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FOLC-BEALO

folc-bealo; *gen.* -bealoves; *n.* *Folk-torment, torment by many, a great torment*; *ingens m̃alum vel cr̃uciātus*:—*Petrus and Paulus pr̃owedon on Rōme folcbealo pr̃eālic Peter and Paul suffered grievous torment by the people at Rome*, Menol. Fox 248; Men. 125.

folc-bearn, es; *n.* *A folk-child, a child of man*; *p̃öp̃ūli filius, h̃ōm̃inis filius*:—*Swilc biþ m̃ægburh menigo đīnre, folcbearnum frome such shall be the family of thy people, excellent in children*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 16; Gen. 2194. *Þurh đē eorþ-būende ealle onfōþ, folcbearn, freoðo and freondscipe through thee all dwellers upon earth, the children of men, shall receive peace and friendship*, 84; Th. 105, 28; Gen. 1760.

folc-beorn a popular man. v. folc-biorn.

folc-biorn, es; *m.* *A popular man*; *p̃öp̃ūlāris vir*:—*Folc-biorn*, Beo. Th. 4444; B. 2221.

folc-cū; *f.* *The folk's cow, a cow of the herd*; *p̃öp̃ūli vacca*:—*Under folc-cūm [MS. folcum] inter vaccas p̃öp̃ūlōrum*, Ps. Th. 67, 27; among the kien of puplis, Wyc. 67, 31. v. cū.

folc-cūþ; *adj.* *Known to the people, folk-known, well-known, public, celebrated*; *p̃öp̃ūlis nōtus, publicus, cēleber*:—*Wæs his freādrihtnes folc-cūþ nama Agamemnon his lord's celebrated name was Agamemnon*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 18; Met. 26, 9. *Folc-cūþne r̃æd a discourse known to nations*, Bt. Met. Fox introduc. 18; Met. Einl. 9. *Be folc-cūþum strætum by the public roads*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 4.

folc-cwēn, e; *f.* *Folk's queen, queen of the people*; *p̃öp̃ūli rēgīna*:—*Eóde freólicu folc-cwēn to hire freán sittan the noble queen of the people went to sit by her lord*, Beo. Th. 1286; B. 641.

folc-cyning, es; *m.* *Folk's king, king of nations, king of the people*; *p̃öp̃ūli rex*:—*Nealles folc-cyning fyrdgesteallum gylpan þorfte the people's king needed not to boast of his comrades in arms*, Beo. Th. 5738; B. 2873; 5460; B. 2733. *Folc-cyninge for the king of nations*, Cd. 131; Th. 166, 25; Gen. 2753. *Fife folc-cyningas five kings of nations*, 93; Th. 119, 4; Gen. 1974; 95; Th. 125, 5; Gen. 2074. cf. *O. Sax. folk-kuning*.

folc-dryht, -driht, e; *f.* [*dryht, driht a multitude*] *A multitude of people, an assemblage*; *p̃öp̃ūli multitūdo, cōm̃itātus*:—*Folcdryht wera bifōran before the assemblage of men*, Exon. 23 b; Th. 66, 5; Cri. 1067. *Folcdriht*, Cd. 64; Th. 76, 24; Gen. 1262.

folce-firen, e; *f.* *A folk-crime, public crime*; *p̃öp̃ūli sc̃elus*:—*Wærlogona sint folcefirena hefige the public crimes of the faithless are heavy*, Cd. 109; Th. 145, 23; Gen. 2410.

folce-getrum, es; *n.* *A host of people*; *exercitus*:—*Mid heora folce-getrume with their band of people*, Cd. 95; Th. 123, 18; Gen. 2046, note. v. folc-getrum.

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Ċd. 109; Th. 145, 23; Ćen. 2410.

folce-getrum, es; *n.* *A host of people*; exercitus:—Mid heora folce-getrume *with their band of people*, Ćd. 95; Th. 123, 18; Gen. 2046, note. *v.* folc-getrum.

folc-egsa, an; *m.* *Folk-terror*; publicus terror, formīdo:—Đū towurpe fæsten his for folcegsan *pōsuisti munitiones ejus in formidinem*, Ps. Th. 88, 33.

folc-firen a *folk-crime*. *v.* folce-firen.

folc-freá, an; *m.* *Folk's lord, lord of a nation*; pōpūli dōmīnus:—Hie đæt cūp dydon heora folcfreán *they made that known to their nation's lord*, Ćd. 89; Th. III, 7; Gen. 1852.

folc-frig, folc-frý; *adj.* *Folk-free*; liber apud plēbem:—Beó he syđđan folcfrig *be he afterwards folk-free*, L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 17. Se sié folcfrý *let him be folk-free*, L. Wih. 8; Th. i. 38, 15. *cf.* *Grm. RA.* 349.

folc-gefeoht, es; *n.* *Folk-battle, a great battle, pitched battle*; publica pugna, plēnum prælium:—Đa Sciddie noldon hine gesēcan to folcgefeoh *the Scythians would not attack him in a pitched battle*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 5. Wurdon ix folcgefeoh *gefohten nine great battles were fought*, Chr. 871; Erl. 77, 7; 887; Erl. 87, 9. On þrīm folcgefeoh *tum in three pitched battles*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 66, 11. *cf.* *Icel. fōlk-orrusta*.

folc-gemōt, -mōt, folces gemōt, es; *n.* *A folk-meeting*; pōpūli consessus. The folc-gemōt was a *general assembly of the people* of a town, city or shire, and was held annually on the first of May, but it could be convened on extraordinary occasions by ringing the moot-bell,—‘Cum aliquid vĕro inōpinatum, vel dūbium, vel mālum contra, regnum, vel contra cōrōnam dōmīni rēgis, forte in ballivis suis sūbito emersĕrit, dĕbent, stātīm pulsātis campānis quod Anglice vōcant mōtbel convocāre omnes et ūniversos, quod Anglice dīcunt folcmōte, i. e. vōcātio et congregātio pōpūlōrum, et gentium omnium, quia ūbi omnes convĕnire dĕbent . . . Stātūtum est quod dĕbent pōpūli omnes, et gentes ūniversæ singūlis annis, sĕmel in anno scilicet convĕnire, scilicet in cāpite kal. Maii,’ Th. Anglo-Saxon Laws, vol. i. 613, note a. The folc-gemōt was forbidden to be held on Sundays:—On folcgemōte *at the folk-moot*, L. Alf. pol. 34; Th. i. 82, 12, 13; L. Ath. i. 2; Th. i. 200, 8; iv. 1; Th. i. 220, 23. On folcgemōte [-mōte, L.], L. Ath. i. 12; Th. i. 206, 11. On folces gemōte, L. Alf. pol. 22; Th. i. 76, 5. Gif he folcgemōt [folces gemōt, MS. H.] mid wæpnes bryde arære *if he disturb the folk-moot by drawing his weapon*, L. Alf. pol. 38; Th. i. 86, 16. Sunnan dægēs we forbeóðaþ ælc folcgemōt, būton hit for mycelre neóðþearfe sī *we forbid every Sunday folk-moot, unless it be for great necessity*, L. C. E. 15; Th. i. 368, 16; L. N. P. L. 55; Th. ii. 298, 22. Sunnan dægēs freóls healde man georne, and folcgemōta on đam hālgan dæge geswīce man georne *let Sunday's festival be diligently kept, and folk-moots be carefully abstained*

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- from on that holy day, L. Eth. v. 13; Th. i. 308, 11: vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 12: L. Edg. C. 19; Th. ii. 248, 14. v. folc-môt, folc-land. v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. folk-moot.
- folc-geréfa, an; m. *A folk-reeve, a people's governor*; pöpüli præpö-situs:—Folcgeréfa *actionator*, Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 25; Wrt. Voc. 17, 30. v. Du Cange, sub voce Actionator.
- folc-geriht, es; n. *Folk-right*; publicum jus:—Feola syndon folc-gerihu *there are many folk-rights*, L. R. S. 21; Th. i. 440, 25. v. folc-riht.
- folc-gesetness, e; f. *A decree or ordinance of the people*; plēbiscitum, Som. Ben. Lye.
- folc-gesīpas; gen. -gesīpa; m. *The nobles of a country*; pāres, nōbīles, gentis cōmites, pöpülāres:—Syndon deāde folcgesīpas *the nobles of the country are dead*, Cd. 98; Th. 128, 29; Gen. 2134: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 140; Met. 1, 70. Wið dām nēhstum folcgesīpum *with the nearest rulers of the people*, Cd. 193; Th. 241, 29; Dan. 412.
- folc-gestælla, an; m. *An adherent, follower*; gentis cōmes:—Cræft folcgestælna *a force of adherents*, Cd. 15; Th. 18, 10; Gen. 271. v. folc-gestealla.
- folc-gestealla, -gestælla, an; m. *A noble companion*; gentis cōmes, pöpülāris:—Mid swilcum mæg man fōn folcgesteallan *with such, one may obtain adherents*, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 6; Gen. 287.
- folc-gestreón, es; n. *A public treasure*; pöpüli divitiæ:—Ða leóde leng ne woldon Elamitarna aldor swiðan folcgestreónum *those nations would no longer strengthen the Elamites' prince with the public treasures*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 17; Gen. 1981.
- folc-getæl, es; n. *A number of people*; pöpüli nūmērus:—On folc-getæl fiftig cista *in the number of people [were] fifty bands*, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 9; Exod. 229.
- folc-geprang, es; n. *Folk-throng, a crowd*; pöpüli cāterva:—Þurh ðæt folcgeprang *through the crowd*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 30.
- folc-getrum, folce-getrum, es; n. *Folk-host*; exercitus:—Folcgetrume gefaren hæfdon *they had come with a host*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 29; Gen. 1987. DER. getrum.
- folc-gewinn, es; n. *Folk's war, battle*; bellum:—Wæs monig Gota gelysted folcgewinnes *many a Goth was desirous of battle*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 19; Met. 1, 10.
- folcisc; adj. *Folkish, common, vulgar, popular*; rusticus, plēbēius:—Gif man folciscne mæsse-preóst mid tihltan belecge *if a man charge a secular mass-priest with an accusation*, L. Eth. ix. 21; Th. i. 344, 19; L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 16. Folcisce men *common men*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108. 22: 25. 6: Fox 168. 24. Ðæt hī folciscra gemōta *geswicen that*

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Gif man folciscne mæsse-preóst mid tihltan belecge *if a man charge a secular mass-priest with an accusation*, L. Eth. ix. 21; Th. i. 344, 19; L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 16. Folcisce men *common men*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 23; 35, 6; Fox 168, 24. Ðæt hī folciscra gemōta geswīcan *that they abstain from popular meetings*, L. Eth. vi. 44; Th. i. 326, 21.

folc-læsung, e; *f. Public lying, slander; publicum mendācium*:—Gif mon folclæsunge gewyrce *si quis publicum mendācium confingat*, L. Alf. pol. 28; Wilk. 41, 19. v. folc-leásung.

folc-lagu, e; *f. Folk or public law; publica lex*:—Gif hwā folclage wirde *if any one corrupt the law of the people*, L. N. P. L. 46; Th. ii. 296, 22. Folclaga wyrse don *the laws of the people were corrupted*, Lupi Serm. i. 5; Hick. Thes. ii. 100, 19.

folc-land, -lond, es; *n. [folc folk, land land]*. I. *the land of the folk or people*. It was the property of the community. It might be occupied in common, or possessed in severalty; and, in the latter case, it was probably parcelled out to individuals in the folc-gemōt, *q. v.* or court of the district, and the grant sanctioned by the freemen who were there present. While it continued to be folc-land, it could not be alienated in perpetuity; and, therefore, on the expiration of the term for which it had been granted, it reverted to the community, and was again distributed by the same authority. Spelman describes folc-land as 'terra pōpūlaris, quæ jūre commūni possidētur—sine scripto,' Gloss. Folcland. In another place he distinguishes it accurately from bōc-land: 'Prædia Saxōnes duplīci tītūlo possidēbant; vel scripti auctōritāte, quod bōc-land vōcābant, vel pōpūli testimōnio, quod folc-land dixēre,' Id. Bocland:—Eác we cwædon hwæs se wyrde wære ðe ôðrum ryhtes wyrnde, āðor odðe on bōc-lande odðe on folc-lande, and ðæt he him geāndagode of ðam folc-lande, hwonne he him riht worhte befōran ðam gerēfan. Gif he ðonne nān riht næfde ne on bōc-lande ne on folc-lande, ðæt se wære ðe rihtes wyrnde scyldīg xxx scillinga wið ðone cyning; and æt ôðrum cyrre, eác swā: æt þridan cyrre, cyninges oferhýrnesse, ðæt is cxx scillinga, būton he ær geswice *also we have ordained of what he were worthy who denied justice to another, either in book-land or in folk-land, and that he should give him a term respecting the folk-land, when he should do him justice before the reeve. But if he had no right either to the book-land or to the folk-land, that he who denied the right should be liable in 30 shillings to the king; and for the second offence, the like: for the third offence, the king's penalty, that is, 120 shillings, unless he previously desist*, L. Ed. 2; Th. i. 160, 10–17. All lands, whether bōc-land or folc-land, were subject to the Trīnōda Necessitas. Under this denomination are comprised three distinct imposts, to which all landed possessions, not excepting those of the church, were subject, viz:—[a] Brycg-bōt *for keeping the bridges, and highways in repair*. [b] Burh-bōt *for keeping the burghs, or fortresses, in*

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folc-bealo; *gen.* -bealowes; *n.* *Folk-torment, torment by many, a great torment*; *ingens mǎlum vel crūciātus* :— Petrus and Paulus þrówedon on Róme folcbealo þreálic *Peter and Paul suffered grievous torment by the people at Rome*, Menol. Fox 248; Men. 125.

folc-bearn, *es*; *n.* *A folk-child, a child of man*; *pöþūli filius, hōmīnis filius* :— Swilc biþ mǎegburh menigo ðínre, folcbearnum frome *such shall be the family of thy people, excellent in children*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 16; Gen. 2194. Þurh ðé eorþ-búende ealle onfóþ, folcbearn, freoðo and freónscipe *through thee all dwellers upon earth, the children of men, shall receive peace and friendship*, 84; Th. 105, 28; Gen. 1760.

folc-beorn *a popular man.* *v.* folc-biorn.

folc-biorn, *es*; *m.* *A popular man*; *pöþūlāris vir* :— Folc-biorn, Beo. Th. 4444; B. 2221.

folc-cú; *f.* *The folk's cow, a cow of the herd*; *pöþūli vacca* :— Under folc-cúm [MS. folcum] *inter vaccas popūlōrum*, Ps. Th. 67, 27; among the kien of puplis, Wyc. 67, 31. *v.* cú.

folc-cúp; *adj.* *Known to the people, folk-known, well-known, public, celebrated*; *pöþūlis nōtus, publicus, cēleber* :— Wæs his freádrihtnes folc-cúp nama Agamemnon *his lord's celebrated name was Agamemnon*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 18; Met. 26, 9. Folc-cúpne ræd *a discourse known to nations*, Bt. Met. Fox introduc. 18; Met. Einl. 9. Be folc-cúpum strætum *by the public roads*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 4.

folc-cwén, *e*; *f.* *Folk's queen, queen of the people*; *pöþūli rēgīna* :— Eóde freólicu folc-cwén to hire freán sittan *the noble queen of the people went to sit by her lord*, Beo. Th. 1286; B. 641.

folc-cyning, *es*; *m.* *Folk's king, king of nations, king of the people*; *pöþūli rex* :— Nealles folc-cyning fyrdgesteallum gylpan þorfte *the*

people's king needed not to boast of his comrades in arms, Beo. Th. 5738; B. 2873; 5460; B. 2733. *Folc-cyninge for the king of nations*, Cd. 131; Th. 166, 25; Gen. 2753. *Fife folc-cyningas five kings of nations*, 93; Th. 119, 4; Gen. 1974: 95; Th. 125, 5; Gen. 2074. cf. *O. Sax.* folk-kuning.

folc-dryht, -driht, e; *f.* [dryht, driht *a multitude*] *A multitude of people, an assemblage*; pǫpǫli multītūdo, cōmītātus :— *Folcdryht wera bifóran before the assemblage of men*, Exon. 23b; Th. 66, 5; Cri. 1067. *Folcdriht*, Cd. 64; Th. 76, 24; Gen. 1262.

foloe-firen, e; *f.* *A folk-crime, public crime*; pǫpǫli scēlus :— *Wárlogona sint folcefirena hefige the public crimes of the faithless are heavy*, Cd. 109; Th. 145, 23; Gen. 2410.

folce-getrum, es; *n.* *A host of people*; exercitus :— *Mid heora folce-getrume with their band of people*, Cd. 95; Th. 123, 18; Gen. 2046, note. v. *folc-getrum*.

folc-egsa, an; *m.* *Folk-terror*; publicus terror, formīdo :— *Đú towurpe fæsten his for folcegsan pǫswisti munītiōnes ejus in formādīnem*, Ps. Th. 88, 33.

folc-firen *a folk-crime*, v. *folce-firen*.

folc-freá, an; *m.* *Folk's lord, lord of a nation*; pǫpǫli dōmīnus :— *Hie ðæt cúp dydon heora folcfreán they made that known to their nation's lord*, Cd. 89; Th. 111, 7; Gen. 1852.

folc-frig, folc-frý; *adj.* *Folk-free*; liber apud plēbern :— *Beó he syððan folcfrig be he afterwards folk-free*, L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 17. *Se síe folcfrý let him be folk-free*, L. Wih. 8; Th. i. 38, 15. cf. *Grm. RA.* 349.

folc-gefeoht, es; *n.* *Folk-battle, a great battle, pitched battle*; publica pugna, plēnum prælium :— *Đa Sciððie noldon hine gesécan to folcgefeohte the Scythians would not attack him in a pitched battle*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos.

46, 5. Wurdon ix folcgefoht gefohten *nine great battles were fought*, Chr. 871; Erl. 77, 7: 887; Erl. 87, 9. On þrím folcgefohtum *in three pitched battles*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 66, 11. cf. *Icel. fôlk-orrusta*.

folc-gemót, -mót, folces gemót, es; *n.* *A folk-meeting*; pöþuli consessus. The folc-gemót was *a general assembly of the people* of a town, city or shire, and was held annually on the first of May, but it could be convened on extraordinary occasions by ringing the moot-bell, – ‘Cum aliquid vēro inöþinātum, vel dūbium, vel mālum contra, regnum, vel contra cōrōnam dōmīni rēgis, forte in ballivis suis sūbito emersērit, dēbent, stātīm pulsātis campānis quod Anglice vōcant mótbel convōcāre omnes et ūnīversos, quod Anglice dīcunt folcmóte, i. e. vōcātio et congregātio pöþulōrum, et gentium omnium, quia ĩbi omnes convēnīre dēbent. . . Stātūtum est quod dēbent pöþuli omnes, et gentes ūnīversæ singūlis annis, sēmel in anno scīlicet convēnīre, scīlicet in cāpīte kal. Maii,’ Th. Anglo-Saxon Laws, vol. i. 613, note a. The folc-gemót was forbidden to be held on Sundays :— On folcgemóte *at the folk-moot*, L. Alf. pol. 34; Th. i. 82, 12, 13; L. Ath. i. 2; Th. i. 200, 8: iv. 1; Th. i. 220, 23. On folcgemóte [-móte, L.], L. Ath. i. 12; Th. i. 206, 11. On folces gemóte, L. Alf. pol. 22; Th. i. 76, 5. Gif he folcgemót [folces gemót, MS. H.] mid wáepnes bryde aráere *if he disturb the folk-moot by drawing his weapon*, L. Alf. pol. 38; Th. i. 86, 16. Sunnan dæges we forbeódaþ álc folcgemót, búton hit for mycelre neóðþearfe sí *we forbid every Sunday folk-moot, unless it be for great necessity*, L. C. E. 15; Th. i. 368, 16: L. N. P. L. 55; Th. ii. 298, 22. Sunnan dæges freóls healde man georne, and folcgemóta on þam hálgan dæge geswíce man georne *let Sunday’s festival be diligently kept, and folk-moots be carefully abstained from on that holy day*, L. Eth. v. 13; Th. i. 308, 11: vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 12; L. Edg. C. 19; Th. ii. 248, 14. v. folc-mót, folc-land. v. Stubbs’ Const. Hist. folk-moot.

folc-geréfa, an; *m.* *A folk-reeve, a people’s governor*; pöþuli præpösitus :— Folcgeréfa *actionātor*, Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 25; Wrt. Voc. 17, 30.

v. Du Cange, sub voce Actionator.

folc-geriht, es; *n.* *Folk-right*; publicum jus :— Feola syndon folc-gerihtu *there are many folk-rights*, L. R. S. 21; Th. i. 440, 25. v. folc-riht.

folc-gesetness, e; *f.* *A decree or ordinance of the people*; plēbiscītum, Som. Ben. Lye.

folc-gesīþas; *gen.* -gesīþa; *m.* *The nobles of a country*; pāres, nōbīles, gentis cōmites, pōpūlāres :— Syndon deāde folcgesīþas *the nobles of the country are dead*, Cd. 98; Th. 128, 29; Gen. 2134; Bt. Met. Fox 1, 140; Met. 1, 70. Wið ðām nēhstum folcgesīþum *with the nearest rulers of the people*, Cd. 193; Th. 241, 29; Dan. 412.

folc-gestælla, an; *m.* *An adherent, follower*; gentis cōmes :— Cræft folcgestælna *a force of adherents*, Cd. 15; Th. 18, 10; Gen. 271. v. folc-gestealla.

folc-gestealla, -gestælla, an; *m.* *A noble companion*; gentis cōmes, pōpūlāris :— Mid swilcum mæg man fón folcgesteallan *with such, one may obtain adherents*, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 6; Gen. 287.

folc-gestreón, es; *n.* *A public treasure*; pōpūli dīvītīæ :— Ða leóde leng ne woldon Elamitarna aldor swiðan folcgestreónum *those nations would no longer strengthen the Elamites' prince with the public treasures*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 17; Gen. 1981.

folc-getæl, es; *n.* *A number of people*; pōpūli nūmērus :— On folc-getæl fiftig cista *in the number of people [were] fifty bands*, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 9; Exod. 229.

folc-geþrang, es; *n.* *Folk-throng, a crowd*; pōpūli cāterva :— Ðurh ðæt folcgeþrang *through the crowd*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 30.

folc-getrum, folce-getrum, es; *n.* *Folk-host*; exercītus :— Folcgetrume gefaren hæfdon *they had come with a host*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 29; Gen. 1987. DER. getrum.

folc-gewinn, es; *n.* *Folk's war, battle*; bellum :— Wæs monig Gota gelysted folcgewinnes *many a Goth was desirous of battle*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 19; Met. 1, 10.

folcisc; *adj.* *Folkish, common, vulgar, popular*; rusticus, plēbēius :— Gif man folciscne mæsse-preóst mid tíhtlan belecge *if a man charge a secular mass-priest with an accusation*, L. Eth. ix. 21; Th. i. 344, 19; L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 16. Folcisce men *common men*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 23; 35, 6; Fox 168, 24. Ðæt hí folciscra gemóta geswícan *that they abstain from popular meetings*, L. Eth. vi. 44; Th. i. 326, 21.

folc-læsung, e; *f.* *Public lying, slander*; publicum mendācium :— Gif mon folclæsunge gewyrce *si quis publicum mendācium confingat*, L. Alf. pol. 28; Wilk. 41, 19. v. folc-leásung.

folo-lagu, e; *f.* *Folk or public law*; publica lex :— Gif hwá folclage wirde *if any one corrupt the law of the people*, L. N. P. L. 46; Th. ii. 296, 22. Folclaga wyrседon *the laws of the people were corrupted*, Lupi Serm. i. 5; Hick. Thes. ii. 100, 19.

folc-land, -lond, es; *n.* [folc *folk*, land *land*]. **I.** *the land of the folk or people*. It was the property of the community. It might be occupied in common, or possessed in severalty; and, in the latter case, it was probably parcelled out to individuals in the folc-gemót, *q. v.* or court of the district, and the grant sanctioned by the freemen who were there present. While it continued to be folc-land, it could not be alienated in perpetuity; and, therefore, on the expiration of the term for which it had been granted, it reverted to the community, and was again distributed by the same authority. Spelman describes folc-land as 'terra pōpūlāris, quæ jūre commūni possidētur – sine scripto,' Gloss. Folcland. In another place he distinguishes it accurately from bōc-land: 'Prædia Saxōnes duplīci tītūlo possidēbant; vel scripti auctōritāte, quod bōc-land vōcābant, vel pōpūli testīmōnio, quod folc-land dixēre,' Id. Bocland :— Eác we cwædon hwæs se wyrðe wære ðe óðrum ryhtes

wyrnde, áðor oððe on bóc-lande oððe on folc-lande, and ðæt he him geándagode of ðam folc-lande, hwonne he him riht worhte befóran ðam geréfan. Gif he ðonne nán riht næfde ne on bóc-lande ne on folc-lande, ðæt se wære ðe rihtes wyrnde scyldig xxx scillinga wið ðone cyning; and æt óðrum cyrre, eác swá: æt þridan cyrre, cyninges oferhýrnesse, ðæt is cxx scillinga, búton he ár geswíce *also we have ordained of what he were worthy who denied justice to another, either in book-land or in folk-land, and that he should give him a term respecting the folk-land, when he should do him justice before the reeve. But if he had no right either to the book-land or to the folk-land, that he who denied the right should be liable in 30 shillings to the king; and for the second offence, the like: for the third offence, the king's penalty, that is, 120 shillings, unless he previously desist*, L. Ed. 2; Th. i. 160, 10-17. All lands, whether bóc-land or folc-land, were subject to the Trīnōda Necessitas. Under this denomination are comprised three distinct imposts, to which all landed possessions, not excepting those of the church, were subject, viz :— [a] Brycg-bót; *for keeping the bridges, and highways in repair.* [b] Burh-bót *for keeping the burghs, or fortresses, in*