyno camlwrw cany chyngein lledrat lle bo camlwrw.

iv. Ny ddeholir neb eithyr am rann yr arglwydd, ac nyt o hawl pleit. Cyntaf hagen y dyly yr amddiffynnwr roddi yawnder yr hawlwr, ac y dyly yr ynat erchi iddaw wneuthur hynny; os ynteu ay gwna, archet iddaw roddi mach ar y gosp a farno cyfreith am yr anghyfreith a ddigones; os ynteu ny eill y wneuthur deholer ef; os ynteu ac dichawn ac nys mynno y wneuthur cyfreith anufudd a ddyly arnaw, sef yw honno y anreithiaw ay attal yn y mynno yngcarchar y brenin: ac felly dyn nyt atteppo.

v. Llawer amryw ddyll hagen yr cael lledrat yn y law a ddieinc o crocs: un yw mab llei no phedeir ar ddec blwydd: eil yw ysgolhaic corunyoc o fraint y urdeu, ac os hynny yr ymarddelw, cymeret yr arglwydd y dda oll canys ffoawdyr wrth cyfreith yw, achub y mac nawdd yr eglwys: ny ddyly ynteu cyfreith am nas gwna:

is to swear in the outset of the essentials, when exhibited; since no one is to convey property to another, and he himself rejecting it, or without saying it is his due.

6. In three ways a person loses his cause, however good may be his matter: by relinquishing his situation, after previously possessing it; and by living testimony adduced against him; or, that he will not act in law.

7. In three ways shall a claimant obtain the measure of his claim from a defendant present: one is, by obtaining living testimony against him; the second is, in proving through evidences by the claimant the measure of his claim; the third is, by the failure of essentials on the part of the defendant.

XXV. [OF THEFT.]

1. In what manner can a person be laid hold of, having two things stolen in his possession? It is necessary to proceed as to one first; if one be adjudged against him, he is not then to answer to any one, after that decision; for he is dead; and the dead ought not to be despoiled: because [he owns nothing] here.

2. In what manner if a thief be a fugitive? [If the thing stolen be] found in his house, the lord has a right to take whatever goods he may find in the house; since it is a halog-dy; and although it might not be a halog-dy, the owner of the house is a fugitive: and the lord is entitled to the goods of a fugitive.

3. No one is to be executed where a camlwrw shall pertain, for theft and camlwrw do not accord.

4. No one is to be banished but for the lord's share, and not on account of a claiming party. First, however, the defendant is to do justice to the claimant, and the judge is to require him to do that; if he do so, let him require him to give surety for the penalty the law may adjudge for the illegality he committed; if he cannot do it, let him be banished; if he can and willeth not to do it, he is to suffer the law of disobedience, that is, to be spoiled and detained, until he shall will, in the king's prison: and so ■ person that will not answer.

5. Many various persons, however, escape hanging although found with theft in hand: one is, ■ youth under fourteen years of age: the second is, a tonsured clerk by the privilege of ordination, and, if he so avouch, let the lord take all his goods, for he is a fugitive from law, he shelters himself under the church's protection: he is not to

trydydd rheudus a gerddo teir tref a naw ty cyfannedd ym pob tref heb gael na bardawt na gwestfa, cyt dalyer a lledrat ymborth ganthaw o fwyt am na bo beich arnaw rhydd fydd: pedwerydd gwreic o gyt lledrat ay gwr ay cayl a lledrat yn y llaw, canys pennaf yw y gwr, ac o chrogir y gwr ny ddyllir y chrogi hitheu: os y wreic hagen a delyr am y lledrat ay daly p fot yn eiddaw y gwr priawt y da, galwet hi arwayssaf neu arddelw or gwr, cany ddichawn hi gadw y da yn gyfreithyawl, nac o eni na meithrin, na chadw cyn coll ar gwr yn fyw, wrth ryw da fo y da ac wrth ryw freint fo yr eiddi; ac ony bydd un or tri phrif rei gwreic, a fydd halawcty ty y gwr yr gwneuthur lledrat or wreic.

vi. Pwybynnac a wnel y lletrat os ceffir ef dan un clo ac un to ar gwr ony cheiff ef y gadw yn gyfreithyawl neu arddelw y gymryt oe law ef a fydd halawcty.

vii. Dyn hefyt a ladder un oe yagrybyl yn y llys cyn terfynu yr hawl arnaw ny bydd eneitfaddeu hwnnw n cyfreith.

viii. Ny bydd am bren heb lafur arnaw na dirwy na dihenydd, sef yw hwnnw pren heb ladd na nadd ar y fon nay flayn nac ir na chrin Prenn o rwym adeilat hagen neu a weithier ef a ddyly dyn fot yn eneit faddeu amdanaw os lladrattir ef; cany pherthyn cosp lledrat, nac am adeilat ar dir dyn arall y ldrat iddaw, nac am ddioec y goet yn lledrat, nac am aredic y dir yn lladrat. Peth a berthyn am hynny? Camlwrw os delir. Peth os gwed? Profi drwy wybyddyeit as os ffynna y praw camlwrw.

XXVI. [LLYMA ARGAYEU DAMDWNG.]

i. Rhei a ddyweit y dichawn dyn damdwng y dda lle gwelo am bob hawl; hagen ny chyngein damdwng eithyr peth a ddycer yn lledrat neu angeyfarch, neu dreis ay welet yn llaó yr amddiffynnwr.

ii. Ny chyngein gwat yn ol damdwng sef pa ham lle damdynger peth un or tri pheth a fydd reit, ay cadw geni a meithrin, ay cadw cyn coll, ay arddelw.

iii. Ny ellir damdwng echwyn; canys y peth a roddet yn echwyn ni cheffir hwnnw drachefyn namyn un cyfryw cystal ac ef.

benefit by law since he does not conform to law: third, a pauper who shall traverse three trevs, with nine inhabited houses in each tref, without receiving alms, or entertainment, although found with stolen provision for food, less than a burden, is free: fourth, a wife jointly with her husband found with theft in hand, for the husband is the head, and if he be hanged, she is not to be hanged: if the wife, however, be taken for the theft, [let her say,] that the goods belong to her married husband, and let her call him as an arwaesav or arddelw, for she cannot legally keep the goods either by birth and rearing, or custody before loss, and the husband alive, according to the kind of goods and according to the nature of the property; and, unless it be one of the three peculiars of a woman, the husband's house is a halog-dy, for the theft committed by the wife.

6. Whoever commits the theft, if it be found under the same lock, and the same roof, as a man, unless he can account for it lawfully, or have an arddelw to take it from his hand, it is a halog-dy.

7. A person, likewise, one of whose beasts shall be killed in the court, before the termination of his cause, is not to lose his life by law.

8. There is neither dirwy, nor death, on account of a tree without work thereon, that is, a tree without cut, or chipping, upon its butt, or its top, whether [it be] green or dry. For a tree the bond of a building, however, or wrought, a person is to be executed, if stolen; for the punishment of theft does not pertain for building on the land of another person by stealth, nor for stripping his trees by stealth, nor for ploughing his land by stealth. What pertains there to that? A camlwrw, if detected. What, if he deny it? Proving by evidences; and, if the proof succeed, a camlwrw.

XXVI. [HERE ARE THE STAYS TO SWEARING.]

1. Some say, that a person can swear to his property, wherever he may see it, in every case; it only accords, however, to swear to what shall be taken by stealth, or surreption, or violence, and seen in the hand of the defendant.

2. A denial is not admissible after swearing, and for this reason; where a thing shall be sworn to, one of three things will be necessary, either keeping by birth and rearing, or custody before loss, or arddelw.

3. A borrowed article cannot be sworn to; because the thing given as borrowed cannot be had back, but something similar, of equal value.

iv. Ny ellir damdwng benffyc am nas yr y welet yn llaw yr amddiffynnwr y damdwng a berthyn y am aryl ac onys lluddir ny bydd na dirwy na chosp am danei: o chwynir hagen am y hattal bit ar y breint yr holer.

v. Pwy a ddichawn damdwng y peth a roddo yn atneu ar arall o cholir, neu gwynaw am danaw, os o dreis y collir ef? Ny ddichawn neb cwynaw y dreissaw eithyr y neb a dreissier; canys un or ffyrdd y cyll cladyd dreis rhac y breint yw cwynaw dwyn y peth y dreis gan arall ac nyt y ganthaw ef chun yna y bydd camlwrw, echaws yw na ddichawn neb cwyn am dreis onyt y neb a dreisser: sarhaet yw treis; ny eill neb cwynaw cwyn sarhaet dros arall ac ef chun yn gallu dyfot y gwynaw, neu oedran cyfreithiawl.

vi. Paham y may cyfreithiawl y wreic agweddiawl hon y sydd dan gaethiwed arall dyfot y gwynaw ehun y sarhaet, ac nyt rheit iddi ac nyt iawn yn un lle cwynaw namyn yma? Ac am hynny y neb yr oedd y da ar geidwadaeth a ddichawn tyngu na allei neb nay werthu nay roddi nay gyfnewidyaw tra fai ganthaw ef, ac yn y ddelei y oct, os hyt oet y rhoddet y gadw, canys ef a ddyly ateb o honaw pan y holo y perchennoc. Hefyt sef yw treis da a ddycer yngwydd ar na watter; a hwnnw yna ny wahanwyd ac ef yn y wydd ac am hynny ny eill ef na damdwng hwyn na chwynaw am danaw.

vii. Os o ledrat y collir da a rodder yn atneu, rheit fydd yr hawlwr tyngu nas gwahanws dim ay dda eithyr lledrat os gwyl; ac ny ddichawn na bo anudon iddaw tyngu hynny canys y adaw yn atneu gan y neb y ducpwyd a wnyth ef; ac ny allei ynteu hefyd dwyn y da y gan y neb y rhoddassai attaw eithyr oy fodd ay ganyat hyt yr amser terfynded y dyliei y ddwyn. Ac am hynny ny eill y gwir perchennoc y da hwnn medd rhai or yneit; cyfreith hagen a ddyweit y dichawn gwir perchennoc da holi y dda pa du bynnac y gwelo, a pha bryd bynnac y gwelo; ony chay cyfreith rhyngthaw ay dda ay mynet yn arappawl, ay peth tebic; ac os hynny fydd ny ddichawn neb nay holi nay damdwng.

4. A lent article cannot be sworn to, on account of its not [being stolen,] although it be seen in the hand of the defendant; except a weapon, which must be sworn to; and, unless detained, there is neither dirwy nor punishment on its account: if, however, a complaint be made for detaining it, let it be proceeded for according to its nature.

5. Who can swear to a thing which he shall deliver as a deposit to another, if lost, or sue for it, if it be lost through violence? No one can sue for the robbery but the person robbed; for one of the ways whereby a suit for violence loses its character is, by complaining of a thing taken by violence from another, and not from himself; thence there is a camlwrw, because no one can complain of violence but the one robbed: violence is saraad; and no one can sue in a plaint for saraad instead of another, and he himself able to appear to sue, and of lawful age.

6. Why is it lawful for a married woman, who is under bondage to another, to appear and sue on her own behalf, for her saraad, and it not being necessary nor right for her to sue in any other case but this only? And, on that account, the person who had the property in his custody can swear, that nobody could either sell it, or give it, or exchange it, whilst in his possession, and until its time should come, if it had been given into keeping until a time, for he is to answer for it when it shall be claimed by the owner. Further, violence is, property taken in the presence of one, and not denied; and that has not been separated from him in his presence; and, therefore, he cannot swear to it, or complain concerning it.

7. If property, given as a deposit, be lost through theft, it is necessary for the claimant to swear, that nothing separated his property from him, except theft, if he see it; and there cannot be otherwise than perjury for him to swear that, for he left it as a deposit with the person it was taken from; and he could not, likewise, take the property from him into whose possession he had delivered it, except by his will and permission, until the stipulated time he ought to take it. And, therefore, the true owner of this property [cannot sue for it,] as some of the judges say; the law, however, says, that the true owner of the property can sue for his property where-soever he may see it, and at what time soever he may see it; unless the law shuts between him and his property, and it becomes a ridiculous claim, or any thing similar; and, if it be so, no one can either claim it, or swear to it.

viii. Nyt oes wir perchen ar y da hwnn cyt rhoddo o gymwynas ar ceitwat neu roi y da attaw y gadw; canys mal cymwynas yw echwyn ac atneu a benffyc ac am hynny na ellir y damdwng yn y llaw y rhodder wynt: ac am hynny y dichawn y gwir perchennoc damdwng y dda; cany ellir lluddias y neb holi yr hawl a fynno a herwydd y breint yr holo y dylir attep iddaw.

ix. Os cynyrchawl fydd y da damdwng a berthyn; ac yna ny ddyly yr amddiffynnwr eithyr un or teir taryan: ay cadw cyn coll; ay cadw geni a meithrin; ay arwayssaf. Os o arwayssaf y daly ef arddelw cymeret yr arwaessaf yn y law y da.

x. Peth o chymer y ceitweit yna yn y law y da, a dywedyt pan y damdynger: Dyoer heb ef ny ddylyaf dy attep ar yr hawl honn canys angcyfreithyawl yw echos y da ydd wyt ti yw holi ay damdwng ym llaw . i . yn atneu y rhoddeist attaf; ac ny ellir damdwng attneu ac o gwedy hynny mae ym ddigawn ay gwyr, ac a weles y roddi attaf; ac ar y cyfreith y dodaf na ddylyaf attep o ledrat am atneu cynyrchawl addefedic.

xi. Dyoer heb yr hawlwr mi a dystyaf yr ynat ar gwyrda attep o honot ac na roddeist wat cyfreithyawl yn dy attep a phes rhoddyt ny ellit rhoddi gwat am ledrat yn llaw eithyr un or tair taryan cyfreithyawl cymeryt y arddelw cyfreithyawl fal nat attepper am ledrat yn llaw; canys digawn o arddelw yw y lleidyr a lledrat yn y law cymryt a arwayssaf y lledrat attaw yngwydd gorsedd ay hau ynteu or hawl fal na ddylyo attep; cany dylir ceryddu de u ddyn am un anghyfreith canys hwnn ay cymyrth a fydd eneit faddeu ony ddichawn bwrw yr angcyfreith y wrthaw: a galw am frawt.

xii. Heb yr hawlwr a n . wnaf na wedaist. Ac yna y gwyl cyfreith, cany wnayth un or teir taryan cyfreithyawl, dylu o honaw etfryt y da ar y breint yr holet a gwneuthur y dial a far cyfreith am ledrat yn llaw addefedic herwydd y gwerth cyfreithyawl aydd ar y da.

8. There is no true owner of this property, whilst he shall place it as a favour with a guardian, or deliver the property to him to keep; for an article borrowed, and a deposit, and an article lent, are like a favour; and, therefore, they cannot be sworn to in the hand to which they may be given: yet, however, the true owner can swear to his property; since no one can be hindered from suing upon any claim he may will; and according to the method of his suing he is to be answered.

9. If the property be present, swearing is proper; and then the defendant is entitled but to one of the three shields: custody before loss; or custody by birth and rearing; or arwaesav. If by arwaesav he take his arddelw, let the arwaesav take the property in his hand.

10. What if the guardian then take the property into his hand and say, when it is sworn to: 'God knows,' says he, 'I ought not to answer thee, as to this claim; for the cause is unlawful as to the property that thou art claiming, and swearing to, in my hand; that is, as a deposit thou hast delivered it into my hand; and a deposit cannot be sworn to; and, if thou shalt deny that, there are for me enow who know it, and who saw it delivered to me; and to the law I appeal, that I am not to answer for theft, in respect to a present confessed deposit.'

11. 'God knows,' says the claimant, 'I testify to the judge, and the gwrdas, of thy having answered; and that thou hast not given a lawful denial in thy answer; and, if thou wert to give it, thou couldst not give a denial concerning theft in hand, except under one of the three lawful shields: taking the [property from its lawful custody requires in defence an arwaesav as a] lawful arddelw, so as to exonerate him from answering concerning theft in hand; because it is a sufficient arddelw to a thief, with theft in his hand, an arwaesav taking the theft upon him, in the presence of the session, and [so freeing] him from the claim, as not to be obliged to answer; since two persons are not to be chastised for one illegality; for the one who took it is to lose his life, unless he be able to cast the illegality from him: and call for judgment.'

12. Says the claimant, 'I maintain, that thou hast not denied.' And there the law sees, since he has not made use of one of the three lawful shields, that he is to restore the property in the condition it has been claimed, and make the amends which the law adjudges with respect to confessed theft in hand, according to the lawful worth that is upon the property.

xiii. Pa ddelw y damdygir peth ny bo clust iddaw? Canys cyfreith a eirch os anifeil fydd, cymeret y glust ddeheu yr anifeil yn y law asaw yr dyn ar llaw ddeheu ar y creir. Nyt oes glust y edyn pam y gellir y ddamdwng ynteu? Gellir rhoi llaw ar y benn; ac os edyn dof tyngu nat oedd wir berchennoc arnaw eithyr ef; os edyn gwyllt heboc neu lamysten y damdwng wrth y d wir perchennoc arnaw. Yna y dylu y dyn un or tri ateb: ay geni, &c.; ay cadw cyn coll ay arwayssaf. Os o eni a meithrin; tyngu a dylu a cheitweit gyt ac ef pan ef a gwnayth o wyllt yn ddof ac ay y ceitweit a ddyly tyngu gwybot y eni a gwelet y feithrin. Ny bydd cosp yr hyn yr arglwydd eithyr camlwrw, ny ddylyr

xiv. Rheir a ddyweit na ellir damdwng creiryeu eglwys nay llyfreu nay hoffer, canyt eiddaw neb namyn yr eglwys wynt; cyfreith hagen a ddyweit y dichawn y personeu ar effeiryet y damdwng canys wynt y sydd perchennogyon ar yr eglwys ay da mal gwr ar y wreic deddfol.

xv. Peth o bydd creiryeu yn gwarchadw lleygyon a deolu pwy yna a ddyly y damdwng? Y gwir perchennogyon, mal y clywaist uchot am atneu a ddycer gan warcheitwat.

xvi. Peth o chyll alltut dda ay holi oe arglwydd a cheissyaw y ddamdwng? Ef a ddichawn canys da cyt yw iddaw ay alltut.

xvii. Peth o dygir da cayth yn lledrat ay welet or arglwydd ay holi, a ddyly y ddamdwng? Rheir a ddyweit y ddylyr y damdwng canys a ddyweit pa ffordd bynnac arglwydd ay welet oe arglwydd y da o fynet chun y wrthaw o arall may y holi a berthyn o ar cynghawsaeth amdanaw sydd o cyfreith.

xviii. Os cayth rheith furiedic fydd am y ddwyn yn lledrat y da; ny chyngein rheith pe damdwng fyddai, ac am hynny ny ddylyr y ddamdwng. A fydd rheith ac ynteu yn cynyrchawl yn llaó ae

13. In what manner shall a thing, that has not an ear, be sworn to? For the law requires, if it be an animal, that the right ear of the animal be taken in the left hand of the person, having the right hand upon the relic. There is no ear to a bird; how is it possible then to swear to it? The hand can be placed upon its head; and if a tame fowl, then swear there was no true owner of it, other than himself; if a wild fowl [such as] a hawk, or a sparrow-hawk, to swear to it by its qualities; [and that no other person was the] true owner to it. Then the person is to give one of the three answers: birth and rearing; or custody before loss; or arwaesav. If of birth and rearing; he is to swear, along with guardians, when [caught] he made it, from being wild to become tame, and did [rear it;] the guardians are to swear to knowing of its birth, and seeing it reared. There is to be no penalty for this to the lord, except a camlwrw.

14. Some say, that the relics of a church cannot be sworn to, nor its books, nor its elements, as not belonging to anybody, but to the church; the law, however, says, that the parsons and the priests can swear to them; because they are owners of the church and its property, in the same manner as a husband is of his lawful wife.

15. What if there be relics in the custody of laics and taken, who then is to swear to them? The true owners, as thou hast heard above, as to a deposit, that shall be taken from a conservator.

16. What if an alltud lose property, and his lord claim it, and seek to swear to it? He is competent to do so; because it is a joint property to him and his alltud.

17. What if the property of a bondman be stolen, and the lord see it, and claim it, is he to swear to it? Some say, that it is to be sworn to; because [the property of the bondman is the property of the lord; the law] says, that whatever way [the property be lost of a bondman of a] lord, and his lord should see the property, [he himself leaving it, and it taken] by another, that claiming it is proper by a [lawful arddelw: for which there is a] pleading concerning it in law.

18. If a bondman [steal any thing] there is an established raith for the theft; a raith is not pertinent where swearing is to be, and, therefore, it is not to be sworn to. Is there to be a raith, and it in hand, or

na fydd, eithyr y holi or ffordd y perthyn hynny
march gwyllt a hwch a chi.

not, or only claiming it in the way which is appropriate
. a wild horse, and a sow, and a dog.

XXVII. HVT HYNN Y DYWETPWYT AM LEDRAT CYNRYCHAWL; LLYMA BELLACH AM LEDRAT ANGYNYRCHAWL, SEF YW HWNNW LLEDRAT CYSWYN AR DDYN HEB Y GAYL YNY LAW.

XXVII. THUS FAR HAS BEEN SPOKEN CONCERNING THEFT PRESENT; HERE IS NOW CONCERNING THEFT NOT PRESENT, THAT IS, REPUTED THEFT AGAINST A PERSON, WITHOUT FINDING IT IN HIS HAND.

i. Llyma mal y may hwnnw cwynaw os atelir; canys cwyn a berthyn lle bo angcyfreith; ac ymrwymaw yn o cyfreith a chadeiryaw pleidieu o bydd cymeint yr hawl ac perthyno hynny a bot creir gantaw ehun, a gyrru y greir deir gweith ac unteu dwyn or dyn ae l . . . nw y da yn lledrat or lle ar lle, y dydd ar dydd, y nos ar nos, ar wythnos.

1. Thus it is to be if detained; for a plaint pertains where there shall be illegality; and mutual binding in law, and the parties arranged, if the claim be of such amount as for that to be required; and the party himself having a relic, and charging on the relic three times; and then to bring the person by his hand, and naming the property stolen from such and such a place, such and such a day, such and such a night, and such a week.

ii. Ac yna y dyly yr amddiffynnwr bot ganthaw greir y wadu ac ony bydd collet yn y modd y gyrawdd yr hawlwr arnaw a gwadet gwbyl or lledrat deirgweith; ac yna y dyly yr ynat barnu rheith furyedic arnaw herwydd meint y lledrat, ae beich cefyn fo ay a fo llei no beich; ay pwn march; neu werth tri ugein ceinioc, neu a fo llei no hynny, neu a fo mwy no hynny; wythnos or Sul nessaf lle bo y fara efferen ay ddfwyr swyn, ac felly pop i s

2. And then the defendant is to have a relic to deny; and, if he have not, let him lose in the manner that the claimant has charged against him; and let him deny the theft entirely three times; and then the judge is to direct an established raith upon him, according to the amount of the theft, whether it be a back burden, or what may be less than a burden load; or a horse load; or the worth of three score pence, or what may be less than that, or what may be more than that; within a week from the next Sunday, where he takes his mass bread, and his holy water; and, in that manner, for every

iii. Os y rheith a geffir bit digosp yr amddiffynnwr.

3. If the raith be had, let the defendant be free from punishment.

iv. Os y rheith a balla, gwiryon yw yr amddiffynnwr oe benn ehun heb gael dim yn y law.

4. If the raith fail, the defendant is innocent by his own account, nothing being found in his hand.

v. Pallus hagen y rheith teir punt a ddyly dalu yr brenin; ay dda yr dyn herwydd y ddamdwng, neu herwydd y werth cyfreithyawl.

5. His raith failing, however, he is to pay three pounds to the king; and his property to the person, according to its appraisal, or according to its lawful worth.

vi. Ony eill y dalu y ddehol.

6. Unless he can pay, he is to be banished.

vii. Os ceffir yn y wlat wedy, seith bunt.

7. If he be afterwards found in the country, seven pounds.

viii. Os ceffir y drydedd weith yn y wlat wedy y ddehol, herwydd cyfreith Hywel trychu y aelawt pa ddyn bynnac fo: eissyoes symudawdd Bleddyn ap Cynfyn; nyt amgen noe ddiennyddu.

8. If he be found the third time in the country, after being banished, according to the law of Howel, he is to have his limb cut off, whatsoever person he may be: nevertheless, Bleddyn, son of Cynvyn, altered this; to wit, that he was to be executed.

ix. Am edyn llw un dyn y wadu pob peth.

9. As to birds, the oath of one person is sufficient to deny every thing.

x. Ac ny bo rheith amdanaw llw un dyn y wadu beich cefyn, a gafyr a dafat a hwch yn lledrat.

10. As to which there is no raith; the oath of one person is to deny a back burden, a goat, a sheep, and a sow, being stolen.

- x. Y wadu gellwng lleidyr llw un dyn.
- xii. Llŵ pum nyn nessaf eu gwerth yr gwadwr ar hanner yn wyr not, ar hanner arall yn wyr dinot deu o blegyt y tat, a deu o barth y fam, ac ef ehun yn bymet or blayn y dyngu ac ef, a phob gwadwr: a llyna lle bydd deu gogymeint o barth y tat ar fam.
- xiii. Llyna y rhyw lu a ddyry y rheith, cyfryw ar gwadwr ehun ac felly ar bob rheith.
- xiv. Sef yw y rhei nessaf eu gwerth, rhei cynneset ac y dylyoent talu galanas ay cymryt
- xv. Y wadu pwnn march a dal neu eidyon neu tri ugeint o aryant neu werth tri ugeint ceinyoc llw seith nyn nessaf eu gwerth ar hanner yn wyr not, &c.
- xvi. O dri ugeint ceinioc hyt x . . llw saith dyn nessaf; medd ereill pedwar ar ugein o cyfreith Hywel.
- xvii. O chweugeint hyt bunt llw deuddengyn nessaf medd rhei llw wyth a deugeint o cyfreith Hywel, o wyr not a dinot yn ddeu parthawc.
- xviii. Felly am . . . eithyr a m. am alltudyon ehun, ac yn drayanawc am werth punt; ac o byt allan llw pedwargwyr ar ugeint nessaf, &c.
- xix. Nyt a rheith yr . . . gyrr cyfreithyawl bellach no hynny ony bydd lliw cyfreithiawl ar ledrat . . ny ddyl . gwraic wryawc lw; a hi eill yrru dwyn y da a feddo mal arall . .
- xx. Y wadu llei no beich cefyn llw tri dyn nessaf
- xxi. Pump ryw ledrat angcynyrchawl y sydd: un y ceffir gwat heb reith; un y ceffir gwat a rheith; un ny cheffir na gwat na rheith; un y ceffir arddelw neu geitweit iddaw; un y ceffir ceitweit rhacddaw ac ny cheffir arddelw iddaw.
- xxii. Tri rhyw ledrat y bydd gwat heb reith rhagddent. Un o dyweit dyn ar arall ledratta a gofyn llw gwilydd iddaw yn cyfreithyawl; ny ddyly annot na phallu o lw; ac o phalla a galw y brofi y dyn a gaiff fessur y hawl, ar neb a ballo or llw yn cosp cany ddylir annot llw gweilydd am ledrat. Un arall lle bo amperchennoc y da yn dywedut ac yn y gysswynnaw, mal cyhudd ar arall ac yn y gadarnha y greir peth sydd fwy; nyt cyfreith namyn llw yr amddiffynnwr y wadu, yr gyrr amperchennoc
11. To deny the letting a thief escape; the oath of one person.
12. The oaths of five persons nearest in worth to the denier, and the half nod-men, and the other half not nod-men, two on behalf of his father, and two on the part of his mother, and he himself the fifth, the foremost to swear, he and every denier: and there there are two co-equals on the part of the father and the mother.
13. The kind of oath to be made by the raith is to be similar to that by the denier himself; and so every raith.
14. Those who are nearest in worth are such as are so near as to pay galanas, and to receive it [if pertinent.]
15. To deny a horse load, or an ox, that is worth three score pence, or the worth of three score pence, [there are to be] the oaths of seven persons, nearest in worth, and the half nod-men, &c.
16. From three score pence to six [score] pence the oaths of seven persons nearest; others say twenty-four, by the law of Howel.
17. From six score pence to one pound, the oaths of the twelve persons nearest; some say, the oaths of forty-eight persons, by the law of Howel, of nod-men and not nod-men, in two parts.
18. So in respect to [property,] except in respect to alltuds only, and in thirds for the worth of one pound; and if it be beyond, the oaths of twenty-four men nearest, &c.
19. A raith does not extend beyond that, unless [there be] a lawful view of theft; [and a] married woman is not to make an oath; but she can prosecute the taking the property she may have, like another [person.]
20. To deny less than a back burden, the oaths of six persons nearest [in worth.]
21. There are five kinds of theft not present: in one there is to be a denial without raith; one where there shall be a denial with raith; one where there is to be neither denial nor raith; one for which there is to be an arddelw, or guardians; and one where there are to be guardians against it, and no arddelw for it.
22. There are three kinds of theft against which there is to be a denial raith. One, if a person say of another that he has stolen, and demand of him lawfully the oath of an absolver; he is neither to avoid nor fail as to an oath; and if he fail, and proof be called, the person shall have the extent of his claim against him who shall fail in the oath, as a punishment; since the oath of an absolver is not to be avoided, as to theft. Another, where there shall be one, who is not an owner of the property,

da; o phalla y wat teir punt. Trydydd os perchennoc y da a ddyweit ar y dafawt leferyd ledrat ar arall onys gwatta y dyn hynny teir punt; canys ny bydd namyn dirwy yr y addef or dyn, am nat ydiw yny law, heb dogyn fanac, heb addef or cytleidyr dan y groc.

Hyt hynn y dywetpwyt am ledrat absen y bydd gwat heb reith amdanaw.

XXVIII. BELLACH A LEDRAT Y BYDD GWAT A RHEITH AM DANAW.

I. A hwnn a ddamweinia o dri modd. Un yw o gyrr perchennoc da lledrat ar arall yr mcint fo y lledrat, nac yr bychanet o geynyoc allan heb y gael yn llaw ac yn wiryon ■ benn ehun cyt pallo y reith ny chat dim yn y llaw, teir punt fydd y dirwy; cyt mwyhao y reith herwydd meint y lletrat na beich cefyn na phwn march fo na gwerth tri ugein ceinioc; ny bydd mwy y dirwy ledrat no their punt, lle perthyno rheith am ledrat. May hagen lle ny ddyly rheith am ledrat absen mal y ceffy.

II. Eil lledrat y bydd gwat a rheith rhag-ddaw: lle bo amperchennoc da yn dwyn lliw ar ledrat fal hynn, cymryt pennrheith yn y law yngwydd y hawlwr ac amddyffynnwr ar ostec yn y orsedd a thyngu y welet liw dydd goleu gyt ar da ae henwi ych ne fuch &c. pan oedd gyfuch heul ar fryn a phant ac yn mynet drwy y dref a henwi y dref ar cymwt, ac nas yr cas na digassedd, na gobyr na gwerth y may yn lliwaw y lledrat namyn yr dywedyt gwirionedd. Ac ny bydd lliw ony bydd lliw deuddyn nyt amgen yr hawlwr y arlliw a thyngu hynny or hawlwr hefyd a gyrry y lledrat yn gyfreithiaw; ac yna y bydd rheith ■ bedeir ar ugeint fal y bo cyfrifed o bop cymwt ae gilidd eithyr newydwch yr eil ae pedeir ar ugeint fal cosp fydd teir punt am na chat dim yn y law.

saying, and imputing it as an accusation against another, and confirming it by the relic, which is more; there is required only the oath of the defendant to deny the charge made by the one who is not the owner of the property; if his denial fail, [he is to pay] three pounds. Third, if the owner of the property charge theft by word of mouth against another; if the person do not deny that, [he pays] three pounds; because there is to be only a dirwy, although it be confessed by the person, since it is not in his hand, being without competent information, and without confession by a fellow thief under the gallows.

Thus far has been spoken concerning theft absent, for which there is to be a denial, without raith.

XXVIII. FURTHER OF THEFT FOR WHICH THERE ARE TO BE BOTH DENIAL AND RAITH.

1. And this may happen by three means. One is, if the owner of property charge another with stealing it, be the quantity ever so much, or ever so little, from one penny onwards, without finding it in hand, and the accused declaring his innocence; if his raith fail, there being nothing found in hand, the dirwy is to be three pounds; although there may be an increase of the raith, according to the magnitude of the theft, whether a back burden, or a horse load, it may be, or the worth of sixty pence; the dirwy for theft is not to exceed three pounds, where a raith is pertinent for theft. There is, however, a case where there is not to be a raith for theft absent, as thou wilt find.

2. Second, theft for which there are to be a denial and a raith: where one who is not the owner of property shall bring an accusation of theft in this manner, by taking the foreman of the raith by the hand, in the presence of the claimant and defendant, upon silence being proclaimed in the session, and swearing to seeing him, in broad day-light, with the property, and naming it, either an ox, or a cow, &c., when the sun was as high on hill as on daie, and passing through the trev, and naming the trev and the cymwd; and that it was not for hatred, nor enmity, nor reward, nor worth he accuses of the theft, but for the sake of speaking the truth. And it is not a view, unless it be a view by two persons; that is to say, the claimant and the viewer; and the claimant is likewise to swear that, and charge the theft lawfully; and then there is to be a raith of twenty-four, so that there shall be an equal number from one cymwd like another alternately,

iii. Trydydd lle y bydd gwat a rheith lle gyrrro perchennoc y da unely a oth am ledrat ac un or affeithieu lledrat o ffynna y gwat da yw o metha gwat yr affeithwr tair punt yr arglwydd.

Hyt hyn y dywetpwyd am y lletrat y ceffir gwat hep reith, a gwat a rheith.

XXIX. BELLACH AM LEDRAT NY CHEFFIR NA GWAT NA RHEITH NAC ARDDELW RHACDDAW.

i. Nyt amgen, lle caffer dogn fanac am ledrat drwy lw creddyfwr sef yw hwnnw effeiryat plwyf rhwng y ddeu ddyd plwyf. Ny bydd eneit faddeu y dyn hwnnw; cany dyly neb colli eneit nac aelawt yr geir arall heb dystyolaeth amgen arnaw; byd hagen arnaw werth lleidyr, seith punt.

ii. Eil lledrat absen ny cheffir na gwat, na rheith nac arddelw rhacddaw lle yr addefo cytleidyr a grocer ar gytymdeith ledrat a wydnyen am y wddyf yn ddiobeith oc eneit, am y bo gwerth pedair ceinyoc cyfreith y lledrat seith punt a ddyly y brenin. Rheith hagen yw bot y ddeu ledrat hyn yn gyfuch eu gwerth ac y bo y lledrat y croger y llofrud amdanaw; ny chrogir wynt wy am nat oes dim yn y law.

iii. Trydydd lle ny cheffir na gwat, na rheith, nac arddelw lle bo lleidyr cyhoedd-cuc neu leidyr deholedic neu ffoawdyr o leidyr cyfaddef.

iv. Sef yw lleidyr cohoeddawc, caeth y weith gyntaf y lladratao chweugeint a dal; cilweith punt; y drydedd trychu aelawt; o hynny allan lleidyr cyhoeddawc fydd ac am hynny y dywir cyhoedd a gryc.

v. A dyly cwynwr y da gan leidyr a ddeholer da a dalyo ar ffoodraeth? Yr arglwydd bieu y da oll canys ffoawdyr fu.

vi. A grogir cytleidyr ony bydd cwynwr? Na chrogir.

vii. Lleidyr a ddeholer o frawt cyfreith nac am ddirwy nac am le

viii. Lleidyr pan gaffer yn y wlat y drydedd weith croger.

or twenty-four from each cymwd; [if the raith fail,] the punishment is three pounds, for that nothing was found in his hand.

3. The third case where there are a denial and raith is, where the owner of the property shall charge one with theft, and one with the accessories of theft; if the denial succeed, it is well; if the denial of the accessory fail, three pounds to the lord.

Thus far has been spoken concerning theft, for which there is denial without raith, and denial with raith.

XXIX. FURTHER OF THEFT, AGAINST WHICH THERE IS NEITHER DENIAL, NOR RAITH, NOR ARDDELW.

1. To wit, where there shall be a competent information concerning theft, by the oath of a religious professor; that is, a parish priest, between his two parishioners. That person loses not his life; since no one is to lose life or limb, through the word of another, without further testimony against him; he is, however, liable to pay seven pounds, the worth of a thief.

2. The second theft absent, against which there is neither denial, nor raith, nor arddelw, is, where a fellow thief to be hanged shall confess theft against his companion, having the withy about his neck and hopeless of life, for what shall be worth four legal pence; for which theft seven pounds are due to the king. It is necessary, however, for those two thefts to be of as much worth as the theft for which the criminal is to be hanged; but they are not to be hanged, because nothing is found in hand.

3. The third case where there is to be neither denial, nor raith, nor arddelw, is in respect to a notorious thief, or a banished thief, or a fugitive being an acknowledged thief.

4. A notorious thief is a bondman, who for the first time of his stealing is to pay six score pence; the second time, one pound; the third, a limb to be cut off; from thenceforth he is a notorious thief; and, therefore it is said, notoriety hangs.

5. Is the complainant for property to have from a thief who shall be banished property found upon him in his flight? To the lord belongs the whole of the property; for he has become a fugitive.

6. Is a fellow thief to be hanged, if there be no complainant? He is not to be hanged.

7. A thief that shall be banished by the sentence of law, whether for a dirwy, or for the theft of a fellow thief

8. A thief, when he shall be found in the country the third time, shall be hanged.

ix. Ffoawdyr pan gaffer wedy y ceysyer deirnos yn y anloedd a chael y ddaly oe anfodd eneit faddeu fydd ae anrheithyaw hefyd.

x. Llyma bellach dywedyt am ledrat absen y ceffir arddelw neu geitweit rhacddaw; nyt amgen lledrat a aller y ddam-pwng yn y absen wrth beth o honaw; sef yw hwnnw lle caffer croen anifeil ar y lliw ar arwyddl y damdyngo y berchennoc; ac na allo y lleidyr cwbyl ddiheuraw ybydd rheit iddaw cayl ceitweit y gadw gyt ac ef yr anifel bioedd y croen ay o gadw cyn coll, ay o eni y llwdyn ay feithrin, ay arwayssaf a gymero y lledrat groen oe law; ac ony cheiff hynny eneit faddeu fydd a hynny am ledrat absen canyt ydiw cwbyl or anifeil yn llaw: ac na ellir cwbyl o anghwbyl.

XXX. LLYMA BELLACH AM LEDRAT ABSEN NY CHEFFIR ARDDELW IDDAW AC A DDYLY CAYL CEITWEIT RHACDDAW, SEF YW HUNNW LLEDRAT ABSEN A GYSSWYNER AR DDYN.

i. Dyoer heb yr ynteu y nos ar nos ydd ydwyt ti yn gyrru y lledrat arnaf a may ym ddigawn o geitweit cyfreithyawl ym cadw rhac angeyfreith, or ty hwn ar ty; nyt amgen no pherchennawc yty. Sef mal y dylit y gadw tyngu o ddynyon y ty gyt ac ef roi llaw deirgweith yn y nos . . . ay gadw felly o pryt gwarchay ayrwy hyt y bore: sef yw gorchay ayrwy o bryt rhwymaw ysgrybyl hyt y bore.

ii. Ny ellir cadw gwesti onyt am ledrat nos.

iii. Ef a ellir anadfwynaw y ceitweit hynn mal rhei ereill y gellir; cany ddichawn anaddwyn gadw.

iv. O metha cadw gwesti teir punt yr arglwydd ae dda yr cwynwr.

XXXI. [AM DIR.]

i. . . . mab brenin hagen o bydd hynaf a ddyly yr essaydyn pennaf ony bydd mut, byddar, ac ynfyd; o bydd felly yr eil hynaf ae ceiff, ony byd mab y frawt, neu y nei ap y frawt, neu wr cytdlet ac ef oe waet mab hefyd a gaffo tir o famwys ny ddyly ef yr essaydyn pennaf yw deit neu yw hendeit Trydydd hefyd nys ceiff mab breyr a rodder ar faeth n fodd arglwydd ar daeoc; cyt caffo

9. A fugitive, when found, after being sought after three nights in his usual abode, and captured against his will, is to lose his life; and to be despoiled likewise.

10. Here further is spoken of theft absent, against which an arddelw, or guardians, are obtained; to wit, theft that can be sworn to when absent, from a part of it; such as where the skin of an animal shall be found, by the colour and mark of which its owner may swear to it; and where the thief may not be fully able to clear himself, it will be necessary for him to procure guardians, to insure, along with him, that the animal to which the skin belonged was his, either by custody before loss, or by the birth of the animal and the rearing of it, or an arwaesav that shall take the stolen skin out of his hand; and unless he get that, he loses his life; and that for theft absent; since the whole of the animal is not in hand: and part is not the whole.

XXX. HERE IS FURTHER OF THEFT ABSENT, FOR WHICH AN ARDDELW IS NOT HAD, AND AGAINST WHICH GUARDIANS ARE TO BE HAD, THAT IS, THEFT ABSENT WHICH SHALL BE IMPUTED TO A PERSON.

1. 'God knows,' says he then, 'on such and such a night, thou art charging the theft upon me, there are for me enow of lawful guardians to clear me from illegality out of such and such a house; to wit, the owner of the house.' He is to clear him, swearing with the men of the house to putting a hand three times in the night [over him,] and thus clearing him from the time of securing the byres until the morning: securing the byres implies, from the time of tying the cattle until the morning.

2. Guests can only be cleared for night theft.

3. These guardians may be charged as disreputable, like others; for the disreputable cannot clear.

4. If he fail to clear the guest; three pounds to the lord, and his property to the complainant.

XXXI. [OF LAND.]

1. . . . the king's son, however, if he be the eldest, is to have the principal homestead, unless he be [maimed,] or dumb, or deaf, or an idiot; if he be so, the next in age has it, unless there be a brother's son, or a son to a nephew the son of a brother, or a male of equal right [of his blood. The] son, likewise, who shall have maternity is not to have the principal homestead of his grandfather, or great grand-

dir gyt ae blant ny cheiff ef y tyddyn pennaf cyt boet ieu noe frodyr ma

ii. O gyfynderw allan ny ddyly neb rannu ae gilydd, na chadw tir gan y gilydd.

iii. Ny ddyly nei ap cyfynderw na nei ap brawt atran o gyfreith Hywel.

iv. Ny cheiff neb dir cyfynderw y dat yr y ofyn o blegyt y dyn a fuassei farw sef yw hynny yr y fot yn hanfot oe waet ef. O mynn ef y tir gofynnet ef am ddaftot yw dat gyt abediwyaw y tir hwnnw ac y ddyly ynteu dref y dat a felly y ddyly.

v. Gwedy ranno brodyr tref y tat rhyng thunt ■ bydd marw un o honunt heb etifedd oe gorff neu gyt etifedd oe frodyr, neu oe gefynderw, neu gyfynderw, ac na bo dieithyr ceifyn or tir iddaw yr arglwydd a fydd etifedd iddaw ar tir hwnnw cany ddyly neb dir o gyfynderw allan. Hwnnw a elwir tir y llettaf y geinioc. O cyfreith ny ddyly yr arglwydd ddaly y tir yn y law cany ellir priodawr h

vi. O gwerth arglwydd rhyw dir hwnnw y fab ae dat yn fyw, o bydd marw y mab heb etifedd oe gorff ehun y frodyr neu y gefynderw neu y gyfynderw ay ceiff, ac wynt a ddlyant daly y abediw ae dat yn fyw : a llyna un lle y telir o cyfreith. Ony bydd iddaw frodyr na chefynderw na neb ae dlyo o gyfreith, nys ceiff y tat y tir canyt ymchwel dylyet drachefyn.

vii. Pwy bynnac a holo rhyw dir talet abediw y

viii. Pe marw hagen nei ap brawt y ddyn ny byddei neb iddaw onyt y ewythyf ef a gaffeu hwnnw dref y dat.

ix. Pob tir ynteu a ddylyf y rannu eithyr y tir hynn : migyn ; a derw goet ; a cherric. Ar tri adeilat a ddyly bot ynghyt rhwng brodyr : perllan ; melin a choret.

x. O bydd negyf hagen y mab ieuaf o rannu y tyddynneu fal yr eirch cyfreith, ef a ellir achub ar y trithir hynn eithyr na ellir achub ar y dyddyn breinyaw ef cyt boet negyf o rannu tir.

xi. Fal hyn y ddyly cyfran : cyntaf y ddyly cyfran rhwng brodyr ar mab ieuaf dewissaw y dyddyn ; sef y ddyly dewissaw os mab uchelwr fydd yr essaydyn y bu y dat yndaw ac ■ fo o dei arnaw ac wyth erw

father Third, the son of a breyr, likewise, has it not, who shall be put to foster, with the lord's will, to a taeog ; although he shall have land with the children, he has not the principal tyddyn, although he may be younger than his [foster] brothers.

2. No one beyond second cousins are to share with one another, or to guard each other's land.

3. A nephew, the son of a second cousin, and a nephew, the son of a brother, are not to share by the law of Howel.

4. No one is to have the land of his father's second cousin, by claiming it on the part of the person who might die, that is, although he be of the same blood. If he willeth the land, let him claim by his father having formerly paid ebediw for that land, and that he ought to have his patrimony.

5. After brothers shall have shared patrimony amongst them, if one of them die without an heir of his body, or co-heir of his brothers, or of his cousins, or of his second cousins, and there be only third cousins, the lord is the heir to that land ; for no one beyond second cousins is to have land. That is called the land of him with the broadest penny. By law, the lord is not to hold the land, for he cannot be the proprietor.

6. If the lord sell such kind of land to a son while his father is alive, if the son die with an heir of his own body, his brothers, or his cousins, or his second cousins have it, and they are to pay his ebediw, although his father be alive : and that is one case in which it is paid by law. If he have no brothers, nor cousins, nor any one who is to have it by law, the father has not the land : for a due does not return.

7. Whoever shall claim such land, let him pay the ebediw [of the defunct].

8. If a nephew, the son of a brother, to a person die, however, and there be nobody related to him but his uncle, he shall have the patrimony.

9. All lands are to be shared but these : a bog ; oak wood ; and a quarry. And these erections are to be in common among brothers : an orchard ; a mill ; and a wear.

10. If the younger son should refuse to share the tyddyns as the law requires, these three lands may be seized ; but his privileged tyddyn cannot be seized, although he refuse to share the land.

11. Thus sharing is to be : first, sharing is to take place between brothers, and the youngest son to choose his tyddyn ; he is to choose, if he be an uchelwr, the homestead in which his father resided, and the

cyfreithiawl yn y gylch; ac oddyna y dyly y mab ieuaf rannu ac o hynaf y hynaf pieu dewis y dyddyn a o fo o dei arnaw ac wyth erw; ac odd yna y rhan yr ieuaf y gwasgardir, ac o hynaf y hynaf dewissent ac y bawb a fo o dai ar y dyddyn.

xii. Cefynderw a ddyly atran tir eithyr na symt neb y dyddyn, canys cymeint fydd y tyddyn ac nat rheit y rannu na bot yr un yn adeiliwr yr llall.

XXXII. MAL HYNN Y MAY AM HAWL GYHYDD.

i. Dyfot ar arglwydd a manegi i hanfot ef or dref honn a honn, ac erchi yr Duw iddaw beri yawnder iddaw oe dlyet ac yna y dyly ef y beri, a pheri a ddyfynnu y dref gyfrif y dyweyd y dyweto fot y ddlet ynddi a phan ddelir yr maes y dyly yr hawlwr ymrwymaw yngcyfreith, a chadeiryaw pleidieu; ac yna y dyly ddywedyt messur y hawl ae hanfot or dref honno, ar or cyff hwnn a hwnn ac y mae ynteu yn erchi y diryaw yn y dref. Y dref a ddyly rodidi y hatteb ym penn un a cholli a chaffel a gwneuthur cyngaws, a chanllaw, ac amddiffynnwr ac ymddywedut.

ii. Ny bydd hawl gyhyt eithyr yn tref gyfrif, canys pob un a ddyly cyhydu ae gilydd mal pe brodyr faent.

iii. Cyfreith tir cyfrif yw na bo mwy rhann un noe gilydd ac am hynny na bydd erw diffoddedic ynddi, canys pob ae dyly mal y gilydd.

iv. Ny ddleir talu twng o dir cyfrif sef paham am na ddlyir cwynos o honaw.

v. Cylch cwn a meirch a dofreth a ddlyir o honaw, ac am hynny ny ddyly arglwydd borthyant or tir cyfrif ac yno ny ddyly neb brynu erw y fab y gilydd.

vi. Yno y ddyly mab dir, ae dat yn fyw a llyna pa ham nyt mwy y rhann y frawt dir ac ef nor eithaf yn y dref.

vii. Ac yno ny thal y meibydon abediw eu tat y gyt namyn yr ieuaf ae tal canys arnaw ef y gorfydd aros angeu y dat a y diryaw, ar llail nys haroant o bydd iddun o dda y galloent ardrethu tir, ac am hynny ni ddylyant talu abediw eu tat mwy noc arall.

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buildings thereon, and eight legal erws around it; and then the youngest son is to share, and from eldest to eldest choose a tyddyn and the buildings thereon, and eight erws; and then the youngest shares the dispersed land, and let them choose from eldest to eldest, and each to have the buildings that may be on his tyddyn.

12. Second cousins are to re-share land, but no one is to move from his tyddyn, for the tyddyn is of that size that there is no need to share it, nor is any one to be a builder for another.

XXXIII. THUS IT IS AS TO A CLAIM OF EQUALITY.

1. To come to the lord and declare that he originates from such and such a trev, and require him, for God's sake, to cause justice to be done to him as to his due; and then he is to cause it to be done, and cause the register trev, in which he shall say his due is, to be cited, and when the field is entered, the claimant is to bind himself in law, and the parties are to be arranged; and then he is to state the extent of his claim, and that he originates from that trev, and from such and such a stock, and requires to be located in the trev. The trev are to answer by and put the issue in the hands of one of them, and appoint a pleader, a guider, and defendant, and mutual speaking.

2. A claim of equality only takes place in a register trev, for every one is to equalize with another, as if they were brothers.

3. The law of register land is, that no one's share is to be greater than that of another; and, therefore, there is no extinguished erw therein, for each is to have as much as another.

4. Tunc is not to be paid from register land, because supper money is not due from it.

5. Progress of dogs and horses and dovreath is to be had from it, wherefore a lord is not to have support from the register land, and there no one is to buy an erw of each other's son.

6. There a son is to have land while his father is alive, and that is the reason his brother no more shares land with him than the furthest in the trev.

7. And there the sons do not together pay their father's ebediw, but the youngest pays it, for he is to await his father's death to have land, which the others do not if they have property to rent land, and, therefore, they are not to pay their father's ebediw more than another.

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viii. Ny ddyly neb o dir cyfrif fynet oe dyddyn o cheiff o dir yny dref a wasnaetha yr hawlwr yn dda o digawn.

ix. Ny ddyly neb dalu ebediw na brawt nac ewythr o dir cyfrif eithyr am . . . l . . . os myn ef t . l . . abediw ac nys tal neb ony bydd mab yr dyn ehun.

x. Ny ellir holi tir cyfrif eithyr pan fo gwac.

xi. Ny ddyly neb tir cyfrif or dref yr llall.

XXXIII. [AM OEDAU CYVREITHIAWL.]

i. Tri amser y bydd cayt cyfreith am dir a dayar yw holi : y gwanwyn ; ar cynhayaf ; yr amseroedd y dyweit cyfreith ; ar dyddyeu dyddon.

ii. Ny ddlyir ateb am dir yr amser hwnnw, ony bydd un or tri thir nyt rheit aros yr amser rhydd : tir eglwys ; a therfyn ; a thir rhwng am priodawr a phriodawr o bydd yr ampriodawr yn attal tir rhacddaw ; a hefyt or cann mlynedd arall allan, nyt rheit y neb ateb yw gilydd am dir a dayar can cayws cyfreith rhyngthunt, ony bydd gwneuthur un o dri thwryf cyfreithyawl : a lladd celin ; ae llosgi ty ; ae torri aradyr.

iii. Ae cyfreithyol y twryf llosgi ty neu ladd celein, a chyfreith yn cospi neb ae gwnef os addef ? Nac ef cany bo cyfreithyawl lladd celein. O lladd dyn hagen gelein ef a aill y dydd a ddaw pan ddywetter gayu cyfreith am dir, ac na ddlyer ateb iddaw oe dir dwyn ar gof ladd celein o honaw neu losgi ty neu dorri aradyr yn lluddyas meddyant yr llall ar y tir a gwn-euthur yawn o honaw am hynny y arglwydd a chenedyl : a hynny a saif iddaw mal yn dystyolaeth rhac cayu cyfreith rhyngthaw ay ddlyet ; o cheiff braw drwy arglwydd neu drwy neb ae gweles neu drwy gof llys neu wlat.

iv. Nyt rheit amser y rannu tir rhóng cytiryogyon a ddlyoent y rannu o bydant duhun wynt.

v. Os tai a fydd ar dir a ranner, ac na fynner eu rhannu y neb bieuffo y tei a eill fynet ymeith ae dei heb gannyat perchennoc y tir ; torrer y pyst ar ceibreu yn ogyfuch ar ddayar, ac aed ymeith ae dy, onys lluddir a chroes : os croes a roddir cyrchet ynteu y gyfreith ; ar gyfreith a farn iddaw gychwyn ac dy ymeith am na thorro y ddayar nyt eiddaw neu gwynet am gam groes yn llyn, canys cam yw croes ny bo gwaeth dim yrddi, cany bydd gwaeth y tir

8. No one on register land is to go from his tyddyn, if there be a sufficiency of land in the trev whereon to locate the claimant.

9. Neither brother nor uncle is to pay ebediw on register land except if he will to pay ebediw ; and no one pays, unless he be a son of the person himself.

10. Register land cannot be claimed but when it shall be vacant.

11. No one is to have register land from one trev to another.

XXXIII. [OF LAWFUL TIMES.]

1. Three times the law is closed against a claim for land and soil : the spring ; the harvest ; the times mentioned in law ; and the blank days.

2. Land is not to be answered for at those periods, unless it be one of the three lands as to which there is no need to await a free time : church land ; boundary ; and land between a non-proprietor and a proprietor, if the non-proprietor withhold land from him ; and, likewise, after the expiration of one hundred years no one need answer another as to land and soil, for law is closed between them, unless one of the three lawful disturbances be done : killing a person ; burning a building ; or breaking a plough.

3. Is the disturbance of burning a building, or killing a person, lawful, and the law punishing the doer if he confess ? No, for it is not lawful to kill a person. If a man, however, kill a person, he may, when the day arrives on which it shall be said that law is closed as to land, and that he is not to be answered as to his land, call to mind that he killed a person, or burnt a building, or broke a plough, in hindering the other's possession of the land ; and that he did right for it to the lord and the kindred : and that stands for him as testimony against the law closing between him and his due ; if he has proof through a lord, or through one who saw him, or through record of court or country.

4. There is no need of waiting time to share land between co-inheritors, if they be agreed.

5. If there be buildings on land to be shared, and there be unwillingness to share them ; whoever shall own the buildings may remove them without the consent of the owner of the land ; let the posts and spars be cut even with the ground, and let him depart with his building, unless he be hindered by a cross : if a cross be placed, let him resort to law ; and the law adjudges him to remove with his building, so that he do not breach the land which is not his

yr dwyn y ty drostaw, am na lycrer nar yt nar gweir na chlawdd.

vi. Mach am y fechni a dyng os ameuir may yawwn y etfryt : mach hagen a geiff oet tri dieu y ymgoffau ay mach ay nyt mach ; ac ot addef y fot yn fach oet pythefnos a gaiff y baratoi tal os ehun ae tal.

vii. Ynat a geiff oet naw dieu y ymgoffau am y frawt o bydd pedrus gantaw y bwy barnawdd hi.

viii. Nys ceiff na morwyn, na lleidyr nac abat, na bugeil ; nac effeiryat bellach no hyt yn y allo trannoeth ganu offeren yn y wisc.

ix. Llyma fessur trefgordd cyfreithiawl : naw tei ac un aradyr, ac un odyn, ac un gordd, ac un gath, ac un ceilyawc, ac un tarw, ac un bugeil.

XXXIV. [AM ARDDRYCHAVÆL.]

i. Beth yw galanas breyr diswydd ? Ae chwe byw a chwe ugeinmuw ? Chweugeinmuw yw yr alanas ar chwe buw yw yr sarhaet celein.

ii. A thrugein muw yw galanas taec brenhin : a their byw yw sarhaet celein taec.

iii. Pa ddelw y dyrchefir ar alanas y neb y bo dyrchafel ar y alanas neu sarhaet ? Llyma pa ddelw y dyrchefir hanner chweugeinmuw, sef yw hynny trygeinmuw, rhannu hynny yn ddeu hanner sef yw hynny dec arugeint muw ym pob rhann ; rhannu y dengmuw ar ugeint yn ddeu hanner, sef bydd pymtheng ar bob rhann : llyna rannu deir gweith y chweugeinmuw. Cymer bellach hanner y chwe buw sarhaed unweith a dyro ar warthaf y pymthec, sef fydd hynny deunaw muw : cymer dryderan y deunaw muw, sef fydd hynny chwe buw, gwasg hynny bellach gyt ar chwe ugeinmuw, sef yw hynny chweugeinmuw a chwe buw : y chwe buw yw sarhaet celein ; cany leddir neb heb y sarhau or blaen.

iv. Y wreic briawt o byd yr neb a ladder a geiff traean y chwe buw ar llall a geiff y genedyl mal y caffat yr alanas.

v. Mal y dyrchafwyt galanas breyr diswydd y dyrchefir galanas pencenedyl ay alodeu ar rai y bo naw ugein muw a naw muw y galanas a galanas taec brenin ; a phawb a gaffo dyrchafel ar alanas.

property ; or let him complain of wrong cross in court, for that cross is wrong where nothing is worse [thereby,] for the land is no worse for transporting the building across it, so that corn, or hay, or dike be not damaged.

6. A surety is to swear concerning his suretiship, if it be doubted whether his return be right : a surety, however, has a period of three days, to recollect whether he be a surety, or not a surety ; and, if he confess his being a surety, he has a period of a fortnight to provide for payment, if he pays himself.

7. A judge has a period of nine days to recollect as to his judgment, if he be doubtful for whom he decided.

8. A maid, a thief, an abbot, and a herdsman have no time ; nor a priest but until he can chaunt mass the following morning, in his vestment.

9. This is the complement of a lawful hamlet : nine buildings, and one plough, and one kiln, and one churn, and one cat, and one cock, and one bull, and one herdsman.

XXXIV. [OF AUGMENTATION.]

1. What is the galanas of a breyr without office ? Six kine and six score kine ? The six score kine is the galanas, and the six kine is for saraad of the corpse.

2. And three score kine is the galanas of the king's taecog : and three kine is the saraad of the corpse of a taecog.

3. In what manner is the galanas, of one whose galanas and saraad require augmentation, to be augmented ? Thus it is augmented : the half of six score kine, that is three score kine, to be shared in two, that is thirty kine in each share ; then share the thirty kine in two, there will be fifteen in each share : thus the six score kine are thrice shared. Then take once half the six kine of saraad, and place it with the fifteen, that will be eighteen kine : take the third of the eighteen kine, that is six kine, and then add it to the six score kine, that is six score and six kine : the six kine is the saraad of a corpse ; for no one is killed without first suffering saraad.

4. If the person killed have a married wife, she has a third of the six kine, and the kindred the rest, in the same manner as the galanas.

5. As the galanas of a breyr without office was augmented, so augmentation takes place on the galanas of a chief of kindred and his relatives, whose galanas may be nine score and nine kine ; and the galanas of a king's taecog ; and every one whose galanas is augmented.

VI. Pa ddelw y dyrchefir sarhaeddeu breyr heb swydd a breyr a swydd neu daeoc? Yr aryant a daler gyt ar gwarthec yw y dyrchafel ar y sarhaeddeu.

VII. A ellir talu galanas o aryant oll? Gellir.

XXXV. [AM GEIDŴEID.]

i. Teithi ceitwat yw tyngu bot yn eiddaw y dyn ae galwo yn geitwat y da, ac na wahanws ac ef cyryoet o ffordd or byt or y gwahenir da a dyn, ac felly cadw gan y dyn y dda; ac ny yrr ef ddrwe ar neb: am hynny na lyssir ef mal gwybyddiat. A chyt boet ef alltut rheit yw bot y ceitweit yn freinioc ac yn addfwyn; a digawn yw deu os ceir ceitweit ac ny ellir llai ac nyt oes lys ar geitwat onyt . . bot yn addfwyn . i . breinioc.

ii. Nyt oes anaddfwydra namyn alltut.

iii. Llyna yr amser y ceffir anaddfwynaw ceitwat os oe fot yn alltut yr anaddfwynir ef gwedy darffo y dlangos yny maes, cynn y greirhaw uch ben y dygyn a dywedyt y ewyllys: Dyoer heb yr hawlwr neu y dafawt drostaw alltut wyt ti ac o gwedy di hynny may ym ddigawn ac gwyr dy fot felly ac ar cyfreith y rhodd nat geir geir alltut ar Gymro o fewn Cymru nay therfynau.

iv. Yna y dyly y ceitwat ehun neu y dafawt drostaw, ddywedut un or tri arddelw cyfreithyawl: ae arddelw o freint; ae gwadu alltudyaeth yr hynny; ay doddi ar cyfreith y dyly ef henwi y bwy y dyweit ef y fot yn alltut, ac yr hynny hefyd gwadu alltudyaeth.

v. Os o freint yr ymarddelw ef dywedet, y fot yn wr breynyoc, a digawn a gatwo o geitweit deddfawl y freint ganthaw; ar ceitweyt hynny hagen ony byddant yny maes ny ddylyr oet wrthunt o cyfreith o guddant wynteu.

vi. Yna y dyly yr hawlwr doddi breint a gatwo, canys llawer amryw freint y sydd ay breint tir mal breyr, priodawr; ac breint heb dir megys breynt swydd ac breint heb dir ann am wf heb swydd, mal gwr cymeredic neu oddefedic o genedyl heb gynwys.

vii. Yna y dyly ef henwi y breint a gatwo, ac ony bydd yn y law y breint a henwo dodet yr hawlwr ym pen yr arglwyd nat ydyw y breint hwnnw yn y

6. In what manner are the saraads of a breyr without office, and a breyr with office, or a taeog? The money paid with the cattle is the augmentation on the saraads.

7. Can galanas be altogether paid with money? It can.

XXXV. [OF GUARDIANS.]

1. The teithi of a guardian are, to swear that the property belongs to the person who shall call him as a guardian, and that he parted not with it in any way by which property is separated from a person, and so ensure the property to the person; and he charges no one with evil: therefore he is not objected to as an evidence is. And, although the person be an alltud, the guardians must be privileged and respectable; and two are sufficient if they can be obtained, and less will not do: and the only objection to a guardian is as to his respectability, that is, privilege.

2. Disrespectability is, being an alltud.

3. The time to question the respectability of a guardian as to his being an alltud is, after he shall be shown in the field, prior to his being put to the relic and saying his mind: 'God knows,' says the claimant, or his advocate for him, 'thou art an alltud; and if thou deniest that, there are for me enow who know thou art so; and to the law I appeal, that the word of an alltud is not to be taken against a Cymro in Cymru or its bounds.'

4. Then the guardian himself, or his advocate for him, is to state one of the three legal arddelws: arddelw of privilege; or denial of alltudship at the same time; or demand, by law, that he is to state to whom he says that he is an alltud, and at the same time, likewise, denying alltudship.

5. If he avouch by privilege, let him say, that he is a privileged man, and has sufficient usual guardians to ensure his privilege; yet those guardians, if they be not in the field, are not to be waited for, by law, if they know it.

6. Then the claimant is to name the privilege which shall keep him, for there are various kinds of privilege; a privilege of land as a breyr, a proprietor; privilege without land, as privilege of office; privilege without land, without office, as a man taken or suffered by a kindred without reception.

7. Then he is to name the privilege that shall keep him, and, unless the privilege that he shall name be in possession, let the claimant submit to the lord that that privi-

law : ac na cheidw gwaclaw o cyfreith : ac nat breint ef pryt na bo yn y law.

viii. O phalla yr arglwydd iddaw, pallws y amddiffyn yddaw : canyt oes freint heb estyn.

ix. O phalla y ceitweit hefyt iddaw pallws y amddiffyn ac ny ellir ceitwat o honaw canys alltut cyfaddef yw : ac felly yr an-addfwynir y ceitweit hynny ar rhei cyntaf a henwyt.

x. Os o wadu alltudaeth yr ymarddelw y ceitwat heb ddim amgen, yawn yw gwr-andaw praw yr hawlwr yna o byddant yn y maes ; ony byddant ny cheffir oet wrthunt. Ac o mynn y ceitwat lyssu y praw hwnnw, fal hyn y dyly y lyssu o cyfreith. Gwedy darffo yr gwybyddyat cyntaf tyngu gwybot a gwelet yr alldyaeth arnaw fal y dyly gwybyddyat y dyngu, yna y dyly yr alltut dywedyt llyssyant cyfreithiawl y sydd gennyf i arnat fal nat geir dy cir di arnaf i ; or gwedy hynny may ym ddigawn ae gwyr.

xi. O gwatta tyst yr hawlwr hynny neu o dafawt drostaw, mwynhaer gwybyddyat y ceitwat.

xii. Os tyst yr hawlwr neu y dafawt drostaw a rydd ar cyfreith y dyly ef henwi y llyssyant, ef a ddyly henwi y llyssyant ac nyt rheit gwadu llyssyant ny henwer, nac ancyfreith ny henwer, na hawl or byt heb henwi.

xiii. Sef yw llyssyanneu cyfreithyawl : galanas heb ymddifwyn y genedyl ; dirdra heb ddosparth am danei ; a henwi yr alanas ar dirdra, a pha le y may ; ac os yr arglwydd a saif ar fot dosparth am bob un o honunt nyt llyssyant hi ; a gwreictra hefyt, a honno hefyt sydd reit y henwi ; ac nyt llyssyant gwreictra onyt o ddwyn y wreic y dreis arnaw a bot yn arfer o honei yr amser y bo y dytyolaeth ar cyfreith.

xiv. Ac felly y dylir chymryt gwybyddyatt pob un ay golyd yn y ballo y un ar hwn a ballo yddaw y wybyddyait a ddifernir or ymrysson am y ceitweit.

xv. Ac wedy darffo yr ceitwat hwnnw tyngu, cymryt un arall ar neilltu a thraethu hwnnw fal y llall, ac felly o un i un hyt yr olaf a hwn a ballo iddaw y geitwat a ddifernir ac yn lle caffer dau wybyddyat dilyssyant digawn yw ; onyt hynn a dderfydd a ddaw rhyfedi o wybyddyait heb ddywedut a fo digawn o hynny ; ot eddeu ynteu rifedi ony ddyweit a fo digawn ; o phalla un palled fydd cwbyl or dadyl.

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lege is not in his possession : and empty-hand does not ensure in law : and that it is no privilege while not in his possession.

8. If the lord fail him, his defence fails him : for there is no privilege without investiture.

9. If the guardians fail him, likewise, his defence fails, and he cannot be a guardian ; for he is a confessed alltud : and so those guardians are discredited, and also those first named.

10. If the guardian avouch by denial of alltudship without any thing further, it is then right to hear the proofs of the claimant, if they be in the field ; if they be not, they are not to be waited for. And if the guardian mind to object to that proof, thus he is to object by law. After the first evidence shall have sworn to knowing and seeing his alltudship, as an evidence is to swear, then the alltud is to say : ' I have a lawful objection against thee, so that thy word is not to be taken against me ; if thou deniest that, there are for me enow who know it.'

11. If the claimant's witness deny that, or his advocate for him, the evidence of the guardian shall be brought forward.

12. If the claimant's witness, or his advocate for him, appeal to the law that he is to name his objection, he is to do so : and there is no need to deny an objection that shall not be named, nor an illegality that shall not be named, nor a claim not named.

13. Lawful objections are : galanas for which reconciliation has not been made with a kindred ; land-feud without disposition concerning it ; and naming the galanas and the land-feud, and where they occur ; and if the lord testify that disposition has taken place of both, it is no objection ; and wife-feud, likewise, and that must be also named ; and wife-feud is no objection, unless the wife be taken by violence from him, and cohabitation take place with her at the time the testimony in law shall be given.

14. And so evidences are to be taken successively until one shall fail, and the one whose evidences shall fail, is adjudged to lose in the contention as to guardians.

15. And after that guardian shall have sworn, another is to be taken apart, and treated as the other, and so successively until the last ; and he whose guardian shall fail, loses his claim : and where two unobjectionable evidences are had, it is enough ; unless a number of evidences be promised without specifying a sufficiency ; in which case, if one fail, the whole suit falls to the ground.

xvi. Ar cyfreith honno yn dwyn gwybydyeit a aill parhau or pryt bwygilydd, ac ny aill parhau hwy no hynny y neb y ddwyn gwybydyeit; ac o phery y cyfreith yn cyhyt a hynny heb difarnu yr un yr hawlwr a ddifernir.

xvii. Pwy bynnac a lyssa tyst neu wybyddyat, cyn gwybot beth a ddywetto, a thyngu a ddywetto ny ellir llyssyant arnaw y dydd hwnnw yn y dadyl y dycer ef.

xviii. Os y ceitwat bellach a rydd ar cyfreith y ddyly yr hawlwr henwi y bwy y may ef yn gyrru y fot yn alltut, a gwadu alltudyaeth hefyt yawn yw hynny ac o bydd y dyn hwnnw yn y maes ac ymwadu ac ef nat alltut iddaw ef yw, anolo yw gwybydyeit yr hawlwr yna: cany ddyly neb ddwyn da y arall lle yr ymwrthotto ac ef ehun.

xix. Os ynteu ny bydd yn y maes ny dylir oet wrthaw; ac cissyoes cynn boet yn y mays a dywedut o honaw y fot ef yn alltut iddaw ef ny ddygir y wat y gan y ceitwat, nay braw y gan yr hawlwr, ony bydd dodi arddelw yn y benn nat alltut idaw yw, a phallu o honaw ynteu iddaw.

xx. Os yr hawlwr a fyn anaddwynaw ceitwat oe fot yn un or tri dyn nyt geir y geir; fal hyn y dily wedy yr henwer ef, ac y dangos cyn gwybot peth a ddywetto y dily yr hawlwr dywedut nyt geir dy eir di arnaf i, nac ar neb, beth bynnac a ddywett-yeh na drwc na da, ac yna y dylu ef henwi un or tri hynn, ac o gwedi dy hynn y may digawn ay gwyr.

xxi. Yna y dily y ceitwat dywedut cwbyl wat yt erbyn di ac yn erbyn dy wybot nat wyf i felly.

xxii. Yna y dily yr ynat ofyn yr hawlwr: Pwy dy wybydyeit a pha le y maynt ac ny ddyly oet wrthynt, ony byddant yn y mays: o byddant wynteu ef a ddyly y henwi ay dangos; ac os llwfyf cynefodic y gyrr ef y fot, y gwybyddyat a ddyly tyngu arnaw gwybot a gwelet nacau o honaw y arglwydd ay gytymdeithyon, o fynet gyt ay arglwydd yw wassanaeth teirgweith, ac ynteu aill lyssu y rhei hynny fal y dywetpwyf, ay gospi am hynny. Ac os torri y broffes a yr ef ar y cetweit; rheit yw dwyn gwybydyeit a dyngo gwybot a gwelet arnaw roddi y broffes o honaw ay thorri; ac ynteu a eill y llyssu wynt fal y lleill. Ac os o gam dystyolaeth y gyrr ef tynget gwybot a gwelet arnaw dwyn cam dystyolaeth a thyngu anudon y greir a chymryt y benyt am hynny; ac ynteu a aill y llyssu wynt fal y clwsoch fry eithyr na

16. And that law of producing evidences may continue from one period to another, and cannot continue longer for one to produce evidences; and if the law continue so long without either losing, the claimant is adjudged to lose.

17. Whoever objects to a witness, or evidence, before knowing what he shall say, and swearing to his statement; he cannot be objected to on that day in the suit on which he shall be brought.

18. If the guardian now appeals to the law, that the claimant is to name to whom he charges him to be an alltud, and also denying alltudship, it is right; and if that person be in the field, and deny that he is an alltud to him, the claimant's evidences are there nugatory: for no one is to attribute property to another which he himself disclaims.

19. If he be not in the field, he is not to be waited for; and although he may be in the field, and say that he is an alltud to him; his denial is not to be brought by the guardian, nor his proof by the claimant, until his arddelw be required that he is not his alltud, and it fail him.

20. If the claimant will to discredit the guardian, as being one of the three persons whose word is not to be taken; the claimant is thus, after he shall be named, and shown, and before he knows what he may state, to say: 'Thy word is not to be taken against me, nor against any one, whatever thou mayest say, whether bad or good,' and then he is to name one of these three, 'and if thou deniest this, there are enow who know it.'

21. Then the guardian is to say: 'I totally deny against thee and against thy knowledge that I am so.'

22. Then the judge is to ask the claimant: 'Who are thy evidences, and where are they; and they are not to be waited for, if not in the field: if they be, he is to name them and show them; and if he charge him with being a common coward, the evidence is to swear to knowing and seeing him refuse the lord and his companions three times to go with his lord upon his service, and he can object to those as mentioned, and that he was punished for it. And if he charge the guardian with a breach of faith; it is necessary to produce evidences who shall swear to knowing and seeing him giving his faith and breaking it; and he can object to them as to the others. And if he charge him with false testimony; let him swear to knowing and seeing him bear false testimony, and perjuring himself on a relic, and

phery yr ymrysson hwn am ymlyssu hwy nor pryt bwy gilydd.

XXIII. O derfydd yna y gyngaws yr amddiffynnwr pan anaddfwyner y ceitwat hwnnw o ddwyn o honaw gam dystyolaeth a thyngu anudon cyhoedd . . . a dywedut fal hynn : Dyoer heb yr ynat ar gwyrda yr tystyaf i nat ydiw y gwr hwnn a ddywedy di y fot yn wybyddiat ay henwi yn gwn-euthur teithi gwybyddiat cyfreithyawl, sef yw hynny tyngu arnaw gwybot a gwelet dwyn cam dystyolaeth yn y lle ar lle a thyngu anudon ay welet yn cymryt y benyt am hynny ar gyhoedd ; a chan ny wnaeth ynteu teithi gwybyddiat, nat gwybyddiat ynteu ; ac am nat gwybyddiat ef ar yr anaddfwyndra a roddeist yn y erbyn y fot ynteu yn adfwyn ac yn eir y eir, ac y dylir cymryt y dystyolaeth yn lle ceitwat ay deithi : a chyt a hynny hefyt llyssyant cyfreithyawl y sydd rhwng y ceitwat hwn ay henwi ar hwnn yddwyt ti yn y ddwyn yn wybyddiat ar anaddfwyndra ar y ceitwat, hyt na ddylyer y gredu, a henwi un or tri llyssyant cyfreithyawl yna a galw yd wyf am fwynhaw fyngwybyddyeit o cyfreith.

XXIV. Yna y dily yr ynat fynet allan, ac anfon rhei y gylarch y ceitwat ay dafawt can cigleu deu amdiffyn ganthaw : un o dystyaw yr ynat ar gwyrda pallu o honaw o deithi gwybyddiat gwybot a gwelet arnaw dwyn cam dystyolaeth ay welet yn cymryt y benyt ; yr eil o henwi llyssyant cyfreithyawl yn erbyn y gwybyddiat ; a gofyn iddaw, y bwy y may arddelw, a pha un a fydd yn fwynhaw honunt.

XXXVI. LLYMA Y FFYRDD Y DAW DYN CYPREITHYAWL Y DDA, AC Y CYNGAIN YDDAW Y GADW GANTHAW YN GYFREITHIAWL, A BOT YN WIR PERCHENNOG ARNAW.

I. Cyntaf yw os anifeil fydd, cadw geni a meithrin yr anifeil, sef mal y ceidw bot yn eiddaw y fam a phrofi gwybot y eni a gwelet y feithrin ar helw heb fynet y wrthaw oc feddyant teirnos drwy ddigawn o wyr addfwyn.

II. Eil yw dywedut dyfot y da hwn iddaw gan arall y ffordd cyfreithyawl, or a gallo y brofi, a bot iddaw arwayssaf : os hwnnw ae cymer oc law, hynny ae differ ef rhac angcyfreith.

III. Trydydd ffordd cadw cyn coll mal y dyweit cyfreith.

IV. Pedwaredd ffordd dywedut y brynu gann arall, neu y gyfnewydyaw ac arall a bot meicheu sefydloc ar hynny ; digawn

doing penance for it ; and he can object to them as you have heard before : only that this contention as to objecting is to continue but from one period to another.

23. If the defendant's pleader, when that guardian shall be discredited by bearing false testimony and publicly perjuring himself, then say : ' God knows,' says he, ' to the judge and the gwrda I testify, that the man thou sayest is an evidence,' naming him, ' does not perform the teithi of a legal evidence, that is, swearing to knowing and seeing the bearing false testimony in such and such a place, and committing perjury, and seeing him performing penance for that publicly ; and as he did not perform the teithi of an evidence, he is no evidence ; and as he is no evidence to the disrespectability asserted against the guardian, he is respectable, and his word efficacious, and his testimony to be taken as a guardian and his teithi : and besides there is a lawful objection between this guardian,' naming him, ' and the one thou art producing as an evidence to discredit the guardian, so that he is not to be credited,' and there naming one of the three legal objections, ' and I am calling for the admittal of my evidence by law.'

24. Then the judge is to go out, and send some to interrogate the guardian and his advocate, as hearing two defences from him : one of testifying to the judge and the gwrda that he failed in the teithi of an evidence in knowing and seeing him bearing false testimony, and seeing him performing penance ; the second, of naming a legal objection against the evidence ; and asking him which of them is his arddelw, and which of them he willeth to have admitted.

XXXVI. THESE ARE THE WAYS IN WHICH A PERSON LAWFULLY ACQUIRES PROPERTY, AND BY WHICH HE CAN LAWFULLY GUARD IT, AND BECOME THE TRUE OWNER OF IT.

1. First, if it be an animal, to guard the birth and rearing of the animal, by proving the dam to be his property, and to knowing its birth, and seeing it reared in his possession, without being out of his possession for three nights, by a sufficiency of respectable men.

2. The second is, saying that the property came to him from another in a lawful way, which he can prove, and that he has an arwaesav : if he take it from his hand, that will protect him as to illegality.

3. The third way, custody before loss, as the law says.

4. The fourth way, saying that it was from another, or exchanged with another, with settled sureties thereon ; that is suffi-

yw hynny os gan y perchennoc y bydd y meicheu, ony wedir nat meicheu wynt: canyt cyfnewyt heb fach. Sef pa ham y mac da fot y meicheu neu fru duw neu amotwyr gan y perchennoc, rhac ceysseyaw y atwyn drachefyn am na roet mach ar ddilysrwydd y da. Ofer hagen y amperchennoc roi mach ar ddilysrwydd da mal na allo y berchennoc y holi lle gwelo, canys y perchennoc ae dwc drachefyn y gyfnewit honno.

v. Pumet yw y roi o arall a allo y da, y da hwn yr neb y may yn y warchadw ay feddyant yr ystalym n amser yn ddigyffro a meicheu addfwyn sefydloc arnaw; hynny a seif yr gwarcheitwat rhac y dyn a rhocs a rhac pawb o bydd dilys y rhodd ony bydd lledra y da.

vi. Chwechet yw y ddyfot yr dyn y da o gymynn gan arall a allo cymynnu y da ae brofi.

vii. Seithfet yw dywedut dyfot y da hwnn o rannu n honaw, ae o wn . i . pan edewis y alltudyaeth a phrofi hynny.

viii. Wythfet yw os cig fydd, dywedut mae chwarthawr tir . . . a gafas ar y dir yn cyfreithyawl.

ix. Nawfet dywedut may un or tri buddlam tref tadawc yw ae dyfot yn cyfreithyawl iddaw.

x. Decfet dywedut or dyn may y da gantaw may n wystyl, neu atafel, a gymyrth ar oet digwydd y mae y da, ae gynnuc yn cyfreithyawl yw berchennoc, ae wrthot n honaw a phrofi hynn; neu o wystyl am lwgyr yt; neu o auel ny ddlyir y gollwng am ledrat neu alanas: a chyt boet tebic y rei yma o beth gwystyl ac atafel, mae amrafel ddyall ar bob un. Gwystyl fydd o ddyn byw a rodder yn gwystyl ae am dir, ae am fodd brenin.

XXXVII. PAL LLYMA MAL Y LLYSSIE GWYBYDDYAT.

i. Y neb a honno gwybyddiat yn y dadleu y mwynheir hwynt, perchennoc yr hawl a ddyly tyngu or blayn bot yn wir fessur y hawl; a lle perthyno adaw praw dywedet bot iddaw digawn ay gwyr os amheuir, ac o bydd yn y lle yr tyst y ddangos, ac yn creirhaer ef; ac na lysser ef yn y ddarffo yr tyst dyngu yr hynn a ddotter arnaw a dwyn y dystyolaeth yr dygyn.

ii. Yna cymeret y neb ae llyso y creir yn y law a dywedet, yn grym y lw wedy

cient, if the owner have the sureties, unless they are denied to be sureties: for there is no exchange without a surety. It is well that the owner should have sureties, or briduw, or contract-men, lest it be sought to be taken back on account of surety not being given for the dilysrwydd of the property. It is useless, however, for a non-proprietor to give surety for the dilysrwydd of property against the owner claiming it when he may see it, for the owner takes back that exchange.

5. The fifth is, the giving it by another, who shall be able to secure the property to the person in whose custody and possession it is for a length of time without disturbance, with respectable settled sureties for it; that protects the holder from the person who gave it, and from every body, if the gift be certain, and be not theft.

6. The sixth is, the property coming to the person by bequest from another, who can bequeath the property, and proving it.

7. The seventh is, saying that the property came to him by sharing, or [gift,] when he left his alltudship, and proving that.

8. The eighth is, if it be flesh, saying that it is the land-quarter [of an animal,] which he had upon his land lawfully.

9. The ninth, saying that it is one of the three lucky events of patrimony, and came lawfully to him.

10. The tenth, the person saying, that the property is with him as a pledge, or distress, which he took for a time which has expired, and that he lawfully offered it to the owner who refused it, and proving that; or as a pledge for corn damage; or as a distress for theft, or galanas which he is not to release: and although in these cases the pledge and distress are similar, there is a different understanding of each. A living person given as a pledge, is one that shall be given as to land, or at the king's pleasure.

XXXVII. THUS AN EVIDENCE IS OBJECTED TO.

1. Whoever shall produce an evidence in a suit, where such are admitted, is to swear first, that the extent of his claim is true; and, where proof is allowed to be promised, to say, that he has enow who know, if it be doubted, and if the witness be present to produce him, and let him then be put to the relic; and the witness shall not be objected to until he finish swearing to what shall be required of him, and bearing his testimony to the extremity.

2. Then let whosoever shall object to him take the relic in his hand and say, by

dyngu lyssyant cyfreithyawl ar y gwybydd-
yat neu ar y tyst, ac ny elli di bot yn wy-
byddyat arnaf; a henwet echos cyfreithiawl
sef yw y rhei hynny llyssyanneu y llyssir
tyst, neu wybyddyat.

III. Os ef a lyssa gwybyddyat cyn tyngu,
ofer yw y llyssyant, ac ef a gyll y dadyl y
bo llyssyant am danaw : canys,

IV. Tri ofer ymadrawd a ddywedir
mewn gorsedd : llys cyn amser . i . llyssa
cyn tyngu ; a gwat cyn detfryt, sef yw
hynny gwadu or mach peth cyn detfryt or
mach o bydd cyfaddef ; a chynghesuseth
wedy brawt, cany ellir yna ethyr ymwyst-
law am y farn.

V. Pwybynnac addawo a fo digawn o
cyfreith o wybyddyeit neu dyston, a llyssu
rhei a sefyll ereill ; o seif deu digaw yw
hynny o byddant sefydloc cyt boet goreu
po mwyaf a safo ac felly y dylir am reith
dwyn mwy nac a farno cyfreith rhac llyssu
rhei.

VI. Ot edyf dyn dystyon, neu wybydd-
yeit neu geitweit, ae henwi fal hynn Jeuan
a Dafydd ; a phan ddel yw dwyn doddi
Dafydd ymlaen Jeuan, ofer yw y dystyol-
aeth ; cany wnaeth a henwis gyntaf ac
eddewis canys dilyet ar bawb a addaw ar
yawn.

VII. Os ynteu a eddyf tystyon heb y
henwi hyt yn oet deu cyt boet goreu po
mwyaf o rei da pa rai bynnac o rei addf-
wyn a ddyco or blayn, nyt godor arnaf.

VIII. Ot edyf hefyt mwy o wybyddyeit
noc a ddyco palledic fydd oe hawl.

IX. Ot ymrafaylya ceitweit ar y parableu
nyt grym yw tystiolaeth.

X. Ot edyf dyn dystyon, neu wybydd-
yeit neu geitweit erbyn cu henweu nyt
esgussot drostynt yn dydd colli caffael na
heint na dim a allo fot ; na tros neb yn y
dydd hwnnw.

XI. Ot edyf dyn cymeint ac arall o wy-
byddyeit, nyt rheit yddaw eithyr hynny os
myn.

XXXVIII. [GALANAS.]

I. Pwy a ddyly gyrru affeith ? Dyn a
allo gwyno rhac y llofrudd, ae fot cyn
nesset ac y dlyei gymryt yawn dros y gar
ae wneuthur.

II. Pa ddelw y gyrr ef affeith ? Fal y
gyrru alanas y greir deirgweith drwy holi
yn cyfreithiawl.

LAWS, II.

the power of his oath, that he has a lawful
objection against the evidence, or witness,
and that he is not an evidence against him ;
and let him name a lawful cause, which
are, the objections against a witness, or
evidence.

3. If he object to an evidence before
swearing, his objection is futile, and he
loses the suit in which the objection oc-
curs : for,

4. There are futile expressions in a ses-
sion : objection before the time, that is,
objecting before swearing ; denial before
verdict, that is, denying the surety before
he make his return, if he acknowledge his
suretiship ; and pleading after judgment,
for nothing can be then done but mutual
pledging as to the judgment.

5. Whoever shall promise a sufficiency
in law of evidences or witnesses, and some
be objected to, and others stand ; if two
stand it is sufficient, if they be admissible,
although the more that shall stand the
better : and so in a raith, more are to be
brought than the law adjudges, lest some
be objected to.

6. If a person promise witnesses, or
evidences, or guardians, and name them
thus : John and David ; and when he
brings them forward puts David before
John, his testimony is futile ; for he did
not what he first named and promised : for
it is incumbent upon every one to fulfil his
promise.

7. If he promise witnesses, without
naming them, as far as two, although the
more the better of good ones, whatever
the number of respectable ones he may
chuse to produce, it is no breach of law.

8. If he promise, likewise, more evi-
dences than he shall produce, he fails in
his claim.

9. If guardians differ in their testimonies,
their testimony is of no force.

10. If a person promise witnesses, or
evidences, or guardians, by name, no ex-
cuse avails for them in the day of loss and
gain, neither disease, nor any thing that
may occur ; nor for any one on that day.

11. If a person promise as many evi-
dences as another, he has no need of more,
if he so will.

XXXVIII. [OF GALANAS.]

1. Who is to prosecute an accessory ?
A person who can complain against a
murderer, by being so nearly related to
a relative as to receive and do right for
him.

2. In what manner does he prosecute an
accessary ? As he shall prosecute galanas,
by the relic thrice through legal procedure.

9 E

iii. Peth a gaiff y cwynwr yr cwynaw affeith a gwrddw? Llw y affeithywr nat ymgymysgws yngwaet y gar, ac na wnaeth na mefyl nac amarch nae iddaw nac yw genedyl.

iv. Peth o phalla y rheith a gaiff ef yawn or byt ny cheiff ef yawn, sarhaet, eithyr y neb a sarhaet, eithyr lle caffer caraoc celein.

v. A ddyly yr arglwydd y naw ugeinyeu o phalla y rheithieu, ar teir punt? Dyly.

vi. Pa ham? Y naw ugeinyeu a gaiff am adaw y reith, ar teir punt am y pallu.

vii. A oes alanas heb affeith iddi? Oes: gwenwynaw dyn ae ladd, canyt oes dineu gwaeth ynddi; ac na bydd affeith lle ny bo gwaet; canys gwaet a gweli ac am . . . och hynny a wedir.

viii. Pa ham y bydd mwy rheith y wadu y teir affeith ddiwedaf nor rei cyntaf? Llyna pa ham ac na bo nessaf yr affeith yr alanas trymaf yw; canys mwy yw gwelet lladd dyn ac nas differ, no rho cyngor yw ladd, canys ef a allei nas lladdei dyn ef yr y gyngori, canys pawb a ddyly bot pwyll ganthaw, ac atuabot cyngor da dros un drwc.

ix. Ae rheit iddaw ef yrru affeith y greir? Rheit.

x. A ddichawn arglwydd holi affeith ehun ac arglwyddiaeth, neu le cwyner wrthaw neu holi ynfyt a orchmynner iddaw yn fab o lledir? Ny eill neb holi nae alanas nae affeith onyt arglwydd canys arglwydd bieu a wrthoter: a chyhyryn cannastyr am y hydd ehun, canys ef a fydd neu arall drostaw cwynwr amdanaw.

xi. Pa ryw wyr a watta cyhyryn? Gwyr dinot ac nyt oes lys arnunt ac ef a eill holi affeith hyt y ganfet law o chwyn ehun.

xii. Ny ddyly arglwydd affeith y neb eithyr a hanfo oe arglwyddiaeth ehun.

xiii. Pa ham y gyrr ynteu affeith? Yn y ewyllys y may.

xiv. A eill tat cwynaw lladd y fab? Nac eill; nyt ydiw o fewn graddeu carennydd.

xv. Peth o gwedir y gerennydd, pwy ay praw? Y lw e hun ae gyt carant gyt ac ef.

xvi. Paham y mae mwy rheith y wadu affeith galanas no galanas? Mwyaf y wadu

3. What has the complainant for plaint of accessory to the murder? The oath of the accessory that he mixed not in the blood of his relative, and that he did neither disgrace, nor contumely, either to him, or his kindred.

4. What if the raith fail; shall he have right if there be? He shall have no right, for no one has saraad but the one subjected to it, except where the saraad of a corpse is had.

5. Is the lord to have the nine scores, if the raiths fail, and the three pounds? He is.

6. Why? He has the nine scores for allowing the raith, and the three pounds for its failure.

7. Is there galanas without an accessory to it? There is: by killing a person with poison, for there is no shedding of blood; and there is no accessory where there is no blood; for blood and wound and [the killing of a person] are denied.

8. Why is the raith larger to deny the three last accessories than the three first? Because the nearer the accessory is to the galanas the deeper it is; for it is more to see the killing of a person and not rescuing him, than to give counsel to kill him, for it might chance that a person might not kill him although so advised, for every one ought to have judgment and distinguish good counsel from bad.

9. Is it necessary for him to prosecute an accessory to the relic? It is.

10. Can a lord prosecute an accessory himself, in his lordship, or where it is complained of; or prosecute for an idiot committed to his charge when young if he be killed? No one can claim his galanas nor accessory but a lord, for to a lord belongs what shall be rejected: and the piece of a hundred perplexities as to his own hart, for he himself, or another for him, is the complainant for it.

11. What kind of men deny a piece of a hundred perplexities? Men not nodmen, and there is no objecting to them; and he can prosecute an accessory to the hundredth hand if he sue himself.

12. A lord is not to prosecute an accessory to any one but one that shall originate from his own lordship.

13. Why does he prosecute an accessory? It is at his option.

14. Can a father complain for the killing of his son? He cannot; he is not within the grades of affinity.

15. If the affinity be denied, who proves it? His own oath together with that of his relations.

16. Why is the raith greater to deny an accessory of galanas than galanas itself?

galanas, canys rheit y wadu galanas wyr diosfredoc a deu parth or cenedyl tat ar trayan o hwnn y fam o priodorion gwlat; ac nyt rheit y wadu affeith eithyr gwyr mal y caffer wynt nac o . . . barth tat na pharth mam yn . . . gyfnesseifeit hyt nei ap gorchaw heb y traeanu.

XXXIX. [AM LEDRAD.]

I. Y wadu dwyn ci, neu edyn llw un dyn ac felly lle ny bo rheith; ac felly am ellwng lleidyr llw un dyn os gwedir, os addefir seith bunt.

II. Ot derfydd dwyn ci neu edyn . . . yr dyn y edyn a naw ugein yr arglwydd nyt ocs ledrat am danaw.

III. O edyn hyt anifeil bychan mal hwch, neu afyr, ne ddafat, neu lo, neu feich cefyn yw wadu eu dwyn yn lledrat llw pum dyn nessaf eu gwerth.

IV. O holir llei no gwerth ceynioc yn lledrat; os addefir teir punt ir arglwydd ydaw: os gwedir rheith herwydd y bo y lledrat o phalla rheith teir punt.

V. Y wadu dwyn pwnn march neu eidion neu werth trugeint aryant yn lledrat neu bum swllt neu bob da o drugeint hyt yn chwe ugeint llw seith dyn nessaf ar hanner yn wyr not, ar hanner yn wyr dinot.

VI. Y wadu gwerth chwe ugeint ac n chwe ugeint hyt ym punt; lw deudec gwyr nessaf.

VII. Y wadu o bunt allan neu bwn march a dalo well no phunt allan; llw pedwar gwyr ar ugeint.

VIII. Y wadu dwyn amws yn lledrat llw pedwar gwyr ar ugeint.

IX. Nyt a rheith yr gyrr pellach petwar gwr ar ugeint, ony bydd lliw am y lledrat; o bydd lliw hagen llw pedwar gwyr ar ugeint o reithwyr, a llw y dyn y gyrrer arnaw ac wythwyr gyt ac ef yn fo tri ar ddeg ar ugeint wyr rhac cadarnet y lliw: sef mal y bydd lliw am ldrat, haeru gwelet dyn yn mynet drwy dref liw dydd ar lledrat ganthaw a thyngu a phrofi hynny.

X. Ny ddichawn gwreic wryoc ymliw am lledrat; hi a eill hagen yrru ldrat ac yn ol hynny rheith a fydd herwydd y bo lledrat, a bydd gweddw hi.

XI. Pa ham may mwy rheith y wadu affeith lledrat no lldrat? Am gyngh . . .

To deny galanas is the greatest, for it is necessary to have men under vows [of refraint,] and two parts of the kindred of the father, and a third of that of the mother, of proprietors in the country in the raith; and to deny an accessory there is no need but of such men as can be had, whether on the part of the father or that of the mother as far as a fifth cousin, without regard to thirds.

XXXIX. [OF THEFT.]

1. To deny taking a dog, or bird, the oath of one man, and also where there shall be no raith; and as to releasing a thief the oath of one man if it be denied; if confessed, seven pounds.

2. If a dog, or bird, be taken, [restoration is to be made of the dog,] or the bird to the person; and nine score pence to the lord: it is not theft.

3. From a bird to a small animal, as a sow, or goat, or sheep, or calf, or back burthen; to deny stealing them, the oaths of five men nearest in worth [to the person].

4. If a charge of theft be made of less than the worth of a penny; if confessed, three pounds go to the lord: if denied, a raith according to the theft; if the raith fail, three pounds.

5. To deny the stealing a horse-load, or an ox, or the worth of three score pence, or five shillings, or any property from three score to six score pence; the oaths of seven men nearest in worth, the one half nod-men, and the other half not nod-men.

6. To deny the worth of six score pence, and from six score pence to a pound; the oaths of twelve men nearest in worth.

7. To deny a pound and upwards, or a horse-load which may be a pound or upwards in value; the oaths of twenty-four men.

8. To deny the stealing a steed; the oaths of twenty-four men.

9. A raith, although there be a charge, goes no further than twenty-four men, unless there be a view of the theft; if there be a view, there are to be the oaths of twenty-four raith-men, and the oaths of the person charged with eight men with him, making thirty-three men, from the strength of the view: a view of theft is, to assert seeing a person going through a tref in the light of day with the theft, and swearing to and proving that.

10. A married woman cannot accuse of theft; she can, however, prosecute for theft, and a raith takes place according to the nature of the theft, if she be a widow.

11. Why is the raith greater to deny an accessory of theft than theft itself? As it

lledrat am bob un or rhei hynny a gwyr not a wat lledrat, ac nyt rheit y wadu affeith eithyr mal y caffer.

xii. Pa ham nat cymeint rheith y wadu affeith lledrat ac y wadu affeith galanas no lledrat ac y wadu affeith lledrat ac y wadu affeith galanas? Am fot yn trymach galanas no lledrat, felly trymach gwadu affeith galanas nac affeith lledrat can nyt oes ywadu un affeith eithyr fal y caffer or gwyr yn frcinioc.

xiii. Oes ledrat heb affeith? Oes dwyn ci neu edyn; cyn dycer yn lledrat, nyt oes affeith na chosp lledrat am danaw.

xiv. A ellir holi affeith lledrat cynn y lledrat? Na ellir: nac u affeith cynn gwneuthur . . llofrudd.

xv. Pwy ddyly gyru lledrat neu affeith? Perchennoc y da.

xvi. Pwy a gaiff yr affeith gwedy y gyrru ef? Arglwydd.

xvii. Paham y gyrr ynteu? Yn y cwyllys y may hynny.

xviii. A ddichawn arglwydd gymell y affeithieu? Na ddichawn.

xix. Peth o gyrr dyn ny bo perchennoc da lledrat neu affeith ar ddyn y greir deirgweith? Nyt cyfreithyawl.

XL. [AM DAN.]

i. Gwerth y ty herwydd y gafalyeu a delir: ugeint ar bob gafel a gynhalyo y nenprenn, a deugeint ar y nenpren ehun; ar cidyoet oll yr neb a gollo y da yn y ty a hynny a rennir yn naw rhan ar yr affeithieu a breint llofrudd ar y neb a wano y fflagyl yn y ty pan losgo os lledrat fydd y llosc.

ii. Os treis ny bydd affeith iddaw, canyt oes affeith y dreis: rhai hagen a ddyweit os treis y bydd affeith a dirwy treis: sef treis llosc ty gan orwlat, ac am hynny y gellir dwyn y tri rhyw affeithieu ar y teir dirwy. Sef yw cosp yr affeithyoed hynny os addefir wynt neu onys gwedir yn cyfreithyawl teir punt. Ny chaiff y perchennoc hagen ddim gan un affeithiwr.

iii. Pam y gyrr perchennoc y ty yr affeithyoedd hynny? Yn y ewyllys ymae.

iv. Nyt oes affeith eithyr y ledrat llosc.

v. Nyt un werth pob ty ae gilydd.

is necessary to deny theft to have nod-men, and to deny an accessory only such as can be had.

12. Why is there not as great a raith to deny an accessory of theft as an accessory of galanas? As galanas is weightier than theft, so it is weightier to deny an accessory of galanas than an accessory of theft; for to deny any accessory there needs only such privileged men as can be had.

13. Is there theft without an accessory? There is: the taking of a dog, or bird; although stolen, there is neither accessory, nor punishment for theft for them.

14. Can an accessory of theft be prosecuted prior to the theft? It cannot: nor any accessory prior to prosecuting the criminal.

15. Who is to prosecute theft or an accessory? The owner of the property.

16. Who shall have the accessory after he shall have prosecuted? The lord.

17. Why does he prosecute? It is at his option.

18. Can a lord exact the accessories? He cannot.

19. What if a person, who is not the owner of the property, prosecute the theft or the accessory upon a person thrice to the relic? It is not legal.

XL. [OF BURNING.]

1. The worth of a building is paid for according to the props: twenty pence for each prop that shall support the roof beam, and two score pence for the roof beam itself; and the value of the property lost by any one in the building is to be shared in nine shares upon the accessories, and the one who shall thrust the brand into the building when burnt to be accounted a felon, if the burning be felonious.

2. If it be violence there is no accessory, for there is no accessory to violence: some say, however, that to violence there is an accessory, and a dirwy for violence: such violence as the burning of a building by a border country, for which the three dirwys can be imposed upon the three kinds of accessories. The punishment of such accessories, if confessed, or not legally denied, is three pounds. The owner, however, has nothing from any accessory.

3. Why does the owner of the building prosecute those accessories? It is at his option.

4. There is no accessory but to felonious burning.

5. Every building is not of the same worth.

vi. O llosgir ty am benn herwr nyt oes lladrat.

XLI. FAL HYNN Y BYDD AM GROES.

I. Difwyn, neu ddiwat neu lw gweilydd y chymryt yn gyfreithiawl ac rhodd yngwydd tystyon a dyfot a chreir ganthaw ac roddi y bo heb y neill a gwadu na ddyly y da ae talu y da; ac ny bydd cyfreithyawl hynny heb greir yn y law.

II. Pawb a fo dylyet iddaw mewn peth a eill roi croes yn y peth yny ddosparther.

III. Fal hynn y mae am groes y chymryt gan arglwydd, neu a fo drostaw yngwydd tystyon dan i dystu iddun ae roddi yngwydd gwybyddyeit, a rheith furedic am y thorri; aef yw hynny llw tri dyn nessaf eu gwerth yr dyn; un o blegyt y dat, ac un o barth y fam ac ynteu eu hun yn drydydd.

IV. Llyma mal y dylyer am groes gwedy cymerer yn cyfreithyawl y rhoddi yngwydd gwybyddyeit ac ny ellir yna y gwadu os profir hi onyt llyssu y tystyon neu wneuthur taryan rhac y groes a hynny yw arddelw cyfreithyawl. Onys profir drwy wybyddyeit, tynget deirgweith y rhoddi hi rhag y dyn; a gwrthdynget y dyn deirgweith yn y erbyn; ac yna y dyly rheith fot ar y amddiffynnwr. Sef mal y tyng na roddes un groes rhagddaw ac na thorres un groes.

V. Ny ddyly neb gymryt croes heb y rhoddi rhac arall canyt a croes y lawr os dilynir.

VI. Ny ddyly neb roddi croes y gymell da yn y dyddyeu dyddon na gwneuthur yrddi; os rhoddir hi hagen cyrch cyfreith neu gwyner rhegddi.

VII. Nyt croes a gymero gwryoc; ac ny eill y rhoddi rhac neb.

VIII. Pob peth a wnel gwraic wryawc talet y gwr drosti.

IX. Nyt croes eithyr a estynner a llaw.

X. Ny ddyly croes mewn messyryt, canys messobyrr a ddyly fot yno; nac mewn yt.

XI. Ny ellir am un groes namyn un dial yr torri y arglwydd profi negyf

XII. Ynghyfreith Hywel dda ydd oedd y fach gymell y fechni o nerth ac na allei

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6. If a building be burnt over the head of a fugitive it is not felony.

XLI. THUS IT IS AS TO A CROSS.

1. A disclaiming, or denial, or oath of an absolver, is to be lawfully taken and given in the presence of witnesses, and the party to come with a relic, and deliver it to such as shall be without either, and deny that he is entitled to the property, or pay for the property; and that is not lawful, without a relic in his hand.

2. Every body who shall have an interest in a thing, can place a cross in that thing, until it shall be settled.

3. Thus it is to be as to a cross: to be received from a lord, or such as act for him, in the presence of witnesses, and testified to them, and delivered in the presence of evidences, with a fixed raith for breaking it; that is, the oaths of three persons nearest in worth to the person; one on behalf of his father, one on the part of his mother, and he himself being the third.

4. Thus ought it to be as to a cross: after it shall be lawfully received, to be delivered in the presence of evidences; and then it cannot be denied, if it be proved; unless the witnesses are objected to; or a shield is provided against the cross; and that is a lawful arddelw. If it be not proved through evidences, let the party swear three times to its being given against the person; and let that person counter-swear three times against him; and then a raith is to be imposed upon the defendant. In this manner he is to swear: that he gave no cross against him; and that no cross was broken by him.

5. No person is to receive a cross, without its being given against another: for a cross does not lapse if proceeded with.

6. No person is to give a cross, for exacting property, in the blank days, or to act in consequence of it; if it be given, however, let the law be resorted to; or let it be complained of.

7. It is no cross that a married woman shall receive; and she cannot place one against any body.

8. Every thing that a married woman shall do, let her husband answer for her.

9. It is no cross, except that which shall be extended by hand.

10. There is not to be a cross in pannage, because pannage is to be there exercised; neither in corn.

11. There cannot be, as to any cross, but one punishment for its breach to a lord: to prove a negative

12. In the law of Howel the good, a surety was to urge his suretiship by force;

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neb fot yn fach eithyr a gymellei ay fodd ay o anfodd; ac anawd oedd hynny rhac na allei rei hynny. Sef gwnaethbwyt gwedy, y fach ac y bawb y gymell a chroes a chosp am danei os torrir; sef yw hynny naw ugein.

xiii. Teir gwialen: croes; a dyfyn; a charchar: ar rhei hynn a elwir:

xiv. Tri chleddyf arglwyddiaeth, neu teir gwialen cymell: canys rhac ofyn y dyfyn y gwna dyn yr y groes; ony ddaw yr dyfyn y tremygir; pan retto tremygeu arnaw, y deholir y dyn; pan y caffer wedy y ddehol yn y wlat dros cyfreith, y carcherir ef mal anufudd: a pha na bai hynny nyt oedd well bot yn arglwydd, no bot yn wr iddaw.

xv. Un groes ny ellir y difwyn, nyt oes eithyr ewyllys arglwydd amdaney croes a rodder y bo neb ar deulu brenin eithyr neb a wyppo y brenin y bot; neb a gaffer dros y groes honno nyt oes am honno eithyr ewyllys y brenin am y anrheithyaw.

xvi. Ny phery croes onyt or pryt yr llall: medd rhei ny phery croes onyt blwyddyn eisluf.

xvii. Nyt croes croes absen: am hynny y deuodit gynt am groes lle gwarcheit neu mew'n po . . na rhoddi croes prenn yn y tir yn y sefyll, neu uch penn y drws y ddangos roddi croes. Cyfreith eissyoca afyn profi croes drwy wybyddyeit o dywedir y bot yn absen; nyt amgen no gwybot a gwelet or llall . . .

xviii. Teir taryan aydd rhac croes: gwn-euthur yrddi; cwynaw rhacddi; neu cyrchu cyfreith.

xix. Sef pa ham yw hynny, rhac pob hawl y dylir, ae gwat ae addef, ae arddelw cyfreithyawl: addef yw gwneuthur yr y groes.

xx. Sef pa ham y cyrchir cyfreith? Y wadu fal y barno cyfreith o dylir y wadu.

xxi. Pa ham y cwynir rhacddi? Hwnnw yw yr arddelw cyfreithyawl rhac y groes, ac amddiffyn.

xxii. Rhei a ddyweit rhac croes, difwyn neu ddiwat nat taryan cyrchu cyfreith; cyfreith hagen a farn mae digawn.

xxiii. Ny ddyly cymryt croes nay rhoddi eithyr a ddylyo bot wrth

and that no one could be a surety, except such as enforced it, either willingly, or unwillingly; and that was difficult, for some could not do that. So it was enacted afterwards, that a surety, and every body, should enforce it by a cross; and punishment for it if broken; which is nine score pence.

13. Three rods: a cross; a citation; and a prison; and these are called:

14. The three swords of dominion, or the three rods of compulsion: for, from a dread of the citation, a person will comply with the cross; if he come not when cited, it is contempt; when contempts shall have increased upon him, the person is banished; when he shall be found in the country after being banished, contrary to law, he is imprisoned as disobedient: and if that were not to be, it would be no better to be a lord than to be his man.

15. One cross which cannot be rendered ineffective, and there is but the pleasure of the lord concerning it: a cross which shall be set up, that no one shall intrude upon the king's household, except such as the king shall have knowledge of; any one found beyond that cross is at the will of the king, as to despoiling him.

16. A cross only continues from one term to another: some [of the judges] say that a cross of elm laths will only continue a year.

17. A cross in absence is no cross: therefore, it used to be customary, as to a cross in a guarded place, or within a [pasture], to put a wooden cross in the ground, standing upright, or above the door, to show that a cross was set up. The law, nevertheless, willeth the proving of a cross by evidences, if it be said to have been in absence; to wit, to its being known and seen [to have been placed] by the other.

18. There are three shields against a cross: to act by its direction; to complain against it; or, to have recourse to law.

19. The cause for that is, that against every claim there is to be a denial, or confession, or lawful arddelw: confession is, to act by the intention of the cross.

20. Why is law resorted to? To deny, as the law may adjudge, if it is to be denied.

21. Why is it complained against? That is the lawful arddelw against the cross, and the defence.

22. Some say, that against a cross [is to be] denial; that resort to law is no shield; the law, however, decides that it is sufficient.

23. No one is to receive a cross, nor to set it up, except such as is to do so [by law].

xxiv. Ny ddyly neb roi croes rac arall eithyr rhac neb a ddyly bot ynghamlwrw amdanei os bwrir mal mab llei no phedeir ar ddeg blwydd, neu ynfyt neu alltut, neu ryw ddynyon a fo meddyant y ereill arnunt.

xxv. Ny ddyly o cyfreith neb roddi croes rhac arall eithyr lle bo y wastadfod neu y dlyet, neu y dda; lle bo hynny ynteu a ddyly fot wrthi: canys dyfyn fydd lle bo hynny; o bydd dyfyn ynteu a ddyly ateb o dyly ef ateb ef a ddyly bot wrth y groes.

xxvi. O rhoir rhyw groes honn lle ny ddlyo ateb cwyrner rhecuddi.

xxvii. Ni phery croes eithyr tra barhao yr arglwydd pieu hi.

xxviii. Ef a ddyly pawb wneuthur yr croes or a fo heb feddyant arall arnaw eithyr arglwydd.

xxix. Un groes nyt rheit y chymryt: croes a roddo priodawr yn y ddylet rhac y mwynhau.

xxx. Tri arffedo croes: arglwydd; a chyngelawr; a rhingyll.

xxxi. A chroes y cymellir: bru duw; a mechniaeth; a cheynoc baladyr; a chyfarach cyffyll; a llw gweilydd; a phob peth ny bo ffordd yw holi o gyrchu cyfreith; mal am borfa catwer a chroes hi, canyt oes cyfreith aney.

xxxii. Ni ddichawn neb fod yn arddelw y dorri croes.

xxxiii. Teir ofer groes y sydd: croes ar risc pren, neu ar y fon, neu ar y flaen rhac y weithyaw yn y sefyll neu yn y orwed; a chroes ar ben llwybyr rhac y gerddet nyt rheit bot wrthi cyt ardder y tir os llwybyr cynefodic fydd; neu groes ny hebrynger a llw sef yw hynny yrrer croes yn cyfreithyawl nyt croes; sef yw hynny tyngu teirgweith a ddyly dyn roddi croes ac yn ol y gyrr y bydd rheit y wadu nas rhoet.

xxxiv. Ny ddyly croes mewn gwellt can lleddir ef.

xxxv. Ny ddyly croes rhac anifeil fot.

xxxvi. Ny ddlyir rhoddi croes difwyn neu ddiwat heb greir yn y neill law.

24. No one has a right to set up a cross against another, except against such as are subject to a camlwrw for it if thrown down; as, [not against] a youth under fourteen years of age, or an idiot, or an alltud, or any persons over whom others have authority.

25. No one, by law, is to set up a cross against another, except at the place where his usual abode shall be, or where his right, or property, may be; wheresoever that shall be, he is to abide by it: because it is a citation where that shall be; if there be a citation, he is to answer; if he is to answer, he is to be subservient to the cross.

26. If such kind of cross be set up, where he is not to answer, let it be complained against.

27. A cross is only to continue so long as the lord to whom it belongs shall continue.

28. Every body is to act subservient to a cross, that shall be without other authority over him, except a lord.

29. There is one cross, which it is not necessary to receive: a cross set up by a proprietor upon his patrimony lest it be occupied.

30. The three supporters of a cross: a lord; a canghellor; and an apparitor.

31. By a cross are enforced: briduw; suretiship; spear penny; an enquiry into a stock; the oath of an absolver; and every thing which there is no way of claiming by resorting to law; as with regard to pasture, which is to be preserved with a cross, since there is no law to guard it.

32. No one can be an arddelw to break a cross.

33. There are three futile crosses: a cross on the bark of a tree, or on its butt, or on its top, against its being worked, whether standing, or lying down; and a cross at the head of a path, against its being walked, and which it is not necessary to attend to, although the land shall be ploughed, if it be an accustomed path; or a cross which shall not be enforced by an oath; that is, unless a cross shall be lawfully proceeded with, it is no cross; and which is, by swearing three times that a person ought to set up a cross, and after such procedure, it will be necessary to deny its having been set up.

34. There is to be no cross in grass, since it may be cut down.

35. There is to be no cross against an animal.

36. A cross of rejection, or one of denial, is not to be set up, without a relic in the one hand.

XXXVII. Tri amser ny ddylir rhoddi croes mewn tir: o nawfet dydd Chwefror hyt nawfet dydd Mei; o nawfet dydd Awst hyt nawfet dydd Rhagfyr; ac yn y dyddyeu dydyon am dim.

XXXVIII. Teir gwialen cymell hawlwr: croes; a chwyn; a gyrr cyfreithiawl.

XXXIX. Teir croes ny chyngein dial am danut, y teir ofergroes: croes ar ben llwybyr rhac y gerdded, canys ef a gerddir mal cynt yr hynny; a chroes ar eissinbren gorweiddioc yngcoet; a chroes ddihebrwng allu; canys onys gyrrir yn cyfreithiawl ny bydd dial yr y thorri.

XL. Tri pherchennoc croes: brenhin; ac eagob; ac abad.

XLII. AM LW GWEILYDD.

I. Fal llyma y may am lw gweilydd: cymryt o ddyn groes a dyfot ae rhoi yngwydd tystyon rhac gwadu na roet un groes: o gwedir, profer hi drwy wybyddycit rhac arall y bo heb y neill ac gwadu na dduc y da ay y dreis ay yn lledrat, ay mal y mynno yr llall.

II. Medd rei . . . c y holi neu wneuthur yawn yddaw am y da sef yw hynny difwyn neu ddiwat neu ■ bydd negyf profi negyfaeth a chwynaw. Rheit yw yna yr dy un or ddeu o gwna ef yr y groes cymeret ef y da onys gwna cwynet yr hawlwr rhacddaw yn llym o gwatta gwadet fal hynn: na dduc ef y da ffordd or byt ar y gyrrer arnaw.

III. Sef yw llw gweilydd lw un dyn heb lw neb y yrru nac y wadu eithyr un llw.

IV. A berthyn gyrr cyfreithyawl y gymell llw gwilydd? Na pherthyn. Pe gyrr cyfreithyawl fei yna llyna dde lw, ac ny byddei lw gweilydd.

V. O gwatta dyn rodidi llw gweilydd rhacddaw, profet y llall drwyw ybyddycit y rodidi; a difwynet ynteu y gwybyddycit os geill.

VI. Ny ddylir annot llw gweilydd am ledrat eithyr yn tri lle: ar bont un prenn ac ar ddrws mynwent; ac ar drws eglwys. Am dda arall ef a ellir y oedi, ac nyt godor

37. Three seasons when a cross is not to be set on land: from the ninth day of February until the ninth day of May; from the ninth day of August until the ninth day of December; and during the blank days, on no account.

38. The three compelling instruments of a claimant: a cross; a plaint; and a lawful process.

39. Three crosses which do not comprise punishment for them, being the three vain crosses: a cross at the head of a path, against walking it, for it will be walked over as before, notwithstanding; and a cross upon a decayed tree lying in a wood; and a cross not prosecuted with an oath; for unless it be lawfully prosecuted, there is no punishment for breaking it.

40. The three proprietors of a cross: a king; a bishop; and an abbot.

XLIII. OF THE OATH OF AN ABSOLVER.

1. Thus it is as to the oath of an absolver: a person takes a cross, and comes and sets it up, in the presence of witnesses, lest it be denied that any cross was set up: if it be denied, let it be proved by evidences against another, who shall not either deny that he took the property by violence, or by stealth, or as he may be minded, in answer to the other.

2. Some say [that the defendant] is to answer, or to do right to him for the property; that is, to disown, or to deny; or, if there be a refusal, then to prove the refusal, and complain. Then it is necessary for the person to do one of the two; if he act subservient to the cross, let him take the property; if he do not, let the complainant complain against him sharply: if he deny, let him deny thus: that he took not the property in any way which is charged upon him.

3. The oath of an absolver is the oath of one person, without the oath of any body, to charge or to deny; but one oath only.

4. Is a lawful charge proper for compelling the oath of an absolver? It is not proper. If there were a lawful charge, then there would be two oaths, and there would not be a solitary oath.

5. If a person deny the oath of an absolver being made against him, let the other prove by evidences of its being made; and let him then attain the evidences, if he can.

6. The oath of an absolver is not to be delayed, as to theft, except in three places: upon a bridge of one tree; at the door of a church yard; and at the door of a church.

pallu honaw yn y barner arnaw a chyrchu cyfreith.

VII. Hyn o ddynyon ni pherthyn iddun roddi llw gwilydd : arglwydd ac esgob ; a gwreic feicyawc ; a mut a byddar ac anghyfeith.

XLIII. FAL LLYMA Y MAY AM WYS.

I. Nyt gwys o gyfreith eithyr hwnn ringyll.

II. Cyfreithyawl yw gwys a wneler ar ddyn y bore yr dadleu y dydd hwnnw o dichawn ddyfod eithyr ef geiff oet wrth borth a ddlyo.

III. Nyt oes ddyfyn o cyfreith eithyr wrth gorff dyn ehun ac henw : o ddefawt hagen y may canys defawt yna ■ erlit cyfreith ; nyt amgen y ddyfynnu yn y eglwys blwyf neu ar y dir, neu wrth y dda yn y gartref.

IV. Pwy bynnac a ddyfynner yn cyfreithyawl ony ddaw yr orsedd y dydd cyntaf, ef a ddyly y dremygu ony bydd essgussot cyfreithyawl drostaw y dydd hwnnw ; ony ddaw yr eil heb essgussot cyfreithyawl drostaw, ef ac tremygir ; ony ddaw yr trydydd ef ac tremygir, ony bydd essgussot trostaw. Yna y dyly yr ynat roddi brawt, bwyt warhardd arnaw ; ar neb ac gwelo y ddwyn wrth cyfreith, a chosp ar y neb ac portho, ac ae lletyo ; a chwbyl or a gaffer oe dda yr arglwydd. Pan ddel ynteu y fodd yr arglwydd ac yr wlat o dichawn ef brofi essgussot cyfreithyawl drostaw ef a ddyly y dda ar tremygeu yn ofer oll.

V. O dyfynnir dyn yr dadleu a bot essgussot drostaw fal na allei ddyfot oe fot y glaf, neu beth tebyc ny ddylyir y dremygu. Ony ddaw yr trydydd a bot essgussot drostaw ny ddylyir y dremygu medd rhei yna y dyly yr arglwydd anfon y swyddogyon ar dyn bieuffo yr hawl, y tremygwyt amdanei, uch benn y dyn os claf fydd ; ac yna y dyly y dyn wneuthur dyn y ateb drostaw, ac y golli caffel yn y benn ; ac yna y dyly hwnnw ddyfot yr dadleu os gwysir yn cyfreithyawl. Onyt enfyn arglwydd neb uch benn ef a ddylyir ymaros wrth y anallu. Ac peth ony aill ddyfot ac anfon essgussodwr y dyngu na eill dyfot ony bydd dydd coll caffel ? Yn y dydd coll caffel ny ddylyir cymryt un essgussot or byt. Peth yw dydd coll cael ? Lie del hawlwr ac amddiffynnwr yn gynnyrchawl y ymddywedut a gossot

LAWS, II.

In respect to other property, it can be delayed ; and it is no breach by his failing in it, until he shall be judged, and recourse had to law.

7. It does not pertain to these persons to take the oath of an absolver : a lord ; a bishop ; a pregnant woman ; a mute ; one who is deaf ; and a stranger to the language.

XLIII. THUS IT IS AS TO SUMMONS.

1. There is no legal summons but that of an apparitor.

2. A summons to a person on the morning the suit takes place is legal, if he can come, but he is to have due time allowed for aid.

3. There is no citation, by law, except upon the body of a person himself, and by his name : by custom, however, there is ; because custom there puts law aside ; to wit, by citing the party in his parish church, or upon his land, or by his property at his home.

4. Whoever shall be cited lawfully, unless he come to the session the first day, he is in contempt, unless there be a lawful excuse for him on that day ; if he do not come on the second, without a lawful excuse for him, he is in contempt ; if he do not come on the third, he is in contempt, unless there be a lawful excuse for him. Then the judge is to pronounce ■ sentence of food-forbiddance upon him ; and whoever should see him to bring him to abide the law, with punishment to such as shall feed him, and lodge him ; and the whole of what shall be found of his property to go to the lord. When he conforms to the will of the lord, and of the country, if he be able to prove a lawful excuse, he is to have his property ; and all the acts of contempt become of no effect.

5. If a person be cited to the pleas, and there be an excuse for him, as that he could not come from his being ill, or anything similar, he is not held in contempt. If he come not to the third, and there be an excuse for him, he is not to be held in contempt, some say ; then the lord is to send his officers, with the person to whom the claim belongs, as to which the contempt took place, to see the person if he be ill ; and then the person is to empower another to answer for him, and to abide loss or gain ; and then that person is to come to the pleas, if lawfully summoned. Unless the lord send somebody to see the sick person, there is to be forbearance on account of his inability. And what if he cannot come, and send an excuser to swear that he cannot come, unless it is to be a

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oet o cyfreith iddun y ddwyn y defnyddyeu yr maes; ac yn oet y dydd nas dygo y neb ae eddewis, pallus y hawl can pallus y arddelw . i . wybyddyeit am na wnaeth a eddewis o cyfreith . . ddefawt y may gadu esgussodwr rhac gw u prosses.

vi. Ny ddylyir gwyssyaw neb heb hawl pleit neu arglwydd, neu y angen arglwydd.

vii. Ny aill neb wyssyaw o ddieithyr y cymwt y bo y swydd ynddaw.

viii. Llyma mal y dyly esgussodwr dyngu : bot y dyn cyn glafet o heint Duw, neu o friw, neu o frat ac na allei ddyfot yno y dydd hwnnw y gyrchu da dros ddrwc oe nerth ehun; neu dyngu y fot yn angen y arglwydd pressenawl, ac lluydd, ac ddadleu drwy wys arnaw or blaen, neu y fot y carchar ial na chaffeit ddyfot, neu na chigleu y gwys, neu or ffyrdd ereill yr un rhyw.

ix. Os o angeu yr esgussoda ef, o by cyhoedd y angeu, ef a ddylyir peidyaw ar hawl mwy os yn y dadleu cyntaf y bydd esgussot os yn yr eil neu y trydydd cyn barnar camlwrw arnaw nys tal o bydd.

x. Nyt gwys cyfreithiawl gwir yr esgussot, eithyr a wnel y cwyrer wrthaw; ony chwyrer wrth arglwydd ehun hwnnw a eill peri gwys.

XLIV. LLYMA MAL Y MAY AM LEDRAT.

i. Deu ledrat y sydd: lledrat cynhyrchawl . i . gwydd; alledrat angynrychawl . i . absen. Os lledrat cynrychawl fydd, damdwng a ddylyir amdanaw.

ii. Pwy bynnac a ddylyer y dda yn lledrat ceissyet y dda yn y lle y bo, ac os y da a geiff ef yn ddilesteir cymeret y da onys luddir iddaw, ac aet ffordd ar ynat a damdynget ef ony luddir iddaw ynteu . . ar wedy y caffo y da yn un or tri lle y sydd un freint a lledrat yn llaw nyt amgen dan un to ac un achreu ac un clo ar d y lledrat arnaw, neu gar y fron yn y yrru ac yn c y os, neu yn cymorth y yrru, neu yn fwrw ar y ysgwydd yr llawr, neu ar y ysgwyd neu y fraich yn y ddwyn yna y dyly y dyn manac yr a fo da . . .

day of loss and gain? In the day of loss and gain, no excuse in the world is to be received. What is a day of loss and gain? Where a claimant and a defendant are present, mutually to speak, and the law appoints a time for them to bring forward their essentials to the field; and, on the appointed day, the one bring not forward what he promised, his claim fails; for his arddelw failed, that is, his evidences; because he has not performed what he promised by law. [By] custom, an excuser is permitted, lest a process [be weakened].

6. No one is to be summoned, without a claiming party, or a lord, or at the necessity of the lord.

7. No one can summon out of the bounds of the cymwd wherein his office shall be.

8. Thus an excuser is to swear: that the person is so sick by a disease from God, or bruise, or wound, that he could not come there on that day to seek right over wrong by his own strength; or swear that he is on the service of his lord present, military service, or pleas by previous summons, or in prison so that he could not come, or heard not the summons, or in other ways of a similar kind.

9. If he be excused from death, if his death be publick, the suit is to be no further proceeded in, if the excuse take place in the first court; if in the second, or the third, although a camlwrw be imposed upon him it is not to be paid.

10. It is not a legal summons if the excuse be true, except what is done shall be complained of; unless complaint be made to the lord himself, he can order a summons.

XLIV. THUS IT IS AS TO THEFT.

1. There are two thefts: theft in presence, that is, in sight; and theft not in presence, that is, in absence. If it be theft in presence, swearing to it is proper.

2. Whoever shall have his property stolen, let him seek his property in the place it may be, and, if he get his property without opposition, let him take the property, unless he be prevented, and let him go his way to the judge, and let him swear, unless he be prevented, that he got his property in one of the three places which are of the same nature as theft in hand; to wit, under the same roof, the same enclosure, and the same lock as [the person upon whom] the theft [is charged,] or driving before him and [following after,] or assisting in driving, or casting it from his shoulder to the ground, or bearing it on his shoulder, or his arm; then the person is to inform the [judge of the nature] of the property.

iii. O derfydd y ddyd wrthwynebu y dyn y bo y da ganthaw gofynnet yntau pwy a warcheidw y da hwnn? Yawn yw yr gwarcheidwat yna ddywedyt pan yw ef.

iv. Dyoer heb yr hawlwr cam yw iti warchadw y da meu.

v. Yna dywedet yr amddiffynwr: cwbyl wat yw genyf nat oes dim oth dda di genyf.

vi. Ymafaelet swyddogyon yna ac ef ar da y gyt a hebryngent ef yr llys; ac ny ddylir y wahanu ar da yn y fo dosparth cyfreithyawl: cany ddylir gwahanu neb ay dda eithyr drwy

vii. O difernir ef ny ddylyir roddi hwn a fach na threulyaw dim yn y llys oe anrheit yn y fo dosparth ar yr hawl.

viii. Os treulir pe rhon ei ddifarnu ny bydd encit faddeu y lleidyr.

ix. Pan fo y dadleu ef ar da yr ma . . . t yn y law wedy hynny; ar neb a laddo y ysgrybyl atebet yr arglwydd oy leidyr neu oy werth o bernir ef yn lleidyr am ryddhau lleidyr.

x. Ny bydd encit faddeu hagen y dyn a laddo y ysgrybyl; am nat yawn dienyddu neb am ledrat heb gael da yn y law.

xi. Yn y dadleu cyntaf pan ddycer y lleidyr yr maes ar da yn y law, cadeiryet yr ynat y pleidyeu yn cyfreithyawl ■ bydd cymeint yr hawl ar da ac a perthyn hynny; sef yw hynny tir a dayar neu ych, neu fuwch, neu farch, neu werth trugeint neu a fo mwy. Nyt rheit hagen canllaw eithyr am werth trugeint.

xii. Mesuret yr hawlwr yna y hawl a damdynget y da fal yr archo yr ynat: sef mal y damdwng, os peth marw fydd ai law assw ar y da, ay law ddeheu ar y crair os anifeil fydd a chlustieu iddaw, y law assw ar y glust ddeheu yr anifeil, ar llaw ddeheu ar y creir. Os edyn fydd, gwalch neu hebawg neu lamysten, o holir y ddwyn o dreis neu anghyfarch, ay law ar y ben: tynget y Dduw yn y blayn may ef pioedd ef, ac ay gwnaeth yn ddof o wyllt ac wrth y dafyl hual y damdwng; ac nat oedd arglwydd a allei na pherchennoc nay werthu nay roddi pan y gwahanwyt ac ef, eithyr ef ac wreic, arglwydd.

xiii. Ac felly y damdygir pob da nyt amgen gossot y arglwydd yn rhannoc ar y damdwng ay wreic o bydd iddaw. Sef pa ham hynny, nyt oes neb heb arglwydd, a llawer ffordd y dylly arglwydd da y wr neu

3. If a person meet the person with the property, let him ask: 'Who guards this property?' It is then right for the guardian to say that he does.

4. 'God knows,' says the claimant, 'it is wrong for thee to guard my property.'

5. Then let the defendant say: 'I have a full denial as to having any of thy property.'

6. Then let the officers and him seize the property, and together accompany it to the court; and he is not to be separated from the property until a legal decision: for no one is to be separated from his property except by [sentence of law].

7. If he be cast, he is not to find surety, nor is any of his spoil to be consumed in the court until the claim be disposed of.

8. If it be consumed, if they cast him, the thief is not to lose his life.

9. When the pleas shall be [ended as to] him and the goods, [he is free,] whatever amount might be in his hand, after that; and let the one who shall kill his cattle answer to the lord as a thief or his worth, if he be adjudged to be a thief for freeing a thief.

10. The person, however, who shall kill the cattle is not to lose his life; as it is not right to execute any one for theft without property being found in his hand.

11. In the first court, when the thief shall be brought into the field with the property in his hand, let the judge arrange the parties legally, if the claim and property be of such amount as to require it; that is, for land and soil, or an ox, or a cow, or a horse, or the worth of three score pence or more. A pleader, however, is not needed but for the worth of three score pence.

12. Let the claimant then state his claim, and swear to the property as the judge shall require: that is, if it be dead property, with his left hand upon the property, and his right hand upon the relic; if it be an animal with ears, with his left hand upon the right ear of the animal, and his right hand upon the relic. If it be a bird, a hawk, or falcon, or sparrow-hawk, if sued as taken by violence, or surreption, with his hand upon his head: let him swear to God first that it belonged to him, and that he reclaimed him, and swearing by his jesses; and that there was neither a lord, nor an owner, who could sell it, or give it, when it was separated from him, but himself, his wife, and his lord.

13. And so all property is sworn to, to wit, by placing his lord as participating in the oath, and his wife, if he have one. The lord is named, because no one is without a lord, and he is entitled to the property of

rann. Sef pa ham y dodir y wreic yn y damdwng, o lawer ffordd y dichawn y wreic roddi y da ay werthu, wrth ryw wreic y breint y fo, ac wrth ryw dda fo, ac eissyoed y gwr a fydd penna ar berchennogaeth y da, cyn gallo hi y roddi heb ganyat y gwr, ar gwr a ddyly cwynaw am y da.

xiv. Dywedet hefyt yr hawlwr yn y ddamdwrg nas gwahanwyt ef y dda o ffordd or byt nac o rodd nac o fenffyc nac o atneu; namyn oy ddwyn yn lledrat, neu y dreis, neu yn angcyfarch os felly y dygir: a henwet y dyd yn yr wythnos, ar wythnos y y mis, ar mis yn y tymawr, ar tymawr yn y flwyddyn, ar dref ar cymwt; ar cantref nyt godor y henwi; ac nyt rheit yr hawlwr henwi y lleidyr y may y da ganhaw: ac eissyoed rheit yr neb y may y da yn y law un or atdeb cyfreithiawl: ay gwat; ay addef; ay arddelw cyfreithyawl.

xv. Rhyw ledrat absen arall y sydd, ac y bydd dirwy amdanaw megys cyhyryn carastyr.

xvi. Tri rhyw gyhyryn canastyr y sydd hagen o cyfreith: cyntaf yw lledrat ffordd y del, sef yw hynny o dygir anifeil yn lledrat, a gwahanu y groen ac ef, a chael daly y croen gan ddyn, a threulyaw y cic, ay roddi yn anrhec, neu y gadw, neu o ffordd o byd neu y werthu; eneit faddeu fydd y neb y cat y croen, ony cheiff arddelw neu geitweit.

xvii. Os y perchennoc yr anifeil a gwyn rhac y cynifer dyn ydd aeth y cic anifeil attaw ay holi yn cyfreithyawl; os addef a wna teir punt yr arglwydd a ddaw.

xviii. A ddyly y cwynwr fessur y hawl? Na ddyly gan nac affeithwr na neb ay cymero rhac angcyfreith.

xix. O gwedir dyfot y cic ar ddyn llw canwr fydd y rheith o wyr mal y caffer wynt, sef yw hynny nyt rheit godor yr na boent cyn nasset ac y dyloent talu galanas nay roddi.

xx. Os ynteu a rydd peth or cic lledrat hwn yn anrhec, neu y werth y arall, a hwnnw y arall, ac felly hyt y ganfet law ffordd y del y cic cyhyryn canastyr fydd a dirwy o goddiwddir a bot cwynwr amdanaw.

xxi. Eil cyhyryn, abo bleidd, sef yw hynny o derfydd y ddyn cael cic wedy dechreu o fleidd neu gwn y yssu, o bydd anifeil dof neu ynghudd ay gymryt heb

his man, or a share, in many ways. The wife is inserted in the oath, because a wife may give and sell the property in many ways, according to the kind of privilege she may have, and the nature of the property, yet the husband is paramount in the ownership of the property, although she may give it without the consent of the husband, and the husband is to sue for the property.

14. Let the claimant likewise say in his oath, that he was not separated from his property in any way of gift, or lending, or deposit; but that it was taken by theft, or violence, or surreption: and let him name the day in the week, and the week in the month, and the month in the season, and the season in the year, and the trev, and the cymwd; and the cantrev it is no impediment to name; and there is no need for the claimant to name the thief who has the property: yet it is necessary for the one, in whose hand the property is, to name one of the [three] legal answers: denial; confession; or legal arddelw.

15. There is another kind of theft in absence, and there is a dirwy for it, as for a piece of a hundred perplexities.

16. There are three kinds of pieces of a hundred perplexities by law: the first is, theft the way it goes, that is, if an animal be stolen, and its skin be taken off, and the skin be found with a person, and the flesh be consumed, whether by being given, or kept, or sold, or in any way; the person with whom the skin is found is to lose his life, unless he gets an arddelw or guardians.

17. If the owner of the animal complain against each person into whose hands the flesh of his animal went, and sue him legally; if he confess, three pounds go to the lord.

18. Is the complainant to have the amount of his claim? Neither from accessory, nor from any one who shall take it; lest illegality be done.

19. If the flesh be denied to have come to one of them, the raith is one hundred men of such as can be had, that is, it is no impediment if they be not so near in affinity as to pay or receive galanas.

20. If he give part of this stolen flesh as a present, or sell it to another, and he to another, and so to the hundredth hand, whatever way it goes, it is a piece of a hundred perplexities, and a dirwy [for it] if it be overtaken, and there be a complainant concerning it.

21. The second piece, a carcase torn by a wolf, that is, if a person find flesh begun to be torn by a wolf, or dogs, if it be a tame animal, or hidden, and take it without

ganyat y berchennoc; o chwyn y berchennoc ffordd bynna y del hyt y ganfet law, os addefir teir punt yr dremyc; os gwedir llw canwyr a gwatta.

xxii. Trydydd cy hyryn, hydd brenhin; ffordd y del o cwyn y brenin camlwrw; os gwedir llw canwyr ay gwatta.

xxiii. Rhei or yneit a ddyweit nat oes angcyfarch o cyfreith: canys dygir da dyn yn y absen lledrat yw; o dygir yn y wydd treis yw. Cygheussaeth dda yw honno, eissyocs y may angcyfarch o cyfreith. Sef yw angcyfarch peth a ddycer yn absen ac ny watter y ddwyn, cyt gwatter yr angcyfarch; ac nyt tec am ryw dda hwnnw cwynaw cwyn lledrat am danaw.

xxiv. O derfydd y ynat barnu da y ddyn, dwyn atafel y da a ddichawn y dyn a chymryt rhingyll gyt ac ef yw dwyn lle nybo mach arnaw, ac y gymell y da os lluddir.

XLV. [AM ORSEDD.]

i. Gorsedd cyfreithyawl yw lle bo ynat am fechniaeth a gwarchay os cyrchir ef a brawt y hon a roddo yno mal yn y dadleu yng wydd gwlat; ar neb a ddifarner rhac y fron difarnedic fydd oe hawl: creir a ddyly fot ganthaw yn wastat rhac bot gwellic arnaw.

ii. Ceissyaw gwneuthur yn dda a ddyly rhwng y ddwybleit, ac onys dichawn barnu rhyngthunt: machniaeth, a gwarchay, a chyfaredri, a theithi pob llwdyn, a eill ef y dosparth ony bydd cwyn un rhac y llall deuer yna yr orsed.

iii. Cyngaws a ymwystlo ac ynat os difernir ny ddyly fyth wedy ymwystlaw ac ynat.

iv. Pob amddiffynnwr a ddyly oct os gofyn wedy darffo rhwymaw yr hawlwr yn gyntaf cyn y rwymaw ef a galw am fenegi messur y hawl ar angcyfreith, a pha gyfreith y trice arney; ac yna ny cheiff yr hawlwr trossi o hynny: ac ef ai ceiff ac yna aet yr amddiffynnwr y gyngor a thricet yr hawlwr yn rhwym, ac wedy hynny deuet yr amddiffynnwr ac ymrwymet ynteu, ac yna bit cyngheussedd.

v. Tri lle ydd a ynat yn dafodyawc: un yw ar frawt a farnws gynt y ba diw y barnawd ot addef y barnu; os gwatta hagen nyt tafodyawc, ac ny thyng amdanei cyt amheuer ef

the consent of the owner; if the owner complain concerning it, whatever way it goes to the hundredth hand, if it be confessed, three pounds for the contempt; if denied, the oaths of one hundred men deny it.

22. The third piece, the king's hart; whatever way it goes, if the king complain, a camlwrw [for it]; if it be denied, the oaths of one hundred men deny it.

23. Some of the judges say, that there is no surreption in law: for, if a person's property be taken in his absence, it is theft; if taken in his presence, it is violence. That is good pleading, nevertheless there is surreption in law. Surreption is, a thing that shall be taken in absence, and shall not be denied to have been taken, although the surreption shall be denied; and it is not fair, for such kind of property, to make a plaint of theft concerning it.

24. If a judge adjudge property to a person, he may seize upon the property, and take an apparitor with him to take it, if there be no surety for it, and to enforce the caption if impeded.

XLV. [OF A SESSION.]

1. It is a legal session where there may be a judge, as to suretiship and impounding, if he be sought; and the judgment he shall there give is as [efficient] as in the pleas publicly; and the person cast before him loses his cause: he ought always to have a relic with him, lest there be a deficiency.

2. He is to seek to settle between the two parties, and if he cannot, judge between them: he can dispose of suretiship, impounding, co-tillage, and the teithi of every beast; if there be a plaint of one against the other, let it come to the session.

3. A pleader who shall mutually pledge with a judge, if cast, is never after to mutually pledge with a judge.

4. Every defendant is to have time if he ask it, the claimant being previously bound, before he is himself bound, and to call for a statement of the extent of the claim, and the illegality, and what law he may abide by; and then the claimant shall not swerve from that: and then let the defendant go to consult, and let the claimant remain bound, and after that let the defendant come, and let him bind himself, and then let pleadings take place.

5. Three cases in which a judge becomes an advocate: one is, as to a judgment he previously delivered, in what manner he adjudged it, if he acknowledge to have decided; if he deny, however, he is not an advocate, and he swears not concerning it, although he may be doubted.

vi. Eil yw pan ymwystlo a dyn yn gyfreithiol am y frawt ef a fydd yna yn gyngaws; ac yna y dyly yr ynat llys beri ysgrifennu y frawt ef, a hynn a ddywetto y llall yn y erbyn, ac ef a ddyly y llall henwi yr ynat a baro ef ar hyn y bo yr ymrysson amdanaw ac ynteu ny ddyly ymwystlaw ac ef eithyr ar beri o honaw ef ynat a farno brawt a fo gwell noc a farnws ef, ac ynat gwell; a henwi y frawt a baro ynteu yw barnu fal y barner ae henwi ynteu. Ac ynat llys yna a fydd brawdwr rhyngthunt o bydd, yn y bydd rhoddet yr arglwydd un yn y lle: ac ny eill neb ymwystlaw ar ynat llys yn y lle honno, ac ef ae gellir eithyr yn y lle honno.

vii. O bernir ar ynat roddi cam frawt prynnet y dafawt y gan yr arglwydd yr cymeint a gwerth yr holl ereill oll, ac na fit ynat fyth wedi, canyt brawt y frawt a roddo o gyfreith: sef yw gwerth y dafawt dwy punt a deugein.

viii. Trydydd le ydd a ynat yn gyngaws am y dda ehun yw holi; ac ny eill ef yna roddi neb drostaw yn ynat, cany ddyly bot yn ynat yn y cymwt onyt ef: arglwydd hagen a ddichawn roddi arall trostaw y fornu rhac colli y dda o honaw: ac am hynny ny ddichawn ynat cymwt fot yn gyngaws eithyr drwy ganyat arglwydd.

ix. Trydydd ameu brawt pan fo ymwystlaw rhwng amddiffynwr a brawdwr am y farn; ac am y ddeu ymwystlaw hynny y byd dosparth ar awdurdawt llythyrawl, trwy dafodeu doethyn, canys diledyff gyffredin fydd awdurirawt llyfreu cyfreith, ac yna y perthyn credu y llyfyr goreu, a llyfyr yr ynat goreu.

x. O defydd y ynat . . . roddi brawt ac danuhunaw or yneit ereill ac ef, y neb o honunt a el yn y erbyn a eill ymwystlaw ac ef . . . na bo na perchennoc hawl na chyingaws na chanllaw.

xi. Os ynat a ymwystyl ac ynat arall y neb a ddisarner o naddunt talet werth y dafawt can barnws gam frawt.

xii. Nyt oes foddawc yngneiddyaeth, sef yw hynny ny bydd cynt y fab ynat fot yn ynat, noc y arall ony wybydd a berthyno ac ony rydd arglwydd y swydd iddaw.

xiii. Ynat a ddyly dysgu yn graff, sef yw hynny un gair neu un sillaf a symut

6. The second is, when he shall mutually pledge legally with a person as to his judgment, he is there a pleader; and then the judge of the court is to cause his judgment to be written, and what the other shall say against him, and that other is to name the judge that he shall choose, and the matter about which the contention shall be; and he is not to mutually pledge with him but for the producing a judge who shall adjudge a better sentence than he adjudged, and a better judge; and name the sentence which he shall cause him to adjudge, as it shall be adjudged, and name him. And the judge of the court shall decide between them, if there be one, and if not, let the lord appoint one in his stead: and no one can mutually pledge with the judge of the court in that case, but can in any other.

7. If a judge be adjudged to have given a wrong sentence, let him buy his tongue from the lord for as much as the worth of all his other [members,] and be never after a judge, for the sentence he shall give is no sentence in law: the worth of his tongue is two score and two pounds.

8. The third case in which a judge becomes a pleader is, when he sues for his own property; and he cannot there place any one in his stead as a judge, for there is to be no judge in the cymwd but him: a lord, however, can appoint another to decide in his stead, lest he lose his property: and, therefore, a judge of a cymwd cannot be a pleader but with the lord's consent.

9. The third doubting of judgment is; when a defendant shall mutually pledge with a judge as to his judgment; and as to those two mutual pledgings there is a decision in written authority through the arguments of the learned, for law books are of publick unquestioned authority, and it pertains to credit the best book, and the book of the best judge.

10. If a judge pass a sentence, and the other judges disagree with him, any one of them who differs with him may mutually pledge with him, [so that] he be not the owner of the suit, nor pleader, nor guider.

11. If a judge mutually pledge with another judge, let whichever of them be cast pay the worth of his tongue; as he adjudged a wrong sentence.

12. Judgeship is not hereditary, that is, the son of a judge cannot be a judge more than another, unless he know what shall pertain to it, and unless a lord bestow the office on him.

13. A judge is to learn acutely, that is, one word or one syllable alters a meaning

duall ynghyfreith; gofyn yn ufydd, pa ham hynny, gofyn ufudd a wna iddaw ellwng y dyrys; gwrandaw yn llwyr, sef yw hynny gwarandaw y cyngheusseddeu o bob parth; cadw yn gofyawdyr, sef yw hynny cadw y ddwy gyngheussaeth y edrych a fo amrafel ynndut wrth anfon geir cyfarch; datcanu yn war sef yw hynny hynn a ddywedeist di, hynn a ddyweist ditheu oll; barnu yn drugaroc, sef yw hynny yn hwyrac ac y gallo, a cheissyaw gwneuthur dygymot rhyngthunt ac onys gallei barnu yn gyfyawn.

xiv. Ny ddyly yat roddi brawt yn rhat: eithyr am dir a dacar pan y holer; eil yw pan fo hawl or cantref yr llall; trydydd lle hyt y ceinyoc, ■ bydd llei ny cheiff ef ddim cany cheiff yna eithyr y ddecfet geinyoc; petwerydd lle am ebediw; pumet lle am dremic; chwechet

xv. O derfydd bot un o ddwy pleit rhac bron ynat yn anufydd y roddi mach ar y obyr yr ynat rhoddet yr ynat y frawt dros yr hwn a fo ufydd: cany ddyly cyfreith nys gwnel.

xvi. O derfydd bot geir cyfarch a gofyn yr hawlwr neu yr amddiffynnwr y bwy y may gwant or ddeu barabl, ae y hwnn y gyngaws a hwnn y canllaw, a phwy a fynno y fwynhau o byddant amrafael; a cheissyaw or cyngaws fwynhau y barabyl ef, a cheissyaw or canllaw mwynhau y barabyl ynteu; cyfreith a at ynnewis yr hawlwr os drostaw y bydd, neu ynnewis yr amddiffynnwr os y gyngaws neu y ganllaw a ymrafalant.

xvii. O derfydd y gyngaws neu y ganllaw dystu mal hynn nai a dystyaf yr ynat na wnaeth hynn, neu na ddywedeist gwbyl drossot; anolo yw y dystyolaeth honno canys tystyolaeth a ellir ar eir a gweithret ac ny ellir ar feddwl; ac nyt oes o hynny eithyr meddwl dyn.

xviii. O bydd marw cyngaws neu ganllaw erbyn dydd colli caffel, ef a eill yr ynat roddi ereill y lle oe newydd.

xix. Ef a eill yr amddiffynnwr gwedy ymrwymaw y cyfreith fynet yng cyngor drwy ganyat yr ynat gwedy datcaner yr hawl iddaw or blaen a gwybot pa cyfreith y tricer arnei. O thric ef yn y lle heb ateb yn rhyhir mogetlet rhag tystu arnaw, a dywedut addef a deu; ac am hynny bit barawt ony cheiff yn y feddwl fynet yn gyngor, nac aet ef ot a bellach noc yr ai yr ynat yw cyngor.

xx. Ef a eill y tafodeu cyfodi pan el yr yneit yw cyngor a dyfot drachefyn pa deloent.

in law; ask humbly, and wherefore, to ask humbly will enable him to free the intricate; to hear fully, that is, to hear the pleadings on both sides; to keep in memory, that is, to keep the two pleadings to see if there be difference between them rendering it needful for sending to interrogate; to sum up patiently, that is, this was said by thee, this was said by thee; judge mercifully, that is, to delay as long as he can, and seek to reconcile them, and if he cannot to judge justly.

14. A judge is not to give a judgment gratuitously: except for land and soil when it shall be sued for; the second is, when there shall be a suit from one cantref to another; the third case, as far as a penny, if it be less he has nothing, for he has then but the tenth penny; the fourth case, in ebediw; the fifth case, in contempt; the sixth,

15. If one of two parties before a judge be disobedient to give surety to the judge for his fee, let the judge pass his sentence for the one that is obedient: for he is not entitled to law who fulfils it not.

16. If there be an interrogation, and the claimant, or defendant be asked, on whose speech do they depend, whether that of the pleader, or that of the guider, and which he willet to be enjoyed if they differ; and the pleader seek to have his speech made use of, and the guider seek to have his speech made use of; the judge leaves it at the choice of the claimant if they be for him, or at the choice of the defendant if his pleader and guider differ.

17. If a pleader or a guider testify thus: 'I will testify to the judge that he has not done this,' or, 'thou hast not said the whole concerning it;' that testimony is nugatory: for testimony can be as to a word and a deed, but not as to a thought; and that is only a man's thought.

18. If a pleader or guider die before the day of loss and gain, the judge can appoint another in his stead.

19. The defendant can, after binding himself to law, go to counsel, with the consent of the judge, after the claim shall have been stated to him, and knowing what law shall be abided by. If he remain in his place too long without answering let him beware lest he be testified against and his silence be said to be confession; and, therefore, let him be ready, unless he think to take counsel, and let him not go further than the judge shall go to consult.

20. The advocates may rise when the judges go to consult, and return when they do.

xxi. Nac aet yr arglwydd oe le tra fo yr ynat yn y gyngor rhac y bot yn orsedd dywallt.

xxii. Nyt rheit gwneuthur cyngaws a chanllaw, eithyr am dir a daear a breint.

xxiii. Ef a ellir gwneythur cyngaws am bob peth a holer o gyfreith, neu am anifeil a dalo drugeint, neu am werth trugeint, neu am drugeint aryant, neu am alanasau.

xxiv. Ny dichawn clafwr fot yn gyngaws.

xxv. Ny ddichawn cerddyfwr a ymroddo y broffes ac ymadawo ar byt fot, na graddwr eglwys mal effeiryat onys llyssa y bleit wynt, ef a eill ynat y llyssu. O mynnir eu llyssu, llysser pan fydder yn cadeiryaw y pleidieu pan ofynno ynat pwy dy gyngaws.

xxvi. O rydd cyngaws arfoll, neu gret, neu fach, nat elei yn erbyn y dadyl hwnn fyth nac yn erbyn neb ae cynhalyei ef a ellir y llyssu drwy brofi yr arfoll.

xxvii. Ny eill byddar fot yn gyngaws.

xxviii. Arglwydd a eill dros y alltut ymrwymaw yn g a that dros fab llei no phedeir ar ddec neu ferch lei deudeg mlwydd, canys gallant wy o cyfreith onyt yr arglwydd, a drugarha wrthaw.

xxix. Nyt godor ar gyngaws eiste yn agos ar yr ynat.

xxx. Ny ddyly cyngaws adaw y le ac os gedy ef a gyll messur y hawl; ny bydd amgen gosp arnaw eithyr drwy ganyat: ef a eill gyfodi ar benn y lin o bydd rheit.

xxxi. Tysty et cyngaws fal y clywo yr ynat ar gwyrda, a galwet teirgweith am frawt, ac onys ceiff galwet ar yr arglwydd yw pheri.

xxxii. Ny ddyly na chyngaws na chanllaw, na hawlwr, nac amddiffynwr nac eiste, na chyfodi na dywedut yn y ganyatto yr ynat; athewi a ddylyant dan gosp pan y harcho ef.

xxxiii. Ot eirch ynat deirgwaith y hawlwr ac amddiffynwr ymddywedut, ac nat atepo yr amddiffynwr, neu na holo y llall, collasant fessur y hawl: canys addef dros fessur ry deu ar hawl a ddyly bot yn barawt ac ny ddyly oet wrth borth wedy yr ymrwymo yngcyfreith os eirch; nar amddiffynwr.

XLVI. [AM VAMŴYS.]

1. O derfydd y ddyd holi tir o famwys, a dywedut dwyn ar y fam dreis o alltut, a hi

21. Let not the lord go from his place while the judge is consulting, lest it be a vague session.

22. There is no need of employing a pleader and guider but for land, and soil, and privilege.

23. A pleader may be employed for every thing that shall be claimed in law, or for an animal that shall be three score pence in value, or for the worth of three score pence, or for three score pence, or for galanases.

24. A leper cannot be a pleader.

25. A religious person that shall be bound by vow and shall have left the world cannot be, nor a clerical graduate, as a priest; if the party do not object to him, the judge may. If it be minded to object to them, let it be done when they shall be arranging the parties, and the judge shall ask: 'Who is thy pleader?'

26. If a pleader give agreement, or faith, or surety, that he would never oppose the suit, or the person who might support it, he can be objected to by proving the agreement.

27. A deaf person cannot be a pleader.

28. A lord can bind himself in [law] for his alltud, and a father for his son under fourteen years, or a daughter under twelve years, for they cannot by law, unless the lord take mercy on them.

29. It is no impediment to a pleader to sit near to the judge.

30. A pleader is not to leave his place, and if he do, he loses the extent of his claim; there is no other punishment for him but through consent: he may rise on his knee if there be need.

31. Let a pleader so testify that the judge and the gwrdas shall hear, and let him call three times for judgment, and if he get it not, let him call upon the lord to order it.

32. Neither pleader, nor guider, nor claimant, nor defendant, is to sit, or rise, or speak, until the judge shall permit him; and they must be silent when he shall require under pain of punishment.

33. If a judge thrice require a claimant and defendant to mutually speak, and the defendant shall not answer, or the other claim, they have lost the extent of their claim: for extreme silence is confession: and the claimant is to be ready, and is not to have time for aid after binding himself in law if he require it; neither is the defendant.

XLVI. [OF MATERNITY.]

1. If a person sue for land by maternity, and say that an alltud violated his mother,

yngwystyl dros un oe chenedyl a holi y tir o famwys or ffordd honno ac addaw gwybyddyeit ar y dwyn y dreis ot ameiut ef y cyfreith a ddyweit nat oes wybyddyeit ar dreis, canys rheith furyedic sydd yna.

ii. Os ynteu a ddyweit fal hynn fy mam i a dducpwyt y dreis y alltudedd ac yna ym casas yr alltut fyfi ac or ffordd honno mi a dlyaf dref tat gyt a chwitheu, a mi a brofaf y dwyn fal hynn; mi a roddaf ym penn yr arglwydd ar ynat ar orsedd fot hawl arnaw am hynny e gospi am hynny, ac am hynny y dlyaf inneu dref tat gyt a chwi.

iii. Dyoer heb y amddiffynwr mi a roddaf ar ygnat oes braw ar dreis, ac am na elly ditheu y brofi na ddlyy ditheu dref tad.

iv. Cyfreith a ddyweit y dichawn yr arglwydd fot yn dyst ar derfynu yr hawl honno ger y fron ef, ac nyt tystiolaeth honno ar y dreis namyn ar y cyfreith a fu yn y llys am y dreis ar gosp am daney.

v. Os yr amddiffynwr a ddyweit hynn yn lle ydd holer tir or ffordd honno: Dyoer heb ef nyt na chwaerw dy fam di y ni, a ni ae gwadwn o gyfreith. Nyt rheit atferwyr y dyngu hanfot dyn ■ famwys canys ehun ae praw.

vi. Dyoer heb yr hawlwr cam y dywedwch ceissyaw gwadu peth o gyfreith y hyn y may y gyfreith yn dieithraw allel y wadu; cany eill neb wadu y gilydd or a ddlyo tref tat neu famwys gyt ac ef, a mi a ddlyaf gyt a chwi; ac am hynny mi a roddaf ar y gyfreith fot yn wir a ddywedafi.

vii. Ar gyfreith a ddyweit may gwir yw hynny pe byw y fam nas gellit y chwaethach gwedy y marw hwyrach y gellir nae alltudaw nae gwadu cany ellir anadfwynaw neb yn absen o c . . . aet; cany chyngein praw ar farw: a phe byw y fam ef gwedy ymrwymeit ef yngecyfreith ae ewythredd rheit fydder iddun wy atdeb iddaw ef or hawl a holei rhac bronni neill ae gwadu ae adef ae arddelw cyfreithawl fal na ddlyei atdeb.

viii. O derfydd y ddyn holi tir o famwys, a dywedut o honaw ladd o honaw gelain yn dial gwr o genedyl y fam, a mynet y dir ynteu yn waetir: ac ar y gyfreith y rhoddafi, can dieleis i gar fy mam y dlyaf inneu ddyfot attoch yn dref tadawc am hynny; ac ot amheuwch hynny may ym ddigawn ae gwyr fot yn wir a draethaf canys mi a roddaf ym penn yr arglwydd bot hawl arnaf gynt.

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she being a hostage for one of her kindred, and in that way claim by maternity, and promise evidences of her violation, if he be doubted; the law says, that evidences are not admissible as to violation, for there is an appointed raith for it.

2. If he say thus: 'My mother was violated in alltudship, and there the alltud begat me, and in that way I am to have patrimony along with you, and will prove the deed thus; I put it to the lord, the judge, and the session, that there is a claim against him to punish him for that, and, therefore, I am to have patrimony along with you.'

3. 'God knows,' says the defendant, 'I put it to the judge, that there is proof as to violation, and as thou canst not prove it, thou art not to have patrimony.'

4. The law says, that the lord can be a witness as to the determination of that suit before him, and that is not testimony as to the violation, but as to the law that took place in the court as to the violation, and the punishment of it.

5. If the defendant say thus, when the land shall be claimed in that way: 'God knows,' says he, 'thy mother was not a sister of ours, and we deny her in law.' There is no need of finders to swear that the person originates from maternity, for he proves it himself.

6. 'God knows,' says the claimant, 'thou sayest wrong, seeking to deny a thing in law which the law expressly forbids to deny; for no one can deny another who is entitled to patrimony, or maternity along with him, and I am entitled with thee; and, therefore, I appeal to the law that I speak truth.'

7. And the law says, that it is true that during the mother's life it cannot be done, and hardly after her death can he be deemed an alltud, or denied; for no one can be degraded in absence by [law;] for proof does not accord as to the dead: and if his mother were alive, after he might have bound himself in law with his uncles, it would be necessary for them to answer the claim he might advance, by denial, or confession, or lawful arddelw that they should not answer.

8. If a person claim land by maternity, and say, that he killed a person to avenge a man of his mother's kindred, and that his land went as blood land: 'And to the law I appeal, as I avenged my mother's relative, I am, therefore, to come to you for patrimony; and, if you doubt that, there are for me enow who know that what I say is true, for I put it to the lord that I had formerly a claim.'

ix. Dyoer heb yr amdiffynnwr rhyfedd y dywedy di; addaw yddwyt ti wybyddyeit ar y peth nys dlyir o gyfreith, nyt amgen noc ar alanas o gyfreith namyn y gadw dyn rhac hort fal honno; ar lle ny ddlyo gwybyddyeit o gyfreith, minneu a roddaf na ddylyy ditheu addaw gwybyddyeit yn lle ny pherthyno.

x. Nac ef Dyoer heb ef nyt wyf fi yn rhoddi gwybyddyeit ar alanas, namyn ar fot hawl a dosparth am y alanas a hynny a allaf i o gyfreith; a gwir yw hynny ac yawn.

xi. Mal hynn y may am famwys y holi yn gyfreithyawl ac erchi y arglwydd trugarhau wrthaw; ar arglwydd a ddyly dyfynnu y ewythredd brodyr y fam neu gefynderw y fam, neu y gefynderw ehun neu y gyfynderw, a pheri iddun roddi eu hattep ym pen un a cholli a chaffel, a hwnnw a ddyly gwneuthur cyfreith.

XLVII. [AM DDADENHUDD.]

i. Dywedet yr hawlwr y fot y hun neu y dat cynn noc ef yiste ar y tir hwnnw trwy estyn arglwydd ynghyfreithlawd orsedd; ac ar ac eredic iddaw a heu a llyfnu a thy ac anlloedd blwyddyn a blwyddynedd, ay yrru yn ancyfreithyawl y arnaw; ac o sit a ameuo hynny bot iddaw ddigawn a gatwo y fot cyhyt a hynny ar y tir; ac o sit a ameho y yrru yn angeyfreithyawl bot iddaw digawn ae gwyr a doddi o honaw ynteu ar y cyfreith dly o honaw dyfot y ddatannuddaw yr aelwyt a anhuddhassei ef neu y dat cynnoc ef.

ii. Attebet yr amdiffynnwr yna un or ddeu atdeb ay gwadu y yrru y ary tir a ddatdanuhuddawdd, ay ynteu dywedut fal hynn: y tir hwnnw ydd wyf i yn y gadw o ddatdanudd y doeth ef y mi; ac o sit a amheu hynny y may digawn ay gwyr bot yn wir a ddywedaf.

iii. Dyoer heb yr hawlwr gwyddyeit a eddeweis i ar fygyrru yar y tir a ddatanuhudeis, a cheitweit a gatwo fy mot gyhyt a hynny o amser ar ar ddechreu hawl o briodolder o honof ar y tir cyfreithyawl.

iv. O ffynna gwybyddyeit yr hawlwr barner iddaw ddatanudd a dyfot yw le hyt ym pen y flwyddyn heb atdeb y neb ac yr hynny ny bydd priodawr ef, eithyr dylu bot iddaw ty a thal ac anlloedd ac eredic megis gwarcheit.

v. O dwc ef geitweit ar ddechreu hawl briodolder o honaw ny ellir cyffro byth arnaw.

9. 'God knows,' says the defendant, 'strangely thou speakest; thou art promising evidences to a thing which are inadmissible in law, to wit, as to galanas, except to preserve a man against such a reproach; and where evidences are not to be by law, I appeal that thou art not to promise evidences, where they are not pertinent.'

10. 'No, God knows,' says he, 'I am not producing evidences as to galanas, but as to the suit and disposal of his galanas, and that I can do by law; and that is true and right.'

11. Thus it is as to maternity: to be legally claimed, and request a lord to have mercy on him; and the lord is to cite his uncles, his mother's brothers, or his mother's cousins, or his own cousins, or second cousins, and cause them to appoint one to answer, and lose or gain, and he is to do law.

XLVII. [OF DADENHUDD.]

1. Let the claimant say, that he himself, or his father before him, possessed that land by investiture from a lord in lawful session; and that he ploughed and sowed and harrowed, and had a house and property for a year and years, and that he was illegally ejected from it; and if there be who shall doubt that, that there are for him enow to prove that he was so long upon the land; and if there be who shall doubt that he was illegally ejected, that there are for him enow who know it; and appealing to the law that he is again to disuncover the hearth, that he had uncovered himself, or his father before him.

2. Let the defendant then answer, either by denial of his being ejected from the land he disuncovered, or saying thus: 'This land which I keep by dadenhudd came to me; and if there be who shall deny that, there are for me enow who know what I say to be true.'

3. 'God knows,' says the claimant, 'I promised evidences as to my being ejected from the land I disuncovered, with guardians who shall defend my being there so long, and to the commencement of my legal possession of the land.'

4. If the claimant's evidences succeed, dadenhudd shall be adjudged to him and to keep his place until the end of the year without answering any one; yet he is not a proprietor, but he is to have a house plot, and property, and ploughing as a conservator.

5. If he bring guardians to the commencement of the claim of propriety, he cannot be ever disturbed.

vi. Onys dwe y dydd hwnnw ef a ddichawn y ddwyn yn yr oeddeu cyfreithyawl vw ddwyn, ac yna ny bydd rheit yr hawlwr aminiogeu tir y holi y tir o ddadanudd peth hagen gwyr gorfotref y brofi y yrru yn angeyfreithyawl y ar y tir.

vii. Rheit hagen yr gwarcheitwat cawl aminiogeu tir a gwyr gorfotref. i. aminiogeu y tir yn y gylch, y gadw y tir ganthaw.

viii. O dyt yr hawlwr yn erbyn yr amddiffynnwr neu y geitwat na henyw or orfotref, dywedet ynteu yr henyw, a bot iddaw ddigawn ay gwyr y hanfot; a digawn a wyr ac a gatwo breint gorfotref; ac nyt rheit y ceitweit hynny eithyr o wyr addfwyn breinyoc.

ix. Os amddiffynnwr a ddyweit o dadanudd y doeth y tir hwn y mi ac ar cyfreith y dodaf na ddylyaf i adaw y tir tra berthyno cadw dadanudd.

x. Dyoer heb yr hawlwr ydd wyt ti yn cadw y tir hwnn hwy no breint dadanudd ac y may digawn a wyr hynny; ac ar cyfreith y dodaf y dlyaf inneu dadanudd ar dy dorr ditheu.

xi. Cyfreith a ddyweit pwybynnac a gatwo tir o dadanudd hwy no breint dadanudd y ceffir dadanudd.

xii. O dichawn o cyfreith yr amddiffynnwr brofi y fot yn briodawr cychwynnet yr ampriodawr rhacddaw ymeith. Ac o bydd cyhydedd y ddwy ddylyet, rhanner yn ddeuhaner y tir, ac eisteddent eill deu ar y tir.

xiii. Pwybynnac a ddel y ddadanud y dref chwe ugeint a dal.

xiv. Os y faynawl y daw punt a dal.

xv. Os y randir tri ugeint a dal.

xvi. Ot hawl brodyr dadanudd yr hynaf a ddyly y dadanudd ac ynteu o rydd ddadanudd yw frodyr.

XLVIII. [AM DERVYNU.]

i. Sef yw cyngwarchadw ty neu olyn, neu ysgebawr: ny ellir terfynu ar dorr y rhei hynny.

ii. Ny ddichawn hefyt eithyr priodawr neu wr breinyoc derfynu.

iii. Nyt a rhanndir hefyt yn nangos, nac yn derfyn; canys pawb a ddyly y randir.

iv. Dadyl derfyn hagen y cilyo gwlat y wrthaw gan ddywedut nas gwddant a dwyn hynny yr creir; o bydd cymreint y tref neu neb ae holo ar neb ay meddyano, a chyt eu

6. If he bring them not that day, he can do so at the legal periods to bring them, and then the claimant will have no need of land borderers to claim the land by dadenhudd; he must have, however, supernumerary-trev men, to prove his being illegally ejected from the land.

7. The conservator, however, must have land borderers and supernumerary-trev men, that is, borderers from the land around him to keep for him his land.

8. If the claimant advance against the defendant, or his guardian, that he did not originate from the supernumerary-trev, let him say that he did, and that he has enow who know he did; and enow who know and will keep the privilege of a supernumerary-trev; and those guardians need be only respectable privileged men.

9. If a defendant say: 'By dadenhudd this land came to me; and to the law I appeal, that I am not to leave the land, while it shall be appropriate to keep dadenhudd.'

10. 'God knows,' says the claimant, 'thou art keeping this land longer than the privilege of dadenhudd, and there are enow who know that; and to the law I appeal, that I am to have dadenhudd over thee.'

11. The law says, whoever shall keep land by dadenhudd longer than the privilege of dadenhudd, dadenhudd is to be had.

12. If the defendant can, by law, prove that he is a proprietor, let the non-proprietor depart from thence. And if the two titles be equal, the land shall be shared, and let them both settle on the land.

13. Whoever comes, through dadenhudd, to a trev, pays six score pence.

14. If he come to a maenol, he pays one pound.

15. If to a randir, he pays three score pence.

16. If brothers claim dadenhudd, the eldest is to have the dadenhudd; and he gives dadenhudd to his brothers.

XLVIII. [OF MEERING.]

1. Conservancy implies a building, or kiln, or barn; boundaries cannot be carried beyond those.

2. No one, likewise, but a proprietor, or a privileged man, can meer.

3. A randir, likewise, is not to be taken when shewn as a meer; for every one is to have his randir.

4. A question of meer, however, from which a country shall shrink, saying, that they know not, and that by the relic; if the trev, or the person who shall claim it,

gwarchadw, yna y rhan cyfreith rhyngthunt yn ddeu hanner; ac yna y dyly arglwydd chwe ugeint a pedeir ar ugeint yr ynat ac felly o bob trefynu rhwng dwy dref un freint.

v. O derfydd na ddylyo yr un or ddwy bleit y tir hwnnw, hwnnw a fydd diffeith brenin.

vi. O bydd datferwyr a ddylyo dosparth dadyl derfyn yawn yw bot wrth a ddywett-oent cyn barnu o gyfreith: sef rhyw wyr y rhei hynny, breyryeit heb swydd iddunt ar neb, na swydd y neb arnunt wynteu.

vii. Ony bydd datferwyr cyfreith a farn y gyngwarchadw terfynu; ac nyt a rhandir yn derfyn; ac o cheissir dwyn cymeint a rhandir colledic ae holo oe hawl.

be equal in privilege to the one who shall possess it, and they be equal, then the law shares between them; and there the lord is to have six score pence, and the judge twenty-four pence; and so for every meering between two trevs of equal privilege.

5. If neither of the two parties be entitled to that land, it is the king's waste.

6. If there be finders, who are to settle a suit of meering, it is right to abide their decision before adjudging by law: those men are to be breyrs without office over any one, and not themselves subject to the authority of others.

7. If there be not finders, the law adjudges preoccupation to meer; and a randir goes not as a meer; and if a randir be sought to be taken, the person who shall claim it loses his cause.

BOOK THE FIFTEENTH.

•BREINYEU GWYR POWYS.

i. Kertawr huenyt huanaw auch mawl
Kert hep dawl heb dwyllaw
Kert uchel antawel antaw
Nyd kasgert kosgort Dyssilyaw.

ii. O dawn mawr mab Duw dylyaf ardelw
Dull kynhelw kynhalyaf
O gerteu bleityeu blaen gwryaf
O ganon kertoryon kanaf.

iii. Cenaon Selyf seirff cadeu Meigyen
Nyd meigoll y kigleu
Kynniuyeid kynneuawd oreu
Kynnytws brenhinet breinbyeu.

iv. Cynnytws Powys per uolyant yr pell
Nyd pall yr digonssant
Dragon dwfyn deuawd a gadwant
Dreigyeu dewr deu prid ny dalyant.

* A poem by Cynddelw, who flourished about 1150-1200, taken from the Myvyrian Archæology.

† The boundary between Powys and Gwynedd followed nearly the course of the river Dyvi, the Berwyn range of mountains, and the river Alun to its junction with the Dee. The limits of Powys on the side of Dyved and South Wales were, in general, the river Wye.

•PRIVILEGES OF THE MEN OF •POWYS.

1. A minstrel, a poetical animator, praises you,
A song without omission, without deceit;
Hear a lay of high theme, inspiring,
Not the hateful song of the train of
*Tysilio.

2. By the great endowment of the Son of God I am to avouch,
The form of example I uphold,
Lays of wolfs, foremost, manliest,
By the canon of minstrels I sing.

3. Offspring of *Selyv, serpents of the conflicts of *Meigen,
Not of battle loss they hear;
Conflicters with superior immunities,
Kings increased their privileges.

4. Powys increased in fair praise from far,
They caused not failure;
They keep the full custom of the leader,
Brave heroes, they pay not two 'prids.

* The religious establishment at Meivod in Montgomeryshire, dedicated to Tysilio.

† Son of Cynan white-car, son of Brochwel the tusked.

‡ The battle of Hethfeld, between Cadwallon king of Gwynedd and Edwin king of Northumbria, in the year 672, in which Edwin was slain.

§ See D. Code, B. II. c. xxiii. s. 23.

- v. Ny thelir o wir o wreitrwyd breisc
A brwysgaw yn rodwyd
Ebediw gwr briw braw dygwyt
Yn dyt brwydyr rac bron y arglwyd.
- vi. Ny thal gwyr Powys penn reith ar
Gymry
Gan gymryd ag kyureith
Wedy treul trylew dioleith
Wedy trin traean o anreith.
- vii. O anreith y dyvu dioual anrec
Anrydet kyuartal
Ermydet terrwyn teyrnual
Eur hybarch hebauc a bual.
- viii. Buant kyd yg gryd yg gretyf kyuaruod
Kyuaruogyon diletyf
Y wrthod annod ac annetyf
O greulan o greulawn gynnetyf.
- ix. Cynnetyf gwyr metueith metgyrn
ortyfneid
Metgwyn greid gretyf heyrn
Gwyllyoet gynt ny gedwynt gedeyrn
Gwyl bentan am dan am deyrn.
- x. Cynnetyf i aergun argoedwys werin
A warawd rac Lloegrwys
Rann y vrawd y vreint ae towys
Rann y chwaer ny cheir o Bowys.
- xi. Cynnetyf y Bowys benn ymadrawt
gwyr
Vch gwiraud eur gymlawt
Yn nep llys yn nep lle anhawt
Nad ef daw ar eu llaw lledcawt.
- xii. Cynnetyf y Bowys kynnessod yn aer
Yn aros eu raclod
Ym blaen cadeu cadw aruod
Ac yn ol diwetwyr dyuod.
- xiii. Cynnetyf y Bowys ban el ar dremyn
Y deruyn diogel
Na bo tro tramwy gyuarchwel
Na bo caeth na bo carr dichwel.
5. There is not paid in truth by strenuous
manhood,
Active in intrenchments,
Ebediw for a wounded man, death
impending,
In the day of battle before his lord.
6. The men of Powys, chief of the Cymry,
pay not,
By enduring injustice,
After strife, bravely slaughtering,
After battle the ^bthird of the spoil.
7. In the spoil that may accrue, a chance
acquisition,
Equal their honorable share,
From the rencounters of an ardent regal
progeny,
Revered gold, hawk, and buffalo horn.
8. They were together in peril in the
scene of onset
Active armed ones,
To oppose impediment and illegality
On gory plain from tyrannical disposi-
tion.
9. An immunity of the mead-reared men
accustomed to mead horns ;
Mead-elated, fierce, of iron frame,
The former dark-watch the mighty
keep not,
The hearth watch around the fire for the
prince.
10. An immunity to the battle-dogs, the
covert community,
That guard against Loegrrians,
A share to the brother his privilege
commands,
A share to the sister is not had from
Powys.
11. An immunity to Powys, men of high
converse
Over liquor flowing from gold,
In no court, in no difficult circumstance,
Comes there to their hand ^cstinted
measure.
12. An immunity to Powys the first onset
in battle,
Awaiting their former fame,
In the van of hosts to meet the attack,
And in the rear to retire.
13. An immunity to Powys when going
upon an excursion
To a secure confine,
That their journey be no subject of
enquiry,
That they be not bond, nor car-returning.

^a See B. 17. c. 11.^b The king, by law, in Wales had the third of the spoil.^c See V. Code, B. 11. c. 11. s. 10.

- xiv. Cynnetyf ywch Bowys ban wnaeth-
auch gorssaf
Auch gorset na bei gaeth
Glyw gwyrthuawr gwyrthodwch chwi
etwaeth
Gwrthodes rywyr righyllaeth.
- xv. Cynnetyf yr dreigyeu uegys dragon
berth
Ny borthynt anetuon
Yn eu byw ar eu ryw rotyon
Na rennid ranneu kynytion.
- xvi. Cynnetyf a waraud y werin Argoed
Nyd argel om bartrin
Nas gouwy gordwy na gortin
Goual tal teledic brenhin.
- xvii. Cynnetyf yr cedwyr ced ysgein y
veirt
Cedweilch heirt hart yd ucin
Eil gwerth gwarth gwrthodes kynrein
Eil gormeil gormesgylch ricin.
- xviii. Gwrthodwch auch cam cenedloet
Powys
Peues cyrt a chyhoet
Glyw kyrchuawr kylchynueirch nyd
oet
Gwyl hebauc heboch neud adoet.
- xix. Nyt adoet uyn dawn yn ouer om
gwlad
Am gwledic ae dirper
Nym gwna tro treigylueirt un amser
Nym twyll pwyll pan ym kyuarcher.
- xx. Gwyr Powys pobyl disgywen
Cad orllawes orllawen
Pedeir kynnetyf cadw cadyr vrteu
Ar dec yr dugant ■ Ueigen.
14. An immunity to ye of Powys when ye
make a stand,
May your session be not restricted
By a gracious lord, yet reject,
Heroes rejected, *apparitor-ship.
15. An immunity to the brave, reared by a
pleasant leader,
Who support not illegality,
During their lives, among all their kinds
of renders,
No ^bquarters are furnished to huntsmen.
16. Immunity guards the community of
*Argoed,
It is not concealed from my bardic
lore
Which neither necessity nor impulse
visits,
From the care of gift payment to a king.
17. An immunity to the warriors of fair
gifts to bards,
Handsome hawks of conflict, grace-
fully bestowed,
A second cause of disgrace the spear-
men rejected,
A second grievance, the oppressive
*progress of royal ladica.
18. Reject your wrong, kindreds of Powys,
Land of songs and notoriety,
For a chief of great resort *progress for
horses there was not.
Hawk watch, without you, was it not.
19. Not useless has been my talent to my
country,
And my sovereign provides for it,
I follow not the course of wandering
bards at any time,
Discretion deserts me not when I shall
be addressed.
20. Men of Powys! a people renowned,
By a skilful contest of joyful result,
Fourteen immunities strenuously up-
held and honoured
They acquired at Meigen.

* See V. Code, B. I. c. xxxv.

^b See V. Code, B. I. c. xvi. s. 11.^c An appellation for Powys on account of its nume-
rous woods.

* See G. Code, B. II. c. xxxv. s. 2.

* See D. Code, B. II. c. xi. s. 8.

INCIPIT PROLOGUS IN LIBRO LEGUM HOWEL DA [HOWELI BONI.]

Britannie leges rex Howel, qui cognominabatur bonus, id est, da, regni sui, scilicet, Gwynedotorum, Powyssorum, atque Dextralium, sapientium, et in uno loco ante suum tribunal congregatorum, uno consensu et diligenti, quia ex omni natione, medio, circiter, temperateque constituit. Acciuit de quolibet pago per suum regnum sex uiros auctoritate et scientia, et omnes episcopos, archiepiscopos, abbates, et sacerdotes totius Wallie pollentes ad locum qui dicitur Tŷ Gweŷn ar Taf [Domus Alba super Tavam], et ibi demorati sunt XL^o. diebus et XL^o. noctibus in pane et aqua, et tunc temperauerunt reditionem forefacti, id est, cosp [punctionem], superflua diminuere que erant in pluribus reditionibus forefacti: ita fecerunt pretium uniuscuiusque rei et iudicium congruum de qualibet re. Tunc surrexerunt omnes archiepiscopi, episcopi, abbates, et sacerdotes, induerunt uestes suas, et insteterunt bacculis cum crucibus et candelis, et ex communi consilio excommunicauerunt transgredientes leges istas, et similiter obseruantes benedixerunt: hec iudicia scripta sunt.

EXPLICIT PROLOGUS.

INCIPIT LIBER LEGUM.

[LIBER PRIMUS.]

I. QUE SUNT OFFICIALES CURIE.

I. A curia sua rex sumpsit exordium, disponens in ea xxⁱⁱⁱⁱ. ministros officiales, quorum primus est

- I. Pentŷlu [prefectus familie].
- II. Secundus offeŷrat teŷlu [sacerdos familie].
- III. Tercius dŷsteŷn [dispensator].
- IV. Quartus braudur llŷs [iudex curie].
- V. Quintus hebogŷt [auceps].
- VI. Sextus pengwastraut [prefectus equisonum].
- VII. Septimus penkenŷt [prefectus venatorum].
- VIII. Octauus gwas stauell [camerarius].
- IX. Nonus dŷsteŷn [dispensator] regine.
- X. Decimus offeŷrat [sacerdos] regine.
- XI. Undecimus bard teŷlu [bardus familie].
- XII. Duodecimus gostegwr [silentarius].
- XIII. Tercius decimus deressaur cnewat [ianitor aule].
- XIV. Quartus decimus deressaur stauell [ianitor camere].
- XV. Quintus decimus moruŷn stauell [cameraria].
- XVI. Sextus decimus gwastraut awŷn [equiso].
- XVII. Septimus decimus cannuŷllyt [candelarius].
- XVIII. Octauus decimus trullŷat [pincerna].
- XIX. Nonus decimus medŷd [confecto medonis].
- XX. Vicesimus suŷdwr [servitor].
- XXI. Vicesimus primus coccus [coquus].
- XXII. Vicesimus secundus troŷdyauc [pedifer].
- XXIII. Vicesimus tercius medic [medicus].
- XXIV. Vicesimus quartus gwastraut [equiso] regine.

II. Hii xxⁱⁱⁱⁱ. ter quolibet in anno debent indumenta sua a rege et regina habere; lana scilicet a rege, et linea a regina, et hoc in Natali, et Pascha, et Pentecoste.

III. Rex debet regine tertiam partem lucri de propria terra. Ministri uero regis debent similiter tertiam partem lucrorum ministris regine.

II. DE PRECIO REGIS ET EIUS SAŷRHAED [INIURIA].

I. Pretium uero regis est, triplicare suum saŷrhaed, et huic triplicationi addere medietatem eius eleuando, et huic toti secundo medietatem, et tercio similiter. Saŷrhaed uero eius est: frangere suum refugium; uel cum duo reges ad fines suos coiurandi causa insimul uenerint, et in illo loco aliquis de hominibus alterius regis hominem alterius interfecerit uel de suis; aut uxorem eius abuti. Redditur uero sic: centum uacce albe cum tauro albo de quolibet pago, id est, cantref, cui rex dominatur; cum uirga argentea eiusdem altitudinis cum rege sedente in cathedra sua usque ad os eius,

et eiusdem grossitudinis cum digito eius medico, et cum cýpho aureo qui sufficiat ad unum tactum potationis regis, et qui habeat cooperculum aureum tam latum ut facies regis, et adeo spissum ut unguis aratoris pollicis qui per septennium aratrum tenuerit, uel testa oui auce: virga debet habere in unoquoque capite tria capita in latitudinem extensa, in quibus stet uirga, et in altero capite similiter tria capita, in quibus cýphus sedeat; capita illa sex eiusdem grossitudinis debent esse cum uirga, et eiusdem longitudinis cum digito eius medico.

ii. Non redditur aurum nisi regi Aberfrau et Dýneuer.



III. DE INIURIA REGINE.

i. Regine uero sayrhaed triplex est: scilicet, frangere suum refugium; uel cedere eam fuste; uel aliquid ui de manibus eius eripere: et tunc tertia pars sayrhacd regis ei restituetur, sed sine auro et sine argento.

IV. DE LICITO REGI.

i. Licitum regis est habere xxx^a. sex homines equitantes in commitatu suo, id est, xxⁱⁱⁱⁱ^{or}. officiales suos, et duodecim hospites, preter familiam, et optimates, et pueros, et ioculatores, et pauperes.

V. DE IURE ET DIGNITATE GURTHRÝCH [HEREDIS].

i. Heres qui post regem regno succedit omnibus debet esse in curia honorabilior preter regem et reginam, debet enim esse filius regis, uel eius frater.

ii. Locus eius in aula est in opposito regis ultra ignem.

iii. Inter heredem et columpnam primo loco iudex habet sedem; secundo offeyrat teýlu [sacerdos familie]; ex altera uero parte heredis penkerd [musicus primarius] patrie; post hunc in illa parte nemo potest sibi debitum uendicare locum.

iv. Pretium uero heredis est equale pretio regis, sine auro et argento; similiter et sayrhaed eius.

v. Omne sumptum et omnia necessaria honorabiliter a rege debet habere.

vi. Hospitium uero eius est aula regis, et cum eo omnes pueri regis, et calo qui ignem custodiat et claudat hostia.

vii. Ancwyn [refectionem] debet habere sine mensura, id est, ad sufficientiam.

VI. DE DIGNITATE REGI.

i. Cum rex sederit in sede sua in tribus festis principalibus, ad leuam suam debet habere quendam uenerabilem uirum de terra, cuius hereditaria dignitas illum locum ei adquirat; iuxta illum kýmellaur [cancellarius]; postea auceps: ad dextram uero suam ponat rex quemcumque uelit uenerari: pedifer debet sedere sub pedibus regis; kannýllýt [candelarius] stare debet ante regem.

VII. DE REFUGIO REGIS ET REGINE ET CUIUSLIBET OFFICIALIUM.

i. Ex quo dýsteýn [dispensator] steterit in aula post prandium in tribus festis principalibus, ponens in ea pacem Dei, et regis, et regine, et optimatum curie, transgredienti pacem illam nusquam erit refugium. Tunc eorum omnium refugium est commune; et super omnia refugia regis refugium est.

ii. Quicumque ergo refugium omnium et regis frerit, nec usquam nec ab unius refugio defendi debet.

iii. Nota quod non potest aliquis mýnýstrorum curie refugium dare, nisi eorum aliquis in curia stans, pro se et comministris suis, pro quibus atestauerit se regis refugium debere prestare.

iv. Refugium regine est, conducere hominem trans fines patrie, sine herlýt [persecutione] et ragot [impedimento].

v. Refugium penteylu [prefecti familie] est, conducere hominem ad finem kemwt [comoti] in quo sit.

vi. Refugium sacerdotis familie est, conducere hominem ad ecclesiam in qua nouissime [missam] celebrauit.

vii. Refugium dýsteýn [dispensatoris] est, ex quo stare ceperit in officio suo in aula, usquedum nouissimus homo de curia ierit dormitum, conducere hominem tanto tempore.

viii. Refugium aucupis est, conducere hominem ad illum locum in quo ultimus aucupatus fuerit.

ix. Refugium iudicis est, ex quo prima causa tractetur ante eum mane, donec ipse discernat ultimam in illo die, conducere hominem tanto tempore.

x. Refugium pengwastraut [prefecti equisonum] est, conducere hominem tanto tempore quantum cursus uelocissimi equi sue custodie donec deficiat.

xi. Refugium penkenýd [prefecti venatorum] est, conducere hominem tanto tempore quo uix cornu eius audiatur.

xii. Refugium gwas stauell [camerarii] est, conducere hominem tanto tempore quanto aliquis eat propter onus cirporum, et ex eo sternat lectum regis, et pannis eum cooperiat.

xiii. Refugium dýsteýn [dispensatoris] regine est, ex quo stare ceperit in officio suo in camera, donec ultimus homo eat dormitum, conducere hominem tanto tempore.

xiv. Refugium sacerdotis regine est, conducere hominem ad proximam ecclesiam.

xv. Refugium bard teýlu [bardi familie] est, conducere hominem ad penteylu [prefectum familie], et penteylu [prefectus familie] usque ad finem kemwt [comoti] in quo sit.

xvi. Refugium gostegur [silentiarii] est, ex quo primum silentium fecerit in aula donec ad ultimum, conducere hominem tanto tempore.

xvii. Refugium deressaur e newat [ianitoris aule] est, conducere hominem longitudinem brachii sui cum uirga uersus ianitorem.

xviii. Refugium ianitoris est, custodire hominem cui refugium dederit donec penteylu [prefectus familie] hospicium petens [per portam veniat], et cum eo illum soluere donec ultimus homo curiam relinquat.

xix. Refugium deressaur stauell [ianitoris camere] est, conducere hominem ad portarium.

xx. Refugium moruýn stauell [camerarie] est, tantum quantum refugium gwasstauell [camerarii] regis.

xxi. Refugium gwastraut awyn [equisonis] est, conducere hominem tanto tempore quanto faber curie faciet iii^o. ferra cum clauis, et cum eo ferret dextrarium regis.

xxii. Refugium candelarii est, ex quo primam candelam accenderit, donec ultimam extinguat, conducere hominem tanto tempore.

xxiii. Refugium medýd [confectoris medonis] est, ex quo ceperit preparare dolium medonis, donec finiat et cooperiat illud, conducere hominem tanto tempore.

xxiv. Refugium swyður [servitoris] est, ex quo ceperit cibos diuidere, donec ultimus homo habeat cibum suum, conducere hominem tanto tempore.

xxv. Refugium cocci est, ex quo assare ceperit primum ferculum, donec ultimum regi apponat, conducere hominem tanto tempore.

xxvi. Refugium troýdýauc [pediferi] est, ex quo ceperit sedere sub pedibus regis, donec rex surgens eat ad cameram, conducere hominem tanto tempore.

xxvii. Refugium medici familiaris est, ex quo iussu regis ad quendam infirmum curandum proficiscatur, donec redeat, conducere hominem tanto tempore : si medicus curie sanauerit aliquem curialem uulneratum iussu regis, ipse habebit gwaydwýsch [uestem cruentatam] uulnerati, et a rege habebit superius indumentum, cum eum postea prius uiderit.

xxviii. Refugium gwastraut [equisonis] regine est, tantum quantum refugium gwastraut awýn [equisonis] regis.

xxix. Refugium kýnnutteý [lignatoris] est, conducere hominem ad ultimum locum in quo ierit pro lignis, et quantum cum lignicium possit iactare.

xxx. Refugium captivi est, quantum potest falcem suam proiicere.

Dictum est de refugiis predictorum xx'iiii^o. officialium, quorum uniuscuiusque qui frerit refugium iniuriam ei infert.

VIII. DICAMUS ERGO QUID PRO SINGULORUM INIURIA REDDI DEBEAT, ET QUANTUM SIT SAÝRHAED UNIUSCUIUSQUE OFFICIALIUM.

I. Iniuria penteylu [prefecti familie] est, quantum tertia pars iniurie regis; et pretium eius tertia pars precii regis; sed utrumque sine auro et argento.

II. Iniuria uniuscuiusque, scilicet, dysteyn [dispensatoris], braudur lys [iudicis curie], penkenyd [prefecti venatorum], pengwastraut [prefecti equisonum], hebogýt [aucupis], gwas stauell [camerarii], est, IX^{ss}. uacce et nouem uncie argenti.

III. Precium eorum cuiuslibet est, nouem uacce et nouies XX^{ss}. uacce cum tribus eleuationibus.

IV. Iniuria ceterorum est, sex uacce et sex uncie argenti.

V. Pretium uniuscuiusque eorum est, sex uacce et sexies uiginti uacce cum tribus eleuationibus.

VI. Siquis hominem occiderit, primo iniuriam eius debet reddere, deinde pretium eius, quia nemo occiditur sine saýrhaed; set redditur sine eleuatione.

VII. Siquis sacerdoti fecerit iniuriam, uel eum occiderit, iudicio synodi puniatur.

IX. DE HOSPICIIS OFFICIALIUM, UBI ESSE DEBEANT.

I. Hospitium penteylu [prefecti familie] est, maxima domus que in media uilla reperiatur; familiares enim debent cum eo hospitari, uel circa eum, ad omne regis negotium parati; cum eo debent bard teylu [bardus familie] et medyc [medicus] collocari.

II. Hospitium dysteyn [dispensatoris] est, proxima domus curie, quia ipse debet deseruire curie, et cocquine prouidere; et cum eo omnes suýdwýr [seruitores] debent esse.

III. Hospitium sacerdotis est, domus sui capellani; et cum eo omnes clerici regis debent esse.

IV. Hospitium penkenýt [prefecti venatorum] est, tritorium regis; et cum eo omnes uenatores.

V. Hospitium pengwastraut [prefecti equisonum] est, proxima domus horreo regis; et cum eo omnes gwastrodyon [equisones] debent esse: ipse distribuit prebendas equorum et hospicia: quilibet equus in prebenda III^{ss}. garbas habebit.

VI. Hospitium hebogýt [aucupis] est, horreum regis, quia caret fumo.

VII. Hospitium braudwr lys [iudicis curie] est, aula regis, habens pluuiar sub capite cui rex insederit in die.

VIII. Camerarius et cameraria debent habere lectum in camera regis.

IX. Hospitium hostiarii aule et hostiarii camere est, domus portarii.

X. DE IURE ET DIGNITATE PENTEÝLU [PREFECTI FAMILIE].

I. Penteylu [prefectus familie] debet habere ancwýn [refectionem] in hospicio suo, scilicet, tres dýscos plenos cýbariis, et tria cornua plena.



II. Quolibet anno debet munerari a rege tribus libris: uniuscuiusque uero familiarium munus libra est.

III. Si familiares regis predam fecerint, et penteylu [prefectus familie] cum eis, ipse habebit partem trium uirorum; et de tertia parte que regis est, unum habebit animal quod elegerit.

IV. Penteylu [prefectus familie] debet habere a regina tertium cornu plenum quod a dysteyn [dispensatore] ei datur.

V. Si penteylu [prefectus familie] ceperit aliquem qui forisfecerit in anteriori parte aule, id est, huc kyntet, tertiam partem de dýruý [multa publica] eius habebit; si uero dysteyn [dispensator] aliquem talem in inferiori parte aule, id est, hýscoret, tertiam partem de dýruý eius habebit: uersa uice, si dysteyn [dispensator] forisfacientem ceperit in anteriori parte aule, tertia pars dýruý eius erit; si uero penteylu [prefectus familie] forisfacientem ceperit in inferiori parte aule, tertia pars dýruý ei cedit.

XI. QUE DÝSTEÝN [DISPENSATORI] DE IURE COMPETANT.

- I. Dýsteýn [dispensator] est particeps xxⁱⁱⁱⁱ^{or}. dignitatum que sunt in curia.
- II. Dýsteýn [dispensator] debet habere potestatem in cocquina et in medgellh [cella].
- III. De nummis cum regalibus cenis reddendis, partem duorum uirorum accipiet.



IV. Cum rex dederit swýd [officium] alicui de swýdogýon [ministris], exceptis principalibus que sunt in curia, dýsteýn [dispensator] de iure premium habebit, id est, gwaber ýstýn.

V. Dýsteýn [dispensator] debet habere corium cerui a penkenýt [prefecto venatorum] in Octobri, ad facienda uasa in quibus portentur cyphý et cornua regis; sed corium illud debet reddi antequam diuidantur coria inter regem et uenatores.

VI. Dýsteýn [dispensator] debet habere partem duorum uirorum de nummis gwas-trodýon [equisonum].

VII. Dýsteýn [dispensator] debet apponere cibum regi in tribus festis principalibus, et seýc [ferculum] superius et seýc [ferculum] inferius, et regi et aliis supradictis propinare, antequam moueat pedem a loco suo post primum silentium.

VIII. Dýsteýn [dispensator] debet habere clamidem penteylu [prefecti familie], et omnes uestes, in tribus festis principalibus.

IX. Dýsteýn [dispensator] debet habere digiti medii sui longitudinem de ceruisia supra fecem; de bragaut [mulso] uero, usque ad medium nodum; de medone, usque ad extremum nodum.

X. Si duo de swýdwýr [servitoribus] certauerint, dýsteýn [dispensator] debet habere tertiam partem de dýruý eorum.

XI. Ipse debet custodire tertiam partem, que regis est, de preda; et si rex eam dýssipat, dýsteýn [dispensator] habebit uaccam et bouem.

XII. Dýsteýn [dispensator] pro rege debet iurare, cum opus fuerit, nisi pro deserto regis; quis maýr [prepositus] et kýmellaur [cancellarius] debent iurare propter desertum.

XII. DE SACERDOTIBUS.

I. Sacerdos familie debet habere indumenta illa in quibus rex utitur in quadagesima contra Pascha.

II. Sacerdos regine debet habere indumenta illa in quibus regina agat penitentiam contra Pascha.

XIII. DE JURE HEBOGÝT [AUCUPIS] ET DIGNITATE.

I. Hebogýt [auceps] debet habere corium cerui a penkenýt [prefecto venatorum], ut fiant cyroteche ad portandum accipitres regis.

II. Cum hebogýt [auceps] aucupando ceperit aut bwn [ardeam stellarem]; aut hwý-bonogýl uenýt [arquatam]; aut cherechýt [ardeam]; in illa die rex debet ei ter seruire:



scilicet, tenere scansilem eius dum descendat ad separandum accipitres ab auibus captis; et tenere equum ipsius dum separat; et tenere scansilem eius dum ascendit: et in illa nocte ter debet eum honorare de ferculis suis.

- iii. Aucupem nullus predare debet, si foris fuerit, nisi preco.
 iv. Non debet aucups potare in aula nisi tres dies in anno, ne inebrietur, et aues negligat: vas tamen potest habere in aula in quo potum suum ponat, et mittat ad hospitium.
 v. Si occiderit aucups equum suum causa aucupandi, uel morbo moriatur, alium statim debet habere a rege in illa die.
 vi. Equus eius partem duorum equorum de prebenda debet habere.
 vii. Eius sunt omnes masculi accipitres, id est, hwyedyd; et omnes nisi que in terra curie ipsius sunt.
 viii. Ancwýn [refectionem] in hospitio suo habebit, scilicet, unum dýscum plenum cum tribus cornibus.
 ix. Ex quo includat accipitres regis in mutis suis, donec eos foras extrahat, non debet alicui respondere de ulla calumpnia; retentus enim est circa aues.
 x. Kýic [progressum] debet habere super uillanos regis semel in anno; et de qualibet uilla rusticana III^{or}. denarios legales, uel ouem fetam, habebit in cibos accipitrum.

XIV. DE JURE IUDICIS CURIE.

i. Iudex curie debet habere partem uiri de nummis qui redduntur cum cena regis: idem dicet omnia iudicia curie, designabitque omnium curialium iura et dignitates: duos solidos de iure habebit ab illo



cuius ius uel dignitatem demonstrat.

- ii. Cum iudices habent mercedem legalem, id est, gober kevereyth, iudex curie debet habere partem duorum uirorum.
 iii. Ipse debet habere partem uiri de preda quam familia regis fecerit, licet domi sit.
 iv. Siquis contradicat iudici iudicanti, et dicat eum prauè iudicare, dent ambo uadimonium in manu domini regis; et si iudex conuincatur, iudicium eius cassum erit, et regi reddat pretium lingue sue; et de cetero nunquam iudicium iudicabit: si autem alter conuincatur, iudici restituet suum sayrhaed; regi uero reddet pretium lingue.
 v. Si quis sine licentia ad audiendum iudices accesserit iudicantes, ut auscultet, et regi reddat tres uaccas camlury [multam privatam]; et si rex presens fuerit, duppliciter reddat.
 vi. Equus iudicis partem duorum equorum de prebenda habebit, stans in uno presepe cum equo regis cotidiano.
 vii. Iudices debent habere III^{or}. denarios legales de omni iudicio, si res de qua iudicent ualeat III^{or}. denarios legales.
 viii. Pengwastraut [prefectus equisonum] debet iudici ducere equum suum phalatum: ipse uero dicet ei gratis leges et iudicia sua.

XV. DE JURE ET DIGNITATE PENGWASTRAUT [PREFECTI EQUISONUM].

- i. Pengwastraut [prefectus equisonum] debet habere a dýsteýn [dispensatore] corium bouis in hyeme, et corium uacce in estate, ut inde fiant capistra equi regis: hoc autem fit antequam diuidantur coria inter dýsteýn [dispensatorem] et swýdogyon [ministros].
 ii. Pengwastraut [prefectus equisonum] debet habere coýssev [cruces] boum et uaccarum occisorum in coquina.
 iii. Ipse debet habere partem duorum uirorum de nummis gwastrodyon [equisonum].



- iv. Penguastraut [prefectus equisonum] debet habere a regina braccalem cum lauernis.
 v. Penguastraut [prefectus equisonum] debet habere ueterem sellam dextrarii regis, et eius frenum.
 vi. Penguastraut [prefectus equisonum] et gwastrodyon [equisones] cum eo debent habere omnes pullos laciuos de tertia parte que regis est de preda.
 vii. Ipse debet habere ancwÿn [refectionem] in hospicio suo, scilicet, unum discum plenum cum tribus cornibus.
 viii. Penguastraut [prefectus equisonum] debet porrigere omnes equos datos a rege, et de quolibet habere ius suum, scilicet, *iiii*^o. denarios, exceptis tribus: de illo qui datur sacerdoti, quia sacerdos debet missas cantare, et cibos benedicere; et de illo qui datur iudici, quia iudex curie debet iudicare omnia iudicia curie, designabitque omnium curialium iura et dignitates; et de illo qui datur ioculatori, quia ioculator debet ligare capistra equi circa testiculos, et sic portare debet extra portam.

XVI. DE JURE PENKENÏT [PREFECTI VENATORUM] ET DIGNITATE.

- i. Penkenÿt [prefectus venatorum] debet habere corium bouis in hÿeme, ad faciendum kÿnllleuaneu [lora] canibus regis.
 ii. Penkenÿt [prefectus venatorum] debet habere nisum doctum ab hebogÿt [aucupe] quolibet festo Sancti Michaelis.
 iii. In nono die post kalendas Nouembrium, debet penkenÿt [prefectus venatorum] cum uenatoribus ostendere regi canes, et cornua cum kÿnllleuaneu [loris], et partem suam de coriis, id est, terciam partem.
 iv. Non oportet respondere alicui se calumpnianti usque ad nonum diem Nouembrium, preterquam alicui de suÿdogÿon [ministris] curie; nullus enim de suÿdogÿon [ministris] curie potest procrastinare causam alterius, si sit qui statim inter eos iudicet.
 v. Penkenÿd [prefectus venatorum] debet habere partem duorum uirorum de coriis [a] uenantibus cum molosis, et ab eis qui cum leporariis partem unius uiri.
 vi. Unusquisque de uenatoribus molosorum debet habere de coriis tantum quantum duo de uenatoribus leporariorum.
 vii. Penkenÿd [prefectus venatorum] debet habere tertiam partem a rege de parte sua de coriis, postquam diuisa sunt coria inter regem et uenatores.
 viii. Penkenÿt [prefectus venatorum] et uenatores



debet habere chÿlc [progressum] super omnes uillanos regis: deinde ad regem omnes ueniant contra Natale, accepturi ab eo quod habere debent, id est, breÿnt [privilegium] et delect [debitum].

ix. Locus penkenÿd [prefecti venatorum] in aula est in opposito regis contra ignem, sed infra columpnam, et cum eo omnes uenatores.

x. Cornu plenum debet [habere] a rege, et aliud a regina, et tertium a dÿsteÿn [dispensatore] cum uoluerit.

xi. Penkenÿt [prefectus venatorum] in hospicio suo debet habere ancwÿn [refectionem], scilicet, un seÿc [unum ferculum] cum tribus cornibus.

xii. Ipse debet habere tertiam partem de dÿruÿ uenatorum, et de camlurÿ et de ebedÿu [obitu], et de mercede filiarum illorum.

xiii. Cum rege debent uenatores esse a Natali Domini donec inuenentur ceruas in uere.

xiv. Ex quo ceperint uenari in uere, usque ad nonum diem Maii, non cogantur respondere alicui, preterquam alicui de swÿdogÿon [ministris].

xv. Venatores, et accipitrarii, et gwastrodyon [equisones] debent habere chÿlc [progressum] super omnes uillanos regis semel in anno; sed singuli separatim.

XVII. DE CAMERARIO ET CAMERARIA.

I. Camerarius debet habere indumenta regis uetera, cum ea reliquerit ;



scilicet, panni lecti regii, et eius tunica, et camisia, et clamia, et bracce, et calige, et calcei, preter in quadragesima, [eius sunt].

II. Camerarius non habet propriam sedem in curia ; ipse enim custodit thalamum regis, et negotiatur inter aulam et cameram.

III. Cameraria uero uestimenta regine habebit, preter quadragesima.

XVIII. DE HOSTIARIO ET IANITORE.

I. Hostiarius regis non debet ab hostio recedere nisi longitudinem brachii sui cum uirga uersus ianitorem,



ex quo rex intrauerit aulam donec omnes ad hospitium pergant : et si ultra procedens et ab aliquo paciatur ei iniuriam, non restituetur.

II. Hostiarius debet habere secum uas in aula in quo potum suum ponat.

III. Omnes pincerne, et assecla cum eis, debent hostiarium uisitare in tribus festis principalibus cum cornibus et candelis, ponentes in uase eius liquorem.

IV. Ad potum apostolorum nomine sumptum, a rege debet habere cornu plenum, et aliud a regina, et unum a pengwastraut [prefecto equisonum].

V. Hostiarius debet tendere coria bouum et uaccarum occisorum in coquina, et ea custodire donec diuidantur ; et de quolibet denarium accipere, preter suam partem.

VI. Si ianitor, uel hostiarius, unum de suýdogyon [ministri] ab hostio siue a porta repulerit, si ipse eum nouerit, tres uaccas regi dupliciter reddat ; ille uero quem repulerit iiii^{or} denarios legales ei reddat ; si autem unus de principalibus patitur ab eo repulsus, reddat xii denarios : swýdogion [ministri] enim libere possunt intrare in aulam, et in cameram, et in coquinam.

VII. Janitor debet habere, de quolibet capto et in uinculis posito, siue in carcere, per unam noctem, iiii^{or} denarios ; et de qualibet preda per portam intrante, ultimum animal debet habere ; et de quolibet plaustro lignorum unum lignum quod elegerit.

VIII. Et cotidie de curia cibum suum, scilicet, un seyc [unum ferculum].

XIX. DE JURE GWASTRAUT [EQUISONIS] ET DIGNITATE.

I. Gwastraut [equiso] debet habere sellam regis cotidianam, et quicquid subster-
nitur, et frenum, et occreas, et calcaria, et cappam pluvię, cum ea reliquerit.



XX. [DE JURE MEDICI.]

I. Medýd [medicus] debet habere terciam partem cere que deponitur de doliis
medonis: alie due partes in tres diuiduntur; due partes ceduntur aule, tercia camere.

XXI. DE COCCO.

I. Coccus debet habere partem duorum uirorum de pellibus ouium, et agnorum, et
hedorum de curia occisorum.

II. Ipse de caldario habebit dýhýnnýon [fragmina].

XXII. DE BARD TEÝLU [BARDO FAMILIE.]

I. Bard teýlu [bardus familie] cum familia regis proficiscatur ad predam capiendam,
si sit cum eis, bonum iumentum de preda debet habere; et si belli fuerit conflictus, can-
tare debet quod dicitur Vnbeynáyth Predeýn [Monarchiam Britannie] ante familiam.

II. Si poeta uenerit ad regem causa extorquendi aliquid ab eo, unum carmen ei
tantum decantet; si ad optimatem, tria; si ad uillanum, cantet donec deficiat.

XXIII. DE FENKERD [MUSICO PRIMARIO].

I. Penkerd [musicus primarius] debet habere mercedes de filiabus poetarum sibi subdi-
torum: habebit quoque munera nuptiarum, id est, kýuarus neýthaur, a feminabus nuper
datis, scilicet, xxiiii^{or}. denarios.

II. Cum regi placuerit in aula audire carmina, penkerd [musicus primarius] primo et
secundo carmina cantare debet; vnum, scilicet, de Deo, et alterum de regibus; et hoc
in anteriori parte aule, id est, huch kýntet: postea cantet poeta familie tercium carmen
in posteriori parte aule, id est, hýscoret.

III. Cum regina uoluerit in sua camera audire carmina, poeta familie tria carmina de
kerdangau [numero perito] debet ei cantare; et hoc uoce moderata, et sine clamore,
ne aula disturbetur.

XXIV. DE FABRO CURIE.

I. Faber curie debet habere capita et pedes bouum et uaccarum enectarum in curia; et
de curia habebit cibum suum, et



clientis sui cibum.

ii. Gratis faciet regi omnia opera sua, exceptis tribus, scilicet, caldario, dolabro, et ferro lancee, id est, pengwayw: de illis habebit mercedem sui laboris.

iii. Faber curie debet habere primos potus in conuiuio, id est, keynon.

iv. Faber curie debet habere iiii^o. denarios de quolibet prisone a se in uinculis posito, cum ab ipsis eum liberauerit.

v. Ipse debet habere mercedem filiarum [in dominio] principis fabrorum sibi subditorum.

XXV. DE JURE PRECCONIS.

1. Precco uocatur Walensice kennat vaur ergrýt, uel communis nuntius, id est; et tocius patrie de summonitione quam facit



uerbum eius ratum est.

ii. Precco debet habere de domo illa que dicitur marutý [domus defuncti] omne lardum non integrum, et omne butýrum bulch [non integrum], et inferiorem lapidem mole, id est, brewan, et omne linum glas [viride], et de annona partem aree [que] proxima est, et gallinas, et murilegos, et securim; et si annona crescit in campo, totam talar [porcam] habebit, et si non fuerit talar [porca], habebit deuheýronýn [duos limites].

iii. Ipse debet habere panem cum pulmento de qualibet domo in quam intrat ad negotium regis.

iv. Lancea preconis debet esse trium ulnarum, ut inprouisse uenire possit.

v. Precco non debet habere tenlýf [duplicaturam] in braccis suis.

vi. Ipse debet habere taurum de preda, si habeatur, uel unum animal sine cauda.

vii. Cum precco moritur, omnia sua in misericordia regis sunt.

viii. Precco debet capere predam penkenýt [prefecti venatorum], si forisfecerit.

ix. Si precco sedeat dum placita regis aguntur, et illi sedenti iniuria inferatur, non redditur ei pro iniuria nisi unum cribrum plenum domesticum de auena, et testa oui auce desuper.

XXVI. DE FAMILIA REGIS.

1. Rex non debet habere exercitum suum de patria sua ad aliam patriam, nisi semel in anno; sed in sua patria, cum opus fuerit, semper ei succurrendum est.

ii. Familia regis, in eo quod familiaris est, iiii^o. uaccas et iiii^o. untias argenti habebit in suo sayrhaed.

iii. Familia regis si ad predam ierit in patria regis, rex habebit omnes iuencos et iuencas duorum annorum; si uero in altera terra, de parte que ei contigerit optimum iumentum familia poete, preter suam partem.

iv. De marutý [domo defuncti] familie sunt omnes oues, et uituli, et iuenci, et iuence, et capree, si in terra regis sit; et quicquid in domo sit, exceptis bobus et uaccis fetis, est debitum preconis; et excepto hoc quod libram ualet et plus; et excepto auro et argento, et uestibus limbosis.

v. Si rex predam fecerit in aliena terra, aurum, et cornua bual [bubalina], et capree, et accipitres, et uestes lýmbose, et omne argentum, si plus sit quam libra, regis sunt.

vi. Si familiares regis uenerunt in dofreth [domicenio] ad domum cuiusdam uillani, quicquid uenerit cum eis et ostensum sit uillano, et postea in domo illa perditum, restituet eis uillanus, preter gladium, et preter braccas quas quisque debet habere secum paratas ad uirilia sua tegenda.

XXVII. DE JURE MAÝR [PREPOSITI] ET KÝMELLAUR [CANCELLARI].

1. Maýr [prepositus] numquam debet fieri penkenedýl [prefectus generis] dum sit in maýroni [prefectura].

ii. Maýr [prepositus] et kýmellaaur [cancellarius] debent custodire desertum regis, et ipsi habebunt mel, et pisces, et parua siluestria animalia, id est, preuet, donec rex de eo suam faciat uoluntatem, et donec homines ad illud inhabitandum uenerint: postea terra illa erit sub rege, legibus addicta sicut alia. Tantum de tunc [libra uectigali] et prýt [pretio terre] non participant cum rege maýr [prepositus] et kýmellaaur [cancellarius].

III. Maýr [prepositus] et kýmellaur [cancellarius] debent habere tertiam partem de lucro regis a uillanis habito: de liberis nichil habebunt.

IV. Non debent constitui super liberum uirum maýr [prepositus] et kýmellaur [cancellarius], nec kýlch [progressus], nec dofreth [domicenium].

V. Maýr [prepositus] uel kýmellaur [cancellarius] potest habere secum tres homines in aula regis ad conuiuium, et in familia domini sui ad cýbum; et ad predam eant cum familia regis, si opus fuerit.

VI. Maýr [prepositus] et kýmellaur [cancellarius] debent ter in anno pernoctare in terra regis super uillanos eius, et tres homines cum unoquoque eorum; sed kýmellaur [cancellarius] habet domum eligere.

VII. Precium maýr [prepositi] uel kýmellaur [cancellarii] est, centum octoginta nouem uacce pro unoquoque eorum cum tribus eleuationibus.

VIII. Saýrhaed eorum est, nouem uacce et nouem untie argenti.

IX. Si quis emerit prelationem que dicitur prefecturam, id est, maýroný, que sua sit iure, libram et dimidium semel dabit: si kýmelloryáyth [cancellariam] emit, similiter dabit.

XXVIII. DE MAÝR BÝSWEIL [VILLICO DOMINICO].

I. Maýr býsweyl [villicus dominicus] debet habere coria bouum et uaccarum occisorum in coquina, si eas custodierit per tres noctes.

II. Ipse debet habere septum uaccarum, et abdomen porcorum, si eas custodierit per tres noctes.

III. Debet quoque [habere] mercedem de filiabus uillanorum de uillis curie adiacentibus.

XXIX. DE BREÝNT LÝS [PRIVILEGIO CURIE].

I. Vbicumque sacerdos familie, et dýsteýn [dispensator], et iudex curie [sunt], ibi erit dignitas curie, id est, breýnt llyss, licet rex sit absens.

II. Tercia pars prede domini est cum idomitis et capris, quia nullo cogente ueniunt, cum argento, et auro, et uestibus lýmbosis, [que,] si plus sit quam libra, regis sunt.

[LIBER SECUNDUS.]

I. DE TEÝR COLOUÝN KEFREÝTH [TRIBUS COLUMNIS LEGIS].

I. Nemo debet iudicare nisi sciat illa tria que dicuntur teýr colouýn kefreýth [tres colonne legis], et precium hominum, et animalium que usui hominum sunt necessaria.

II. Sunt autem hec tria: nau affeýth galanas [novem affinia homicidii]; nau affeýth than [novem affinia incendii]; nau affeýth lledrat [novem affinia furti].

II. HEC SUNT NAU APPEÝT GALANAS [NOVEM AFFINIA HOMICIDII].

I. Primum eorum est, indicare cuidam genti ubi sit homo ille quem occidere uelit, id est, esse tauautrud [linguam rubentem].

II. Secundum est, dare consilium de illo occidendo.

III. Tertium est, consentire homicidio.

IV. Quartum est, esse spectator, id est, keuarwýd.

V. Quintum est, ire in consortio aliquorum ad occidendum hominem.

VI. Sextum est, cum eis uillam intrare in qua sit homo ille.

VII. Septimum est, adiuuare homicidium.

VIII. Octauum est, impedire hominem, id est, earruýdau, donec ueniat qui eum occidat.

IX. Nonum est, spectare eum dum occiditur.

X. Pro quolibet trium priorum de galanas, reddi debent nouem untie argenti, cum iuramento centum uirorum negando llaurudýyth, id est, effusionem sanguinis.

XI. Pro quolibet aliorum trium, nouem untie argenti duppliciter, cum iuramento centum uirorum negando effusionem sanguinis.

XII. Pro quolibet ultimorum trium, nouem untie argenti trippliciter, cum iuramento centum uirorum negando llaurudýyth [effusionem sanguinis].

- xiii. Siquis autem fatetur llaurudýayth [effusionem sanguinis], reddat omnino galanas.
- xiv. Galanas sic diuiditur: tertia pars constituitur super llaurud [manum rubentem], et due alie partes super genus suum.
- xv. Genus uero diuidet illud iterum in tres partes: tertia pars constituetur super gentem maternam, et due alie partes super gentem paternam.
- xvi. Cum llaurud [manu rubente] debent pater suus et mater reddere tertiã partem que cadit super eum, et etiam fratres et sorores reddere cum eo debent; quia, si ipse llaurud [manus rubens] occiditur non agente ab eo interfecti, et galanas eius redditur, pater recipiet tertiam partem de galanas; similiter, si ipse occiditur antequam reddat galanas a se interfecti, pater pro eo reddet.
- xvii. Redditio pro homine interfecto reddi debet siue diuidi usque ad nonum gradum.
- xviii. Frater recipiet siue reddet quantum duo consanguinei, scilicet, patruales.
- xix. Due sorores tantum recipient siue reddent quantum unus frater.
- xx. Pretium sanguinis est xxⁱⁱⁱⁱ^o. denarii: sanguinis Christi pretium fuit xxx^o. denarii; sed indignum uidetur si Dei et hominis sanguis esset ejusdem precii: ideo hominis sanguis minoris precii est, id est, xxⁱⁱⁱⁱ^o. denarii.
- xxi. Pretium sanguinis captiui est xvi. denarii.
- xxii. Tryargay gwayth, gwayth hýt chwll, gwayth hýt weregýs, gwayth hýt laur [triplices sunt termini fluxionis sanguinis: sanguis ad pectus; sanguis ad cingulum; sanguis ad terram]: et dicitur sanguis ille Walensice dogýn gwayth [sanguis plenus] quando a capite usque ad terram manauerit.
- xxiii. Pretio sanguinis qui dicitur gwayth hýt chwll [sanguis ad pectus] adiciuntur octo denarii.
- xxiv. Pretium secundi sanguinis, xii. denarii.
- xxv. Pretium tercii sanguinis, xxⁱⁱⁱⁱ^o. denarii.
- xxvi. Tres sanguines sunt pro quibus nil reddi debet: scilicet, sanguis dentium; et sanguis narium; et sanguis capitis tiniosi: soluti enim sunt sanguines illi.
- xxvii. Oýrcump galanas [subductio tristis homicidii] est, cum alicui imponitur se hominem occidisse, et ille aut ex indignatione aut ex superbia non inficiatur: si ille interficitur agente occisi, parentes eius nichil pro eo recipient, sed cadauer eius contra cadauer prioris dimittitur.
- xxviii. Galanas propositi regis, id est, mayr castell, ix^o. uacce et nouies xx^o. uacce cum tribus eleuationibus.
- xxix. Siquis reddat terram iggalanas [pro homicidio], omni tempore uite sue debet deliberare terram illam de omni reddito.
- xxx. Et sunt eiusdem precii omnes prefectores Demetic.
- xxxi. Mabh eyllt maynorauc awo bengebýr are týr [advena manoriam habens et ecclesiam in terra ejus] eiusdem precii est et mayr [prepositus].
- xxxii. Siquis uadit ad aliquem occidendum et occidatur, et aliquis stat et non occidat, tres uaccas gordwý [opis] causa standi det; duppliciterque neget cum iuramento centum uirorum.
- xxxiii. Qui hominem in uno exercitu deneget, iuramentum quinquaginta uirorum et dimidium libre det, id est, dýwat coýth a mayss [negare sylvam et agrum].
- xxxiv. Si quis predatus aliquem fuerit et negauerit, det iuramentum quinquaginta hominum.
- xxxv. Si quis fecerit quod Walensice dicitur dýnýorn [timorem iniicere], seu kýnlluýn [insidias], xii. uaccas domino duppliciter reddat; eodem modo et pretium duppliciter juxta nobilitatem hominis reddi debet; et duppliciter peniteat qui hoc fecerit.
- xxxvi. Ad negandum kýrch godeýuauc [aggressionem publicam], et kýnlluýn [insidias], seu dýnýorn [timorem iniectum], iuramentum quinquaginta hominum det, sine exule et captiuo; et tres de illis erunt continentes et abstinentes a carne et equitatione.

III. HEC SUNT NAU APPEÝTH THAN [NOVEM APPINIA INCENDII].

- i. Primum est, dare consilium ut incendatur domus aliqua.
- ii. Secundum est, consentire incendiariis.
- iii. Tertium est, ire causa incendendi.
- iv. Quartum est, portare rwýll [fomitum].
- v. Quintum est, llad than [ignem elicere].
- vi. Sextum est, querere fomentum, id est, delwy.
- vii. Septimum est, ignem sufflare donec accendatur.
- viii. Octauum est, ponere ignem ubi comburat.
- ix. Nonum est, uidere combustionem.

x. Siquis aliquod istorum negauerit, det iuramentum quinquaginta uirorum pro eorum quolibet; et sic ei credi potest.

xi. Siquis commodauerit domum cum igne, et accenderit ter eundem ignem in ea domo, ille restituet cui prestita est.

xii. Si domus in uilla de suo igne combusta, duas proximas ab eo combustas reddet.

xiii. Si quis dederit ignem, uel incidat ferro, dimidia pars in igne et dimidia operanti in eo erit.

xiv. Tres ignes pro quorum combustione nil redditur: scilicet, ignis Martio mense accensus, id est, than godeyð; et ignis balnei publici cuiusdam uille; et ignis domus conflatorii, id est, geueil, si sit edificata in spatio nouem cubitorum a domibus uille, et cooperta miricis, uel glebis, uel tabulis.

xv. Qui accenderit ignem in trituratorio et ibi dimiserit, et alius uenerit et superposuerit ligna ita ut comburatur, ambo reddant per medium: si uero fidem prior a secundo acceperit quod ignem extinguat, et hoc notum fuerit, nil reddat qui accenderit.

IV. HEC SUNT NAU APPEYTH LEDRAT [NOVEM AFFINIA FURTI].

i. Primum eorum est, uidere dolum et socium adquirere.

ii. Secundum est, consentire latrocinio.

iii. Tercium est, uiaticum dare.

iv. Quartum est, ire in comitatu latronum et uiaticum portare.

v. Quintum est, cum eis uillam intrare, et frangere domum uel bostar.

vi. Sextum est, capere illud quod furtim rapitur.

vii. Septimum est, ambulare cum eo die uel nocte.

viii. Octauum est, partem ex eo habere.

ix. Nonum est, celare furtum, et precium a latrone accipere.

x. Si quis aliquod istorum negauerit, iuramentum quinquaginta uirorum pro quolibet faciat; et sic ei credi potest.

xi. Si quis lýw [manifestum] uelit assignare, hoc modo debet procedere: actore et reo presentibus, accipiat penreyt [iuratorem precipuum], et iuret in eo quod sole luscente uiderit eum cum re illa, et quod non dixerit odio uel amore uel precio ductus, sed ut rei ueritatem manifestet; ita fit lýw [manifestum], nisi fuerit gurthtung [iuramentum contrarium], seu lýss [reprobatio].

xii. Gurthtung [iuramentum contrarium] fit per iuramentum duorum.

xiii. Lýss [reprobatio] fit propter galanas, uel propter contentionem de terra, uel quia rem cum uxore sua habuit.

xiv. Siquis equum, uel bouem, uel quodlibet furtum inuenerit, ille cum quo inueniatur adducat illuc suum aduocatum, id est, gwarant; et si non potest ducere, accipient eum ut latronem.

xv. De furto numquam sit contentio nisi prius sit super aliquem manac [delatio], cum iuramento in tribus locis: scilicet in hostio cimiterii; et in hostio ecclesie; et in hostio chori; coram presbitero illius ecclesie: et hoc presbiter ille in placito testificatus sit, cuius uerbo credendum est tunc.

V. QUOT ET QUI QUORUM CUILIBET CREDENDUM EST.

Nouem homines sunt quorum cuilibet credendum est et soli in testimonio ferendo.

i. Primus est, dominus inter duos homines suos.

ii. Secundus est, patronus sacerdos inter duos parochianos.

iii. Tercius est, pater inter duos filios suos.

iv. Quartus est, iudex de suo iudicio, si dubitetur quomodo ipse iudicauerit.

v. Quintus est, fideiussor de fideiussione sua.

vi. Sextus, sacerdos de testimonio ei testato, hoc modo: managur [index], et ille qui rem commisit, et sacerdos ecclesie; et ibi dicat sacerdos, 'Pro Deo ne me inducas in falsum testimonium;' ibi iuret tantum; et postea fiet iterum in hostio chori; et iterum super altare: et si ille supra, quam confirmatur, et dixerit, 'Non, sed tu,' et sacerdos ei ter opponat, reddat rem que ei opponitur; ita tamen quod sacerdos cum iuramento confirmet.

vii. Septimus, puella de uirginitate sua.

viii. Octauus, pastor communis cuiusdam uille, de animali ab alio interfecto inter sua animalia.

ix. Nonus est, latro ductus ad patibulum, et certus de morte sua; huius dicto de socio suo credendum [est].

VI. DE DEPOSITARIO.

I. Si depositarius depositum amiserit, re sua propria salua, ipse totum reddet : quod si forte fur suffoderit domum, et ex ea aliquid abstulerit, custode clauem domus habente, de rebus furtim ablatiis nil custos restituet : iurabit tamen ipse et familia sua tota se sine culpa esse.

VII. DE DEBITORE.

I. Qui debitor est, et non negat, reddat ei cui debet prout uoluerit, nisi dies solutionis prius fuerat prefixus.

II. Qui namum pro debito sine licentia ceperit, totum debitum amittet, et tres uaccas camlurý domino reddet fideiussor existens soluendo. Fideiussor uero minime non soluat antequam debitor deficiet : debitor uero non deficiet dum legi paruuerit [paruerit] : lex autem eius est et ius, si ita habuit tria indumenta, id est, trý tudedýn, ut duo soluat, et tercium retineat.

III. Namum debitoris principalis, id est, kýnnogýn, non accipitur, nisi fideiussor illud tradidit.

IV. Non debet fideiussor accipi qui exul est ; neque qui forcior est ; neque monachus nisi abbate consentiente ; neque filius nisi consentiente patre ; neque scolaris nisi consentiente magistro ; neque femina, nisi domina fuerit principalis debitoris.

V. A die autem solutioni prefixo, nisi eo die principalis debitor soluerit, fideiussori conceduntur XII. dies ad soluendum ; deinde XXⁱⁱ., postea XXXⁱⁱ., ad ultimum XLⁱⁱ. dies ; et postea sine ulla contradictione soluet.

VI. Fideiussor debet ducere adauayl kýnnogýn [pignus debitoris] usque ad tutum, et primam uerberationem accipere et ligari ; et si sic non faciat, reddat ipse solus.

VII. Tribus modis differtur fideiussor et kýnnogýn [debitor] in diem terminatum : audito cornu regis euntis in exercitum ; et hawl treýss [actione rapine] ; uel lledrat [furti].

VIII. Quisquis dederit rem alicui, id est, argentum, pro uacca, uel pro lana, uel pro blado, uel pro alia re, et ipse cui res datur sit pro se fideiussor ; et amicus ille mortuus fuerit, res tamen dimiserit cum amicis suis ; debitor ille uoluerit ualentiam rei habere de rebus fideiussoris, et amicus ille qui res mortui habet dixerit quod ipse fideiussor non fuit, accipiat creditor sex uiros probatos de cognatis suis, et iuret super sepulchrum mortui, si poterit inueniri ; si non, iuret super altare dedicatum metropolis ecclesie ; et sic rem suam habeat de rebus fideiussoris.

IX. Teýr meuyllwryayth ýssýt ýnmechniaýth : e chýntaf dýwat ■ uechný ac ef yn vach ; ar eýl adef e uechni ac naallo kymmell ; e tredet dwyn dýebryt or mach gwedy taler ýdaw. [Tria sunt opprobria fideiussionis : primum est, sponsionem negare cum ipse sponsor sit ; secundum est, sponsionem agnoscere et compellere non posse ; tertium est, moratorium se prebere postquam pecuniam recepit.]

X. Fideiussor negans fideiussionem cum VIIⁱⁱ. manu propinquorum sibi in redemptione negabit : si partim negat et partim profitetur, solus iurabit.

XI. Si principalis debitor mortuus fuerit, plegius reddet : unde dictum est in pro- uerbio Walensico, gwell ýw ýth býw de vach noth kýnnogýn [melius est fideiussor tuus esse uivus quam debitor].

XII. Si principalis debitor heredem, id est, filium, habuerit, querat ius suum ab eo, si uoluerit.

XIII. Siquis negauerit mach [fideiussorem] et kýnnogýn [debitorem], det iuramentum XIIIⁱⁱ. hominum de cognatis suis ; due partes ex parte patris, tercia uero de cognatis matris.

VIII. DE INIURIA CUIUSLIBET HOMINIS.

I. Tres sunt iniurie cuiuslibet hominis : id est, si percussus fuerit ; uel cum uxore sua quis concubuerit et confessus fuerit ; uel si pacem et refugium eius quis uiolauerit et confessus fuerit ; nisi ipse potestatem habet.

II. Tria sunt genera dýruý [multarum] : scilicet, unum de pugna ; aliud de furto ; tercium de treýss [rapina] : pro unoquoque earum XII. uaccas domino reddet.

III. Si in curia uel in ecclesia fuerit, XXIIIⁱⁱ. uaccas domino reddat.

IV. Tria sunt que dicuntur trý anhepcor breenhýn, quibus rex carere non potest : scilicet, sacerdos familiaris, ad missam celebrandam et ad benedicenda cibaria ; et iudex curie, ad iudicandas causas et ad dandum consilium ; et familia, que prompta debet esse semper ad opus regis.

V. Trý anhepcor mabhucchelur [tria sunt quibus optimas carere non potest] : scilicet, cýthare [lyra] ; brecchan [teges] ; caldarium.

vi. Trý anhepcor tayauc [tria sunt quibus villanus carere non potest] : scilicet, troth-thýw [limen] ; cawýn [solium] ; talbren [lignum focarium].

vii. Tria sunt que ad regem pertinent sine participatione alii danda : scilicet, thesaurus ; accipiter ; latro.

viii. Tres sunt lýmbi regis que ad regem de iure pertinent : scilicet, llost ledan [fiber] ; beleu [martes] ; et carrlung [mustela candida] : pellis llost ledan [fibri] dimidium libre ualet ; carrlung [mustele candida], LX^s. denarios ; belew [martis], XXⁱⁱⁱⁱ^{or}. denarios ualet : et si in predatione inuenti fuerint, regis erunt.

ix. Tria sunt que si uillanus possidet non potest ea uendere sine licentia domini sui : scilicet, dextrarius ; sues ; et mel : si dominus eius ea noluerit emere, uillanus uendat cui uelit.

x. Tres artes sunt quas non licet filio uillani addici [addiscere] sine licentia domini sui : scilicet, literatura ; fabrica ars ; et poesis : si autem dominus uillani paciatur ut clericus fiat, et ordinetur, postea non poterit eum retrahere, quamuis uelit.

xi. Tria sunt que dicuntur retia regis : scilicet, familia sua ; et allwest [pascuum] equorum suorum ; et grex armentorum suorum : si enim animal de patria perditum repertum fuerit inter armenta regis, rex habebit de eo IIII^{or}. denarios legales ; similiter et de equo inter equos regis inuento, IIII^{or}. denarios legales.

xii. Teýr rwýth mabhucchelur [tria retia optimatis] : scilicet, allwest [pascuum] equorum suorum ; et grex uaccarum ; et grex suum : debet enim habere IIII^{or}. denarios legales de animali inter sua inuento.

xiii. Teýr rwýth tayauc [tria retia villani] : scilicet, grex uaccarum ; et grex porcorum ; et eius hentref [hiemalis domus] : si enim ibi aliquod animal errans inuenerit a kalan [kalendis] Maíi usque ad tempus messis, IIII^{or}. denarios de eo habebit.

xiv. Trituratorium uillani regis xxx^s. nummos ualet, si reddi oportet.

xv. Trituratorium eýllth [advene] XL^{viii}^{or}. nummis redditur.

xvi. Trituratorium uillani optimatis xxⁱⁱⁱⁱ^{or}. denarios ualet :

xvii. Optimatis trituratorium, LX^s. denarios :

xviii. Regis trituratorium, dimidium libre : hoc autem dicendum est de illis que habent pýben [tubum] ; de aliis uero dimidia pars precii cadat.

xix. Tribus modis negatur homo de gente sua de qua dicit se esse : primo, solus pater negat esse filium suum, siue aliquis, hoc modo ; ponendo manum sinistram super caput eius, dexteram uero super altare dedicatum metropolis ecclesie et reliquias, iuret ; secundo, si pater eius mortuus fuerit, caput gentis sue cum sex uiris neget ; tercio modo, si pater non sit, nec caput gentis sue, XL^s. homines negent. Siquis negauerit filium esse suum, mater cum septem mulieribus eiusdem nobilitatis et dignitatis secum iuramento affirment, quod ipse, et non alius, filium illum ex se genuerit ; et post tale iuramentum ius est ut recipiatur. Et eadem lex est de filia.

xx. Tres sunt libere uenationes : id est, uenatio dýuergy [lutre] ; et uulpis ; et capree : he quidem bestie numquam habent certam mansionem.

xxi. Pellis fibri xc^s. denarios ualet.

xxii. Pretium uulpis est, a festiuitate Sancti Iohannis in autumpno usque ad kalendas Februarium, III^{or}. denarii legales : a kalendis Februarium usque ad predictum festum IIII^{or}. denarii sine eleuatione.

xxiii. Precium capree est vi^{or}. denarii.

xxiv. Siquis inuenerit examen appium in ramum pendentem, tollat ut suum.

xxv. Canis qui leporem primus ceperit habeat eum totum : similiter de caprea uel uulpe ita dico, si fuerit super herlýt [persecutionem].

xxvi. Siquis in uia stans uulnerauerit aliquod animal siluestre, sequi illud poterit quamdiu uiderit illud, et si attingat, capiat ut suum ; si autem ab eius conspectu se subtraxerit, amplius non sequatur.

xxvii. Tria cornua regis eiusdem precii sunt : id est, cornu quo bibit ; et cornu quod semper habet in comitatu suo ; et cornu uenationis quod penkenýt [prefectus venatorum] debet portare : quodlibet eorum libram ualet ; sed debent esse eiusdem generis, id est, bwal [bubalina].

xxviii. Tres sunt lýre legales : lýra regis ; et lira penkerd [musicí primarii] ; quarum utraque ualet dimidium libre : plectrum utriusque XII. denarios ualet : et lýra optimatis, que ualet LX^s. denarios ; plectrum eius IIII^{or}. denarios legales.

xxix. Taulborth [abacus] regis dimidium libre ualet, et brecchan [teges] similiter.

xxx. Taulborth [abacus] de ossibus marine belue LX^s. denarios ualet.

xxxi. Si de ceruinis cornibus, xxⁱⁱⁱⁱ^{or}. denarios :

xxxii. Si de bouinis cornibus, XII. denarios :

- XXXIII. Si de lignis, III^o. denarios legales ualet.
- XXXIV. Taulbort [abacus] optimatis LX^o. denarios ualet, et brecchan [teges] similiter.
- XXXV. Pluinar eius XX. denarios.
- XXXVI. Tria sunt que memoriam seruant, et quasi loco testium sunt alicui de hereditate sua: scilicet, henodyn [vetus fornax]; penthan [focarius]; dynhat [siccarium].
- XXXVII. Teýr gwarth keleýn [tres contumelie cadaveris]: scilicet, quando interrogatur quis eum occidit; cuius est feretrum; cuius est tumba.
- XXXVIII. Teýr gorset araf [tria sunt loca pro reponendis telis]: in hostio cimiterii, sub protectione Dei; in placito, sub protectione regis; et ubi hospes hospitatus fuerit, sub protectione Dei et regis.
- XXXIX. Trý guth ne dýwegýr [tres sunt impetus qui non compensabuntur]: cum inuenerit quis mulierem quam putauerit esse uirginem, et inuenerit eam corruptam; hostem non sufficientem; canem irruentem.
- XL. Teýr gauayl nýdatuerir o kefreýt [tria pignora non sunt restituenda]: unum pro furto, si confessus fuerit; aliud pro fideiussore qui non fecerit rectum de fideiussione sua, id est, ar uach ne kýmello; tertium propter galanas.
- XLI. Teýr sayrhaed keleýn [tres iniurie cadaveris]: quando occiditur; quando spoliatur; quando calce pulsatur.
- XLII. Tres aues non debent occidi in terra non sua, sine licentia ipsius cuius terra est: scilicet, aquila; grus; coruus, id est, kýc veran: quorum occisor XL^o. denarios reddet.
- XLIII. Tria sunt que, si in uia inueniuntur, pro furto ablata non reputantur: scilicet, pedol [equi calceus]; acus; nummus.
- XLIV. Tribus de causis non potest corpus malefactoris redimi: pro latrocinio, si fuerit confessus; prodicione domini sui, id est, brat; homine furtim occiso.
- XLV. Trý thauodýauc ýssýt ýaun talu gwely tauaut hwdun [tres advocati sunt quibus rectum est vulnus lingue reddere]: rex; iudex; sacerdos: uulnus enim lingue non redditur nisi tribus: regi; iudici, quando quis conatur ire contra iudicium suum; sacerdoti, quando fuerit siue in ecclesia, siue in tribus festis principalibus, siue coram rege, faciendo aut legendo cartam.
- XLVI. Trý cowýllýauc llýs [tria cooperta in curia]: dolium de med [medone]; iudicium; carmen, antequam ostendatur regi.
- XLVII. In omnibus locis fideiussorem [licet] accipere nisi in tribus: quando acceperis aliquid a rege; quando sacerdos accipit testamentum ab infirmo; et medicus ab egro.
- XLVIII. Tres sunt mutationes sine spe reuersionis, que dicuntur trý charrkewýn heb dat dewel: scilicet, mulier cum diuorcium fecerit a uiro suo; putatiuus uel filius, cum semel rationabiliter recessit a patre suo, id est, gwedy dýwather; uir hereditarius, si fuerit in alio dominio, quando reuertetur ad propria [de] iure non amplius retrorsum.
- XLIX. Tria sunt mortua testimonia, que dicuntur teýr maru testolýayth, que bene possunt stare in iudicio: primum, scilicet, cum [lis] orta fuerit de quadam terra, et rationabiliter terminata publice fuerit coram omnibus; postquam illi omnes qui fuerunt presentes fuerint mortui, filii eorum, uel nepotes eorum, uel alii de progenie eorum possunt testimonium perhibere super hiis que audierunt a parentibus suis; et hii dicuntur gwebedyeyth [testes conscii]: secundum est, cum aliquis per nobiles prouintie ex utraque parte, qui dicuntur amhýnyogeu týr [finitimi terre], per generis deriuationem, id est, per hach et edryt, affirmando et testificando ius suum poterit adipisci: tertium est, cum uiderit lapidem, qui dicitur pentan uayn [lapis focarius], patris sui, uel aui, uel attau, uel proau, uel aliorum de genere suo, et loca edificiorum, et aree, et horrei, et terram arabilem: hec omnia testimonium perhibent ei super ius suum.
- L. Trý agcheuarch gwr [tria indubitata viri]: equus, et arma; et quicquid redditur ei de terra sua; et ea que in výnebwerth [precio faciei] habebit.
- LI. Tria sunt iacula pro quibus nichil redditur: ceruo; cani; pullo laciuo in ýt [segete].
- LII. Tria secreta colloquia debet rex sine iudice habere: cum sacerdote; cum muliere; cum medico.
- LIII. Tres sunt acus legales: acus opertricis regine; et acus medici curandi uulnera; et acus penkenýt [prefecti venatorum] ad curandos canes uulneratos: pro unaquaque illarum III^o. denarii legales; ceterarum uero opertricum denarius legalis.
- LIV. Teýr kýfrýnach [tria secreta] que non debent ab aliquo celari, sed potius ab omnibus manifestari: proditio regis uel domini sui, id est, brat; et kýnlluýn [insidie]; et interfectio parentum suorum.

LV. Tres homines non sunt occidendi: scilicet, rex; sacerdos; et kerdaur [ioculator]; et ideo galanas eis secundum leges non est constitutum.

LVI. Tria sunt animalia que dicuntur untroydyauc [unipedes]: scilicet, equus; accipiter; gellchý [molossus]: siquis fregerit pedem illorum cuiuslibet, reddat precium eius ex toto.

LVII. Tres sunt partus unius precii ut pretium matrum: scilicet, partus molose, id est, gellast, si furatur, siue unus sint siue plures; et partus suis dum sit arethelc [in suili], siue unus siue plures sint; et partus accipitris, siue unus siue plures sint.

LVIII. Tres sunt sues in grege porcorum eiusdem precii, retinentes precium legale per totum annum, id est, xxx^s. denarios: scilicet, uerres gregis; sus maior in grege; cenalis sus, que seruatur ad cenam regis: nemo debet capere [ullum] illorum trium, nec in horreo, nec in horto, nec in quocunque loco detrimentum faciant.

LIX. Omnis camposus edificator a siluano herede tria edificii ligna debet habere, uelit nolit: scilicet, nenbren [tecti trabem]; et dwe nenforch [duas tecti furcas].

IX. DE TERMINATIONE TERRARUM ET UILLARUM.

i. Curia debet terminare terminos suos præ omnibus, et super eam nemo; postea ecclesia; postea libertas, id est, breynt; postea kýnwarchadw [prior possessio]: sed cum curia terminauerit, mayr et kýmellaur [prepositus et cancellarius] debent terminare, et terminos iurando affirmare, si sciant; si non, diuidant illud de quo dubietas est in duo inter uillas que littigant.

ii. Cum quedam uilla terminet aliam, non debet rantýr [particulam] auferre cum termino.

iii. Rex debet habere dimidium libre de qualibet terminacione que sit inter duas uillas.

iv. Iudices uero xxⁱⁱⁱⁱ^s. denarios, si terra adiudicata fuerit alicui.

v. De qualibet rantýr [particula] rex habebit dimidium libre.

vi. Si uilla adiudicata fuerit de qua sit swýd [officium], rex ab eo habebit libram et dimidium.

vii. Si pater alicuius habuerit domum, aut horreum, aut siccarium, aut dýnhat, aut dodýn, cum aratione, in aliqua terra; uel si alius habuerit supradicta, et dadanhut [actionem possessoriã] postulauerit, de iure debet mitti in possessionem paternam, id est, dadanhut, de his que patris sui prius extiterant, donec annonam messuerit, et donec uerta [uerterit] dorsum suum ad cumulum annone; et post in ix^o. die kalendarum Nouembris dabit responsum, et in secundo nono iudicium.

viii. Cum terram calumpnietur nono die Nouembrium, reus debet habere spatium usque ad nonum diem Maii: si autem infra hunc terminum non habeat iudicium, oportet eum iterum eam calumpniari nono die Maii, si iudicium habere uelit.

ix. Cum terram calumpnietur nono die Nouembrium, reus debet habere spatium quindecim dierum, ut querat amicos suos; postea aliorum xv^o. dierum, dum accipiat consilium; et si aliquis ex cognatis suis sit in aliena patria, tempus expectandi eum habebit usque ad kalendas Februarium: postea per totum tempus ueris arandum est, et non oportet placitis intendere usque ad kalendas Maii.

x. Eodem modo, si nono die kalendarum Maii terram calumpnietur, et non sit iudicium usque ad Augustum, postea non oportet placitis intendere ante nonum diem Nouembrium.

xi. Dadanhut [si actio possessoria] adiudicetur alicui, [qui] cum onere dorsi ad terram uenerit, tribus diebus ac noctibus manebit quietus; in tercio calumpnietur ille eum [reum], et habebit responsum in tercio, et iudicium in nono.

xii. Si dadanhut [actio possessoria] adiudicetur alicui, et uenerit cum palustro, id est, carr, quinque diebus et noctibus quietus sine clamore sit ibi; in quinto habebit responsum, et in nono iudicium.

xiii. Cuicumque dadanhut [actio possessoria] a iure iudicetur, nullus illum iure poterit alius expellere nisi proprie hereditarius, quia secundus dadanhut [hereditarius] non expellit primum.

xiv. Nullus improprius, id est, arehoýth, expellit alium improprium; et si duo hereditarii contenderint, nullus eorum iure poterit alium expellere.

xv. Sic declaratur placitum regis terre: primo calumpniatores debent extendere illorum calumpniam; deinde defensores eorum defensionem ostendant; et secundum hoc

debent maiores patrie, id est, henŕyeyth gwelat, considerare diligenter simul qui illorum uerum affirmant et qui non : et postquam maiores natu recitauerint sententiam, tunc debent soli iudices exire separatim, et iudicare secundum hoc quod recitauerint maiores natu ; et quod iudicauerint iudices debent regi extendere [ostendere].

xvi. Sic terminatur placitum mete in terra regis et terra ecclesie : bacculus et euangelium debent metam facere, id est, qui diutius terram custodiunt ; si eiusdem dignitatis fuerint, et tamdiu custodiunt, unusquisque iuramento affirmant metam suam, et postea diuidant per medium.

xvii. Si duo domini habuerint flumen in metam, et arbor per medium fluminis ceciderit, et si contentio fuerit orta inter eos uterque eorum potius instrumenta ad arborem illam tendere debeat, de iure illius est terra in qua arbor creuerit.

xviii. Si quis fregerit metam terre que fuerit inter duas uillas, reddat domino iii^{ss} . uaccas camlury, et possessori terre iiii^{ss} . denarios legales ; et iterum facere metam sicut ante fuit.

xix. Qui uiam publicam uel fossam termini arauerit x^{ss} . solidos reddat.

xx. Qui inceperit litem contra aliquem intendere, et aduersarius eius paratus fuerit respondere, actor autem litem omittens per annum integrum et unum diem, licet postea litem intendat, nil a reo iure consequitur.

X. DE TESTIBUS RENUENDIS.

i. Qui testimonium offert super aliquem, non debet iurare donec ducat suum testimonium sicut ius est, et postea iuret ; et ille qui renuit, antequam iuret, accipiat reliquias a manu eius, et iuret quod falsum est testimonium eius, cum iuramento, sicut ius est testimonium, et dicat causam renuendi ; et tunc iudices causam si ydonea sit uideant : si autem ante testificationem renuerit, perdat causam suam.

ii. Siquis testes prouocauerit, et eosdem producere non poterit, litem amittet.

iii. Gwebedyeyth [testes conscii] in omni loco uice testium tenent, et tantum ualent in causa quantum testes.

iv. Siquis testes reprobauerit antequam iurent eo ipso, admittuntur contra eum.

v. Reprobatur quidem testis de causis : scilicet, pro fide uiolata ; pro sacramento uiolato, id est, periurio ; et si iure [iuret] sua propria testimonium ; uel si rei illius pro qua testimonium fert particeps fuerit ; uel pro pretio ; uel pro timore alicuius potentis ; uel amore amici, uel odio inimici : et si una causarum istarum nota fuerit, eadem potest reprobari.

vi. Reprobatur item testis hiis tribus de causis : si dictum est, et infamia fuerit, quod cum uxore rem habuerit contra quem producitur ; et si fur denotatus fuerit, id est, lleydŕ keuadef ; et si aliquem de parentela sua interfecerit, et hoc ipse prius conquestus fuerit coram plebe ecclesie, uel in consistorio domini, id est, dadylua, nec inde ius consecutus fuerit.

vii. Cum uero terra terminanda sit, non oportet expectare nonum diem alicujus mensis ad eam terminandam ; sed quando regi placuerit et optimatibus.

viii. Si contingat quod ecclesia edificetur in uilla rusticana sumpta a rege licentia, et in ea missa celebretur, et corpora ibi sepeliantur, extunc uilla illa libera erit : quando accipiat, reddat regi dimidium libre.

ix. Si uillanus regis suscipiat filium optimatis ad nutriendum, ex licencia regis et consilio gentis sue, ille filius debet habere partem hereditatis cum filiis uillani post mortem eius.

XI. DE DIUISIONE TERRARUM.

i. Tribus uicibus debet terra diuidi : primo inter fratres ; secundo inter consobrinos ; tercio inter filios consobrinorum : sed ultra de iure non diuidatur.

ii. Cum fratres inter se diuidant hereditatem, iunior debet habere tygdŕn, id est, edificia patris sui, et viii^{ss} . acras de terra, si habuerint.

iii. Ipse debet habere istas tres res quas, filio minori uiuente et mortuo patre, restituere potest si date sunt a patre in pignore usque in nonum diem, et que sunt trŕy thelws kenedŕl [tria cimelia generis] : sic uero potest redimere in nono, et in decimo, et usque infinitum temporis : res uero hec sunt : callaur [caldarium] ; et chwlltŕr [culter] ; et bwayll kŕnnut [securis lignorum].

iv. Quilibet fratrum debet habere viii^{ss} . acras et locum tygdŕn [edificii].

v. Junior debet diuidere hereditatem inter fratres ; senior autem primo eligere ; postea secundum etatem eligant usque ad iuniorem.

VI. Progenies que terram suam inter se non diuiserit, licet non sit nisi unus [hereditarius] solus, sed ille terram solus habebit, nisi ipse denegauerit ea que rex debet habere de terra illa; et quantum ipse non occupauerit rex ut suum possidebit.

VII. Si uero progenies que terram suam inter se diuiserit, et eius una pars forte defecerit, partis deserte rex ipse heres permanebit: et si quis diu peregre fuerit, cum redierit habebit a rege et a confratribus terre patrimonium suum, si pro eo stare uoluerit et illud defendere poterit; dat atamen pretium custodiendi, si habere uoluerit, scilicet, dimidium libre.

VIII. Qui passus fuerit regem patrimonium suum dare alteri ipso presente, et omni prohibente, quamdiu uixerit eo iure carebit, nec illius proles de cetero recuperabit.

IX. Ne dodŷr de gan nebun dŷaspat ȳnllŷs [nec cuiquam competit quiritationem facere in curia], nisi quando denegatur ei ius et iudicium de hereditate sua in placito domini sui, et si nonus fuerit de parentela sua, que forsitan tota periit preter ipsum.

X. Si quis ter uocatus fuerit ad respondendum alicui de terra, et ipse non ueniat, si non sit retentus aliqua ȳdonea causa, terra illa debet dari ei qui eam calumpniatus fuerit: si autem secunda uel tertia uice uenerit, reddat 111^o. uaccas camlurŷ, eo quod uenire neglexerit ad prefixum terminum, scilicet, prima uel secunda uice.

XI. Siquis reddat kŷnhasset [honorarium] de terra, nil reddere debet in obitu suo, id est, in ebedŷw.

XII. Quicumque calumpniatur terram per parentelam, id est, hach ac edrŷf, oportet seniores patrie scire parentelam illam, et iuramento eam affirmare antequam respondeatur ei.

XIII. Quisquis terram alienam tenuerit per tres generationes, id est, teŷr hoŷss rehenŷ, in eadem patria cum eis qui eam calumpniatur, post tantum spatium sine appellatione, id est, haul, et sine domus combustione, et sine aratri fractione, non cogitur respondere de ea; lex enim clausa est inter eas.

XIV. Quisquis dŷv [diu] in exilio moram faciens tandem repatriauerit, et ab amicis et cognatis partem querat hereditatis, si concedant ei partem, debent [habere] ab eo dimidium libre, id est, pretium custodiendi.

XV. Si rex dederit terram alicui rationabiliter, filius eius non potest auferre ei terram illam, licet uelit.

XVI. Propter dolum regis et kŷnlluŷn [insidias] debet homo amittere hereditatem suam.

XVII. Sciendum est quod lex de terra regis non clauditur in minori spacio quam centum annis.

XVIII. Si quis arauerit terram interdictam ex parte domini regis, possessor terre debet habere ab eo 111^o. denarios legales eo quod terram suam aperuerit; et 111^o. denarios legales eo quod deposuerit aratrum de terra sua; et de qualibet gleba subuersa, id est, chwŷss, habebit denarium; et si glebe numerari non possunt, mensura pedis accipiatur pro gleba. Rex uero habebit omnes boues, cum aratro, et uomere, et cultro, et precium dextri pedis aratoris, et dextre manus stimulatoris bouum, id est, geylwat. Hoc reddit qui alterius terram arauerit.

XIX. Siquis aperuerit terram alienam, et abscondens in ea aliquid, illud quod absconditur habebit possessor terre illius, si non sit thesaurus; omnis enim thesaurus regis est.

XX. Siquis ultra tres noctes in possessione alicuius sine licencia manserit, amittat totum quod habet.

XXI. Si homo episcopi uel abbatis cum homine regis certauerit in terra regis, regis est dŷruŷ eorum.

XXII. Si duo homines episcopi uel abbatis in terra regis certauerint, regis est dŷruŷ eorum.

XXIII. Siquis anhel [laqueum] fecerit in terra aliena, et infodiat eam, domino terre illius reddat 111^o. denarios legales eo quod terram eius aperuerit; et animal, si quod in eo capiatur, domini terre est: regi uero 111^o. uaccas camlurŷ.

XXIV. Siquis foueam trituratorii, id est, pwll odŷn, in aliena terra sine licencia foderit, 111^o. denarios legales reddet domino agri.

XXV. Si tale trituratorium comburatur, 111^o. denarii legales pro eo redduntur.

XXVI. Si quis domum edificauerit in terra aliena sine licencia, reddat regi 111^o. uaccas camlurŷ: domum uero habebit possessor terre.

XXVII. Siquis rete miserit in aqua sine licencia, rete habebit terciam partem et heres [terre] duas.

XXVIII. Siquis calumpniatur terram pertinentem ad ecclesiam, si mater ecclesia sit non erit expectandus nonus dies alicuius mensis.

XXIX. Nemo debet habere principalem sedem ex parte matris, id est, penkeueystet, nec dignitatem aliquam, id est, swýd, si sit ex parte patris qui debeat habere, licet aliqua pars terre ei concedatur ex parte matris; sed tamen dignius est quod aliquis ex parte matris habet ea quam aliquis alienus.

XXX. Quando uillanus hereditatem suam a rege accipit, de unaquaque rantýr [particula] rex debet habere LX. denarios.

XXXI. Sciendum est quod si femina quedam prebeat sese uiro absque licencia gentis sue, non oportet quod proles eius habet partem hereditatis cum gente materna, nisi eorum gratia.

XXXII. Si mulier indigena detur exuli, filii eius partem hereditatis habebunt, preter sedem principalem. Ex tali coniugio nascuntur gwarthec dýuach [vacce stemmatis defecti] hoc modo: si ex muliere indigena et ex marito suo exule nascitur aliquis qui hominem occidat, pars matris reddat galanas; quia pater eius non habet amicos super quos diuidat precium eius: et si de terra regis fuerit mater, tota proles erit regis.

XII. DE OCTO PÝNUEÝRCH [EQUIS SARCINARIIS] REGIS.

I. Octo sunt pýnueýrch [equi sarcinarii] regis, semper enim cumulant bona ad opus regis: scilicet, mare, desertum regis, pauper extraneus terram regis pertransiens, latro, mortuus subita morte, mortuus de quo habeat ebedýw, et dýruý, et camlure.

XIII. DE CENA ET PROCURATIONE REGIS.

I. Pretium cene regalis est libra: scilicet, dimidium libre pro pane; et LX. denarii pro enllýn [companagio]; et LX. pro potu: et hoc si cena non reddatur suo tempore.

II. Mensura cene regalis est summa equi de triticea farina, cum carne bouis, et septem dereua [thrava] unius uinculi de auena; et quod sufficiat uni dolio de melle, dolium uero debet esse nouem palmarum in longo et in lato; et xxiii. denarii, si dignitas, id est, breýnt, non liberet debitorem.

III. Qui medonem reddit regi, xxiiii. denarios etiam dat ministris regis, qui sic diuiduntur: dat sex camerariis, hostiario unum, illuminatori candele unum, pincerne iii. id est, trullýat, uel operimentum dolii, hostiario palatii duos, unum hostiario camere, pýncerne uero qui dicitur dýsteyn unum, coccis viii.

IV. De libera uilla ubi sit maýr [prepositus] et kymmellaur [cancellarius] medo recldi debet.

V. Dolium bragaut [mulsi] quod kýmmeallaur [cancellarius] dat, cum xii. candelis et xii. nummis, eiusdem longitudinis sit et [dolum] medonis; et xxiiii. candele a maýr [preposito] cum totidem nummis.

VI. De libera uilla ubi sit swýd [officium] medo reddi debet.

VII. De alia libera uilla in qua non sit swýd [officium] ceruisia redditur.

VIII. Ubi debetur unum dolium de medone, si inueniri non potest, duo dolia de bragaut [mulso] reddantur; si autem bragaut [mulsum] non inuenitur, iii. de ceruisia reddantur: et hoc pro cena hýemaly.

IX. Maýnaur [manoria] uero plenaria est que septem particulas, id est, rantýr, continet; et de unaquaque dolium ceruisie domino reddi debet, cum LX. panibus et pulmento: et hoc a festiuitate Omnium Sanctorum usque ad Maium mensem.

X. Dolium autem continebit iii. modia, duas amphoras in modio.

XI. Cum modio xxx. panes, et xv. cascos, et rýschen [patellam] butiri longitudinis trium pugnorum et trium digitorum et totidem latitudinis [reddet].

XII. Terra autem modii habet tres centum acras et duodecim; ut in trescentis acris habeat possessor araturam suam, et pascua, et ligna, id est, xii. domicilia.

XIII. Sexdecim pedes et dimidium iugum faciunt longum, id est, hýryeu.

XIV. Juga octodecim longitudinem acre faciunt, et duo latitudinem.

XIV. DE DAUNBWÝT [DONO CIBI].

I. Censu terre que dicitur rantýr [particula], est a uillano, siue unus sit siue multi sint in ea: dona cibi domino reddere debent [villani] a festiuitate Omnium Sanctorum usque ad Maium mensem; et dolium ceruisie cum companagio.

II. Dolium uero debet esse eiusdem longitudinis et latitudinis sit et [dolum] medonis.

III. Dona uero hec sunt: perna salsata, que trium digitorum sit in clunibus, et in scapulis, et in collo; et sus trium annorum, [habens] ambitum lardi sine mensura; et si non fuerit perna, vas butýri trium palmarum sit in longo et in lato sine moyl [summitate];

cum LX^a. panibus; et nouem ex illis debent esse peýlleýth [similaginei], uel rýnnýon [de farina avenacea crassiori], scilicet, sex ad aulam, et tres ad cameram; et tam spissi sint ut non plicentur [prehensi] per horas [oras], quorum latitudo [est] ab articulo usque ad cubitum, id est, ab helýn hýt arduin; cum nouem panibus debent reddere manhat emenýn, id est, [vas] de nouo butyro, trium cubitorum in lato et unius in longo; cum LX^a. paruis manipulis unius uinculi de auena; et hoc in hýeme tantum.

iv. Si de uaccis redduntur, bos magnus, et crassus, et exiteratus, id est, cauus, sine uisceribus, pro tribus donis: et hoc in hýeme tantum.

v. Si denarii redduntur, x^oviii^o. denarii pro unoquoque dono; et unus denarius ministris, id est, ýrdaeredwýr ae kynnwlo [qui hec colligunt].

vi. In estate uero, aries trium annorum uiuus, et crassus, pro uno dono, quem nos dicimus maharýn; cum xx^o. tenuibus panibus; et cum caseo qui ex omni lacte tocius uille in unum collecto mane uel meridie coagulari potest; cum nouo butýro eiusdem latitudinis ut disci qui est latissimus in domo ipsius, altitudinis uero trium digitorum; sine denariis, et sine manipulis, et sine ceruisia, et uacca crassa: et hoc in estate tantum.

vii. In autumpno, predicta mensura sicut in hýeme, sine dofreth [domicenio]; sed kýlch e kenedýon [progressus venatorum]; et in uere, donec uenantur ceruas.

viii. Chýlc [progressus] datur in hýeme equis domini et ministrorum eius, et equis domine, exceptis equis familie.

ix. Si rex proficiscatur extra terram suam, regina debet habere kýlch [progressum] cum pueris et puellis.

x. Cum inceperint querere accipitres, hebogýt [auceps] debet habere kýlch [progressum] super omnes uillanos regis. Kýlch [progressus] datur ministris ioculatoribus, id est, kerdorion, de aliena patria dum expectant donaria sua.

xi. Villani regis omnia edificia regis fabricabunt, id est, holl adeýlat.

xii. Villani regis debent facere nouem domos ad opus regis: scilicet, aulam, cameram, cocquinam, penu [capellam], stabulum, kýnortý [stabulum canum], horreum, odýn [siccarium], et latrinam.

xiii. Villani pro filiis suis respondebunt usque ad annos xiiii^o., et postea filios suos regi denotabunt; et ipsi pro illis erunt legibus regibus adistis [regis addicti].

xiv. Rex debet [habere] a uillanis summarios in expedicione sua, et de qualibet uilla rusticana hominem cum securi et cum equo, qui castra regis edificent; sed interim erunt ad expensam regis.

xv. Mabeyllth cwýnossauc [villanus qui regi commeatum prestat] reddat ministris regis xii. denarios cum singulis donis, ne uictus eius dissipent horreo.

XV. DE PRECIIS HUMANORUM MEMBRORUM.



i. Nouem sunt membra hominis principalia: id est, duo oculi, duo labia, due manus, duo pedes, nasus, quorum quodque sex uaccas et sex uncias argenti [ualet]; et suo gogeuarch [precium cicatricium conspicuarum], que sunt in facie, et in pedibus, et in manibus.

ii. Lingue pretium est dimidium precii omnium membrorum.

iii. Si auris hominis incisa fuerit, et tamen ea audire possit, talis abscisionis precium est due uacce et due uncie argenti.

iv. Si clausa sit omnino, sex uacce et sex uncie argenti.

v. Genitalia membra coequantur dimidie parti membrorum.

vi. Precium digiti est uacca et xx^o. denarii.

vii. Precium pollicis est due uacce et due uncie argenti.

viii. Omnia membra hominis simul connumerata ualent lxxx^a. et viii^o. libras.

ix. Precium dentis est xx^oiiii^o. denarii.

x. Si genuinus, id est, ractant, fractus sit, gogeuarch, id est, precium sanguinis, quater reddatur ei, et hoc si non sponte.

xi. Si uero sponte per iram, sayrhaed eius cum suo gogeuarch [precio cicatricis conspicue], sicut superius.

xii. Dens molaris, id est, kýldant, xl.^{viii}. denarios ualet.

xiii. Precium cýcatricis que in facie hominis est, id est, kereýth gogeuarch, dimidium libre, si non sponte; si uero sponte per iram, reddat ei ter precium sanguinis, et sayrhaed quod est precium cicatricis, id est, dimidium libre, sine precio sanguinis; et quolibet anno dum uixerit pallium de quo decenter possit cicatricem faciei sue cooperire.

xiv. Pro uulnere in manu dextra, precium sanguinis cum duabus eleuationibus.

xv. In sinistra, cum una eleuatione.

xvi. Pro cicatrice in pede dextro, precium sanguinis cum una eleuatione.

xvii. In sinistro, sine eleuatione.

xviii. Si captiuus liberum percusserit, manus dextra ei abscidatur, uel dominus captiui iniuriam libero reddat.

xix. Si liber captiuum percusserit, xiii.^o. denarios ei reddat: sex [sunt] pro tribus ulnis ad faciendam ei camisiam, et iii.^o. pro braccis, et pro peronibus et cýrotecis unus; pro ualgo [falce] unus, pro fune xii. ulnarum unus, pro securi unus, si sit siluanus.

xx. Si quis percussus sit in capite ita quod cerebrum appareat; uel in latere uulneratus ita quod intestina appareant et exeant; uel percutiatur ita quod os femoris uel brachii sit fractum: pro quolibet eorum iii.^o. libre reddende sunt; inde enim fit periculum uite.

xxi. Si quis percutiatur in capite suo, et inde ossa fracta deponantur de superiori parte creuuan [cranii], iii.^o. denarii reddi debent pro quolibet osse sonante in cneo uase.

xxii. Si autem de inferiori parte creuuan [cranii], iii.^o. denarii legales reddi debent pro quolibet osse sonante in cýfo cneo.

xxiii. Cum suo sayrhaed debent uulnerato qui opem medici indiguerit hec reddi: iii.^o. denarii pro patella in qua lauatur sanguis eius; et iii.^o. pro sepo; et unus denarius quaquaque nocte pro luminario; et unus denarius quaquaque die pro cibo medici.

xxiv. Si quis mittat manum in capite alicuius per iram, reddat ei pro capillis duos denarios, et de pollice duos denarios, et unum de unoquoque digito, cum sua iniuria.

xxv. Si aliquis dixerit quod alius fecerit ei iniuriam, et ille negauerit, dabit iuramentum suum contra dictum alterius.

xxvi. Si sanguis exierit, uel cleýs [contusio] ibi fuerit, duo alii eiusdem dignitatis debent iurare cum eo.

xxvii. Siquis animal percusserit, et ictus ab animali super hominem ceciderit, ille qui animal percussit medietatem iniurie reddat; ille uero cuius animal fuerit alteram reddet medietatem.

xxviii. Si animal alicuius aliquem uulnerauerit, uulneratus animal habebit; et si ipse cuius animal fuerit cum eo [illud] non dimiserit sine iuris oblatione, uulnus suum reddet siue ictum.

xxix. Filius si terram non acceperit nec uxorem acceperit a domino, eiusdem sayrhaed est et pater eius; si uero terram acceperit aut uxorem, membrum patris est, et ita dupplam partem sayrhaed patris sui habebit.

xxx. Eligat quisque suum sayrhaed, uel secundum penkenedýl [prefectum generis], uel secundum suam propriam dignitatem.

XVI. DE CAPTIVIS FUGIENDIS.

i. Siquis inuenerit captiuum fugientem a domino suo, dominus uero ipsius det iii.^o. denarios inuentori, si in suo pago inuenerit; si in secundo, viii.^o.; si in tercio, xii.; si in quarto xvi.^o. denarios legales; et non ulterius proceditur.

ii. Si quis de naue defenderit captiuum fugientem a domino suo, habeat xxx.^o. denarios.

iii. Si captiuus alicuius fuerit occisus ab aliquo, reddat pro eo libram et dimidium, ita tamen si iuuenis sit, magnus, et fortis; sed si ita sit iuuenis, ut dictum est, xx.^o. annorum uel ultra, libram ualet: eodem modo reddatur de furto si sublatus sit.

iv. Dýruý captiui, si furtum fecerit: de primo furto dimidium libre; de secundo libra; de tercio dampnatio membrorum, sicut de libero.

v. Sayrhaed captiue femine, xii. denarii.

VI. Si fuerit gwenýcgýaul [in ministeriis domesticis occupata], cuius non est de iure ire ad molam nec ad rau [fodiendum], xxⁱⁱiii^o. denarii est iniuria eius.

VII. Si quis uiolauerit ancillam alicuius, uel percusserit eam, dominus eius debet habere ab eo xii. denarios.

VIII. Quocienscumque aliquis ancillam alicuius sine licentia cognouerit, tociens domino suo xii. denarios reddat.

IX. Siquis eam inpregnauerit, aliam ancillam postea, ad seruiendum domino eius donec pariat, adquirat.

X. Si in partu mortua sit, uel causa partus, alia ancilla postea detur, et pater pueri eum nutriat: et reddat domino suo pretium eius legale.

XI. Iniuria hominis, si uxor eius stupratur, uel aufertur, eleuatur ter.

XVII. DE PRECIIS HOMINUM ET SAÝRHAED [INJURIIS].

I. Precium penkenedýl [prefecti generis] est, ter nouem uacce et ter nouies uiginti uacce, cum tribus eleuationibus.

II. Saýrhaed eius, ter nouem uacce et ter nouem untie argenti.

III. Ille qui est generis sui genarcha uel cephas, id est, penkenedýl, reddere [debet] domino suo in anno xxⁱⁱ. solidos.

IV. Quisquis liber ea que domino suo debet reddere inter kalendas Nouembrium et festum Sancti Martini reddat.

V. Quecunque officialis dignitas fuerit in potestate illius qui cephas est gentis sue, eius erit; et si ipse aliquam dignitatem filio suo uel consanguineo dederit, ille domino reddet xxⁱⁱ. solidos.

VI. Quilibet liber quem rex liberauerit xⁱⁱⁱⁱ. solidos regi reddet, nisi fuerit alicuius dignitatis.

VII. Quicumque reddit in anno xxⁱⁱ. solidos domino suo, tantundem reddet in mercede filie sue, et tantundem cum terram suam acceperit, et tantundem in obitu suo.

VIII. Qui decem solidos domino suo in anno, tantundem reddet in quolibet trium supradictorum.

IX. Precium optimatis est, nouem uacce et nouies xxⁱⁱ. uacce, cum tribus eleuationibus.

X. Saýrhaed eius est, ixⁱⁱⁱⁱ. uacce et nouem untie argenti.

XI. Precium nobilis qui dicitur kanhwýnaul [ingenuus], lxⁱⁱ. iiii^o. uacce cum tribus eleuationibus.

XII. Saýrhaed eius est tres uacce et tres uncie argenti.

XIII. Si [sit] sub optimate cum occidatur, optimas ille debet habere sex uaccas ab interfectore, quia homo suus erat.

XIV. Rex uero terciam partem habere debet pro kýmmeil, id est, pro eo quod constringit interfectores ad iusticiam, et quicquid predari poterit in naturali die.

XV. Sic uero diuiditur: duppla pars tocius precii patris, triens est pars matris, dato prius de toto pretio eius triente regi: sicque diuiditur usque ad septimam generationem.

XVI. Maýr [prepositus] uel mabhuchelur [optimas] cuius familiaris occisus fuerit tres uaccas habebit ab interfectore.

XVII. Precium latronis est viiⁱⁱ. libre.

XVIII. Homo de Powýss ab homine de Gwýnet [Venedotia], similiter de Deheubarth [Suth Wallia], et de Anglico, in suo saýrhaed non habet nisi tres uaccas et iiii^o. untias argenti.

XIX. Galanas omnium supradictorum est lxⁱⁱ. iiii^o. uacce sine eleuatione.

XX. Precium uillani regis est lxⁱⁱ. i^o. uacce cum tribus eleuationibus: saýrhaed eius, tres uacce et iiii^o. untie argenti.

XXI. Duo oculi viiⁱⁱ. partem tocius precii ualent cum una eleuatione.

XXII. Similiter et duo pedes, et una manus et unus pes, sextam partem tocius precii ualent sine eleuatione.

XXIII. Precium uillani optimatis est dimidium precii uillani regia.

XXIV. Precium gowr [uillani aduene] est dimidium pretii uillani optimatis.

XXV. Precium exulis regis est lxⁱⁱ. iiii^o. uacce sine eleuatione.

XXVI. Precium exulis optimatis est dimidium precii exulis regis.

XXVII. Precium exulis uillani est dimidium precii exulis optimatis.

XXVIII. Quilibet homo habet eleuationem in suo pretio, nisi exul tantum.

XXIX. Vncie ille que dantur cum uaccis sunt pro eleuatione.

XXX. Pretium captiui de ultramarinis partibus libram et dimidium ualet.

- xxxI. Si autem ex hac insula sit, libra est pretium eius.
- xxxII. Dicit lex quod membra cuiuslibet hominis eiusdem precii sunt; sic ergo membrum regis eiusdem precii et membrum uillani: sed, tamen, maior est iniuria regis uel optimatis quam uillani cum membrum eius absciditur.
- xxxIII. Siquis cum lancea alterius interfecerit hominem, tertia pars de galanas cadit super lanceam: eodem modo et de omnibus armis.
- xxxIV. Cum ergo uenerit aliquis ad placitum regis, uel ad alium locum in quo rex et optimates insimul fuerint, dicat, "Hic pono arma mea in pace Dei et regis, nequis ea surripiat ad aliquod malum faciendum." Et si testes inde habuit, quamuis cum armis suis aliquis occidatur, non est culpandus, neque aliquid de galanas cadit super arma.
- xxxv. Si socius tuus una uice percusserit hominem, uel cum lancea pupugerit, tu nil solues quum subitum factum est; si autem amplius paciaris, culpandus es.
- xxxvi. Siquis arma sua non suspenderit altius quam sit caput hominis stantis, et in ea quis uulneratus fuerit, arma sint uulnerati, uel dimidium reddat: is cuius fuerit terra totum reddat.
- xxxvii. Si quis arma sua accommodauerit, et eis aliquis uulneratus fuerit uel occisus, dimidium reddat: mutuuum autem accommodatum semper reddatur.
- xxxviii. Siquis contra regem superbe uel turpiter loquitur, reddat III^s. uaccas camlurý dupliciter.

XVIII. SEPTEM SUNT DOMUS EPISCOPALES IN DEUETH [DIMETIA].

- I. Meneuia est sedes principalis in Cambria.
- II. Lan Ýssan in Roa.
- III. Egluýs Degemman, [hodie Rhos Crowther].
- IV. Egluýss Hussilt, [Llan Usyllt].
- V. Egluýss Teylau et Teuledauc, [Llan Deilo, et Llan Deulydog].
- VI. Egluýss Hwadeýn, [Llan Huadein].
- VII. Egluýss Kenew, [Llan Genau].
- VIII. Abbates Teylau, et Teuledauc, et Ýsmaelis, et Degemman tenentur esse clerici siue ordinati.
- IX. Ebedýw cuiuslibet illorum domino Dývet [Dimetie] erit, id est, XII. libre, uel qui illis successerint reddant.
- X. Meneuia, quia prima est, ab omni debito soluta [est].
- XI. Ecclesia Kenew et ecclesia Hwssilth, quia terris carent, ab illo debito libere erunt.
- XII. Qui sanguinolentam fecerit unam predictarum sedium, sex libras reddat ei, et lauatricem de genere suo in obprobrium generis sui et in memoriam redditionis.
- XIII. Nemo Meneuensem antistitem sine ipso presente uel suis canonicis iudicare presumit.

XIX. DE LEGE PUELLARUM ET FEMINARUM.



- I. Si quis ducat uxorem datam ei a gente sua, et infra septennium eam dimittat, reddat ei suum egwedý [dotem suam].
- II. Si uero post septennium dimittatur, de omni substantia debet habere dimidium, nisi uir per aliam libertatem possit plus habere.
- III. De prole duas partes debet uir procurare, scilicet, maiorem et minorem; mater uero terciam.
- IV. Si insimul fuerint usque ad alterius obitum sine herede, in duo diuidatur tota substantia, scilicet, dimidium uiro, et dimidium uxori.
- V. Injuria femine maritate secundum breýnt [privilegium] uiri sui redditur.
- VI. Si maritus eius occidatur, primo redditur sayrhaed, deinde pretium eius: sed de sayrhaed eius coniux debet habere partem ut frater.

vii. Siquis acceperit uxorem, et dederit ei dotem, et postea inpregnauerit, et antequam pariet dimissa sit, reputabitur illud tempus ei pro nutritione a quo dimissa est: ipsa uero nutriet infantem, uelit nolit, per annum et dimidium: ipse uero dabit ei pro nutritione ouem fetam cum uellere et agno, deinde patellam ferream uel iiii^{o} . denarios, deinde monocria frumenti ad faciendum ei pulmentum uel rýnnýon [farinam avenaceam crassiorem], deinde tria palustra de lignis, deinde duas ulnas de albo panno ad cooperiendum eum uel iiii^{o} . denarios, deinde nutrici eius duas ulnas de panno radiato uel xii . denarios, deinde uaccam fetam cum uitulo, deinde tria palustra, scilicet, unum de frumento, alium de ordeo, tertium de auena: hec omnia matri debentur reddi si illa uoluerit.

viii. Si qua pregnans abortium fecerit a quarto die usque ad mensem integrum, ille cuius culpa hoc factum fuerit quartam partem precii eius secundum nobilitatem reddet; et propter hoc uocatur gwayth kýndelwaut [sanguis ante formationem], quia nondum sit formatus.

ix. Si in secundo, uel in tercio, uel in quarto mense fecerit, terciam partem precii eius secundum nobilitatem reddet.

x. Siquis fecerit in quinto mense, uel post animatum onus fuerit, dimidium precii eius reddet.

xi. Si quis cum muliere tribus diebus et tribus noctibus aperte et coram omnibus dormierit, et ita uadit in lectum antequam cooperiatur ignis, et non surrexerit ab ea mane donec discooperiatur ignis, tria animalia eiusdem longitudinis auris et cornu debet mulier habere a uiro [de] illo iudicio si ab eo dimissa est; et totidem habebit si qua in rapinam ierit: et talis lex est earum que datoribus carent, sed proprio consilio taliter agunt.

XX. DE SEPARATIONE UIRI ET MULIERIS.

i. Si mulier habuit datorem uel datores, sub dote sint usque ad vii^{o} . annos; et si tres habuerint de septimo anno noctes, omnis substantie eius medietatem mulier de iudicio habebit.

ii. Siquis uxorem suam sine lege dimiserit et aliam superduxerit, iuditio domini uenire debet, et femina repudiata in domo esse propria usque ad nonum diem; et in illa die, si dimissa sit, omnia que illius sunt de domo prius exeant, et post ultimum numerum ipsa de domo exeat.

iii. Vir habebit omnes sues; mulier oues: vir habebit omnes equos et equas, boues et uaccas, iuuenos et iuuenas; mulier capras.

iv. Postea suppellex sic diuidatur: omnia uasa lactis preter unum bayol [multrale] mulieris sunt; et omnes disci preter unum uernum, id est, kýcdýschil, uiri sunt: palustrum uero et iugum unum mulieris sunt; omnia dolia et omnia uasa potus uiri sunt.

v. De uestimento lecti uir habebit omnes uestes que subtus sunt; mulier que supra.

vi. Postquam aliam duxerit uxorem, uir debet mittere uestimenta lecti mulieris quam repudiauit.

vii. Vir habebit caldarium, et brecchan [tegetem], et pluuiar, et nýthlen [linteum uentilatoris], et cultrum, et securim lignorum, et terebrum, et retentaculum, et falces omnes preter unam falcem, et cratem: mulier habebit patellam et tripodem, dolabrum et cribrum, uomerem et unam falcem, linum et lini semen, et trýchwt [loculum], preter aurum et argentum; que duo si fuerint, id est, thelesseu, in duo equalia diuidantur: tela si fuerint, in duo equalia diuidantur tam linea quam lanæ.

viii. Vir habebit horreum et annonam, et quicquid super terram et in terra continentur, et gallinas, et omnes aucas, et unum cattum; et si plures fuerint, omnes mulieris sunt preter unum, ut supradictum est: mulier habebit carnem salsatam et iacentem super terram, et caseum recentem super terram; sed postquam eleuantur carnes et casei, nil de illis mulier de iure habebit. Vas butýri, si non sit plenum, mulier habebit, et pernam similiter si non fuerit integra, et caseum si non fuerit integrum, et tantum de farina quantum ipsa poterit inter manus suas ferre de cella in domum cum genu fortitudine: vnusquisque habeat uestimenta sua congrua preter pallia, que diuidi debent.

ix. Et postquam sic egerint si uir aliam duxerit uxorem, sit ipsa libera a uiro suo, id est, dílyss; quia de iure nullus uir debet habere duas uxores.

x. Siquis dimiserit uxorem suam, et postea eum facti penituerit, et illa a primo libera alteri uiro data sit, si potest prior uir eam attingere habentem unum pedem in lecto cum alio uiro et alterum pedem ultra lectum, prior uir de iure debet eam habere.

xi. Siquis duxerit puellam in llatruth [rapinam], et dicat puella "Quantum mihi dabis?" Et ille dixit tantum, firmans illud fide sua uel super reliquias, et postea negauerit; accipiat puella reliquias et iuret quod tantum promiserat ei: et sic nullo modo potest contradici, quia testimonium eius testimonium est.

xii. Siquis duxerit uxorem quam putauerit esse uirginem et inuenerit eam corruptam, et secundo eam cognouerit, et cum ea usque mane dormierit, nil de iure puelle potest ei auferre: si uero postquam nouit surrexit ad nuptiales uiros, et eis testificauerit, nil ei de iure debet reddere.

xiii. Si in crastina temptet eam et contradicit femina, tunc consideratur eius etas; si matura sit in pilis et uberibus, et si uenerint muliebria eius, septem de proximis ei cognatis cum utroque parente eam purgent, eodem modo si matura sit.

xiv. Si pro certo habeatur corrupta, seccetur camisia eius ante et retro, et bubulus unius anni inuncta cauda tradatur; si in manu eius permanserit, sit ei pro dote.

xv. Vxor optimatis potest dare camisiam suam, et clamidem, et peplum, et subtalares, farinam, lac, et butyrum, et caseum sine licentia mariti sui; omnemque suppellectilem domus sue potest commodare.

xvi. Vxor uillani nil potest dare sine licentia uillani nisi mitram suam, nec commodare nisi cribrum quo possit audiri stans in limine domui sue dum propter illud clamet.

xvii. Quamuis puella eat in llatrut [rapinam] cum uiro sine licencia parentum suorum, illi tamen cum suo domino eam passim retrahere licet inuitam, sed cum suo iure: tunc etiam non cogetur pater eius mercedem reddere.

xviii. Si femina eat in llatrut [rapinam] que ante uirum cognouerit, hec potest cum suo uiro inuitis parentibus remanere; sed ubicunque eius sit mansio, ibi merces eius querenda est.

xix. Si quis uiolenter puellam cognouerit, reddat domino mercedem et dýruý: puelle uero suam iniuriam, et egwedý [dotem], et edýlesruýt [evictionem] det.

xx. Si autem uir uiolentiam negat et mulier hoc affirmare uelit, capiat eius membrum pudibundum in leua manu, reliquias uero in dextra, et iuret quod cum membro illo uim ei intulerit; sicque nil perdet.

xxi. Siquis uim intulerit puelle uel femine que sola ambulat et negauerit, det iuramentum quinquaginta uirorum, quorum tres erunt continentes et abstinentes a carne et equitatione; si uero confessus fuerit, puelle uel femine reddet ius suum et quietam clamabit: regi uero reddet uirgam argenteam altam usque ad os eius, ita grossam sicut [digitum] medicum eius, et cýphum aureum super uirgam in quo possit sustineri plenus potus regi, ita spissum sicut unguis aratoris pollicis qui per septennium aratrum tenuerit.

xxii. Si due femine sole ambulauerint, et inde passe fuerint, nil de iure consequentur: si uero socium habuerint secum ambulantem, licet paruum puerum, dummodo non feratur in dorso, ius suum plenarie habebunt.

xxiii. Si mulier lectum uiri sui sine causa reliquerit, antequam a uiro suo iterum in lecto recipiatur iii^o. uaccas camlurý reddat ei, eo quod dominus eius est.

xxiv. Si mulier uiro uerbum irrogauerit uerecundum, id est, geýr kewýlýt, iii^o. uaccas camlurý ei reddat, quia dominus eius est.

xxv. Si sine causa a uiro suo mulier uapulauerit, secundum dignitatem suam ei iniuriam uir suus reddat.

xxvi. Quisquis coniugem alicuius uerberauerit, uir eius habebit dimidium sayrhaed.

xxvii. Siqua mulier habuerit rem turpem cum alio uiro osculo, id est, cussan, quartam partem sayrhaed ei reddet, nisi in ludo qui dicitur llawan [iocosus]; et in conuiuio; et quando aliquis de longe uenerit: similiter et de govissiau [contrectata]: qui autem coitum fecerit, totum restituet sayrhaed.

xxviii. Si femina habens maritum de alio infametur, si tamen incertum sit, septem mulierum manu se expurget; si iterum eodem modo infametur, iuramento xx^oiiii^o. mulierum manu se expurget; si tercis uice cum quadam certitudine hoc affirmetur, iuramento quinquaginta mulierum manu se expurget.

xxix. Hec infamia tribus modis oritur: scilicet, siquis uiderit de luco uenientem, uirum autem ex alia parte luscii eiusdem eadem hora egredientem; uel si uisi fuerint sub uno pallio; uel si uir uisus fuerit inter femora eius.

xxx. Adulter si negauerit adulterium, det iuramentum quinquaginta uirorum.

xxxi. Tribus de causis potest femina habere suum egwedý [suam dotem], licet ipsa uirum relinquat: scilicet, si sit leprosus uir; et si habeat fetidum anhelatum; et si cum ea concumbere non possit.

xxxii. Si mulier opposuerit alicui uiro quod uis ei illata sit ab eo, et ille negauerit, et si contradictio fuerit inter eos, mulier debet habere ab eo lw gweyllit [iuramentum voluntarium]; et si mulier fecerit iuramentum contra, id est, gwrthung, debent ire in nouam domum sub nigro panno, et coram omnibus debet uir probare si possit an non.

xxxiii. Tria sunt que non possunt mulieri auferri licet ob suam dimittatur culpam: scilicet, cowýll [antipherna]; et argeuereu, id est, animalia que secum a parentibus adduxit; et animalia que redduntur pro vyneswerth [precio faciei], si maritus eius aliam cognouerit.

xxxiv. Si filia alicuius, uel neptis, uel alia que in custodia illius fuerit cum aliquo in rapinam ierit, pater reddet domino ius suum, siue auunculus eius sit, quia eam non custodiuit.

xxxv. Si femina eat, ipsa sola reddat ius suum, uel uir eius, uel qui eam rapuit.

xxxvi. Cum cowýllh reddatur cuidam puelle, si de illo non facit uoluntatem suam antequam a uiro suo mane surgat, communis erit inter eos.

xxxvii. Femina legaliter maritata ter habebit vyneswerth [precio faciei], si maritus eius aliam cognouerit: primo dimidium libre; secundo libram; tercio cum omni dote sua et iure suo libera discedat: uerum si ipsa hec ulterius paciatur, numquam habebit vyneswerth [precio faciei].

xxxviii. Si puella aliqua detur uiro et ibi dicat eam inuenisse corruptam, ipsa debet affirmare se esse incorruptam iuramento quinque hominum, id est, patris et matris, fratris et sororis, et suo proprio.

xxxix. Siquis ducat uxorem in llatruth [rapinam], et eam ad domum ducat cuiusdam optimatis, ille accipiat a uiro fideiussorem de mercede eius domino suo danda, aut ipse reddat, sed antequam insimul dormiant.

xl. Nemo debet dare feminam antequam accipiat fideiussorem de mercede eius domino suo danda.

xli. Triplex est pudor puelle: primus, cum pater suus, ea presente, dixerit se illam uiro dedisse; secundus, cum uiri lectum intrauerit; tercius, cum a lecto surgens inter homines uenerit: et ideo pro primo datur amwabýr [amobragium]; pro secundo cowýllh [antipherna]; pro tercio egwedý [dos], si relicta fuerit.

XXI. DE AMWABEREU [AMOBRAGIIS].

- i. Merces filie penkenedýl [prefecti generis] est libra.
- ii. Merces filie maýr [prepositi], libra et dimidium.
- iii. Merces filie kýmellaur [cancellarii], libra.
- iv. Merces filie optimatis qui habet hereditatem, id est, swýd, dimidium libre.
- v. Sine swýd [hereditate], lx^a. denarii.
- vi. Merces filie uillani, xxⁱⁱⁱⁱ^o. denarii.
- vii. Merces filie cuiusdam aduene siue extranee, xxⁱⁱⁱⁱ^o. denarii, si in terra regis a uiro ducatur.
- viii. Merces filie cuiusque illorum qui sunt suýdogýon pennadur [ministri supremi] curie libra est.
- ix. Merces filie cuiuslibet aliorum curialium, dimidium libre.
- x. Merces filie fabri curie, dimidium libre.
- xi. Merces filie bonhedic kanbuýnaul [generosi ingenui], xxⁱⁱⁱⁱ^o. denarii.

XXII. DE EBEDÝWEU.

- i. Ebedýw penkenedýl [prefecti generis] est libra.
- ii. Ebedýw maýr [prepositi], libra et dimidium.
- iii. Ebedýw kýmellaur [cancellarii] est libra.
- iv. Ebedýw optimatis qui habet hereditatem, id est, swýd, dimidium libre.
- v. Sine suýd [hereditate], lx^a. denarii.
- vi. Ebedýw cuiusque illorum qui sunt suýdogýon pennadur [ministri supremi] curie est libra.
- vii. Ebedýw cuiuslibet aliorum curialium, dimidium libre.
- viii. Ebedýw uillani regis xc^a. denarii: xxx^a. horum maýr [preposito] et kýmellaur [cancellario], et lx^a. domino.
- ix. Leprosi cum seculum dimittunt ebedýw dare debent dominis suis.
- x. Optimates non debent habere in ebedýw a uillanis suis nisi lx^a. denarios, quia non habent maýr [prepositum] neque kýmellaur [cancellarium].
- xi. Si ecclesia in uilla uillani fuerit, in suo ebedýw domino dabit dimidium libre.

xii. Ebedýw sanctimonialis, xvi. denarii.

xiii. Si uir fuerit stauellauc [cameram habens], xxⁱⁱⁱⁱ^{or}. denarios in suo ebedýw debet dare, qui dantur domino terre in qua camera eius sit.

xiv. Si aliquis moritur in terra alterius, xvi. denarii debent dari pro marutewarchen [gleba mortua].

xv. Ebedýw bonhedic kanhuýnaul [generosi ingenui], lx^a. denarii legales.

xvi. Si rex exuli terram dederit, domino dabit in ebedýw lx^a. denarios; et de hiis xxx^a. dominus habebit: alios xxx^a. in duo diuidet; medietatem mayr [prepositus], et alteram medietatem kýmellaur [cancellarius] habebit.

xvii. Si filium uel filiam non habuerit, totam substanciam eius rex habeat, excepto debito in morte.

XXIII. DE AVIBUS ET DE NIDIS EARUM.



i. Siquis nidum accipitris abstulerit, regi reddat pro eo libram.

ii. Precium rubei accipitris antequam ponatur in mut [muta], dimidium libre.

iii. Postquam de mut [muta] extractus fuerit et in album mutatus, libram ualet.

iv. Precium hwýedýd [macropteri], id est, gwalch [falcons], xxⁱⁱⁱⁱ^{or}. denarii.

v. Precium nýdý llemesten [accipitris merularii], xxiiii^{or}. denarii.

vi. Precium nisi rubei, xii. denarii.

vii. Precium albi de mut [muta] extracti, xxⁱⁱⁱⁱ^{or}. denarii.

viii. Pro ulla aue mansueta, id est, accipitre, grue, auca, et pro omni pennato, non sit dýruý neque camlurý si sint occisa siue furto rapta, scilicet, precii redditio tantum.

ix. Precium lleduegýn [animalis mansuefacti] regine est libra, quodcunque animal sit.

x. Precium lleduegin [animalis mansuefacti] uillani est i. denarius sine eleuatione.

XXIV. DE CANIBUS.



i. Precium cattuli molosi regis antequam oculos aperuit, xxiiii^{or}. denarii.

ii. Quamdiu sit in crowyn [hara], xl^{viii}^{or}. denarii.

iii. Quamdiu sit in kýnlusc [aula], xc^{vi}. denarii.

iv. Quamdiu sit in cassa uenatione, id est, ouer hele, dimidium libre.

v. Cum sit peritus libram ualet.

vi. Pretium cattuli leporarii regis est dum sit clausis oculis xii. denarii.

vii. In crowýn [hara], xxⁱⁱⁱⁱ^{or}. denarii.

viii. In kýnlusch [aula], xl^{viii}^{or}. denarii.

ix. In ouer hele [cassa venatione], xl^{vi}. denarii.

x. Peritus, dimidium libre.

xi. Precium cattuli molosi optimatis est dum sit clausis oculis xii. denarii.

xii. In crowýn [hara], xxⁱⁱⁱⁱ^{or}. denarii.

xiii. In kýnlusc [aula], xl^{viii}^{or}. denarii.

xiv. In ouer hele [cassa venatione], xc^{vi}. denarii.

xv. Peritus, dimidium libre.

xvi. Precium cattuli leporarii optimatis est clausis oculis vi. denarii.

xvii. In crowýn [hara], xii. denarii.

xviii. In kýnlusc [aula], xxiiii^{or}. denarii.

xix. In ouerhele [cassa venatione], xl^{viii}^{or}. denarii.

xx. Peritus lx^a. denarios ualet.

xxi. Precium cattuli costauc [domestici] est unus denarius, clausis oculis.

xxii. In crowýn [hara], ii. denarii.

xxiii. In kýnlusc [aula], iii^{or}. denarii.

xxiv. Cum latret et soluatur de kýnlusc [aula], iii^{or}. denarii sine eleuatione.

xxv. Cuiuscumque generis sit canis uillani, iii^{or}. denarii sunt precium eius.

xxvi. Si rex uel optimas habuit costauc [canem domesticum], eiusdem precii est et costauc [canis] uillani.

xxvii. Si [quis] oculum gallici canis eruerit, uel caudam eius absciderit, iiii^o. denarios de singulis uaccis que eum ualuerint reddere debet.

xxviii. Si canis hominem infestauerit, ponat homo lanceam suam inter se et eum, et si irruerit super lanceam, homine lanceam non impellente, canem non reddet: si uero canis hominem uulnerauerit, et sanguis inde manauerit, dominus canis reddat sanguinem secundum quod ius dictauerit; et si homo ille captus a cane poterit canem attingere ita quod non moueat pedem a loco suo, interficiet canem, et nil plus quam xvi. denarios habebit cum elevatione.

xxix. Si consuetus fuerit canis mordere ita quod tres homines ante mordiderat, sed tamen dominus canis eum propter hoc non interfecerit, ligetur canis ille ad pedem domini sui funis longitudine duarum palmarum, et ita occidatur; et reddat regi iiii^o. uaccas camlury.

xxx. Precium pastoralis canis est lx^o. denarii si mane grege precedat et uespere sequatur: et hoc credi debet iuramento domini sui et unius uicini superius et alterius inferius.

xxxi. Precium illius canis qui dicitur callawet [vigilans] est xxiiii^o. denarii, si occidatur in spacio nouem cubitorum a domo; si autem longius occidatur, nil pro eo redditur.

xxxii. Buttheyat [canis uenaticus sagax] caret legali precio in legibus Howel da [Howeli boni], quia tunc nullus habebatur in Wallia.

xxxiii. Sed quodcunque caret legali precio, dominus eius debet pro eo damtung [iurare].

xxxiv. Vnus homo deneget canem.

xxxv. De rabioso cane nil redditur.

xxxvi. Pro cane non sit dýruý neque camlury si sit occisus uel furto sublatus, sed precii redditio tantum.

XXV. DE LEGE VENATIONIS.



i. Precium cerui, boe optimus.

ii. Precium cerue est uacca.

iii. Quicumque sceruit uel uiolauerit ceruum regis, quod dicitur kýllellu [mutilare], reddat regi iiii^o. uaccas camlury.

iv. Duodecim sunt fercula in ceruo regis, que sunt: lingua, tria fercula colli, týbie, cor, jecur, edwýlleuýn [duo lumbi], herut [rectum], jar [tergum], tummyon [coxa], [et stomachus]: sic reddi debet,

v. Pro unoquoque ferculo, quicumque abstulerit, sine licencia uenatorum, tria animalia regi reddat, que sunt xxx^o.vi^o. pro omnibus.

vi. Licitum est regi ubique uenari per suam terram.

vii. Si ceruus regis mane captus sit in uilla cuiusdam optimatis, seruet eum optimas usque ad meridiem integrum uenatores expectando; et si tunc uenerint, de ceruo faciant quod uoluerint.

viii. Sin autem, optimas faciat ceruum excoriare, et canes pascat de carne; accipiatque corium, et iecur, et quartam partem posteriorem; et canes ducat ad domum suam; et [si] non adhuc uenerint uenatores, carnes accipiat ille; et custodiat corium regi et uenatoribus.

ix. Si uero circa meridiem capiatur ceruus in uilla optimatis, custodiat eum usque ad noctem; et si tunc non uenerint uenatores, fiat de eo sicut diximus de alio.

x. Si uero circa noctem capiatur, seruet eum optimas usque mane, ponens clamidem suam super eum, expectetque uenatores; et si non uenerint, fiat de eo sicut de aliis supradictis.

xi. Vbiicumque ceruus quem uenantur regis uenatores occisus sit, nemo debet de eo habere hwarthaur týr [quartum membrum fundi].

- xii. De ceruo inuento inuentor habebit quartum membrum.
 xiii. De uulpe et de inmundis animalibus, possessor terre det inuentori l. denarium.
 xiv. De sue uero anterius membrum.
 xv. Si quis interfecerit animal in terra alterius, dominus terre debet habere quartum membrum.
 xvi. Quicumque sic agat de ceruo regis in uilla sua capto, non est a rege culpandus.

XXVI. DE UENATIONE OPTIMAS.

- i. Si quidam optimas habuit uenationem molosorum, expectare debet donec uenatores regis ter soluant mane canes suos, id est, try ellýngý; postea canes suos ipse soluat, et ubicumque ceruum optimas capiat, possessor terre habebit quartum membrum.
 ii. Regis est uenatio usque ad kalendas Nouembris; postea uenatores sibi usque ad nonum diem uenabuntur.
 iii. Post kalendas Nouembrium non erunt in ceruo legalia fercula, neque a nono die Maii usque ad festum Sancti Johannis.
 iv. A festo Sancti Johannis usque ad kalendas Nouembris erunt in eo legalia fercula.
 v. Si ceruus celetur, dýruý fit.
 vi. Pro ceruo regis mansueto, libra.
 vii. Pellis cerui xii. denarios secundum leges ualet, et corium bouis similiter.
 viii. Pellis cerue vii^{ss}. denarios ualet, et corium uacce similiter.

XXVII. DE APPIBUS.



- i. Mater appium, id est, modredaf, xxⁱⁱⁱⁱ. denarios ualet.
 ii. Primum examen, xvi. denarios ualet.
 iii. Secundum examen, xii. denarios ualet:
 iv. Tercium examen, viii^{ss}. denarios:
 v. Primum examen primi examinis, xii. denarios:
 vi. Primum examen secundi examinis, viii^{ss}. denarios.
 vii. Modredaf [mater apium], si primum examen emisit, xxⁱⁱ. denarios ualet:
 viii. Post secundum, xvi. denarios.
 ix. Post tercium, xii. denarios ualet.

XXVIII. DE ARBORIBUS.



- i. Siquis ceciderit quercum in terra aliena causa mellis uel causa alicuius rei, dimidium libre [redditur] pro arbore, pro melle uero et appibus xxⁱⁱⁱⁱ. denarii.
 ii. Si ea perforetur, lx^{ss}. denarii.
 iii. Si ramum principalem ceciderit, lx^{ss}. denarios ualet.
 iv. [Pretium] alterius rami xxx^{ss}. denarii.
 v. Pro rusca appium, duo solidi.
 vi. Pro arbore ubi apes sunt in nemore, duo solidi.
 vii. Si furata fuerit arbor et non cecidit [ceditur] ad terram [. . .]:
 viii. Si fracta et ad terram dimissa, precium eius ut suprascriptum est.
 ix. Qui inuenerit et domino monstrauerit, ceram habeat, et prandium illius diei, et usque ad sufficientem de melle.
 x. Pomus dulcis, lx^{ss}. denarii.
 xi. Pomus amara, xxx^{ss}. denarii.
 xii. Corilus, xv. denarii.
 xiii. Spinel [spinus], vii^{ss}. denarii et obolus.

- xiv. Alnus, vi. denarii.
- xv. Precium cuiuslibet arboris infructuose, iiii^o. denarii.
- xvi. Nemus prohibetur a tribus diebus ante festum Sancti Michaelis usque ad quintum decimum diem post Epiphaniam propter fructus, ne peccora intrent absque licentia.
- xvii. Si porci intrent absque licentia, decimus occidatur, et sic quotiens intrauerint usque ad nouem; deinde singillatim unus post alium.

XXIX. DE FRACTIONE DOMUS ET COMBUSTIONE.

- i. Precium hyemalis domus est xx^o. denarii de unaquaque furca que sustinet laquear, et de laqueari xl^o. denarii.
- ii. Si denudetur, tertia pars totius precii reddatur.
- iii. Domus estiuialis, xii. denarii.
- iv. Domus autumpnalis sine foramine terebri, viii^o. denarii legales.
- v. Cum foramine terebri, xx^oiiii^o. denarii.
- vi. Bostar, xxx^o. denarii.
- vii. [Pretium] camere ante frontem domus, xxx^o. denarii.
- viii. Ara porcorum, xxx^o. denarii.
- ix. Ouile, xxx^o. denarii.
- x. Siquis combusserit aulam regis lx^o. denarios reddat de unoquoque retentaculo quod tectum sustinet.
- xi. Pro tecto, lxxx^o. denarii.
- xii. Pro aliis domibus, id est, goteý, pro unaquaque earum xx^o. denarios regi reddat.
- xiii. Qui domum combusserit hyemalem et confessus fuerit, xx. solidos pro ea reddet, et xii. uaccas camluru domino.
- xiv. Qui domum combusserit et negauerit, det iuramentum xx^oiiii^o. hominum; et si in domo illa aliquis occisus fuerit, iuramento l^o. hominum neget; et unus eorum erit a carne abstinens et equitatione:
- xv. Pro autumpnali, dimidium libre:
- xvi. Pro estiuiali, xi^o. denarios:
- xvii. Pro ara porcorum, x. solidos:
- xviii. Pro molendinario, x. solidos.
- xix. Pro ferramento aratri [reddet] duos solidos et restitutionem arationis quam amiserat.
- xx. Aratio autem unius diei in hyeme ualet ii^o. denarios legales:
- xxi. In uere, i. denarium legalem.

XXX. DE KEUAR [COARATIONE].

- i. Prima acra vomeri, secunda cultro, tertia aratori, post tribus melioribus bobus, de meliore ad meliorem, postea geylwat [stimulatori], postea v. boues de meliore ad meliorem, postea carthwr [fossori]: partem ligni sui debet arator habere, id est, unam acram, per totum annum, quia ipse debet proficere aratro a primo ligno usque ad ultimum.
- ii. Quicumque fregerit keueredri [coarationem] sponte sua factam tres uaccas camluru domino reddat; et quicquid coarator suus in illo spatio perdiderit de aratione implere [debet].

XXXI. [DE PRETIIS SUPPLEMENTILIIUM.]

- i. Horreum regis dimidium libre, et quod infra fuerit debet reddi.
- ii. Horreum optimatis, lx^o. denarii.
- iii. Horreum uillani, [xxx. denarii.]
- iv. Omne horreum potest esse apertum de iure usque ad festum Omnium Sanctorum, ut uentus possit intrare; et si animal intrauerit et far comederit, reddere cogetur.
- v. Post illum uero terminum, nisi horreum sit clausum, et paries sit firmior in tribus locis, quod dicimus bangor, animal intrans et dampnum faciens reddere non cogetur.
- vi. Quodlibet istorum, scilicet, columpne, bance hyemalys domus, et ystepheleu [asseret], et amhynyauc [antes], et trothyw [limen], et gorsyn [ostiola], et tuphyt [postes tugurii], et dor [janua], pro quolibet eorum, iiii^o. denarii legales.

- VII. Palus uel uirga, i. denarius legalis.
 VIII. Law gallawr [caldariolum], xxx^a. denarii.
 IX. Dorcheluyth [crates porte], ii^o. denarii legales.
 X. Cheluyth [crates], i. denarius legalis.
 XI. Patella ferrea, iiii^o. denarii legales.
 XII. Dolabra, iiii^o. denarii.
 XIII. Securis lignorum, ii^o. denarii legales.
 XIV. Parua securis, i. denarius legalis.
 XV. Magnum terebrum, id est, rumbýl, ii^o. denarii legales.
 XVI. [Pretium] mediocris terebri, unus denarius.
 XVII. Paruum terebrum, id est, ebyll, obolus.
 XVIII. [Pretium] falcis, i. denarius.
 XIX. [Pretium] serre, obolus.
 XX. Hwýnglo [sarcolum], quadrans.
 XXI. Pal [ligo], i. denarius.
 XXII. Nedit [dolabella], i. denarius.
 XXIII. [Pretium] lýgonis, i. denarius.
 XXIV. Nouacla, i. denarius.
 XXV. Raschil [radula], obolus.
 XXVI. [Pretium] forficis, i. denarius.
 XXVII. Pecten, i. denarius.
 XXVIII. Caboluayn [lapis levigatorius], obolus.
 XXIX. Budey [cirnea], iiii^o. denarii.
 XXX. Noý [mactra], iiii^o. denarii.
 XXXI. Bayol ýw [sinus taxeus], iiii^o. denarii legales.
 XXXII. Heschýn ýw [situlus taxeus], ii^o. denarii legales.
 XXXIII. Bayol helyc [sinus saligneus], i. denarius legalis.
 XXXIV. Heschýn helyc [situlus saligneus], i. denarius.
 XXXV. Bayol gwýn [sinus albus], i. denarius legalis.
 XXXVI. Chelurn [hydria], i. denarius legalis.
 XXXVII. Menney [alveus], i. denarius legalis.
 XXXVIII. Turnen [tornus], quadrans.
 XXXIX. Chelaur pobi [tabula pistoria], i. denarius legalis.
 XL. [Pretium] cuppe unius ligni, iiii^o. denarii legales.
 XLI. Dolium, xii. denarii.
 XLII. Pro tapeto duo solidi.
 XLIII. [Pretium] cýfý, i. denarius.
 XLIV. Toga, xii. denarii.
 XLV. Kýcdýschil [patina], i. denarius legalis.
 XLVI. [Pretium] alterius disci, i. denarius.
 XLVII. Nýthlen [linteum ventilatoris], iiii^o. denarii legales.
 XLVIII. [Pretium] sacci, iiii^o. denarii legales.
 XLIX. [Pretium] cribri, unus denarius legalis.
 L. Rýdýll [incerniculum], i. denarius.
 LI. Tripod, iiii^o. denarii legales.
 LII. Crater, viii^o. denarii legales.
 LIII. Raf welew [funis cilicinus], i. denarius legalis.
 LIV. Raf luýf [funis ulmeus], i. denarius.
 LV. Arca, xii. denarii.
 LVI. Precium torch [milli] leporarii regis est viiii^o. denarii legales.
 LVII. Torch [millus] leporarii optimatis, iiii^o. denarii legales.
 LVIII. Kýnlléuan [retinaculum] leporarii regis est iiii^o. denarii legales.
 LIX. Kýnlléuan olreat [retinaculum canis sagacis], viiii^o. denarii legales.
 LX. [Pretium] gýpse, id est, ýranescor [cippi], lx^a. denarii.
 LXI. [Pretium] ferree manice, xxiiii. denarii.
 LXII. [Pretium] compedis, viii. denarii.
 LXIII. Pretium retis salmonarii, xxiiii. denarii.
 LXIV. Penlluýdech [rete pro salmonibus griseis], xvi. denarii.
 LXV. Gauellauech [rete pro salaribus], xii. denarii.
 LXVI. Ballechruýt [nassa], iiii. denarii legales.

XXXII. DE GLADIIS ET SCUTIS.



- i. Precium gladii, si fuerit breulýf [exacutus], XII. denarii.
- ii. Si fuerit gweýnseyt [capulum album], XIII. denarii.
- iii. De auro uel argento, si super capulum fuerit, sit damtung [juramentum de eo].
- iv. Precium scuti, si sit coloratum auricalco, uel argenteo colore, uel glauco, id est, calchlassar, XXIII. denarii.
- v. Si non sit hiis coloribus coloratum, XII. denarii.
- vi. [Precium] lancee, III^{or}. denarii.
- vii. Arcus cum XII. sagittis, VII. denarii et obolus.
- viii. Duo lapides mole, id est, brewan, III. denarii legales.

XXXIII. DE LEGE VACCARUM.



- i. Precium uituli a medio Martis uel kalendis Aprilis usque ad kalendas Nouembrium VI. denarii :
- ii. Ex tunc usque ad kalendas Februarii VIII. denarii :
- iii. Ad Maium, X. denarii :
- iv. Ad Augustum, XII. denarii :
- v. Ad Nouembrem, XIII. denarii :
- vi. Ad Februarium, XV. denarii :
- vii. Ad Maium, XVIII. denarii :
- viii. Ad Augustum, XX. denarii.
- ix. In sequenti die post Augustum adduntur III. denarii, et tunc ualet XXIII. denarios :
- x. Ad kalendas Nouembrium, XXVI. denarios :
- xi. Ad Februarium, XXVIII. denarios :
- xii. Ad Maium, XXX. denarios.
- xiii. In nono die Maii debent queri teýthi kýnflýt [qualitates iuvence] aut nunquam, vndýdýauc ýw kýnflýt [quia unius diei est iuvenca] : in eodem die precium lactis eius additur, scilicet, XVI. denarii, et tunc ualet XL^{vi}. denarios :
- xiv. Ad Augustum, XL^{viii}. denarios :
- xv. Ad Nouembrem, L^a. denarios :
- xvi. Ad Februarium, Lⁱⁱ. denarios.
- xvii. In sequenti die adduntur III. denarii.
- xviii. Ad Maium, LX^a. ualet.
- xix. Teýthi kýnflit [qualitates iuvence] sunt habere lac ex III^{or}. mamillis licet parum, et uitulum pergentem nouem passus in nono die post kalendas Maii : et si nihil lactis in estate illa habuerit, emptori det inuencor [venditor] XXⁱⁱ. denarios.
- xx. Teýthi [qualitates] uacce sunt cum lege uacce : parere debet inter medium Martis et medium Aprilis, et in nono die post kalendas Maii debet implere uas habens in inferiori parte, id est, ýnewaylout, III^{or}. pollices, in superiori uero nouem pollices, in altitudine VII^{im}. digitos.
- xxi. Teýthi [qualitates] uacce sunt XXX. denarii : scilicet, XXIII. denarii pro lacte, et VI. pro uitulo.
- xxii. Redditio lactis uacce tribus modis fit : primo, XXX. denariis ; secundo, alia uacca que talis est et ea cuius lac redditur ; tercio, plenitudine uasis quo lac eius mensuratur de farina auenaria bis in die, et hoc a nono die Maii usque ad festum Sancti Cyricii ; ab illo festo usque ad Augustum de farina ordeicea ; ab Augusto usque festum Omnium Sanctorum de triticea farina.
- xxiii. Pro lacte mensis, III. denarii.
- xxiv. Pro lacte ebdomade, I. denarius.

XXXIV. [DE LEGE BOUM.]

- i. Vitulus masculus a tempore natiuitatis sue usque ad kalendas Nouembrium VI. denarios ualet.

- ii. Postea adduntur ei duo denarii quolibet tempore usque ad Augustum in tercio anno.
 iii. Ad kalendas Nouembrium, xxⁱⁱ^o. denarios [ualet]:
 iv. Ad Februarium, xxiiii. denarios.
 v. In sequenti die post Purificationem Sancte Marie imponendum est ei iugum, et adduntur iiii. denarii, scilicet, xxviii. denarios [ualet].
 vi. In nono die Februarii apparebit utrum conuenienter aret aut non.
 vii. Si arare possit in illa die adduntur ei xvi. denarii, id est, teýthý [pro qualitatibus] bouis, qui omnes sunt xl^{viii}^o.
 viii. Ad Nouembrem l^a. denarios [ualet]:
 ix. Ad Februarium l^aⁱⁱ^o. denarios, et tunc dicitur allweýth [bos secundi anni]; et adduntur iiii. denarii:
 x. Ad Maium lx^a. ualet.
 xi. Si autem non traxerit in iugo uel in carro, tertia pars precii restauratur emptori: nec recambire debent.
 xii. Sciendum est quod uacca erit teledýw [integra] a secundo uitulo usque ad quintum.
 xiii. Bos uero erit teledýw [integer] a tercio iugo usque ad sextum.
 xiv. Precium mamme uacce est, id est, theth, iiii^o. denarii legales, uel [reddat venditor] ouem fetam singulis annis dum uixerit.
 xv. Precium mamme, id est, thet, kýnflyt [juvence] est iiii^o. denarii sine eleuatione.
 xvi. Cauda et cornu et oculus eiusdem precii sunt, scilicet, iiii^o. denarii.
 xvii. Siquis uendiderit bouem uel uaccam, debet esse sub tribus languoribus eius: id est, sub dere [vertigine], tribus diebus et tribus noctibus; et sub scheueýn [morbo pulmonis] [per] iiii^o. menses; et sub pellenew [strumis] per annum.
 xviii. Siquis noctu in bostare animal alicuius neccauit, si negauerit, cum xiiii. uiris de cognatis suis pro uacca uel boue [debet negare].
 xix. Si animalia tocuis uille in uno bostare, id est, bwarth, uenerint, et ibi aliquod animal aliud neccauerit, dominus animalis neccantis, si non negauerit, reddet; si uero omnes negauerint, unusquisque, scilicet, purgando suum animal, omnes iurabunt: post iuramentum uero omnes communiter reddent secundum numerum animalium que in stabulo fuerint, et pro animali mutulo, id est, non cornuto, quantum pro duobus aliis.
 xx. Pro ebo [cadauere], uiuum animal, et iiii^o. uaccas camluru domino [reddet qui capiet].
 xxi. Siquis fecerit quod dicitur kýllellu [mutilare], reddat uiuum animal, et iiii^o. uaccas camlure domino.
 xxii. Pro uita bouis uel uacce, xl. denarios.
 xxiii. Pro corio, viii. denarios.
 xxiv. Pro schorugyl [carne], viii. denarios.
 xxv. Pro capite, et pedibus, et uisceribus, et sepo iiii. denarios.
 xxvi. Precium uniuscuiusque animalis cuius caro non comeditur, due partes ad animam et tertia ad carnem.
 xxvii. Siquis liberauerit bouem uel uaccam a fure, iiii. denarios defensor habebit.
 xxviii. Siquis negauerit bouem uel uaccam de furto, det iuramentum xiiii^o. uirorum de cognatis suis.

XXXV. DE LEGE EQUORUM.



- i. Precium pulli a natiuitate sua usque ad Augustum, iiii^o. denarii legales:
 ii. Ad kalendas Nouembrium, xii. denarii:
 iii. Ad Februarium, xviii. denarii:
 iv. Ad Maium, xxiiii. denarii:
 v. Ad Augustum, xxx. denarii:
 vi. Ad Nouembrem, xxxvi. denarii:
 vii. Ad Februarium, xlⁱⁱ^o. denarii:
 viii. Ad Maium, xl^{viii}^o. denarii:

ix. Ad Augustum in tercio anno adduntur ei xii. denarii, et sic xii. adduntur quolibet tempore usque ad Maium; et tunc erit trium annorum, et ualebit xc^{vi}. denarios; et tunc etiam teneri debet.

x. Quando tenetur adduntur ei xx. denarii.

xi. Quando frenetur adduntur iiii^o. denarii sine eleuatione, et tunc ualet dimidium libre.

xii. Dextrarius si per mensem et dimidium pascatur, si furto sit sublatus uel occisus, damtung arnaw, id est, reddi debet secundum iuramentum illius cuius fuerat.

xiii. Precium palfredi est marca.

xiv. Precium runci, dimidium libre.

xv. [Precium] equi summarii, lxxx^a. denarii.

xvi. [Precium] caude dextrarii infra cutem abscise, xxiiii. denarii.

xvii. Si coloren [cauda] abscidatur, totum dextrarii precium redditur.

xviii. Si pes equi abscidatur uel frangatur, totum precium eius reddi debet.

xix. Oculus dextrarii et eius auris [ualent] xxiiii. denarios.

xx. Si omnino excludatur, totum dextrarii precium redditur.

xxi. [Precium] caude runci, xii. denarii; similiter oculi et auris.

xxii. Equa a natiuitate sua appreciatur ut uacca; sed tamen equa de grege ualet dimidium libre hac ratione: quia postquam staluyñ [equus admissarius] eam ascenderit et [equa] greaur [progeniem] habuit, tantum debet habere quantum due uillane.

xxiii. Quotquot uaccarum secundum precium uitulorum erit eius.

xxiv. Si orbus fuerit pullus et inui cibus uel furto raptus, iiii. denarii [redd]untur pro eo.

xxv. Precium caude eque, et oculi et auris, iiii. denarii legales pro eorum quolibet.

xxvi. Ad teýthi [qualitates] equi uel eque, uel bouis uel uacce, pertinet ut edat uel bibat, et ascendi permittat, id est, rodý ýschýn, et ne restiuus sit, id est, luegus; et si [emptor] inuenerit luegus [restiuum], tercia pars precii reddatur emptori, nec debent recambire: hec omnia spectant ad teýthi [qualitates] equi uel eque.

xxvii. Si quis uendiderit equum uel equam, sit sub languoribus eius duobus [mensibus] per annum: id est, dere yscheveyñ allýnmeýrch a dýlýsruýt [vertigine; morbo pulmonis; et aqua intercute; et evictione].

xxviii. Pro equo in stabulo furtim occiso, si negatur, xxiiii. uirorum iuramentum purget [accusatum].

xxix. Pro equo furtim sublato, si negatur, xxi. uirorum iuramentum purget [accusatum].

xxx. Precium uero equi castrati, si non nisi dextrarius sit, lxxx. denarii.

xxxi. Precium eque uillani est lx^a. denarii; negaturque sex uiris si furto sublata fuerit.

xxxii. Siquis equitauerit equum alicuius absque licentia illius, iiii^o. denarios ascensionis et iiii. decensionis, et iiii. de unaquaque rantýr [particula] super quam equitauerit, reddere debet.

xxxiii. Siquis liberauerit equum a fure, iiii^o. denarios de singulis uaccis que equum ualent habebit.

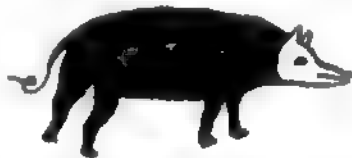
xxxiv. Si equus alicuius commodatus fuerit [causa eundi] ad locum nominatum, et ille cui commodatus est alio ierit, et lucratus ibi cum equo fuerit, dominus equi dimidium lucri habebit.

xxxv. Si equus commodatus fuerit alicui, et pilos in dorso cum eo amiserit, et quod dicitur gonoui [crines albifacere], det domino equi iiii. denarios legales:

xxxvi. Si uetus ictus tumuerit, et cutis aperta fuerit, viii. denarios legales:

xxxvii. Si ictus non sit in dorso, sed cutis fracta fuerit, et caro usque ad os incisa, xvi. denarios legales.

XXXVI. DE LEGE PORCORUM.



i. Porcellus quamdiu sit in crowýn [hara], non exiens foras, i. denarium legalem [ualet]:

ii. Cum exierit et suggit, ii^o. denarios legales:

iii. Cum desinit suggere, iiii. denarios legales, usque ad festum Sancti Johannis in autumpno:

- iv. Ab hinc usque ad kalendas Januarii x. denarios legales ualet.
- v. Extunc usque ad predictum festum xii. denarios ualet; et tunc anima erit duppla carni.
- vi. Ab illo festo usque ad kalendas Januarii xx. denarios legales, id est, xxx.; et tunc caro erit duppla anime.
- vii. Gwellthwch [porcus sylvestris] xii. denarios ualet.
- viii. Precium magne suis est xxx. denarii a festo Sancti Johannis in autumpno, in quo uadunt sues ad nemus, usque ad kalendas Januarii.
- ix. Precium parue suis, id est, banw, xv. denarii in illo tempore predicto; et tunc tertia pars precii ad animam, et due ad carnem.
- x. A kalendis Januarii usque ad festum Sancti Johannis in autumpno: precium magne suis, id est, rewýss, xv. denarii; parue suis, id est, banu, vi. denarii.
- xi. Si non suggit, banu [parua sus] erit usque ad annum, et postea magne suis precium habet.
- xii. Hwch uorr [sus magna], xxx. denarii.
- xiii. Porcellus autumpnalis, id est, kýnýw, non habet precium legale usque ad annum, sed damtung [juramentum de eo erit]: post annum suis legem tenet.
- xiv. Siquis uendiderit sues, debet esse sub tribus: id est, dýlýssruýt [evictione]; et morbo menyclauch [strumarum] tribus diebus et tribus noctibus; et ne comedant porrcellos; et si comederint, tertia pars precii reddatur emptori: nec recambire debent iudicio.
- xv. Siquis negauerit suem de furto, det iuramentum quinque uirorum; similiter et de unoquoque onere dorsi.
- xvi. Si porrci alicujus [homi]nem interfecerint, [dominu]s eorum [reddet pretium ui]ri.
- xvii. Verres non reddit [brutum ani]mal quodcumque neccauerit; similiter [non reddit] taurus, nec dextrarius.
- xviii. Redditio uerris est unus uerres ante suem et alius post.

XXXVII. DE OIBUS.



- i. Precium agni cum matre sua, i. denarius legalis.
- ii. Postquam segregatur, ii°. denarii legales.
- iii. Ad Augustum iii°. denarii legales sine eleuacione.
- iv. Teythi [qualitates] ouis sunt iii. denarii.
- v. Siquis oues uendiderit, debet esse sub dýlýssruýt [evictione]; et sub dere [vertigine] tribus diebus et tribus noctibus; et sub llederu [morbo pulmonis] a festo Sancti Michaelis in autumpno usque ad medium Aprilis, donec ter comederunt usque ad satietatem de nouis parellis in uere.
- vi. Precium mamme ouis, id est, teth, ii°. denarii.
- vii. Agnorum uenditor debet esse sub dilyssruýt [evictione]; et sub dere [vertigine] tribus diebus et noctibus; et sub scabie a festo Omnium Sanctorum usque ad kalendas Aprilis; et sub llederu [morbo pulmonis] a predicto festo usque ad kalendas Maii: emptor non debet ducere eos inter agnos scabiosos septem annis ante.

XXXVIII. DE CAPRIS.



- i. Precium hedi cum matre sua, i. denarius.
- ii. Postquam separatur, ii°. denarii.
- iii. Ad Augustum, iii. denarii sine eleuatione.
- iv. Precium capre est iii. denarii sine eleuatione.
- v. Teythi [qualitates] capre sunt ii°. denarii.

XXXIX. DE MURILEGO.



- i. Precium murilegi est **iiii.** denarii legales.
- ii. Venditor catti debet esse sub tribus: ne catulos comedat; et ne sit secundum lunationes kýttherýc [catipetens]; et ne surdus sit.
- iii. Teýthi cath ýw e bot yn keffýgat kefwewýn kefdanhet, allad llýgot ýn da, ac na bo gnodedýc neray luýth. [Qualitates catti sunt: ut oculos, ungues, et dentes integros habeat; ut mures diligenter occidat; et ne catulos suos devoret.]
- iv. Siquis abstulerit cattum, uel occiderit, et confessus fuerit, precium eius tale est: ut in loco mundo ponatur capite deorsum posito et cauda sursum posita, desuper uero frumentum infundatur donec cooperiatur summitas caude eius; uel ouis cum lacte et agno.

XL. DE ANSERIBUS ET GALLINIS.



- i. Precium anseris est **ii°.** denarii legales.
- ii. Nidi eius, **ii°.** denarii legales.
- iii. Pulli eius dum sit sub alis, **i.** denarius.
- iv. Postquam exeat, **i.** denarius legalis.
- v. Precium galli uel galline, **i.** denarius sine eleuatione.

XLI. DE ANIMALIBUS CAPTIS.

- i. Siquis inuenerit uaccam uel bouem in tritico uel in siligine a kalendis Februarii usque ad kalendas Maii, pro unoquoque eorum obolus reddatur.
- ii. Si oues uel capras inuenerit, similiter reddatur pro decem in supradicto tempore.
- iii. Si equum uel equam inuenerit, unus denarius reddatur pro eo.
- iv. Gallus quotiens captus fuerit in horto, uel in horreo, uel super lini semen, uel ubicumque loco detrimentum faciat, tot[iens] unguis eius abscidatur, et oua pro unoquoque eorum redditur.
- v. Gallus non debet habere de iure nisi nouem gallinas.
- vi. Anseres, si capti fuerint, per collum in furca uel in sepe usque ter suspendantur; postea si inueniantur, occidi uel redimi debent.
- vii. Si porrci inuenerint et infodiant terram, **iiii°.** denarii pro unoquoque eorum reddantur in predicto tempore.
- viii. A kalendis Maii usque ad Augustum siquis inuenerit [animal] in tritico, uel in siligine, uel in auena, uel in ordeo, pro unoquoque omnium supradictorum dupplum reddatur.

XLII. DE GENÝ [NATIVITATE] ET MEÝTHRIN [NUTRICATIONE].

- i. Ad faciendam gený [nativitatem] et meýthrin [nutritionem] oportet probare iuramento duorum uicinatorum suorum cum suo, scilicet, unius inferius et alterius superioris, quod numquam animal illud ab eo dicesserit sponte neque datum.
- ii. Dicitur in lege Howel da [Howeli boni] quod iudicium non diuidit; diuidit tamen in tribus locis: scilicet, cum contencio fuerit inter duas uillas de termino, et pars illa littigiosa minor sit quam rantýr [particula]; contendentes ex utraque parte debent iurare quod iure et hereditate debent eam habere, et tunc illud dubium in duo diuidatur: similiter inter uirum et mulierem taliter diuisio debet fieri cum alter eorum moritur: eodem modo cum animal adducitur a loco in quo ius de eo haberi non possit ad locum in quo possit, id est, ab agchvereyth ac keuereyth.

[LEGES HOWELI BONI.]

*Dei gratia atque providentia, rex Howel, qui cognominatur da [bonus], totius Wallie principatu presidebat pacifice; qui, cum Wallenses suis legibus abuti et contra easdem errare prospiceret, quippe quisque sibi fere statuebat jus quod volebat, elegit de quolibet pago sex viros, auctoritate et scientia pollentes, ad locum qui dicitur Ty Guyn [Domus Alba], quorum consilio diligenti examinatione leges antiquas partim approbavit, partim emendavit, partim penitus delevit, alias vero de novo condidit.

Promulgatis itaque legibus quas observari decreverat, auctoritatem suam eis impartivit, firmiterque eas et illibate jussit teneri; in tantum quod ipse et omnes secum qui aderant maledictionem Dei et suam et totius Wallie ei imprecari sunt quicumque eas de cetero in Wallia non observaret.

Virtutis vere custos rigidusque satelles.

Hee leges medie temperateque consistunt; in quibus nil ultra modum nec citra esse permisit, memorans illud [H]oratii:

Est modus in rebus; sunt certi denique fines,
Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum.

[LIBER PRIMUS.]

I. [LEGES] CURIAE.

I. A curia sua itaque sumpsit exordium, disponens in ea XXIII. ministros officiales; quorum primus est

I. Princeps militie.	XIII. Hostiarius aule.
II. Sacerdos familie.	XIV. Hostiarius camere.
III. Assecla.	XV. Cameraria regine.
IV. Accipitrarius.	XVI. Minister habene.
V. Judex curie.	XVII. Candelarius.
VI. Armiger regis.	XVIII. Propinator.
VII. Venator.	XIX. Mixtor poculorum.
VIII. Camerarius.	XX. Dapifer aule.
IX. Assecla regine.	XXI. Cocus.
X. Sacerdos regine.	XXII. Pedifer.
XI. Poeta familie.	XXIII. Medicus familie.
XII. Silentarius.	XXIV. Armiger regine.

II. Hii XXIII. ter quolibet anno indumenta sua a rege et regina debent habere, scilicet, lanea a rege et linea a regina; id est, in Natali, Pasca, Pentecoste.

III. Rex debet regine terciam lucris partem de regno proprio; similiter ministri regis ministris regine.

II. DE INJURIA REGIS.

I. Precium regis est injuriam suam triplicare, et huic triplicationi addere medietatem ejus elevando, et huic toti secundo medietatem, et tercio similiter.

II. Injuria vero ejus triplex est: scilicet, refugium suum violare; vel, cum duo reges ad fines suos conjurandi causa convenerint, coram eis et eorum exercitibus hominem interficere; vel uxore ejus abuti. Redditur vero sic regis injuria: centum vacce de qualibet provintia, id est, cantref, juxta numerum provintiarum suarum, cum argentea virga ejusdem altitudinis cum rege sedente in cathedra sua et ejusdem grossitudinis cum digito ejus medio, et cum scipho aureo qui ad potum regis sufficiat, et aureum habente coopertorium adeo latum ut faciem regis, adeo spissum ut unguem pollicis aratoris qui per septennium aratrum tenuerit; virga debet habere in uno capite tria capita in latitudine extensa in quibus virga possit stare, et in alio similiter tria capita in quibus ciphus possit sedere: capita illa vi. debent esse ejusdem grossitudinis cum virga.

III. Non redditur aurum nisi regi Dinewr tantum et regi Aberfrau.

III. DE INJURIA REGINE.

I. Regine injuria triplex est simili modo: id est, refugium suum frangere; vel eam fuste cedere; vel aliquid a manibus rapere: et tunc tercia pars injurie regis ei restituetur, sed sine auro et argento.

* From a ms. in the British Museum, Vespasian, E. xi.

II. Licitum est regi [habere] xxxvi. homines equitantes in comitatu suo: viginti quatuor ministros officiales et xii. hospites, preter familiam, et optimates, et pueros, et jocularios, et pauperes.

IV. DE MAGNATIBUS CURIE.

I. Heres qui post regem regno successurus est cunctis debet esse honorabilior in curia post regem et reginam.

II. Debet enim esse filius regis, vel frater ejus.

III. Sedes heredis est in aula contra regem, ex alia parte ignis.

IV. Inter heredem et columpnam primo loco debet sedere judex, secundo sacerdos familie; ex altera vero parte heredis penkerd [musicus primarius] patrie: in illa parte nemo sibi jure debitum locum optineat.

V. Precium heredis est equale precio regis, sine auro et argento: similiter de injuria ejus.

VI. Omnem sumptum et omnia necessaria a rege debet habere.

VII. Hospitium ejus debet esse in aula regia.

VIII. Cum eo debent hospitari pueri, id est, makwueit, et lignicifer, qui ignem custodiat ac preparat, et hostia claudat.

IX. Heres cenam, id est, ankwyn, debet habere sine mensura, sed quod sufficiat.

X. Cum rex sederit in sede sua in tribus principalibus festis, tunc debet habere quendam venerabilem virum de patria ad sinistram partem, cujus hereditatis dignitas illum locum ei adquirat; post illum kynghellaur [cancellarius], postea accipitrarius; ad dexteram vero partem regis ponat rex quemcumque venerari [velit]: pedifer debet sedere sub pedibus regis; candelarius ante regem debet stare.

V. [DE REFUGIIS.]

I. Refugium regine est, hominem conducere ultra fines patrie sine herlit [persecutione] et ragot [impedimento].

II. Refugium principis militie est, conducere hominem usque ad finem pagi.

III. Refugium sacerdotis familie est, conducere hominem ad proximam ecclesiam in qua ipse missam celebravit.

IV. Refugium accipitrarii est, conducere hominem usque ad ultimum locum in quo cum avibus suis aucupationem fecit de curia.

V. Refugium distein [assecle] est, conducere hominem ex quo ceperit stare in officio suo in curia, usque dum novissimus homo ierit dormitum, tanto tempore conducere hominem.

VI. Refugium penkynyt [venatoris] est, conducere hominem quo vox [vix] cornu ejus auditur.

VII. Refugium penguastraut [armigeri regis] est, conducere hominem super velociorem equum de custodia sua donec deficiat.

VIII. Refugium judicis curie est, conducere hominem, ex quo prima causa tractetur ante eum mane in curia usque ad ultimam, tanto tempore sine erlit [persecutione] et ragot [impedimento].

IX. Refugium camerarii est, conducere hominem tanto tempore quo aliquis possit pergere propter dispersionem cirporum, et ex eo quo lectum regis sternere et eum pannis operire.

X. Refugium distein [assecle] regine est, ex quo ceperit stare in officio suo in camera, donec ultimus homo ab eo serviatur, conducere hominem tanto tempore.

XI. Refugium sacerdotis regine est, conducere hominem ad proximam ecclesiam.

XII. Refugium camerarie regine est quantum camerarii regis.

XIII. Refugium poete familie est, conducere hominem ad principem militie.

XIV. Refugium silentiarii est, ex quo ponat primum silentium in aula usque dum ponat ultimum, conducere hominem tanto tempore.

XV. Refugium pediferi, ex quo sederit sub pedibus regis donec rex surgat et ad cameram pergat, conducere hominem tanto tempore.

XVI. Refugium cocci est, ex quo ponat primum ferculum, et assare ceperit, donec ultimum ponat regi et regine, conducere hominem tanto tempore.

XVII. Refugium medid [mixtoris poculorum] est, ex quo ceperit preparare dolium medonis donec finiat, et pannis cooperiat, conducere hominem tanto tempore.

XVIII. Refugium dapiferi est, ex quo ceperit dividere cibaria donec ultimus in curia cibum suum habeat, conducere hominem tanto tempore.

xix. Refugium trullyat [propinatoris] est, ex quo ceperit exhaurire primum dolium donec exhauriat ultimum, conducere hominem tanto tempore.

xx. Refugium medici familie est, ex quo de curia ierit visitare infirmum jussu regis, et eum illa vice curaverit, et donec ad curiam redeat, conducere hominem tanto tempore.

xxi. Refugium hostiarii aule est, conducere hominem ad longitudinem brachii sui et jure [uirge] versus portam.

xxii. Refugium portarii est, custodire hominem cui refugium dederit donec princeps militie per portam veniat ad hospitium pergens, et cum eo illum dimittere.

xxiii. Refugium hostiarii camere est, conducere hominem ad portarium.

xxiv. Refugium guastrat awin [ministri habene] est, conducere hominem [tempore] quo faber curie faciet quatuor ferra cum clavis et ponat sub pedibus equi regis.

xxv. Refugium guastrat [armigeri] regine tantumdem.

xxvi. Refugium captivi est, quantum potest falcem suam projicere.

xxvii. Refugium lignicisoris est, conducere hominem ad ultimum locum quo ierit pro lignis, et quantum potest cum lignicismo jactare. Et qualibet nocte de curia habebit un seic [unum ferculum].

VI. DE MINISTRIS.

i. Dictum est de refugiis xxiiii. officialium ministrorum; et quicumque eorum refugium violaverit eis injuriam facit; sed modo videndum est quid pro uniuscujusque injuria reddendum sit.

ii. Injuria principis militie est, tantum quantum tertia pars injurie regis, sine auro et argento.

iii. Injuria distein [assecle] est novem vacce et novem untie argenti: precium ejus est ix. vacce et ix. xx. vacce cum tribus elevationibus.

iv. Injuria penkenyd [venatoris] est ix. vacce et ix. uncie argenti: precium ejus est ix. vacce et novies xx. vacce cum tribus elevationibus.

v. Injuria penguastraut [armigeri regis] est ix. vacce et ix. uncie argenti: precium ejus est ix. vacce et novies xx. vacce cum tribus elevationibus.

vi. Injuria judicis curie est ix. vacce et ix. uncie argenti: precium ejus est ix. vacce et novies xx. vacce cum tribus elevationibus.

vii. Injuria accipitrarii est ix. vacce et ix. uncie argenti: precium ejus est ix. vacce et novies xx. vacce cum tribus [elevationibus].

viii. Injuria camerarii est ix. vacce et ix. uncie argenti: precium ejus est ix. vacce et novies xx. vacce cum tribus elevationibus.

ix. Si quis fecerit injuriam sacerdoti familie subjacere debet judicio sinodi; et de precio similiter.

x. Injuria ceterorum officialium, preter istos, vi. vacce et vi. uncie argenti: [precium eorum est] sexies xx. vacce cum tribus elevationibus.

xi. Siquis hominem occiderit et postea reddat ejus precium, primo reddat injuriam ejus, deinde precium ejus, quia nemo occiditur sine sarhaet; sed talis injuria sine elevatione redditur.

VII. [DE HOSPITIIS.]

i. Hospitium principis militie est maxima domus que sit in villa media, quia familia debet esse circa eum parata ad quodlibet negotium; et cum eo erit poeta familie et medicus familie.

ii. Hospitium distein [assecle], proxima domus curie, quoniam ipse debet servire curie et coquine; et cum eo debent esse swydwyr [servitores].

iii. Hospitium sacerdotis est domus cappellani sub eo servientis; et cum eo omnes clerici regis.

iv. Hospitium penkenyd [venatoris] est trituratorium; et cum eo omnes venatores.

v. Hospitium penguastraut [armigeri regis] est proxima domus horreo regis, quia dividit ipse prebendas equorum et hospitia; et cum eo debent esse guastrodion [equisones].

vi. Hospitium accipitrarii est horreum regis, quoniam fumo caret, propter accipitres.

vii. Hospitium judicis curie est aula; ipse habere debet pulvinar sub capite suo cui insedit rex in die.

viii. Camerarius debet habere lectum in camera; similiter et cameraria.

ix. Hospitium hostiarii aule et hostiarii camere est domus portarii.

VIII. [DE PRINCIPLE MILITIE.]

I. Princeps militie debet habere ankwyn [refectionem], in hospicio: scilicet, tres discos plenos et tria cornua plena.

II. Munus debet habere a rege quolibet anno quantum tres de familia, id est, tres libras.

III. Si familia regis predam fecerit, et princeps militie cum eis fuerit, ipse habebit partem trium virorum de preda; et de tertia parte que regis est unum animal quod elegerit.

IX. [DE ASSECLA.]

I. Ex quo distein [assecla] steterit in aula, ponens pacem Dei, et regis, et regine, et optimatum in curia, nusquam erit refugium transgredienti pacem illam; tunc enim omnium illorum refugium est: quicumque, ergo, refugium illorum omnium et regis fecerit frangi nusquam habebit refugium.

II. Distein [assecla] est particeps xxiiii. dignitatum que sunt in curia.

III. De nummis qui redduntur in cena regis habebit partem duorum virorum, et de coriis boum qui occiduntur in coquina.

IV. Cum rex dederit dignitatem, id est, svyd, alicui de suidogion [ministris], exceptis principalibus qui sunt in curia, distein [assecla] debet habere mercedem.

V. Distein [assecla] debet habere corium cervi a penkenit [venatore] in Octobri, ad faciendum uasa causa portandi ciphos et cornua regis; sed corium illud debet dari antequam dividantur coria inter regem et venatores.

VI. Penkenid [venator] debet habere corium bovis in hyeme et corium vacce in estate a distein [assecla], ad faciendum kynllivaneu [lora] canibus regis.

VII. Distein [assecla] debet habere partem viri de nummis guastrodion [equisonum].

VIII. Penguastraut [armiger regis] debet habere corium bovis in yeme et corium vacce in estate a distein [assecla], ad faciendum capistra [pro] equis regis; sed corium illud redditur antequam dividantur coria inter distein [asseclam] et swydwyr [ministros].

IX. Distein [assecla] debet habere potestatem in coquina et medkell [cella].

X. Accipitrarius debet habere corium cervi a penkenid [venatore], ad faciendas cirotecas ad ferendos accipitres regis.

XI. Penkenit [venator] debet habere nisum doctum ab accipitrario quolibet festo Sancti Michaelis.

XII. Distein [assecla] debet apponere cibum regi, et seic [ferculum] superius et seic [ferculum] inferius, in tribus principalibus festis; et debet ministrare potum regi et aliis supradictis.

XIII. Janitor et kenutei [lignicisor] non sunt de numero xxiiii. officialium.

XIV. Penguastraut [armiger regis] debet habere coisseu [cruces] boum occisorum in coquina.

XV. Ipse adhuc debet habere partem duorum virorum de nummis guastrodion [equisonum].

XVI. Penguastraut [armiger regis] debet habere veterem sellam dextrarii regis et ejus frenum.

XVII. Penguastraut [armiger regis] et guastrautogion [equisones] cum eo debent habere omnes pullos lacivos de tertia parte que regis est de preda.

XVIII. Distein [assecla] debet habere longitudinem digiti sui de cervisia supra fecem; de bragaut [mulso] usque ad medium nodum predicti digiti; et de med [medone] usque ad extremum nodum.

XIX. Penguastraut [armiger regis] debet habere ankwyn [refectionem] in hospicio suo, scilicet, un seic [unum ferculum].

XX. Guastraut auwin [minister habens] debet habere sellam regis cotidianam et quicquid subsit, et frenum, et ocreas, et calcaria, et cappam pluvie, cum rex ea reliquerit.

XXI. Penguastraut [armiger regis] debet porrigere omnes equos a rege datos, et de quolibet habere quatuor denarios, exceptis tribus: scilicet, qui datur sacerdoti familie; et qui datur judici; et qui datur joculari.

XXII. Judex curie debet habere partem viri de nummis dayret [cene].

XXIII. Judex debet judicare omnia judicia curie, et demonstrare jura et debita et dignitates curie.

XXIV. Judex debet habere xxiiii. denarios ab illo cujus dignitatem, id est, suid, vel jus demonstrat.

xxv. Cum iudices habeant mercedem legalem, id est, gobyr keureith, iudex curie debet habere partem duorum virorum.

xxvi. Ipse debet habere partem viri de preda quam familia regis facit, licet sit domi.

xxvii. Si contingat quod aliquis contradicat iudici curie de iudicio, ambo debent vadimonia sua in manu regis dare, et postea querat rex qui litem illam dissolvat; et si vincatur, iudicium ejus cassum erit, et precium lingue sue regi reddat; et amplius non debet unquam iudicare: si autem alter convincatur, reddat iudici injuriam, id est, sarhaet; regi vero precium lingue sue.

xxviii. Siquis ierit ad audiendum iudices sine licentia, reddat tres vaccas transgressionis, id est, camlury; et si presens est rex duppliciter reddat.

xxix. Nemo debet iudicare nisi sciat illa tria que dicuntur tres columpne legis, id est, teir colouyn keureith, et precium omnium animalium que necessaria sunt ad opus hominum.

xxx. Equus iudicis debet habere partem duorum equorum de prebenda, id est, ebran: stat in eodem presepi cum equo regis cotidiano.

xxxi. Iudices debent habere xiiii. denarios de quolibet iudicio quod iudicaverint, si res de qua iudicent valeat xiiii. denarios.

xxxii. Tria sunt quibus rex carere non potest, que dicuntur tri anhepcor regis: sacerdos familie, ad missam celebrandam, et ad benedicendum cibaria et potus regis; et iudex curie, ad causas iudicandas, et ad dandum consilium; et familia, que prompta debet esse ad opus regis.

xxxiii. Tria sunt propria regis sine alterius participatione: id est, thesaurus; accipiter; latro.

xxxiv. Siquis loquitur superbe vel turpiter contra regem, reddat tres vaccas camlvry duppliciter; vulnus enim lingue non redditur nisi domino.

xxxv. Cum accipitrarius ierit cum accipitribus ad aucupandum, et ceperit avem que dicitur chuibonegyl venyd [arquata], vel ardeam, id est, crehyr, vel bvn [ardeam stellarem], in illa die debet rex ei ter servire: debet enim tenere scansile suum dum descendit; et equum suum tenere dum separet accipitres ab avibus captis; et tenere scansile suum dum ascenderit: in illa nocte rex debet mittere ei ter de cibo suo.

xxxvi. Equus accipitrarii debet habere partem duorum equorum de ebran [prebenda].

xxxvii. Ipse non debet potare in aula nisi ter, ne inebrietur, et negligat aves.

xxxviii. Vas debet habere in quo potus suus ponatur et ad hospitium deferatur.

xxxix. Si ipse occiderit equum suum in aucupatione, vel si morte moriatur, alium statim a rege debet habere.

xl. Ipse debet habere omnes masculos accipitres, id est, hwyedyc.

xli. Ipse debet habere nisum qui inhabitat terram curie.

xl. Ipse debet habere ankvin [refectionem], id est, unseic [unum ferculum], in hospicio suo, et tria cornua plena.

xl. Et ex quo miserit aves suas in mut [muta], non tenetur respondere alicui donec illas extrahat; retentus enim est circa aves.

xliv. Ipse debet habere kylch [progressum] super villanos regis semel in anno; et de qualibet villa rusticana debet habere ovem fetam vel quatuor denarios in cibos accipitrum.

X. DE PRECIIS REBUM.

i. Precium letuegin [animalis mansueti] regine est libra, quodcunque animal sit.

ii. Precium lebetis regis est, id est, peir, libra; et fuscinule xxiiii. denarii.

iii. Precium caldarii regis est dimidium libre; et fuscinule ejus xii. denarii.

iv. Precium caldarii optimatis est tres uncie argenti; et fuscinule ejus quatuor denarii.

v. Precium caldarii villani xxx. denarii; et fuscinule ejusdem ii. denarii legales.

XI. [DE VARIIS REBUS.]

i. Tria cornua regis ejusdem precii sunt: id est, cornu quo bibit; et cornu quod semper habet in comitatu suo; et cornu penkynyd [venatoris]: quodlibet horum libram valet, sed debent esse ejusdem generis, id est, bual [bubalina].

ii. Ubi cumque sacerdos familie, et distein [assecla], et iudex curie insimul fuerunt, ibi erit dignitas curie, id est, breint y llys, licet rex absens sit.

III. Si quis forefecerit in anteriori parte aule, distein [assecla] debet habere terciam partem de dirwy ejus si eum tenuerit: similiter, in posteriori parte princeps militie terciam partem habebit si eum tenuerit.

IV. Si distein [assecla] occupat eum in posteriori parte aule, id est, ischorweu, terciam partem injurie sue habebit: similiter si penteulu occupat [eum], terciam partem injurie sue habebit.

V. Si duo de ministris regis certaverint, distein [assecla] debet habere terciam partem de dirwy eorum.

VI. Cum rex voluerit audire carmen in aula, primo debet penkert [musicus primarius] duo carmina cantare, unum de Deo, et aliud de regibus, in anteriori parte aule.

VII. Cum regina voluerit audire carmina in camera sua, poeta familie debet ei cantare tria carmina, scilicet, kerd amgaru [carmina amorosa]; et hoc sine clamore, ne disturbetur aula.

VIII. Distein [assecla] debet custodire terciam partem regis de preda; et si rex eam dissipaverit, ipse habebit vaccam et bovem.

XII. [DE PRETIIS ACCIPITRUM.]

- I. Siquis nidum accipitris rapuerit, pro eo libram regi reddat.
- II. Precium rubei accipitris antequam ponatur in mut [muta], dimidium libre.
- III. Postquam de mut [muta] extractus fuerit, si albus fuerit, id est, muter, libram valet.
- IV. Precium accipitris masculi, id est, hwyedic, est xxiiii. denarii.
- V. Precium nidi lemysten [accipitris merularii], xxiiii. denarii.
- VI. Precium rubei nisi, xii. denarii.
- VII. Precium albi de mut [muta] extracti, xxiiii. denarii.

XIII. [DE PRETIIS CANUM.]

- I. Precium catuli molosi regis est, antequam oculos aperiat, xxiiii. denarii.
- II. Quamdiu sit in crowyn [hara], xlviii. denarii.
- III. In kynllust [aula], xcvi.
- IV. In cassa venatione, id est, ouerhely, dimidium libre.
- V. Peritus libram valet.
- VI. Precium catuli leporarii regis est, clausis oculis, xii. denarii.
- VII. In crowin [hara], xxiiii. denarii.
- VIII. In kynllust [aula], xlviii.
- IX. In cassa venatione, xcvi. denarii.
- X. Peritus [est] libra.
- XI. Precium catuli molosi optimatis, clausis oculis, xii. denarii.
- XII. In crowyn [hara], xxiiii.
- XIII. In kinlust [aula], xlviii.
- XIV. In cassa venatione, xcvi.
- XV. Peritus dimidium libre valet.
- XVI. Precium catuli leporarii optimatis, clausis oculis, quatuor denarii legales, id est, vi.
- XVII. In crowyn [hara], xii.
- XVIII. In kynllust [aula], xxiiii.
- XIX. In cassa venatione, xlviii.
- XX. Peritus, sexaginta denarii.
- XXI. Precium costauc [catuli domestici] villani est, clausis oculis, denarius.
- XXII. In crowin [hara], duo denarii.
- XXIII. In kynllust [aula], tres.
- XXIV. Cum solvatur de kinlust [aula] et latret, quatuor denarii sunt ejus precium.
- XXV. Si rex vel optimas habuerit costauc [canem domesticum], ejusdem precii erit et costauc [canis] villani.
- XXVI. Precium pastoralis canis, lx. denarii si precedit gregem mane et sequitur vespere: et hoc credi domini sui potest juramento et unius vicini sui superius et alterius inferius.
- XXVII. Precium illius canis qui dicitur kallawet [vigilans], xiiii. denarii.
- XXVIII. Si occidatur in spatio novem graduum a domo, redditur.
- XXIX. Si autem longius a domo occidatur, nichil redditur.

xxx. Siquis oculum gallici canis eruerit, vel caudam ejus absciderit, quatuor denarios de singulis vaccis que eum valuerint reddere debet.

xxxI. Butheiat [canis leporarius] caret precio legali in legibus Howel, quia tunc nullus habebatur in Wallia.

xxxII. Sed quodcumque animal caret legali precio, dominus debet habere de eo damdvng [pretium secundum juramentum suum].

XIV. [DE PRETIIS CERVORUM.]

I. Precium cervi est bos optimus.

II. Precium cerve, vacca electa.

III. Quicumque violaverit cervum, quod dicitur kellelleu [mutilare], reddet tres vaccas transgressionis.

IV. Duodecim regalia fercula sunt regis in cervo, quorum nomina sunt hec: lingua, tria fercula colli, tibie, cor, jecur, duo lumbi, et tumyon [coxa], heruth [rectum], et hiar [tergum], hedgellen [stomachus].

V. Quicumque abstulerit illa regalia fercula, sine licentia venatorum, reddet tres vaccas transgressionis pro quolibet eorum; id est, triginta sex pro omnibus.

XV. [DE VENATIONE.]

I. Licitum est regi venari ubicumque per terram suam.

II. Ubicumque cervus quem venatores regis venantur occisus fuerit, nemo debet habere ex eo chwrtthaur tir [quartum membrum fundi].

III. Si cervus regis mane occiditur in villa optimatis, servet eum optimas usque ad meridiem; et si venatores venerint, habeant eum. Si autem non venerint, faciat decoriare, et det canibus de carne; portetque corium, et jecur, et quartam partem posteriorem de carne; et canes ducat ad domum suam. Et si nec adhuc venatores, carnes habeat ille; corium totum custodiat regi et venatoribus.

IV. Si vero circa meridiem occidatur cervus regis in villa optimatis, custodiat eum optimas ille usque ad noctem; et si venatores non venerint, fiat de eo sicut dictum est de alio.

V. Si vero circa noctem occisus fuerit cervus regis in villa optimatis, servet eum optimas ille usque mane, clamidem suam super eum ponens, expectetque venatores; et si non venerint, fiat de eo sicut supradiximus.

VI. Si cervus celetur, dirwy erit.

VII. Pro cervo regis mansueto, et pro omni ledugin [animali mansueto] regis vel regine, libra.

VIII. Pro lledvegin [animali mansueto] villani, i. denarius.

IX. Quicumque hoc modo agat de cervo regis in villa sua occiso, non est a rege nec a venatoribus culpandus.

X. Si quidam optimas venationem molosorum habuerit, expectare debet donec venatores regis ter solvant canes suos, id est, triellung, bore [in mane]; postea solvat ipse canes suos libere, et ubicumque cervus ejus occidatur, reddat quartam partem, que dicitur chwrtthaur tir.

XI. Regis est venatio usque ad kalendas Novembris.

XII. Postea venatorum est venatio usque ad nonum diem post kalendas Novembrium: tunc non habent in eo regalia fercula.

XIII. In nono die post kalendas Novembrium penkenyd [venator] cum venatoribus ostendere debet regi canes, et kynlyvaneu [lora], et partem suam de coriis, id est, terciam partem.

XIV. Non tenetur respondere penkenid [venator] alicui se calumpnianti usque ad nonum diem Novembrium, nisi sit unus de swydogion [ministris] curie.

XV. Nullus enim de swidogion [ministris] potest procrastinare causam alterius, si sit qui judicet.

XVI. Penkenid [venator] debet habere partem duorum virorum de coriis a venatoribus qui cum molosis venantur, et ab eis qui cum leporariis venantur partem viri.

XVII. Unusquisque de venatoribus molosorum tantum debet habere de coriis quantum duo de venatoribus leporariorum.

XVIII. Penkenid [venator] debet habere terciam partem a rege de parte sua de coriis: hic est cui solus rex debet terciam partem dare postquam divisa sunt coria inter regem et venatores.

xix. Penkenid [venator] et venatores debent habere kilch [progressum] super omnes villanos regis: deinde ad regem omnes veniant erga Natale, accepturi ab eo jus suum quod habere debent, id est, breint [privilegium] et dyleyt [debitum].

xx. Sed penkenid [venator] contra regem in aula sedebit contra columpnam, et cum eo omnes venatores.

xxi. Cornu debet [habere] a rege, et aliud a regina, et tertium a distein [assecla], cum voluerit.

xxii. Penkenid [venator] in hospicio suo debet [habere] ankwyn [refectionem], id est, un seic [unum ferculum] et tria cornua plena.

xxiii. Ipse debet habere terciam partem de dirwy, et de camlur, et ebediw, et de mercede filiarum venatorum sibi subditorum.

xxiv. Cum rege debent esse venatores a Natali donec venentur cervas in vere: usque ad nonum diem Maii non tenentur respondere alicui, nisi sit unus de swydogion [ministris].

xxv. A nono die Maii usque ad festum Sancti Johannis non habentur in cervo regalia fercula; a festo autem Johannis usque ad kalendas Novembrium in eo erunt fercula regia.

xxvi. Tres libere venationes sunt cujuslibet et tria aliena: id est, dyuyrgi [lutre]; vulpis; et capree: hec enim tria animalia nusquam habent certam mansionem.

xxvii. Siquis in via stans percusserit aliquod animal silvestre sagitta siue lancea, sequi illud poterit quamdiu viderit, et si attigerit, ut suum capiat; si autem a conspectu ejus se subtraxerit, dimittat illud, et amplius id non sequatur.

Et hoc de venationis lege ad presens sufficiat.

XVI. [DE JANITORE.]

I. Si janitor vel hostiarius unum de officialibus, scilicet, suidwyr, ab hostio siue porta repulerit, si noverit cum reddat tres vaccas camlury duppliciter regi; illi vero quem repulit quatuor denarios legales: si autem unus de principalibus ministris, id est, suidogion penadur, patitur ab eo repulsum, reddat ei quatuor denarios legales duppliciter.

II. Ministri enim libere possunt intrare in aulam, et cameram, et popinam.

XVII. DE MEDID [MIXTORE POCULORUM].

I. Cera illa que seponitur de doliis med [medonis] sic dividatur: medid [mixtor poculorum] habebit terciam partem; alie due partes iterum in tres partes dividantur: due partes cedunt aule, et tertia camere: secundum alios, medid [mixtor poculorum] habebit totam ceram.

XVIII. [DE VARIIS REBUS.]

I. Cocus debet habere pelles ovium et caprarum de popina.

II. Cocus debet habere de caldario dihyynnion [fragmina].

III. Prepositus fimi debet habere sepum et abdomen porcorum de curia, et coria vaccarum occisarum si eas custodierit tribus diebus.

IV. Et de filiabus villanorum in villis curie adjacentibus mercedem habere.

V. Precium regalis cene est libra: dimidium libre de pane; et LX. denarii pro potu; et LX. pro dapibus aliis, id est, enlyn.

VI. Et si cena non redditur in suo tempore, mensura regalis cene est summa equi de farina triticea; cum bove excoriato; et septem dreva [thrava] unius vinculi de avena; et quod sufficiat uni dolio de melle, dolium debet esse novem palmarum per obliquum a fundo usque ad summum; et viginti quatuor denarii, si dignitas non liberet debitorem.

VII. De libera villa ubi sit mayr [prepositus] et kynghellaur [cancellarius] med [medo] reddi debet.

VIII. Ubi debetur unum dolium de med [medone], si med [medo] inveniri non potest, duo de bragaut [mulso] pro eo debent reddi; si autem bragaut [mulsum] non reperitur, quatuor dolia ejusdem quantitatis de cervisia: sed hoc pro cena hiemali.

IX. Quatuor particule terre debent contineri in villa de qua cena redditur.

X. Non redduntur nummi cum prebenda, id est, cbran, cum cena estivali.

XI. Maer [prepositus] neque kinghellaur [cancellarius] debet constitui super liberum virum, neque kilch [progressus] nec doureth [domicenium].

XII. Rex non debet [ducere] exercitum de patria sua ad alienam patriam, id est, gorulat, nisi semel in anno; sed in propria terra quotiens ei opus sit tociens ei succurrendum est.

xiii. Venatores, et guastrodion [equisones], et accipitrarii debent habere kilch [progressum] super villanos regis semel in anno, sed singuli et separatim.

xiv. Villani debent regi in anno tria dona ciborum: mensura donorum, id est, porcus trium digitorum in scapulis, et clunibus, et in costis; et perna salsa; et Lx. panes frumenti; sex de illis debent esse peillieit [similaginei]; quatuor de illis ad aulam, et duo ad cameram, quorum latitudo est ab articulo usque ad cubitum, et tam spissi quod non plicentur tenendo eos per extremitates; et materia unius dolii de brac [brasio]; et viginti garbe unius vinculi de avena; et nummus [pro] ministris: et hoc in rusticana villa in yeme.

xv. Donum ciborum in estate est: verres trium annorum; et butirum ad modum mole formatum unius pugni spissitudinem habens; cum caseo qui de omni lacte tocuis ville collecto mane vel meridie coaguletur; et cum predicta mensura panis; sed sine prebenda, id est, ebran.

xvi. Villani debent edificare novem domos ad opus regis: scilicet, aulam, cameram, coquinam, [capellam,] stabulum, domum canum, id est, kynordy, horreum, tri[tura]-torium, latrinam.

xvii. Rex a villanis suis debet habere equos summarios, id est, penueirch, in expeditione sua, et de qualibet villa hominem cum securi et cum equo, qui castra regis edificent; sed ipsi ad expensam regis erunt.

XIX. [TRIADES.]

i. Tria sunt que si villanus possidet non potest ea vendere sine licentia domini sui: scilicet, dextrarius; sues; et mel: sed si dominus ejus ea emere noluerit, villanus vendat libere cui velit.

ii. Tres sunt artes quas non licet filio villani addiscere sine licentia domini sui: id est, litteratura; fabrica ars; et poesis: si autem dominus villani patitur quod filius clericus sit donec ordinetur, postea non potest retrahere eum, licet velit.

iii. Puella dicitur desertum regis esse, et ob hoc regis est de ea amobyr [amobragium] habere.

iv. Tria sunt que dicuntur retia regis: id est, familia sua; alwest [pascuum] equorum suorum; et grex armentorum: si enim animal de patria perditum sit, et inter armenta regis repertum, rex de eo debet habere quatuor denarios legales; similiter de equo inter suos equos.

v. Tria retia optimatis: id est, grex vaccarum; et grex porcorum; et allwest [pascuum] equorum suorum: debet optimas habere de animali inter sua invento quatuor denarios.

vi. Tria sunt retia villani: scilicet, grex vaccarum; et grex porcorum; et ejus hycmalis mansio, id est, hendref: si enim animal errans invenerit a kalendis Maii usque ad tempus messis, habebit de eo iiii. denarios.

XX. OCTO PENUEIRCH [EQUI SUMMARI] REGIS.

i. Octo sunt que dicuntur penueirch [equi summarii] regis, semper enim cumulant bona ad opus regis: id est, mare, desertum regis, pauper extraneus terram regis pertransiens, latro, mortuus subita morte preventus, mortuus de quo habeat abediw, dirwy, et kamlwry: hec sunt octo penuarch [equi summarii] regis.

XXI. [DE DIVERSIS MINISTRIS.]

i. Sacerdos familie debet indumenta habere quibus rex utitur in Quadragesima contra Pasca; cetera enim indumenta per annum camerarii sunt: scilicet, panni lecti ejus, et camisia, tunica, clamis, bracce, calige, et calcei.

ii. Camerarius non habet propriam sedem in curia, ipse enim custodit thalamum regis, et negotiatur inter cameram et aulam.

iii. Sacerdos ille regine debet habere vestimenta illa in quibus regina penitentiam agit in Quadragesima contra Pasca; cetera ejus indumenta per annum preter illa camerarie sunt.

iv. Hostiarius regis non debet ab hostio recedere nisi longitudinem brachii sui cum virga, ex quo rex intret aulam donec omnes ad hospicia sua pergant; et si ultra hunc terminum injuria sit ei illata, nichil debet ei jure reddi.

v. Hostiarius debet habere vas secum in aula in quo ponat potum suum.

vi. Omnes pincerne et distein [assecla] debent in tribus festis principalibus visitare hostiarium cum crateris, liquorem ponentes in vase ejus.

vii. Ad potum apostolorum nomine sumptum a rege debet habere cornu plenum, et aliud a regina, et tertium a penguastraut [armigero regis].

viii. Hostiarius debet tendere coria boum et vaccarum occisarum in coquina, et ea custodire donec dividantur; et de unoquoque jus suum habere, scilicet, nummum.

ix. Cum familia regis ad predam proficiscatur capiendam, poeta familie debet habere bonum jumentum de preda si cum eis intersit; et si bellum fuerit, cantare debet carmen quod dicitur Unbeinniyth Brydein [Monarchia Britannic] ante familiam.

x. Si poeta venerit ad regem causa extorquendi aliquid ab eo, cantet ei carmen unum; si ad optimatem venerit, tria cantet carmina; si ad villanum, cantet donec deficiat.

xi. Faber curie debet habere capita et pedes boum et vaccarum occisarum in curia.

xii. De curia habebit cibum suum et clientis sui.

xiii. Ipse enim debet regi facere omnia opera sua gratis, exceptis tribus: scilicet, dolabro; caldario; et ferro lancee, id est, penguguayw: de illis enim tribus precium laboris sui consequetur.

xiv. Faber curie debet [habere] primos potus in convivio.

xv. Janitor debet habere de qualibet preda novissimum animal intrans per portam, et de quolibet plastro lignorum lignum unum, et qualibet nocte unum seic [ferculum].

xvi. Janitor debet habere de quolibet capto in vinculis, sive in carcere per unam noctem posito, quatuor denarios.

xvii. Faber curie debet habere iiii. denarios de quolibet in vinculis posito cum vincula relaxet.

XXII. JUS PRECONIS.

i. Jus preconis est, habere de domo illa que dicitur marwdy [domus defuncti] omne lardum bulch [non integrum], et omne butirum bulch [non integrum], et molam inferiorem, et omne linum nigrum, et de annona partem illam que terre proxima est, et gallinas, et murilegos, et securim.

ii. Preco debet habere panem unum cum enlyn [companagio] de qualibet domo per quam intrat ad negotium regis faciendum.

iii. Lancea preconis debet esse trium ulnarum, ut improvise veniat.

iv. Preco non debet habere tenlif [duplicaturam] in braccis suis.

v. Ipse debet habere taurum, si habeatur.

vi. Cum preco moritur, universa que possidet in misericordia regis erunt.

vii. Regis sunt omnia limbosa vestimenta de preda, et lorice, et clipei, et thesaurus, si habeatur.

viii. Precium cithare regis est dimidium libre.

ix. Brecan [teges] ejusdem precii est: et taulburd [abacus] similiter.

x. Curia regis debet terminare terminos suos pre omnibus; super eam vero nemo debet terminare.

xi. Sed cum curia terminaverit, maer [prepositus] et kynghellaur [cancellarius] debent terminare, et terminos jurejurando affirmare.

xii. Distein [assecla] pro rege jurare debet cum opus fuerit.

HIC ADDUNTUR QUE AD CURIAM ET AD

XXIII. DE TRIPLI CI SARHAET CUJUSLIBET HOMINIS.

i. Triplex sarhaet cujuslibet hominis est: scilicet, cum quis in corpore suo feritur; cum uxore sua abutitur, confitendo; cum refugium alicui ab aliquo qui potest eum dare violatur.

XXIV. DE INJURIA REGIS AB EXULIBUS.

i. Siquis de aliena terra fecerit regi injuriam, id est, sarhaet, reddat ei LXIII. libras; et hac de causa: quia tantum est mechteyrd delet [regium donum] quod debet rex Aberfrau reddere regi Londonie, cum acceperit terram suam ab eo. Postea vero omnes reges Wallie debent ab illo terras illorum accipere, id est, a rege Aberfrau, et illi reddere mechteyrd debet [regium donum], et abediw illorum post mortem; et verbum illius verbum est ad omnes reges, et nullius verbum est ad ipsum.

ii. Hoc modo componitur regi sub quo sit regni sedes principalis: ut Dinewr sub rege Sudwallie; Aberfrau sub rege Norwallie: si sede caret principali, non habebit nisi vaccas.

iii. Tres solum sunt homines: scilicet, rex; optimas; villanus: et eorum membra membra regis sunt, ad regiam dignitatem pertinentes ea tamen carentes.

iv. Quorum unus dignior est, scilicet, qui in discumbendo collocatur in loco ex quo dignitas regia expectatur: hic vocatur edlig.

v. Nota, quod nullus potest ministroꝝ refugium dare, nisi eorum aliquis in curia, stans pro se et comministris suis, attestaverit se de jure posse reis refugium prestare.

XXV. SEDETUR.

i. Si episcopus fuerit in tribus principalibus festis cum rege, ad dexteram regis debet sedere; et keghellaur [cancellarius] ad sinistram yn hynaf [ut senex].

XXVI. DE JURE SACERDOTIS FAMILIE.

i. Sacerdos familie habebit terciam partem de omnibus decimis que ad regem pertinent.

ii. Am wart offeriat [pro contumelia sacerdoti illata] xii. denarii a delir [reddentur]; y deupart yr brennin ar trayan idau enteu [due partes regi, et triens sacerdoti].

iii. Ipsius sunt oblationes in tribus precipuis, et oblationes regis semper.

iv. Injuria ejus judicio ecclesie punietur.

XXVII. DE JURE GOSTEGUR [SILENTIARII].

i. Gostegur [silentiarius] debet habere quatuor denarios de unaquaque vacca que in dirwy venerit; et debet habere partem viri cum omnibus swydwyr [ministri]; et si non redduntur vacce, de omni dirwy et camlwry iiii. denarios debet habere.

ii. Kemellvr [constrictor] debet habere iiii. denarios legales de omni vacca, et duos denarios de omni uncia, que venerint regi in tributum.

XXVIII. DE REPULSIS A MARI.

i. Quodcumque mare duxerit ad terram, relinque ibi, donec mare impleverit se et siccet se ter.

ii. Si nullus a rege venerit propter illud, tolle tecum.

XXIX. DE JURE MEDICI CURIALIS.

i. Medicus curie, si jussu regis aliquem curialem vulneratum sanaverit, vestes vulnerati sanguinolentas habebit, id est, guaydwysac, et a rege indumentum superius, cum eum postea prius viderit.

XXX. DE POETA FAMILIE.

i. Bard teilu [poete familie], in die quo acceperit servitium suum, rex debet dare ei citharam, et regina anulum; et illa munera a se non debet dare.

XXXI. DE PENKERD [MUSICO PRIMARIO].

i. Penkerd [musicus primarius] debet habere munera nuptiarum a puellis, scilicet, xxiiii. denarios, et nichil a feminis.

ii. Primo debet cantare in aula.

iii. Non potest alius poeta petere aliquid in sua provintia absque ejus licentia.

XXXII. DE PRECONE.

i. Preco debet habere terram suam liberam et seyc [ferculum] de curia.

ii. Inter duas columpnas debet stare dum rex comederit, custodiendo aulam ab igne; postea cum servitoribus comedat; postea stet, et ne percutiat columpnam proximorem regi.

XXXIII. DE MAER BISSWEIL [PREPOSITO FIMI].

i. Maer y bissweil [prepositus fimi], quamvis injuriam habuerit a servitoribus regis, quando deferunt cibum et potum inter aulam et coquinam, nullum jus habebit.

XXXIV. HUC DE CURIA.

i. Huc usque de curialibus legibus ad regem et reginam pertinentibus, et eorum ministri; consequenter dicendum est de illis que ad curiam pertinent et ad patriam.

LIBER SECUNDUS.

SUMENTES EXORDIUM AD HIS QUE DICUNTUR TRES COLUMNÆ LEGIS: ID EST, TEIR COLOUYN KYUREITH: QUE SUNT NAU AFFEITH GALANAS [NOVEM AFFINIA HOMICIDII]; NAU AFFEITH TAN [NOVEM AFFINIA INCENDII]; NAU AFFEITH LLEDRAT [NOVEM AFFINIA FURTI].

I. DE TRIBUS COLUMNÆ JURIS.

Nau affeith galanas [novem affinia homicidii] sunt hec :

- i. Primum est, indicare ubi sit homo qui occiditur.
- ii. Secundum est, dare consilium de homine occidendo.
- iii. Tercium est, consentire homicidio.
- iv. Quartum est, esse edrychiat [spectator].
- v. Quintum, ire in consortio ad hominem occidendum.
- vi. Sextum est, cum illis villam intrare in qua sit homo ille.
- vii. Septimum est, adjuvare illos dum occiderint.
- viii. Octavum est, hominem impedire donec veniat qui eum occidat.
- ix. Nonum est, videre occisionem.
- x. Pro quolibet trium priorum de galanas ix. uncie argenti, cum juramento c. virorum effusionem sanguinis negando, reddi debent.
- xi. Pro quolibet trium secundorum, ix. uncie argenti duppliciter, cum juramento c. virorum laurudiauc [effusionem sanguinis] negando.
- xii. Pro quolibet trium ultimorum, ix. uncie tripliciter, cum juramento c. hominum negando laurudiauc [effusionem sanguinis].
- xiii. Si aliquis stat ubi aliquis occiditur, licet ad occidendum manus non extendat, tres vaccas gordwy [opis] et juramentum c. virorum negando prestabit.
- xiv. Qui hominem in exercitu occisum denegaverit, l. hominum juramentum et dimidium libre prestabit.
- xv. Siquis laurudiauc [effusionem sanguinis] fateatur, galanas omnino reddat.
- xvi. Galanas dividitur hoc modo: tertia pars super laurud [manum rubentem] constituitur, et due super genus suum: genus vero illas duas in tres iterum partes dividat: tertia pars super gentem maternam constituitur, et due partes ad gentem paternam usque ad vii. generationem, et postea a viris keinniauc paladyr [denarius lancee].
- xvii. Terciam partem que super laurud [manum rubentem] cadit pater suus et mater, necnon fratres et sorores, cum eo habent reddere, quia, si laurud [manus rubens] ille a gente interfecti occiditur, et galanas pro eo redditur, terciam partem de galanas pater recepturus est: similiter, si ipse mortuus fuerit antequam galanas reddatur, terciam partem pater pro eo reddat.
- xviii. Siquis cum lancea alterius hominem interfecerit, tertia pars de galanas super lanceam cadet: eodem modo de omnibus armis.
- xix. Cum vero venerit aliquis ad placitum, vel ad alium locum in quo rex et optimates fuerint, et dicat, "Hic pono arma mea in pace Dei et regis, ne quis ea ad aliquod malum perpetrandum accipiat:" si testes inde habuerit, quamvis cum armis suis [aliquis] occidatur, non erit causandus, nec super arma quicquam de galanas cadet.

II. DE TRIBUS DAMPNIS.

i. Tria sunt que dicuntur trichoet kenedyl [tria dampna generis]: primum est, cum parentela aliqua galanas pro aliquo reddit interfecto nec totum redditur, et ob hoc aliquis interficitur, nec iste interfectus redditur, nec quantum de galanas datum est restituitur: alterum est, cum occisor alicujus a gente non ab illa occisi interficitur, parentela tamen ipsius pro ipso interfecto reddet, nec minus ipsum cognatum amittet: tertium est, cum alicui alicquem occidisse imponitur, et ille aut ex indignatione aut negligentia illud non inficiatus occiditur, nichil pro illo reddetur; quia, ipso mortuo, parentela non poterit negare quod ille vivus non negavit: et hoc vocatur oergwyp galanas [subductio tristis homicidii].

III. NEGATIO HOMICIDII.

- i. Si imponitur alicui homicidium, quamvis innocens est, debet tamen erga terminum legalem purgare se juramento, et ostendere innocentiam suam.
- ii. Tempus siue terminus ad judicandum est, secundum legem, a xiiii^o. die, et deinceps, si non fuerint due gentes in una patria; tamen ante debent mittere nuntium de pace formanda.

III. Terminus legalis est ad iudicandum in uno cantref a nono die, et deinceps, si tamen miserunt nuntium de pace facienda.

IV. Terminus legalis est in uno kymut [comoto] ad iudicandum a tercio die, et deinceps, si tamen miserunt nuntium ante de pace.

IV. QUOMODO REDDITUR GALANAS.

I. Si redditur galanas, hoc modo reddi debet :

II. Si tota parentela sua in una regione cum illo fuerit, erga XIII. diem reddi debet totum.

III. Si parentela ejus dispersa fuerit in multis locis vel regionibus, debet habere inducias XIII. dierum, secundum numerum regionum.

V. DE JUDICIIS HOMICIDII [ET DE FACIENDO] ULTIONEM.

I. Detur respectus de homine interfecto ante sue ultionis licentiam.

II. Primo de homine qui de aliena patria mactatur : in prima septimana in qua sit mactatus iudicium interrogare debet ; et a primo interrogato usque ad xv. dies iudicium debetur expectare ; et si usque xv. dies iudicium non habetur, licitum est ultionem facere : de homine de uno pago : [in] tercio die [interrogetur iudicium ; et in nono iudicium expectetur ; et si non nono habetur,] licitum est ultionem facere : [de homine de uno comoto :] in tercio interrogetur iudicium ; et in vi°. [iudicium] accipere ; etsi non sexto habetur, postea licitum est ultionem facere.

VI. NAU AFFEITH TAN [NOVEM AFFINIA INCENDII].

Hec sunt nau affeith tan [novem affinia incendii] :

I. Primum est, dare consilium ut incendatur domus aliqua.

II. Secundum est, consentire incendiariis.

III. Tercium est, ire causa incendendi.

IV. Quartum est, portare rwyll [fomitum].

V. Quintum, lad tan [ignem clicere].

VI. Sextum est, cremium querere.

VII. Septimum, ignem sufflare.

VIII. Octavum, mittere ignem ubi comburat.

IX. Nonum est, videre combustionem.

X. Siquis aliquid istorum negaverit, juramenta l. virorum dabit, ex quibus tres erunt abstinentes a carnibus, equitatione, et mulieribus.

XI. Tres autem sunt ignes pro quorum combustione nichil redditur : scilicet, ignis godeith [accensus] in Marcio ; et ignis publici balnei cujusdam ville ; et ignis fabrice, si in spacio novem cubitorum a domibus ville fuerit edificata, et miricis, vel cespitibus, vel tabulis tecta.

XII. Domus in villa suo igne accensa et combusta proximam, ex utraque parte ab ea, domum combustam restituet.

XIII. Siquis in domo cum igne sibi accomodata ter eundem ignem accenderit, commodatarius ignem restaurabit.

XIV. Si quis dederit vel ferro excutiat ignem, dimidium dampni per ignem illati ad ignem pertinebit, et dimidium ad illum in illo operantem.

XV. Siquis in odin [tritatorio] sibi accomodato ignem accenderit, et ibi dimiserit, alius vero adveniens ligna imponendo ignem augmentaverit, et odin [tritatorium] comburatur, uterque mediando restituet : at si prior a secundo fidem acceperit de igne extinguendo, vel si ignem extinxit, ipse prior nichil reddet.

XVI. Pro negatione domus combuste juramentum XXIII. hominum dabitur, nisi in ea homo necatus sit.

XVII. Quod si fuerit juramentum l. hominum, cum uno [sit] qui equitare noluerit.

XVIII. Pro domo hyemali alicujus, si comburatur, libra redditur, et domino dirwy ; id est, XII. vacce.

XIX. Pro autumpnali, dimidium libre.

XX. Pro estivali, XL. denarii.

XXI. Pro hara porcorum, X. solidi.

XXII. Pro torallo, X. solidi.

XXIII. Pro domo annonae, id est, granario, X. solidi, et annonam quantum in ea sit reddere.

- xxiv. Pro molendino, x. solidi.
 xxv. Pro odin [tritatorio] regis, dimidium libre :
 xxvi. Optimatis, lx. [denarii] :
 xxvii. Eilt [advene], xliiii. :
 xxviii. Villani regis, xxx. :
 xxix. Villani optimatis, xxiiii. :
 xxx. Hoc de illis est intelligendum que piben [tubum] habent.
 xxxi. De aliis tercia pars precii cadet.
 xxxii. Pro odin [tritatorio] vero pwill [cavo] absque domo, iiii. denarii legales, si combustum fuerit : et tantum quando prius in terra aliena absque licentia possessoris fodiatur.
 xxxiii. Si quis combusserit aulam regis, xl. denarios de unoquoque retentaculo, id est, gauayl, quod tectum sustinet [reddat].
 xxxiv. Pro tecto, lxxx.
 xxxv. Pro aliis domibus, id est, godei, xx. denarios debet reddere sexies.

VII. DICTUM EST SUPERIUS, QUOD NULLUS DEBET JUDICARE NISI SCIAT ILLA TRIA QUE VOCANTUR TEIR COLOUYN KYUREITH [TRES COLUMNE LEGIS], ET PRETER HEC DEBET CAVERE ILLA QUATUOR QUE SUBVERTUNT JUDICIUM, QUE SUNT, VIDELICET, AMOR, ODIUM, MUNUS, TIMOR, NE ISTA QUERAT PLUSQUAM DOMINUM, QUI EST JUSTUS JUDEX.

I. Quicumque igitur contra judicem patrie contenderit, et ejus judicium injustum asseruerit, ambo vadimonia in manu regis tribuant, vel in manu ejus qui locum ejus tenuerit ; et ille qui locum tenet, qui eorum vadimonia accepit, debet illa vadimonia regi dare ; et tunc judex curie debet inter eos jussu regis judicare.

II. Quod [si] judex curie absens fuerit, rex debet eis aliquem judicem assignare qui inter eos possit judicare. Quod si judex de suo judicio convincitur, ejus judicium in primo cassabitur, et precium lingue sue regi reddat, et ultra non debet judicare : si vero alter convincatur, primo debet judici suum sarhaet reddere, et lingue sue precium regi restituere. Et nota, quod nullus debet judicare super refugium nisi judex refugii, neque super navem nisi rector navis, neque super curiam nisi judex curie, neque super patriam nisi judex patrie.

VIII. NAU AFFEITH LLEDRAT [NOVEM AFFINIA FURTI].

- I. Primum est, machinari furtum et socium querere.
- II. Secundum est, latrocinio consentire.
- III. Tercium est, viaticum dare.
- IV. Quartum, ire in comitatu et viaticum portare.
- V. Quintum est, villam intrare et domum vel bostar frangere.
- VI. Sextum est, arripere quod furtim aufertur.
- VII. Septimum est, die vel nocte cum furto ambulare.
- VIII. Octavum est, partem de furto accipere.
- IX. Nonum est, a latrone premium accipere.
- X. De furto nunquam fit contentio super aliquem nisi prius sit manac [delatio] cum juramento in tribus locis : scilicet, in hostio chori, coram presbitero ; in hostio cimiterii ; in hostio ecclesie : et hoc presbiter ille in placito testificatus sit, cujus verbo credendum est.

IX. QUOMODO PROBATUR FURTUM.

I. Siquis negaverit se furto abstulisse rem aliquam, et aliquis dixerit se eum cum re illa sole lucente super terram vidisse, et hoc alter negaverit, assumat secum sex viros de unoquoque kymvt [comoto] pagi sui, id est, xxiiii. ; et hoc llyu [manifestum] vocatur.

II. Si quis vaccam vel bovem negaverit de furto, det juramentum vii. virorum de suo genere ; scilicet, iiii. [erunt] ex parte patris, et duo ex parte matris, et ipse solus.

III. Siquis a latronibus rem furatam in terra non sua liberaverit, terciam [partem] rei liberate habebit ; dominus vero terre duas partes habebit.

X. DE UNO A FURTO LIBERO.

I. Vnus est homo liber a furto, quamvis sit captus cum furto in manifesto, scilicet, verus pauper ; et illud scitur a pluribus, et propter paupertatem furtum facit ; et per tres
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dies in villis mendicat, et quelibet villa vii. habet domos, et in illis nichil inveniret; et si in quarto die furtum faceret, ille secundum iudicium liber erit.

ii. Siquis hominem depredari dicitur, et ipse negaverit, l. hominum juramento habet negare.

iii. Si preda alicujus ad aliam patriam per werram rapitur, et postea quidam, de terra de qua preda ablata fuit, eat ad patriam ad quam preda venit aliquem eventum querens, et preda ablata de sua terra ei obuiaverit, et non haberet ibi aliquid nisi illam, et illam secum duceret, ipso veniente domum cum illa, si possessor prior prede de illa illum calumpniaverit, ibi est unus de locis in quo iudicium debet in duas partes partiri; scilicet, inter possessorem et viros, ex eo quod ipsi duxerunt de guerra ad pacem.

XI. DE MERCEDE FUREM DICTANTIS.

i. Quando quis pro mercede dictat furem qui rem alicujus furatus est, et hoc facit coram sacerdote modo predicto, mercedem habebit statim qui dictavit; et verbo sacerdotis testificantis, de dictatoris sacramentis, non contradicetur, et fur pro confitente habebitur; et dicitur hoc digaun veneki [delatio plena].

ii. Nullus propter dictum alterius debet vita seu membris condempnari.

iii. Dictum illius qui suspenditur, qui manifestat eum [virum] esse latronem, credendum est, sicut lege ista cautum est: est ergo talis condempnandus, non ad vitam vel membra perdenda, sed ad redemptionem sui faciendam: similiter, de illo latrone qui juramento in patria pro latrocinio constituto non poterit se purgare: erit uterque istorum lleydyr guerth [fur vendendus].

iv. In tempore Howeli boni pro unoquoque furto tal ar eil tal, id est, duplex redditio, erat; sed postea mutatum est de bove et vacca, equo et equa, ut juramento probarentur quantum valerent cum perditione, id est, amregoll.

v. Quicumque solverit equum a latronibus in una provintia cum possessore, jure debet habere iiii. denarios de unaquaque vacca quas valebit equus: similiter de vacca et bove, quicumque eos liberaverit in eadem provintia cum possessore iiii. denarios habebit; si in alia, viii.

vi. Hec sunt que furata hospiti non redduntur: scilicet, gladius; cultellus; bracee: quia tenetur ea hospes custodire.

XII. DE KYRCH [AGGRESSIONE].

i. Sciendum est quod kyrch [aggressio] cum paucioribus viris quam ix. fieri non dicitur.

ii. Ad negandum kyrch godeiviauc [aggressionem publicam], id est, kynlluyn [insidias], juramentum l. hominum prestatur.

iii. Kenllvyn [insidie] et murn [timor injectus], si negetur, juramento l. virorum dupliciter debet negari: si non negatur, dupliciter galanas reddat, et dupliciter peniteat.

XIII. DE LITE CORAM JUDICE.

i. Siquis stans coram iudice aliquem in causam traxerit, statim reus cogetur respondere, quia in lege ista dies deliberationis non est; actore autem intentionem fundante, nisi reus absque mora responderit, actor, testes provocans, attestabitur reum non negasse.

ii. Procedent iudices super hoc litis articulo disceptaturi: qui, sedentes, duos mittent ad actorem, interrogantes quos sibi testes nominaverit, et quid eis attestatus fuerit; quibus expositis a testibus, iterum querent an ipsi ab actore testes nominati fuerint, et quid ab illo eis attestatum, nulla tamen precedente examinatione; quia in hiis legibus examinatio non est usitata.

iii. Si testes inveniuntur cum actore concordantes, actor aliis idem attestabitur; reus vero aut tacebit, aut testes reprobabit, id est, excipiet.

iv. Si taceat, testes prefati viris nominatis attestabuntur reum sibi non contradicere.

v. Si reprobet, attestabuntur se intempestive reprobatos, id est, exceptos [esse], quibus per testes probatis in utroque articulo, contra reum sententiabitur.

vi. Verum si reus, meliori tramite incedens, testificantibus primis testibus dicat, "Licet verbo tenus testimonium proferatis, sacramento non certificabitis:" tunc testibus adjudicabitur sacramento juramenti attestaciones, secundum quod eis attestatum fuit, confirmare.

XIV. DE REPROBATIONE TESTIUM.

- I. Sciendum est, quod post prestitum sacramentum reus habet, si velit, testes reprobare, id est, contra testes excipere, quia, si ante, litem perdet.
- II. Reprobationis, id est, exceptionis, autem causa triplex est: vel quia inter eum et testes galanas denotari possit; vel quia de petitione hereditatis inter eos orta sit contentio; vel alteruter alterius uxore sit abusus.
- III. Quas causas si reus probaverit esse veras, testes adjudicabitur esse in defectu, et ipse in causa [judicium] optinebit; sin autem, contra ipsum sententiabitur.

XV. NUMERUS TESTIUM.

- I. In lege Romana reperitur, ubi numerus testium non diffinitur ibi duo sufficiunt.
- II. Dicit quoque lex unius testimonium non esse admittendum: hic vero dicitur, quod x. sunt homines quorum unicuique, et soli, inferendo testimonium credendum est.
- III. Siquis vero testes provocans eosdem producere non poterit, cadet a lite.

XVI. NOVENI SUNT QUORUM DICTIS CREDENDUM EST.

- I. Primus est, dominus inter suos homines; ita tamen ut non sit particeps litis et rei ex lite consequende, et confiteantur contentionem suam prius coram domino fuisse, et non fuerint un dull [univoci]; at si alter eorum negaverit, cum juramento negabit: in alio casu ix. dies dantur domino ad commemorandum qualiter juramentum prestiterit.
- II. Secundus est, abbas inter duos monachos suos.
- III. Tercius, pater inter duos filios suos.
- IV. Quartus, iudex de suo iudicio; scilicet, si quidam de suo iudicio quod inter eos iudex dederit dubitantes certaverint, id est, detkeinniat braut.
- V. Quintus, fidejussor de sua fidejussione.
- VI. Sextus, sacerdos de testimonio ei attestato.
- VII. Septimus, puella de virginitate sua, si alicui viro imposuerit se vi oppressam, et sic ab ipso defloratam.
- VIII. Octavus, pastor communis ville, id est, trefgord, et de animali ab alio inter animalia [confisa] sue custodie mortificato.
- IX. Nonus, latro ad patibulum ductus, et de morte sua certus; illius verbis de socio vel sociis credendum est.
- X. Decimus, amodwr yn yammot [compactior de compacto suo].

XVII. QUOMODO DEBET TERMINARI LITIS CALUMPNIA.

- I. Siquis litem ceperit intendere, reo presente et parato respondere, [et] deinde litem omittens per annum integrum et unum diem siluerit, [si] litem tamdiu sopitam velit suscitare, non audietur.
- II. Debitor principalis debitum non inficiatus absque contradictione habet solvere.
- III. At si dies solutioni fuerit prefixus, dies expectandus est.
- IV. Qui vero ante diem debitum petierit, plus petendi tempore argui poterit.
- V. Cedente die solutionis fidejussor diem habebit ad petendum principalem debitorem, id est, ychyuarch y chynegan.
- VI. Tres manus oportet convenire ad constituendum [ali]quem fidejussorem: scilicet, manus dantis; fidejussoris; et accipientis. Debitoris vero namium non capitur nisi fidejussor illud tradiderit.
- VII. Qui autem, inconsulta dominicali potentia, pro debito namium arripuerit, toto debito privabitur, et tres vaccas camlwry domino restituet.
- VIII. Postquam mortuus fuerit nil habens pro quo est fidejussor in mundo, reddat dimidium: similiter pro kynnocni [debitore] qui derelinquat patriam.
- IX. Fidejussor, licet solvendo existat pro debitore, minime tamen solvet antequam deficiat.
- X. Debitor vero, si defecerit dum iuri paruerit, de jure quidem, quamvis nichil plusquam tria indumenta habuerit, duo solvet, et tertium sibi retinebit: et sic semper aget donec penitus reddiderit.

XVIII. DE NEGATIONE FIDEJUSSORIS.

- I. Fidejussor, negans fidejussionem, cum septima manu amicorum sibi in redemptione proximorum negat.
- II. Si partim negat et partim profitetur, solius juramento jure stabitur.

XIX. QUALIS FIT FIDEJUSSOR.

- I. Nullus exul debet esse fidejussor; neque aliquis qui fortior sit illo; nec monachus, nisi abbate consentiente; nec filius, nisi patre consentiente, id est, donec terram a domino susceperit; nec scolarius, nisi magistro consentiente; nec femina, nisi sit femina principalis debitoria.
- II. Siquis nomine emptionis rem aliquam ab aliquo acceperit, [et] deinde ab hac vita ereptus res suas cum amicis reliquerit, cum ipse pro se de precio rei accepte reddendo fidejussor extiterit, ab amicis prefatis licet factum ignorantibus, et ob hoc diffidentibus de rebus mortui, precium rei sue venditor consequetur; jurabit tamen prius cum sex viris probatis de proximis suis super sepulcrum debitoris, si possit inveniri, sin autem, super altare dedicatum, quod illi rem suam vendiderit, et quod ipse pro se fidejussor fuerit.

XX. QUOT MODIS FIT DIRWY.

- I. De tribus fit dirwy: scilicet, de pugna; furto; treiss [rapina].
- II. Dupplex autem fit dirwy in curia et in ecclesia, et duplex camlwry.
- III. Que ecclesia, si summa fuerit et matrix, de pugna que in cimiterio ejus agitur XIII. libras habebit.
- IV. Si vero extra, id est, in villa, VII., quarum medietas abbati cedit, si legalis sit, id est, ecclesiastica doctrina instructus et litteratus, altera medietas presbitero et canonicis ibi Deo servientibus.
- V. Talis divisio fit inter abbatem et presbiteros de pugna illorum qui ab abbate et presbiteris refugium accipiunt.
- VI. Sicque dividitur omne quod tantummodo sancto non altari nec alii oblatum erogatur.
- VII. Tribus modis liber fit fidejussor: si post spatium datur sine ejus licentia; si redditur pro eo; si adauael [pignus] ducitur sine negatione. Si fidejussor fatetur esse in commercio, super illum primo veniet juramentum ut fateatur super quod fuit fidejussor: si totum negat quod non sit fidejussor, super kennogyn [debitorem] primo veniet juramentum; et si fidejussor contra juret kennogyn [debitorem], denegat illum cum VII. hominibus: si manu, id est, fide, confirmatur, commercio redditur, si non negatur: negatio est ejus bridwy. Juramentum VII. hominum similiter est negatio fidejussoris, si contra juretur vel fidejussori; et si non, non debet nisi juramentum ipsius solius super quod ponatur fidejussor.
- VIII. Nullum commercium est commercium sine fide vel fidejussore.
- IX. Quamvis fidejussor in fidejussione sua habeat tergiversationem, id est, ystum, non debetur habere gurrhtung [juramentum contrarium], sed juramentum ipsius; et sic de fide et juramento.
- X. Teir meuylwryaith yssid yuechniaith: diwat yuechni, ac emheu emach; ac adef yuechni, ac na allo kemell a diebryt mach guedy rodet. [Tria sunt opprobria fidejussionis: sponsionem negare cum ipse sponsor sit; sponsionem agnoscere et compellere non posse; moratorium se prebere postquam detur.]
- XI. Tribus modis differtur fidejussor et kennogyn [debitor]: audito cornu regis euntis in exercitu; et haul treis [actione rapine]; et ladrat [furti]: fidejussor debet adauael [pignus] ducere cum kennogon [debitore] usque ad tutum, et primam verberationem accipere et ligare; et si sic non faciet, reddat ipse solus.
- XII. Spatium fidejussoris ad preparandum tal [solutionem], septimana et una dies.
- XIII. Spatium fidejussoris, ut sciat an est fidejussor vel non, tres dies.
- XIV. Quicumque fit golvodauc [vas] non deliberabitur usque unum diem et annum.
- XV. Tres sunt lire legales: scilicet, lira regis; lira penkerd [musici primarii]; et lira optimatis: vtraque primarum dimidium libre valet, plectrum vero XII. denarios; tercia LX. denarios, plectrum III. denarios.

XXI. DE PRECIO MEMBRORUM.

i. Hec sunt membra ejusdem precii: scilicet, due manus et duo pedes, duo oculi et nares, labia et aures: precium cujuslibet horum, VI. vacce et VI. uncie argenti.

ii. Si auris hominis abscidatur, et ea tamen audire possit, due vacce et due uncie argenti pro ea reddende sunt.

iii. Precium cujuslibet digiti manus est vacca una et uncia argenti.

iv. Precium pollicis est due vacce et due uncie argenti.

v. Precium genitalium membrorum est VI. vacce et VI. uncie argenti.

vi. Precium est genitalium etiam quantum omnium membrorum.

vii. Lingua valet quantum omnia membra.

viii. Precium omnium membrorum est insimul collectum LXXXVIII. libre.

ix. Sanguis hominis cujuslibet est XXIII. denarii.

x. Precium sanguinis Christi fuit XXX. denarii; sed indignum videtur ut Dei sanguis et hominis ejusdem sit precii, quapropter hominis sanguis minoris est precii.

xi. Dentis precium est XXIII. denarii, sed incisivorum dentium precium ter levatur.

xii. Precium cicatricis que in facie hominis apparet, dimidium libre; si in manu sit talis cicatrix, LX. denarii; si in pede, XXX. denarii.

xiii. Siquis in capite percutiatur ita quod cerebrum appareat; vel in latere vulneratur ita [quod] intestina exeant; vel ita percutiatur ut os femoris vel brachii fractum sit: pro eorum quolibet tres libre reddantur; nam ex quolibet illorum vite iminet periculum.

xiv. Siquis ita percutiatur in capite quod ossa fracta deponantur, et de superiori parte creuan [cranii], III. denarii debent reddi pro quolibet osse in vase cneo sonante; si autem ab inferiori parte creuan [cranii], III. denarii legales reddantur.

xv. Siquis manu aliquem per capillos arripuerit, pro pollice II. denarios, pro unoquoque digitorum unum denarium ei componet.

xvi. Alii dicunt quod si aliquis aliquem traxerit per capillos, et fecerit gualt bonwyn [depilationem], III. denarios legales pro unoquoque digito, de pollice VIII. denarios legales, et pro unoquoque digito denarium legalem [reddet].

xvii. Quidam dicunt, quod, si non sponte feceris cicatricem in facie, non debes reddere nisi precium sanguinis quater; similiter, si in manu, dupliciter; si in pede, semel.

xviii. Si vero sponte, reddatur ei sarhaet cum precio sanguinis ter.

XXII. DE DIGNITATE PENKENEDYL [PREFECTI GENERIS] ET ALIORUM NOBILIUM.

i. Precium uchelvr [optimatis] qui sit penkenedyll [prefectus generis], ter IX. vacce et ter novies XX. vacce cum tribus elevationibus: sarhaet ejus est IX. vacce et totidem untie argenti cum una elevatione.

ii. Precium membri ejus est IX. vacce et novies viginti vacce cum tribus elevationibus.

iii. Precium mayr [prepositi] et kinghellaur [cancellarii] est CLXXX. vacce cum tribus elevationibus pro eorum quolibet: injuria ejus est IX. vacce et IX. uncie argenti.

iv. Mayr [prepositus] nunquam debet fieri penkenedyll [prefectus generis] quamdiu sit mayr.

v. Eligat quisque suum sarhaet vel a suo penkenedyll [prefecto generis] vel a sua dignitate.

vi. Precium nobilis qui dicitur kanhwynaul, id est, qui omnino sit Walensis, LX. tres vacce cum tribus elevationibus: sarhaet ejus est III. vacce et tres uncie argenti.

vii. Si sub optimate sit cum occidatur, optimas debet habere ab interfectore sex vaccas.

viii. Rex vero terciam partem pro kemell [constringente interfectorem ad justitiam] accipiat, et quicquid possit depredari in ultionem usque ad eandem horam in sequenti die.

ix. Precium villani regis est LXIII. vacce cum tribus elevationibus: injuria ejus est tres vacce et III. uncie argenti.

x. Precium exulis regis est III. vacce et ter viginti uncie argenti sine elevatione: injuria ejus est III. vacce sine elevatione.

xi. Precium exulis optimatis est dimidium precii exulis regis: sarhaet ejus est dimidium sarhaet exulis regis.

xii. Precium exulis villani est, et sarhaet, dimidium exulis optimatis.

xiii. Precium captivi de transmarinis partibus est libra et dimidium; si de hac insula est, libra est precium ejus: sarhaet ejus est XII. denarii, sex pro tribus ulnis ad faciendam ei tunicam, et tres pro braccis, et tres pro [per]onibus et cirotecis, id est,

dyrnuy] ; pro vologio, id est, gwdyu [falce], 1. denarius ; pro fune, id est, raf, que sit XII. ulnarum, 1. denarius ; pro securi, 1. denarius, si sit silvanus.

XIV. Sarhaet hominis cujus uxor stupratur, vel ei aufertur, elevatur ter.

XV. Si dixerit quis ab aliquo sarhaet invenisse, ille vero negaverit, solus contra solum dictum alterius jurando negabit ; at si sanguis fluxerit, vel cleis [contusio] apparuerit, se tercio jurabit, quia illa quasi pro testibus sunt.

XVI. Tres autem sunt sanguines pro quibus nichil reddi debet : scilicet, dentium ; narium ; et capitis scabiosi : soluti enim sunt illi sanguines.

XVII. Si captivus liberum percusserit, manus dextra ei abscidatur, vel dominus captivi libero injuriam componat.

XVIII. Sarhaet femine captive est XII. denarii.

XIX. Si fuerit gueinicaul [in ministeriis domesticis occupata], nec jus eam ad rau [fodiendum] vel ad molam ire patiat, sarhaet ejus XXIII. denarii.

XX. Teilvr [familiaris] Aberfrau regis : sarhaet ejus est III. vacce et III. uncie : precium ejus est III. uncie et quater viginti vacce.

XXI. Non sit godor [delictum] in juramento alltud [exulis], licet secum homines non jurent : pergat de podo ad podum donec det juramenta quot homines secum jurare deberent.

XXII. Dirwy captivi, si furtum fecerit : de primo, dimidium libre ; de secundo, libra ; de tercio, membrorum dampnatio, sicut de libero.

XXIII. Ubicumque captivus evadens recapiatur, XXIII. denarii in mercede pro eo redduntur.

XXIV. Pro captivo liberato III. denarii liberatori, juxta numerum uniuscujusque kemvt [comoti] quem pertransierit, prestantur ; si in alteram regionem venerit, liberator XXIII. denarios in manu habebit : terciam partem sibi retinebit, et domino terre duas prestabit.

XXIII. DE MULIERIBUS ET VARIIS EARUM EVENTIBUS.

I. Si captivam alicujus quis impregnaverit, domino ejus assignet aliam que loco illius donec pariat famuletur ; postquam pepererit prolem suam, cujuscumque sit sexus, patri suo alendam debet commendare : si autem in partu moriatur, precium ejus secundum leges domino suo restituat qui eam impregnavit, et prolem exhibeat.

II. Quilibet homo preter alltud [exulem] in suo precio et suo sarhaet habet elevationem : vncie autem que cum vaccis dantur pro elevatione consistunt.

III. Quotiens aliquis ancillam absque domini licentia cognoverit, tociens XII. denarios domino habet componere.

IV. Siquis uxorem ducat datam ei a gente sua, et infra septennium eam dimittat, reddat ei suum aguedi, id est, dotem suam, tantum : si vero post septennium dimittat, de omni substantia dimidium debet habere, nisi vir per aliquam potest plus habere : de prole duas partes debet habere, scilicet, majorem et minorem ; mater vero terciam.

V. Si vero insimul fuerint usque ad alterius obitum, omnis eorum substantia in duo equalia dividantur, id est, dimidium viro, et dimidium mulieri.

VI. Si femine maritate aliqua injuria fuerit illata, juxta libertatem viri sui jus suum ei restituatur.

VII. Si maritus ejus occidatur, injuria ejus primo reddatur, et postea precium ; sed de sarhaet ejus uxor habebit jure partem, sed de precio non participat, quia non est de ejus genere.

VIII. Si filia optimatis cum aliquo eat in rapinam proprio consilio, et postea ab illo dimissa sit, reddat ei VI. jumenta cornuta et aures ejusdem longitudinis habentia.

IX. Si filia villani eat in rapinam cum aliquo, [et] postea ab eodem sit repudiata, reddat ei animalia tria supradicte etatis.

X. Sciendum [est] quod uxor optimatis potest dare camisiam suam, et clamidem, et subtales, et peplum, et farinam, et lac, et caseum, et butirum sine licentia mariti sui ; et omnem subpellectilem domus sue accommodare : uxor vero villani nichil potest dare sine licentia villani nisi mitram, nec aliquod accommodare nisi cribrum, tam longe quod vox ejus possit audiri, stans in limine domus sue dum clamet propter illud.

XI. Quamvis puella eat in rapinam sine licentia parentum suorum et domini sui, illi autem possunt eam retrahere licet invitam, sed sic ab eo veniat ut jus suum plene accipiat ac si a parentibus data esset : tunc autem non oportet patrem reddere mercedem ejus, id est, ammoby. Et si quedam femina in llathlut [rapinam] ierit que virum prius habuit, ipsa potest cum viro remanere invitibus ; sed ubicumque mansio ejus sit, ibi et merces ejus querenda est.

xii. Siquis femine vim intulerit, mercedem ejus et dirvy reddat domino; femine vero injuriam suam, id est, sarhaet, et aguedi [dotem], et dilesrwyd [evictionem]: si vir negaverit et femina opposuerit, capiat illa ejus membrum in leva manu, in dextera vero sanctorum reliquias, et sic juret quod eam illo membro violaverit; et sic de jure nichil amittet.

xiii. Tribus de causis habebit femina suum aguedi [suam dotem], licet ipsa virum suum relinquat: id est, si leprosus sit vir; et si fetidum hanelitum habuerit; et si cum ea coire non possit.

xiv. Tria sunt que jure non possunt auferri mulieri, licet per culpam suam dimissa sit a viro suo: id est, cowyll; et argyvreu, id est, animalia que secum a parentibus detulerat; et animalia que ei redduntur yn wynepwerth si vir ejus aliam cognoverit.

xv. Cum datur cowyl puelle, si voluntatem suam de illo non fecerit statim, antequam a viro suo mane surrexerit, illud commune erit inter illos, nec postea habet majus jus de illo quam de alia re communi: femina debet ter wynepwerth a viro suo si aliam cognoverit; et si ulterius hoc patiat, nunquam debet habere wynepwerth.

xvi. Si puella habens etatem detur viro, et si vir dixerit eam se invenisse corruptam, juramento v. hominum sibi in redemptione proximorum se purget; id est, patris et matris, fratris et sororis, et suo proprio.

xvii. Si femina maritata de alio infametur, si tamen incertum sit, vii. mulierum juramento se purget; si secundo eadem infamia pulsetur, si tamen incertum sit, cum juramento xiiii. mulierum se purget; si autem tercia vice cum quadam certitudine hoc affirmetur, l. mulierum juramento se expurget.

xviii. Nemo debet dare feminam antequam habeat fidejussorem de mercede ejus [reddenda] domino.

xix. Siquis duxerit uxorem yn llathlut [in rapinam], et eam ducat ad domum optimatis cujusdam, optimas ille accipiat fidejussorem a viro illo de mercede ejus [reddenda] domino antequam insimul dormiant.

xx. Merces filie penkenedyl [prefecti generis] est libra.

xxi. Merces filie mayr [prepositi] vel kynghellaur [cancellarii] est libra.

xxii. Merces filiarum swydogion pennadur [ministorum principalium] curie est libra.

xxiii. Merces filiarum virorum cujuslibet minorum curialium est dimidium libre.

xxiv. Merces filie villani, xxiiii. denarii.

xxv. Merces cujuslibet advenc femine sive extranee, xxiiii. denarii, si in terra regis a viro ducatur.

xxvi. Princeps poetarum, id est, penkerd, debet habere mercedes filiarum poetarum sibi subditorum, et munera nuptiarum, [id est,] kywarws neithiaur, a mulieribus noviter datis, id est, xxiiii. denarios.

xxvii. Faber curie habebit mercedes filiarum aliorum fabrorum, quasi penkerd, et omnium fabrorum sub se existentium.

xxviii. Merces filie fabri curie est dimidium libre, et est regis.

xxix. Si [quis] mulierem pregnantem facere abortum coegerit, si quod habuit in ventre animatum fuerit, dimidium galanas reddat; si inanimatum, terciam partem reddat.

xxx. Mulier erit secundum viri sui dignitatem ex quo ei data fuerit; si cum viro alio coierit, et hoc notum fuerit, a suo poterit libere repudiari, nec de jure quicquam habebit preter tria que sibi auferri non possunt: adulter quidem viro prefato suum sarhaet reddat.

xxxi. Si viro suo mulier verbum contumeliosum irrogaverit, tres vaccas camlvry ei componet, quia dominus ejus est, vel cum virga quadam cubitum unum habente ter vir illam feriat, sed non super caput: verum si sine causa vir mulierem suam verberaverit, vir habet ei sarhaet juxta suam dignitatem componere.

xxxii. Si lectum viri sui mulier sine causa derelinquat antequam a viro iterum in lecto suscipiatur, iii. vaccas camlvry ei reddet.

xxxiii. Si quis jacuerit cum muliere tribus noctibus, et vadit in lectum coram omnibus cum ea antequam cooperiatur ignis, et non surrexerit donec discooperiatur mane, tria animalia a viro debet habere: et tantum de llathlut [rapina].

xxxiv. Qui uxorem alicujus osculatur, quartam partem injurie ei reddet.

xxxv. Similiter de gouys [contrectata], nisi in ludo qui dicitur guarae rafan [ludus funis]; et in convivio; et quando aliquis de longe venerit.

xxxvi. Qui vero coitum fecerit, totum restituet.

xxxvii. Triplex est pudor puelle: primus est, cum pater suus, ipsa presente, dixerit se viro illam dedisse; secundus, cum viri lectum primo ascenderit; tertius, cum a

lecto surgens inter homines primo venerit : pro primo datur amobyr [amobragium] ; pro secundo cowyl [antipherna] ; pro tercio aguedi [dos].

XXXVIII. Si qua mulier absque parentele sue consilio se copulaverit, et ex eo prolem deduxerit, proles illa cum gente materna, nisi eorum gratia, partem hereditatis non capiat.

XXXIX. Si mulierem indigenam cuidam alltut [exuli] parentes sui conjugem dederint, filii ex eis procreati cum gente materna partem capient hereditatis : nullus tamen eorum sedem habebit principalem. Ex tali conjugio guarthec divach [vacce stemmatis defecti] nascuntur hoc modo : si filius predictorum aliquem occiderit, gens materna reddet interfectum ; pater enim alltut [exul] est, nec genus habet super quod precii partem possit dividere. Si de terra regis mater fuerit, tot[a] proles regis erit.

XL. Vir, si negaverit vim inferre mulieri, prius juramentum, id est, llw gueilit, [juramentum voluntarium] det ; postea si mulier contradixerit, tunc vir juret cum tribus de cognatis proximioribus quod illud est falsum : sic dicitur secundum Norwallenses, sed secundum Sudwallenses juramentum l. virorum.

XLI. Siquis acceperit puellam in uxorem, et invenerit eam corruptam, et secundo eam cognoverit, et cum ea usque mane jacuerit, nichil de jure puelle potest ei auferre : si vero postquam hoc noverit ad nuptiales viros surrexerit, et eis testatus fuerit, et sic probet in crastino, nichil ei debet reddere de jure suo : tunc etas puelle consideretur ; si matura sit in pilis et in uberibus, et si venerint ei muliebria, id est, teithi, septem de proximis ejus et parentibus eam purgent : quod si immatura fuerit, et pro certo fuerit corrupta, incidatur ejus camisia ante et retro, et bustach [bubulus] unius anni uncta cauda tradatur ei ; et si in manu ejus permanserit tradatur ei pro dote, aliter non.

XLII. Si filia alicujus, vel neptis, vel alia quam pater debuerat custodire non custoditur, [ita] quod mulier ante stuprata fuerit, reddat et qui rapuit et qui custodire debuit.

XLIII. Siquis femine soli ambulanti vim intulerit, et negaverit, l. hominum juramenta prestabit, quorum tres eorum [erunt] continentes et abstinentes, id est, a muliere, a carne, et equitatione ; si autem hoc confessus fuerit, femine reddat jus suum plenarie, id est, ydiweirdep, et quietam clamabit : regi vero debet virgam argenteam altam usque ad os suum, ita grossam sicut medium digitum ejus, et sciphum aureum super virgam in quo possit contineri plenus potus regis, ita spissum ut unguem aratoris qui per septennium aratrum tenuerit, vel adeo spissum ut testam ovi auce, vel virilia membra amittat.

XLIV. Si due femine sole ambulaverint, et vim ab aliquo vel ab aliquibus passe fuerint, nichil de jure habebunt : si vero socium secum ambulantem, licet parvulus puer sit, dum tamen ambulare possit et non in dorso feratur, jus suum plenarie habebunt.

XLV. Siquis uxorem repudiaverit sine lege et aliam duxerit, debet judicio mulier iterum venire ad domum suam, et ibi esse usque ad nonum diem ; et illa die, si dimissa fuerit, omnia que illius sunt primo debent de domo exire ; et postea, si vir ejus duxerit aliam uxorem, sit libera, id est, dilys, secundum legem ; quia nullus vir debet habere duas uxores.

XLVI. Siquis uxorem suam dimiserit, et postea penituerit, et illa alteri viro data fuerit, si vir prior potest [eam] attingere unum cum altero viro in lecto habentem et alterum pedem extra, prior de jure debet eam habere.

XLVII. Tribus de causis fit juramentum super virum et mulierem : siquis viderit eam de luco venientem ex una parte, illum vero ex altera parte venientem in eadem hora diei ; vel siquis viderit illos insimul jacentes sub uno eodemque pallio ; vel siquis viderit illum inter femora ejus.

XLVIII. Siquis suam mulierem propter aliquam causam de suo lecto cogat, mulier de familia domus duos testes debet accipere ; et si de domo a viro coacta fuerit, iterum mulier de villa accipiat duos testes ; et sic mulier a viro suo habebit wynebwert plenarie quando redierit.

XLIX. Quando vir et mulier divortium fecerint, sic debet inter eos dividi : primo vir habebit sues, mulier oves ; postea mulier dividat, et vir eligat ; et primo suppellex [dividetur] : viri sunt omnia que subtus sunt, mulieris que supra ; sed postquam vir aliam duxerit, vir debet mittere vestimenta lecti mulieri quam repudiavit : omnia vasa lactis preter unum bayol [multrale] mulieris erunt ; omnes discos preter unum vir habebit : plastrum vero et jugum mulier habebit. Omnia vasa potus et dolia viri sunt. Vir habebit caldarium, brekan [tegetem], pulvinar, cultrum, securim lignorum, terebellum, terebrum, et

retentaculum, falces omnes preter unam, et cratem; mulier habebit patellam et tripodem, dolabrum, cribrum, vomerem, et unam falcem, et linum et lini semen, lanam et globos filorum: argentum, et aurum, et tele dividantur: vir habebit horreum, annonam, et quicquid super terram et in terra continetur, et gallinas, et unum catum, si plures fuerint, omnes mulieris erunt. Mulier debet habere omnes carnes salsatas super terram, id est, yn heli, et caseum recentem yn heli: postquam elevantur carnes et casei, nichil de illis mulier consequetur. Vas butiri, si non sit plenum, mulier habebit, et pernam si non sit integra, et caseum si integer non fuerit, et tantum de farina quantum ipsa poterit inter manus suas ferre de cella cum genuum fortitudine. Unusquisque habeat vestimenta sibi congrua, preter pallia, et illa dividantur. Et nota quod si capre fuerint et oves defuerint, mulieris pro ovibus erunt capre; si sues, et oves, et capre fuerint, dividantur capre equaliter inter illos. Si vero [vir] habuit aliquod breint [privilegium], prius accipiat, postea sicut diximus dividatur; et omnia debita que simul consumpserunt equaliter reddant.

I. Tres sunt femine que hereditatem matrum possunt habere: prima est illa que in pignore sit pro terra, et filium habeat dum sit pignus; ille filius debet habere hereditatem matris sue: secunda est illa que data sit a genere homini hereditatem non habenti; filius talis debet habere hereditatem sue matris: tertia est illa cujus filius amittet hereditatem suam, scilicet, ex parte patris, pro ultione cognati sue matris.

XXIV. INCIPIT DE TERMINIS TERRARUM.

HIC DICITUR QUOMODO CURIA ET QUOMODO DEBEAT TERMINARE ECCLESIA.

I. Curia terminabit terminos suos ante omnes in omnibus locis; post curiam ecclesia terminabit terminos suos; postea breint [libertas]; deinde kynwarchadv [prima occupatio]. Verum cum curia terminaverit, mayr [prepositus] et kighellaur [cancellarius] debent pro eis, si noverint, terminos assignare, et jurando confirmare.

II. Cum ville contenderint de terminis suis quarum neutra excedit aliam dignitate, tunc optimates terre terminos demonstrare habent, et eos juramento affirmare si sciant; si non, dividant illud dubium de quo fit contentio in duo equalia inter villas illas.

III. Dignitas vero major terminabit super minorem.

IV. Cum villa super villam terminet, plenam randir [particulam] cum termino auferri non debet.

V. In randir [particula] continentur ccc. et xii. acre: ut in ccc. acris, araturam, et pascua, et focalia possessor habeat; inde xii. domicilia.

VI. Pedes xv. et dimidium faciunt longum jugum.

VII. Juga xvi. faciunt longitudinem acre: duo juga latitudinem.

VIII. Septem randir [particule] faciunt maynaur [manoriam].

IX. Rex debet habere dimidium libre de qualibet determinatione que fit inter duas villas; iudices vero xxiii. [denarios].

X. Si terra adjudicata fuerit alicui per iudicium, de qualibet particula terre, id est, randir, rex debet habere dimidium libre.

XI. Si villa adjudicetur alicui de qua sit swid [officium], rex habebit ab eo libram et dimidium.

XII. Si dadanhud [actio possessoria] adjudicetur alicui de terra quam pater suus ante eum coluerit; usque ad finem illius anni, donec dorsum ejus vertatur ad acervum, non tenetur alicui respondere.

XIII. Placitum terre, et metam inter regem et ecclesiam, baculus et evangelium debent facere: si in eadem dignitate fuerint, antiquior metam faciat.

XIV. Curia vero regis debet metam facere inter equales dignitates, ubicumque obviaverit.

XV. Duo dies sunt, scilicet, nonus dies kalendarum Novembrium, et nonus dies kalendarum Maii, in quibus de petitione hereditatis questio movenda est; et quamvis extra hos dies hujusmodi questio oriatur, non tenetur.

XVI. Siquis autem altero dierum prefatorum questionem moverit pretaxatam usque ad alterum diem paratum erit ei iudicium suscipere; sed si hoc medio tempore iudicium minime habuerit, altero die oportebit questionem quasi primo denuo suscitare: alioquin usque ad alterum diem iudicium erit ei obstrusum.

XVII. Quicumque hiis diebus questionem de aliqua terra fecerit, tertia die debet habere responsum et nona die iudicium; sed si usque ad Februarium vel Augustum prolongabitur iudicium de termino ad terminum, non debet postea jure habere ante predictos dies iudicium.

xviii. Ad terram autem terminandam nonus dies mensium non est expectandus, sed cum regi et optimatibus placuerit terminatio facienda est.

xix. Mayr [prepositus] et kyghellaur [cancellarius] debent custodire desertum regis donec rex faciat de eo suam voluntatem.

xx. Si contingat quod ecclesia in rusticana villa edificatur, sumpta a rege licentia, et in eadem missa celebretur, et corpora ibi sepeliantur, exinde villa illa prius rusticana fiet libera.

xxi. Si villanus regis filium optimatis ex licentia regis alendum susceperit, filius ille particeps erit hereditatis cum filiis villani post mortem ejus.

xxii. Cum fratres inter se hereditatem dividant, tydyn, id est, edificia, patris, et octo acre terre cedent juniori cum caldario, securi, et cultro sui patris: hec tria non potest pater nisi juniori dare; et si in vadimonia sunt data, possunt redimi, nunquam amitti.

xxiii. Quilibet frater debet [habere] tydyn [edificia] et viii. acras.

xxiv. Junior debet dividere hereditatem inter fratres; senior autem primo eligere debet, postea secundum etatem suam unusquisque ad minorem.

xxv. Tribus vicibus debet terra dividi: primo inter fratres; secundo inter consobrinos; tercio inter filios consobrinorum: ultra non erit terre divisio.

xxvi. Si trina quis vice citatus de petitione hereditatis non compareat, nisi honesta causa et legali sit detentus, terra adjudicabitur jure calumpniatori: si tamen justa causa non occurrat, restitutione gaudebit: si, prima contempta, ad secundam venerit citationem, vel ad terciam, [vel] questiones contempserit, [et] tociens regi tres vacas camlwry componet: a causa tamen non cadet.

xxvii. Siquis reddiderit kynasset [honorarium] de terra sua in obitu suo non reddet ebediw.

xxviii. Siquis de jure parentele, id est, ach, terram petierit, non audietur, nisi seniores patrie parentelam [illam sciant] et jurando affirmant.

xxix. Siquis terram de jure indebitam peteir oes guyr [per quatuor generationes] tenuerit, in eadem patria cum eis quibus jure hereditario terra debetur manens absque litis contestatione, domus combustione, aratri fractione, [quia] quiete tenuerit, de cetero non tenetur alicui respondere; lex enim inter eos clausa est.

xxx. De terra regi debita minori spacio quam c. annis lex non concluditur.

xxxi. Siquis patrimonium suum, ipso presente et non contradicente, alii dare patiat, deinceps, licet illud petat, non audietur.

xxxii. Siquis, diu in alltudet [exilio] commoratus, tandem revertens petat partem hereditatis, cognatis suis hoc sibi prestantibus dimidium libre, quasi premium servande hereditatis, debet dare.

xxxiii. Sicuti terram, non contradicente jure, rex dederit, filius regis terram illam illi auferre non poterit.

xxxiv. Siquis homo episcopi, vel abbatis, in terra regis cum homine ipsius certaverit, eorum dirwy regis erit: similiter, si homo episcopi cum homine abbatis fiet.

xxxv. Siquis terram alicujus ex parte regis interdictam violenter araverit, domino terre iiii. denarios legales apertionis, et iiii. denarios legales aratri depositionis, et de qualibet gleba subversa i. denarium habet dare: rex vero omnes boves, cum aratro, et vomere, et cultro, et amaeth [aratoris] dextri pedis, et agentis, id est, geilwat, dextre manus precium habebit.

xxxvi. Siquis terram alicujus, aliquid in ea recondens, suffoderit, illud absconditum, nisi fuerit thesaurus, terre possessoris erit; omnis enim thesaurus regis est.

xxxvii. Siquis foderit annel [laqueum] in terra aliena, iiii. denarios legales domino terre [reddat], quia eo inconsulto terram ejus aperuit, et animal quod in eo repperitur; regi vero tres vacas camlwry.

xxxviii. Siquis rete miserit in aquam non suam absque licentia, tercia pars capture reti et due domino aque cedentur, et regi camlwry.

xxxix. Siquis in terra alterius, et non sua, absque licentia odynd [trituratorium] paraverit, dominus terre odynd [trituratorium] habebit; rex vero tres vacas camlwry.

xl. Nemo debet [habere] penkeueisted [principalem sedem] vel svyd [dignitatem] ex parte matris, si sit qui ex parte patris habere debeat, licet de terra pars ei aliqua concedatur: dignius est, tamen, ut aliquis ex parte matris eam habeat quam alienus.

xli. Siquis metam inter villas notabilem fregerit, iiii. vacas camlwry regi, et iiii. denarios possessori componet; metam vero sicut ante fuit construat.

xlii. Si duorum inter terras flumen meta fuerit, et super flumen arbor ceciderit, illi vero contendant cujus illorum arbor sit, vel [qui] ad illam magleu [septionem]

ventionis inter [eos] habeat firmare; illius arbor erit, et ad illam magleu [septionem] firmare, in cuius terra creverit.

XLIII. Qui publicam viam, vel fossam termini, araverit, dimidium libre dabit.

XLIV. Precium lapidis mete, id est, croysuayn, vel alius, nominatur dimidium libre.

XLV. Primo calumpniatores debent ostendere eorum calumpniam; deinde defensores eorum defensiones ostendant; et secundum hoc debent majores natu [pagi], id est, hen-euydyon cantref, considerare diligenter simul qui eorum verum confirmant et qui non; et postquam majores natu recitaverint sententiam, tunc debent soli iudices exire separatim, et judicare secundum hoc quod recitaverint majores natu; et quod judicaverint iudices debet rex extendere: sic terminatur placitum mete in terra regis.

XXV. SIC DECLARATUR PLACITUM TERRE.

I. Si dadanhud [actio possessoria] alicui judicetur, et cum karro ad terram venerit, ix. diebus ac noctibus ibi erit quietus; et in nono die responsum dabit, et in secundo nono iudicium dabit.

II. Si dadanhud [actio possessoria] cum onere dorsi ad terram venerit quam suus pater ante araverit, tribus diebus manebit ibi quietus; et in tercio dabit responsum, et in nono iudicium.

III. Si pater alicujus habuit domum, et horreum, et siccarium, cum aratione, in aliqua terra; vel si aliquis alius habuit supradicta, et dadanhud [actionem possessoriam] postulaverit secundum legem, dadanhud [possessionem] debet habere de omnibus que patris sui fuerint, donec messuerit, et dorsum vertat ar das [ad cumulum annone]; et postea in nono die kalendarum Novembrium dabit iudicium.

IV. Quicumque dadanhud [actio possessoria] judicetur jure, nullus illum expellere poterit nisi proprie hereditarius, quia secundus dadanhud [hereditarius] non expellit primum dadanhud [hereditarium], id est, improprium; et unus improprius non expellit alium proprium: et si duo hereditarii contenderint, nullus poterit expellere alium.

V. Quicumque vero terram in galanas reddiderit, ipse nichilo minus in omni tempore redditum terre domino suo restituet: tertia pars in ejus sarhaet constat.

VI. Siquis super publicam viam regis arborem fregerit, primo regi reddat camlwry, postea precium ejus, id est, dimidium libre: redditis istis, viam prosperet sicut prius fuit; et quamdiu vixerit homo ille, rege veniente ad viam illam, ab illo homine bon [stolo] illius arboris panno unius coloris debet cooperiri.

VII. Siquis firmaverit pactum coarationis, id est, keueredri, cum aliquo, et postea sponte fregerit, ille debet reddere regi tria animalia transgressionis, quod dicitur camlvry; et ad predictum pactum servandum inviolabiliter redire; et quicquid coarator suus de aratione sua perdidit in illo spacio implere.

VIII. Hec autem forma in arando debet servari: prima acra vomeri, secunda cultro, tertia aratori, postea tribus melioribus bobus, de meliore ad meliorem, postea geilwat [agenti], postea v. bobus, de meliore ad meliorem, postea carthvr [fossori]: partem ligni sui debet arator habere, id est, keueir asclaud, id est, unam acram, per totum annum, quia ipse debet perficere aratrum a primo ligno usque ad ultimum.

IX. Branar [novale] per tres annos aratur.

X. Brandeil [novale], ubi jacuerint animalia, similiter tir gwyd [terra graminea] si buarthteil [sterquilinio fecundata] fuerit, per v. annos aratur.

XI. Buarthteil [terra sterquilinio colenda] sine gwyd [cespite] per tres annos aratur.

XII. Kardeil [terra fimo carro vecto colenda] per IIII. annos aratur.

XIII. Terra silvana eradicata per v. annos aratur.

XIV. Siquis calumpniaverit terram, veniat cum omni parentela sua; si hoc non fecerit, responsum ei non datur: si vero venerint et amiserint, non loquantur ultra in tempore illius domini; et si forte in exilio aliquis eorum fuerit tunc temporis, et ille repatriaverit, nisi in primo anno terram suam calumpniaverit cum eam arari viderit, ei ultra non respondebitur.

XV. Siquis ultra tres noctes in possessione alterius sine licentia moratus fuerit, amittat totum quod habet.

XVI. Mensura acre legalis, id est, erv, [est] virga ejusdem longitudinis ut maximi viri qui in villa fuerit, cum longitudine brachii ejus: LX. longitudinis illius virge erunt in longitudine legalis acre, id est, erv; latitudo acre est una longitudo talis virge ex utraque parte geilwat [agentis], cum longitudine brachii ejus, illo tenente medium medii jugi in aratro.

XVII. Octo ex talibus acris erunt in fundamento optimatis, et IIII. in fundamento villani.

xviii. Si terram hereditatis sue parentela aliqua, id est, guelygord, inter se non dividerit, quamvis omnibus aliis defunctis non nisi unus illius supersit, ipse terram habebit; at si de terra illa utpote deficiens jura sua regi prestare non poterit, rex terram possidebit donec ille sufficienter pro terra regi possit respondere.

xix. Et nota, quod tripliciter dicitur dadanhud [actio possessoria]: scilicet, dadanhud beych [cum onere dorsi]; dadanhud kayr [cum carro]; dadanhud heredic [cum aratione]: primum de calumpnia terre tribus diebus et tribus noctibus non tenetur respondere; secundum, quinque diebus et v. noctibus; tertium, per annum.

xx. Tres filii ex uno patre et matre inter quos hereditas non debet partiri: primus est ille qui nascitur ante legem, id est, donationem generis; et si iterum data sit mater ejus eidem viro a genere, et postea de illo filium habeat; ille filius jure non debet suam hereditatem partiri cum suo fratre qui natus fuit ante donationem matris sue a genere: secundus est, si clericus haberet feminam datam a suo genere, et sic habet filium ex ea, et postea ille clericus presbiteratum ordinem acciperet; si post votum consecrationis filium haberet de eadem femina, prior filius non debet partiri cum filio postnato: tertius est, habens fratrem mutum, quia mutus non potest respondere; et nemo debet habere terram nisi respondeat pro ea: quia patria non datur muto.

xxi. Tria sunt acta, id est, teyr kyvlavan, pro quibus unusquisque suam amittit patriam: scilicet, [propter] regis prodicionem; penkenedyl [prefecti generis] mactationem; et kynllvyn [insidias]: si quilibet istorum comprehendi poterit, vita condempnabitur, gravius et turpius quam latro vel homicida simplex; si non comprehenditur, et velit pacificari cum domino et cum parentibus, duplex erit redditio quam domino quam parentibus; amittet tamen hereditatem: si tamen limina Apostolorum Petri et Pauli petierit, et domini apostolici rescriptum retulerit, in quo contineatur illum condigne pro commisso satisfaciendo penitentiam suscepisse, hereditatem recuperabit. Quartum est, si quis cesserit uni hereditario, quia non onera et servitia hereditati imposita sustineret.

xxii. Tria edificia sunt fratribus communia: videlicet, ecclesia; piscaria; molendinum.

xxiii. Si vero in terra sancte ecclesie homo regis vel episcopi conflictum fecerit, et sanguis manaverit, uterque dominorum suorum habebit dirui sui hominis.

Finit de terminis terrarum.

XXVI. INCIPIT DE MERCEDIBUS MULIERUM, ET PRECIIS ANIMALIUM, ET DOMORUM, ET ALIARUM RERUM.

DE MERCEDIBUS MULIERUM.

- i. Merces filie penkenedyl [prefecti generis] est libra una.
- ii. Filie mayr [prepositi] vel kynghelaur [cancellarii], libra.
- iii. Filie optimatis sine swyd [officio], dimidium libre.
- iv. Filie villani, xxiiii. denarii.
- v. Femine advene, si in terra regis a viro ducatur, xxiiii. denarii.
- vi. Filie cujuslibet swydogion [ministorum] curie, libra.
- vii. Filie cujuslibet ceterorum curialium, dimidium libre.
- viii. Filie nobilis canhwynaul [ingenui], xxiiii. denarii.
- ix. Precium latronis regis, vii. libre.
- x. Precium obsidis regis tantum est quantum et illius pro quo acceptus est.

XXVII. DE PRECIO VITULE DONEC SIT VACA, ET DE BOBUS.

- i. Vitula a medio Martis vel Aprilis usque ad Novembrem, vi. denarii.
- ii. Ex tunc usque ad kalendas Februarii, viii.
- iii. Ab hinc usque ad kalendas Maii, x.
- iv. Ad Augustum, xii.
- v. In kalendis Novembris, xiiii.
- vi. In kalendis Februarii, xvi.
- vii. In kalendis Maii, xviii.
- viii. Ad Augustum, xx.
- ix. Altera die Augusti iii. adduntur, et tunc valet xxiiii. denarios.
- x. In kalendis Novembris, xxvi.
- xi. In idibus Februarii, xxviii.
- xii. In kalendis Maii, xxx.

xiii. In ix^o. die Maii debent queri teithi [qualitates] juvence, id est, kynflid, aut nunquam; canys undydiauc yw kynflid [quia unius diei est juvenca]: in eodem die precium lactis additur, id est, xvi. [denarii], et tunc valebit xlvi. denarios.

xiv. In kalendis Augusti, XLVIII.

xv. In kalendis Novembris, L.

xvi. In Februario, LII.: sequenti die IIII. denarii legales adduntur.

xvii. Ad Maium, LX., et tunc est plene vacca.

xviii. Teythi [qualitates] vacce, xxx. denarii: scilicet, pro lacte xxiiii.; pro vitulo vi. denarii.

xix. Teithi kynflid [qualitates juvence], xx. denarii: scilicet, pro lacte xvi.; pro vitulo IIII. denarii.

xx. Pro lacte mensis IIII. denarii; pro ebdomada I. denarius.

xxi. Mensura lactis est repletio vasis quod habeat ix. pollices in oris sui amplitudine, in fundo tres, in profunditate a fundo usque ad summum VII. pollices.

XXVIII. [DE VITULO.]

I. Vitulus vero usque ad kalendas Novembris VI. denarios valet.

II. Ab hinc usque ad Augustum tercii anni quolibet tempore duo denarii adduntur.

III. In kalendis Novembris, XXII.

IV. In kalendis Februarii, XXIII.

V. Sequenti die Februarii jugum ei imponendum est, et adduntur IIII. denarii sine elevatione.

VI. In ix^o. die Februarii apparebit utrum mansuete aret vel non: si non aret, singulis annis debet reddere xxx. denarios emptori quamdiu non araverit; si aret, illo die xvi. denarii ei adduntur, qui omnes sunt XLIII. denarii, quia tunc est teithial [integer qualitatum].

VII. Ad Maium, XLVI.

VIII. Ad Augustum, XLVIII.

IX. Ad Novembrem, L.

X. Ad Februarium, LII.: et tunc eilweith [bos secundi anni] dicitur, et adduntur IIII. denarii legales.

XI. Ad Maium LX. denarios valet, et tunc est plene bos.

XII. Precium caude vituli primo anno I. denarius legalis; secundo II. denarii; tercio III.; quarto IIII. denarii legales.

XIII. Corium bovis, XII. denarii.

XIV. Corium vacce, VII. denarii.

XV. Precium teth kynflith [mamille juvence], IIII. denarii sine elevatione.

XVI. Precium teth [mamille] vacce, IIII. denarii legales.

XVII. Cauda ejus, cornu, et oculus ejusdem precii sunt: scilicet, IIII. denarii legales.

XVIII. Siquis vaccam reddat, et una teth [mamilla] ei desit, quolibet anno dum vacca vivat precium teth [mamille] habet reddere: si a secundo permutetur, primus nichil reddet.

XIX. Juvenca si fuerit ryderic [semper tauripetens], venditor ejus debet reddere pro teithi [qualitatibus] singulis annis xxx. denarios, quamdiu in egritudine illa permanserit.

XX. Vacca erit telediw [integra] a secundo vitulo usque ad quintum.

XXI. Bos vero a tercio jugo usque ad VI.

XXII. Siquis vitulum alicui reddiderit, pro dilysrvyd [evictione] fidejubeat; et pro duobus morbis: scilicet, pro dery [vertigine] tribus diebus et noctibus; et pro scabie a festo Omnium Sanctorum usque ad festum Sancti Patricii in Marcio: ille vero, cum vitulus redditur, non habet eum ducere inter animalia scabiosa, neque in domum in qua VII. annis antea animalia fuerunt scabiosa.

XXIII. Si bovem vel vaccam quis vendiderit, de morbis cavere habet: scilicet, tribus diebus et noctibus de dery [vertigine]; et de morbo pulmonis tribus mensibus; et de morbo qui appellatur pelleneu [strumæ] per annum.

XXIV. Si cujus animal quis percusserit, et ictus ab animali similiter super hominem venerit, medietatem sarhaet percussor, animalis vero possessor aliam medietatem, restituet.

XXV. Si animalia tocuis ville in uno buarth [bostare] convenerint, et animal aliquod ab alio animali enectum fuerit, dominus illius animal enectum reddet; at si ille et omnes alii negando animalia sua purgaverint, omnes quidem jurabunt; deinde pro numero animalium omnes reddent; pro animali autem non cornuto quantum pro duobus aliis.

XXVI. Siquis animal alicujus in bostare mortificaverit, et hoc notum fuerit, dupplum pro eo reddat; si vero negaverit, cum juramento XIII. virorum de proximis cognatis suis debet negare.

XXIX. DE PRECIIS EQUORUM ET MEMBRORUM.

- i. Pullus a nativitate sua usque ad Augustum IIII. denarios legales valet.
- ii. Ad kalendas Novembris, XII.
- iii. In Februario, XVIII.
- iv. In Maio, XXIII.
- v. Ad Augustum, XXX.
- vi. In Novembri, XXXVI.
- vii. In Februario, XLII.
- viii. In Maio, XLVIII.
- ix. In Augusto in tercio anno adduntur XII. denarii.
- x. Et sic quolibet tempore usque ad Maium XII. denarii adduntur, et tunc triennis erit, et valebit IIII. uncias.
- xi. Tunc capitur et tenetur, et retento XX. denarii ei adduntur.
- xii. Cum frenatur adduntur IIII. denarii sine elevatione, et valet dimidium libre.
- xiii. Equus testiculatus, si ad equicium, nesciente domino, vel alias ad equas evaserit, de fructu ejus, id est, kyuedróyd, nil dominus ejus habebit; et quamvis detrimentum fecerit, nil pro eo reddetur.
- xiv. Dextrarius, si per mensem et dimidium pascatur, libram valet:
- xv. Palefridus, marcam:
- xvi. Runcinus, dimidium libre:
- xvii. Equus summarius, LXXX. [denarios.]
- xviii. Precium caude dextrarii infra cutem abscise est XXIII. denarii.
- xix. Si colorem [cauda] abscidatur, totum dextrarii precium redditur, vel pro cauda equi VI. denarii, secundum numerum vaccarum precii equi; et pro oculo similiter.
- xx. Oculus dextrarii et auris ejus XXIII. denarii sunt.
- xxi. Si omnino exoculatur, totum precium redditur.
- xxii. Precium caude runcini, XII. denarii; similiter et oculi et auris.
- xxiii. Precium pedis equi totum precium ejus.
- xxiv. Quidam dicunt quod equa dimidium libre valet hac ratione: quia, postquam stalvyn [equus admissarius] eam ascenderit, et greaur [progeniem] habuit, tantum valet quantum due villane.
- xxv. Siquis violaverit kyuedróyd cassec [fructum eque], IIII. denarios legales reddet pro eo.
- xxvi. Alii dicunt, quod precium cujuslibet eque est, sive grewys [prolifere] sive tom [operantis], LX. denarii.

XXX. DE PRECIO EQUÆ.

- i. Equa ut vacca a sua nativitate appreciatur.
- ii. Pro quolibet istorum, scilicet, caude, oculi, et auris, IIII. denarii legales.
- iii. Si equum quis vendiderit, caveat de dilesrwyd [evictione]; et de morbo pulmonis; et de llyn meirch [pano].
- iv. Siquis vendiderit equum alicui cum lege, et postea inventus fuerit llwygus [restivus], reddat emptori terciam partem precii, nec recambire debent judicio, ita tamen quod si fecerit in prima, et secunda, et tercia cognitione equorum.
- v. Siquis sine licentia equum alicujus equitaverit, IIII. denarios ascensus, et IIII. descensus, et IIII. de unoquoque randir [unaquaque particula] quod equitando transierit, domino equi; regi autem camlvry debet reddere.
- vi. Si ad locum determinatum equus alicui prestitus fuerit, et ille longius cum equo iter fecerit, lucri quod interim habiturus est dimidium dominus equi habebit.
- vii. Si equus alicui prestitus pilos in dorso perdiderit, domino equi IIII. denarii legales dentur; si vetus ictus vel cicatrix tumuerit, et cutis aperiatur, VIII. denarii legales; si sana prius cutis tunc fracta, et caro usque ad os incisa fuerit, XVI. denarii legales.

XXXI. DE LLIW [MANIFESTO].

- i. Siquis lliw [manifestum] velit assignare, hoc modo debet procedere: actore et reo presentibus, accipiat pen reith [juratorem supremum], et juret in eo quod illum qui impetitur cum re illa de qua lis est sole lucente viderit, et quod hoc non dixerit odio, vel amore, vel precio ductus, sed ut rei veritatem declaret: et dicitur hoc dogyn venegi [delatio plena].
- ii. Hoc modo fit lliw [manifestum], nisi fuerit gurthtung [juramentum contrarium], per juramentum duorum.

III. Llys [reprobatio] fit vel propter galanas, vel contentionem terre, vel propter uxoris abusionem.

XXXII. DE PRECIO OVIUM, CAPRARUM, PORCORUM.

- I. Agnus dum suggit denarium legalem valet :
- II. Separatus, II. denarios legales :
- III. Ad Augustum, III. denarios legales.
- IV. Teithi [qualitates] ovis, II. denarii sine elevatione.
- V. Precium mamme ovis, II. denarii legales.

XXXIII. [DE PRETIO CAPRARUM.]

- I. Hodus sub capra, II. denarii [I. denarius].
- II. Separatus, II. denarii.
- III. Ad Augustum, III. denarii sine elevatione.
- IV. Pro capra et hodo VII. legales nummi redduntur.

XXXIV. [DE PRECIO PORCORUM.]

- I. Porcellus, quamdiu sit in hara, foras non exiens, I. denarium legalem valet :
- II. Cum exierit, suggens tamen, II. denarios legales :
- III. Cum suggere desierit, III. denarios legales, usque ad festum Sancti Johannis in auctumno :
- IV. Ab hinc usque ad kalendas Januarii, X. denarios legales :
- V. Ex tunc usque ad predictum festum XII. denarios ; eritque anima carni duppla :
- VI. Ab illo festo usque ad kalendas Januarii, XX. denarios legales ; eritque caro eo tempore anime duppla.
- VII. Porcellus auctumpnalis non habet usque ad annum precium a lege diffinitum, sed dandung [juramentum] de eo erit.
- VIII. Post annum suis legem tenet.
- IX. Si porci alicujus hominem interfecerint, dominus illorum hominem reddet.
- X. Neque verres, neque emissarius, neque taurus tenetur animal reddere quod cum eo confligendo interfecerit.
- XI. Porcorum venditor habet cavere de dilysrwyd [evictione] ; et de mynyclauc [morbo strumarum] III. diebus [et] III. noctibus ; et ne post partum porcellos comedant ; et si comederint, tertia pars precii emptori refundetur, nec de jure porcos reddet ; et ne sint baed redecc [verripetentes].
- XII. Siquis suem furatus fuerit, et negaverit, V. hominum juramento se expurget, sine exule et captivo.
- XIII. Siquis negaverit sententiam equi, juramento VII. virorum se purget.
- XIV. Tres sunt sues in una grege porcorum ejusdem precii, retinentes precium legale per totum annum, id est, XXX. denarios : verres gregis, id est, Gaid kenueint ; sus major in grege, id est, arbennic moch ; cenalis sus, que servatur ad cenam regia.
- XV. Precium cujuscumque animalis quod comedi potest, due partes ad animam, et una ad carnes, quo[usque] fuerit macilentum.
- XVI. Quotienscumque porci absque licentia nemus intraverint, decimus quisque occidatur usque ad IX. : sic fiat deinde singillatim, unus post alium, usque ad ultimum.

XXXV. DE TEITHI CATH [QUALITATIBUS CATTI].

- I. Venditor cati debet [spondere ne] sit secundum luationes catheric [catipetens] ; et ne catulos devoret.
- II. Precium ejus est tale : ut in arca munda, capite deorsum posito, et cauda sursum erecta, ponatur, sicque desuper infundatur frumentum, donec summitas caude ejus cooperiatur ; vel ovis cum agno reddatur pro eo.
- III. Alii dicunt, quod III. denarii est precium ejus.
- IV. Teithi [qualitates] murilegi, et cujuslibet animalis cujus lacte homo non vescitur, est precii ejus tertia pars.

XXXVI. [DE PRETIO GALLORUM.]

- I. Gallus vel gallina, I. denarius.
- II. Gallina quotiens capta fuerit in loco detrimentum faciens, tociens ei unguis abscidatur.
- III. Gallus quotiens captus fuerit in orto, vel in horreo, vel super linum, vel in alio loco detrimentum faciens, tot ova pro eo reddi debent quot gallinas de jure debet [habere].

XXXVII. DE PRECIIS DOMORUM ET ALIARUM REBUM.

i. Precium hyemalis domus est tale: de qualibet furca, scilicet, que laquear sustinet, id est, nenbren, xx. denarii; de laqueari, xl. denarii: quodlibet istorum, scilicet, colonne, ac ystyfleu [asserres], hiniauc [antes], trothyv [limen], gorsin [ostiola], dupist [postes tugurii], dor [janua], iiii. denarios legales valet.

ii. [Precium] pili vel virge, i. denarius legalis.

iii. Dorgluit [crates porte], ii. denarii legales.

iv. Cluit [crates], i. denarius legalis.

v. Si discooperiatur domus hiemalis, tertia pars tocius precii reddetur.

vi. Domus auctumpnalis, xxiiii. denarii.

vii. Domus estivalis, xii. denarii.

viii. Furca domus auctumpnalis vel estivalis, i. denarius legalis.

ix. Bostar, xxx. denarii.

x. Kell [camera] ante frontem domus, xxx. denarii.

xi. Ara porcorum, xxx. denarii.

xii. Ovile, xxx. denarii.

xiii. Horreum regis, dimidium libre.

xiv. Horreum optimatis, lx. denarii.

xv. Horreum villani, xxx. denarii.

xvi. Horreum suum apertum usque ad festum Omnium Sanctorum quisque habere poterit, ut libere possit ventus intrare: si cujus animal interim intraverit, et annonam comederit, dampnum restaurare cogetur: post kalendas Novembris, nisi horreum sit clausum, et paries cum tribus bangvr [nexibus] sit contextus, licet animal intrans dampnum in eo fecerit, reddere non cogetur.

xvii. Lebes regis libram valet, id est, peir.

xviii. Fuscinula lebetis, xxiiii. denarii.

xix. Caldarium regis, dimidium libre.

xx. Fuscinula caldarii, xii. denarii.

xxi. Caldarium optimatis, lx. denarii.

xxii. Fuscinula ejus, iiii. denarii legales.

xxiii. Caldarium villani, xxx. denarii.

xxiv. Fuscinula ejus, ii. denarii legales.

xxv. Llau gallaur [caldariolum], xxx. denarii.

xxvi. Patella ferrea, iiii. denarii legales.

xxvii. Taulburd [abacus] regis, dimidium libre.

xxviii. Si fuerit de ossibus marine belue, lx. denarii.

xxix. Si de cervinis cornibus, viginti quatuor denarii.

xxx. Si de bovinis, xii. denarii.

xxxi. Si de ligno, iiii. denarii legales.

xxxii. Brecan [teges] regis, dimidium libre.

xxxiii. Brecan [teges] optimatis, xii. denarii.

xxxiv. Pulvinus ejus, xx. denarii.

xxxv. Dolabra, quatuor denarii.

xxxvi. Securis lignorum, ii. denarii legales.

xxxvii. Parva securis, i. denarius legalis.

xxxviii. Terebrum, id est, rumb, ii. denarii legales.

xxxix. Terebrum parvum, obolus.

xl. Terebrum mediocre, i. denarius.

xli. Falx, i. denarius.

xlii. Serra, obolus.

xliiii. Chwynogyl [sarculum], quadrans.

xliv. Ligo, i. denarius.

xlv. Nedif [dolabella], i. denarius.

xlvi. Gylym [novacula], i. denarius.

xlvii. Raskyl [radula], obolus.

xlviii. Forfex, i. denarius legalis.

xlix. Pecten, i. denarius.

l. Caboluain [lapis levigatorius], obolus.

li. Budei [cirnea], iiii. denarii legales.

lii. Noe [mactra], tantundem.

liii. Bayol yw [sinus taxeus], iiii. denarii legales.

- LIV. Heskyn yw [situlus taxeus], ii. denarii.
 LV. Bayol helyc [sinus saligneus], ii. denarii legales.
 LVI. Baiol guin [sinus albus], i. denarius legalis.
 LVII. Kelurn [hydria], i. denarius legalis.
 LVIII. Mennei [alveus], tantum.
 LIX. Claur [tabula pistoria], i. denarius legalis.
 LX. Turnen [tornus], quadrans.
 LXI. Kerwyn [dolium] unius ligni, iii. denarii legales.
 LXII. [Pretium] sciphi, iii. denarii legales.
 LXIII. Si aurum vel argentum in eo fuerit appositum, damdung [juramentum] de eo erit.
 LXIV. Kic dyskyl [patina], i. denarius legalis.
 LXV. Alter discus, i. denarius.
 LXVI. Pelvis, iii. denarii legales.
 LXVII. Pentan [tripod], tantum.
 LXVIII. Nithlen [lintheum ventilatoris], iii. denarii legales.
 LXIX. [Pretium] cribri, i. denarius legalis.
 LXX. Ridyll [incerniculum], i. denarius.
 LXXI. Saccus, iii. denarii legales.
 LXXII. Raff bleu [funis cilicinus], i. denarius legalis.
 LXXIII. Raff lwyf [funis ulmeus], i. denarius legalis.
 LXXIV. [Pretium] aratri, ii. denarii legales.
 LXXV. Hiryeu ar pistyllyon [jugum longum cum subjugiis suis], i. denarius legalis.
 LXXVI. [Pretium] vomeris, ii. denarii legales.
 LXXVII. [Pretium] cultri, iii. denarii legales.
 LXXVIII. Si aratrum furtim vel violenter frangatur, et postea reddatur, cum precio aratri trium dierum arationum precium reddetur.
 LXXIX. Aratio unius diei, ii. denarii legales in yeme.
 LXXX. In vere, i. denarius legalis.
 LXXXI. Torch [millus] leporarii regis, viii. denarii.
 LXXXII. Torch [millus] leporarii optimatis, iii. denarii legales.
 LXXXIII. Kenlleuan [retinaculum] leporarii regis, viii. denarii.
 LXXXIV. Kenleuan olreat [retinaculum canis sagacis], viii. denarii legales.
 LXXXV. Ferrea manica, xiiii. denarii.
 LXXXVI. Compes, iii. denarii legales.
 LXXXVII. Cathena in qua incarcerantur homines, lx. denarii.
 LXXXVIII. Rete salmonum, xxiiii. denarii.
 LXXXIX. Penlwydec [rete salmonum griseorum], xvi. denarii.
 xc. Gaffawec [rete salarium], iii. denarii legales.
 xci. Ballec rvyt [nassa], iii. denarii legales.
 xcii. Quercus, dimidium libre.
 xciii. Si perforetur, xl. denarii redduntur.
 xciv. Si alnus, vel fraxinus, vel alia arbor de qua non crescunt flores, cesa fuerit, xxiiii. denarii pro eis redduntur.
 xcvi. Principalis ramus quercus, lx. denarii.
 xcvi. Si perforetur, xxx. denarii.
 xcvi. Ramus secundus, xxx. denarii.
 xcvi. Pomus dulcis lx. denarios valet.
 xcix. Ramus ejus, xxx. denarii.
 c. Pomus amara, xxx. denarii.
 ci. Corulus, xv. denarii.
 cii. Spina [spinus], vii. denarii et obolus.
 ciii. Quelibet arbor infructuosa, iii. denarii legales.
 civ. Scutum coloratum auricalco, vel argenteo, sive glauco colore, xxiiii. denarii.
 cv. Si non fuerit hiis coloribus coloratum, xii. denarii.
 cvi. Gladius, si fuerit breulim [exacutus], xii. denarii.
 cvii. Si fuerit guinseit [capulum album], xxiiii. denarii legales.
 cviii. Si aurum vel argentum in capulo fuerit appositum, sit de eo damdung [juramentum].
 cix. Lancea, iii. denarii legales.
 cx. Duo lapides molendini, lx. denarii quilibet eorum.
 cx. Duo lapides mole, iii. denarii legales.

cxii. Cultellus, i. denarius.

cxiii. Quidam dicunt, si perforetur quercus causa mellis, quod pro apertione quercus xxiiii. denarii, et pro melle et apibus xxiiii. denarii, et pro unoquoque illorum xxiiii. denarii redduntur.

cxiv. Si contigerit aliquem carnem animalis a se furati comedendo sedere, sive non comedendo habere, et [quod] alius atque alius, forte usque ad centum veniens, carnem a fure sibi oblatam acceperit, et comederit, quisque pro se [erit] velud consentiens et furti particeps, quoniam de furto moto tenetur respondere : et hoc appellatur kyhyryn kan astyr [frustum carnis centum eventorum].

XXXVIII. DE MENBRIS REGALIBUS.

i. Membra regis sunt illi qui ejusdem juris sunt cum eo ad habendum regnum ex parte patris, licet tamen eo careant.

ii. Unum [est] tamen eorum cujus jus majus est et lex : scilicet, ille qui inter discumbentes collocatur in loco aliquo, regnum expectans ; et ille vocatur edling [heres].

iii. Injuria illius equiperatur duabus partibus injurie regis.

iv. Precium ejus quoque equiperatur duabus partibus precii regis, sed sine auro et argento.

v. Reliqui vero qui membra regis sunt debent habere injuriam suam et precium suum equiperatum tercię parti injurie et precii regis, sine auro et argento, quousque ipsi terram a rege susceperint.

vi. Postea erit jus eorum et dignitas juxta jus et dignitatem terre quam susceperint, nec ultra erit jus eorum et dignitas secundum regalem dignitatem, quia amplius non sunt ejus membra, sed proprii juris sunt.

XXXIX. DE DIGNITATE PENKENEDYL [CAPITIS GENERIS].

i. Ille qui est capud generis sui, id est, penkenedyl, debet reddere in anno domino suo xx. solidos.

ii. Quilibet homo liber id quod debet domino suo inter kalendas Novembris et festum Sancti Martini reddere debet.

iii. Quecumque officialis dignitas, id est, swyd, fuerit in potestate illius qui est capud generis, sui illius erit ; et si ipse aliquam dignitatem filio suo vel consanguineo suo dederit, ille domino suo xx. solidos reddet, vel qui eam susceperit.

iv. Quilibet homo quem liberaverit regi debet x. solidos, nisi fuerit aliqua dignitate sublimatus.

v. Qui reddet xx. solidos domino suo in anno, tantundem reddet in mercede filie sue, et tantundem in susceptione terre sue a rege, et tantundem in testamento suo, id est, abediw : [qui] x. solidos domino suo reddet in anno, tantundem reddet in quolibet trium supradictorum : unaqueque acra terre redditiva, id est, kellidus, tantum reddet domino suo quantum alia.

XI. DE PORTHIAINT [CENA] ET MENSURA MAYNAUR [MANORIE].

i. Septem particule terre faciunt maynaur [manoriam].

ii. De quadam particula terre redduntur inter kalendas Novembris et kalendas Maii lx. panes : in latitudine cujuslibet due palme erunt, id est, due rechwant, a summitate pollicis usque ad summitatem medii digiti manus ; spissitudo debet esse duorum digitorum ; et ix. panes de avena vel rynnnyon [de farina avenacea crassiori] ; et sex eorum apponantur regi, et tres regine.

iii. Companagium lx. panum debet esse porcus, trium digitorum lardi in scapulis, et in clunibus, et in costis ; et hujusmodi porcus dicitur buch triguan [sus trium annorum].

iv. Si decet porcus, loco ejus detur vas butiri, trium pugnorum in latitudine et trium in longitudine, absque summitate, id est, moyl.

v. Cum ix. panibus debet dari butirum ad modum mole formatum, trium pugnorum in latitudine et unius in spissitudine ; cupa quoque cervisie, trium pugnorum in latitudine, et trium in longitudine.

vi. In prebenda equorum lx. garbe, ita grosse ut plene sint due manus viriles tenendo circa ligamen ; et in estate donum ciborum ; et in nummis redduntur xviii. [denarii] ; et nummus ministris qui hec colligunt.

vii. De carne, animal occisum et excoriatum, et edion kie [caro bovis] ; et donum ciborum in auctumno tantundem ; et tunc non erit ran [portio], nec doureth [domicinium].

viii. Venatores tamen habebunt kylch [progressum] in Octobri, id est, Hyduref, et kylch [progressum] in vere, dum cervas venantur.

ix. Et si rex extra terram propriam proficiscitur, regina debet habere kylch [progressum], cum pueris et puellis.

x. Ex quo accipitrarii accipitres querere inceperint, super villanos regis kylch [progressum] habebunt.

xi. Ovis enim avicularis datur de unoquoque transposito, vel duo denarii legales.

xii. Kylch [progressus] datur iu yeme et equis domini et ministrorum, et equis regine, exceptis equis familie.

xiii. Kylch [progressus] datur ministrilibus joculatoribus, id est, kylch kerdorion, de aliena terra, dum expectant donaria sua.

xiv. Villani regis edificabunt omnia edificia regis.

xv. Villani respondebunt pro filiis suis usque ad xiiii. annos, et postea regi filios suos denotabunt; et ipsi pro se erunt legibus regis addicti.

xvi. In nulla liberali arte erudire possunt filios suos sine licentia.

xvii. Merces filiarum suarum, ii. solidi.

xviii. In obitu xc. denarios; et tantundem reddent cum patrimonium suum acceperint.

xix. Quilibet equus in prebenda habebit iii. garbas.

xx. Equus pensvydauc [ministri supremi], et equus iudicis et sacerdotis familie, unusquisque eorum habebit partem duorum equorum, in curia et extra curiam.

xxi. Prepositus debet servare desertum regis; ipse enim habebit mel, et pisces, et parva silvestria, id est, man wyduilet, donec homines ad inhabitandum venerint: postea terra illa erit sub regis legibus.

XXI. DE REPROBATIONE TESTIUM.

i. Siquis testes reprobaverit antequam jurent, eo ipso contra eum admittentur.

ii. Reprobatur autem testis hiis de causis: scilicet, pro fide violata; et si in re sua propria fuerit testis; et de abusione uxoris; et de ladrad kyuaedu [furto denotato]; et cognati occisione; et [si] de hiis conquerendo ante yn llys ac yn llan [in curia et in ecclesia], nec justiciam habuit.

XXII. DE VII. SEDIBUS EPISCOPALIBUS DYUET [DIMETIE].

i. Septem episcopales domus sunt in Dyuet [Dimetia]:

ii. Menevia, que est sedes principalis in Cambria.

iii. Ecclesia Ismaelis.

iv. Ecclesia Decemman [hodie Rhos Crowther].

v. Ecclesia Ussult.

vi. Ecclesia Teilau [Llan Deilo].

vii. Ecclesia Teuledauc [Llan Deulydog].

viii. Ecclesia Keneu [Llan Genau].

ix. Abbates Teylau, et Teuledauc, et Ismaelis, et Decemman tenentur [esse] clerici siue ordinati: ebediw cujuslibet eorum domino Dyuet [Dimetie] erunt xii. libre, vel qui illis successerint reddant.

x. Menevia, quia prima, ab omni debito manet soluta.

xi. Ecclesia Keneu et ecclesia Ussilt, quia terris carent, ab illo debito libere sunt.

xii. Qui sanguinolentam fecerit unam abbatum sedium predictarum, vi. libras reddet ei, et lotricem de genere suo in obprobrium generis sui, et in memoriam redditionis.

XXIII. [DE FLAGIS.]

i. Dyrnaut a gaffer o anuod nyt sarhaet yaun hono diuuat hagen am argywet [ictus vero non sponte percussus nec injuria est; sed oportet infortunium compensare]: scilicet, guaet a gueli a chreith gogyuarc or byt [pro sanguine; et plaga; et cicatrice, si conspicua sit].

ii. Triplum sanguinis in galanas: dimidium in sarhaet.

iii. Sanguis autem effusus usque ad cutem, vel oram clamidis, vel usque ad talum, si veniunt, reddendus est.

iv. Tercia pars cujuslibet in ejus sanguine constat.

v. Qui plagam fecerit in facie hominis, reddat ei precium sanguinis quater, et quolibet anno dum vixerit pallium, cum quo descenderit, ut possit cooperire cicatricem faciei sue.

XLIV. QUO NUTRIATUR FILIUS.

i. Filius qui clam acquiritur, quomodo nutrirī debeat: mater illius filii primo ix. mensibus illum in utero gestat; postea tribus mensibus nutrire debet: que reputantur ei pro anno.

ii. Postea pater ejus debet providere ei omnia necessaria: primo debet dare ei ovem fetam cum vellere cum agno, que dicitur dauat kyfhewin [ovis plena]; deinde gueren [omentum], vel nummum; deinde patellam ferream, vel quatuor denarios legales; deinde manuoctria frumenti ad faciendum pulmentum ei; plastrum duorum boum de lignis; duas ulnas de panno albo ad cooperiendum eum, vel iii. denarios legales; deinde nutrici ejus duas ulnas de panno radiato, vel xii. denarios; deinde vaccam fetam cum vitulo; deinde tria plaustra, scilicet, de frumento, ordeo, avena; deinde tria plaustra de lignis: hec omnia matri debentur, si illa voluerit; si autem noluerit, alii dentur.

iii. Vir prius debet nutrire infantem usque ad annum, mulier usque dimidium anni; et sic alternatim usque ad xiiii. annos.

iv. Tunc pater debet ducere eum ante dominum suum, et postea erit filius sub domino suo.

v. Siquis filium non dixerit esse suum, mater cum tribus mulieribus, ejusdem nobilitatis et dignitatis cum ea, juramento affirmant, quod ipse, et non alius, filium illum in se genuerit; et postea jus est ut illum recipiat: simili modo de filia.

vi. Triplici autem modo negatur quis de genere de quo se dicit esse: primo, pater solus negabit hoc modo; ponens manum sinistram super caput illius qui negatur, et dexteram super altare dedicatum metropolis ecclesie et reliquias, jurabit se illum in ventre matris sue non genuisse; secundo, si pater non extet, penkenedyl [caput generis] cum vii. viris sibi proximioribus modo supradicto negabit; tercio, si pater et penkenedyl [caput generis] non supersunt, l. viri proximiores illi qui pater dicitur modo predicto jurabunt, et negabunt: eodem modo faciet mater ut filium assumant.

XLV. DE APIBUS.

i. Modredaf [mater] apum, id est, wrach, xxiiii. denarios valet.

ii. Primum examen, xvi. denarii.

iii. Secundum examen, xii.

iv. Tercium examen, vi. denarii.

v. Primum examen secundi examinis, viii. denarii.

vi. Primum examen primi examinis, xii. denarii.

vii. Et in tali precio debet esse usque ad festum Omnium Sanctorum.

viii. Et [e]qualis precii erunt examina ante Augustum, et post festum Omnium Sanctorum; id est, unum quodlibet xxiiii. denarios valet.

ix. Si examen exierit post Augustum, illud vocabitur askelleit [examen alatum], cujus precium est iii. denarii, usque ad Maium.

XLVI. [TRIADES.]

i. Regi, patri, et parvulo redditur galanas, et ipsi non reddunt; sacerdos vero et mulier reddunt, sed ipsis non redditur; reddunt enim pro filiis: similiter, qui se nescit cognatione proximum, nec tamen negat, reddit nummum qui vocatur keinniac paladyr [denarius lancee].

ii. Tres homines non sunt occidendi, et ideo galanas eis secundum leges non est constitutum: scilicet, rex; sacerdos; et kerdaur [joculator].

iii. In tribus locis dividit lex: inter sacerdotem et judicem; inter vivum et mortuum; inter gentes terminos suos injuste perjurantes.

iv. Tria jacula sunt pro quibus nichil redditur: scilicet, cani, cervo, et pullo lascivo yn hyt [in segete].

v. Tri seudan gurcie [tres infamie femine]: scilicet, adulterari sub viro; ire lathrut [in rapinam], inconsultis parentibus; virum suum relinquere, et ire cum alio.

vi. Tres sunt acus legales: acus operatricis regine, id est, guennicaul y urehines; acus medici ad curanda vulnera; acus penkenyd [venatoris] ad curandos canes vulneratos: et pro unaquaque illarum iii. denarii legales: [acus] ceterarum operatricum denarium legalem valet.

- vii. Tres confessiones non debent celari: scilicet, proditio regis; kynlvyn [insidie]; et occisio parentum.
- viii. Tres sunt partus unius precii cum matre: scilicet, gellast [molose]; suis; et accipitris.
- ix. Tres sunt guarthrud [infamie] mulieris: scilicet, falsa impositio criminis, id est, enllib; et reith [purgatio]; et de lecto expelli.
- x. Teir [tres] sarhaet mulieris: cum vir ejus concubuerit cum cohures [pellice]; cum verberatur sine causa; et duyn treis [duci in rapinam].
- xi. Tria non debent a sapiente nec amari nec teneri: scilicet, negatio ante rationem; lis ante tempus; jurgium [ante] iudicium.
- xii. Tri gwth ny diwygir [tres sunt impetus qui non compensabuntur]: scilicet, gwth [impetus] in mulierem quam putabat virginem, si invenerit eam corruptam; hostem non satisfaciendam; canem irruentem; et mulieris in aliam, que dicitur cohuries [pellex].
- xiii. Teir newit adoant tracheuyn [tres res quando vendantur redeunt]: scilicet, vitulus leprosus; et tria prohibita villano ne vendat absque domini licentia; et furtum.
- xiv. Teir gauail [tria pignora] non redduntur: un adekel tros ledrat; ac ar uach ny kimello; a tros galanas [unum pro furto; aliud pro fidejussore qui non constringeret; et propter homicidium].
- xv. Teir sarhaet kelein [tres injurie cadaveris]: quando occiditur; spoliatur; calce pulsatur.
- xvi. Tres guarthaet kelein [tres contumelie cadaveris]: quando interrogatur quis eum occidit; cujus est feretrum; cujus tumba.
- xvii. Teir gorsed arah [tria sunt loca pro reponendis telis]: in hostio cimiterii, sub protectione Dei; in placito, sub protectione regis; et ubi hospitatur sub protectione Dei et regis: quicquid armis postea agitur, vir ille cujus arma sunt nil reddet.
- xviii. Tri tauodyauc [tres advocati]: rex; iudex; fidejussor.
- xix. Tri anghyuarch gwr [tria indubitata viri]: equus et arma ejus; et redditus terre sue; et suum wynebwerth [pretium faciei].
- xx. Pimt riuci gurcic [quinque precipua uxoris]: scilicet, aguedi, amohyr, argyureu, gouin, sarhaet, [dos, amobragium, paraphernalia, multa concupiscentie, injuria]; sextum puelle, id est, cowyl [antipherna].
- xxi. Tribus de causis non possunt malefactorum corpora redimi: scilicet, latrocinio; traditione domini; homine furtim occiso.
- xxii. Tribus de causis redditur regi virga argentea cum scipho aureo: id est, pro muliere oppressa; pro pace vie fracta; pro kynlvyn [insidiis].
- xxiii. Tres sunt qui debent habere guiraut [potum] de curia: scilicet, faber curic; preco; trulliat [pincerna]: mensura potus est plenitudo vasorum de cervisia; dimidium de bragaut [mulso]; tertia pars de medone.
- xxiv. Teir gorsaf gureic [stationes uxoris]: scilicet, ubi vir dormierit cum illa, non debet jure ante tres dies de illo loco discedere; et ubi divortium fecerit vir cum muliere, debet mulier jure manere [in domo] sua per tres dies, donec suppellectilem suam totaliter premitat; et ubi mortuus fuerit vir ejus, debet mulier tribus diebus expectare, donec omnem partem suam de domo emittat.
- xxv. In tribus festis debet distein [assecla] ministrare in cibo et potu vii. viris: scilicet, regi, et tribus viris ex utraque parte.
- xxvi. Tribus debetur decimus denarius: scilicet, sacerdoti; iudici; et animalium liberatori.
- xxvii. In tribus locis non debet accipi fidejussor: scilicet, quando accipitur aliquid a rege; et quando sacerdos accipit testamentum ab infirmo; et medicus ab egro: in omnibus aliis locis debet fidejussor accipi.
- xxviii. Teir gorsaf unben: geueil; erhyl; kennadyl. [Tres stationes principis: ferramentorum fabrica; venatio; curia.]
- xxix. Teir meuylwriath mechniaith yssyd: diwat mechni ac ef yn uach; ac am y uechni naallo kymell; a diebrit mach guedy roder. [Tria sunt opprobria fidejussionis: sponsionem negare cum ipse sit sponsor; sponsionem compellere non posse; et moratio sponsionis postquam detur.]
- xxx. Tria animalia debet costanc tom [canis domesticus] habere pre leporariis et molosis, si ceperit prius ante ipsos: id est, lepus; capreus; et vulpis.
- xxxi. Tri argay teruin [tres retentiones limitis]: scilicet, amnis a monte usque ad mare; et molina; et ecclesia vel pentan [lapis focarius].
- xxxii. Tria sunt que, si in via inveniuntur, pro furto non reputabuntur: scilicet, pedaul [solea]; acus; et nummus.

xxxiii. Tres gormes [oppressiones] sapientis: scilicet, ebrietas; luxuria; drygannair [convicium].

xxxiv. Tres homines promoveri possunt una die: captivus, si movetur in swyd [officio] de xxiiii. officialibus; secundus, filius villani, si sit clericus; tertius, homo ex captiva villa, si villa habeat a domino patrie licentiam ecclesiam edificare, et in cimiterio ejus corpora sepelire, tunc villa libera fit, et omnes homines de ea postea sunt liberi.

xxxv. Quatuor de causis vertitur iudicium: scilicet, amore; odio; precio; timore majoris persone.

xxxvi. Judex tamen, qui causas iudicat, debet cavere ne diligat nummum plus quam Deum.

xxxvii. Tres homines sunt qui debent iudicio habere in curia linguam: scilicet, mulier; et ille qui loquelam patrie in qua sit nescit; et kric [bambalio]: de istis tribus, et suis causis, dominus suam calumpniam debet proferre, et de omnibus linguam eligere debet.

xxxviii. Quatuor sunt clipei qui defendunt hominem de calumpnia latrocinii: primus est, servare ante perditionem, et hoc affirmare juramento duorum virorum secum: secundum, servare guesti [hospitem] usque mane, cum juramento familie domus; ex eo quod unus salvus est ex duobus vicinis, ponant manum suam super eum per tres vices: tertius est, geni [nasci] et nutrire hoc modo: quod ipse vidit taurum ascendentem super vaccam, et hoc juramento duorum proximorum affirmabit, quod animal, vel res de qua lis est, neque venditione, neque donatione, neque ulla spontanea voluntate ab illo recessit, et quod cum ipso natum est.

XLVII. QUOT MODIS NOVENNARIUS NUMERUS DICITUR IN LEGE.

- i. Novem occisionis pertinentie, id est, nau affeith galanas:
- ii. Nau affeith ledrat [novem affinia furti].
- iii. Nau affeith tan [novem affinia incendii].
- iv. Nau tauodiauc [novem advocati].
- v. Nau pynuarch [novem vectores].
- vi. Nau kynywedi teithiauc [novem conjunctiones immunes]: scilicet, priodas aguedi karad [connubium; dos; concubinatus]; duo privigni; et ladrut twill [ducere in rapinam]; beichodi twyll [graviditas celata]; mulieris llvyn et perth [dumi et sepis]; nau affeith keunewedi ar lv ac aruoll [novem affinia conjunctionis juramenti et pacti]; tvyl uoroyrn [fallax virgo].
- vii. Novem verba disceptationis, id est, nau geir kyingheusset.
- viii. Nau nos guesti [novem noctes hospitis].
- ix. Nau diheu teruyn [novem dies limitis].
- x. Nau ugcint diwat [novies viginti negationes].
- xi. Nau moduet [novem uncie].
- xii. Nau dyruet [novem palmi].
- xiii. Nau troytuet [novem pedes].
- xiv. Nau cam [novem gradus].
- xv. Nau gvrhit [novem passus].
- xvi. Nau mis tynp [novem menses graviditatis].

XLVIII. QUOT MODIS DICITUR DUODENARIUS NUMERUS IN LEGE.

Duodecies redduntur iiii. denarii sine elevatione:

- i. Pro teth kenflith [mamilla juvence] et vitulo ejus.
- ii. Pro costauc tom [caue domestico].
- iii. In die quando pullus frenari debet.
- iv. Quando juvencus debet jugum trahere.
- v. Quando ascendit taurus super kenflith [juvencam], scilicet, in crastino Augusti.
- vi. Nummi guastrodion [equisonum].
- vii. Precium [h]jedi ad Augustum.
- viii. Pro examine apum invento.
- ix. Pro equitatione equi sine licentia.
- x. Pro murilego.
- xi. Pro pullo orbato.

- xii. Pro capra.
 xiii. Pro capreola.
 xiv. Item arcus cum xii. sagittis iiii. denarii legales.

XLIX. [DE VARIIS INJURIIS.]

i. Latro, si intromittentibus fidejussoribus liberatur, et datur ar pen meichieu [in manus vadium], postea non debet vita privari, sed pecunia mulctari: latro autem et accipiter proprie sunt thesaurus regis.

ii. Siquis invidia hominem occiderit, ancillas quatuor totidemque servos reddat, et ipse securitatem habeat.

iii. Siquis fuerit in iudicio compulsus, et dandi rationes durus esse voluerit, et invitus fuerit, v. ancillas totidemque servos reddere precipimus.

iv. Manum, oculum, et quodcumque membrum debilitatum fuerit, idem accipiet in iudicio, si non se redemerit.

v. Si alicui homicidium imponitur, et non est ei titulus comprobandi, XLVIII. hominum nominatorum juramento se purgabit, ex quibus XXIII. in ecclesia jurent cum esse ab homicidio immunem; quod si non juraverint, ancillas v. et tres servos reddat, et securus sit.

vi. Siquis servus ingenuum occiderit, homicida parentibus traditur, et habeant potestatem faciendi de eo quod voluerint.

vii. Si autem dominus servo permiserit arma portare, et ingenuum hominem occiderit, ipsum et alium servum se noverit redditurum.

viii. Siquis ingenuus servum alterius sine causa occiderit, servum pro servo reddat.

ix. Siquis homicidium fecerit et fugam petierit, parentes ipsius jura reddant, aut patriam relinquunt, vel dimidium precii reddant; post hoc si reus venire voluerit, dimidium quod restat de precio solvat: qui si interim occisus fuerit causa ejusdem homicidii, totum galanas quod pro eo ante redditum fuerat retro reddatur.

x. Siquis lanceam miserit, et inde homo lesus fuerit, argenti libram reddere debet.

xi. Siquis in rixa manum, vel pedem, aut oculum maculaverit, ancillam servumque se redditurum noverit.

xii. Siquis pollicem a manu exciderit, medium manus in precium reddere precipimus.

xiii. Siquis hominem gladio aut lancea percusserit, ita ut interiora appareant, duas libras persolvat.

xiv. Siquis caput alicujus percusserit usque ad cerebrum, iiii. libras reddat.

xv. Siquis alicui dederit alapam, nec sanguis nec livor inde appareat, duos solidos inde persolvat.

xvi. Siquis autem in facie alicui alapam dederit, ita ut livor aut sanguis inde manaverit vel appareat, ancillam reddat.

xvii. Siquis in brachio vel sura lancea foramen fecerit, tamen membrum non debilitaverit, ii. libras reddat.

xviii. Sarhaet mulieris erit secundum viri sui qualitatem, scilicet, tertia pars sarhaet viri sui ei redditur: galanas autem ejus juxta qualitatem parentele redditur.

xix. Altut [advena] ex longa regione proveniens, et cibum non inveniens infra tres dies, si interim latrocinium fecerit pro vita defendenda, non debet jure crucifigi.

xx. Qui propter inopiam reliquerit hereditatem suam, et vadit ad virum de cognatis suis, et morabitur in villa ejus cum eo, ille vocabitur karlaedrauc [carrifRACTUS], et de illo fiet sicut de bonhedic kanhwynaul [generoso ingenuo], qui fuerit cum optimate.

L. DE TESTAMENTIS.

i. Tria sunt mortua testimonia, id est, teir marw dystiolaith, que bene possunt stare in iudicio: primum, scilicet, cum lis orta fuerit de quadam terra, et rationabiliter terminata publice fuerit coram omnibus; postquam illi omnes qui fuerint presentes mortui fuerint, filii eorum, vel nepotes, vel alii de progenie eorum possunt testimonium perhibere super hiis que audierunt a parentibus suis; et hii dicuntur gwybydyeit [testes consci]: secundum, cum aliquis per nobiles provincie ex utraque parte, qui dicuntur aminogeu tir [finitimi terre] per generis derivationem, id est, per mach et edurit, affirmando et testificando jus suum poterit adipisci: tertium est, cum viderint lapidem qui dicitur pentanuayn [lapis focarius] patris sui, vel avi, vel proavi, vel attavi, vel aliorum de genere suo, et loca edificiorum, et aree, et horrei, et terram arabilem; hec omnia testimonium perhibent eis super jus suum.

LI. DE MUTATIONIBUS.

1. Tres sunt mutationes sine spe reversionis, que dicuntur tri karkychwyn hep attychwel : scilicet, mulier, cum divortium fecerit cum viro suo ; putativus filius, cum semel rationabiliter dicesserit a patre suo, id est, guedy diwatter ; vir hereditarius, si fuerit in alio dominio, quando revertetur ad propria jure non revertetur amplius retrorsum.

II. In quolibet placito non sunt nisi IIII. : scilicet, guys, holi, barnu, tagnoued [citatio, actio, sententia, quies].

LII. SEPTEM SUNT CLAVES SAPIENTIE.

1. Interrogare humiliter, audire diligenter, tenere memoriter, credere fideliter, diligere ardentem, narrare humiliter, judicare misericorditer.

II. Quatuor modis judex [periclitatur] animam suam cum injuste judicat : vel per amorem ; vel per odium ; vel per terrorem ; vel per munera.

LIII. [DE PRETIIS ANIMALIUM.]

1. Si duo vadunt per silvam, et primus dimiserit ramusculum scienter resilire super oculum alterius, et fregerit oculum, ipse ei reddet oculum ; si autem illum premuniat ut caveat, non reddet, licet oculum amittat : similiter si duo vadunt per viam, et primus vulneraverit quendam obvium, si ultimus non retinuerit eum, et permiserit vulnerare bis, ipse erit rei particeps.

II. Siquis bestiam cujus caro comeditur in terra non sua mortuam invenerit, dominus terre illam habebit ; inventor vero aliud posterius membrum ; de porco autem anterius ; de imunda vero bestia sic inventa dominus terre nummum dabit inventori.

III. Si canes super locum statutum fuerint constituti, qui primus eorum leporem, vel capream, vel vulpem ceperit, eum tantum habebit.

IV. Precium lostlydan [fibri], dimidium libre.

V. Precium beleu [martis], XXIII. [denarii.]

VI. Precium deuyrgi [lutre], XII. denarii.

VII. Pro cane non fit dirvy, sed camlwry, si sit necatus, vel furto sublatus.

VIII. Si juramento quis cogitur canem negare, non nisi solus jurabit.

IX. Pro cane rabioso, nec pro dampno quod fecerit, nichil redditur.

X. Si cujus canis hominem invaserit, mittat ille lanceam suam inter se et canem ; et si canis in lanceam irruens, homine minime intrudente, mortuus fuerit, nichil pro eo redditur.

XI. Si cujus canis hominem momorderit, et sanguis manaverit, dominus canis pro sanguine componet quod jus dictaverit ; et si a loco se non mouens canem attingat et occidat, non habebit plusquam XVI. denarios.

XII. Si mordere canis consuetus fuerit, ita quod tres homines ante momorderit, et dominus canis eum non necaverit, fune duarum palmarum ad pedes domini canis ligetur, ita ut sint due palme inter canem et pedem, et ita occidatur ; et camlwry reddatur, et precium sanguinis homini.

XIII. Pro nulla ave mansueta, cujuscumque generis sit, dirvy vel camlwry componitur, si sit necata vel furtim raptata ; nec pro ullo cane, sed tantum precii datio.

XIV. Anseres, si fuerint in aliquo loco detrimentum facientes, per collum in furca vel sepe usque ter suspendantur ; postea vero si ibi inveniantur, occidi vel redimi debent.

XV. Auca II. denarios legales valet :

XVI. Nidus, II. denarios legales :

XVII. Pullus sub alis, I. denarium :

XVIII. Exiens, I. denarium legalem :

XIX. Ad Augustum, I. denarium legalem.

LIV. ADDUNTUR QUEDAM DE LEGIBUS HOWELI.

1. Hec sunt judicia constituta in tempore Howeli boni, dicta ex ore Justini in ultimis suis temporibus, quando pro nulla causa mentiri voluit.

LV. DE GALANAS PREPOSITI CASTEL ARCOEL.

I. In galanas prepositi Castell Arcoyl tantum redduntur ix. vacce et novies xx. tribus vicibus, et ovis inter duas vaccas, et porcus, id est, gurich [æta], et bref [balatus], et due maynaur [manoric] de terra, cum duabus lavatricibus, ad memoriam facinoris. Novem autem diximus ad numerum custodiendum; solent enim Wallenses seponere unam de vaccis et nummis, ut possint retinere quot vicenos habent.

II. Quicumque vero terram in galanas reddiderit, ipse nihilominus omni tempore redditum terre domino terre restituet: tertia pars cujuslibet in ejus sanguine constat.

LVI. DE GALANAS PREPOSITI AMITEILLONION.

I. Galanas prepositi Amiteillonion Dyubyt [Dynbyc] Leureny, vi. vacce et sexies xx., ovis et porcus inter quaslibet duas, et una maynaur [manoria], cum lavatrice; et tantumdem in galanas prepositorum tocus Demetie: et tertia pars galanas in precio membrorum eorum.

II. Mabeilt mainorauc, id est, qui mainaur [manoriam] habuerit in qua ecclesia sit, tantum est ejus galanas quantum prepositi.

III. Villanus qui potest ad penkenedyl [prefectum generis] suam generationem ducere, in galanas habebit III. vaccas et tribus vicibus xx., et ovem et porcum inter quaslibet duas vaccas, nisi induxerit III. vaccas tantum.

IV. Prepositus, vel map uchelur [optimas], cujus familiaris occisus fuerit, III. vaccas habebit.

V. Nemo Menevensis, id est, episcopum, sine ipso et suis canonicis audeat judicare: et similiter de Sancto Beuno, et Terillo, et Tydecho.

LVII. [DE FURTO.]

I. Siquis equum vel quodlibet furtum invenerit, adducat illum cum quo invenitur suum advocatum, id est, guarant.

II. Omni custodi de apud se deposito credendum est, si res proprias cum deposito amiserit; sin autem, depositum reddere tenetur, nec est ei credendum.

III. Siquis interdictus fuerit in foro vel placito, aut in ecclesia, ne cibus ei detur, et postea ei quis dederit, ejus malefactum reddat; aliter non.

IV. Siquis arma sua non suspenderit altius quam sit caput hominis stantis, et eis quis vulneratus fuerit, arma sint vulnerati, uel dimidium reddat is cujus sunt arma; sin autem, totum reddat, vel arma.

V. Siquis arma accomodaverit, et eis aliquis vulneratus vel occisus fuerit, dimidium reddat.

VI. Mutuum et accomodatum semper reddatur, et hoc de jure.

VII. Rusca apium [valet] II. solidos.

VIII. Pro arbore ubi apes sunt in nemore, II. solidi, si arbor fuerit furto scissa.

IX. Si fracta et ad terram projecta, X. solidi.

X. Qui autem invenerit et domino monstraverit, ceram et prandium illius diei habeat.

XI. Pro cervo bos.

XII. Pro cerva vacca.

XIII. Pro capreolo caper.

XIV. Pro capreola capra.

XV. Nullus licentiam habet venandi nisi rex, et ejus prepositus, et uchelvr [optimas].

XVI. Nemo decipulam, id est, annel, ponat in terra sine licentia prepositi.

XVII. Exules qui sponte veniunt regis sunt, nisi quem aliquis a patria sua duxerit.

XVIII. Tertia pars prede regis est cum indomitis et capris, quia nullo cogente veniunt, et cum auro.

XIX. Nulla societas est quamvis de una domo exierint, nisi facta fuerit conventio.

XX. Filius, qui non fuerit de uxore sua, non debet a patre recipi usque ad annos XIII., nisi mater ejus in partu, et in hostio ecclesie quando primum ingreditur, et ante altare cum juramento eum duxerit: si non sic fecerit, [eum ducat] XIII. anno cum VII. de proximis suis, et tunc omnem sumptum habebit, et ita recipiatur.

XXI. Sciendum [est] etiam quod filius quem sub nomine alicujus patris mater dimiserit, et procedente tempore ad alium patrem duxerit, juramento L. virorum recipitur.

XXII. Nemus prohibetur a tercio die ante festum Sancti Michaelis usque ad xv. diem post Epiphaniam propter fructus, ne dissipentur.

xxiii. Silvestria animalia, preter tria, semper sunt prohibita.

xxiv. Diuancoll dinawet [mutatio juveni] est ab Augusto usque ad festum Omnium Sanctorum, et tunc non est vitulus : reddetur pro eo precium ejus, scilicet, xii. denarii.

xxv. Vulnus lingue non redditur nisi tribus : scilicet, regi ; judici quoque, quando quis conatur ire contra judicium suum ; similiter sacerdoti, quando fuerit sive in ecclesia, sive in curia in tribus festis, sive coram rege, faciendo cartam vel legendo.

xxvi. Deleet adeuedic ar uach heb oet arnei a bot kynhen am yr oet kyureith adeweit hyt ynauuetid bot yr oet : ereill adeweit pen ypytheonos. [Si contentio oritur de tempore solvendi debitum agnitum, fidejussore dato, sine die solutionis, lex tempus statuit novendum esse ; quidam dicunt quindecimum diem.]

xxvii. Tres limbi precipue ad regem pertinent : scilicet, llostledan ; beleu ; et karlung [fibri ; martis ; et mustele candide].

xxviii. Siquis in curia domini ipso presente ivri stare negaverit absque contradictione, depredandus est ; sed reus mortis non erit.

xxix. Siquis kenllwin [insidias] fecerit, xii. vacas regi duppliciter reddet, preciumque duppliciter juxta illius nobilitatem, et duppliciter qui hoc fecerit debet

HIC INCIPIT DE TRIBUS COLUMNIS JURIS SECUNDUM POWISSIENSES.

I. TRES SUNT COLUMPNE JURIS HERWID GUYR POWYS [SECUNDUM POWISSIENSES].

- i. Nau affeith galanas [novem affinia homicidii].
- ii. Naufeith tan [novem affinia incendii].
- iii. Nau affeith lledrat [novem affinia furti].

II. NAU AFFEITH GALANAS [NOVEM AFFINIA HOMICIDII].

- i. Tirdra guereictira [causa realis, adulterium].
- ii. Sarhaet.
- iii. Tewessiau [hortari].
- iv. Cerh [consentire].
- v. Gordvy [opem ferre].
- vi. Brat [dolum meditari].
- vii. Kennadwri y rung brat wyr ayelin [negotari inter proditores et hostem].
- viii. Gurthareith [rixa].
- ix. Lad ygelein [homicidium facere].

III. NAU AFFEITH TAN [NOVEM AFFINIA INCENDII].

- i. Tan geueil [ignis fabricce].
- ii. Tan yty nessaf [ignis domus proxime].
- iii. Dwyn tan heb wibot [ignem capere sine licentia].
- iv. Lad tan [ignem elicere].
- v. Paratoi tyssu [cremium parare].
- vi. Guascaru moch y tan [porci spargentes ignem].
- vii. Y emdwyn [fomittem portare].
- viii. Tan yr odin [ignis in trituratorio].
- ix. Losgi [ignem ponere].

IV. NAU AFFEITH LEDRAT [NOVEM AFFINIA PURTI].

- i. Brad llwdyn [dolum meditari].
- ii. Bwyllur yr lleydyr [commeatum furi prebere].
- iii. Kewcithas alleidyr [furem comitari].

- iv. Keuartot a lleidyr ac hebrung [obvenire furem et cum eo ire].
- v. Dwyn hual march [compedes equi furtim eripere].
- vi. Adnabot lwdyn y gymydauc, gan y lleidyr hep y ellung [agnoscere animal vicini in possessione furis et illud non liberare].
- vii. Guelet dwyn lludyn or wlat, hep y uenegi [videre animal ablatum ex pago et id non manifestare].
- viii. Caphael llwdyn [animal repertum].

V. NAU APFEITH GALANAS HERWYD GUYR GWYNED [NOVEM AFFINIA HOMICIDII SECUNDUM VENEDOTIENSES].

Herwyd guyr Guyned nau affeith galanas [secundum Venedotienses novem affinia homicidii].

- i. Menegi y nep a lader, nyt amgen, tauautrud [virum occidendum monstrare, id est, esse lingua rubens].
- ii. Rodi keghor, y geissiau [consilium dare ut inveniatur].
- iii. [Consentire homicidio.]
- Am pob un or tri hyn: nau ugein arian allw kanhwr [pro quolibet horum trium, novies viginti denarii reddentur, et juramentum centum virorum].
- iv. Edrychyt [spectator esse].
- v. Kyt kyweithas [ire in consortio ad occidendum].
- vi. Dyuot ygyt yr dref [comitari homicidam ad villam].
- Tros pob un or tri hyn, deunau ugein, allw deukanur [pro quolibet horum trium, octodecies viginti denarii reddentur, et juramentum ducentorum virorum].
- vii. Porth ordwy [homicidium adjuvare].
- viii. Daly y dyn [detinere hominem occidendum].
- ix. Guelet y lad [homicidium aspicere].
- Tros pob un or tri hyni tri nau ugein allw tri kannwr [pro quolibet horum trium, ter novies viginti denarii reddentur, et juramentum trecentorum virorum].
- x. Pwy bynnac auo llourudyauc talet yn kwbyl yr alanas. [Si quis erit homicida, reddat galanas totum].

VI. DE TRULLYAT [PINCERNA].

i. Trulliat [pincerna] debet habere uestimenta lanea a rege et linea a regina ter in anno; terram suam liberam; equum cum necesse sit; poculum legale in conuiujs sumat: scilicet, plenitudinem uasorum de ceruisia; de bragaut dimidietatem; de medone terciam partem.

VII. DE MEDID [CONFECTORE MEDONIS].

i. Medid [confectore medonis] debet habere uestimenta lanea a rege et linea a regina; et equum cum rege manentem; partem uiri de nummis gwestuaeu [cene,] et terram suam liberam.

VIII. DE KANHWYLLYD [CANDELARIO].

i. Canwillid [candelarius] debet habere uestimenta a rege et regina; terram liberam; equum a rege; et residuum candelarum; et partem uiri de nummis gwestuaeu [cene].

ii. Similiter habebit swydur llys [servitor aule].

IX. DE DISTEIN [ASSECLA].

i. Distein [assecla] debet habere uestimenta lanea a rege et linea a regina ter in anno; viii. denarios de nummis cum cenis reddendis; duos retineat sibi, et diuidat alios sruientibus regine.

ii. Ipse potestatem habebit super cibum et potum camere; et omnibus demonstrare loca in camera; et testificare pocula.

X. DE CAMERARIA REGINE.

i. Puella cameraria regine habeat omnia equaliter sicut camerarius regis; et omnia uestimenta uetera regine, excepto uestimento quadragesime, quod sacerdotis est.

ii. Terram suam liberam; et equum a rege cum necesse sit.

iii. Ipsius est sella, et calcaria, et frenum, et calciamentum, cum mutantur.

iv. Partem de nummis cum cenis reddendis.

XI. GUASTR AUUYN [MINISTER HABENE] REGINE.

- i. Guastraut auuyn [minister habene] regine equalis est in omnibus sicut guastraut auuyn [minister habene] regis.
- ii. Quidam dicunt quod non est breinhial [officialis], sed loco ejus ponunt bard ystauell [poetam camere] in numero XXIII.

XII. DE GUYLVR [VIGILE].

- i. Gvylur [vigil] debet esse nobilis in patria.
- ii. Cibum debet habere de curia; et si aderit rex, post prefectum primo ei cibus apponitur.
- iii. Cotidie panem cum pulmento habebit.
- iv. Et terram suam liberam.
- v. Uestem semel in anno.
- vi. Et sotulares semper habebit.

XIII. BARD STAUELL [POETA CAMERE].

- i. Quidam dicunt quod bard stauell [poeta camere] est de numero XXIII., et debet habere lanea uestimenta a rege et linea a regina ter in anno.
- ii. Et terram suam liberam, et equum.
- iii. Refugium eius est conducere hominem ex quo primum carmen cepit in camera usque dum finierit ultimum.
- iv. Injuria est ejus vi. uacce et vi. uncie argenti.
- v. Galanas ejus est sex uacce et sexies xx. uacce.
- vi. In mercede filie eius redduntur vi. untie.
- vii. Libram et dimidiam in cowil: tres libre in ejus aguedi.
- viii. vi. untie argenti ebediv bard ystauel [poete camere].
- ix. Nulla gens debet jure injuriam reddere cum aliquo de cognatione sua, dum ille quicquam boni habuerit in possessione sua; si autem bona illius defecerint, tunc genus illius debet partiri inter se quod residuum fuerit usque terciam generationem.

XIV. DE QUORUMDAM DIGNITATIBUS.

- i. Siquis dignitatem mayroni [prefecture], que sibi de iure debeat competere, pecunia redemerit, libram et dimidiam semel dabit.
- ii. Keghellaur [cancellarius] non nisi libram semel dabit.
- iii. Maer [prepositus] et kyghellaur [cancellarius] super liberum hominem non debent constitui, sed neque kylch [progressus] neque doureth [domicenium].
- iv. De tunc [libra vectigali] et prit [pretio terre] maer [prepositus] et kighellaur [cancellarius] cum rege non participant.
- v. De lucro regis a uillanis tercia pars illis competit.
- vi. De liberis hominibus nil habebunt.
- vii. Maer nunquam erit penkenedyl [prefectus generis] quamdiu sit maer.
- viii. Nec in aula propriam habet sedem.
- ix. Tres homines secum in conuiuio in aula regis habere poterit.
- x. Kylch [progressum] super uillanos cum tribus hominibus bis in anno poterit habere.
- xi. Cum familia regis ad predandum ibit.
- xii. Maer debet partiri familiam regis, et predari cum familia regis, et ad domum suam predam ducere, et unum animal interficere sibi et predonibus in nocte.
- xiii. Maer debet partiri, kyghellaur eligere.
- xiv. De precio terre et latronis interfecti nil [habere] debent.
- xv. Keghellaur debet ponere crucem, et deponere.
- xvi. Pro maer in precio cxi. uacce cum tribus eleuationibus componuntur; et similiter pro kyghellaur.
- xvii. Maer et kyghellaur debent habere dimidietatem segetis uillani fugientis, et amobyrt et ebediw.
- xviii. Maer debet habere uillanum quem elegerit yn ykymhvt [in comoto], ut teneat domum suam per annum: villanus uero exiens, viii. acras et vii. porcos, et baed [verrem, habeat]; et sic postea per tres annos sit liber, uiuens de proprio.

- xix. Pro utriusque istorum injuria ix. uncie argenti et ix. uacce.
- xx. Abediw maer [prepositi], libra, et cancellarii.
- xxi. Alii dicunt quod xxx. solidi est eorum ebediw.
- xxii. Ebediw uillani, lxxxx. denarii: horum xxx. maer [preposito] et kyghellaur [cancellario] cedunt, et lx. domino.
- xxiii. Optimates a uillanis suis non habebunt in ebediw nisi lx. denarios, quia non habent maer [prepositum] et kighellaur [cancellarium].
- xxiv. Si uillanus uillam habuerit, et in uilla ecclesiam, ebediw ejus dimidium libre.
- xxv. Sanctimonialis, xii. denarii.
- xxvi. Abbatis, xii. libre.
- xxvii. Siquis sit stauellauc [cameram inhabitans], xxiii. [denarii] est ebediw ejus, et dantur domino terre in qua eius sit camera:
- xxviii. Nobilis kanliwynaul [ingenui], xii. denarii legales.
- xxix. Gauyl augur [tenementum liberi], dimidium libre.
- xxx. Si alicui deserto altut [advene] rex terram dederit, ebediw ejus lx. denarii: horum medietatem rex sibi retinebit, quia quasi pater illius est; alios autem inter maer [prepositum] et kyghellaur [cancellarium] per medium diuidet.
- xxxi. Si prolem alltut [advena] non habuerit, totam substantiam ejus, excepto debito illius, in morte rex habebit.
- xxxii. Siquis semel periurauerit, et hoc notum fuerit, uel furtum reddat, de cetero eius iuramentum uel testimonium nusquam ualet.
- xxxiii. Nullus iurando, quamuis in uerbis ceciderit, causam amittat, donec tercio ceciderit, id est, guallaucheir.
- xxxiv. Si principalis debitor mortuus fuerit, plegius reddet.
- xxxv. Si principalis debitor heredem, id est, filium habuerit, querat jus suum ab eo si uoluerit.
- xxxvi. Siquis negauerit mach [fidejussorem] et kynnogyn [debitorem], det iuramentum xiiii. propinquorum cognatorum suorum: due uero partes ex parte patris, tercia ex parte matris erunt.
- xxxvii. Ny dely mayr na chymel na guyssyau arnau, ac o dau kennat y wyssyau ar ryd, ket caffo sarhaet ny thelir idau. [Non debet compulsio aut citatio exerceri in preposito, et si veniret nuntius ad citandum eum non redditur injuria ei illata.]
- xxxviii. Ar eu pimhet ybydant mayr a chynghellaur can y brennin pan yt uo yn eu swyd, neu dewis eu randy. [Prepositus et cancellarius cum tribus hominibus a rege alentur, aut eligent domicilium.]
- xxxix. Teir aylóyt [tres foci] debent cogere jus et facere jus pro homine non habente dominum: scilicet, aylvyt [focus] sui patris; et fratris primogeniti; et soceris sui.
- xl. Cleis, id est, attricio, per spacium trium nouem dierum permanens tantum ualet quantum sanguis; et tanta negatio, si super se testes habuerit.
- xli. Si manet per spatium ix. dierum, iuramentum duorum uirorum cum suo iuramento negabit.
- xl.ii. Si per spacium duorum ix. dierum, iuramentum trium uirorum cum suo prestabit.
- xl.iii. Si per spacium trium ix. dierum, iuramentum iiii. uirorum cum suo dabit.
- xl.iiii. Quicumque alienus terram a rege susceperit, dignitatem terre quam a rege acceperit habebit.
- xl.v. Qui debitor est, et non negat, iure debet ei reddere cui debet sine aliqua dilatione temporis cum creditori placuerit, nisi dies solutionis prius fuerit prefixus.
- xl.vi. Si negauerit aliquis quod non fuit citatus, et alius affirmauerit eum fuisse citatum, debet hec affirmare cum uno teste, quod citatio fuit super eum.
- xl.vii. Siquis calumniatur aliqua calumnia, et propter hoc dimittat patriam antequam fideiussorem uel fidem de illa calumnia dari faciat, dominus eius pro ipso omnino debet reddere, uel suum homagium suo iuramento negare, quia ipsa calumpnia ipsum non tetigit.
- xl.viii. De legali grege ouium, scilicet, xxx., possessor segetis debet habere [unum], uel liberetur de suo precio, id est, [aut,] de v. illarum, quadrantem.
- xl.ix. Et de legali grege agnorum similiter.
- l. Et si unus fiet, de quolibet agno versus Augustum, unum ouum galline tociens [quotiens] habetur in segete.
- li. Post Augustum tantum quantum pro matre.
- lii. Nota, quod si kennogyn [debitor] mortuus fuerit nichil habens in mundo, fideiussor dimidium reddat debiti.

- LIII. Similiter pro kennogyn [debitore] qui derelinquit patriam suam.
 LIV. Regina debet habere tria cornua plena ab assecla.
 LV. Ipsa uero debet mittere unum penteilu [principi militie]; et aliud magistro equorum; et tercium penkynyd [venatori].

XV. DE INVENTIS IN SEGETE [ETC.]

- i. Ex quo segetes seminantur donec metentur, et in garbis ligentur, argentum debet reddi pro earum corruptione.
- ii. Pro equo in segete, si sit per diem, obolus redditur, si sit liber.
- iii. In nocte pro equo libero denarius: si clausus, duo denarii.
- iv. Si quis equam clausam uel equum liberat, injustum facit.
- v. Ab omni uacca in die obolus: in nocte, denarius.
- vi. Pro quolibet agno ante Augustum in segete invento ovum galline redditur: post Augustum tantum quantum pro matre.
- vii. [Si] mulier viro data [est] loco puelle, si vir eam dixerit corruptam, tunc verbo puelle credendum est; quia ibi est locus ut sibi credatur, ne jus suum amittat.
- viii. Saraet familiaris regis est tantum quantum unius de suiugiodion [ministris] curie, quia semper presens est suo domino.
- ix. Sanguis alicujus, si a superiore funditur, pro eo nichil redditur, quia subditus non debet contendere contra suum superiorem.
- x. Precium duorum testiculorum haed kenueint [verris gregis] due sues redduntur.
- xi. Si quis commendat aliquid servandum alicui, et ille denegat, consideretur quanta sit illa res, et secundum hoc augmentatur negatio.
- xii. Si quis fractionem domus negaverit, duplex juramentum dabit.
- xiii. Siquis depositum negaverit, duplex juramentum dabit.
- xiv. Nulla gens jure debet injuriam pro aliquo suo cognato reddere, donec sua bona defecerint: si vero ille pro quo sua gens scienter sua bona pro suo facto non reddiderit, cum hoc notum fuerit illa bona inter suam gentem secundum ordinem dividantur; et iterum propter injuriam ab illo aliquo modo factam reddere [gens] non tenetur.

XVI. [DE PRETIIS RERUM.]

- i. Precium keurwy [selle], viii. denarii legales.
- ii. Frenum auratum, viii. denarii legales.
- iii. [Pretium] freni argentati, vi. denarii legales.
- iv. Fruineu creill euedeit a dulys ac ystaneit [frena alia, aenea, nigra, et colorata], viii. denarii legales.
- v. Sparduneu eureit [calcaria aurata], viii. denarii legales.
- vi. Sparduneu aranheit [calcaria argentata], ii. denarii legales.
- vii. Sparduneu ereill euydeit a dulys ac ystaneit [calcaria alia, aenea, nigra, et colorata], i. denarius legalis.
- viii. Rei aadant urth ureint y kyurwy y duy warthauyl ar teir keghil, ereill aadant guerth kyureith arnadunt sef yw henny y guarthaffeu o bedant eureit [quidam duos stapedes et tres cingulas una cum sella annumerant, alii his singulis pretium legitimum assignant, id est, stapedibus auratis], viii. denarios legales:
- ix. O bedant aranneit [si sint argentati], vi. denarios legales:
- x. O bedant euedeit neu dulys neu staneit [si sint aenei, aut nigri, aut colorati] viii. denarios legales:
- xi. Brongegyl ungeret ac un guarthauyl [cingule pectorali eundem valorem ac uni stapedi]:
- xii. Y duy torgegyl [cingulis duabus sub ventre], ii. denarios legales.
- xiii. Suder [sudaria] viii. denarii legales.
- xiv. Panel lliein [dorsuale linteum], ii. denarii.
- xv. Panel kenhungil [dorsuale nexile], i. denarius.
- xvi. Kanuil [frontale], i. denarius.
- xvii. Hossaneu maur [tibialia magna], v. denarii legales.
- xviii. Duo hossan [due calige], vi. denarii.
- xix. Duo stiuos [?], viii. denarii.
- xx. Botasseu kenheglauc [ocree nexiles], viii. denarii.
- xxi. Eskidieu carreiauc [calcei corrigiati], ii. denarii.

- xxii. Guintesseu [cothurni], i. denarius.
 xxiii. Guregis o byt eur neu ariant arnau, damdung yw y wert [cingulum, si sit auratum sive argentatum, juramento estimari debet].
 xxiv. O ny byd [si non], i. denarius.
 xxv. Modrwy damdung [annulus juramento estimari debet].
 xxvi. Kay damdung [corona juramento estimari debet].
 xxvii. Kellell elun [sica], i. denarius.
 xxviii. Kellell kell [culter popinarius], i. denarius legalis.
 xxix. Honsex [pugio], i. denarius.
 xxx. Agalayn guregis [cos cingulo], i. denarius.
 xxxi. Rwyll [fibula], i. denarius.
 xxxii. Guregis laudyr [cinctura braccarum], i. denarius.
 xxxiii. Breychrv damdung [armilla juramento estimari debet].

XVII. [DE VARIIS REBUS.]

i. Quicumque calumniatur aliqua re, ita quod debeat amittere animam, vel linguam, vel aliquod membrum, dominus ejus debet iudicio stare pro ipso, calumniam ipsam negando.

ii. A die solutioni prefixo, nisi ea die principalis debitor debitum creditori solverit, fidejussori jure conceduntur xii. dies ad solvendum, deinde xx., ad ultimum xxx.; postea sine ulla contradictione et temporis dilatione solvet: alii dicunt, quod si super re viva fidejubeat, primo habebit x. dies, deinde quinque, ad solvendum; si vero super re mortua, xxx. dies habebit, et postea solvat.

iii. Si depositarius depositum amiserit, rem perditam totaliter reddet. Liber Knauc dicit, quod si fur domum foderit, et ex ea aliquid abstulerit, custode clavem habente, custos nichil restituet: juret tamen cum omni sua familia.

iv. Diaspat eguan [quiritatio pauperis] non emititur, nisi quum alicui denegatur jus suum de sua hereditate, in placito domini sui, et si nonus fuit de parentela sua, que tota periit preter ipsum.

v. Cuilibet vulnerato cum suo sarhaet hec debent jure reddi, qui opere medici indiguerit: scilicet, iiii. denarii, pro patella in qua lavatur sanguis:

vi. Pro sepo, unus denarius qualibet nocte:

vii. Pro lumine, i. denarius qualibet nocte:

viii. Pro cibo medici, cotidie i. denarius.

ix. Si duo homines de terminis contenderint quorum dignitates fuerint equales, et nesciatur quis eorum habet kynwarchadu [possessionem priorem], terra inter eos diuidetur: vterque tamen, ante divisionem super terminos, jurabit quantum de terra petit sibi de jure competere, sed hoc fit in dignitatibus equalibus, id est, deu ureint gogyuurd; sed semper dignitas maior terminabit super minorem.

x. Terminus legalis est, inter duas prouintias, xvi. dies.

xi. Inter curiam et ecclesiam: ix. dies ad respondendum; et ix. dies ad fidejubendum; et ix. dies ad jus exhibendum.

xii. O haul disseuit [pro actione subita] de uno cantref [cantredo]: tres dies ad respondendum; et tres ad fidejussorem exhibendum; et tres [ad] jus reddendum.

xiii. Oed [tempus] in proximo cantref [cantredo]: quinque dies ad respondendum; et quinque ad fidejubendum; et quinque ad jus exhibendum.

xiv. In tercio cantref [cantredo]: ix. dies ad respondendum; et ix. ad fidejubendum; et ix. ad jus exhibendum.

xv. Novem dies domino, ad memorandum de juramento.

xvi. Et si fuerit sacerdos, usque ad tempus aptum ad missam celebrandam.

xvii. Non debet fieri damdung [juramento estimatio] de auena cribrata, vel plumis, vel auro, sive argento: hoc tamen intelligendum est de auro vel argento si non fuerint formata in anulos, vel in aliam formam.

xviii. Tri argai [tres termini fluxionis] sanguinis sunt: scilicet, sanguis usque ad horam clamidis; et sanguis ad cingulum; et sanguis usque ad terram, et iste sanguis dicitur Wallice dogyn waet [sanguis plenus].

xix. Precium primi sanguinis est viii. denarii.

xx. Precium secundi, xii. denarii.

xxi. Precium tercii, xxiiii. denarii.

xxii. Si primus negatur, [negator] juramenta xxiiii. hominum dabit.

xxiii. Si secundus, vi. hominum.

xxiv. Si tercius, trium hominum.

xxv. Si prece sedeat dum placita regis aguntur, et injuriam ab aliquo patiat, non habebit nisi unum cribratum consuetum de auena, et testam ovi desuper.

xxvi. Tres loci legales sunt cuilibet lancee in consistorio: primus est, cum cauda ejus cum una manu terre infigitur, ut inde vix duabus manibus extrahatur; secundus est, ponere super lucum capite hominis altiore; tercius est, ejus capud in cumulo terre, id est, twyn, abscondere: et si cum lancea in consistorio in uno istorum trium locorum non posita aliquis fuerit occisus, possessor lancee terciam partem sui galanas reddet; alias immunis erit.

xxvii. Tria sunt secreta colloquia que rex debet habere sine iudice: cum sacerdote; cum muliere; cum medico.

xxviii. Tria sunt animalia que dicuntur untrouidiauc [unipedes]: scilicet, equus; accipiter; gellki [molosus]: si quis fregerit pedem unius istorum, precium totum solvet.

xxix. Quatuor sunt homines qui in nullo loco refugium habent: primus est, qui post silentium ascecle in tribus festis principalibus pacem regis fregit; secundus est, pignus; tercius, excommunicatus; quartus, captivus.

xxx. De fidejussione sic dicendum est: fidejussor non negans fidejussionem post mortem sui debitoris et [ejus] debitum reddere [debet si alter] non fecisset.

xxxi. Nullus debet vita privari propter vim quam fecerit, sed satisfaciat pro ipsa secundum dignitatem hominis et quantitatem rei, et dirwi regi.

xxxii. Quicumque conduxerit equum, id est, llogi, quamvis mortuus fuerit, non debet illum restituere, sed juret quod non fecit equo illius deterius quam equo suo, et lloc [mercedem] persolvat; et postea liber sit.

xxxiii. Siquis claudicat equum alterius, det alterum equum possessori equi, ad faciendum quod faceret de suo equo, donec equus sanetur: et si sanus non fuerit equus, recipiat sanum pro claudicante.

xxxiv. Quicumque accenderit ignem in domo non sua, usque ad terciam noctem tenetur respondere pro opere ignis.

xxxv. Quicumque portat ignem de domo aliqua sine licentia possessoris ignis, reddat pro opere ignis, et regi kamlvry.

xxxvi. Nullus debet dare ignem donec sciat quid de igne operatur; et si dederit, pro tercia parte operis ignis respondeat.

xxxvii. Nullus homo occidendus est pro galanas secundum legem, nisi ipse sit llofrud [homicida], quia, si gens ipsius preberet eum hostibus suis, super gentem galanas constitui non deberet: ideoque, licet aliquis alius, excepto llofrud [homicida], partem que super eum cadit non reddat, non debet occidi, sed dominus debet eum compellere ad reddendum, quia terciam partem habebit dominus pro kemell [compulsione]: si autem alius occidatur, galanas reddatur pro ipso.

xxxviii. Si autem llofrud [homicida] non valet partem suam de galanas reddere, et propter hoc patriam suam relinquat, gens non debet respondere hostibus pro parte ipsius llofrud [homicida], nec parentes ipsius, si llofrud [homicida] sit vivus.

xxxix. Si autem ille llofrud [homicida] reddat partem suam, et gens non reddat partem que super se cadit, ipse llofrud [homicida] non tenetur respondere pro parte que cecidit super gentem, nec debet occidi si ipse partem suam reddidit, licet gens partem suam non reddat.

xl. Quicumque absciderit raun [pilos caude] equi, ponat equum in loco invisio donec crescat totum, et alium equum det possessori equi donec omnino crescat; et post quilibet suum equum recipiat.

xli. Si quis abortum eque fecerit, reddat iiii. denarios legales.

xl.ii. Stalvyn [admissarius] equitii valet tres equas: scilicet, duas pro testiculis, et unam pro corpore.

xl.iii. Precium mung [jube] equi, tantum quantum capistrum, scilicet, denarius legalis.

xl.iiii. Precium talkudin [antiarum] equi, tantum quantum capistrum, scilicet, unus denarius legalis.

xl.v. Precium mung [jube] eque vel kebestor [capistri], i. denarius legalis.

xl.vi. Teithy [qualitates] eque sunt portare kar [carrum] contra rupem, ac yguaiet [et in declivum]; et portare onus ad tergum; et quod eboliauc [apta sit parere]: si ita non sit, tercia pars precii retro reddatur.

xl.vii. Baed [verres] valet tres sues: duas pro testiculis, et unam pro corpore.

XLVIII. Similiter maharaen [aries] tantum valet.

XLIX. Quodlibet anaf [damnum] super equum, aut fractio coloren [caude], aut fractio auris, vel eruitio oculi, est tertia pars precii equi.

L. Quicumque domino suo homicidium comminatus fuerit, sicut proditor reus mortis erit.

LI. Homo truidedauc [permissus] in domo alterius non debet habere teil [sterquilium], nec epil [progeniem], neque cludeir [messe], neque domos edificatas, nisi fuerit amot [pactum] inter eos.

LII. Omnis amot [omne pactum] redditur si non negatur, licet sit anreith [vastatio] pro eo.

LIII. Postquam finiatur satisfactio de galanas, postea non erit llys [rejectio] inter gentes, quia odium inter gentes est deletum.

LIV. Tres sunt qui dicuntur tri tremyc argluyd [tres contemptus domini], et pro quolibet redduntur nouies viginti denarii: videlicet, crucem suam frangere; placitum contra jus relinquere; et nuntium suum verberare.

LV. Iniuria hominis de vulnere in pede dextro sexta pars est totius precii cum una elevatione; in manu dextra, cum duabus elevationibus; in facie, cum tribus elevationibus.

LVI. Si quis habuerit plures filios, et aliquis eorum vel omnes preter unum mortui fuerint, ille unus hereditatem omnem habebit, si potuerit pro hereditate sua domino respondere.

LVII. Si aliqua progenies inter se diuiderit hereditatem, et post aliqui eorum defecerint, pars eorum in manu regis cadet, quia alii partem suam secundum divisionis rationem habuerunt; et notandum, quod nullus improprius potest expellere alium improprium; sicut nec proprius potest expellere alium proprium, neque dadanhud [possessor] expellere aliud dadanhud [alium possessorem].

[LEGES HOWELI BONI.]

• Hewel Bon⁹ filius Kadell, qui fuit rex in suo tempe per totā Walliam, congregatis Gwenedosium, Pouisoꝝ, atq; Dext⁹liū ducibꝫ, vocavit isimul de quolibet pago vi. uiros sententia meliores p suū regnū, usq; ad locū q̄ dr Alba Domus, i. Thiguin Ardauvt; et ibi demorati s̄t xl. diebus ⁊ xl. noctib⁹: qui oīms ī unum gsentientes leges aū se gstitutas scrutati s̄t, bonas gfirmauerūt, non bonas autē delerunt, ⁊ in loco eaꝫ bonas statuerunt, alias u^o nessesarias apossuerunt omī discretoꝝ examinatione ⁊ gsensu. Leges aū ab eis īstutas diligent^{er} obseruantes benedixerūt; siſr transgredientē maledixerunt.

I. [DE LEGIBUS CURIE.]

- I. De quibꝫ legibꝫ sc̄dm sc̄dm p̄ncipales s̄t curiales.
- II. Curie u^o legū capd est rex, ⁊ post ip̄m regina.
- III. In curia debent ēc xxiiii^{or}. homines dignitates habentes, i. suidoion, quas dignitates a rege habeant.

- I. Quorum primus est pater-familias, i., penteullu.
- II. Offeiriāt theullu [sacerdos familie].
- III. Asecla, i., distein.
- IV. Heboeid [auceps].
- V. Iudex curie, i., egnat llis.
- VI. Armiger, i., penguastraut.
- VII. Princeps uenatorum, i., penchenid.
- VIII. Guasestauell [camerarius].
- IX. Distein argluides [assecla domine].
- X. Saꝑdos argluides [domine].
- XI. Bart teulu [bardus familie].
- XII. Gostegur [silentarius].
- XIII. Dressaur neuat [janitor aule].
- XIV. Dressaur hestauell [janitor camere].
- XV. Kamaria regine.
- XVI. Guastraut auuin [minister habene].
- XVII. Kannuillid [candelarius].
- XVIII. Trulliat [pincerna].
- XIX. Medud [confeator medonis].
- XX. Suidgur neuat [servitor aule].
- XXI. Cohoc [coquus].
- XXII. Truidedaut dan draet ebrenin [pedifer sub pedibus regis].
- XXIII. Medic [medicus].
- XXIV. Guastraut arglyides [equiso domine].
- XXV. Hii xxiiii^{or}. homines debent h̄re uestiſita ⁊ in anno a rege ⁊ regina, lanceos a ſge ⁊ lineos a ſgina; ⁊ hoc in Natale, in Pentecoste, in Pascha.

II. [DE REGE.]

- I. Rex debet dare regine ſciā ptē lucri de pp̄a p̄ria: erdredet ran hii suidgvir ebrenin [tertiā partem ministri regis debent dare ei].
- II. Preꝑm regis est suū saraet ⁊ eleuando.
- III. Saraet breunin [regis] est tori y naut [frangere refugium suum]: uel cū duo reges giurantes insimul ueſint ad metā, ⁊ ibi coram regibꝫ ⁊ exēcitibꝫ hominē int̄fide; ūl nuntiū alt̄i⁹ in ſra sua int̄fide; ⁊ cū q̄s cū uxore eius coierit.
- IV. Reditur u^o sic: c. uacce cum tauro albo h̄ntes aures rubeas ⁊ nigras de q̄libꝫ kantreet [cantredo] p suū regnū.
- V. Si fuerit breunin [rex] Abſrau, insup auſ habebit, nid amgen [id est], aclaur eur [cooperculum aureum] [adeo latum] ut faciē ei⁹ totam, cū uirga aurea q̄ h̄t altitudinē ei⁹ sedentis in kathe-dra ⁊ grositudinē ei⁹ digiti medici, ⁊ cifum argenteum qui sufficiat regi ad potum, h̄nt cooptoriū aureū adeo latū ut facies regis tota, sp̄isum ut unguis aratoris per septenniū arantis [est].

* Harleian ms., 1796.

III. [DE REGINA.]

1. Regine uero saract t'plex est: s., tori y naut [frangere refugium suum], ũl [siquis] cecidit eā fuste; neu dwin peth oillau [ũl aliquid de manib⁹ ejus eripere]; 7 7c 7cia ps saract regis redit' ei sine auro 7 argento.

IV. [DE REGIS COMITATU.]

1. xxxvi. homines eq'tantes licet regi hre in suo comitatu: xxiiii^{or}. suidauc [officiales] 7 xii. hospites, p⁹ teulu [familiā], 7 optimates, 7 iuuenes, i., machuiueid, 7 ioclatores, paupes.

V. [DE REGE ABERFRAU.]

1. Si aliq's de aliena p'ria fed'it regi Aberfrau iniuriā, i., saract, reddat ei LX.III^{or}. libras, 7 de hac cā: q, tantū, 7 mecterndget [regium donum], q debet rex Aberfrau rede semel regi Londonie cū accepit fram suā ab eo. Postea reges u^o Wallie debent accipe 7rā illoz a rege Aberfrau, 7 illi rede mecterndget [regium donum], 7 ebediv post mortē; 7 uerbū illi⁹ uerbum est ad oīs reges Wallie, 7 nulli⁹ regis ũbū, 7 ad ipm.

VI. [DE SUCCESSORE.]

1. Successor, i., gurthreghat, i., qui expectat regnū post regem, cui oīs juraūnt hobedientiā exhibit'os ēe, principal' 7 hnd⁹ in c'ra, 7 honorabilior oīb; p⁹ regem.

ii. Hic deb; ēe f'f regis, 7 fili⁹ ei⁹, 7 fili⁹ f'ris ei⁹.

iii. Locus ei⁹ in aula, 7 g^a regem, ex alia pte ignis; 7 p⁹ea judex pxim⁹ ei debet ēe, sc'ds u^o sac'dos teulu [familie]; ex alia pte, penchert p'rie; in illa u^o pte p⁹ea nemo lit debitū [locum], i., ledelet.

iv. Prē ei⁹, i. gurthrich, ē eq^{le} p'cio reğ, simitr 7 saract ei⁹ eq^{le} saract regis, excepto auro 7 argento.

v. Oīa necessaria deb; hre a rege cū honore.

vi. Hospiciū ei⁹ ē aula reğ, c⁹ socii sūt filii optimatis, i., macuiueid 7 chengueiscid [servitores] qui p'parant ei iğm, 7 c⁹todiunt eū, 7 claudunt hostia.

vii. Sēdam cenā, i., ancuin, debet hre sine mensura, s., q̄ sufficiat.

VII. [DE LOCIS.]

1. Rex ē sedit in sede sua debet hre senē uenerabilem, i., heneuit deledauc asodir ene parth asuu [ad sinistram partem]; iuxta illū cheghellaur [cancellarium]; p⁹ea auceps debet sedem hre; ex dex'ta aū pte regis ponat rex quē uult honorare; sub pedib; regis debet sedē un⁹ ex iff xxiiii^{or}, i., thruidedauc [pedifer]; kanuillid [candelarius] deb; stare aū regem.

VIII. [DE REFUGIIS.]

1. Refugiū reğ, 7 duče hominē ul^a fines p'rie sine pcussione, i. herlit 7 ragod.

ii. Refugiū penteulu [patris-familias] 7 gduče h ul^a fines pagi, i. chemut.

iii. Refuğm sac'dotis teulu [familie] duče h ad pxiam eccl'am in qua sac'ficauit corp⁹ Dñi.

iv. 7 aucps, duče hō u⁹q, ad ultimū locū ad quem ierit ē auib; uenatū de c'ra.

v. 7 distein [assecle] 7 p⁹q¹ cepit stare in suo officio usq'dū ierit ultim⁹ hō de c'ra.

vi. [7 principis venatorum 7 hominē] ad locū q^{ntū} duče q^o uix cornu ei⁹ audiat.

vii. 7 penguastraut [armigeri], accipe ũlocissimū eqū in c'ra, 7 d h quoad usq, deficiat c'rendo, 7 don^e ipe reūtat' ad c'ram.

viii. 7 judicis c're 7 h'oi: debet c⁹todire illū cui dedit 7 u⁹q, ad pximū palaciū, 7 in illo aū p'mā cā q¹ tractat aū judicē usq, ad ultimā, dimitte sie erlit 7 ragod [pcussione].

ix. Kanariū, ex q^o aliq's p'gat p'p' hon⁹ don^e reūtat' 7 d; in manu kanariū, 7 ille sternet lectū 7 coop'at pānis, gde h p tantū tempis sie erlit 7 ragod [pcussione].

x. 7 pične regie ē, ex q^o cepit stare i officio don^e ultimū hū deseruiat i kanā, gđ h 7c.

xi. Naut efeirat teulu [7 sacerdotis familie] regie 7 gde h ad pximā eccl'ā in [qua] sac'ficauit corp⁹ Dñi.

xii. Naut bart teulu [7 bardis familie], duče ad penteulu [patrem-familiam].

xiii. Naut gostegur [7 silentiarii] ē, ex q^o imponat p'mū silentiū in aula u⁹q, ad nouissimū, gđ h p em.

- xiv. Naut kanuillid [R candelarii] ē, ex q^o p'mā cādelā accēdit don^e extingāt ultimam, 9d h.
- xv. Naut truedauc [R pediferi] ē, ex q^o scdit dan draed ebrenin [sub pedibus regis] don^e p^gat ad caniam, 9e h.
- xvi. Naut [R] cocci ē, ex q^o cepit assare p'mū serculū don^e ponat nouissimū ad iūsam regis ⁊ regie, 9e h.
- xvii. Naut suidgur [R servitoris] ē, ex q^o cepit cibaria don^e habeat ultim^o hō cibū in curia, 9e h ⁊ c.
- xviii. Naut medit [R confectoris medonis] ē, ex q^o cepit pare doliū medonis don^e sumat ⁊ coopiat, 9de h.
- xix. Naut truilliat [R pincerne] ē, ex q^o excepit exhaurire p'mū doliū don^e exhauriatur nouissimū 9e h.
- xx. Naut methic teulu [R medici familie] ⁊ ex q^o p^gat de cīa ad ifirmū ueŕo regis suāq, infirmitatē uidet, ⁊ curatū eū illa uice, ⁊ don^e reūtat^r ad curiā, 9e h.
- xxi. Naut dresaur neuat [R janitoris aule] ⁊ 9 h longitudinē brachii ⁊ uirge ad c^otodem porte.
- xxii. Naut dresaur porth [R custodis porte], c^otodire illū don^e ueniat epenteulu [pater-familias] p portā ad hospiciū, ⁊ c̄ eo se dimittere siē erlit ⁊ ragod [p^cussione] q^ousq, dicated ultim^o hō de curia.
- xxiii. Naut dresaur estauuell [R janitoris camere], duce h ad portaur [custodem porte].
- xxiv. Naut guastraut awin [R equisonis] ē, ex q^o p^gat ad fabrū cīe, ⁊ 9ponat sah iii^o. ferañta, i. pedir pedaul, cū clauis, ⁊ ponat sub pedibz eqⁱ regē, 9e h.
- xxv. Naut guastraut [R equisonis] regie ⁊ tantum.
- xxvi. Hec s̄t refugia illoz xxiiii^o. hōiū.
- xxvii. Quisq's 9 refugiū un^o9sq, eoꝝ uiolauerit iniuriam facit, i., saraed.

IX. [DE INIURIIS.]

- i. Vident^r ⁊ a m^o qđ reddi debet p iūria uniusq, eoꝝ.
- ii. Saraet penteulu [patris-familias] ⁊ tantū q^ontū iii^a. ps iniurie regis, sine auro ⁊ argento: p^re ei^o ē iii^a. ps p^cii regis.
- iii. Saraet distein [assecle], ix. uacce ⁊ ix. untie argenti: p^re ei^o ⁊ ix. uacce ⁊ nouies xx. uac̄, c̄ trib^o eleuationibz.
- iv. Saraet penchenid, nau muut a nau uegeint arant [principis venatorum, ix. uacce ⁊ ix. untie argenti]: p^re ei^o ⁊ ix. uacce ⁊ nouies xx. uac̄, c̄ tribz eleuationibz.
- v. Saraet penguastraut [armigeri] ⁊ ix. uac̄ ⁊ ix. untie: p^re ei^o ⁊ nau muut a nau uigein muut [ix. uacce et nouies xx. uacce].
- vi. Quisq's iniuriam fecit sac̄doti teulu [familie] subiacere debz iudicio sinodi: sim^r de p^cio ei^o.
- vii. Saraet hegnat llis [iudicis curie], ix. muut [uacce] ⁊ ix. untie argenti: p^re ei^o ⁊ ix. uacce ⁊ nouies xx. uacce c̄ tribz eleuationibz.
- viii. Saraet hebogit [aucupis], ix. uac̄ ⁊ ix. uñ arġ: p^re ei^o ⁊ ix. uacce ⁊ nouies xx. uacce c̄ tribz eleuationibz.
- ix. Saraet dresaur, i. kamarii, ix. uac̄ ⁊ ix. uñ arġ: p^re ei^o ⁊ ix. uac̄ ⁊ nouies xx. uac̄ c̄ t^obz ei.
- x. Et ceŕoꝝ, p^ristos, vi. uacce ⁊ vi. uñ arġ p unoq^o: p^re uni^o9q, eoꝝ, vi. uac̄ ⁊ xx. uacce vi. uicibz, c̄ tribz ei.
- xi. Quicumq, int̄ficiat hominē, reddat iniuriā ei^o p^rimo ⁊ p^rea p̄ ei^o; nemo enī int̄fectus erit sine saraet, s̄ redditur sñ ei.

X. DE HOSPITIBZ.

- i. Hospicium penteulu [patris-familias], maxia domus q̄ sit in uilla ⁊ i media uilla; ⁊ ideo q familia debent c̄e circa illū, parati ad q^odlibz negotiū: ⁊ cū eo ebarth teulu [bardus familie], ⁊ medic^o.
- ii. Hospiciū distein [assecle], pxia domus curie de uilla, ideo q iŕe debz deseruire curie ⁊ q^oq^{ue}; ⁊ c̄ eo ossuidgwr [servitores] debent c̄e.
- iii. Hoŕp penchenid, odic ebrennin [principis venatorum, trituratorium regis], ⁊ cū eo om̄s uenatores.

iv. Hōþ eferiat teulu [sacerdotis familie] + dom^o capellani sub eo seruientis, ⁊ ē eo oñs clerici reġ.

v. Hosþ penguastraut [armigeri] + pp^oor dom^o ořeo regis, ideo q iþe diuidat hebran [prebendas] ⁊ hospicia; ⁊ ē eo oñs guastrodion [equisones].

vi. Hosþ aucupis + oreū regis q, caret fumo, pp^o aucipit's.

vii. Hosþ iudicis + kañia regis: iþe debz hre puluinar sub capite cui insedit rex in die.

viii. Kañari^o [debet] hre locū in kañia, ⁊ kañaria simifr.

ix. Hosþ hostiarii aule ē, ⁊ hostiarii kañie, dom^o porditoris.

XI. [DE PATRE-FAMILIA.]

i. Penteulu [pater-familias] debz hre ancuin [cenam] in hospicio suo; i. tres discos plenos ⁊ iii^o. cornua plena.

ii. Mun^o debz [habere] a rege q^olibz anno quantū duo de familia habeant.

iii. De þda u^o q^om fač familia, si eř ē eis, penteulu [pater-familias] debz hre q^ontū tres habeant orteulu [de familia], ⁊ de iii^o. pte que regis est habebit unū āial q^od uelit.

XII. [DE ASSECLA.]

i. Ex q^o stefit distein [assecla] ponens refugiū Di, ⁊ regis ⁊ regie, ⁊ optimatum in c'ia exic nusq^o eř refugiū alicui male agentī.

ii. Distein [assecla] pticeps + xxiiii^o. dignitatū q^o ēt in curia.

iii. De numis q̄ reddit' iñ cū qualibz cena regis, habebit ptem duoꝝ uiroꝝ; ⁊ de coriis bouum q^o inficiant' in q^oq'na ptē duoꝝ uiroꝝ.

iv. Cum deřit dignitatē, i. suid, uni de suidoion [officialibus], exceptis p'ncipalibz q^o ēt in curia, distein [assecla] debet hre þmium.

v. Distein [assecla] debz hre coriū ūi in Octobri a penchenit [principe venatorum], ad faciendū uas portandum cornua ⁊ cifos regis: q^od coriū datur anteq^om diuidāt' coria iñ regē ⁊ uenatores: penchenit [princeps venatorum] debet hre coriū bouis a distein [assecla] i hieme, ad faciendū chenlleuaneu [lora] [pro] canibz regis.

vi. Distein [assecla] debz hre ptē uiri de numis guastrodion [equisonum].

vii. Penguastraut [armiger] debz hre coriū bouis in hieme ⁊ coriū uacce in estate a distein [assecla], ad faciendū capist' [pro] eq's reġ, añq^om diuidantur coria in^o distein [asseclam] ⁊ suidgiuur [ministros].

viii. Distein [assecla] debet hre possessionē sup coq'nā ⁊ medgell [cellā medonis].

ix. Auceps debz hre coriū cerui a penchenit [principe uenatorum] ad faciendū cýrothecas cā portandi aucipitres regis.

x. Penchenit [princeps venatorum] debz hre nisum domitū [ab] aucube quolibz festo Sči Micaelis.

xi. Distein [assecla] debz appoñe cibum regi, ⁊ ad unā ⁊ aliā mensā supi^o, et ad mensam penguastraut [armigeri] inferius tribz festis p'ncipal; ⁊ ppinnare regi ⁊ aliis sup^odictis.

XIII. [DE ARMIGERO.]

i. Penguastraut adeheli cahael coisseu eguarthec alathet [armiger debet habere cruces bouum occisorum] i q^oquina.

ii. Penguastraut [armiger] debz hre ptē duoꝝ u'oꝝ de numis guastrodion [equisonum].

iii. Penguas't [armiger] debz hre ueřem sellel [sellam] dextri regis, ⁊ frenū ei^o, ⁊ capam ei^o in q^o sint pelles.

iv. Guastrodion [equisones] ⁊ penguastraut [armiger] [ē] eis debent hre pullos laciuos de iii^o. pte reġ de þda.

v. Penguas't [armiger] debz hre longitudinē digiti medii de seruisia sup feces, et de bragaut u^oq^o ad extremū noř.

vi. Penġ [armiger] debz hre ancuin [cenam], s un seic [unum ferculum].

vii. Guas't awin [minister habene] debz hre sellā reġ cotidianam, ⁊ sī subselliū, ⁊ panel [dorsuale], ⁊ frenū, ⁊ ocreas, ⁊ calcaria, ⁊ capam pluue, cum exierint ab eo.

viii. Penġ [armiger] debz porig'e oñs equos a rege datos, ⁊ suū jus debz hre de ðib^o, exceptis trib^o: sčī q̄ datur sačdoti teulu [sacerdoti familie]; ⁊ qui dat' iudici; ⁊ q̄ dat' ioculatori, i. crousan.

ix. Eegnat lis adeli ran orarian dairret. [Judex curie debet habere partem de nummis cene.]

XIV. [DE IUDICE CURIE.]

- i. Iudex curie debet iudicare oīa iudicia curie, ⁊ demonstrare debita iura ⁊ dignitates curie.
- ii. xxiiii^{or}. nuīnos debet hre ab eo cui^o dignitatē ⁊ ius demonstrat.
- iii. Cum habeant iudices mercedē legalem, i. gobor cheureith, iudex curie debet hre ptē duoꝝ uiroꝝ.
- iv. Iudex c'ie debz hre ptē uiri de p̄da q'm fač familia, licet sit domi.
- v. Si gūgat q' aliq's g'dicat iudič de iudicio suo, dent ambo uadimonia ī manū regis; p^oea, si iudex uicat' iudiciū ei^o cassū erit, ⁊ reddat p̄ciū liġe sue regi; et ex illa hora nūq' debet iudicare iudiciū: si ā alius uicat', reddat suū saraet iudici, regi ūo p̄m liġe.
- vi. Siq's ier' ad audiend' iudiciū č iudicibz sñ licentia, reddat tres uaccas kamgul [multe]; ⁊ si rex p̄sens fuit, duplr reddat.
- vii. Nemo debet ire ī iudiciū n' sciat teir colouin chiureith [tres columnas juris] ⁊ prē oīū āaliū q' necessaria s̄t ad usus humanos.
- viii. Teir colouin cheurieith [tres columno juris] s̄t: naut afeith galana [novem affinia homicidii], nau afeith lladrat [novem affinia furti], nau afeith than [novem affinia incendii].
- ix. Equis iudicis debet hre ptē duoꝝ equoꝝ or ebran [de prebenda], stans in eodem p̄sepe cū eq^o regis cotidiano.
- x. Iudices debent hre de q'libz iudicio q' iudicent' iiii^{or}. d, ⁊ si res de qua iudicent ualy iiii^{or}. d.
- xi. Tria s̄t q'bz rex n̄ p' carere, i. anhebor brenin: effeiriāt teulu [sacerdos familie], ad sacrificand', ⁊ ut b̄nedicat cibos ⁊ potus; hac egnat llis [⁊ iudex curie], ad iudicand' ⁊ ad dand' gsiliū; aeteulu [⁊ familia ejus], q' prompta debet ēe ad op^o regis.
- xii. Tria s̄t que rex debet hre sñ participatione aličus alt'i^o hōis: i. thesaurū; ⁊ aucipitrem; ⁊ latronem.
- xiii. Siquis loquitur g^a regem p^{ue} ⁊ turpit', reddat tres uaccas diru [multe] duplr: nemo debz loqui cū rege nisi pulcre.
- xiv. Vulnus lingue non debz reddi n' dno.

XV. [DE AUCUPE.]

- i. Auceps, cū ier' uenatū č aucipitribz, ⁊ inīfecerit gruem, ⁊ addeam [ardeam], ⁊ bubonē, i. bun, in illa die rex debet seruire ei' l: i. rex debz teīde suum scandile dū descendat; ⁊ teīde eqū suū dum deponat aucipitres ab auibus; ⁊ teīde suū scandile dū acendat: ⁊ ī illa nocte rex debz mitte teir anrec [tria fercula] de cibo suo.
- ii. Eq^o aucupis debet ran dewuarch or ebran [partem duorum equorum de prebenda].
- iii. Auceps n̄ debz potare in aula n' l, ne inebriat^o negligat aues: uas debz hre in q^o ponat potū ⁊ portet ad hoīm.
- iv. Auceps, si inīfecit eqūm suū uenando, ⁊ si moriat', aliū debet hre a rege.
- v. Auceps debz hre mascīm aucipitrē, i. huiedic, de aucipitribz.
- vi. Auceps debz hre nisum q' ait in f̄ra curie.
- vii. Auceps debz hre ancuin [cenam] ī hoīo, i. seic [ferculum], ⁊ tria cornua.
- viii. Ex q'auceps ponat aucipitres in carčem, i. in mut, non optet eū responde alicui don^o deponat, q' incarčatus ē pp̄t aues.
- ix. Auceps debet hre chilhit [progressum] sup uillanos regis semel ī anno; ⁊ de qualibz rusticana uilla, i. taiauctret, ouem, ⁊ iiii. denarios, debz hre in cibos aucipitrū.

XVI. [DE PRECIIS.]

- i. Prē altit, i. letuegin [animalis mansuefacti], regie est lib^a, q'cq' āial sit.
- ii. Prē peir brennin punt aichiguein [lebetis regis, libra; ⁊ fuscina ejus], xxiiii^{or}. [denarii.]
- iii. Guerth kallaur brenin [prē caldarii regis], dimidiū libre: aichiguein [⁊ fuscina ejus], xii. d.
- iv. Guerth kallaur gurda [prē caldarii optimatis], lx.: aichiguein, pedeir cheinauc cheureith [⁊ fuscina ejus, iv. denarii legales], i. vi. [denarii curti.]
- v. Guerth kallaur taiauc, dec arugeint: achiguein, dui cheinauc cheureith. [Prē caldarii villani, xxx. denarii: ⁊ fuscina ejus, ii. denarii legales.]
- vi. Tria cornua regis ei^odē p̄cii s̄t: sc̄i, cornu quo bibit rex; ⁊ cornu q' semp ht in gmitatu; ⁊ cornu uenationis q' debz penchenit [princeps venatorum] portare: unūq'q' eoꝝ ualet lib^am, ⁊ ei^odē gen̄is debnt ēe, i. bual [bubalina].

XVII. [DE VARIIS.]

i. Vbičq̄ isti tres hōies queñint, 3̄ effeirat teulu [sacerdos familie], a distein [t̄ assecla], a hegnat [t̄ iudex], ibi dignitas curie, i. breint llia, eñ, n' sit rex.

ii. Siq's p'ue agat in ant'iori pte aule, i. cýntet, distein [assecla] debz he iii^a. ptē diru [multe] ei^o si eū tenet: simiir in p^stiori pte penteulu [pater-familias] debz he iii^a. ptem de diru [multa] si eū teneret.

iii. Os deu or suiduurr [si duo de ministris] 3̄tañint, distein [assecla] debz hre iii^a. p̄m de diru [multa] eoꝝ.

iv. Cum uoluerit rex audire cherd [carmen] in aula, pencherd [musicus primarius] debz cantare p'mo duo carmīa, unū de Deo t̄ aliū de regib^o, in ant'iori pte aule, i. in echentet; p^oea barth teulu [bardus familie] debz cantare tria carmī in posteriori pte, [id est,] scoru.

v. Cvm uolūt regīa audire cherd [carmen] in kanīa, bart teulu adeli canu idi trichulum ocherd amgen a henni heb leuein, [bardus familie debet cantare ei tria carmina varia, et hoc sine clamore] ne disturbetur aula.

vi. Edistein adeli cadu trederan erargluid or anreith ac os erargluid aiguascar edistein adeli kahael [assecla debet custodire tertiam partem, que regis est, de preda; t̄ si rex eam dissipat, assecla habebit] bouem l uaccam.

XVIII. [DE ACCIPITRIBUS.]

i. Siq's abstulit nidum aucipitris, reddat p eo libam regi.

ii. Prē aucipitris rubei 3̄, añq' ponat' in mut [carcere], dimidiū libre, si fūit alb^o: libra p^oq' deponat' de mut [carcere].

iii. Prē masčli aucipitris, i. huiedic, xxiiii^{or}. 3̄.

iv. Prē nidi nisi 3̄ xxiiii^{or}.

v. Prē rubei nisi 3̄ xii. 3̄ añq' ponat' in mut [carcere].

vi. Prē nisi albi 3̄ p^oq' deponat' de mut [carcere], xxiiii^{or}.

XIX. [DE CANIBUS.]

i. Prē catuli molosi regis est, añq' apiat očlos, xxiiii. ; q'diu sit in crowin [hara] xl. t̄ viii. ; q'div sit in chenlusc [aula], nonagīta vi. ; q̄ i cassa uenatione, i. ouer hele, dimidium lib^o: molosus regē pit [ualet] lib^om.

ii. Prē cāli leporarii regē 3̄, clausis očlis, xii. 3̄; q'diu sit in crouuin [hara], xxiv^{or}. 3̄; in chenlusc [aula], xl.viii. ; in ouer hele [cassa venatione] nonagīta sex: leporariū regē pit^o [ualet] dimidiū libre.

iii. Catulus molosi optimatis, clausis očlis, xii. 3̄; in crouuin [hara], xxiiii. ; in chunlusc [aula], xl.viii. ; in ouerhele [cassa venatione], ñagīta vi.: molosus optimatis pit^o, dimidiū libre.

iv. Catulus leporariū optis, clausis očlis, iii^{or}. 3̄ i vi. ; in crōn [hara], xii. 3̄; in chenlusc [aula], xxiiii. 3̄; in ouerh [cassa venatione], xl.viii. : prē leporariū optis [est] lx. 3̄.

v. Prē cāli costauc tom, [id est,] cāis uillani, 3̄; in crō [hara] ii^o. ; in cheñc [aula], iii. 3̄; dum latret, t̄ soluat' de uīčlis, iii^{or}. 3̄ sñ el.

vi. O'is canis uillani, c^ocūq̄ 3̄is sit, [ualet] iii^{or}. 3̄.

vii. Si rex l optis habuerit costauc [canem domesticum], ei^odē 3̄cii + t̄ cāis uillā.

viii. Prē pastoraī cāis + lx. 3̄, si 3̄cedit gregē de mane, t̄ seq't' uespere; t̄ hoc credi debz iuramto uni^o uicini supi^o t̄ al'i^o inferi^o cum dno suo.

ix. Prē colluin [canis Hispanici] 3̄ xxiiii^{or}. 3̄, si occidit' in spatio ix. g^aduū a domo; si longi^o, nichil reddatur.

x. Butheiat [canis leporarius] ñ ht prē in legibz Hewel da, q̄ ñ habebat' t̄c.

xi. Si q'cū caret legali 3̄cio, possessor eius debz hre dangun [juramentum] de eo.

XX. [DE CERUIS.]

i. Prē 3̄ui 3̄ bos optimus, i. thelediu.

ii. xii. ferčla 3̄t in ceruo regē: quičq̄ abstulit illa legalia ferčla sñ licentia uenatoꝝ, reddat tres uaccas cangul [multe] p unoq^o, i. xxxvi. uaccas p omnibz.

iii. Prē cerue ei^o, uacca.

iv. Rex ubiq̄ p' uenari p suū regnū.

v. Vbiçq, infect^o fuit ōuus qm uenatores regis [uenantur], nemo debz hre de illo q^{rtā} ptem hre, i. cheuaraurtir.

vi. Si ōuus regē infect^o eſt mane in uilla c^odā optis, optimas ille debz c^otodire ceruū u^oq, mīdiē expectando uenatores; et si uenint, diuidant eū put uelint; si autē n̄ uenint, oſas ille cogat seruos suos decoriare ceruū, i. bligau, et d^z canib^o de carne, accipiatq, coriū, et iecur, et quartam postiorē [partem] de carne, et canes, et portet ad domū suā ad expectandū uenatores; et si illi n̄ uenint, accipiat ille carnē, et seruet corium regi et uenatorib^o.

vii. Si illo mīdie ceruus infect^o in uilla optimatis, seruet eū usq, ad noctē; et si uenatores n̄ uenint, faciat ex eo sic alio.

viii. Si 9^a noctē infect^o ōu^o regē i uilla, seruet oſmas eū usq, ad diē, ponens palliū sup eū, expectando uenatores; et si n̄ uenerint, faciat de illo sic de cetis.

ix. Quiçq, sic agat de ceruo regē in sua uilla infecto iculpabil eſt a rege.

x. Optimas hns uenationē molosoꝝ debz expectare don^t uenatores regē soluent cāes 7, i. tellgug, mane: postea soluat ille canes suos, et ubiçq, ceruus ei^o infect^o, sic reddat cheuarcaur thir [quartam partem terre].

xi. U^oq, ad kalendas Nouembriū erit uenatio ar ureint ebrennin [in usum regis]; postea uenatores debent uenari usq, nonū diē, et q^oquid lucrant^r eoꝝ erit.

xii. Ceruus infectus p^o kas Nouembriū non hāt in eo ferçla, et in nono die p^o kalas Nōbriū.

XXI. [DE PRINCIPLE VENATORUM.]

i. Penchenid [princeps venatorum] debet cū uenatorib^o ostendē canes, et cornua, et chenleuanu [lora] regi, et ptem suā de coris, i. iii^a. 7.

ii. Non optet penchenid [principem venatorum] ptē façe [satisfacē] alicui eū calūniāti usq, ad nonū diē p^o klas Nouēbriū, nⁱ uni de suidocion llis [officialibus curie]: null de suidauc llis [officialibus curie] p^o difere cām altius, si sit qⁱ iudicet.

iii. Penchenid [princeps venatorum] debz hre ran [partem] duoꝝ uiroꝝ a uenatorib^z molosoꝝ de coris, et a uenatorib^z leporariū ptē uⁱ: vn^o de uenatorib^z molosoꝝ debz hē im q^{ntū} duo de uenatorib^z leporarioꝝ de coris.

iiii. Penchenid [princeps venatorum] debz hē iii^a. ptē a rege de sua pte [de] coris.

v. Sibi soli debz rex dare iii^a. ptē p^oq^a diuidant^r coria it^r regē et uenatores.

vi. Penchenid [princeps venatorum] et uenatores debent hre chellid a dourth ar daiocē ebrennin [progressum et domicenium apud villanos regis].

vii. Parit^r debent uenire ad regem 9^a Natale, accipientes qⁱ debnt, i. breint adeleed [privilegium et debitum].

viii. Locus penchenid [principis venatorum] et in aula ex alia pte ignis 9^a regē isechelui [infra columnam], et cū eo om̄s uenatores.

ix. Cornu plenū debz hre a rege, et aliud a regīa, et 7ciū a distein [assecla] cū poeta, de tali potu q^o hē bibit^r.

x. Penchenid [princeps venatorum] debz hre ancuin [cenam] in hospo, i. un seic [unum ferculum], et tria cornua plena.

xi. Penchenid [princeps venatorum] debz hre iii^a. ptē de diru [dirwy] uenatoꝝ, et de kamgul [camlwrw], et ebediv [heriota] eoꝝ, ac ammoboreu merched [et amobragio filiarum].

xii. Cum rege debent uenatores 7e don^t uenentur in ūe.

xiii. Ex q^o cepit uenatores uenari in ūe usq, nonū diē

de mīcede ei^o dno suo.

Siquis ducat uxorē en llathlut [in rapinam] et perducatur eam ad domū oſtis, oſas ille n̄ debz pmitte eos insimul dormire donec habeat fidei^o sorē de mīcede [soluenda] dno ei^o.

Si quidam mulier de aliena p̄ria uenit ad r̄ram regis i optimatis, ⁊ si h̄uit uir̄, rex debz h̄re xxiiii. d̄ in m̄cedo ei⁹.

Merces filie maer [prepositi] ⁊ cheghellaur [cancellarii] ē libra.

Amobor filie penchedel [prefecti generis] ē, prout optimās s̄n suid [officio], dimidiū libre.

Amobor filie uillani, xxiiii. d̄. [d̄.]

Amobor filie uni⁹c⁹q, de suidocion llis [officialibus curie], libra.

Amobor filie uni⁹c⁹q, de cet̄is, dimidiū libre.

Pencherd [musicus primarius] debz h̄re amobor filiaz poetaz sub se existentium : ipe debz h̄re mun⁹ nuptiarū a mulieribz datis maritis : mun⁹ nuptiaz tm, sc̄l xxiiii. d̄.

[Cum antiphrerna reddatur puella, si de illo non facit voluntatem suam] aūq̄ surgat mane a uiro commune eī int̄ eos.

Ter debet f̄cia h̄re hihuinebguerth [precium faciei] a uiro suo : si ē alia muliere ḡc̄bat ■

eccleie baculus ⁊ euanḡlm deb̄t metam facere.

Si dadanud [actio possessoria] iudicet' alicui, ⁊ uenit ad r̄rā, ix. dieb⁹ ⁊ noctib⁹ q'et⁹ ibi, ⁊ i ix. die dabit responsum, ⁊ i sc̄do ix. iudiciū.

Si dadanud [actio possessoria] u⁹ ē hoīre gacierit in q⁹ p̄r fuit, tribz diebz manebit q'etus, ⁊ in r̄cio dabit responū ⁊ ix. iudiciū t̄.

Sic dadanud orebot rod ac estin, oitait ac oihentat, ne deli bot arethir, nac anot echeureith, namin tra chenuillo iporth. [Actor cum poscat terram dono et investitura domini awo et proavis suis datam, non debet terram habere, nec placita impedire, nisi dum colligit testes suos.]

Si p̄r alic⁹ h̄uit domū, ⁊ horreū, ⁊ siccarium, i. odin, ē aratione i aliq⁹ r̄ra, i aliq's solus h̄uit h̄ sup'dicta, ⁊ dadanud [actionem possessoriam] postulaūit, debz legē h̄re dadanud [actionis possessorie], don⁹ messuerit, ⁊ don⁹ aūtat dorsū ad cumulū annone, i. ar edas, ⁊ p̄ea i ix. die k̄lāz Nouembrium dabit iudiciū.

Cuicūq, dadanud [actio possessoria] iudicet' sic n̄l̄s illū expelle p̄t nisi pp̄e h̄editari⁹, q, dadanud [possessor] n̄ expell̄ [potest] primū dad [possessorem], ⁊ inpp̄, i. ampriodaur, n̄ expellit aliū inpp'ū; ⁊ si duo h̄editarii ḡtendint, n̄ll⁹ illoz pot̄it expelle aliū.

Quiēq, calūpniatur de r̄ra i ix. die Nouembriū, iudiciū debz h̄re aū ix. diē Maii : si aū ifra h̄ spatiū n̄ habebit iudiciū, it̄um oportet eū recalūpniare eā i ix. die Maii, si iudicium uult h̄re, qū r̄rā i c̄andā n̄ oportet

uirga eiusd̄ longitudinis q' maximi uiri q' fuerit i uilla ē longitudine brachii ei⁹.

Lx. longitudines illi⁹ uirge erunt in longitudine acre.

Est una longitudo tal' uirge ex utraq, pte cogentis boues, i. egilwat, ē longitudine brachi ei⁹, illo tenente mediū medii jugi i aratro.

Octo ex talibz acris eēt i fundam̄to uillani.

Sic debent aratores arare : prima acra uofli, sc̄da cultro, iii. aratori, p̄ea tribz melioribz bobus de meliore ad meliorē, p̄tea egciluat [stimulatori], postea v. bobus de meliore ad meliorē, postea karthur [fossori].

Ptem ligni sui debz arator habē, i. cheucir asnaud, i. unā acram, p totū annū, q, ipe debz p̄ficere aratrū a p'mo ligno usq, ad ultimū lignū.

Tria edificia s̄t coīunia f̄ribz : nid amgen, egluis, abreuandi a coret, [id est,] eccleia ; molen-dina ; piscina, i. coret.

Oues, ⁊ sues, ⁊ cap̄, ⁊ anceres, ⁊ galline si pḡint ad segetes, sc̄dm optimū āial debet' ex ill.

Vituli, ⁊ agni, ⁊ edii [hedi] [dum] suḡint, si ad segetes pḡint semel, coīisceant' cū matribz suis, i incarcc̄atur usq, i crastinū ; bos i vacca gducat'.

Prē caude uacce i bōs insule Mon [est] iii. d̄, i vltra Menci iii. sine el.

Iniuria m̄ris ecckleie ē xxiiii. ⁊ x. libre.

Iniuria filie eius est vii. libre.

Hic lib̄ script̄ ; q' sc̄pn̄it benedictus.

- rē dulcis pomi + LX.
- rē p̄cris pomi, xxx.
- rē corub + xv.
- retiū spine + xv. ȝ obolo.
- rē ewen [taxi] xv. ȝ.
- rē faweden [fagi] + LX.
- reīm cui⁹lib; arboris ifructuose + un⁹ d̄ leḡ.
- Arc⁹ ȝ XII. sagittis + un⁹ d̄ leḡ.
- Prē gauer [capre] est VII. d̄. ȝ ob̄.
- P̄cium dauat [ovis] + X. d̄.
- P̄c̄m maharain [arietis] est XXIIII⁹. d̄.
- P̄cium canis est IIII⁹. [denarii], kolen [canis Hispanici].
- Prē cat [catti] est loneit scubaur o wenithe [plenum horreum tritici] ȝ ceſa.

Hunc codicem contulit rev⁴ in Xp̄o pater B. Will Nicholson Episcopus Carlolnsis, 1. die Maii anno Dñi 1713.

Istū librū Tho. Pouel Joāni Da Rhæso, meſ doctori, dono dedit, mense Augusto 1600.

* In a later hand.

STATUTA DE ROTHELAN.

Edwardus Dei grā rex Angl dn̄s Hib̄n̄ et dux Aquil̄ om̄ibz fidelibz suis de ūra sua Snavdoñ et de alijs ūris suis in Wall. salt̄m in Dn̄o sempit̄nam Dei et diuina puidencia que in sui dispōne non fallit int̄ alia dispensacōnis sue munera quibz nos et regnū nr̄m Angl decorare dignata est ūram Wall cum incolis suis prius nobis jure feodali s̄biectam iam sui grā in pprietate nr̄e dominiū obstaculis quibuscumqz cessantibz totalit̄ et cum integritate conūtit et corone regni p̄d̄c̄i tanq̄m ptem corpis eiusdem annexit et vniuit: Nos itaqz nutu diuino volentes ūram p̄d̄c̄am nr̄am Snavdoñ et alias ūras nr̄as in ptibz illis sicut et ceteras dicioni nr̄e s̄biectas ad honorem et laudem Dei et ecclie sc̄e ac zelum iusticie sub debito regimine gubernari et incolas seu hitatores ūraz p̄d̄c̄az qui alto et basse se submiserunt voluntati nr̄e et quos sic ad nr̄am recipim̄ voluntatem certis legibz et consuetudinibz sub tranquillitate et pace nr̄a tractari: leges et consuetudines p̄ciū illaz hactenus vsitatas coram nobz et p̄ceribz regni nr̄i fecim̄ recitari q̄bz diligent̄ auditis et plenius intellectis quasdam ip̄az de consilio p̄cez p̄d̄c̄oz deliuim̄ quasdam p̄misim̄ et quasdam correxim̄ et eciam quasdam alias adiciend̄ et statuend̄ decreuim̄ et eas de cetero in ūris nr̄is in ptibz illis p̄petua firmitate teneri et obseruari voluim̄ s̄b forma s̄scripta

¶ Prouidim̄ et discernendo statuim̄ qd̄ justicī nr̄ Snavdoñ fiat custodiam et gubnacōem pacis nostre regie in Snavdoñ et ūris nr̄is Wall adiacentibz et iusticiam p̄beat quibuscumqz iuxta bria regia originalia leges et consuetudines s̄scriptas.

¶ Voluim̄ eciam et statuim̄ qd̄ vicecomites coronatores et balliui cōm̄otoz sint in Snavdoñ et ūris nr̄is p̄ciū illaz.

¶ Vicecomes Angl̄ sub quo tota ūra Angl̄ cum candredis metis et bundis suis.

¶ Vicecomes de Caer̄n̄ sub quo candreda de Arvon. candreda de Arthlegaph. cōm̄otus de Cruthin candreda de Thlene et commotus de Evionnyth.

¶ Vicecomes de M'yonnyth sub quo candreda de M'yonnyth. commotus de Ardudoy commotus de Penllyn. commotus de Edernion cum metis et bundis suis etc.

¶ Vicecomes de Fflynt sub quo candreda de Englefeld. ūra de Maelor Seisseneyk et ūra de Hope et tota ūra cōiuncta castro nr̄o et ville de Rothelan. vsqz ad villam Cest̄ de cetero intendat nobis et justicī nr̄o Cest̄ et de exitibz eiusdem cōm̄i respondeat ad sc̄em nr̄m Cest̄.

¶ Coronatores sint in eisdem cōm̄i p̄ bre regiū eligend̄ cui⁹ tenor inueniet̄ int̄ originalia bria cancellar̄.

¶ Sint eciam balliui commotoz qui officia sua fidelit̄ faciant et exequant̄ et eisdem diligent̄ intendant sc̄dm̄ qd̄ justiciar̄ et viē eis iniungant.

¶ Viē de Kerm̄dyn cum cantred̄ et cōm̄ot̄ metis et bundis ātiquis.

¶ Viē de Llanpader et Cardigan cum cant̄ cōm̄ot̄ ac metis et bundis suis.

¶ Coronatores sint in eisdem cōm̄i et balli commotoz vt prius.

De officio vicecomitū Wall et modo tenend̄ cōm̄i.

Vicecomes debet ex̄cere officiū suū s̄b hac forma. Scit̄ cum quis sibi conq̄s fuit de quacumqz t̄nagressione sibi facta cont̄ pacem dn̄i reḡ siue de capcōne et iniusta deī auioz. siue de namio vetito aut debito aut alio contractu non obseruato et consimilibz p̄ bre vel s̄ue b̄ri. primo capiat plez̄ de p̄s clām̄ suū vel p̄ fidem si fuit paup. et postea faciat execuōnem put plenius declarat̄ hoc modo defendens in quolt̄ caū sūmōiat̄ qd̄ sit ad p̄x̄ cōm̄ responsurus querent̄. Ad quem cōm̄ facta sūmōicōne et testificata si non venit. p̄ consideracōem cōm̄i itum sum' qd̄ sit ad aliū p̄x̄ cōm̄ respons̄ vt prius. Ad quem si non venit itata suū testificata p̄ cons̄ cōm̄ t̄cio sum' qd̄ sit ad p̄x̄ t̄cium cōm̄ respons̄ vt prius. Ad quem cōm̄ si non venit tunc conquerentes p̄ consideracōem cōm̄ tam in plitis p̄ bria q̄m querimoiaz sine b̄ri recupent peticōnes suas cum dampnis siue emendis tam in rebz mobilibz q̄m immobilibz put accōnes requirunt et p̄ huiusmodi defaltis pena sc̄dm̄ legem et consuetudinem Wallensicam dn̄o regi incurrat̄. Et cum ptes compūnt ad plitand̄

⁹ voluntate ⁹ qu. deleuimus ⁹ pmisimus ⁹ Arton ⁹ Car̄m̄deū ⁹ candred̄ ⁹ confederacōem ⁹ scil. p
⁹ defalt

vtraq; narrando v̄tatem sine occōne v̄boꝝ admittat' ⁊ scđm̄ petiçōnes responsa ⁊ allegata hinc inde p̄ conē coñi ad iudiciū p̄ querentē vel ¹ defendentē pcedat' . ⁊ scđm̄ qualitatem ⁊ q̄ntitatem delci puniat'.

De modo coñi tenend'.

Sciend' qđ hoc modo debet coñi teneri vidlt de mense in mensem in loco vbi dñs rex ordinavit ⁊ hoc p̄ diem Lune in vno coñi ⁊ p̄ diem Martē in alio coñi p̄ diem M'cuꝝ in t̄cio coñi ⁊ p̄ diem Jouis in quarto coñi ⁊ non p̄ alios.

Quomodo viç h't pcedere ad coñi tenend'.

Vicecomes ad coñi suū tenend' sic pcedat' : In primo audiat ⁊ recipiat coram se ⁊ coronatore ⁊ sectatoribz coñi p̄sentacōnes feloñ ⁊ casuū qui contig'it int' duos coñi de morte hois hoc modo. Qđ quatuor villate p̄pinquiores, loco vbi casus homicidij vel infortuniij contig'it, veniant ad p̄x coñi vna cum inuente ⁊ Walensheria id est pentela hois infecti ⁊ ibi p̄sentent scđm̄ felonie casum infortuniū ⁊ modum vtriusq; : ita p̄nunciando, qđ tali die ⁊ tali loco contigit qđ talis notus aut ignotus inuentus fuit p̄ feloñ occisus vel submissus vel alio modo mortuus p̄ infortuniū ⁊ t̄tis eum inuenit qui ² p̄sens est ⁊c.' Et ita p̄sentacio tam in rotlo ³ coroñ q̄m in rotlo viç statim inrotuletur. Et si fuit homo vel femina qui sequi voluit statim ⁴ recipiant' p̄leg' de p̄s ⁊ deducat' appellū in coñi illo. Ita qđ si appellati compūint statim capiant' ⁊ in prisona dn̄i regis vsq; aduentum justic' detineant' ⁊ saluo custodiant'. Et si non compūint tunc ad p̄secucōem appellant' exig' de coñi in coñi . et si ad quartum coñi non veniūt vel manuē non fūint vtagent' et femine wayuient' et ad primū coñi ad quem exigent' si noñ compūint statim eoꝝ t̄re ⁊ catalla capiant' ⁊ sc̄is in manu dn̄i regē ⁊ tradent' in custodia villat' ⁊c. Eodm̄ modo pcedat' in appello de plaga mahemio raptu incendio ⁊ robia cont' appellatos si non compūint : Et si compūint ⁊ p̄leg' inueñint suffic' sex ad min⁵ vel p̄res standi recto in aduentu justic' statim replegient'. Et sciend' cont' appellatos de vi missione vel receptamento . non est pcedend' ad vlagariam quousq; aliquis de facto cōmunicat'.

σ De turnis vicecomitis facienā.

Viç fac' turnū suū in singlis cōmotis suis bis in anno in aliquo c̄to loco ad hoc assignando . scilt semel post festum S̄ci Michis . ⁊ semel post festum Pasch. Ad quem turnū omēs libe tenentes ⁊ alij t̄ram tenentes ⁊ in cōmoto illo residentes tempore suū ⁶ t̄ni tenendi exceptis religiosicis ⁊ feminis ibm venire debent. Viç p̄ sacm̄ duodecim ⁷ libe tenenciū de ⁸ discessioribz vel pluriū p̄ discessione viç diligent' inquirat de capitulis coronam dn̄i regē tangent' subscrip̄t. Vidlt de seductoribz dn̄i regē ⁊ regni . dn̄e regine vel liboꝝ suoꝝ ⁊ eoꝝ consentaneis D. ⁹ furtibz de homicidiis de robbatoribz de ¹⁰ murtitoribz de incendiariis ⁊ incendia felonit' facient' ⁊ eoꝝ receptatoribz ⁊ eis consencientibz. De macetariis carnes fū scien' vendentibz ⁊ ementibz. De whittawariis ⁊ qui corea bouina ⁊ equina fū scien' albificant . vt sic non agnoscant'. De redubatoribz pannoꝝ fū fū ⁊ eos in nouam formam redigentibz ⁊ veñem mutantibz vt de mantello tunicam vl' suptunicam fac' ⁊ silia D vtag' ill' qui regnū abiurauerunt ⁊ reūsi sunt ⁊c. D. hijs qui cont' aduent' justic' se sbtraxerunt ⁊ post it' justic' redierunt. D raptoribz virginū ¹¹ sc̄imonialiū ⁊ matronaz honeste viuenciū D thesauro inuento D cursu aque diūso D via obstupata vel restricta vel artata D. muris domibz portis fossatis ⁊ marleris leuatis ⁊ sc̄is iuxta it' publicū ad nocument' ip̄ius it̄nis ⁊ in piculū t̄nseunciū ⁊ de p̄dca leuantibz ⁊ facientibz D falsat' monete ⁊ sigilli dn̄i regē D malefactoribz in pcis ⁊ viuariis D frangentibz prisonam dn̄i regē D capientibz columbas volantes de columbariis. D facientibz poundbruch' hoc est fractoribz parcoꝝ in quibz aialia t̄parcant' D forstallis hoc est de recussu aūioꝝ D homsoken hoc est de iuasiōe dom¹² D thefbote . hoc est de emenda furti capta sine consid'acōe cuꝝ dn̄i regē D impriasantibz libos quoscunq; D vsurariis D aminouentibz vel corrupentibz diuisas. D assia panis ⁊ cuisie non obseruata ⁊ eam infrigentibz D bussell ⁊ galoñ ⁊ alijs mensuris iniustis D vlnis ⁊ pond'ibz iniustis ⁊ p̄ ¹³ ea vendent'. D hospitantibz ignotos vlt' ¹⁴ duas noctes D sang'ne effuso. D luthesio leuato. D ¹⁵ tondentibz multones noctant' in ouilibz ⁊ eos ¹⁶ excoriantibz vel eciam alia animalia D capientibz ⁊ colligentibz noctant' blada in autumpno ⁊ ea asportant' ⁊ de omibz

¹ defendente ² presens ⁊c. ³ corone ⁴ recipiat' ⁵ t̄mini ⁶ liboꝝ ⁷ discessioribz ⁸ furibus ⁹ murtit'
¹⁰ decimonialiū ¹¹ se ¹² duas ¹³ tendentibz ¹⁴ sc. excoriantibz

huiusmodi alijs malefactoribz. Inquirat' eciam de iuribz dn̄i reḡi subtraccio. Vt de custodiis wardiis maritagiiis releuiis feodis ⁊ aduocacōibz eccliaꝝ si que fūnt sectis cōm̄i ⁊ commotoꝝ quis ea subtrax̄it ⁊ a quo tempe. D hiis ⁊ qui sibi appriaūnt iura regalia absq; waranto vt furcas emendas ⁊ assias panis ⁊ ceruisie fracte . plitum de namio vetito ⁊ alia huiusmodi iura que sp̄iali ⁊ ꝑ ꝑrogatiuam ꝑtinent ad coronam dn̄i reḡi. Vicecomes autem in visu ⁊ t'no suo faciat statim in principio conuenire coram se om̄es tocius cōmoti ⁊ eos iurare fac̄ qđ verum ꝑsentabunt. xij. jū vel pluribz ꝑ viç elcis ⁊ nullū verū celabunt vel aliquod falsum dicent. De hijs de quibz ab eis inquirat' ex pte dn̄i reḡi et facto scr̄o exponant' eis ꝑticta subscripta . et iniungant' eis qđ de singlis veritatem inquirant diligent' . et si quos ⁊ inueniunt qui ob eoꝝ maleficiū vitam amittē debeant vel membra ⁊ eoꝝ noīa in secretis ⁊ intiment viç neforte huiꝑ indicati si ꝑsentes essent in t'no ⁊ affugient si in publico indictarent'. D cetis autem capitulis bene ꝑotint palam ⁊ publice respondere ⁊ veredc̄m suū reddere ⁊ tunc dicatur eis qđ singli seorsum ⁊ vadant ⁊ diligent' tractent ⁊ inquirant de hijs ⁊ que eis sunt iniūcta ⁊ cum bene ꝑciorati fūnt redeant ⁊ veredc̄m suū reddant ⁊ ꝑsentent'. Vicecomes vero in veredc̄is ⁊ recogn̄ admittendū non ⁊ querat accōnes vsus ꝑsentates nec capiat ab eis fines ꝑ sic qđ non occōnent'. Recepto autem veredc̄o de ꝑsentacōne ꝑsentanciū. Viç statim vel q̄cito ꝑotit indictatos de maleficiis quoꝝ pena est mors vel amissio membroꝝ capiat ⁊ in prisoa detiñ vel ꝑ pleꝝ sufficien̄ dimittant'. Et de cetis capitulis scđm̄ quod inquisierit statim fiat correctō ⁊ debita execuō in om̄ibz ⁊ singlis sup̄dc̄is. Balli autem cōmotoꝝ deceŕo teneant cōmotos suos ⁊ iusticiam faceant ⁊ ex̄ceant int' litigantes.

De officio coronatoris videlt de ꝑtictis corone in ꝑtibz Wall.

ꝑ Prouisum est qđ in quolt commoto Wall sit vnus coronator adminꝑ. qui ꝑ bre dn̄i reḡi in forma int' cetis bria originalia in rotulo seq̄i contenta in pleno cōm̄i eligat' ⁊ coram viç itm̄ fac̄ sacrm̄ suū qđ erit fidelis dn̄o regi ⁊ fidelit' faciat ⁊ exequet' om̄ia que ad officiu suū coronꝝ ꝑtinent'. erit q; officiu eiꝑ qđ statim postq̄m ab aliquo requisitus fūit ad videntū mortuū hoīem int'fcm̄ ꝑ feloñ vel subm̄sum aut quocumq; alio modo mortuū ꝑ infortuniū. ⁊ eciam ad videntū hoīem enormit' vulnerat' de cuiꝑ vita dispat' qđ statim mādabit viç vel balliuo cōmoti qđ veniñ fac̄ coram eo t̄tis die ⁊ loco ⁊ om̄es. xij. annoꝝ ⁊ vlt' de villa illa in qua casus contigit' ⁊ de quatuor villatis ꝑpinquioribz ⁊ et qđ ꝑ eoꝝ sacrm̄ fidelit' caute ⁊ secrete ac diligent' inquirat de feloniam ⁊ de feloñibz ⁊ eoꝝ catallis. Sitr de facto ⁊ de modo sc̄i. videlt quis fūit culpabilis de facto quis de vi ⁊ cuiusmodi vi . quis de ꝑcepto seu missione . quis de receptamento post sc̄m̄ . ⁊ de catall eoꝝdm̄ oīm qui ꝑ inquis inde culpabil' inuenti fūnt. Inquirat eciam quis int'fcm̄ primo inuenit ⁊ nomen eius inrotlet' ⁊ attachiet' ꝑ pleꝝ quoꝝ noīa inrotulent' veniendū ad ꝑx̄ cōm̄ ⁊ eciam coram iustic̄ in aduentu suo. Et qđ sc̄a inquisicōne illa eam statim distincte ⁊ apte inrotlari faciet vna cum noībz eoꝝdm̄ qui inuenti fūnt culpabiles ⁊ eoꝝ catall ⁊ qđ noīa eoꝝdem scripta viç si ꝑsens fūit vel balliuo commoti secrete ⁊ libabit ꝑcipiendo ex pte dn̄i reḡi -saluo-custodiant' qđ corpa eoꝝ statim capiant' ⁊ in prisoa dn̄i reḡi saluo custodiant' donec inde steterint recto in cuñ dn̄i reḡi. Et qđ catall eoꝝdem fidelit' ꝑꝑciari faciat ⁊ ⁊ tam catall ꝑtictari' q̄m ꝑꝑciū eoꝝdm̄ in rotulo suo ponet ⁊ eadū catall ꝑ visum viç vel balli ⁊ alioꝝ fideliū dn̄i reḡi qui int'fūnt singlis villatis in quibz catall ꝑꝑcōꝝ inuenta fūnt integre libari faciet' vt in aduentu iustic̄ fidelit' dn̄o regi inde respondeat. Coronat' ꝑo cum fecit inquis sup̄ mortuū ⁊ int'oget Walensheriam id est pentelam int'fci et si quis ex pte ꝑris aut aliquis ex pte matris appiñt . dicendo qđ sunt de pentela sua ⁊ hoc ꝑ fideles regis ꝑsentes testificatū fūnt. noīa eoꝝ statim in rotulo suo inrotlari fac̄. Si autem nullus de pentela compeat inrotulet sibi in rotulo suo qđ nullus comꝑet vt iusticiaꝝ in aduentu suo evidencius face possit qđ in hac pte fūit faciend'. Coronator autem diligent' ⁊ inquirat causum infortunij ⁊ modum sc̄i ⁊ scđm̄ qđ ⁊ inuenit ꝑ inquis distincte inrotlari faciet. Inquirat eciam de inuentoribz ⁊ inrotlari fac̄ noīa eoꝝ vt sup̄.

Officium coronatoris cum latro vel homicida, vel alius malefcor fug'it ad eccliam.

Coronator q̄cito sibi constitit mandabit balliuo dn̄i reḡi illius commoti qđ t̄to die veniñ fac̄ coram eo ꝑbos hoīes ⁊ legales de visu ⁊ in ꝑsencia eoꝝ facta recogn̄ feloñ quo ad abiuracōnem . hoc modo fiat qđ felo ducat' ad hostiū ecclie ⁊ assignet' ei portus ꝑ coronꝝ ⁊ extunc abiuret regnū

¹wardis ²que ³inuenient ⁴affugant ⁵vadent ⁶inquirent ⁷qui ⁸querit ⁹liberavit ¹⁰tum ¹¹ꝑcio
¹²intigit ¹³inquiret ¹⁴inueniet

et scdm̄ qđ assignabit' ei ~~portus~~ portus p̄pinq̄ vel remotus p̄figat' ei t̄min^o exeuñd̄ regnū p̄dcñ. Ita qđ in eundo vsus portum illū deferens quandam crucem in manu sua non declinet a via regali vllō modo scilt a dextris nec a sinistris set eam teneat quousq; regnū exierit.

Forma br'ium ¹regioꝝ originalium' p̄litandi in Wall. Br'e noue dissei'e de libo teñ de quo quis liber homo iniuste ⁊ sine iudicio fuerit diss'.

Rex vič saltū ꝛc. Questus est nobis A. qđ B ⁊ C iniuste ⁊ sine iudicio disā eum de libo teñ suo in N. post pacem n̄ram in Wall p̄clan̄i anno r. ñ. xj^o. Et ideo tibi p̄cipim^o qđ si p̄dcñs A. fecit te secuř de clañi suo p̄ tunc faceas teñ illud resisiri de catallis que in ip̄o capta fuerunt ⁊ ip̄m teñ cum catañ esse in pace vsq; in etum diem quem justic̄ n̄ Northwall seu eius locumteñ tibi sciř fač. Et int̄im fač xij libos ⁊ leḡ hoies de visñ illo videre teñ illud ⁊ noĩa eoꝝ in b̄ri et suñ eos p̄ bonos suñ qđ tunc sint coram p̄fač justic̄ n̄ro vř eius locumteñ pati inde fače ⁊ recogñ et pone p̄ vad ⁊ saluos p̄leḡ p̄dcñs. B. ⁊ C vel ballios suos si ip̄i inuent̄ non fuñt qđ tunc sint ibi aud̄ illam recogñ. Et heas ibi suñ noĩa p̄leḡ ⁊ hoc bre: Dač ꝛc. tali loco die ⁊ anno.

Br'e noue dissi'e de cōmuna pasture'

Questus est nobis. A qđ B ⁊ C iniuste ⁊ sine iudicio dissei's eum de cōmuna pastuř que p̄tinet ad libum teñ suū in t̄li villa vř alia. si casus hoc velit post pacem n̄ram ꝛc. Et ideo tibi p̄cipim^o qđ si p̄dcñs A. fecit te secuř de clañi suo p̄. tunc fač. xij. libos. ꝛc. videre pasturam illam ⁊ teñ ⁊ noĩa eoꝝ et suñ eos p̄ bonos suñ qđ sint coram p̄fač justic̄ pati inde fače ⁊ recogñ. Et pone p̄ vad ꝛc. p̄dcñs B. ⁊ C. vel balliuos suos si ip̄i inuenti non fuñt qđ tunc sint ibi aud̄ illam recogñ. Et heas ibi ꝛc. Et mittent' forme b̄rium scdm̄ 'diūsitatem casuum.'

Br'e de morte antecessoris :

Rex vič saltū. Si A fecit te secuř de clañi suo p̄ tunc suñ p̄ bonos suñ xij. libos ⁊ legal hoies de visñ de N qđ sint coram justic̄ n̄ro ꝛc pati sacřo recogñ. si G. frat' p̄dcñ. A. fuit seř^o in dn̄ico suo vt de feodo in manūio ¹t̄li cum p̄tiñ vř de tanto terre cum p̄tiñ die quo obiit ⁊ si obiit post pacem n̄ram in Wall p̄clamatam anno regni n̄ri vñdecimo. Et si idem. A. p̄pinquior heres eius sit. Et int̄im manūium illud vř t̄ram vidcant ⁊ noĩa eoꝝ in b̄ri fač: et suñ ²p̄ bonos suñ ꝛc. C. qui manūium vř t̄ram tenet qđ tunc sit ibi aud̄ illam recogñ. Et heas ibi suñ ⁊ hoc bre. Dač ꝛc. Et fiat Ire patentes s̄b hiis v̄bis quousq; dn̄s aliud inde ordinauit.

Commissio justic̄ ad sessiones tenend'.

Rex justic̄ suo saltū. Sciatis qđ constituim^o vos just' n̄m vna cum hiis quos vob; duxit assoč. ad as̄. noue dissei'e ⁊ mortis antecessoris in p̄tib; Wall capienđ. Et ideo vob; mandam^o qđ ad etos dies ⁊ loca quos ad hoc p̄uidim^o assias illas capiat facturi inde qđ ad justic̄ p̄tinet scdm̄ legem ⁊ consuetudinem regni n̄ri. saluis nobis an̄ficiamentis ⁊ aliis ad nos inde spectant. Mandauim^o enim vicecomitib; n̄ris qđ ad etos dies ⁊ loca quos ad hec eis scire faciet. Assias illas coram vob; veniř fač. ³In cui^o rei testimoniū has l̄ras n̄ras fieri fecim^o patentes, Dač ꝛc. Et fiat' bre clausum ad mandač justic̄ dirigend' vič s̄b hac forma.

Forma b̄ris ad mandatum justic̄ dirigend' vicecomiti contra sessiones.

Rex vič. saltū. Precipim^o tibi qđ om̄es assias noue dissei'e ⁊ mort' antecessoris coram justic̄ n̄ro North Wall p̄ b̄ria n̄ra veniř fač coram eodū justic̄ n̄ro ad etos dies ⁊ loca quos tibi scire fač cum b̄rib; originalib; attachiamētis ⁊ om̄ib; alijs adminiclis diei assias tangenč ⁊ hoc bre ꝛc. Et ⁴mutet' forma b̄ris scdm̄ diūsitates casuū. vidit si mater vel frat' vř soror vř aduuncis vř amita fuñt seisisus in dn̄ico suo vt de feodo de t̄ petita p̄ viam mortē antecessoris die quo obiit. Et quando p̄res cohēdes ⁊ p̄ticipes alicui^o ⁵hēdis petunt ip̄am herediť vidit quando vnus eoꝝ petit de morte p̄ris vř matris vř fratris vř sororis vř aduuncii vř amite ⁊ alius vř alij ex ip̄is cohēdib; petunt de morte aui vel auie sue. vř consanḡ sui fiat eis b̄ris mortis antecessoris in suo casu quia nulla pars d̄ci b̄ris quo tangit naturam mortis antecessoris. iuxta articl̄m inde vsitatum attrahit ad se naturam alioꝝ articloꝝ tangentem cohēdes qui in gradib; sunt remociorib;.

¹original regioꝝ ²et recogñ ³ꝛc omitted in Harl. MS. 4776. ⁴consuetudinem casum (sc. casuum) ⁵illo
^op ^oIn cui^o rei ꝛc. Et fiat ^omittet' ^ohēdes

Br'e co'e quod in aliquo casu tangit ius ⁊ aliquo casu possessionem.

Rex vič. saltm. Precipe A. qđ iuste ⁊ sine dilone reddat W. manũ de N. cum ptiũ quod pdicť A. ei ¹ deforť vt dič. Et nisi fecit ⁊ pdcũs W. fecit te secuť de claĩ suo p̄s ² tunc suũ p bonos suũ pdcũ A qđ sit coram justicē nřo ostens̄ quā non fecit. ⁊ heas ibi suũ ⁊ hoc bre. Dat. ꝛ. Vel sic Precipe A qđ iuste ⁊ sine dilone reddat. W. tantũ terre cũ ptiũ in N vt sup^a ⁊ aĩr concedatur istud bre coram justicē in banco si petens voluĩt.

Br'e de dote in ptiib; Watt'.

Rex vič saltm. Precipe A. qđ iuste ⁊ sine dilone reddat E que fuit vř G. racionabilem dotem suam que eam contingit de libo teñ quod fuit pdcĩ G. quonũ viri sui in N. vnde nichil het vt dič. Et vnde querit' qđ pdcũs A. ei deforť. Et nisi fecit ⁊ pdcũs E. fecit te secuť de claĩ suo p̄s tunc suũ p bonos suũ pdcũ A. qđ sit coram justicē nřo ꝛ. ³ ostens̄ ꝛ. Et heas ibi ꝛ. ⁊ hoc bre. Dat. ꝛ. Et mutet' forma hris scđm diũsitates casuũ. vidť si mulier ⁴ dodata fuit ad ostiũ ecclie de assensu ⁊ voluntate pr̄is vel alĩus amici cui⁵ herea esse potĩt vel esse debet.

Br'e de debito.

Rex viceconiti. saltm. Precipe A. qđ iuste ⁊ sine dilone reddat. W. centum solidos quos ei debet ⁊ iniuste detinet. vt dič. Et nisi fecit. et pdcũs W. fecit te secuť de claĩ suo p̄s ⁶ tuus suũ p bonos suũ pdcũ A. qđ sit coram justicē nřo ꝛ. ⁷ ostens̄ quare non fecit. Et heas ibi suũ ⁊ hoc bre. Dat. ꝛ. Et si catalla vel saccũ lane exigant' fiat eis bre subscriptum'.

Aliud bre de debito si catalla vel saccum lane exig'.

Rex vič. saltm. Precipe A. quod iuste ⁊ sine dilone reddat W. vnũ saccum ⁸ lane p̄cij x. mřc quem ei iniuste detinet vř catalla ad valens̄. x. mřc que ei iniuste detinet vt dič. Et nisi fecit ꝛ. vt sup^a. Et fiant formule consilis hris. scđm ⁹ ostens̄ petenciũ ⁊ diũsitates casuũ ⁊ non fiant huiusmodi hria de debito coram justicē ¹⁰ plitanda de minori summa q^m de. xl. s. ¹¹ set plita de debito que. suũia. xl. s. non attingũt in coĩ plitet' ⁊ in ¹² coĩmotis silr. Et si forte petens plitare voluĩt de huiusmodi in coĩ tunc fiat ei bre quod vocatur justicies.

Br'e de justicē coram vič'.

Rex vič saltm. Precipim¹³ tibi qđ justicies ¹⁴ A. qđ iuste ⁊ sine dilone reddat W. centum solidos quos ei debet. vt dič sicut racionabilr monstrare potĩt qđ ei reddere debeat. Ne amplius inde claĩ aũd p defectu iusticie. Dat. ꝛ. Vel sic Qđ reddat ei vnũ saccum ¹⁵ lane p̄cij. x. mřc quem ei iniuste detinet. vt dič. sicut racionabilr monstrare potĩt. ꝛ. Ne ampli¹⁶ ꝛ. Dat. ꝛ. Et fiat inde pone si petatur sb hac forma.

Br'e de pone'.

Rex vič saltm. Pone ad petiçõnem petentę coram justicē ꝛ. tĩ die loquelam que est in coĩ tuo p bre nrũ in¹⁷ A. ⁊ B. de debito. C. s. quos idem A. a p̄faĩ B. exigit. Et suũ p bonos suũ p̄faĩ. B qđ tunc sit ibi ¹⁸ p̄faĩ A inde responsũ. Et heas ibi suũ ⁊ hoc bre ⁊ aliud bre. Dat. ꝛ.

Br'e de conuencione.

Rex vič saltm. Precipe A qđ iuste ⁊ sine dilone teneat B. conuenē in¹⁹ eos factam de vno mesuağ. x. acris ĩre ⁊ quinq. acris bosci cũ ptiũ in N. Et nisi fecit ꝛ. tunc suũ pdcũ. A. qđ sit ꝛ. ostens̄ ꝛ. Et fiant hria de conuencõe scđm querimoĩas cont'henciũ ⁊ diũsitatem casuũ siue coram justicē vel in coĩ iuxta petenciũ voluntatem. Et si voluĩt in coĩ plitare fiat eis bre quod vocat' justicies ⁊ postmodum inde fieri potest pone si petatur.

Br'e de attornat' fač.

Rex vič saltm. Sciať qđ A. attornĩ coram nob B. ⁊ C ad lucrandũ ⁊ pdendũ in loquela que est coram vobis p bre nrũ in²⁰ A. petentem ⁊ ²¹ B tenentem de vno mesuağ cũ ptiũ in N. Et

¹ deforť ² ostens̄ ³ scil. dotata ⁴ tunc ⁵ lanei ⁶ plitando ⁷ sed ⁸ comotus ⁹ E ¹⁰ lanei ¹¹ p̄fato ¹² scil. D.

ideo vob mandamus qđ p̄dcōs B et C. vel alium ip̄os. si ambo int̄esse non possint. loco ipsius A. ad hoc ¹recipiat̄. Dat̄. ꝛc. Eod̄m̄ modo fiant bria de attorū in alijs casibz scđm̄ diūsitates casuū et formas brium.

Br'e de ²coroñ eligendo?

Rex vicecomiti / saltm̄ Precipim̄ tibi qđ in pleno coñi tuo de assensu eiusdem coñi eligi fač vnū coroñ qui p̄stito sc̄o. scđm̄ qđ moris est extunc faciet et conseruet ea que ad officiu ³coroñ ptinent in coñi p̄dcō et tlem eum elegi fac qui melius sciat et possit officio illo intendere et nomen eius nobis sciro fač. Dat̄. ꝛc. Et si ip̄e infirmet' vel moriat' vel ob aliquam aliam causam officio illi intendere nequierit: tunc fiat aliud bre mutatis mutand̄.

Plitoz qued̄m hent t̄minari p̄ assias qued̄m p̄ iuratas p̄ assias hent t̄minari cum quis seisit⁴ fuit de libo teñ et postea p̄ vim disseie petit seissiam sibi restitui et in hoc casu puisum est bre de ⁵noua disseia in forma int̄ alia bria originalia cancellar̄ s̄scripta ⁶silit̄ de coñiuna pastur̄ cum quis dis̄ est de coñiuna pastur̄ sue p̄tiñ ad libum teñ suū petit seissiam sibi restitui et in hoc puidet' idem bre de noua ⁷disia p̄ mutacōnes v̄boz in forma int̄ alia bria originalia cancell̄ s̄script̄ in quibz bribz sic est p̄cedend̄.

Processus bris noue disseie.

Primo receptis a ⁸querent̄ duobz pleḡ de ps: vič fač eliḡe xij libos et leḡ ꝛc. de visū vbi teñ vel pastura existit et fač eos videre teñ et silit̄ pasturam et ⁹attachiat disseis̄ put̄ continet' in bri. Postea cum ptes et assia veniunt coram justic̄ inquirat' a querente de quo libo teñ vel de qua cōmuna pastur̄ querit' disseisiri. et scđm̄ eius querioam et respon̄ ptis adūse p̄cedat' ad capcōnem assie nisi disseisitor aliud sciat dicē quare assia debeat remanere et si assisa t̄nseat p̄ querente recupet querent̄s seiam suam siml̄ cum ¹⁰dampn̄ taxat' p̄ assiam vsus disseis̄ et disseitor reman̄ in m̄ia dn̄i regē vel coñiittat' gaole redimend̄ si disseia fact' fuit enormit̄ et vi armata. Sunt autem quedam alia bria que p̄ assias hent t̄minari vidit̄ De stagno leuato p̄strato exaltato De fossato leuato vel p̄strato. cepe leuata vel p̄strata: De via obstructa vel artata: De curso aque diūso et scđm̄ diūsitatem casuū diūse bre originale. Quo quidem bria cum bribz originalibz de noua disseia in p̄dcō rotlo continet' eod̄m̄ modo sič p̄dcōm̄ est in bri de libo teñ et cōmuna pastur̄ est p̄cedend̄ in eisdem: In sup̄dcōis bribz noue disseie nullū iacet essoñ seu dilacō set primo die p̄cedat' ad iusticiam fač. Aliud est bre assie. qđ aliquis petit seiam teñ vnde antecessor suus obijt seisit⁹. vidit̄ pat̄ frat̄ aduunus et auus in quo ¹¹caū puisum est bre mort̄ antecessoris in forma int̄ cet̄a bria in rotlo p̄notato contenta. Contingit etiam aliqñ qđ petitur seiā antecessoris in casu qđ antecessor non obijt seiā ¹²set fuit seisit⁹ die quo obijt aut hitum religionis suscepit vel it̄ pigrinacōis arrupuit ꝛc. In quo ¹³iteñe ꝛc. et si it̄ ¹⁴si-ꝛc. in isto ¹⁵bri mort̄ antecessoris sic p̄cedend̄ est. Primo inuentis plegiis de ps et elca assia et visu sc̄o a juř suū tenens p̄ duos bonos suū qđ sit coram justic̄ ꝛc. ad t̄tum diem et contineat sumonicio. xv. dies admin². Ad quem diem si venit p̄cedat justic̄ in officio suo exequendo. Et ad diem illū si non venit puniatur p̄ defalta sua scđm̄ qđ continet' in lege Wallens̄ scilt̄ p̄ tres vaccas v̄ p̄ciū eazdn̄ et resumoiat' p̄ duos suū et sumoicōe ¹⁶silit̄ continente spaciū xv. diez sicut p̄dcōm̄ est. Ad quem diem siue venit siue non venit p̄cedat justic̄ ad assias et officiu suū faciend̄ nisi fed̄it de essoñ de vlt̄ mař. et tunc dabitur ei spaciū quadraginta diez vt possit here. eb. et ¹⁷flod. ¹⁸set caueat sibi qui se sic essoñ qđ si existens infra quatuor maria de vltra mař false essoñ se et sup hoc comunicat' p̄ bonam p̄bacōnem. vel p̄ bonam inquit̄ puniet' tanq̄m p̄ defalta. primo p̄ m̄iam scđō qđ continet' in lege Wallens̄ et p̄claudet' ei via dicendi cont̄ assiam nisi vocare possit ad waran̄. Et sciend̄ qđ in ¹⁹bri mort̄ antecessoris nec in bri alio de plito ter̄ iacet aliquod essoñ nisi t̄m̄ essoñ de vlt̄ mař. Et hoc caute q̄mcito tenens vel defensor appeat in cur̄ et essoñ se de s̄uicio dn̄i regē qđ iacet in om̄i loco pliti cum rex illud waran̄ voluit. Set caueat sibi qđ false non fač se essoñ. de s̄uicio dn̄i regis quia si deficiat de waranto regis puniet' p̄ defalta p̄ m̄iam dn̄o regi dandam scđm̄ legem Wallens̄ et vsus ptem aduersam de expens̄ respondend̄ de illa jorneta scđm̄ disc̄ justic̄. In istis bribz mortis antecessoris sic est p̄cedend̄.

¹ recipiat ² coronatore ³ corone ⁴ fuit ⁵ noue ⁶ scilt̄ ⁷ disseia ⁸ querente ⁹ attachiet ¹⁰ dampnis taxat' ¹¹ ac. casu ¹² sed ¹³ iteñe ¹⁴ bria ¹⁵ scilt̄ ¹⁶ fludd ¹⁷ bre

Qualiter pcedend est in bri mortis antecessoris:

¹ Lecto bri in quo continet^r peticō petent^r ² querat^r deforcē si quid sciat dicē quā assia debeat remanēre quod si nesciat capiat justicē assiam p jur^m qm̄ melius sciant v̄tatem scdm̄ formam bria. Et si assia tⁿseat p petente adiud^r petenti scia cum dampnū tax p jur^m t̄ deforcē reū in m̄a reg^r: Multa quidem deforcē potest dicē cont^r assiam potest enim vocare ad warantē et tunc expectand⁹ est aduentus waranti quem justicē facē veni^r primo p vnam suū et si autem ³ sit p resuū sic p̄dēm est in principali deforcē t̄ p defalc^m puniat^r sicut p̄dēm est post resuū . si nondū venit nec essoñ pcedat assia vsus eum p defalc^m Et si assia tⁿseat p petenti adiudicet^r scia rei petite t̄ deforcē heat de v̄ra waranti ad valenciam , si vero warant⁹ venit t̄ petat sibi ostendi p quod debeat warantizare . vidlt qđ vocator ostendat cartam que facit mencionem de warantia vel de dono scō a waranto vel antecessore suo cui⁹ hēs ip̄e est in quo fiat mencio . qđ de feoffatore t̄ eius he^r tenere debeat vel qđ ostendat . qđ warant⁹ sit scit⁹ de homagio suo p teū petito quod het inquiri . ni dedicat^r p eos in quoz psencia dicit se fecisse homagiū siml cum alijs libis t̄ leg^m homibz jur^m vel qđ teneat teū illud in escambiū p alio teū si p ista potit deforcē . duce warantū ad warantizand^m reū in m̄a dn̄i reg^r quia dedixit warantizare et nichomin⁹ considerabit^r qđ warantizet t̄ respondeat ad assiam si voluit multa alia potest deforcē dicē cont^r assiam vidlt qđ antecessor de cui⁹ morte t̄ cōmisit feloñ p qua fuit suspens⁹ vtlag^m vel tanq^m publicus latro fugiens t̄ jur^m non parens decapitat⁹ vel si confitens feloñ coram corōn Wall^m obiuravit . Potest eciam deforcē obide petenti bastardiam t̄ tunc mandabit^r ep̄o loci . qđ rei v̄tatem sup hoc inquirat t̄ cūficet inde capitalē justicē Wall^m et scdm̄ qđ ep̄us cūficauit . pcedat^r ad iudū sine capcōe assie . Et si ep̄us mandet qđ bastardus est p̄tendat^r ei via petendi . Et si ep̄us mandet qđ legitim⁹ est justicē facē veni^r deforcē p suū t̄ si necesse sit p resuū reseruata regi miā p defalta vt sup⁹dēm est . post resuū siue venit siue non recuperabit petens demandam suam p testioñ ep̄i . cui⁹ ⁴ testioñ non creditur in cont^rriū t̄ reū in m̄a . R̄ . Multa alia potest dicē qđ difficile esset enarrare . sicut antecessor de cui⁹ morte assisa ⁵ arram̄ est fuit villanus t̄ terram tenuit in villeū vel qđ tenuit ad voluntatem vel ad t̄minū vite vel annoz in quibz casibz assia mortē antecess^r non iacet . Non ⁶ debent autem sup⁹dēe assie noue dissie t̄ mortis antecessoris capi nisi in pprijs cōm̄ in p̄ia ne ptes laboribz t̄ expen^m fatigent^r . ⁷ set p justicē capiant^r assie bis t̄ vel quat^r in anno . Dictum est in pte de b̄ribz assie t̄ de p̄ressu eozdm̄ : modo dicendū est de b̄ribz qui t̄minari hent p assias inquis seu p̄ jurat^m quoz qued^m sunt de rebz immobilibz sic de teū . siue de mobilibz sicut de debi^t t̄ catall^m qued^m de v̄trisq^z qued^m de tⁿsg^r . ⁸ Set primo de teū t̄ immobilibz aliquid est dicendū de quibz puisum est bre cui⁹ forma in⁹ cet̄a b̄ria p̄ciū illaz continet^r .

Processus b̄ris quod het terminari p assiam.

Primo ⁹ inuentus pleg^r de p̄s viē facē suū p bonos suū tenentem qđ sit ad t̄tum diem . Ad quem si non venit fiat alia suū ad aliū diem . et si ad scdm̄ diem non venit suū qđ ad ¹⁰ t̄cium diem Ad quem diem si non venit nec se essoñ fecit adiudicabit^r petenti seisina p defalc^m t̄ deforcē remanebit in miā dn̄i R̄ . resuata nichomin⁹ m̄a . R̄ p qual^m defalc^m vt p̄dēm est . Cum v̄o deforcians compūit ¹¹ quia p v̄ba b̄ris non potest scire peticio petent^r . eo qđ multe t̄ quasi ¹² infenite sunt rōnes petendi t̄ nēcē het qui petit qđ narret vsus deforcē t̄ exprimat roēm sue peticōnis t̄ hoc p v̄ba v̄tatem continēt sine calumpnia v̄boz : non obseruata illa dura consuetudine qui cadit a sillaba cadit a tota causa : ¹³ De rōnibz petendi . quales sint t̄ esse debeant . expedit qđ aliquid sb̄ b̄ritate dicat^r . Multociens het petens jus ¹⁴ p hoc qñ antecessor suus tenuit terram petitam t̄ fuit seisit⁹ inde vt de iure t̄ de feodo . et tunc nēcē het petens narrare descensum pentele descendendo ad ip̄m : Contigit eciam qđ aliquis dimittit terram ad t̄minū vite vel annoz t̄ post quem t̄minū ad ip̄m vel he^r suos v̄ra debet reūti vel eciam debet ad ip̄m reūti post mortem mulierē tenent^r in dotem . vel tanq^m escaeta post mortem tenentis sui bastardi quia aliū non potest here he^r nisi de corpore suo legitime p̄creatum vel post mortem tenent^r sui feloñ in quatuor casibz p̄dcia vel post mortem alicui⁹ debet t̄ra reū alij p formam donacōnis in hiis casibz t̄ silibz ¹⁵ exprimat petens . peticōem suam scdm̄ casum suū t̄ in casibz illis t̄ consilibz vtendū est b̄ri p̄dicē illo t̄ non alio vtatur . et audita narracōne petentis heat teū visum terre si petat t̄ det^r dies ei infra quem fiat visus et ad diem datum post visum respondeat deforcē qui vocat^r potit ad

¹ Loco ² querit^r ³ adde necesse ⁴ scil. abjuravit ⁵ scil. testimonio ⁶ arram̄ scil. arranata ⁷ debet ⁸ sed ⁹ Sed omitted in Harl. MS. 4776. ¹⁰ scil. inventis ¹¹ dū ¹² qui ¹³ infenite scil. infinita ¹⁴ D ¹⁵ t̄ ¹⁶ ex prima

warant p auxiliū cū sicut dēū est in hri mortis antecessoris. Et iustiē facē veniē warant sicut veniē fecit principalem p vnam suū . et si nēce sit p scđam t̄ t̄ciam / ad quam si non veniē / puniat' p qualē defalt vt p̄dēm est t̄ adiudicabit' petenti seisia rei petite p defalt waranti : et deforcē heat de terra waranti ad valenciam t̄ warant' sit in 'mīa si warantus veniē t̄ gratis warantizauit / recipiat' ad responē t̄ pliti defenē sine visu t̄re hendo , si autem warant dedit' , deducat' plitum de warantia int' eos scđm qđ dēm est sup' in hri de morte antecessoria. Si autem deforcē excipiat cont' petentem qđ antecēs suus cui' seisiām petit vel aliquis in descendendo fuit bastardus . ita qđ ab ip̄o vel p̄ mediū ip̄ius nichil ei potest descendere audiat' vel ostendat' carta antecessoris ' sui de feoffamento vel vni' descendēt de quietā clam t̄ p vni' ptis affirmā t̄ alius negacōnem descendant ptes ad legē inquis et p vedēm inquis t̄mīet' plitum : quia plita de t̄ra in ptibz istis non hent t̄minari p duellū neq. p magnam assiam , eodēm modo si deforcē excipiat qđ antecē vel aliquis in descendendo commisit feloñ p quod sibi non competit accio in quo casu si ille cū hoc opponit' neget potius het negociū t̄minari p recordū iustiē vel inquis p̄rie de suspensō t̄ de capcōne et eciam p recordū iustiē t̄ coronē de vtlagaria t̄ abiuracōe. Sitr in peticōe tenentē qđ debet reūti post t̄minū p̄ritum vel p modū ' donacōis p affirmacionem vni' ptis t̄ negacōnem alius descendat' ad inquis p̄rie t̄ p vedēm eius iudicet'. De alio articlo scilt de mobilibz debitis t̄ catali est dicendū sup quo puisum est bre de debito in forma sbscripti in hoc hri pcedendū est.

Processus bris de debito.

Primo ' inuentus pleḡ de p̄s suū debitor t̄ reus qđ sit coram iustiē ad t̄tum diem ad quem si non veniē . itum sum' qđ sit ad scđm diem . ad quem si non veniē nec se essoñ adiucet' petenti debm p defalt siml cum dampñ p discrecionem iustiē vel p inquis p̄rie p voluntatem iustiē et debitor reūti in mīa R . resuata semp regi mīa p qualē defalta . Si vero debitor veniē nēce actor het exprime peticōnem t̄ racōnem ' peticōnis sue vidit qđ tenet' ei in centum m^{rc} . quas ei accomodauit . cui' solucōis dies p̄rit vel p terra vel p equo vel p alijs rebz seu catali quibuscumq. sibi venditis vel p ' arē redd' sui pueiēnē de teñ vel de alijs contractibz sup quibz nēce het pduce sectam vel cartam obligacōis vel tall ostendere. Audita t̄ intellecta peticōne t̄ eciam rōne petentis respondeat debitor qui si debm recognoscat adiudicet' t̄ leuet' de t̄ris t̄ catali t̄c . t̄ si negat debitum t̄ pferat' cont' eum obligacio sua optet scriptū suū vificari p̄ testes noīatos in obligacione si sint p̄sentes siml cum p̄ria : si non sunt testes noīati vel si fuīnt mortui vificet' solomodo p p̄riam . et scđm vedēm p̄rie pcedat' ad iudicium. Si v̄o querens non heat obligacō ' set tantūmodo pducat sectam vel tall potit ps adūsa defendere se ei in nullo ' teneri t̄ hoc defendere p legem scilt p p̄priū sacm cum vndecim secum iurantibz vel p p̄riam pvt eligē voluit. Contingit aliqñ qđ debitor confitet' qđ aliqñ debuit ei debi' t̄ alleg' solucōnem tunc optet ostendere acquiet' de solucōe vel potit petens defendere p legem se nichil recepisse / vel eciam p p̄riam t̄c. Istuc bre de debito non concedatur de minori sm^a . q^m . xl s. quia de mīori debito plitant in com̄ sine hri t̄ p bre. De t̄cio articlo in quo puisum est bre de conuencōne p quod petunt' aliqñ mobilia aliqñ immobilia p vim ' conuenē vinctaz' int' ptes que legi derogant in forma in loco pnoīato conscripta.

Processus bris de conuencione.

Talis est Inuentis primo pleḡ de p̄s . sum' reus t̄ si necesse sit scđo . t̄ ad scđam suū si non veniē . nec de essoñ audiat' peticō petentē t̄ capiatur res petita si sit tēsi in manū regis et si fuit catali illud vel eius valor cap' in manū dñi regis . t̄ det' alius dies t̄ sic infra . xv. dies repleḡ rem sit in manū regis captam t̄ si ad diem sibi datum deveniē admittat' ad responē t̄ defenē sin autem adiudicet' petenti sua peticō p defalt siml cū dampñ tāx sic prius sup' dicit' in hri de debito . t̄ reūti in mīa regis salua semp regi mīa p defalt vt p̄dicit'. Audita querimoīa querentē t̄ rōne sue peticōnis respondeat defendēs , t̄ p affirmacōem vnius ptis t̄ negacōnem alius pcedi potit ad inquis . t̄ p inquis p̄rie potit negociū t̄miari / et sciendū est qđ p bre de conuencione petitur libum teñ vt in casu qñ aliquis dimittat t̄ram alti reddendo inde qñdam t̄tam firmam appoīta condicōne in scripto conuenē qđ nisi ei fuit satisfactum de firma , liceat ei t̄ram quam dimisit reingredi t̄ tenere si ille cui t̄ra fuit dimissa non satisfecit de firma . t̄ ille qui dimisit non het potestatem scđm tenorem scripti sui ingrediendi t̄ram quam dimisit ppt' potestatem sui adūsarii et in hoc casu p bre de conuenē recupa' debz teñ siml cū dampñ Aliqñ conueiat int' aliquos qđ

¹vna ²siue ³et ⁴scil. inuentis ⁵peticionis *omitted in Harl. MS. 4776.* ⁶arreraḡ ⁷sed ⁸tenere ⁹scil. conuencionis initium

vnus feoffabit aliū de aliquo teñ & ad etum diem ei seiam faciet. si postmodum tñstulerit illud teñ in l'ciam psonam ipm feoffando cum non potit illud feoffamentū p priorem cont'ctum ad effcūi' pduē infirmari. non potit in isto casu ei cui fit iniuria p bre de conuenē nec s'buēre nisi in hoc tantū vt satisfacē ei de dampnū in pecunia & sic in casu illo competit accio petendi teñ p bre de conuenē & in casu pecunia seu dampna siue teñ. Et quia infiniti sunt cont'ctus conuenē difficile esset face mencionem de quolt in spiali. ²Set scdm naturam cuiuslt conuenē p affirmacionem vnus ptis & negacōem al'ius ptis aut puēiet' ad inquis capiendū sup negocio fco aut puēiet' ad cognicōem scriptoꝝ in ³iudo platoꝝ. & scdm illam cognicōem erit iudicandū. aut negabunt' scripta. & tunc puēiet' ad inquirendū de confecōne scriptoꝝ p testes in scriptis noīatos si fuīnt' cum p'ria' qđ si testes non fuīnt' nōiati vel eciam mortui' tunc ⁴solomodo p p'riam ⁵D. quarto articlo. vidlt de t'nsgressionibz psonalibz de quibz puīsum est qđ omnes t'nsgressiones vnde dampna non excedunt. xl s. plitent' coram viē in coñi sine hri p ⁶vadū & pleg'. t'nsgressiones vo que ⁷excedunt'. Sm' xl s. plitent' corā justicē Wall' s'b hac forma.

Processus hris de t'ns' est :

Sb hac forma vidlt. qđ anteq'm eum ⁸audiat iuret querens qđ accio sua excedit valorem. xl. s. & hoc fco & plegijs inuentis de p's' precipiat justicē viē vl' ballio loci qđ in hri t'mino facē venit' coram se eum de quo fit querimoia. Et audita querimoia actoris respondit reus. & cum vix in plito ⁹t'nsgē euadere reus potit' quin se defendet p p'riam de concensu pciū inquirat justicē v'itatem p p'riam bonam & inquisita v'itate si inueniūt reū culpabilem castiget eum p prisonam vel p m'iam & p dampna leso restituendū scdm qualitatem & q'ntitatem delci. Ita qđ castigaō illa sit aliis in exemplū & timorem p'beat delinquendi'. Et quia dictum est sup' de concensu pciū contingere potit' qđ reus refutabit inquis p'rie in quo casu si actor t'nsgressionem sibi fact'. offerat v'ificare p p'riam & p'riam refutaūit heat' p conuicto & puniat' siē conuict' esset p p'riam. Et quia mulieres hactenus non ¹⁰extit'ant dotate in Wall' rex concedit qđ dotent'. et sciendū est qđ duplex est dos mulieris. vna est assignacio l'cie ptis tocius t're que fuit viri sui in vita sua sup quo fiat brē de rōnabili dote alibi in suo loco cū cētis hris Wall' exp'ssum'.

Br'e de racionabili dote.

Processus istius hris tal' est Primo inuentis pleg' de p's' sum' deforcē qđ sit ad etum diem' ad quem diem si non venit' resum' qđ sit ad aliū diem. ad quem diem si non venit' adiudicet' mulieri dos sua. scilt' l'cia ps' &c. siml' cū dampnū &c. Si vero defendens venit' admittat' ad respon's sine visu terre hendo & formata peticōne mulieris dicatur tenenti qđ respondeat & si sciat dicē aliquid ¹¹quā ip'a. dotem here non debeat qui si nichil sciat dicē recupet mulier vt sup'. Si forte obiciat qđ non debeat dotem here eo qđ numq' fuit t'lis quem ip'a vocat virū suū ei ¹²legitio matrimonio comp'bata. Et tunc mandabit' ep'o qđ sup hoc inquirat v'itatem & inquisita v'itate Etificet justicē Wall' & scdm Etificacōem ep'i pcedat' ad iudiciū in hac forma si ep'us Etificet qđ nō fuit vx' legitima p'clusa erit ei via petendi dotem. & si Etificet qđ sit legitia vx' suū tenens qđ sit ad etum diem auditurus iudiciū suū ad quem diem si non venit' itum sum' qđ sit ad aliū diem ad quem siue venit' siue non nullo essoñ allocato. recupabit mulier dotem suam & dampnū & tenens ¹³in m'ia. salua' semp R. ¹⁴m'ia p defalt'. Si vo obiciat qđ non debeat dotem here eo qđ vir suus die quo dispon's eam nec vmq'm postea tenuit teñ vnde petit dotem in feodo' ita vt eam inde dota' potuit. hui' rel' v'itat' p p'riam ¹⁵solomodo est inquirendū & post v'edcū p'rie ad iudiciū erit pcedendū. Si vo obiciat' ei qđ non debet dotem here. eo qđ vir suus comisit feloñ & tunc si constitit de feloñ dotem non recupabit siml'r si obiciat'. ei qđ vir suus amisit t'ra de qua petit dotem p iudm vt illam in qua ius non fuit hoc conuicto p recordū justicē si dedicat' coram quibz terra illa fuit amissa vel p p'riam si in m'ōri cū fuit amissa p'clusa erit sibi via de dote hēnd'. alia dos est ¹⁶qđ filius dotat vx'lem suam de voluntate p'ris forma cui' hris inuēit' in t' cōra b'ria.

Processus de dote quando filius dotat vxorem suam ex voluntate patris sui.

Et talis est. suū deforcē siē in alio b' de ¹⁷dode & eodem modo pūiat' contumacia sicut in alio hri de dote. Si vo ad diem sibi datum venit'. tunc scā peticōne mulieris respondeat et si deducat'

¹ pduē ² Sed ³ medio ⁴ solomodo ⁵ De ⁶ vad' ⁷ excedunt ⁸ audiet ⁹ t'ns ¹⁰ extit'ant' ¹¹ quare ¹² timo
¹³ in uno saluo ¹⁴ vno ¹⁵ solomodo ¹⁶ cum ¹⁷ dote

dotacō facta in dicta forma et consensus coniūcti potit p p̄iam qđ vir dotavit eam ad ostiū ecclie de teñ p̄ris sui et qđ pat̄ p̄sonalit̄ vel p̄ specialem nunciū ad hoc missum concessit illi dotacionem recuperabit mulier dotem et dampnū sciendū eciam qđ in utroq; b̄ri potest tenens vocari ad warantē p̄ auxiliū cur̄ et p̄cedat̄ in p̄lito warantie sic̄ p̄dēn̄ est. Set est differēcia in casu isto de dote et in casu sup̄ius p̄ precipe vbi iūminat̄ modus p̄cedendū in warantia quia vbi in illo casu petens semp̄ recuperabit rem petitam et tenens de terra waranti ad valenē. In casu de dote alio modo est. qđ tenens tenebit in pace et mulier hēbit de t̄ra waranti ad valenē dotis et petite dum tamen tenens hēat de t̄ra viri sui ad valenē. vnde hoc fieri possit alias v̄o non. De modo dotis alit̄ assignande nichil ad p̄sens quia alit̄ vsitatū est in Wall q̄m in Angl. Quo ad successionem hereditatē p̄tibus est int̄ herēd̄ masculos et in tempore cui⁹ non extitit memoria p̄tibil̄ et extitet. dñs rex non vult qđ 'conē illa abroget' et hereditates reū p̄tibilis int̄ cōsiles hēi sic̄ esse consuevit. Et fiat p̄ticio hereditatē illius sic̄ fieri consuevit: hoc excepto qđ 'bastard̄ decepto non hēant hereditates et eciam qđ non hēant p̄partes cum et legitis nec sine et legitis. Et si forte hereditas aliqua extunc p̄ defēu hēi masculini descendat ad et legitas mulieres hēi vli antecessoris sui inde seisiti. volum⁹ de gr̄a n̄ra sp̄iali. qđ eodem mulieres legitie hēnt p̄partes suas inde sibi in cur̄ n̄ra assignandū licet hoc sit cont̄ consuetudinem Wallenā antea vsitat̄. Et quia Wallenses nob̄ supplicarunt ut eis concedam⁹ qđ de rebz suis immobilibz veluti de t̄ris et ten̄ inquirat̄ v̄itas p̄ bonos et leḡ hoīes de visneto de consensu p̄ciū ec̄cos et de mobilibz et sic̄ de contractubz fideius- aionibz deb̄it̄ conuencōnibz et n̄sḡr̄ catat̄ et om̄ibz aliis huiusmodi mobilibz vti possunt lege Wallenā qua vti consueuerunt que t̄lis est qđ si aliquis conqueret̄ de alio de contractibz v̄i fc̄is in tali loco qđ posset intencio querent̄ p̄bari p̄ videntes et audientes cū querens p̄ huiusmodi testes quoz testioūi rep̄bari non posset p̄bauit intencionem suam recuperet rem petitam et condempnaret̄ ps aduersa et in aliis que non possent p̄bari p̄ videntes et audientes esset ps defendens ad purgacōnem suam aliquā cum p̄tribz aliqñ cum paucioribz sc̄m̄ qualitatem et quantitatem rei v̄i facti. Et in furto si furtum inueniret̄ in manu se purgare non posset set p̄ conuicto heret̄. Nos p̄ coī pace et quiete p̄dēi ppli n̄ri Wall p̄missa eis concedim⁹. Ita tamen qđ ea in furtis latrocinijs homicidijs incendijs murdris et rob̄ijs manifestis et notoriis locū non hēant nec ad ea aliquaten⁹ se extendant in quibz volum⁹ qđ v̄tant̄ legibz Angl̄ put̄ sup̄ius est exp̄ssum. Et ideo vobis mandam⁹ qđ decepto p̄missa in om̄ibz firmit̄ obseruat̄. Ita tamen qđ quocienscumq; et quācumq; et v̄bicumq; nobis placuit possim⁹ p̄dēa statuta ad eoz p̄tes singlas declarare et int̄p̄tari addere siue diminuere p̄ n̄re libito voluntatē et put̄ securitati n̄re et t̄re n̄re p̄dēe viderim⁹ expedire. In cui⁹ rei testimoniu p̄sentibz sigillum n̄rm est appensum. Dat̄ apud Rothelan̄ die Dñica in medio quadragesime. anno regni n̄ri v̄ndecimo.

Expliciunt Statuta de Rothelan :

1 casu 2 petiti 3 extitit 4 conēū. scil. consuetudo 5 Sed 6 bastardum 7 hēnt 8 h̄imis 9 h̄imas 10 hoc content
11 v̄is 12 cōe 13 quieti 14 quācumq; 15 int̄pretare 16 p̄ 17 securitate n̄ra

I N D E X E S.

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- AMOBRAGIUM:**
Datur pro primo pudore puellæ, 797, 828.—de amobragia, 797.—debetur regi, 816.—est præcipuum uxoriam, 841.—maer et kyghellaur habebunt amobyr villani fugientis, 848.—filiarum venatorum erit principis venatorum, 860.—filie præfecti generis, 861.—filie villani, 861.—filie officialis curiæ, 861.—filiarum poctarum erit musici primarii, 861.
Vide etiam MERCES FILIE.
- AMOR:**
Reprobatio testis pro amore amici, 786.—subvertit iudicium, 821, 842.—judex periclitatur animam suam per amorem, 844.
- AMPHORA:** Modium continet duas amphoras, 790.
- AMWABEREU.** *Vide AMOBRAGIUM. MERCES FILIE.*
- ANCILLA:**
Siquis violaverit vel peremerit ancillam alicujus, 793.—siquis ancillam alicujus sine licentia domini cognoverit, 793, 826.—siquis eam prægnantem fecerit, 793.—si ancilla in partu vel causa partus mortua sit, 793.—sarhaet fœminæ in ministeriis domesticis occupatæ, 826.—qui invidia hominem occiderit quatuor ancillas reddet, 843.—qui dandi rationes in iudicio durus fuerit, et invitus, reddet quinque ancillas, 843.—homicida, cui non est titulus comprobandi, non purgatus reddet quinque ancillas, 843.—qui in rixa manum, pedem, aut oculum maculaverit, ancillam reddet, 843.—qui in facie alicui alapam dederit, ita ut livor aut sanguis appareat, ancillam reddet, 843.
Vide etiam CAPTIVA FEMINA.
- ANGLESIA:** Habebit vicecomitem, 863.
- ANGLIA:**
Annexatur ad Walliam, 863.—modus dotis assignandæ aliter usitatus est in Wallia quam in Anglia, 872.—lex Angliæ de furtis et aliis criminibus observabitur in Wallia, 872.
- ANGLICUS:** Sayrhaed hominis Powysensis de Anglico, 793.
- ANHELITUS:** Licet fœminæ virum suum relinquere propter fetidum anhelitum, 796, 827.
- ANIMA:** Dominus in iudicio stare debet pro eo qui calumniatur ita quod debeat amittere animam, 851.
Vide etiam LINGUA. MORA. VITA.
- ANIMAL:** Leges de animalibus mansuæ factis, venditis, emptis, captis in segete, necatis, furatis, &c., 785, 787, 789, 792, 798, 800, 801, 804, 807, 812, 814, 815, 816, 821, 823, 830, 833, 835, 836, 838, 839, 841, 844, 846, 847, 852, 858.
Vide etiam nomina animalium.
- ANNEXATIO:** Walliæ ad Angliam, 863.
- ANNONÆ DOMUS.** *Vide GRANARIUS.*
- ANNULUS:**
Poetæ familiæ, 818.—juramento aestimari debet, 851.
- ANNUS ET DIES:**
Actor, litem inceptam sponte omittens per annum et diem, non audietur, 788, 823.—gorvodauc non deliberabitur usque unum diem et annum, 824.
- ANSER:**
De anseribus, 807.—si anseres capti fuerint in horto vel horreo, seu in aliquo loco, detrimentum facientes, 807, 844, 861.
- ANTECESSOR.** *Vide MORS ANTECESSORIS.*
- ANTIPHERNA:**
Non potest mulieri auferri licet ob suam dimittatur culpam, 797.—communis erit inter uxorem et virum si non aliter disposita fuerit, 797, 861.—dabitur pro secundo pudore puellæ, 797, 828.—præcipuum puellæ, 841.
Vide etiam COWIL.

- ANTISTES MENEVENSIS:** Nemo eum judicabit sine ipso presente vel suis canonicis, 794.
- APIS:**
Examen in ramum pendens tollatur ab inventore, 785.—de apibus, 800, 840.—siquis ceciderit quercum in terra aliena causa mellis, 800, 838.—pretium ruscae apium, 800, 845.—muleta propter arborem casam vel fractam, ubi apes sunt, in nemore, 800, 845.—quatuor denarii sine elevatione, vel cera et prandium dicit, reddentur pro examine invento, 842, 845.
- APOSTOLICUS DOMINUS et APOSTOLI:**
Qui petierit limina Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, et domini apostolici rescriptum retulerit, terram suam non amittet pro certis criminibus, 832.
- APOSTOLORUM POTUS.** *Vide POTUS APOSTOLORUM.*
- APPELLUM:** Processus contra appellatos pro felonis, &c., 864.
- AQUA:**
Siquis rete miserit in aqua sine licentia, 789, 890.—inquirendum est de cursu aquae diverso in turno vicecomitis vel per assias, 864, 868.
- AQUA INTERCUTIS:** Morbus equorum, 805.
Vide etiam nomina animalium.
- AQUILA:** Si occisa fuerit in terra aliena sine licentia, 786.
- AQUITANIE, DUX,** 863.
- ARA PORCORUM.** *Vide HARA.*
- ARATIO:** Leges de aratione, 788, 789, 801, 804, 830, 831, 832, 837, 843, 861.
Vide etiam BOS. CO-ARATIO. VITULUS.
- ARATOR:**
Siquis araverit terram interdictam, 789, 830.—ejus officium et debitum in co-aratione, 801, 831, 861.
- ARATRUM:**
Qui terram alienam tenuerit per tres vel quatuor generationes sine aratri fractione, &c. non respondet de ea, 789, 830.—pretium ejus ferramenti, 801.—pretium aratri et ejus partium, 837.—si aratrum furtim vel violenter frangatur, et postea reddatur, 837.
Vide etiam ARATOR.
- ARATURA:** Continetur in coc. acris particulari, 829.
- ARBOR:**
Si arbor super flumen quod meta est ceciderit, 788, 830, 831.—de arboribus, 800, 801.—muleta pro arbore casa vel fracta, ubi apes sunt, in nemore, 800, 845.—siquis super publicam viam arborem tregerit, 831.—muleta pro arbore casa de qua non crescunt flores, 837.—pretium arboris infructuosae, 837, 862.
Vide etiam nomina arborum.
- ARCA:** Ejus pretium, 802.
- ARCHIEPISCOPI:** Acciti ad concilium legislativum, 771.
- ARCUS:** Pretium arcus cum duodecim sagittis, 803, 843, 862.
- ARDEA et ARDEA STELLARIS:** Rex aucupi debet ter servire die in qua aucups ardeam vel ardeam stellarem ceperit, 775, 812, 858.
- ARDUDUY:** Sub vicecomite de Meryonnyth est, 863.
- AREA:** Locus areae est mortuum testimonium de terra, 786, 843.
- ARGENTUM:**
Unciae quae dantur cum vaccis sunt pro elevatione, 793.—non debet juramento aestimari nisi factum fuerit in formam, 851.
Vide etiam INJURIA. PRETIUM. SARAED. SCYPHUS, &c.
- ARQUEUREU, AROYVREU, &c.:**
Non possunt mulieri auferri licet ob suam dimittatur culpam, 797, 827.—definitio vocis, 797, 827.
Vide etiam PARAPHERNALIA.
- ARIES:** Ejus pretium, 853, 862.
Vide etiam OVIS.
- ARMA:** Leges de armis, 786, 794, 819, 841, 843, 845.
Vide etiam eorum nomina.
- ARMENTA:** Grex armentorum est rete regis et optimatis, 785, 810.
- ARMIGER vel ARMIGER REGIS:**
Officialis curiae, 808, 854.—ejus refugium, 809, 855.—ejus injuria, 810, 856.—ejus pretium, 810, 856.—ejus hospitium, 810, 857.—debet habere coria ab assecla, 811, 857.—debet habere crures boum occisorum in coquina, 811.—ejus pars de nummis equisonum, 811.—habebit veterem sellam dextrarii regis et ejus frenum, 811.—ejus praeda, 811.—ejus refectio, 811.—ejus officium, 811.—de nummo suo, 811.—dabit ostiario cornu plenum ad potum Apostolorum, 817.—assecla debet apponere cibum ad mensam armigeri tribus festis principalibus, 857.—leges de armigero, 857.
Vide etiam EQUISO. PRAEFECTUS EQUISONUM.
- ARMIGER REGINAE:**
Officialis curiae, 808.—ejus refugium, 810.
Vide etiam EQUISO REGINAE.
- ARMILLA:** Juramento aestimari debet, 851.
- ARQUATA:** Rex aucupi debet ter servire die in qua aucups ceperit arquatam, 775, 812.
- ARS:**
Tres artes quas non licet filio villani discere sine licentia, 785, 816.—in nulla liberali arte erudire possunt filios suos villani sine licentia, 839.
- ARTHEGAPH:** Sub vicecomite de Caernarvon est, 863.
- ARVON:** Sub vicecomite de Caernarvon est, 803.
- ASSECLA:**
Debet visitare ostiarium in tribus festis principalibus cum liquore et candelis, 778, 816.—officialis curiae, 808, 854.—ejus refugium, 809, 855.—ejus injuria, 810, 856.—ejus pretium, 810, 856.—ejus hospitium, 810, 856.—leges de assecla, 811, 847, 857.—dignitas curiae est ubi sacerdos familiae, assecla, et judex curiae insimul sunt, rege absente, 812, 859.—ejus dirwy siquis forefecerit in anteriori parte aulae, 813, 859.—ejus injuria si occupat forefacientem in posteriori parte aulae, 813.—ejus dirwy si duo de ministris regis certaverint, 813, 859.—debet custodire tertiam partem regis de praeda, 813, 859.—ejus praeda, 813, 859.—dabit cornu principi venatorum, 815, 860.—debet jurare pro rege cum opus fuerit, 817.—in tribus festis debet ministrare cibum et potum septem viris, 841.—regina debet habere tria cornua plena ab assecla, 850.—qui post silentium asseclae in tribus festis pacem tregerit refugium non habebit, 852.
Vide etiam DISPENSATOR.
- ASSECLA DOMINAE vel REGINAE:**
Officialis curiae, 808, 854.—ejus refugium, 809.
Vide etiam DISPENSATOR REGINAE.
- ASSISA:**
Inquirendum est de assisa panis et cervisiae infracta vel appropriata in turno vicecomitis, 864, 865.—quaedam placita terminanda sunt per assisas, quaedam per juratas per assisas, 868, 869, 870.
- ATTAVUS:** Lapis focarius attavi est mortuum testimonium de terra, 786, 843.
- ATTORNATUS:** Breve de attornato faciundo, 867, 868.
- ATTRITIO:** Pretium et negatio attritionis, 849.
Vide etiam SANGUIS.
- AUCA:**
Neque dyruy neque camlury si sit occisa vel furto rapta fuerit, sed pretii redditio tantum, 796.—ejus pretium, 844.
Vide etiam ANSER.

AUCEPS:

Officialis curiæ, 771, 854.—ejus sedes in aula, 772, 855.—ejus refugium, 773, 855.—ejus injuria, 774, 856.—ejus pretium, 774, 856.—ejus hospitium, 774, 857.—leges de aucupe, 775, 776, 858.—dabit nisum doctum vel domitum prefecto venatorum festo S. Michaelis, 777, 857.—ejus progressus, 791.—debet habere corium a principe venatorum, 857.

Vide etiam ACCIPITRARIUS.

AULA: Leges de aula, 772, 774, 778, 779, 781, 791, 801, 809, 810, 813, 815, 816, 818, 821, 848, 855, 859.

Vide etiam LOCUS. SEDES.

AURIS: Ejus pretium si incisa vel clausa fuerit, 791, 825.

Vide etiam MEMBRA.

AURUM:

Non redditur nisi regi Aberfrau et Dyneuer, 772, 808.—auri præda regis est, 845.—non debet juramento æstimari nisi factum fuerit in formam, 851.

Vide etiam SCYPHUS. THESAURUS. VIRGA.

AUSCULTATIO: Qui sine licentia accesserit ad audiendum iudices judicantes, ut auscultet, reddat camlury, 776.

Vide etiam CAMLUR. JUDEX.

AUTUMNUS et AUTUMNALIS. *Vide CIBUS. CENA. DOMUS.*

AVENA:

Siquis animal invenerit in avena a kalendis Maii usque ad Augustum, 807.—avena cribrata non debet juramento æstimari, 851.

Vide etiam CIBUS. CENA.

AVERIUM: Vicecomitis officium de captione et injusta detentione et de recussu averiorum, 863, 864.

AVIS:

Tres aves non debent occidi sine licentia in terra aliena, 786.—de avibus et de nidis earum, 798.—neque dirwy neque camlwy pro ave mansueta que sit necata vel furtim raptâ, sed pretii redditio tantum, 844.

Vide etiam nomina avium.

AVUNCULUS: Si neptis ejus in rapinam ierit, 797.

AVUS: Ejus lapis focarius est mortuum testimonium de terra, 786, 843.

B.

BACULUS: De placito metæ inter terram regis et terram ecclesiarum, 788, 829, 861.

BALLIVUS:

Ballivi commotorum in Wallia, 863, 865.—ejus officium, 863, 865.

BALNEUM: Nil reddendum est pro igne balnei publici ville, 783, 820.

BAMBALIO: Debet habere in curia linguam pro causis suis a domino electam, 842.

BARDUS FAMILIE:

Officialis curiæ, 771, 854.—ejus refugium, 773, 855.—ejus hospitium, 774, 856.—leges de bardo familie, 779.—ejus officium, 859.

Vide etiam POETA FAMILIE.

BASTARDUS:

Qualiter procedendum est in brevi mortis antecessoris si bastardia objecta fuerit petenti, 869.—non potest heredem habere nisi de corpore suo legitime procreatum, 869.—si deforcians excipiat contra petentem quod antecessor suus fuit bastardus, 870.—non potest habere hereditates, 872.

BELLUM: Officium bardi familie si belli fuerit conflictus, 779, 817.

Vide etiam WERRA.

BENEDICTIO: Observantium leges, 771, 854.

BESTIA: Siquis bestiam in terra non sua mortuam invenerit, 844.

Vide etiam nomina animalium, et ANIMAL.

BEUNUS, SANCTUS: Nemo episcopum de Sancto Beuno sine ipso et suis canonicis audeat judicare, 845.

BIGAMIA: Prohibita, 795, 828.

BLADA: Inquirendum est in turno vicecomitis de nocentanter colligentibus blada et ea asportantibus, 864.

Vide etiam SEGES.

BOS:

Pretium ejus corii, 800.—de bobus, 803, 804, 892, 893.—ejus teythi, 805.—si inventus fuerit in tritico vel in siligine seu in segete, 807, 861.—de furto bovis, 822.—siquis solverit bovem a latronibus, 822.—pro furto cervi bos reddetur, 845.—pretium caudæ bovis insule Mon vel ultra Menel, 861.

Vide etiam VACCA. VITULUS.

BOSTAR:

Ejus pretium, 801.—siquis in bostare animal alicujus necaverit, 804, 893.—si animalia totius ville in uno bostare venerint, et ibi aliquod animal aliud necaverit, 804, 893.

BRACCALIS: Prefecti equisonum, 777.

BRACCE:

Nulla duplicatura erit in braccis præconis, 780, 817.—de braccis hospitis, 822.—pretium cincturæ braccarum, 851.

BRACHIUM:

Siquis percutiatur ita quod os brachii fractum sit, 792, 825.—siquis in brachio foramen fecerit lancea, 833.

Vide etiam MEMBRA.

BRAGAUT:

Pincernæ, 847.—armigeri, 857.

Vide etiam CENA. MELSUM. POTUS.

BRASIUM: Villani debent regi in anno materiam unius dolii, 816.

Vide etiam CIBUS.

BREVE:

Officium vicecomitis quoad placita per breve et querimonias sine brevi, 863.—forma brevium regiorum originalium placitandi in Wallia, 866–872.—novæ disseisinae de libero tenemento, 866.—novæ disseisinae de communâ pasturâ, 866.—de morte antecessoris, 866.—ad mandatum justitiani dirigendum vicecomiti contra sessiones, 866.—breve commune quod in aliquo casu tangit jus et aliquo casu possessionem, 867.—de dote in partibus Walliæ, 867.—de debito, 867.—de justitiis, coram vicecomite, 867.—de pone, 867.—de conventione, 867.—de attornato faciendo, 867, 868.—de coronatore eligendo, 868.—processus brevis novæ disseisinae, 868.—qualiter procedendum est in brevi mortis antecessoris, 869.—processus brevis quod habet terminari per assisam, 869, 870.—processus brevis de debito, 870.—processus brevis de conventione, 870, 871.—processus brevis de transgressionem, 871.—de rationabili dote, 871, 872.

BRIDWY: De negatione fidejussionis, 824.

BRITANNIA vel BRITANNIA, 771, 817.

BUBO: Rex debet aucupi ter servire die in qua aucups bubonem interfecerit, 858.

BUTYRUM. *Vide CIBUS. CENA.*

C.

CADAVER:

Ejus tres contumelias, 786, 841.—ejus tres injurias, 786, 841.

Vide etiam CORPUS. SARAED.

CAERNARVON: Habet vicecomitem, 863.

CALCARIA: Forum pretia, 850.

CALCEUS:

Equi calceus ablati ab inventore in via non reputatur pro furto, 786.—pretium calceorum corrigiatorum, 850.

CALDARIOLUM: Ejus pretium, 802, 836.**CALDARIUS:**

Coquus fragmina de caldario habebit, 779.—faber curiæ mercedem pro caldario habebit, 780, 817.—optimas caldario carere non potest, 784.—erit filii minoris, mortuo patre, 788, 830.—si datus sit in pignore a patre, 788, 830.—cimelium generis, 788.—pretium caldarii regis et ejus fuscinulæ, 812, 836, 858.—pretium caldarii optimatis et ejus fuscinulæ, 812, 836, 858.—pretium caldarii villani et ejus fuscinulæ, 812, 836, 858.

CALIGÆ: Pretium duarum caligarum, 850.**CALO:** Ejus officium quoad hæredem regni, 772.**CALUMNIA:**

Officiales curiæ non debent alicui præterquam ministris curiæ respondere dum circa officium occupantur, 770, 777, 814, 815, 858, 860.—de terra, 787, 788, 823, 830, 831, 832, 861.—de placito metæ in terra regis, 831.—tres homines quorum calumnias dominus debet proferre, 842.—siquis calumniatus patriam dimittat antequam fidejussorem vel fidem dederit, 849.—dominus stabit cum eo qui calumniatur ita quod animam, linguam, vel membrum amittere debeat, 851.

Vide etiam causas calumniarum, et Lis.

CAMBRIA: Menevia est sedes principalis in ea, 794, 839.**CAMERA:**

In camera regia erunt lecta vel loca camerarii et camerariæ, 774, 810, 857.—ministri curiæ libere possunt intrare in cameram, 778, 815.—habebit tertiam partem cere quæ deponitur de dolis medonia, 779, 815.—construetur ad opus regis a villanis suis, 791, 816.—ebedyw viri cameram habentis, 798, 849.—pretium cameræ ante frontem domus, 801, 836.—officium poetæ familiæ cum regina audire carmina in camera sua voluerit, 813, 859.—asecla in camera loca demonstrabit, 847.—judicis hospitium est, 857.

CAMERARIA vel CAMERARIA REGINÆ:

Officialis curiæ, 771, 808, 854.—ejus refugium, 773, 809.—debet habere lectum vel locum in camera regia, 774, 810, 857.—leges de cameraria, 778, 847.—ejus portio cœnalis nummi, 790.—habebit reginæ indumenta, 816.

CAMERARIUS vel CAMERARIUS REGIS:

Officialis curiæ, 771, 808, 854.—ejus refugium, 773, 809, 855.—ejus injuria, 774, 810, 856.—ejus pretium, 774, 810, 856.—debet habere lectum vel locum in camera regia, 774, 810, 857.—leges de camerario, 778.—ejus portio cœnalis nummi, 790.—regis indumenta quæ camerarii sunt, 816.—non habet sedem in curia, 816.—ejus officium, 816.—cameraria reginæ habet omnia sicut camerarius regis, 847.

CAMLUR, CAMLURE, CAMLURU, CAMLURW, CAMLURY, CAMLVRY, CAMLWRW, CAMLVRY, KAMLVRY, KAMLWRY, &c. (multa privata):

Siquis sine licentia ad audiendum iudices accesserit, ut auscultet, 776, 812.—præfectus venatorum debet habere tertiam partem de camlury venatorum, 777, 815, 860.—pro fractione metæ inter duas villas, 788, 830.—siquis, prima summatione neglecta, secunda vel tertia vice venerit ad respondendum alicui de terra, 789, 830.—siquis laqueum fecerit in terra aliena, et infodiat eam, 789, 830.—siquis domum edificaverit in terra aliena sine licentia, 789.—est equus sarcinarius vel summarius regis, 790, 816.—siquis contra regem superbe vel turpiter loquitur, 794, 812.—si mulier lectum viri sui sine causa reliquerit, 796, 827.—si mulier viro verbum irrogaverit verecundum vel contumeliosum, 796, 827.—reddetur pro nulla ave mansueta neque pro animali pennato, 798, 844.—si canis morserit tres homines, sed tamen ejus dominus eum propter hoc non interfecerit, 799, 844.—non reddetur pro cane occiso vel a fure sublato, 799, 844.—siquis cervum regis mutilaverit, 799.—siquis combusserit domum hyemalem, et confusus fuerit, 801.—siquis fregerit pactum coarationis sponte sua factum, 801.—pro capiendo cadaver bovis, 804, 831.—siquis bovem mutilaverit, 804.—si janitor vel ostiarius unum de officialibus ab ostio sive porta scienter repulerit, 815.—portio silentiarii de omni camlury, 818.—siquis, inconsulta dominicali potentia, pro debito namum arripuerit, 823.—duplex camlury fit in curia et in ecclesia, 824.—siquis rete miserit in aquam non suam absque licentia, 830.—siquis in terra alterius absque licentia trituratorium paraverit, 830.—siquis super publicam viam regis arborem fregerit, 831.—siquis sine licentia equum alicujus equitaverit, 834.—reddetur pro cane necato vel a fure sublato, 844.—siquis portet ignem de domo aliqua sine licentia possessoris ignis, 852.

Vide etiam nomina delictorum.

CAMPORUS EDIFICATOR: Debet habere a sylvano hæredem tria edificiis ligna, 787.**CANCELLARIA:** Pretium quod pro redemptione dignitatis datur, 781, 848.**CANCELLARIUS:**

Ejus sedes in aula regis in tribus festis principalibus, 772, 809, 818, 855.—debet jurare propter desertum regis, 775.—leges de cancellario, 780, 781.—debet terminare pro curia, et terminos jurando confirmare, 787, 817, 829.—libera villa, ubi sit cancellarius, medonem pro cœna regali reddet, 790, 815.—mensura cœnæ regalis quam cancellarius dat, 790.—merces filie ejus, 797, 827, 832, 861.—ejus ebedyw, 797, 849.—ejus portio de ebedyw villani regis, 797, 849.—optimates non habent cancellarium, 797, 849.—ejus portio de ebedyw exulis vel advenæ cui rex seu dominus terram dederit, 798, 849.—non debet constitui super liberum virum, 815, 848.—ejus pretium, 825.—ejus injuria, 825.—debet custodire desertum regis donec rex faciat de eo suam voluntatem, 830.—dabit libram pro redemptione cancellariæ suæ, 848.—non participat cum rege de tunc et prit, 848.—habebit tertiam partem de lucro regis a villanis, 848.—nil habebit de liberis hominibus, 848.—aletur a rege cum tribus hominibus, aut eliget domicilium, 849.

Vide etiam KEGHELLAUR.

CANDELA. *Vide CANDELARIUS. ILLUMINATOR.***CANDELARIUS:**

Officialis curiæ, 771, 808, 854.—debet stare ante regem in aula, 772, 809, 855.—ejus refugium, 773, 856.—leges de candelario, 847.

Vide etiam ILLUMINATOR.

CANIS: Leges de canibus, 777, 785, 786, 798, 799, 800, 802, 813, 814, 816, 837, 840, 841, 842, 844, 859, 862.

Vide etiam nomina canum, et CERVUS.

CANONICUS:

Nemo Menevensis antistitem seu episcopum sine ipso presente vel suis canonicis judicabit, 794, 815.—portio canonicorum de mulctis pro pugna extra cimiterium, 824.

CANTATUS. *Vide BARDUS. CARMEN. MUSICUS PRIMARIUS. POETA FAMILIÆ.***CANTREDUS:** Termini ad respondendum, &c. pro actione in eodem vel alio cantredo, 851.**CANTREF (pagus):** Terminus ad judicandum in uno cantref de homicidio, 820.

Vide etiam PAGUS.

- CAPPELLA**: Debet constitui ad opus regis a villanis suis, 791, 816.
- CAPPELLANUS**: Hospitium sacerdotis et clericorum est domus capellani, 774, 810, 857.
- CAPER**:
Reddetur pro furto capreoli, 845.—si captus sit in præda, regis erit, 845.—si pergeret ad segetes, 861.
Vide etiam CAPRA. CAPREOLUS.
- CAPILLI**:
Siquis manu aliquem per capillos arripuerit, 792, 825.—siquis aliquem traxerit per capillos, et depilationem fecerit, 825.
- CAPITULA CORONÆ**: Officium vicecomitis de eis, 864, 865.
Vide etiam nomina delictorum, et PLACITA.
- CAPRA**:
Leges de capris, 806, 835.—si inventa sit in tritico vel in siligine, 807.—quatuor denarii sine elevatione reddentur pro capra, 843.—reddetur pro furto capreolæ, 845.—ejus pretium, 862.
Vide etiam CAPER. CAPREOLA.
- CAPREÆ**:
Venatio capreæ est libera, 785, 815.—ejus pretium, 785.—canis qui primus capream ceperit tantum habeat, 785, 844.
Vide etiam CANIS. CERVA. CERVUS.
- CAPREOLA**:
Quatuor denarii sine elevatione reddentur pro ea, 843.—capra reddetur pro furto capreolæ, 845.
- CAPREOLUS**: Caper reddetur pro furto capreoli, 845.
- CAPREUS**: Erit canis domestici præ leporariis et molossis si prius captus sit ab eo, 841.
- CAPTIVA FEMINA**:
Ejus sayrhaed, 792, 793, 826.—siquis captivam aliquis prægnantem fecerit, 826.
Vide etiam ANCILLA. CAPTIVUS.
- CAPTIVA VILLA**: Erit libera, et omnes homines in ea, si habeat a domino licentiam ecclesiam edificare et in cimiterio ejus corpora sepelire, 842.
- CAPTIVUS**:
Ejus refugium, 773, 810.—pretium ejus sanguinis, 782.—agressio publica, insidia, et timor injectus negabuntur a quinquaginta hominibus sine captivo, 782.—si captivus liberum percusserit, 792, 826.—si liber captivum percusserit, 792.—leges de captivis, 792, 793, 826.—pretium captivi de ultramarinis partibus, 793, 825.—pretium captivi ex hac insula, 794, 825.—munus fabri curiæ de homine in vinculis posito, 817.—ejus sarhaet, 825.—quinque homines sine captivo furtum suis negabunt, 835.—liber erit, si officialis curiæ fiat, 842.—refugium habebit in nullo loco, 852.
Vide etiam CAPTIVA VILLA. CARCER. VILLANUS.
- CAPTUS**: Munera janitoris et fabri curiæ de quolibet capto et in vinculis posito, 778, 817.
Vide etiam PRISO.
- CAPUT**:
Nil reddi debet pro sanguine capitis tiniosi, 782.—siquis percussus in capite suo, 792, 820, 843.—siquis mittat manum in capite alicujus per iram, 792.
Vide etiam CAPILLI. FACIES.
- CAPUT GENTIS vel GENERIS**:
De negatione et receptione filii vel filii, 785, 840.—debet reddere domino suo viginti solidos annualim, 793.—ejus galana, 793.—leges de dignitate capitis generis, 838.
Vide etiam CEPHAS. GENARCHA. PRÆFECTUS GENERIS.
- CARCER**: Munus janitoris de quolibet in carcere posito, 778, 817.
Vide etiam CATHENA. VINCULA.
- CARDIGAN**: Habet vicecomitem, 863.
- CARLIOLENSIS EPISCOPUS**: Codicem legum Wallicarum contulit, 862.
- CARMEN**:
Dicitur esse coopertum in curia antequam ostendatur regi, 786.—officium musici primarii et bardii familiaris cum rex voluerit carmen audire, 813, 859.—officium poetæ et bardii familiaris cum regina voluerit audire carmina in camera sua, 813, 859.—si poeta venerit ad regem, optimatens, vel ad villanum causa extorquendi aliquid ab eis, 817.—musicus primarius primo debet cantare in aula, 818.
Vide etiam BARDUS. MUSICUS PRIMARIUS. POETA.
- CARO**:
Delicta quæ negabuntur ab hominibus a carne abstinens, 782, 796, 801, 820, 828.—pretium animalis cujus caro non comeditur, 804.—de furto carnis animalis, 838.—frustum carnis centum eventorum, 838.—siquis bestiam cujus caro comeditur in terra non sua mortuam invenerit, 844.
Vide etiam nomina animalium, et CENA.
- CARRIFRACTUS**: Lex de eo, 843.
- CARRUM**: De dadanhud cum carro, 832.
Vide etiam DADANHUD. KARRUM.
- CASEUS**. *Vide CIBUS. CENA.*
- CASTEL ARCOEL seu CASTELL ARCOYL**: Galana præpositi, 845.
- CASTRÆ REGIS**: Debent edificari a villanis, 791, 816.
- CASTRATIO**: Pro vi illata feminae soli ambulanti, 828.
- CASTRATUS EQUUS**: Ejus pretium, 605.
Vide etiam EQUUS.
- CATALLA**:
Officium coronatoris de catallis felonum et culpabilium, 865.—breve de debito, si catalla exigantur, 867.—quomodo causæ de catallis terminari debent, 869, 870, 872.
- CATHENA**: Pretium cathenæ in qua incarcerantur homines, 837.
Vide etiam CARCER. VINCULA.
- CATTUS**:
Leges de catto, 835.—ejus pretium, 862.
Vide etiam MURILEGUS.
- CATULUS**: Pretium catuli domestici, 798.
Vide etiam nomina canum, et CANIS.
- CAUSA**:
Nullus de ministris curiæ potest procrastinare causam alterius, 814.—qui jurando in verbis cadat causam non amittet donec tertio ceciderit, 849.—consuetudo "Qui cadit a syllaba cadit a tota causa," non observabitur, 869.
Vide etiam CALUMNIA. LIS.
- CELLA**: Dispensator vel asecla debet habere potestatem in ea, 775, 811.
- CENTUM EVENTA**: Frustum carnis centum eventorum, 838.
- CEPHAS**:
Debet reddere viginti solidos domino suo annualim, 793.—officiales dignitates gentis erunt in ejus potestate, 793.—filius suus vel consanguineus, cui dignitatem deserit, domino reddet viginti solidos, 793.—ejus galana, 793.
Vide etiam CAPUT GENTIS. GENARCHA. PRÆFECTUS GENERIS.
- CERA**:
Quomodo dividitur, 779, 815.—qui examen apium invenerit et domino monstraverit ceram habebit, 849.
- CEREBRUM**. *Vide CAPUT. INJURIA. MEMBRA. PLAGA.*
- CERTATIO**:
Si duo de ministris regis certaverint, 819.—si homo regis vel episcopi in terra ecclesiæ conflictum fecerit, 832.
Vide etiam DIRU. PUGNA.

CERVA:

Ejus pretium, 799, 814, 845, 859.—pretium ejus pellis, 800.

Vide etiam VENATIO.

CERVISIA:

Mensura potus dispensatoris, 775, 811.—libera villa, in qua non sit officium, cervisiam reddet pro cena regali, 790.—libera villa, ubi est officium, reddet quatuor dolia cervisiae si desit medo vel mulsum, 790, 815.—quantum manoria domino reddet pro unaquaque particula quam continet, 790, 838.—particula terrae reddet dolium cum dono cibi, 790.—mensura potus quem faber curiae, praeco, et pincerna debent habere de curia, 841, 847.—mensura potus armigeri, 857.—inquirendum est in turno vicecomitis de assisa cervisiae non observata vel infracta seu de rege subtracta, 864, 865.

CERVUS:

Nihil reddetur pro jaculo contra cervum, 786, 840.—ejus pretium, 799.—siquis cervum regis multaverit, 799.—leges de cervis, 799, 800, 814, 859, 860.—quando erunt in cervo regalia fereula, 815.—bos reddetur pro furto cervi, 845.

Vide etiam VENATIO. VENATOR.

CESPEA: De aratione terrae sterquilinio colendae, sine cespite, 831.

CESTRIA: Vicecomes de Fflynt habuit sub se terram usque ad villam Cestriae, et intendit justituario et respondit ad scaccarium Cestriae, 863.

CHLAMYD: Dispensator debet habere chlamydem praefecti familiae in tribus festis, 775.

Vide etiam INDUMENTA. VESTIMENTA. VESTIS.

CHORUS: De delatione furti in ostio chori, 789, 821.

Vide etiam ECCLESIA.

CHRISTUS: Pretium sanguinis Christi, 789, 825.

CIBUS:

Leges de dono cibi a villanis, 790, 791, 816.—officium asseclae quoad cibum apponendum in aula, 811, 841, 857.—accipitrarius, cum ceperit quasdam aves, cibum de rege ter habebit, 812.—siquis det cibum alicui interdicto in curia vel in ecclesia, 845.—assecla potestatem habebit super cibum camerarum, 847.—vigil debet habere cibum de curia, 848.

Vide etiam nomina officialium, et CIENA. REFECTIO.

CICATRIX: Tres cicatrices conspicuae, et earum pretium, 791, 792, 825, 899.

CIMELIA GENERIS: Tria, 788.

CIMETERIUM:

Delatio furti debet esse cum juramento in ostio cimiterii, 789, 821.—ejus ostium est locus pro reponendis telis, 786, 841.—muleta pro pugna in cimiterio vel extra cimiterium matricis ecclesiae, 824.

Vide etiam ECCLESIA.

CINCTURA BRACCARUM: Ejus pretium, 851.

CINGULA: Ejus pretium, 850.

CINGULUM vel CINGULUS:

Ejus pretium, 851.—pretium cotis cingulo, 851.

CIPHUS. *Vide SCYPHUS.*

CIPPUS: Ejus pretium, 802.

CIRNEA: Ejus pretium, 802, 836.

CITATIO:

Lex de citatione contempta, 830, 849.—debet esse in quolibet placito, 844.—de citatione praepositi, 849.

Vide etiam CONTUMACIA. SUMMONITIO.

CITHARA:

Pretium citharae regis, 817.—rex debet dare citharam poetae familiae, 818.

Vide etiam LYRA.

CLAVES SAPIENTIAE: Septem, 844.

CLERICUS:

Hospitium clericorum regis, 774, 810, 857.—si dominus villani patiatur ut clericus fiat et ordinetur, 785, 816, 842.—abbates Teylau, Teuledauc, Ymaelis, et Degenman tenentur esse clerici, 794, 839.—de filiis clerici natis antequam et postquam pater presbiteratus ordinem acceperit, 832.—non debet venire ad turnum vicecomitis, 864.

CLYPEUS:

Rex habebit de praeda clypeos, 817.—quatuor sunt clypei qui defendunt hominem de calumnia latrocinii, 842.

CO-ARATIO: De co-aratione, 801, 831.

COCCUS vel COCUS. *Vide COQUEUS.*

CIENA et COENALIS NUMMUS: Leges de cena reddenda regi, et de partitione coenalis nummi, 775, 776, 787, 790, 809, 811, 815, 838, 847, 855, 857, 858, 860.

Vide etiam nomina officialium, et CIBUS.

COGNATUS:

Si filius amittat hereditatem suam ex parte patris pro ultione cognati suae matris, 829.—cognati hominis ab exilio reversi praemium servandae hereditatis habebunt, 830.—reprobatio testis pro cognati occisione, 839.—qui se nescit cognatione proximum, nec tamen negat, reddet denarium luceae vice galanas, 840.—gens non reddet injuriam cum cognato delinquente dum ipse quicquam boni habuerit, 848, 850.

Vide etiam GENUS. GENUS.

COITUS:

Qui coitum fecerit cum conjuge alius viri, totum restituet sayrhaed, 796, 827.—licet faminae virum suum relinquere si cum ea coire non possit, 827.

Vide etiam CONCUBITUS.

COLLOQUIA: Rex debet tria secreta colloquia sine iudice habere, 786, 852.

COLUMBA: Inquirendum est in turno vicecomitis de capientibus columbas volantes de columbariis, 864.

COLUMNA LEGIS vel JURIS:

Tres, 781, 782, 783, 819, 821, 846, 847, 858.—nemo debet judicare nisi eas sciat, 812, 821, 858.

Vide etiam FURTEM. GALANAS. HOMICIDIUM. INCENDIUM.

COMBUSTIO:

Si trituratorium comburatur, 783, 789.—siquis terram alienam tenuerit per tres vel quatuor generationes, in eadem patria cum eis qui eam debent habere, sine domus combustione, &c., 789, 830.—de combustione domus, 801.

Vide etiam DOMUS. IGNIS. INCENDIUM.

COMITATUS (i. e. sequela):

De comitatu regis, 772, 809, 855.—pretium cornu regis quod semper habet in comitatu suo, 812.

COMITATUS (i. e. divisio terra):

Coronatores comitatum erunt in Wallia, 863.—modus tenendi comitatum, 863, 864.—natisse nove disseisinae et mortis antecessoris non debent capi nisi in propriis comitatibus, 869.—placitant de minori debito quam quadraginta solidis in comitatu sine brevi et per breve, 870.—transgressiones, unde damna non excedunt quadraginta solidos, placitantur coram vicecomite in comitatu, 871.

COMMERCIIUM:

Si fidejussor pro debitore fatetur esse in commercio, 824.—nullum commercium est sine fide vel fidejussore, 824.

COMMISSIO: Justitarii ad sessiones tenendas, 866.

COMMODATIO:

Quantum uxor optimatis aut villani potest commodare, 796.—si equus commodatus fuerit causa cundi ad locum nominatum, et ille cui commodatus

COMMODATIO—cont.

est alio ierit, 805.—si equus commodatus fuerit alicui, et injuriam receperit, 805.

Vide etiam ACCOMMODATIO. MUTUUM.

COMMOTUS:

Terminus legalis in uno commoto ad iudicandum de homicidio, 820.—maer debet habere villanum quem elegerit in commoto, ut teneat domum suam per annum, 848.—coronatores et ballivi commotorum in Wallia, et eorum officium, 863, 865.—vicecomes faciet turnum suum in singulis commotis suis bis in anno, 864, 865.—inquirendum est in turno vicecomitis de subtractione sectarum commotorum, 865.

Vide etiam BALLIVUS. CORONATOR.

COMMUNA PARTURÆ:

Breve novæ disseisinae de communa pasturæ, 866.—processus istius brevis, 868.

COMPACTOR: Credendum est ejus verbo de compacto suo, 828.

COMPANAGIUM. *Vide CIBUS. CENA. PRECO.*

COMPES:

Ejus pretium, 802, 837.—compedes equi furtim eripere est affinium furti, 847.

COMPROBATIO: Si alicui homicidium imponitur, et non est ei titulus comprobandi, 843.

COMPULSIO: Non debet exerceri in præpositum, 849.

CONCUBINATUS: Conjunctio immunis, 842.

CONCUBITUS: Licet feminae virum suum relinquere si cum ea concumbere non possit, 796.

Vide etiam CANTUA.

CONCUPISCENTIE MULCTA: Præcipuum uxoris, 841.

CONFECTOR MEDONIS:

Officialis curiæ, 771, 834.—ejus refugium, 773, 809, 856.—leges de confectore medonia, 847.

Vide etiam MIXTOR POCULORUM.

CONFESSIONES: Tres quæ non debent celari, 841.

CONFLATORICUS: De igne domus conflatorii, 783.

Vide etiam FABRICA.

CONJUNCTIONES: Novem immunes, 842.

CONJUX. *Vide FEMINA. MULIER. UXOR.*

CONNUBIUM: Immunis conjunctio, 842.

CONSANGUINEUS: Cephas gentis, qui dignitatem consanguineo suo dederit, vel ille qui eam susceperit, reddet domino viginti solidos, 793, 838.

Vide etiam COGNATUS. GENA. GENUS.

CONSISTORIUM: Tres loci legales cuilibet lanceæ in consistorio, 852.

CONSOBRINUS: Terra debet dividi inter consobrinos, 788, 830.

CONSTRUCTOR: Ejus debita de tributo regis, 818.

CONTEMPTUS:

Siquis citatus questiones contempserit, 830.—tres contemptus domini, 853.

Vide etiam CITATIO. CONTUMACIA. SUMMONITIO.

CONTINENS. *Vide MULIER.*

CONTRACTUS:

Officium vicecomitis de contractu non observato, 863.—processus quoad varios contractus, 870, 871.—lex et consuetudo Walliæ de contractibus probandis servantur, 872.

Vide etiam COMMERCIIUM. CONVENTIO.

CONTRACTATIO: Siquis uxorem alius viri contractaverit, 796, 827.

CONTUMACIA:

Siquis, in iudicio compulsus, dandi rationes durus fuerit, et invitus, 843.—siquis in curia domini juri mare negaverit, 846.

Vide etiam CITATIO. CONTEMPTUS. CURIA. SUMMONITIO.

CONTUMELIA:

Tres contumeliæ cadaveris, 786, 841.—mulcta pro contumelia sacerdoti illata, 878.—si viro suo mulier verbum contumeliosum irrogaverit, 827.

CONTUSIO: Siquis alii contusionem fecerit, 792, 826.

CONVENTIO:

Nulla societas sine conventionione, 845.—breve de conventionione, 867.—processus brevis de conventionione, 870.—lex et consuetudo Walliæ de conventionibus servantur, 872.

Vide etiam COMPACTOR. CONTRACTUS.

CONVICIUM: Una de quatuor oppressionibus sapientiæ, 842.

CONVIVIUM:

Siquis cum uxore alius viri in convivio rem turpem habuerit, 796, 827.—faber curiæ debet habere primos potus in convivio, 817.—pincerna poculum legale in convivio sumet, 847.—licet maer tres homines in convivio in aula regis habere, 848.

CO-OPERTA: Tria in curia, 786.

COQUINA:

Officium dispensatoris, vel asseclæ, quoad coquinam, 774, 775, 810, 811, 857.—ministri curiæ libere possunt in eam intrare, 778.—villani regis coquinam ad opus regis edificabunt, 791, 816.

Vide etiam POPINA.

COQUI: Eorum portio cenalis nummi, 790.

COQUUS:

Officialis curiæ, 771, 808, 854.—ejus refugium, 773, 809, 856.—leges de coquo, 779.—ejus portio cenalis nummi, 790.—debet habere pelles ovium et caprarum de popina, et fragmina de caldario, 815.

CORIUM: Leges de coriis, 775, 776, 777, 778, 781, 800, 811, 814, 815, 817, 833, 857, 860, 864.

Vide etiam nomina officialium, et PELLIS.

CORNU:

Cornu regis euntis in exercitum differt fidejussorem et debitorem, 784, 824.—pretium trium cornuum regis, 785, 812, 858.

Vide etiam nomina officialium, et POTUS. RECTIO.

CORONA: Juramento æstimari debet, 851.

Vide etiam CAPITULA CORONÆ. PLACITA.

CORONATOR:

In quolibet commoto unus erit adminus, 863, 865.—ejus officium quoad comitatum tenendum, 864.—ejus officium de placitis coronæ, 865.—ejus officium cum latro vel homicida, vel alius malefactor, fuerit ad ecclesiam, 865, 866.—breve de coronatore eligenda, 868.—si deforcians, in assisa mortis antecessoris, objiciat quod antecessor petentis feloniam coram coronatore confessus fuerit, 869.

CORPUS: Malefactoris non potest redimi pro tribus causis, 844.

Vide etiam CADAVER. INJURIA. MEMBRA. PLAGA.

CORRIGIATI CALCEI: Eorum pretium, 850.

CORUBUS (corybus?): Ejus pretium, 862.

CORVUS: Non debet occidi in terra alius sine licentiâ, 786.

CORVILUS: Ejus pretium, 800, 837, 862.

COS CINGULO: Ejus pretium, 851.

COTHURNI: Eorum pretium, 851.

COWIL, COWYL, COWYLL vel COWYLLM, &c. (antipherna):

Non potest auferri mulieri, licet per culpam suam dimissa sit a viro suo, 827.—commune erit inter virum et uxorem si uxor voluntatem suam de illo non statim fecerit, 827.—filie poetæ camera, 848.

Vide etiam ANTIPHERNA.

CRANIUM. *Vide CAPUT. INJURIA. MEMBRA. PLAGA.*

- CRATER**: Ejus pretium, 802.
- CRATES**: Earum pretium, 802.
- CREDIBILES**: Novem sunt quorum dictis credendum est, 823.
Vide etiam TESTIS.
- CREDITOR**: Absque die præfixo, debitor solvere debet cum creditori placuerit, 849.
Vide etiam DEBITOR. FIDEJUSSOR.
- CRIBRUM**: Ejus pretium, 802, 837.
- CRIMEN**: Falsa imputatio criminis est infamia mulieris, 841.
- CRUCIFIXIO**: Advena de longe veniens pro latrocinio cibi infra tres dies non debet crucifigi, 843.
- CRUTHIN**: Erit sub vicecomite de Caernarvon, 863.
- CRUX**:
Debet poni et deponi a keghellaur, 848.—*crucem* frangere est contemptus domini, 853.
- CULTELLUS**:
De furto cultelli hospitis, 822.—ejus pretium, 838.
- CULTER**:
Erit filii junioris, mortuo patre, 788, 830.—si datus fuerit a patre in pignore, semper potest redimi, 788, 830.—ejus pretium, 837.—pretium cultri popinari, 831.
Vide etiam COARATIO.
- CUPPA**: Pretium cuppæ unius ligni, 802.
- CURIA**: Leges de curia regis et de curiis justitiæ, 771, 776, 781, 784, 786, 787, 789, 794, 797, 808, 809, 811, 812, 815, 817, 818, 819, 821, 824, 829, 841, 846, 851, 852, 854, 858, 859.
Vide etiam nomina officialium, et MINISTRI. OFFICIALES.
- CURIALES**:
Judex curiæ designabit eorum jura et dignitates, 776, 777.—mercedes filiarum curialium qui non sunt supremi, 797, 832.—eorum ebedyw, 797.—jus medici curialis si jussu regis aliquem curialem vulneratum sanaverit, 818.
Vide etiam nomina curialium, et CURIA. MINISTRI. OFFICIALES.
- CURSUS AQUÆ**:
Inquirendum est in turno vicecomitis de cursu aquæ diverso, 864.—breve de cursu aquæ diverso potest terminari per assisam, 868.
- CUSTODIA**:
Qui diu peregre fuerit, vel in exilio, dabit pretium pro custodia patrimonii sui, 789.—de custodia ante perditionem, 842.—de custodia hospitis, 842.—inquirendum est in turno vicecomitis de custodiis subtractis a jure regali, 865.
Vide etiam HOSPES.
- CUSTOS**: Si custos amiserit depositum, 845, 851.
Vide etiam DEPOSITARIUS. DEPOSITUM.
- CUSTOS PORTÆ**:
Ejus refugium, 856.—refugium janitoris camere est usque ad custodem portæ, 856.
Vide etiam JANITOR. PORTARIUS. PORTITOR.
- D.**
- DA RHESUS, JOANNES**: Medicinæ doctor, 862.
- DADANHUD, DADANHUT, DADANUS, &c.** *Vide POSSESSORIA ACTIO.*
- DAMNA GENERIS**: Tris, 819.
- DAMDVNG, DAMTUNG, &c.**: Dominus animalis, quod caret legali pretio, debet habere damdvng de eo, 814.
Vide etiam nomina rerum, et JURAMENTUM.
- DAPIFER AULÆ vel DAPIFER**:
Officialis curiæ, 808.—ejus refugium, 809.
Vide etiam SERVITOR AULÆ.
- DAUNSWYT (donum cibi)**. *Vide CIBUS. DONUM.*
- DEBITOR et DEBITUM**: Leges de debitore et de solutione debitorum, 784, 823, 824, 846, 849, 850, 851, 852, 867, 869, 870, 872.
Vide etiam FIDEJUSSOR.
- DECEMMAN**:
Domus episcopalis in Dimetia, 839.—abbas Decemman tenetur esse clericus, 839.—de ebedyw abbatis, 839.
Vide etiam DEGENMAN.
- DECIMÆ**: Sacerdotis familiæ, 818.
- DECIMUS DENARIUS**: Tribus debetur, 841.
- DECIPULA**: Non ponetur in terra sine licentia prepositi, 845.
- DEFUNCTI DOMUS**. *Vide DOMUS DEFUNCTI.*
- DEGENMAN**:
Domus episcopalis in Dimetia, 794.—abbas Degemman tenetur esse clericus, 794.—de ebedyw abbatis, 794.
Vide etiam DECEMMAN.
- DEHEUBARTH (Suth Wallia)**: Galanas hominis de Powys ab homine de Deheubarth, 793.
- DEILO, LLAN**. *Vide LLAN DEILO.*
- DELATIO**: Furti, 783, 821, 822.
- DEMETIA**: Galanas prepositorum Demetia, 845.
Vide etiam DIMETIA.
- DENARIUS**:
Tribus debetur decimus denarius, 841.—duodecies redduntur quatuor denarii sine elevatione, 842, 843.
- DENARIUS LANCEÆ**. *Vide LANCEA.*
- DENS**:
Nil debet reddi pro sanguine dentium, 782.—pretium dentis, 791, 792, 825.
- DEPILATIO**: Siquis alii fecerit depilationem, 825.
Vide etiam CAPILLI. CAPUT.
- DEPOSITARIUS et DEPOSITUM**: Leges de illis, 784, 845, 850, 851.
Vide etiam CUSTOS.
- DEPRÆDATIO**:
Pro homicidio, 825.—siquis juri stare negaverit, 846.
Vide etiam PRÆDATIO.
- DESSERTUM**:
Prepositus et cancellarius debent jurare propter desertum regis, et illud custodire, 775, 780, 830, 839.—est equus sarcinarius vel summarius regis, 790, 816.—puella dicitur desertum regis esse, 816.
- DEWETH (Dimetia)**: Septem domus episcopales in ea, 794.
Vide etiam DEMETIA. DIMETIA.
- DEULYDOG, LLAN**. *Vide LLAN DEULYDOG.*
- DEXTRALES**, 771, 854.
- DEXTRARIUS**:
Præfectus equisonum debet habere sellam et frænum dextrarii regis, 777.—villanus non potest dextrarium vendere sine licentia domini sui, 785, 816.—si dextrarius furto sit sublatus vel occisus, 805.—pretium ejus caudæ, pedis, oculi, et auris, 805, 834.—nil reddetur si dextrarius necaverit animal, 806.—ejus pretium, 834.
Vide etiam EQUUS.
- DICTUM**: Novem sunt quorum dictis credendum est, 823.
Vide etiam TESTIS. VERBUM.
- DIES LIMITIS**: Novem, 842.
- DIGITUS**: Ejus pretium, 791, 825.
- DIGNITAS**: Leges de dignitatibus, 790, 792, 811, 812, 825, 829, 830, 838, 848, 851, 854, 857, 858, 859.
Vide etiam nomina officialium, et CURIA. CURIALES. MINISTRI. OFFICIALES.

- DIMETIA:**
 Pretium praefectorum Dimetiae, 782.—septem sunt domus episcopales in ea, 794, 839.—*ebedyw* abbatum ejus, 794, 839.
Vide etiam DEMETIA.
- DINEWR:**
 Injuria regis Dinewr, 808, 817.—est sub rege Sudwallie, 817.
Vide etiam DYNEWER.
- DIRU, DIRVY, DIRWI, DIRWY, DYRUV, DYRWY, &c.** (*mulcta publica*): Solvendum est propter multimoda delicta, 775, 777, 789, 790, 792, 795, 798, 799, 800, 813, 814, 815, 816, 818, 820, 824, 826, 827, 830, 832, 844, 852, 858, 860.
Vide etiam nomina delictorum, et MULCTA.
- DISCEPTATIO:** Novem verba disceptationis, 842.
- DISCUS:** Ejus pretium, 802, 837.
Vide etiam PATINA.
- DISPENSATOR:**
 Officialis curiae, 771.—si quis pacem frangat postquam dispensator in tribus festis refugium proclamaverit in aula, 772.—ejus refugium, 773.—ejus injuria, 774.—ejus pretium, 774.—ejus hospitium, 774.—ejus officium, 774.—ejus portio de *dyruy* si forisfacientem ceperit in aula, 774.—leges de dispensatore, 775.—dabit coria praefecto equisonum, 776.—dabit potum praefecto venatorum, 777.—ubicumque sacerdos, dispensator, et iudex sunt, ibi erit dignitas curiae, 781.
Vide etiam ASSECLA.
- DISPENSATOR REGINE:**
 Officialis curiae, 771.—ejus refugium, 773.
Vide etiam ASSECLA REGINE.
- DISSEISINA.** *Vide* NOVA DISSEISINA. TERRA.
- DIVISA:** Inquirendum est in turno vicecomitis de ammentibus vel corruptentibus divisa, 864.
Vide etiam LIMES. TERMINUS.
- DIVISIO:**
 De divisione terrarum, 788-790, 851.—loca in quibus lex dividit, 807, 840.
Vide etiam LIMES. TERMINUS.
- DIVORTIUM:**
 Est mutatio sine spe reversionis, 786, 844.—leges de divortio, 794-797, 828, 829.—status uxoris ubi vir divortium fecerit, 841.
Vide etiam MULIER. SEPARATIO. UXOR, &c.
- DOLABELLA:** Ejus pretium, 802, 836.
- DOLABRA vel DOLABRUM:**
 Faber curiae pretium laboris sui pro dolabro habebit, 780, 817.—ejus pretium, 802, 836.
- DOLIUM:**
 Continet quatuor modia vel octo amphoras, 790.—dolum cervisae eorundem longitudinis et latitudinis est ut dolum medonis, 790.—ejus pretium, 802, 837.—mensura doli mellis cum caena regali reddendi, 815.
Vide etiam CIBUS. CAENA.
- DOLUS REGIS:** Pro eo hereditatem suam homo debet amittere, 789.
- DOMESTICA:** Ejus sarhaet, 826.
Vide etiam ANCILLA. CAPTIVA FEMINA.
- DOMESTICUS CANIS:**
 Pretium catuli vel canis domestici, 798, 799, 813, 859.—si ceperit leporem, capream, vel vulpem antequam leporarii vel molossi ceperint eos, 841.—quatuor denarii sine elevatione pro cane domestico redduntur, 842.
Vide etiam CANIS.
- DOMICENIUM:**
 Si familiares regis venerint in domicenio ad domum villani, 780.—non debet constitui super liberum virum, 781, 815, 848.—donum ciborum in autumno erit sine domicenio, 791, 838.—princeps venatorum et venatores debent habere domicenium apud villanos regis, 860.
- DOMICILIA:**
 Duodecim in terra modii, 790.—duodecim in particula, 829.—praepositi et cancellarii, 849.
Vide etiam HOSPITIUM.
- DOMINA:**
 Domina principalis debitoria debet accipi fidejussor, 784.—*progressus* equorum domine, 791.
Vide etiam REGINA.
- DOMINIUM:** Si vir hereditarius, qui fuerit in alio dominio, ad propria semel revertetur, 786, 844.
- DOMINUS:** Leges de juribus suis, &c., 781, 783, 785, 786, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 796, 797, 798, 799, 812, 813, 814, 816, 820, 821, 826, 827, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 814, 846, 849, 851, 852, 853, 858, 860, 861.
Vide etiam jura domini, et REG.
- DOMINUS HIBERNIAE,** 863.
- DOMUS:** Leges de pretio, edificatione, combustione, fractione, &c. domorum, 789, 785, 789, 801, 816, 820, 830, 831, 836, 841, 850, 851, 860, 861, 864.
Vide etiam IGNIS. INCENDIUM.
- DOMUS ALBA.** *Vide* ALBA DOMUS.
- DOMUS DEFUNCTI:**
 Debita praecanis de domo defuncti, 780, 817.—res quas familia defuncti habebit de domo sua, 780.
- DOMUS EPISCOPALES:** Dimetiae, 794, 839.
- DONATIO:** Processus brevis quoad terram quae debet remanere alicui per formam donationis, 869, 870.
- DONUM:**
 De dono cibi, 790, 816.—regium donum quod debet rex Aberfran reddere regi Londoniae, 817, 855.—reges Walliae debent reddere regium donum regi Aberfran, 817, 855.—si actor in actione possessoria terram poscat dono et investitura domini datam, 861.
Vide etiam CIBUS. CAENA.
- DORSUALE:**
 Pretium dorsualis lintei, 850.—pretium dorsualis nexilis, 850.
- DORSUM.** *Vide* FURTUM. ONUS DORSI.
- DOS:** Leges de dote, 794, 795, 796, 797, 826, 827, 828, 841, 842, 867, 869, 871, 872.
Vide etiam AGUEDI.
- DUCES:** Ad concilium legislativum acciti, 854.
- DUELUM:** Placita de terra non habent terminari per duellum, 870.
- DUMI ET SEPIS MULIER:** Immunis conjunctio de ea, 842.
- DUGDENARIUS NUMERUS:** Quot modis dicitur in lege, 842, 843.
- DUPPLICATURA:** Non debet esse in braccis praecanis, 817.
- DUX AQUITANIAE,** 863.
- DYNEBYC,** 845.
- DYNEWER:** Injuria regis, 772.
Vide etiam DINEWR.
- DYURVT (Dinbyc):** Galanas praepositi, et pretium membrorum ejus, 845.
- DYVET vel DYVET,** 794, 839 *ter.*
Vide etiam DEMETIA. DIMETIA.

E.

- EBEDIU, EBEDIV, EBEDIW, EBEDYU, EBEDYW, &c.** (*heriotia*): Leges de heriotia, 777, 789, 790, 794, 797, 815, 816, 817, 830, 838, 839, 848, 849, 855, 860.
Vide etiam OBITUS.
- EBRIETAS:** Oppressio sapientis, 842.

ECCLESIA: Leges de ecclesia, 782, 783, 784, 785, 787, 788, 789, 797, 818, 821, 824, 829, 830, 832, 840, 841, 842, 843, 849, 851, 861, 863, 872.

Vide etiam EPISCOPALES DOMUS. EPISCOPUS.

EDERNON: Commotus est sub vicecomite de Merionnyth, 860.

EDLIO:

Leges de hærede regni, 809, 838, 855.—ejus dignitas et sedes, 818.

Vide etiam HÆRES. SUCCESSOR.

EDWARDUS: Rex Angliæ, 863.

EGWEDY. *Vide* AGUEDI. DOS.

ELEVATIO:

Quilibet homo habet elevationem in suo pretio et sarhaot, nisi exul, 793, 826.—uncie que dantur cum vaccis sunt pro elevatione, 793, 826.—duodecies redduntur quatuor denarii sine elevatione, 842, 843.

Vide etiam INJURIA. PRETIUM. SARAEU.

EMENDA:

De emenda furti sine consideratione curiæ, 864.—de emendis subtractis a jure regali, 865.

EMISSARIUS: Non tenetur animal reddere quod cum eo configendo interfecerit, 835.

Vide etiam EQUUS.

EMPTIO: Siquis nomine emptionis rem aliquam ab aliquo acceperit, et deinde ab hac vita discesserit, 824.

Vide etiam nomina animalium.

ENGLEFELD: Candreda est sub vicecomite de Fflynt, 863.

ENLYN. *Vide* COMPANIGIUM.

EPISCOPALES DOMUS vel SEDES: Septem sunt in Dimetia, 794, 839.

EPISCOPUS:

Episcopi ad concilium legislativum acciti, 771.—si homo episcopi cum homine regis certaverit in terra regis, 789, 830.—si duo homines episcopi vel abbatis in terra regis certaverint, 789, 830.—septem episcopi Dimetiae, 794, 839.—ejus sedes in aula regis in tribus festis, 818.—si in terra ecclesiæ homo episcopi conflictum fecerit, 832.—nemo Menevensis episcopum sine ipso et suis canonicis audeat judicare, 845.—episcopus Carliolensis contulit codicem Legum Wallicarum, 862.—ejus officium si in assisa mortis antecessoris deforcians petenti objiciat bastardiam, 869.—ejus officium, si defendens, contra petentem de rationabili dote, respondeat nullum legitimum matrimonium esse, 871.

EQUA: Leges de equabus, 807, 822, 834, 850, 852.

Vide etiam EQUUS.

EQUIBO vel EQUIBO REGIS:

Officialis curiæ, 771.—ejus refugium, 773, 856.—ejus injuria, 774.—ejus pretium, 774.—ejus hospitium, 774.—ejus officium, 774.—leges de equisone, 779.

Vide etiam MINISTER HABENÆ.

EQUIBO REGINÆ vel DOMINÆ:

Officialis curiæ, 771, 854.—ejus refugium, 773, 856.

Vide etiam ARMIGER REGINÆ.

EQUISONES:

Eorum hospitium, 774, 810, 857.—eorum portio de prada regis, 777, 811, 857.—eorum progressus, 777, 816.

EQUISONUM NUMMUS:

Portio dispensatoris, 775.—portio præfecti equisonum, 776.—portio assecle, 811, 857.—portio armigeri regis, 811, 857.—est quatuor denarii sine elevatione, 842.—a quibusdam non solvetur, 857.

Vide etiam ARMIGER.

EQUITANTES: Triginta sex in regis comitatu, 855.

EQUITATIO:

Loca in quibus homines abstinentes ab equitatione negabunt delicta cum delinquente, 782, 796, 801, 820, 828.—siquis equitaverit equum alienum absque licentia, 805, 834, 842.—si ad locum determinatum equus alicui præstitus fuerit et ille longius cum equo iter fecerit, 834.

Vide etiam EQUUS.

EQUUS: Leges de equis et equabus, 776, 777, 785, 786, 787, 790, 791, 804, 807, 811, 812, 816, 822, 834, 835, 838, 839, 841, 842, 843, 847, 848, 850, 852, 853, 857, 858.

ERV (acra): Ejus mensura, 831.

ESCAETA: Terra bastardi, qui mortuus fuerit sine hærede de corpore suo legitime procreato, erit escaeta, 809.

ESSONIUM: De essoniis in placitis de terra, 868.

EVANGELIUM: Baculus et evangelium debent metam facere inter terram regis et terram ecclesiæ, 788, 829, 861.

EVICTIO:

Qui violentet puellam cognoverit, evictionem det, 796, 827.—venditor quorundam animalium debet fidejuberi pro evictione pro tempore, 805, 806, 833, 834.

Vide etiam nomina animalium.

EYIONNYTH: Commotus est sub vicecomite de Caernarvon, 863.

EXAMEN. *Vide* APIS.

EXAMINATIO: De lite coram iudice, 822.

EXCEPTIO: Contra testes, 822, 823.

Vide etiam REPROBATIO. TESTIS.

EXCOMMUNICATIO:

Illorum qui leges transgressi fuerint, 771.—homo excommunicatus in nullo loco refugium habet, 852.

EXERCITUS:

Quoties rex exercitum debet habere de patria sua ad alienam, et in sua patria, 780, 815.—siquis hominem occisum in uno exercitu deneret, 782, 819.—cornu regis euntis in exercitum differt fidejussorem et debitorem, 784, 824.

Vide etiam EXPEDITIO.

EXILIUM. *Vide* EXUL.

EXPEDITIO: Debita regis a villanis et de qualibet villa rusticana propter expeditionem, 791, 816.

EXTRANEÆ: Merces ejus, 797, 827.

Vide etiam ALIENA.

EXTRANEUS: Pauper extraneus, terram regis pertransiens, est equus sarcinarius vel summarius regis, 790, 816.

Vide etiam ALIENUS.

EXUL: Leges de exilibus, et de hominibus ab exilio revertentibus, 782, 784, 789, 790, 793, 796, 817, 824, 825, 826, 828, 830, 831, 835, 845.

F.

FABER CURIÆ:

De refugio equisonis, 773, 856.—leges de fabro curiæ, 779, 780, 817.—merces filie ejus, 797, 827.—de refugio ministri habenæ, 810.—habebit mercedes filiarum aliorum fabrorum, 827.—debet habere potum de curia, 841.

FABRI: Faber curiæ habebit mercedes filiarum aliorum fabrorum, 827.

FABRICA:

Non licet villano fabricam artem discere absque licentia, 783, 816.—lex de igne fabricæ, 820, 846.—fabrica ferramentorum est statio principis, 841.

FACIÆ PRETIUM:

Indubitatum viri, 786, 841.—non potest mulieri auferri, 797.—fœmina legaliter maritata ter habebit pretium faciæ, 797, 861.

Vide etiam WYNEBWERTH.

- FACIES:** Siquis in facie alicui alapam dederit, 848.
Vide etiam CICATRIX.
- FAGUS:** Ejus pretium, 862.
- FALCO:** Ejus pretium, 798.
- FALSARI MONETE ET SIGILLI REGIS:** De iis inquirendam est in turno vicecomitis, 864.
- FALK:** Ejus pretium, 802, 898.
- FAMILIA REGIS:** Leges de ea, 772, 780, 784, 785, 791, 809, 810, 811, 812, 816, 817, 839, 848, 855, 858.
Vide etiam nomina officialium.
- FAMILIARIS:**
Hospitium familiarium regis, 774.—annuum mundus uniuscujusque familiarium, 774.—si familiares regis prædam fecerint una cum præfecto familie, 774.—si familiares regis venerint in domicilio ad domum villani, 780.—si familiaris præpositi vel optimatis occisus fuerit, 793, 845.—sarhaet et pretium familiaris Aberfrau regis, 826.—sarhaet familiaris regis, 850.
- FARINA.** *Vide CIBUS. CENA.*
- FELIS.** *Vide CATTUS. MURILEGUS.*
- FELO et FELONIA:**
Officium vicecomitis de felonis, 864, 865.—officium coronatoris de felonis, 864, 865.—de terra petenda que debet reverti post mortem tenentis felonis, 869.—si deforcians excipiat quod antecessor petentis feloniam commiserit, 870.
- FEMUR:** Siquis percutiatur ita quod os femoris fractum sit, 792, 825.
- FEODUM:** Inquirendum est in turno vicecomitis de feodis a jure regali subtractis, 865.
- FERCULA:**
Quando rex debet honorare aucupem de ferculis suis, 775, 858.—de regalibus ferculis in cervo, 814, 815.
Vide etiam nomina officialium, et CERVUS.
- FERIO.** *Vide VERBERATIO.*
- FERRUM LANCEÆ.** *Vide LANCEA.*
- FESTA:** Consuetudines usitate in tribus festis principalibus, 772, 775, 778, 809, 811, 816, 818, 841, 852, 857.
- FFLYNT:** Jurisdictio vicecomitis de Fflynt, 863.
- FIBER:**
Ad regem de jure pertinet, 785, 846.—pretium pellis fibri, 785.—ejus pretium, 814.
- FIBULA:** Ejus pretium, 851.
- FIDEJUSSIO:**
Ejus tris opprobria, 824, 841.—lex Wallie de fidejussionibus servabitur, 872.
Vide etiam FIDEJUSSOR.
- FIDEJUSSOR:** Leges de fidejussore, 788, 786, 797, 823, 824, 827, 841, 843, 846, 849, 850, 851, 852.
Vide etiam DEBITOR.
- FIDES:**
Reprobatio testis pro fide violata, 788, 839.—nullum commercium sine fide, 824.—siquis calumniatus dimittat patriam antequam fidem de illa calumnia dari faciat, 849.—licet vicecomiti fidem pauperis accipere de prosequendo clamium suum, 863.
Vide etiam PERJURIUM.
- FILIA:**
Lex de filia neganda vel recipienda, 785, 840.—si filia optimatis vel villani cum aliquo eat in rapinam et postea dimissa sit, 826.—si filia non custodiatur, ita quod stuprata fuerit, 828.
Vide etiam AMORRAGIUM. MERCES FILLE. MULIER, &c.
- FILIUS:** Leges de filiis, 783, 784, 785, 786, 788, 791, 792, 793, 823, 824, 830, 832, 836, 839, 840, 842, 844, 845, 849, 853, 855, 871.
Vide etiam FRATER.
- FIMUS:** Aratio terræ fimo in carro vecto colenda, 891.
Vide etiam STRUQUILINIUM.
- FINITIMI:** Eorum testimonium de terra, 786, 843.
Vide etiam VICINUS.
- FIRMA:** Processus brevis de conventionione quoad terram alicui dimissam ad firmam, 870.
- FLUXIO SANGUINIS.** *Vide SANGUIS.*
- FLOS:** Si arbor, de qua non crescant flores, cæsa fuerit, 837.
- FLUMEN:** Si arbor ceciderit trans flumen quod meta est inter duos dominos, 788, 830.
Vide etiam AMNIS.
- FOCALIA:** In unaquaque particula, 829.
- FOCARIUS:** In loco testium est de hæreditate, 786.
Vide etiam LAPIS FOCARIUS.
- FOCUS:** Tres foci debent cogere et facere jus pro homine non habente dominum, 849.
- FEMINA:** Leges de feminis, 784, 790, 794, 796, 818, 824, 826, 840, 861, 863.
Vide etiam FILIA. MULIER. UXOR.
- FORTIDUS ANHELITUS.** *Vide ANHELITUS.*
- FÆTUS.** *Vide ABORTIO.*
- FORPEX:** Ejus pretium, 802, 896.
- FORISFACTIO.** *Vide DIRU. CAMLUR. MULCTA.*
- FORMA DONATIONIS.** *Vide DONATIO.*
- FORSTALLA:** Inquirendum est in turno vicecomitis de forstallis, 864.—definitio vocis, 864.
- FORNAX:** Vetus fornax stat in loco testium de hæreditate, 786.
- FORUM:** Siquis cibum det homini qui interdictus fuerit in foro, 845.
- FOSSA:** Siquis fossam termini araverit, 788, 831.
- FOSSATUM:**
De fossatis factis ad nocumentum itineris publici, 864.—breve de fossato levato vel prostrato per assisas habet terminari, 868.
- FOSSEO:**
Siquis laqueum fecerit in terra aliena, et infodiat eam, 789, 830.—siquis foveam trituratorii in aliena terra sine licentia foderit, 789.—siquis terram absque licentia possessoris foderit, 821.—siquis terram alienius, aliquid in ea recondens, suffoderit, 830.—si fur domum custodis depositi foderit, et ex ea aliquid abstulerit, 851.
Vide etiam TERRA.
- FOSSOR:** Ejus acra in coaratione, 801, 861.
Vide etiam COARATIO.
- FOSSEA TRITURATORII:** Siquis eam in aliena terra sine licentia foderit, 789.
- FRACTIO DOMUS.** *Vide DOMUS.*
- FRÆNUM:** Ejus pretium, 850.
- FRATER:** Leges de fratribus, 782, 788, 797, 819, 827, 830, 832, 849, 855, 861.
Vide etiam FILIUS.
- FRAXINUS:** Si cæsa fuerit, 837.
- FRONTALE:** Ejus pretium, 850.
- FRUSTUM CARNIS:** Centum eventorum, 838.
- FUMUS.** *Vide ACCIPITER. AUCEPS.*
- FUNDAMENTUM:** Mensura fundamenti optimatis et villani, 801, 861.
- FUNIS:**
Ejus pretium, 802, 837.—siquis uxorem alicujus contrectet in ludo funis, 827.
- FUR et FURTUM:** Leges de furibus et furtis, 781, 783, 784, 786, 788, 792, 798, 799, 800, 804, 805, 806, 819, 821, 822, 824, 826, 834, 835, 838, 839, 841, 842, 844, 845, 846, 849, 851, 858, 864, 872.
Vide etiam LATRO. LATROCINIUM. ROBERIA.
- FURCA:**
Camposus ædificator debet habere a sylvano hærede duas tecti furcas, 787.—inquirendum est in turno vicecomitis de illis qui furcas sibi appropriaverint absque warranto, 865.

FUSCINULA:

Pretium fuscinarum lebetis et caldarii regis, 812, 836, 858.—pretium fuscinae caldarii optimatis, 812, 836, 858.—pretium fuscinae caldarii villani, 812, 836, 858.

G.

GALANAS (homicidium): Leges de galanas, 781, 783, 786, 787, 790, 793, 794, 819, 820, 822, 823, 827, 831, 835, 839, 840, 842, 843, 845, 847, 848, 852, 853.

Vide etiam HOMICIDIUM.

GALLICUS CANIS: Siquis oculum ejus eruerit vel caudam ejus absciderit, 799, 814.

GALLINA:

Leges de gallinis, 807, 835.—gallus non debet habere nisi novem gallinas, 807.—si gallinae pergerent ad segetes, 861.

Vide etiam GALLUS.

GALLUS:

Ejus pretium, 807, 835.—si captus fuerit in horto vel in alio loco detrimentum faciens, 807, 835.—non debet habere de jure nisi novem gallinas, 807.

GARDA. *Vide SEDES.*

GENARCHA:

Debet reddere domino viginti solidos in anno, 793.—ejus galanas, 793.

Vide etiam CAPUT GENERIS. CEPHAS. PREFECTUS GENERIS.

GENAU, LLAN. *Vide LLAN GENAU.*

GENEROSUS INGENUUS:

Merces filiae ejus, 797.—ejus ebedyw, 798.—de generoso ingenuo qui propter inopiam reliquerit hereditatem suam, et vadat ad cognatum suum, 843.

GENITALIA MEMBRA: Pretium eorum, 791, 825.

Vide etiam CASTRATIO. MEMBRA.

GENS et GENUS: Leges de gente et genere, 782, 785, 788, 790, 794, 819, 821, 828, 829, 832, 839, 840, 843, 850, 852, 853.

Vide etiam CAPUT GENERIS. CEPHAS. GALANAS. GENARCHA. PREFECTUS GENERIS.

GLADIUS:

Ejus pretium, 803, 837.—si gladius hospiti furatus sit, 822.—siquis hominem gladio percusserit, ita ut interiora appareant, 843.

GLEBA MORTUA: Hominis qui in terra alterius moritur, 798.

GORVODAUC (das): Non deliberabitur usque unum diem et annum, 824.

GOVIN. *Vide CONUPISCENTIE MULCTA.*GRADUS: Novem, 842.

GRAMINEA TERRA: Aratio terrae gramineae si sterquilinio fecundata fuerit, 831.

GRANARIUS: Si comburatur, 820.

GRAVIDITAS:

Si celata fuerit, immunis conjunctio est, 842.—novem menses graviditatis, 842.

GREX:

Grege armentorum regis est rete ejus, 785, 816.—greges vaccarum et suum vel porcorum optimatis sunt retia ejus, 785, 816.—greges vaccarum et porcorum villani sunt retia ejus, 785, 816.—tres sues in grege porcorum ejusdem pretii, 787, 835.—pretium equae de grege, 805.—de grege ovium vel agnorum capta in segete, 849.—pretium testiculorum verris gregis, 850.

Vide etiam nomina animalium, et ARMENTA.

GRISEUS. *Vide RETE. SALMO.*

LAWS, II.

GRUS:

Non debet occidi in terra alius sine licentia, 786.—si occisus vel raptus sit, 798.—debitum aucupis cum gruem interfecerit, 858.

GUERRA. *Vide BELLUM. WERRA.*

GWENEDOS: Eorum duces congregati sunt in concilio legislativo, 854.

GWYNEDOTI: Eorum sapientes congregati sunt in concilio legislativo, 771.

GWYNET: Suyrhaed hominis de Powyas ab homine de Gwynet, 793.

Vide etiam VENEDOTIA.

H.

HABITUS RELIGIONIS: Si seiscina terrae antecessoris qui habitum religionis suscepit peteretur, 868.

HEDUS:

Ejus pretium, 842.—si pergeret ad segetes, 861.

Vide etiam CAPRA.

HEREDITARIUS:

Si fuerit in alio dominio, et semel reverteretur ad propria, 786, 844.—nullus nisi secundus hereditarius potest primum expellere, 787, 831, 861.—si duo hereditarii contenderint, 787, 831, 861.—si progenies terram suam inter se non dividerit, et non sit nisi unus hereditarius solus, 789.

HEREDITAS: Leges de hereditate, 786, 788, 789, 790, 797, 823, 829, 830, 832, 843, 851, 853, 872.

Vide etiam FRATER. TERRA.

HEREDITAS MATRUM: Tres feminae quae hereditatem matrum possunt habere, 829.

Vide etiam GENS. HEREDITAS.

HERES:

Si debitor heredem, id est filium, habuerit, fidejussor querat jus suum ab eo, 784, 849.—campus aedificator a sylvano haerede tria aedificia ligna debet habere, 787.—jus filii optimatis quem villanus regis ad nutriendum suscepit, 788.—si progenies terram inter se dividerit, et ejus una pars forte defecerit, partis deserta rex erit heres, 789.—si vir et uxor insimul fuerint usque ad alterius obitum sine haerede, 794.—rex habebit substantiam exulis cui terram dederit vel advenae, qui prolem non habuerit, 798, 849.

HERES REGNI (i. e. edlig): Leges de eo, 772, 809, 818, 838, 855.

Vide etiam EDLIO. SUCCESSOR.

HABA PORCORUM:

Ejus pretium, 801, 836.—siquis eam combusserit, 801, 820.

HERIOTA: Debita principi venatorum, 860.

Vide etiam EBEDIU.

HEWEL BONUS: Filius Kadell, 854.

HEWEL DA, 859.

HIERNIE: Dominus, 863.

HIEMALIS. *Vide CIBUS. CENA. DOMUS. MANSIO.*

HIEMS: Pretium arationis unius diei in hieme, 801.

Vide etiam CIBUS. CENA.

HISPANICUS CANIS: Ejus pretium, 859, 862.

HOMAGIUM:

Quando pater filium suum ante dominum debet ducere, 840.—siquis calumniatus aliqua calumnia dimittat patriam domini antequam fidem vel fidejussorem dari faciat, 849.

HOMICIDA et HOMICIDIUM: Leges de homicidiis et homicidiis, 781, 786, 801, 808, 819, 820, 825, 832, 835, 839, 841, 843, 846, 847, 852, 853, 856, 858, 864, 865, 872.

Vide etiam GALANAS.

HOMO:

Si porci hominem interfecerint, 806.—rex debet habere hominem cum securi et equo de qualibet villa propter expeditionem, 816.—triplex sarhaet cujuslibet hominis, 817.—tres solum sunt homines, 817.—dicto domini inter suos homines credendum est, 823.—quilibet homo praeter exulem in suo pretio et sarhaet habet elevationem, 826.

Vide etiam VIR.

HOMSOKEN (*invasio domus*): Inquirendum est in turno vicecomitis de homsoken, 864.

HONORARIUM: Qui reddiderit honorarium de terra sua nil reddere debet in ebedyw, 789, 830.

HOPE: Terra de Hope erit sub vicecomite de Fflynt, 863.

HORATIUS: Carmina, 808.

HORREUM: Leges de horreis, 774, 786, 787, 791, 801, 807, 810, 816, 831, 835, 836, 843, 857, 861.

HORTUS: De animalibus captis in horto, 787, 807, 835.

Vide etiam nomina animalium.

HOSPES:

Hospites in comitatu regis, 772, 809, 855.—locus pro reponendo telo suo, 786, 841.—de rebus quae furatae hospiti non rediuntur, 822.—clypeus qui defendit hospitem de calumnia Iatrocini, 842.—novem noctes hospitis, 842.—res quas homo permissus in domo alterius non debet habere, 853.—de hospitibus, 856, 857.—inquirendum est in turno vicecomitis de hospitantibus ignotos ultra duas noctes, 864.

HOSPITIUM:

Leges de hospitibus officialium, 774, 810, 856, 857.—haeredis regis, 809, 855.—armiger regis, accipitrarius, et venator debent habere refectionem in hospitibus suis, 811, 812, 815.—potus accipitrarii deferretur ad hospitium suum, 812.—pater-familias, aceptor, et princeps venatorum debent habere cenam in hospitibus suis, 857, 858, 860.

HOSIARIUS. *Vide JANITOR. OSTIARIUS.*

HOSTIS:

De impetu contra hostem non satisfacientem, 786, 841.—negotiarum inter proditores et hostem est affinium homicidii, 846.

Vide etiam INIMICUS.

HOWEL DA, 771 bis, 799, 807, 808, 814.

Vide etiam HEWEL BONUS. HEWEL DA. HOWELUS BONUS.

HOWELUS BONUS, 771, 799, 807, 808, 822, 844 bis, 854.

Vide etiam HEWEL BONUS. HEWEL DA. HOWEL DA.

HUADEIN, LLAN. *Vide LLAN HUADEIN.*

HUMANA MEMBRA. *Vide MEMBRA.*

HUMILT, 794.

Vide etiam LLAN USYLLT.

HUTHESIUM: Inquirendum est in turno vicecomitis de huthesio levato, 864.

HWADEYN, 794.

Vide etiam LLAN HUADEIN.

HWSSILTH, 794.

Vide etiam LLAN USYLLT.

HYDRIA: Ejus pretium, 802, 837.

L**ICTUS:**

Siquis animal percusserit, et ictus ab animali super hominem ceciderit, 792.—si ictus non sponte percussus fuerit, 839.

Vide etiam VERBERATIO.

IGNIS:

Tres ignes pro quorum combustionem nil redditur, 820.—siquis ignem accenderit in domo non sua,

IGNIS—cont.

852.—siquis ignem portet de domo aliqua sine licentia poseasoris ignis, 852.—nullus debet dare ignem donec sciat quid de igne operatur, 852.

Vide etiam INCENDIUM.

IGNOTUS: Inquirendum est in turno vicecomitis de hospitantibus ignotos ultra duas noctes, 864.

ILLUMINATOR: Ejus portio caenalis nummi, 790.

Vide etiam CANDELARIUS.

IMMOBILES RES:

Breve et processus de rebus immobilibus, 869, 870.—lex et consuetudo Walliae quoad lites de rebus immobilibus servabuntur, 872.

IMPETUS: Tres impetus qui non compensabuntur, 786, 841.

IMPREGNATIO. *Vide ANCILLA. CAPTIVA FEMINA.*

IMPRISONATIO: Inquirendum est in turno vicecomitis de imprisonantibus liberos, 864.

IMPROPRIUS:

Nullus improprius expellit alium improprium, 787, 853, 861.—secundus haereditarius non expellit primum haereditarium vel improprium, 831.—unus improprius non expellit alium proprium, 831.

INCENDIUM:

Novem affinia incendii, 781, 782, 783, 819, 820, 821, 842, 846, 858.—processus contra appellatos de incendio, 864.—inquirendum est in turno vicecomitis de incendiariis et incendia feloniter facientibus, 864.—Wallenses lege Anglica de incendiis utentur, 872.

Vide etiam DOMUS. IONIS.

INCERNICULUM: Ejus pretium, 802, 837.

INDIGENA: Lex de filiis mulieris indigenae quae detur exuli, 790, 828.

INDOMITI: Rex habebit indomitos de praeda, 845.

INDUBITATA: Viri, 788, 841.

INDUMENTA:

Ministorum officialium, 771, 808.—regis quae debentur sacerdoti familiae, 775, 816.—reginae quae debentur sacerdoti ejus, 775, 816.—regis quae debentur camerario, 778, 816.—ex tribus indumentis debitor duo debet solvere, 784, 828.—reginae quae debentur camerariae, 816.—quando rex dabit indumentum medico curiae, 818.

Vide etiam VESTIMENTA.

INFAMIA:

Si foemina habens maritum de alio infametur, 796, 827.—infamia foeminae tribus modis oritur, 796.—tres infamiae foeminae, 840, 841.

INFIRMUS: Fidejussor non debet accipi quando sacerdos accipit testamentum ab infirmo, 786, 841.

Vide etiam AGER.

INFORTUNIUM:

Oportet infortunium compensare si ictus non sponte percussus fuerit, 839.—siquis lanceam miserit, et inde homo laesus fuerit, 843.—officium vicecomitis et coronatoris de morte per infortunium, 864, 865.

INFRUCTUOSA ARBOR. *Vide ARBOR.*

INGENUUS:

Ejus pretium, 793.—ejus sayrhard, 793.—si sit sub optimate cum occidatur, 793.—ejus galanas, 793.—merces filiae generosi ingenui, 797, 832.—ebedyw generosi ingenui, 798, 849.—si servus ingenuum occiderit, 843.—si ingenuus servum alterius sine causa occiderit, 843.—de illo qui propter inopiam reliquerit haereditatem suam fiet sicut de generoso ingenuo qui fuerit cum optimate, 843.

INIMICUS: Reprobatio testis propter odium inimici, 788.

Vide etiam HOSTIS.

INJURIA: Leges de injuriis, 771, 772, 773, 774, 780, 784, 786, 792, 793, 794, 796, 808, 809, 810, 812, 813, 816, 817, 818, 825, 826, 827, 838, 839, 841, 843, 848, 849, 850, 852, 853, 855, 856, 861.

Vide etiam SARAE.

INOPS: Siquis propter inopiam reliquerit hereditatem suam, 843.

INQUISITIO. *Vide ASSISA. BREVE. CORONATOR.*

INSIDIAE:

Siquis insidias fecerit, 782, 822, 832, 846.—negatio insidiarum, 782, 822.—non debent celari, sed potius ab omnibus manifestari, 786, 841.—propter insidias homo debet amittere hereditatem suam, 789, 802.—virga argentea cum scipho aureo reddetur regi pro insidiis, 841.

INTERDICTIO:

Siquis terram alicujus ex parte regis interdictam violenter araverit, 830.—siquis cibum det homini qui interdictus fuerit in foro vel placito, aut in ecclesia, 845.

INTERFECTIO: Reprobatio testis propter interfectionem alicujus, 788.

Vide etiam GALANAS. HOMICIDIUM.

INTESTINA: Siquis in latere vulneratus sit ita quod intestina appareant et exeant, 792, 825.

INVENTOR:

Siquis invenerit cervum, 800.—siquis invenerit vulpem vel immundum animal, 800, 844.—siquis invenerit suam, 800, 844.—siquis invenerit arborem fractam vel causam causa mellis, et domino monstraverit, 800, 845.—siquis bestiam cujus caro comeditur in terra non sua mortuam invenerit, 844.—de equo vel quolibet furto invento, 845.

INVESTITURA: Si actor poscat terram dono et investitura domini datam, 861.

INVIDIA: Siquis invidia hominem occiderit, 843.

ISMAEL:

Ecclesia Ismaelis est sedes episcopalis Dimetiae, 839.—abbas Ismaelis tenetur esse clericus, 839.—obediens abbatis, 839.

Vide etiam LAN YSSAN.

ITER: Inquirendum est in turno vicecomitis de faciendis muris, &c. ad nocumentum itineris publici, 864.

Vide etiam JUSTITIARIUS. VIA.

J.

JACULUM: Tria jacula pro quibus nil redditur, 786, 840.

JANITOR:

Ejus refugium, 773.—leges de eo, 778, 815, 817.—non est de numero viginti quatuor officialium, 811.—debet habere quatuor denarios de quolibet capto in vinculis sive in carcere posito, 817.

Vide etiam OSTIARIUS.

JANITOR AULAE:

Officialis curiae, 771, 854.—ejus refugium, 773, 856.

Vide etiam OSTIARIUS AULAE.

JANITOR CAMERAE:

Officialis curiae, 771, 854.—ejus refugium, 773, 856.

Vide etiam OSTIARIUS CAMERAE.

JOCOSUS LUDUS: Siquis uxorem alius viri osculatus fuerit vel contrectaverit in ludo jocosus, 796.

JOCULATOR:

Joculatores in comitatu regis, 772, 809, 855.—non debet solvere equisonis nummum pro equo suo, 777, 811, 857.—quomodo debet accipere equum a rege datum, 777.—non est occidendus, 787, 840.—galanus ejus secundum leges non est consti-

JOCULATOR—cont.

tutum, 787, 840.—progressus ministrorum jocularum de aliena patria, 791, 839.

JUDEX: Leges de iudicibus, 773, 776, 781, 789, 786, 787, 788, 812, 821, 822, 823, 829, 831, 840, 841, 842, 844, 846, 858.

JUDEX CURIAE:

Officialis curiae, 771, 808, 854.—ejus sedes, 772, 809, 855.—refugium ejus, 773, 809, 855.—injuria ejus, 773, 810, 856.—pretium ejus, 774, 810, 856.—hospitium ejus, 774, 810, 857.—debet habere sub capite suo pulvinar regis, 774, 810, 857.—leges de eo, 776, 858.—non solvet equisonum nummum, 777, 811, 857.—officium ejus quoad curiam et curiales, 777, 784, 811, 812, 821.—dignitas curiae erit ubi sacerdos, dispensator vel assecla, et iudex curiae sunt, rege absente, 781, 812, 859.—rex non potest carere iudice curiae, 784, 812.—tria secreta colloquia debet rex sine iudice habere, 786, 852.—portio ejus de nummis caenae, 811, 857.—merces ejus ab illo cujus dignitatem vel jus demonstrat, 811.—pars ejus de mercede legali aliorum iudicum, 812.—ejus praeda, 812.—siquis contradicat iudici curiae de iudicio suo, 812.—lex de equo suo, 812, 839.—officium ejus siquis contra iudicem patriae contenderit, 821.

Vide etiam JUDEX.

JUDICIUM: Leges de iudiciis, 776, 783, 786, 787, 807, 812, 820, 821, 823, 829, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 858.

JUGUM:

Modus jugi longi, 790, 829.—xviii. vel xvi. juga longitudinem acrae faciunt, et ii. latitudinem, 790, 829.—pretium jugi longi cum subjugiis suis, 837.

JURA REGALIA: Inquirendum est in turno vicecomitis de juribus regalibus subtractis, 865.

JURAMENTUM:

Lex de juramento contrario, 783, 824.—delatio furti erit cum juramento in tribus locis, 783, 821.—de renuendis testibus, 788.—dominus animalis vel rei legali pretio carentis debet habere pretium secundum juramentum suum, 814, 859.—novem dies dantur domino ad commemorandum qualiter juramentum praestiterit hominibus suis, 823, 851.—de juramento exulis, 826.—pro tribus causis fit juramentum super virum et mulierem, 828.—novem affinia conjunctionis juramenti et pacti, 842.—siquis juramento cogitur canem negare, 844.—juramentum ejus qui semel perjuraverit, vel furtum reddat, de caetero nusquam valet, 849.—res quae juramento aestimandae sunt, 851.—tempus quod datur sacerdoti ad memorandum de juramento, 851.—quaedam res juramento aestimari non debent, 851.

Vide etiam res negandas, et AESTIMATIO. JURATIO. SACRAMENTUM.

JURATA: Quaedam placita habent terminari per juratas, 868, 869–871.

JURATIO:

Quodcumque caret legali pretio, dominus ejus pro eo debet jurare, 799.—assecla pro rege debet jurare cum opus fuerit, 817.—nullus jurando, quamvis in verbis ceciderit, causam amittet donec tertio ceciderit, 849.

Vide etiam AESTIMATIO. JURAMENTUM. SACRAMENTUM. TESTIS.

JURGIUM: Jurgium ante iudicium debet nec amari nec teneri a sapiente, 841.

JUS:

Breve commune quod in aliquo casu tangit jus, et aliquo casu possessionem, 867.—processus brevis de terra unde antecessor petentis fuit semitus de jure et de feodo, 869.

Vide etiam nomina officialium, et COLUMNAE. JUDEX CURIAE.

JUSTINUS, 844.

JUSTITIARIUS:

Jurisdictione justitiarum de Snaudon, 863.—inquirendum est in turno vicecomitis de illis qui contra adventum justitiarum se subtraxerunt, et post iter ejus redierunt, 864.—commissio justitiarum ad sessiones tenendas, 866.—forma brevis ad mandatum justitiarum dirigendi vicecomiti contra sessiones, 866.—ejus officium, 868-872 passim.

JUSTITIES: Breve de justities, coram vicecomite, 867.

JUVENCA: Leges de ea, 803, 804, 833, 842.
Vide etiam BOS. VACCA.

JUVENCUS:

Ejus pretium quando debet jugum trahere, 842.—de mutatione juvenci, 846.
Vide etiam BOS.

JUVENES: In comitatu regis, 855.

Vide etiam PUER.

K.

KAMERARIA. *Vide* CAMERARIA.

KAMERARIUS. *Vide* CAMERARIUS.

KAMLVRY, KAMLVRY, &c. (*multa privati*): Siquis portet ignem de domo aliqua sine licentia possessoris ignis, 852.
Vide etiam CAMLUR.

KARRUM: Si actio possessoria alicui judicetur, et cum karro ad terram venerit, 831.
Vide etiam CARRUM. POSSESSORIA ACTIO.

KEGHELLAUR, KIGHELLAUR, KYGHELLAUR, &c. (*cancellarius*):

Ejus officium, 848.—de pretio terre et latronis interfecti nil habere debet, 848.—ejus pretium, 848.—ejus debitum de segete, amoby, et ebedyw villani fugientis, 848.—ejus injuria, 849.
Vide etiam CANCELLARIUS.

KENEU vel KENEW:

Episcopalis sedes Dimetie, 794, 839.—caret terris, 794, 839.—ab ebedyw libera est, 794, 839.

KERNERDYN: Habebit vicecomitem et consutores, 863.

KEYNON (*primus potus in convivio*): Fabri curia, 780.

KNAUC, 851.

L.

LABIA:

Sunt principalia membra hominis, 791, 825.—pretium eorum, 791, 825.
Vide etiam MEMBRA.

LAC: Pretium animalis ejus lacte homo non vescitur, 836.
Vide etiam VACCA. VITULA.

LAN YSSAN IN ROS: Episcopalis domus in Dimetia, 794.

LANA:

Breve de debito si saccum lane exigatur, 867.—breve de justities de sacco lane, 867.

LANCEA: Leges de lanceis et de lanceis denario, 780, 794, 799, 803, 815, 817, 819, 827, 840, 843, 844, 852.

LANEA INDUMENTA:

De laneis indumentis ministrorum, 771, 808, 854.—pincerna, confector medonis, candelarius, et assecla debent habere lanea vestimenta a rege, 847.—poeta camera debet habere lanea vestimenta a rege, 848.

LAPIS, LAPIS FOCARIUS, LEVIGATORIUS, META, MOLE, &c.:

Lapis focarius est mortuum testimonium de terra, 786, 843.—pretium lapidis levigatorii, 802, 836.

LAPIS—*cont.*

—pretium lapidum molte, 803, 837.—pretium lapidis metae, 831.—pretium lapidum molendini, 837.—lapis focarius est retentio limitia, 841.

LAQUEUS: Siquis laqueum fecerit in aliena terra, et infodiat eam, 789, 830.

LATRINA: Villani regis eam debent facere ad opus regis, 791, 816.

LATRO et LATROCINIUM: Leges de illis, 783, 785, 786, 790, 798, 812, 816, 822, 823, 832, 841, 842, 843, 848, 858, 865, 869, 872.
Vide etiam FUR et FURTUM.

LATUS: Siquis vulneretur in latera ita quod intestina exeant, 792, 825.

LAVATRIX vel LOTRIX:

Qui sanguinolentam fecerit episcopalem sedem reddet lavatricem de genere suo, 794, 839.—duae lavatrices reddentur in galanas prepositi Castel Arcoel, 845.—lavatrix reddetur in galanas prepositi Amiteillon Dyubyt Leureny, 845.

LEBES: Pretium lebetis regis et fuscinae ejus, 812, 836, 859.

LECTUM: De lecto expelli est infamia mulieris, 841.

LEPORARIUS: Leges de leporariis, 777, 798, 802, 813, 814, 837, 841, 859, 860.
Vide etiam CANIS.

LEPROSUS:

Si vir leprosus sit, licet uxori suae eum relinquere, 796, 827.—de ebedyw leprosum, 797.

LEPUS: Canis qui leporem primus ceperit habeat eum totum, 785, 841, 844.

LEURENY: Galanas prepositi, et pretium membrorum ejus, 845.

LEVIGATORIUS LAPIS: Ejus pretium, 802, 836.

LEX:

Res geste a concilio legislativo pro emendatione legis, 771, 808, 854.—lex Romana de numero testium, 823.

Vide etiam COLUMNA.

LIBER:

Non debent constitui super liberum virum prepositus et cancellarius, nec progressus, nec doniceniun, 781, 815, 848.—si captivus liberum percusserit, 792, 828.—si liber captivum percusserit, 792.—si liber furtum fecerit, 792.—quando liber reddet ea quae domino suo debet reddere, 793, 838.—homo quem rex liberaverit decem solidos regi reddet, 793, 838.—ejus galanas, 793.—de liberatione captivi et hominum ex captiva villa, 842.—de liberis hominibus prepositus et cancellarius nil habebunt, 848.—pretium tenementi liberi, 849.
Vide etiam CAPTIVUS. LIBERATIO. VILLANUS.

LIBER KNAUC, 851.

LIBERATIO:

De animalibus liberatis a latronibus, 822.—de captivo liberato, 826.—decimus denarius debetur animalium liberatori, 841.—agnoscere animal vicini in possessione furis et illud non liberare, est affinium furti, 847.

Vide etiam FUR. FURTUM. LIBER.

LIBERE TENENTES:

Debent venire ad turdum vicecomitis, 864.—eorum officium, 864.

LIBERTAS: Debet terminare terminos post curiam et ecclesiam, 787, 829.

LIBERUM TENEMENTUM:

Breve nove disseisinae de libero tenemento de quo quis liber homo injuste et sine judicio disseisitus est, 866.—processus hujusce brevis, 868.—debet peti per breve de conventionem quando aliquis terram ad firmam dimittat, conditione reingressus apposta, 870.

LIBRA VECTIGALIS. *Vide* VECTIGALIS LIBRA.

LICITUM REGI: Leges de eo, 772, 809, 855.

LIGNATOR vel LIGNICISOR:
Ejus refugium, 773, 810.—qualibet nocte de curia
habebit unum Terculum, 810.—non est de numero
XXIII. officialium, 811.

LIGNICIFER: Ejus officium circa hæredem regni, 809.
Vide etiam CALO.

LIGNUM:
Debitum janitoris de quolibet plastro lignorum, 778.
—villanus non potest carere ligno focario, 785.—
omnia camposus ædificator a sylvano hærede tria
ædificii ligna debet habere, 787.

LIGO: Ejus pretium, 802, 836.

LIMBI: Tres qui ad regem de jure pertinent, 785,
846.

LIMBOSA VESTIMENTA: Sunt regis de præda, 817.

LIMEN: Villanus non potest carere limine, 785.

LIMES:
Tres retentiones limitis, 841.—novem dies limitis,
842.
Vide etiam TERMINUS.

LIMINA APOSTOLORUM: Si regis proditor, præfecti gene-
ris mactator, vel insidiator ea petierit causa peni-
tentiar, 832.

LINEA INDUMENTA:
De lineis indumentis ministrorum, 771, 808, 854.—
pincerna, confector medonis, candelarius, et assecla
debent habere linea vestimenta a regina, 847.—
poeta cameræ debet habere linea vestimenta a
regina, 848.

LINGUA:
De pretio linguæ reddendo siquis contradicat judici
judicanti, vel judici curiæ, 776, 812, 821, 858.—
tres advocati quibus rectum est vulnus linguæ red-
dere, 786.—vulnus linguæ non redditur nisi tri-
bus, 786, 846.—pretium linguæ, 791, 825.—
vulnus linguæ non redditur nisi domino, 812, 858.
—tres homines qui debent judicio habere in curia
linguam, 842.—siquis calumniatur aliqua re ita
quod debeat amittere linguam, 851.

LINGUA RUBENS: Primum affinium homicidii, 781,
847.
Vide etiam GALANAS.

LINTEUM:
Pretium lintei ventilatoris, 802, 837.—pretium dor-
sualis lintei, 850.

LINUM: Si gallus captus fuerit super lini semen, 807,
835.

LIQUOR. *Vide nomina liquorum, et POTUS.*

LIT: Leges de litibus, 766, 786, 789, 812, 822, 823,
830, 841.
Vide etiam ACTIO. CALUMNIA. REPROBATIO.
TESTIS.

LITERATURA: Non licet filio villani eam addiscere sine
licentia domini sui, 785, 816.

LIVOR: Siquis alicui dederit alapam, et livor non appa-
reat seu appareat, 843.
Vide etiam SANGUIS.

LLAN DEILO: }
LLAN DEULYDOG: } Episcopales domus vel sedes in
LLAN GENAU: } Dimetia, 794, 839.

LLAN HUADEIN: }
LLAN USEYLLT: } Episcopales domus in Dimetia,
794.

LLANPADER: Jurisdictio vicecomitis, 863.

LOCUS:
Hæredis, 772, 855.—judicis curiæ, 772, 855.—
sacerdotis familie, 772, 855.—musici primarii
patriæ, 772, 855.—præfecti venatorum, 777, 860.
—venatorum, 777, 860.—præconis, 818.—lex de
locis, 855.
Vide etiam SEDES.

LAWS, II.

LONDONIA: Rex Aberfrau debet reddere regium donum
regi Londoniæ, 817, 855.

LORICA: *Loricæ* de præda sunt regis, 817.

LOTRIX. *Vide LAVATRIX.*

LUDUS: Siquis conjugem alius viri contractaverit in
ludo jocosu vel furiis, 796, 827.

LUTRA:
Venatio lutræ est libera, 785, 815.—ejus pretium,
844.

LUXURIA: Est oppressio sapientis, 842.

LYRA:
Optimas non potest carere ea, 784.—tres lyræ
legales, et earum pretium, 785, 824.
Vide etiam CITHARA.

M.

MACETARI: Inquirendum est in turno vicecomitis de
mactariis carnes furatas scienter vendentibus et
ementibus, 864.

MACILENTUM ANIMAL: Pretium animalis quousque fuerit
macilentum, 835.

MACROPTERUS: Ejus pretium, 798.

MACTRA: Ejus pretium, 802, 836.

MAELOR SEISSENEVK: Erit sub vicecomite de Fflynt,
863.

MAER (prepositus):
Leges de eo, 848.—ejus injuria, 849.
Vide etiam PREPOSITUS.

MAGISTER: Scholaris non debet accipi fidejussor, nisi
consentiente magistro, 784, 824.

MAGISTER EQUORUM: Debet habere cornu plenum a
regina, 850.

MAGNA ASSISA: Placita de terra non habent terminari
per magnam assisam, 870.

MAGNATES: De magnatibus curiæ, 809.

MAHEMIUM: Processus contra appellatos pro mahemio,
864.

MAJORES vel MAJORES NATU: Eorum officium quoad
placita de terra regis, 788, 831.

MALEFACTOR:
De tribus causis corpus ejus non potest redimi, 786,
841.—officium coronatoris cum malefactor iugerit
ad ecclesiam, 865, 866.

MANICA: Pretium ferreæ manica, 802, 837.

MANIFESTUM FURTUM: Lex de eo, 821, 834.
Vide etiam FURTUM.

MANORIA:
Continet septem particulas, 790, 829, 838.—men-
sura coenæ regalis de unaquaque manoria, 790,
838.—galanas hominis qui manoriam habuerit in
qua ecclesia sit, 845.
Vide etiam CENA.

MANSIO: Hiemalis mansio villani est rete ejus, 816.

MANSUETUM vel MANSUEFACTUM ANIMAL:
Si avis mansueta occisa sit vel furto rapta, 798, 844.
—pretium animalis mansuefacti reginnæ, 798, 812,
814, 858.—pretium animalis mansuefacti villani,
798, 814.—pretium cervi mansueti regis, 809,
814.—pretium animalis mansueti regis, 814.

MANUS:
Duse manus sunt principalia membra hominis, 791.
—earum pretium, 791, 793, 825.—manus cap-
tivi, qui liberum percusserit, abscidetur, 792, 826.
—tres manus oportet convenire ad constituendum
aliquem fidejussorem, 823.—de fidejussione manu
confirmata, 824.—pretium digitorum et pollicis,
825.—si manus debilitata fuerit, 843.—siquis in
fixa manum maculaverit, 843.
Vide etiam CICATRIX. DIGITUS. POLLEX.

- MANUS RUBENS:** De solutione galanas, 782, 819.
Vide etiam GALANAS.
- MARE:**
Est equus sarcinarius vel summarius regis, 790, 816.—
de repulsis a mari, 818.—de essonio de ultra mare in
processu brevis novae discessionis, mortis antecesso-
ria, vel quoad aliud breve de placito terrae, 868.
- MARITAGIUM:** Inquirendum est in turno vicecomitis de
maritagiis a jure regali subtractis, 805.
- MARITUS:**
Leges de maritis, 794, 795.—uxor optimatis potest
dare et commodare quaedam sine licentia mariti
sui, 790.—si maritus occidatur, 826.
Vide etiam FEMINA. MULIER. UXOR. VIR.
- MARLERA:** Inquirendum est in turno vicecomitis de
marleris factis juxta iter publicum, 864.
- MARTES:**
Limbus ejus ad regem de jure pertinet, 785, 846.—
pretium pellis ejus, 785.—pretium ejus, 844.
- MARUTY vel MARWDY.** *Vide DOMUS DEFUNCTI.*
- MATER:** Leges de matribus, 782, 785, 790, 794, 797,
810, 827, 829, 830, 832, 840, 841, 845.
- MATER vel MATRIX ECCLESIA:** Siquis calumniatur terram
pertinentem ad matrem ecclesiam, 780.
Vide etiam ECCLESIA.
- MATRONA:** Inquirendum est in turno vicecomitis de
raptoribus matronarum honeste viventium, 864.
- MAYRONY (prefectura):** Siquis emerit hanc prelationem
quae sua sit de jure, 781.
Vide etiam PREFECTURA. PREPOSITUS.
- MEDICUS, MEDICUS CURIAE vel CURIALIS, seu MEDICUS
FAMILIE:**
Officialis curiae, 771, 808, 854.—ejus refugium, 773,
810, 856.—si jussu regis sanaverit aliquem curia-
lem vulneratum, 773, 818.—debet collocari cum
praefecto familiae, 774, 810.—ejus pars cere de
doliis medonis deposita, 779.—rex debet habere
secretum colloquium cum eo sine iudice, 786,
852.
- MEDICUS:**
Non debet accipere fidejussorem ab aegro, 786, 841.
—de acu ejus, 786, 840.—quantum debet reddi
vulnerato qui ope medici indiguerit, 792, 851.
- MEDO:** Leges de medone regi reddendo, &c., 775,
779, 786, 790, 811, 815, 841, 847, 857.
Vide etiam CAENA. CONFECTOR MEDONIS.
- MEL:**
Debita mellis de deserto regis, 780, 839.—villanus
non potest vendere mel sine licentia domini sui,
785, 816.—de quereu cesa vel perforata in terra
aliena causa mellis, 800, 838.—quantum redditur
cum caena regali, 815.
Vide etiam CAENA.
- MEMBRA HUMANA:**
De pretiis membrorum, 791, 792, 794, 825.—dam-
natio membrorum pro furto, 792, 826.—nullus
propter dictum alterius debet membris condemnari,
822.—si membrum debilitatum fuerit, 843.—
dominus debet stare cum eo qui calumniatur aliqua
re ita quod debeat amittere membrum, 851.—pro-
cessus si juratores in turno vicecomitis invenierint
aliquem dignum membra amittere, 865.
Vide etiam INJURIA. PLAGA.
- MEMBRA REGIS vel REGALIA:** Leges de eis, 817, 838.
- MEMORIA:** Tria servant memoriam de hereditate,
786.
Vide etiam MORTUA TESTIMONIA.
- MENDICANS:** Si furtum fecerit, 821, 822.
Vide etiam INOPS. PAUPER.
- MENEI:** Pretium caudae vaccae vel bovis ultra Menei,
801.
- MENEVENSIS ANTISTES vel EPISCOPUS:** Nemo eum sine
ipso presente vel suis canonicis judicabit, 794,
846.
- MENEVIA:**
Est sedes principalis episcopi in Cambria, 794, 839.
—ab omni debito soluta est, 794, 839.
- MENSES GRAVIDITATIS:** Novem, 842.
- MENSURA:** Inquirendum est in turno vicecomitis de
mensuris injustis, 864.
Vide etiam nomina mensurarum.
- MERCES:**
Judicis curiae, 776, 812, 858.—asseclae, cum rex
dederit dignitatem ministro, 811.—de mercede
furem dictantis, 822.—pro recaptione captivi eva-
dantis, 826.—judicis pro judicio suo, 858.
*Vide etiam FABER CURIAE. JUDEX. JUDEX
CURIAE. MUNUS.*
- MERCES FILLE vel MULIERIS:** Leges de ea, 777, 779,
780, 781, 793, 796, 797, 815, 826, 827, 832,
838, 839, 843, 860, 861.
Vide etiam AMOBRAGIUM.
- MERULARIUS.** *Vide ACCIPITER.*
- MERYONNYTH:** Jurisdictio vicecomitis de Meryonnyth,
863.
- MESSE:** Homo permissus in domo alterius non debet
habere messem, 853.
Vide etiam BLADA. SEGETA.
- META:**
De placito metae in terra regis et terra ecclesiae, 788,
829, 861.—si arbor ceciderit super flumen quod
est meta, 788, 830, 831.—siquis fregerit metam
terrae inter duas villas, 788, 830.—curia regis
debet metam facere inter aequales dignitates, 829.
—terminatio placiti metae in terra regis, 831.
Vide etiam TERMINUS.
- METROPOLIS ECCLESIA:** Juratio super altare dedicatum
ejus, 784, 785, 840.
- MILLUS:** Ejus pretium, 802, 837.
- MINA:** Siquis domino suo homicidium comminatus
fuerit, 853.
- MINISTER HABENAE, vel MINISTER HABENAE REGIS:**
Officialis curiae, 808, 854.—refugium ejus, 810.—
debita ejus a rege, 811, 857.—minister habenae
reginae est aequalis ejus in omnibus, 848.
Vide etiam EQUIRO.
- MINISTER HABENAE REGINAE:** Leges de eo, 848.
Vide etiam EQUIRO REGINAE.
- MINISTER SUPREMI:** De equo suo, 839.
- MINISTRI CURIAE:** Leges de eis, 771, 775, 777, 778,
790, 791, 797, 808, 809, 810, 811, 813, 814,
815, 816, 818, 827, 832, 838, 839, 854, 859.
*Vide etiam nomina, et CURIALES. OFFI-
CIALES.*
- MISIO:** Processus contra appellatos de misione, 864.
- MIXTOR POCULORUM:**
Officialis curiae, 808.—refugium ejus, 800.—de cere
de doliis medonis seposita, 815.
Vide etiam CONFECTOR MEDONIS.
- MOBILIA:**
Quomodo brevia de mobilibus habent terminari, 869,
870, 871.—lex Walliae quoad lites de mobilibus
servabitur, 872.
- MODIUM:**
Ejus mensura, 790.—mensura caenae regalis cum
unoquoque modio reddenda, 790.
- MOLA:** Pretium lapidum ejus, 803, 837.
- MOLENDINARIUM:** Siquis combusserit illud, 801.
- MOLENDINUM:**
Siquis combusserit illud, 821.—est commune fratri-
bus, 832, 861.—pretium lapidum ejus, 837.
- MOLINA:** Est retentio limitis, 841.
- MOLOSSA:** Pretium partus ejus, 787, 841.
- MOLOSSUS:** Leges de molossis, 777, 787, 798, 800,
813, 814, 841, 852, 859, 860.
Vide etiam CANIS.

MON: Pretium caudæ vaccæ vel bovis insule Mon, 861.

MONACHUS:

Non debet accipi fidejussor nisi abbate consentiente, 784, 824.—dicto abbatis inter duos monachos suos credendum est, 823.

MONARCHIA BRITANNIÆ: Quando carmen cantandum est, 779, 817.

MONETÆ FALSARIJ: Inquirendum est de iis in turno vicecomitis, 864.

MORBI ANIMALIUM. *Vide nomina animalium.*

MORS:

Latro, qui datur in manus vadum, postea non debet vita privari, 843.—homo qui in curia domini juri stare negaverit, non erit reus mortis, 846.—dominus stabit cum eo qui calumniatur aliqua re ita quod debeat amittere animam, 851.—nullus debet vita privari propter vim quam fecerit, 852.—nullus homo occidendus est pro galanas nisi ipse sit homicida, 852.—officium juratorum et vicecomitis quoad indictatos de malefactis quorum pœna est mors, 865.

MORS ANTECESSORIS:

Breve de morte antecessoris, 868.—qualiter procedendum est in hoc brevi, 868, 869, 870.

MORTUA TESTIMONIA: De terra, 786, 849.

MORTUUS:

Mortuus de quo rex habet ebedyw, est equus sarcinarius vel summarius regis, 790, 816.—de gleba mortua hominis qui in terra aliena moritur, 798.—siquis nomine emptionis rem aliquam ab aliquo acceperit et deinde moriatur, 824.—lex dividit inter vivum et mortuum, 840.

MULCTA:

Siquis forisfecerit in aula, 774, 859.—siquis ierit ad audiendum iudices judicantes ut auscultet, sine licentia, 776, 858.—tria genera mulctarum, 784.—latro qui datur in manus vadum, postea debet pecunia mulctari, 843.—si duo de ministris certaverint, 859.

Vide etiam CAMLUR. DIRU.

MULCTA CONCUPISCENTIÆ. *Vide CONCUPISCENTIÆ MULCTA.*

MULCTA PRIVATA. *Vide CAMLUR.*

MULCTA PUBLICA. *Vide DIRU.*

MULIER: Leges de mulieribus, 788, 790, 795, 807, 820, 826, 828, 840, 841, 842, 843, 850, 852, 861, 871, 872.

Vide etiam FILIA. FEMINA. MERCES FILIÆ. UXOR, &c.

MULSUM:

Quantum dispensator vel assecla debet habere, 776, 811.—mensura dolii mulsi quod cancellarius dat, 790.—de mulso cum cœna regali reddendo, 790, 815.—quantum faber curiæ, præco, et pincerna debent habere, 841.

Vide etiam BRAGAUT. CœNA.

MULTO: Inquirendum est in turno vicecomitis de tondentibus multones noctanter, &c., 864.

MUNUS: Præfecti familiæ, 774.—familiarium, 774, 811.—principis militiæ, 811.—munera poetæ familiæ, 818.—subvertit iudicium, 821.—iudex periclitatur animam suam per munera, 844.—patris familias, 857.

Vide etiam MERCES.

MUNUS NUPTIARUM:

Datur a puellis nuper maritatis, 779, 818, 827, 861.—non debet dari a feminis, 818.

MURDRUM:

Inquirendum est de murdritoribus in turno vicecomitis, 864.—lex Angliæ de murdris observabitur in Wallia, 872.

Vide etiam GALANAS. HOMICIDIUM.

MURILEGUS:

Leges de murilego, 807.—ejus qualitates, 895.—quatuor denarii sine elevatione pro murilego, 842.

Vide etiam CATTUS.

MURUS: Inquirendum est in turno vicecomitis de muris factis juxta iter publicum ad nocumentum itineris, 864.

MUSICUS PRIMARIUS:

Ejus locus in aula regia, 772, 809.—leges de eo, 779, 818.—de lyra ejus, 785, 821.—ejus officium, 813, 859.—ejus debita de amobragis et muneribus nuptiarum, 861.

Vide etiam PRINCEPS POETARUM.

MUSTELA CANDIDA:

Limbus ejus ad regem de jure pertinet, 785, 846.—pretium pellis ejus, 785.

MUTATIO:

Tres mutationes sine spe reversionis, 786, 844.—de mutatione juveni, 846.

MUTILATIO: Cervi, 799, 814.

MUTUS: Non debet habere hæreditatem, 892.

MUTOUM: Semper reddetur de jure, 794, 845.

Vide etiam ACCOMMODATIO. COMMODATIO.

N.

NAMUM vel NAMUM:

Siquis sine licentia pro debito namium arripuerit, 784, 823.—debitoris namium non capitur nisi fidejussor illud tradiderit, 823.—officium vicecomitis quoad transgressiones de namio vetito, 863.—inquirendum est in turno vicecomitis quoad placitum de namio vetito de jure regali subtractum, 865.

NARES:

Nil debet reddi pro sanguine narium, 782.—pretium eorum, 825.

Vide etiam NASUS.

NASCI ET NUTRIRE: Est clypeus qui defendit hominem de calumnia latrocinii, 842.

Vide etiam NATIVITAS ET NUTRICATIO.

NASSA: Ejus pretium, 802, 837.

NASUS:

Est principale membrum hominis, 791.—ejus pretium, 791.

Vide etiam NAVES.

NATALE: Ministri officiales curiæ debent indumenta habere in Natali, 771, 808, 854.

Vide etiam VENATORES.

NATIVITAS ET NUTRICATIO: Lex de hac re, 807.

Vide etiam NASCI ET NUTRIRE.

NAVIS:

Siquis de nave defenderit captivum fugientem a domino suo, 792.—nullus debet judicare super navem nisi rector navis, 821.

NEGATIO:

Homini necati in uno exercitu, 782.—sylvæ et agri, 782.—siquis prædatus fuerit aliquem, 782.—aggressionis publicæ, 782.—insidiarum, 782.—timoris injecti, 782.—affinium incendiis, 783.—affinium furti, 783.—fidejussionis, 784.—fidejussoris et debitoris, 784.—tribus modis negatur homo de gente sua de qua dicit se esse, 785, 840.—si vir negaverit vim ab eo mulieri illatam, 797, 828.—sapientia non debet amare negationem ante rationem, 841.—novies viginti negationes, 842.

Vide etiam res negandas.

NEMUS:

Si arbor ubi apes sunt in nemore furto cæsa vel fracta fuerit, 800, 845.—quando prohibetur ne pecora intrent absque licentia, 801, 845.—si porci necus intrent absque licentia, 801, 835.—quando succi ad nemus vadunt, 806.—sylvestria animalia, præter tria, nemus nunquam intrabunt, 846.

Vide etiam PORCUS. SYLVA.

NEPOS REGIS: Potest esse hæres vel successor regis, 855.

NEPTIS: Si in custodia avunculi fuerit, et cum aliquo in rapinam ierit vel stuprata fuerit, 797, 828.

NEXILE DORSUALE: Ejus pretium, 850.

NEXILES OCREÆ: Earum pretium, 850.

NICHOLSON, B. WILL.: Episcopus Carloliensis, 862.

NIDUS:

De avibus et nidis earum, 798.—ejus pretium, 844.
Vide etiam NOMINA AVIUM.

NISUS:

Nisi qui in terra curiæ sunt ad aucupem pertinent, 776, 812, 858.—præfectus venatorum seu venator debet habere nisum doctum ab aucupe seu accipitrario, 777, 811, 857.—ejus pretium, 798, 813, 859.—pretium nidi ejus, 859.
Vide etiam ACCIPITER.

NOBILIS:

Lex de hæreditate quæ sita per affirmationem et testimonium nobilium provincie, 786, 849.—pretium nobilis ingenui, 793.—saxrhaed nobilis ingenui, 793.—si sit sub optimate cum occidatur, 793.—ejus galanas, 793.—leges de dignitate nobilium, 825, 826.—merces filie nobilis ingenui, 832.—vigil debet esse nobilis in patria, 848.—ebediw nobilis ingenui, 849.
Vide etiam INGENUUS. MAJORES. OPTIMAR.

NOCTES HOSPITIS: Novem, 842.

NONUS: Siquis nonus fuerit de parentela sua, quæ forsitan tota perit præter ipsam, 789.

NORTHWALLIA vel NORTH WALLIA, 866.

NORWALLENSIS: Negatio vis mulieri illata secundum eos, 828.

NORWALLIA: Aberffrau sub rege Norwallie, 817.

NOVA DISSEISINA:

Breve novæ disseisinae de libero tenemento, 866.—breve novæ disseisinae de communa pastura, 866.—processus brevis novæ disseisinae, 866, 867.

NOVACLA vel NOVACULA: Ejus pretium, 802, 836.

NOVALE: De aratione novalis, 831.

NOVEM. *Vide voces proximas.*

NOVENARIUS NUMERUS:

Quot modis dicitur in lege, 842.—quamobrem Wallenses hunc numerum solent dicere, 845.

NOVENDIUM: Est tempus solvendi debitum, sine die solutionis præfixo, 846.

NOX. *Vide NOCTES HOSPITIS.*

NUMERUS:

Quot modis novenarius numerus dicitur in lege, 842.—quot modis duodenarius numerus dicitur in lege, 842, 843.

NUMMUS:

De nummis cum regalibus cænis et donis cibi reddendis, 775, 790, 816, 838.—quomodo nummus equisonum participandus est, 775, 776.—si in via inventus fuerit et ablatas, pro furto non reputatur, 786, 841.—ostiarius debet habere nummum de unoquoque corio in sua custodia, 817.—judex debet cavere ne diligit nummum plus quam Decum, 842.—consuetudo Wallensium est seponere unum de nummis pro galanas solutis ut possint retinere quot vicenos habent, 845.
Vide etiam CÆNA. EQUIBONUM NUMMUS.

NUNTIUS:

Præco vocatur communis nuntius, 760.—lex de nuntio misso pro pace formanda inter duas gentes propter homicidium, 819, 820.—injuria illata nuntio qui veniret ad citandum præpositum non redditur, 849.—siquis nuntium domini verberaverit, 853.—siquis interfecerit nuntium inter duos reges, 854.

NUPTIÆ: Leges de nuptiis, 794.

Vide etiam CONNUBIUM. FEMINA. MARITAGIUM. MULIER. MUNUS NUPTIARUM. UXOR.

NUTRICATIO. *Vide NASCI ET NUTRIRE. NATIVITAS ET NUTRICATIO.*

NUTRITIO. *Vide FILIUS.*

O.

OBITU:

Jus præfecti venatorum de obitu venatorum, 777.—qui reddat honorarium de terra nil reddere debet in obitu suo, 789, 830.—qui reddit domino suo annuatim viginti vel decem solidos tantundem reddet in obitu suo, 793.—quantum villanus reddet in obitu suo, 839.
Vide etiam EBEDIU.

OBLATIO:

Oblationes sacerdotis familie, 818.—quomodo dividitur omne quod tantummodo sancto, non altari nec alii, oblatum erogatur, 824.

OBSES: Ejus pretium, 832.

OCCUPATIO, PRIMA: Terminabit terminos post curiam, ecclesiam, et libertatem, 829.

OCREÆ NEXILES: Earum pretium, 850.

OCULUS:

Est principale membrum hominis, 791.—pretium oculorum, 791, 793, 825.—si oculus debilitatus fuerit, 843.—siquis in rixa oculum maculaverit, 843.—si duo vadant per sylvam, et primus dimiserit ramusculum ita ut frangat oculum alterius, 844.

ODIUM:

Reprobatio testis propter odium inimici, 788.—subvertit judicium, 821, 842.—judex periclitatur animam suam cum injuste judicat per odium, 844.—postquam finitur satisfactio de galanas, odium inter gentes est deletum, 853.

OFFICIALES: Leges de officialibus curiæ, 771, 772, 774, 793, 808, 809, 815, 838, 842, 848, 855, 856, 860, 861.
Vide etiam CURIA. CURIALES. MINISTRI.

OFFICIUM:

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- THIRGUIN ARDAVVT**: Concilium legislative convenit illuc, 854.
Vide etiam ALBA DOMUS.
- THELENE**: Cantreda erit sub vicecomite de Caern, 863.
- TIBIALIA MAGNA**: Pretium eorum, 850.
- TIMOR**:
Siquis timorem injecerit, 782, 822.—reprobatio testis pro timore potentis, 788.—subvertit judicium, 821, 842.
Vide etiam TERROR.
- TOGA**: Ejus pretium, 802.
- TORALLUM**: Si comburatur, 820.

- TORNUS:** Ejus pretium, 802, 837.
- TRABES TECTI:** Camposus edificator debet habere eam a sylvano herede, 787.
- TRADITOR DOMINI:** Ejus corpus non potest redimi, 841.
Vide etiam DOMINUS. REX.
- TRANSOESSIO:**
De transgressionibus personalibus, 871.—processus brevis de transgressionibus, 871.—lex Angliæ de quibusdam transgressionibus observabitur in Wallia, 872.
- TRIADA:** 816, 840—842, *et passim.*
- TRIBUTUM:** Pars constrictioris de omni vacca et uncia que venerint regi in tributum, 818.
- TRIPOD:** Ejus pretium, 802, 837.
- TRITICUM:** De animalibus captis in tritico, 807.
- TRITORIUM REGIS:** Est hospitium venatorum, 774.
- TRITURATORIUM:** Leges de triturationibus, eorum pretio, &c., 783, 785, 789, 810, 816, 820, 821, 830, 846, 856.
- TUBUM:** Pretium triturationis tubum habentis, 783, 821.
- TUNC (libra vectigalis):** Præpositus et cancellarius non participant cum rege de eo, 780, 848.
Vide etiam VECTIGALIS LIBRA.
- TURNUS VICECOMITIS:** De eo, 864, 865.
- TURPILOCUTIO:** Contra regem, 794, 812, 858.
Vide etiam LINGUA.
- TY GUYN vel TY GWYEN AN TAF:** Locus in quo concilium legislativum convenit, 771, 808.
Vide etiam ALBA DOMUS.
- TYDECHUS:** De episcopo de Tydecho, 845.
- TYDYN, TYUDYN, &c. (ædificium patris):**
Erit junioris fratris cum fratre hereditatem inter se dividant, 788.—quilibet frater debet habere tygryn, 788.
Vide etiam ÆDIFICIUM. FRATER.

U.

- UCHELVN.** *Vide NOBILIS. OPTIMAL.*
- ULTIO:**
Pro homicidio, 820, 825.—jus filii qui amiserit hereditatem paternam pro ultione cognati materni, 829.
- ULTRA MARE:** De essonio, 868.
- UNBRINNIATH BRYDEIN,** 779, 817.
- UNCIE:**
Dantur cum vaccis sunt pro elevatione, 826.—novem uncie, 842.
- UNIPEDA:** 787, 852.
- USURARIUS:** Inquirendum est in turno vicecomitia de usurariis, 864.
- USULT, USSULT, vel LLAN USYLLT:**
Episcopalis domus vel sedes in Dimetia, 794, 839.—est libera ab ebediw, 839.
- UTLAGA et UTLAGARIA:**
De processu utlagariæ, 864.—inquirendum est in turno vicecomitia de utlagia in regnum reversis, 864.—si deforcians in processu brevis mortis antecessoris, &c. dicat quod antecessor petentis fuit utlaga, 869, 870.
- UXOR:** Leges de ea, 771, 779, 783, 794, 786, 788, 790, 792, 793, 794, 808, 817, 823, 826, 835, 839, 840, 841, 860, 871.
Vide etiam DOS. FEMINA. MULIER. VIR.

V.

- VACCA:** Leges de vaccis, 785, 790, 793, 800, 803, 804, 805, 807, 816, 822, 826, 828, 832, 833, 834, 845, 850, 861.
Vide etiam CAMLUR. DIRU. INJURIA. MULCTA. PRETIUM. SARAO.
- VADIMONIUM:**
De judicio pravo, 776, 812, 821, 858.—si caldarium, securis, et culter patris in vadimonia data sint, 830.
Vide etiam PIGNUS. VAS.
- VAPULATIO:** Si sine causa mulier vapulata fuerit a viro suo, 796.
Vide etiam VERBERATIO.
- VARIA,** 812, 815.
- VAS:**
Deliberatio vadis, 824.—si latro in manus vadum datus fuerit, 843.
- VASTATIO:** Si vastatio sit propter pactum, 853.
- VECTIGALIS LIBRA:** De ea præpositus et cancellarius cum rege non participant, 780, 848.
- VECTORES:** Novem, 842.
- VENANTES:** Coria debita præfecto venatorum a venantibus cum molossis et leporariis, 777.
Vide etiam VENATORES.
- VENATICUS SAGAX CANIS:** caret legali pretio, 799.
- VENATIO:** Leges de venatione, 785, 799, 800, 814, 815, 841, 845, 860.
Vide etiam CANIS. CERVUS. VENATORES.
- VENATOR:**
Officialis curiæ, 806.—ejus refugium, 809.—ejus injuria, 810.—ejus pretium, 810.—dabit asseclæ et accipitrario corium cervi, 811.—habebit corium bovis ab assecla, 811.—habebit nisum doctum ab accipitrario, 811.—pretium cornu ejus, 812.—leges de illo, 814, 815.—pretium acus ejus, 840.—habebit cornu plenum a regina, 850.
Vide etiam PRÆFECTUS VENATORUM. PRINCEPS VENATORUM. VENATORES.
- VENATORES:** Leges de venatoribus, 774, 777, 791, 799, 810, 814, 815, 816, 839, 856, 860.
Vide etiam CERVUS. VENANTES. VENATIO.
- VENDITOR:**
Siquis nomine emptionis rem aliquam ab aliquo acceperit, et deinde ab hac vita creptus fuerit, 824.—tres res quando venduntur redeunt, 841.
Vide etiam nomina animalium et rerum.
- VENEDOTIA,** 793.
- VENEDOTIENSES:** Novem affinia homicidii secundum eos, 847.
- VENTILATORIS LINTEUM:** Ejus pretium, 802, 837.
- VER.** *Vide ARATIO. CIBUS. CÆNA.*
- VERBERATIO:**
Siquis conjugem alicujus verberaverit, 796.—si corpus hominis verberetur, 817.—de ducendo pignus ad tutum, 824.—si sine causa mulier verberetur, 827, 841.
Vide etiam ICTUS. PERCUSIO. VAPULATIO.
- VERBUM:**
Si mulier viro suo verbum irrogaverit verecundum, 796.—auctoritas verbi regis Aberfrau, 817.—novem verba disceptationis, 842.
- VERECUNDUM VERBUM.** *Vide VERBUM.*
- VEREDICTUM:** De veredictis, 865.
Vide etiam ASSISA. JURATA.
- VERRES:** Leges de verre, 787, 806, 835, 850, 852.
Vide etiam PORCUS. SCS.
- VERTIGO:** Venditor quorundam animalium debet cavere de vertigine, 804, 805, 806, 833.
Vide etiam nomina animalium.
- VESTIMENTA:**
Cameraria habeat quædam vestimenta reginæ, 776.—sacerdos reginæ habeat quædam vestimenta

VESTIMENTA—cont.

reginæ, 816.—regis sunt limbossa vestimenta de præda, 817.—pincernæ, 847.—confectoris medonis, 847.—candelarii, 847.—asseclæ, 847.—cameraria reginæ habebit quedam vestimenta reginæ, 847.—poetæ cameræ, 848.—curialium, 854.

Vide etiam INDUMENTA.

VESTIS:

Dispensator habebit vestes præfecti familiaris in tribus festis, 775.—medicus curiæ habebit vestes sanguinolentas curialis vulnerati, 818.—vigilia, 848.

Vide etiam INDUMENTA. VESTIMENTA.

VIA:

Siquis in via stans vulneraverit animal sylvestre, 785, 815.—tria quæ, si in via inveniantur, pro furto ablata non reputantur, 786, 841.—siquis viam publicam araverit, 788, 831.—siquis super publicam viam regis arborem fregerit, 831.—siquis pacem viæ frangat, 841.—si duo vadunt per viam, et unus permiserit alterum vulnerare aliquem via, 844.—inquirendum est in turno vicecomitis de via obstipata, restricta, vel arctata, 864.—terminatio brevis de via obstructa vel arctata, 868.

Vide etiam ITER.

VICECOMES:

Vicecomites Walliæ, 863.—de officio vicecomitum et de modo tenendi comitatum, 863, 864.—de turnis vicecomitis faciendis, 864, 865.—ejus officium quoad coronatorem, 865, 868.—forma brevium vicecomiti dirigendorum, 866, 867, 868.—ejus officium quoad varios processus, 868, 869.—de transgressionibus placitandis coram vicecomite, 871.

VICINUS: Siquis agnoscat animal vicini in possessione furis et illud non liberet, 847.

VIDUA:

Si in rapinam ierit, 826.—ejus statio in domo viri defuncti, 841.

VIOL: Leges de illo, 848.

VIOLANS CANIS: Ejus pretium, 799, 813.

Vide etiam CANIS.

VILLA: Leges de villis, 783, 787, 790, 797, 804, 807, 814, 815, 816, 820, 822, 823, 829, 830, 831, 833, 849, 860.

VILLA CAPTIVA: Quomodo liberari potest, 842.

VILLA RUSTICANA: Leges de ea, 776, 788, 791, 812, 816, 830, 858.

VILLANUS: Leges de villanis, 776, 777, 779, 780, 781, 785, 788, 790, 791, 793, 794, 796, 797, 798, 799, 801, 805, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 821, 825, 826, 827, 830, 831, 832, 836, 839, 841, 842, 846, 849, 858, 859, 860, 861, 869.

Vide etiam CAPTIVUS.

VILLENAGIUM: Si deforcians in processu mortis antecessoris dicat quod antecessor petentis tenuit terram in villenagio, 869.

VILLICUS DOMINICUS: Leges de illo, 781.

VINCULA: Munus janitoris et fabri curis de quolibet in vinculis posito, 778, 780, 817.

Vide etiam CARCER. CATENA.

VIOLATIO: Siquis violaverit ancillam alicujus, 798.

Vide etiam VIS.

VIOLATIO REFUGII. *Vide* REFUGIUM.

VIOLENTIA: Siquis mulierem violenter cognoverit, 796.

Vide etiam VIS.

VIR: Leges de viris, et de viro et uxore, 786, 794, 795, 798, 807, 826, 827, 828, 841, 843, 850, 861.

Vide etiam HOMO. MARITUS. MULIER. UXOR, &c.

VIRGA:

Quamobrem redditur regi virga aurea vel argentea, 771, 772, 808, 841, 854.—ejus pretium, 802.—mensura, 831, 861.

VIRGINITAS et VIRGO:

Testimonium puellæ de virginitate sua, 783, 823.—siquis acceperit puellam in uxorem, et invenerit eam corruptam, 786, 796, 828, 841.—si vir dicat puellam sibi datam esse corruptam, 827.—fallax virgo est immunis conjunctio, 842.—inquirendum est in turno vicecomitis de raptoribus virginum sanctimonialium, 864.

Vide etiam FILIA. PUELLA. UXOR. VIS.

VIS: Leges de vi illata mulieribus, &c., 796, 797, 823, 827, 828, 852, 864, 868.

Vide etiam VIOLATIO. VIOLENTIA.

VITA:

Nullus propter dictum alterius debet vita condemnari, 822.—siquis percussus fuerit ita quod vitæ sit periculum, 825.—officium vicecomitis et juratorum de malefactoribus qui vitam amittere debent, 865.

VITULA et VITULUS: Leges de illis, 803, 804, 832, 833, 841, 842, 846, 861.

Vide etiam BOS. VACCA.

VIVARIUM: Inquirendum est in turno vicecomitis de malefactoribus in vivariis, 864.

VNBREYNAYTH PRÆDEYN, 779.

VOLUNTAS. *Vide* TENENS AD VOLUNTATEM.

VOLUNTAS PATRIS. *Vide* DOS.

VOMER: Ejus pretium, 837.

Vide etiam ARATIO. ARATRUM. COARATIO.

VULNERATUS et VULNUS: Leges de viris et animalibus vulneratis et vulnerantibus, 773, 818, 843, 844, 845, 851, 865.

Vide etiam ARMA. CICATRIE. MEMBRA. PLAGA.

VULNUS LINGUÆ. *Vide* LINGUA.

VULPES: De vulpibus, 785, 800, 815, 841, 844.

VYNESWERTH. *Vide* FACIPI PRETIUM. WYNESWERTH.

W.

WALENSHERIA: Definitio vocis, 864, 865.

WALENSIS et WALLENSIS, 808, 825, 845, 868 *ter*, 872 *bis*.

WALLENSICA, 863.

WALLIA, 771, 799, 808 *ter*, 814, 817, 854, 855 *bis*, 863 *quater*, 865 *bis*, 866 *quater*, 867, 869 *bis*, 871 *quater*, 872 *bis*.

WALLICE, 851.

WARANTUM: De terra, 869, 870.

WARDUS: Inquirendum est in turno vicecomitis de wardis a jure regali subtractis, 865.

WATVIATIO: Fœminarum, nisi comparuerint ad prosecutionem appellantis, 864.

WERRA: De præda ad aliam patriam per werram rapta, 822.

Vide etiam BELLUM.

WHITTAWYARI: De eis inquirendum est in turno vicecomitis, 864.

WYNESWERTH, WYNESWERT, &c. (pretium faciei): Leges de illo, 827, 828.

Vide etiam FACIPI PRETIUM.

Y.

YEMARL: De abbate Ysmaelis, 794.

YEMAN, LAN. *Vide* LAN YEMAN IN ROS.

GLOSSARY

TO

WELSH AND OTHER TERMS WHICH OCCUR IN THE ENGLISH VERSION

OF

THE VENEDOTIAN, DIMETIAN, AND GWENTIAN CODES,

AND IN

THE WELSH LAWS.

A.

ABERFRAW (aber-Fraw) *efflux of the Fraw*:—The princely seat of Venedotia was situated where the brook Fraw flows into the sea.

ABO:—A carcase of an animal killed by a wolf or other beast of prey.

ACHWRE (ach-gwre) *near belt*:—An enclosure of wattles or thorns surrounding a building at such a distance as to prevent cattle reaching and damaging the thatch.

ADLAMWR (ad-lam-gwr) *one returning*:—A proprietor who for some cause entered the service of another proprietor without agreement; if he left him after the expiration of a year and a day, he was liable to the payment of thirty pence to his patron.

AGWEDDI (ag-gweddi) *conjunction*:—A portion given with a female upon her marriage.

AILLT (aill) *other*:—A villain.

ALLTUD (all-tud) *other land*:—A person, either from foreign parts or from another part of the island, in villenage under the king or a freeholder.

AMHINIOGAU TIR, *land borderers*:—Witnesses in a cause for landed property whose lands bordered on that in dispute.

AMMODWR (am-bod-wr) *a compactor*:—One before whom a compact is made, and so admissible as a witness to prove the terms of it.

AMOBR (am-gobr) *fee*:—The fee paid to a lord by the person subject to that payment on the marriage of a female.

AMRYGOLL (am-rhy-coll) *total loss*:—Loss of property, *perditio*.

ANCWYN (an-cwyn):—A stated allowance of provision allotted to the officers of the court in their lodgings: the term appears to be put in apposition to *cwynos*, *cœna*, or supper, as being a privileged private allowance for that meal; the *cwynos* being the public evening meal. *Ancwyn* is translated '*cœna*' in some Latin copies.

ANOHYVARCH (an-cyvarch) *unquestionable*:—A term used for the articles which were exclusively the property of a man or woman, and not subject to division upon a separation ensuing. Generally a fine for committing various actions without permission.

ANRHAITH (an-rhaith) *lawless*:—Spoil.

ANRHAITH-ODDEV, *spoliation sufferance*:—A term used when a person's goods were confiscated and seized by the lord. See B. XIV. C. XIV.

ANRHAITH-GRIBDDAIL, *pilfering spoliation*:—A term for the graver spoliation to be exercised towards a homicide.

AR AC AREDIG, *tith and ploughing*:—A term for husbandry labours.

ARDELW (ar-delw):—A vouchee of various natures in defence. Such kind of defence was abolished by 20 H. 8. c. 6.

ARDDYRCHATAEL (ar-dyrch-gavael) *an elevated hold*:—The augmentation of fines. See AUGMENTATION, in Index.

ARGLWYDD (ar-clwydd) *superior*:—A lord, a proprietor.

ARGYVREU (ar-cyv-rhau) *special ornaments*:—That portion of a maiden's dower which consisted of the paraphernalia. See ARGYVREU, in Indexes.

ARIANT (argentum) *silver*:—Promiscuously used with *ceiniog*, or penny, for the silver money in use.

ARWAESAV (ar-gwaesav) *support*:—The person, or authority, a defendant avouches to be the guarantee of the right to property with which he is charged to be unlawfully possessed.

ASWYNWR (a-swyn-wr) *a fealty man*:—A proprietor who became a liege man to another proprietor; if, after remaining with him a year and a day, he returned to his own property, he was to pay three score pence to his patron.

AUR (aurum):—Gold.

AWST (aws) *vigour*:—August.

B.

BIDWOREN (bid-gwo-yr-eb) *in readiness*:—A term for the horse at the command of such officer of the household as was entitled to the privilege. In the Venedotian Code the term is '*preswyl*'.

BONEDDIG (bon-eddig) *lineage*:—*Boneddig canhwynawl*, one of innate lineage, is the term used for a free Welshman of indigenous descent.

BRAINT (brain) *lofty*:—The term for privilege or dignity. This word is extensively used, applied to the particular tenures of land and degrees of personal liberty.

BREYR (bre-yr) *mote-man*:—A term applied in the laws of South Wales to those freemen who in North Wales were denominated *uchelwyr*. See UCHELWR.

BRIDOW (bri-Duw) *dignity of God*:—The term used for a solemn asseveration to the truth of a thing by a person on his faith.

C.

- CARTH, bond** :—A bondman, a villein.
- CAMLWRW** (cam-llwrw) *mult for wrong* :—A fine of three kine or nine score pence, sometimes doubled and tripled.
- CAMMIN** (cam-min) *crooked beak* :—A species of hawk so called.
- CANGHELLOR** (can-cell-or) *possessor of a room* :—An officer in every canghellorship, who held pleas to determine disputes among the king's villeins, and secured his waste. He was entitled to specific fees for these services.
- CANLLAW** (can-llaw) *at hand* :—A term used for an assistant to a party engaged in law. He appears to have performed the duties of a procurator or attorney. See *CYNGHAWA*.
- CANTREV** (cant-trev) *hundred treds* :—The largest fixed division of a district; it was to comprise two cymwds, but often contained more, and to consist, according to the definition given of measures, of 25,600 erw.
- CARDDYCHWEL** (car-dychwel) *car-returning* :—Applied to such who were obliged to return to their lords or families.
- CARDOTTIR** (cardawd-tir) *charity land* :—Land given to an eleemosynary establishment in frankalmoigne.
- CARGYCHWYN** (car-cychwyn) *car-moving* :—A term for those who irreversibly departed from their kindred or land; also for those at liberty to reside where they pleased.
- CARLLAWEDRAWG** (car-llawedr-awg) *car-shattered* :—A term for those who left their lords; also for such who, not being bound by any particular tie, removed at will.
- CEIDWAD** (cadw-ad) *a guardian* :—A term taken in an extensive sense. In suits for land guardians and evidences were produced, the distinction between them being slight. A guardian swears to the thing in dispute, to his certain knowledge, being the property of the person he names; an evidence, that a certain person was dispossessed by another. A guardian charges no one with wrong doing; an evidence speaks to the outrage. The guardian proves the matter of action; the evidence the cause of action.
- CEINIOG** (cain-iog) *fair* :—A denarius or penny. No coins have been found which can be attributed to any Welsh prince, although large deposits of Roman coins (principally of the Lower Empire) have been occasionally discovered. From the frequent mention of payments in silver some medium of circulation would seem to have been required, for which purpose the Saxon and Norman mintages, with, possibly, some worn Roman coins, might have served. The common, or curt penny, is meant generally when penny is mentioned; the legal penny was one third higher in value; the halfpenny, or dimai, was half the curt, one third of the legal penny. It is possible that this enumeration of two descriptions of pennies might have had its origin from the existence and use of the two species of denarii common during the Lower Empire, of the same relative proportions. The number of pence in the pound was 240.
- CEINIOG BALADR**, *spear penny* :—The mulet of one penny, so called, collected from each male whom the homicide asserted to be related to him within the seventh degree, and who refused to take his oath of non-consanguinity, by the lord's officer, towards the discharge of galanas or man-bote. A female was entitled to collect this impost if amenable to the payment of murder fine, but no female was required to pay a spear penny, as it is said she had only a distaff.
- CEINION** (cain) *delicate* :—The first drawing of liquor, the perquisite of the smith of the palace.
- CELVI** (celv) *work of art* :—The screen which divided the hall into two portions.
- CENEDL** (can) *aggregate* :—Clan, tribe. Cenedl y Cymry, the Welsh nation.
- CHEVRRAWR** (chevr-awr) *severity* :—February.
- CLEDREN GWAESAYWR**, *pale of a protector* :—If a proprietor extended his protection to another proprietor who built and tilled upon his land, and afterwards left it, the sum of six score pence was to be paid by him to his patron, which was termed 'cledren gwaes-avwr.'
- CLOCHYDD**, *bell-man*.
- CORDDLAN** (codd-llan) *collective enclosure* :—A hamlet.
- CORPHLAN** (corph-llan) *body enclosure* :—A cemetery.
- COV**, *record*.
- COV LLYS**, *record of court*.
- COWYLL** (co-wyll) *covered* :—The gift given by a bridegroom to the bride the morning succeeding the nuptials.
- CROES** (cro) *a cross* :—A cross is frequently mentioned in the later series of the Welsh Laws, applied as a token that the place where it was erected was the subject of litigation, and awaited the lord's sentence. In the laws of Howel dda a surety was to enforce his suretiship by seizing the debtor's goods and delivering them to the creditor; afterwards it was enacted that suretiship should be enforced by procuring a cross from the lord, affixing it at the place in question, and then awaiting the legal determination of the suit. If either party disrespected the cross by any illegal proceedings, erecting any buildings, removal of goods, &c. on land in dispute, they became liable to the fine called camlwrw. These crosses seem to have been occasionally made of wood or laths, sometimes to have been cut or marked upon the object in question.
- CWYN**, *plaint*.
- CWYNOR** (cwyn-gos) *cena* :—The evening meal. On progress the lord was entitled to this meal from particular tenants, the default of which supply was punishable by fine.
- CYHYRYN CANT ASTYR**, *strip of a hundred contingencies* :—So said of flesh of an animal stolen or hidden by a person, and sold or distributed by him; this might be traced to each receiver unto the hundredth hand, and a fine was payable for unlawful possession: beyond the hundredth hand it was not cognizable.
- CYLCR**, *a circle* :—A progress for entertainment among the vassals. Various persons were thus privileged: the queen, the royal family, various officers of the household, the maer and canghellor, &c. This became oppressive; and we find various districts had exemptions granted to them of particular services of this nature. Gradually they were commuted for money payments. Many of them continued in practice up to the time of Queen Elizabeth, and at various periods were extinguished by heavy payments for exoneration from them.
- CYMWŶD** (cy-mwd) *co-mote* :—Perhaps so styled from the circumstance of a court being organized in every cymwd, this being the general and lowest medium of judicature in which most causes were commenced and determined, an appeal in certain cases lying to the court of the cantrev and to that of the lord. Strictly the cymwd was to comprise fifty treds or 12,800 erw, and two cymwds formed a cantrev; this arrangement appears only to have obtained in Anglesey and some other districts most capable of tillage; in the generality of instances we find three or more cymwds in a cantrev. The most con-

CYMWD—continued.

istent account of the number of these respective territorial divisions in Wales occurs in the Myvyrian Archaeology, which is given in the following first and fourth columns; the second and fifth columns contain an enumeration found in the Llyvr Coch Hergest, a manuscript of the early part of the fifteenth century, rather carelessly transcribed, and therefore not free from errors; the number of cantreva in the third column is taken from Geraldus Cambrensis, whose transcribers corrupted his numerals, as the total given by him proves; in the enumeration for Powys Geraldus appears to have included only one of the divisions.

	Cantreva.			Cynwada.	
Gwynedd - -	15	13	12	36	36
Powys Vadog -	5	8	} 8	40	40
Powys Wenwynwyn	9	8		78	64
Deheubarth -	26	19	29		
	55	50	44	156	140

CYNGHAW (cy-caws) *co-secute*:—An advocate employed in a cause. We generally find a 'cynglaw' and a 'canlaw,' a pleader and a guider, mentioned as the legal assistance of plaintiff and defendant in a suit.

CYNHASEDD (cy-tae-edd) *co-fie*:—An investiture fee payable to a lord upon receiving possession of land, the payment of which exonerated his successor from render of ebediw.

CYVAR (cyv-ar) *co-aration*:—A term for the partnership in tillage to which each person connected with it furnished an ox or two. A measure of land consisting of 3,240 yards in Caernarvonshire and Anglesey, and of 2,430 in Merioneth.

CYVHAITH (cyv-rhaith) *compact*:—Law in its extended sense.

D.

DADENHUDD (dad-an-hudd) *re-uncover*:—A term for a peculiar suit at law for the recovery of patrimony, formerly in the possession of an ancestor of the claimant, founded on the circumstance of the custom of covering the fire previous to retiring to rest, generally in modern times with a large turf, by which a smouldering fire is kept up, and uncovering it in the morning. Metaphorically the suitor claims to rekindle or re-uncover the fire of his ancestor's hearth. A chapter in each code is devoted to the recapitulation of these modes of action.

DADLAU (dadl) *debate*:—It is a common term for the pleas held in the courts.

DARRED (daer) *closing*:—A term for revenue, apparently for the fixed dues payable to the lord.

DAIAR (dai-ar) *fair surface*:—Soil.

DAWNBYD (dawn-bwyd) *donative food*:—The payments in kind which were rendered by the lord's vassals; the contributions from free vills were denominated gwestva.

DIFAETH (di-faeth) *unfecund*:—Unfertile land, and consequently generally waste.

DIFAITH (di-faith) *unappropriated*:—Waste lands, uncertain casual receipts, wrecks, all goods without an owner, &c., are so termed, and belonged to the lord.

DILTSDAWD (di-llys-dawd) *unobjectionable*:—Applied to a female who has been divorced, and free from any claim by the former husband.

DILYSRWYD (di-llys-rhwydd) *unobjection*:—A warranty by a seller of property that no claim can be substantiated to the ownership of the property other than his own.

LAWS, II.

DIMAI (dimidium) *a halfpenny*:—The half of the curt penny, one third of the legal penny.

DINEVWR (din-e-bwr) *hill fort*:—The seat of the Dimetian princes near Llandilo vawr in the vale of Tywi. Some remains of the castle are visible.

DIOVRYD (di-go-bryd) *mentally fixed*:—A term applied to those under vows of restraint from marriage, flesh, and equitation.

DIRWY (dir) *force*:—There were two kinds of fine imposed upon offenders. The dirwy was twelve kine, or three pounds; the other, or camlwrw, three kine, or nine score pence. Dirwy signifies sometimes, but rarely, various amounts of fine.

DOVOD (dov) *appropriated*:—A term for property of any kind casually found; if no owner appeared for it after three public proclamations of the event, it then lapsed to the prince. See B. vi. C. 1. s. 69.

DOVRAETH (dovr) *domesticity*:—The quarters which the villeins were to afford to the lord's retainers.

DYDDIAU DYDDON, *days of days*:—The weekly periods succeeding Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide.

E.

EREDIW (obitu) *a heriot*:—A relief payable to the superior lord in most cases by the heir of a defunct vassal. Where the person in his lifetime had paid a cynhasedd or investiture fee it absolved the successor from the payment of ebediw.

EBRILL (eb-rhill) *vegetation*:—April.

EDDYL (e-dyl) *duty*:—Angen eddyl, necessary duty; eddyl arglwydd, duty to a lord, &c., occur in the Laws.

EDLING (ed-ling) *next in line*:—The appellation of the 'atheling,' or nearest heir to the sovereignty.

ENLLYN (en-llyn) *liquid*:—Companagium, or accompaniments to bread of any kind.

ERW (ar-w) *what has been tilled*:—A measure applied exclusively to arable lands; it appears to have contained about 4,320 yards.

ERW DIFONDEDIA, *escheated erw*:—So said of land that for want of a heir escheated to the king. In the trev gyvriw, or register vill, any such land was equally divided among the remaining occupiers, hence no land therein escheated to the lord.

ERW Y GWYDD, *plough erw*:—An erw of the co-tillage set apart as plough-bote, the produce of which was to defray the expenses incidental to the making and repairing the plough.

ERW YN YCH DU, *erw of the black ox*:—An erw of corn allotted to an individual whose ox might die during the period of co-aration, towards compensating his loss.

ETIVEDD (e-ti-medd) *possession*:—A heir.

F.

FERN (ferpm) *a mess*:—Sometimes used for 'saig,' a word of the same import.

FYRNIGRWYDD (fwrn-ig-rhwydd) *ferocity*:—Acts of theft accompanied by brutal violence, as burning the house whence the goods were stolen, or mutilating animals through malice, and similar acts, are said to be ferocious, and the punishment for them thereby enhanced generally twofold.

G.

- GAIR**, a word:—Used in various significations:—An enquiry, an order; as, 'Gair yw ei air ev ar bawb: his word is paramount to that of every one;' testimony, as, 'Gair yw ei gair hi yna: her word is there conclusive.'
- GAIR COLLEDIG**, a losing word:—Signifying a wrong phrase introduced in a plea.
- GAIR CYVARCH**, a word of enquiry:—Used when the judges dispatched one of their number to interrogate either party to a suit what vouchers they had to substantiate their plea.
- GALANAS** (gal-an-as) homicide:—This term is often applied to the sum assessed upon the criminal and his relatives as the retribution for murder as well as for the crime itself.
- GALANAS WASGARAWG**, distributive galanas:—So said of the murder-fine to be imposed in specific proportions upon the several grades of kindred related to the criminal; the proportions in which it was receivable by similar grades of kindred to the murdered person being the same as the liabilities to the charge.
- GALANASDRA** (galanas-tra) galanas-fund:—It was matter of objection to a witness in a cause if he had not paid his proportion of a homicide fine for the murder of a relative of the objector, one of the parties to a suit.
- GAUAYDY** (gauav-ty) a winter house:—Otherwise called 'hendrev,' old vill, an appellation very common in Wales for residences in the vallies. The bothy, or residence in the hills, was styled the 'havotty,' or summer house.
- GAVAEL** (gav) a hold:—In one sense a division of land containing four rhandirs or 64 erwes; a post supporting the roof of a building; a pledge.
- GELGI** (gel-ci) covert dog:—The covert hound and the greyhound are the two species of dogs enumerated in the laws as used in hunting. In the time of Howel dda it is stated that beagles were unknown.
- GOBR**, a fee:—This term is frequently and extensively used.
- GOBR CYTRAITH**, fee for law:—The fee due to the judge or judges who decided a cause.
- GOBR GWARCHADW**, fee for custody:—A fee of six score pence paid by a person, returning after long absence in foreign parts, for participation in his ancestors' landed property, to the relations in possession.
- GOBR MANAG**, fee for discovery:—The tenth penny of the value of any thing, due to the person who pointed out where a stolen article might be found.
- GOBR MERCH**, maiden fee. See AMOBR.
- GOBR YSTYN**, investiture fee:—Paid by a person when invested by the rod with landed property by a lord. This fee exonerated his heirs from the charge of ebediw upon his demise.
- GODAROG** (go-tae-og) sub-commoner:—A villein of inferior degree.
- GODDAITH** (go-daith) partial spread:—Applied to clearing the stubbles or the furze and heather upon the hills, to improve the pasturage, by fire. This operation was restricted, under a penalty, to the month of March.
- GOLWYTHU** (go-glwyth) a delicacy:—A stag in season was accounted to contain twelve legal golwyths or collops, for each of which a fine of three score pence was imposed upon the unprivileged person who might kill such a stag.
- GOREGYN** (gor-es-own) to super-ascend:—Applied to the progeny of a villein or alien which, after the ninth generation, or four successive contracts of marriage with native Welshwomen, by which each child gained an additional degree in rank, was entitled to the enjoyment of five erwes of land from the lord; such became accounted a native Welshman, and was styled 'goresgyuydd,' superascendant, or acquirer of privilege.
- GORPHENHAV** (gor-pen-hav) end of the flush:—July; so called, from the flush of the growth of grass being then ended.
- GORVODOG** (gorvod-og) constrained:—A surety for any person accused of crime; as 'macl' signified a surety for debt or compact.
- GORVOTTREY** (gorvod-trey) extra vill:—This term occurs only in Gwent, where the divisions of land differed from the other districts. In each maenol in Gwent thirteen treva were computed, one of which was the gorrvtrey or supernumerary trev. See INDEX.
- GORSAY** (gor-sav) firm stay.
- GORSAY ARV**, deposit of a weapon:—Armed persons resorting to church or court were to place their weapons in certain specified places, where, if a mischance happened to any person from them, no blame attached to the owner; whereas if left in another place they were answerable for any accidental wound inflicted by them.
- GORSAY GWELJG**, stay of a wife:—So said when a woman separated from her husband; after the division of the property she was to remain at the house until the ninth day to superintend the final transport of all articles belonging to her; also in case of his death she was entitled to a division of the goods and a similar period for preparing to depart.
- GOREDD** (gor-sedd) supreme session:—This term is used for any extraordinary or paramount session presided over by a lord.
- GORWLAD** (gor-gwlad) outer country:—The bordering regions to the one in question.
- GOSGORDD** (gos-cordd) collection:—The king's retinue, being his officers, minstrels, &c.
- GOSTEG** (gos-teg) to make clear.
- GOSTEG AR Y MAES**, silence in the field:—The court in pleas for landed property being held on the land in dispute, the proclamation of silence in the field was appropriate.
- GRE**, a herd:—Generally of horses, a stud of which consisted of fifty mares and a stallion. Some appellations of hills have 'gre' in their composition, as, 'Moel greon,' hill of the stud, 'Moel y greorion,' hill of the stud keepers; they were entitled to a progress among the lord's villeins. 'Conigre,' or a rabbit warren, seems derived from this root.
- GWAALAETH** (gwa-alaeth) offspring:—A chief not an edling nor head of a family.
- GWADDOL** (gwadd) a settlement:—A portion given with a female.
- GWAFSAV** (gwafes-av) support:—A pledge or guarantee. See ARWAESAV.
- GWAEBAVWR**. See CLEDREN GWAEBAVWR.
- GWAEITIR** (gwaed-tir) blood land:—Land given up as compensation for homicide.
- GWALLAWGAIR** (gwallawg-gair) a losing word:—A faulty word in pleading.
- GWARRANT** (gwar-ant) extreme:—A guarantee.
- GWARCHEIDWAD** (gwar-cadw-ad) custodier:—One who preserves landed property for the right owner.
- GWARTHAWL**, something to boot, to make equivalent.
- GWARTHEG DIVACH** (di-vach) cattle without surety:—So it has been rendered by Wotton, and in the former part of this edition. Upon further consideration, in the Latin copies it has been glossed 'stemmatis

GWARTHEG DIVACH—continued.

defecti,' as if the word 'divach' was compounded of div-ach, *extinct lineage*. The fine for homicide, committed by the son of a Welshwoman by an alien father, to which the term refers, was to be paid solely by the relations of the mother, there being no lineage on the father's side to be found in Wales; the cattle payment of the whole fine by the female side would therefore very appropriately be styled, cattle of defective lineage.

GWARTRUDD (gwarth-grudd) *shame of face*:—See GWYNEBWARTH.

GWAYW, *pair*:—A spear.

GWEIROLAWDD (gwair-clawdd) *hay enclosure*.

GWELI (gwal) *open*:—A wound.

GWELI TAVOD, *tongue-wound*:—Slander so styled.

GWELY (gwal) *a couch*:—A term used for a household.

GWELYGORDD (gwely-cordd) *aggregate household*:—A tribe derived from one common ancestor.

GWERTH, *worth*:—Used for the price of a thing; also, state, condition.

GWERTH TAVOD, *tongue-worth*:—The term for a fine payable by a judge for a wrong decision.

GWESDVA (gwest-ma) *entertainment place*:—A term used for the provision, or money payment in lieu of it, due to the lord from the uchelwyr or freeholders.

GWIR, *truth*:—Gwir a chyfraith, justice and law.

GWIRAWD (gwir-awd) *purity*:—Liquor, comprizing mead, bragot, and ale.

GWIRAWD YR EBYSTL, *liquor of the apostles*:—Liquor distributed on feast days of the Apostles.

GWR (vir) *a man*.

GWR ADDWYN, *a respectable man*.

GWR AR DEULU, *a family man*.

GWR AR GYLCI, *a wanderer*.

GWRDA (gwr-da) *a good man*:—A freeholder.

GWR DINOD, *a man without note or mark*:—Some passages in the Laws would seem to imply the gwr dinod to have been a freeman. See GWR NOD.

GWR DYVOD, *an adventurer*:—One who took possession of land upon which none of his progenitors resided; a squatter.

GWR NOD, *a man of note or mark*:—It is difficult to discover the precise definition of this term. Where one manuscript has 'Heb gæth heb allud: without bondman, without alien,' another reads, 'Heb alludion heb wyr nod: without aliens, without a nod man;' thus making nod men synonymous with bond men. Compurgators are often to be one half nod men, the other half such as can be had. In some instances the nod men would appear to signify persons known to belong to the clan. 'Nod y genedl, mark of the tribe,' is used for some distinguishing mark inscribed upon boundary stones, &c. 'Nod' is synonymous in signification with 'notus.'

GWRAICTRA (gwraig-tra) *woman-fraud*:—When a witness was about to give testimony in a cause, if the opponent could prove he lived in adultery with his wife, it was a ground of objection to the receipt of his evidence.

GWRAIG (gwr-aig) *woman*:—A married woman is usually implied. It sometimes signifies a violated maiden.

GWRAIG BWYS, *a woman regularly married*.

GWRAIG LLWYN A PHERTH, *a female of bush and brake*.

GWRAIG WEDDW, *a widow*.

GWYBYDDIAD (gwy-bydd-iad) *one knowing*:—Translated an evidence, to distinguish the peculiar acceptation of the term from guardian, witness, &c. The evidence was one who testified to a fact from his own knowledge.

GWYDDHWCH (gwydd-hwch) *wood swine*.

GWYDDLWDN (gwydd-llwddn) *wood beast*:—A wild beast.

GWYDDWALEDD (gwydd-gwal-edd) *thicket-helm*:—It is a term applied when a person has neglected to prosecute a suit, whereby a thicket or impediment has arisen between him and his claim.

GWYL, *a vigil*.

GWYL ABBENIG, *a principal feast*.

GWYL BADRIG, *feast of St. Patrick*:—March 17.

GWYL GURIO, *feast of St. Cury*:—June 16.

GWYL JEUAN Y MOCH, *feast of St. John of the swine*:—Aug. 29; at which time it was lawful for the swine to commence pannage.

GWYL SAN FRAID, *feast of St. Bride*:—Feb. 1.

GWYL VARTIN, *feast of St. Martin*:—Nov. 11.

GWYNEBWARTH (gwyneb-gwarth) *face-shame*.

GWYNEBWERTH (gwyneb-gwerth) *face-worth*.

These two terms are indiscriminately used for the fine payable for insult.

GWYIDL, *a pledge*.

H.

HALAWG (hal-awg) *contaminated*.

HALAWGDY (hal-awg-ty) *polluted house*:—The house of a person implicated in a robbery was so termed.

HALAWGLW (hal-awg-llw) *polluted oath*:—A false oath.

HARNAIS (harnois):—Arms or harness, and also horses, dogs, and hawks seem to be comprehended in this term, which lapsed to the king upon the death of one of his family or chief officers, in lieu of ebediw.

HAWL, *claim*.

HAWL DISYVD, *sudden claim*.

HAWL DRABLWYDDYS, *claim beyond the year*.

HAWL DDEVNYDDIWL, *real action*.

HAWL IR, *pending claim*.

HAWL WYWEDIG, *defunct claim*.

HENADURIAID (hen-ad-ur-iaid) *elders*:—They were to consider the respective statements of plaintiff and defendant in a suit for landed property, and report to the judge their opinion as to which deserved the most credence. Their functions thus seem to be similar to those of a jury.

HENDREV (hen-trev) *old vill*:—The winter, or permanent, residence in the low land was so termed.

HENEYDD (hen-ev-ydd) *senior*:—The king, when seated at table, was to place a respectable senior on his left hand.

HENURIAID, *elders*. See HENADURIAID.

HYDDREV (hydd-brev) *hart-bellow*:—October so called, being the rutting season of deer.

HYNAY, *senior*. See HENEYDD.

HYNAVIAID CANTREV, *elders of a cantrev*. See HENADURIAID.

I.

IAR, *a narrow strip, a goad*:—One of the twelve legal collops in the stag, being the chine, so called from its resemblance, when cut out, to a goad.

IAU, *a yoke*:—Four kinds of yoking are enumerated in the Laws: the short yoke, four Welsh feet; the field yoke, eight feet; the lateral yoke, twelve feet; and the long yoke, sixteen feet.

IAWN, *right*:—Equity, sometimes put in apposition to law.

IAWN A DYLED, *right and due*.

IAWN ANIANOL, *natural right*.

IONAWR (ion-awr) *commencement*:—January.

IS CURV, *below the screen*:—The fireplace being nearly in the centre of the hall, the lower part, separated at the fireplace by a screen from the upper part, was devoted to the reception of the inferior officers and domestics.

L.

LLADD, *to cut*:—Extensively used; as, to kill, to cut corn or grass, to strike fire, &c.

LLATHLUD (llath-glud) *to entice*:—The seduction of a female.

LLATHRUDD (llath-rhudd) *virga rubens*:—Violation of a female.

LLAW, *a hand*:—Sometimes put for the person.

LLEDRAD (lled-rhad) *cheaply got*:—Theft.

LLEDRAD FYRNIG, *theft accompanied with ferocious acts*.

LLEDVEOIN (lled-mug-in) *partly reared*:—An animal artificially reared; as, a deer, sheep, goat, and the like.

LLEIDR, *a thief*.

LLEIDR CAMLYRYUS, *a thief subject to a cambriw fine*.

LLEIDR CROMIADWY, *a thief to be hung*.

LLEIDR CYVADDEV, *a confessed thief*.

LLEIDR DIRWYUS, *a thief subject to a dirwy fine*.

LLEIDR GWERTH, *a thief to be sold*.

LLITH, *enticement*:—So said of an oath sworn by the inducement of another.

LLIW, *color*:—A term used for the view of theft in the possession of the thief, sworn to by the informer.

LLOGWYDD (lloc-gwydd) *view of rest*:—Extremity; death-bed. Lloc (locus) is frequently used as a term for heaven by the poets.

LLOVRUDD (llawv-rhudd) *red hand*:—A murderer. It is sometimes applied to any criminal.

LLOVRUDDIAETH, *murder*:—Occasionally it is used to express felony.

LLUDD, *impediment*.

LLW, *an oath*.

LLW DIADNAROD, *oath of irrecognition*.

LLW GWEILYDD, *spare oath*:—A term used in a case where a person suspects another of a crime, and producing a relic, requires him to take an oath upon that relic of his innocence.

LLW I OLOCH NEB DAVOD, *oath upon a bell without a clapper*:—An oath so given by a man when charged with seduction by a prostitute whom he has abandoned.

LLYGABRUDD (llygad-rhudd) *red eye*:—The denomination of one who stands by and sees a murder or felony committed without interfering.

LLYMYSDEN (llym-gwst-en) *agile move*:—The sparrow-hawk.

LLYNMEIRCH (llyn-meirch) *ichor of horses*:—The farcy.

LLYS, *a separation*:—The palace, and especially the hall of judicature.

LLYS:—Objection to a witness as incompetent from some legal impediment.

M.

MAB, *a son*:—Often abbreviated to 'ab' and 'ap.'

MAB, *a youth under age*.

MAB, *a man*:—Hence, 'mab aillt,' an aillt; 'mab alltud,' an alien; 'mab bardd,' a bard.

MAB AILLT, *son of a villein*. See **AILLT**.

MAB ALLTUD, *son of an alien*. See **ALLTUD**.

MAB ANWAR, *a wicked son*:—A son who, having it in his power, defeats his father's will.

MAB DYODDEV, *permissive son*:—A bastard duly affiliated to a person, which he does not legally disown.

MAB DYOLEV, *a declared son*:—One asserted to belong to a particular person by the mother, but not legally affiliated.

MAB LLWYN A PHERTH, *son of bush and brake*:—A bastard.

MAB UCHELWR, *a high man*:—A freeman. See **UCHELWR**.

MACH, *a surety*:—A bail for debts.

MACH CYRNOON, *a debtor surety*:—A debtor who is his own bail.

MACH DIEBRYDIO, *a procrastinating surety*.

MACH GORVODOG, *a surety for the appearance of a person*.

MACWY (mag) *rearing*:—A youth. Each tenant under the prince was bound to present his son to the prince upon attaining the age of fourteen, at which period he became independent of his father. These youths were under the superintendence of the chief of the household, and passed their time in perambulating the country and marauding in the Marches; Geraldus particularly describes their manner of life. They are styled also 'gweison bychain,' young lads, in the South Wales Codes. Archbishop Peckham, in a letter to Edward I., advises, 'La maniere de vivre de weison bychen fait oublier de tout.' He found the irregularities committed by these youths required a total abolition of the custom.

MAENOL, *stony*:—Perhaps from boundary stone limits. A territorial division, consisting of four trevs or 1,024 erw. It seems analogous to a manor.

MAENAWR.—Same as 'maenol.'

MAER, *a bailiff*:—An officer in every cymwd, who regulated the villeins and their concerns.

MAER DREV, *maer vill*:—The demeane.

MAER Y BISWAIL, *bailiff of the cow dung*:—The person who received the cattle purveyed for the lord, and superintended the demeane lands.

MAES, *a field*:—The court for determining causes for landed property was often so denominated, from its being held on the land in dispute.

MAI (ma) *champain*:—May.

MAMWYS (mam-gwys) *maternity*:—Heirship through the female line so styled.

MANAGWR (manag-gwr) *an informer*.

MANAGWR DIOFRYDAWG, *recluse informer*:—Information, given to an ecclesiastic upon solemn oath, of theft committed by a person whose station or influence the informer dreaded might be exercised to his disadvantage. Upon receipt of this testimony, so delivered, the ecclesiastic denounced the criminal, upon his oath, without divulging the name of the informant.

MARCHOGAETH (march-og-aeth) *equitation*:—Some recluses abjured marriage, equitation, and use of linen.

MARWDY (marw-ty) *dead house*:—The term where a deceased person's property escheated to the lord, the apparitor regulating the disposition of it.

MARWDYSTIOLAETH, *testimony of the dead*:—Testimony by descendants of the dead of the information by them imparted to them during their lifetime.

MARWDYWARCHEM, *death-clod*:—A term used for the relief paid to the lord for a stranger dying in his district.

MATHRAVAL.—The seat of the Powysian princes, situated at the upper part of the Vale of Meivod, near the junction of the two streams which form the river Epyrnwy.

MAWETH (*mawt*) *Mars, martial*:—March.

MEDD, *mead*.

MEDI (*med*) *maturity*:—September.

MODRYDAY (*mod-rhyday*) *a concentration*:—A bee stock.

MOEL, *bars*. 'Eidion moel,' an ox without horns.

MORC, *a marc of money*.

MORWYN (*mor-gwyn*) *a virgin*.

MORWYNWRAIG, *a maiden wife*:—One betrothed to a man, but whose nuptials are not consummated.

MUD (*muta*) *a mew for hawks*.

MURLAW (*mur-iaw*) *to determine*.—Cyvraith muriedig, fixed law.

MYDOWYDD (*myd-go-gwydd*) *becoming conspicuous*:—Said of milch cattle whose udders begin to swell with milk.

MTHEVIN (*my-hav-in*) *growth time*:—June.

MYNWENT. See CORPHLAN.

N.

NAWDD, *protection*.

NAWDD Y BREIN, *protection of the king*.

NAWDD Y BRYDDOGION, *protection afforded by the king's officers*.

NOD (*notus*) *mark*. See GWR DINOD.

NOS, *night*:—The computation of time is generally expressed by nights: as 'wythnos,' eight nights, a week; 'pythevnos,' fifteen nights, a fortnight.

O.

ODYN, *a kiln*:—For drying corn, particularly oats, which are placed on a kiln for some time preparatory to being hulled and ground for oatmeal. The old way of preparing these kilns was by placing slight rafters over the vacuity near the fire place, laying straw evenly over them, and then spreading the oats upon the straw: the rafters and straw are now often superseded by tiles purposely manufactured with eyelets in them. The fuel used is charcoal, wood, or furze. Two kinds of kilns are enumerated, one with a pipe or flue to convey the heat, the other bare, without one. The former was one third or one half higher in value than the latter.

OED, *period*:—Mature time for decision.

OED WRTH BORTH, *time to seek aid*.

OERGWYMP GALANAS, *and incident of homicide*:—If murder was imputed to a person, and either from pride or inattention he neglected to purge himself, and he should be killed by any relative to the deceased, no murder-fine was payable for him, but the one homicide was balanced by the other.

OESTODDOG (*oes-bodd-og*) *during life*:—An office tenable during the lifetime of the grantee.

ORNEST (*orn*) *impulse*:—A duel, of which mention is sometimes made. A man was liable to this ordeal from the age of twenty-one until sixty-three. Twins were to be accounted as a single champion.

OSB (*hospes*) *a guest*.

OVERDLYSAU (*over-tlws-au*) *superfluous trinkets*:—Ornaments bestowed on judges and other official personages.

LAWS, II.

OVERHELA (*over-hela*) *random hunting*:—Of dogs previous to discipline.

OVERLLAETH (*over-llaeth*) *useless milk*:—Such as that of cats, &c.

P.

PENCENEDL (*pen-cenedl*) *head of a clan*:—The chief of the senior family of the clan.

PENLLWYDEC (*pen-llwyd*) *grey-head*:—The sea trout. This has been inadvertently translated greyling in the text, which term being appropriated to a species of river trout is therefore improperly used.

PENRHAIH (*pen-raith*) *head of the purgation*:—The principal juror on an inquest of this kind.

PENTANVAEN (*pentan-vaen*) *fireback stone*:—The fire being upon the hearth, a large and durable stone was selected for that purpose, and a similar one for a back stone, which generally would outlast the destruction of a fragile building, and being pointed out, would be proof that a claimant's ancestors formerly resided there.

PENTRULU (*pen-teulu*) *head of a household*:—An officer who, next to the king, arranged and superintended the affairs of the household.

PORTH, *aid*.

PORTH ORDDWY, *aid to violence*:—One of the accessories to homicide.

PRAIDD, *a herd*:—Twenty-four cows and a bull constituted a legal herd of cattle.

PREIDDIN (*praidd*) *bouty*:—A prey of cattle, or other animals.

PRESWYL (*pres-gwyl*) *present*:—March preswyl, a horse in readiness.

PRESWYLYDDOG (*preswyl-bodd-og*) *constant abiding*.

PRIAWD (*pri-awd*) *property*:—Gwr priawd, a married man.

PRID, *price*:—The price given to the lord for the tenure of land.

PRIODAWR (*priawd*) *a proprietor*.

PRIODOLDER (*priawd*) *full possession*.

PRYDAIN, *Britain*.

PRYDYN, *Caledonia*.

PUNT (*pun*) *equal*:—Pondus, a pound, containing 240 pence.

PUNT DWNG (*punt-twng*) *fealty pound*:—The sum due from each free maenor to the lord, in default of providing the stipulated supplies in kind. This source of revenue, upon the Conquest, vested in the English Crown, and is still collected in parts of North Wales under the name of tunc rents.

PYNYARCH (*pwn-march*) *horse-load*:—Some sources of revenue to the prince were so called, in allusion to the common use of sumpter-horses for conveying loads.

R.

RHAGLAW (*rhag-llaw*) *a deputy*:—The viccomes deputed to represent the king.

RHAGVYR (*rhag-vyr*) *short before*:—December.

RHAITH, *verdict*:—There were various kinds ofraiths, composed of from 5 to 300 compurgators.

RHAITH OWLAD, *verdict of country*:—Consisting of fifty compurgators, freemen under the prince, and summoned by him.

RHAN, *a share*:—Said of allotment of landed property among heirs.

RHANDIA (rhan-tir) *share land*:—A territorial division containing four tyddyns or 16 crws.

RHANDY (rhan-ty) *share house*:—The place where guests were lodged.

RHAVNWDYDDEN (rhavn-gwydd-en):—Has been translated the witch elm; it may signify the rowan tree or mountain ash, which grows to great perfection in South Wales.

RHEINGYLCH (rhian-cylch) *lady progress*:—The progress to which the females of a lord's family were entitled among the vassals.

RHINOYLL (rhing-yll) *a noise*:—The appellation of the crier or summoner of a court; translated apparitor, which does not accurately represent the definition of the office.

RHISEN (rhig-en) *bark*:—A vessel to hold butter, made of bark of trees. It was to be three palms in breadth, and three in depth.

RHOOD AC ESTYN, *gift and investiture*.

S.

SAETH EBOL, *darting colt*:—One under two years old, or accompanying its dam. Called a darting colt, probably from its peculiar playful sudden courses to and fro.

SARAAD (sar-a-ad) *disgrace*:—Put also for the fine for insult.

SEGRILLYD (segr-llyd) *sacrilegious*:—As, 'argywedd segrillyd,' sacrilegious injury.

SWLLT (solidus) *a shilling*.

SWYDD, *office*:—As, 'tir swyddog,' land with office attached; 'tir heb swydd,' land without office. The office of justice was attached to freehold land in South Wales.

SWYDDOG (swydd-og) *an officer*:—One having an office. A term for the higher officials of the court.

SWYDDWR (swydd-wr) *office man*:—An inferior domestic of the court.

T.

TACHWEDD (tach-gwedd) *closing view*:—The month of November so called. 'Iawn unser tachwedd,' right time for closing, a phrase applied to signify beasts fit for slaughter; the pasture at that period decreasing, the winter store of cattle was then provided.

TADWYS (tad-wys) *paternity*:—A term for derivation of title to land by the parental lineage.

TAEOG (tae-og) *a churl*:—The taeog seems to have been of the same condition as the Saxon churl and the Norman villein. The taeogs were husbandmen, and were bound to furnish the lord with certain victual renders, and to lodge and provision various official persons and allies of the prince while quartered in the country.

TAEOTREY, *villein-trey*.

TALBENIG (tal-pen-ig) *standard value*:—'Eidion a dalu xxx. yw buyn talbenig.—Sev yw hyny gwartheg heb ddyrchavael gyd ag wynt n ariant mydowydd.' 'A standard animal is an ox of the value of thirty pence.—Standard cattle are those without the augmentation of milk silver.'

TALDDRWS (tal-drws) *an ead door*.

TALGELL (tal-cell) *an aile, a lean to*.

TALPENTAN (tal-pentan) *by the fire side*:—'Brethyn gwyu talpentan,' home-made undyed cloth. Cloth made in factories was called 'brethyn dinesig,' town-made cloth.

TAN, *fire*.

TAN GWYLLT, *wild fire*:—Uncontrollable fire, fire which has spread beyond the house on each side of the one wherein it originated. The person who caused the conflagration was to reimburse the owners of each house adjoining his, but no others.

TARIAN (tar-ian) *clasher*:—A round buckler. Hence, metaphorically, certain defences a person may make to a suit are called his tarians or shields.

TAVODIOG (tavod-iog) *tongued*:—An advocate. Nine persons are said to be advocates themselves, as being definitive umpires as to their determination in the matters submitted to them.

TAVODRUDD (tavod-rhudd) *bloody tongue*:—One who informs the homicide where the person is he may intend to murder. He was accounted an accessory.

TAWLSWADD (tawl-bwrdd) *throw-board*:—This game was played with sixteen white men against a black king with eight black men. The nature of their disposition upon the board and their moves appear to be unknown. See R. v. C. ii. s. 149.

TEIBANTYLE, *bolater of a dormitory*:—It is also used as a denomination of the individual chosen to assist the chief of the family, especially if he were incapacitated by natural infirmities from acting.

TEITHI (taith) *qualities*:—As, 'teithi dyn,' qualities of a man; 'teithi mach,' qualities of a surety; 'teithi buwch,' qualities of a cow, &c.

TELEDIW (tel-ed-iw) *compact*:—'Ych telediw,' a fair ox; 'buwch delediw,' a perfect cow.

TELLWEDD (tell-gwedd) *covered guise*:—An amnesty accorded to the relatives of a homicide upon payment of the murder-fine to the kindred of the slain. The indemnity assured to a mediciner undertaking the cure of a wounded or sick person as to the result of his treatment.

TIR, *land*:—'Tir a daiar,' land and soil.

TIR BWRDD, *lord land*:—Demesne land.

TIR CYD, *joint land*:—Land held by co-tenants.

TIR CYNNY, *strife land*:—The same as tir cynnydd.

TIR CYNNYDD, *increasing land*:—Land possessed by an aillt, or alien, whose progeny was increasing to the privilege of freemen in the ninth descent. See GORESOVN.

TIR CYVRIV, *register land*:—Land in base tenure, which was equally divided among the tenants. The third part of a cymwd was thus held, the two thirds were in freer tenure.

TIR DIFODDEDIG, *escheated land*.

TIR GWELYAWG, *family land*:—Free land to be shared among relations.

TIR GWYDD, *ley land*.

TIR Y VAERDREY, *demesne land*.

TIRDRA (tir-tra) *land-feud*:—A legal objection to the reception of the testimony of a witness was land-feud, an unsettled dispute about the title to land between the witness and the objector.

TRAI, *violence*.

TRAI MORWYN, *rape of a maiden*.

TREV, *a vill*:—A territorial division of land containing four gavaels or 256 crws.

TREYGORDD (trey-cordd) *trey collection*:—A hamlet.

TREVTAD (troy-tad) *patrimony*.

TWRG. See PUNT DWNG.

TWRV AC ENIWED, *disturbance and injury*:—Burning buildings and breaking ploughs, by which a claimant of land forced the possessor of it to submit his title to a court of judicature.

TWYLLFORWYN (twyll-morwyn) *deceitful maiden*:—A newly married female so styled if betrothed as a virgin and found to be otherwise.

TY A THAL, *house and gable*:—A person with whom land was shared was to erect his buildings at the end or side of the other's land.

TYDDYN (twdd) *a tencement*:—It consisted of 4 erwys, and was the least territorial division.

TYMHOR (tymp) *a season*:—Sometimes expresses a month, or less; sometimes three months.

U.

UCHELWR (uchel-wr) *a high man*:—Various styled 'gwr rhydd,' a free man; 'gwrda,' a good man; and 'breyr,' a mote man, in different parts of Wales.

UNDYDD DYDDON, *one day of days*. See **DYDDIAU DYDDON**.

UNDYDD A BLWYDDYN, *one day and a year*:—A frequent phrase in the Laws.

UNTRIEDIOL (un-troed-iog) *one-footed*:—Said of such animals which, when one foot has been rendered useless, are incapable of further service.

W.

WRALYS (urles) *trimmings*.

WYNERWARTH. See **GWYNERWARTH**.

WYNESWERTH. See **GWYNERWERTH**.

WYTHNOS (wyth-nos) *eight nights*:—A week.

Y.

YMLADD (ym-ladd) *to mutually fell*:—Fighting, defined to be attack, onset, blood, and wound.

YNAD, *a judge*.

YNGAD (yng) *a judge*:—This seems derived from 'yngan,' to speak.

YSBAIL, *spoil*.

YSBAIL ALLOR, *altar spoil*:—Donations left upon the altar.

YSBYDWIAETH, *mastership of a hospital*.

YSDARN (ys-tarn) *a saddle*.

YSDAVELL (ys-tav-ell) *a room*.

YSGOLAIG (scholasticus) *a scholar*.

YSOUBOR (ys-cub-or) *a place for sheaves of corn*:—A barn.

YSOYVARNLLYNIG (ys-cyv-arn-llynig) *coloured cars*:—The native breed of cattle are white, with red or black coloured ears. Many such are to be observed in various parts of the country at the present time.

YSTYN (ys-tyr) *to extend*:—Investiture.

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