

If a Deed be made dated in a Foreign Kingdom, of Lands within England, yet if Livery and Seisin be made secundum formam chartæ, the Land shall pass, for it passeth by the Livery.

Sect. 367.

En mesme le maner est de feoffment en fee, ou dōe en le taile sur Condition, comt q nul escripture unque fuit fait de ceo. Et sicome est dit de Verdict a large en Assise, &c. En mesme le maner est en brief dentt foudue sur disseisin, & en tous autres actions, ou les Justices voylent prendre le verdict a large y la ou tiel verdict a large est fait, la maner del entry entiere est mis en Issue, &c.

In the same manner it is of a Feoffment in Fee, or a Gift in Tail, upon Condition, although no Writing were ever made of it. And as it is said of a Verdict at large in an Assise, &c. In the same manner it is of a Writ of Entry founded upon a Disseisin, and in all other Actions where the Justices will take the Verdict at large, there where such Verdict at large is made the Manner of the whole Entry is put in the Issue, &c.

AND it is to be observed, that the Court cannot refuse a special Verdict, if it be pertinent to the Matter put in Issue. See the Section next preceding.

Verdict a large.

It is called a Verdict at large, because it findeth the Matter at large, and leaves it to the Judgment of the Court: or it is called a special Verdict, because it findeth the special Matter, &c. So as hereby it ^{10 Co. 118.} appeareth, That a Verdict (as ^{Ante 226. b.} hath been said) is twofold, viz. a Verdict at large, or a special Verdict, (which is all one) whereof Littleton here speaketh; and a general Verdict that is generally found according to the Issue, as if the Issue be Not Guilty, to find the Party Guilty or Not Guilty generally; & sic de cæteris. There is also a Verdict given in open Court, and a privy

Verdict given out of Court, before any of the Judges of the Court, so called, because it ought to be kept secret and privy from each of the Parties, before it be affirmed in Court.

Sect. 368.

Item en tiel case ou le enquest poit dire leur verdict a large, ils voilent pns sur eux le Conusance de la ley sur le matter, ils poient dire leur verdict generalment, come est mis en leur charge, cōe en le case avantdit, ils poient bien dire, que le Lessor ne disseisa pas le Lessee, ils voilent, &c.

ALSO in such Case where the Enquest may give their Verdict at large, if they will take upon them the Knowledge of the Law upon the Matter, they may give their Verdict generally as is put in their Charge, as in the Case aforesaid they may well say, that the Lessor did not disseise the Lessee, if they will, &c.

Although the Jury, if they ^{8 Co. 65. b.} will take upon them (as Littleton here saith) the Knowledge of the Law, may give a general Verdict, yet it is dangerous for them so to do; for if they do mistake the Law, they run into the Danger of an Attaint; therefore to ^{4 Co. 53. b.} find the special Matter is the safest Way, where the Case is doubtful.