

	Language	Dictionary	Definition
(dedly) forfeiture (133)		PP	Loss of life or property as punishment for crime
abated (364)	Law French	MLF (abater)	to cast down, to knock down
accord (234)	Old French	PP (accorden)	I. For legal disputes, to arrive at a settlement or compromise; to be reconciled. II. To agree; to concur in a judgement or statement of fact
accordeth (167)	Law French	MLF (accorder)	I. to accord with, to be consistent with. II. to agree. III. to compromise a suit, to make concord
affirmed (13)	Law French	MLF (affermer)	to assert, to admit, to confirm, to reaffirm, to strengthen, to bring a plaint
amendit (224)	Old French	PP (amenden)	I. To pay for, satisfy, give aends or bote (for a wrong or a wrongdoer. II. To set right, correct or reform
axe (59)	Old English	MED (asken)	(a) To make a demand, order; (b) demand or order (sth.); request, call for; ~ right , demand justification or one's right; ~ demand , ~ claim , ~ asking , make a claim, a request; (c) demand or request (to do sth.); (d) demand or request (sth. from sb.); -- with obj. or of phr. of the person.
assailed (194)	Law French	MLF	to assault
assent (180)	Old French	FQ (assent)	To express the concurrence of one's will (to a proposal, petition), esp. of a monarch; to come to an agreement, decide, as over a proposal or treaty
assise (236, 332)		PP (sise)	An assize, a trial in which sworn assessors or jurymen decide questions of fact; a judicial inquest
authorized (330)		MLF (auctorite)	I. power, jurisdiction. II. precedent, citation, book of authority
availed (191)	Old French	FQ (avail)	To be profitable, advantageous
avantage (161)	French	FQ (avantage)	Financial profit on a loan, interest
avowe (243)		PP (avoutrie)	Violation of the marriage vows; adultery
avysed (233)	Law French	MLF (aviser)	I. To advise. II. (sometimes with se) to be advised, to consider, to think over.
batailed (194)		PP (bataille)	Trial by combat
	Old French	FQ (battle)	The legal trial of a matter of right, by single combat
behest (41)	Old English	FQ (behest)	a promise; a command
belongen (261)		MED (bilongen)	To belong (to sb., to an office) as a possession, perquisite, or right.
becwath (178)		PP (biquethen)	To assign (property, rights, etc) by a formal will
	Old English	FQ (bequeath)	formally assign or make over title to property or land ; esp. after death, to leave by will
bond (221)		PP (bonde)	A customary tenant (as distinct from a free-holder); a villager (villain) or farmer (hisbandman) holding land under a lord in return for customary services
bote (287)	Old French	PP (bote)	Amends or compensation
	Old English	FQ (boot)	I. advantage, profit. II. The right of tenants to wood or other resources from the landlord's estate, to use for repairs or maintenance to the estate fabric. III. rescue, relief. IV. compensation for a crime.
boun (17)	Old English	MED (binden)	Of feudal arrangements, the relation between master and servant, etc.: (a) to exact or impose allegiance or a duty; <i>refl.</i> pledge allegiance; (b) ben bounde(n) , be under obligation, be in duty bound; (c) bounde(n) , having the status of a vassal or serf; ~ and fre .
bounde (367)		MLF (bounde)	boundary
cas (129)		MLF (cas)	I. a set of facts constituting a cause of action or a question for the court. II. set of facts put hypothetically in argument. III. set of facts falling within a statutory provision. IV. set of facts forming the basis of a special action
cause (54, 206, 256)	Latin	PP (cause)	A legal suit or action; any question in litigation before a court of justice; also, a ground or reason
cleime (59)		PP (claime)	An assertion of a legal right, a demand for something due
		PP (claimen)	To demand (something) by virtue of a right or title; to affirm a right or possession
compleigneth (202)		PP (pleinen)	To make a legal complaint or accusation; <i>reflex.</i> to lodge a formal complaint
confermed (14)		PP (confermen)	To ratify, approve or confirm, usually in the form of a deed, charter, or some other written instrument
counseil (129, 141)		PP (counseil)	II. An adviser in matters of law; also advice or legal counsel
crave (30)		PP (craven)	To claim (something) as one's due; demand (rent, tithes, wages, inheritance, etc.); to petition for mercy, judgement
débate (268, 363)		MLF (debatir)	to knock down
decided (256)	Latin	FQ (decide)	of a judge or jury, to settle or determine a suit at law
defalte (18, 195, 267)		PP (defaute)	An offence, a crime, sin
		MED (defalte)	Lack, insufficiency, absence; short weight [quot.: a1400]; at ~, incomplete (as to antlers), lacking; for ~, for lack of something; in your ~, in your absence, because of your failure to appear; pain ~, scarcity of bread; that non ~ (it) here, that nothing might be lacking (with legal documents for examples)
defence (195)		PP (defence)	A law or commandment that forbids
defend (244)		PP (defenden)	I. To forbid, prohibit. II. To provide legal defence for
desallowe (242)		PP (disallowen)	I. To refuse credit to (somebody, or for something) in an account. II. To annul, cancel, invalidate
distourbid (153)		MLF (destourber)	to hinder, to prevent, to impede
devised (235)	Old French	FQ (deviser)	to appoint or instruct; esp. to assign or distribute property (in land or chattels) by will
dueté (232)	Anglo-French	MED (duete)	A tax, fee, rent, or service owing to (a) the Crown, a lord, a municipality
eneres (186)		MLF (eneres)	growth, accrual (e.g. by survivorship), increase
endite (381)		PP (enditen)	To bring formal accusation against (someone), indict, charge with a crime
enoingt (274)		MED (enointen)	To anoint or consecrate (a king, priest, etc.); to anoint (someone king, as king, to king, for king, into the kingdom); enointen with creme, to anoint, enointen with coroune, to anoint as crowned king; ?also, to induct (someone) as an official
entendement (311) (double entendement)		MLF (entendement)	I. understanding, meaning, construction. II. presumption. III. purpose, design, intention. Double entendement: dual meaning, ambiguity
eschue (64)		MLF (eschuer)	to avoid, to evade, to shun
evene (146)		PP (evene)	Justly, equitably
feine (312)		MLF (feindre)	to feign, to pretend, to forge
finden (54)		PP (finden)	I. To determine and declare (a person) guilty or innocent. II. "Finden wnesse," to furnish proof. III. To support or maintain someone with a benefice, endowment, salary, etc.

forbore (171)	Old English	FQ (forbear)	I. to show mercy or clemency in the mitigation or commutation of a sentence or punishment. II. to show leniency or restraint in the enforcing of a debt or obligation, to relieve
forlith (108)		PP (forlien)	To rape
forsake (158)		MED (forsaken)	To repudiate (someone), withdraw allegiance from; esp., to disavow or deny (God, the saints, etc.); (b) to betray (one's king or country), desert (an army, a cause), cast off (a friend); (c) to divorce or put away (one's wife), to desert (husband, wife, mistress); (d) to disown (a child, a kinsman); (e) to be false to (the vows of knight-hood, one's nature, etc.), to violate.
foundement (179)		MLF (foundacion)	foundation, basis
grieved (114)		MLF (grever)	to injure, to aggravate, to burden, to vex, to prejudice, to hamper
heritage (59)		MLF (heritage)	inheritance
holde (373, 7, 58, 60, 199, 240)	Old English	FQ (hold)	I. To be in possession of, to have, keep, and enjoy (e.g. an estate) as a possession. II. to keep unbroken a promise or vow
justefie (11)		PP (justifien)	To make just or do justice to (someone); to judge, rule or govern
justice (8)		PP (justice)	I. An administrator of justice, a judge. II. The moral principle which is the end of law, and the standard or criterion by which law is evaluated; the quality of being just or righteous; one of the four cardinal virtues
justified (182)		MLF (justifier)	I. to justify (i.e. to plead a justification). II. to do justice (to or upon), to exert legal rights over (e.g. a vellein)
kept (182)	Old English	FQ (keep)	to observe, maintain, hold to (a law, custom, promise, etc.)
knowe (12)		PP (known)	I. To confess one's sins. II. To confess someone, to hear confession
law (56, 67, 110, 169, 182, 188, 236, 385)		PP (lawe)	A rule or system or rules governing human conduct, distinguished as A. positive law, that is law that is 'posited' or legislated, esp. by a legally instituted authority (1) The laws of England (2) Ecclesiastical or canon law (3) Civil or Roman law (4) Any body of legislated law B. The moral law, as seen in (1) The Old Testament law of justice, the 'old law'; also Jewish custom as described therein (2) The New Testament law of mercy, the 'new law' (3) The Judaico-Christian law of law (4) Collectively, the moral teachings of the church, 'God's law.' II. The law generally; right, justice. III. The legal process or system, esp. as represented in its officers and administrators. IV. Faith, doctrine.
lese (70)		MED (losen)	I.a) To be dispossessed of (property, land, etc.), lose; lose control of (territory);
letter (375)		PP (lettre)	An official communication recording an agreement or granting certain legal rights, privileges
liege	Old French	PP (lege)	I. (noun) A vassal, one who owes fealty to a lord. II. (Adj) Bound by a feudal tenure; owing allegiance to a lord or king.
maintene (385)		PP (maintenen)	I. To aid or abet (somebody, esp. wrongdoers) in a legal action; to uphold (a wrong or a wrong cause). II. To uphold (the law)
manace (333)		AND (manace)	bref de manace, (law) writ of menace:
manslaghtre (171)		MED (manslaught)	The act of killing another human being, whether by direct deed or by indirection of hatred, indifference, or command; homicide, manslaughter, murder
marches (291)		AND (marche)	boundaries
matiere (54)		PP (moven a matter)	To argue a point, to engage in formal disputation; in law, to make a plea, put forth a petition
mede (278)		PP (mede)	Compensation (for work or services), wages, salary; a gift, a bribe, any reward that is unearned or in excess of merit, hence, also the reward of salvation
meschef (111)	Anglo-French	FQ (mischief)	Harm or injury suffered by someone, esp. by the normal working of a law or ordinance
mescreantz (268)		MLF (mescreant)	unbeliever, heathen, infidel
offend (245)	Anglo-French	FQ (offend)	I. To fail in a duty or obligation, to break a law or contravene a customary practice. II. to wrong (someone)
orator (Latin explicit)		MLF	petitioner
ordeigneth (58, 203)	Anglo-French	FQ (ordain)	I. To appoint (someone) to an office or duty. II. To assign or allot some reward or allowance (to someone). III. To decree or enact, to command
parfit (188)		MLF (parfaire)	to perfect, perform, to complete
part (121, 277)		MLF (parte, -tie)	I. side, behalf. II. party. III. share. IV. place
peril (150)		MLF (peril)	risk, danger; often part of formula
pes (62)		PP (pes)	I. The king's peace. II. 'To make peace,' to settle out of court (usually by means of a money payment)
pieeles (305)		MLF (pier)	peer, equal
pleasance (20)		MLF (plesance)	pleasure
plein (166)	Anglo-French	PP (pleinen)	To make a legal complaint or accusation; <i>reflex.</i> to lodge a formal complaint
plit (318)	Old English	PP (plighten)	To swear or pledge; to indenture (oneself); 'plighten truth,' to pledge faith or fealty, to make a promise, to take an oath (as a juror); <i>reflex.</i> to make a vow of matrimony
point (55, 156, 200, 274)		MLF (pointe)	I. item, head of argument or enquiry. II. sharp end of knife or sword, prong (or fork)
purchace (124, 297)	Anglo-French	FQ (purchase)	I. to procure, get possession of something; esp. to sue out a writ from Chancery for the commencement of a common law action. II. to acquire title to land otherwise than by inheritance; to obtain property by payment; to conquer.
preie (40)	Old French	PP (preien)	To petition (for mercy, pardon, relief, ect.)
préve (128)		PP (prive)	Somebody who has an interest in a legal action
privilege (245)		MED (privilege)	(a) A special right or favor granted to a person, group, or institution; ~ of grace , divine favor; (b) a legal right or privilege; ~ of court , ?the right to a change of venue; ~ of the burgage , ?the right of a town dweller to have his case heard in the court of his town; ?the right of a town to try cases involving its own citizens in the town court; writ of ~ , ?a writ to deliver a privileged person from custody; (c) a legal immunity or exemption; the right of sanctuary; (d) a prerogative or distinction associated with a certain social or religious position; a power; a powerful position; ~ of prechour ; ~ of regalie , ~ of regal power , royal prerogative; ~ o signe , the power of performing miracles; ~ of min apostasie , a reward for my apostasy; (e) a grant, commission, dispensation, indulgence, or license received from the Pope; also, a dispensation received from Antichrist; (f) a document granting a privilege; (g) a special distinction.
profred (157)		MLF (profre)	proffer, proffering, putting forward
querele (342)		MLF (querele)	complaint, plaint, dispute
qwwiten (279)	Old French	PP (quiten)	I. To satisfy (a claim); repay (a debt). II. To pay for, make amends, ransom, to expiate (a sin)
recordeth (168)	Old French	PP (recorden)	In Norman law, to recite or testify on recollection what had previously passed in court. This was the duty of the judges and other principal persons who presided at the <i>placitum</i> ; thence called <i>recordours</i> '
redresce (229, 255)	Old French	FQ (redress)	In quasi-legal usage, to make reparations for, set right an injury or wrong, esp. by compensation or as a result of legal action

remenant (258)		PP (remanant)	A. That which remains of an estate after all charges, debts, and bequests have been paid. B. The balance remaining to be paid on a debt.
reule (258, 259)		MLF (reule)	rule
righte (v) (252, 359)	Old English		
riht (9, 13, 16, 56, 137, 149, 9, 59, 65, 197, 228, 244, 252, 359, 383, Proem 2)	Old English	PP (right)	I. Interest of title in an object or property; a just or legally enforceable claim; a right or privilege. II. The virtue or power of justice; that which is right, law, truth.
rihtwisnesse (14-, 228)		PP (rihtwisnesse)	A. Justice, esp. the principle or action of strict adherence to the law. B. One of the four daughters of God
sentence (208)	Latin	FQ (sentence)	The judgment of a court in a criminal case, corresponding to the decision in civil causes; the judicial punishment assigned the convicted criminal
service (17)	Latin	FQ (service)	I. In feudal law, the fealty or particular duties tendered to a tenant to a lord. II. the action of serving, or fulfilling the terms of, a writ on a person
sette (145, 227, 246, 265, 383)		PP (setten)	To endow or provide support for (someone)
sit (52)		PP (sitten)	To occupy a seat in the capacity of a judge or with some administrative function; to serve on a jury or inquest
soeffrin (222)		MLF (suffrir)	to suffer, to permit, to allow, to undergo
sojorne (335)		MLF (sojourner)	to lodge
sonde (84)	Old English	MED (sonde)	a message containing a summons, command, request, an invitation
sovereign (165)		MLF (soveraigne)	I. superior II. supreme III. sovereign (referring to king) IV. upper, outer (clothes)
(in) special (347)		MLF ((en) especiale)	in particular
stable (238)		MED (stable)	stonden stable: to maintain (a covenant, grant, etc.) as binding
stonde (10, 74, 185, 238, 259)		MED (stonden)	7. (a) To stand trial; also, with inf.: be liable (to be sued); ~ at answer, be on trial before God, be called to answer at Judgment Day; ~ at (in, to) judgement, ~ at the barre, be on trial; ~ in dom (ple, pledinge), plead in court; ~ in help (maintenaunce), stand in (someone's) support (at Judgment Day); ~ to dom, be liable to legal judgment, stand trial, be tried; (b) of a guarantor: to guarantee (sth.); ~ to, go surety for (sth.); (c) ~ ayen, to stand against (sb. at Judgment Day); ~ ayenes, prevail against (sb. accused of a crime), bear witness successfully against (sb.); ~ adversarie ayenes, stand as adversary against (sb. at Judgment Day). 8. (a) With prep. phrases: ~ at (til), to abide by (a law, judgment, God's will, etc.); ~ to, abide by (an agreement, a command, decision, etc.); be bound by (someone's oath); abide by the authority of (sb., the church), obey; submit to (correction); accede to (sth.), accept; be subject to (a loss, gain); ~ to chauce, submit to (one's) fate or lot; also, take one's chances; ~ to (unto) peril, be at (one's) risk; ~ unto, be subject to (the king's will), submit to (someone's decision), abide by (an agreement); ~ upon, be subject to (correction); ~ with, bear the brunt of (loss), endure; (b) to abide by (an oath, ordinance); ~ and kepen (obeien); (c) ben stonden to the opinioun of, to be bound by the decision of (the more numerous party).
subgit (165)	Old French	FQ (subject)	I. anyone under the allegiance and dominion of an absolute lord or sovereign, benefitting from his protection, and governed by his laws; later, anyone bound to the government of a state and its laws. II. spec., the vassal of a feudal lord, to whom he owes services and feudal incidents. III. Homage, submission, and the ceremonies and duties attaching to it. IV. in quasi-legal usage, the condition of liability to any (civil) duty or contract.
suffer (125)		PP (sufferen)	To indulge or tolerate (immoral or illegal actions)
sustene (71)		MLF (sustenir)	I. to undergo. II. to keep up, to uphold, to maintain, to support
testament (177)	Latin	PP (testament)	A document recording a person's wishes on the disposition of his personal property after death
title (12)	Latin	PP (title)	I. Legal right to the possession of property. II. A certificate or presentment to a benefice, or a guarantee or support required (in ordinary cases) by the bishop from a candidate for ordination.
treted (312)		MLF (treter)	to treat
tried (181)	Old French	PP (trien)	To judge (a cause or question)
trouth (68, 312)		PP (treuthe)	I. A. The principle of right or justice. II. Conduct in conformity with right and justice; obedience, honesty, integrity, virtuous living. III. The quality of being true. A. Loyalty, fidelity B. One's faith as pledged or plighted in a solemn agreement. IV. A. True account or testimony; that which is true and accurate. V. Gen. as a virtue or way of life incorporating most or all of the above
unite (235)		MLF (unite)	unity, union, unison, one accord
available (142)		MLF (vailier)	to be worth, to avail
		MED (available)	Law. Having the force of law, legally valid; conferring legal benefit, advantage, etc.; ~ in laue; god and ~, god) effectual and ~
voideth (317)	Old French	FQ (void)	I. of an office, benefice, etc., empty or without occupant. II. of laws, ordinances, rules, having no force or validity, null
where... (364, 17, 25, 60, 101, 111, 114, 116, 145, 153, 178, 270, 292, 309, 319, 331, 334, 336)			
whereof		MED (wherof)	with ref. to an event, an action, a set of circumstances, etc.: on account of which situation, because of which, on the basis of which, in consequence of which
withdraw (189)		MED (withdrawen)	law: to stop (a legal action), withdraw (a suit), prevent (a plea from being heard); ~ court, withdraw a court action;
withholde (60)		MED (withholden)	3. b) to keep (sth.), possess, hold onto; hold (lands); ben withholden with, be involved with (matters); ppl. withholdinge, holding to (sth.); also, in a state of possession [quot. a1382, 2nd];c) to take (sb.) into one's retinue or service; also fig.; also, engage (supporters);
withouten guile (308)		MED (guile)	without deceit or double-dealing, in good faith