Oweles (Dieux ad comys fes), God has committed his sheep.
Owells, eyes.
Owels, goods.
Ower, ear.
Oweleter celle aweroufle (pur), to remove this doubt.
Owy, eight.
Oy, bear, beard, audited.
Oy (demanda), demanded oyer.
Oy dire (par), by hear-fay.
Oye, an ear.
Oye, oyer.
Oye encor (je n'), I have not yet.
Oyels, eyes.
Oyer, eyes.
Oyer (fo), his bearing.
Oyis, beard.
Oyl, yes, bear ye, an eye.
Oynt, eight.
Oyr no acunte (de), to audit our accounts.
Oysels, birds.
Oyfon, goose.
Oyst, beard.
Oyt, eight.
Oytaves, otyaves.
Oytiefme, the eighth.
Oyzes (kil), that he bear.
Ozanne (la fete d'), Palm-Sunday.
Paes, agreement, peace.
Paes, countries.
Paes (nexcede), do not exceed.
Paez, paid.
Pagner (per), by payment.
Paiages et Rovages; pedagia et roagia, tributes and rotages. See Roy-
nages.
Pate (de), of payment.
Pai (mau), displeased.
Paiere (p la), by the fa-
ther.
Paiés, paez (les), the pay-
ments.
Paigners, panniers.
Paille, omitted.
Paillement faire, to do the like.
Paillettes, hangings.
Painer, to torment.
Pain-grosse, brown bread.
Pains, loaves; the first Sun-
day in lent in the Romish 
church.
Paintz, paying.
Painz (vir), seven loaves.
Paiour, fear.
Pair, to pay.
Paira, may.
Pais, paie, peace.
Paillement (fur le), in the appeasing.
Paiine, the youngest.
Paisvile, peaceable.

Paiisumne (en), into a Pá-
ganish country.
Paiiz, agreement.
Paiel, pal, pel, paling, wood.
Paler, to speak.
Palettes, a military habit.
Palle, pallees, spoken of, treated of.
Paller (fanent), with-
out mentioning the same.
Panbretat, mandate.
Pandecoufe, Penticost.
Pane, cloth, a robe.
Pane, bread.
Panes, skins.
Panies, loaves.
Panetre le roy (serjante de 
estree), by serjeantry, to be the king's pantler.
Pani, penalty.
Pans, be thinks.
Panfe, the belly.
Panfes, hung, pendant, af-
fixed.
Panures, poor.
Paor, paoir, power.
Paour, fear.
Paours, payers.
Papa, the pope.
Papate (la), the papacy.
Papirs, papers, books of accounts.
Papisckie (egglie), the Romish church.
Papistne, a papist.
Par, equal.
Par, paces.
Par (de), of Paris.
Parachue, paracheve, finished.
Parage, kindred.
Paramer, to love affectionately.
Parains, padrines, these are persons who, in the time of combat, performed the same office which advocates and pleaders use in disputation of civil causes.
Paramount (especesie), above specified.
Paraval les pountz, below the bridges.
Paravant, before.
Paraventure, by, between.
Parautee (esat de), estate of peerage.
Parcas, perhaps.
Parcenier, parcenery.
Parchemin, parchena, parchment.
Par chi devant, heretofore.
Parchier (les murs), break through the walls.
Par chose qe, because.
Parcloze chartre, in the close of the charter.
Parconniers, parceners.
Parcoons, dilatory.
Parcit, delay.
Pard, lost.
Pardannt, losing.
Parde, pardon, pardon, forgive.
Pardehors, outwards.
Pardehors le royalme, out of the realm.
Pardela, beyond sea.
Pardr, shall lose.
Parduit, lost.
Pardurable, perpetual.
Pardurablement, for ever.
Pare, by.
Parecherount, parisfhoirt, shall be wrecked.
Pareil, parile, parole, peril, danger.
Pareiffoutes, idle.
Parches, parcels, pieces.
Parempler, to fill up.
Parency, parent qe, whereby, so that.
Parent, parentz, kindred.
Parent que, whereby.
Parerpoint, perpoint, purpoint, doublet.
Pares, peers.
Parefice, idleness.
Parferons, will perform.
Parfin (a la), at last.
Parfond, deep.
Parfurnis, parfournny, performed, executed, completed.
Pargam, parchment.
Pargemin, a MSS. on parchment.
Pariage (de), on the part of the father.

Pariers a mont, appearing with much greater.

Parier, perjured.

Parites, parties.

Parlance, parly (la), treaty.

Par la ou, where.

Parles, pearls.

Par li, for him, on his account.

Parlire, to read through.

plour (lour cœc), their common speaker, one who will answer for the whole body, the speaker of the House of Commons.

Parlure, language.

Parme, parmi, at, by, with.

Parmi (ct), and according to.

Par mi ce, therefore, on that account.

Parmi chou ke, provided that.

Parmicy, by this.

Parmuer, to truck, to barter.

Parmy, upon.

Parner, to take.

poch, parifb, diocese, territory.

Paroches, parts, sides.

Paroge, converse, have communication with.

Paroier, to appear.

Parol, paralce, perambulation.

Parole, plea.

Paroles pur les communes (qi avoit les), who was speaker for the commons.

Parolys (avons en), had some discourse.

pouls, words.

Parout, wherefore.

Parpaie, fully paid.

Parplede, pleaded.

Parpoint, a doublet.

Parquai, whereby.

Parquaunt, when.

Parquer, to inclose, impound, impark.

Parqui, in as much as, because.

Parraies, walls.

Parric, equality.

Parric, a peer, peerage.

Parfiver, to perform.

Parson, person.

Parfone (apres covensfu), after coverfu has rung.

Parfoneable, personable, enabled to maintain plea in court.

Partage et pannage, portion and appennage.

Partant, therefore, whereabouts.

Partant que, inasmuch as.

Parte des teltes (per), by beheading.

Parte
Parte et parte, party and party.
Parte des coiles (la), the los of the teficles.
Partement, departure.
Partez, carried.
Partirent, departed.
Partitions, divisions.
Partment, in part.
Partot, in the whole.
Partront (ne), will not depart.
Party (pur la), by reason of the parity.
Parvoar (le), the procuror.
Parvoiffers (vallez), valets who were learned in their military exercises.
Pas, passes.
Pas, paes, peace.
Pafcaie, grazing.
Pafcher, paffer, to feed.
Pafcher (puisse), might go.
Pafk, Easter.
Pafques charnielx, Mid-lent-Sunday; Dominica Refections.
Pafque floric, Palm-Sunday.
Pafqueret, the season of Easter.
Pafquerages, pasture-grounds.
Pafiant, in their journey.
Pafiant, feed on.

Passante, exceeding.
Passement, death.
Passer (doit), ought to exceed.
Passes (lunt), are made up, comprehended.
Passionaire, a book which contains the history of the passion of our Saviour.
Pafour, shepherd.
Pasture (quitz de la), to be quit of poture. See Poture.
Pafuilement, peaceably.
Patera, Patrick.
Pateys, putoys (le), the ceremonies, prayers.
Pati, ou fouffrance de guerre, abstinence, or cessation of war.
Patience Dieu (par la), by God's permission.
Patins, pattens.
Patins, dishes, plates, or chargers, made of gold or silver, used at the distribution of the host; and these were called patins or patens; a pattens.
Patron, pattern.
Paver, pavoire, fear.
Pavis, a large kind of shield.
Pau, a stake.

N
Pauantz,
Pece (absentent un), be absent a little while.
Pecheries, offences.
Pechereule cite d'Avenon (en la), in the wicked city of Avignon.
Pechir, pecher, to offend.
Peck (haute), High Peak.
Pecker (de), to break open.
Pect, the breast.
Pecunielle (peine), pecuniary punishment.
Pedereeste, a sodomite.
Pec, foot.
Pee de la fyn, foot of the fine.
Pee, country.
Peele (entrez en la), entered in the pell.
Peer, a stone, fourteen pounds.
Peeer (franche), free-stone.
Perees (nous auncients), our ancestors.
Pecerfins (pleignanze), pilgrims complainants.
Peert, appears.
Pee, peace.
Pees (un), a concord.
Pees (en), in the country.
Pees (mettent les), set their feet.
Peele, appeared.
Peele (ove la), peaceably.
Peege, pitch.
Peeblement, peaceably.
Peeer
Peier (plus), worst.
Peier, worse.
Peies en main, paid down in hand.
Peignoresses, combers.
Peinbles, diligent.
Peinblemment (li), so diligently, carefully.
Peine, punishment.
Peine benite (pur), for holy bread.
Peipe (son), his father.
Peir, peer, equal.
Peir de justices, two justices.
Peire, father.
Peire (un), a pair.
Peir (il puit), be may pray.
Peirs, stones.
Peirt, appears.
Peis, weights.
Peis, peace.
Peis, peile, peas.
Peife (nus), pressed us, lay upon our hands.
Peile (e molt nous), and it gives us great concern.
Peifer, to weigh.
Peisible, peaceable.
Peisiblete, the peaceable skite.
Peiton, mast.
Peithe, sails.
Peitou, Poitou.
Peitreux, peitrelx, that part of the trappings of a horse, which goes a-" of his breast.
Peiz, feet.
Peles, issues arising from.
Pelle (le ditte), the said appeal.
Pelure, pleure, skin, fur, clothing.
Pelrine, pilgrim.
Pelter (citizein et), citizen and skinner.
Peltrie, all kinds of fur.
Pelwoll, peltwool.
Pembrugg, Pembroke.
Penacles, pinnacles.
Penauntz, penitents.
Pence, intends.
Pendable, to be hanged.
Pendaunt, in suspense.
Pendent (en), belonging.
Pender, to consider.
Pendra, let him pay.
Pendure (de), of hanging.
Pene, penalty.
Pene, punished.
Peneres (a), to punish.
Penes, obliged.
Penia (tant lui), made him undergo such dures.
Peniblement, with great pains.
Penie (lans), without punishment.
Penne, a pen.
Penner, a pen-case.
Penra, ponra, shall take.
Penre (faitez), cause to be taken.
N 2 Pen-
Pentant, being grieved at, lamenting.
Pensement (en), in thought.
Pensofier (potius, puffe oier), may fear.
Pent, depends, depending.
Penyble, painful.
Pepul, people.
Peraccompt, fully accompted.
Per ainsi, in the same manner.
Peramont, above.
Peranite, eternity.
Per a per, peer for peer.
Percer le denier (de), to break the money to pieces.
Perchemyn (un poy denker), a little ink and parchment.
Perchez, parchez, breaking down.
Perclose, the conclusion.
Perdent, a sufferer, prejudiced.
Perdeceaa (nient plus), no more in this case.
Per de eus, amongst them.
Perdervers lui, about him.
Perdefist, lose, lost.
Perdez, losfs.
Pere, peer (gettre de), slinging; one of the sports prohibited by 12 Ric. II. c. 6.
Pere nues (a), bare-legged.
Peregales, equals.

Pereies, peres, stones.
pent au, praying to have.
Perent, thereby.
Perer, to appear.
Peres, a peer.
Peres, stones, pearls.
Perfere, to execute, perform.
Perfez perners, by perversions.
Perfit, perfect.
Perfond, deep.
Perforcera, shall endeavour.
Perfre le jen jour (que fist), who offers himself the first day.
Peri, lost life or limb.
Perie (od), set with stones.
pil de mieere (en), in parts beyond sea.
Perils de garanties, peril, hazard of warranty.
Perira riens al chief seignior del fee (ne), the chief lord of the fee shall not suffer.
pirent, were lost.
Peris, damaged, spoilt.
Peris a fure (ples), affeered by his peers.
Periffe, be lost, depart from.
Perloygmont, prolongue.
Permitter fon loyal trials, will not abide his lawful trial.

Perners,
Perners, perverse.
Pernez a mal, take it a-
ninsi.
Perole (p), by words.
Peround, whereby.
pount, per unt, where-
fore.
Per pays, fully satisfied.
Perpetre, made, passed.
Perplede, to finish, to de-
cide.
Perpretetes, committed.
Per qi oy, in as much as.
Per qi, perque, wherefore.
Perquillye, fully collected
or paid.
pquificon a mortmayn,
purchases in mortmain.
Perre, precious stones.
Perres (p ces), by his
peers.
Perrez, Pirers, Pirres, Pe-
res, Perc, Peter.
Perry (vine), bad, adul-
terated wine.
Pers, peers.
Perleveyront, perceived.
Personaument, in person.
Pluy, pursue.
Pert, part.
Pert, appears.
Pertant, whereby, thereby.
Pertant (n’eft my), is not
on this account.
Pertie, part.
Perveient, provide.

Peruch (la campagnie
de), the Prussian com-
pany.
Perview, provided.
Pervis, parvis, the outer
court of a palace or great
house; a place where
clients, when they want-
ed to be out of the noise
and bustle of Westmin-
ster-ball, and to consult
with their counsel, used
to meet. Such was the
place in Palace-yard near
Westminster-ball, men-
tioned by Fortescue de
Laud. Leg. Angl. c. 51.
Dugdale also takes notice
of the Pervyse of Pa-
roles. "Formerly," says
he, "each lawyer and
"serjeant, at his pillar
"in St. Paul’s church,
"heard his client’s cause,
"and took notes thereof
"upon his knee." Dugd.
Orig. 195. b. See Gloss.
X. Script. v. Triforium.
The lowest part of the
church next to the north
and south doors was also
called the parvis; a par-
vis puertis ibi edoetis:
and sometimes courts tem-
poral were held there.
Staveley’s History of
Churches, p. 157.
Pery, ruined.
Pez, lost.
Pez, peace.
Pez, breast.
Pez, pasture.
Pez (lour), their feet.
Pefantie, pefantee, animosity, resentment.
Pefante, heavy, ponderous.
Pefch, depastures.
Pefche, is faulty.
Pefchie, peckerye, fisbery.
Pefczer, to feed.
Pefer debatz (de), to settle differences.
Pefes (trencher en), to cut in pieces.
Pefh (de), of the pasture.
Pefiblement, peaceably.
Pefme, very wicked, worst of all.
Pefoit (li), proposed to him.
Pefis (de), in the piece.
Peflant, feeding, depasturing.
Peffe d’étoile de lin (par), for a piece of linen stuff.
Pefions, peishens, pelfcons, fisb.
Pelfoners, fishermen.
Pelfounz (jours de), pelfons, fisb-days.
Pefent, peftre, feed.
Peferecices, bakers.
Peflez, baked.

Peflour, peflure, pefcour, a baker.
Peflrine, bakehouse.
Pefzon, pefion, maft, the fruit of a species of trees called glandiferous or maft-bearing, as beech, oak, chestnut, &c.
Pef (un), a crack.
Pefentes (lettres), letters patent.
Pefie, peti, pity, mercy.
Pefitement, little, easily.
Pefitz gens, men of small value.
Pettavin, a Pictavian.
Peu, peufauntz, able.
Peu de greyn, fed with grain.
Peuft, peuf, may.
Pefulx, peaux lanutz, woof-
fels.
Pefure, peuir, fear.
Pefure, take.
Pefurons, might.
Pefutre, pewter.
Pew, few.
Pex, pitch.
Pey de temps, a short time.
Peygne, peynez, pains, penalties.
Peynymes, Pagans.
Pey, weights.
Peyfer, to weigh.
Peylans, peasants.
Peyte, a piece.
Pez, feet.
Pheli, Philip.
Philas (de), from off the files.
Phylatteries; phylatteria, vessels and boxes made of gold, silver, ivory, or crystal, to keep the relics of saints and martyrs.
Pi, pie, piz, poux, a well.
Pice, peas.
Pi cea, already.
Pieces (fur leur), upon their pyxes.
Pie de seal, foot of the seal.
Piece (a y demorar un), to reside there some time.
Piece ad, piez ca, piecea, ja pieca, ja bone piece, lately, heretofore, hither-to, some time since.
Piece (grand), a great while.
Piece (iunt ales ja une), may be uniform.
Pieche de tans, space of time.
Piecza donez, lately granted.
Pied de mony, standard or sterling money.
Pied puldreaux, a pedlar, from whence the court of justice, called the pispou-dre, is derived, or from

the dispatch given in this court.
Pieg, deer.
Piere, pier, father.
Pier, worse.
Pier (le plus), the worst.
Pier, a tyler.
Piere de leine, a stone of wool.
Piere de la tiere, a peer of the land.
Pieroit, should pay.
Piers, pears.
Piers, peers, equals.
Piers, pieces.
Piert, pierge, appears.
Piert enemy, open enemy.
Piete grand, great charity.
Pieur, worse.
Piez, feet.
Piez (la quelle en est), which is as bad.
Piges, pigs.
Pigne, a comb.
Pigne, preigne, take.
Pigne (qe au), who oppress, lay penalties on.
Pigneresse, a carder of wool.
Pignons, pen.
pignotary, prothonotary.
Piler, pilere, a pillar.
Pilers, piles.
Piles, pillets, bolts.
Pilez, pillie, pilhe, pillaged.
Pille, pile, that side of the coin
coin which bears the head; cros or pile, a game.

Pilous, made of hair.

Pilou d'argent, a silver dart.

Pinct (chambre de), the painted chamber, the room which was anciently St. Edward's chamber.

Pincteur, a painter.

Pinfons, pincers.

Pioez (né), cannot.

Pipe (que court en), which is in charge in the pipe roll.

Piques d'or, gilt spurs.

Pire, a stone.

Pise, pifle, pife, the breast.

Pile de formage, weight of grain.

Piles, piz, peas.

Pissent, may.

Piffer ou braisseur (a), to bake or brew.

Pitaunce, allowance.

Pite, piteus, pity, piety.

Piteusement, pitiously.

Piteux regret, compassionate regard.

Pilet (un), a small inclosed piece of land.

Piz, pitch.

Piz, worse.

Pl. plaintiff.

Pla, qil plast, that he would talk.

Place de terre, piece of land.

Plaquuer (fait), caused to be placed, fixed.

Plage, beating, stripes, stroke, wound.

Plai (en), in full.

Plain, plein (a), entirely.

Plainement, fully.

Plainer pour pour (ou), with full power.

Plaissier (por mietz), for the better compromising.

Plait, plaid, plea, proceedings; also the assembly where they were determined.

Plait (en), empleaded.

Plaiz, differences.

Plane (de), plainly.

Plane (a), fully.

Plante (en grant), in great number.

Plasse, a town, bold, or fortres.

Plat, metal, iron.

Plate (de), coat of metal.

Plate (le), gold or silver uncoined, bullion.

Plaues, plausible.

Plauntes, planted, placed.

Playe, a wound.

Playes Dieu (v), the five wounds of our Saviour.

Playn, plein, plain, not guilty.

Play plai (u), in a plea.

ple, speaks or expresses.
PLETZ, pleas, plaints, complaints.
Plez (salle de), ball of pleas.
Plia, placed, joined together.
Plien, pline, full.
Plieu, pleased.
Plieur, pleasure.
Plin (de), completely, fully.
Plift, plight.
Plite, pluit, plait.
Plaft, ploet, pleases.
Ploite des belognes (pour les), for the dispatch of the business.
Plorantes, lamentable.
Plot, it rains.
Ploy (fur le), on the folding up, the label.
Pluis, more, moreover, further.
Pluisceforest, furthermore.
Pluis puiyne, much later.
Plum, lead.
Plumbes, leaden caldrons, leaden-pipes.
Plume, feathers.
Plumer bruere, to cut heath.
Plunger, to intrude.
Plus, surplus.
Plus pres qu’il pourra etre fait (de famble eflat au), of the same quality, or as near as may be.
Plufoms (a), to severall.
Pluto, (de), immediately.
Plux grant, much greater.
Poet, of, take.
Po, pou, poi, pol, a little.
Poier, power, poss.
Poant, could.
Poar (ne), cannot.
Pochier (le), the thumb.
Poeimes (nous), we could, we might.
Poect, can.
Poer, poair, poin, power,
force, authority, strength;
realm, territory, jurisdiction; fear, ability.
Poer (a renable), at a reasonable rent.
Poer mi (ne), could not.
Poes, can.
Poef, power.
Poet, behaviour.
Poett mye pyre (no), cannot be worse.
Poer, fear.
Poey (ne), cannot.
Poeyt (le), should take effect.
Poi, little.
Poi, more.
Poi (a), at least; well.
Poi des ans (en), within a few years.
Poiart, may.
Poiement, payment.
Poiert, poair, power, fear;
jurisdiction.

Poies (per), for fear.
Poiertz tout (vous), you put the whole.
Poigne, poine (en), in his hand, in hand, paid down.
Poinde, to paint.
Poinsons, pendants.
Poins, poinne, pains, penalties, punishment.
Point (ou), in the condition.
Pointe (mettront), endeavour.
Pointes, pointz, fingers.
Pointes tretables, draw-bridges *.
Points, poins, pointz, points, articles.
Points, poinctz (potius), ponts, bridges.
Poir (quatre), four pair.
Poirs, pees.
Pois (pur), for the weight.
Poiia (nous), affects us.
Poiages (les), the weighing.
Poiiant coer (avoir), to be offended at, to bear resentment.
Pois-apres, soon afterwards.
Poiicans, puissant, powerful, able.
Poiies, weights.
Poiies couchantz, weights couching.

* Potiús, pountes, 2 Parl. Rolls 218, p. 51.
Poifés, poifie, weighed, considered.
Poifiz (fur le), in the weighing.
Poiffance, power.
Poiffantz (est), is possessed of.
Poiffe, could.
Poifures (lour), their weighing.
Poix (le), the fifth.
Pol, Poul, Pou, Paul.
Polail, poultry.
Polentiers (les), malt-makers.
Polcyns, poleine, pulleys, colts.
Police (p), by.
Polls (a), to the poll.
Polrielme faire, could do.
Polrons (que nous), that we can.
Poltaire, polter, polentier, poulterer; the officer in the king's kitchen who has the charge of the poultry.
Polx, the thumb.
Polz, skin.
Polz (al), the skull.
Pomadre, powder.
Pomelx despeies, pommels for swords.
Poms (nous), we can.
Ponce, hand.
Pondage, poundage.
Pondeur (le), the weight.

Pondere, pounder, a weight, the same as the auncel.
Pont (ne), cannot.
Pont freint, Pontefract.
Ponz, bridges.
Poii, pooir, poor, por, power.
Poiires (le), the power.
Poiiit, may.
Pooms, we may, might.
Poons (ne), we cannot.
Pooots, poits.
Poour, fear.
Populaires, common, inferior people.
Por, power, jurisdiction.
Por, on account of, for.
Por ce, therefore.
Por ce que je a parsiui (e), and as soon as I perceived.
Por ceu kil, because that it.
Por le tot, for the whole.
Por quei, wherefore.
Porcary, a hogsty.
Porceifre, Porchefer.
Porchers, swineherds.
Porciour (a), to appro- tion.
Porcoi, why.
Porcerrra, shal provide, de- termine.
Porgiler, progifer, purgi- fer, to lay with, violate, defile.
Porioit (ne), could not.
Porles, pearls.
Porom mic (ne), could not.
Porport, purport.
Porprifes (unt), have made
a purprefure upon.
Porreymes elfre (ne), cannot be.
Porleor, possessor.
Porlfe, possessed.
Port (li), the ports.
Porte (avec), with the lofs.
Porte paix, the pax fo the holy kifs. In the pri-
mitive times, in the easter-
n countries, a ceremony
was used by the Christ-
ians after divine service
ended, to kifs one an-
other, as a token of mu-
tual amity and peace:
to continue and perform
which custom with more
convenience and deceny,
in after-times, this in-
vension was devised, viz.
a piece of wood or metal,
with the picture of Chrift
upon it, was solemnly ten-
dered to all the people pre-
sent to kifs; this was call-
ed fucculariorium, or the
pax, to signify the peace,
unity, and amity, of all
the faithful, who in that
manner, by the medium
of the pax, kiffed one an-
other. Mat. Paris tells
us, that, during the great
difference between Henry
the Second and his tur-
bulent archbpope Tho-
mas Becket, Rex oculu-
num paris dare archie-
piscopo negavit. Mat.
Paris, 117. And Ho-
lingshed says, that the
king refufed to kifs the
pax with the archbpope
at mass. Holingshed in
ano 1170. Staveley,
191.
Portelmue, Portsmouth.
Portetz, brought.
Porton, bare.
Porverra, fball provide, de-
terminate.
Porvoiante, providence.
Pop, prevented, settled.
Pofer, to put questions.
Pofez, put, set at.
Pofoms, fuppofe, or put
the cafe.
Pofles (en), in pulse.
Poflez (jours), times pass-
ed.
Poftoille (la), the pope.
Pot, can.
Poture, puture, a claim
made by foreslers of pro-
visions from thofe who
lived within the pur-
liues of the forest.
Pou (fi), fo little.
Povaire,
PO

Povaire, povare, power.
Pouces, fingers.
Pouchon, puncheon.
Poudre de oiseaux et poissons, semye of birds and fishes.
Poùe Defcoro (la), the poor people of Scotland.
Poverail del cyanne (la), the poor people in the neighbourhood.
Pouers, povre, poverez, poor; poverty.
Pouerté, poverty.
Povira (en quanque il), in as much as shall be in his power.
Poulare, powder.
Poul, Paul.
Poulce, forefinger, hand.
Pouldreux, dusty.
Poules, wards.
Poult, poult, poultry; a poultiner.
Pounage, paunage.
Pounfomes, powdered, spotted.
Pount, a bridge.
Pour de mort, fear of death.
Poure, pour, pouwer, power, force.
Pouaré homes, poor men.
Pour chivalier, poor knight.
Pour cheu ke, because.
Poures, poor people.
Pourslice, profited.

PO

Pourkach, pourkars, pour-chack, procurement.
Pourlesse, fearles.
Pourmener, to go, or walk about.
Pourpenfer, to devise.
Pourpoins (en leur), in their coat-armour; with their arms.
Pourquo, on which account.
Pourfigre, to prosecute.
Pouryslement, impoverishment.
Pous, fingers.
Pous (la), the poor people.
Pous (par le), by the inch; the thumb's breadth.
Pouflerent leur seaux, put their seals.
Poulte, power, jurisdiction.
Pout, may.
Pout (ne), could not.
Poutynz, poucins, pullets.
Poutz, poules (deux), two fingers, inches.
Power, poor.
Powers (a), to the poor.
Powere (per noz), by our father.
Poy, a little.
Poy (tout a), very nearly the same, almost the whole of, all but a little.
Poy fait (a), little practised.
Poy et par poy (par), by little and little.

Poy
Poy denk (un), a little ink.
Poy a dire (un), to say a word or two.
Poy de ly (mult), very lightly of him.
Poy de temps (par moult), a very short time.
Poy voet vivere par soy mesmes (qa), which can support itself.
Poye vaut, worth but little.
Poye (a), at least.
Poyer de countee, the poef comitatus.
Poyer de la mort, fear of death.
Poyn, poygne, a band.
Poynes, penalties, pains.
Poynne, pains, trouble.
Poynstes, pins.
Poynt ne, cannot.
Poydount, pay.
Poys, weight.
Poys, peas.
Poys (de), of consequence.
Poyle, thinks.
Poyse (lui), affectis him.
Poyfent plus, are of a deeper die.
Poze, placed.
Přa, may.
Præfeccion, appointing, making.
Praigne, prange, take.
Prailde affiles (la), the taking affiles.
Prailmes, took.

Pre (plus), nearer.
Prechourez, preachers.
Preer (de), to beseech.
Prees, meadows.
Preerent (nos), beseeched us.
Preeft (al), at the meadow.
Pref (a), to prove.
Prefaire, to perfect.
Prei, meadow.
Preints (que l'en), that there is inserted, put.
Preier (a la), at the prayer.
Preies, preyes, booty, plunder.
Preignans affaires, pressing affairs.
Preignaunce, pressing, taking.
Preis, price.
Preife, acquainted, informed.
Preifer, to appraise.
Preiffe (moy), I plead, insist.
Preiſe, prized, commended.
Preiſlons, had taken.
Preiſt (fe), may be taken.
Preiſlı (les), took them.
Premerem (le), the first.
Premiesſes, promises.
Premis, promijed.
Premiſtrent, will promise.
Prendrans en bon gree (un), a taking in good part.
Prendre (pur), to undertake.
Prengerlostutz, take.
Prent (luy), takes himself.
Prente (le), the impression.
Prenye, precigne, preagent, appre hend, take.
Prererre, prayer.
Pres, presented.
Pres (de), near.
Pres (plus), as near.
Pres nulles (bien), scarce any.
Pres (si), as near, as well as.
Preschannutz, persuading.
Preschein, preceding.
Preschein, next.
Presence, precedence.
Presentaines, presented.
Presente, presente.
Presentez, presentant, present.
Presentment, presentation.
Presone, prison.
Pres (for un), on a presentment.
Pres la def (de), to present the deficit.
Presieux, precious.
Prest, took.
Prest, made.
Prest, borrowed, ready, a loan.
Prest (de), borrowed on.
Prest (lon), what he lent.
Presta (luy), lent to him.
Prestaige, priesthood.
Prestleror aster, lent their money.

Preffier (me), to accommodate me with.
Preffier (a), to borrow.
Preffmentfute, proof ready at hand.
Prefz, preffe, pres, ready.
Prent, forethought.
Pretenecz regnecz, pretended reigns.
Pread home, preux, great men; a valiant man.
Preue, prun, weak, profit, advantage.
Prevement, preyements, privately.
Prever, to take a view of beforehand.
Previpe, private seal.
Prevusmes, intended.
Preyer, to pray.
Preyez, spoil.
Preymes, preimes, preffmes, took.
Prez, prayers.
Pri (vus), I pray you.
Pri, prient (si), so prays.
Prie, takes.
Prie (de), worse.
Prier, to pray, intercede for.
Pries (la), the taking.
Priguer, to take.
Prigguate, parity.
Prime (a heur de), at one o'clock.
Primer apres (tot a), immediately after, soon after.

* Aver, in the Stat. of Acton Barnel, 11 edit. is translated, goods

Prime rerrment,
Primerement, in the first place, especially.
Primerime (nonante), ninety-one.
Primerme devise (a la), at the first court.
Primpt (im), in the twilight.
Prince de Capes, principality of Capua.
Prinche, prince.
Principallemet, especially.
Principallee de Cefre, principality of Chester.
Principaltee, principalship, head of a ball.
Prins, prinse, taken from.
Print, he takes.
Prioritie, priory.
Prioure de mort, fear of death.
Pris fus, taken up, undertook.
Pris (sur le), upon the price.
Pris de guerre (les), the prisoners of war.
Pris (plus), the more readily.
Pris, may *.
Prile (nous), concerns us.
Prisel, a taking, also a condition, acceptance.
Priser, to value, appraise.
Priserunt (qui), who appraised.
Priles qu, droit, less value


Procure,
Procure, a proctor.
Prodance, prudence.
Prode, produced.
Proder, to go out of.
Prodes, probes hommes, honest men.
Prodes homes, the Magnates and Grands of the counties, the military tenants, the wise discreet men of the nation; also men well-affected.
Prodom, a man of some note.
Profites (les), the advantages, benefits.
Progaine, progeny.
Progifer, to ravish.
Proiere, prayer.
Prois, prayed.
Prois, proved.
Proifmes, near.
Prolation (la), the pronouncing, giving.
Prologner, to prolong.
Promes, promise.
Promegons (vous), we promise you.
Proï, neighbour.
Prôn, ready.
 Pronunciation, sentence, decree.
 Pronunciaet le dit parlement, declared the cause of calling the said parliament.
Pronunciation (en temps de), at the time of pronouncing.
Propier, like to suffer.
Propitz, favourable.
Propos, purpose.
Proprement (la fals), his own proper ball.
Proroignement, prorogation, prolongation.
Profme, a neighbour.
Prou, proun, much, enough, a great deal.
Proute, ready, quick.
Prouz, proved.
Provable error, a manifest, a just or justifiable error.
Provable, plainly.
Provablement attaint, provably attainted, i. e. upon manifest evidence.
Provables (ceux pleas fut), these pleas are to be proceeded in.
Provant (en), in proving.
Prouaire, a priest.
Proudhomme, proudomys, prudonne (sur la), on the probity, prudence.
Prove (de), of the probate.
Provenant, arising.
Provenders, proviers, prebendaries.
O Proven-
Provendre, a prebend.
Prover, to improve.
Proverifion, impoverisement.
Provers hommes, poor men.
Provient, should prove.
Provost, the provost, the lord of the vyll; the reeve or bailliff of the king, or of the lord of the manor.
Prowe, pron, preve, prue, pru, profit, advantage.
Proyt, may.
Prud omes, great men.
Prudum, an honest man.
Prucount, shall approve.
Prumeirement, in the first place.
Prufchanament passe, left past.
Pruvance, proof, evidence, property.
Pruys, Prussia.
Pry, proper, adviseable.
Pry (vous), I pray, I beseech you.
Pryemes, took.
Pryne, taking.
prs, pris, taken.
pts, less.
Pu, more.
Pucillage, virginity.
Pucyns, chickens.
Pue et pue (al), by little and little.

Pueent (il ne), they may not.
Pueent pas (ne), cannot.
Pueplier, to publish.
Puer, pure.
Pues, fed.
Pues, spoiled, trodden down.
Pues, afterwards.
Puet estre, it might be.
Puet (ne), cannot.
Puet unquire, is yet depending.
Pueuble, people.
Puft l'en dire, one might answer.
Pugny, punished.
Puir (potius pair), paternosters, a pair of paternosters, strings of beads for the priests, &c. to number their prayers by. In one of the canons made at a provincial synod in 816, where Wulfrud, Abp. of Canterbury presided, we meet with VII Beltidum Paternofter, which seems to imply that they had in that age a certain number of studs fastened into their belts, or girdles, which were then used, as strings of beads now are, for the numbering of their prayers, but with this
this difference, that the
studs were all of one size;
and that every one of
them stood for a pater-
noster; whereas the mo-
dern fashion is, to have
lesser beads, which stand
for Ave Maries, to one
larger, which stands for
a paterostor. Johnfón’s
Canons, 816.
Puffre, a bruife, fweiling,
scur, wound.
Pulles esperners, young
hawks.
Pulleyns, colts.
Pulter, a poultiner.
Pulter et catour (sergeant),
serjeant of the poultry
and of the catory.
Pulteri, poultry.
Pune, youngesf.
Punee (une), a younger
doughter.
Puneees, youngesf sons.
Punier, to punish.
Puoblees Christiens, Chri-
stian people.
Pvoor, shench.
Pupplier, to publish.
Pur, by.
Puralle, puraille, poral,
purlieu, perambulation.
Pur aresetier, to arrest.
Pur ceo qe, from the time
that.
Pur coe que, forasmuch
as.
Pur coi, whereby.
Pur que, for which.
Pur chou ke, because that.
Purche, therefore.
Purtant cum, as long as.
Purtant qe, to the intent
that.
Pureeynte, purleynte, pre-
cinést.
Purche, purchaser.
Purcharrent, proceeded.
Purchas de courts, per-
quifes of courts.
Purchas (en le), in the de-
mand of the writ.
Purchas demeyn (en son),
of his own demanding.
Purchas (tout), all his ac-
quifoions.
Puree, afcertained.
Purfit, on the sides.
Purgacon, cleansing.
Purge, purgation.
Purgyfer, to deflower, to
defile, to violate.
Purjace, purchased.
Purjoiner, to put off.
Purleynotte, prothono-
tory.
Purparl, a conference, a
treaty.
Purparlance (fur), upon a
conference, condition.
Purparler, purparlance,
O 2 pur-
purparles, purale, a perambulation.

Purparler, to discourse of.
Purpenfe, prepenfe, forethought.
Purpernant, assuming.
Purportaft, purported, dictated.

Purpose, set forth, alleged, declared, proposed.
Purpreignes, makes a purpresture on.
Purpreftour, he that makes the purpresture.
Purpris, taken, purprised.
Purpull, purple.
Purres, adulterated.
Purris, rotten, damaged.

Purrois lieu (en), in a place full of putrefaction.
Purruft, deflowered.
Purlauve, prosecuted.
Purlourver, to survey.
Pursuant, procurator.
Purluer (de), to prosecute.
Purfu, purchase, obtain.
Pursuit (en la), in the precinct.
Purfuount, have sued, applied for.
Purtenand, appertaining.
Purtrere (la manere de), the manner of drawing it out.

Purus, provided.  

Purveaunce de Dieu, provision of God.
Purveier, purvoier, purver, purveer, to provide.
Purvey, purview, purveis, purveu, purw, provided.
Purvele, ball of the eye.
Purvenauntz, arising.
Purveyance, purview.
Purvieu, purveu, provision, condition, ordinance, statute.
Pus, puz, puis, after.
Pus, afterwards, since.
Pufams (quant nus les), at her espousals.
Pulancé, power.
Pulseit, be may.
Pufel, a maid, a virgin, a damsel, a little girl.
Pufelage, virginity.
Pus ke, since that.
Pus qui, after that.
Puffum, can, may.
Puft, put, puit, fed.
Puffure, homage.
Put, ugly, homely, dishonest.
Putage, adultery, whoredom.
Putanine, putiene louée, a hired concubine, an barlot.
Putel, a well.
Puthois, putois, a Fulmart.
Puture, pature, poture.
See Poture.
Puy (mult), much worse, very lightly.
Puys (homage), pure homage.
Puyer, to bear up, to support.
Puyer, pure.
Puys, a well, a watery or oozy place.
Puys apres, soon afterwards.
Puys (de), since.
Puyt asfettes byen, might very well.
Py, pie, pys, the breast.
Pye, worse.
Pye (de), on foot.
Pyghenoute, pendant.
Pyndes d'ivory, ivory combs.

Qi, who, when, that.
Qu, for.
Q^a, a farthing.
Qare lou, whereas.
Q, d. non, certainly not.
Qi, quarter.
Qant, when, as.
Qanpeyne, ibat scarce.
Qar-qare, quair, for.
Qarant foldz (deinz), within forty shillings.
Qe, who.
Qeconqes, whatsoever.

Qele meyson, what house.
Qenu enseuerent, consequence would be.
Qeff, who is.
Qeftes, who are.
Qeu, that.
Qi (de), whose.
Qi de ceeo, what's that to the purpose.
Qi fi, suppose that.
Qi (lon), his cries.
Qilloms de sa coustome (et), and the collecting his customs.
Qige lieu, in whatsoever place.
Qige soit, whether it be.
Qoer (your elmeroient de), heartily thank you.
Qoi, what with.
Qore eft, who now is.
Qua (fi), so that.
Quacorte, fourteen.
Quader, to relate.
Quanch il aveit, all that be bad.
Quanque, whatsoever, all that.
Quant et quant, forthwith.
Quantieme, the whole quantity.
Quantqe (en), in as much as.
Quantreft, whatsoever is.
Quantz, how much.
O 3 Qua-
Quaquil, all, whoever.
Quare, quar, for.
Quarell de arte, ou de fletche, a trial of skill at fencing or shooting.
Quareime, quereime (de-my, mii), midlent.
Quarkes, oaks.
Quarre de le main, the back of the hand.
Quarreaux, cushions, couches.
Quarreur, a square.
Quarrrier, a quarry.
Quart, takes, carries.
Quarters (par), by turns.
Quartier (par un), by turns, in rotation.
Quartrover (decoller et), beheaded and quartered.
Quasintez, quashed, annulled.
Quaterable, quarterable.
Quatreble (du), in four times.
Quatruize, fourteen.
Quattezime joar, fourth day.
Quaut, when, as much as, as to, how much.
Quaut (et ne p), and yet, nevertheless.
Quauz deytas (las), which said.
Quay (par), by which means, wherefore.

Que, which, whether.
Que (pour), for which.
Que (de), of which.
Quer, quey (de), whereof.
Queilletz, collected.
Queif, should seek.
Quelmit, cruelly.
Queliz genz, whatsoever people.
Quen, in what.
Quen breve, what writ.
Quen (outre), over which.
Quen-patt, wherefoever.
Quena, a woman.
Quene marchaundie, but one merchantise.
Quens de Flanders, count or earl of Flanders.
Quenz, earl.
Qucor, queur, quoer, quer, queer, quier, heart, affection.
Queque, although.
Quer, leather, skin, hide.
Quer deners, forty pence.
Quer, quocor (en mye le), in the middle of the choir.
Quer doner, rewarded, provided for.
Quere, which.
Quere(a), to go for, to get.
Quere hors, go out of.
Querele (de la), of the quarrel, contention, party.
Querele (par), by which means.
Querele mieuz (e), and provide.
provide for themselves better.

Querer, quer, querez, querre, quer, to get, obtain, to enquire, seek for, beg, fetch, bring over.

Querelteres, choiristers.

Querfage, wharfage.

Quergle (le), let him seek him.

Querle (de), to seek him.

Querelme, Lent.

Querrer, a quarry.

Querrour, a digger of stones.

Quer fon viver, to get his living.

Quest (la), the inquest.

Quest (le), the which.

Queste, which is.

Quetment, quietly.

Quets, watch, guards.

Queue de vin, a vessel containing about a hog’s head and half of wine.

Queue, quevi (telles en double), sealed by affixing the seal to a label.

Queul (le), which.

Queulloient, collect.

Queurt, he searches.

Queux (de), of whom.

Queux, which, who, what.

Quey, what.

Queys, keys, wharfs.

Quidaunce, believing, thinking.

Quiders, thoughts, opinion.

Quidra, shall think.

Quie, whereas.

Quier, the heart.

Quieur (les), which.

Quiex (a), to whom.

Quil, be who.

Quilage, collection.

Quillers d’or, gilt spoons.

Quillours, quiffours, collectors.

Quin, which, who.

Quincets et requinçet, the fifth part of the price of the feudal estate sold, and a fifth of that fifth.

Quinque al foit li (par), at any time.

Quinz, quenz, earl.

Quinzen (un), fifteen days.

Quinzime, every fifteenth day.

Quirre, quiver, copper.

Quirs, quivres, skins, leather.

Quis, quile, quiz, sought, searched for, drawn out, entered up.

Quilent (que), who expose to sale.

Quifles, quious, buttocks.

Quift, he searches.

Quit, baked.

Quiteclamaunce, a release.

Quirement, entirely.

Q 4

Quitie,
Quitie, acquits.
Quittain (la) quittance, the acquittance.
Quive, end, tail.
Quullie, collect.
Quo, who.
Quoer, heart.
Quoer (ne ferons mie a esfe de), shall not rest satisfied.
Quoi, who has.
Quont, when.
Quotes, quotas.
Quoue quo, the tail of an animal.
Quount, which have.
Quoy, look ye.
Quoy (p), bow, by what.
Qux (le), which.
Quyke, quick, living.
Quynt, fifth.
Quyr (le), the leather.
Quyvre, quirre, quyur, copper.
Qwargh, qwerf, a wharf.
Qy, who.

1 reason; to answer.
Rv, received.
Reç, recovery, shall recover.
Rn, ens (en), in answerering.
Ro, ronn, answer.
Rondre, rendre, roure, to answer.
Rû, given.

Raëncon, ransom, exception.
Raap de Lewes, the rape of Lewes.
Rabbaifer, rabbatre, to beat down, pull down.
Racentz, roots.
Races, rafes, pulled down.
Rachapz, reliefs.
Rachater, to redeem, buy out, repurchase.
Racinetter, to take root.
Racions, articles.
Racourcir, to sink together.
Rad, firm, stable, alert, gay.
Raempler, to fulfil.
Raencons, raancons, ransoms.
Raenpli, filled.
Rajes de la meer, rage of the sea.
Raim, branches.
Raimbre, to restore.
Rain (par) et par baston, per annum et virgam, by a ring and rod, wand, or staff.
Raindre hors de prifon (pur luy), to ransom him out of prifon.
Raine, queen.
Raifins, roots.
Raifnaable, reasonable.
Raifon (brief), speedy justice.

Raith,
Raith, reth, a term made use of in Wales, and signifies an oath taken by three hundred men.
Rakkyng de draps, racking of cloth.
Ralongement, prolongation.
Rama, full of boughs.
Ramage, wild, untamed.
Ramens, ramans, ramures, boughs, branches.
Ramentens, remembered, recommended to.
Ramettre, to replace.
Ramilles, small twigs.
Rampas, Rampau, Palm-Sunday.
Ramys, replaced, fixed on again.
Rancumpanne, cloth not well full'd, dressed.
Rancunes, rancors.
Rangeous, rancorous.
Raof, Raoul, Ralph.
Raplon (par), by reason, by means of.
Rapelees, revived.
Rapt, snatched, forced.
Raife, slaven.
Rafez, striked.
Rafez (dras), ruffet cloths.
Rafoure, a rasure.
Raffè, erased.
Rafure de os, fracture of a bone.

Rate del temps (pur le), for the proportion of time.
Raube, robbed.
Ravetti, invested.
Ravist, ravished, took away with force.
Rauncener, ransomed.
Ravoms, have recovered.
Ravoquement, revocation.
Ray, le ray, the array or panel of the jury.
Ray (robe de), robe of ruffet cloth.
Raytz, nets.
Re, king.
Read, realt, had again.
Real chemin (en le), in the king's highway.
Reale dignite, regal dignity.
Reafon, reason, ait, title.
Reaff, reattachment.
Reavera (ne), shall not have again.
Reau, reverend.
Reaume, reaugme, reame, realm.
Rebatables, may be objected to, refused.
Rebataunce (la), the lowering, the abating.
Rebauderoit, should redeliver.
Rebeaux, rebelo, rebux, rebels, disobedient.
Rebellite,
Rebellite, rebellion.
Rebete, rebote, rejected, put back, put out.
Rebouter, rebutter, rebouter, to put back, to bar, repel.
Rebours, a robber.
Rebuquis, rebuked, dis-countenanced.
Reç, recovered.
Reccimes, received.
Reccourt, record.
Receboffatz, receive.
Recchanta, resiants.
Receit, receives.
Receiventerre, to receive.
Recellement, withdrawing himself.
Recenlement, a mustering.
Recerralent, should receive.
Recepyeurs des peticions, receivers of petitions.
Reces (dernier), the last recess; abstinence.
Reces (lettre de), letter of recess; an abstinence from war.
Recet, reception.
Recetles, received.
Receta, recia, received.
Recettement, receipt.
Recettours, receivers.
Rechaceables, remandable.
Rechat, buying.
Rechate, ransom.
Rechater, to ransom, save.
Rechept, receipt, admission.
Rechepte, ransomed.
Recherrions, we should fall again.
Rechefs, extended unto.
Rechevour, to receive.
Rechief, rechiffe (de), again, moreover.
Rechoive, receive.
Rechurent, receheu, recia, received.
Reclamant, making claim.
Reclame, reclaimed, challenged.
Recocury, recovers.
Recognoleans, well knowing.
Recoiller, to assemble.
Recoillift, recohabited with.
Recoipuent (ne), do not receive.
Recollant, recollecting, remem- bring.
Record, bid, buried.
Reconisance, recognition, verdict of the recognitors in an assize.
Reconisance (lour), their confession, acknowledge- ment.
Reconcile, reconciscelez, reconciled to, employed by.
Reconuecze, reconcisiees.
Recops, receive.

Record,
Record, rehearsed, recited, read over.
Recordes, recorders.
Recors (affeedz bien), sufficiently apprised.
Recovere, shall restore.
Recoupe, cut off, taken back again.
Recoffe, rebellion; imposition.
Recoft, recow, received.
Recreanncer, to renounce.
Recreant, cowardly.
Recreantifse, cowardice.
Recreaunt lo pees (en), on proclaiming or drawing the concord.
Recrcses del farve(deux), two ebbs of the water.
Recreu, tired.
Recruoz (li foient), should be restored to him.
Recéts, a la folly, imputes it to his own folly.
Recétu, imputed, accounted.
Recueillez, entertained.
Reculier, to gather, to collect.
Recuslez, relived.
Recuvere, return, be restored.
Redde, reddement, remittance, speedy, speedily, readily.
Reddeur del boucher, turning of the mouth.
Reddouz, reddure, rigor, strictness.
Reddourde droit, rendering of right.
Redour deley uses, justices requires.
Redevanche, debt, duty.
Redoute seignour, dread lord.
Redoubtremout, is very much afraid of.
Redreffer, redrecher, to erect and keep up, amend, redress, cleanse, make satisfaction for.
Redubbors de dras, redubbers, patchers, butchers, or menders of apparel. Those who buy stolen cloaths, &c. and, that they may not be known, turn them into some other colour or fashion.
Receit, shall have again.
Reen, any thing.
Reenvoions, we send back.
Rees, refs, nets.
Rees (de), with reeds.
Refection, repairing.
Refees, subselves.
Reffaire, referre, to rebuild, repair.
Refioul, the emptying a canal or pond.
Refoil de la mere, ebbing of the sea.
Refor-
Reformement, restoration; performance.
Refoul, great inundation.
Refouler (fouler et), to flow and reflow.
Réfouler (le fouler et), to empty it and fill it again.
Refourme, reformed; drawn up.
Reféindre, to repress.
Refrenée, refrained.
Refrelement (en), in refreshing, succouring.
Refleéter, to refresh.
Refs, nets.
Refu, shelter, refuge.
Refurment, reformation.
Refuít, may resort to.
Refuys, refuse.
Refuye, refuge.
Regalie, royal.
Regalie (la), the regality, royalty.
Regarcier, to thank.
Regard, relation.
Regard (poy de), little regard.
Regard corteisie, regard or service of courtesy.
Regardant, regardant, expectant.
Regarder, to allow.
Regardes, fees, perquisites, services, rewards, expenses, share, allowances.
Regardez (les), the sala-
Reintz, punished, fined, indicted, ranfomed.
Reis graens, great nets.
Rejoier, enjoy.
Rejoie (q'il le), that be join it again to, unite it to.
Relais, release, relaxation, remission.
Relaxes, relachiez, released.
Relene, relinquished.
Recles, relief.
Relevant, contre nous (le), rose against us, rebelled.
Relevation, relief.
Relever (in point de), in danger of being ruined.
Relies, are applied.
Religion (de mesme la), of the same order.
Relinques, remains.
Relinquez, given up.
Relinquiz, abandoned.
Reliveez, reliefs.
Reliverer, to redeliver.
Relatives, relative.
Relya, applied, related to.
Remaide, remedy.
Remainable, to be accounted.
Remanant (le), the rest.
Remaniables forfeit(font), are to remain forfeited.
Remanons, stay back, forbear going.

Remaundert, sent back.
Remediell, original.
Remeinte demounstrance, frequent remonstrance,
Remembrance, (cmetere en), to be enrolled.
Remembre, set down.
Remenable, to be reduced.
Remenaunt (a), for ever, for ever after, from thenceforth.
Remener, to restore, to bring back, reduce.
Remeintener, rementener, to remind.
Remerront, shall carry back.
Remes, remaining, the residue.
Remettre (a), to be restored.
Remeyndra, shall not prevent.
Reminant, remaining, inhabiting.
Remis & reconseile, remitted and reconciled.
Remifte, remys, released, remised.
Remife, received back.
Remift, continued.
Remisfrent, remained.
Remitire, to ransom.
Remmeinanent de fiecls (a), for ever after.
Remonera le roy, lay before
fore the king, represent to the king.
Remoyer, to remove.
Remuable, removable.
Remue, removed, entered into.
Remuement, remoement, removal.
Remument (pur la), for remedying, removing.
Remy(seint), St. Remigius.
Remy(s), remiz, left, remains.
Remys, remife, remift, remifrent, remained, continued, released.
Ren, rens, any thing; nothing.
Ren de terre, any land.
Ren (a), to any thing.
Ren (en nule), any ways.
Renable, revable, reason-able.
Rendage, delivering up.
Rendefilt (quil), that be should deliver up.
Rendrent, wounded.
Rendus, surrendered.
Rene, kingdom.
Rene, renues, renowned.
Renees, renuyee, apostiates, renegado.
Renent, reenign, deny, refuse.
Reneftre (a), to be restored.
Reng, rank.
Rengeons, resign, submit.
Renk et rebaylle fus, sur-
render and deliver up.
Renner (nul), no pyker.
Renniement, potius remuemens, de la guerre, commotions, disturbances of war.
Renomens, renun, renown, fame.
Renoncher, to renounce.
Renoyer, to abjure, renounce.
Renfons, ransom.
Rent, reint, indicted, accused, fined.
Renuef, renewed.
Renuour(de), to send back.
Renuure, fame, renown.
Repaire (lour), their post.
Repairons, repeire, repeiraft, return.
Repanfant, considering, calling to remembrance.
Repartances, conferences.
Repeir de merchandies, (le), a Caleys, the repair, or carrying merchandise to Calais.
Repeirantz, repairing to, inhabiting in.
Repeirez uthalez, outlaws returned.
Repel, calling back.
Repeller, repeler, to recover, revoke, restore.
Rependre (a), to expend.
Rependre (de), to open.
Reperiller, repariller, repareler,
parelere, repeller, to repair.

Repere, receptacle, habitation, bouée.

Repes (de), repose, rest.

Replener, to fill.

Replietz, reply.

Reploy, reply (sur le), on the fold.

Repoir (fans), without returning.

Repoir, resort.

Repoier (de), to be fixed.

Reponables, answerable.

Reponces, repulfed.

Repoos (en), at ease.

Report, brought back.

Reportez, obliged.

Repose, vêts, lodges.

Reposier (fans), without resorting back.

Repoit (en), in secret.

Repperses, repaired.

Recapement, appraise-ment.

Reprehensailles, seizures, reprisals.

Repraigner, reprendre, reprendre, to retake.

Repréfimes les traitz, renew the treaty.

Reprêt, reprêt, taken back, compelled, reprieved.

Repréches, (les), the accessories, appendages.

Repriont, reprie, reprieved deductions.

Repris, reprises, deductions and duties yearly paid out of a manor and lands.

Reproches, called in question.

Reprove autentikement (de), on authentic proof.

Reprouvez, reprobate.

Repue, fed.

Repugnables, provable.

Repus, concealed.

Repus (le Dimanche), Dominica de Pasjone, in the Roman Missal, and so called from the crosses and the images of the saints being then covered.

Requerum, we request.

Requiller en grace, to take into favour.

Requiller (de les faire), to entertain them.

Requife, inquired into.

Re (a de), in arrear.

Rere, to rasé, eraser.

Rerecounte (en), in the rear county.

Rereféz, sub fees.

Reremain, backwards.

Rerament, rarely.

Rerie, delayed.

Relaut, receives.

Relayla le eue, the water runs back.

Reivivemment, arrestment.

Relfoure, relcore, to relieve, assist.
ReScous, rescuf, rescufa, rescued, retaken, relieved.
ReScous, rescufe, recour-fant (soleil, soleil), sun-set.
ReScrivre, to write to, to return an answer.
ReScure, to rescue.
ReScyt (del), of the receipt, i.e. of the crime of receiving felons or stolen goods.
Refeautife, reriancy.
Re semble, seems.
RefemeE, fown again.
ReferveRe, to receive.
Refon, truth, right, justice, title, reason, act, argument, charge, expression, method, case, article, point.
Refon (p la), in proportion to.
Refon (per), by refummons.
Refon (funde fa), grounds his title, counts.
Refon (noz feare), make us satisfaction.
Refone (de), in reason.
Refons (deux), two circumstances.
Refons (fes), his evidences, muniments, arguments.
Refort (fon), a term used in a writ of Ayel or

Cousinage, in the same sense as a descent in a writ of right.
Resorty, resorted, reverted.
Refoule, resolved.
Respecetres, respiretz (ne), will not delay, respite.
Respi, delay.
ReSpoignent, defend.
Reiponcez, respoynez vous (qi), what answer do you make.
Reispotte, answer.
Refpundre, to answer.
Reliqueue, rescue.
Reffante, reflant deinez le manoir, one that continually abides within the manor.
Reffent, received acknowledged.
Refli, received.
Refiumes, received.
Refior, refioris, restoration, amends.
Refriicinulans, take cognisance.
Refriciéte, made narrower.
Reftut, restored.
Refiz, judgment, decree, sentence.
Refu la mort (a poi), almost dead.
Refurdre, pay again.
Refwardent mie (ne), do not regard.
Ret, reté, retz, retent, suspected, accused, indicted.
Retardation, delay.
Reteign vers luy, keep by him.
Retenantz, retainers.
Retenderount, shall retain.
Retener, to return, revert.
Retenget (nuls nel), let no one retain.
Retenir, reteiner, to detain, keep back, retain.
Retenu, retained, admitted into.
Retenues, reservations.
Retenutz, reserved, retained.
Retenuz, retinue.
Reteur, reauur, return.
Rethes, nets.
Retiner a foy (de), to take to himself.
Retoundre, to clip.
Retoun, retoundu, clipped.
Retournent (que a ces les), who comply with them.
Retourner (devoir), was to be reduced.
Retrachez, withdrawn.
Retraict, retrait, retrayt, retret, retrert, retirret, withdraw, forebore.
Retraicter, to withdraw.
Retrec, diminution, draw back, draught.
Retrhere la corage, to discourage.
Retret de la meer, reflux or ebb of the sea.
Retreter la reconissance, to withdraw the recognition.
Retreus, retreux, enlarged, a temporary ransom of a prisoner.
Retrirer, to take, withdraw.
Rette, crime, offence, guilt, suspicion.
Rettent, retain.
Retter a lui mene, impute it to himself.
Revable, reasonable.
Revanche, revenge.
Revenans, musterling.
Revenant, comes to, amounts to.
Reverer(al), at there turn.
Revenshit, come back.
Revenue, return.
Revenues, revenues, review, muster.
Revenez, revennaus, re- vencions, revenues.
Reverear, to reverence.
Reverons, reverend.
Reverles (fes maunches), his sleeves turned back.
Reversion (a faire la), to give up again, to restore.
Revertile le don, let the gift revert.
Revilant, affecting, making so vile.
P
Revinge,
Revinge, come back.
Revon (a son), dufges until his return.
Rewars, governours.
Rewle, rule, order.
Rewelez, regulated, ordained.
Rewme, realm.
Reyans, royal.
Reynez, ruined.
Reynt, fined.
Reys, kings.
Rhine, Queen.
Ri, omnipotent.
Ribaud, one of the rabble, a scoundrel, a rascal, ruffian.
Ribauds (fortz), sturdy beggars.
Ric (le), the heir.
Rielment (pluis), more seldom, not so frequent.
Riens, backs.
Riefgler * (a en), to inveigle.
Rieu, a small brook.
Riez, nets.
Riflez, rifled.
Risfure, a scratch, a rifling.
Rigle, a rule.
Rimer, to examine, search into.
Riotts, riots.
Ripes del'ewe, by the water-side, banks of the river.


Ris, rix, rich.
Rizard, Richart, Richard.
Roallons, Rogations.
Robbes, taken from, robbed.
Robiers, Robert.
Roboration, corroboration.
Robouchez, stopped, forced.
Roefs, oars.
Roge, red.
Roiales (autres), other than the king's officers.
Raignez, clipped.
Raison, kingdom.
Rokeboroth, Roxburgh.
Rol, a roll, a register.
Rolles, colles, necks.
Roly, rolls.
Romerie, rommerge, buggery.
Romeyns (rey de), king of the Romans.
Rondles, rolls.
Rone fet (lio hyl), potius unt, they have made.
Ronne, answer.
Rope, rape.
Ropele (Robb de), Robert de Roche.
Rores (cent), an hundred faggots.
Roffe, beath.
Rote (le), the wheel.
Roumainement (a), after the manner of the Romans.
Roupt, rous, broken.
Routez, routs.
Roveninkmede, Runningmead.
Rovenereray, without return.
Rowes, oars.
Roy qoreeft (le), the present King.
Royal chemin (le), the king's highway.
Roynage, roage, rovage, rotaige, a kind of tribute or payment made for damage done to public ways by carriages.
Royn, the Queen.
Roynor, to clip.
Ru, noise, murmuring.
Rual, rual, royal.
Rubaignes, ribbons.
Rubbourles, rubbish, filth.
Ruby baleis, balefeit, an inferior kind of ruby, not so deep a red as the true ruby.
Ruche, a bee-hive made of rufbes.
Ruge, rouges, red.
Rule, a roll, a register; also a determination.
Rumme, Rome.
Rumour, tumult.
Rumperie, breaking, failing.
Rumperours de trieues, truce-breakers.
Ruves, rues, streets.
Ruydiffe, severity.
Ryen, nothing, not.
Rymours, rimers.
Ryu, ryz, a brook.
Ryvaille, de la meer, the sea-shore.
Ryvires, rivers.
ś, Ś, his.
Scei, known.
Ssm, seifin.
Snis, lords, owners.
Sr-elpueux, lords spiritual.
śviz, service.
Sa et la, here and there.
Saals, seals.
Sa core (en pure), in his coat only.
Sa, volunte (encontre), against their wills.
Saalez du mun fel, sealed with my seal.
Sabbedi, Saturday.
S' absentee, shall rendezvous.
Sabinetoufse (feble terre), poor sandy land.
Saca hors du gaunt, shacked out of the glove.
Sacc, instrumentum litis, the pleadings in a cause.
Sachant (ent), knowing thereof.
Sachache (fa noun), his ignorance.

P 2

Sachau-
Sachauement, fachament, willingly, knowingly.
Sache, sages.
Sachet, withers.
Sachiez, faches, fachez, fachon, know.
Sacrabor (par), fakeber, fackber, facaburgh, no freeman was to be seised or imprisoned, except by inquest or by sacrabor, or unless he was taken with the mainour.
Sacraire, a chapel, an oratory.
Saeil, faes, a seal.
Saeller (fet), caused to be sealed.
Saenti, holy.
Saettes, fættels, arrows.
Saffers (qatre), four sapphires.
Sagane, a forceres.
Sage, seat.
Sagement, cautiously.
Saget, seal.
Sagette, an arrow.
Sagitture, archery.
Sagrea, agreed.
Sagrement, oath.
Sai, I know.
Saichance, science, erudition.
Saiel, seal.
Saielleeces, sealed.
Saient, faies, are, be.

Saiges homes, the sages or wisemen of the law, the judges.
Saiguw, lord.
Sailleires, keepers of the seals.
Sain, found, strong.
Sainetures, sanctuaries.
Saine, substantial.
Sainees, perfect, uncalled.
Sainglement, entirely.
Saings manuelz, signes manual.
Sains, saints.
Sains Esperis (li), the Holy Spirit.
Saintemant (ly), so cordially.
Sainïme, most holy.
Sairement, oath.
Saisiflement, seising.
Saise, fix.
Sak, saak, a bag.
Sake, throw.
Sakent, steal.
Sakekent a terre, sacked, demolished to the ground.
Sal, fade.
Salair, a reward.
Salairier, to reward.
Saleber, Salebirs, Salisbury.
Sa le meins (promettant), potius, ja le meins, promising also.

Saler,
Saler, a salt seller.
Salfe pledges, safe pledges.
Salétaire, wholesome.
Salit, health.
Saller, a saddler.
Salmonceux, young salmon.
Salopeyrs, Salobirs, Sbreybury.
Saléz (chars), salt meat.
Salvage, wild, savage.
Salvaigne (p), by beasts, ferae nature.
Salvacione, pardon.
Salve, greets.
Salvoms (nous vous), we greet you.
Salvez, know.
Salutz, known, safe.
Saluz d'or, salutes of gold, a gold coin, called so from the words, Salus populi suprema lex esto.
Salyne (un), a salt-pit.
Samaday, Saturday.
Sambre, vantage, face.
Samble temps, the same time.
Samberont (fe), shall assemble.
S'ame, his soul.
S'amie, his friend.
Sammelplatz, place of meeting, or rendezvous.
Sanc, blood.
Sancere, sincere.
Sante, health.
Sanetz, sanntz, fant, without.
Sandewitz, Sandwich.
Sangles (en toutz et), in all and singular.
Sani, sound, healthful.
Sank fin, the end of the kindred.
Sanne ceo, except that.
Sanneys, sauces.
Sans (du bien), the good sense, understanding.
Sant, are.
Sanz un qeftoit, save one who was.
Sanz, reasonable, solid.
Saon, without.
Saprist, the author of the Psalms, David.
Sarcophes (que feurent), who frequent sepulchres, graves.
Sarcueil, a bier.
Sarcus, a sepulchre.
Sarke (frank), free stock.
Sarre, sarab.
Sarve, Saved.
Sarura, a lock.
Satain, sain.
Sathenas, Satan.
Savagnie, beasts of the forest.
Savarne, the Severn.
Savant, knowing, notwithstanding.
Saver, favoer, to know.
Saver (fait a), fet affau',
  fet affaiver, be it known,
  underbod.
Saver (ceft a), to-wit.
Saver moun, to know for
certain,
Saver mon coment e le
passa, just as it was
taken.
Savement, with a saving.
Saverai (jeo), I shall know.
Savere (pur), to save.
Savi, wife.
Savit mie lire (ne), can-
not read.
Savite, safety.
S'avoins (nous ne), we
don't know.
Savoure, favours, para-
t'kes of.
Sau, salt.
Sauant, referring.
Saubar (per), for saving.
Saubze, sixteen.
Saucerie del faucie, (fer-
viens), the serjeant of
the salfarie, viz. that
officer in the king's kit-
chen, who was to pro-
vide the necessaries for
the king's sauces; or he
who had the care of the
provisions which were to
be salted.
Sauces del mer, creeks of
the sea.
Saucey, ground where wil-
lows grow.

Saudre (baton de), a stick
of willow.
Saulx, faulices, fawces, fal-
lows, willows.
Saulve, saved.
Saume, Psalm.
Saunete, health.
Saune, saving.
Saunete, faute, fauvette
(en), in safety.
Saunk, faunc, fauns,
blood.
Saunk fine, the determina-
tion of a descent.
Sauntz, faunze, without,
Saura, shall know.
Saus, thofe.
Sauffes, torn up.
Sauffers, faucers.
Saut purpenfe (a), with
an assault prepence.
Saut (un), a caper, a
dance.
Saut (a la), at the siege.
Saute, fautie, fauvt, fafe-
ty, health.
Sauvagne, fauvagine, un-
reclaimed animals.
Sauvere, Saviour
Sauyz (bien), let him be
careful.
Sauuz deferte (pas), not
without reason.
Sauz, saving.
Sauzims, sixteenth.
Sawes, sauce.
Say, I may.
Saybienke, I know very well.
Saye ley, his law.
Saye (ceint de), a girdle of silk.
Sayn (au), to the care, regard.
Saylize, six.
Scalpiere de draps, rowing of cloth.
Scaives, known.
Scaives (que), that you may know.
Sceyvent, sceevent, scye- nent, know.
Scen, sence, knowledge, experience.
Scent, senc, known.
Sceppt, flock.
Scet, knows.
Sceu, sceuex, known, knowledge.
Sceult, subject.
Sceuvent, they know.
Scey, a seal.
Scheftifbury, Shaftesbury.
Schopes, shops.
Sciar, sicuist, sciet, knows.
Sciecle (qant a), as to secular affairs.
Scein, sciences, knowledge, science.
Sciet marie (li eir), let the heir be married.
Scienz (notoirmenet), notoriously known.
Scier, fcyer, feyer, to know, to cut.
Sciet, it becomes.
Sciet, voluntarily.
Scieues, known.
Sciez, sawed.
Scire, sir.
Scifez, mown, cut.
Sclatz (peres et), stones and flates.
Scochon, escocteheon.
Scolers, scholaris.
Scomers, scummers.
Scotter, to gall.
Scripture (pur le), for the writing.
Scriver, to write.
Scueltlar (ferviens), serjeant of the scullery.
Scueltlaire, the officer in the king's household who was to take care of the dishes, &c.
Scuverad (dunt li), then it behoves him.
Scyter, to cut.
Se, if, whether, his, but, except.
Se leva, was levied.
Seal de notre seeche, secre seal, our privy seal.
Seailles, harvest-time.
Seale (del), of the pound.
Seant, seants, sejant, seance, sitting.
Seante, health.
Seante, sitting.
Sear, a lock.
Seas, seals.
Seafon (la), the seasin.
Seaut, understood, knew.
Sech (harang), red-ber-ring.
Secele, world, age.
Secele (en le), in the world.
Secole, sea coal.
Secondes royes, secondar-ies, adjutants, assistants.
Sedation, appealing.
See roial, royal throne, seat.
See, feet (ne), knows not.
Seeche, dried.
Seeel, salt, oil.
Seen, knowledge.
Seen (je), I am.
Seen (le), bis.
Scent (ne), be not.
Seep, feet, seven.
Seer, a governor.
Ser, sire, to set.
Seere, to buy.
Seerflus, over, across.
Scert, serves, is made use of.
Sees, set ye.
Sees, bis.
Seessent (ne), may not fit, abide.
Seeet, done.
Seetes, feetz, arrows.
Seez (que vous), that you be.
Segerstain, segretain, a sacristan, a sexton.
Seges, segez, seiges.

Segne (en), in sign, testi-mony.
Segon, according.
Segrament, oath.
Segu, sure, certain.
Segu, sure, certain.
Seguadours, savyers.
Seguar, to saw.
Segroi, sacred.
Segurement, securely.
Seguyn, suit, to follow.
Sehur conduit, safe con duct.
Sei, sein, himself.
Sei (heir de), heir of his body.
Sei funt, make themselves; as.
Sei (entre), between them.
Seicheries, the service by which a vassal or tenant was obliged to attend his lord to the army, profits belonging to a castle.
Seieant, sixty.
Seientement, knowingly, wittingly.
Seietz, placed.
Seietz a un (que vous), that you stick to one.
Seif, a hedge.
Seif, ferce, a villain, a ser vant.
Sergn, sign, testimony, re prsentation, symbol.
Seigniour, lord, owner.
Seignur-
Seignurages (les), the seignurage.
Seignurie (la), the prerogative.
Seignurle (la), the prerogative.
Seignel, seigle, fegle, rye.
Seijor, abode, dwelling-place.
Seil, a sail.
Seil, seals.
Seimes, made.
Sein, sound, in health.
Sein, known.
Sein, signal.
Seine, fenfes.
Seins, saints.
Seigns, seignuus, seigne, signed, marked.
Seings manuel, signs manu.
Seins (luis), boly, privileged places.
Seins meen, without melune.
Seint, seien, be.
Seint, blessed.
Seint entendement, sound, good understanding.
Seinta (lui), girded himself.
Seintisme pier, most holy father.
Seintisme temp, season for devotion, holy season.
Seintuaries, feintewarie, sanctuary.
Semajdi, Saturday.
Semaille (pur), for feed.
Semoillantz, au votre commune, it seeming to your commons.
Semblablez (qi font du fuier), which are likely to ensue.
Semblant d’aucuns (fe-lone), in the opinion of some.
Semblaunt (bon), good example.
Semblaunt (par), at first sight, prima facie.
Seme, sixtb.
Sememes (cink), five weeks.
Semenfes (les), what is sown.
Semente, cement, annex.
Semi, half.
Semitz, sown.
Sémle (le), it seems.
Semoitons, feed-time.
Semond, fummon.
Sen, le fen, bis.
Sen, lens, understanding, judgement, discretion.
Sen, lens (fans fon), without his knowledge.
Sen'uant, depart.
Senes (les), bis own.
Sendes, shops, stalls.
Sence, wife.
Senglers, boars.
Senelescudie, the office of High Steward.

Menstez, menstez, signified.
Seneftrement, sinistrously, left.
Senne de, his own.
Sennes (hors de lour), out of their mind, insane.
Senforcent, endeavour.
Senglers persones, every person.
Sengles, single, particular.
Senhor, senhur, lord.
Senfuir, senfeur, follows.
Senfures (à les), by the censures.
Sent (al), with the assent.
Sent (que furent al), who were assenting.
Sent (ne), doth not assent.
Sentainmentement, secret device.
Sentez fur, on the Holy E-vangelists, on the sacred Reliques.
Sente (le), perceives himself.
Sente mort, put to death.
Sente, right, sound, good, wholesome.
Sente, a pathway.
Senteront, intended.
Sentiers (les), the entering into.
Sentre coöient, intercommon.
Sentu, felt.
Sentu, thought, were of opinion.
Senz, without.
Seoffrance, truce, cessation of arms.
Seoins quefte (li nous), if we be ousted.
Seon (le), the seal.
Seons (ou que nous), wherforever we are.
Seons (par les), le seon, by his own people.
Seont, know.
Seoptime, seventh.
Seor, fisier.
Sear, sure.
Seor (la), the elder.
Seolfe (ne), durst not.
Seoul (ie), the soil.
Seourment, safely, securely.
Sep, sept, race, stock.
Sepmayn, sepememe, a week.
Seps, ceps, cipps, a pair of stocks.
Septain(diz et), seventeenth.
Septan et noef, seventy-nine.
Septfaunt secund, seventy-second.
Septembrale, September.
Septre, the sceptre.
Sepulture (feynt), holy sepulchre.
Sequer (doyt etre), ought to be followed.
Sequerent, following.

Sequestre, lock up.
Sequestrares, locks.
Sebastres, attendants on officers of justice.
Sequestrour (le), the sequestrator.
Sequeur, secure.
Ser, shall be.
Ser, serves.
Ser (ke de mon li et), potius, ke de meux li fet, who knows it best.
Sera, will serve.
Sercherie (office de), office of searcher.
Serchier, ferch, to search.
Sercle, a circle.
Sercler, to weed.
Sere, shall be.
Seredes (la), the screens.
Sereur, sister.
Serfe, a female slave.
Serfe, a female slave.
Serfs, flags.
Serjant, serviens, one in degree next to a knight.
Seriche, search.
Sergeantie (p defaute de), for want of counsel.
Sergeante d'Engleterre (tout la), all the judges of the coif in England.
Seriete, serenity.
Serions, seriemes, should be.
Serjors, searchers.
Sermentez, sworn upon the saints.

Seroruge,
Seroruge, a surgeon.
Serpentynye, a kind of al-embeck.
Serra, shall fit.
Serrer, to block up.
Serrrett (ne), may not be.
Serreyn (il), they would be.
Serruns tenuz, shall be obliged.
Sers Dieu, servant of God.
Setten, certain.
Servages, servives, services.
Serve, a stroke.
Servens (pur le), for the payment.
Serveyele, servoile, service, etc.
Servi la court, tendered to the court, the usual form of pleading.
Servie, obeyed, complied with.
Serviens empt, serjeant, purveyor.
Servietz, services.
Servir lestatut, answer to the statute.
Serviretzw, will serve.
Servitz, servy, paid.
Servois, ponds.
Servy (fy il feyt), if it be applied.
Servy qil soient, that they may be paid.
Ses, felse, fix.
Ses, without.
Ses de la chauncelry (fi), if they of the chancery.

Seferunt, shall cease.
Seffante neyyme, sixty-nine.
Seffine, seyfin.
Seltze, these.
Seze, sixteen.
Set, seven.
Set, knows, known.
Set, that, this.
Set (qe), which reflect.
Sete lapoltoille, apologetic see.
Sete, set, fix upon.
Setes, ferries, feeters, arrows, shafts.
Setors (les), bis fereties; bis shaftes.
Setors, sailors.
Sett, be.
Setra hors (je), I shoot out.
Setter, to shoot.
Settle, known.
Setus (de), of this.
Setyme (dis), seventeenth.
Seu, if.
Sen, feucre, knowledge, known.
Seu, salt.
Seu (de plein), fully, without reserve.
Seu (jeo), I am.
Seuant, following.
Seue, feure, feuyr, feuere, to sue, prosecute.
Seue, known.
Seuf, safe.
Seuil, I am went, I am used.

Seulles,
Seulles, only, alone.
Seumes (nous), we are.
Seuns (ou ke nous), wherefoer we shall be.
Seur, sister.
Seur, sure, certain.
Seur, against.
Seur, upon.
Seur le, moreover.
Seur ceo, thereupon.
Seures (par la), potius, pur la feures, for the safeguard.
Sleurplus (le), the remainder.
Seurse, arisen.
Seus, alone.
Seus, seals.
Seus (les), her people.
Seus (a), to his.
Seus (tuz), all those.
Seus (de), of those.
Seuflions (nos), we know.
Seur, should be.
Seute, suit; payment.
Seute (pur), for fear.
Seulf, feuwe, feuwy, known, known.
Seux, (a), to them.
Seuz, skillings.
Sevant, skillful, exact.
Seve, seue, her own.
Seve (a la), to his.
Seveles, buried.
Sevent, they know.
Sevent (qui ne), who are not capable of.
Sever, sue.
Severta, will serve.
Severes, severed, separated.
Sevi, sued.
Sewes, known.
Sewet, suit.
Sixtemen, the sixth time.
Sexter, a measure of corn.
Sey, filk.
Sey, himself.
Sey (e), by itself.
Sey (endroit de), in his place, station.
Sey (que je ne), that I may not be.
Se defoverere, unwrought filk.
Seyant, fitting.
Seyant, hath seen.
Seye (fil), if he fit.
Seyent, seynt, be, may be.
Seyent, let them apply to, let them sue.
Seyent (qui mieux), which better suit.
Seyer, to cut, mow.
Seyer, to know.
Seyvent, they know.
Seyetes, arrows.
Seyetz, en la merci, be in mercy.
Seyne, healthful, wholesome, found.
Seyng liege (lur), their liege lord.
Seyns, saints.
Seyns, furs.
Seynt, girt.
Seyneterce (fa), his holines.
Seyremnuz, oaths.
Sez, his.
Sezaine, fezzime, sixteen.
Sezile, Sicily.
Shaft, scheft, a weight, the same as the anuell.
Shelps, shelves in a river.
Shout, a small boat or vessel.
Si, whether, here.
Si amy, his friend.
Sia (et), and there is.
Sibn, as well.
Sibor, as well of.
Siche, be it known.
Sicle, age, world.
Si come, as, as it were.
Sicome (de), since, seeing that.
Sidre, cyder.
Sié, be it so.
Si eins another time, before.
Si est, is, belongs to.
Sic plain (le), when the see is full.
Siege faire (de), to besiege, to beset, to lay in wait for.
Siegea qui, who sat in the see.
Siegle, age.
Siel, a sade.
Sien, seat.
Sience propre chouse, his own proper things.
Siens (de), of his friends.

Sient pier, holy father.
Sier, to mow, to saw.
Sier blees (en temps de), in harvest-time.
Sières, lord.
Sieremens, oath.
Sierges, wax-tapers.
Siert (ni), does not serve, lie.
Siet, knows.
Sietans, sixty.
Siet rien (ne), knows nothing.
Sieure, observe, pursue.
Sieute, fuit, request.
Sieux (des), of those, of such.
Siex, fiex, fix.
Siglaunte (nefe), a ship sailing.
Sigles (moly), mill-sails.
Signal, seal.
Signament, particularly.
Signe, badge.
Signes de palmes, signs in the palms of the hands.
Signez, swans.
Signioris, seignory, lord's service.
Silleurs, mowers.
Silloekes, there.
Silloours de burse, cut-purses.
Simayne, simoine, a week.
Sime, fyme, sixth.
Simenel (payn de), simnel bread.

Simeniaus,
Simenianus, simnels.
Simian, Simeon.
Simitorie, church-yard.
Simonys (fans), without a reward, gratis.
Simplift (pte), on account of the smallness of it.
Sine, bis own.
Sine, without.
Sines, swans.
Singuilant, bloody.
Singer, private.
Singuilere, single.
Singuilereament, in the singular number.
Singuiltere, (in lour), into separate parts.
Sinkaunt, fifty.
Sinkie, sink, five.
Siours (iii.), three mowers.
Siqge, so that.
Si reddie ley, any speedy law.
Sir li rois (nodie), nostre fire le roi, our said lord the king.
Sire, fire s gart, God preserve.
Sire de Roos, lord of Roos.
Sirs, the lords.
Sirps, a mat, rushes.
Sis, sitten, abode.
Sis, bis.
Sis lieux, six miles.
Sifan, sixty.
Sifme, fime, fifme, sixth.
Siffable arbres, coppices, trees used to be cut.
Soffrunes, suspended, re-spited.
Soi, I have.
Soi, bis.
Sontant, sitting.
Soius (que vous), that you may be.
Sauls, seals.
Soie enfîle, silk twined.
Soien, himself, be.
Soier, to saw, to cut down.
Soiet, be.
Soiets, arrows.
Soietz, foietz, subjects, men.
Soieur, sifter.
Soief, turf.
Soigner, to excuse.
Soilent, they used.
Soillure, soil, filth, dung.
Soine, sounds.
Soingles, singular.
Soint, are.
Soivent, several.
Soixante onze, seventy-one.
Solacz, comfort.
Soldeours, soldiers.
Soldad (pur), as be deserves.
Soldz, salaries.
Sole, foil, ground, soil, land.
Sole, foul, foieil, soleyne, sole, alone.
Soleint, tolerent, foleront, folent, folioms, foloia, were wont.
Solein,
Solein, solemn.
Selemnifie, formality, solemnity.
Solemnite des espoailles, solemnization of marriage.
Soler, to pay.
Soler (jour), the solar day.
Solers, shoes.
Soloile recouch, sun-set.
Solom, according to.
Solonquc cesque, accordingly.
Solonque un maner, after a manner.
Solt(ne), nel font, nel sout, did not know.
Solyer, a shoemaker.
Solz, foldz, shillings.
Somi, somez, summoned.
Sombreffer (Charles de),
Charles Somerset.
Sondant, arising.
Some, summons.
Somerement, in a summary way, briefly.
Somerier, in short.
Someyns, weeks.
Somis, subjects.
Sommage, burdens.
Sommeirles befoignes(de), to consummate the busi-
ness.
Sommer, to summon.
Somneleantz, perfons troubled with a lethargy.
Somous, are.
Son, are.

Sond, wages, pay.
Sone, les tones, his, his affairs.
Sone tens (en le), in the mean time.
Sonec, foune, fonennent, sounds.
Sonent, fovent (tant), so often.
Sonent, are.
Sones (par les), by his con-
federates.
Sonette d'argent (un), a little silver bell.
Son nour, his honour.
Sons, fous, shillings.
Sons, payment.
Sons, without.
Sont, know.
Sontent (se), think.
Sooton, Sutton.
Sor, fore, fors, upon, above.
Sor (cee), therefore.
Sorceler, to bewitch.
Sore, ford, sister.
Sore (harang), red berry.
Sores, you may be.
Sort, be.
Sort, lot.
Sortz, forts.
Sorvent (vos), you may re-
member.
Sos, a fool.
Sulpent (quy), which are in suspense, which are de-
pending.

Q. Sopelcon
Soudoyer, maintain, keep
in pay.
Soudoyez, supplied.
Soudure, soder.
Souealx, safe.
Soveners, frequent.
Souentifiez, frequently.
Soueze, under.
Soufeest, sufficient.
Souffraunce, toffrance, suf-
ferance, effation of arms,
a truce.
Souffrire, to suffice.
Sougiuz, fougies, subjects.
Soul, alone.
Soul jour, a single day.
Soul, potius tout, (de),
la terre, of all the land.
Soulé, safe.
Soulement, only, also.
Souleu, the fun.
Soulevation, revolt.
Soulez (femés), femes sole,
single women.
Soulu, forgiven.
Soulze, fouz, fouse, foubz,
foulds, a shilling.
Soumerement, arbitration.
Soune pieré, his father.
Souff (e), and.
Soune (ne), goes not.
Soune, founds.
Soune ne foit, shall not be
published, shall not tend
to.
Sour, upon, against.
Sour chou, thereupon.

Sospefscon (qui mens seient
en), who are no ways
suspested.
Softinges, support, uphold.
Softyn, supported.
Sot, knew.
Sot-(laron nel), did not
know he was a thief.
Sotileetes,erotinetes, sub-
tleties.
Sotise, sotye, ideocy.
Sot naître, a fool natural,
a fool from his birth, an
ideot.
Soudaine, sudden.
Soublever, to lift up.
Soubminitter, to serve un-
der another.
Soubrefle, sobriety.
Soub, under.
Soubcrire, to underwrite.
Soubzaage, under age, mi-
nority.
Soucheesz, shillings.
Soucoeur, safe-conduct.
Soucy (fans), without suf-
picion.
Soudant, supporting, fortifi-
ying.
Soude, sould, soudées,
wages, pay.
Soudez de terre (cent),
an hundred shillings of
land.
Souder, furder, to arise.
Soudeyers, foudiers, foud-
ders, foudjours, foudo-
vers, foudiours, soldiers.
Sour li, against him.
Sourdiers, shoes.
Soure (main), safe band.
Sourner, surmisés, alledges.
Sourft, arise.
Sourviant, attending to.
Souprendre, usurp.
Soufrettes, substraied.
Sout, suit, suit of court, petition.
Sout, fot, knows.
Sout, foute, (jar de la), day of payment.
Soutthaller, to undergo.
South boys, underwood.
Southes (let), seven shillings.
Southminner, to undermine.
Southsewantz, subsequent, following.
Soutre, foultre, underneath, below.
Soutz pur foutz, shilling for shilling.
Soutz eux, under them.
Souve, sounds.
Souvement, safely.
Souvenere, pleint, frequent complaint.
Souveneres, heavy, frequent.
Sovent (deftresse), continued distress, distress infinite.
Souventfoth, oftentimes.
Souveraignement (defirant), greatly, earnestly, above all things desiring.
Streat, the street, the way.
Streitures des rivers, the straitness, the obstructions in rivers.
Strepe, the shrill.
Streyte, strictly.
Streytement, strictly, basely.
Strome (le), the stream.
Stuffe (de leur), for their keeping.
Stuffez, stocked.
Stuffure, stuff, lining.
Stuffure (pur la), for the repairing.
Sturroit, put, forced.
Stewes (lez), the stews.
Style descriere (le), the manner of writing.
Su, I am.
Su (le), the south.
Sua, sued, impleaded.
Suaf guage, safe conduct.
Suantz, suaunte, succeeding.
Subditz, aforesaid.
Subduit, ruined.
Subit, forthwith.
Subornatz, suborned.
Submys, subjects.
Subridendre, to laugh behind another's back.
Subroguer, forroguer, to make a deputy or forroger.
Subroguez, substituted.
Subtius

Spargiffent, ravish.
Spaule (lez), the shoulders.
Spergiffer, to violate, ra-vish.
Sperniroms (qua nous ne), that we will not spare.
Splatte, splatted, split.
Spltiation, dimethyl, deprivation.
Spours, spurs.
Sprete, spirit.
Squerer, esquire.
Squiller (fergt), serjeant of the scullery; the officer in the king's kitchen, who had the care of the dishes, knives, &c.
Squillerye, the scullery.
Sra, shall be.
Staghe, a pool, a pond.
Stat, stand.
Stater, firm, binding.
Stathes warfs.
Station (la), the standing.
Statuit, statute.
Staunche, in good order, dry.
Stefne, Stephen.
Steppes (le), the way, the path.
Steres, stirred.
Sterver, death.
Sterveth (ce), it dieth.
Steym, tin.
Stour, stocked.
Straight (home), a man out of his mind, disrobed.
Subtus, under.
Suburg, suburbs.
Subz umbre, under presence.
Sud (ne), was not.
Sue (je), I am.
Sue, bis, bis own.
Sue, known.
Sue, followed.
Sue cornes, shooing borns.
Suefrent, suffer, permit.
Sueil, accustomed.
Sueus(nul des), none of bis.
Suer, fister.
Suer, serve, to follow, pursue, prosecute, ensue.
Suers, fisters.
Suertie, safeguard, safety.
Sues, ye ought.
Suette (greynour), more fresh air, a greater range.
Suette, suete, suit.
Suez vous tot, although you are.
Suffenne, unwholesome.
Sufferable cautele, a prudent patience.
Sufferaunce (la), the truce, suspension of arms; pardon.
Suffert, allowed, permitted.
Sufficantie de terre, sufficient land.
Sufficiat, sufficient.
Suffisamment, sufficiently.
Suffrable, reasonable, lawfull.

Suffrable chose, a hardship.
Suffrables (les), things liable to make good a nuisance.
Suffrace (en), in suspense.
Suffrancie (falent la), according to the proportion.
Suffreint, to be born, endured.
Suffrict (grant), great want, scarcity.
Suffretz, hardships.
Suffrir, delay, put off.
Suffroict, would be sufficient.
Sugales, South Wales.
Sugets, fugges, fuggetz, subject.
Sui, followed.
Sui, ensued.
Suis (a luy prendre), to take him up.
Suis (les deliverent), deliver them up.
Suis (en), upwards, above.
Suischargez, above charged.
Suis d'ist de, hereafter said.
Suis dits, abovesaid.
Suisargentent, silvered over.
Suisforre, embroidered, gilded over.
Suisfoins, had sued out.
Suift, be.
Suit, aforesaid.
Sunt, fuys, the retinue, chattels, offspring, and appurtenances of a villain.
Sunt, the witnesses or followers of the plaintiff; proof.
Sunt, a path, or track.
Sunt for several, has sued out his several, partition has been made.
Sui, upon.
Suir, luient, follow.
S'il lad, if he has one.
Sural, sallary.
Sullerye, a plow land.
Sullings, older trees.
Suluc, fullon, fullone, according.
Sum, bis.
Sumeigne, week.
Sumes, we are.
Sumeter, the proveditor for the garrisons.
Summ (a), a sum' damag', to specify his damage.
Summa en la teste, struck him on the head.
Summage (ove), with hores laden.
Summament, especially.
Summes fur chivalls(les), the summs, or package on hores.
Sun conduit, safi, sure conduct.
Sun fiuz, his son.
Sun le chef, the price of his head, his were.
Sune, funs, bis, his own.
Sunt, they are.
Suours, shoemakers.
Supetencions, suspected.
Suppeditee, in subjection.
Supplecies, helps, amendments.
Supportation, support.
Supposaill, allegation.
Suppoce (enfaunt), a supposititious child.
Suppoir, sub-prior.
Suppriz, surprised.
Suppweillez, supponaillels, supported, succour-ed.
Sup ci, whereupon.
Sur, upon, against.
Surs, lords.
Sur fe, therein, thereupon.
Surachater, to overbuy.
Surchetut, more especially.
Sureris, addition, surplus.
Surdier, to arise.
Surdit, suspicion.
Sure, to prosecute, to follow.
Surset de hostes (fanz), without too many guests.
Surjetter, to cast over.
Surigiens, surgeons.
Suriplus, surplus.
Surmeiffent, charged with.
Surment, oath.
Surmettent, take from.
Surmetent (ils), they surmise, suggest.
Surmitter, to surmise, accuse.
Surmyst (a lay), alleged against him.
Surroor, to gild.
Surpluis (le), the surplus.
Surpluser (le), the remainder, deficiency, what is behind, or wanting.
Surprifles, encroachments.
Surprendre, seize.
Surpris, undertaken, supported.
Surprision (fanz), without molestation.
Surquerge, molest.
Surquidance, arrogance, presumption, disdain.
Surrection, subjection.
Surrounder, to drown.
Sursane, rotten, putrid, unwholesome, surfeited.
Surfer (yl ne poit), he cannot pay the penalty of surfe.
Surfera la surfe, shall neglect to purse the hue and cry.
Surfes (de), surceiser, to surcease.
Surfe, surfait, neglected.
Surfe, a penalty or forfeiture laid on those who neglected paying the duty
or rent of Castleward at Dover.
Surfe en ple (de doner), to give orders for a surceasing of the plea.
Surfees, neglects, surffes.
Surfeit, furlys, neglected, omitted, ceased.
Surte, surety.
Surveer, to overlook, survey.
Survenantz, sejourning.
Survenet, survey.
Survenue p malady, seised, overtaken with a sickness.
Survequitt, survives.
Surveux, superintended, examined, surveyed.
Survieu, survey.
Survint, came.
Survys, looked upon, deemed.
Surundes en le meer, lost in the sea.
Sus, upon.
Sus, arise, be.
Sus e jus, up and down.
Sufanne, suranne (terre), land worn out with too long ploughing.
Suifit, suiditz, aforesaid.
Suifitz (des), abovementioned.
Suifditz, put back.
Suifgrofites, engroffe.
Suifmet, submit.

Q.4 Sus mette
Sus mette (ii), be alledges, charges.
Sus mettre a nous, impute to us.
Sulpenerus, suspected.
Sulpirale, elpirale, conduit pipe.
Sulpris de maladie, seized with sickness.
Sulquiet, barrased, search-ed about for.
Sulfemece (chair), wholesome meat.
Sulfent (et fil), and if they know.
Sulf, be.
Suffenance de sa corene (en), in support of his crown.
Suffendroms (ne), will not support.
Suffretz, suftretes, suftreits, suftreits, suftstrain, with-drawn, withheld.
Sute, sult, prosecution, proof, evidence, instance, request.
Suter, seuter, a shoemaker.
Suterez, suitors.
Sutes, suits, services.
Suth (des parties del), southern parts.
Suthdit, bereunder, bere-after said.
Suthmyz, subjects.
Suthry, withdrawn.
Sutilte, sotivite de dens, by parity of reason.
Tailles, acquittances.
Tailletz (covenantz), covenants limited, expressed, made.
Taillez, taillie, entailed.
Taillez (que vous vous), that you will prepare yourself.
Taillez (un bois), a copice, or wood used to be cut.
Taillont, they limit, they lay.
Taillours, tailors.
Taillur un villain (de), to recover a villain departed.
Tailflement, tacitly.
Taillurs de amans, cutters of diamonds.
Talent, talentz, talent, love, desire, inclination.
Talemains, nevertheless.
Telent, encouragement, inclination.
Talent d’amér matrimoyne, a love for the state of marriage.
Talent (mâu), ill will, resentment.
Talent (vous dites), you say right, truly.
Talent (p), by means of.
Talent preigne, take effect.
Tales, talys (novelles), new declarations, tales.
Tallion,
Tallion, lex talionis, like for like.
Take uns (coupes de), cut off close by the heels.
Tamps, time.
Tangne, thine, thy own.
Tan longament, so long a time.
Tank, extended.
Tannz, as well.
Tanqal, tanne, until.
Tanq, think.
Tanq ceo fuit, until it was.
Tanque il soit, until it be.
Tans, time.
Tant, as well.
Tant, (per), thereby.
Tant (es), in the tent.
Tantcome, in as much as, while, so long as.
Tantoft, by and by, almost, so much, presently.
Tanqeu Eyre, until the Eyre.
Taper, to lurk.
Tapets, blankets, coverlets.
Tapiers, tapers.
Tapiffant, lying concealed, lurking about.
Tard (a plus), at least.
Tardance, delay.
Tardift, tardiver (plus), later.
Targe, targue, a target.
Targe, the impression of the king's arms in the

figure of a target, and sometimes called pes sigilli, the privy seal.
Targer, targyr, o delay.
Targera, shall wait.
Tanez noundement, unduly delayed.
Tart ou tempre, later or sooner.
Tape de blee, stack of corn.
Tafkes, taxes.
Talt (par), by handling.
Taste (vient), have found, experienced.
Taftter, to touch, to endeavour, to find out.
Tafters, little cups.
Taulpinier, a mole-catcher.
Taunt avaunt come, as fully as.
Taunt come, as soon as, for as much as.
Taunt (ceft), thus much.
Taunt (pe), by so doing.
Taunt ne quant (ne est empire), will be neither better nor worse.
Taunt qe (julques a), until that.
Taunt soient, as soon as.
Tauft apres, soon after.
Taux, such.
Taux (au), at the assessment, taxation.
Taxe, yew-tree.

Taxer,
Taxer, to settle.
Taxes, appraised, assessed.
Taxus, taxes.
Taye, grandmother.
Tayl, tally.
Tayl (per), by payment.
Tayler haut et bas, to tax a villain ad discretion.
Tayler (lui), prepare himself.
Tayllable, taxable.
Tayon, grandfather.
Te, behold.
Teaux, such.
Teaux (qe), that such are.
Thebaud, Theobald.
Teguler, a tyler.
Tei, teic, thine.
Teigles, tile.
Teigner, to hold, to take place.
Teiz, such.
Teinable (le plus), the most favourable.
Teintrere, to be dyed.
Teinz (dras), dyed cloth.
Teire, land.
Teirs, teirce, the third.
Teiffum, a badger.
Teizeler de draps, a teazeller of cloth.
Teizels, teazles.
Tele, a web.
Temoniance, temonic, testimony, evidence.
Temporaute, temporalities.

Tempouros, the four Ember-weeks.
Tempre (tart ou), laer or sooner.
Temprer (a), to mitigate.
Temprier (la), temperament.
Temps (par), presently, shortly.
Temps delcovenables, non juridical seasons.
Temps (quatuor), the Ember-days, at the four different seasons of the year.
Tempt (les), held them.
Tenable, to hold place, defensible.
Tenables pur attaintes, to be accounted or deemed as attained.
Tenaud, Stephen.
Tenaunce, tenancy.
Tencon, a dispute, quarrel.
Tendi, intended.
Tendreche (par), by the infirmity.
Tend, tent, offers, is ready.
Tendment, may bold.
Tendrez fecrees, will keep secret.
Tendroit, taking away.
Tendroit (il), be thought.
Tendrons, will restore, deliver up.
Tendroynt (ils), they would think.
Ten due de lage le roy veantz le), seeing the tender age of the king.
Tendy (il n'a), he did not look upon.
Tendy, tendered, offered.
Tenell du roy (le), the palace where the king resides; the king's hall, bell house.
Tener, to gain.
Tenet, Thanet.
Tenez, bound.
Tenge (vous), ktep, preserve you.
Teût, teû, held.
Tengent (qe), that they keep, observe.
Tenier, to hold.
Tenir, accept, take.
Tenirs (a), to be holden.
Tenk (je), I hold.
Tenoins nous, we think.
Tenoms, look upon, regard.
Tens (ou), at the time.
Tens (en), in time.
Tenser, to preserve.
Tenfit covenant, performed the covenant.
Tenfit ple (quil ne), that he should not hold plea.
Tent ausi come fi, in as full manner, as if.
Tenure, tenure.

Tenure, tenuer (le), the tenor.
Tenure (a), to observe.
Tenz, kept, observed.
Terase, a duty for breaking up the ground.
Terce, terfe, third.
Tere, land.
Tere de la Comun, Commons, Community of the Land, viz. the Bishops, Earls, Barons, and great men of the realm; also military men, such as hold Knight's fees or parts of Knights fees, and such as paid scutage.
Terme, time.
Termine, detained.
Termine, determination.
Terminer, to determinate, or assign a time for payment of a debt.
Terminez, held, kept.
Terra land.
Terre (eîf a), fails, is a-ground.
Terrene, terrien, earthy.
Tesir, to be silent.
Teslant (en), tacitly, by being silent.
Teftez, heads.
Teffure, a testern of a bed.
Tet, head.
Tets, tez, all.
Teu, kept.
Teule, teule, tile.
Tient (luy), acknowledged, owned him.
Tient mye in moi (il ne), it is not my fault.
Tient my lieu (ne), does not lie, take place.
Tiercz (par), by thirds.
Tierz (lui), himself, and three others.
Tieux, tiel, tiex, tious, tilz, such.
Til, such a one.
Tilte, title.
Timer (a), to fear.
Timeur, fear.
Tin, the sound of a clock.
Tinctours, dyers.
Tinel, a place where justice is administered.
Tinel, tynel, le roy, the king's ball.
Tingue, tinent, held.
Tint, held, observed.
Tinters, tinkers.
Tiou, thine.
Teraunties, tirannies.
Tiphaynei, Epiphany.
Tifcouris de draps, weavers of cloth.
Tifferans, weavers, embroiderers.
Tiftes, twisted, fixed.
Tifitours, twisters.
Tixtereufes, weavers.
Title (foit), be entitled.
Tixe, killed.
Toat ale, gone altogether.
Tochey (je), I mentioned, proposed.
Toddeles de lane, tads of wool.
Toict, teat, the roof of a house.
Toient, hold, keep.
Toil (le), the plea, tolt, contest, dispute, the point.
Toiller, to deprive.
Toillier, a weaver.
Toldce, Theodore.
Tole, tote (some), sum total.
Tolerefs, the person by whom the entry is tolled.
Tolet, toilet, tolets, tolle rent, deprived, taken away, barred.
Tolkeps yards.
Toloun, toll.
Tols, toluz, tolz, removed, taken away.
Tolyreux (a), to take from them.
Tonde (ne), does not signify, cannot be found fault with.
Tondour de drap, one who shears the cloth.
Tondra (ne), will not take away, deprive.
Toneiles, hog's head, tun.
Tonel, a kind of prison for night-walkers, a roundhouse.
Toni, Anthony.
Tonnel, a vessel, vat.

Tonneux voides, empty vessels.
Tonnu, toll.
Toor savage, a wild bull.
Torain, of Touraine.
Torale, a kiln.
Torbes, multitudes, routs.
Torcenoufe, wrongful.
Torcionnieres, unjust.
Tormente, punished.
Torne de chescun pleyntyf (pur le entre de la), for the entry of the attorney of every plaintiff.
Tornei, tournament.
Torre, land.
Tors, a tower.
Torsjors, always.
Tortuous, tortious, wrongful.
Tofale (un), a bog fly.
Toffe (fe), so soon.
Tot, tos, all.
Tot, although.
Tot fois, tote voies, totetbetz, totedys, always.
Tot outre, entire.
Tot a primer, as soon, immediately.
Tot le mens (a), full at the least.
Tot en tot, wholly, entirely.
Totte, totted.
Touaille, a towel.
Touchiez, handled.
Toulle, toll.
TO

Touillissant, should take away from.
Toumé, Thomas.
Toundesôn (feisone du), seasons for sheep-sheer-
ing.
Toundurs de herbis, sheep-
sheerers.
Tounu, toll.
Tourbes, turfs.
Tourmentes, tournameats.
Tourteres, Tartars, Saracen.
Toutil (pluiss), as soon.
Tout que (ili), as soon as.
Tour, yet, although.
Tout attrenche, entirely, from beginning to end.
Tout diz, tous dis, always.
Tout dys, always had done.
Tout de nette, entirely.
Tout net, altogether.
Tout outre, entire, the whole.
Toutper, throughout.
Toutloit, although.
Toute fuoies, always.
Tout vois, however.
Toutz jours (a), for ever.
Toutz jours mes, for ever, for ever after.
Touzours, always.
Toyfon, fleece.
Toz, all, the whole.
Tozail, tofail, a brick-kiln, or chimney.

TR

Trabeation, Crucifixion.
This was an era from which charters were sometimes dated; Anno Trabeationis Domini-
cæ 1013. Dufresne.
Tracer to range up and down.
Tracement, seeking after.
Tradições (des). Part of the service in the Roman Missal, and called so from the apostles upbraiding the Jews for following the false tra-
ditions of their ancestors, and neglecting the weightier matters of the law.
Instruments are sometimes dated from this day. Feria III. post III. Dominic. Quadrag.
Lemoine.

Tracte, treated.
Trahes injuries, drawn injurys.
Trahir, to draw in, to betray, to commit treason against.
Trahir (poit), may commit treason.
Tray out, drawn beyond.
Traitements (que fe font), that this is proper treat-
ment.
Traiet, drag.
Traille, delivered.
Trailer, to search after.
Traillez, taxed.
Traine (per), by drawing.
Trait(gens de), cross-bow-men.
Tramettre, to transmit.
Tranchees, trenches.
Trans, over, across.
Transcrire, to write over, transcribe.
Transfècrir, transcript.
Transiger, to transact.
Tranfon, a fragment.
Transporter, shall transfer, assign over.
Trara, shall extract.
Trat (nient), not drawn out of, taken out of.
Travailer en jures, to go far to be on juries.
Travaille, travayli, vexed.
Travaille, prosecute.
Travailer, to vex, harass, disturb.
Travaller la court, to trouble the court.
Travers (pur), for sheaves.
Traverfant, traversing, putting upon trial or issue, opposing.
Traverfècles (lines), cross lines, collateral lines.
Traverfer, to meet, intercept, to deny.
Traylun, treason.

Tre, earth.
Treacte le ple hors, draw the plea out.
Treassions (ne), may not draw.
Treatables, drawn, withdrawn.
Trebuchables, are to be cast down.
Trebusc, fell down.
Treer, to draw.
Trees, drawn.
Trees, handled, discussed.
Trefue, true.
Trefies hors, drawn out.
Trehinfent (fe), should withdraw; should meet.
Treies, three.
TrefiSem (a), e vesel, at the mill-bopper and vesel.
TrefiSent cele part (fe), should move towards those parts.
Trefiftent (qils fe), that they would treat together.
Trefiftent (qils fe), that they repair to.
Tret, trait, trat, arrow, dart.
Tret, treated, used.
Tret (ne feuit mye), was not advanced.
Tret (loit), let him be withdrawn, discharged.
Treite, carriage, behaviour.
Treitres,
Trep legierment, too basi-ly.
Trecche fois (la), the third time.
Trere hors (les), dragged them out.
Treroms (ne), will not draw.
Trelamble, the like.
Trefceint, moost holy.
Trefisme jour, third day.
Trefmarry, very much concerned, sorry.
Trefor (on), in the trea-sury.
Trelpasse, left this world.
Trelpassauntz, tho he who pafs by, go backwards and forwards.
Trelpasse (darreinement), lately deceased.
Trelpasse, an offence.
Trelpassement du dit nad-gais roy (par le), by the death of the said late king.
Trelpassement, miscar-rriage.
Trelpassement des terms, making default at the time appointed.
Trefpasseut, past over.
Trefpaffer, to trespass, to offend, to tran-gress.
Trefpaffet, death.
Tresquine, as soon as, presently.
Tresredout, most dread.
Tresreguife (jey), now very requisite.
Treffauntuz (potius creffauntuz), growing.
Treffleint, most boly.
Trestaft, treated, agreed with.
Trestftime, thirtieth.
Trestournes, treturnes, turned from their course.
Trest'out perde, let him lose all.
Trestoutz, trestous, tretoare, all.
Tresublie, quite forgot.
Tresze, thirteenth.
Tret, trette, agreement conference.
Tret, here.
Tret faunk, drawn blood.
Trete, treaty, conference.
Tretiez, drawn, induced to.
Tretable, tractable, kind.
Tretans, as much, as many.
Tretecours, those who were appointed to manage the treaty of concord and peace between Edward the second and the discontented barons.
Tretementz, tretis, treaties, treaty.

Tret, tretiz, to treat of, to entreat.
Trett, draught.
Treterez, will treat, use, entreat.
Tretuit, all.
Treweure, finding.
Treveure (d’altrê), of any other thing found.
Trewe, truce.
Treygne (per), by delays
Treyne, to draw, draught, draws, drawn.
Treyne et pendu, drawn and hanged.
Treys, three.
Treyt (payn de) bread of Treyte; wheaten bread; one of the kinds of bread mentioned in the Stat. of 51 H. III.
Treytour, a traytor.
Treyturement, treturement, traiterously.
Tri, tries, three.
Triboill, troubles disturbances.
Trie, tried, examined into, sifted into.
Triement, trial.
Trienalê, for three years.
Trier, to chuse, select.
Trier, et arraier (les), to chuse, pick out, and array them.
Trierz jour, third day.
Tries, proclaimed.
Tries exceptions, excepti-
on may be taken.
Trieux (en temps des), in
time of truce.
Triours, triers.
Trioussent, find.
Triouses, trives, triueus,
truces.
Tripe (un), a tripod.
Triplication, rejoinder.
Tris jurs, always.
Tristur, sorrow, grief.
Troboill, trouble.
Troc, bartered, exchanged.
Trocches, troufles (en), in
clusters, bunches.
Tros, found.
Troesle, troeissent, they find.
Trise, idle.
Troiter, to treat.
Trones, beams.
Tronour des laines, weigh-
ters of wool.
Tronquez, mutilated.
Trop hant, too high.
Trop (par), too many.
Troppe (met), put more.
Troppe toft faiet (un), an
over hasty aet.
Trop outrement, too much.
Tropoy, too little.
Tropp, a mle.
Trove (de), et de ove, see
ove de et de trove.
Trovenes de novelles, in-
ventors of news.
Trove en un default (ferra),
shall be turned into a de-
fault.
Trouez, boxes with slits to
receive charity.
Troums (nus), we find.
Trouieme, the third.
Trowe, troye, a sow.
Trowe, found.
Troye, found.
Troyes, three.
Trube, trouble.
True, truce.
Trucrant, touching, con-
cerning.
Truffe, found.
Truffle, found.
Truir, to find.
Truiffe, truffle, find.
Truite, takes in the faiz,
catches.
Trum, obscure, black, dark.
Trufflez, packed up.
Truve, finds.
Trynks, trymkes, trunks,
weirs.
Tuaill, towail, cloth for
towels.
Tuche, touch; touches,
concerns.
Tuement, slaying.
Tuerie, slaughter.
Tueft (foit), should be cut
out.
Tueft chefecon langue
(foit), that every tongue
should be silent.
Tuey, killed.
R 2 Tuicion,
Tuition, protection, reprieve.
Tuit, tuite, whole, all; although.
Tuit, bold.
Tuiz feintz, all saints.
Tumbe hors, fell out.
Tundu, cut, clipped.
Tuors, slayers.
Tur, a Turk.
Tur, a town.
Turbefover, to dig turf.
Turbeurs, disburers.
Turelle, a little tower, turret.
Turgent, remain.
Turmentyr, to torment.
Turnance, turning.
Turnereit, would turn.
Turnez, turns, tourns.
Turnois noirs (feillante mile livres de), sixty thousand livres of black.
Turnois, i.e. fifteen thousand pounds Sterling.
Tus jours, for ever.
Tur, although.
Tur ad e primes, first of all.
Tut le reaume, the whole kingdom.
Tution, defence.
Tuwant, kill.
Tuz ceuz, all those.
Tuz feynz, all saints.
Tuzon (ladiine), the tenth fleece.

Twaite, wood grubbed up, and land made arable.
Tweldic, Tuesday.
Tylex, sueb.
Tynce, keep, detain.
Tyent, tynt, they hold.
Tynell, the ball.
Tynit, held.
Tyois, the ancient German, or Teutonic language.
Typhanic, the Epiphany.

V, u, or, whether.
ǔ, one.
Vre (a), to your.
V-aś fait, would have done.
ős, towards.
Vacations, voidances.
Vacherie, vacarie (un), a cow house.
Vacquer, to be at leisure.
Vadat, let him go.
Vadlet, valer. This word has various acceptations; sometimes it signifies the heir of some nobleman or knight, who is in ward; at other times, a young gentleman retained in the king's, or some great man's family; and a candidate of honour; often a young gentleman who serves in the army, and such an one is frequently called, feutifier, serviens, armiger. Gloss.
x. Script. v. Valettus.
Also a yeoman.
Vadlettes del corone, yeman of the crown.
Vadletz, servants, valets.
Vaer (de), to go.
Vagarant, wandering.
Vageront (qui), which shall be vacant.
Valuz, bahuz, vessels.
Vaie, way.
Vail, under.
Vailance (a la), to the value.
Valiez, valets, yeomen.
Vaillament, valiantly.
Vaille, sufficient.
Vaille, vigil, watch.
Vaille cruelzz, old cruets.
Vaillentz de biens, persons of property.
Vaillet regarder (qve vus), that you will have regard.
Vailliv, bailiffs.
Vaine voicle, common fame.
Val (encontre), downwards.
Valable, of force.
Valait rien (ne), availed nothing.
Valallument, the force of it.
Valaunt (en), in the descending line.
Valer, valoir, avail.

Valeures (des), of the lips.
Valeuyent il(ne), they would not.
Valez, farewell.
Valiauants ferjeaunts (les meulx), serjeants of the most substance or property.
Valifiant, to have been worth.
Valletz, the next condition to an esquire.
Valles, vallez, valets.
Valoir (le bien), the welfare.
Valoit avant, goes forwards.
Valoue, value.
Valu (aient), have prevailed.
Valuble (estre plus), to be of more force.
Values arguments, arguments of weight and force.
Vancre, to vanquish.
Vanez, potius vaux, du pais (mieurtz), most substantial or sufficient of the county.
Vanque, vanquished.
Vanra a age, shall arrive at the age.
Vanfist melz, it would be better.
Vant (le), the aforesaid.
R 3 Vant
vant parlour (office de),
the office of speaker of
the house of Commons.
vaollance, value.
vaquans, vacant.
vaquier, vaquer (ne peuf-
fent), cannot be at lei-
sure.
varech, shipwreck.
varaunfe, change.
varles, servants.
varlet, a yeoman.
varleton, a groom.
varraie, true.
varvick, warwick.
vaßalle, vaissels, vaissaux,
vessels.
vaissaux, men of courage.
vaß, waste.
vaillant, wasting.
vat, go, extend to.
av, a valley.
avdra, shall give up.
vaues, vauez, vauiz,
vauctz (des meulz), of
the most substantial,
worthy.
vavetz des countees (des
meulvtz), men of the
best reputation in the
county.
vaulet, worth, avails, is of
force.
vaulet (ne), cannot be bad,
failst.
vaulettenant (un), an un-

v E
thrust, or one that is
worth nothing.
vaultre, a mangrel bound.
vaulx, vallies.
vaunt dit (la), the afore-
said.
vauscent (si il), if they
could.
vaussiffe, vouchsafe.
vaussiflies eschevour (ke
vous), that you would
vouchsafe to receive.
vaut (il), it goeth, it en-
ureth.
vaxel, vessel.
vay (lune leue de), one
mile of the way.
vaylance elpernes (ne),
sparing no pains.
vaylantz, worthy, vali-
ant.
vaylorent (gils), as they
thought fit.
vayn, the autumn.
ubblie, oblivion.
ubliaunce, forgetfulness.
uboïs, where.
udifs, udyfs (gens), idle
people.
udifte, misery, idleness.
udines, idleness.
ve, saw.
ve, worth.
ve, vée, true.
vea (luy), refused him.
vea, veia, refused.
veage,
Veage, voyage.
Veair, to see.
Vealletz, you will.
Veance (en), in view, in expectation of.
Veande place, void, vacant place.
Veault, he is willing.
Vedentz, seeing.
Vee, refusal.
Vee de name (plees de), pleas de verito namio.
Holding plea of distresses taken and forbid to be reprieved. Name, nam, naam,namps, and nams, which signifies a distress, come from the Saxon verb niman, capere, to take.
Vee, sent.
Vee mye (ne), does not intend.
Veel, old.
Veelez vifcountz, old sheriffs.
Veent, forbid, deny.
Veer, true.
Veer, to ait, to view.
Veer (nous voulons), we will see.
Veer avant (en), to proceed.
Vees, think.
Veet le coroner, let the coroner go.
Vefue, widow.

Veagle, blind.
Veijeo nc, jeo ne veign, I do not see.
Vei, veye, this day.
Veia, refused.
Veiance (par), by seeing.
Veici, bebold.
Veie, ve, seen.
Veie (tote), quite laid open to the sight.
Veient, may see.
Veiers, true.
Veies, veez, la vie, distressed forbidden to be reprieved, the refusing to let the owner have his cattle which were distrained.
Veif, vefve, vefues, a widow; widows.
Veifuage, widowhood.
Veigle (la), la veille, the vigil, the eve, the watch.
Veigne, offend.
Veigner, to come.
Veille, will.
Veillement, seeing, watching.
Veiller, to watch.
Veilles, veils.
Veillez, veiles, old.
Veiltee, old age.
Vein (en), in vain.
Veine, comes.
Veinged (ti altre), if any other shall come.

R 4 Veinquemes,
Veinquemes, we conquered.
Veint distinglement nomnez, not expressly or particularly named.
Vejoins (nous), we saw.
Veir (mis en), produced, shown, proved.
Veir (faunz), without denying.
Veirge, le, the verge or bounds limited to the king's court, i.e. twelve miles round the same.
Veissetz a lier (que vous), which you saw doing.
Veissetz a lier hors, saw going out.
Veistles (vous ne), you never saw.
Veilon (il), they see.
Veit, sees.
Vel, I will.
Vele, may.
Veler (en), in view.
Velewe, velvet.
Velra, will.
Velt, veyl, velloit, velee, will.
Ven, viewed.
Ven la, coming thither.
Veñaiant, coming.
Venancez, coming, hastening forwards.
Venanncez (enaux), in being revenged on them.

Vedees, sales.
Vendires (a), to be sold.
Vendra, shall come.
Vendra(ne), shall not challenge.
Vendre soit, sale may be made.
Vendroins (a peyne), we should scarce have come.
Vendront (contre), shall offend against.
Veñelle du lict, the space between a bed and the wall.
Vencours, hunters.
Venerdy, Vendarly, Venerdi, Friday.
Vengent, they come.
Venials (font), are to be brought.
Venjaunce, revenge.
Venier (pur le non), for not coming.
Veñisnus, we come.
Venissent (qi), who offend.
Venku, overcome, conquered.
Venours, huntsmen.
Venra, fold.
Venre (le), the skull.
Venßift (que il), that he should come.
Vent, comes.
Vent (len), comes.
Vent (pi), by sale.
Vent (le), is sold.
Vereck, wreck.
Verement (ia), the evra-
ment.
Verleys, verreys, vers, verri,
true.
Vergee (ne acree q ne fu-
ift unq’) which was ne-
ver surveyed, measured,
or laid out into acres.
Verges, yards.
Vergis, young suckers.
Vergnauntz, coming.
Vergoignes, viergoigne,
vergoyne, shame, re-
proach.
Vergonder, to abuse, ra-
vish, violate.
Verisemblables, very like-
ly.
Verite, truth.
Veritee (peufle dire fa
groffe), may relate the
whole truth of his case,
may tell his own tale.
Verreyment, truly.
Verroie, true.
Verroient, have a mind.
Verront, verretz, shall see.
Vers eux (de prendre), to
take with them.
Verfer, to turn.
Verful, towards.
Vertie, truth.
Ves (autre), otherwise.
Vescu (fi il ufl), if he had
lived.
Veines,
Veines, widows.
Veique, velke, a bishop.
Veiquilt, velquerten, velquissent, lived.
Veiquilt (si il), if he was alive.
Veisselmentz, things appertaining to vessels and shipping.
Vest, velius, vested.
Vestier, vestu, to vest, to ensure, vested.
Vestes, waste.
Vestre, velle, cloathed, covered.
Vestue, veste, clothed, covered.
Vestue, potius vesca, (en core), still alive.
Vesture, crop, growth.
Vesture, robes, vestments.
Ve (s'en), go therefrom.
Vetere, old.
Veterlakkes, fetterlocks.
Vevant, living.
Veve, veia (le), the sight.
Veve, a widow.
Veverses, widowers.
Vevete (en la), in her widowhood.
Ve, your.
Veue, a widow.
Veuez, will.
Veugle, blind.
Veuls, calves.
Veulliant, willing.

Veum (nus), we see.
Veure (par), by being willing.
Veus articles, old articles.
Veussiens, we would.
Veur (per), by a way, method.
Veute (de), by sale.
Veuttez mye, claim nothing.
Veutz, veuz, greigne, old grain.
Vewe, view.
Vey (haut), highway.
Veye (li), if he perceives, if he will.
Veyer, to view, to behold.
Veyer eft, is to be seen.
Veyes, was.
Veyet, fees.
Veyle (le), the elder.
Veylles, towns.
Veyn, vain, void.
Veyner, to come.
Veyr, vier, truth.
Veyre, true.
Veyfin, a neighbour.
Vez (vous), you will, you wish.
Viage, voyage, expedition.
Vicary, a vicarage.
Vice, a defect, fault, error.
Vice, crime, injustice.
Vichel (un), an heifer.
Vieie, corrupted.
Vicint, come.

Uiétaine,
Viéctaine (P) the oaste.

Vidimée, a vidimus.

Vidront, will.

Viduelle, widowhood.

Vie, the view.

Vieant, coming.

Viec stile, old stile.

Vief naam, live distress.

Viegles hommes, blind, old, impotent men.

Viegnes, vineyards.

Viel, senior, elder.

Vieles, viez dettes, old debts.

Viel, calf.

Viel best, live beast.

Viels, vills.

Viendront, shall come; act, offend.

Viener, came.

Vienses (diffent les), should make the views.

Vienqe, comes.

Vient (que vie, que), who is desirous.

Vient, they see.

Vient (le), the 20th.

Vier, to deny.

Vier, puit, may see.

Vierge fon marye, power, control of her husband.

Viergier, a verger.

Viergoigne (en), to the re-proach, shame of.

Vieront (al), they look to.

Viers, towards.

Vies (par plusors), by many ways.

Vieftes (ou), where you see or find.

Vieu, sight.

Vieus, views, widows.

Viex, viez, old.

Viez (toutz), all ways.

Vigued, neighbourhood.

Viguereufc (fame), a virtuous woman.

Vikere, vicar.

Vikeris, vicarages.

Vilaine ferment, blasphemy against God, the Virgin, and the Saints.

Vilaint (li), a villain, the occupier of land.

Vileins faitz, vile, base, villainous acts.

Vilenement defoler, basely used them.

Viles, old.

Vill, a village; a villain.

Villaine, vilenie, disgrace, disgraceful.

Ville, citee de la, (communaltie) the community or commonalty of a town, burgh, or city. This always signified the mayor, aldermen, and common council, where they were to be found, or the steward or bailiff, and capital burgesses, or,
in short, the governing part of cities and towns, by what persons ever they were governed, or names and titles they were known; and not the commoners or ordinary sort of burgesses or freemen only. Brady, 132.

Villeeze, townships.

Villenie, villainous.

Villude (que vous me), that you will acquaint me with.

Vil pris, a low price.

Vilte, vilenesse.

Vilte tenu, baseness.

Vinche point (joe ne), I don't come.

Vincle (St. Pere lad), the festival of St. Peter in bonds; 1st of August.

Vine, vins, vint, twenty.

Vinez, vivez, stacked.

Vingent, come.

Vink, vinfelt, came, got to.

Vins vermeilles, red wines inned, carried in.

Vinz, aunes, inned, carried in.

Vinz livereze e III. (VII.) seven score and four pounds, i.e. £144.

Vinteront, they tie, or bind.


Hale's M.S.

Viff
Vift enflower (per), by burying alive.
Vifte confail, speedy council.
Vit, privities.
Vit, eight.
Vitel (un), a calf.
Viteretz (en), in truth.
Vivand (en fon), in his life-time.
Vive vois, by word of mouth.
Viver (en), et in vesture, in viueuals and clothes.
Viver (pur le), for the livelihood.
Vivers, fis-b ponds, warrens, parks.
Vivers, livelihoods.
Vivi, alive.
Vivies, viver, viueuals, diet.
Viuperons, shall live.
Viz, seen.
Ul, any one.
Ulle, any.
Ulvestier, Ulster.
Um (l), the man.
Umbracles, secret places.
Umbre, shadow, colour.
Umbrez, coloured.
Un melfme, the self-same, one and the same.
Uncore, unquore, unques, still, yet.
Unement, uniement, in general; unanimously.

Un count, an earl.
Ung ou deux, one or the other.
Ungle, nail.
Ungt, one.
Uniement, unanimously.
Unificence, making one, uniting.
Uniment, equally, in union.
Unifone, unziefme, the eleventh.
Unite (d'), whatsoever.
Univertaire, anniversary.
Unzieme, eleven.
Unkes (ne), never.
Uns, several.
Unlemely chose (coe), as an unbecoming thing.
Unzieme, unziefme, unзв Me, unzim, unifme, eleventh.
Unt, have.
Unt, therefore.
Unze (les), any.
Vo, or.
Vo, yours.
Voae, voyage.
Voain, vomheri, Autumn.
Voair, see, appear.
Voallient a ceo fomandre, might send to summon them.
Voce, voice.
Vocer, to call.
Voderunt, are willing.
Voe (par nulle), *by any way.*
Voel (ne), *would not.*
Voelliant, *willing.*
Voels, *vows, wishes.*
Voer, *to view.*
Voefon (la), *the advowson.*
Voelt (les), *let him vouch them.*
Voet, *requires.*
Voet (qu'il), *that be go.*
Voet (si'il), *if be will.*
Voeve, *voef, widow.*
Vogueument, *passing, returning.*
 Voguer, *to call again, return.*
Voi, *I am going.*
Voi droit, *the law requires.*
Voidera, *will.*
Voidez, *departed.*
Voidre (à), *to quit.*
Voie, *true.*
Voie deschi, *by way of cheat.*
Voie de utre mer, *voyage beyond sea.*
Voier, *voiar, voir, the truth.*
Voier (est a), *is to be seen.*
Voier (per), potius noier, *by drowning.*
Voies (nul), *no right to accuse.*
Voiez, *ye see.*
Voil (jeo), *I will.*

Voilide Irishmen, *wild Irishmen.*
Voile (ne), *cannot.*
Voillauncez feigniories, *potent lords.*
Voilent, *violent.*
Voiler (malve), *ill will.*
Voillantz, *men of worth, substance.*
Voilleet, *named.*
Voiloir, *voilouir, will, testament.*
Voir (la), *potius l'avoir, the riches.*
Voire, *voirement, truly.*
Voise encontre, *aet against.*
Voifent (ne), *go not.*
Voift avault, *proceeds in.*
Volant, *vollentifs, en volontie, willing.*
Volatil royal, *a royal bird.*
Volentrine, *giddy, wilful.*
Voler, *to be willing, to wish.*
Voler (bien), *endeavoured.*
Volez, *would take away.*
Volg, *volie, volys, will.*
Volles, *chaures, et gargoas de oiffeaux (en), in the flight, singing, and chattering of birds.*
Voloir (maie), *ill will.*
Volvement des toisons du lein, *winding up of fleeces of wool.*

Voloud,
Volund, *a will or testament.*

Volunt, *meaning.*

Voluntrivement, *wilfully.*

Voluptuoste, *wantonness.*

Von gre (de lor), of *their own accord.*

Voot, voil, voit, *be will, would.*

Vorra, vorroient, *would.*

Vorrount (ou), or *shall bear.*

Vors, *you.*

Vos, *yours.*

Vosdretz vous, *would you.*

Vouch bien (s’il voet), *save if he would bid him welcome.*

Voucher, *to vouch, to call.*

Voudroit notre bien, *wishes our welfare.*

Vove, *a vow.*

Vover, *to vow.*

Voulangt (bien), *good will.*

Vount, *they go.*

Vounze, *eleven.*

Voussierent, *will.*

Vous est, *is true.*

Voussift, *should have a mind.*

Voussrent, *would.*

Vous vies (y), *you would.*

Vout, voul, *visage, countenance.*

Vouent bille, *prefer, put in their bill.*

Voy, vove, way; *scape.*

Voyce (jeone), *I don’t see.*

Voyet, *eight.*

Voyer, *true.*

Voyerment, *truly.*

Voyertie, *truth.*

Voyez voluntaries (*jeo*), *I would be willing.*

Voyez, *woods.*

Voy ist, *let him go.*

Voylere (il deyvont), they *ought to wish.*

Voys, *voice.*

Voyfe, *is directed; issues.*

Voylent, *let them go.*

Voylent jurer (qui), *who are to swear.*

Vowe de frank plegge, *aver, have a view of frank pledge.*

Voz (par les) *by yours.*

Vraes, *true.*

Vre, *your.*

Ure, *ure, practice, use.*

Ure (mis en) *put in practice.*

Ure (al) *at the time.*

Ure apprife, *have understanding.*

Ure, *burned.*

Ureifuns, *prayers.*


† Patiús boyez. Ib. p. 190. Pet. 64.
Urent avant, were former.

Urera, shall serve, shall be useful.

Urera (ne) shall not vest.

Urgeroufe, urgent, eager.

Vrie (per) by way of

Urur de eux (per) by pulling out the eyes.

Us, buts, house, doors.

Us, use, custom.

Us (de) of them.

Usee, usage.

Usee (rien) not at all made use of.

Ufents, using.

Ufes (les) the profits.

Ufier, make use of, used.

Ufent trove (q) that they should find.

Ufiers et ports, ushers and porters.

Ufes (fichiez es) fixed on the doors.

Ufey (si jeo) if I had.

Ufloit effet, would be, had been.

Ufloyt, usfont, bad.

Ufum, biterto, so far.

Ut, and.

Ut, eight.

Ute, the eighth.

Utes, utas, utaves, utus, oitaves.

Utilme, utim, eighth.

Urine (d') of the eighth.
Wage (feu) his challenge.
Waitnez, waived.
Waillez fanz pastour, left without a teacher.
Wainable, that may be ploughed or manured.
Wainent lour querells qui, who gain their suits.
Wakerantz, vagrants, people who go begging, and strolling about the country.
Walais, Walaix, Wallois, Welsh.
Waleseh, the language of the Walons.
Wallez, Wales.
Wandit (le) the aforesaid.
Warandir, to guarantee.
Wardees mius, better kept, observed.
Warneiture, the necessaries for fortifying a place.
Warretz, fallow, unploughed.
Wart l' um, let a man take care.
Wesemestre, Westminster.
Waskerantz, wandering abroad.
Waft et beal, handsomely, civilly.
Wafteynes (lues) waste places.
Wautham, Waltham.
Wayour, a weare, or were.

Wedues, widows.
Wefs, weifs, waifs.
Weigher, to weigh.
Welogh, willow.
Wener (pur) to conduct.
Werpir, to yield up, give up, forsake.
Werrons, shall see.
Werust, awruft, doubt.
Wesmufter, Wesminster.
Westours, waffailers.
Weuce, a widow.
Weux, a beggar.
Weymofter, Wesminster.
Weynez, weyna, weyne, deserted, relinquished, in a decline.
Weyve, waived.
Weyver, to waive.
Wherwes, wharfs.
Wiere, war.
Windemonet, the month of October or November.
Windowe, a blank place, or space.
Wis, wisdom, prudence.
Witembre, October.
Witime jor, the eighteenth day.
Witive, witave, wistive, eight, eighth.
Wombes, bellies.
Worleetz (lit de) a bed of worsted.
Won (un) a vow.

S

Woyle,
 Woyle, will.
Wuidier, to evacuate.
Wyt myle unces d'our (pour) for eight thou-
and ounces of gold.
Wyt (dixe), eighteen.
Xenie, a new-year's gift.
Xentelle, a spark.
Xereté, assurance, promise, 
very.
Xeu, follows.
Xexantes, sixty.
Yalemaines, at the least, 
however.
Yave, yave, yaiies chaude, 
hot water.
Yauus (par) by water.
Yaus (pour) for them.
Yauxi (devant leurs) be-
fore their eyes.
Ycel (en) in it.
Ycement, thus, in like 
manner.
Ycen, this, that.
Yeestes (per) by these pre-
fents.
Yceux, yceaux, yeile, those, 
them.
Yeit (fil) if there is.
Yeme, hyeme, winter.
Yemer (a) to winter.
Yeovyn, yeven, given, 
dated.
Yerledom, earldom.
Yeulk, yex, yes, eyes.
Yeulle ye co elle (e tut 
and although I had been.

Yeux ont (nous) we have 
seen it with our own 
eyes.
Ygaument, equally.
Ygife, lies.
Ygo, therefore.
Yl, be.
Yl femble, it seems.
Yl(ke) that they.
Yleke, from thence.
Ylemans, inhabitants of 
the isles of Jersey and 
Guernsey.
Ylles, yles, isles.
Yloques, threw.
Ymage, an image.
Ymaginé, adorned, em-
broidered.
Ympnaire, a book of hymns, 
with books of conjura-
tions, and church legends.
Yo, yio, an egg.
Yoe, ive, water.
Yra (il) ke shall go.
Yraigne, a spider.
Yraut, an herald.
Yraudement, in a passion.
Yretge, an heretic.
Yris, ivory.
Yrois, an Irishman.
Yrra mys (n') shall not go.
Ysoit, therein be.
Ylement, an islander.
Yffir, to come, to go out.
Yft, be is.
Ylrent(ne) will not go out.
Ytal,
Ytal, thus; sō.
Ytel, such.
Yve, water.
Yvant, seeing.
Yver, yvre, yverne, winter.
Yvernalyle (ble) winter corn.
Yver (froidare) a frosty winter.
Yveres (per) through drunkenness.
Yveraigner (de) in a drunken fit.

Zabulon, sand.
Zern, yarn.
Zork (duc de) duke of York.
Zusche (Sire Aleyn la)
Sir Alan Zouche.

FINIS.
THE

LAWS

OF

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR,

WITH NOTES AND REFERENCES.

I. The Laws of William (being the fame, as the Title imports, which Edward the Confeffor obferved before him) in three Columns; viz. the Laws themselves in the Norman Language, with Dr. Wilkins's Latin Translation of them in opposite Columns; and an English Translation in another Column, with Notes; and also References from each Law, to the Anglo-Saxon Laws.

II. The 52d, 55th, 58th, 59th and 63d Laws, in Latin, of William, which, towards the latter End of his Reign, he added to those of Edward the Confeffor, and by which he eftablifhed the Feodal System here; translated into English, with occasional Notes.

By ROBERT KELHAM,
OF LINCOLNS-INN.

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MDCCCLXXIX.
PRELIMINARY DISCOURSE,

TO THE LAWS OF

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

THE Laws of William I. having at various Times engaged Men of very great Learning and Abilities in different Countries, in translating them into foreign Languages; I hope I need not apologize for endeavouring to give a more perfect Translation of them into our own Tongue, than has yet been done.

The great Selden, in his Notes on Eadmer, was the first who attempted to render these Laws into Latin; but he left many Parts of them (on account of the Rudeness of the Norman Tongue) untranslated as he found them. The very learned Ducange, at the Instance of Gabriel Gerberon, of the Benedictine Order, who published the Works of Saint Anselm, translated the whole of these Laws into the same Language, which Translation is added at the End of Gerberon's Edition. Dr. Wilkins, in his Code of ancient Laws, amongst which he has inserted these of William, has likewise translated them into Latin, neither entirely adopting the Version of Selden or Ducange; but frequently varying from both.

a 2 Montf.
Mr. Houard, a learned Advocate of the Parliament of Normandy, has, among his antient Laws of the French, given us, in opposite Columns, these Laws of William, with Selden's and Ducange's Translations in Latin, and his own in French.

Mr. Tyrrell and Mr. Mortimer have translated some of these Laws into English, and given the Substance of others of them in their Histories of England.

They bear a venerable Aspect, and are the only Laws extant in the Norman Idiom of that Age.

The Title prefixed to these Laws of William, imports that they are the same as those which King

They are conjectured by Selden to have been a Copy of those Laws, which by public authority had been reviewed and confirmed in the fourth year of William's reign; and that the time of Ingulphus's taking them down to his Abby was after the 15th year of William's reign, Seld. ad Eadmerum, 172; and which Sir Roger Twyden has fixed at the 21st, Wilk. 216.

The MS of Ingulphus's History of Crowland, with these Laws at the end, were, as Selden informs us, in his time, preferred at Crowland, but that, notwithstanding all his endeavours, he could not procure the use of it; that he therefore published these Laws from a MS of them in his own custody of about 200 years more recent date. Seld. 172, 173.

Sir Roger Twyden had another MS of those Laws, differing but very little from that of Selden's; as likewise had Sir Robert Cotton. Wilkins 211. Notes on Fortescue de Laudibus Leg. Ang. c. xviii. p. 47. London, 1775.


Mr. Somner had also a MS of these Laws, which Wilkins made great use of, and which, when he published his Saxon Laws, was in the Library at Canterbury. Wilkins's Preface.

But the most authentic Copy is that which is in the Red Book of the Exchequer.

The 1st, 17th, 18th, 20th, and 36th of these Laws (they relating to the Church) are inserted in Wilkins's Concil. from the MS of Ingulphus. Wilkins's Concil. tom. i. p. 313, 314. Whelock's Lamb. Archaiôn. p. 159.

Edward,
Edward, his Kinman, had observed before him: but this Fact being called in Question by the above learned Advocate in his Preliminary Discourse prefixed to the ancient Laws of the French, it will, in order to maintain the Truth of the Title prefixed to these Laws, be necessary from our own Lawyers and Historians to give a short Account of the principal Founders and Restorers of the Saxon Laws; and, to shew how those Laws stood at the Entrance of William I. some Explanatory Notes also are added to the Laws of William, and References made from each of them to the Anglo-Saxonic Laws. These will mutually illustrate each other, and we hope will prove that the Assertions laid down by Houard are not well supported.

The chief Founders and Restorers of the Saxon Laws, were Ina, Alfred, Edgar, and Edward the Confessor. When King Alfred succeeded to the Monarchy of England, founded by his Grandfather Egbert, he collected the various Customs he found dispersed in the Kingdom, and reduced and digested them into one uniform System or Code of Laws in his domes book, or Liber judiciales; this he compiled for the Ufe of the Court Baron, Hundred, and County Court, the Court Leet, and the sheriffs Tourn; Tribunals which he established for the Trial of all Causes civil and criminal, in the very Districts wherein the Complaint arose; all of them subject however to be inspected, controlled, and kept within the Bounds of the universal or Common Law, by the King’s own Courts; which were then innerant, being kept in the King’s Palace, and removing with his Household in those

⁷ Anciennes Loix des François conservées dans les Coutumes Angloises recueillies par Littleton, par M. David Houard, Avocat au Parlement de Normandie, en 2 Vols in 4 to. à Rouen, 1706.

a 3 royal
royal Progresse, which he continually made from one End of the Kingdom to the other. And this Book we may probably suppose to have contained the principal Maxims of the Common Law, the Penalties for Misdemeanors, and the Forms of judicial Proceedings; but though it is said to have been extant so late as the Reign of King Edward IV, it is now unfortunately lost. 1 Black. 64.—4 Black. 404.

This Code was called the West-Saxon Lage, or Laws of the West-Saxons, and obtained in the Counties to the South and West of the Island from Kent to Devonshire.

The local Constitutions of the antient Kingdom of Mercia, which were observed in many of the Midland Counties and thosfe bordering on the Principality of Wales, and probably abounded with many Britih or Druidical Customs, were called the Mercen Lage, or Mercian Laws.

The Customs which had been introduced on the Danish Invasion and Conquest, and which were principally maintained in the North, in the rest of the Midland Counties, and also on the Eastern Coast, went under the Name of Dane Lage or Danish Law.

These three Laws were, about the beginning of the 11th Century, in Use in different Counties of the Realm; but King Edgar observing the ill Effects of these three distinct Bodies of Laws prevailing at once in separate Parts of his Dominions, projected and began one uniform Digest or Body of Laws, to be observed throughout the whole Kingdom.

Edward the Confessor, his Grandson, afterwards completed this Design; but probably this was no more than a Revival of King Alfred's Code, with some Improvements suggested by Necessity and Experience; particularly the incorporating some of the Britifh, or rather Mercian Customs, and also such of the Danish as were reasonable and approved, into the
West-Saxon-Lage, which was still the groundwork of the whole: This, Blackstone tells us, appears to him the best supported and most plausible Conjecture (for Certainty is not to be expected) of the Rise and Original of that admirable System of Maxims and unwritten Customs, which is now known by the Name of the Common Law, as extending its Authority universally over all the Realm; and which is doubtless of Saxon Parentage. 4 Black. 404.

This Edward the Confessor effected without Tumult or Contradiction; all these three different Laws holding an Uniformity in Substance, and differing rather in the Quantity of Fines and Aemercaments, than in the Course and Frame of Justice. Spelm. Rem. 49.

Fortescue, indeed, is of Opinion, that those Laws could not be at that Time consolidated and thrown into one Body of Laws, because each of those Species of Laws were in Force after, and are to be found, not only in Edward the Confessor's, but all over William the First's Laws. And not only Multis and Fines set, according to the Dane-Lage, Saxon-Lage, and Mercen-Lage; but Customs and Usages set out to be observed according to those different Laws. So that he thinks it must be meant only, that Edward the Confessor made a Collection out of those Laws then extant, as Alfred did before him; and that, ordering those to be observed, which had not been observed in the short Reigns of Harold and Hardicanute, he may well enough be called the Restorer of the English Laws.

Thus stood the Laws of England at the Entry of William I.; and it seems plain that the Laws commonly called the Laws of Edward the Confessor were at that Time the standing Laws of the Kingdom, and considered as the great Rule of their Rights and Liberties; and that the English were so zealous for them,
them, that they were never satisfied till the said Laws were reinforced and mingled for the most Part with the Coronation Oath. Hale's Hist. p. 85, 86.

Accordingly, we find that this great Conqueror, at his Coronation on the Christmas-day succeeding his Victory, took an Oath at the Altar of St. Peter Westminster, in Sense and Substance the very same with that which the Saxon Kings used to take at their Coronations; adding further, that he would make no Distinction between the English and French. Fort. Pref. 26. Arg. Ant. p. 12.

Of all the several Species of Laws, the Dane Lage pleased William best; and he declared, that as his Ancestors and most of his Norman Barons came from Norway, and were of Norwegian Extraction, he ought to govern the Realm by these Laws. However, he was at last, by Tears, and Prayers, and Adjurations by the Soul of Edward, who bequeathed him his Kingdom, diverted from his Purpose; and at Berkhamstead, in the 4th Year of his Reign, in the Presence of Lanfranc Abp. of Canterbury, for the quieting of the People, he swore, that he would inviolably observe the good and approved antient Laws which had been made by the devout and pious Kings of England, his Ancestors, and chiefly by King Edward; and we are told, that the People then departed in good Humour.

William I. having now solemnly bound himself to govern chiefly by the Laws of Edward the Confessor, it became necessary, as his Followers were foreigners, and Strangers to the English Laws and Customs, to have them ascertained, and for this Purpose he summoned 12 Saxons from every County, to inform him and his Lords upon Oath, what the antient Laws were; and Alured Abp. of York, who had crowned William, and Hugh, Bishop of London, by the King's Command,
Command, wrote down with their own Hands the Return made by these Jurors.

And to bring the Matter still nearer Home, Ingulphus, who was an Englishman, who had been Secretary to the Conqueror, and afterwards made by him Abbot of Crowland, has transmitted to Posterity this Account of his Laws. "I brought this Time with me (says he) from London to my Monastery the Laws of the most just King Edward, which my Lord William, the renowned King of England, had proclaimed to be authentic, and to be always inviolably observed through the most grievous Penalties, and commended them to his Justices in the fame Tongue they were first forth, left through Ignorance we or ours might happen to offend." Ingul. Hist. Seld. Ead. p. 172. Whelock's Edit. of Lambard's Archaion, 158, 159. Wilk. Leg. Saxon. 216.

Having given an Account how the Laws stood at the Entrance of William I; we will now lay before the Reader what Houard has advanced in Opposition thereto, and make some Observations on those Passages.

His Assertions, amongst others to the like Effect, are these:


William the Conqueror forbad his new Subjects to follow any other Customs than those of Normandy.

Our Observation on this is, that as William at his Coronation swore that he would govern by the Laws of Edward the Confessor, confirmed these Laws by his Charter to the Citizens of London, and renewed this Oath afterwards at Berkhamsted; it can never be imagined that after such Solemnities all these Laws
Laws were cancelled and abolished: and indeed we have on the contrary, many Proofs from our Historians of the Observance of the Laws of Edward in his Reign.


The Laws of William have borrowed nothing from those of Edward the Confeffor.

Here we must remark, that Ducange, who translated these very Laws, says, that William did not dictate to the English new Laws, so much as confirm the old, especially the Laws of Edward, to which he made some Additions. Ducange, Dict. Lex Angl. Vol. ii. p. 265.


Rapin tells us, that the Customs now practised in England are, for the most Part, the same as the Anglo-Saxons brought with them from Germany. Dissertation on Government of Anglo-Saxons, Vol. ii. Off. Ed. p. 138.

M. Lacombe, in the Preface to his Supplement to the Dictionary du vieux Langage François, speaking of William the Conqueror, says, "Ses Ordonnances sont les mêmes que celles d'Edouard son Prédéceffor." Pref. p. 13. His Laws are the same as those of Edward his Predecessor.


The Saxon Laws had been abrogated a long Time in England before William I. came to the Crown. The Laws of Edward, which preserved no Traces of those Laws, had succeeded in their Room.

Surely
SURELY nothing can be further from the Truth than this.

All Historians agree, that the Laws which William I. swore to observe, were, "bonæ et approbatae antiquæ Regni Leges," the good, approved, and ancient Laws of the Realm. Pref. 3 Coke.

That these Laws were no other than the Laws of Edward the Confessor; and that, so far from not preserving any Traces of the Saxon Laws, Coke says, they contain the Substance of all those; and that what was Law in those Days is still the same in several Instances. Pref. to 6 Coke.

This will appear from the Laws themselves, for many of the Laws of Edward the Confessor are the very same as in former Saxon Kings; and many Expressions and Words, and most of the Terms in William I's Laws, are mere Saxon, and derived from that Language, but put into Norman French. Forcetue's Pref. to Reports.

The Common Law, though somewhat altered and impaired by the Violence of the Times, has in a great Measure weathered the rude Shock of the Norman Conquest. Black. Vol i. p. 17.


4. Littleton distingue en chaque Article de son Recueil ce qui est de la commune Loi; c'est à dire, de la Loi établie par Guillaume le Conquérant d'avec ce qui a été institué par des Chartes, Statuts, ou Edits postérieurs. Discours Prelim. p. 42.

Littleton distinguishes in every Section of his work, what the Common Law is; that is, the Law established by William the Conqueror, from that which has been ordained by Charters or Statutes since his Time. Disc. Prel. p. 42.
This Norman Jurist seems to have a very imperfect and inadequate Idea of what we understand by the Common Law, when he tells us, it is the Law established by William the Conquener. Let us consult our own Lawyers and Historians, and they will inform us, it was called Fole-Right in the Saxons Times; that Alfred, Edgar, and Edward the Confessor, were the great Compilers and Restorers of the English Laws; and that these are the Laws which our Ancestors struggled so hardly to maintain under the first Princes of the Norman Line, and which so vigorously withstood the repeated Attacks of the Civil Law; and that these (and not the Law established by William) gave Rise and Original to that Collection of Maxims and Customs which is now known by the Name of the Common Law. 1 Black. 66.

To these Laws, William, at the latter End of his Reign added some of his own, which were the Means of establishing the Feudal System in this Nation; and, by his Charter, he commanded that all his Subjects should enjoy the Laws of King Edward in all Things, with those Additions which he had appointed for the Good of the English.

Si me errasse deprehenderis, in viam revoca; et Duce prae sequar manibus pedibusque. Houard, Title, Vol. ii.
THE
ANGLO-SAXON LAWS
REFERRED TO,
As found in WILKINS.

THE Laws of Æthelbirht
He was King of Kent, and the first Christian King of the Saxons. He began his reign 561 and died in 616.

The Laws of Hlothare and Eadric
They were Kings of Kent; the first began to reign about 673, and died 685; the other was his nephew, and reigned but about a year and half after him.

The Laws of Wihtred
He succeeded his brother Eadric as King of Kent, and died 725.

The Laws of Ina
He was King of the West Saxons; began his reign 688 and died about 728.

The Laws of Alfred
He was grandson of Egbert and King of the West Saxons; succeeded to the throne in 872 and died 901.

Foedus Alfredi & Guthrungi
Guthrun the Danish general was invested by Alfred with the title of King of East Anglia about 878.
The Laws of Edward (the elder) p. 48
He succeeded his father Alfred, and ascended the throne in 901, and died about 924.

Foedus Edwardi & Guthruni p. 51

The Laws of Athelstan p. 54
He succeeded his father Edward in 924, and died 940.

Judicia Civitatis Londoniae p. 65
These Laws were published under the reign of Athelstan.

The Laws of Edmund p. 72
He was nephew to Athelstan, who died without issue, ascended the throne in 940 and died about 948.

The Laws of Edgar p. 76
He was youngest son of Edmund, and succeeded his brother Edwy in 959, and died in 975.

Supplement to the Laws of Edgar p. 79
Canons published under the reign of Edgar p. 82

Laws of the Northumbrian Presbyters p. 98
Mr. Johnfon is of opinion these Laws were made under a Danish King, between the year 949 and 952.

The Laws of Ethelred p. 102
He was the youngest son of Edgar, and succeeded his brother Edward in 979, and died about 1016.

Book of Constitutions 106
These were ordained in the reign of Ethelred.

Council of Ænham p. 119
This was a general Council held between the 28th and 35th years of the reign of Ethelred, at Ænham, probably now Ensham in Oxfordshire.

Senatus
Senatus Consulti de Monticoli Walliae

This is placed by Dr. Wilkins under the reign of Ethelred.

The Laws of Canute

He was King of all England, and of Denmark and Norway. He ascended the throne after the death of Edmund Ironside, eldest son of Ethelred in 1017, and died 1035.

Book of Constitutions

This is supposed to have been composed about the time of the Conquest.

Book of Ecclesiastical Canons

These Canons, or Rules rather, are imagined to have been made about the time of the Conquest.

The Epistles of Ælfric

This Ælfric was both a Bishop and Abbot, and is the same person who composed the book of Canons.

Book of Ecclesiastical Laws

Spelman conjectures that this Book or Capitulary was compiled by some Bishop.

The Laws of Edward the Confessor

He was the youngest son of Ethelred by Emma his second wife, and Ethelred was the youngest son of Edgar; he ascended the throne after the death of Canute the 2d, the last Danish King in 1042, and died 1066. These Laws are supposed to have been collected after William Rufus's time.

The Laws of William the Conqueror

William Duke of Normandy, having gained a complete victory over King Harold, the second son of Earl Godwin, on the 14th of October 1066; he was crowned the Christmas
Christmas-day following, and died on the 9th of September 1087.

The Laws of Henry the First

He was the youngest son of William the Conqueror, and succeeded his brother William Rufus on the 2d of August 1100, and died the 2d of December 1135.
References to the Anglo-Saxon Laws.

** The principal design of making the References, from the Laws of William the Conqueror to the Anglo-Saxon Laws, and those of Hen. I.; is to shew, that the Laws of William, notwithstanding what has been asserted by Mons. Houard, stand greatly indebted to the Saxon Laws; in the next place it is hoped these References will not a little tend towards illustrating both Laws; and at the same time, present the Reader with a short view of what the greatest part of the Public or Common Law in those ages consisted; as well as in some degree facilitate, what is greatly to be wished for, a regular digest of that most ancient body of Laws.
LEGES GULIELMI CONQUESTORIS.

Hæ sunt Leges & Consuetudines quas WILLIELMUS Rex concessit universo Populo Angliae post stabam Terram. Eadem sunt quas EDWARDUS Rex, cognatus ejus, observavit ante eum.

Ces sont les Lois & les Cus-tumes que li Reis WILLIAM grantut a tut le Peuple de Engleterre, aprés le Conquest de la Terre. Ici les meïmes que le Reis EDWARD fit Coïn d'intunt devant lui.

1. De Asylorum & jure & immunitate Ecclesiastica.

S Cilicet; Pax Sanctæ C O est a saveir; f Pais a Ecclesiæ cujuscun- que Forisfacturae quis reus fit hoc tempore; & venire potest ad Sanctam e venir a Sainte Yglise; out

NOTES.

a Grantut.—In the fourth year of his reign.

b Conquest de la Terre.—According to Sir Mathew Hale, Blackfonde, and others, the word Conquest signifies no more than Acquïsition or Purchase; but according to Dr. Brady and many more, it is taken in the senfe Wilkins here understands it, for ab- solute Conquest. Hale's Hist. Law, p. 86. 2d Black, 48. 242. Brady.

e Les meïmes.—They were translated from the Saxon by the command of William, into the Norman Language, and then confirmed by him; and there are not any Laws which are wrote in the Norman Idiom of that Age extant besides thefe.

But still we must remember, that though these Gallo-Nor-mannic Laws, as well as some others in Latin of Edward the Confeffor, have been handed down to us; yet that we must confider them only as a manual of those Laws, and that the greater part of the Laws of Edward are the immemorial Cus-tom of the Realm. Wilk. 219. Seld. 189. Hale's Hist. p. 86. Sullivan's Lect. p. 233.

[See a further account of these Laws in the Preliminary Discourse.]
THE LAWS OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

These are the Laws and Customs which William the King granted to all the People of England after his Conquest of the Realm; being the same as those which King Edward, his Cousin, observed before him, viz.

1. Concerning the Privilege of Asylums, and Immunity of the Church.

Let Holy Church enjoy her Peace; whatever forfeiture a man hath incurred to this time, if he can come to Holy Church, let him have Peace of life and limb; and if any man lay hands on him who

NOTES.

d Tint devaut lui.—Observed before him; not tuit, enacted; therefore some are of opinion, that these Laws were framed and promulgated by some of the predecessors of Edward the Confessor, and especially by Canute. See Wilkins’s Concilia, tom. i. p. 313.

e De Asylorum jure.—The numbers and titles prefixed to each Law, were added by Selden. Seld. 194. Wilk. 215.

REFERENCES.

Holy Church, Inæ, c. v. p. 15.—Allfr. c. ii. v. p. 34, 35. c. xxxvii. p. 43.
Ecclesiæam; Pacem ha-beat vitæ & membra. Et si quis injecerit manum in eum qui matrem Ecclesiæam quæserit, five fit Abbatia, five Ecclesia Religionis, reddat eum quem abstulerit, & centum solidos nomine Forisfacturæ: et Matri Ecclesiæ Parochiali xx solidos: et Capellæ x solidos: et qui frégerit pacem Regis in Merchenalega centum solidis emender, similiter de compensatione homicidii, & de infidiis præcogitatis.

pais de vie & de membre. E se alquons meiist main en celui qui la mere Yglifie requireit, se ceo suft u Abbeie, u Yglifie e de Religion, rendiist ce que il javerict pris, e cent solz, de forfait, e de Mer Yglifie de Paroisse xx solz, e de Chappelle x solz, e que enfraient la pais le Rei en Mercheneleae cent solz les amendes, altrefi de Heinfare k e de aweit purpensed.

NOTES.

1. *Pais a fiant Yolife.*—Pax Ecclesiæ frequently occurs, and signifies the immunities and privileges the Church was intitled to, and whoever broke them was said to break the peace of the Church, if any brawls or contentions arose in the Church, the peace of the Church was violated, and a double mulct was to be paid according to the dignity of the Church; from 5l. to 30s. Æthelbirht, l. 1. Wihtred, p. 10. S. 3. 4. Inæ, l. 5. Lib. Constitut. p. 151. c. ii. Feodus Edw. & Gut. l. 1. Canut. l. 2. 3. Edw. Conf. l. 2. 7. Edgar l. 1. Concilium Ænhamenfe, p. 121. Sec. 2, 3.

Those who fled to the Church for refuge, were said to have the peace of the Church. See next page, note $.

Our Saxon and Norman ancestors called those days and parts of the year that were assigned to God, Dies Pacis et Ecclesiæ, and the residue allotted to the King, Dies or tempus pacis Regis; and in the Laws of Edw. the Conf. Term time is called, Dies Pacis Regis; and Vacations Dies Pacis Dei, et Sanctæ Ecclesiæ Spel. Rem. p. 79. Ed. Coni. l. 3.
has sought the protection of the Mother Church, whether it be an Abby or a Church of Religion, let him deliver him up whom he has taken, and pay 100s. as a forfeiture, and 20s. to the Parochial Mo-


ther Church, and 10s. to a Chapel; and whosoever breaks the King’s peace, the satisfaction, by the law of the Mercians, is 100s; the fame for Heinfare and premeditated assaults.

NOTES.

Veni a sainte Ygliche—Churches had this privilege from the time of Constantine, though there are no Laws about it older than Theodosius, either in the Juffinian or Theodosian Code. By the ninth Law of Alfred, the Criminal had Sanctuary for three days. Aethelstan extended it to nine days. Aethelred, l. q. to nine or more. By the 6th Law of Edw. the Conf. he could be taken from Sanctuary by none but the Pope, or one authorized by him. The King, Archbishops, Noblemen, and Bishops, had also this privilege. Constitut. Aethelred, p. 110.

Ygliche de Religion.—A Monastery or Church dedicated to any religious Order. Wilkins. As to the degrees of Reverence and Privilege, and the punishment of violation: Churches were thus differenced, viz. into Ecclesia Capitalis, Ecclesia Mediocria, and Ecclesia Campestris. Jo. Brompton q18.

Cent. s. de forfait e de mer Ygliche de paroisse xx solz. fani xedituis 120 solidorum numeratione pacis Ecclesiae violate pana sluito, Leg. Alfr. c. 1.

Heinfare—this is sometimes wrote Hainfare and Hamfare—

Infalitus factus in Domo; and seems here to signify the fame as Hamfocen, and not servi transitum, from Hein servus & far transitus; or Homicidii compenfationem, as it sometimes does. Hamfoken &

Hamfare are often used as synonymous in ancient Historians; and the amends is the fame.


l. 10. or it may signify any offence committed by await, or malice prepended.
2. De Hominum Regis privilegio.

Hæc placita pertinent ad Coronam Regis. Et si aliquid aut aliqua vexaverit, (molestaverit aut) malefecerit hominibus illius Ballivæ & de hoc fit attinetus per Justitiam Regis, Forisfæctura fit dupla illius quæm alias quipiam forisfecerit.

Iceæ plaiz asierent a la Coroune le Rei; & se al-quens u quens uxuost meseift as homes de fa 1 baillie, e de eo suift atint de la justice du Roi, for-fait fust a duble de ce comme aztre fust forfait.

3. De Pacis publicæ violatoribus.

Et qui in Danelega violaverit pacem Regis, cxliv libris emendet: Et Forisfæctura Regis que pertinent ad Vicecomitem xl solidi in Merchenelega, & I solidi in West-Sexenelega. Et de libero homine qui habet Sac & Soc &

E que en 2 Danelæ fru-iffè la pais le Roi vii vins livres e iiiii les amendes; e les forfaiz le Roi qui asierent al Vescunte xl solz en Merchenelega, e I solz en West-Sexenelega. E al frans home qui avezit 3 Sac e 4 Soc e p Tol e 5 Tem e

NOTES.

k U quens uxuost—" Soit Comte sofit Prevôt," Houard; whether Earl or Provost; and indeed Quenz or Quens frequently signifies Earl. See Laws of William, xvii. Quens de Flanders—Treatise on prerog. Queen confort, p. 11.—Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 115.

1 Baillie, i. e. Jurisdiction, Province, Wilkins.

m Danelæ.—The Danelæ, the Merchenelega, and the West-Sexenæ are all here taken notice of, as Fortescue has observed; which seems to countenance his opinion, that those Laws were not all confo-lidated or thrown into one body of Laws; but that Edward the Conestlor made a collection out of these Laws then extant, as Alfred did before him. Fortescue's pref. 23.

n Sac, Soc, Tol, Tem, and Insangthief, contain privileges en-joyed by Lords of Manors, and Freemen.
2. The Privilege of the Men of the King's Bailiwick.

These pleas belong to the King's crown, namely; if any one whether Earl or Provost, shall evil entreat the men of his Bailiwick and be convicted thereof in the King's court; let him forfeit double what another would have forfeited in the like case.

3. Of the Violators of the public Peace.

He who is guilty of a breach of the King's peace, shall, according to the Law of the Danes, pay 144l.; and the King's forfeiture, which belong to the Sheriff, is by the Law of the Mercians xls. and by the Law of the West Saxons 1s. As to a freeman who has fac and soc, tol and tem, and infangentheof, if he is im-

NOTES.

* Sac from peace, is that priviledge which a Lord of a Manor enjoys of holding pleas and punishing offenders within his Manor.—It also signifies the right of taking the forfeitures or multes arising from thence.


* Tol, the privilege of buying and selling within his own Manor, L. Edw. 24, Brac. 55, b; also of taking Toll of what is bought and sold there. To be exempted from taxes or tolls for what was sold off his own domaines. Houard. To be quit from paying toll in any part of the kingdom. Bract. Flet. p. 62. S. viii.

REFERENCES.


pleaded
LEGES GULIELMI CONQUESTORIS.

Tol & Tem & Infangetheof & implacitatus fuerit, & ad Forisfacturam positus in Comitatu, pertinet Forisfactura ad opus Vicecomitis xl Oræ in Danelega, & de alio homine qui ejusmodi Libertatem non habet oræ xxxii. De his xxxii oris habebit Vicecomes ad ufum Regis oras decem, & is qui eum implacitaverit habebit in remedium versus eum oras xii, & Dominus in cujus finibus manferit x oras. Hæc est in Danelega.

NOTES.

1. Infangethoef, 'he il est emplaido et est mis en forfeit en le Counte, asert il forfait a oes le Vescunte xl i ores in Denelae, e de altre home qui ceft franchise non ad xxxii ores. De ces xxxii ores, arat si Vescunte a oes le Roi x ores, e cil qui li plait aurat de remied vers lui xii ores, e le Seigneur, en ki fin il maindra, x ores; co est en Denelae.

4. De

TEM, from Tyman propagare, to teem or bring forth. A privilege granted to a Lord of a manor, of having, restraining, and judging bondmen, thieves, and villains, with their children, goods and chattels, in his court. Gloss. X. Script. Latre.

Infangibrief, from the Saxon in infra, yangan capere, and beop fur. Is that privilège which the Lord had of trying and hanging a thief on his own gallows, who was taken with the goods stolen upon him, within his manor. All these prerogatives were granted to freemen for the encouragement of husbandry.

Considerable farms could not be managed by a single family; from thence it became natural for the owners to trust the cultivation of part of those farms to poor people and slaves; and that he should have the liberty of chastising them without observing the forms of law, and to be answerable for wrongs they might do to such husbandmen as lived also under his dependence. Howard, p. 119.
pleaded, and a forfeit is laid upon him in the county court, the forfeit shall go to the use of the Sheriff; 40 ores, according to the laws of the Danes, and as to any other man not having such franchise, 32 ores; and of these 32 ores the Sheriff shall be answerable for 10 to the King's use; and the prosecutor shall have 12 towards his damages, and the Lord within whose jurisdiction he resides shall have 10 ores. This is the Law of the Danes.

NOTES.

*Ores.* Spelman and Somner are of opinion, that there was no specific coin called an ore, but that it signified the same as our ounce. It differed according to the variation of the standard, and was sometimes valued at 12d. sometimes at 16d, and at other times at 20d. See Gloss. X. Script.

*Tale manerium dedit 10, 20, vel 30, libras denarius de 20 in ora.* Domestay.

4. De Latrocinii reo, & fidejussore qui morum ejus periculum in se susceperat.

Haec est Consuetudo in Merchenclega; si quis appellatus fuerit de Latrocinio, seu de Furto, & plegiatus fuerit venire ad Justitiam, & fugerit interim, Plegius ejus habebit iv menses & unum diem ad eum quaerendum, & si posset eum invenire, juret se duodecima manu, quod tempore quo eum plegiavit Latro non fuerat, neque per eum effet quod fugerit, nec eum prehenderit posset. Tunc reddat Catallum, & xx solidos pro capite, & iv denarios ei qui ceperit ipsum, & unum obolum pro inqui-

Colt est la custume en Merchencelae, se alquens est apcled de larciu, u de roberie, e feit plevi de venir a justice, e il feit fuie dedenx, fon plege si avera de iv mois e i jour de quer le, e si il le pot truver, si jurad se dudzime main que a l'ure que il le plevi, w Laron nel fot, ne pur lui ne fent est fui, ne aver nel pot dune rendrad le chattel e xx solz pur la teft, e iii den. al ceper, e une maille pur la balche, e xl solz al Rei. En West-Sexenelae cent solz al clambe pur la teft, e iv livres al Rei. E en

NOTES.

1 E si il le pot truver—and if he can find him; but the senfe seems to require, that it should be; and if be cannot find him; provision being made in the latter part of this Law; in case the thief was taken.

2 Se dudzime main. See note on L. 17.

w Laron nel fot.—Latro non fuerat, Wilk. One would rather think it should be; latronem efe necivit, did not know he was a thief, as in Law 48. See also L. 41.

3 E xx sols pur la teft, e iv den. al ceper, e une maille pur la balche. Houard renders it thus, xx s. for proscribing the fugitive, 4d. to the gaoler, and a maille to the hundred to make up for the los of the labour of the absent person.
4. Concerning him who is guilty of Larceny, and his Surety.

The custom of the Mercians is this; that if one who was appealed of larceny or robbery, and was pledged that he should be amenable to justice, shall in the mean time flee; his pledge shall have four months and a day to seek him up; and if he can find him, he, with 11 compurgators, shall swear, that at the time he became a pledge for him, he did not know that he was a thief, that he had not any hand in his escape, and that he cannot find him; then he shall make amends for the thing stolen, and pay 20s. for the head, and 4d. to the gaoler, and a halfpenny for the inquest, and 40s. to the King. By the West-Saxon Law, 100s. to the hue and cry for the head, and 4l. to the King; and according to the Law of the Danes,

REFERENCES.


Theft above 12 d. and the thief above 12 years of age; the punishment, and forfeiture, Jud. Civ. Lond. p. 65. ii.

Theft from the King, how to be compensated, Athelb. p. 2. iv.


Of the accusation of theft, Inæ. p. 22. xlvi.—Edw. p. 49. vi.—

sitione, & xlv solidos Regi.
In West-Sexenelega e solidos ad clamorem pro Capite, & iv libras Regi.
Et in Danelega, Foriffactura est viii librae. xx solidi pro Capite, & vii librae Regi. Et si is potest intra annum & iv dies invenire Latronem, & eum perducere ad Justiti-am, redhibebunt ei viginti solidos quos acceperent, & fiat Justitia de Latrone.

Denelae, le forfait viii livres; les xx solz pur la teft, e les vii livres al Rei.
E fil pot dedenz un an & iv jurs trover le larun e amener a la justice, si li rendra les vent solz, kis aurad ont, e feit faite la justice de Larun.

REFERENCES.

Of compensation of theft, Æthelbirht, p. 4. xxix.—Inæ, p. 24.—Athelr. p. 56. i.
Of purgation of theft, and of receiving things stolen, Inæ, p. 22. xlvi.
Escape of a thief, how punished, Inæ, p. 20. xxxvi.—Canute, p. 138. xxvi.—Hen. I. p. 244. xii. p. 263. lxv,
the forfeiture is 81. of which xxs. for the head, and 81. to the King. And if he can find the thief within a year and four days, and bring him to justice, let the xxs which he paid be returned to him, and let justice be executed on the thief.

REFERENCES.


Of theft, where wife and children are privy to it, Inæ. p. 16. vii.

Where Master privy. Æthel. p. 57. L. iii.

Theft committed by a servant, who are to be his pledges, Edw. p. 49. vi.

By a freeman and servant together, which to be punished, Hen. I. p. 259. lix.

Where by several servants concerned in one theft, how to be punished, Hen. I. p. 259. lix.
5. De Latronis prebentione.

Is quiprehenderit Latronem abique secta & abique clamore, quem dimiserit ei cui damnum fecerit, & venerit post ea, Justitiam postulaturus, rationi conveniens est, ut det x solidos de Hengwite & finem faciat Justitiae ad primam Curiam, & si confirmetur in Curia, abique licentia Justitiae, fit forfaita de x solidis.

Cil ky prendra Larum fonz suite e fonz cri, yque cil en leist a qui il aurad le damage fait, & vinge a pois apres, si est raisun, que il dunge x solz de b Hengwite; e fin face la justice a la primere devise e sil pafla la devise sans le conge a la justice, si est forfait de xl solz.

6. De Animalium Redemptione.

Is qui Averium repellerit, aut Equos, aut Chivals, u Buefs, u Va- Boves, aut Vaccas, aut Vaches, u Pores, u Berbs, Porcos, aut Oves, (quod que est c Forsfengen Eng-

NOTES.

7 Que cil en leist—et in ejus potestatem tradiderit, deliver up. Ducange.

a Pois apres—soom afterwards, the word pois e poit, being frequently taken in this sense.

a Si confirmetur in curia, Wilkins—but the words in this Law are, "sil pafla la devise." The punishment inflicted by this Law on the party robbed, is but just; as by his neglecting to raise the Hue and Cry, the neighbourhood might have harboured a robber without suspecting him to be such. Howard.

b Hengwite, Hangwite, or Hengwite, from hanguan, suspendere, and prhe, mulcia.

A mulct for hanging a man without due judgment, or for having escaped out of his custody.

Also the liberty granted to a man to be quit from such mulct. Ducange.

c Forsfengen, Forsfang, Forsfeng, and Forsfeng, from pope ante and pang caprio; usually signifies the taking of provisions in fairs.
5. Of the apprehending a Thief, without Hue and Cry,

If any one, without pursuit and hue and cry, apprehends a thief, and delivers him up to the party robbed, and applies soon afterwards for a reward, it is but reasonable there should be given him x s. for Hengwite, and that a fine be paid to justice at the first court; but if that court be passed over without leave of justice, let the forfeiture be 40s.

6. Of the rescuing Cattle.

Where cattle are rescued, whether horses, oxen, cows, hogs, or sheep (which in English is called Forfengen) he who claims them shall give to the provost

NOTES.

and markets, before the king's purveyor; but it cannot be here applied in that sense, but must rather be taken, as in the Laws of King Ina, for a certain sum of money given by the owner of things stolen, to him who received them out of the hands of a thief; or to one who had found cattle which had estrayed, and brought them to the owner.

Selden, Ducange, and Wilkins, seem to consider this chapter as treating of Replevyns; but with deference to such great authorities, the Reader will judge whether it does not either relate to things taken out of the hands of a thief, or to cattle estrayed and brought back to the owners, or to the rescuing cattle which had been distressed. The words "ejus, lecussum, leuos," come from excutere, eripere de manibus alterius—Nemo niamium excitatur praemiat—Qui namium excitavit, reddat, &c. Let no one presume to rescue a distress; let him who rescued a distress, restore it, &c. L. Hen. I. 51. p. 255. Qui rem furto ablatam de manibus latronum excitavit. Who in-chased from the hands of a thief, the thing stolen. Ducange ; Excuvete, Forfeng.

REFERENCES.

L. 5.

Fonipenge Anglice dicitur) is qui postulat, debit Præposito, in toto, pro Averio replegiato viií denarios, nec tamen habeat plus, qui centum habet pro obolo, non debit plusquam viií denarios, & pro Porco iv denarios, & pro Ove denarium unum, & pro alio unoquoque quod vivit iv denarios, nihilominus neque habebit, nec debit plusquam viií denarios, & debit vadios, & inveniet plegios, se, si aliquis venerit ad probationem intra annum & diem ut Averium petat, ad rectum habiturum in Curia, eum de quo is Averium replegiaverit.

leis aeped, cil qil clamed durrad al gros al profoft, aveir pur leuscum viií den. c jatant ni ait meis quil ont cent al maille, ne durrad que viií den. e pur un Pore iv den. e pur un Berbz i den. e iftres que vit pur chacun iv den. ne jatant ni aurad ne durrad que oit. d. e durra wage, e truverad plege, que si altre veinged a pref de denz lan e un jour pur laveir demander, dquil I ait a droit en la Curt, celui de que il haveir escus.

NOTES.

The Provoft, or Præpositus, was that person, who in the Pleas of the Forest, at the County Court, and Sheriff's Turn, represented the Lord of the Manor, whereof he was the Præpositus; and he was no other than the Lord's Reeve, or as now called, his Bailiff; one that managed his manor and lands for him. Sometimes he is called Serviens Ville; and if more Lords than one in a Town, then Servientes Ville.

The Lord answered for the town where he was resident; where he was not, his Dapifer or Seneschal, if he were a Baron; but if neither of them could be present, then the Reeve, and four of the best men of the town. Brady's Introduction, vol. i. Glossary, Lawes of Hen. I. c. 7. p. 57.

REFERENCE.

in the whole 8d. for the cattle rescued; and if all the cattle together are not worth more than 100 halfpence, he shall still give no more than 8d. for a single hog 4d., a sheep 1d.; and for every other living animal 4d. each; nevertheless there shall be no more given or taken than 8d.; and he shall give gages, and find pledges, that if any other person shall come with proof within the year and a day, and demand the cattle, the person, from whom he rescued the cattle, shall be amenable to justice.

N O T E S.

Whatever thing was found, was by the next law to be shewn to the principal persons of the vicinage; by the Confessor's laws, it was to be produced before the parish priest, the praepositus of the vill, and four of the most substantial men of it. L. Edw. Conf. 28. p. 202.

Houard thinks this was the officer who was appointed to take care of the cattle which had strayed.

c "Sitant ni ait meis quil ou cent al maille, ne durrad que viii. deniers " But if all the cattle together are not worth more than 100 mailles, he shall still pay only 8d." Houard.

d Quil i ait a droit en la Curt, cely de que il avoir eclus—or whether this may not be rendered, "that he will be amenable to "the court of him from whom he rescued the cattle."
7. De rebus forte inventis.

Similiter de Averio vaganti & alia re inventa. Ostendatur tribus partibus Vicineti, ut testimonium habeat de inventione, si aliquis veniat ad probationem ad rem postulandum, det vados & inventat plegios se, si alius quispiam postulaverit Averium intra annum & diem ad rectum exhibiturum in Curia, id, invenerit.

Altrefi de aver endirez e de altre troveure; seit mufred de treis pars del veisined, que il eit testemonie de la troveure, si alquens vienge a pref pur clamere la chofe duift wage e trove pleges que se altre clamud laveir dedenz lan e un jour qui il ait a droit en la curt, celui qui lauerat troved.

8. De Homicidio & Capitis a$simatione, seu Wera.

Si quis alium occiderit, & fit reus confidens, & emendare negaverit, det de suo Manbote Domino pro libero homine x solidos & pro servo xx solidos.

Si home occit altre, e il feit counfaunt, e il denie faire les amendes, durrad de fa Manbote al Seignor pur le franc home x sold, e pur le serf xx sold; la

NOTES.


e E il feit counfaunt, and confesses it; or perhaps it may be rendered, and is known; the word feit seems to answer fit, and is in other places taken in that sense. See L. Him. l. 28o. l. 91; 92.

f Il denie—In Ducange’s Glossary, under Manbote, is read il doive—he ought.

h Manbote, from Man and Beate. Compensation, is that part of the price of a man killed, which was paid as a compensation to the Lord of the deceased.
7. Concerning Things found by Chance.

What is said of cattle may be applied to any thing else which is found; let it be shewed in three parts of the vicinage, that there may be evidence of the finding; and if any one brings proof and lays claim to what is found, let him give gages and find pledges, that if any other person shall claim the cattle within the year and a day, the person who found them shall be amenable to justice.

R E F E R E N C E.
L. 7.

8. Concerning Homicide, and the Were or Price set on each Man's Head.

If one man kills another, and confesses it; yet refuses to pay the usual compensation: there shall be given out of his manbote, to the Lord, for a freeman

R E F E R E N C E S.
L. 8.
In the King's Courts, Palace, &c. Æthelbrit, p. 3. xiii. —Hen. I. p. 272. lxxx.
On a Dane, Æthelbr. p. 105. v.
On a Freeman, Æthelb. p. 2. 6i. —Wiht. p. 12. x.
By a Guest, Æthelb. p. 3. xxvi. p. 4. xxvii.
Where many are assembled, Alfr. p. 49.
Justifiable, Alfr. p. 30. xxv.
Asylum, Æthel. p. 113. i. —Alfr. p. 29. xiii. —Edm. p. 74. iv.
Fugitive, Hen. I. p. 268. lxxiv.

C 4

103;
dos. Wera Thani est xx librae in Merchenelega, & in West-Sexenelega. Et Wera Villani c solidi in Merchenelega, atque etiam in West-Sexenelega.

REFERENCES,

L. 8.


9. Quibus Capitis aestimatio seu Wera solvenda.

Quod ad Weram attinet, primo reddat is qui est de nobili fanguine Vidaei & Orphanis x solidos, & quod superest Orphanii & Cognati inter se dividant.

NOTES.

Wero, Wergild, Wergeld. Æstimatio capitis—Head money. The price or sum (when certain crimes were punished by pecuniary multits instead of death) fet on every mans head, according to his condition and quality, who had been guilty of such offences as were redeemable.
and for a villain 20s. The Were of a Thane in the Mercian and West Saxon Law is 20l. and by the same Laws, the Were of a villain is 100s.

9. To whom the Price of the Head or Were is to be paid.

As to the Were; for one who was of noble extraction, let there be paid to the widow and orphans x s.; and let the orphans and the kindred divide the remainder between them.

NOTES.

This custom was derived to us, in common with other northern nations, from our ancestors, the ancient Germans.

In the Laws of King Athelstan, we find the several Wergilds for homicides established in progressive order from the death of the ceorl or peasant, up to that of the King himself; the Wergild of a ceorl was 266 thrymsas, that of the King 30,000; each thrymsa being equal to about one shilling of our present money; and in the Laws of Hen. I. we have an account of what offences were then redeemable by Wergild, and what were not so.

When the ransom was settled, the offender was to find Were Pledges for the payment of it at stated times, and then he was restored to the King’s peace; but if he could not find any pledges, he was doomed to perpetual bondage.

This Wergild, when the crime was homicide, was divided into several parts, and paid under different denominations; one proportion of it was paid to the kindred, another to the King, and another to the Lord.

If the party denied the fact, then he was to purge himself by the oaths of several persons, according to his degree and quality.
10. *Animalium aliquot valor, in Capitis estimatione censenda.*

In Wera reddere poterit quis Equum non callatrum pro xx solidis, & Taurum pro x solidis, & Jumentum pro v solidis.

En la were purra il rendra Chival qui ad la cuille pur xx solz, e tor pur x folz, e afer pur v folz.

11. *De percussore.*

Si quis alium percusserit, & negaverit ultra emendare, primo illi reddat caput suum (id est, capitis pretium, vulgo Wergildum) & illi percussor juret super Sancta quod aliter non potuerit facere, nec ex malitia quacunque ille fuerit in terram dejectus, id quod (causa) doloris est.

Si home fait plaie a altre, e il denie otrei fair les amendes, primerement li rende fun le chefe, e li plaiez jurraz fur fentez, qui pur mes nel pot fair ne pur haur fi chjer nel fift desfarbore cho est de la doulor.

12. *De vulnere indito.*

Si plaga alicui eveniat vitui aperto, capite toto vifo iv denarios det per-

Si la plaie lui vient a vis en descuerrt al polz tote veie iv den. & de tanz

NOTES.

k *Afer*, Dr. Wilkins reads *Afer*, which he renders *Jumentum*; Ducange and Houard translate it *Verrem*; but it is submitted to the Reader, whether *Iter*, as in Lambard, is not the true reading, and whether *Iter* may not, from *Aries*, signify a ram.
10. What Beasts may be taken instead of the Were.

Instead of the were of xx s. A stone horse may be rendered; a bull for that of x s.; and a ram for that of vs.

REFERENCES.

L. 10.

Of assaulting another, Alfr. p. 38. xiii. xv.

11. Of one striking another.

If one wounds another and refuses to make him amends, in the first place let him pay his Were, and also swear upon the Gospels to the person wounded, that he could not avoid doing it, and that it was not through hatred.

12. Of the wound given.

If any one is wounded, so as that the scull is laid open, there shall be paid 4 d.; and also the like sum

NOTES.

1 *E li plavis jurraz,* &c. Ducange translates the passage thus, "Et plagatus jurabit super sancta, quod pro minori (cimenda) non potest acere, nec pro odio cariorem (vel majorem) fecerit de far- " bota, id est de dolore," Houard has followed Ducange, but I have adopted the translation of Wilkins; though this must be confessed to be a very obscure Law.
cussor, & de omni esse, quod quis traxerit ex plan-ga, osse toto viso iv denarios, postea compositio ei fiat, secundum honores quos ei (os vel caput) fecerint; hoc cum fecerit, si cor suum ei benevolentiam monstraverit, & consilium suum ei donaverit, accipiat ab illo quod ei obtulerit.


Si acciderit ut quis pugnum cujuspiam absciderit aut pedem, reddat ei medietatem Veræ secundum id quod factum est. Sed pro pollice reddat medietatem manus. Pro d'gito qui pollici proximus xv solidos, de solido Anglicano, hoc est, quattuor denarios. Pro digito longo xvi solidos. Pro altero qui portat annulum xvii solidos. Pro digito minimov solidos. Si unguem quis præciderit, pro quolibet v solidos de solido Anglicano, et pro ungue digitiv minimi iv denarios.

os cum hom trarad de la plaie al os tote veie iv den. pois acorderment si li me-trad avant honours qui si illont fait, co quil ad fait a lui, se lon quer li pur- portaft, e seon conseil li donast, prendreit de lui ce quil offres a lui.

Si co avent qui alquen colpe le poin a altre, u le pied, si li rendra demi were, fu lloc ceo q'il est. Mez del pochier rendrad la meite de la mein, del dei apres le polacier xv folz de folt Engleis, co est quer deners; de lunc dei xvi folz, del altre qui ported l'anel xvii folz, del petit dei v folz, del ingle si il colpe de cacun v folz de folt Engleis; al ingle de petit dei iv den.
for every bone which appears to be extracted from the wound; but if the wound be afterwards compounded for by his Lords, at his own instance, and with his own consent, then let him accept what is offered.

13. The Rates to be paid for the loss of Limbs, &c.

If any person happens to cut off the fist or foot of another, let him render to him the half of a Were according to the condition of the person; for a thumb he shall render the half of the price for a hand; for the forefinger 15s. English, that is 4d. to every shilling; for the middle finger 16s.; for the ring finger 17s.; for the little finger 5s. If a nail is cut off, for every nail 5s. of the English shilling; and for the nail of the little finger, 4d.

REFERENCES.

L. 12, 13.

Wounds, Compensation for, Æthelbirt, p. 4. Law 33d. and the 38 following Laws.—Alfr. p. 44. xl.—Hen. I. p. 281. xciii.

14. Of

Qui desponsatam alte-
rius vitiaverit, forisfaciat gift, si forfait la were
Weram suam Domino vers fun Seignor.
fiuo.

15. De Judice corrupto.

Etiam qui fallum tulerit
Judicium, Weram suam
perdat, nisi super sacro-
sancta (Evangelia) pro-
bare poterit, se melius
judicare nescivisse.

16. De purgatione illius qui Furti reus est.

Si quis alterum appellat
de Latrocinio & is sit liber
homo, & habeat exinde
verum testimonium de le-
galitate, purget se per ple-
num Sacramentum, & alter
qui infamis ante fuerat per
Sacramentum nominatum
videlicet xiv homines le-
gales; attamen si is ha-
bere eos poterit purget se

NOTES.

m De lealte, legality, that is, of his being reclus in curia, not outlawed, excommunicated, &c. Hence legality is taken for the condition of such a man. Leg. Edw. Conf. p. 201, xviii. the opposite is Debaute, perfidy, disloyalty, infamy.

Legality sometimes signifies judiciary dignity, power of judging, and jurisdiction or franchise. Decem Scriptores.

The simplex Lada here corresponds with Sacramentum plenum, and signifies a purgation or excuse by the simple oath of the party accused. Ducange, Lada.

If one violates the wife of another, let him forfeit his Wære to his Lord.

REFERENCES.

L. 14.


15. Of a corrupt Judge.

Also he who pronounces a false Judgment, shall lose his Wære; unless he can prove, by swearing on the Gospels, that his sentence was according to the best of his Judgment.

REFERENCES.

L. 15.

Edg. p. 77. iii.—Wm. Conq. p. 226. xli.

16. How one is to purge himself who is guilty of Larceny.

If one appeals another of Larceny, and he is a Free-man, and has all along had good proof of his Legality, let him clear himself per plein ferment; and if the accused has heretofore been rendered infamous, per ferment nomed, that is to say, by 14 lawful men named; let him, if he can, clear himself by 12 com-

REFERENCES.

L. 16.


purgators;
duodecima manu, & si habe
bere non possit, se defen
dat per judicium, & App
ellator jurabit (praeter
cum jurent vii homines
nominati) quod propter
malitiam non fecerit nec
propter aliam caufam,
quam quia jus fuum per
fequeretur.

17. De eo qui Templum aut Domum fregerit.

Et si quis appellatus
fuerit de fractione Mona
ceriii aut Cubiculi, neque
fuerit infamis a retro, se
purget per xlii legales
homines nominatos du-
decima manu, & si alias
infamia notatus fuerit,
purget se per triplum,
videlicet per xlviii homi
nes legales nominatos tri-
gesima sextu manu, & si
illos habere nequierit eat
ad judicium per triplum
si audeat ad triplex ple
num Sacramentum, & si
is a retro latrocinium
emendavit, eat ad aquam
main, & si aveir nes pot, si
se defende per ipsis, e li a
peleur jurra fur lui jur
fet homes nomes, qui pur
haur nel fift, ne pur altre
chose, si pur son dreit non
purchacer.

E si alcons eft aplelez
de mufter fruiffer, u de
chambre, e il ne efted
blamed enarer, fen esco-
dit per xlii leals homes
nometz fei dudzime main,
e fil eit altre see efted
blamed, fen escouedied a
treis dables, ceo a favoir
per xlviii homes leals
nomes fei trentesifte mein,
e fil aveir nes pot, aut a
la ivife a treis dables, si
coil douf fte a treis du plein
ferment, e fil ad enaret
Larcin amended, alt al
ewe. Li Arcevelque a
verad de forfaiture xl folz

REFERENCES.

L. 17.

Church, breaking into; punishment, Athelst. p. 30. xxv.—Edmund,
P. 74. vi.—Canut. p. 142. lix.
isfactura
purgators; and if he cannot, then let him defend himself by ordeal. Let the Appellant also himself, with seven others named, swear that what he did was not through hatred, or any other motive, than that of prosecuting his Right.

17. Concerning him who breaks into a Church or House.

If any one, who has not in Times past been rendered infamous, shall be appealed of breaking into a Church, or Monastery, or inner part of a House; let him clear himself by xliii lawful Men named, he himself making the twelfth; and if he has at any other Time been adjudged infamous, let him clear himself by three times that Number, that is to say, by xlviii lawful Men named, he himself making the 36th; and if he cannot procure that Number, let him go to the triple ordeal, as he must have three times taken the pleine Serment. And if he has heretofore made Satisfaction for a Larceny, he must undergo the water ordeal. In

NOTES.

a Mustre—The Party here being accused of a Crime of a deeper dye than that in the former Law, he must in the first instance clear himself by twelve Compurgators, though his Character till that time stood unimpeached.


c xlii hals bones—this should be xii, as appears by the duodecima manu, and Ducange has rendered it so.

d A trois dables—lege dudex; thrice 12. Ducange Julius, p. 140.

e xlviii—This I apprehend should be xxxvi, i.e. 3 times 12; the Purgation being trigesima sexta manu, that is 35 Compurgators and the Party accused.

f Sei—jé himself; the Party being included in the 36th.

g Aut a la Juiue a trois dable—It is apprehended, this was to be Fire Ordeal, as being more reputable than that of Water, and the Party accused had been only detained before, but not convicted. The triple Fire Ordeal was by the suspected Person carrying in his Hand a Bar of red hot Iron of three Pounds Weight; the simple Fire Ordeal, of one Pound only. Laws Hen. I. p. 64, 67.
LEGES GULIELMI CONQUESTORIS.

(i.e. judicium aquæ). Archiepiscopus habebit de foris factura xl solidos in Mercheneale, e lui Evesques xx solz, e lui Quinz xx solz, e le Baron x solz, e li Vilain xl den.

& Villanus xl denarios.

REFERENCES.

L. 17.

Church, breaking into; punishment, Athelst. p. 57. v.
Houfe, Alfred, p. 30. xxv.—Edmund, p. 74. vi.—Canute, p. 142. lix.

18. De Denariis S. n Petri, seu Vestigali Romano.
Liber homo qui habuerit averia campestria xxx denarii æstimanda, dabit denarium S. Petri. Pro iv denariis quos donaverit Dominus, quieti erunt Bordarii ejus & ejus Scabini & ejus Servientes. Burgenfis qui de propriis Catalis habet id quod di-

NOTES.

*n Aver campester—Omnis qui habuerit xxx denarius vivae pecuniae; in domo sua de suo proprio, dabit Denarium Sancti Petri. Leg. Edwardi, p. 198. x.

* Le denar Seint Perc.——Peter Pence, Romefœ, Romefoc, Rome pennyng. A yearly Pension or Alms of 1d. out of every family; first granted by Ina King of the West Saxons for support of an English College founded by him at Rome; it was called Peter Pence, because collected yearly on the feast of St. Peter at Vincula, i.e. on the 1st of August.

REFERENCES.

L. 18 and 20.

Peter-Pence—Romfoc.
In what proportion to be paid. Edw. Conf. p. 198. x.
By whom to be collected, North. Presb. Leg. p. 101. lvii.

midia
this Case the Archbishop, by the Mercian Law, shall have for his Share of the Forfeiture xls. the Bishop xx s. the Earl xx s. the Baron x s. and the Villan xld.

18. Of Peter Pence.

A Freeman who has Beasts for Agriculture, to the value of 30 d. ought to give 1 d. to St. Peter. The Lord, for 4 d. which he shall give, shall have his Bordmen, the Overlookers of his Cattle and his Servants quit. A Burgess who has Chattels of his own

NOTES.

This was afterwards by succeeding Kings extended throughout all England, and settled at £. 201 6s. a year; and in proces of time, the Popes, pretending it was a tribute paid to St. Peter and his successors, collected it to their own use, till it was prohibited by 25 Hen. VIII. and entirely abolished by t Eliz.

o Bordiers. Tenants who held a Bord or Cottage under the service of Bordage from Bonb, domus; they are distinguished from servants and villains, and were liable to the most abject services. Ducange.

p Boviers. Whelock's Edit. Boners. Those who held Bonnaria, or Lands set out by certain Bounds. Id.

Tenants who lived in cottages on the Lord's waife. Johnson's Canons.
leges Gulielmi Conquestoris.

midia Marca æstimandum est, dare debet denarium S. Petri. Qui in Danelega est liber homo, & habet averia campestria quae dimidia marca in argento æstimantur, debet dare denarium S. Petri. Et per denarium quem donaverit Dominus, erunt quieti ii qui resident in suo Dominio.

vailant, deit doner le dener Seint Pere. Qui en Danclae francz home est e il averad demi marc en argent vailant de avoir champestre, si devrad doner le dener Seint Pere. E per le dener qui li Seignur durrat si erent quietes ceals, qui meinent en son demainer.


Qui Ææminam vi compresserit, forisfacit membra sua. Qui prostraverit Ææminam ad terram & ei vim inferat, mulcta ejus Domino est x solidi. Si vero eam compresserit, forisfacit membra.

Ki purgif femme per forze forfait ad les membres, ki abate femme a terre, pur faire lui force, la multe al Seignur x solz, fil la purgifte, forfait est de 9 membres.

NOTES.

Forfait est de Membres. Under our Saxon Kings, the punishment of Rape was only pecuniary, and the only express Laws on this head are thofe of Æthelb. p. 7. lxxxii.—Alfr. p. 40. xxv. and Canute p. 142. xlix.

20. De
to the value of half a Mark, ought to give 1 d. to St. Peter. By the Danish Law, a Freeman who has Beasts for Agriculture, to the value of half a Mark of Silver, ought to give 1 d. to St. Peter. And for the 1 d. which the Lord shall give, those who dwell in his Domain, shall be quit.

19. Concerning Rape, and an Attempt on a Woman's Chastity.

Whoever shall forcibly defile a Woman, shall be punished by loss of his Members; and whoever throws a Woman on the Ground, with an Intent to violate her, the Mullet to the Lord is 10 s. But if he defiled her, he forfeits his Members.

REFERENCES.

Of Rape the Punishment. Æthelbirht, p. 7. lxxxi, lxxxii, lxxxiii.—Alfred, p. 40. xxv.—Canute, p. 142. xlix.
Of Fornication, punishment. Alfr. p. 36. viii.
With others. Æthelbirht, p. 2. x. p. 3. xi, xii, xiv, xvi.—Alfred, p. 31. xxix. p. 40. xxv.—Edgar, p. 91. xxiv, xxv.—Concil. Ænham. p. 123. iv.
Concil. Ænham, p. 120. viii.—Canute, p. 132. xxiv.
Adultery, punishment. See L. 14.

Qui retinet denarium S. Petri, denarium reddat per Justitiam S. Ecclesiae & xxx denarios forisfac-turae. Et si de ea re est implacitatus per Justitiam Regis, forisfaciat Episco- copo xxx denarios, & Regi xl solidos.

Kt retient le dener Seint Pere, le dener ren-dra par la justice de Seint Eglise e xxx den. forfait, e si il en est plaide de la justice le Rei, le forfait al Evesque xxx den. den. e al Rei xl folz.


Si quis alteri oculum effoderit infortunio quo-cunque, emendet lxx solidis solidorum Anglicanorum. Et si vitus ei refituitarum, dimidium dunt-taxat reddatur.

Si al alquems criene l’oil al altre per aventure quel que feit, si amendrad lxx folz del folz Engleis, e si la purvele i est remis, si ne rendra lui que la meite.

NOTES.

*Criene l’oil. The Law of Alfred is very similar to this—*“Si oculus alieni sustinatur, dentur ei sexaginta sex solidi et sex denarii, et tertia pars denarii pro compensazione. Si oculus in ca-pite fit, et ille tamen videre nequeat, retineatur tertia pars com-pensationis illius.”
20. Concerning the Refusal to pay Peter Pence.

He who withholds Peter Pence, shall be compelled by Holy Church to pay it; and shall forfeit 30d. And if he shall be impleaded for it in the King's Court, he shall forfeit to the Bishop 30d. and to the King 40s.

21. The Punishment where an Eye is put out.

If any one, by what Accident it will, shall put out the Eye of another, let the Amends be 70s. English. And if the Ball of the Eye remains, only half that sum shall be payed.

References.

L. 20. See 18.

L. 21.


L. 22, 23, 24. 29. 40.

Heriot—what to be paid, Canute, p. 144. lxxix.—Hen. I. p. 244. xiv.

Where the Tenant died in Battle by the Side of his Lord, Canute, p. 145. lxxv.—Edw. Conf. p. 205.
22. De Relevio seu exdemning Comitis.

De Relevio Comitis, quod ad Regem pertinet viii Equi ephippiati & frænis ornati, iv Loricæ, & iv Galeæ, & iv Scuta, & iv Hastæ, & iv Enfes, alii caeteri iv Neredi & Palfredi cum frænis & capiffris.

23. De Relevio Baronis.

De Relevio Baronis iv Equi cum sellis & frænis ornati, & Loricæ ii, & ii Galeæ & Scuta ii & ii Hastæ, & ii Enfes; & alii caeteri ii unus Veredus & unus Palfredus cum fræno & capifstro.


De Relevio Vavasoris ad legitimum suum Domini. Quietus esse qui per Chival son lige Signeur, deite estres minum.

NOTES.

* Les autres IV. This part of the Law seems to have been misunderstood; the words *les autres IV,* plainly refer to some former part of the Law; therefore we apprehend that after the words *vii. chivalz,* there followed in the original text, *les iv.* that is four of them were to be horses for war with all their furniture; and the other four were to be hunters, and palfreys.

The 69th Law of King Canute will, we hope, justify this remark.
22. Of the Relief of an Earl.

The Relief which an Earl is to pay to the King, is 8 Horsef addled and bridled, 4 Coats of Mail, 4 Helmets, 4 Shields, 4 Spears, and 4 Swords; the other 4 Horsef for hunting and palfreys, with Bridles and Head Stalls.

23. Of the Relief of a Baron.

The Relief of a Baron is 4 Horsef addled and bridled, 2 Halberts, 2 Helmets, 2 Shields, 2 Lances, and 2 Swords; of the other 2, one shall be for hunting and one a palfrey, with Bridle and Head Stall.

24. Of the Relief of a Vavasor.

Of the Relief of a Vavasor to his lawful Lord; he ought to be quit, on yielding up the Horse of his

NOTES.

The Heriot of an Earl by that Law was 8 equi, 4 fellati, 4 in-fellati, &c.

Of the King's Thane, 4 equi, 2 fellati, 2 non fellati, &c.

See also the Laws of Hen. I. ch. XIV.

The names of Count, Baron, Vavasour, and Villain, were Norman, and were substituted in the room of the Saxon titles of Earl, Thane, Theoden (or lesser Thane) and Churl, when the Laws of Edw. the Confessor were translated into the Norman tongue.

So likewise the Normans conceiving the Saxon Heriot to be the fame that their Norman Relief was, they translated the word Heriot by the Relevium or Relevium, and raising the form of their Feudal Law in England, drew the Saxon Customs to cohere there-with as much as might be; but as Sir Henry Spelman observes, there is great difference between Heriots and Reliefs. Spec. Rem. 32. 2 Black. 65. 87. Sull. Lect. 281.

t Palfrey. The Palfrey was a horse of parade; ladies in Romances are always mounted on a Palfrey, as were Princes often, when they made a public entry.

Father,
debet per Equum patris 
fui talem qualem habuerit tempore mortis sue, 
& per Loricam suas, & 
per galeam suas & per scutum suas, & per ha-
ftam suas, & per enlem 
suam, & si adeo fuerit 
ernmis ut nec equum ha-
buerit nec arma, per cen-
tum solidos.

25. De re interesse, aut de rebus ereptis penes alium 
deprehensis.

De averio quod quis in 
manibus habet, qui velit 
potulare furto sublatum, 
& ille vult dare vadios & 
invenire plegios ad præse-
quendum appellum suas, 
tunc incumbit illi qui rem 
habuerit in manibus, no-
minare warrantum suas,

De entremeins aveir kil 
voldrad clamer emblet, e 
il volge doner wage trou-
ver plege a pertuir son 
appel, dunt li scuverad a 
celui qu'il auverad entre 
meins nomer son guarant 
sul lad, e si il nel ad dunt 
nomerad son Hervelburb

NOTES.

L. 25.

u Hervel borb. Fidejussor, from healp, dimidius, and borgh, 
debitor, vel etiam fidejussor; unless this should be the same as Hedd-
borough. Duccange.

w Seiisse main. See Leg. Athel. p. 58. l. 9, ei ex vicinis nomi-
nantor viri quinque.

x Non posuerat sua warrant. The original is, ne set, non 
seit, —does not know.

REFERENCES.

L. 25.

LAWS OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR. 43

Father, such as he had at his death, and his Halbert, his Helmet, his Shield, his Lance, and his Sword; but if he died so unfurnished with these Things as to have neither Horse or Arms, then he must pay 100s.

25. Of Goods stolen, and challenged by the Owner.

With respect to Goods found in the Hands of another; if any one will challenge them as stolen, and is ready to give Gages, and find Pledges to prosecute his Appeal, then the Possessor of the Goods must name his Voucher, if he has one, and if not, his Hewvelborth and his Witnesses, and produce them,

NOTES.

"Olf. I rather think this should be translated, with, instead of Offo. 8. as in Wilkins. See the same word in L. 46.

"Ses testimonies. By the Law of Athelst. if the goods were under the value of 20d, then the party, under whose custody the things were found, and only one of his witnesses; and the claimant and two of his were to be sworn; if above 20d, then the whole number that were chosen were to be sworn. Leg. Athelst. p. 58. l. ix.

"Plein ferment. See note on L. xvi.

"Son Seignor—i. e. to his landlord or owner of the farm. Ethelst. 103. iv. Mulctum (cui jure debetur) perfolvito. Canute, p. 137. l. xxii.

fi eum habeuit, & fi non habuerit eum, nominabit suum vadem primarium, & testes suos, & habebit eos ad diem, & ad terminum si eos habeat aut eos habere poterit, & intertitator tradet in vadium si sexta manu, & alter multitut in manum sui warranti aut sui vadis primarii, & habeat ille testes quod tradet mercatui Regis, & quod ille non posuerat suum warrantum in plegio vivo nec mortuo id jurent octo testium suorum per plenum Sacramentum; ait perdat catallum suum, si est testimonium perhibeat quod vadem primarium accusaverit, & si non poterit habere warrantum nec testem, perdat & pro debito perdat Weram suam Domino suo. Hoc obtinet in Merchenelega, & in Danelega, & in West-Sexenelega. Non vocabit quis Dominum suum ad Warrantum de hoc quod postum est in vadio, & in Danelega confirmet in e fes testemonies e ait les a jur e a term, fil les ad, u fil les pot aver, e li enterceur liveriad en guage sei fisfe w main, e li altre le mettrad en la main fon warrant va fon Heuwelborth, & il ait testimonies que il lacharad al marchied du Rei, e quil ne fet fon warrant en le plege vif ne mort, co jurad vod z fes testimonies per a plein ferment ; fi perdra fon Chatel fi il testimonient qui il Heuwilborth empufed, e fil ne pot aveir guarant ne testimonie fi perdrad, & pur foldrad pert fa werre vers fon Seignur, coest en Merchenelega e en Danelae e en West Sexenelega. Ne vocherad une fon Seignor warrant icco qui feit mis en guage, e on Danelae metred en vele disfi la, qui il feit derained e fil pot prover qui ceo soit de fa e nurture per treis partz fon a vigued fe il averad derained, kar puis que ferment li est jugied

NOTES.

&a Per treis partz fon vigued. Three parts of his neighbourhood: compare this with l. vii.

faciem
if he has them, or can have them, at the Day and Place assigned. And the Party challenging the Cattle shall offer himself and five others as Gages; and as for the other, let his Voucher or his Heuvelborth be answerable for him; and let him bring Witnesses that he bought them at the King's Market, and that he does not know his Voucher or Pledge dead or alive. This he shall swear with his Witnesses per plein ferment; but let him lose his Chattels if his Witnesses declare that it is in his Power to produce his Voucher. And if he can neither produce Voucher or Witnesses, the Matter shall be determined against him, and let him, as he deserves, forfeit his Were to his Lord. This is the Law of the Mercians, Danes, and West-Saxons. One needs not vouch his Lord to warrant that which is put in Pledge, and by the Danish Law he may put it in, till the Matter is determined; and if he can prove by three parts of his Neighbourhood, that the Cattle were of his own bringing up, Judg-
faciem dictum ibi, quod is
fit disfractionatus, & si potest probare quod hoc fit de
fua nutritione, per tres partes sui victus illi fuerit
disfractionatum. Nam post
quam Lex sacramentalis
sibi est adjudicata, inde
non potest postea quaestio
moveri per judicium
Angliae.

26. De centuriae multa, ubi reus homicidii judicio non
sititur.

De Murdo Francigenae occisi, & homines hun-
dredi nonprehendunt &
ducunt ad Justitiam infra
viii dies ut observat ob
quam causam fecerit, red-
dant murdri nomine xlvii
Marcas.

N O T E S.

L. 26.

* Freceis occisi. Ducange, and Houard drop the word frecis.
Selden places it in Italian, as difficult to be made out; but comparing
this Law with the 53d of Wm. I. and 91st of Hen. I. and others,
it seems to relate to the murder of a Frenchman or Norman, as
Wilkins has rendered it; and to have been added when these Laws
were translated—if not, it signifies a recent murder.

The title of the 53d Law is De Normanni feu Francigenae
caede. L. Wm. I. p. 228. l. liii.

Si quis Francigena, vel Normannus occidatur. L. Hen. I.
p. 280. l. xci.

f Oit jours.—This is the time assigned by the Law of Edw. Conf.
p. 199. l. xv.—By the Laws of Wm. I. in Latin 5 days.—Wm. I.
l. xci. xcii.

* Pur qui. Ob quam causam; Selden and Wilkins; but Ducange
à quo, which I have followed.

by all the above Laws 46 marks.
ment shall be in his Favour; for after he has been put to his Oath, the Question, by the Law of England cannot be agitated again.

26. Of the Multæ on the Hundred, where the Murderer is not amenable to Justice.

Where a Frenchman is killed, and the Men of the Hundred do not apprehend the Murderer and bring him to Justice within eight Days so as that it may appear who committed the Murder, they shall pay, in the Name of Murder, 47 Marks.

REFERENCES.

L. 26.
Si quis vult disfationare conventio
tem de terra sua
versus Dominum fuum
per pares fuos eadem te-
nura quos vocavit in testi-
monium, debet illud dis-
rationare. Nam per ex-
traneos non potest dis-
rationare.

Si home volt derainer
covenant de terre vers son
Seignor per ses pers dela
tenure meimes que il apex-
lerad a testimoienes les-
verad derainer. Kar per
estranges nel purra pas
deremer.


Qui placitat in Curia,
cujucunque Curia sit, ex-
cepto ubi persona Regis
est, & quis eum sibi epi-
cus quod dixerit, rem quam
nolit confiteri, si non po-
tent disfationare per ii in-
telligentes homines qui
interfuerunt placito &
videntes, quod nondixerit,
recuperet juxta verbum
fuum.

Home qui plaide en
Curt, a qui Curt qui co se
fors la ou le cors le Rei
est, e home li mettid sur
quil ait dit chose qui il ne
voile coinistre, se il ne pot
derainer per ii entendable
home del pleidant & ve-
ant qui il nel aurad dit 1 re-
covered a sa parola.

29. De Servorum Relevio.

De Relevio Villani. De relief a 3 Vilain. Le
Melius animal quod ha-

N O T E S.
L. 27.

3 Vers son Seignor — By Lord, here, is meant only the Proprietor of
an estate, not a Lord of a fee. Houard preuves, 11eft. p. 120.

k Per ses Pers de la tenure meimes—i.e. by freeholders within the
same Hundred.

1 Recovered a sa parola—Recurretur ad ejus Sacramentum. Du-
cange ; Houard—In misericordia domini Regis remanet. Gian-
vill, 1, x. c. 12.
27. Of the Clientary Action of Covenant against the Lord.

If a Tenant would deraign an Action of Covenant concerning Land against his Lord, he must deraign it by his Peers of the same Tenure as he produced for Witnesses; for it cannot be deraigned by Strangers.

28. Concerning Pleaders.

If a Person pleading in a Court, (whosoever the Court is, except the King is present) be charged with having said something which he will not own; if he cannot in such Case prove by two intelligent Men, who were present at the Plea and saw him, that he did not speak the Words he is charged with, he must have Recourse to his Oath.

29. Of the Relief of a Villain.

As to the Relief of a Villain, he shall give to his Lord the best Beast he has (whether Horse, Ox or

NOTES.

L. 29.

a Villain. The Villain mentioned in this Law is not to be underflood a Bondman, but a Cood. Churl, or Husbandman. He was of free condition, and was valued as a member of the Commonwealth in the Saxon Laws; whereas a bondman was not valued at all, but was part of his master's substance, therefore could have nothing wherewith to pay a Heriot or Relief. Spel. Rem. 14, 15. See note, Law 22. Judicia Civitatis Londiniae, p. 71.

REFERENCES.

L. 27, 28.


L. 29. See L. 22.

Edw. Conf. p. 199. xii.

Muli for not repairing them, Canute, p. 143. lxii.

Cow)
buerit id (five Equus sit, five Bos, five Vacca) donabit Domino suo pro Relevio, & postea fuit omnes Villani in franco plegio.

30. De viis publicis.

De tribus viis, videlicet Wetlingsstreet, & Erming-street & o Fosse. Qui in aliqua harum via rum hominem itinere antem five occiderit five infilierit, is pacem Regis violat.

Si latrocinium sit inuentum in cuiuscunque terra sit & latro simul, Dominus terræ & Uxor ejus habebunt medietatem honorum Latronis & ven dicatores eorum Catalla si illa invenerint, & alteram medietatem, si repertum sit intra Sache & Soche per dat Uxor, & Dominus habebit.

NOTES.

o Fosse—there was another public Way called Henildstreet.

†La paiz le Roi—These four royal Ways were said to have the Peace of the King, because whosoever committed any Offence on them was to be punished in the King's Court only. Ducange, Erming-street.
Cow) for such Relief; and afterwards let all such Villains be admitted into Frank Pledge.

30. Of the public Ways.

Of the three public Ways, viz. Watling-street, Erming-street, and Fofs; whosoever kills or assaults a Man travelling on either of these Ways, he is guilty of a breach of the King’s Peace.

31. Of a Thief taken with the Thing stolen upon him.

If a Thief be apprehended with the Goods stolen upon him, let it be on whose Land soever, the Lord of the Land and his Wife shall have a Moiety of the Goods of the Thief; and the Challengers their own Goods, if they find them, and the other Moiety; but if found within Sache and Soche, the Wife shall lose her Share, and the Lord have it.

NOTES.

L. 31.

Et le Laron ovofque—Selden understands this Law of a Thief taken with the Manour; in the Saxon Laws, called Han-debind, and Backberend; and by those Laws if the Thief was under 12 Years of Age, or the Thing stolen not of the value of 8d. he was to be pardoned for the first Offence. Athelst. p. 56. 1. i. Hen. I. p. 257. 1. lxx.

Sache & Soche. See Law III.

REFERENCES.

L. 31.


E 2

32. Of
32. † De Seneschallo.

A Seneschallo de unquaque Hidarum Hun-
dredi, homo intra festum S. Michaelis, & S. Martini, & Ballivus habebit xxx hidas quietas pro labore suo, & si averia superent limites, aut aqua iis denegetur, & non possit quis ostendere nec clamorem nec vim quae eis facta fuerit, reddat averia.

De Strewarde de cheſcon des hides del hundred un home dedenz la fette Seint Michiell & le Seint Martin, & Warderve li aurad † xxx hides quitses per fon travaile, & si averis tres pasfent † per ilot u il denient waiter, e il ne pussent mustrer ne cri ne force, qui lour fuft faite, si ren-dissent laveir.

33. De colonis & glebae Aſcriptiis.

Eos qui colunt terram de non debet quis molestare, praeteream de corum debito cenfu. Nec licet re ne deit l'um travailler, de leur diotre cence.

NOTES.

† This is a very obscure Law.

* Strewarde, this seems to be the Officer who was to take care that the Cattle did not eſfray, therefore I have not followed Wilkins, but Lambard, where the Text is Steward, and not Stewarde, Seneschallus.

† Si aurad xxx hides quitses, “Ara, a raifon de chaque charrue de terre de l'Hundred ou il fera fa garde, l'exemption de la bourer 30 hides;” shall have for every Plow Land of the Hundred where he guards the Cattle, an Exemption from tilling 30 Hides. Huard, Preuves Just. p. 193.

† Tres paffent—moriantur, die. Selden, Ducange.

† Per ilot—periclitentur—exposed to Danger. Ducange.

* U il denient Waiter—vel labe aliqua infecta fint, or become infected with any Disorder. Ducange. Selden reads, devient.

a Domino
32. Of Stray Wards, and Ward Reeves.

A Stray Warde and Ward Reeve shall be appoint-ed out of every Hide of Land of the Hundred be-tween Michaelmas and St. Martin, and he shall have 30 Hides quit for his Labour; and though some of the Cattle died, were exposed to Danger, or caught some infectious Disorder, yet unless proof can be given of some violence being offered to them, let him be acquitted, on the Cattle being restored in the Condition they are in.

33. Of the Colonii and Naifs.

No one ought to exact more from those who till the Land than their due Task, nor is it lawful for

NOTES

L. 33.

* Seignurage. Selden pasles over this Word; Ducange and Willkins understand it as of the Lords of the Fee; but Houard says it has no relation to them, and that in order to comprehend the force of this Expression, we ought to recollect that a Hundred was composed of 100 Families. That every one of these Families made a Roll of the Freemen, Slaves, and Children belonging to them, of above 12 Years old, and presented this to the Governor of the Hundred; that the Governor, with 12 of the most discreet, chosen out of all the Families, twice a Year made provisional and economical Regulations for the Distribution of the Works necessary for the Cultivation of the Lands; and that the Head of every Family was obliged to see these Regulations executed within his own District. Now these Heads of Families, says Houard, were what they called the Seignurage; and they could not exact of the Colonii, who were subordinate to them, greater Tasks than the Hundred had appointed them to do; and that these Colonii depended so little on the Heads of the Families, that they could not dismis them while

REFERENCES.

L. 33.

Servants—Homicide committed by them on their Lord—punishment. Hen. I. p. 268. 75.

On a Nobleman, Hlothar, & Eadr. p. 7. 1.
a Domino feodi amovere Cultores de terra sua quamdii rectum servitium suum facere possint. Nativi qui dixerunt a terra sua non debent cartam falsam nativitatis quaerere, ut non faciant suum rectum servitium quod spectat ad terram suam. Nativum, qui dixerit a terra unde est Nativus & venit ad departir les cultiuvrs de leur terre per tant cum il pussions le droit servisse faire. Les nyafls ki departet de sa terre, ne devient carre faut naivirie quere, qui il ne facent leur droit service, que aper en a lor terre. Li nyafls ki departet de sa terre dunt il est nez, e vent a autri terre, nuls nel retenget

NOTES.

they were about their Work; and when any of them died or ran away, they were obliged to find others in their stead; or in case of their Neglect, the Hundred Court did it. Houard, Preuves Justificat. p. 122.: but with Deference to Houard, the Subject Matter of this Law seems to be the Tenures of Villan-Socage and pure Villenage.

The Villain-Sackman at that Time, as well as when Bracton wrote, was distinguished from the pure Villein, in that he could not be removed from his Estate at the Will of the Lord, " a gleba amoveri non debet, quamdii velit et possit facere debitum servitium." Bract. l. i. c. ii. S. I.—l. iv. p. 209. Blackstone's Conf. on Copyholders, p. 122, &c.

P. Les Dafafls, i.e. Nativi or Villeins by Birth held in pure Villenage; they could not quit their Lands without their Lords Permission, and were obliged to do whatsoever their Lords commanded them. Bract. ut sup.

N. Nuls nel retenges. Si quis abeat a Domino suo absque venia ipfius, vel in aliam provinciam fugiat, et ille deprehendatur, abeat ub prius fuit. Leges Ing, p. 21, xxxix.

Nemo sufficiat alterius Servum absque venia ejus quem ante sequubatur. Leges Athelfiani, p. 60. xxii.
LAWS OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

Lords to eject them, so long as they perform their right Service. Naifs who leave their Land ought not to procure a Charter of false Naifty, on purpose to avoid the Service appendant to their own Land. If a Naif abandons the Land of which he is a Naif, and goes to another, let no one retain either him or

REFERENCES.

L. 33.

On a Freeman or others, Æthelbirht, p. 7. lxxxv.—Hlothar. & Badr, p. 8. iii.


Beating him, or putting him in Chains. Æthelbirht, p. 7. lxxxvi. lxxxvii.


Dying in Defence of his Lord—the Heriot to be remitted, and his Inheritance defecitable. Canut. p. 149. lxv.

Fighting in defence of his Lord, justifiable. Alfr. p. 44. xxxviii.—Hen. I. p. 274.

E 4 his
alteram, nullus retineat nec eum, nec catalla ejus, sed redire cogatur ut faciat servitium suum tale quod ad eum spectat: si Dominì non faciant alterius colonum venire ad terram suam, Justitia id faciat.

NOTES.

* A li apend. Ad eum spectat. The Villein by Birth, performed his Services in respect of his own personal Condition. Blackstone's Considerations on Copyholders, p. 119.


34. Ne quis Domino suo debitas præstationes subtrahat.

Nemo Domino suo subtrahat rectum servitium suum, propter ullam remissionem quam ei antea fecerit.

NOTES.

c Pur nul relais. On account of any relaxation of his Services. If the Villein ran away, and the Lord put in his Claim within the Year, so as to shew he did not waive his sovereign Power, the Villein did not by his Absence gain his Freedom. Non currit Tempus contra Dominum, cum Res per clameum appositum efficiatur liti-giosa, Brac. I. i. c, x. f. III.
his Goods, but compel him to go back to perform his due Service; if Lords don’t make such as till the Lands of others return to their Land, Justice must do it.

REFERENCES.

L. 33.


Servants not under the Protection of any Lord, how considered.—Æthelft, p. 56. ii. p. 57. viii.—Hen. I. p. 257. lviii.

34. Of Services withheld from the Lord.

Let no one withhold from his Lord his due Service, on account of any Indulgence his Lord may have before shewn him.
35. De Fœmina gravida qua capitali supplicio damnatur.

Si morti damnata sit aut membrorum mutilati- niæ fœmina imprægnata, de ea non fiat justitia priusquam parturierit.

Si femme est jugee a mort, u a defacum des membres, ki seïtenceinte, ne faced lum justice des priusquam parturierit.

quele seït delivere.

36. De Intestatorum bonis.

Si quis intestatus obi- erit, liberi ejus here- ditatem æqualiter divi- dant.

Si home mort fans de- vise, si departent les en- fans d' l'erite entre sei per u wel.

NOTES.

a Si departent les enfans l'erite entre sei. A succinat Account how Lands have descended in England from the Time of the Britons to our Days may not be unpleasing to the Reader. The Succession of all the Sons was the ancient customary Law among the Britиф in Wales, and was continued to them by the Stat. Walliae, 12th Edw. I. Hale'sHist. p. 221.

By the Law of England in the Saxons Times, Lands descended equally to all the Males, the Relicks of which remain in the Gavel-kind of Kent, Hale 221. Sull. Lect. p. 149.

Our subsequent Danish Predecessors seem to have made no Distinction of Sexes, but to have admitted all the Children at once to the Inheritance. 2 Black. p. 213.

De intestato mortuis.

Sive quis incuria, five morte repentina fuerit intestati mortuus, dominus tamen nullam rerum suarum partem (præter cam que jure debetur Hercoti nomine) fibi assumito. Verum cas judicio suo uxori, liberis, et cognatione proximis, jufte (pro suo cuique jure) distribuito. Canut. p. 144. l. 68.

The above 36th Law of William's is the only one touching De- scents; and Lord Chief Justice Hale says, that from this Law, it seems that, until the Conquett, the Defect of Lands was at least to all the Sons alike, and, for aught appears, to all the Daughters also;

37. De
35. Of a Woman enceinte, condemned to Death.

If a Woman quick with Child is condemned to Death, or Lofs of Limb, let Execution be respite till after her Delivery.

36. Of the Effects of Intestates.

If a Man die intestate, let his Children divide the Inheritance equally between them.

NOTES.

and that there was no Difference in the hereditary Transmision of Lands and Goods, at least in reference to the Children. Hale's Hist. p. 222.

Afterwards, when William, by Consent of Parliament, established the Feudal System, Lands descended to the eldest Son only.

Henry the first moderated this, and directed the eldest Son to have only the principal Estate, "primum patris feudum;" the rest of his Estate, if he had any others, being equally divided among them all. Hen. I. I. lxx. p. 266. 4 Black. 414.

In the Reign of Henry II, the Right of Primogeniture seems to have tacitly revived, being found more convenient for the Public, than the parceling of Estates into a Multitude of minute Subdivisions; but if there was any uncertainty and unsettledness in the Business of Descents or Hereditary Successions in his Time, yet in the Reign of Hen. III. the Law seems to be unquestionably settled, that the eldest Son was of common Right Heir, not only in Cafes of Knight Service Lands, but also of Socage Lands, unless there were a special Custom to the contrary, and has continued so down to these Days. Hale's Hist. p. 232.

REFERENCES.

L. 35.
Woman big with Child, striking,—punishment. Alf. p. 36. xviii.

L. 36.

37. Of
37. De adulteria a patre deprehensa.

Si pater deprehenderit filiam in adulterio in domo sua, seu in domo generi sui, bene licebit ei, occidendre adulteram.

38. De justu valut ad Legem Rhodiam.

Si quis ex necessitate alterum occiderit aut propter gubernationem faciendam, ego jeccero res suas de navi, ob metum mortis, de hoc non potes me implacitare. Nam licet alteri damnum inferre ob mortis metum quando periculum evadere non poteas, et si de hoc me accusas quod ob metum mortis nihil feci de hoc contemptu et ea, quae in navi reftant dividentur in communem secundum Catala, et si quis jecerit Catala extra navim, absque necessitate ea restitutat.

N O T E S.

* Si home en puiffuned altre seit occis, u per manablement eisfilled.

Si quis alterum impiononaveir, interficiatur, vel perpetuo Exilio damnuer. Ducange.

One would imagine this was a distinct Law, it having no Connection with what follows.

Veni. i relegentur ex Terra. Edw. & Guthrun. p. 53. l. xi.

See other Laws de Veneficis.
37. Of a Daughter taken in Adultery by the Father.

If a Father shall take his Daughter in the Act of Adultery in his own House, or in that of his Son in Law, it is lawful for him to kill the Adulterer.

38. Of casting Goods Over-board agreeably to the Rhodian Law.

If one poison another, let him suffer Death, or perpetual Banishment.

If I cast your Goods Over-board through fear of Death, you cannot implead me of this; for we may justify doing an Injury to another, when there is no other Way of avoiding the Danger of Death: and if you accuse me of having done this, not through Fear of Death; I will exculpate myself of it; and the Goods, which remain in the Ship, must be divided in common, according to the Quality of them; and if any one casts Goods Over-board when Necessity does not require it, he shall render the value of them.

REFERENCES.

L. 37, See L. 14.

L. 38.


Spoliation of Goods; punishment. Æhelred, p. 104. iv.

39. Of
39. De judicio in socium absentem.

Duo sunt participes ejusdem Pacis, & unus eorum implacatus absque altero, si negligentia sua perdit, non inde debet damnum cedere alteri, qui absens fuit. Nam quod judicatum est inter eos non debet praesidere iis qui absentes fuerunt.

40. De Relevio eorum qui clientes censum pendant.

Eorum qui fundum suum tenent ad censum, fit rectum Relevium tantum quantum census annuus est.

41. De Judiciis.

Caute prospicient ii quibus cura incumbit judicia facere, ut judicent uti petunt quando dicunt dimittte nobis debita nostra, & prohibemus ut homo christianum extra terram

Ententivememt se purpensent cil qui les juge-mentz unt a faire, que si jugent cum desirenz quant il dient dimittte nobis debita nostra, & nous de- fendonz qui lum Chri-

NOTES.

* Empe. Lombard, Selden, and Houard, read Crichel instead of Empe, and Houard renders Chirchet, a Horfe.
* A Censfe. This was free Socage. Where the Service was by Fealty only, or by Rent and Fealty only, &c. that Tenure was called liberum Socagium or free Socage. Blackstone's Considerations on Copyholders, p. 114.

non
39. Of Judgment against an absent Partner.

Two Persons are equally interested in the same Contract, and one of them is impleaded without the other; if Judgment through his Negligence is given against him; yet the other, who was not present, shall not lose his Right; for a Judgment between them ought not to affect those who were absent.

40. Of the Relief of those who hold by a certain Rent.

Those who hold their Land at a stipulated Rent, let their right Relief be so much as the annual Rent is.

41. Of giving Judgment.

Let those, whose office it is to pronounce Judgment, take particular Care they judge, in like Manner as they pray; when they say—"Forgive us our "Trespasses." And we forbid any one to sell a Chri-

NOTES.

L. 41.  

b Dinitte nobis peccata nostra, & nous defendons qui lum Christien, &c. See Leges Canuti, p. 133, ii. and p. 134, iii. from whence this is plainly taken.

REFERENCE.

L. 39.

Hom. I. p. 248, xxxi.

L. 40. See L. 29.
non vendat, nec præsertim in paganismum. Caveat homo quod quis animam ejus non perdat quam Deus vita sua redemitt. Qui injuriam elevaverit, aut falsum judicium hinc proferet aut odi aut avaritiae gratia, fit in forisfactura Regis de xl solidis; si non potest allegare quod plus recti facere noluerit, perdat libertatem suam, nisi juxta beneplacitum Regis illam ab eo redimere quear. Et si fit in Danelega, fit Forisfactura ftiens fors de la terre ne vende nen surchetut en paisumme. Wart lum qui lum lamne ne perde qui Deu rechattat de sa vie. Ki tort eßlevera, u faus jugement fra purcurruz, ne per hange i u pur aveir, feit en forfeiture le Rei d' kxl folz, fil ne pot aleier qui plus dreit fair 1 nel font, si perdre sa Franchife, si al Rei nel pot rachater a fon plaifir, e fil eft en Danelae feit forfait de m Laxlite, fil alaier ne se pot qui il melz faire ne

NOTES.

1 Uper aveir.—Si quis jura, vel odio, vel timore, vel amore, vel cupiditate, &c. injultum judicet, L. H. I. c. xxxiv. therefore the word aveir may probably be rendered fear; en aveir, in doubt Eritton, 13. a.—aveur, Doubt. Reg. 229. b.


1 Nel font.—See Law 4.

m Laxlite, Lahblite, Lahblite,—ruptio Legis, transgressio Legis, poena violata Legis, from Iaßh Lex, plie, ruptio, violatio. It denoted the Danish Common Forfeiture, which was 12 Ores, or one Pound sterling; but it varied according to the Condition of the Offender. A Thane paid 5 Marks. He that had Bocland 3 Marks, and a Ceorl 12 ores. Lahblite; and Oversounce, Overseis and Overberniss are sometimes put as synonymous; but the last more particularly signifies a Contumacy or Contempt of the Court, or a neglect of Duty; it also signifies the Forfeiture for such Offence, from the Saxon open super, and ὑγραν audire, aulíctare. Ducange. Gloss. X. Script.
flian out of the Land, but more especially into a Paganish Country; let us take care that that Soul which God redeemed with his own Life, be not lost. Whoever promotes Injustice, or pronounces false Judgment, through Anger, Hatred, or Avarice, shall forfeit to the King 40 s.; and if he cannot prove he did not know how to give a more right Judgment, let him also lose his Franchise, unless he can redeem it at the King's good Pleasure: And if he lives under the Danish Law, he shall forfeit Labeflite, if he cannot

**REFERENCES**

L. 41. See L. 15.


Judgment to be impartial. Alfr. p. 32. xliii.—Edw. p. 48. i.—Edgar,

Unjust Judgment, the Mulet. Edgar, p. 77. iii.—Canut. p. 135.

xiv.—Hen. I. p. 249. xxxiv.

Justice, the Denial, or Obstruction of it; Mulet. Edw. p. 49. ii.—


Mercy, to be exercised with Judgment. Canut. p. 133. ii.

Appeals to the King, in what Case allowed. Edg. p. 77. ii.—Canut,
p. 136. xvi.

de Lahflite, si allegare non potest quod melius facere non voluerit & quod rectam legem & rectum judicium recufaverit, sit forfaitur erga illum ad quem jus hoc pertinuerit; hoc est, si sit ergo Regem, vi librae, si sit erga Comitatem x1 solidi, si sit in Hundredo xxx solidi, & erga omnes eos qui Curiam habent in Anglia, hoc est, juxta solidos Anglicanos. In Danelega qui rectum judicium recufaverit, sit is in misericordia de suo Lahflite, nec bene faciat querelam Regi de hoc quod quis ei defecerit in Hundredo aut in Comitatu.

NOTES.

n Refusferad—With great deference, I think this should rather be translated; gainfang, call in question, or oppose, than recufaverit, as in Wilkins. The Law of Hen. I. will throw some Light on this Passage. Qui iudicum ordinabiler habitum, et legitime redditum improbaverit, si Regis Actio sit, overfanesse judicetur, i. l. fol. in West-Sexa. L. Hen. I. Chap. xxxiv. p. 249. See also Leg. Canut. p. 135. xiv.
prove that he could not judge better; and whosoever shall oppose right Law, and right Judgment, let the Forfeiture go to him who ought to have had that Right; that is, if the King, vi. l.; if an Earl, xls. If it be within a Hundred, xxx s.; and to all those who have a Court in England, this must be according to the English Shilling. By the Danish Law, he who opposes right Judgment, shall be amerced his Halsite; and he will very improperly appeal to the King’s Court under a Pretence that there has been a Failure of Justice in the Hundred or in the County.

NOTES.

* vi Liures. Law Hen. I. l. 41.

42. De pignore quod Namium vocant capiendu.

Non capiat quis Namium aliquod in Comitatu, nec extra uffque dum ter rectum petierit in Hundredo, aut in Comitatu, & si ad tertiam vicem rectum non potest habere, eat ad Comitatum & Co-

Ne a prenge hum nam-

mil en Conte, ne de foru
d'ici qu'il eit tresfois de-
mand dreit el hundred u
el Conte, e fil a la terce
fiee ne pot dreit aver, alt
a Conte, e le Conte len a
fete le quart jurn, e se cili

N O T E S.

L. 42.

* Ne prenge hum nammil—Houard endeavours to prove that this Law is Norman; but we hope to show that it is of Saxon Origin. The Paflage runs thus, Art. 63. "Des Loix receuiiiles par Selden, le Conquerant, en recommandant d'oblever les Statuts d'Edouard, avoue qu'il y a ajoute plusieurs dispositions, Adaeulis bis quas constiiimus, &c. Et on ne peut douter que celle du 42 Article ne foit de ce nombre. Il est intitule De Pignore quod Namium vocant. Le Gage connu sous le nom de namps parmi les Nor-
mands, ne l'etoit pas des Anglois, puisqu'en leur impoiant l'usage, le Legislature est obligé de leur donner en l'in-

Il ne fut donc pas difficile a ce Sovereain de faire inhaler dans les Statuts d'Edouard quelques Maximes relatives aux Coutumes de Normandie qu'il avoit réfoui de leur substituer; et la traduc-
tion qu'il fit faire de ces Statuts en langue Normande, lui four-
nit un Moyen aifié de parvenir a ce but. Car, sous pretexte de rendre intelligibles certains droits particuliers a l'Angleterre, on fe servit de noms qui etoient confacres a designer des droits Nor-
mands qui n'avoient avec les premiers que des rapports fort eloignes; et insensiblement la conformite des noms fit confondre ces differens droits auxquels on les avoit indistinctement ap-
pliques." Ibid. p. 33.

The Conqueror, (says Houard) in the 63d of his Laws given us by Selden, avows his having made several Additions to the Laws of Edward; Adaeulis bis quas constiiimus, &c. and there is no doubt but that the 42d Law is one of that Number. It is intituled "De Pignore quod Namium vocant." The Pledge, known under the Name of Namps among the Normans, could not have been in use among the English, since at the Time of instituting this Usage, the Legislature was obliged to give them an Interpretation of it.
42. Concerning taking a Distress, which is called Namium.

Let no one take a Distress either within the County or out of it, till he has demanded Right to be done him three Times in the Hundred or County Court; and if he cannot have Right the third Time he demands it, then let him apply to the County Court, which shall appoint him a fourth Day; and if the

NOTES.

It was not difficult then for this Monarch to cause to be inferred among the Statutes of Edward some Maxims which bore Relation to the Customs of Normandy, which he had resolved to substitute in their Place; and the Translation which he caused to be made of these Statutes into the Norman Language furnished him with an easy Means of attaining that End. For, under Pretence of rendering intelligible certain Rights peculiar to the English, he made use of Terms which were appropriated to signify some Norman Rights which had only remote Connections with the others; and the Conformity in Terms infelibly occasioned these different Rights, to which they had been indifferently applied, to be confounded.

Our answer to these Assertions is, that it is very true that William added the Laws, by which feudal Tenures were established, to those of Edward; but then he at the same Time expressly ordained that the Laws of Edward should "in omnibus rebus," with those additional Laws, be observed; these last are supposed to have been enacted several Years after the Publication of Edward's Laws, and they are in Latin, and not in Norman French. The Titles make no Part of the Original, they being added by Selden; but if they were, it is presumed that the 42d Law cannot be one of those new Laws, as this learned Author conjectures; for the Term Nampe a Distress, though made use of by the Normans, comes from the Saxon Verb naman, capere, to take; and like many other of our Law Terms, which although they seem to be French, are only disguised in a Norman Dres, and really have a Saxon Original; and as in the Grand Custumiere of Normandy there is a Chapter of Nampes, there is great Reason to believe that the Normans borrowed this and many other of their Laws from the English, instead of the English from them, as Mons. Houard would persuade us. Seld. Eadmer. 194. Fort. Pref. p. 46. Arg. Ante Norm. 121. Pref. 6. Rep.

REFERENCES.


F 3 Person
mitatus praefigat ei diem quartum & si ipse defe-
cerit de quibus ipse pos
tulat, tunc licentiam ac-
cipiat, ut posse Namium
capere pro suo homine &
testimonio.

N O T E S.

1 Pur le son lum e pref—I have followed Ducange.—Pro sua utili-
tate et proficuo.—Canute, p. 136. 1. xviii.—Ut proprium suum
perquirat.

43. Ne quis rem aliquam emat sine testibus.

Nemo emat quantum iv
denariis aestimatur, neque
de re mortua neque de
viva absque testimonio iv,
hominum aut de Burgo,
aut de Villa. Et si quis
rem vendicat, & is non
habeat testimonium; si
nullum habeat Warrantum
respondeat alteri Catallum
suum, & forisfacturam
habeat qui habere debet,
& si testimonium habeat
ut jam diximus advocet
tribus vicibus & vice
quarta disfrationet, aut rem
reddat.

N O T E S.

L. 43.

Voist les treis foiz—Ducange and Houard, in their Translations,
seem to have mistaken this Passage. Selden left it unrendered;
but when the Words "voist les treis foiz" are attended to and
Perfon against whom he complains, makes Default; then let him have Leave to take a Distress sufficient to make himself Amends.

43. That nothing shall be bought but in the Presence of Witnesses.

Let no one buy either dead or live Goods of the Value of 4d. without the Testimony of four Men, either of the Borough or Vill; and if the Thing be challenged, and he has no such Testimony, he shall not be allowed to litigate the Matter, but must restore the Goods to the Owner, and let the Forfeiture go to him to whom it belongs; and if he has such Witnesses as above mentioned, let him vouch them three Times, and at the fourth either prove his Right to the Goods, or restore them.

NOTES.

L. 43.
compared with the Law of Canute, which says, "tune Advocatio " fiat ter," the Difficulty seems to vanish. Canute, l. xxii. p. 317.

REFERENCES.

L. 43.
Lothar. & Ead. p. 9. xvi.—Edw. p. 48. i.
44. De appropriatione rei.

Nobis rationi confonum non videtur, ut quis præordinationem faciat supra testimonium quod cogno-
verit id quod interesse, & quod nihilquis proprium faciat ante terminum vi-
mentium postquam averius-
um furto sit ablatum.

NOTES.

L. 44.

This Law was totally unintelligible to Selden; and Ducange, Wilkins, and Houard, differ very much in their Interpretation of it; but I think the following Law of Canute explains it best. Nobis etiam non videtur juustum, quod quis possedeat aliquid, cum adit testimonium, et cognoscere possint, quod furto sit ablatum; quod nemo posset appropriare fibi aliquid citius quam poist sex menses postquam furto fuerat ablatum. Leges Canut. p. 137. xxii.

45. De vadimonio deserto.

Et qui retatus est, & E cil qui est redte, e testibus convictus de re-
tellionis, & implacitus e le plait tres foiz eschuit e tribus vicibus vitavit, & ad al quart mustrent li fu-

NOTES.

L. 45.

De dealeante—Spelman, Ducange, and Houard, read, de leaute; but I apprehend it should be de dealeante, as in Wilkins, and that such Reading will be warranted by the Laws of Edgar, Æthelred, and Canute. Si quis (cujus apud omnem populum labefacta est fides) lepius fuerit incultatus. Leg. Edgar, p. 78. l. vii. Ætheir. p. 103. v. Canute, p. 137. l. xxiii.

See Note on L. xvi.

quartam
44. Of claiming Things stolen.

It does not seem just that any one should keep what is stolen, when there is Evidence of its being so; or that he should gain any Property in the Thing, till six Months after it has been stolen.

REFERENCES.

L. 44.
Inæ, p. 32. xlvi. —Æthelred, p. 106. x.—Canute, p. 137. xxii.—
Hen. L. p. 262. lxiv.

45. How to proceed against contumacious Offenders.

If any one who has forfeited his Character among his Neighbours stands accused of any Crime, and has avoid-

REFERENCES.

L. 45. See L. 50.
Edgar, p. 73. vii.—Æthelred, p. 103. v.—Canute, p. 137. xxiii.
quartam vicem ostendat summonitor tria ejus crimina, nihilominus mandetur homini ut plegium inveniat & veniat ad ius, & si nolit, si non viderit hominem vivum aut mortuum, capiat quantum habet & reddat petenti catallum suum & Dominus habeat medietatem residui, & Hundredum medietatem. Et si nullus Pares aut amicus istam Jusititiam deforciaverint, foris faciant erga Regem vi libras: Et querat latro quicquid poterit invenire, non habeat warrantum de vita sua, nec per prohibitum placitum poterit ali- quid recuperare.

NOTES.

L. 45.

"Li Sire ait la meité—alteram bonorum partem fundi dominus, alteram centuriati habento. Leg. Edgar. L. vii. p. 78. Houard is of opinion, that the Sire in this Law is not be understood of a Lord of the Fee, but of the Land; and that the Person accused is not to be considered as a Vaffal, but as a Member of the Hundred; and that for this Reason the Hundred is intitled to the remaining Half of his Estates. Houard Preuves Jusitificat. L. xliv, p. 123."
ed appearing at three Courts, and his three Defaults are proved by the Summoners at the fourth Court; then let him be commanded to find Pledges, and stand to Justice; but if he will not, nor can be found either alive or dead; then let all which he hath be seized and the Value of the Thing claimed be paid out of his Effects to the Claimant; and let one half of the Residue go to the Lord, and the other half to the Hundred. And if any of his Kindred or Friends obstruct such Judgment, let the Forfeiture be 6l. to the King, and Search made after the Thief; and in whosoever Custody he be found, no Pledge shall be taken for his Life, nor shall he ever after be allowed to plead any thing in his Defence.

NOTES.

L. 45.

*w Et $f$ nul parent nami cele justice deforcent—the Forfeiture here seems to arise from refiling the Law; therefore I have taken the Liberty of differing from Selden, Ducange, and Houard, by translating "si nul parent n'ami," —if any of his Kindred or Friends, instead of if none; nul being frequently used in this Sense. A nul, to any one, Mir. 332, Haw. Stat. i. 26—$f$ nul, if any one, Prynn 400—Selden chose to leave this Part of the Law from the word null, as he found it.

$x$ Deforcent—difforciare rectum; dicitur is qui contra rectum agit. Ducange, difforciare. L. Hen. 1. p. 260. l. lxxi.

*y VT. lib. See Law 41.
46. De Hospitibus.

Nemo alium recipiet ultra iii noctes nisi est eum illi commendaverit, qui ejus fuerit amicus.

N U T E S.

2 Ulter iii nui—This Law is plainly taken from Canute’s,
"Nemo alterum susticiat diutius quam tres Dies, nisi ille cui antea fervivit, eum commendaverit." Can. l. xxv. p. 138.

47. De famulis.

Nemo hominem suum a se discedere patiatur antequam retatus fuerit.

N U T E S.

a Rete—with this nearly agrees the Law of Canute, "Nemo servum suum a se amoveat, antequam se purgaverit ab omni suspicione, eius prius accusat erat." Canute, l. xxv. p. 138.

b Antequam—rather postquam, agreeable to the Text, pus qui.
46. Of Guests.

Let no one harbour another more than three Nights, unless recommended by him who last entertained him.

REFERENCES.

L. 46.
Violator of the Peace—what Purgation. Æthelred, p. 118, x.

47. Concerning those of a Man’s Household.

Nor let any one suffer his Man to quit his Service, after he has been suspected of any Crime.

REFERENCES.

L. 47. See L. 33.
48. *De eo qui furibus obviam dederit, & abire permiserit.*

Et qui Latroni occurrerit, & fine clamore eum permiserit abire, emendet juxta valorem Latonis, aut se purget plena lege, quod illum Latronem esse nescivit: Et qui clamorem audierit & superfluerit, superflussione Regis emendet, aut seipsum purget.

**NOTES.**

*Plener lei—This is the same as Lex plenaria, and Lex apparent; viz. the Trial by Ordeal or Battle, and called so, because from the Event, the Truth of the Matter in Controversy, as was believed in those Days of Ignorance and Superstition, evidently appeared.*

This Law is borrowed almost Word for Word from the 26th Law of Canute; and adopted by Hen. I. in his 65th Law.


49. *De heros ut familiae sitienda fidejussor sit.*

Quilibet etiam Dominus habeat fervientem suum quem, fi non retatus fuerit, habeat ad rectum in Hundredo.

**NOTES.**

*Quod si nele rete—quam, si non retatus fuerit, Wilkins—but I apprehend there must be some Mistake, the Sense being quite the contrary; and the Law of Hen. I. is "Ut omnis Dominus fecum tales habeat, qui justiciabiles sint, et teneat familiam suam in plegio suo, et si accusetur in aliquo, respondet in Hundredo suo, &c."* L. Hen. I. p. 251. xli.
48. The Multy for letting a Thief go without raising the Hue and Cry.

And whosoever meets a Thief, and suffers him to escape without raising the Hue and Cry; he shall make Amends to the Price of the Thief, or clear himself by Plener Lei that he did not know he was a thief: and whosoever hears the Hue and Cry and neglects to pursue it, he shall make Amends to the King for the Neglect, or clear himself.

REFERENCES.

L. 48. See L. 33.
p. 244. xii.

49. Every Lord to answer for his Servant being amenable to Justice.

Let every Lord be Pledge for his Servant, so that if he shall be accused of any Crime, he shall be amenable to Justice in the Hundred.

REFERENCE.

L. 49. See L. 33.
xxi.—Hen. I. p. 251. xii.
Si quis intra Hundredum incusatus fuerit, iv homines eum retineant, fe duodecima manu purget, & fi au fugerit pendente accusatione, Dominus reddat Weram suam, & fi Dominus incusetur quod per eum abire permittitur, fe purget sexta manu, & fi non posset, emendet versus Regem, & fit utlagatus.
50. How one of bad Character, if accused in the Hundred, is to purge himself.

If any one, whose Character has been impeached within the Hundred by four Men, stands accused, let him acquit himself by 12 Compurgators; and if he flees, depending the Prosecution, the Lord shall pay his Were; and if the Lord be charged with being privy to his Escape, he must clear himself by the Oaths of six Persons; and if he cannot do that, he shall make Amends to the King; and let the accused Person be outlawed.

REFERENCES.

L. 50. See L. 45.

G
INTRODUCTORY PREFACE

To the 52d, 55th, 58th, 59th, and 63d,

LAWS OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

My first Intention was only to have translated the Laws of William I. which are in the Norman Tongue; but as the Landed Property of England underwent so great an Alteration by his Establishment of the Feudal System, I judged it might afford some Entertainment to the Reader to take a View of the above Laws of William in Latin, which effected this great Change; for this purpose I have given a Translation of them, and added some Notes from various Authors who have considered these Laws.

William I. soon after his Conquest transferred almost all the Lands of England to his Followers, and made them Inheritancesdescendible according to the Norman Law: but as those which remained in English Hands would have gone on in the old Course, and been free from the Burthen of Feudal Tenure, it was necessary to proceed somewhat further; for this Purpose, in some subsequent Part of his Reign, the commune Concilium of the Nation was convened, and Laws made, which, in the Event, altered the Military Policy of the Kingdom, abolished the trinoda Necessitas, and made the Lands of the English and of the Church liable to Knights Service, as he had done the Lands granted to the Normans; and the System was thereby rendered uniform.

The Æra of formally introducing the Feodal Tenures by Law into this Nation, is not free from Incertainty. Sullivan places this in the 4th Year of King William's Reign; but Blackstone, from the Saxon Chronicle, is of Opinion it was in the 20th, the latter End of the Year 1086, when William was attended by all his Nobles at Sarum, and all the principal Landholders did him Homage and Fealty; and he thinks it probable that the very Law thus made at that Council, is the 52d Law of this King; and that the Performance of the Military Feodal Services, as ordained by that general Council, are exacted by the 58th Law. Sull, 287.—2d Blackstone 49.
L. 52.

Statutumus a ut omnes liberi b homines fœedere c et Sacramento affirment, quod intra et d extra universum regnum Angliae Regi Williamo Domino

We ordain that all Free-men shall oblige themselves by Homage and Fealty, that within and out of the Dominions of England, they will be

NOTES.

a Statutumus—This implies it was not by the King alone, but by the commune Concilium, or Parliament; for the Style of the King of England, when speaking of himself, was for Ages after in the singular Number. Sull. 288. Wright. 2 Black. p. 49. See Law 58.

b Liberi Homines—These were Tenants in Military Service, and were the only Men of Honour, Faith, Truth, and Reputation, in the Kingdom; and from such as these, which were not Barons, the Knights did choose Jurymen, served on Juries themselves, bare Offices, and dispatched all Country Business. Brady's Answer to Petit, p. 39.

c Fœedere et Sacramento affirment.—Fœdes is the Homage, and Sacramentum the Oath of Fealty, and they are placed in the Order they are to be done. Sull. 288.

d Intra et extra universum regnum Angliae—These Words are particularly to be observed; for they made a Deviation from the general Principles of the Feudal Law, and one highly advantageous to the Kingly Power. By the Feudal Law, no Vassal was obliged to serve his Lord in War, unless it was a defensive War, or one he thought a just one; nor for any Territories belonging to his Lord that was not a Part of the Seigniory of which he held; but this would not effectually serve for the Defence of William. He was Duke of Normandy, which he held from France; and he knew the King of that Country was very jealous of the extraordinary Accession of Power he had gained by his new territorial Acquisition, and would take every Occasion, just or unjust, of attacking him there; in short, that he must be always in a State of War. Such an Obligation on his Tenants, of serving every where, was of the highest Consequence for him to obtain: nor was it difficult; as most of them also had Estates in Normandy, and were by Self-interest engaged in its Defence. Sull. 289.

G 2

fuo
e suo fideles esse volunt, terras et honores illius omni fidelitate ubique servare cum eo, et contra inimicos et alienigenas defendere.

faithful to King William their Lord, his Lands and Honours, with all Fidelity every where with him will preserve, and against all Enemies, foreign and domestic, will them defend.

Volumus etiam ac firmiter praecipimus et concedimus ut omnes liberi homines totius Monarchiae regni nostri prae dicti habeant et teneant terras suas et possessiones suas bene et in pace, libere ab omni Exactione injusta, et ab

We will and firmly command and grant that all Freemen of the whole Monarchy of our aforesaid Kingdom may have and hold their Lands and Possessions well and in Peace, free from all unjust Exactions and Tallyage; so as

N O T E S.

e Williamo Domino suo—not Regis, not the Oath of Allegiance as King, but the Oath of Fealty, from a Tenant to a Landlord, for the Lands he holds. Sull. 288.

Fideles—this is the very technical Word of the Feudal Law for a Vassal. Sull. 288. Gloss. XV.

Exactione injusta et ab omni tallagio—that is, from all extraordinary hard Impotitions and Taxes; not their ordinary Scutage or Aides. Answer to Petit, 38.

Notwithstanding this Law, by which Reliefs were made certain, the Military Fees hereditary, and freed from all extraordinary Taxes, &c. William, and his Son Rufus, had introduced many ill Customs, and oppressed the Military Tenants to a great Degree; so that Hen. I. in order to gratiate himself with his Subjects, granted them, on the Day of his Coronation, a Charter, by which all ill Customs, &c., were to be removed. This Charter, Dr. Brady thinks, was intended as a Relaxation or Abatement of the Feudal Norman Law practised by his Father and Brother in exacting great Reliefs, and concerning the Wardship of Orphans, and disposing of them and Widows in Marriage; but that, at the same time, this Charter was an Indulgence granted to the Norman English, such as lived in England, rather than to the ancient Natives, or Saxon English. Brady's Introduction. Vo. I. p. 265.
omni Tallagio; ita quod nihil ab eis exigatur vel capiatur nisi servicium suum liberum quod de jure nobis facere debent & facere tenentur; et prout statutum est eis et illis a nobis datum et concedendum jure hæreditario imperium per commune Conflilium totius Regni nostri prædicti.

nothing be exacted or taken save their free Services, which of Right they ought and are bound to perform to us, and as it was appointed to them, and given and granted to them by us, as a perpetual Right of Inheritance by the common Council of the whole Kingdom.

L. 58.

Statuimus a etiam et firmiter præcipimus ut omnes Comites, et Barones, et Milites, et Servientes, b et universi liberi

NOTES.

a Statuimus—This new Polity seems not to have been imposed by the Conqueror, but nationally and freely adopted by the general Assembly of the whole Realm, in the same Manner as other Nations of Europe had before adopted it, upon the same Principle of Security. And, in particular, they had the recent Example of the French Nation before their Eyes; which had gradually surrendered up all its allodial or free Lands into the King's Hands, who restored them to the Owners as a Beneficium or Feud, to be held to them and such of their Heirs as they previously nominated to the King. 2 Black. 50. See Law 52, 59.

b Servientes—And their Servants and Escliers. Answer to Petit, 38.

According to Mr. Sullivan, these were "the lower Soldiers not "knighted, who had not yet got Lands, but were quartered on the "Abbeys." Sull. 289.

In our Year Books, in the Time of Edward III. the Name of Servientes (the same with Servientes) is used for the next to Knight. As where the Court gives Direction to the four Knights to choose the grand Assize in a Writ of Right, no effies (lay they) art Servient

G 3 homines
LAW OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

hominem totius regni nostri prædicti habeant et tenent fe semper bene in Armis et in equis ut decet et oportet, et quod sint semper prompti et bene parati ad servicium suum integrum nobis explenendum et peragendum cum semper opus adhucerit, secundum quod nobis debent de foedis et testamentis suis de jure facere, et sicut illis statuimus per commune Concilium totius regni nostri prædicti, whole Kingdom aforesaid shall be always fitted with Horse and Arms as they ought to be, and always ready and well prepared to perform their whole Service to us when there shall be Need, according to what they ought by Law to do to us by reason of their Fiefs and Tenements; and as we have ordained to them by the common Council of our whole Kingdom aforesaid, and have given and grant-

NOTES.

tant comme vous poëtes avoir Chivaliers convenicnt. Do not chuse any Serjeant as long as you can find a proper Number of Knights. 22d Ed. III. 18 a.—26 Ed. III. 57. a. Seld. Tit. Hon. 2d Ed. p. 832.

So likewise in the Ordinances of the Parliament of the 46 Ed. III. respecting Knights of the Shire, Serjeant is placed next to Knight, "voi fait le Roy que Chevalers & Serjents des meulx vaus du pays foyent retournez defore Chevalers en Parlement." The King wills, that Knights and Serjeants of the most Subsistance in the County be from henceforth returned Knights in Parliament. Ruff. Append. 43.

It began to grow out of USe about this Time, and the Title of Esquire succeeded. Seld. 832.

Others are of Opinion that by Servientes are meant those who held by Grand or Petit Serjeanty.

* De Feodis et Tenementis suis—for their Fees and Tenures. Answer to Petir, p. 39.
et illis dedimus et conceffimus in fáedo jure d hæreditario.

ed to them in Fee in hereditary Right.

Statuimus etiam et firmiter præcipimus utomnes liberí e homines totius regni nostrri prædicti sint frates conjurati ad Monarchiam nostram et ad regnum nostrum pro viribus suis et facultatibus contra inimicos pro posse suo defendendum et viriliter

We ordain also and firmly command, that all Freemen of our whole Kingdom aforesaid be sworn Brothers, manfully to preserve and defend our Monarchy or Government, and our Kingdom with all their Power, Force, and Might, against

NOTES.

d hæreditario—The great Effect of this Law was to settle two Things, not expressly mentioned in the former; the first, to shew the Nature of the Service now required, Knight Service on Horseback; and the other, to asceretain to all his Tenants, Saxons as well as Normans, the Hereditary Right they had in their Lands; for if that had not been done by this Law, as now all Lands were made feudal, and their Titles to them consequenty to be decided by that Law, they might otherwife be liable to a Contrauction, according to its Principles; that any Man, who could not shew in his Title Words of Inheritance, which the Saxons generally could not do, was but Tenant for Life. This general Law put all on the same Footing, and gave them Inheritances, as they had before, but of another Nature, the feudal one, and consequently made them subject to all its Regulations. Sull. 284. 289. 2 Black. 50. Anfwer to Petir, 38. See Law 55.

e Liberí Hominés—The Freemen in this Law are the same as are mentioned in the 52d, 55th, and 58th Laws, and they were such as held in Military Tenure, though not knighted; for such as were, are called Milités, and the other Liberí Homines, and sometimes they are taken promiscuously one for another; but they were very different from our ordinary Freeholders at this Day. Anfwer to Petir, p. 38, 39. Glossary, by the same Author, p. 32. See Law 52. 55. 58.

According to Sullivan, they were "the Saxon Freeholders, and the Tenants of the Church, which now was subjected to Knights Service." Sull. 289.
servandum, Pacem et Dignitatem Corone nostrae integrum observandum, et ad judgmentum rectum et justitiam constantem omnibus modis pro posse suo fine dolo et fine dilatatione faciendam. Hoc Decretum sanctum est in Civitate London.

L. 63.

Hoc quoque praecipimus ut omnes habeant et teneant Legem Edwardi and enjoy the Laws of Enemies, and keep entire the Dignity and Peace of our Crown, and to give right Judgment, and constantly to do Justice by all Ways and Means, according to their Power and Ability, without Fraud or Delay. This Law was enacted in the City of London.

NOTES.

Judicium rectum et justitiam—The Judgment they were to give, and the Justice they were to do by this Law (besides that in their own Courts and Jurisdictions) was principally as they were Jurors or Recognitors upon Assize, &c.; though some of the greatest of their Milites were often Sheriffs, Hundredaries, and other under Judges, and ministerial Officers of Justice in the several Counties. Answer to Petit, p. 40. Glanville, l. 2. c. x. 11. l. 9. c. vii. 3. lib. xiii.

Legem Edwardi Regis.—We have before shewn that William the Conqueror, at his Coronation, swore to the Observation of the Laws of Edward the Confessor; and with respect to such of them as did not clash with his Design of introducing the military Feudal System, he now again confirms them in omnibus rebus; adding thereto the above Laws and some others.

Regis
Regis in omnibus rebus, King Edward in all adaequis hiis quas con-

NOTES.

h Adaequis hiis—We hope it will be no improper Conclusion of these Notes to present the Reader with the very striking View which Blackstone and Sullivan give us of the prodigious Alterations these few additional Laws of William made in the Properties of Landed Estates here, from what was their Nature and Qualities before that Time.

These Estates, in the Saxon Times, had, in general, been the absolute Properties of the Owner; they could be alienated at Pleasure, they could be devised by Will, were subject to no Executions on the Death of the Owner, but a very moderate settled Heriot paid by the Executor. In the mean Time, on the Death of the Ancestor, the Heir entered without waiting for the Approbation of the Lord, or paying any Thing for it; and his Heir, if there was no Will, was all the Sons jointly. No Wardship or Marriage was due or exacted, if the Heir was a Minor. Now, by the Feudal Customs being introduced, no Alienation without an exorbitant Fine for a Licence, no Will or Testament concerning them, availed any Thing; Aids towards knightly his eldest Son, or marrying his eldest Daughter, not to forget the Ransom of his own Person, are become indispensable Duties. The Heir on the Death of his Ancestor, if of full Age, was plundered of the first Emoluments arising from his Inheritance, by way of Relief and primer féin; and, if under Age, of the whole of his Estate during Infancy. And then, as Sir Thomas Smith very feelingly complains, “when he came to his own, after he was out of Wardship, his Woods decayed, Houses fallen down, Stock wasted and gone, Lands let forth and ploughed to be barren,” to make Amends, he was yet to pay Half a Year’s Profits as a Fine for suing out his Livery; and also the Price or Value of his Marriage, if he refuse such Wife as his Lord and Guardian had bartered for, and imposed upon him; or twice that Value if he married another Woman. Add to this, the untimely and expensive Honour of Knighthood, to make his Poverty more compleatly splendid. And when, by these Deductions, his Fortune was so shattered and ruined, that perhaps he was obliged to sell his Patrimony, he had not even that poor Privileedge allowed him, without paying as above an exorbitant Fine for a Licence of Alienation.
fituimus ad utilitatem on of those which we have appointed for the Benefit of the English.

NOTES.

But at length, as Blackstone observes, we were happily freed from this complicated Slavery; and Military Tenures with all their heavy Appendages, were destroyed at one Blow by the Statute of 12 C. II. c. 24. and all Sorts of Tenures held of the King, or others, are turned into Free and Common Socage; save only Tenures in Frankalmoign, Copyholds, and the honorary Services of Grand Serjeanty.

A Statute, which, was a greater Acquision to the Civil Property of this Kingdom than even Magna Charta itself. Sull. 291. 2d. Black. p. 76, 77.

THE END.