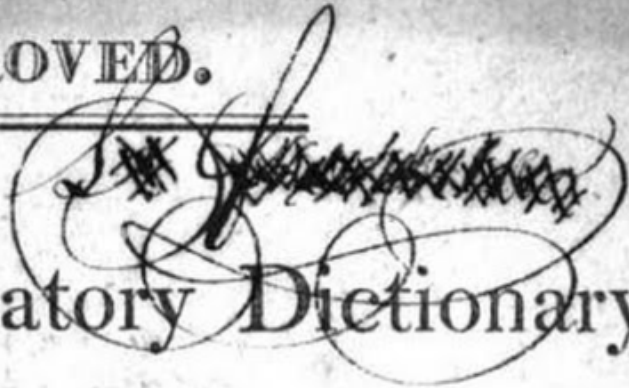


APPENDIX A:
“EMOLUMENT” IN
ENGLISH
LANGUAGE
DICTIONARIES,
1604-1806

SHERIDAN IMPROVED.



A GENERAL

Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS, FOREIGNERS, &c.

ON THE PLAN OF MR. SHERIDAN.

Considerably enlarged by Selections from

ASH,
BAILEY,
BARCLAY,
BUCHANAN,

DYCHE,
ELPHINSTON,
ENTICK,
FRY,

JOHNSON,
JOHNSTON,
KENRICK,
LEMON,

MARRIOT,
MARTIN,
NARES,
PERRY,

RIDER,
SCOT,
and
WALKER,

BY STEPHEN JONES.

“Negligent speech doth not only discredit the person of the speaker, but it discrediteth the opinion of his reason and judgment.”—Ben Jonson.

Stereotype Edition, revised, corrected, and improved throughout.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY AND FOR J. W. H. PAYNE, No. 20, WARWICK-SQUARE, NEWGATE-STREET; FOR J. HARRIS; DARTON, HARVEY,
AND DARTON; C. LAW; B. AND R. CROSBY, AND CO.; J. AND J. CUNDEE; G. COWIE, AND CO.; H. MOZLEY,
GAINSBOROUGH; AND WILSON AND SON, YORK.

Georg. Fresenius 1818

EMB hót, vóte, lóse—hút, pūsh, cūbe—truly, try²—thus, thick. **EMO** 137

Embassage, ém'bas-sédje, }
 Embassy, ém'bas-sý, } s.
 A publick message; any solemn message.

Embattle, ém-bát'tl, v. a.
 To range in order of battle.

Embellish, ém-bél'lsh, v. a.
 To adorn.

Embellishment, ém-bél'lsh-mént,
 s. Ornament.

Embers, ém'búr-z, s. pl. Hot cinders.

Ember-week, ém'búr-wék, s. A
 week in which an Ember-day falls; the
 ember-days at the four seasons are, the
 Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after
 the first Sunday in Lent; the Feast of
 Pentecost; September 14th; December
 15th.

Embezzle, ém-béz'l, v. a.
 To steal privately, to waste.

Embezzlement, ém-béz'l-mént, s.
 Misapplying of a trust.

Emblaze, ém-blá'ze, v. a.
 To blazon, paint.

Emblem, ém'blém, s. Allusive picture
 representing some moral sentiment.

Emblematical, ém-bly-mát'y-kúl,
 a. Allusive.

Emblematically, ém-bly-mát'y-
 kúl-y, ad. Allusively.

Emboss, ém-bás', v. a. To form with
 protuberances; to engrave with relief
 or rising work; to enclose, to include,
 to cover.

Embowel, ém-bou'él, v. a.
 To deprive of the entrails.

Embrace, ém-brá'se, v. a.
 To hold fondly in the arms.

Embrace, ém-brá'se, s. A clasp, a hug.

Embrasure, ém-brá'zhüre, s.
 An aperture in the wall, battlement.

Embrocate, ém-bró-káte, v. a.
 To foment a part diseased.

Embrocation, ém-bró-ká'shùn, s.
 A fomentation.

Embroider, ém-brál'dúr, v. a.
 To decorate with figured work.

Embroiderer, ém-brál'dúr-úr, s.
 One that adorns clothes with needle-
 work.

Embroidery, ém-brál'dúr-y, s.
 Variegated needlework.

Embroid, ém-bráll', v. a. To disturb.

Embryo, ém'bry'ó, }
 Embryon, ém'bry'ón, } s.
 The offspring yet unfinished in the
 womb; any thing unfinished.

Emendation, ém-én-dá'shùn, s.
 Correction.

Emerald, ém'y-rúld, s.
 A green precious stone.

Emerge, é-mérdj'e, v. n.
 To issue, to rise out of.

Emergence, é-mér'djense, }
 Emergency, é-mér'djén-sý, } s.
 A rising out of; any sudden occasion,
 pressing necessity.

Emergent, é-mér'djént, a.
 Sudden, unexpectedly casual.

Emersion, é-mér'shùn, s.
 A re-appearance.

Emery, ém'é-r-y, s. An iron ore.

Emetick, é-mét'lk, a. Provoking
 vomits; s. A vomit.

Emication, ém-y-ká'shùn, s.
 Sparkling.

Emigrate, ém'mý-gráte, v. n.
 To move from place to place.

Emigration, ém-y-grá'shùn, s.
 A change of habitation.

Eminence, ém'y-néense, }
 Eminency, ém'y-nén-sý, } s.
 Loftiness, height; summit, highest
 part; distinction; a title given to car-
 dinals.

Eminent, ém'y-nént, a. High, lofty.

Eminently, ém'y-nént-lý, ad.
 Conspicuously.

Emissary, ém'ls-sá-ry, s.
 A secret agent.

Emission, é-mísh'un, s.
 The act of sending out, vent.

Emit, é-mít', v. a. To let fly, to dart.

Emmet, ém'mít, s.
 An ant, a pismire.

Emmew, ém-mú', v. a.
 To mew or coop up.

Emollient, é-mól'yént, a. Softenit g.

Emollition, ém-mól-lsh'un, s.
 The act of softening.

Emolument, é-mól'ú-mént, s.
 Profit, advantage.

Emotion, é-mó'shùn, s. Disturbance
 of mind, vehemence of passion.

THE
UNION DICTIONARY;
CONTAINING ALL THAT IS TRULY USEFUL IN THE
DICTIONARIES
OF
JOHNSON, SHERIDAN, AND WALKER:
THE ORTHOGRAPHY AND EXPLANATORY MATTER SELECTED FROM
DR. JOHNSON,
THE PRONUNCIATION ADJUSTED ACCORDING TO
MR. WALKER,
WITH THE ADDITION OF
MR. SHERIDAN'S PRONUNCIATION
OF THOSE WORDS
WHEREIN THESE TWO EMINENT ORTHOËPISTS DIFFER.
THE WHOLE DESIGNED TO PRESENT TO THE READER, AT ONE VIEW, THE
ORTHOGRAPHY, EXPLANATION, PRONUNCIATION, AND ACCENTUATION
OF ALL THE PUREST AND MOST APPROVED TERMS IN THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

WITH ABOUT
TWO THOUSAND ADDITIONAL WORDS,
DEDUCED FROM THE BEST MODERN AUTHORITIES.

—
BY THOMAS BROWNE, LL. D.
AUTHOR OF A NEW CLASSICAL DICTIONARY, VIRIDARIUM POETICUM, &c.

—
"Sounds lead to Words, and Words to Knowledge." *St. Basil.*

—
THE FOURTH EDITION,
WITH NUMEROUS ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

—
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COWIE AND CO.; SIMPKIN AND MARSHALL; T. AND J. ALLMAN;
AND WILSON AND SONS, YORK.

1822.

EME

Râte, tkr, cll, cll; b, b; wine, win; s, s; prove, for, pot; ebbe, ebb, fill; sll, mlland; thick, thus.

Emblematic, ém-blém'á-tíst. *s.* a writer or inventor of emblems. *Brown.*

Emblems, ém-blém'á-tíst. *s. pl. in law;* the profits of land sewed. *Blackstone.*

Embolism, ém'ó-bólizm. *s.* intercalation. *Holl.*—The time inserted, intercalatory time.

Embolus, ém'bó-lús. *s.* any thing inserted and acting in another. *Arb.*

Emboss, ém'bós'. *v. a.* to engrave with relief, or rising work. *Dryd.*—To enclose. *Spens.*

Embossment, ém'bós'mént. *s.* just eminence. *Bacon.*—Relief, rising work. *Add.*

Embottle, ém'bót'tl. *v. a.* to include in bottles, to bottle. *Phillips.*

Embowel, ém'bó-wél. *v. a.* to eviscerate, to deprive of the entrails. *Mitt.*

Embower, ém'bó-wér. *v. a.* to cover with a bower or arbour. *Spens.*

Embrace, ém-bráse'. *v. a.* to hold fondly in the arms. *Dryd.*—To seize ardently, to welcome. *Till.*—To comprehend, to enclose. *Denh.*—*v. n.* To join in an embrace. *Shak.*

Embrace, ém-bráse'. *s.* clasp, foud pressure in the arms. *Denham.*—Crush.

Embracement, ém-bráse'mént. *s.* clasp in the arms, hostile hug. *Sidn.*—Comprehension. *Davies.*—Conjugal endearment. *Shak.*

Embracer, ém-brá-sér. *s.* the person embracing.

Embrasure, ém-brá-zúre'. *s.* an aperture in the wall, battlement.

Embracery, ém-brá-súre'. *s.* in law, is an attempt to influence a jury corruptly.

Embrocate, ém'bró-káte. *v. a.* to foment any part diseased. *Wiseman.*

Embrocation, ém-bró-káshén. *s.* the act of rubbing and fomenting any part diseased, the lotion for fomenting. *Wiseman.*

Embroider, ém-bré-dér. *v. a.* to border with ornaments, to decorate with figured work.

Embroiderer, ém-bré-dér-ér. *s.* one that adorns clothes with needlework.

Embroidery, ém-bré-dér-é. *s.* variegated needlework. *Bacon.*—Diversity of colours.

Embroid, ém-bró-dl'. *v. a.* to disturb, to confuse, to distract. *King Charles.*

Embrothel, ém-bróth'él. *v. a.* to enclose in a brothel. *Dante.*

Embryo, ém'bré-ó. } *s.* the offspring in the

Embryon, ém'bré-ón. } womb before it has perfect shape. *Burnet.*—Any thing unfinished.

Emendable, ém'méndá-bl. *a.* capable of emendation, corrigible.

Emendation, ém'méndáshén. *s.* correction, alteration. *Greer.*

Emendator, ém'méndá-tár. *s.* a corrector, an improver.

Emerald, ém'é-ráld. *s.* a green precious stone.

Emerge, ém'mérje'. *v. n.* to rise out of. *Boyle.*—To issue. *Newton.*—To mount from a state of depression. *Pope.*

Emergence, ém'mérjénsé. } *s.* the act of rising

Emergency, ém'mérjén-sé. } out of. *Brown.*—Any sudden occasion. *Glan.*—Exigence.

Emergent, ém'mérjént. *a.* rising out of. *J. Jon.*—Issuing from any thing. *South.*—Unexpectedly casual. *Clar.*

Emeroids, ém'é-ráldz. *s.* painful swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins, piles.

Emersion, ém'mér'shén. *s.* the time when a star, having been obscured by its approach to the sun, appears again. *Brown.*

Emery, ém'é-ré. *s.* an iron ore used in polishing steel. *Hill.*

Emetical, ém'mét'á-kál. } *a.* having the quality

Emetic, ém'mét'ík. } of provoking vomits. *Hale.*

EMP

Emetically, ém'mét'á-kál-lé. *ad.* in such a manner as to provoke to vomit. *Boyle.*

Emication, ém-é-káshén. *s.* sparkling, flying off in small particles. *Brown.*

Emiction, ém'mík'shén. *s.* urine. *Harsney.*

Emigrant, ém'mé-grául. *s.* one that emigrates.

Emigrate, ém'mé-gráte. *v. n.* to remove from one place to another.

Emigration, ém-mé-gráshén. *v.* change of habitation. *Hale.*

Eminence, ém'ménsé. } *s.* loftiness, summit.

Eminency, ém'ménsé-sé. } *Ray.*—Conspicuousness, celebrity. *Still.*—Supreme degree. *Mitt.*—Distinction. *Shak.*—A title given to cardinals.

Eminent, ém'mént. *a.* dignified, exalted. *Dryd.*—Conspicuous, remarkable. *Mitt.*

Eminently, ém'mént-lé. *ad.* conspicuously. *Mitt.*—In a high degree. *Swift.*

Emir, ém'mír. *s.* among the Turks, a title given to those who claim to be of the race of Mahomet. *Mason's Sup.*

Emissary, ém'is-áir-é. *s.* a spy, a secret agent. *Swift.*—One that emits or sends out. *Arb.*

Emission, ém'mísh'én. *s.* the act of sending out, vent. *Evelyn.*

Emit, ém'mít'. *v. a.* to send forth. *Woodw.*—To discharge. *Prior.*

Emmet, ém'mít. *s.* an ant, a pismire. *Sidney.*

Emmew, ém'méw'. *v. a.* to mew or coop up.

Emollient, ém'mól'yént. *a.* softening, suppling.

Emollients, ém'mól'yéntz. *s. pl.* such things as soften and relax the solids. *Quincy.*

Emolliation, ém'mól-lísh'én. *s.* the act of softening. *Bacon.*

Emolument, ém'mól'ó-nément. *s.* profit, advantage.

Emotion, ém'móshén. *s.* disturbance of mind, vehemence of passion. *Dryd.*

Empale, ém-pále'. *v. a.* to fence with a pale. *Dante.*—To enclose. *Clewe.*—To put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright.

Empalement, ém-pále'mént. *s.* the punishment of empaling.—*In Heraldry,* a conjunction of coats of arms.

Empannel, ém-pán'nél. *s.* the writing by the sheriff the names of a jury summoned to appear. *Cowell.*

Empannel, ém-pán'nél. *v. a.* to summon to serve on a jury.

Emparance, ém-párláns. *s.* it signifies a desire or petition in court of a day to pause what is best to do. *Cowell.*

Empassion, ém-pásh'én. *v. a.* to move with passion, to affect strongly. *Mitt.*

Empassionate, ém-pásh'én-áte. *a.* strongly affected. *Mason's Sup.*

Emppeople, ém-pé-pl. *v. a.* to form into a people or community. *Spens.*

Empress, ém-pé-rés. *s.* a woman invested with imperial power. *Davies.*—The wife of an emperor. *Shak.*

Emperor, ém'pér-ér. *s.* a monarch of dignity superior to a king. *Shak.*

Empery, ém'pér-é. *s.* empire, sovereign command. *Shak.*

Emphasis, ém'fí-sís. *s.* a remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence. *Holder.*

Emphatical, ém'fít'ík-ál. } *a.* forcible, strong.

Emphatic, ém'fít'ík. } *Garth.*—Striking the sight. *Boyle.*

Emphatically, ém'fít'ík-ál-lé. *ad.* strongly, forcibly, in a striking manner. *South.*

Empierce, ém-pé-rsé'. *v. a.* to pierce into. *Spens.*

Empire, ém'píre. *s.* imperial power. *Rowe.*—The region over which dominion is extended. *Temple.*—Command.

✓
A

DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE,
GREATLY IMPROVED;

THE PRONUNCIATION ASCERTAINED BY A NEW AND SIMPLE NOTATION.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

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&c. &c.

By G. FULTON AND G. KNIGHT,

AUTHORS OF A PRONOUNCING SPELLING-BOOK, PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY, &c.



MDCCCXXXIII.
STIRLING & KENNEY, EDINBURGH;
WHITTAKER, TREACHER & ARNOT, LONDON.

EMB

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EMP

Emancipation, é-man-çi-pā'shon, *n.* the act of setting free; delivery from slavery
 Emasculate, é-mas'cū-lāte, *v.* to castrate
 Embale, em-bāle', *v.* to enclose; to bind up
 Embalm, em-bām', *v.* to impregnate a body with aromatics, that it may resist putrefaction
 Embar, em-bār', *v.* to shut; to block up
 Embarcation, em-bār-cā'shon, *n.* the act of putting or going on shipboard
 Embargo, em-bār'gō, *n.* a prohibition to sail
 Embark, em-bārk', *v.* to put on shipboard; to go on shipboard
 Embarrass, em-bar'rass, *v.* to perplex
 Embarrassment, em-bar'rass-ment, *n.* perplexity; entanglement
 Embase, em-bāse', *v.* to vitiate; to degrade
 Embassy, em/bas-sāge, } *n.* a public message; any
 Embassy, em/bas-sy, } solemn message
 Embattle, em-bat'tle, *v.* to range in order of battle
 Embellish, em-bel'lish, *v.* to adorn
 Embellishment, em-bel'lish-ment, *n.* ornament
 Embers, em/bēr's, *n. pl.* hot cinders
 Embezzle, em-bez'zle, *v.* to steal privately; to waste
 Embezzlement, em-bez'zle-ment, *n.* the misapplying of what is intrusted to one's care
 Emblaze, em-blāze', *v.* to blazon; to paint
 Emblem, em'blem, *n.* an allusive picture; an occult representation
 Emblematic, em-blé-mat'ic, } *a.* allusive; using
 Emblematical, em-blé-mat'ic-al, } emblems
 Emboss, em-boss', *v.* to form with protuberances; to engrave with relief or rising work; to enclose; to include; to cover
 Embowel, em-bow'el, *v.* to deprive of the entrails
 Embrace, em-brāce', *v.* to hold fondly in the arms—*n.* a clasp; a hug
 Embrasure, em-brā'zhüre, *n.* an aperture in the wall; a battlement
 Embrocate, em'brō-cāte, *v.* to foment a part diseased
 Embrocation, em-brō-cā'shon, *n.* a fomentation
 Embroider, em-brōi'dēr, *v.* to decorate with figured work
 Embroiderer, em-brōi'dēr-ēr, *n.* one that adorns clothes with needlework

Embroidery, em-brōi'dēr-y, *n.* variegated needlework
 Embroil, em-brōil', *v.* to disturb; to distract
 Embryo, em'bry-ō, } *n.* the offspring yet unfinished
 Embryon, em'bry-on, } ed in the womb; any thing unfinished
 Emendation, em-en-dā'shon, *n.* correction
 Emerald, em'ê-rald, *n.* a green precious stone
 Emerge, é-mergé', *v.* to issue; to rise out of
 Emergence, é-mergé'ence, } *n.* the act of rising into
 Emergency, é-mergé'enc-y, } view; any pressing necessity
 Emergent, é-mergé'ent, *a.* sudden; unexpectedly casual; rising into view
 Emersion, é-mer'shon, *n.* a re-appearance
 Emery, em'êr-y, *n.* an iron ore
 Emetic, é-met'ic, *a.* provoking vomits—*n.* a vomit
 Emication, em-i-cā'shon, *n.* a sparkling
 Emigrant, em'i-grant, *n.* one who leaves his own country to settle in another
 Emigrate, em'i-grāte, *v.* to move from place to place
 Emigration, em-i-grā'shon, *n.* a change of habitation
 Eminence, em'i-nence, } *n.* loftiness; height; sum-
 Eminency, em'i-nenc-y, } mit; highest part; distinction; a title given to cardinals
 Eminent, em'i-nent, *a.* high; lofty
 Eminently, em'i-nent-ly, *adv.* conspicuously
 Emissary, em'is-sar-y, *n.* a secret agent
 Emission, é-mish'on, *n.* the act of sending out; vent
 Emit, é-mit', *v.* to let fly; to dart
 Emmet, em'met, *n.* an ant; a pismire
 Emmew, em-mū', *v.* to mew or coop up
 Emollient, é-moll'yent, *a.* softening
 Emolliation, em-ol-lish'on, *n.* the act of softening
 Emolument, é-mol'ú-ment, *n.* profit; advantage
 Emotion, é-mō'shon, *n.* disturbance of mind; vehemence of passion
 Empale, em-pāle', *v.* to fence; to enclose; to put to death by fixing on a stake
 Empanel, em-par'nel, *n.* the schedule of a jury—*v.* to summon to serve on a jury
 Empassion, em-pash'on, *v.* to move with passion
 Emperor, em'per-or, *n.* a monarch of title and dignity superior to a king

A

Compendious Dictionary

OF THE

English Language.

In which FIVE THOUSAND Words are added
to the number found in the BEST ENGLISH COMPENDS ;

The ORTHOGRAPHY is, in some instances, corrected ;

The PRONUNCIATION marked by an Accent or other suitable Direction ;

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BOOK-SELLERS, NEW-HAVEN.

1806.

E M I

[—101—]

E M U

Em'baſſage, Em'baſſy, *n.* a public meſſage or truſt
 Embattle, *v. t.* to ſet or range in order of battle
 Embay, *v. t.* to incloſe in a bay, waſh, bathe
 Embel'liſh, *v. t.* to adorn, trim, beautify, ſet off
 Embel'liſhment, *n.* ornament, decoration, grace
 Embers, *n. pl.* hot cinders, aſhes not yet dead
 Embez'zle, *v. t.* to defraud by appropriating to
one's own uſe, what is entrusted to one's care,
 Embez'zlement, *n.* fraud by uſing another's prop-
 erty for one's own benefit
 Emblazon, *v. t.* to blazon, adorn, paint, deſcribe
 Emblem, *n.* a moral device, representation, token
 Emblem, *v. t.* to repreſent or deſcribe alluſively
 Emblematical, *a.* uſing emblems; alluſive
 Emblematically, *ad.* alluſively, with alluſion
 Emblematiſt, *n.* a writer or inventor of emblems
 Embellishments, *n. pl.* the produce from ſown land
 Embolism, *n.* an intercalation, a time inſerted
 Emboss', *v. t.* to adorn with riſing work, to incloſe
 Embossing, *n.* the art of making figures in relievo
 Embossment, *n.* relief, riſing work, a ſculpture
 Embottle, *v. t.* to include in bottles, to bottle up
 Embowel, *v. t.* to take out the entrails, to gut
 Embrace, *v. t.* to ſqueeze, take, compriſe
 Embrace, Embracement, *n.* a clasp, hug, crush
 Embracery, *n.* an attempt to influence a jury cor-
 ruptly (a jury)
 Embracing, *n.* the crime of attempting to corrupt
 Embrasure, *n.* a battlement, an opening in a wall
 Embrocate, *v. t.* to foment or rub a part diſeaſed
 Embrocation, *n.* fomentation, rubbing, lotion
 Embroider, *v. t.* to adorn with figure-work
 Embroiderer, *n.* a perſon who works embroidery
 Embroidery, *n.* a ſort of variegated needlework
 Embroil, *v. t.* to diſturb, conſult, involve, broil
 Embroil', *v. t.* to ſhut in a broil, *ob.*
 Embruted, *a.* reduced to brutality, very depraved
 Embryo, Embryon, *n.* the rudiments of an ani-
 mal or plant, before the parts are diſtinctly
 formed, the beginning
 Embryon, *a.* pertaining to firſt rudiments
 Emendation, *n.* a correction, alteration, change
 Emerald, *n.* a gem, a kind of green precious ſtone
 Emerge, *v. i.* to iſſue, to riſe out of, from or up
 Emergency, *n.* a riſing out of, preſſing neceſſity
 Emergent, *a.* coming out or into ſight, ſudden
 Em'erods, *n.* the piles
 Em'erſion, *n.* the act of riſing out of water, a riſe
 Em'ertis, *n.* plain India muſlins, thin and of infe-
 rior quality, about 7 8chs in width
 Em'ery, *n.* a kind of iron ore, a glazier's diamond
 Emetic, *a.* that provokes vomiting; *n.* a vomit.
 Emication, *n.* the act of ſparkling or glittering
 Emiction, *n.* urine, the making of urine away
 En'igrant, *a.* going from place to place, moving
 Emigrant, *n.* a perſon who quits his own country
 to reſide in another
 Emigrate, *v. i.* to remove from place to place
 Emigration, *n.* a change of habitation or place

Em'ineſſe, *n.* height, honor, top, a cardinal's title
 Em'inent, *a.* high, lofty, remarkable, celebrated
 Em'inently, *ad.* conſpicuouſly, in a high degree
 Em'ir, *n.* a Turkiſh prince, Vizer or Baſhaw
 Em'iſſary, *n.* a ſecret agent, agent, ſpy, ſcout
 Emiſſion, *n.* a throwing out, a vent, a ſhooting
 Emit', *v.* to dart, let fly, ſend out, iſſue out, diſ-
 Em'met, *n.* a kind of inſect, ant, piſtſire (charge
 Emmew, *v. t.* to mew, ſhut or coop up, *ob.*
 Emmove, *v. t.* to move, ſtir or rouſe up, *ob.*
 Emolles'cence, *n.* ſoftneſs, or the loweſt degree of
 ſuſibility in bodies
 Emollient, *a.* ſoftening, ſuppling, moiſtening
 Emollient, *n.* a medicine which ſoſtens
 Emolli'tion, *n.* the act of ſoftening or relaxing
 Emolument, *n.* profit, gain, advantage, benefit
 Emolumental, *a.* uſeful, producing emolument
 Emotion, *n.* a ſudden motion, diſturbance of mind
 Empale, *v. t.* to incloſe, fortify, fence in, put on a
 ſtake (flower
 Empalement, *n.* a fixing on a ſtake, the calyx of a
 Emp'ople, *v.* to form into a community, *ob.*
 Em'peror, *n.* a monarch, a title ſuperior to king
 Em'phaſis, *n.* a remarkable ſtreſs laid on a word
 Em'phaſize, *v. t.* to pronounce with a ſtreſs of voice
 Emphatical, *a.* ſtrong, forcible, ſtriking, eager
 Emphatically, *ad.* ſtrongly, forcibly, ſtrikingly
 Emphyſematous, *a.* bloated, ſwelled, puffed up
 Em'pire, [Em'pery,] *n.* imperial power, command
 Em'piric, *n.* a pretended phyſician, a quack (rule
 Em'pirical, *a.* experimental, practiced by rote
 Em'pirically, *ad.* experimentally, pretendedly
 Em'piriſm, *n.* the practice or profeſſion of quacks
 Em'plaſter, *v. t.* to cover with a plaſter
 Emplatic, *a.* viſcous, glutinous, clammy, tough
 Employ', *v. t.* to keep at work, exerciſe, ſic, ſpent
 Employ', Employment, *n.* buſineſs, a public office
 Employ'able, *a.* fit to be employed or uſed
 Employer, *n.* one who employs or ſets to work
 Empoiſon, *v. t.* to poiſon, to deſtroy by poiſon
 Empoiſoner, *n.* one who poiſons another perſon
 Emporium, *n.* a ſeat of merchandiſe, a mart
 Empoweriſh, *ſee* Impoveriſh
 Empower, *v. t.* to authorize, to enable (dignity
 Em'preſor Em'preſſe, *n.* a woman having immor-
 Em'preſſe, *n.* an attempt of danger, enterpriſe, *ob.*
 Em'ptier, *n.* one who empties, one who makes void
 Em'ptineſs, *n.* a void ſpace, vanity, ignorance
 Em'ption, *n.* the act of buying, a purchaſe
 Em'pty, *a.* void, unfurniſhed, ignorant, fooliſh
 Em'pty, *v. t.* to exhaust, make void, deprive
 Empur'ple, *v. t.* to make or dye of a purple color
 Empuz'zle, *v. t.* to puzzle, perplex, confound, *ob.*
 Empyreal, *a.* refined, beyond aerial, heavenly
 Empyrean, *n.* the higheſt heaven
 Empyreum, *n.* the very higheſt heaven or region
 Empyreumatical, *a.* reſembling burnt ſubſtances
 Empyriſis, *n.* a general fire, a conflagration
 Em'u, *n.* a very large bird of S. America, ſix feet

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APPENDIX B:
“EMOLUMENT”
IN LEGAL
DICTIONARIES,
1523-1792

Table 2: Definitions of “Emolument” in Legal Dictionaries, 1523-1792

	Author	Title	1st ed.	Image	Definition
1	Rastell, John/William	<i>Exposiciones terminorum legum anglorum (Les Termes de la Lay)</i>	1523	1st ed. 1523	no definition
2	Cowell, John	<i>The Interpreter</i>	1607	1st ed. 1607	no definition
3	Leigh, Edward	<i>A Philologicall Commentary</i>	1652	2d ed. 1658	no definition
4	Sheppard, William	<i>An Epitome of All the Common & Statute Laws of This Nation Now in Force</i>	1656	1st ed. 1656	no definition
5	Spelman, Henry	<i>Glossarium archaiologicum</i>	1664	1st ed. 1664	no definition
6	Blount, Thomas	<i>Nomo-Lexicon</i>	1670	2d ed. 1691	no definition
7	Jacob, Giles	<i>A New Law Dictionary</i>	1729	1st ed. 1729	no definition
8	Cunningham, Timothy	<i>A New and Complete Law-Dictionary</i>	1764	1st ed. 1764	no definition
9	Kelham, Robert	<i>A Dictionary of the Norman</i>	1779	1st ed. 1779	no definition
10	Burn, Richard	<i>A New Law Dictionary</i>	1792	1st ed. 1792	no definition

Table 3: Other Uses of “Emolument” in Legal Dictionaries, 1523-1792

Author	Title	1st ed.	Image	Other Uses of Emolument
Blount, Thomas	<i>Nomo-Lexicon</i>	1670	2d ed. 1691	used to define "Maritima Angliae"
Jacob, Giles	<i>A New Law Dictionary</i>	1729	1st ed. 1729	used to define "Maritima Angliae" used in a sample form for the release and conveyance of lands
Cunningham, Timothy	<i>A New and Complete Law-Dictionary</i>	1764	1st ed. 1764	used to define "Apportum" used to define “Maritima Angliae”
Burn, Richard	<i>A New Law Dictionary</i>	1792	1st ed. 1792	used to explain “Isle of Man”

Transcripts of Legal Dictionary Definitions and Other Uses, 1523-1792

- 1) THOMAS BLOUNT, NOMO-LEXICON (2d ed. 1691).

Maritima Angliae, the **Emolument** arising to the King from the see, with Sheriffs anciently collected, but was afterwards granted to the Admiral. *Pat. 8. Hen. 3. In. 4.* Richardus Lucy *dicitur babere* Maritimam Angliae.

- 2) GILES JACOB, A NEW LAW DICTIONARY (1st ed. 1729).

Maritima Angliae, The Profit and **Emolument** arising to the King from the Sea, which anciently was collected by Sheriffs; but it was afterwards granted to the Lord Admiral. Richardus Lucy, *dicitur babere* Maritimam Angliae. *Pat. 8. H. 3. M. 4.*

[Sample conveyance stock language]

This indenture made, &c. Between A.B. of, & c. of one Part, and CD. Of, & c. of the other Part, Witnesseth, that the said A.B. for and in Consideration of the Sum of Five hundred Pounds of lawful Money of Great Britain, so him in hand paid by the said C.D. the Receipt whereof the said A.B. doth hereby confess and acknowledge, and for other good Causes and Considerations him therento moving, be the said A.B. hath granted, bargained and sold, aliened, released and confirmed, and by these Present doth fully, freely, and absolutely grant, bargain and sell, alien, release and confirm unto said C.D. (in his actual possession now being, by Virtue of a Bargain and Sale to him theretof made for one Year, by Indenture hearing Date the next before the Day of the Date of these Presents, and by the Force of the Statute for transferring of Uses into Possession) and to his Heirs and Affirm, for ever, All that Message or Tenement, & c. with the Rights, Members, and Appurtenances thereof situate, lying and being in, &c. And all Houses, Edifices, Buildings, Gardens, Orchards, Lands, Meadows, Commons, Pastures, Feedings, Trees, Woods, Underwoods, Ways, Paths, Waters, Easements, Profits, Commodities, Advantages, **Emoluments**, and Hereditaments whatsoever to be said Message or Tenement belonging, or in any way appertaining ...

- 3) TIMOTHY CUNNINGHAM, A NEW AND COMPLETE LAW-DICTIONARY (1st ed. 1764).

Apportum, Seems to be deduced from the French *apport*, and signifies the revenue, gain, or profit, which a thing brings in to its owner. It is also used for an augmentation given to any abbot, for his better support out of the profits of a manor—*ita quod proficua manerii predicti apporti qualibet anno prefato A. in subventinum sustentationis sine solverantor. Ann. 22 Ed. 2. N. 72. Line.* The word was commonly used for a corrody or pension:--Nicolaus Gwun *prior de Andover, debt xx macron de quodam apporto, ad capitalem dominum ejusdem prioris in partibus transmorinis,*

in tempore paci debito. Ex register Evidentiarum Colleg. Wickham. Juxta Winton. MS.—Rex Edwardus 3. Restituit terras prioratum aliengigenarum salve nobis apporto, quod prasectus procurator alicai domain superiori salvere tenetur. Cianf. 14. Ed. 3. The word misht at fist signify any profit or **emolument** *apported* or brought to another; and therefore *Du Fresene* observes in which the Customary of *Rhemes*, *apport* was the portion which the wife brought to the husband.

Maritima Angliae, The **emolument** arising to the King from the sea, which sheriffs anciently collected; but was afterwards granted to the admiral. *Pat. 8. Hen. 2. M. 4.* Richardus de Lucy *dicitur babere* *maritimam Angliae*.

4) RICHARD BURN, A NEW LAW DICTIONARY (1st ed. 1792)

Isle of Man, is a distinct territory from *England*, and is not governed by our laws; neither doth any act of parliament extend to it, unless it be particularly named therein. It was formerly a subordinate feudatory kingdom, subject to the kings of *Norway*; then to the kings of *England*; afterwards to the kings of *Scotland*; and then again to the crown of *England*; and was finally granted, by the king *James* the first, to *William Stanley* earl of *Derby*, and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to his heirs general; which grant was confirmed by an act of parliament, with a restraint of the power of alienation by the said earl and his issue male. On the death of *James* ear of *Derby* in the year 1735, the male line of earl *William* failing, the duke of *Athol* succeeded to the island, as heir general by a female branch. In the mean time, though the title of king had long been disused, the earls of *Derby*, as lords of *Man*, had maintained a sort of royal authority therein; which being found inconvenient for the purposes of public justice, and for the revenue, (it affording a commodious asylum for debtors, outlaws, and smugglers,) authority was given to the treasure, by statute 12 *G.c.*28. to purchase the interest of the then proprietors for the use of the crown; which purchase was at length completed in the year 1765, and confirmed by the statutes 5 *G.3.c.*26 & 39. whereby the whole island, and all its dependencies, (except the landed property of the *Athol* family, their manerial rights and **emoluments**, and the patronage of the bishopric and other ecclesiastical benefices,) are unalienably vested in the crown, and subjected to the regulations of the British excise and customs. 1 *Black. 105.*

typosans holo

Expositiones terminorum legum angloꝝ. Et natura breuiū cū diuersis casibus regulis & fundamentis legum tam de libris Magistri Littletoni quam de aliis legum libris collectis & breuiter compilatis p̄ Iu- uenibz valde necessariis.

The explications of the termys of þ law of england & the nature of the wyttys wyth dyuers rulyes and p̄ncyples of þ law as well out of þ bokys of master lytelton as of other bokys of the law gathered & breuely coplyd for yong men very necessary.

A		
A biuracion	Audita querela	Contra formam fe-
A batement	Auerment	ofamenti
Abbe	Auowze.	Cōtra formam colas-
Abbregement	Ayon	tonis
Accessory	Appropriacion	Colynage
Accempt	Aduowson	Couenant
Acciōs reals & psonis	B	Cui in bita
Adiction	C arr	Cui ante deuozetū
Administratoꝝ	Battel	D
Admesuremēt þ dober	Bastardy	Daren p̄sente ment.
Admesuremēt de pastur	Burglary	Deuyle.
Age payet	C	Denyssyn
Ad quod dampnum	C hamperty	Decies tantum
Adiournement	Charge	Depter
Amendment	Cessante	Det
Ayd	Cercioꝝare	Diem clausit extres-
Ayd de roy	Chymyn	imum
Ayle	Cōtinuall clayme	Dyl claymer.
Arest	Conuans de ple	Dissciōꝝ & disseise
Annuite	Conspyracy	Dilcontynuaunce
Affers	Colucyon	Dylceyt
Affyle	Comen	Demaūdit & pleit
Attornement	Conterple	Defessendāt & tenāt
Attaynt	Consultacyon	Dyltres.
Auacion de mesne	Contract	

donqz se disseise ou son l'eyre auera
b' deute sur disseisyn in le p. a cui et
se brief dicit i qd id non het ingressu nisi
p. B. cui L. illud ei dimisit q' de iuste
qz. Et nota q' null' brief d'etre in le p. a
cui ferra mayntenable lo null' mes
lou il q' e tenat soit tenuz p. purchase
ou p. disseit mes si l'istmarie ou disseit
sopnt denenuz hors des degrez sur q'
nul' brief puit ee fait in le p. ne i le p.
a cui d'oz ferra fait in le post a le brief
d'ira in qd a non het ingressu nisi post
disseisiam quam B. inde iustici et
sine iudicio fecit p. fact. n. vel in pa
me. n. cui heres ipse est.

than the dysseise o: hys heyre shall haue a
writ of entre sur disseisyn in the p. a cui and
the writ shall ley in qd id a non het ingressu
nisi p. B. cui L. illud ei dimisit qui inde in
iuste ar. And note well that no' writ of en-
tre in p. a cui shall be mayntenable agaynst
non but where he that is tennante be in by
purchase o: dyscent / but yf the alpenacion
o: dyscent be come out of the degrez by p.
whych no writ may be made in the p. no: in
the p. a cui than yf shall be made in the post /
and the writ shall ley in qd a non habet in-
gressum nisi post disseisiam quam B. inde
iustice et sine iudicio fecit p. fact. n. vel in
pame n. cuius heres ipse est.

Execem' t' de gard Bide de ceo
apies in le title de gard.

Execment de garde loke therfoze afters
in the tytle of Garde.

Legit est Bne de iudiciali a gisf
lou home ad recouer det ou damagis
in le court le roy sil suppose q' les l'as
tant ne soit sufficient d'oz il auet cest
de al. Dic. a deliuer a luy tous cez l'ez
a giseaup ecept les bossas a affres
de carue a auet le moyt de sa tert q'
ferra a luy deliuer p. resonable ex'it
q' il tiendra tanqz le some soit leuep
des l'uz a p. factis

Legit is a writ iudyciall and yt l'veth
wher a ma hath recouer id in p. kyngs court
det o: damagys yf he suppose p. goodys
of p. ether be not sufficient thā he shall haue
thys writ to the l'hyrff to deliuer to hym al
hys goodys a rattells ecept ozen a iplenet
of hys cart / a also the half of hys lād whych
shall be to hym deliuered by resonable ex'it
that he shall hold yf tyll the some be leuep
of the l'eyd illuzs and p. factis.

Errour est Bn de a gisf l'oz faup
iugemēt d' don in la comē bank ou de
uat iustice in assise ou denat iustice d'
opet a terminer ou deuat la maye

Errour is a wyte a it l'veth where a false
iugement is gyuen in p. comen place o: be-
foze the iustice in assise o: befoze the iustice
of opet determyner o: befoze the Maye

ou Banco de sonders ou in ane court
de record pur sapie Vener le record et
pres deuaill les iustice de bank le roy
a la si enour soit troue il serit reuerse
mez si faup iugemēt soit don in bank
le roy d'oz se ferra reuerse p. phamēt
Auy si faup iugemēt soit don i court
que nest de record come in comte hūz
died ou court baron d'oz se ferra aue
ra briefe de faup iugement put fayre
le record Vener deuaill iustice de comi
bank. Auy si enour soit troue in les
deuex il ferra reuerse p. le chancellor
a tresorer / Et patet p. statutum. L. iii.
anno. pp. xl. L. xii.

and p. l'hyrffs of london / o: in other court
of record fo: to make the record and proces
to come befoze the iustice of p. kyngs bench
and yf ther errour be found yf shall be reuer
sed / but yf a fals iugement be gyuen in the
kyngs bench than it shall be reuerted by p.
plyament also yf a fals iugemēt be gyuen
in court that ys not of record as in townte
hundred o: court baron then the parte shall
haue a writ of fals iugement fo: to make p.
record to come befoze p. iustice of the comē
place / Also yf errour be found in the elche-
quer it shall be redressed by the chancellour
a tresorer as yt appereth by p. statute of ed-
ward the. iii. anno. xxxi. L. xii.

Ellon est l'ou Bn action est post
a le pleyntif ou defendaut ne poit de
appere action in court pur Bn de. B.
causys d' sours eppres d'oz il serit
essoy de sauer s' de fault Bnde nota
q' sont. B. maners de esson. a. esson d'
ouiller le mere a ceo est p. xl. iours. Le
ii. esson de tert s' a a ceo serit pur Bn
an a Bne iour / a cez deu p. serit gest
all' comensent de p. de dicitur. Le
tiers esson e de male Vener a ceo serit
all' comen iours come l'acion require
a cest apperit le comen esson a quaut
a comen est esson ferra Bide les l'as
tuz a le huer de adreymēt d' statutes
lou il est ben declare. Auy se. iii. esson
est de malo iecti et ceo est solement in
Briefe de dropt et sur ceo offera l'erefe
fors dell' chancery direct all' Banco
que il maund. iii. apualers all' ces
maunt de Doper le tenant et sil serit

Ellon ys wher an accyon ys brought a p.
playn yf o: defendaut may not well ap-
pere at the day in court fo: one of the. b.
causys vnder exp'essyd then he shall esson
nyd to laue hys default / wheruppon note
well that there be. b. maner of ellones / that
ys to lay / Ellon de ouster le mere and p. ys
by xl. days / the second ellon ys de terra l'as
ta a that shall be by a p. et a day / and these
twayne shall be leyd in the begynnyng of p.
ple de dicitur / the. iii. ellon is de male bene
and that shall be at comen days as the accio
requyryth / a thys ys callyd the comen ellon
a wher a how this ellon shall be loke p. statut
a the boke of byegimēt of statutys wher il
is well declaryd / also p. iii. ellon ys de malo
lecti a p. is only i a writ of cyght a theruppon
ther shall a writ go out of p. chancery direct
to the l'hyrff p. he shall send. iii. knyghtys
to the tenant to se the tennante a yf he be

De

THE INTERPRETER:

OR

BOOKE CONTAINING
the Signification of Words:

*Wherein is set foorth the true meaning of all, or
the most part of such Words and Termes, as are mentioned in
the Lawe Writers, or Statutes of this victorious and re-
nowned Kingdome, requiring any Exposition
or Interpretation.*

A Worke not onely profitable, but necessary for such as desire
throughly to be instructed in the knowledge of our
Lawes, Statutes, or other Antiquities.

Collected by IOHN COWELL Doctor, and the Kings
Maiesties Professour of the Ciuill Law in the
Vniuersitie of Cambridge.

In Legum obscuritate captio.



E L

gestion made, that the Clerke formerly assigned, is gone to dwell in another place, or hath hinderance to let him from following that businesse, or hath not land sufficient to answer his transgression, if he should deale amisse, &c. *Fitzb. nat. br. fol. 164.*

Elegit, is a writ Iudiciall, and lyeth for him, that hath recouered debt or dammages in the kings court, against one not able in his goods to satisfie: and directed to the *Shyreene*, commaunding him that he make deliery of halfe the parties lands or tenements, and all his goods, oxen and beasts for the plough excepted. *Old nat. br. fol. 152. Register original fol. 299. & 301.* and the Table of the Register Iudiciall, which expresseth diuers vses of this writ. The author of the new terms of law saith, that this writ should be siewed within the yeare, whom read at large for the vse of the same.

Elk, a kinde of ewe to make bowes of. *anno 33. H 8. cap. 9.*

Empanel (*Impanellare, Ponere in assisis & Iuratis*) commeth of the french (*Panne. 1. pellis*) or of (*Panneau*) which signifieth some time as much as a pane with vs, as a pane of glasse, or of a windowe. It signifieth the wrighting or entring the names of a Iury into a parchment schedule or

E M

Rolle or paper, by the *Shyreene*, which he hath sommoned to appeare for the perfourmance of such publique seruice, as Iuries are employed in. See *Panell*.

Emparlance, commeth of the french (*Parler*) and signifieth in our common lawe, a desire or petition in court of a day to pause, what is best to doe. The ciuilians call it (*petitionem induciarū*) *Kitchin fol. 200.* interpreteth it in these words: If he imparle or pray continuance. For praying continuance is spoken *interpretatiue* in that place, as I take it. The same author maketh mention of *Emparlance* generall. *fol. 201.* and *Emparlance* speciall *fol. 200.* *Emparlance* generall seemeth to be that which is made onely in one word, and in generall terms. *Emparlance* speciall, where the party requireth a day to deliberate, adding also these words: *saluis omnibus aduantijs tam ad iurisdictionem Curie quam ad breue & narrationem*, or such like: *Britton* vseth it for the conference of a Iury vpon the cause committed vnto them. *ca. 53.* See *Imparlance*.

Emprouement, See *Improuement*.

Encheson. A. 50. Ed. 3. ca. 3. is a french word, signifying as much as occasion, cause, or reason wherefore any thing is done. See *Skene de verbo. significa: verbo Encheson.*

Bb 2

En-

A Philologicall
COMMENTARY:

OR,
An Illustration of the most
Obvious and Useful words in the

L A W V.

With their Distinctions
and divers Acceptations, as they are

found as well in Reports Antient and
Modern, as in Records, and Memorials

never Printed: Usefull for all Young
Students of the Law.

Thomas Arist. 3. Metaph. Cap 4.

Leigh
Τὸ γὰρ μὴ ἔν τι σημαίνειν ἕδ' ἐν σημαίνειν ὄντι.

The second Edition Reviewed and Inlarged.

By *Edward Leigh* Gentleman, some-
times of the *Middle Temple*.

L O N D O N,

Printed by *A. M.* for *Charles Adams*, and are to be sold
at his Shop at the Sign of the Talbot near *S^t*
Dunstons Church in *Fleetstreet*. 1658.

unto you 20 s. or a robe at the feast of Easter, after the feast you may bring an Action of Debt, for the one or the other.

If a Wife be indowed *ex assensu patris*, and the Husband dieth, the Wife hath election either to have her dower at the Common Law, or *ex assensu patris*, if she bring a Writ of Dower at the Common Law and count, albeit she recover not, yet shall she never after claim her dower *ex assensu*, &c.

Dyer fol. 18.1c.4. A covenanteth to pay B a pound of Pepper or Saffron before Whitsunide, which of them he will pay, but if he payes it not before the same feast, then afterwards it is at the election of B to have his action for which he pleateth, either of the Pepper, or of the Saffron.

21H.7.19. So if a man giveth to another his Horse or Cow, the Donee may take the one or the other at his election, but if it was that he will give it in the future tense, there the Donee cannot take the one nor the other, for then the Election is in the Donor.

Cook l. 5. Rep. fol. 59. If a Justice of Peace directeth his Warrant to a Constable, to bring the party apprehended before him or another Justice, it is in the Election of the Constable to go to what Justice he pleateth.

ELEGIT.

Cowel Instit. Elegit, est nomen Brevis, sic dictum ab hoc verbo (Elegit) in eodem comprehenso.

EMPARLANCE.

Cowels Interpreter. Emparlance, cometh of the French word (*parler*) and signifieth a desire or petition in Court, of a day to pause what is best to do.

ENDICT.

ENDICTMENT.

Endictment, signifieth in Law an accusation *Some de-* found by an enquest, of twelve or more upon their *rive it from* oath, and the accusation is called *endictamentum*, the word and as the appeal is ever at the suit of the party, so *ἐνδίκτυμα* the endictment is alwaies at the suit of the King, to accuse, and his Declaration.

To make a good endictment it is necessary to put *If it be un-* in the day, year, and place, when and where the fe- *certain, it is* lony is done. *not good.*

It ought to be certain also in the matter, as ap- *Stamford* pears. *P. 8. E. 4 f. 3.* where a Bailiff was endicted, *pl. of Cr. l. 2. c. 30.* because he took one for suspicion of felony, and after *eum felonie, & voluntarie ad largum ire per-* missit, and did not shew in certain for what suspicion of felony, so when one is endicted that he made an hundred shillings of Alchymy *ad instar pecunie Domini Regis*, and alledged not what money it was, groats or pennies: but in case a man be slain, and he is so mangled in the visage that one cannot know him, but the party which killed him is well known, there is no reason he should escape punishment, therefore although no ap- *Stam. ubi supra.* peal lie against him in this case, yet an Endictment lies, and he shall be endicted, *quod interfecit quondam ignotum*, the same Law is if one be endicted that he stole the goods *cujusdam ignoti*, or *bona cujusdam persone*, the reason is, because the Endictment is not his which was the owner of the goods, but is the suit of the King, which is to have the goods, if none claim them.

An Endictment ought to expresse in certain, as well in what part the mortall wound is, as the profundity and latitude of it, and therefore it was moved that such an Endictment, *quod unam*

G 3

plagam

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With an Alphabetical T A B L E.

By W I L L I A M S H E P P A R D, Esq;

Published by His Highnesss Special Command.

L O N D O N,

Printed for *W. Lee, D. Pakeman, F. Wright, H. Twyford, G. Bedell,*
The. Brewster, Ed. Dod, and F. Place. 1656.

And when the thing granted, is of a thing Annual, and to have continuance, there the Election doth remain to the Grantor, when the Law doth give him the Election, as well after the day as before; as when one grants the Annuity of twenty shillings, or a Robe at *Easter*, but when it is to be performed *unicâ vice* onely, *contra*: And therefore if one contract with me to pay me twenty shillings, or a Robe at *Easter*, if he fail, I may sue for either.

5. What Act shall amount to an Election, and be good and binding, or not. *Services. Dower.*

If an Election be given to divers persons, and one of them make a choice; this shall binde all the rest, though they agree not to it, *Co. 2. 36. Co. super Littl. 146.*

If two be Joyntenants of a Manor, and a Wardship happen, and one of them seize the Ward; this will binde the other, and he cannot after wave him, and demand his *Services*, *Co. 2. 63.*

If a Rent-charge be granted to a man and his heirs, and the wife of the Grantee brings a Writ of Dower against the Heir, and the Heir to prevent the wife of Dower, claims it to be an Annuity, and not a Rent-charge; this is no good Election, and therefore she shall recover her Dower; and after this Endowment, the Heir cannot have Annuity for the two parts, for he must have all as a Rent-charge, *Co. super Littl. 444.*

6. By what means an Election may be gone, or not.

If two things pass by one Gift or Grant, altogether uncertain at the first, and the Feoffee or Donee die before Election; this Election is gone, and the Grant void: As in the case of the Feoffment of one of two Acres, and of the Wood, and the gift of one of his horses, *Co. 2. 36, 37. Dyer 281.*

If one have an Election to pay one of two things at a day, and he do not pay it at the day, then his Election is gone to the other, as in the case above, *Rehn. 78. Dennis case, Trin. 8 Jac. B.R.* And if after the Election given to the Grantee, he brings a Writ of Annuities for one onely, and have Judgment for that one; his Election is gone, and he can never demand the other, *Co. 2. 36, 37.*

If one enfeoff another of two Acres, to have the one for life, and the other in tail, and before Election the Feoffee make a Feoffment of both: Now his Election is gone, and the Feoffor may enter upon which he will for Forfeiture, *Co. 2. 37.*

If one grant a Rent-charge, and after the Grantee distrain and avow for it in a Court of Record, or bring an Annuity, and have a Judgment in it; in these cases his Election is gone: So if the Grantee of the Rent, before Election, purchase the Land, or rekeale all Annuities, it seems his Election is gone, *Dyer 344. 140.* But in cases where the Gift or Grant is of one thing; but by several Titles, or in a divers manner: As in the case of Lease that hath words of Bargain and Demise also; or of a Grant of a Rent; the alteration of the estate of him in Reversion, or the death of either of the parties will not determine the Election: And if in the first case the Lessee enter generally, and do not declare how he will take it; this is no Determination of his Election, *Co. 3. 37.*

If a Term be given to the Executor, and he enter generally, and do not declare how, whether as Legatory, or as Executor; this is no Determination of his Election, but he may afterwards make his Election well enough, *Co. 2. 37.*

Ann.

If a Lessee for years be of Land, determinable upon the death of *J. S.* and he grant a Rent-charge out of his Land, and before the Election of the Grantee how to take this Rent *J. S.* die; so that now the Land cannot be charged; yet the Grantee his Election is not so gone, but he may charge the Grantor in an Annuity, *Co. 2. 36.*

If one give to a man two Acres of Land, to have one in Tail, and the other in Fee, and he make a Feoffment of both; in this case the Election is not gone, to the Heir in Tail; for he may bring a Forfeidon for either, *Co. 2. 36.*

If an Issue in Tail make a voidable Lease and die, and the Guardian of his Heir avoid him (as he may) yet, this notwithstanding, the Election of the Heir at his full age remaineth, *Co. 7. 7.*

If one grant a Rent-charge in Fee, without the words *pro se & heredibus suis*, and the Grantee bring a Writ of an Annuity against the Heir, and after discontinue his Suit, yet he hath the same Election he had, and may distrain the Land, *Dyer 344.*

If

If a Grantee be in the dis-junctive of two Annual things, and things of continuance; if the Election belong to the Grantor, and he fail of the day, his Election is not gone; otherwise it is of things that are to be performed *unicâ vice* onely: As if one grant by Copy, twenty Trees growing upon Black-acre, or White-acre to be cut down yearly by himself, and delivered to the Grantee such a day, and the Grantor fail at the day, yet his Election is not gone, *Co. of Copihold. 120.*

In most of all these cases before, when once a man hath made his Election, it is peremptory to him, and shall never after wave it, and chuse again: So also after a Judgment for Debt or Damages, where a man hath an Election what execution to take; if he have taken Execution by Elegit, it seems he cannot afterwards take any other remedy for recovery of his Debt or Damages upon the Judgment, *Dyer 229. 60.*

7. Where an Election is peremptory, or not.

Where a Lord by Custom may seize a Herriot, the best Beast, and he chuseth one of the worst; he is bound by this, and he shall not chuse again. See more for this in *Contracts, 16 H. 7. 4.*

But where a man hath the Election of one Action of two, and he sue, and the other appear, and after is non-sure; this is no Determination of his Election, *Co. upon Littl. 146.*

For Election of Persons to any Office or place, these things are to be known.

8. Election of persons.

1. Elections to Colledges, Churches, Hospitales, Schools, Halls, Benefices, Ecclesiastical Dignities, and Societies must be free.
2. So must the Admissions and Institutions be into such places, free.
3. None may by threats disturb free Elections.
4. If any take any thing, or a promise of any thing to give his voice for an Election, it makes the Election void, and another may be chosen.
5. If a man take any thing, or a promise of any thing for resigning a place, he that gives is hereby made incapable of the place.
6. If any take any thing, or any promise of any thing for a Presentation or Collation to a Benefice, by this he is made incapable of it, see *Simony.*
7. So it is of Corrupt Exchanges and Resignations, between Incumbents of their Benefices, if they be with cure of Souls, *31 Eliz. 5. Westm. 1. And Articuli Cleri, and Wingate, Abridgment of them: Fit. Election.*

CHAP. LXXIV.

Of an Infant and Engagement.



BY an Infant, commonly and properly in our Law, is meant one that is in his Nonage, under the age of one and twenty years, whether Male or Female, *Co. super Littl. 171.* But the word is sometimes taken more largely: And the Law hath a great respect to Infants, to protect them from wrong, and to preserve their estate; and therefore doth give them many Privileges, and Benefits above others; as in many cases.

1. An Infants what. Nonage. Their Privileges.

First, Not to be sued, till they be of full age.

Self. 1.

Secondly, Not to be bound by their Contract, or their other Acts, that may turn to their prejudice, but onely in some special cases; for which fee in *Age.* And wrongs done to them, are more severely punished then to others.

P.P.P.

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CONTINENS

LATINO-BARBARA,

peregrina, obsoleta, & novata significationis *VOCABULLA*; quæ post labefactatas a Gothis, Vandalisq; res Europæas, in Ecclesiasticis, profanisq; Scriptoribus; variarum item Gentium Legibus antiquis municipalibus, Chartis, & Formulis occurrunt.

SCHOLIIS & COMMENTARIIS

illustrata; in quibus prisca Ritus quam-plurimi, Magistratus, Dignitates, Munera, Officia, Mores, Leges ipsæ, & Consuetudines enarrantur.

AUTHOR

Henrico Spelmanno

Equite, Anglo-Britanno.

*Orator audaci tenebrosa per æquora velo,
Cymrium tentare adytum: submersaq; lethis
Sistere de barathro lucti. Da maxime rerum
Conditor, ut fugiens Syrtes, scopulosq; latentes,
Fœlici inveniam quaestios littore portus;
Et te perpetuo dulciorem carmine laudem.*

LONDINI,

Apud ALICIAM WARREN Anno Domini
MDCLXIV.

N O M O - Λ Ε Ξ Ι Κ Ο N :
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Coke on Littl. fol. 68. b.

*Ad rectè docendum oportet primùm inquirere Nomina ; quia rerum cognitio
à nominibus rerum dependet.*

By THO. BLOUNT late of the *Inner-Temple*, Esq;

LONDON: Printed for H. Herringman, T. Newcomb, R. Chisvel, and
R. Bentley ; and sold by Tho. Salusbury at the Sign of the Temple
near Temple-Bar in *Flees-street*. M. DC. XCI.

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next before *Quadragesima*, which is a great mistake.

Emendate, (*Emenda*.) Is an old word, still used in the Accounts of the *Inver-Temple*; where so much in *Emendats* at the foot of an Account, signifies so much in the Bank or Stock of the House, for Reparation of Losses, or other emergent occasions; *Quod in restaurationem damni tribuitur*, says *Spelman*.

Empanel, (*Ponere in Assis & Jurati*.) Signifies the Writing and Entering the Names of a Jury into a Parchment Schedule, or Roll of Paper, by the Sheriff, whom he has Summoned to appear for the performance of such publick Service, as Juries are employ'd in. See *Paul*.

Empurance, (From the French, *Parler*, to speak.) Signifies a Desire or Petition in Court of a Day to pause, what is best to do; (the *Civilians* call it, *Petitionem induciarum*.) *Kitchin*, (fol. 200.) says, *If he imparl, or pray continuance*, &c. where *praying continuance* is spoken interpretatively; and fol. 201. mentions *impurance general and special*; The first seems to be that, which is made only in one word, and in general terms: *Empurance special*, where the Party requires a Day to deliberate; adding also these words, *Salvo omnibus advantage tan ad jurisdictionem Curie, quam ad breve & narrationem* — or such like. *Briston* useth it for the conference of a Jury upon the Cause committed to them, ca. 53. See *Impurance*.

Enchelon, (*Encheli*.) Signifies Occasion, Cause or Reason, wherefore any thing is done. 50 *Edw. 3. ca. 3.* See *Skene in hoc verbum*.

Encroachment, or **Accroachment,** (Fr. *Accrochement*. i. A grasping, or hooping.) Signifies an unlawful encroaching, or gathering in upon another Man; As if two Mens Grounds lying together, the one presseth too far upon the other; or if a Tenant owe two shillings Rent-Service, and the Lord exacts three. So *Hugh and Hugh Spencer encroached* unto them Royal Power and Authority. *Anno 1. Edw. 3. in Proem.*

Enclément, (*Indictamentum*, from the Fr. *Enditer*. i. *Deserre nomen alicujus*.) Is a Bill or Declaration drawn in form of Law, for the Benefit of the Common-wealth, and exhibited by way of Accusation against one for some offence, either Criminal or Penal, and preferred unto Jurors, and by their Verdict, found and presented to be true before a Judge or Officer, that has power to punish, or certify the Offence. An *Indictment* is always at the Suite of the King, and differs from an Accusation in this, That the Preferrer of the Bill is no way tied to the Proof of it, upon any Penalty, except there appear conspiracy. See *Stamf. pl. Cor. lib. 2. ca. 23. 1573. 34.* *Indictments* of Treason, and of all other things ought to be most curiously and certainly penned. *Coke 7. Rep. Calvin's Case.* The day, year and place, must be put in. See the Stat. 37 *Hen. 8. ca. 8.* And 3 *Part. Inst. fol. 134.*

Endowment, (*Dotatio*.) Signifies the bestowing or assuring of a Dower. See *Dower*. But it is sometimes used Metaphorically, for the

setting forth or severing a sufficient portion for a Vicar towards his perpetual maintenance, when the Benefice is appropriated. See *Appropriation*, and the Stat. 15 *Rich. 2. ca. 6.*

Endowment de la plus belle part, Is where a Man dying seized of some Lands holden in Knights-service, and other some in Soccage, the Widow is sped of her Dower, in the Lands holden in Soccage, as being the *faiver* or better part. Of which see *Litleton at large*, lib. 1. cap. 5.

Enfranchise, (French, *Enfranchir*.) To make Free, to Incorporate a Man in any Society or Body Politick, to make one a Free Denizen.

Enfranchisement, (French.) Signifies the Incorporating a Man into any Society or Body Politick; For example, he that by Charter is made Denizen of England, is said to be *Enfranchised*; and so is he that is made a Citizen of London, or other City, or Burgefs of any Town Corporate; because he is made partaker of those Liberties that appertain to the Corporation, whereinto he is *Enfranchised*. So a Villain was *Enfranchised*, when he was made Free by his Lord.

Engleerie, **Engleberie** or **Engleschyre,** (*Engleeria*.) Is an old abstract word, signifying the being an Englishman. For example, if a Man were privily slain or murdered, he was in old time accounted *Francigena*, (which comprehended every alien, especially *Danes*.) until *Engleerie* was proved, that is, until it were made manifest, that he was an *Englishtman*. *Bracton*, lib. 3. tract. 2. cap. 15. num. 3.

This *Engleerie* (for the Abuses and Troubles that afterward were perceived to grow by it.) was absolutely taken away, by Stat. 14 *Edw. 3. cap. 4.*

Enheritance. See *Inheritance*.

Enitia pars. See *Esneey*.

Enpleet, Was anciently used for implead — may Enpleet and be Enplected in all Courts. *Mon. Angl. 2. par. fol. 412. b.*

Enquest. Fr. (*Lat. Inquisitio*.) Is especially taken for that *Inquisition* of Jurors, or by Jury, which is the most usual tryal of all Causes, both Civil and Criminal in this Realm. For in Causes Civil, after such proof is made on either side, as each Party thinks good for himself, if the doubt be in the fact, it is referred to the discretion of Twelve indifferent Men, impannelled by the Sheriff for the purpose; and as they bring in their Verdict, so Judgment passeth: For the Judge saith, the jury finds the Fact thus, then is the Law (if their Verdict do not contradict it,) thus, and so we judge. As to the *Enquest* in Causes Criminal, see *Jury*, and see Sir *Tho. Spish de Repub. Angl. lib. 2. cap. 19.* An *Enquest* is either of Office, or at the Mife of the Party. *Stamf. Pl. Cor. lib. 3. cap. 12.*

Entail.