

Appendix  
To the  
Three Volumes of Mr Forbes's  
Body of the Law  
of  
Scotland.

A competent Knowledge of the Law of Foreign Countries,  
and the Principles upon which they are grounded, is mightily serviceable in business and in the study of Jurisprudence.

A History of the French Law.

The Inhabitants of Gaul, who sprung from Gomer the Eldest son of Japhet (Mr. Boisson's Book of the Antiquities of Nations) for near 500 Years after the Roman Conquest, were before the Inruption of the Franks into that Country, were wholly Governed by old Roman Laws, which continued to be observed under the Kings of the first and second Race, but mixed with some Barbarian Customs, and the Capitularies of those Kings: All which go under the Name of the Ancient French Law. These Barbarous Customs are still extant in a Volume Intitl'd A Code of the Ancient Laws by Frederic Luchemburgius; containing those of the Visigoths who Possessed Spain and a great part of Aquitain in Gaul; the Laws of the Burgundians reformed by Gundoband one of their last Kings, and from his Name called Gombette; the Salick and Ripuarian Laws peculiar to the Franks; some German Laws, and the Laws of the Lombards. The Capitularies were Laws both Ecclesiastical and Civil, made by those Kings of the first two Races, in General Councils or Assemblies of the People. They had their Name Capitularies, because divided into Chapters or Sections. The Capitularies are distinguished according to their Subject Matters: those relating to Church Affairs, which are very numerous, are called Canon's Extracts from Councils; such as treat of secular, but general Matters, are trusty Laws, and those about particular persons and